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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3395-2012

PCR detection methods for tick borne encephalitis virus, borrelia burgdorferi, coxiella burneti

蜱类携带森林脑炎病毒、伯氏疏螺旋体、贝氏柯克斯体PCR检测方法

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 12, 2012 **Implemented on: July 1, 2013**

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. China Inspection and Quarantine Science Research Institute, Heilongjiang People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine, the Chinese people Republic of Liaoning CIQ.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the border crossings ticks carrying the pathogen in tick-borne encephalitis virus, Borrelia burgdorferi, Coxiella burnetii PCR detection method.

This standard applies to border crossings ticks carry important pathogens (tick-borne encephalitis virus, Borrelia burgdorferi, Coxiella burnetii) investigation.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB 19489 General requirements for laboratory biosafety SN/T 1293 ticks frontier port monitoring procedures WS233 laboratory bio-safety grade II Laboratory requirements

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Tick-borne encephalitis virus it belongs to the Flaviviridae Flavivirus capsid icosahedral

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symmetry outer capsule, containing hemagglutinin glycoprotein, a single-stranded nucleic acid Underlying RNA, viral in nature cycle in ticks and wild animals, rodents such as squirrels, voles, hedgehogs etc based disease source of infection. When sucking ticks infected rodents After the blood of animals, in vivo propagation of the virus in ticks, and wintering and passage through eggs, so the tick is not only the media is an important reservoir host.

Borrelia burgdorferi Borreliaburgdorferi Belonging to the genus Borrelia, the causative agent of Lyme disease is caused by Gram-negative, genome consists of a linear chromosome and a plurality of annular and linear plasmids, the media mainly some hard ticks, the main reservoir hosts are voles and mammals.

Coxiella burnetii Coxiellaburneti Belonging to the genus Coxiella, Q fever is caused by zoonotic pathogens, Gram-negative, transmitted by ticks to wild rodents and livestock, and then subjected to dye animal feces, urine pollution of the environment by human contact or respiratory infections.

4 Bio-safety requirements

Tick-borne pathogen detection should biosafety laboratory grade II (BSL-2) were within the laboratory operations in accordance with GB 19489, WS233 requirements.

5 Experimental equipment

PCR amplification; biological safety cabinet; electrophoresis; refrigerator; ordinary desktop centrifuge; speed refrigerated centrifuge (speed up to 20000g);

Gel imaging system; micro-adjustable pipette (10μL, 100μL, 1000μL); vortex shaker; clean bench.

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