

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
17 February 2005 (17.02.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/014636 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07K 14/47**,
14/435

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2004/008739

(22) International Filing Date: 4 August 2004 (04.08.2004)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
03016691.2 4 August 2003 (04.08.2003) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MAX-
PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.** [DE/DE]; Hofgarten-
strasse 8, 80539 München (DE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **GRIESBECK,
Oliver** [DE/DE]; Kellerstrasse 31, 81667 München (DE).
HEIM, Nicola [DE/DE]; Böcksteinerstrasse 41, 81241
München (DE).

(74) Agent: **WICHMANN, Hendrik**; Isenbruck Bösl
Hörschler Wichmann Huhn Prinzregentenstr. 68, 81675
München (DE).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM,
ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,
SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: GENETICALLY ENCODED BIOINDICATORS OF CALCIUM-IONS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to novel types of cellular calcium probes that are based on Troponin C and two chromophors suitable for FRET (fluorescence resonance energy transfer). The Troponin C-based calcium sensors of the invention function in diverse subcellular environments, for example even when tethered to a cellular membrane. The invention further provides nucleic acid constructs encoding the calcium probes of the invention, expression constructs, host cells and transgenic animals. Furthermore, methods for the detection of changes of local calcium concentrations and for detecting the binding of a small molecule to fragments of Troponin C are provided.



WO 2005/014636 A1

GENETICALLY ENCODED BIOINDICATORS OF CALCIUM-IONS

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The use of genetically encoded fluorescent indicators for visualizing cellular calcium levels promises many advantages over fluorescent Ca-indicating dyes that have to be applied externally. Genetically encoded indicators are generated *in situ* inside cells after transfection, do not require cofactors, can in theory be specifically targeted to cell organelles and cellular microenvironments and do not leak out of cells during longer recording sessions. Furthermore, they should be expressible within intact tissues of transgenic organisms and thus should solve the problem of loading an indicator dye into tissue, while allowing to label specific subsets of cells of interest (for review see Zhang J., et al. "Creating new fluorescent probes for cell biology." *Nat. Rev. Mol. Biol.* **3**, 906-918 (2002)).

Two classes of GFP-based calcium indicators have been described so far: first, ratiometric indicators termed "Cameleons" consisting of a pair of fluorescent proteins engineered for fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) carrying the calcium binding protein calmodulin as well as a calmodulin target peptide sandwiched between the GFPs (see for example Miyawaki, A. et al. "Fluorescent indicators for Ca^{2+} based on green fluorescent proteins and calmodulin." *Nature* **388**, 882-887 (1997); Miyawaki, A. et al. "Dynamic and quantitative calcium measurements using improved cameleons." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **96**, 2135-2140 (1999) and Truong et al. "FRET-based *in vivo* Ca^{2+} imaging by a new calmodulin-GFP fusion molecule." *Nat. Struct. Biol.* **8**, 1069-1073 (2001)). Second, various non-ratiometric indicators with calmodulin directly inserted into a single fluorescent protein (see Baird, G.S. et al. "Circular permutation and receptor insertion within green fluorescent proteins." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **96**, 11241-11246 (1999); Nagai, T. et al. "Circularly permuted green fluorescent proteins engineered to sense Ca^{2+} ." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **98**, 3197-3202 (2001); Nakai, J. et al. "A high signal-to-noise Ca^{2+} probe composed of a single green fluorescent protein." *Nat. Biotechnol.* **19**, 137-141

(2001); and Griesbeck, O. et al. "Reducing the environmental sensitivity of yellow fluorescent protein: mechanism and applications." *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**, 29188-29194 (2001)).

However, calmodulin-based indicators show deficiencies in certain applications, e.g. they display only a reduced dynamic range in transgenic invertebrates compared to *in vitro* data of the purified indicator proteins and acute transfections (see Reiff, D.F. et al. "Differential regulation of active zone density during long-term strengthening of *Drosophila* neuromuscular junctions." *J. Neurosci.* **22**, 9399-9409; Kerr R. et al. "Optical imaging of calcium transients in neurons and pharyngeal muscle of *C. elegans*." *Neuron* **26**, 583-594; and Fiala et al. "Genetically expressed cameleon in *Drosophila melanogaster* is used to visualize olfactory information in projection neurons." *Curr. Biol.* **12**, 1877-1884 (2002)). Further, they fail to show calcium responses when targeted to certain sites within cells. No useful transgenic expression in mammals has been reported yet. Calmodulin is an ubiquitous signal protein in cell metabolism and thus under stringent regulation involving a plethora of calmodulin-binding proteins (for review see Jurado, L.A. et al. "Apocalmodulin." *Physiol. Rev.* **79**, 661-682 (1999)). It activates numerous kinases and phosphatases, modulates ion channels (Saimi, Y. & Kung, C. "Calmodulin as an ion channel subunit." *Ann. Rev. Physiol.* **64**, 289-311 (2002) and is itself extensively phosphorylated by multiple protein serine/threonine kinases and protein tyrosine kinases (Benaim, G. & Villalobo, A. "Phosphorylation of calmodulin." *Eur. J. Biochem.* **269**, 3619-3725 (2002)).

The present inventors therefore explored ways of constructing new types of calcium probes with more specialized calcium binding proteins that are minimally influenced by the cellular regulatory protein network.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Troponin C (TnC or TNC) is a dumbbell-shaped calcium binding protein with two globular domains connected by a central linker. It was found that novel types of calcium probes that are based on Troponin C are superior for dynamic imaging within live cells than prior art genetic calcium sensors. In particular, the calcium sensors based on Troponin C function in subcellular environments in which prior art calcium sensors have demonstrated only poor

behaviour, for example when tethered to a cellular membrane. Moreover, the novel Troponin-C-based calcium sensors can be used in a multitude of cell types and even in transgenic animals, which is a further advantage compared with prior art Calcium sensors. Moreover, the Troponin-C-based calcium sensors of the invention do not interfere with
5 intracellular Ca-signalling, in particular, they do not interfere with the important calmodulin pathway. The Troponin-C-based calcium sensors do not show any sign of unfavourable aggregation and have the further advantage that they do not interact in an unfavourable way with cytosolic components.

This invention therefore relates to modified polypeptides comprising three functional
10 components: a first chromophore of a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET, a calcium-binding polypeptide with an identity of at least 80% to a 30 amino acid long polypeptide sequence of human Troponin C or chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1, and a second chromophore of a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET. Such modified calcium-binding polypeptides function as superior intracellular calcium sensors because
15 upon calcium binding the calcium-binding polypeptide changes its conformation leading to a spatial redistribution of the two chromophores of the polypeptide of the invention. This spatial redistribution can then be detected by a change of the fluorescence properties of the overall polypeptide. Another aspect of the invention relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a fusion polypeptide, where both the first
20 chromophore and the second chromophore of the donor-acceptor-pair for FRET of the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention are themselves polypeptides. The functionality of the above mentioned modified polypeptides and fusion proteins can readily be determined by assaying the respective molecule for its Ca-binding ability as described further below. Another aspect of the invention relates to recombinant expression vectors
25 and host cells comprising the nucleic acid molecules of the inventions. In yet another aspect the invention provides a method for the detection of changes in local calcium concentrations. In a further aspect the invention provides a method for detecting the binding of a small chemical compound or a polypeptide to a calcium-binding polypeptide with a homology of at least 80 % over a stretch of 30 amino acids to human Troponin C or
30 chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1. The modified polypeptides of the invention are useful for the detection of local calcium concentrations, particularly local calcium concentration changes occurring close to a cellular membrane.

DEFINITIONS

A “polypeptide” as used herein is a molecule comprising more than 30, and in particular more than 35, 40, 45 or even more than 50 amino acids, but less than 10,000, in particular
5 less than 9,000, 8,000, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, or 2,000, most preferably less than 1,500 amino acids. Polypeptides are usually linear amino acid polymers, wherein the individual amino acids are linked to one another via peptide bonds. Also, polypeptides which contain a low percentage, e.g. less than 5%, 3% or even only up to 1% of modified or non-natural amino acids, are encompassed. Polypeptides can be further modified by
10 chemical modification, e.g. by phosphorylation of serine, threonine, or tyrosine residues, or by glycosylation, e.g. of asparagines or serine residues.

“Peptide” as used herein is a molecule comprising less than 30 amino acids, but preferably more than 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or even more than 9 amino acids.

A “modified polypeptide” is a polypeptide which is not encoded as such by the genome of
15 a naturally occurring species, in particular a polypeptide that is not identical to one of those polypeptides of the gene bank database as of July 28, 2003 with a naturally occurring species identified as its source. This means that a “modified” polypeptide does not occur as such in nature, but can be, and in particular was, produced by laboratory manipulations, such as genetic engineering techniques or chemical coupling of other molecules to a
20 polypeptide. Examples of modified polypeptides are mutant polypeptides, in particular deletions, truncations, multiple substitutions, and fusion polypeptides, which at one stage were produced by genetic engineering techniques.

A polypeptide is a “calcium-binding polypeptide” if it has a K_d for Ca^{2+} of lower than 800 μM , preferably lower than 600 μM and most preferably from 50 nM to 400 μM . A method
25 for determining the K_d will be described below.

A polypeptide has “at least X % identity with” human Troponin C, SEQ ID NO. 20 or 24, or chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C, SEQ ID NO. 26, or drosophila Troponin C, SEQ ID NO. 35, 37, or 39, if, when a 30 amino acid stretch of its polypeptide sequence is aligned with the best matching sequence of human Troponin C or chicken skeleton muscle
30 Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1, the amino acid identity between those two aligned sequences is X %. X can be 80 or more. For example, the corresponding polypeptide sequences in Troponin C molecules from other metazoan species, preferably

other chordate species and more preferably other mammalian species, provide a source for such highly homologous polypeptides, which can substitute in the modified polypeptides of the invention for the corresponding sequences of human Troponin C or chicken skeleton muscle Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1. Preferably X is 85 or more, more
5 preferably 90 or more, or most preferably 95 or more. It is to be understood that the case of sequence identity, that is 100% identity, is included.

Preferably, the nature of the amino acid residue change by which the polypeptide with at least X% identity to one of the reference sequences differs from said reference sequence is a semiconservative and more preferably a conservative amino acid residue exchange.

Amino acid	Conservative substitution	Semi-conservative substitution
A	G; S; T	N; V; C
C	A; V; L	M; I; F; G
D	E; N; Q	A; S; T; K; R; H
E	D; Q; N	A; S; T; K; R; H
F	W; Y; L; M; H	I; V; A
G	A	S; N; T; D; E; N; Q;
H	Y; F; K; R	L; M; A
I	V; L; M; A	F; Y; W; G
K	R; H	D; E; N; Q; S; T; A
L	M; I; V; A	F; Y; W; H; C
M	L; I; V; A	F; Y; W; C;
N	Q	D; E; S; T; A; G; K; R
P	V; I	L; A; M; W; Y; S; T; C; F
Q	N	D; E; A; S; T; L; M; K; R
R	K; H	N; Q; S; T; D; E; A
S	A; T; G; N	D; E; R; K
T	A; S; G; N; V	D; E; R; K; I
V	A; L; I	M; T; C; N
W	F; Y; H	L; M; I; V; C
Y	F; W; H	L; M; I; V; C

Changing from A, F, H, I, L, M, P, V, W or Y to C is semiconservative if the new cysteine remains as a free thiol. Changing from M to E, R or K is semiconservative if the ionic tip of the new side group can reach the protein surface while the methylene groups make hydrophobic contacts. Changing from P to one of K, R, E or D is semiconservative, if the side group is on the surface of the protein. Furthermore, the skilled person will appreciate that Glycines at sterically demanding positions should not be substituted and that P should not be introduced into parts of the protein which have an alpha-helical or a beta sheet structure. Preferably, the above mentioned 30 amino acid stretch comprises a region with the above mentioned sequence identity with polypeptide sequences corresponding to amino acids 3 to 28, amino acids 28 to 40, 65 to 76, 105 to 116, or 141 to 152 of hTNNC1, or amino acids 24 to 35, 57 to 68, 97 to 108, and 133 to 144 of Drosophila Troponin C isoform 1, which regions contain loops with Ca-binding capabilities.

As used herein, "FRET" relates to the phenomenon known as "fluorescence resonance energy transfer". The principle of FRET has been described for example in J.R. Lakowicz, "Principles of Fluorescence Spectroscopy", 2nd Ed. Plenum Press, New York, 1999. Briefly, FRET can occur if the emission spectrum of a first chromophore (donor chromophore or FRET-donor) overlaps with the absorption spectrum of a second chromophore (acceptor chromophore or FRET-acceptor), so that excitation by lower-wavelength light of the donor chromophore is followed by transfer of part of the excitation energy to the acceptor chromophore. A prerequisite for this phenomenon is the very close proximity of both chromophores. A result of FRET is the decrease/loss of emission by the donor chromophore while at the same time emission by the acceptor chromophore is observed. A pair of 2 chromophores which can interact in the above described manner is called a "donor-acceptor-pair" for FRET.

A "chromophore" as used herein is that part of a molecule responsible for its light-absorbing and light-emitting properties. A chromophore can be an independent chemical entity. Chromophores can be low-molecular substances, for example, the indocyanin chromophores CY3, CY3.5, Cy5, Cy7 (available from Amersham International plc, GB), fluorescein and coumarin (for example, from Molecular Probes). But chromophores can also be fluorescent proteins, like P4-3, EGFP, S65T, BFP, CFP, YFP, Cop-Green (ppluGFP2) and Phi-Yellow (the latter two available from Evrogen) to name but a few.

The latter are also commercially available in a variety of forms, for example in the context of expression constructs.

“Human Troponin C” (hTnC or hTNC) comes in two forms: Troponin C from skeletal muscle, which is a 160 amino acid polypeptide with the Swissprot Accession Number P02585, and Troponin C from cardiac muscle, which is a 161 amino acid polypeptide with the Swissprot Accession Number P02590. Troponin C in chicken also comes in two forms, a form from cardiac muscle and a form from skeletal muscle. Troponin C from chicken skeletal muscle is also sometimes used herein and is a 163 amino acid polypeptide with the Swissprot Accession Number P02588 and is herein sometimes referred to as “cs-Troponin C” or “csTnC”. Troponin C from chicken cardiac muscle is as defined in SEQ ID NO: 30. Troponin C in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* comes in 3 isoforms; isoform 1 with Swissprot Accession Number P47947 is present only in adult fly muscles, isoform 2 (Swissprot Accession Number P47948) is found almost exclusively in larval muscles, and isoform 3 (Swissprot Accession Number P47949) is present in both larval and adult muscles. *Drosophila* troponin C isoform 1 (also called TPC1_DROME; SEQ ID NO. 36) is a polypeptide 154 amino acids long and originates from the gene called TpnC41C or TnC41C. As used herein, the human Troponin C from cardiac muscle is sometimes called “hTNNC1” or “hcardTnC”, while human Troponin C from skeletal muscle is sometimes called “hTNNC2” or “hsTnC”. The structure of hTNNC1 is as follows: A helical region extending from amino acid 3 to amino acid 11 is followed by a second helical region from amino acid 14 to amino acid 28. The region from amino acid 28 to amino acid 40 is an ancestral calcium site which in its present form no longer binds calcium ions. The three calcium-binding regions in hTNNC1 are the EF-hand loop 2 extending from amino acid 65 to amino acid 76, EF-hand loop 3 from amino acid 105 to amino acid 116, and EF-hand loop 4 extending from amino acid 141 to amino acid 152. The structure of *drosophila* troponin C isoform 1 also comprises four EF-hand domains; the second and the fourth loop regions of the EF-hands (amino acids 57 to 68 and 133 to 144) are responsible for calcium binding whereas loop regions 1 and 3 (amino acids 24 to 35 and 97 to 108, respectively) form ancestral calcium sites that have lost their calcium binding capabilities.

The three best performing indicator constructs based on troponin C variants were given the names TN-humTnC for an indicator using the human cardiac troponin C (hcardTnC, SEQ ID NO. 3 and 4) as calcium binding moiety, TN-L15 for an indicator using a truncated

version (amino acids 15-163) of the chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (csTnC, SEQ ID NO. 1 and 2) as calcium binding moiety, and TN-TPC1-L5 for an indicator using a truncated version (amino acids 5-154) of *Drosophila melanogaster* troponin C isoform 1 (TnC41C, SEQ ID NO. 35 and 36).

- 5 EF-hands are a type of calcium-binding domain shared among many calcium-binding proteins. This type of domain consists of a twelve-residue loop flanked on both sides by a twelve residue alphahelical domain. In an EF-hand the calcium ion is coordinated in a pentagonal-bipyramidal configuration. The six residues involved in the calcium-binding are in positions 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 of the twelve-residue loop. The invariant Glu or Asp
10 residues at position 12 provide two oxygens for liganding Ca^{2+} -ions and work as a bidentate ligand in the coordination of Ca^{2+} .

- As used herein, a "glycine-rich linker" comprises a peptide sequence with two or more glycine residues or a peptide sequence with alternating glycine and serine residues, in particular the amino acid sequences Gly-Gly, Gly-Ser-Gly, and Gly-Gly-Ser-Gly-Gly.
15 With regard to glycine-rich linkers reference is made to Witchlow M. et al., "An improved linker for single-chain Fv with reduced aggregation and enhanced proteolytic stability", (1993) *Prot. Engineering*, 6:989-995.

- As used herein, a "localization signal" is a signal, in particular a peptidic signal, which leads to the compartmentalization of the polypeptide carrying it to a particular part of the
20 cell, for example an organelle or a particular topographical localization like the inner or outer face of the cell membrane. Such a localization signal can be a nuclear localization signal, a nuclear export signal, a signal that leads to targeting to the endoplasmic reticulum, the mitochondrion, the Golgi, the peroxisome the cell membrane, or even to localize sub-fractions thereof, like pre- and/or postsynaptic structures.

- 25 A "ratio change" as used herein is defined by the following formula

$$\text{Ratio change [\%]} = \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\text{IntensityYFP}}{\text{IntensityCFP}} \right)_{\text{inCa10mM}}}{\left(\frac{\text{IntensityYFP}}{\text{IntensityCFP}} \right)_{\text{inCafree}}} \bullet 100 \right) - 100$$

To obtain the ratio change in % of a modified polypeptide of the invention, the fluorescence emission intensities of the FRET-donor and the FRET-acceptor are measured

at their respective emission maxima under suitable conditions. First, the values are determined in a calcium-free buffer solution. For example, the calcium-free buffer solution contains an aliquot of the modified polypeptide of the invention to be tested in 10 mM MOPS pH 7.5, 100 mM KCl and 20 μ M EGTA. After the first measurement a solution of
 5 1 M CaCl_2 is added to the mix to a final concentration of 10 mM CaCl_2 . Then the respective emission maxima of the FRET-donor and the FRET-acceptor are measured again. The concentration of the modified polypeptide of the invention to be tested in this manner should be such that the change in FRET is readily detected. As a guideline, suitable concentrations range from 500 nM to 5 μ M. Reference is made to Miyawaki, A. et
 10 al., "Fluorescent indicators for Ca^{2+} based on green fluorescent proteins and calmodulin." (1997) *Nature* **388**:882-887.

Kd-values of the calcium-binding polypeptides for Ca^{2+} ions can be determined as follows. Fusion polypeptides of CFP with the calcium-binding polypeptide followed by citrine are expressed by methods well known in the art, e.g. following the procedure of Example 2.
 15 The fusion polypeptides are purified following the procedure of Example 2 and stored in 300 mM NaCl, 20 mM NaPO_4 -buffer pH 7.4. Kd-values are then determined by titration assays, in which the proteins are exposed to defined calcium concentrations in an aqueous buffer. To produce such defined calcium concentrations, a buffer system containing Ca^{2+} and its chelator K_2 EGTA is used. Aliquots of the protein are mixed with various ratios of
 20 two buffer solutions containing either 10 mM K_2 EGTA, 100 mM KCl and 30 mM MOPS pH 7.2 or 10 mM Ca EGTA, 100 mM KCl and 30 mM MOPS pH 7.2. The fluorescence emission intensities of the FRET-donor and the FRET-acceptor are then recorded at various concentrations of free calcium. Calcium Kd-values can be calculated by plotting the ratio of the donor and acceptor proteins' emission maximum wavelength against the
 25 concentration of free calcium on a double logarithmic scale. Thus, plotting $\log[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{free}}$ on

the x-axis versus $\log \left(\frac{R - R_{\text{min}}}{R_{\text{max}} - R} \cdot \frac{F_{527 \text{ min}}}{F_{527 \text{ max}}} \right)$ on the y-axis gives an x-intercept that is the

log of the proteins Kd in moles/liter.

In the formula above, R is the fluorescence intensity of the emission maximum at lower wavelength (527 nm for YFP/citrine) divided by the fluorescence intensity of the emission
 30 maximum at shorter wavelength (432 nm for CFP) at the various calcium concentrations tested. Rmin is the ratio R in a calcium-free sample, i.e. in buffer 1 only. Rmax is the ratio

R in the presence of the highest chosen calcium concentration, for example at 1 mM Ca^{2+} if the ratio to buffer 1 to buffer 2 is 1:1. $F_{527\text{min}}$ is the fluorescence intensity of the emission maximum at lower wavelength (527 nm for citrine) in a calcium-free sample. $F_{527\text{max}}$ is the fluorescence intensity of the emission maximum at longer wavelength (527 nm for citrine) in the presence of the highest chosen calcium concentration. Further details on the measuring method are disclosed in POZZAN T and TSIEN RY (1989) *Methods Enzymol.*, **172**:230-244.

The “local Ca^{2+} concentration” as used herein is a change in calcium concentration, particularly a rise, which is restricted either to membrane-combined cellular organelles or to cellular structures that can handle calcium relatively independently of the remained of the cytosol, such as dendritic spines or shafts or presynaptic boutons. By “local” we also mean changes in the free calcium concentration confined to submicroscopic microenvironments in the cytosol close to a cellular membrane. By “submicroscopic” we mean areas with an extension smaller than 350 nm.

As used herein, the term “inducing a change in the calcium concentration” is any experimental regime which leads to a temporal or spatial change of the calcium distribution within a cell. In the case of studies in cell lines, cell surface receptors which are coupled to the production of an intracellular messenger such as IP3 can lead to a rise in cytosolic or mitochondrial calcium in the cell, when they are activated. An example of such surface receptors are members of the family of G-protein-coupled receptors including olfactory and taste receptors, further receptor tyrosin kinases, chemokine receptors, T-cell receptors, metabotropic amino acid receptors such as metabotropic glutamate receptors or GABA_b-receptors, GPI-linked receptors of the TGF beta/GDNF-(glial-derived neurotrophic factor) receptor family. Other receptors can also directly gate calcium influx into cells, such as NMDA receptors or calcium-permeable AMPA receptors. In the case of studies with indicator organisms like transgenic C-elegans or drosophila, administration of a suitable stimulus to the organism may lead to such a calcium redistribution in certain cells which can then give an observable readout. This can, for example, be the administration of a drug to the organism, but also a stimulus with a suitable modality such as of visual, acoustic, mechanic, nociceptive or of hormonal nature. The stimulus can be, for example, cold shock, mechanical stress, osmotic shock, oxidative stress, parasites or also changes in nutrient composition in the case of transgenic plants.

A "small chemical compound" as used herein is a molecule with a molecular weight from 30 D – 5 kD, preferably from 100 D – 2 kD. A "small organic chemical molecule" as used herein further comprises at least one carbon atom, one hydrogen atom and one oxygen atom. Such small chemical compounds can, e.g., be provided by using available
5 combinatorial libraries.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The present invention is based on the discovery that the calcium-binding protein Troponin
10 C can form the basis for particularly powerful calcium sensors. The modified polypeptide of the invention allows the measurement of calcium fluctuations in cellular microenvironments where prior art calcium sensors like the calmodulin-based "Cameleons" have failed or have only shown poor performance. Furthermore, the Troponin C-based calcium sensors of the invention show minimal interference with the
15 intracellular signalling pathways based on calcium and are therefore, contrary to the prior art "Cameleons", even suitable for use in transgenic vertebrates and even mammals.

Thus, the present invention relates to a modified calcium (Ca^{2+})-binding polypeptide comprising (a) a first chromophor of a donor-acceptable pair for FRET, (b) a calcium-binding polypeptide with an identity of at least 80%, preferably 85%, more preferably
20 90%, even more preferably 95%, and most preferably with 100% identity, to a 30 amino acid long polypeptide sequence of human Troponin C or chicken skeleton muscle Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1, and (c) a second chromophor of a donor-acceptable pair for FRET, more preferably the stretch of the calcium-binding polypeptide with this high degree of identity to human Troponin C or chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C or
25 drosophila troponin C isoform 1 is a 35 amino acid, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, or even 75 amino acid long polypeptide sequence. These polypeptides are capable of binding Ca^{2+} ions which induces a conformational change. This functionality can readily be determined as described above. Suitable chromophores are both small fluorescent molecules like, for example, the indocyanin dyes Cy3, Cy3.5, Cy5, Cy7, coumarin, fluoresceine or rhodamine,
30 but also fluorescent polypeptides, like certain derivatives of GFP, the "green fluorescent protein", in particular mutants of GFP with increased stability, or changed spectral characteristics, like EGFP, CFP, BFP, YFP, Cop-Green or Phi-Yellow. Other suitable

fluorescent polypeptides are cFP 484 from *Clavularia* and zFP 538, the *Zoanthus* yellow fluorescent protein. As explained above, the donor chromophore and the acceptor chromophore of a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET must be chosen with regard to their spectral characteristics. As a general rule, a donor chromophore has an absorbance-
5 maximum at lower wavelength, i.e. absorbing higher energy radiation, than an acceptor chromophore. For that reason, CFP, EGFP and YFP (citrine), all derived from *Aequoria victoria*, DsFP 483 from *Discosoma striata*., cFP 484 from *Clavularia* sp., AmCyan from *Anemonia majano*, Azami-Green from *Galaxeidae* sp., As499 from *Anemonia sulcata* and Cop-Green from *Pontellina plumata*. (see Tsien R.Y. "The green fluorescent protein".
10 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 67: 509-544 (1998); Matz M.V. et al. "Fluorescent proteins from nonbioluminescent Anthozoa species." *Nat. Biotechnol.* 17: 969-973 (1999); Wiedenmann J. et al. "Cracks in the β -can: Fluorescent proteins from *Anemonia Sulcata* (Anthozoa, Actinaria)" *Proc.Natl. Acad. Sci.* 97: 14091-14096 (2000); Labas Y.A. et al. "Diversity and evolution of the green fluorescent protein family". *Proc. Natl. Acad Sci.*
15 99: 4256-4261 (2002). Karasawa S. et al. "A green emitting fluorescent protein from *Galaxeidae* coral and its monomeric version for use in fluorescent labelling. *J. Biol. Chem.* [epub ahead of print] (2003); Shagin D.A. et al. "GFP-like proteins as ubiquitous metazoan superfamily: evolution of functional features and structural complexity" *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 21(5): 841-50 (2004)) can be commonly used as donor chromophores. Examples of
20 commonly used acceptor chromophores are YFP (citrine), DsRed from *Discosoma* sp., zFP 538 from *Zoanthus* sp., HcRed from *Heteractis crispa*, EqFP 611 from *Entacmaea quadricolor*, AsFP 595 from *Anemonia sulcata*, J-Red from *Anthomedusae* sp., and Phi-Yellow from *Phialidium* sp. (see Matz M.V. et al. "Fluorescent proteins from nonbioluminescent Anthozoa species." *Nat. Biotechnol.* 17: 969-973 (1999); Wiedenmann
25 J. et al. "Cracks in the β -can: Fluorescent proteins from *Anemonia Sulcata* (Anthozoa, Actinaria)" *Proc.Natl. Acad. Sci.* 97: 14091-14096 (2000); Gurskaya N.G. et al. "GFP-like chromoproteins as source of far-red fluorescent proteins" *FEBS lett.* 507: 16-20 (2001); Wiedenmann J. et al. A far red fluorescent protein with fast maturation and reduced oligomerization tendency from *Entacmaea quadricolor* (Anthozoa, Actinaria)"
30 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 99: 11646-11651 (2002); Shagin D.A. et al. "GFP-like proteins as ubiquitous metazoan superfamily: evolution of functional features and structural complexity" *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 21(5): 841-50 (2004)). The example of YFP and Phi-Yellow

makes clear that depending on its partner in a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET, a particular chromophore may serve as either a donor or an acceptor. For example, both YFP and Phi-Yellow can serve as an acceptor chromophore, when in combination with BFP, CFP, cFP 484, AmCyan, Cop-Green, or DsFP483, and they can function as a donor chromophore when in combination with DsRed, EYFP 611, J-Red or HcRed. By analysing the spectral characteristics of two chromophores, the skilled person can identify suitable donor-acceptor-pairs for FRET.

The three components of the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention are linked together by covalent linkages. These covalent linkages between the components (a) and (b) and the components (b) and (c) can be effected by chemical crosslinking. That is, the three components can initially be independent of one another and can then be crosslinked chemically, for example by a spacer which can be selected from the group consisting of bifunctional crosslinkers, flexible amino acid linkers, like the hinge region of immunoglobulins, and homo- and heterobifunctional crosslinkers. For the present invention preferred linkers are heterobifunctional crosslinkers, for example SMPH (Pierce), sulfo-MBS, sulfo-EMCS, sulfo-GMBS, sulfo-SIAB, sulfo-SMPB, sulfo-SMCC, SVSB, SIA and other crosslinkers available, for example from the Pierce Chemical Company (Rockford, IL, USA). Such a preferred chemical crosslinker has one functional group reactive towards amino groups and one functional group reactive towards cystine residues. The above-mentioned crosslinkers lead to formation of thioether bonds, but other classes of crosslinkers suitable in the practice of the invention are characterized by the introduction of a disulfide linkage between the polypeptides of (b) and the component (a) and/or between the polypeptide of (b) and the component of (c). It is apparent that activated conjugates of small chemical fluorophores, like FITC or like rhodamine succinimidyl esters, can directly react with nucleophiles like the sulfhydryl groups of cysteines or the amino groups of lysines in the calcium-binding polypeptide of component (b) and thereby create a covalent linkage between (a) and (b) and/or (b) and (c). Amine-reactive dyes and thiol-reactive dyes can be obtained, for example from Molecular Probes Europe BV, Leyden, The Netherlands.

In a preferred embodiment, the modified calcium-binding polypeptide comprises a first chromophore (a), which is a fluorescent polypeptide capable of serving as a donor-chromophore in a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET, and a second chromophore (c), which is a

fluorescent polypeptide capable of serving as an acceptor-chromophore in a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET. Preferably, the three polypeptides are part of one fusion polypeptide and the order of the three linked polypeptides starting from the N-terminus of the fusion polypeptide may be (a)-(b)-(c) or (c)-(b)-(a). It is to be understood that there
5 may be further amino acids in the fusion polypeptide at the N- or at the C-terminus as well as between the polypeptides (a) and (b) and/or (b) and (c). In a preferred embodiment, the first chromophore (a) is selected from the group consisting of CFP, EGFP and YFP (Citrine), all derived from *Aequoria victoria*, Cop-Green from *Pontellina plumata*, Phi-Yellow from *Phialidium* sp., DsFP 483 from *Discosoma striata*, AmCyan from *Anemonia majano*, cFP 484 from *Clavularia* sp., Azami-Green from *Galaxeidae* sp. and As499 from
10 *Anemonia sulcata*.

In another preferred embodiment, the second chromophore is selected from the group consisting of small fluorescent molecules like, for example, the indocyanin dyes Cy3, Cy3.5, Cy5, Cy7, fluoresceine or rhodamine, but also fluorescent polypeptides, like certain
15 derivatives of GFP, the "green fluorescent protein", in particular mutants of GFP with increased stability, or changed spectral characteristics, like EGFP, CFP, BFP or YFP. Other suitable fluorescent polypeptides are cFP 484 from *Clavularia* and zFP 538, the *Zoanthus* yellow fluorescent protein as well as Cop-Green from *Pontellina plumata*, and Phi-Yellow from *Phialidium* sp..

20 In another preferred embodiment, the calcium-binding polypeptide of component (b) comprises at least one calcium-binding EF-hand, and in particular comprises 2 or even 3 calcium-binding EF-hands. Most preferably, the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention contains 4, 3, 2 or even only 1 EF-hand. The skilled person will appreciate that the ancestral calcium-binding site of human Troponin C, chicken skeletal muscle
25 Troponin C or drosophila Troponin C may be genetically engineered such that its calcium-binding properties are restored.

In a preferred embodiment the calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention comprises a polypeptide sequence with at least 60% identity, more preferably at least 70%, even more preferably at least 80%, even more preferably at least 90% or most preferably 100%
30 identity to amino acids 15-163 of chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C or amino acids 1-161 of human cardiac Troponin C or amino acids 5-154 of drosophila troponin C isoform

1. In this case, 100% identity means 100% identity over the complete 148, 161 or 149 amino acid stretch, respectively.

As mentioned previously, there can be linker sequences between component (a) and (b) and component (b) and (c) of the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention.

5 In one preferred embodiment the polypeptide of the invention therefore further comprises glycine-rich linker-peptides N-terminal or C-terminal to polypeptide (b), particularly directly neighbouring polypeptide (b) on its N-terminus or C-terminus.

In another preferred embodiment the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention further comprises a localization signal, in particular a nuclear localization
10 sequence, a nuclear export sequence, an endoplasmic reticulum localization sequence, a peroxisome localization sequence, a mitochondrial input sequence, a mitochondrial localization sequence, a cell membrane targeting sequence, and most preferably a cell membrane targeting sequence mediating localization to pre- or postsynaptic structures. It has been found that a particular advantage of the modified calcium-binding polypeptides of
15 the invention is that they function in the context of subcellular environments where prior art calcium sensor have failed to work or have shown poor performance. The calcium sensors of the present invention are therefore particularly powerful when targeted to specific subcellular structures, like organelles or functionally distinct regions of the cell-like lamellipodia or filopodia or axons and dendrites in the case of neuronal cells. Such
20 subcellular targeting can be accomplished with the help of particular targeting sequences. Localization to the endoplasmic reticulum can be achieved by fusing the signal peptide of calreticulin, MLLSVPLLLGLLGLAAG to the N-terminus of a fusion polypeptide and the sequence KDEL as an ER retention motive to the C-terminus of a fusion polypeptide (discussed in Kendal et al. "Targeting aequorin to the endoplasmic reticulum of living
25 cells." *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **189**:1008-1016, (1992)). Nuclear localization can be achieved, for example, by incorporating the bipartite NLS from nucleoplasmin in an accessible region of the fusion polypeptide or, alternatively, the NLS from SV 40 large T-antigen. Most conveniently, those sequences are placed either at the N- or the C-terminus of the fusion polypeptide.

30 Nuclear exclusion and strict cytoplasmic localization can be mediated by incorporating a nuclear export signal into the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention. Such signals are useful when the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention is

smaller than 60 kDa. Nuclear exclusion may not be necessary for modified calcium-binding polypeptides of the invention which are larger than 60 kDa because such polypeptides usually do not enter the cell nucleus and are therefore cytosolic at steady state. Suitable nuclear export signals are the NES from HIV Rev, the NES from PKI, AN3, 5 MAPKK or other signal sequences obtainable from the NES base (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/databases/NESbase/>). For review of nuclear localization signals and nuclear export signals see Mattaj & Englmeier, "Nuclear cytoplasmic transport: the soluble phase" (1998), *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **67**:265-306.

Mitochondrial targeting can be achieved by fusing the N-terminal 12 amino acid pre- 10 sequence of human cytochrome C oxidase subunit 4 to the N-terminus of a fusion polypeptide (for reference see Livgo, T. "Targeting of proteins to mitochondria" (2000) *FEBS Letters*, **476**:22-26; and Hurt, E.C. et al. (1985) *Embo J.*, **4**:2061-2068). Targeting to the Golgi apparatus can be achieved by fusing the N-terminal 81 amino acids of human galactosyl transferase to the N-terminus of a fusion polypeptide and leads to targeting to 15 the trans-cisterna of the Golgi apparatus. (For reference see Llopis J. et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **95**(12):6803-8.)

Suitable targeting sequences for peroxisomal targeting are PTS1 and PTS2. (For reference see Gould S.G. et al. (1987) *J. Cell Biol.* **105**:2923-2931; and Ozumi T. et al. (1991) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, **181**:947-954.)

For targeting to the inner leaflet of the cell membrane, the first 20 amino terminal amino 20 acids of GAP-43 (growth associated protein) are useful, i.e. the sequence MLCCMRRTKQVEKNDEDQKI. Alternatively, membrane targeting can be achieved by fusing the 20 most C-terminal amino acids of C-Ha-Ras to the C-terminus of a fusion polypeptide. These amino acids are KLNPPDESGTGCMSCCKVLS. (For reference see 25 Moryoshi K. et al. (1996) *Neuron*, **16**:255-260.)

Targeting to postsynaptic sites can be achieved by fusing the C-terminal PDZ-binding domain of the NMDA-receptor 2B subunit to the C-terminus of a fusion polypeptide. The sequence is VYEKLSSIESDV. Alternatively, the PDZ-binding domain of the inwardly rectifying potassium channel KIR 2.3 can be used as a localization when added to the C- 30 terminus. The sequence is MQAATLPLDNISYRRESAI. (For reference see Liedhammer M. et al. (1996) *J. Neurosci.*, **16**:2157-63, and Lemaout S. et al. (2001) *Proc. Natl. Acad.*

Sci. USA, **98**:10475-10480.) Other PDZ-binding domains useful for localizing indicators can be found in Hung and Sheng (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.*, **277**:5699-5702.

Presynaptic targeting can be achieved by fusing presynaptic protein such as syntaxin or synaptobrevin (VAMP-2) to the fusion polypeptides of the invention. (For reference see
5 Bennett et al. (1992) *Science*, **257**:255-259, and Elferink et al. (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.*, **264**:11061-4.)

A further preferred embodiment of the invention is a modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention which exhibits a ratio change upon calcium addition of more 30%, preferably from 50% to 200%, more preferably from 80% to 180%, even more
10 preferably from 90% to 160%, and most preferably from 100% to 150%. Ratio change is as defined above and calcium is added to a final concentration 10 mM CaCl_2 (i.e. an appropriate volume of an 1 M aqueous solution of CaCl_2 is added to a buffer containing the polypeptide of the invention, 10 mM MOPS, pH 7.5, 100 mM KCl and 20 μM EGTA so that the final concentration is 10 mM CaCl_2 . The polypeptides exhibiting such ratio
15 changes are particularly preferred because they facilitate the measurement of calcium concentration changes within a living cell due to their low signal-to-noise ratio.

In another preferred embodiment, the modified calcium binding polypeptide of the invention has a K_d for Ca^{2+} of below 800 μM , preferably of from 50 nM to 400 μM , more preferably of from 100 nM to 100 μM , and most preferably of from 250 nM to 35 μM . As
20 shown in the exemplifying section, the K_d of the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention for Ca^{2+} ions can be manipulated by targeted mutation of the calcium-binding EF-hands of the Troponin C-derived polypeptide. (For reference see Szczesna et al., (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* **271**:8381-8386, and Sorensen et al., (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:9770-9777). In these references the effects of mutations within the 12 amino acid loops of the EF-hand
25 on the K_d of a calcium-binding polypeptide for calcium are explained. Thus, within certain limits, calcium-binding biosensors can be designed which have the desired affinity for calcium ions.

In a further preferred embodiment, the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention is a fusion polypeptide selected from any one of the polypeptides of SEQ ID
30 NO2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 32, 34, and 42; preferably 2, 4, 34, or 42..

In another aspect the invention provides a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence which encodes any one of the above-mentioned fusion polypeptides. In

particular, a fusion polypeptide wherein the order of the three linked polypeptides starting from the N-terminus of the fusion polypeptide is (a)-(b)-(c) or (c)-(b)-(a). In a preferred embodiment the nucleic acid comprises (i) a nucleic acid sequence as defined in the SEQ IDs NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 31, 33, or 41, preferably 1, 3, 33, or 41 (ii) a nucleic acid sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the nucleic acid as defined in (i) and which encodes a polypeptide as defined in SEQ IDs NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 32, 34, and 42, preferably 2, 4, 34, or 42, or a polypeptide with at least 80% identity to said polypeptides within a 30 amino acid stretch, preferably within a stretch of 45, 60 or even 75 amino acids.

10 A further embodiment of the invention is a recombinant expression cassette, in particular a vector, comprising a nucleic acid of the invention which is operably linked to at least one regulator sequence allowing expression of the modified protein of the invention. For example, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a modified polypeptide of the invention can be isolated and cloned into an expression vector and the vector can then be transformed into a
15 suitable host cell for expression of a modified polypeptide of the invention. Such a vector can be a plasmid, a phagemid or a cosmid. For example, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be cloned in a suitable fashion into prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression vectors (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 3rd edition, eds. Sambrook et al., CSHL Press 2001). These expression vectors comprise at least one promoter and can also
20 comprise a signal for translation initiation and – in the case of prokaryotic expression vectors – a signal for translation termination while in the case of eukaryotic expression vectors preferably expression signals for transcriptional termination and polyadenylation are described. Examples for prokaryotic expression vectors are, for expression in *Escherichia Coli*, e.g. expression vectors based on promoters recognized by T7 RNA
25 polymerase as described in US 4,952,496, for eukaryotic expression vectors, for expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, e.g. the vectors G426/MET25 or P526/GAL1 (Mumberg et al. (1994), *Nucl. Acids Res.*, **22**:5767-5768), for the expression in insect cells, e.g. via baculovirus vectors, those described by Ziccarone et al. (“Generation of recombinant baculovirus DNA in *E. coli* using baculovirus shuttle vector” (1997) Volume 13, U.
30 Reisch et. (Totoba, N. J.: Humana Press Inc.) and for expression in mammalian cells, e.g. SW40-vectors, which are commonly known and commercially available, or the Sindbis virus expression system (Schlesinger (1993) *Trans Bio Technol.* 11(1):18-22) or an

adenovirus expression system (Heh et al. (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **95**:2509-2514). The molecular biological methods for the production of these expression vectors as well as the methods for transfecting host cells and culturing such transfecting host cells as well as the conditions for producing and obtaining the polypeptides of the invention from
5 said transformed host cells are well known to the skilled person.

In another example, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be expressed in eukaryotic cells or tissue by integrating it into the host organism's genome by mechanical methods such as microinjection of DNA into oocytes or by transfection methods such as as retrovirus or lipofectin transfection of embryonic stem cells or whole embryos
10 (Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd edition; Nagy et al. eds. (2002), CSHL Press, Cold Spring Harbor). DNA of the invention can be inserted in a random or a targeted manner into the context of another gene, i.e. integrated into the regulatory, 5'-, intronic, or 3'-flanking sequences of a different gene that may be endogenous or exogenous to the host organism. Suitable expression systems are for
15 example the mouse Thy-1.2 expression cassette as described by Caroni ("Overexpression of growth-associated proteins in the neurons of adult transgenic mice"(1997) *J. Neurosci. Methods* **71**:3-9), the CamKII promoter system (Mayford M. et al.(1996) *Science*, **274**: 1678-1683), the GFAP promoter system (Toggas, S.M.et al. (1994) *Nature* **367**: 188-193), the smooth muscle myosin heavy chain (smMHC) promoter (Mack CP and Owens GK
20 (1999) *Circ Res* **84**: 852-861), and the insulin promoter (Herrera PL et al. (1998) *Mol Cell Endo* **140**:45-50).

In another aspect the invention relates to a host cell comprising a polypeptide, in particular a fusion polypeptide of the invention and/or a nucleic acid of the invention. Such a host cell can be a non-human cell inside or outside the animal body or a human cell outside the
25 human body. Particularly preferred are mammalian cells like HEK cells, HELA cells, PC12 cells, CHO cells, NG108-15 cells, Jurkat cells, mouse 3T3 fibroblasts, mouse hepatoma (hepa 1C1C7 cells), mouse hepatoma (H1G1 cells), human neuroblastoma cell lines, but also established neuronal and cancer cell lines of human and animal origin available from ATCC (www.atcc.org). But host cells can also be of non-mammalian origin
30 or even of non-vertebrate origin, like *Drosophila* Schneider cells, yeast cells, other fungal cells or even grampositive or gramnegative bacteria. Particularly preferred are cells within a transgenic indicator organism and also the transgenic indicator organisms comprising the

host cell of the invention. The generation of transgenic flies, nematodes, zebrafish, mice and plants, for example *Arabidopsis thaliana*, are well established. For the generation of transgenic mice with suitable cell- or tissue-specific promoters such as the Thy-1.2 expression cassette reference is made to Hogan D. et al. (1994) "Production of transgenic mice" in *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual* – Hogan D., Constantini, F., Lacey E. eds., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor NY, pp. 217-252 and Caroni (1997) "Overexpression of growth-associated proteins in the neurons of adult transgenic mice" *J. Neurosci. Methods* **71**:3-9. As an alternative, indicators can be expressed as transgenic mice with an inducible system; reference is made to Albanese C. et al., "Recent advances in inducible expression in transgenic mice" (2002) *Semin. Cell. Dev. Biol.*, **13**:129-41. Methods for the generation of transgenic flies, nematodes, zebrafish, and transgenic plants are also well established and exemplary reference is made to the following documents: Rubin & Spreadling (1982) *Science* **218**:348-53, for the generation of transgenic flies; Mellow & Fire (1995) in: *Methods in Cell Biology*, Volume 48, H.F. Epstein & T.C. Shakes, eds. (San Diego, CA: Academic Press), pp. 451-482, Higashiyama et al. (1997), *Dev. Biol.* **192**:289-99 for the transformation of zebrafish, and Bechtold et al. (1993) *C. R. Acad. Sci. [III]* **316**:1194-1199 for the transformation of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants.

In another aspect the invention relates to a method for detecting changes of the local calcium concentration which comprises the following steps: (a) providing a cell or a subcellular membrane as fraction of a cell, which cell or subcellular membraneous fraction comprise a calcium-binding modified polypeptide of the invention, (b) inducing a change in the local calcium concentration, and (c) measuring FRET between the donor and the acceptor chromophore of the donor-acceptor-pair of said modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention, wherein a change in FRET as a response to step (b) is indicative of a change in the local calcium concentration. These steps are all performed under suitable conditions. Provision of the cell in step (a) can be achieved by providing a host cell of the invention, for example a host cell transfected with an expression construct coding for a fusion polypeptide of the invention, in which, as an example, a polypeptide of the invention is expressed, e.g. as in the examples 3, 4, or 5. A subcellular membraneous fraction comprising a calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention can be obtained by biochemical fractionation of the cellular constituents of, for example, above-mentioned

host cell. A subcellular membraneous fraction can, for example, be Golgi or ER-derived vesicles from said host cell or isolated organelles from said host cell, like pelleted nuclei or mitochondria. The methods to obtain subcellular membraneous fractions from, for example, cells from cell culture, are well known in the art (for reference see for example

5 McNamee, MG (1989) Isolation and characterization of cell membranes, *Biotechnology* 7: 466-475 and Joost HG and Schurmann, A. (2001), Subcellular fractionation of adipocytes and 3T3 L1 cells, *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 155:77-82).

In a preferred embodiment, the subcellular membraneous fractioned is an organelle, in particular a mitochondrion, peroxisome, or a nucleus, or a membrane fraction derived from

10 a membrane-bound organelle. Particularly interesting are membrane fractions derived from the cell membrane. However, in a preferred embodiment a cell, for example a cell in the context of a cell culture dish or a cell in the context of a transgenic organism, if the cell is a non-human cell, is provided in step (a). And preferably the calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention is targeted to a specific subcellular localization within said cell, and most

15 preferably is targeted to the inner surface of the cell membrane.

As explained above, a change in the local calcium concentration can be induced by various stimuli, like the administration of extracellular stimuli. In a preferred embodiment step (b) is effected by the administration of an extracellular stimulus, and in particular by the addition of a small chemical compound or a polypeptide to the extracellular side of the

20 host cell. Step (b) can also be effected by extracellular or intracellular electrical stimulation of the host cell, for example with microelectrodes. In addition, step (b) can be induced in a whole organism using various sensory stimuli such as visual, olfactory and auditory stimuli. If changes of the local calcium concentration are to be measured in a cell in the context of a cell culture dish, then it is preferred that the fusion polypeptides of the

25 invention are co-expressed together with a receptor protein or ion channel protein of interest whose activation can be read out in the form of a calcium signal. Such receptors can be receptors coupled to the production of an intracellular messenger such as IP3 that leads to a rise in cytosolic or mitochondrial calcium in the cell when the receptor or ion channel is stimulated, for example, members of the family of G-protein coupled receptors

30 including olfactory and taste receptors, receptor tyrosine kinases, chemokine receptors, T-cell receptors, metabotropic amino acid receptors such as metabotropic glutamate receptors or GABA_B-receptors, GPI-linked receptors of the TGFβ/GDNF-(glial-derived

neurotrophic factor) receptor family. Receptors can also be directly gating calcium influx into transfectant cells such as NMDA receptors or calcium-permeable AMPA receptors. Also interesting are calcium channels that are gated by membrane potential under physiological conditions, such as L-type, P/Q-type and N-type calcium channels. After co-expression of the calcium sensors of the invention and such an receptor or channel has been achieved, in the next step (b) an agonist or antagonist of said receptor or channel is provided to the co-transfected host cell, and then in step (c) the change in the local calcium concentration can be read out on a microscope stage by exciting the donor chromophore at a suitable wavelength using a suitable light source such as Xenon Arc Lamp, a monochromator or a laser light source, suitable dichroic mirrors and excitation filters and emission filters of suitable bandwidth to extract information on the donor and acceptor emission, finally by recording the signals on a CCD (charge-coupled device) camera or a photomultiplier tube.

If the cell is provided in the context of an indicator organism, then the method is performed by expressing the fusion polypeptide of the invention in a transgenic organism in a cell or tissue type of interest with the help of suitable cell-type and developmental-stage-specific, constitutive or inducible promoters. As the next step (b), a suitable stimulus is provided to the organism, for example a drug is administered to the organism or alternatively a stimulus of suitable modality is provided to the organism, such as an electrical, sensory, visual, acoustic, mechanic, nociceptive or hormonal stimulus. This stimulus elicits a calcium signal which can be detected when the fusion polypeptide of the invention is expressed in tissues of interest within the transgenic animal, such as the nervous system or in intestinal organs. The stimulus can be, for example, a visual, auditory, or olfactory signal, electric current, cold shock, mechanical stress, osmotic shock or oxidative stress, parasites or changes in nutrient composition. The change of the local calcium concentration can then be read out by microscopy of the cell or tissue of interest, as indicated above. In addition, a tissue preparation such as an acute brain slice can be obtained from the transgenic organism and stimulated by a variety of pharmacological as well as electrophysiological stimuli.

In another aspect the invention provides a method for the detection of the binding of a small chemical compound or a polypeptide to a calcium-binding polypeptide with an identity of at least 80% to a 30 amino acid long polypeptide sequence of human Troponin

C or chicken skeletal muscle Troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1. This method comprises the steps of (a), providing a calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention, (b) adding a small chemical compound to be tested for binding or a polypeptide to be tested for binding, and (c) determining the degree of binding by measuring FRET between the donor- and the acceptor-chromophor of the donor-acceptor-pair of said polypeptide under suitable conditions. In a preferred embodiment the calcium-binding polypeptide provided in step (a) is human cardiac muscle Troponin C or a polypeptide derived from human cardiac muscle Troponin C and, in particular, is SEQ ID NO:4. This method is useful to identify small chemical compounds or polypeptides of clinical interest, in particular as in certain clinical settings, such as congenital heart failure, cardiomyopathy or other myocardial diseases such as induced by diabetes leading to reduced performance of the human heart. The method is also useful in identifying compounds that strengthen or weaken skeletal muscle contractive force. Such compounds that strengthen skeletal muscle function can be beneficial therapeutics in diseases leading to muscle degeneration, such as muscular dystrophies as for example Duchenne muscular dystrophy, or spinal muscular atrophy. Compounds that weaken skeletal muscle contraction may find its use in conditions that lead to excessive muscle convulsions, as for example in Tetanus. Small chemical molecules or polypeptides which help to improve the calcium-binding properties of human cardiac muscle Troponin C or human skeletal muscle troponin C have the potential of being suitable pharmaceuticals for the treatment of the above-mentioned diseases. In a preferred embodiment the small chemical compounds or the polypeptides identified by the above-mentioned screening method are formulated into a pharmaceutical composition which can be used for the treatment of the above-mentioned disease.

In another aspect the invention relates to the use of a modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention for the detection of changes in the local calcium concentration within a cell, and in particular for the detection of calcium changes occurring close to a cellular membrane. In one aspect this can be for diagnostic purposes in a subject, e.g. a human patient. Also the modified calcium-binding polypeptide of the invention can be used for the detection of changes in the local calcium concentration within a cell of a transgenic animal of the invention, like a transgenic mouse, or preferably a non-mammalian transgenic animal, like transgenic bakers yeast, *C. elegans*, *D. melanogaster* or zebrafish. In another aspect this use is not contemplated to be practiced on a human or

animal body, but relates to an *ex vivo* use, in particular an *in vitro* use, e.g. in cell lines or in primary cells in cell culture.

In a preferred embodiment such modified calcium-binding polypeptides are used which comprise a localization signal, in particular a nuclear localization signal, a nuclear export
5 signal, an endoplasmic reticulum localization signal, a peroxisome localization signal, a mitochondrial input signal, a cell membrane targeting signal, or a cell membrane targeting signal mediating localization to pre- or postsynaptic structures. Most preferably, such modified calcium-binding polypeptides are used which comprise a cell membrane targeting
10 signal, and in particular a cell targeting signal mediating localization to the cell membrane of pre- or postsynaptic structures. It is desirable that the modified calcium-binding polypeptide is a genetically encoded fusion polypeptide of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

15

Figure 1: Schematic representation of FRET occurring in ratiometric indicators based on troponin C variants.

Figure 2: Summary of basic constructs and evaluation of their function. csTnC, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C. csTnC-N90, the N-terminal lobe of chicken skeletal troponin
20 C (amino acids 1-90). csTnC-EFn, the individual EF hands 1-4 of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C. csTnI, chicken skeletal muscle troponin I. csTnI 1-48, csTnI 95-133, csTnI 116-135, various short peptides derived from chicken skeletal muscle troponin I consisting of the indicated amino acid residues. csTnC-L15, truncated chicken skeletal muscle troponin C in which the N-terminal amino acid residues 1-14 are deleted, which makes the
25 protein start at leucin 15. The whole indicator construct was named TN-L15 (SEQ ID NO. 1 and 2). csTnC-L15 D107A, csTnC-L15 carrying the mutation D107A. The whole indicator construct was named TN-L15 D107A (SEQ ID NO. 5, 6). csTnC-L15-N90, N-terminal lobe of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C consisting of amino acid residues 15-90. hcardTnC, human cardiac muscle troponin C. The whole indicator construct is referred
30 to as TN-humTnC (SEQ ID NO. 3, 4). hcardTnC1-135, human cardiac muscle troponin C lacking the last EF hand domain. hcardTnC-L12, human cardiac muscle troponin C in

which the N-terminal amino acid residues 1-11 are deleted, analogous to csTnC-L15. L, linker: either GG, GSG or GGS GG.

Figure 3: Effect of calcium binding on the emission spectrum of two indicator constructs; **A:** TN-L15. **B:** TN-humTnC. The emission spectra of the two constructs are depicted at zero (dashed line, - Ca^{2+}) and saturating (solid line, + Ca^{2+}) calcium levels.

Figure 4: Calcium affinities (A) and pH-sensitivities (B) of selected indicator proteins. **A:** TN-humTnC (open diamonds), TN-L15 (filled squares), TN-L15 D107A (open circles), TN-L15 E42Q/E78Q (filled circles). **B:** Emission ratio of TN-15 in the presence (circles) and absence (squares) of calcium at various pH values.

Figure 5: Calcium dissociation from selected purified indicator proteins.

Figure 6: Function of TN-L15 within live cells. **A:** HEK 293 cells displaying cytosolic localization and different expression levels (cell 1 and 2) of TN-L15. **B:** Ratio traces of the two cells depicted in A. Responses to stimulation with 100 μM carbachol and treatment with 1 μM ionomycin at high calcium to obtain R_{max} and at 100 μM EGTA to obtain R_{min} are shown. **C:** Corresponding intensity traces of CFP and Citrine emission for the ratios in B, showing individually the traces of the higher expressing cell 1 and the dimmer expressing cell 2.

Figure 7: Function of TN-humTnC in live cells. **A:** Cytosolic expression of TN-humTnC in HEK293 cells. **B:** Imaging trace showing the 527/476 nm emission ratio after stimulation with 100 μM carbachol.

Figure 8: Function of TN-L15 in live primary hippocampal neurons. **A:** Primary hippocampal neuron transfected with TN-L15. **B:** Imaging trace of the neuron shown in A.

Figure 9: Targeting TN-L15 to the plasma membrane of live cells. A scheme of the construct is depicted. **A:** 293 cells expressing TN-L15-Ras. The arrow points at the cell whose trace is shown in B. **B:** TN-L15-Ras readily reports agonist-induced calcium oscillations in 293 cells. The indicator has the same dynamic range as when expressed in the cytosol. **C:** Primary hippocampal neuron expressing TN-L15-Ras and corresponding imaging trace (D).

Figure 10: Comparison of fusions of TN-L15 and Yellow Cameleon 2.3 (YC2.3) to the presynaptic protein Synaptobrevin. **A:** Imaging trace of TN-L15-Synaptobrevin expressed in 293 cells. **B:** Imaging trace of YC2.3-Synaptobrevin.

Figure 11: Comparison of membrane-targeting of TnL-15 and Yellow Cameleon 2.1 (YC2.1) using the membrane targeting sequence of GAP43. **A:** Imaging trace with GAP43-TN-L15 in 293 cells. **B:** Imaging trace with GAP43-YC2.1 in 293 cells. Note the poor performance of GAP43-YC2.1.

- 5 **Figure 12:** Emission spectra of the two indicator constructs TN-TPC1 and TN-TPC1-L5 containing the drosophila troponin C isoform 1, before and after binding of calcium. Dashed line: zero calcium level, solid line: calcium saturation. A ratio change of over 150% could be observed with both constructs.

Figure 13: In this indicator version, amino acids 15-163 of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C were fused between the chromophores Cop-Green and Phi-Yellow instead of CFP and YFP (Citrine) as FRET donor and acceptor. The figure shows the emission spectra before and after calcium binding. Dashed line: zero calcium level, solid line: calcium saturation

10 **Figure 14:** A: Schematic drawing of the mouse Thy-1.2 expression cassette containing indicator construct TN-L15. The Thy-1.2 system drives constitutive postnatal transgene expression mainly confined to neurons; numbered boxes indicate untranslated exon sequences of the Thy1.2-gene (Caroni P., J Neuroscience Methods 71 (1997) 3-9).

B-C: Anti-GFP antibody staining showing expression patterns in hippocampus (B), and acute slice showing single neurons expressing TN-L15 in the cerebellar cortex (C) from an adult mouse (6 weeks) of mouse line Thy1.2-TN-L15-B, exemplifying the distribution of expression in the brain.

20 D-E: Calcium imaging trials in organotypic slice cultures, prepared from hippocampi of Thy1.2-TN-L15-B-mice at P4 and imaged after 2 weeks in culture. D: 535 nm fluorescence emission of a hippocampal slice preparation; cells are 40x magnified and excited at 432 nm. E: YFP/CFP ratio traces presumably reflecting the influx of calcium into the cells after the addition of 50mM KCl to the slice preparation shown in D. A YFP/CFP ratio change of about 20% is visible after stimulation.

30 DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCES

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the DNA-sequence of TN-L15; a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C amino acids 15-163, and Citrine.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 1

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the DNA-sequence of TN-humTnC; a fusion construct of CFP, human cardiac muscle troponin C, and Citrine.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 3

- 5 SEQ ID NO: 5 is the DNA sequence of TN-L15 D107A; a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C amino acids 15-163, and Citrine. The third EF-hand of the troponin C is inactivated by the single amino acid exchange D107A

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the protein-sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 5

- 10 SEQ ID NO: 7 is the DNA sequence of a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C, and Citrine

SEQ ID NO: 8 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 7

SEQ ID NO: 9 is the DNA sequence of a fusion construct of CFP, the second EF-hand of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (amino acids 51-91), and Citrine

SEQ ID NO: 10 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 9

- 15 SEQ ID NO: 11 is the DNA sequence of a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C, a Gly-Gly linker, chicken skeletal muscle troponin I, and Citrine

SEQ ID NO: 12 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 11

- 20 SEQ ID NO: 13 is the DNA sequence of a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin I amino acids 116-135, a Gly-Gly linker, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C, and Citrine

SEQ ID NO: 14 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 13

SEQ ID NO: 15 is the DNA sequence of a fusion construct of CFP, chicken skeletal muscle troponin I amino acids 95-131, a Gly-Ser-Gly linker, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C amino acids 1-91, and Citrine

- 25 SEQ ID NO: 16 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 15

SEQ ID NO: 17 is the DNA sequence of TN-L12; a fusion construct of CFP, human cardiac muscle troponin C amino acids 12-161, and Citrine

- SEQ ID NO: 18 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 17
- SEQ ID NO: 19 is the DNA sequence of human cardiac muscle troponin C
- SEQ ID NO: 20 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 19
- SEQ ID NO: 21 is the DNA sequence of human cardiac muscle troponin I
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 22 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21
- SEQ ID NO: 23 is the DNA sequence of human skeletal muscle troponin C
- SEQ ID NO: 24 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23
- SEQ ID NO: 25 is the DNA sequence of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C
- SEQ ID NO: 26 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 25
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 27 is the DNA sequence of chicken fast skeletal muscle troponin I
- SEQ ID NO: 28 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27
- SEQ ID NO: 29 is the DNA sequence of chicken cardiac muscle troponin C
- SEQ ID NO: 30 is the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO: 29
- SEQ ID NO: 31 is the DNA sequence of TN-TPC1; a fusion construct of CFP, drosophila
- 15 troponin C isoform 1, and Citrine
- SEQ ID NO: 32 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 31
- SEQ ID NO: 33 is the DNA sequence of TN-TPC1-L5; a fusion construct of CFP, drosophila troponin C isoform 1 amino acids 5-154, and Citrine
- SEQ ID NO: 34 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 33
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 35 is the DNA sequence of drosophila troponin C isoform 1
- SEQ ID NO: 36 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 35
- SEQ ID NO: 37 is the DNA sequence of drosophila troponin C isoform 2
- SEQ ID NO: 38 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 37
- SEQ ID NO: 39 is the DNA sequence of drosophila troponin C isoform 3
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 40 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 39

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the DNA sequence of Cop-L15-Phi; a fusion construct of Cop-Green, chicken skeletal muscle troponin C amino acids 15-163, and Phi-Yellow

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the protein sequence of the construct of SEQ ID NO: 41

5

EXAMPLIFYING SECTION

The following examples are meant to further illustrate, but not limit, the invention. The examples comprise technical features and it will be appreciated that the invention relates
10 also to combinations of the technical features presented in this exemplifying section.

EXAMPLE 1: GENE CONSTRUCTION:

Full length and truncated troponin C domains were obtained by PCR from the cDNA of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (csTnC) and drosophila troponin C isoform 1
15 (TnC41C) using a sense primer containing an SphI site at the 5' end and a reverse primer containing a SacI site at the 3' end. Likewise, full length and truncated domains of human cardiac muscle troponin C (hcardTnC) were obtained from a cDNA sequence from which the intrinsic SacI site had to be removed first by oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis, resulting in a silent mutation of the Glu135 codon (GAG to GAA). All troponin C DNA
20 fragments were inserted between CFP and Citrine in the bacterial expression vector pRSETB (Invitrogen) carrying a CFP with an SphI site at the 3' end and a Citrine with a SacI site at the 5' end. A schematic representation of FRET occurring in ratiometric indicators based on troponin C variants is shown in **Fig. 1**. Calcium binding to the troponin C domain leads to a conformational change in the protein, thereby enhancing the
25 fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) from the donor to the acceptor fluorescent protein (**Fig. 1**). First constructs with simple insertion of the full-length gene yielded an indicator of moderate performance. We then tested a series of mutations and deletions at the linker regions. We went through a series of optimizations in which individual amino acids at the linking sequences close to the GFPs were exchanged or deleted. Overall, more
30 than 70 different constructs were made, the proteins purified and tested individually for their calcium sensitivity. In addition to the full length sequences of hcardTnC, TnC41C,

and csTnC and versions thereof with truncations and modified linkers, shorter csTnC domains were engineered in which only specific structural elements of the protein were used individually such as the N-terminal regulatory lobe (amino acids 1-90, termed TnC-N90) of csTnC alone or individual EF-hands of csTnC.

- 5 A summary of basic constructs and evaluation of their function can be seen in Fig. 2 and 12. Only constructs with moderate to good performance are listed. Performance was evaluated as the maximal % change in the 527/476 nm emission ratio from zero calcium levels to calcium saturation. The best performing constructs giving more than 100 % maximal ratio change were selected for further analysis. These constructs were named
- 10 TN-humTnC for an indicator using the human cardiac skeletal muscle troponin C (hcardTnC) as calcium binding moiety (SEQ. ID 3, 4), TN-L15 for an indicator using the chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (csTnC-L15), amino acids 15-163, as calcium binding moiety (SEQ. ID 1,2), and TN-TPC1-L5 for an indicator with drosophila troponin C isoform 1 (TnC41C), amino acids 5 - 154, as calcium binding moiety (SEQ. ID 33, 34).
- 15 Since TnI, like TnI from chicken, for example, the chicken fast skeletal muscle TnI isoform (csTnI) with the Swissprot Accession Number P02644, is known to form a complex with csTnC *in vivo* and some of these interactions are modified by calcium, peptide sequences of csTnI considered to be responsible for binding to the N- and C-terminal csTnC domains were selected according to the literature. csTnI fusions with
- 20 csTnC were created by amplifying domains of chicken skeletal muscle TnI cDNA with sense and reverse primers containing both either an SphI site or a SacI site. The resulting csTnI DNA fragments carrying either a SphI site or a SacI site at both ends could then be cloned into the existing SphI or SacI sites in the troponin C indicator fusion constructs.
- To alter calcium affinities of single EF-hands of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C, point
- 25 mutations were introduced into the gene sequence by site-directed mutagenesis using the primer extension method (QuickChange, Stratagene). For protein expression in mammalian cells, an optimized Kozak consensus sequence (GCC GCC ACC ATG G) was introduced by PCR at the 5' end of CFP; the entire indicator fragments obtained by BamHI/EcoRI restriction of the pRSETB constructs were then subcloned into the
- 30 mammalian expression vector pcDNA3 (Invitrogen). Membrane targeting of indicator proteins was achieved by extending the indicator DNA sequences with a sequence encoding a membrane localization signal by PCR. In particular, the 20 amino acid

sequence KLNPPDESGPGCMSCKCVLS of the c-Ha-Ras membrane-anchoring signal was fused at the 3' end of the indicator sequences, and the 20 amino acid sequence MGCCMRRTKQVEKNDEDQKI of the GAP43 membrane-anchoring signal was fused at the 5' end. See Moriyoshi K., et al., "Labeling Neural Cells Using Adenoviral Gene
5 Transfer of Membrane-Targeted GFP." *Neuron* **16**, 255–260 (1996).

Fusions of TN-L15 (SEQ ID No: 1) or YC3.1 to Synaptobrevin were made by amplifying Synaptobrevin by PCR, thus introducing a Kpn1-Site within a GGTGGS linker to its 5'-end. Simultaneously, a Kpn1-site was introduced at the 3' end of csTnL-15 or YC3.1, respectively. The stop codon was thereby deleted. DNA fragments coding for thus
10 modified Synaptobrevin and TN-L15 or YC3.1 were ligated together into an expression plasmid.

For the construction of the non-Aequoria victoria-FP indicator version Cop-L15-Phi, DNA sequences of Cop-Green (Copepoda-GFP ppluGFP2) and Phi-Yellow (Phialidium-YFP) were obtained by PCR from cDNA-containing plasmids (both Evrogen). The sense primer
15 used for the amplification of the Cop-Green insert introduced a BamHI restriction site and the Kozak sequence GCC GCC ACC ATG GCC at the 5' end of the Cop-Green sequence, thereby adding the new amino acids Met and Gly to the N-terminus of the polypeptide chain. The antisense primer inserted a SphI restriction site at the 3' end of the Cop Green sequence and deleted the original stop codon. The Phi-Yellow insert was amplified with a
20 primer pair that introduced a SacI site at its 5' end and a EcoRI site at its 3' end. For the creation of the indicator construct Cop-L15-Phi, a chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (csTnC-L15) fragment containing amino acids 15-163 with a SphI site at the 5' end and a SacI site at the 3' end was ligated together with the Cop-Green and Phi-Yellow inserts into the expression vector pRSETB (Invitrogen). This resulted in the fusion protein Cop-L15-
25 Phi with the FRET donor Cop-Green at the N-terminus, csTnC-L15 as calcium binding domain in the middle, and Phi-Yellow as FRET acceptor at the C-terminus.

EXAMPLE 2: PROTEIN EXPRESSION, IN VITRO SPECTROSCOPY AND TITRATIONS

30 Proteins were expressed in bacteria using the T7 expression system in combination with the pRSETB plasmid carrying the fusion protein. Since the pRSETB plasmid also furnishes the fusion protein with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag, proteins could be purified

from cleared cell lysates on nickel-chelate columns. Purified proteins were then subjected to in vitro fluorescence measurements in a Cary Eclipse fluorometer (Varian) equipped with a stopped flow RX2000 rapid kinetics accessory unit for kinetic measurements (Applied Photophysics). To obtain the percent ratio change of a protein, the fluorescence emission intensities of the FRET donor and the acceptor were measured at their respective emission maxima. Values were determined at zero calcium levels or at calcium saturation for each indicator. The Ca-free buffer contained an aliquot of the protein in 10 mM MOPS pH 7.5, 100 mM KCl, and 20 μ M EGTA. In the second step, a solution of 1M CaCl_2 was added to the mix to a final concentration of 10 mM CaCl_2 . The effect of calcium binding on the emission spectrum of five indicator constructs are shown in **Figs 3, 12 and 13**. **Fig. 3A** shows the emission spectrum of TN-L15, a fusion protein of amino acids 15-163 of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C (csTnC) as calcium binding moiety sandwiched between CFP and Citrine. Likewise, **Fig. 3B** shows the emission spectrum of TN-humTnC, a fusion protein of amino acids 1-161 of human cardiac muscle troponin C (hcardTnC) as calcium binding polypeptide sandwiched between CFP and Citrine. The emission spectra of the two constructs are depicted at zero (dashed line, - Ca^{2+}) and saturating (solid line, + Ca^{2+}) calcium levels. The change of the emission ratio upon Ca^{2+} binding is 140% for TN-L15 and 120% for TN-humTnC. Figure 12 shows the emission spectra of TN-TPC1 and TN-TPC1-L5, two indicators that carry the drosophila troponin C version TnC41C in a full-length and a truncated form between CFP and YFP. The change of the emission ratio after Ca^{2+} binding is 150 % for TN-TPC1 and 160 % for TN-TPC1-L5. To obtain the percent ratio change of a protein, the fluorescence emission intensities of the FRET donor and the acceptor were measured at their respective emission maxima. Values were determined at zero calcium levels or at calcium saturation for each indicator. The Ca-free buffer contained an aliquot of the protein in 10 mM MOPS pH 7.5, 100 mM KCl, and 20 μ M EGTA. In the second step, a solution of 1M CaCl_2 was added to the mix to a final concentration of 10 mM CaCl_2 . The C-terminal domain of TnC is known to have two high-affinity calcium binding sites that also bind magnesium. The N-terminal lobe binds calcium specifically with a somewhat lower affinity. In agreement with this, addition of 1 mM magnesium reduced the maximal dynamic range of TN-L15 and TN-humTnC obtainable by addition of calcium from 140 % to 100 % and 120 % to 70 %, respectively.

Calcium titrations were done in a buffer system containing Ca^{2+} and K_2EGTA in various ratios such as to obtain defined concentrations of free Ca^{2+} . Thus, by mixing aliquots of the indicator protein with various ratios of two buffer solutions containing either 10 mM K_2EGTA , 100 mM KCl and 30 mM MOPS pH 7.2, or 10 mM CaEGTA , 100 mM KCl and 30 mM MOPS pH 7.2, the fluorescence emission intensities of the FRET donor and the acceptor could be recorded at various concentrations of free calcium. Magnesium was added to the buffers when necessary. Calcium K_d values were calculated by plotting the ratio of the donor and acceptor protein's emission maximum wavelengths against the concentration of free calcium on a double logarithmic scale. See Grynkiewicz G., et al. "A New Generation of Ca^{2+} Indicators with Greatly Improved Fluorescence Properties." *J. Biol. Chem.* **260**, 3440-3450 (1985). Magnesium titrations were done in 10mM MOPS pH 7.0, 100mM KCl and varying amounts of MgCl_2 . Calcium affinities and pH-sensitivities of selected indicator proteins are depicted in **Fig. 4**. **Fig. 4A** shows the determination of calcium K_d values of selected constructs by Ca^{2+} titrations in the presence of 1 mM free Mg^{2+} . Emission ratio changes were normalized to the values at full calcium saturation, and curve fits correspond to the apparent calcium K_d values given in the text. Calcium titrations resulted in response curves with apparent dissociation constants of 470 nM for TN-humcTnC (open diamonds) and 1.2 μM for TN-L15 (filled squares). K_d s for magnesium binding were 2.2 mM and 0.5 mM for TN-L15 and TN-humTnC, respectively. Site-directed mutagenesis has been used extensively to study ligand binding properties and conformational change within troponin C. We therefore inactivated individual EF-hands systematically by exchanging crucial aspartate or glutamate residues within the binding loops with either alanine or glutamine. The mutation D107A, by which the third, C-terminal EF-hand was inactivated within TN-L15, resulted in an indicator with reduced calcium affinity. The apparent calcium K_d of this construct was determined to be 29 μM (open circles). As a consequence, the response curve in calcium titrations was significantly shifted to the right, as seen in **Fig. 4A**. Therefore, this mutant appears to be more suitable for measuring larger changes in calcium that can be encountered for example when targeting indicators to synaptic sites or in close vicinity to channels. For comparison, however, inactivating both N-terminal sites by the double mutation E42Q/E78Q yielded a protein that left only the C-terminal high-affinity components intact, resulting in a K_d for calcium of 300 nM (**Fig. 4A**, filled circles). In **Fig. 4B**, we investigated to what extent pH

changes affected the ratios of TN-L15 obtained at zero calcium (50 μM BAPTA, filled square, - Ca^{2+}) or calcium saturation (10 mM Ca^{2+} , filled circle, + Ca^{2+}). As expected, ratios were dependent on pH. Ratios started to drop beginning below pH 6.8 reflecting the pH-properties of Citrine and CFP. In the physiological range of cytosolic pH fluctuations
5 between pH 6.8-7.3 the ratios were, however, remarkably stable. pH-resistance of our probes is a clear advantage over recent non-ratiometric probes based on calmodulin and a single GFP as fluorophore, as these probes are intrinsically sensitive to pH changes and therefore artefact-prone even when expressed in the cytosol.

For measurements of dissociation kinetics, 6 μM purified protein in 10 mM MOPS pH 7,
10 200 mM KCl, 1mM BAPTA, 1mM free Mg^{2+} and 1 or 50 μM free Ca^{2+} (TN-L15 D107A: 50 μM or 300 μM free Ca^{2+}) were mixed with 20 mM BAPTA (TN-L15 D107A: 35 mM BAPTA) in 10 mM MOPS pH 7, 200 mM KCl and 1mM free Mg^{2+} ; mixing dead time was 8 ms. In our experience on-rates of genetically encoded calcium probes never appeared to be a problem in experiments. However, slow dissociation rates are the main obstacle to
15 follow fast changing signals. We therefore focused on measuring the dissociation rates of calcium bound to our indicator proteins. Samples were excited at 432 nm and emission monitored at 528 nm. Data sets from at least five experiments were averaged and rate constants derived from monoexponential curve fittings. Traces of individual dissociation experiments are shown in **Fig. 5** As expected for first order reaction kinetics, these rates
20 were independent of the chosen calcium concentration (data not shown). The τ values obtained from the three selected constructs were 860 ms for TN-L15 (**Fig. 5**, top), 580 ms for TN-L15 D107A and 560 ms for TN-humTnC. In comparison with our proteins yellow cameleon 2.3 (YC2.3) displayed a calcium dissociation rate of 870 ms (**Fig. 5**, bottom).

25 EXAMPLE 3: FUNCTIONALITY OF TNC-BASED INDICATORS IN LIVE CELLS

HEK-293 cells were transfected with lipofectin reagent (Invitrogen) and imaged two to four days later on a Zeiss Axiovert 35M microscope with a CCD camera (CoolSnap, Roper Scientific). Hippocampal neurons were prepared from 17 day old rat embryos, transfected by calcium phosphate precipitation 1 week after preparation, and imaged 2 days after
30 transfection. The imaging setup was controlled by Metafluor 4.6 software (Universal Imaging). For ratio imaging, a 440/20 excitation filter, a 455 DCLP dichroic mirror and two emission filters (485/35 for CFP, 535/25 for Citrine) operated in a filter wheel (Sutter

Instruments) were used. Constructs of the indicators with optimized Kozak consensus sequences for initiation of translation were expressed. Troponin C is a part of the troponin complex and usually not expressed as an isolated protein within the cytosol. It was therefore interesting and satisfying to see that our indicators showed good cytosolic expression. Fluorescence was distributed evenly and homogenously within the cytosol with no signs of aggregation (**Fig. 6A, 7A**). The nucleus was excluded as expected for proteins with molecular weights of 69.7 and 72.5 kD, respectively for TN-L15 and TN-humTnC. In order to examine the function of the indicators inside cells we used the carbachol reponse of 293 cells that can be stimulated via muscarinic receptors. Responses of 293 cells expressing TN-L15 after stimulations with 100 μ M carbachol can be seen in **Fig. 6**. Ratios (**Fig. 6B**) and intensity changes of the individual wavelengths (**Fig. 6C**) are depicted for two cells expressing different levels of the probe. In good agreement with the *in vitro* properties of the indicator, carbachol-induced oscillations of cellular free calcium were readily imaged, with repeated cycles of reciprocal intensity changes of CFP and Citrine. Imaging turned out to be dynamic and reproducible, and it was no problem to obtain R_{max} and R_{min} . TN-L15 was also functional in primary cultures of rat hippocampal neurons (**Fig. 8**). Responses to glutamate stimulation and depolarization with 100 mM KCl are seen in **Fig. 8b**. A response of HEK293 cells expressing TN-humTnC is shown in **Fig. 7B**. Maximal ratio changes within cells were 100 % for TN-L15 and 70 % for TN-humTnC, in accordance with the indicators' *in vitro* values. For comparison, the maximal ratio change obtainable with yellow cameleon 2.1 on our set-up was 70 % (data not shown).

EXAMPLE 4: SUBCELLULAR TARGETING OF TNC-BASED INDICATORS AND FUNCTIONALITY OF SUCH CONSTRUCTS

We next set out to evaluate the targeting properties of our new indicators within cells. In principle, one great potential of genetic probes is that they can be targeted to cellular organelles and microenvironments with the precision of molecular biology. Although most attractive, no functional labelings of membranes, pre- or postsynaptic structures or calcium channels have been reported previously. In our experience, these types of targetings were not functional when performed with calmodulin-based indicators (O. Griesbeck, unpublished observations and **Fig. 10, 11**). We therefore used the membrane anchor

sequence of c-Ha-Ras to target TN-L15 to the membrane (Fig. 9). Targeting was achieved by adding the membrane anchor sequence of c-Ha-Ras to the C-terminus of TN-L15. A scheme of the construct is depicted in Fig. 9. When expressed in 293 cells ring-shaped labeling of the plasma membrane was evident (Fig. 9A). For imaging we defined small regions following the contours of the membrane. Membrane-tagged TN-L15 readily reported agonist-induced increases in cytosolic calcium and had the same dynamic range as in cytosolic expression (Fig. 9B). When expressed in hippocampal neurons, TN-L15-Ras was saturated after stimulation with high potassium, probably due to the close vicinity to calcium channels in the plasma membrane (Fig. 9C, D). Fig 11 shows a comparison of membrane-targeting of TN-L15 and Yellow Cameleon 2.1 (YC2.1) using the membrane targeting sequence of GAP43. The 20 N-terminal amino acid residues of GAP43 were added in the identical manner to the N-terminus of TN-L15 or YC2.1 in order to achieve targeting to the plasma membrane. The functionality of these constructs was tested in 293 cells. A. Imaging trace with GAP43-TN-L15. Long lasting calcium oscillations after stimulation with carbachol are visible. Finally calibration with ionomycin/10 mM CaCl₂ and ionomycin/20 μ M EGTA to obtain R_{max} and R_{min} verified that the indicator had its full dynamic range and full functionality when targeted to the plasma membrane. In contrast, GAP43-YC2.1 performed poorly under identical conditions as seen in Fig. 11B. No oscillations were detectable, and also calibration with ionomycin indicated a reduced dynamic range, suggesting that the indicator had lost significant features of its calcium binding properties on the pathway to membrane insertion. In another comparison of targeting properties we made use of fusion of TN-L15 and Yellow Cameleon 2.3 (YC2.3) to the presynaptic protein Synaptobrevin (Fig. 10). Fusions were done in the identical manner for both constructs. Fusion constructs were tested for functionality in 293 cells. A. Imaging trace of TN-L15-Synaptobrevin. Good responses to stimulation with carbachol and ionomycin were readily detectable. B. Imaging trace of YC2.3-Synaptobrevin. Within the fusion construct the indicator YC2.3 had largely lost its calcium sensitivity and binding properties. No responses to carbachol stimulation were seen. Ionomycin induced a sluggish rise of the ratio over several minutes that does not reflect the actual cytosolic rise in calcium levels after ionomycin treatment. The trace shown in B is an example chosen from 9 different imaging experiments, none of which elicited a response of this probe. Altogether these results clearly demonstrate the

superiority of troponin-based indicators, especially under the experimental conditions of membrane targeting.

5 EXAMPLE 5: A TRANSGENIC MOUSE LINE EXPRESSING TN-L15 IN THE
CYTOSOL OF NEURONS

XhoI restriction sites were added to both sides of the TN-L15 sequence by PCR amplification using a suitable primer pair, and the indicator was then cloned into the XhoI-site of the mouse Thy-1.2 expression cassette contained in a pUC18 vector (Caroni P., J
10 Neuroscience Methods 71 (1997) 3-9). The transgene insert was then stripped of all vector sequences by restriction with EcoRI/PvuI and purified via agarose gel electrophoresis and electroelution of the DNA fragment into a dialysis bag (after Sambrook and Russell, "Molecular Cloning" 3rd ed. (2001), CSHL Press, Cold Spring Harbor, chapter 5). In order to further purify the DNA of all contaminants, an ion exchange chromatography was
15 performed using small disposable Elutip-D Minicolumns (Schleicher & Schüll). The column was equilibrated in a low salt buffer (0.2 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris HCl, 1.0 mM EDTA, pH 7.4), the DNA obtained from the electroelution procedure applied to the column, washed with low salt buffer and then eluted with a high salt buffer (1.0 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris HCl, 1.0 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) The purified DNA fragment was then used for the
20 creation of transgenic animals by the DNA microinjection method into pronuclei of FVB mouse oocytes (Taketo M. "FVB/N: an inbred mouse strain preferable for transgenic analyses", Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (1991)88(6):2065-9; Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual 3rd ed.; Nagy et al. eds. (2002), CSHL Press, Cold Spring Harbor). Founder animals were screened for CFP/YFP by PCR of genomic DNA obtained from tail
25 lysates using the Proteinase K/isopropanol precipitate method ("Molecular Cloning" 3rd edition, Sambrook and Russell (2001), CSHL Press, Cold Spring Harbor, chapter 6), and PCR-positive founders were crossed with wildtype C57BL/6 mice.

Fluorescent protein expression was visualized in fixed brain slices by immersing brains of PCR-positive animals in 4% paraformaldehyde/PBS for 2h and 30% Sucrose/PBS
30 overnight. The tissue was then frozen in Tissue-Tek mounting medium (Sakura) and cut into slices of 50 µm thickness on a Microm HM400 freezing microtome. The distribution of calcium indicator protein was determined by immunostaining with polyclonal anti-GFP

rabbit antibodies (RDI) and a TRITC-labelled secondary swine antibody (DakoCytomation). Immunostained slices were mounted on glass slides and analysed with an upright fluorescence microscope. Fluorescence of indicator protein in acute brain slices was observed by cutting brains of positive animals into 350 μm thick slices using a vibratome and subsequent fluorescence microscopy of living slices immersed in oxygenated artificial cerebrospinal fluid (118mM NaCl, 3mM KCl, 1mM MgCl_2 , 1mM CaCl_2 , 25mM NaHCO_3 , 1mM NaH_2PO_4 , 30mM Glucose; pH 7.4).

Organotypic slices for fluorescence imaging were prepared after the protocol published by Stoppini et al., J Neuroscience Methods, 37 (1991), 173-182: hippocampi from 4 day old mice were cut into 400 μm thick slices with a vibratome, washed, and placed on culture plate filters (Millipore). Those filters were then cultured for 2 weeks in 6-well plates containing medium (50% BME, 25% horse serum, 25% HBSS with 1mM Glutamin and 5 mg/mg Glucose; GIBCO). Imaging of the slices was done on a fluorescence setup as described in EXAMPLE 3; during imaging, slices were kept in HBSS and held in place at the bottom of the dish with the help of a platinum ring. Calcium responses were evoked by depolarizing the neurons with potassium; for this purpose, the KCl concentration of the HBSS solution was raised to 50mM while images were taken at an interval of 5s.

CLAIMS

1. A modified Ca²⁺-binding polypeptide comprising
 - 5 a) a first chromophor of a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET (Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer),
 - b) a Ca²⁺-binding polypeptide with an identity of at least 80% to a 30 amino acid long polypeptide sequence of human troponin C or chicken skeletal muscle troponin C or drosophila troponin C isoform 1, and
 - 10 c) a second chromophor of a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET.
2. The polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the first chromophor is a fluorescent polypeptide capable of serving as a donor-chromophor in a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET and the second chromophor is a fluorescent polypeptide ca-
15 pable of serving as an acceptor-chromophor in a donor-acceptor-pair for FRET.
3. The polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the modified polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide wherein the order of the three linked polypeptides starting from
20 the N-terminus of the fusion polypeptide is a)-b)-c) or c)-b)-a).
4. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the first chromophor is selected from the group consisting of CFP, EGFP, YFP, DsFP 483, AmCyan, Azami-Green, Cop-Green and As499, particularly wherein the
25 first chromophor is CFP.
5. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the second chromo-
phor is selected from the group consisting of YFP, DsRed, zFP 538, HcRed, EqFP 611, Phi-Yellow and AsFP 595, particularly wherein the sec-
30 ond chromophor is YFP.

6. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide comprises at least one Ca^{2+} -binding EF-hand.
- 5 7. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide comprises a polypeptide sequence having at least 60% identity to amino acids 15 to 163 of chicken skeletal muscle troponin C or amino acids 1 to 161 of human cardiac troponin C or amino acids 5 to 154 of drosophila troponin C isoform 1.
- 10 8. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising glycine-rich linker peptides N-terminal or C-terminal to polypeptide b).
- 15 9. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 8, further comprising a localization signal, in particular a nuclear localization sequence, a nuclear export sequence, an endoplasmic reticulum localization sequence, a peroxisome localization sequence, a mitochondrial import sequence, a mitochondrial localization sequence, a cell membrane targeting sequence, most preferably a cell membrane targeting sequence mediating localization to pre- or post-synaptic structures.
- 20 10. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 9 which exhibits a ratio change upon Ca^{2+} -addition of more than 30%, preferably from 50% to 200%, more preferably from 80% to 180% and most preferably from 100% to 150%.
- 25 11. The polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 10 which has a K_d for Ca^{2+} of from 50 nM to 400 μM , preferably of from 100 nM to 100 μM and most preferably of from 250 nM to 35 μM .

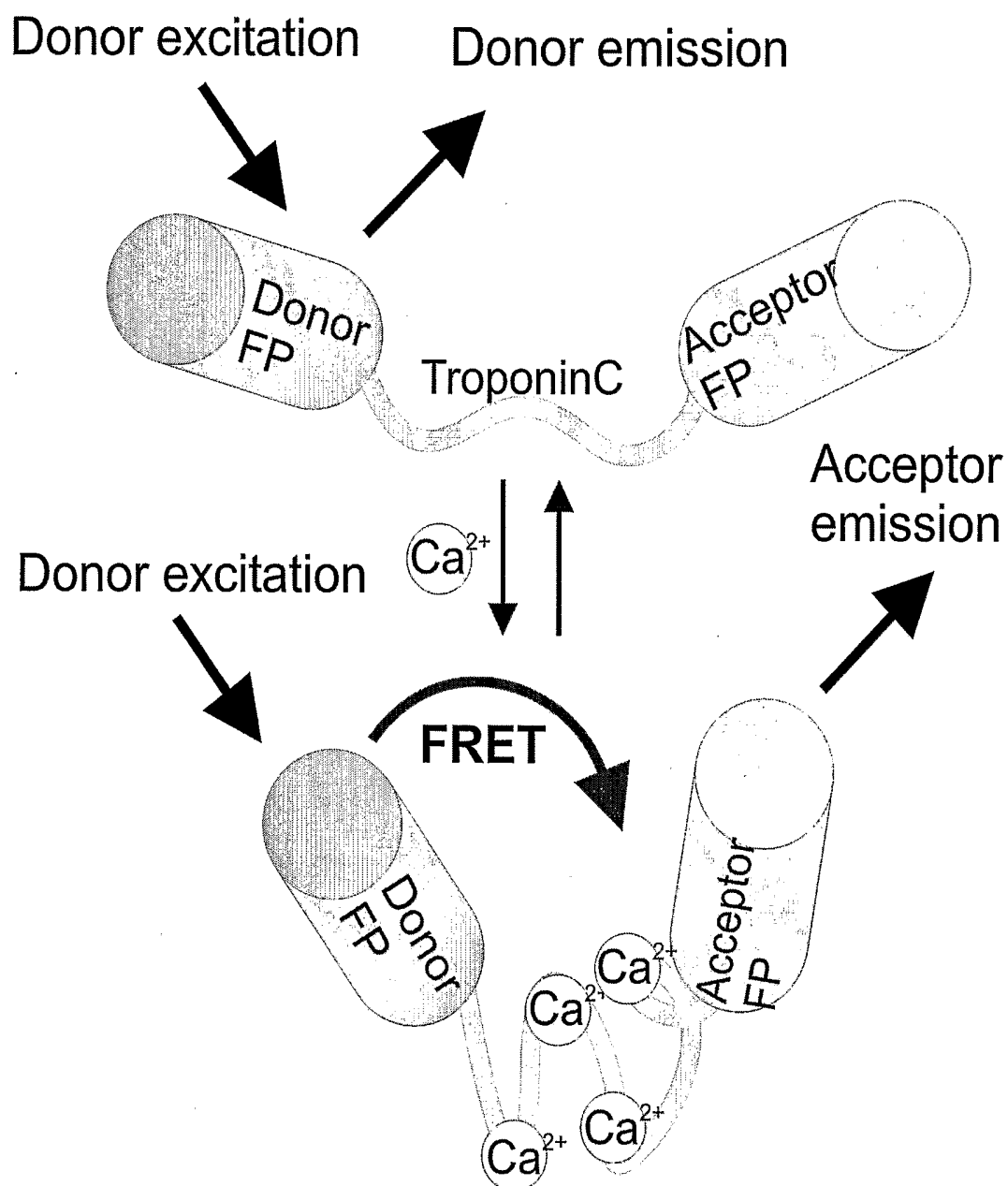
12. The polypeptide of claim 3 selected from any one of the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 32, 34, or 42, preferably 2, 4, 34, or 42.
- 5 13. A nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide according to claims 3 to 12, preferably a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO 1, 3, 33, or 41.
- 10 14. An expression vector containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 13, preferably further comprising expression control sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide according to claims 3 to 12.
- 15 15. A host cell, particularly a mammalian, non-human cell, inside or outside of the animal body or a human cell outside of the human body, comprising a polypeptide according to claims 3 to 12 and/or a nucleic acid according to claim 13 and/or an expression vector according to claim 14.
- 20 16. A transgenic animal comprising a polypeptide according to claims 3 to 12 and/or a nucleic acid according to claim 13 and/or an expression vector according to claim 14 and/or a host cell according to claim 15.
- 25 17. A method for the detection of changes in the local Ca^{2+} -concentration comprising the following steps:
- a) providing a cell or a subcellular membraneous fraction of a cell comprising a Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 12; and
 - b) inducing a change in the local Ca^{2+} -concentration; and
 - c) measuring FRET between the donor and the acceptor chromophor of the donor-acceptor-pair of said polypeptide according to any one of
- 30 claims 1 to 12, which is indicative of the change in the local Ca^{2+} -concentration.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the cell of step a) is a host cell according to claim 15.
19. The method of claim 16, wherein the subcellular membraneous fraction is
5 an organell, in particular a mitochondrium, a peroxisome or a nucleus, or a membrane fraction derived from a membrane-bound organell, in particular derived from the cell membrane.
20. The method of claim 17, wherein the Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide is targeted
10 to the inner surface of the cell membrane.
21. The method of claim 17, wherein step b) is effected by administering an extracellular stimulus, in particular by adding a small chemical compound or a polypeptide to the extracellular side of the host cell.
- 15 22. A method for the detection of the binding of a small chemical coumpound or a polypeptide to a Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide with an identityof at least 80% to a 30 amino acid long polypeptide sequence of human troponin C or chicken skeletal muscle troponin or drosophila troponin C isoform 1, comprising the following steps:
- 20 a) providing a Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 12; and
- b) adding a small chemical compound to be tested for binding or a polypeptide to be tested for binding; and
- 25 c) determining the degree of binding by measuring FRET between the donor and the acceptor chromophor of the donor-acceptor-pair of said polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 12.
23. The method of claim 21, wherein the Ca^{2+} -binding polypeptide is derived
30 from human troponin C, and particularly is SEQ ID NO. 4.

24. *Ex vivo* use of a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 12 for the detection of changes in the local Ca^{2+} -concentration close to a cellular membrane.
- 5 25. The use of claim 23, wherein the polypeptide is a polypeptide according to claim 9 and particularly comprises a cell membrane targeting sequence, most preferably a cell membrane targeting sequence mediating localization to the cell membrane of pre- or postsynaptic structures.
- 10 26. Use of a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 to 12 for the preparation of a diagnostic composition for the detection of changes in the local Ca^{2+} -concentration close to a cellular membrane

1/15

Fig. 1



2/15

Fig. 2

% Ratio Change:

CFP	csTnC	Citrine	30-50%		
CFP	csTnC-N90	Citrine	20-30%		
CFP	csTnC-EFn	Citrine	5-20%		
CFP	csTnI	csTnC	Citrine	30%	
CFP	csTnI		csTnC	Citrine	30%
CFP	csTnC		csTnI	Citrine	30%
CFP	csTnC	csTnI1-48	Citrine	5-20%	
CFP	csTnC		csTnI1-48	Citrine	5-20%
CFP	TnC-N90	csTnI1-48	Citrine	20-30%	
CFP	csTnC-N90		csTnI1-48	Citrine	5-20%
CFP	csTnI95-133	csTnC	Citrine	5-20%	
CFP	csTnI95-133		csTnC	Citrine	30-50%
CFP	csTnI95-133	csTnC-N90	Citrine	30-50%	
CFP	csTnI95-133		csTnC-N90	Citrine	30-50%
CFP	csTnI116-135	csTnC	Citrine	60-100%	
CFP	csTnI116-135		csTnC	Citrine	60-100%
CFP	csTnI116-135	csTnC-L15	Citrine	60-100%	

Fig. 2 (continued)

% Ratio Change:

CFP	csTnC-L15	Citrine	over 100%
CFP	csTnC-L15 D107A	Citrine	over 100%
CFP	csTnC-L15-N90	Citrine	5- 20%
CFP	hcardTnC	Citrine	over 100%
CFP	hcardTnC1-135	Citrine	5-20%
CFP	hcardTnC-L12	Citrine	60-100%

4/15

Fig. 3

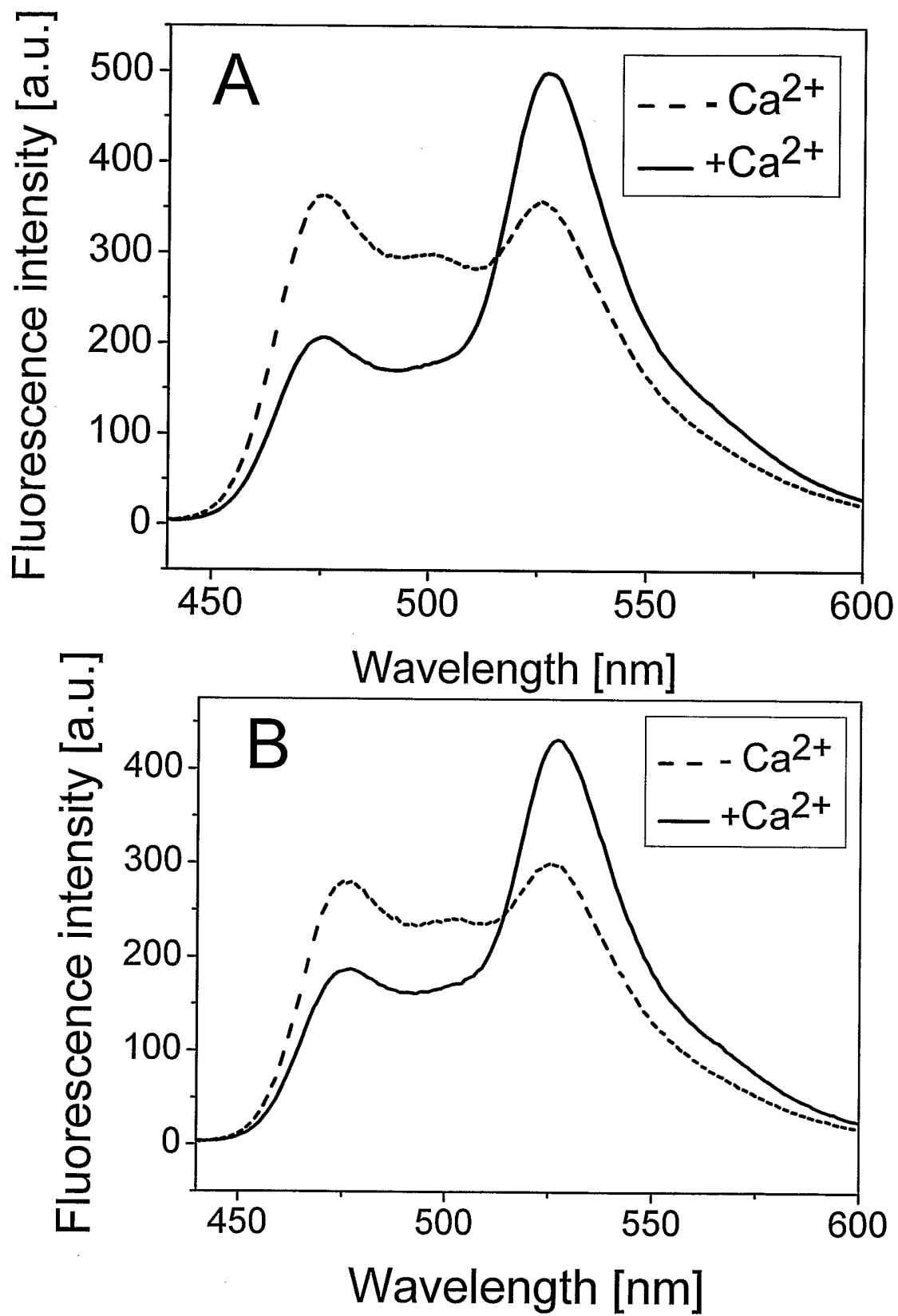


Fig. 4

5/15

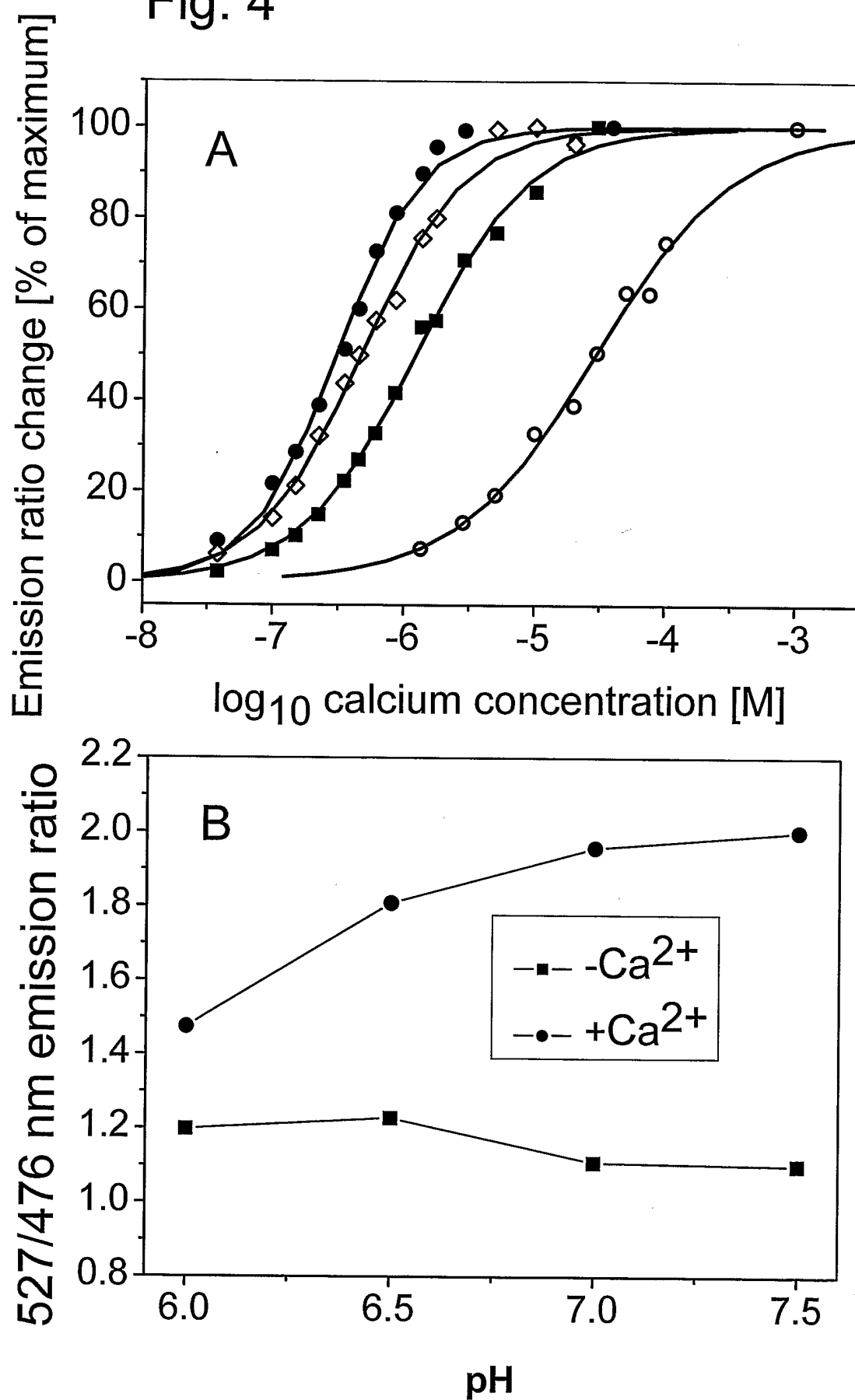
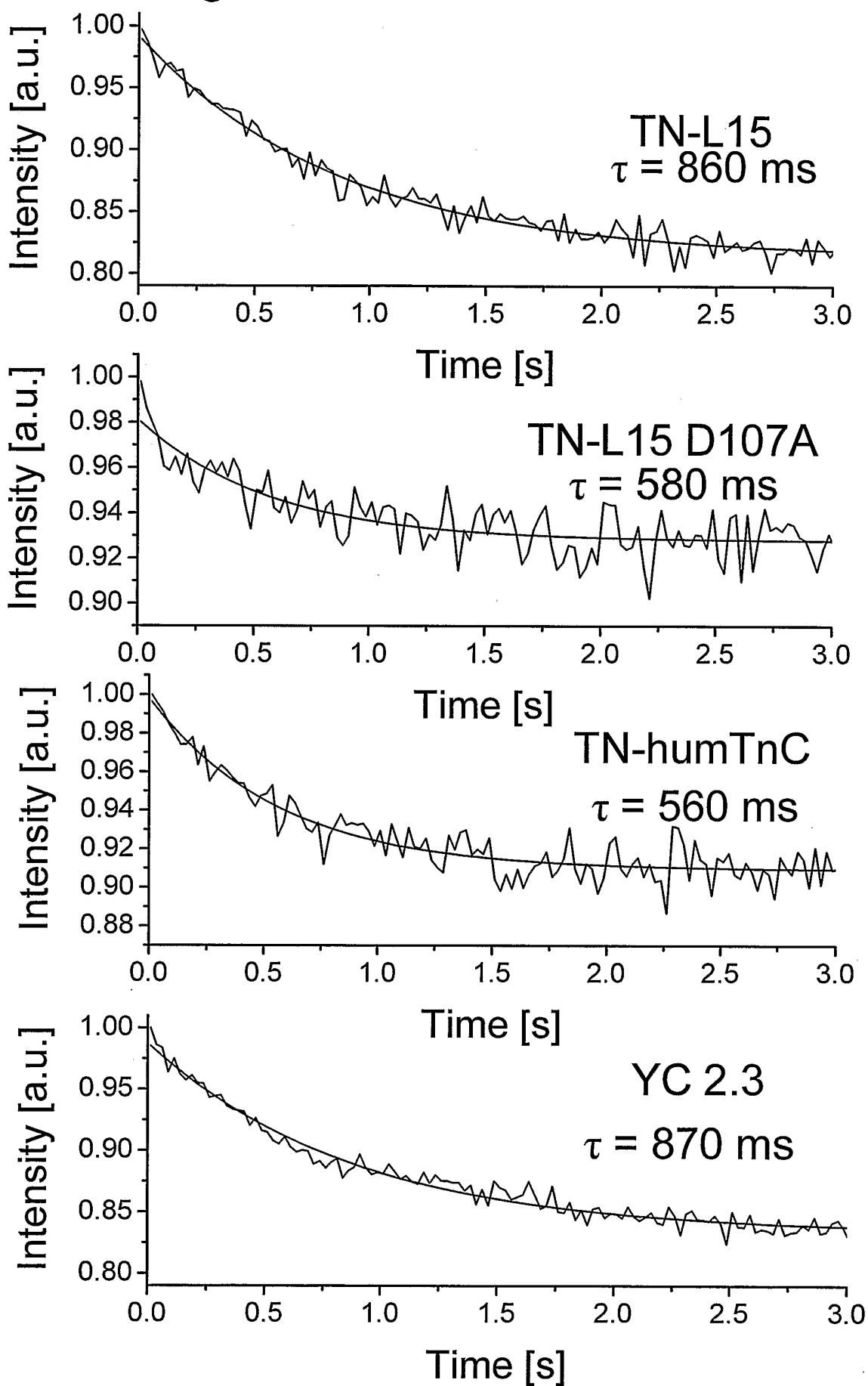
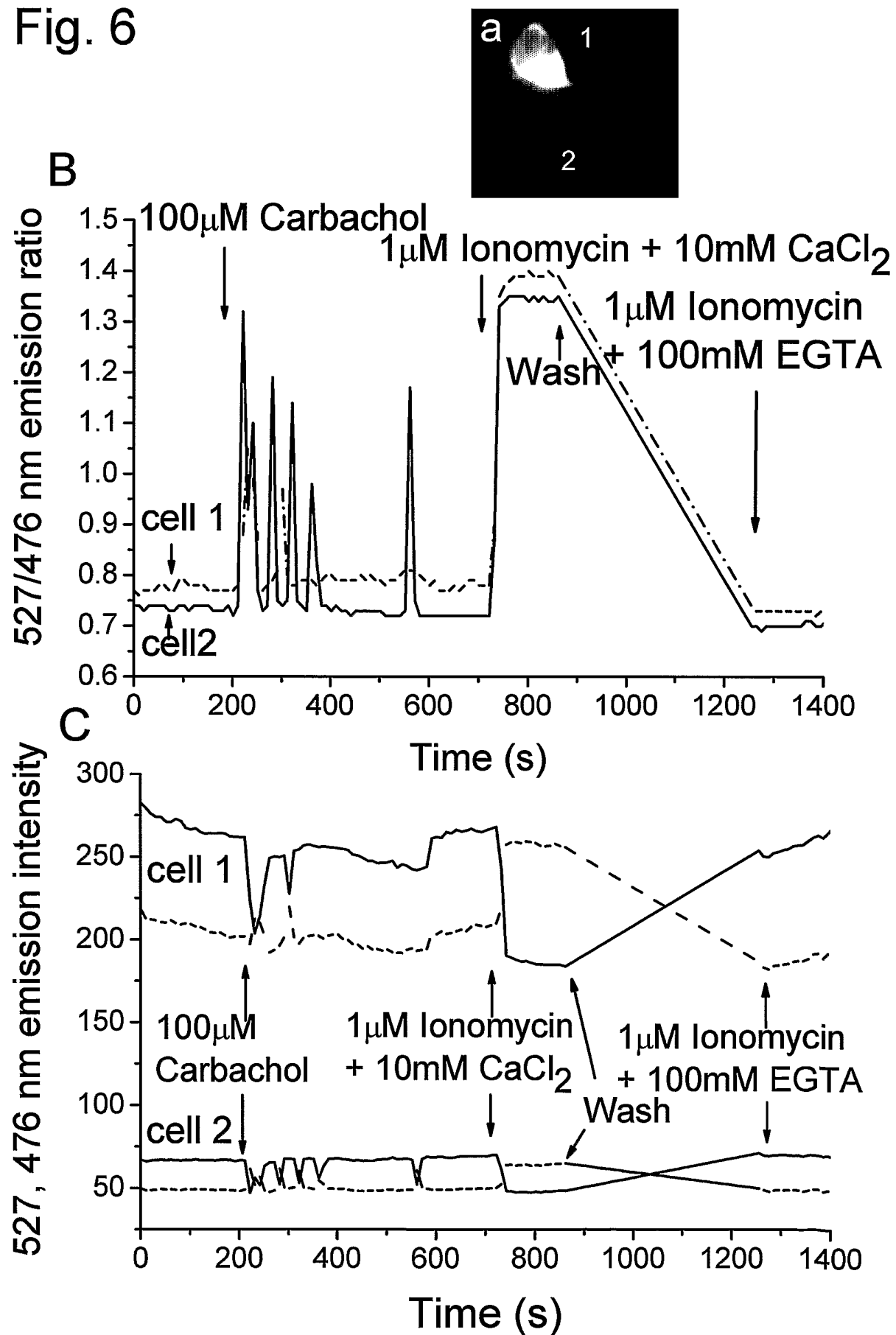


Fig. 5 6/15

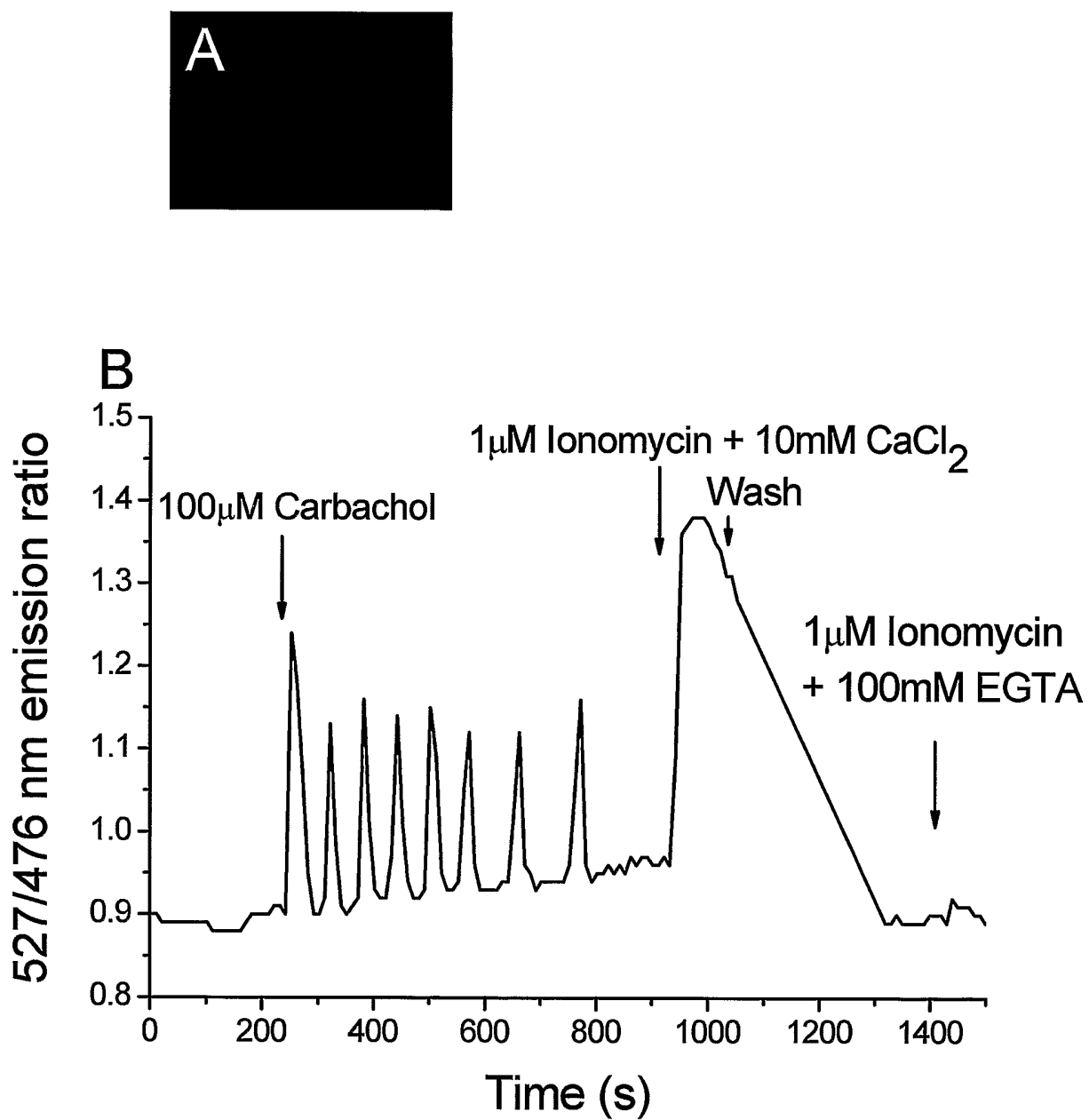
7/15

Fig. 6



8/15

Fig. 7



9/15

Fig. 8

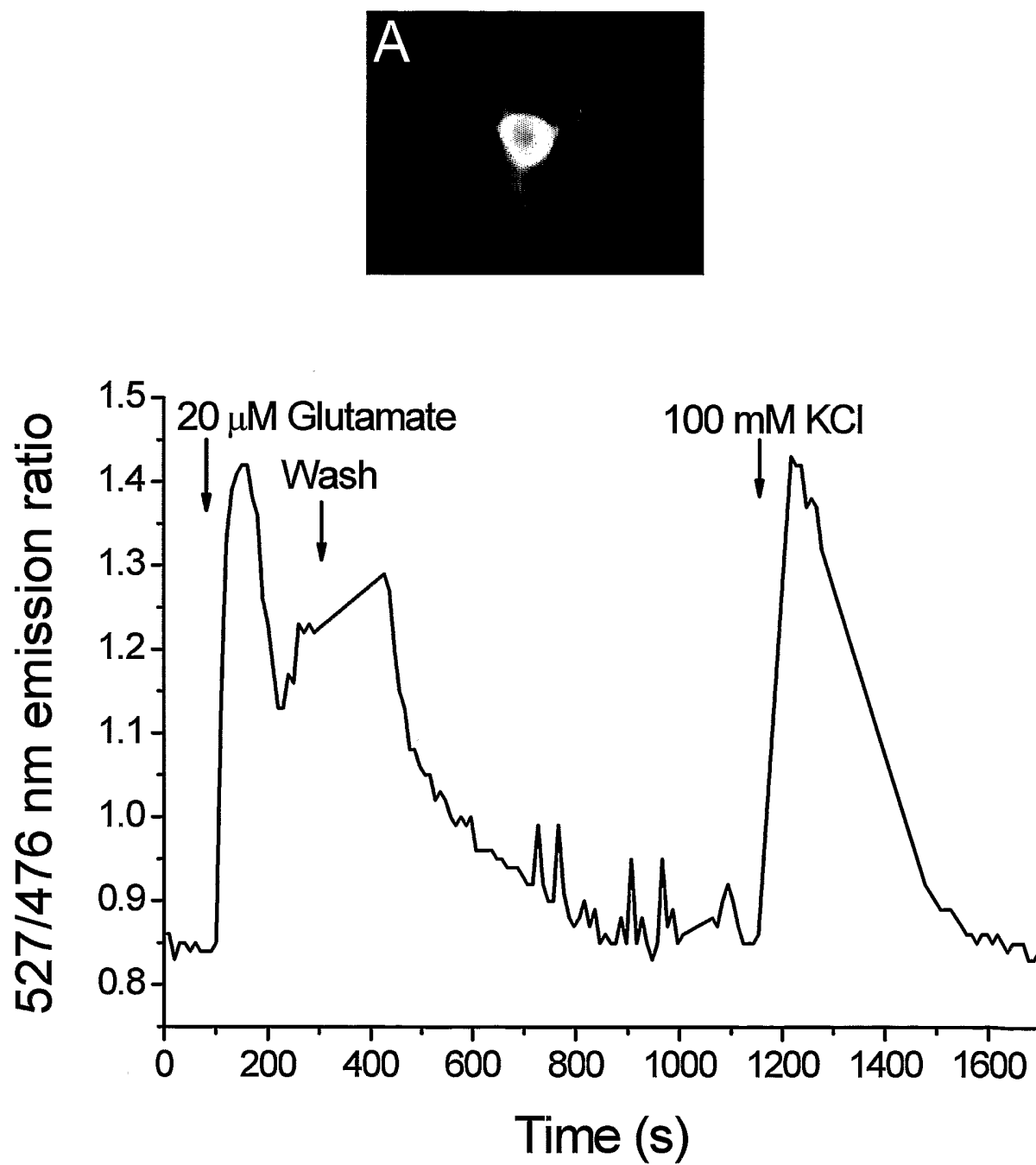
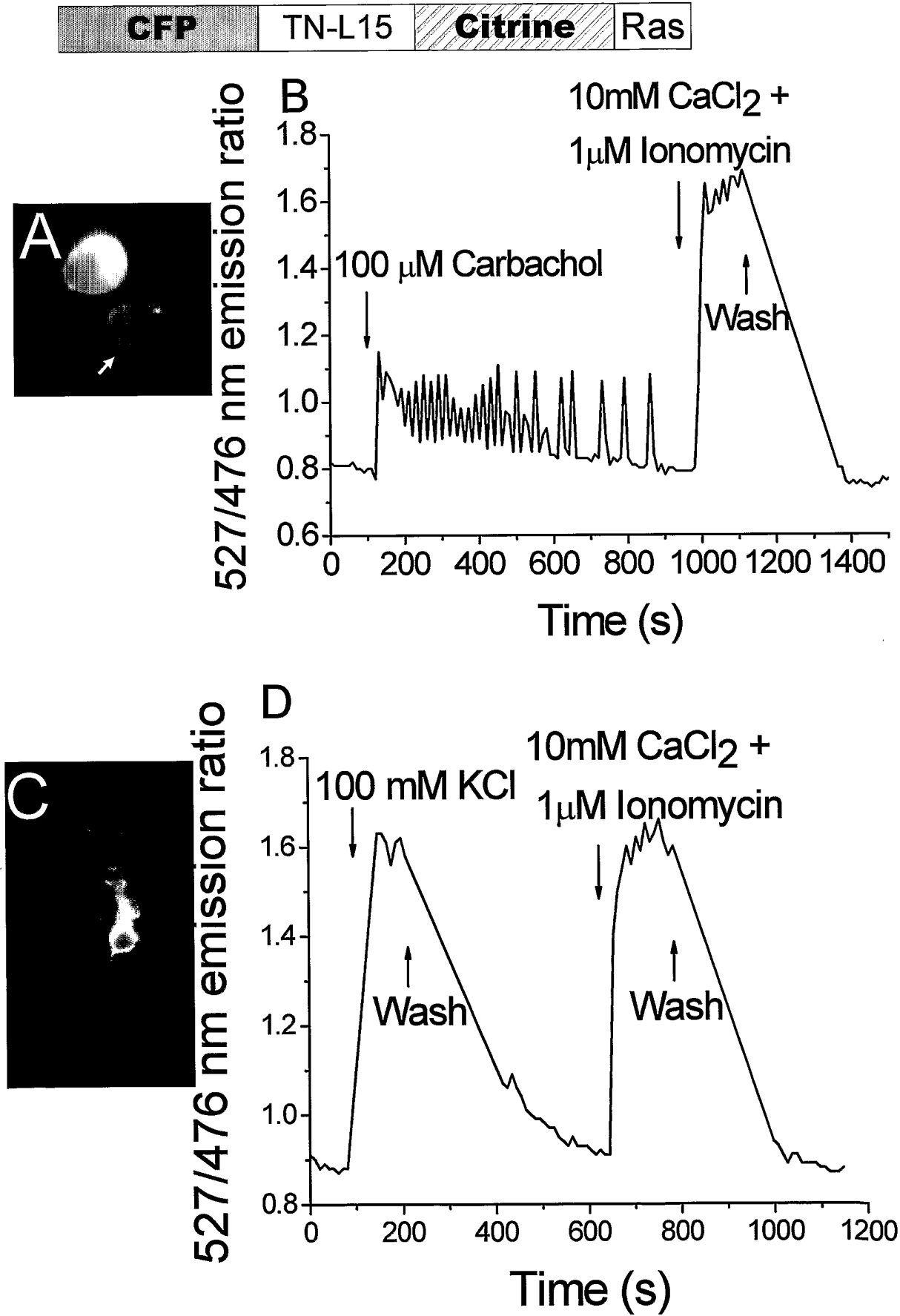
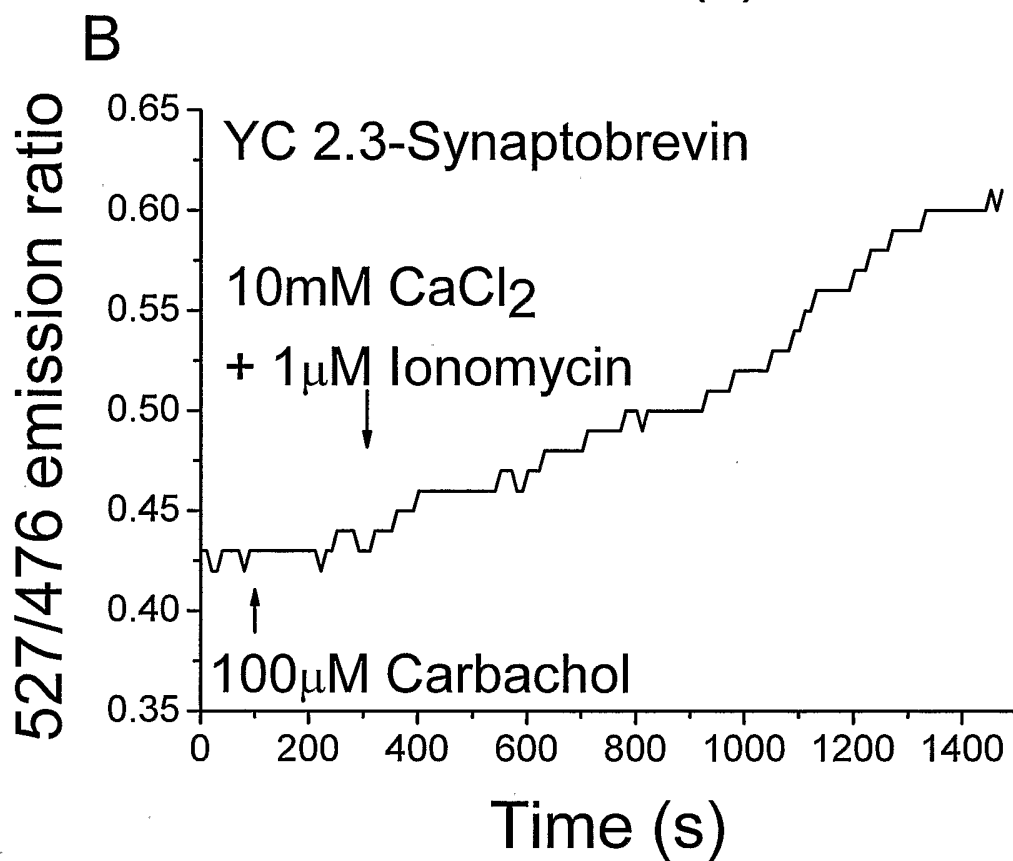
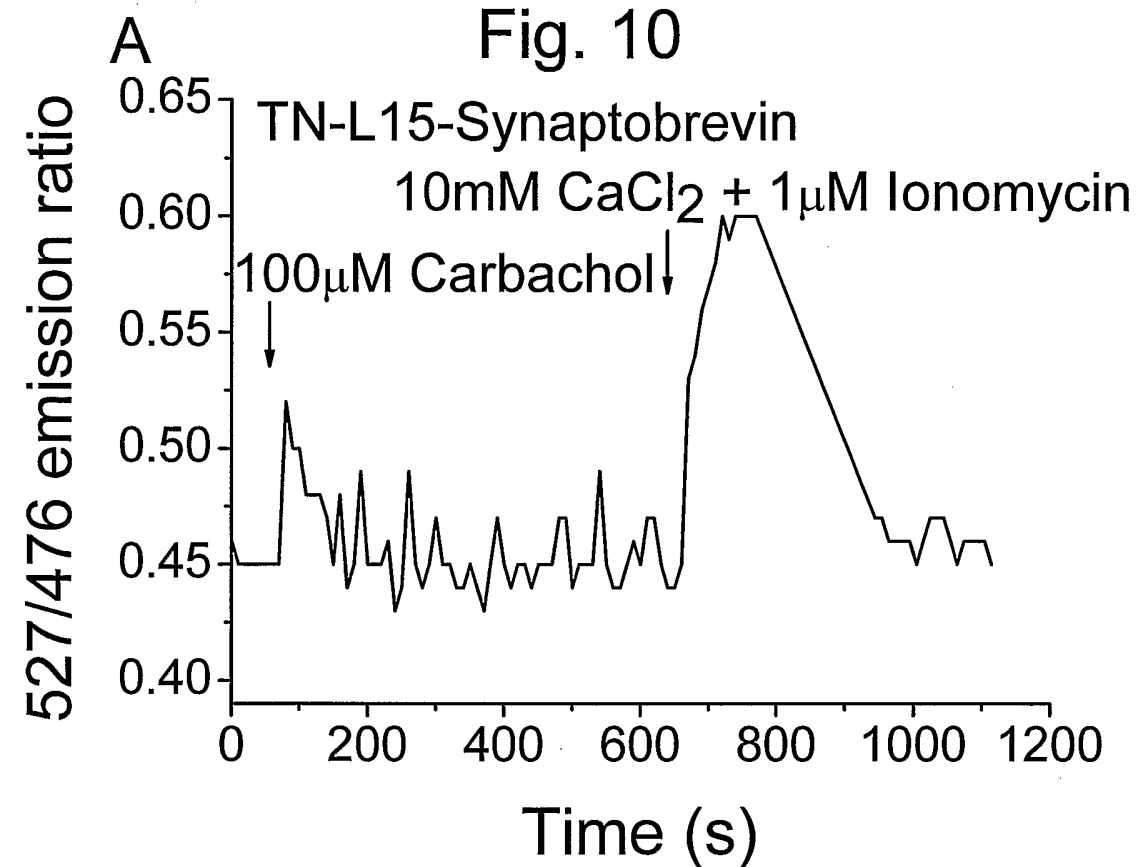


Fig. 9



11/15

Fig. 10



12/15

Fig. 11

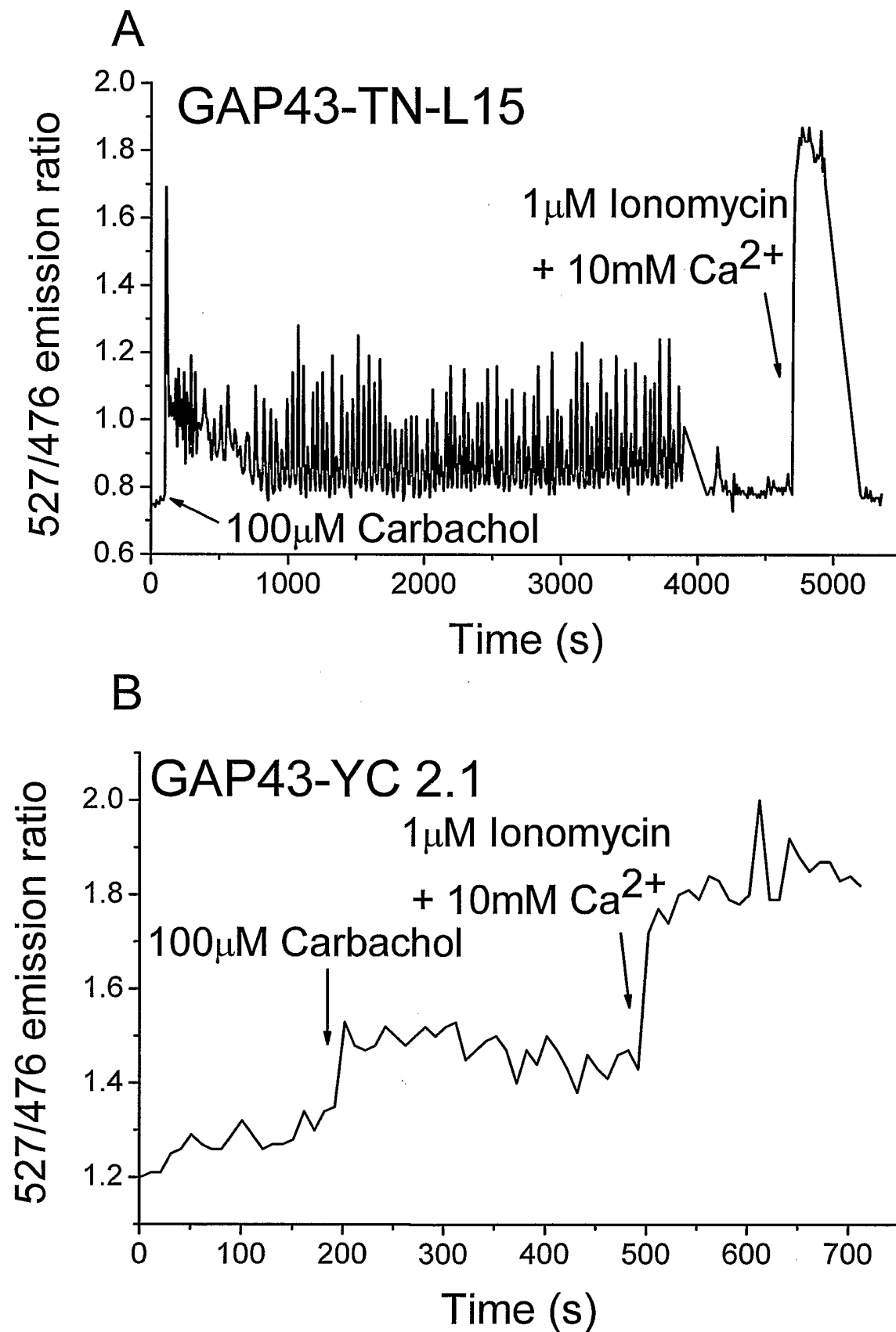
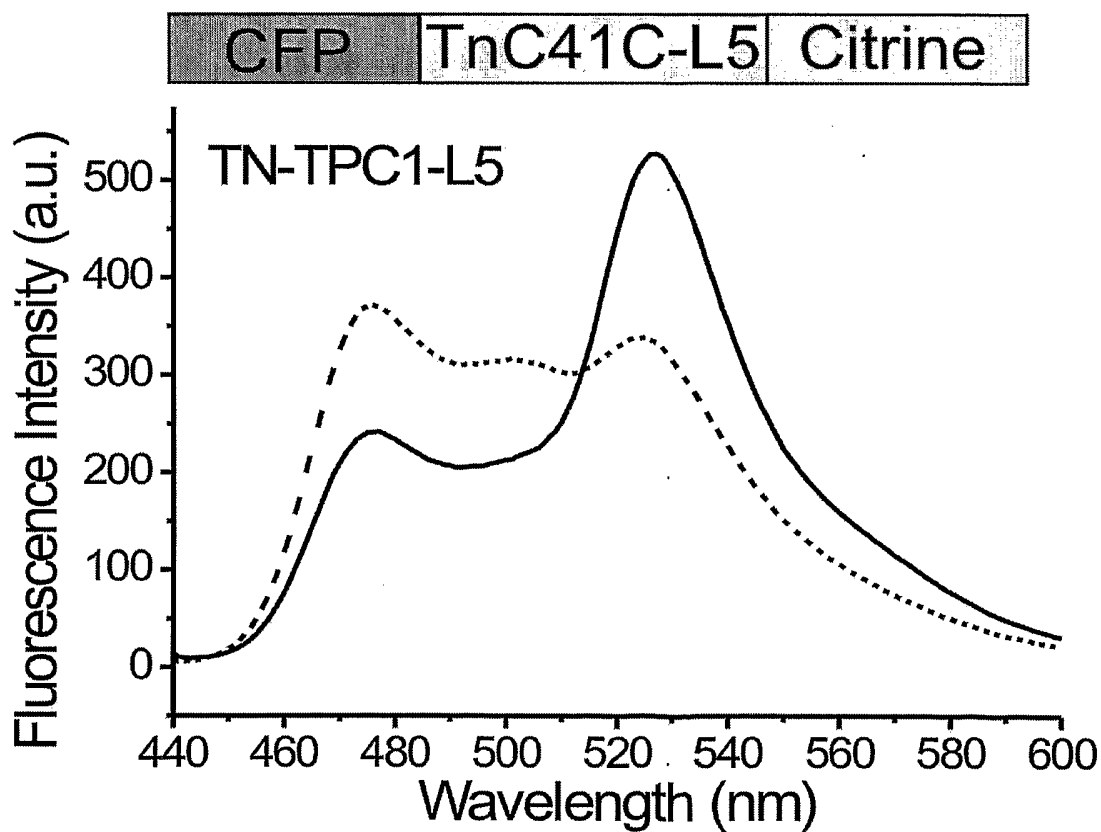
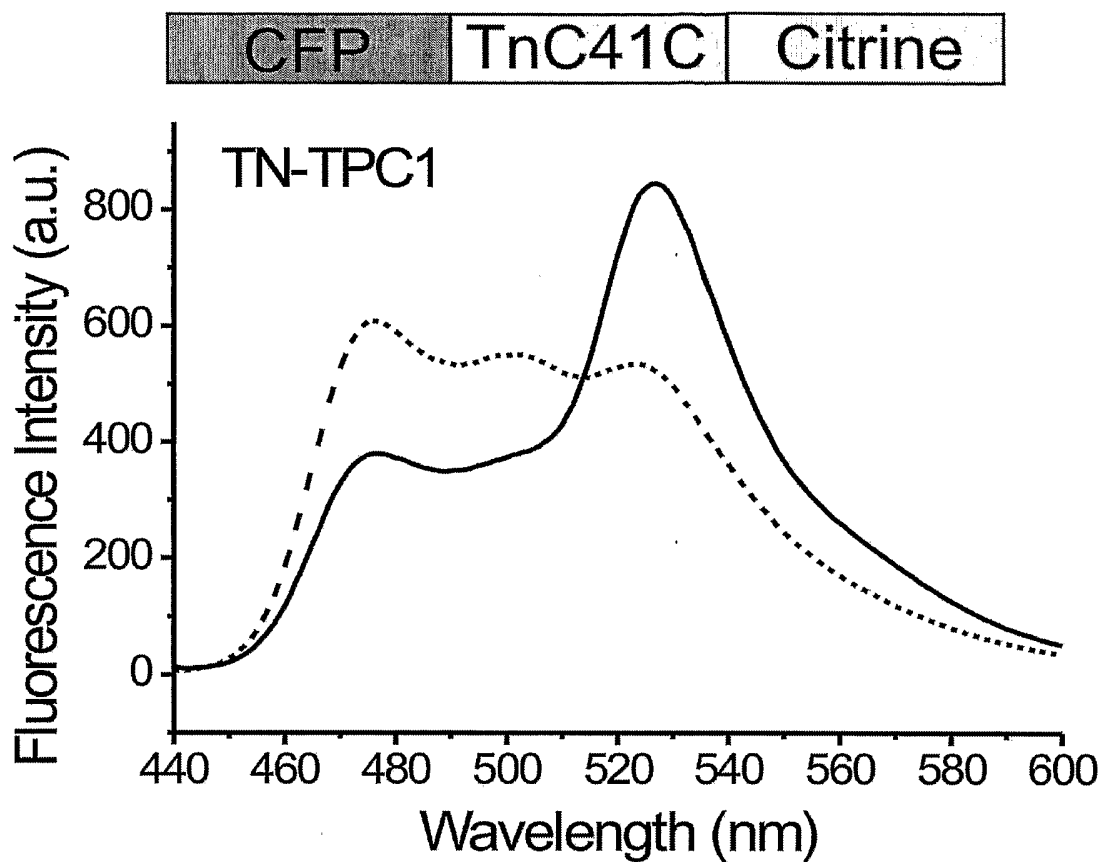


Fig. 12

13/15



14/15

Fig. 13

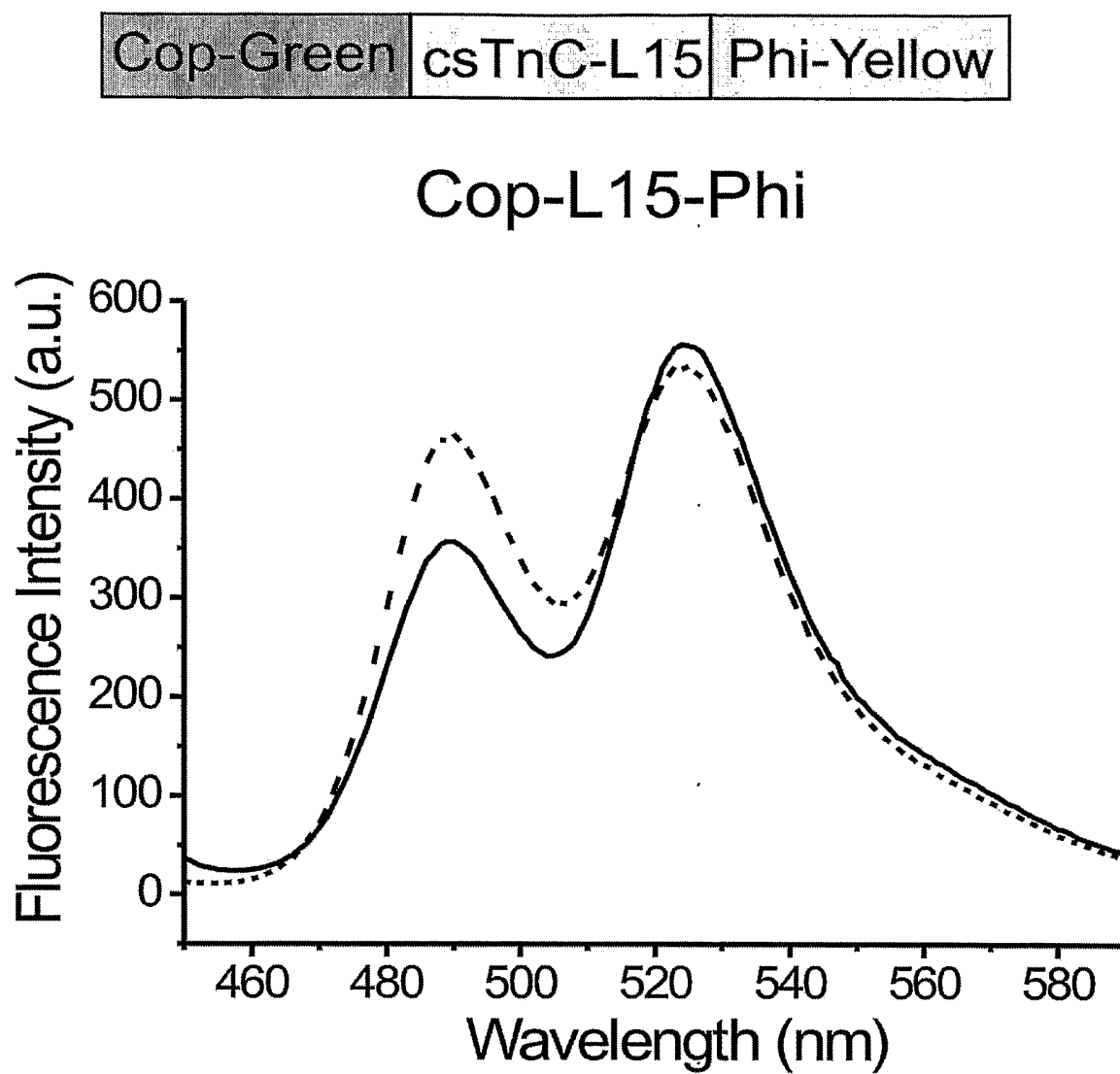
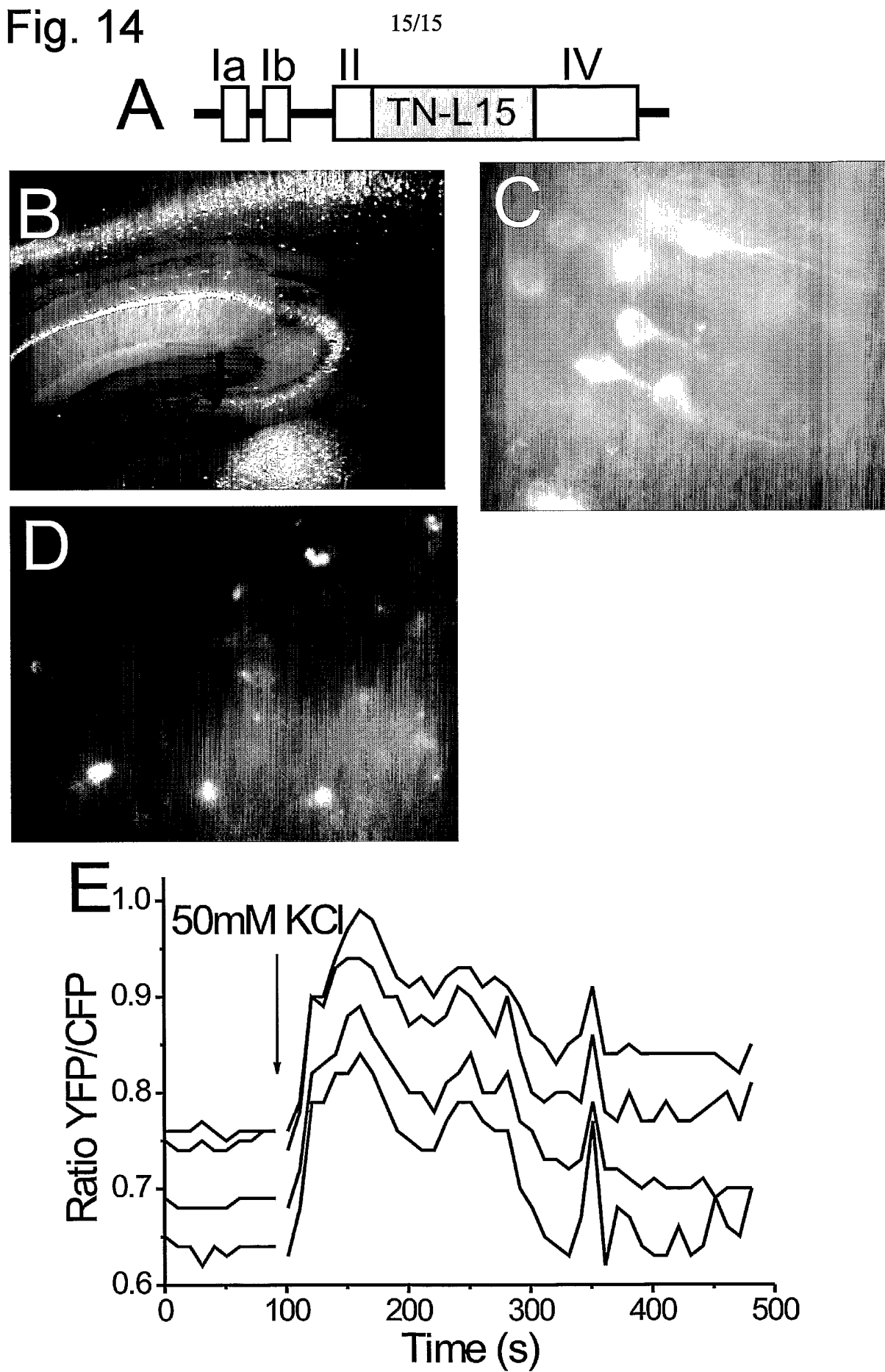


Fig. 14



Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25
SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

<120> Novel genetically encoded bioindicators of calcium-ions

<130> G62276PC

<150> EP 03016691.2

<151> 2003-08-04

<160> 42

<170> PatentIn version 3.1

<210> 1

<211> 1863

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC 15-163

<400> 1

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtag agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg cccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgga tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcatg ctgagcgagg agatgattgc tgagttcaaa	720

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

```

gctgcctttg acatgtttga tgcggacggt ggtggggaca tcagcaccaa ggagttgggc 780
acggtgatga ggatgctggg ccagaacccc accaaagagg agctggatgc catcatcgag 840
gaggtggacg aggatggcag cggcaccatc gacttcgagg agttcctggt gatgatggtg 900
cgccagatga aagaggacgc caagggcaag tctgaggagg agctggccaa ctgcttccgc 960
atcttcgaca agaacgctga tgggttcacg gacatcgagg agctgggtga gattctcagg 1020
gccactgggg agcacgtcat cgaggaggac atagaagacc tcatgaagga ttcagacaag 1080
aacaatgacg gccgcattga cttcgatgag ttcctgaaga tgatggaggg tgtgcaggag 1140
ctcatggtga gcaagggcga ggagctgttc accgggggtg tgcccatcct ggtcgagctg 1200
gacggcgacg taaacggcca caagttcagc gtgtccggcg agggcgaggg cgatgccacc 1260
tacggcaagc tgaccctgaa gttcatctgc accaccggca agctgcccgt gccctggccc 1320
accctcgtga ccaccttcgg ctacggcctg atgtgcttcg cccgctaccc cgaccacatg 1380
cgccagcacg acttcttcaa gtccgccatg cccgaaggct acgtccagga gcgcaccatc 1440
ttcttcaagg acgacggcaa ctacaagacc cgcgccgagg tgaagttcga gggcgacacc 1500
ctggtgaacc gcatcgagct gaagggcatc gacttcaagg aggacggcaa catcctgggg 1560
cacaagctgg agtacaacta caacagccac aacgtctata tcatggccga caagcagaag 1620
aacggcatca aggccaactt caagatccgc cacaacatcg aggacggcag cgtgcagctc 1680
gccgaccact accagcagaa ccccccatc ggcgacggcc ccgtgctgct gcccgacaac 1740
cactacctga gctaccagtc cgccctgagc aaagacccca acgagaagcg cgatcacatg 1800
gtcctgctgg agttcgtgac cgccgccggg atcactctcg gcatggacga gctgtacaag 1860
taa 1863

```

<210> 2

<211> 620

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: cSTnC 15-163

<400> 2

```

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
1           5           10           15

```

```

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
20           25           30

```

```

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35           40           45

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60
 Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140
 Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr
 245 250 255
 Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys
 260 265 270
 Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys
 290 295 300
 Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg
 305 310 315 320

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly
 325 330 335
 Glu Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu
 340 345 350
 Asp Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe
 355 360 365
 Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Met Val Ser
 370 375 380
 Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu
 405 410 415
 Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr
 420 425 430
 Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr
 435 440 445
 Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp
 450 455 460
 Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe
 485 490 495
 Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe
 500 505 510
 Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn
 515 520 525
 Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys
 530 535 540
 Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu
 565 570 575
 Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp
 580 585 590

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala
 595 600 605

Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 610 615 620

<210> 3

<211> 1902

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: humcTnC

<400> 3

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcagcact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagacccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgcgga tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcatt ctaatggatg acatctacaa ggctgcggtg	720
gagcagctga cagaagagca gaaaaatgag ttcaaggcag ctttcgacat cttcgtgctg	780
ggcgtgagg atggctgcat cagcaccaag gagctgggca aggtgatgag gatgctgggc	840
cagaacccca cccctgagga gctgcaggag atgatcgatg aggtggacga ggacggcagc	900
ggcacgggtg actttgatga gttcctggtc atgatggttc ggtgcatgaa ggacgacagc	960
aaagggaaat ctgaggagga gctgtctgac ctcttccgca tgtttgacaa aaatgctgat	1020
ggctacatcg acctggatga gctgaagata atgctgcagg ctacaggcga gaccatcacg	1080
gaggacgaca tcgaggaact catgaaggac ggagacaaga acaacgacgg ccgcatcgac	1140
tatgatgagt tcctggagtt catgaagggt gtggaggagc tcatggtgag caagggcgag	1200
gagctgttca ccgggggtgt gcccatcctg gtcgagctgg acggcgacgt aaacggccac	1260
aagttcagcg tgtccggcga gggcgagggc gatgccacct acggcaagct gaccctgaag	1320

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

ttcatctgca ccaccggcaa gctgcccgtg ccctggccca ccctcgtgac caccttcggc 1380
 tacggcctga tgtgcttcgc ccgctacccc gaccacatgc gccagcacga cttcttcaag 1440
 tccgccatgc ccgaaggcta cgtccaggag cgcaccatct tcttcaagga cgacggcaac 1500
 tacaagaccc gcgccgaggt gaagttcgag ggcgacaccc tgggtgaaccg catcgagctg 1560
 aagggcatcg acttcaagga ggacggcaac atcctggggc acaagctgga gtacaactac 1620
 aacagccaca acgtctatat catggccgac aagcagaaga acggcatcaa ggccaacttc 1680
 aagatccgcc acaacatcga ggacggcagc gtgcagctcg ccgaccacta ccagcagaac 1740
 acccccatcg gcgacggccc cgtgctgctg cccgacaacc actacctgag ctaccagtcc 1800
 gccctgagca aagaccccaa cgagaagcgc gatcacatgg tcctgctgga gttcgtgacc 1860
 gccgccggga tcactctcgg catggacgag ctgtacaagt aa 1902

<210> 4

<211> 633

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> calcium binding moiety: humcTnc

<400> 4

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140
 Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Met Asp Asp Ile Tyr Lys Ala Ala Val
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Gln Leu Thr Glu Glu Gln Lys Asn Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp
 245 250 255
 Ile Phe Val Leu Gly Ala Glu Asp Gly Cys Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu
 260 265 270
 Gly Lys Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu
 275 280 285
 Gln Glu Met Ile Asp Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp
 290 295 300
 Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Cys Met Lys Asp Asp Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Met Phe Asp
 325 330 335
 Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu Leu Lys Ile Met Leu
 340 345 350
 Gln Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Ile Thr Glu Asp Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Met
 355 360 365
 Lys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Tyr Asp Glu Phe
 370 375 380
 Leu Glu Phe Met Lys Gly Val Glu Glu Leu Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu
 385 390 395 400

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp
 405 410 415
 Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala
 420 425 430
 Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu
 435 440 445
 Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met
 450 455 460
 Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys
 485 490 495
 Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp
 500 505 510
 Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp
 515 520 525
 Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn
 530 535 540
 Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His
 565 570 575
 Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp
 580 585 590
 Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu
 595 600 605
 Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile
 610 615 620
 Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 625 630

<210> 5

<211> 1863

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC 15-163

<400> 5

```

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac      60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac      120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc      180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag      240
cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc      300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtag agttcgaggg cgacaccctg      360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac      420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgaca gcagaagaac      480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc      540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac      600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgcg tcacatggtc      660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcgtg ctgagcgagg agatgattgc tgagttcaaa      720
gctgcctttg acatgtttga tgcggacggt ggtggggaca tcagcaccaa ggagttgggc      780
acggtgatga ggatgctggg ccagaacccc accaaagagg agctggatgc catcatcgag      840
gaggtggacg aggatggcag cggcaccatc gacttcgagg agttcctggt gatgatggtg      900
cgccagatga aagaggacgc caagggcaag tctgaggagg agctggccaa ctgcttccgc      960
atcttcgcca agaacgctga tgggttcacg gacatcgagg agctgggtga gattctcagg     1020
gccactgggg agcacgtcat cgaggaggac atagaagacc tcatgaagga ttcagacaag     1080
aacaatgacg gccgcattga cttcgatgag ttcctgaaga tgatggaggg tgtgcaggag     1140
ctcatggtga gcaagggcga ggagctgttc accggggtgg tgcccatcct ggtcgagctg     1200
gacggcgacg taaacggcca caagttcagc gtgtccggcg agggcgaggg cgatgccacc     1260
tacggcaagc tgaccctgaa gttcatctgc accaccggca agctgcccgt gccctggccc     1320
accctcgtga ccaccttcgg ctacggcctg atgtgcttcg cccgctaccc cgaccacatg     1380
cgccagcacg acttcttcaa gtccgccatg cccgaaggct acgtccagga gcgcaccatc     1440
ttcttcaagg acgacggcaa ctacaagacc cgcgccgagg tgaagttcga gggcgacacc     1500
ctggtgaacc gcatcgagct gaagggcatc gacttcaagg aggacggcaa catcctgggg     1560
cacaagctgg agtacaacta caacagccac aacgtctata tcatggccga caagcagaag     1620
aacggcatca aggccaactt caagatccgc cacaacatcg aggacggcag cgtgcagctc     1680
gccgaccact accagcagaa ccccccatc ggcgacggcc cgtgctgct gcccgacaac     1740
cactacctga gctaccagtc cgccctgagc aaagaccca acgagaagcg cgatcacatg     1800

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

gtcctgctgg agttcgtgac cgccgccggg atcactctcg gcatggacga gctgtacaag 1860
 taa 1863

<210> 6

<211> 620

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: cTnC 15-163

<400> 6

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr
 245 250 255
 Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys
 260 265 270
 Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys
 290 295 300
 Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Phe Ala Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly
 325 330 335
 Glu Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu
 340 345 350
 Asp Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe
 355 360 365
 Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Met Val Ser
 370 375 380
 Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu
 405 410 415
 Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr
 420 425 430
 Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr
 435 440 445
 Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp
 450 455 460

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile
465 470 475 480

Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe
485 490 495

Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe
500 505 510

Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn
515 520 525

Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys
530 535 540

Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu
545 550 555 560

Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu
565 570 575

Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp
580 585 590

Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala
595 600 605

Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
610 615 620

<210> 7

<211> 1908

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC

<400> 7

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatacctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcagcact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagacccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

gtgaaccgca	tcgagctgaa	gggcatcgac	ttcaaggagg	acggcaacat	cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt	acaactacat	cagccacaac	gtctatatca	ccgccgacaa	gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg	cccacttcaa	gatccgccac	aacatcgagg	acggcagcgt	gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc	agcagaacac	ccccatcggc	gacggccccg	tgctgctgcc	cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca	cccagtccgc	cctgagcaaa	gaccccaacg	agaagcgcg	tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt	tcgtgaccgc	cgccccgatg	ctaattggcgt	caatgacgga	ccagcaggcg	720
gagggccg	ccttcctcag	cgaggagatg	attgctgagt	tcaaagctgc	ctttgacatg	780
tttgatgcg	acggtggtgg	ggacatcagc	accaaggagt	tgggcacggt	gatgaggatg	840
ctggggcaga	acccaccaa	agaggagctg	gatgccatca	tcgaggaggt	ggacgaggat	900
ggcagcggca	ccatcgactt	cgaggagtgc	ctggtgatga	tggtgcgcca	gatgaaagag	960
gacgccaagg	gcaagtctga	ggaggagctg	gccaactgct	tccgcattct	cgacaagaac	1020
gctgatgggt	tcatcgacat	cgaggagctg	ggtgagattc	tcagggccac	tggggagcac	1080
gtcatcgagg	aggacataga	agacctcatg	aaggattcag	acaagaacaa	tgacggccgc	1140
attgacttcg	atgagttcct	gaagatgatg	gaggggtgtg	aggagctcat	ggtgagcaag	1200
ggcgaggagc	tgttcaccgg	ggtggtgccc	atcctggctg	agctggacgg	cgacgtaaac	1260
ggccacaagt	tcagcgtgtc	cggcgagggc	gagggcgatg	ccacctacgg	caagctgacc	1320
ctgaagttca	tctgcaccac	cggcaagctg	cccgtgccct	ggccccaccct	cgtgaccacc	1380
ttcggctacg	gcctgatgtg	cttcgccccg	tacccccgac	acatgcgcca	gcacgacttc	1440
ttcaagtccg	ccatgcccga	aggctacgtc	caggagcgca	ccatcttctt	caaggacgac	1500
ggcaactaca	agaccgcgc	cgaggtgaa	ttcgagggcg	acaccctggt	gaaccgcac	1560
gagctgaagg	gcatcgactt	caaggaggac	ggcaacatcc	tggggcacia	gctggagtag	1620
aactacaaca	gccacaacgt	ctatatcatg	gccgacaagc	agaagaacgg	catcaaggcc	1680
aacttcaaga	tccgccacia	catcgaggac	ggcagcgtgc	agctcgccga	ccactaccag	1740
cagaacaccc	ccatcggcga	cggccccgtg	ctgctgcccc	acaaccacta	cctgagctac	1800
cagtccgccc	tgagcaaaga	ccccaacgag	aagcgcgac	acatggctct	gctggagttc	1860
gtgaccgccc	ccgggatcac	tctcggcatg	gacgagctgt	acaagtaa		1908

<210> 8

<211> 635

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<400> 8

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60
 Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140
 Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Met Ala Ser Met Thr Asp Gln Gln Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala
 245 250 255
 Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr Lys
 260 265 270

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr
 290 295 300
 Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg Ile
 325 330 335
 Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly Glu
 340 345 350
 Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe Asp
 370 375 380
 Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Met Val Ser Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp
 405 410 415
 Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly
 420 425 430
 Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly
 435 440 445
 Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly
 450 455 460
 Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe
 485 490 495
 Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu
 500 505 510
 Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys
 515 520 525
 Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser
 530 535 540

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala
 545 550 555 560

Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala
 565 570 575

Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu
 580 585 590

Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro
 595 600 605

Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala
 610 615 620

Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 625 630 635

<210> 9

<211> 1542

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: cTnC EF-hand 2, 51-91

<400> 9

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcagcact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgcgga tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cggccgcatg ctaggccaga accccaccaa agaggagctg	720
gatgccatca tcgaggaggt ggacgaggat ggcagcggca ccatcgactt cgaggagttc	780
ctggtgatga tggtgcgcca gatgaaagag gacgccgagc tcatggtgag caagggcgag	840

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

```

gagctgttca ccgggggtggt gcccacctctg gtcgagctgg acggcgacgt aaacggccac   900
aagttcagcg tgtccggcga gggcgagggc gatgccacct acggcaagct gaccctgaag   960
ttcatctgca ccaccggcaa gctgcccgtg ccctggccca ccctcgtgac caccttcggc  1020
tacggcctga tgtgcttcgc ccgtacccc gaccacatgc gccagcacga cttcttcaag  1080
tccgccatgc ccgaaggcta cgtccaggag cgcaccatct tcttcaagga cgacggcaac  1140
tacaagaccc gcgccgaggt gaagttcgag ggcgacaccc tggatgaaccg catcgagctg  1200
aagggcatcg acttcaagga ggacggcaac atcctggggc acaagctgga gtacaactac  1260
aacagccaca acgtctatat catggccgac aagcagaaga acggcatcaa ggccaacttc  1320
aagatccgcc acaacatcga ggacggcagc gtgcagctcg ccgaccacta ccagcagaac  1380
accccatcg gcgacggccc cgtgctgctg cccgacaacc actacctgag ctaccagtcc  1440
gccctgagca aagaccccaa cgagaagcgc gatcacatgg tcctgctgga gttcgtgacc  1500
gccgccggga tcactctcgg catggacgag ctgtacaagt aa                      1542

```

<210> 10

<211> 513

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: cTnC EF-hand 2, 51-91

<400> 10

```

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
1      5      10      15

```

```

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
20      25      30

```

```

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35      40      45

```

```

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50      55      60

```

```

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65      70      75      80

```

```

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85      90      95

```

```

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100      105      110

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140
 Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp
 245 250 255
 Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu Asp Ala
 260 265 270
 Glu Leu Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro
 275 280 285
 Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val
 290 295 300
 Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val
 325 330 335
 Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His
 340 345 350
 Met Arg Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val
 355 360 365
 Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg
 370 375 380

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu
385 390 395 400

Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu
405 410 415

Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln
420 425 430

Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp
435 440 445

Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly
450 455 460

Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser
465 470 475 480

Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu
485 490 495

Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr
500 505 510

Lys

<210> 11

<211> 2469

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC - Gly-Gly - csTnI

<400> 11

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcagcact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac	480

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

ggcatcaagg	cccacttcaa	gatccgccac	aacatcgagg	acggcagcgt	gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc	agcagaacac	ccccatcggc	gacggccccg	tgctgctgcc	cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca	cccagtcgc	cctgagcaaa	gaccccaacg	agaagcgcg	tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt	tcgtgaccgc	cgcccgcgatg	ctaattggcgt	caatgacgga	ccagcaggcg	720
gaggccccgcg	ccttcctcag	cgaggagatg	attgctgagt	tcaaagctgc	ctttgacatg	780
tttgatgcgg	acggtggtgg	ggacatcagc	accaaggagt	tgggcacggt	gatgaggatg	840
ctggggccaga	acccaccaa	agaggagctg	gatgccatca	tcgaggaggt	ggacgaggat	900
ggcagcggca	ccatcgactt	cgaggagttc	ctggtgatga	tggtgcgcca	gatgaaagag	960
gacgccaagg	gcaagtctga	ggaggagctg	gccaactgct	tccgcactctt	cgacaagaac	1020
gctgatgggt	tcacgcacat	cgaggagctg	ggtgagattc	tcagggccac	tggggagcac	1080
gtcatcgagg	aggacataga	agacctcatg	aaggattcag	acaagaacaa	tgacggccgc	1140
attgacttcg	atgagttcct	gaagatgatg	gaggggtgtg	aggagctcgg	cggcattgtct	1200
gatgaagaga	aaaagcgtcg	tgagccacc	gcccgtcgtc	agcacctgaa	gagtgtctatg	1260
ctccagcttg	ctgtcactga	aatagaaaaa	gaagcagctg	ctaaagaagt	ggaaaagcaa	1320
aactacctgg	cagagcatag	ccctcctctg	tccctcccag	ggtccatgca	ggaacttcag	1380
gaactgagca	aaaaacttca	tgccaagata	gactcagtgg	atgaggaaag	gtatgacaca	1440
gaggtgaagc	tacagaagac	taacaaggag	ctggaggacc	tgagccagaa	gctgtttgac	1500
ctgaggggca	agttcaagag	gccacctctg	cgccgggtgc	gcatgtctgc	tgatgccatg	1560
ctgcgtgccc	tgctgggctc	caagcacaag	gtcaacatgg	acctccgggc	caacctgaag	1620
caagtcaaga	aggaggacac	ggagaaggag	aaggacctcc	gcgatgtggg	tgactggagg	1680
aagaacattg	aggagaaatc	tggcatggag	ggcaggaaga	agatgtttga	ggccggcgag	1740
tccgagctca	tggtgagcaa	gggcgaggag	ctgttcaccg	gggtgggtgcc	catcctggtc	1800
gagctggacg	gcgacgtaaa	cggccacaag	ttcagcgtgt	ccggcgaggg	cgagggcgat	1860
gccacctacg	gcaagctgac	cctgaagttc	atctgcacca	ccggcaagct	gcccgtgccc	1920
tggcccaccc	tcgtgaccac	cttcggctac	ggcctgatgt	gcttcgcccc	ctaccccgac	1980
cacatgcgcc	agcacgactt	cttcaagtcc	gccatgcccc	aaggctacgt	ccaggagcgc	2040
accatcttct	tcaaggacga	cggcaactac	aagaccgcg	ccgaggtgaa	gttcgagggc	2100
gacaccctgg	tgaaccgcat	cgagctgaag	ggcatcgact	tcaaggagga	cggcaacatc	2160
ctggggcaca	agctggagta	caactacaac	agccacaacg	tctatatcat	ggccgacaag	2220
cagaagaacg	gcatcaaggc	caacttcaag	atccgccaca	acatcgagga	cggcagcgtg	2280
cagctcgccg	accactacca	gcagaacacc	cccatcggcg	acggccccgt	gctgctgccc	2340
gacaaccact	acctgagcta	ccagtccgcc	ctgagcaaag	accccaacga	gaagcgcgat	2400
cacatgggtcc	tgctggagtt	cgtgaccgcc	gccgggatca	ctctcggcac	ggacgagctg	2460
tacaagtaa						2469

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<210> 12

<211> 822

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnC - Gly-Gly - csTnI

<400> 12

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Glu Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Met Ala Ser Met Thr Asp Gln Gln Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala
 245 250 255
 Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr Lys
 260 265 270
 Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr
 290 295 300
 Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg Ile
 325 330 335
 Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly Glu
 340 345 350
 Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Asp
 355 360 365
 Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe Asp
 370 375 380
 Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Gly Gly Met Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Glu Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Thr Ala Arg Arg Gln His Leu
 405 410 415
 Lys Ser Ala Met Leu Gln Leu Ala Val Thr Glu Ile Glu Lys Glu Ala
 420 425 430
 Ala Ala Lys Glu Val Glu Lys Gln Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu His Ser Pro
 435 440 445
 Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Ser Met Gln Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Ser Lys
 450 455 460
 Lys Leu His Ala Lys Ile Asp Ser Val Asp Glu Glu Arg Tyr Asp Thr
 465 470 475 480

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Lys Thr Asn Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Ser Gln
 485 490 495
 Lys Leu Phe Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Phe Lys Arg Pro Pro Leu Arg Arg
 500 505 510
 Val Arg Met Ser Ala Asp Ala Met Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly Ser Lys
 515 520 525
 His Lys Val Asn Met Asp Leu Arg Ala Asn Leu Lys Gln Val Lys Lys
 530 535 540
 Glu Asp Thr Glu Lys Glu Lys Asp Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Asp Trp Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Asn Ile Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Met Glu Gly Arg Lys Lys Met Phe
 565 570 575
 Glu Ala Gly Glu Ser Glu Leu Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe
 580 585 590
 Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly
 595 600 605
 His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly
 610 615 620
 Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro
 625 630 635 640
 Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala
 645 650 655
 Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met
 660 665 670
 Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly
 675 680 685
 Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val
 690 695 700
 Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile
 725 730 735
 Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg
 740 745 750

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln
 755 760 765

Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr
 770 775 780

Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp
 785 790 795 800

His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly
 805 810 815

Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 820

<210> 13

<211> 1959

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 116-135 - Gly-Gly - csTnC

<400> 13

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag	240
cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gacccaacg agaagcgcga tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcgtg ctcgctgatg ccatgctgcg tgccctgctg	720
ggctccaagc acaaggtcaa cggcgggcgcg tcaatgacgg accagcaggc ggaggccccg	780
gccttcctca gcgaggagat gattgctgag ttcaaagctg cctttgacat gtttgatgcg	840
gacggtggtg gggacatcag caccaaggag ttgggcacgg tgatgaggat gctgggccag	900
aacccccacca aagaggagct ggatgccatc atcaggaggc tggacgagga tggcagcggc	960

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

accatcgact tcgaggagtt cctggtgatg atggtgccc agatgaaaga ggacgccaag 1020
 ggcaagtctg aggaggagct ggccaactgc ttccgcatct tcgacaagaa cgctgatggg 1080
 ttcatcgaca tcgaggagct ggggtgagatt ctcagggcca ctggggagca cgtcatcgag 1140
 gaggacatag aagacctcat gaaggattca gacaagaaca atgacggccg cattgacttc 1200
 gatgagttcc tgaagatgat ggagggtgtg caggagctca tggtagcaa gggcgaggag 1260
 ctgttcaccg ggggtggtgcc catcctggtc gagctggacg gcgacgtaaa cgccacaag 1320
 ttcagcgtgt ccggcgaggg cgagggcgat gccacctacg gcaagctgac cctgaagttc 1380
 atctgcacca ccggcaagct gcccgtgccc tggcccaccc tcgtgaccac cttcggctac 1440
 ggcctgatgt gcttcgcccg ctaccccgac cacatgcgcc agcacgactt cttcaagtcc 1500
 gccatgcccg aaggctacgt ccaggagcgc accatcttct tcaaggacga cggcaactac 1560
 aagaccgcg ccgaggtgaa gttcgagggc gacaccctgg tgaaccgcat cgagctgaag 1620
 ggcacgact tcaaggagga cggcaacatc ctggggcaca agctggagta caactacaac 1680
 agccacaacg tctatatcat ggccgacaag cagaagaacg gcatcaaggc caacttcaag 1740
 atccgccaca acatcgagga cggcagcgtg cagctcgccg accactacca gcagaacacc 1800
 cccatcggcg acggccccgt gctgctgccc gacaaccact acctgagcta ccagtccgcc 1860
 ctgagcaaag accccaacga gaagcgcgat cacatggtcc tgctggagtt cgtgaccgcc 1920
 gccgggatca ctctcgcat ggacgagctg tacaagtaa 1959

<210> 14

<211> 652

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 116-135 - Gly-Gly - csTnC

<400> 14

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Ala Asp Ala Met Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu
225 230 235 240

Gly Ser Lys His Lys Val Asn Gly Gly Ala Ser Met Thr Asp Gln Gln
245 250 255

Ala Glu Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys
260 265 270

Ala Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr
275 280 285

Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys
290 295 300

Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
305 310 315 320

Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys
325 330 335

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg
 340 345 350
 Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly
 355 360 365
 Glu Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu
 370 375 380
 Asp Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Met Val Ser
 405 410 415
 Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu Leu
 420 425 430
 Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu
 435 440 445
 Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr
 450 455 460
 Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His Asp
 485 490 495
 Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile
 500 505 510
 Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Phe
 515 520 525
 Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe
 530 535 540
 Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn
 545 550 555 560
 Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys
 565 570 575
 Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln Leu
 580 585 590
 Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val Leu
 595 600 605

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp
610 615 620

Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr Ala
625 630 635 640

Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
645 650

<210> 15

<211> 1827

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 95-131 - Gly-Ser-Gly - csTnC 1-91

<400> 15

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac 60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac 120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc 180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag 240
cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc 300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg 360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac 420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac 480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc 540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac 600
tacctgagca ccagtcgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgca tcacatggtc 660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcgtg ctagacctga gccagaagct gtttgacctg 720
aggggcaagt tcaagaggcc acctctgcgc cgggtgcgca tgtctgctga tgccatgctg 780
cgtgccctgc tgggctcaa gcacaaggtc ggcagcggca gcatgctaag ggcgtaaatg 840
acggaccagc aggcggaggc ccgcgccttc ctacgcgagg agatgattgc tgagttcaaa 900
gctgcctttg acatgtttga tgcggacggg ggtggggaca tcagcaccaa ggagttgggc 960
acggtgatga ggatgctggg ccagaacccc accaaagagg agctggatgc catcatcgag 1020
gaggtggacg aggatggcag cggcaccatc gacttcgagg agttcctggt gatgatgggtg 1080
cgccagatga aagaggacgc cgagctcatg gtgagcaagg gcgaggagct gttcaccggg 1140
gtggtgcccc tcttggtcga gctggacggc gacgtaaacy gccacaagtt cagcgtgtcc 1200
ggcgagggcg agggcgatgc cacctacggc aagctgacct tgaagttcat ctgcaccacc 1260

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

ggcaagctgc ccgtgccctg gcccaccctc gtgaccacct tcggctacgg cctgatgtgc 1320
 ttcgcccgt accccgacca catgcgccag cagcattct tcaagtccgc catgcccga 1380
 ggctacgtcc aggagcgac catcttcttc aaggacgacg gcaactacaa gacccgcgcc 1440
 gaggtgaagt tcgagggcga caccctggtg aaccgcatcg agctgaaggg catcgacttc 1500
 aaggaggacg gcaacatcct ggggcacaag ctggagtaca actacaacag ccacaacgtc 1560
 tatatcatgg ccgacaagca gaagaacggc atcaaggcca acttcaagat ccgccacaac 1620
 atcgaggacg gcagcgtgca gctcgccgac cactaccagc agaacacccc catcggcgac 1680
 ggccccgtgc tgctgcccga caaccactac ctgagctacc agtccgccct gagcaaagac 1740
 cccaacgaga agcgcgatca catggctctg ctggagttcg tgaccgccgc cgggatcact 1800
 ctcggcacatg acgagctgta caagtaa 1827

<210> 16

<211> 608

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 95-131 - Gly-Ser-Gly - csTnC 1-91

<400> 16

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Asp Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Asp Leu
 225 230 235 240

Arg Gly Lys Phe Lys Arg Pro Pro Leu Arg Arg Val Arg Met Ser Ala
 245 250 255

Asp Ala Met Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly Ser Lys His Lys Val Gly Ser
 260 265 270

Gly Ser Met Leu Met Ala Ser Met Thr Asp Gln Gln Ala Glu Ala Arg
 275 280 285

Ala Phe Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp
 290 295 300

Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly
 305 310 315 320

Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp
 325 330 335

Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe
 340 345 350

Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu Asp Ala Glu
 355 360 365

Leu Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile
 370 375 380

Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser
 385 390 395 400

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe
 405 410 415

Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr
 420 425 430

Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met
 435 440 445

Arg Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln
 450 455 460

Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala
 465 470 475 480

Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys
 485 490 495

Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu
 500 505 510

Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys
 515 520 525

Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly
 530 535 540

Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp
 545 550 555 560

Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala
 565 570 575

Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu
 580 585 590

Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 595 600 605

<210> 17

<211> 1869

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 12-161

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<400> 17

atggtgagca	agggcgagga	gctgttcacc	ggggtggtgc	ccatcctggt	cgagctggac	60
ggcgacgtaa	acggccacag	gttcagcgtg	tccggcgagg	gcgagggcga	tgccacctac	120
ggcaagctga	ccctgaagtt	catctgcacc	accggcaagc	tgcccgtgcc	ctggcccacc	180
ctcgtgacca	ccctgacctg	gggcgtgcag	tgcttcagcc	gctaccccga	ccacatgaag	240
cagcacgact	tcttcaagtc	cgccatgccc	gaaggctacg	tccaggagcg	taccatcttc	300
ttcaaggacg	acggcaacta	caagaccgcg	gccgaggtga	agttcgaggg	cgacaccctg	360
gtgaaccgca	tcgagctgaa	gggcatcgac	ttcaaggagg	acggcaacat	cctggggcac	420
aagctggagt	acaactacat	cagccacaac	gtctatatca	ccgccgacaa	gcagaagaac	480
ggcatcaagg	cccacttcaa	gatccgccac	aacatcgagg	acggcagcgt	gcagctcgcc	540
gaccactacc	agcagaacac	ccccatcggc	gacggccccg	tgctgctgcc	cgacaaccac	600
tacctgagca	cccagtcgcg	cctgagcaaa	gaccccaacg	agaagcgcg	tcacatggtc	660
ctgctggagt	tcgtgaccgc	cgcccgcgtg	ctgctgacag	aagagcagaa	aaatgagttc	720
aaggcagcct	tcgacatctt	cgtgctgggc	gctgaggatg	gctgcatcag	caccaaggag	780
ctgggcaagg	tgatgaggat	gctgggccag	aacccacccc	ctgaggagct	gcaggagatg	840
atcgatgagg	tggacgagga	cggcagcggc	acggtggact	ttgatgagtt	cctgggtcatg	900
atggttcggt	gcatgaagga	cgacagcaaa	gggaaatctg	aggaggagct	gtctgacctc	960
ttccgcatgt	ttgacaaaaa	tgctgatggc	tacatcgacc	tggatgagct	gaagataatg	1020
ctgcaggcta	caggcgagac	catcacggag	gacgacatcg	aggaactcat	gaaggacgga	1080
gacaagaaca	acgacggccg	catcgactat	gatgagttcc	tggagttcat	gaaggggtgtg	1140
gaggagctca	tggtgagcaa	gggcgaggag	ctgttcaccg	gggtggtgcc	catcctggtc	1200
gagctggacg	gcgacgtaaa	cggccacaag	ttcagcgtgt	ccggcgaggg	cgagggcgat	1260
gccacctacg	gcaagctgac	cctgaagttc	atctgcacca	ccggcaagct	gcccgtgccc	1320
tggccccacc	tcgtgaccac	cttcggctac	ggcctgatgt	gcttcgcccc	ctacccccgac	1380
cacatgcgcc	agcacgactt	cttcaagtcc	gccatgcccc	aaggctacgt	ccaggagcgc	1440
accatcttct	tcaaggacga	cggcaactac	aagaccgcg	ccgaggtgaa	gttcgagggc	1500
gacaccctgg	tgaaccgcat	cgagctgaag	ggcatcgact	tcaaggagga	cggcaacatc	1560
ctggggcaca	agctggagta	caactacaac	agccacaacg	tctatatcat	ggccgacaag	1620
cagaagaacg	gcatcaaggc	caacttcaag	atccgccaca	acatcgagga	cggcagcgtg	1680
cagctcgccg	accactacca	gcagaacacc	cccacggcg	acggccccgt	gctgctgccc	1740
gacaaccact	acctgagcta	ccagtccgcc	ctgagcaaag	accccaacga	gaagcgcgat	1800
cacatggtcc	tgctggagtt	cgtgaccgcc	gccgggatca	ctctcggcat	ggacgagctg	1860
tacaagtaa						1869

<210> 18

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<211> 622

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: csTnI 12-161

<400> 18

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Leu Thr Glu Glu Gln Lys Asn Glu Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Ile Phe Val Leu Gly Ala Glu Asp Gly Cys Ile
 245 250 255
 Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly Lys Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro
 260 265 270
 Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu Gln Glu Met Ile Asp Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly
 275 280 285
 Ser Gly Thr Val Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Cys
 290 295 300
 Met Lys Asp Asp Ser Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ser Asp Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Arg Met Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu
 325 330 335
 Leu Lys Ile Met Leu Gln Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Ile Thr Glu Asp Asp
 340 345 350
 Ile Glu Glu Leu Met Lys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile
 355 360 365
 Asp Tyr Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Phe Met Lys Gly Val Glu Glu Leu Met
 370 375 380
 Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu
 405 410 415
 Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys
 420 425 430
 Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe
 435 440 445
 Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln
 450 455 460
 His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val
 485 490 495

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn
 515 520 525

Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly
 530 535 540

Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val
 545 550 555 560

Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro
 565 570 575

Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser
 580 585 590

Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val
 595 600 605

Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 610 615 620

<210> 19

<211> 486

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

atggatgaca tctacaaggc tgcggtagag cagctgacag aagagcagaa aaatgagttc 60
 aaggcagcct tcgacatctt cgtgctgggc gctgaggatg gctgcatcag caccaaggag 120
 ctgggcaagg tgatgaggat gctgggccag aacccaccc ctgaggagct gcaggagatg 180
 atcgatgagg tggacgagga cggcagcggc acggtggact ttgatgagtt cctgggtcatg 240
 atggttcggt gcatgaagga cgacagcaaa gggaaatctg aggaggagct gtctgacctc 300
 ttccgcatgt ttgacaaaaa tgctgatggc tacatcgacc tggatgagct gaagataatg 360
 ctgcaggcta caggcgagac catcacggag gacgacatcg aggagctcat gaaggacgga 420
 gacaagaaca acgacggccg catcgactat gatgagttcc tggagtcat gaagggtgtg 480
 gagtag 486

<210> 20

<211> 161

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 20

Met Asp Asp Ile Tyr Lys Ala Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Glu Glu Gln
 1 5 10 15

Lys Asn Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Ile Phe Val Leu Gly Ala Glu
 20 25 30

Asp Gly Cys Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly Lys Val Met Arg Met Leu
 35 40 45

Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu Gln Glu Met Ile Asp Glu Val
 50 55 60

Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Val Met
 65 70 75 80

Met Val Arg Cys Met Lys Asp Asp Ser Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu
 85 90 95

Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Met Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ile
 100 105 110

Asp Leu Asp Glu Leu Lys Ile Met Leu Gln Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Ile
 115 120 125

Thr Glu Asp Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Met Lys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asn Asn
 130 135 140

Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Tyr Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Phe Met Lys Gly Val
 145 150 155 160

Glu

<210> 21

<211> 633

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21

atggcggtatg ggagcagcga tgcggctagg gaacctcgcc ctgcaccagc cccaatcaga 60

cgccgctcct ccaactaccg cgcttatgcc acggagccgc acgccaagaa aaaatctaag 120

atctccgcct cgagaaaatt gcagctgaag actctgctgc tgcagattgc aaagcaagag 180

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

ctggagcgag aggcggagga gcggcgcgga gagaaggggc gcgctctgag caccgcctgc 240
 cagccgctgg agttgaccgg gctgggcttc gcggagctgc aggacttggt cgcacagctc 300
 cacgcccgtg tggacaaggt ggatgaagag agatacgaca tagaggcaaa agtcaccaag 360
 aacatcacgg agattgcaga tctgactcag aagatctttg accttcgagg caagttaag 420
 cggccccacc tgcggagagt gaggatctct gcagatgcc tgcagcaggc gctgctgggg 480
 gcccgggcta aggagtcctt ggacctgcgg gccacactca agcaggtgaa gaaggaggac 540
 accgagaagg aaaaccggga ggtgggagac tggcggaaga acatcgatgc actgagtgga 600
 atggagggcc gcaagaaaaa gtttgagagc tga 633

<210> 22

<211> 210

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22

Met Ala Asp Gly Ser Ser Asp Ala Ala Arg Glu Pro Arg Pro Ala Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ala Pro Ile Arg Arg Arg Ser Ser Asn Tyr Arg Ala Tyr Ala Thr Glu
 20 25 30

Pro His Ala Lys Lys Lys Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Ser Arg Lys Leu Gln
 35 40 45

Leu Lys Thr Leu Leu Leu Gln Ile Ala Lys Gln Glu Leu Glu Arg Glu
 50 55 60

Ala Glu Glu Arg Arg Gly Glu Lys Gly Arg Ala Leu Ser Thr Arg Cys
 65 70 75 80

Gln Pro Leu Glu Leu Thr Gly Leu Gly Phe Ala Glu Leu Gln Asp Leu
 85 90 95

Cys Arg Gln Leu His Ala Arg Val Asp Lys Val Asp Glu Glu Arg Tyr
 100 105 110

Asp Ile Glu Ala Lys Val Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Glu Ile Ala Asp Leu
 115 120 125

Thr Gln Lys Ile Phe Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Phe Lys Arg Pro Thr Leu
 130 135 140

Arg Arg Val Arg Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Met Met Gln Ala Leu Leu Gly
 145 150 155 160

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ala Arg Ala Lys Glu Ser Leu Asp Leu Arg Ala His Leu Lys Gln Val
 165 170 175

Lys Lys Glu Asp Thr Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Val Gly Asp Trp Arg
 180 185 190

Lys Asn Ile Asp Ala Leu Ser Gly Met Glu Gly Arg Lys Lys Lys Phe
 195 200 205

Glu Ser
 210

<210> 23

<211> 483

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

```

atgacggacc agcaggctga ggccagggtcc tacctcagcg aagagatgat cgctgagttc      60
aaggctgcct ttgacatggt tgatgctgat ggtggtgggg acatcagcgt caaggagttg      120
ggcacggtga tgaggatgct gggccagaca cccaccaagg aggagctgga cgccatcatc      180
gaggaggttg atgaggacgg cagcggcacc atcgacttcg aggagttctt ggtcatgatg      240
gtgcgccaga tgaaagagga cgcgaaaggg aagagcgagg aggagctggc cgagtgccttc      300
cgcatcttcg acaggaatgc agacggctac atcgacccgg aggagctggc tgagattttc      360
agggcctccg gggagcacgt gactgacgag gagatcgaat ctctgatgaa agacggcgac      420
aagaacaacg acggccgcac tgacttcgac gagttcctga agatgatgga gggcgtgcag      480
taa                                                                 483
  
```

<210> 24

<211> 160

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

Met Thr Asp Gln Gln Ala Glu Ala Arg Ser Tyr Leu Ser Glu Glu Met
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly
 20 25 30

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Gly Asp Ile Ser Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly
 35 40 45

Gln Thr Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp
 50 55 60

Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met
 65 70 75 80

Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu
 85 90 95

Ala Glu Cys Phe Arg Ile Phe Asp Arg Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asp
 100 105 110

Pro Glu Glu Leu Ala Glu Ile Phe Arg Ala Ser Gly Glu His Val Thr
 115 120 125

Asp Glu Glu Ile Glu Ser Leu Met Lys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp
 130 135 140

Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln
 145 150 155 160

<210> 25

<211> 492

<212> DNA

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 25

atggcgtcaa tgacggacca gcaggcggag gcccgcgctt tcctcagcga ggagatgatt 60
 gctgagttca aagctgcctt tgacatgttt gatgctggacg gtggtgggga catcagcacc 120
 aaggagttgg gcacggtgat gaggatgctg ggccagaacc ccaccaaaga ggagctggat 180
 gccatcatcg aggaggtgga cgaggatggc agcggcacca tcgacttcga ggagttcctg 240
 gtgatgatgg tgcgccagat gaaagaggac gccaaaggga agtctgagga ggagctggcc 300
 aactgcttcc gcatcttcga caagaacgct gatgggttca tcgacatcga ggagctgggt 360
 gagattctca gggccactgg ggagcacgtc atcaggagg acatagaaga cctcatgaag 420
 gattcagaca agaacaatga cggccgcatt gacttcgatg agttcctgaa gatgatggag 480
 ggtgtgcagt aa 492

<210> 26

<211> 163

<212> PRT

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 26

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Asp Gln Gln Ala Glu Ala Arg Ala Phe Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Met Phe Asp Ala
20 25 30

Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr Val Met Arg
35 40 45

Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala Ile Ile Glu
50 55 60

Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu Glu Phe Leu
65 70 75 80

Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Ser Glu
85 90 95

Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly
100 105 110

Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly Glu Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Gly Glu
115 120 125

His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Asp Leu Met Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys
130 135 140

Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys Met Met Glu
145 150 155 160

Gly Val Gln

<210> 27

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 27

atgtctgatg aagagaaaaa gaggagggca gccaccgccc ggcgccagca cctgaagagt 60
gctatgctcc agcttgctgt cactgaaata gaaaaagaag cagctgctaa agaagtggaa 120
aagcaaaact acctggcaga gcattgccct cctctgtccc tcccaggatc catgcaggaa 180
cttcaggaac tgtgcaaaaa gcttcattgcc aagatagact cagtggatga ggaaaggtat 240

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

gacacagagg tgaagctaca gaagactaac aaggagctgg aggacctgag ccagaagctg 300
 tttgacctga ggggcaagtt caagaggcca cctctgcgcc gggcgcat gtctgtgat 360
 gccatgctgc gtgccctgct gggctccaag cacaaggta acatggacct ccgggccaac 420
 ctgaagcaag tcaagaagga ggacacggag aaggagaagg acctccgcga tgtgggtgac 480
 tggaggaaga acattgagga gaaatctggc atggaggga ggaagaagat gtttgaggcc 540
 ggcgagtcct aa 552

<210> 28

<211> 183

<212> PRT

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 28

Met Ser Asp Glu Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Thr Ala Arg Arg Gln
 1 5 10 15

His Leu Lys Ser Ala Met Leu Gln Leu Ala Val Thr Glu Ile Glu Lys
 20 25 30

Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Glu Val Glu Lys Gln Asn Tyr Leu Ala Glu His
 35 40 45

Cys Pro Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Gly Ser Met Gln Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu
 50 55 60

Cys Lys Lys Leu His Ala Lys Ile Asp Ser Val Asp Glu Glu Arg Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Glu Val Lys Leu Gln Lys Thr Asn Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu
 85 90 95

Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Phe Lys Arg Pro Pro Leu
 100 105 110

Arg Arg Val Arg Met Ser Ala Asp Ala Met Leu Arg Ala Leu Leu Gly
 115 120 125

Ser Lys His Lys Val Asn Met Asp Leu Arg Ala Asn Leu Lys Gln Val
 130 135 140

Lys Lys Glu Asp Thr Glu Lys Glu Lys Asp Leu Arg Asp Val Gly Asp
 145 150 155 160

Trp Arg Lys Asn Ile Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Met Glu Gly Arg Lys Lys
 165 170 175

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Met Phe Glu Ala Gly Glu Ser
180

<210> 29

<211> 486

<212> DNA

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 29

```

atggatgaca tctataaggc ggcggttgag cagttgacag aagaacaaaa aaatgagttt    60
aaggctgcct tcgacatctt cgtgctgggg gcagaggatg gctgcatcag caccaaggag    120
ctggggaagg tgatgaggat gctggggcag aacccccaccc ctgaggagct gcaggagatg    180
attgatgagg tggatgagga tggcagtggc actgtggact ttgatgagtt ccttgttatg    240
atggttcggg gtatgaaaga tgacagcaaa ggaaaaactg aagaggagct ctcagatctc    300
ttcaggatgt ttgataagaa tgctgatggc tacatcgatc ttgaggaact gaagatcatg    360
ctacaggcaa ctggagagac gatcactgag gatgacatag aagaactgat gaaagatggg    420
gacaaaaaca atgatggcag gattgactat gacgagttcc tggagtccat gaagggagtt    480
gaataa                                           486

```

<210> 30

<211> 161

<212> PRT

<213> Gallus gallus

<400> 30

```

Met Asp Asp Ile Tyr Lys Ala Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Thr Glu Glu Gln
1      5      10      15
Lys Asn Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Ile Phe Val Leu Gly Ala Glu
20     25     30
Asp Gly Cys Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly Lys Val Met Arg Met Leu
35     40     45
Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu Gln Glu Met Ile Asp Glu Val
50     55     60
Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Val Met
65     70     75     80

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Met Val Arg Cys Met Lys Asp Asp Ser Lys Gly Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu
 85 90 95

Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Met Phe Asp Lys Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ile
 100 105 110

Asp Leu Glu Glu Leu Lys Ile Met Leu Gln Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Ile
 115 120 125

Thr Glu Asp Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Met Lys Asp Gly Asp Lys Asn Asn
 130 135 140

Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Tyr Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Phe Met Lys Gly Val
 145 150 155 160

Glu

<210> 31

<211> 1878

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: TnC41C

<400> 31

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac 60
 ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac 120
 ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc 180
 ctctgaccca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag 240
 cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc 300
 ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgc gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg 360
 gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac 420
 aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac 480
 ggcataagg cccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc 540
 gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac 600
 tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gacccaacg agaagcgcga tcacatggtc 660
 ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcatg ctgagcgatg aattgactaa ggagcaaact 720
 gcattactac gtaatgcatt taatgctttt gaccctgaaa aaaatggata tatcaacaca 780
 gctatggtgg gtacgatact tagcatgttg ggtcatcaac ttgatgatgc aactcttgct 840
 gacattatcg ctgaagtcga tgaggatggt tcggggccaaa tcgaatttga agaatttacc 900

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

accctggcag cccgcttcct tgtggaagag gacgctgaag ctatgatggc tgaattgaag 960
 gaagctttcc gcctttacga caaagaagga aatggatata taactactgg tgttcttcgt 1020
 gaaatcctgc gcgaactaga cgataaattg acaaatgacg acctggacat gatgattgag 1080
 gaaattgatt ccgatggatc ggggtactgtt gattttgatg aatttatgga agtaatgacc 1140
 ggtggcgacg acgagctcat ggtgagcaag ggcgaggagc tgttcaccgg ggtggtgccc 1200
 atcctggtcg agctggacgg cgacgtaaac ggccacaagt tcagcgtgtc cggcgagggc 1260
 gagggcgatg ccacctacgg caagctgacc ctgaagttca tctgcaccac cggcaagctg 1320
 cccgtgcccct ggcccaccct cgtgaccacc ttcggtctacg gcctgatgtg cttcgcccgc 1380
 taccgacgacc acatgcgcca gcacgacttc ttcaagtccg ccatgcccga aggctacgtc 1440
 caggagcgca ccattcttctt caaggacgac ggcaactaca agaccgcgc cgaggtgaag 1500
 ttcgagggcg acaccctggg gaaccgcacg gagctgaagg gcatcgactt caaggaggac 1560
 ggcaacatcc tgggggcacaa gctggagtac aactacaaca gccacaacgt ctatatcatg 1620
 gccgacaagc agaagaacgg catcaaggcc aacttcaaga tccgccacaa catcgaggac 1680
 ggagcgtgc agctcgccga ccactaccag cagaacaccc ccatcggcga cggccccgtg 1740
 ctgctgcccg acaaccacta cctgagctac cagtccgccc tgagcaaaga cccaacgag 1800
 aagcgcgatc acatggtcct gctggagttc gtgaccgccg ccgggatcac tctcggcacg 1860
 gacgagctgt acaagtaa 1878

<210> 32

<211> 625

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: TnC41C

<400> 32

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Glu Gln Thr
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Leu Arg Asn Ala Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Pro Glu Lys Asn Gly
 245 250 255

Tyr Ile Asn Thr Ala Met Val Gly Thr Ile Leu Ser Met Leu Gly His
 260 265 270

Gln Leu Asp Asp Ala Thr Leu Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala Glu Val Asp Glu
 275 280 285

Asp Gly Ser Gly Gln Ile Glu Phe Glu Glu Phe Thr Thr Leu Ala Ala
 290 295 300

Arg Phe Leu Val Glu Glu Asp Ala Glu Ala Met Met Ala Glu Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320

Glu Ala Phe Arg Leu Tyr Asp Lys Glu Gly Asn Gly Tyr Ile Thr Thr
 325 330 335

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Gly Val Leu Arg Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Lys Leu Thr Asn
 340 345 350

Asp Asp Leu Asp Met Met Ile Glu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly
 355 360 365

Thr Val Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Met Glu Val Met Thr Gly Gly Asp Asp
 370 375 380

Glu Leu Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro
 385 390 395 400

Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val
 405 410 415

Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys
 420 425 430

Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val
 435 440 445

Thr Thr Phe Gly Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His
 450 455 460

Met Arg Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val
 465 470 475 480

Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg
 485 490 495

Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu
 500 505 510

Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu
 515 520 525

Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln
 530 535 540

Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp
 545 550 555 560

Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly
 565 570 575

Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser
 580 585 590

Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu
 595 600 605

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr
 610 615 620

Lys
 625

<210> 33

<211> 1866

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: TnC41C 5-154

<400> 33

```

atggtgagca agggcgagga gctgttcacc ggggtggtgc ccatcctggt cgagctggac      60
ggcgacgtaa acggccacag gttcagcgtg tccggcgagg gcgagggcga tgccacctac      120
ggcaagctga ccctgaagtt catctgcacc accggcaagc tgcccgtgcc ctggcccacc      180
ctcgtgacca ccctgacctg gggcgtgcag tgcttcagcc gctaccccga ccacatgaag      240
cagcacgact tcttcaagtc cgccatgccc gaaggctacg tccaggagcg taccatcttc      300
ttcaaggacg acggcaacta caagaccgcg gccgaggtga agttcgaggg cgacaccctg      360
gtgaaccgca tcgagctgaa gggcatcgac ttcaaggagg acggcaacat cctggggcac      420
aagctggagt acaactacat cagccacaac gtctatatca ccgccgacaa gcagaagaac      480
ggcatcaagg ccacttcaa gatccgccac aacatcgagg acggcagcgt gcagctcgcc      540
gaccactacc agcagaacac ccccatcggc gacggccccg tgctgctgcc cgacaaccac      600
tacctgagca ccagtcctgc cctgagcaaa gaccccaacg agaagcgcgga tcacatggtc      660
ctgctggagt tcgtgaccgc cgcccgcatg ctgactaagg agcaaactgc attactacgt      720
aatgcattta atgcttttga ccctgaaaaa aatggatata tcaacacagc tatggtgggt      780
acgatactta gcatgtttgg tcatcaactt gatgatgcaa ctcttgctga cattatcgct      840
gaagtcgatg aggatggttc gggccaaatc gaatttgaag aatttaccac cctggcagcc      900
cgcttccttg tggaagagga cgctgaagct atgatggctg aattgaagga agctttccgc      960
ctttacgaca aagaaggaaa tggatatata actactggtg ttcttcgtga aatcctgcgc     1020
gaactagacg ataaattgac aaatgacgac ctggacatga tgattgagga aattgattcc     1080
gatggatcgg gtactgttga ttttgatgaa tttatggaag taatgaccgg tggcgacgac     1140
gagctcatgg tgagcaaggg cgaggagctg ttcaccgggg tggtgcccac cctggctcgag     1200
ctggacggcg acgtaaacgg ccacaagttc agcgtgtccg gcgagggcga gggcgatgcc     1260
acctacggca agctgaccct gaagttcatc tgcaccaccg gcaagctgcc cgtgccctgg     1320
cccaccctcg tgaccacctt cggctacggc ctgatgtgct tcgcccgcta ccccgaccac     1380

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

atgcgccagc acgacttctt caagtccgcc atgcccgaag gctacgtcca ggagcgcacc 1440
 atcttcttca aggacgacgg caactacaag acccgcgccg aggtgaagtt cgagggcgac 1500
 accctggtga accgcatcga gctgaagggc atcgacttca aggaggacgg caacatcctg 1560
 gggcacaagc tggagtacaa ctacaacagc cacaacgtct atatcatggc cgacaagcag 1620
 aagaacggca tcaaggccaa cttcaagatc cgccacaaca tcgaggacgg cagcgtgcag 1680
 ctcgcccagc actaccagca gaacaccccc atcggcgacg gccccgtgct gctgcccagc 1740
 aaccactacc tgagctacca gtccgccctg agcaaagacc ccaacgagaa gcgcgatcac 1800
 atggtcctgc tggagtctgt gaccgccgcc gggatcactc tcggcatgga cgagctgtac 1860
 aagtaa 1866

<210> 34

<211> 621

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Calcium binding moiety: TnC41C 5-154

<400> 34

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Arg Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Trp Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

Asn Tyr Ile Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Thr Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Ala His Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Arg Met Leu Thr Lys Glu Gln Thr Ala Leu Leu Arg
 225 230 235 240

Asn Ala Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Pro Glu Lys Asn Gly Tyr Ile Asn Thr
 245 250 255

Ala Met Val Gly Thr Ile Leu Ser Met Leu Gly His Gln Leu Asp Asp
 260 265 270

Ala Thr Leu Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly
 275 280 285

Gln Ile Glu Phe Glu Glu Phe Thr Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg Phe Leu Val
 290 295 300

Glu Glu Asp Ala Glu Ala Met Met Ala Glu Leu Lys Glu Ala Phe Arg
 305 310 315 320

Leu Tyr Asp Lys Glu Gly Asn Gly Tyr Ile Thr Thr Gly Val Leu Arg
 325 330 335

Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Lys Leu Thr Asn Asp Asp Leu Asp
 340 345 350

Met Met Ile Glu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp Phe
 355 360 365

Asp Glu Phe Met Glu Val Met Thr Gly Gly Asp Asp Glu Leu Met Val
 370 375 380

Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu
 385 390 395 400

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly
 405 410 415

Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr
 420 425 430

Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Phe Gly
 435 440 445

Tyr Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Ala Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Arg Gln His
 450 455 460

Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr
 465 470 475 480

Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys
 485 490 495

Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp
 500 505 510

Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr
 515 520 525

Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile
 530 535 540

Lys Ala Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln
 545 550 555 560

Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val
 565 570 575

Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys
 580 585 590

Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr
 595 600 605

Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 610 615 620

<210> 35

<211> 465

<212> DNA

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<400> 35

atgagc gatg aattgactaa ggagcaaact gcattactac gtaatgcatt taatgcittt

60

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

gaccctgaaa aaaatggata tatcaacaca gctatggtgg gtacgatact tagcatgttg 120
 ggtcatcaac ttgatgatgc aactcttgct gacattatcg ctgaagtcga tgaggatggt 180
 tcgggccaaa tcgaatttga agaatttacc accctggcag cccgcttcct tgtggaagag 240
 gacgctgaag ctatgatggc tgaattgaag gaagctttcc gcctttacga caaagaagga 300
 aatggatata taactactgg tgttcttcgt gaaatcctgc gcgaactaga cgataaattg 360
 acaaatgacg acctggacat gatgattgag gaaattgatt ccgatggatc ggggtactgtt 420
 gattttgatg aatttatgga agtaatgacc ggtggcgacg actaa 465

<210> 36

<211> 154

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<400> 36

Met Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Glu Gln Thr Ala Leu Leu Arg Asn Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Pro Glu Lys Asn Gly Tyr Ile Asn Thr Ala Met
 20 25 30
 Val Gly Thr Ile Leu Ser Met Leu Gly His Gln Leu Asp Asp Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 Leu Ala Asp Ile Ile Ala Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Gln Ile
 50 55 60
 Glu Phe Glu Glu Phe Thr Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg Phe Leu Val Glu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Ala Glu Ala Met Met Ala Glu Leu Lys Glu Ala Phe Arg Leu Tyr
 85 90 95
 Asp Lys Glu Gly Asn Gly Tyr Ile Thr Thr Gly Val Leu Arg Glu Ile
 100 105 110
 Leu Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Lys Leu Thr Asn Asp Asp Leu Asp Met Met
 115 120 125
 Ile Glu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp Phe Asp Glu
 130 135 140
 Phe Met Glu Val Met Thr Gly Gly Asp Asp
 145 150

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

<210> 37

<211> 468

<212> DNA

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<400> 37

```

atggacaaca ttgacgaaga cctgaccccc gagcagattg ccgttctgca gaaggcattc      60
aacagcttcg accaccagaa gaccggcagt atccccaccg aaatgggtggc cgatatactc      120
cgtcttatgg gtcagccctt cgacaggcag atccttgacg agctgatgca cgaggtcgat      180
gaggacaaat ccggtcgcct ggagttcgag gagttcgtcc agctggctgc caagttcatc      240
gtagaggagg atgatgaggc catgcagaag gacgtgcgcg aggctttccg tctgtacgac      300
aagcagggca atggctacat tcccacctcc tgcctgaagg agatcctcaa ggaactggac      360
gaccagctga ccgaacagga gctcgacatc atgattgagg aaatcgattc cgacggctct      420
ggcaccgttg attttgatga attcatggag atgatgactg gcgagtaa      468

```

<210> 38

<211> 155

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<400> 38

```

Met Asp Asn Ile Asp Glu Asp Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Ile Ala Val Leu
 1          5          10          15
Gln Lys Ala Phe Asn Ser Phe Asp His Gln Lys Thr Gly Ser Ile Pro
          20          25          30
Thr Glu Met Val Ala Asp Ile Leu Arg Leu Met Gly Gln Pro Phe Asp
          35          40          45
Arg Gln Ile Leu Asp Glu Leu Met His Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Lys Ser
          50          55          60
Gly Arg Leu Glu Phe Glu Glu Phe Val Gln Leu Ala Ala Lys Phe Ile
65          70          75          80
Val Glu Glu Asp Asp Glu Ala Met Gln Lys Asp Val Arg Glu Ala Phe
          85          90          95
Arg Leu Tyr Asp Lys Gln Gly Asn Gly Tyr Ile Pro Thr Ser Cys Leu
          100          105          110

```

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Lys Glu Ile Leu Lys Glu Leu Asp Asp Gln Leu Thr Glu Gln Glu Leu
 115 120 125

Asp Ile Met Ile Glu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp
 130 135 140

Phe Asp Glu Phe Met Glu Met Met Thr Gly Glu
 145 150 155

<210> 39

<211> 468

<212> DNA

<213> *Drosophila melanogaster*

<400> 39

atgagcagcg tcgatgaaga tcttacaccc gagcagatcg ccgtgctcca gaaggcggttc 60
 aacagcttcg atcaccagaa gactggctcc atccccaccg agatggctcg cgacatcctg 120
 cgcctgatgg gtcagccctt cgacaagaag atcctggagg aactgacga ggaggtcgat 180
 gaggacaagt ccggtcgctt ggaattcggc gagttcgctc agctggctgc caagttcatc 240
 gtggaggagg atgcggaggc catgcagaag gagctggccg aggcgttccg tttgtacgat 300
 aagcagggca atggcttcat tcccaccacc tgcctgaagg agatcctcaa ggagctggac 360
 gaccagctga ccgaacagga gctggacatt atgatcgagg agatcgattc cgatggctcc 420
 ggtacagtgg atttcgatga attcatggag atgatgactg gcgagtaa 468

<210> 40

<211> 155

<212> PRT

<213> *Drosophila melanogaster*

<400> 40

Met Ser Ser Val Asp Glu Asp Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Ile Ala Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

Gln Lys Ala Phe Asn Ser Phe Asp His Gln Lys Thr Gly Ser Ile Pro
 20 25 30

Thr Glu Met Val Ala Asp Ile Leu Arg Leu Met Gly Gln Pro Phe Asp
 35 40 45

Lys Lys Ile Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Lys Ser
 50 55 60

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Gly Arg Leu Glu Phe Gly Glu Phe Val Gln Leu Ala Ala Lys Phe Ile
 65 70 75 80

Val Glu Glu Asp Ala Glu Ala Met Gln Lys Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Phe
 85 90 95

Arg Leu Tyr Asp Lys Gln Gly Asn Gly Phe Ile Pro Thr Thr Cys Leu
 100 105 110

Lys Glu Ile Leu Lys Glu Leu Asp Asp Gln Leu Thr Glu Gln Glu Leu
 115 120 125

Asp Ile Met Ile Glu Glu Ile Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Asp
 130 135 140

Phe Asp Glu Phe Met Glu Met Met Thr Gly Glu
 145 150 155

<210> 41

<211> 1833

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> FRET-pair Cop/Phi; Calcium binding moiety: csTnC 15-163

<400> 41

atgggccccg ccatgaagat cgagtgccgc atcaccggca ccctgaacgg cgtggagttc 60
 gagctggtgg gcggcggaga gggcaccccc gagcagggcc gcatgaccaa caagatgaag 120
 agcaccaagg gcgccctgac cttcagcccc tacctgctga gccacgtgat gggctacggc 180
 ttctaccact tcggcaccta cccagcggc tacgagaacc cttcctgca cgccatcaac 240
 aacggcggct acaccaacac ccgcatcgag aagtacgagg acggcggcgt gctgcacgtg 300
 agcttcagct accgctacga ggccggccgc gtgatcggcg acttcaaggt ggtgggcacc 360
 ggcttccccg aggacagcgt gatcttcacc gacaagatca tccgagcaa cgccaccgtg 420
 gagcacctgc acccatggg cgataacgtg ctggtgggca gcttcgcccc caccttcagc 480
 ctgcgcgacg gcggctacta cagcttcgtg gtggacagcc acatgcactt caagagcgcc 540
 atccacccca gcatcctgca gaacgggggc ccatgttcg ccttcgcccg cgtggaggag 600
 ctgcacagca acaccgagct gggcatcgtg gaggaccagc acgcttcaa gaccccgatc 660
 gcattcgccc gcatgctcag cgaggagatg attgctgagt tcaaagctgc ctttgacatg 720
 tttgatgcgg acggtggtgg ggacatcagc accaaggagt tgggcacggt gatgaggatg 780
 ctggggcaga accccaccaa agaggagctg gatgccatca tcgaggaggt ggacgaggat 840
 ggcagcggca ccatcgactt cgaggagttc ctggtgatga tgggtgcgca gatgaaagag 900

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

gacgccaagg gcaagtctga ggaggagctg gccaactgct tccgcatctt cgacaagaac 960
 gctgatgggt tcatcgacat cgaggagctg ggtgagattc tcagggccac tggggagcac 1020
 gtcatcgagg aggacataga agacctcatg aaggattcag acaagaacaa tgacggccgc 1080
 attgacttcg atgagttcct gaagatgatg gaggggtgtgc aggagctcat gtccagcggc 1140
 gccctgctgt tccacggcaa gatcccctac gtggtggaga tggagggcaa tgtggatggc 1200
 cacaccttca gcatccgcgg caagggctac ggcatgccca gcgtgggcaa ggtggatgcc 1260
 cagttcatct gcaccaccgg cgatgtgccc gtgccctgga gcaccctggg gaccaccctg 1320
 acctacggcg ccagtgctt cgccaagtac ggccccgagc tgaaggattt ctacaagagc 1380
 tgcattcccg atggctacgt gcaggagcgc accatcacct tcgagggcga tggcaatttc 1440
 aagaccgcg ccgaggtgac cttcgagaat ggcagcgtgt acaatcgcgt gaagctgaat 1500
 ggccagggct tcaagaagga tggccacgtg ctgggcaaga atctggagtt caatttcacc 1560
 cccactgcc tgtacatctg gggcgatcag gccaatcacg gcctgaagag cgccttcaag 1620
 atctgccacg agatcaccgg cagcaagggc gatttcacg tggccgatca caccagatg 1680
 aataccccca tcggcggcgg ccccgatcac gtgcccaggt accaccacat gagctaccac 1740
 gtgaagctga gcaaggatgt gaccgatcac cgcgataata tgagcctgaa ggagaccgtg 1800
 cgcgccgtgg attgccgcaa gacctacctg tga 1833

<210> 42

<211> 610

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> FRET-pair Cop/Phi; Calcium binding moiety: cSTnC 15-163

<400> 42

Met Gly Pro Ala Met Lys Ile Glu Cys Arg Ile Thr Gly Thr Leu Asn
 1 5 10 15

Gly Val Glu Phe Glu Leu Val Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Thr Pro Glu Gln
 20 25 30

Gly Arg Met Thr Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Thr Lys Gly Ala Leu Thr Phe
 35 40 45

Ser Pro Tyr Leu Leu Ser His Val Met Gly Tyr Gly Phe Tyr His Phe
 50 55 60

Gly Thr Tyr Pro Ser Gly Tyr Glu Asn Pro Phe Leu His Ala Ile Asn
 65 70 75 80

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Asn Gly Gly Tyr Thr Asn Thr Arg Ile Glu Lys Tyr Glu Asp Gly Gly
85 90 95

Val Leu His Val Ser Phe Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Glu Ala Gly Arg Val Ile
100 105 110

Gly Asp Phe Lys Val Val Gly Thr Gly Phe Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Ile
115 120 125

Phe Thr Asp Lys Ile Ile Arg Ser Asn Ala Thr Val Glu His Leu His
130 135 140

Pro Met Gly Asp Asn Val Leu Val Gly Ser Phe Ala Arg Thr Phe Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Arg Asp Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Ser Phe Val Val Asp Ser His Met His
165 170 175

Phe Lys Ser Ala Ile His Pro Ser Ile Leu Gln Asn Gly Gly Pro Met
180 185 190

Phe Ala Phe Arg Arg Val Glu Glu Leu His Ser Asn Thr Glu Leu Gly
195 200 205

Ile Val Glu Tyr Gln His Ala Phe Lys Thr Pro Ile Ala Phe Ala Arg
210 215 220

Met Leu Ser Glu Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Phe Lys Ala Ala Phe Asp Met
225 230 235 240

Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser Thr Lys Glu Leu Gly Thr
245 250 255

Val Met Arg Met Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Ala
260 265 270

Ile Ile Glu Glu Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Glu
275 280 285

Glu Phe Leu Val Met Met Val Arg Gln Met Lys Glu Asp Ala Lys Gly
290 295 300

Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Ala Asn Cys Phe Arg Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn
305 310 315 320

Ala Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly Glu Ile Leu Arg Ala
325 330 335

Thr Gly Glu His Val Ile Glu Glu Asp Ile Glu Asp Leu Met Lys Asp
340 345 350

Troponinindikatoren PCT.ST25

Ser Asp Lys Asn Asn Asp Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe Asp Glu Phe Leu Lys
 355 360 365
 Met Met Glu Gly Val Gln Glu Leu Met Ser Ser Gly Ala Leu Leu Phe
 370 375 380
 His Gly Lys Ile Pro Tyr Val Val Glu Met Glu Gly Asn Val Asp Gly
 385 390 395 400
 His Thr Phe Ser Ile Arg Gly Lys Gly Tyr Gly Asp Ala Ser Val Gly
 405 410 415
 Lys Val Asp Ala Gln Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Asp Val Pro Val Pro
 420 425 430
 Trp Ser Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Ala Gln Cys Phe Ala
 435 440 445
 Lys Tyr Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Asp Phe Tyr Lys Ser Cys Met Pro Asp
 450 455 460
 Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Thr Phe Glu Gly Asp Gly Asn Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Thr Phe Glu Asn Gly Ser Val Tyr Asn Arg
 485 490 495
 Val Lys Leu Asn Gly Gln Gly Phe Lys Lys Asp Gly His Val Leu Gly
 500 505 510
 Lys Asn Leu Glu Phe Asn Phe Thr Pro His Cys Leu Tyr Ile Trp Gly
 515 520 525
 Asp Gln Ala Asn His Gly Leu Lys Ser Ala Phe Lys Ile Cys His Glu
 530 535 540
 Ile Thr Gly Ser Lys Gly Asp Phe Ile Val Ala Asp His Thr Gln Met
 545 550 555 560
 Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Gly Gly Pro Val His Val Pro Glu Tyr His His
 565 570 575
 Met Ser Tyr His Val Lys Leu Ser Lys Asp Val Thr Asp His Arg Asp
 580 585 590
 Asn Met Ser Leu Lys Glu Thr Val Arg Ala Val Asp Cys Arg Lys Thr
 595 600 605
 Tyr Leu
 610

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP2004/008739

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07K14/47 C07K14/435

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, Sequence Search, WPI Data, BIOSIS, EMBASE, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 238 982 A (RIKEN) 11 September 2002 (2002-09-11) page 3, line 30 - line 50 page 5, line 7 - line 14 page 7, line 6 page 7, line 54 - line 55 page 8, line 51 - line 58 page 9, line 30 - line 34 page 10, line 19 - line 29 page 11, line 10 - line 11; figure 1	1,2, 4-11, 13-26
Y	----- -/--	3,12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 December 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/12/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sprinks, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2004/008739

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	MIYAWAKI A ET AL: "Dynamic and quantitative Ca ²⁺ measurements using improved cameleons." PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 2 MAR 1999, vol. 96, no. 5, 2 March 1999 (1999-03-02), pages 2135-2140, XP002204911 ISSN: 0027-8424 cited in the application the whole document figure 1	3,12
A	----- DATABASE UniProt 'Online! 1 February 1996 (1996-02-01), XP002309312 retrieved from EBI Database accession no. P47947 cited in the application abstract -----	1-26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/EP2004/008739

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1238982 A	11-09-2002	JP 2002253261 A	10-09-2002
		EP 1238982 A1	11-09-2002
		US 2003004306 A1	02-01-2003