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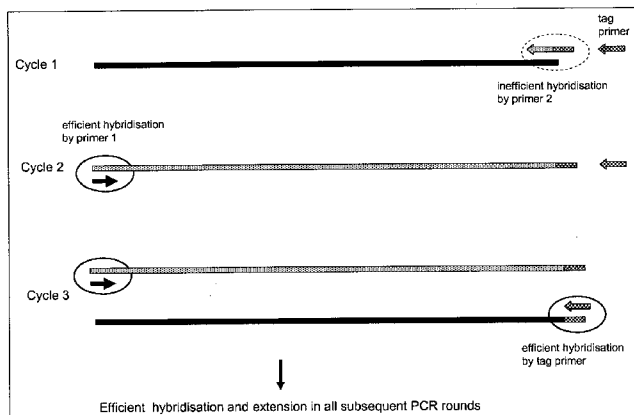
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(54) Title: A METHOD OF DNA AMPLIFICATION

FIGURE 1



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates generally to a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest and, more particularly, to a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest using a PCR method designed to minimise the generation of amplicons from primers which have bound to nucleic acid regions other than the specific region of interest. The method of the present invention is based on the determination that by rendering inefficient the functionality of either the forward primer or the reverse primer, the rate of amplification of irrelevant nucleic acid regions can be reduced relative to amplification of the region of interest. The provision of a selective means of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest is useful in a range of applications including, but not limited to, the diagnosis and/or monitoring of disease conditions which are characterised by specific gene sequences, the characterisation or analysis of gene regions of interest, the identification or characterisation of DNA breakpoint regions and the isolation of gene sequences of interest where only the nucleotide sequence at one end of the gene sequence of interest is known.



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A METHOD OF DNA AMPLIFICATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest and, more particularly, to a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest using a PCR method designed to minimise the generation of amplicons from primers which have bound to nucleic acid regions other than the specific region of interest. The method of the present invention is based on the determination that by rendering inefficient
10 the functionality of either the forward primer or the reverse primer, the rate of amplification of irrelevant nucleic acid regions can be reduced relative to amplification of the region of interest. The provision of a selective means of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest is useful in a range of applications including, but not limited to, the diagnosis and/or monitoring of disease conditions which are characterised by specific gene
15 sequences, the characterisation or analysis of gene regions of interest, the identification or characterisation of DNA breakpoint regions and the isolation of gene sequences of interest where only the nucleotide sequence at one end of the gene sequence of interest is known.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The reference in this specification to any prior publication (or information derived from it), or to any matter which is known, is not, and should not be taken as an acknowledgment or admission or any form of suggestion that that prior publication (or information derived from it) or known matter forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of
25 endeavour to which this specification relates.

Bibliographic details of the publications referred to by author in this specification are collected alphabetically at the end of the description.

30 The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a technique which is utilised to amplify specific regions of a DNA strand. This may be a single gene, just a part of a gene or a non-coding

- 2 -

sequence. Most PCR methods typically amplify DNA fragments of up to 10 kilo base pairs (kb), although some techniques allow for amplification of fragments up to 40 kb in size (Cheng *et al.*, 1994, *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 91:5695-5699).

5 PCR, as currently practiced, requires several basic components (Sambrook and Russel, 2001, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 3rd Ed.). These components are:

- a DNA template which contains the region of the DNA fragment to be amplified;
- primers, which are complementary to the DNA regions at the 5' and 3' ends of the
10 DNA region that is to be amplified;
- a DNA polymerase (e.g. *Taq polymerase* or another thermostable DNA polymerase with a temperature optimum at around 70°C), used to synthesize a DNA copy of the region to be amplified; and
- Deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs) from which the DNA polymerase builds
15 the new DNA.

PCR is carried out in small reaction tubes (0.2-0.5 ml volumes), containing a reaction volume typically of 15-100µl, which are inserted into a thermal cycler. This machine heats and cools the reaction tubes within it to the precise temperature required for each step of
20 the reaction. Most thermal cyclers comprise heated lids to prevent condensation on the inside of the reaction tube caps. Alternatively, a layer of oil may be placed on the reaction mixture to prevent evaporation.

Accordingly, PCR is a method that allows exponential amplification of DNA sequences
25 within a longer DNA molecule. The reaction involves a number of cycles of amplification, and in each cycle the template for each molecular reaction is either a strand of genomic DNA or a strand of DNA synthesised in a preceding cycle. Each PCR cycle involves the following steps

- denaturation by heat to separate the 2 strands of double-stranded DNA molecules
- 30 - hybridisation of the upstream and downstream primers to their complementary sequences

- 3 -

- extension of the primers by the DNA polymerase to produce a complementary copy of the template sequence

Typically the PCR reagents and conditions are chosen so that denaturation, hybridisation
5 and extension occur at close to maximum efficiency and as a result the amount of the
desired sequence increases with each cycle by a factor of close to 2. Substantial
amplification occurs by the end of the PCR eg a 30 cycle PCR will result in amplification
of the original template by a factor of almost 2^{30} (1,000,000,000). This degree of
amplification facilitates detection and analysis of the amplified product

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Other nucleic acid amplification techniques, such as the Ligase Chain Reaction (LCR) or
the Nucleic Acid Sequence Based Reaction (NASBA), are also used to amplify a desired
sequence in DNA. The reaction strategies differ from that of the PCR but they also use
primers that hybridise to the 2 ends of the target sequence and again, the reaction is
15 typically performed to ensure that each step, including hybridisation, occurs at or close to
maximum efficiency. Although the ensuing discussion is largely directed towards PCR, the
concepts equally apply to other amplification techniques.

After a number of cycles of amplification, the PCR product can be analyzed in various
20 ways, most commonly by gel electrophoresis. In its simplest form this method of analysis
is semi-quantitative in its simplest form. The amount of product is not closely related to
the amount of input DNA, thereby making this type of PCR a qualitative tool for detecting
the presence or absence of a particular DNA.

25 In order to measure messenger RNA (mRNA), the method uses reverse transcriptase to
initially convert mRNA into complementary DNA (cDNA) which is then amplified by
PCR and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. In many cases this method has been
used to measure the levels of a particular mRNA under different conditions. However, this
method is actually even less quantitative than the PCR of DNA because of the extra
30 reverse transcriptase step.

In order to provide quantitation capabilities, real-time PCR was developed. This procedure follows the general pattern of PCR, but the amplified DNA is quantified during each cycle. Two common methods of quantification are the use of fluorescent dyes that intercalate with double-stranded DNA and modified DNA oligonucleotide primers or probes the
5 fluorescence of which changes during one of the steps of the PCR. Frequently, real-time polymerase chain reaction is combined with reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction to quantify low abundance messenger RNA (mRNA), enabling a researcher to quantify relative gene expression at a particular time or in a particular cell or tissue type.

10 (i) *Real-time PCR using dyes binding to double-stranded DNA*

A DNA-binding dye binds to all double-stranded (ds)DNA in a PCR reaction, causing increased fluorescence of the dye. An increase in DNA product during PCR therefore leads to an increase in fluorescence intensity which is measured at each cycle, thus
15 allowing DNA concentrations to be quantified. Like other real-time PCR methods, the values obtained do not have absolute units associated with them (i.e. mRNA copies/cell). Accordingly, a comparison of a measured DNA/RNA sample to a standard dilution will only give a fraction or ratio of the sample relative to the standard, allowing only relative comparisons between different tissues or experimental conditions. To ensure accuracy in
20 the quantification, it is usually necessary to normalize expression of a target gene to a stably expressed gene. This can correct for possible differences in RNA quantity or quality across experimental samples.

(ii) *Fluorescent reporter sequence methods*

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A number of different methods using fluorescent reporter primers or probes have been developed and they tend to be more accurate and reliable than use of DNA binding dyes. They use one or more DNA primers or probes to quantify only the DNA to which the primer or probe hybridises. Use of a reporter probe significantly increases specificity and
30 may allow quantification even in the presence of some non-specific DNA amplification. Use of sequence-specific primers or probes allows for multiplexing – assaying for several

- 5 -

different amplified products in the same reaction by using specific sequences or probes with different-coloured labels, provided that all targets are amplified with similar efficiency.

- 5 In terms of quantitation, relative concentrations of DNA present during the exponential phase of the reaction are determined by plotting fluorescence against cycle number on a logarithmic scale. A threshold for increase of fluorescence above background or decrease below background (depending on the precise method) is determined. The cycle at which the fluorescence from a sample crosses the threshold is called the cycle threshold, C_t .
- 10 Since the quantity of DNA doubles every cycle during the exponential phase, relative amounts of DNA can be calculated, e.g. a sample whose C_t is 3 cycles earlier than another's has $2^3 = 8$ times more template (assuming that the amount of amplified DNA doubles with each cycle).
- 15 Amounts of DNA are then determined by comparing the results to a standard curve produced by serial dilutions (e.g. undiluted, 1:4, 1:16, 1:64) of a known amount of DNA.

However, one of the limitations of PCR relates to the fact that primers can, in some situations, bind to more than one region of a DNA sample, thereby potentially leading to the generation of amplified sequences which are unrelated to the DNA sequence of interest. Binding to multiple regions may occur in a number of situations which include but are not limited to

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1. Non-specific binding of the primer owing to, for example, the primer being very short or degenerate or of a design which favours non-specific binding or subject to PCR conditions which favour non-specific binding.

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2. The sequence to which a primer binds naturally occurs in many regions of the genome. Sequences belonging to families such as *alu* or *line* are widely dispersed and, although individual sequences may vary slightly, their homology is such that a primer binding to one member of a family is likely to bind to numerous other members.

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3. The sequence to which a primer binds has been introduced into many regions of the genome. This may occur, for example, if the DNA has been digested by a restriction enzyme and a common sequence has been ligated at the sites of digestion.

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4. The presence of multiple primers in the reaction. By chance, one primer may bind so as to act as a forward primer and another may bind so as to act as a reverse primer. The probability of occurrence of this phenomenon will increase as the number of primers increases.

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As a consequence of one of these situations, it may be the case that one primer binds so as to act as a forward primer and the same or another primer binds so as to act as a reverse primer. If the binding sites are sufficiently close, non-specific amplification may occur. If one considers that the capacity of PCR to amplify over one billion fold also increases the possibility of amplifying the wrong DNA sequence over one billion times, the importance of minimising this possibility becomes clear.

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Accordingly, there is an ongoing interest and need to develop means of overcoming this problem. The usual approach is nested PCR. In this method two pairs of PCR primers are used for a single locus. The first pair amplifies the locus as seen in any PCR experiment. The second pair of primers (nested primers) bind within the first PCR product and produce a second PCR product that will be shorter than the first one. The logic behind this strategy is that if an unwanted locus was also amplified, the probability is very low that it would also be amplified a second time by a second pair of primers. However nested PCR is only of value if some or all of the DNA sequence internal to the first pair of primers is known so that 1 or more internal primers which provide additional specificity can be synthesised.

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In work leading up to the present invention, another method of minimising unwanted amplification events has been developed. Specifically, it has been determined that if one of the two PCR primers (e.g. primer 2) is designed or used such that it hybridises inefficiently and comprises a nucleic acid tag which can itself lead to a binding site for a

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- 7 -

third (tag) primer, a “bottleneck” in amplification will occur. The bottleneck occurs because efficient amplification of the desired product will only commence after primer 2 has hybridised and extended, and this process is inefficient. In subsequent cycles, exponential amplification initiated from the templates so produced is efficient, being
5 mediated by efficient hybridisation and extension of primer 1 in one direction and efficient hybridisation and extension of the tag primer in the other direction. However, for undesired amplicons generated from sequences for which primer 2 can act as both a forward and a reverse primer, the bottleneck during the PCR will be much more severe. For such sequences, efficient amplification by the tag primer would only occur after 2 sequential
10 and inefficient hybridisations of primer 2 have occurred, one in the forward and one in the reverse direction. Thus, by deliberately ensuring that hybridisation of one primer in the PCR is rendered inefficient, one can select against amplification of sequences for which that primer acts as both a forward and reverse primer, and favour amplification of sequences which are amplified from one end by that primer and from the other end by an
15 efficiently hybridising primer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word “comprise”, and variations such as “comprises” and “comprising”,
5 will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

As used herein, the term “derived from” shall be taken to indicate that a particular integer or group of integers has originated from the species specified, but has not necessarily been
10 obtained directly from the specified source. Further, as used herein the singular forms of “a”, “and” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this
15 invention belongs.

One aspect of the present invention provides a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest, said method comprising:

20 (i) contacting a nucleic acid sample with:

- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
- (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

25 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

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(iii) contacting the amplified nucleic acid of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to

part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (iii).

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Another aspect of the present invention provides a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

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(a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

15

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

(iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

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(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

25 In yet another aspect the present invention provides a method of amplifying a gene or gene fragment of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

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(a) one or more forward primers directed to said gene or gene fragment of interest; and

- 10 -

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said gene or gene fragment of interest

5 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

10 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

15 In still another aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

20 (a) one or more forward primers directed to said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest; and

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest

25 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

30 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of

- 11 -

step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

5 In yet still another aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

- 10 (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag and wherein said
15 functionally inefficient primer group is the primer group which has the potential to hybridise promiscuously to non-target DNA regions;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

20 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

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In still yet another aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

30

- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and

- 12 -

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

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(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

(iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of

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step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

A further aspect of the present invention provides a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

15

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

(a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and

20

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

25

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of PCR;

(iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

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(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii) by PCR.

- 13 -

Yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

- 5 (i) contacting a DNA sample with:
- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
 - (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest
- 10 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are both functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;
- (ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;
- 15 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i);
- 20 (iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii); and
- (v) isolating and/or analysing said amplified DNA.

- 14 -

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic representation depicting, for amplification of the sequence of interest, the 2 events in 2 (not necessarily successive) PCR cycles which must occur before efficient amplification occurs. The first is when the inefficient primer 2 hybridises and extends to form an antisense strand, the second is when the efficient primer 1 hybridises to the resultant antisense strand and extends to form a sense strand containing the binding sequence for the tag primer. Efficient amplification in subsequent cycles then occurs primed by primer 1 and the tag primer.

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Figure 2 is a schematic representation of negative selection during bottleneck PCR. In classical PCR there is efficient hybridisation and extension at both upstream and downstream primer sites. In Bottleneck PCR there is a bottleneck owing to inefficient hybridisation at either one or both of the primer-binding sites. This results in negative selection for targets for which there is a bottleneck at each end as compared to those for which there is a bottleneck at only one end.

15

Figure 3 is a schematic representation of the experimental design for enrichment of *BCR-ABL* breakpoint sequence using Bottleneck PCR. The second, third and fourth PCR rounds were bottleneck PCRs, as the hybrid-tag downstream primers were present at a low concentration, resulting in inefficient hybridisation and extension. There was also some incidental bottleneck effect in the first round owing to the low concentration of each downstream *ABL* primer. In a typical experiment, the first 3 rounds would each involve 20 PCR cycles and the fourth final round would involve 20-35 cycles.

25

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the experimental design for enrichment of a desired product using bottleneck PCR. The primary PCR involves a forward gene-specific primer (F1) and either a degenerate (universal) reverse primer, if gene walking is being performed, or a pool of reverse primers, if amplification across a translocation breakpoint is being performed. The primary PCR can be designed as a bottleneck PCR by rendering the reverse primer(s) inefficient and, when a pool of reverse primers is used, actually

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- 15 -

performs as a bottleneck PCR owing to the low concentration of each reverse primer. The second, and third PCR rounds are definitive bottleneck PCRs. They involve the same or a nested forward primer and a low concentration of the hybrid-tag reverse primer, which results in inefficient hybridisation and extension of this primer. In a typical experiment, the first 2 or 3 rounds would each involve 20 PCR cycles and the final round would involve 20-35 cycles.

Figure 5 is a graphical representation of the enrichment of specific product by selection against non-specific products. The specific product was the *BCR-ABL* translocation sequence and the non specific products were anonymous genomic sequences to which one or more of the *ABL* primers hybridised at each end resulting in amplification. DNA from a patient with the *BCR-ABL* translocation was amplified in round 1 with an upstream *BCR* primer and 282 downstream tagged *ABL* primers. Three successive rounds of bottleneck PCR were then performed, each using an upstream *BCR* primer and a downstream linking hybrid tag_i – tag_{i+1} primer and a tag_{i+1} primer. Amplification during each round was quantified, using sequence-specific primers for the *BCR-ABL* translocation and the tag primer for the non-specific products. As shown by the Ct values for the 2 products, non-specific product greatly predominates in the first round but its relative amount decreases with each round so that specific product predominates in rounds 3 and 4. The degree of enrichment observed between rounds 2 and 1 and between rounds 3 and 2 suggests that the tag-tag primers were acting at approximately 1% of maximum efficiency.

Figure 6 is an image of the selective effect of bottleneck PCR in facilitating isolation of translocation breakpoint regions. Lanes 2,5 and 17 show results of amplification with DNA from 3 patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia, lane N shows results with DNA from a normal control and lane MQ shows results from a water control. In the first cycle of PCR amplification, all samples were amplified with 1 upstream primer directed against *BCR* and 282 primers directed against the *ABL* gene. For one set of amplifications, the first round was continued for 45 cycles (1st round), whereas for the other set of amplifications the PCR was stopped after 20 cycles and a 1/100 aliquot was used to perform 3 further rounds of Bottleneck PCR (4th cycle). The 1st round results show a broad smear of

- 16 -

heterogeneous products which have been amplified owing to priming at both ends by the *ABL* primers. The 4th round products are much less complex and homogeneous bands can be seen. There is one non-specific band seen in all samples, and in patients 2 and 5 the band due to amplification of the *BCR-ABL* translocation can be seen (arrows).

5

Figure 7 is another image of the selective effect of bottleneck PCR. Lanes 6, 16 and 23 show results of amplification with DNA from 3 patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia, lane N shows results with DNA from a normal control and lane MQ shows results from a water control. In the first round of PCR amplification, all samples were amplified with 1 upstream primer directed against *BCR* and 282 primers directed against the *ABL* gene; in
10 the second round, all samples were amplified with 1 nested upstream primer directed against *BCR* and 282 nested primers directed against the *ABL* gene. When Bottleneck PCR was not performed, the second round was continued for 45 cycles, whereas, when it was performed, the second round PCR was stopped after 20 cycles and a 1/100 aliquot was
15 used to perform 2 further rounds of bottleneck PCR. This resulted in preferential amplification of the *BCR-ABL* sequence in the 3 patients (indicated by arrows).

Figure 8 is a graphical representation depicting a model of amplification produced in a classical PCR or in a single- round bottleneck PCR in which either one primer or both
20 primers are inefficient. The model was produced using the Excel spreadsheet. In the example shown, the starting target for each PCR is one DNA duplex, comprising a sense and an antisense strand, and the probability of hybridising and extending during each cycle is 1 for the efficient primer(s) and 0.001 for the inefficient primer(s). The bottleneck before exponential amplification predominates is evident. After any given number of PCR
25 cycles, the target amplified by one efficient and one inefficient primer has increased approximately 1000-fold compared to the target amplified by the two inefficient primers.

Figure 9 shows images from an experiment using bottleneck PCR to isolate the *PML-RAR α* translocation breakpoint from a patient with acute promyelocytic leukemia.

30 a) The patient DNA was amplified using multiple *RAR α* primers and a single *PML* primer and then 2 rounds of bottleneck PCR were performed. The Figure shows the

- 17 -

amplified DNA electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel. P is patient DNA, N is the normal DNA and W is the water control.. The DNA ladder shows bands 700bp to 100bp descending from top to bottom. The patient band can be seen at approximately 500bp.

- b) To confirm that the breakpoint had been isolated, the breakpoint sequence was used to design RAR α and PML primers spanning the breakpoint, and the patient DNA was amplified for one round using these primers. The Figure shows the amplified DNA electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel. P is the patient DNA, N is the normal DNA and W is the water control. The DNA ladder shows bands 700bp to 100bp descending from top to bottom. The confirmatory patient band can be seen at approximately 150bp.
- c) The sequence chromatogram obtained from the amplified band shown on the gel in section a of the figure. The breakpoint between the PML and RAR α is shown.

Figure 10 shows images illustrating the use of bottleneck PCR for gene walking, using a “universal” degenerate primer, along the Myocillin gene using 4 different degenerate primers (lanes 1-4), which were identical except that their fifth most 3’ base was either A, G, C or T. The first round is the primary PCR and the second and third rounds are bottleneck PCRs. The decrease in complexity with serial bottleneck PCRs is apparent. Sequencing of the predominant band in each of the four amplifications showed the expected Myocillin gene sequence Lane M is a DNA ladder with products from 700-100 bp at 100bp intervals, W is the water control with no DNA.

Figure 11 is a graphical illustration of progressive selection against non-specific amplification products by bottleneck PCR. The experiment studied walking along the APC gene. The primary PCR used 20 cycles with one gene-specific and one degenerate primer and was followed by 3 rounds of bottleneck PCR each of 20 cycles. Amplification products were sampled every 5 cycles and specific and non-specific products were assayed in a “read-out” PCR. A decreasing Ct indicates increasing product. Specific product starts to predominate after 1 bottleneck PCR.

Figure 12 shows images of APC gene sequences from a three round genewalking experiment. A primary PCR using an APC gene-specific primer and a degenerate reverse

- 18 -

primer was followed by 2 rounds of bottleneck PCR and the amplification product was sequenced directly, without electrophoresis. Three APC sequences in the forward direction, using different sequencing primers, are shown. The sequencing primer used to obtain **A** was the same as that used in the third PCR round. The sequencing primers used to
5 obtain **B** and **C** were 732 and 1302 bps respectively from the most 5' prime primer. The total length of readable sequence was approximately 1.5 kb.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is predicated, in part, on the determination that the incidence of unwanted amplicon generation, deriving from the binding of primers to DNA regions other than the region of interest, can be minimised by tagging and rendering functionally inefficient the primer which is likely to result in primer hybridisation and extension at a site which is not the site of interest. The method of the present invention therefore provides a simple and efficient means of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest.

10 Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides a method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a nucleic acid sample with:

- 15 (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

20

(ii) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

(iii) contacting the amplified nucleic acid of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

25

(iv) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (iii).

30 Reference to a nucleic acid "region of interest" should be understood as a reference to any region of DNA or RNA which is sought to be amplified. This may be a gene or part of a

- 20 -

gene. To this end, reference to “gene” should be understood as a reference to a DNA molecule which codes for a protein product, whether that be a full length protein or a protein fragment. In terms of chromosomal DNA, the gene will include both intron and exon regions. However, to the extent that the DNA of interest is cDNA, such as might
5 occur if the DNA of interest is vector DNA or reverse transcribed mRNA, there may not exist intron regions. Such DNA may nevertheless include 5’ or 3’ untranslated regions. Accordingly, reference to “gene” herein should be understood to encompass any form of DNA which codes for a protein or protein fragment including, for example, genomic DNA and cDNA. The subject nucleic acid region of interest may also be a non-coding portion of
10 genomic DNA which is not known to be associated with any specific gene (such as the commonly termed “junk” DNA regions). It may be any region of genomic DNA produced by recombination, either between 2 regions of genomic DNA or 1 region of genomic DNA and a region of foreign DNA such as a virus or an introduced sequence. It may be a region of a partly or wholly synthetically or recombinantly generated nucleic acid molecule. The
15 subject nucleic acid sequence of interest may also be a region of DNA which has been previously amplified by any nucleic acid amplification method, including PCR (i.e. it has been generated by an amplification method).

The subject “nucleic acid” region may be DNA or RNA or derivative or analogue thereof.
20 Where the region of interest is a DNA sequence which encodes a proteinaceous molecule it may take the form of genomic DNA, cDNA which has been generated from a mRNA transcript, or DNA generated by nucleic acid amplification. However where the subject DNA does not encode a protein, either genomic DNA or synthetically or recombinantly generated DNA may be the subject of analysis. As would be appreciated by the skilled
25 person, both synthetically and recombinantly generated DNA may also encode all or part of a protein. However, if the subject method is directed to detecting a region of RNA, it would be appreciated that it will first be necessary to reverse transcribe the RNA to DNA, such as using RT-PCR. The subject RNA may be any form of RNA, such as mRNA, primary RNA transcript, ribosomal RNA, transfer RNA, micro RNA or the like.
30 Preferably, said nucleic acid region of interest is a DNA region of interest. To this end, said DNA includes DNA generated by reverse transcription from RNA which is ultimately

- 21 -

the subject of analysis, and DNA generated by a nucleic acid amplification method such as PCR.

The present invention therefore more preferably provides a method of amplifying a DNA
5 region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
10 (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

15 (ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

(iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

20

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

Reference to "DNA" should be understood as a reference to deoxyribonucleic acid or derivative or analogue thereof. In this regard, it should be understood to encompass all
25 forms of DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA. The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be of any origin including naturally occurring (such as would be derived from a biological sample), recombinantly produced or synthetically produced.

Reference to "derivatives" should be understood to include reference to fragments,
30 homologs or orthologs of said DNA from natural, synthetic or recombinant sources.

"Functional derivatives" should be understood as derivatives which exhibit any one or

- 22 -

more of the functional activities of DNA. The derivatives of said DNA sequences include fragments having particular regions of the DNA molecule fused to other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous molecules. "Analogues" contemplated herein include, but are not limited to, modifications to the nucleotide or nucleic acid molecule such as modifications to its
5 chemical makeup or overall conformation. This includes, for example, incorporation of novel or modified purine or pyrimidine bases or modification to the manner in which nucleotides or nucleic acid molecules interact with other nucleotides or nucleic acid molecules such as at the level of backbone formation or complementary base pair hybridisation. The biotinylation or other form of labelling of a nucleotide or nucleic acid
10 molecules is an example of a "functional derivative" as herein defined.

Preferably, said DNA is a gene or gene fragment, a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint or DNA produced by prior nucleic acid amplification.

15 According to this aspect, the present invention provides a method of amplifying a gene or gene fragment of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

- 20 (a) one or more forward primers directed to said gene or gene fragment of interest; and
(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said gene or gene fragment of interest

25 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

30 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of

- 23 -

step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

5 In another aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

10 (a) one or more forward primers directed to said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest; and

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint region of interest

15 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

20 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

25

In yet another aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying DNA produced by prior nucleic acid amplification, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

30

(a) one or more forward primers directed to said chromosomal gene

- 24 -

translocation breakpoint region of interest; and

- (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said chromosomal gene
translocation breakpoint region of interest

5 wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and
are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

10 (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or
all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of
step (i); and

(iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

15

Preferably, said prior nucleic acid amplification is PCR.

In a classical PCR, the primers and reaction conditions are designed so that primer
hybridisation and extension of the forward and reverse primers occur at or close to the
20 maximum efficiency so that the number of amplicons approximately doubles with each
cycle resulting in efficient exponential amplification. The method of the present invention,
however, is predicated on the use of forward and reverse primer sets where the primers of
one set have been designed or are otherwise used under conditions wherein they do not
hybridise and extend efficiently. Accordingly, although the efficient primer set will
25 amplify normally, the inefficient set will not. As a consequence, when a sequence of
interest is amplified, the number of amplicon strands is significantly less than that which
would occur in a classical PCR. Efficient amplification only commences once amplicons
have been generated which incorporate, at one end, the tag region of the inefficient primer
(generation of these amplicons is illustrated in Figure 1 and the functioning of the tag is
30 discussed in more detail hereinafter). At this point, the primers directed to the tag regions
effect a normal amplification rate. A "bottleneck" is therefore effectively created in terms

- 25 -

of the generation of transcripts from the inefficient primer set.

A more severe bottleneck is usefully created where the primers which are rendered inefficient are degenerate and hybridise widely, or are directed to commonly repeated
5 sequences, such as an *alu* sequence. Amplification of unwanted product may result if the primer binding sites are closely apposed and if the inefficient primers can act as forward primers and reverse primers. However, owing to both primers being inefficient, amplification is initially extremely inefficient and there is a severe bottleneck. This situation is illustrated in Figure 2. Efficient amplification only commences once amplicon
10 strands have been generated which comprise the tag region of the inefficient primer at one end and its complement at the other. After any given number of cycles, the number of such amplicons is, however, substantially less than that which occurs during amplification of the sequence of interest, as described above. The amount of unwanted product at the end of the amplification reaction is correspondingly reduced .

15
Hybridisation and extension of an inefficient primer which has correctly hybridised to the sequence of interest followed in a subsequent cycle by hybridisation and extension of an efficient primer to the previously synthesised amplicon generates a template to which the tag primer can efficiently hybridise and extend. Since such molecules together with their
20 complements provide upstream and downstream binding sites, each for an efficient primer (the tag primer and one member of the efficient set), succeeding cycles of amplification from such templates are both efficient and exponential. The result is that, after an initial lag or "bottleneck", the overall rate of amplification speeds up in later cycles so that a near doubling of amplicon number with each cycle results. However, the net result is that there
25 is negative selection against amplification of undesired amplicons as compared to amplicons of the sequence of interest, owing to the bottleneck at each end for the former and only at one end for the latter.

Accordingly, if the same number of commencing target sequences is considered and
30 comparison to the amplification produced by classical PCR is made, application of the method of the present invention will produce a lesser increase in the number of amplicons

- 26 -

of the sequence of interest and an even lesser increase in the number of amplicons of unwanted sequences, as illustrated in Figure 8. Although amplification of both wanted and unwanted products occurs, there is relative enrichment of the sequence of interest relative to the unwanted sequences. There is an inverse relationship between absolute amplification and enrichment since decreasing the efficiency of the inefficient primer set produces
5 increased enrichment at the expense of lesser amplification.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the amplifications of the first and second phases of the method do not need to be performed as physically separate reactions but can be
10 simply and conveniently performed in the same reaction container; the first phase commences with cycle 1 and proceeds thereafter whereas the second phase commences at cycle 3 and proceeds thereafter.

In terms of deciding whether it should be the forward primer set or the reverse primer set
15 which is rendered inefficient, this may vary from one situation to the next. In general, however, it is likely that one would seek to render inefficient the hybridisation and extension of the primer set which exhibits the greatest probability of binding to sequences other than the target of interest. In terms of the exemplification provided herein, the experimental design for the enrichment of the *BCR-ABL* breakpoint is based on rendering
20 inefficient the *ABL* primer set rather than the *BCR* primer set. In yet another example, if the primer target sequence of a DNA region of interest is known on only one side of the DNA region, a universal or degenerate primer could be used to initiate primer extension and amplification from the other side. However, since such a primer would, by definition, bind promiscuously across the sample DNA, by rendering this primer set inefficient, an
25 enhanced amplification of the DNA region of interest compared to that of irrelevant sequences can be achieved. In still another example, in terms of deciding whether it should be the forward primer set or the reverse primer set which is rendered inefficient when the DNA sample being amplified has been produced by prior nucleic acid
30 amplification, one might seek to render inefficient the hybridisation and extension of the forward primer(s) if the forward primer(s) in the initial commencing amplification were promiscuous or, conversely, the hybridisation and extension of the reverse primer(s) if the

- 27 -

reverse primer(s) in the initial commencing amplification were promiscuous

Preferably, the primer group which is rendered inefficient is the group which has the potential to hybridise promiscuously to non-target DNA regions.

5

According to this aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

10

(a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and

(b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag and wherein said functionally inefficient primer group is the primer group which has the potential to hybridise promiscuously to non-target DNA regions;

15

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;

20

(iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and

25 (iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

Reference to a "primer" or an "oligonucleotide primer" should be understood as a reference to any molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides, or functional derivatives or analogues thereof, the function of which includes hybridisation to a region of a nucleic acid molecule of interest (the DNA of interest interchangeably being referred to as a "target DNA"). It should be understood that the primer may comprise non-nucleic acid

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- 28 -

components. For example, the primer may also comprise a non-nucleic acid tag such as a fluorescent or enzymatic tag or some other non-nucleic acid component which facilitates the use of the molecule as a probe or which otherwise facilitates its detection or immobilisation. The primer may also comprise additional nucleic acid components, such as the oligonucleotide tag which is discussed in more detail hereinafter. In another example, the primer may be a protein nucleic acid which comprises a peptide backbone exhibiting nucleic acid side chains. Preferably, said oligonucleotide primer is a DNA primer.

10 Reference to “forward primer” should be understood as a reference to a primer which amplifies the target DNA in the DNA sample of interest by hybridising to the antisense strand of the target DNA.

Reference to “reverse primer” should be understood as a reference to a primer which amplifies the target DNA in the DNA sample of interest and in the PCR by hybridising to the sense strand of the target DNA.

The design and synthesis of primers suitable for use in the present invention would be well known to those of skill in the art. In one embodiment, the subject primer is 4 to 60 nucleotides in length, in another embodiment 10 to 50 in length, in yet another embodiment 15 to 45 in length, in still another embodiment 20 to 40 in length, in yet another embodiment 25 to 35 in length. In yet still another embodiment, primer is about 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 or 34 nucleotides in length.

25 In terms of the number of primers which are used in the method of the invention, this can be determined by the person of skill in the art. If the sequences of the two ends of the sequence of interest are known then only one forward and one reverse primer may be needed, but if this information is not available then multiple forward and/or reverse primers or one or more degenerate primers may be employed. For isolation of translocation breakpoints, which may occur at unknown points within large regions of the interacting genes, multiple primers may be used in an attempt to ensure that at least 1

- 29 -

forward and 1 reverse primer closely span the breakpoint so that efficient PCR amplification will occur. With regard to chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML), for example, nearly all *BCR* translocations involve one of two regions, each of approximately 3 kb in length. In this case, 12 outer forward primers may be used. The *ABL* gene, however, is larger, the region commonly involved in translocation is approximately 140 kb in length, and up to 282 or more outer reverse primers may be used. In one particular embodiment, a combination of 6 forward primers and 24 reverse primers is used and in another embodiment a combination of 1 forward primer and 282 reverse primers. In yet another combination there is 6 forward primers and 270-310 reverse primers. In yet another combination there is 1-20 forward primers and 250-350 reverse primers. The primer number which is selected to be used will depend on the target region of interest and thus may vary from one target to the next. As would be understood by the person of skill in the art, in terms of classical PCR a large number of primers in each individual PCR reaction increases the probability of non-specific amplification reactions. The method of the present invention, however, enables the use of a larger number of primers due to the minimisation of non-specific amplification reactions by virtue of rendering one primer set functionally inefficient.

It should also be understood that to the extent that there are 2 or more different primers within a single forward or reverse primer pool, one can render all the primers within that pool inefficient or one can render inefficient only a select subgroup of these primers which are thought to be the most problematic in terms of generating irrelevant amplicons.

By "functionally inefficient" is meant that the subject primer has been modified and/or is utilised under environmental conditions which render its hybridisation and extension less effective in terms of the number and/or rate of amplicon generation from that primer than if the design of the primer had not been modified or it had not been used under the subject environmental conditions. Methods of rendering a primer functionally inefficient would be well known to the person of skill in the art and include but are not limited to:

30

- (i) reducing the concentration of primer which is used;

- 30 -

- (ii) reducing the hybridisation time of the primer;
- (iii) increasing the temperature at which the hybridisation reaction is required to occur;
- 5 (iv) modifying the length of the primer;
- (v) altering the primer melting temperature;
- 10 (vi) introducing a chaotropic agent during the hybridisation/primer extension phase;
- (vii) introducing into the reaction a competitive inhibitor to the primer, such as its complementary sequence;
- 15 (viii) introducing nucleotide mismatches into the primer sequence;
- (ix) using primer analogs which hydrogen-bond less efficiently in the context of hybridisation.

20 It would be appreciated that in addition to potentially modifying the primer itself, one can alternatively (or additionally) elect to modify the reaction conditions to achieve the same outcome. To this end, it should be appreciated that one could also design a system which uses two or more of the above-listed methods to achieve the functional inefficiency of one primer without similarly rendering inefficient the other primer. This is more likely to
25 become an issue where one elects to modify the reaction conditions rather than the primer itself. For example, if one elects to increase reaction temperature in order to reduce efficiency, this will affect the functionality of both the primer groups (i.e. the forward primers and the reverse primers). Accordingly, to minimise how far the temperature is required to be increased, one may combine this with the use of a primer which has been
30 increased in length in order to maximise the inefficiency of one primer but not the other. In yet another example, one may choose not to alter reaction conditions but, instead, may

- 31 -

reduce the concentration of primer which is utilised. In another example, one may reduce the length of the primer or reduce its concentration in combination with a reduced hybridisation time. Designing and altering these factors to achieve functional inefficiency would be well known to the person of skill in the art since they are issues which are

5 routinely considered and well described in the art in the context of designing PCR reaction (Sambrook J. and Russell D. "Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual" 3rd edition published by Cold Spring Harbor, 2001), albeit usually in the context of reducing the possibility of the functional inefficiency of the forward and reverse primers as opposed to deliberately inducing this state. Nevertheless, the considerations which are required to be

10 made in order to design an efficient PCR reaction are the same as the ones which are made to design part of the reaction to function inefficiently. Accordingly, the issue is merely one of how these considerations will be applied. To this end, it should also be appreciated that the notion of rendering a primer functionally inefficient encompasses not just modifying the design of the primer itself but also or alternatively modifying the reaction conditions

15 within which the primer is required to function.

Preferably, the functional inefficiency is hybridisation inefficiency which is achieved by one or more of modifying primer length, sequence, annealing temperature, starting concentration or hybridisation time.

20

According to this aspect, there is provided a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

25

- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
- (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are

30 operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

- 32 -

- (ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;
- (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and
- 5 (iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii).

Preferably, said functionally inefficient primer group is the primer group which, in the absence of having been rendered functionally inefficient has the potential to hybridise promiscuously to non-target DNA regions.

10

In another preferred embodiment, said DNA region of interest is a gene or gene fragment or a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint.

15

As detailed hereinbefore, the method of the present invention is aimed at enriching a sequence of interest and is predicated on rendering either the forward or reverse primer group inefficient. As a consequence, amplification of the sequence of interest is inefficient, but it is much more inefficient for other unwanted sequences which are amplified by one or more of the members of the inefficient primer group acting as both forward and reverse primers. This situation, which is exemplified in Figure 2, results in negative selection against such unwanted sequences and enrichment of the sequence of interest. However, it is also desirable to revert to efficient levels of amplification in order to facilitate increasing the copy number of the amplicon of interest. This is conveniently achieved by incorporating into the functionally inefficient primer a tag which can itself function to generate a primer hybridisation target site. By this means there is effectively enabled the ability to effect efficient amplification from the same direction as the functionally inefficient primer.

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The generation of such templates, which enable efficient priming by the tag primer in later cycles, results in further enrichment, and the sequence of events is shown in Figure 1.

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- 33 -

Primer 2, which comprises an oligonucleotide tag, hybridises to a template strand, which is either an original genomic strand or an amplicon strand generated in a previous PCR cycle. This primer hybridises inefficiently but it does nevertheless generate some complementary strands during this first cycle. In a second cycle of amplification, primer 1 hybridises to the primer 2 generated amplicon strands and extends, generating a strand comprising a binding site for the tag primer, which is able to be efficiently amplified by the tag primer in later cycles. The Figure illustrates the situation where primer 1 is an efficient primer which selects for those amplicons which correspond to the DNA region of interest and which efficiently generates amplicon strands containing a binding site for the tag primer. For situations characterised by forward and reverse priming by one or more members of the group of inefficient primers, such as amplification of common sequences such as Alu or sequences able to be amplified by a degenerate or universal primer, and for which amplification is undesired, the primer corresponding to primer 1 in Figure 1 is inefficient and its extension in the second cycle generates fewer strands containing the binding site for the tag primer. Accordingly, there effectively occurs a further negative selection against production of such undesired templates and a positive selection in favour of template strands of the sequence of interest, which comprise primer 1 at one end, and the binding site for the tag at the other end.

In order to ensure that these oligonucleotide tags do not interfere with the extension of the primer, the primers are linked to the oligonucleotide tag at their 5' end. Reference to "oligonucleotide tag" should therefore be understood as a reference to a nucleotide sequence of usually less than 50 nucleotides which is linked to the 5' end of the functionally inefficient primer of the present invention. In one embodiment, the tag is 25-30 bases in length. It should also be understood that consistently with the definitions provided in relation to the forward and reverse primers, the oligonucleotide tags herein described may also comprise non-nucleic acid components such as isolation or visualisation tags eg. biotin, enzymatic labels, fluorescent labels and the like. This enables quick and simple isolation or visualisation of the tagged primers or amplicons via non-molecular methods.

- 34 -

That the oligonucleotide tag is “operably linked” to the primer should be understood as a reference to those regions being linked such that the functional objectives of the tagged primer, as detailed hereinbefore, can be achieved. In terms of the means by which these regions are linked and, further, the means by which the subject oligonucleotide primer
5 binds to its target DNA region, these correspond to various types of interactions. In this regard, reference to “interaction” should be understood as a reference to any form of interaction such as hybridisation between complementary nucleotide base pairs or some other form of interaction such as the formation of bonds between any nucleic or
10 acid or non-nucleic acid molecule, such as the target molecule, a visualisation means, an isolation means or the like. This type of interaction may occur via the formation of bonds such as, but not limited to, covalent bonds, hydrogen bonds, van der Waals forces or any other mechanism of interaction. Preferably, to the extent that the interaction occurs
15 between the primer and a region of the target DNA, said interaction is hybridisation between complementary nucleotide base pairs. In order to facilitate this interaction, it is preferable that the target DNA is rendered partially or fully single stranded for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridisation with the primer to occur.

It should be understood that the oligonucleotide primers and tags of the present invention
20 should not be limited to the specific structure exemplified herein (being a linear, single-stranded molecule) but may extend to any suitable structural configuration which achieves the functional objectives detailed herein. For example, it may be desirable that all or part of the oligonucleotide is double stranded, comprises a looped region (such as a hairpin bend) or takes the form of an open circle confirmation, that is, where the nucleotide primer
25 is substantially circular in shape but its terminal regions do not connect.

Facilitating the interaction of the nucleic acid primer with the target DNA may be performed by any suitable method. Those methods will be known to those skilled in the art. To this end, it should be understood that the primer directed to the tag can be
30 incorporated into the reaction tube at any suitable time point. For example, it may be incorporated prior to the commencement of the initial amplification cycles, that is together

- 35 -

with the forward and reverse primer sets, or it may be incorporated subsequently to the initial two amplification cycles. In either case, the primer to the tag region will become functional only after amplicons have been generated which incorporate the tag region, as hereinbefore described.

5

Methods for achieving primer directed amplification are also very well known to those of skill in the art. In a preferred method, said amplification is polymerase chain reaction, NASBA or strand displacement amplification. Most preferably, said amplification is polymerase chain reaction.

10

Methods for performing serial nucleic acid amplification, utilising product from a prior amplification as template for a subsequent reaction, are also very well known to those of skill in the art. In another preferred method, as performed for example to produce the results shown in Figures 3-12, a bottleneck amplifications may be performed to produce selective amplification of a DNA sequence of interest which has been produced by either a prior bottleneck PCR or a prior non-selective PCR. Those with skill in the art will appreciate that sequential bottleneck PCRs can be performed.

15

20

There is therefore provided a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

(i) contacting a DNA sample with:

25

- (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
- (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

30

(ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of PCR;

- 36 -

- (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and
- 5 (iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii) by PCR.

Preferably, said DNA region of interest has been produced by prior nucleic acid amplification.

- 10 In another preferred embodiment, said DNA region of interest is a gene or gene fragment or a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint such as the *BCR-ABL* breakpoint.

In terms of effecting the method of the present invention, it should be appreciated that the primers of steps (i) and (iii) can be simultaneously added to the reaction solution prior to the first two amplification cycles, or the primers of step (iii) can be introduced after the first or second cycle of amplification. This will depend on how the skilled person is seeking to perform the PCR reaction. For example, for ease of use, it is often desirable to be able to perform the entire reaction in a single tube. Nevertheless, any other method of achieving the steps of the invention can be used.

20

Reference to a "sample" should be understood as a reference to either a biological or a non-biological sample. Examples of non-biological samples includes, for example, the nucleic acid products of synthetically produced nucleic acid populations. Reference to a "biological sample" should be understood as a reference to any sample of biological material derived from an animal, plant or microorganism (including cultures of microorganisms) such as, but not limited to, cellular material, blood, mucus, faeces, urine, tissue biopsy specimens, fluid which has been introduced into the body of an animal and subsequently removed (such as, for example, the saline solution extracted from the lung following lung lavage or the solution retrieved from an enema wash), plant material or

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30 plant propagation material such as seeds or flowers or a microorganism colony. The biological sample which is tested according to the method of the present invention may be

tested directly or may require some form of treatment prior to testing. For example, a biopsy sample may require homogenisation prior to testing or it may require sectioning for *in situ* testing. Further, to the extent that the biological sample is not in liquid form, (if such form is required for testing) it may require the addition of a reagent, such as a buffer,
5 to mobilise the sample.

To the extent that the target DNA is present in a biological sample, the biological sample may be directly tested or else all or some of the nucleic acid material present in the biological sample may be isolated prior to testing. It is within the scope of the present
10 invention for the target nucleic acid molecule to be pre-treated prior to testing, for example inactivation of live virus or being run on a gel. It should also be understood that the biological sample may be freshly harvested or it may have been stored (for example by freezing) prior to testing or otherwise treated prior to testing (such as by undergoing culturing).

15

Reference to “contacting” the sample with the primer should be understood as a reference to facilitating the mixing of the primer with the sample such that interaction (for example, hybridisation) can occur. Means of achieving this objective would be well known to those of skill in the art.

20

The choice of what type of sample is most suitable for testing in accordance with the method disclosed herein will be dependent on the nature of the situation, such as the nature of the condition being monitored. For example, in a preferred embodiment a neoplastic condition is the subject of analysis. If the neoplastic condition is a leukaemia, a blood
25 sample, lymph fluid sample or bone marrow aspirate would likely provide a suitable testing sample. Where the neoplastic condition is a lymphoma, a lymph node biopsy or a blood or marrow sample would likely provide a suitable source of tissue for testing. Consideration would also be required as to whether one is monitoring the original source of the neoplastic cells or whether the presence of metastases or other forms of spreading of
30 the neoplasia from the point of origin is to be monitored. In this regard, it may be desirable to harvest and test a number of different samples from any one mammal.

Choosing an appropriate sample for any given detection scenario would fall within the skills of the person of ordinary skill in the art.

- The term "mammal" to the extent that it is used herein includes humans, primates, livestock animals (e.g. horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, donkeys), laboratory test animals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs), companion animals (eg. dogs, cats) and captive wild animals (eg. kangaroos, deer, foxes). Preferably, the mammal is a human or a laboratory test animal. Even more preferably the mammal is a human.
- 10 As detailed hereinbefore, the method of the present invention is preferably performed as a sequential series of amplification cycles. To this end, a minimum of two cycles of amplification is required at step (ii) in order to effect the generation of amplicons which are suitable to undergo amplification by the primer to the oligonucleotide tag of the inefficient primer and the original primer which retained efficiency. It should be
- 15 understood, however, that the method of the invention may be designed to conduct 3 or more amplification cycles before contact with the primer to the oligonucleotide tag is effected. Alternatively, if all the reagents of the present method are introduced to the reaction tube prior to commencement, more than two cycles of amplification before the tag-based amplification of step (iv) becomes effective may not occur. It should also be
- 20 understood that, even within the same PCR, each amplification cycle may generate new amplicons which are then amenable to subsequent tag-based amplification.

- Although the method of the present invention has been designed such that the rounds of amplification can be sequentially performed directly on the amplification product of a
- 25 previous round of amplification, this should not be understood as a limitation in terms of whether any additional steps are sought to be incorporated by the skilled person, such as enrichment/selection steps. For example, one may seek to select or enrich for the desired amplicons after the first round of amplification and to thereafter conduct the second round of amplification on that material alone. Methods which one could utilise to select or enrich
- 30 include:

- 39 -

(i) a selection step based on the unique markers which are linked to the primers. For example, biotinylation of one of the primers provides means of identifying and isolating amplicons which have resulted from extension by either the forward or reverse primers. By flooding the amplification product with biotinylated primer, the primer can act as a probe to identify the amplicons of interest and the biotinylation can provide a basis for isolating those amplicons. By ensuring that each of the primer groups of the present invention comprises a unique tag, it is possible to select out, with significant particularity, only specific amplicons of interest. In particular, the skilled person would seek to exclude amplicons which have been amplified by a forward primer but which have not then been amplified by a reverse primer.

(ii) running the products on a gel and excising out only certain bands or regions which are likely to be relevant and thereafter subjecting these to a further amplification step. When a band is present on the gel after the second cycle amplification, if there are any problems in sequencing an attempt can be made to clean it up by cutting the product out of the gel and performing a series of PCR reactions using individual primers and/or smaller pools of primers.

Although the method of the present invention may be adapted to include any such additional steps, one of the unique advantages of the present method is that it has been designed in order to minimise the generation of irrelevant amplicons, thereby minimising the need to implement enrichment or selection steps. Nevertheless, depending on the particular situation, the incorporation of such steps may nevertheless be useful.

In another example, one may wish to adapt the current method to combine in various ways one or more amplifications using the current method with one or more other amplification steps in order to increase specificity and facilitate isolation of the desired product. Figures 6 and 11 illustrate the results of experiments in which 1 standard PCR was followed by 3 rounds of bottleneck PCR. Figure 7 illustrates the results of an experiment in which 2 rounds of standard PCR were followed by 2 cycles of bottleneck PCR. Figures 9, 10 and

- 40 -

12 illustrate the results of experiments in which 1 standard PCR was followed by 2 rounds of bottleneck PCR. It is also possible to alternate cycles of standard and bottleneck PCR. Accordingly, one can optimise the amplification of the sequences of interest by any suitable means such as increasing the number of PCR cycles in the second phase of the method or by performing a subsequent PCR or other form of amplification. The method can also be applied repeatedly in order to provide further enrichment and amplification of the sequence of interest, to the degree desired. Examples showing progressive enrichment of a sequence of interest by repeated application of the method are shown in Figures 5 and 11; calculation using the data suggest that the efficiency of the inefficient primers used in rounds 2 and 3 of these experiments was approximately 1% of maximum. These various experimental designs will be understood by those of skill in the art.

The provision of an efficient means of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest is useful in a range of applications including, but not limited to, the diagnosis and/or monitoring of disease conditions which are characterised by specific gene sequences, the characterisation or analysis of gene regions of interest, the identification or characterisation of DNA breakpoint regions and the isolation of gene sequences of interest where only the nucleotide sequence at one end of the gene sequence of interest is either known or can be inferred.

20

Yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of amplifying a DNA region of interest, said method comprising:

25

- (i) contacting a DNA sample with:
 - (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
 - (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) hybridise inefficiently and are both functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

30

- 41 -

- (ii) amplifying the DNA sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;
- (iii) contacting the amplified DNA of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or
5 all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of
step (i);
- (iv) amplifying the DNA sample of step (iii); and
- 10 (v) isolating and/or analysing said amplified DNA.

The present invention is further described by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

15

EXAMPLE 1***BCR-ABL* DNA breakpoint amplification using Bottleneck PCR**

BCR-ABL DNA breakpoints were amplified using *BCR* and *ABL*-specific primers in a four
5 round PCR screen. Six *BCR*-specific primers and 282 *ABL*-specific primers were designed
spanning the major breakpoint regions of *BCR* (3.2kb) and *ABL* (140kb) DNA
respectively.

The first round PCR amplifications were performed in 25µls containing 50ng of a single
10 *BCR*-specific primer, 100ng of all 282*ABL*-specific primers (350pg of each primer), 50ng
of Tag A, 50ng genomic DNA, 50mM KCl, 2mM Tris HCl (pH 8.4), 1U Platinum Taq
DNA polymerase (Invitrogen), 5mM MgCl₂ and 300µM of each of dUTP, dATP, dGTP
and dTTP. The amplification conditions were: 95° for 4 minutes; then 6 cycles with 97° for 1
15 minute, 65° for 1 minute with the temperature decreasing 1° every 2 cycles, 72° for 1
minute; then 4 cycles with 96° for 30 seconds, 62° for 1 minute with the temperature
decreasing 1° after the first 2 cycles, 72° for 1 minute; then 10 cycles with 94° for 30 secs,
61° for 1 minute, 72° for 1 minute.

The *ABL*-specific primers have a Tag region (Tag A) at the 5' end of the primer that is not
20 complementary to *ABL* DNA. In the first round of PCR the Tag sequence attached to the
ABL-specific primers is incorporated into amplicons, enabling the DNA to be further
amplified in subsequent rounds of PCR using the *BCR* primer together with the Tag A
primer rather than the *ABL*-specific reverse primers. Each round of PCR uses different Tag
sequences.

25

The second, third and fourth round PCR amplifications were performed in 25µls
containing a dilution of the previous PCR round reaction mix (at a dilution factor of 100),
50ng of a single *BCR*-specific nested primer, 500pg chimaeric Tag primers (Tag A/I, I/1,
1/2 in the second, third and fourth rounds respectively), 50ng of a single Tag primer (Tag I,
30 1, 2 in the second, third and fourth rounds respectively), 50mM KCl, 2mM Tris HCl (pH
8.4), 1U Platinum Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen), 5mM MgCl₂ and 300µM of each of

- 43 -

dUTP, dATP, dGTP and dTTP. The amplification conditions were: 95° for 4 minutes; then 20 cycles with 94° for 30 seconds, 65° for 1 minute, 72° for 1 minute.

EXAMPLE 2

5 PML-RAR α DNA breakpoint amplification using bottleneck PCR

Bottleneck PCR was used to isolate the *PML-RAR α* translocation breakpoint from a patient with acute promyelocytic leukemia. The patient DNA was amplified using multiple RAR α primers and a single PML primer and then 2 rounds of bottleneck PCR were
10 performed. The amplified DNA electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel (Figure 9a). To confirm that the breakpoint had been isolated, the breakpoint sequence was used to design RAR α and PML primers spanning the breakpoint, and the patient DNA was amplified for one round using these primers (Figure 9b). The sequence of the amplified band shown on the gel in Figure 9a was also determined (Figure 9c).

15

EXAMPLE 3

Gene walking using a degenerate primer and bottleneck PCR

Gene walking along three genes, *APC*, *BRCA1* and myocillin, was performed using 50 ng
20 of a gene-specific forward primer, 50 ng of one of a variety of degenerate reverse primers, and 50 ng of a reverse tag primer. The degenerate reverse primers had 4-6 random normal residues at the 3' end, followed by 3-6 degenerate residues, followed by a random tag sequence of 12-18, usually 18, normal residues. The most commonly used degenerate primer had 5 fixed bases at the 3' end followed by 5 degenerate bases, followed by a tag
25 sequence of 18 bases (5'TGCTAGGATCCAAGGNNNNNATTCG3' (SEQ ID NO:1)). The reverse tag primer had the same sequence as the tag on the degenerate reverse primer. Five PCR cycles, with annealing at 35° C. for five minutes, were followed by 15 cycles with annealing at 55° C for 3 minutes.

30 PCR was performed in a 25 μ l volume, with 50ng total DNA, 5mM MgCl₂, 0.1mM dUTP, 0.2mM dTTP, and 0.3 mM of each of dCTP, dATP and dGTP, and 1 unit of Platinum Taq

- 44 -

polymerase (Invitrogen). Primers were from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA) or
Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA, USA). PCR cycling conditions typically involved denaturation
at 94° C. for 30 seconds, annealing as described above, and extension at 72° C. for 90
seconds.

5

Between 1 and 3 rounds of bottleneck PCR were performed, usually 2. A 1/100 dilution of
the amplified material from the primary round described above was amplified in the first
bottleneck PCR and a 1/1000 dilution of the amplified material from the previous round
was used for each subsequent round. Each PCR round was run for 20 cycles except when
10 electrophoresis was to be performed, in which case it was run to completion, for 30 – 40
cycles. Each PCR contained 50 ng of a nested forward primer, 0.5 ng of a hybrid reverse
primer and 50 ng of a tag reverse primer. The hybrid reverse primer consisted of a 3' end,
which had the same sequence as the tag primer for the previous PCR round, and a 5' end,
which had a new tag sequence. The tag reverse primer had the same sequence as the new
15 tag sequence.

PCR products were examined by gel electrophoresis and discrete bands were isolated and
sequenced usually with the forward primer and the tag primer used for the final
amplification. In some experiments involving gene walking, the entire amplified product
20 was sequenced, irrespective of whether 1 or more discrete bands had been visualised. In
one experiment involving gene walking, the sequencing reaction was performed using
primers 732 bp and 1302 bp downstream from the initial sequencing primer.

EXAMPLE 4

25

Figure 13 provides examples of primers and tag sequences suitable for use in the method
of the present invention.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to
30 variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood
that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also

- 45 -

includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations of any two or more of said steps or features.

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Nailis H, Coenye T, Van Nieuwerburgh F, Deforce D, Nelis HJ (2006). "Development and evaluation of different normalization strategies for gene expression studies in *Candida albicans* biofilms by real-time PCR". *BMC Mol Biol.* 7: 25

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CLAIMS:

1. A method of amplifying a nucleic acid region of interest, said method comprising:
 - (i) contacting a nucleic acid sample with:
 - (a) one or more forward primers directed to said region of interest; and
 - (b) one or more reverse primers directed to said region of interest

wherein the primers of either group (a) or group (b) are functionally inefficient and are operably linked at their 5' end to an oligonucleotide tag;

 - (ii) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (i) through at least two cycles of amplification;
 - (iii) contacting the amplified nucleic acid of step (ii) with a primer which is directed to part or all of the sequence which is complementary to that of the oligonucleotide tag of step (i); and
 - (iv) amplifying the nucleic acid sample of step (iii).
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid is DNA.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said amplified nucleic acid of step (iv) is isolated and/or analysed.
4. The method according to any one of claims 1-3 wherein said nucleic acid region of interest is a region of a DNA molecule which has been generated by an amplification method.
5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said amplification method is PCR.

- 48 -

6. The method according to any one of claims 1-5 wherein the amplification methods of steps (ii) and (iv) are PCR, NASBA or strand displacement amplification.
7. The method according to any one of claims 1-6 wherein said primer is 4-60 nucleotides in length, 10-50 nucleotides in length, 15-45 nucleotides in length, 20-40 nucleotides in length or 25-35 nucleotides in length.
8. The method according to claim 7 wherein said primer is 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 or 34 nucleotides in length.
9. The method according to any one of claims 1-8 wherein said primer is rendered functionally inefficient by:
 - (i) reducing the concentration of primer which is used;
 - (ii) reducing the hybridisation time of the primer;
 - (iii) increasing the temperature at which the hybridisation reaction is required to occur;
 - (iv) modifying the length of the primer;
 - (v) altering the primer melting temperature;
 - (vi) introducing a chaotropic agent during the hybridisation/primer extension phase;
 - (vii) introducing into the reaction a competitive inhibitor to the primer, such as its complementary sequence;

- (viii) introducing nucleotide mismatches into the primer sequence;
 - (ix) using primer analogs which hydrogen-bond less efficiently in the context of hybridisation.
10. The method according any one of claims 1-9 wherein the primer group which is rendered inefficient is the primer group which has the potential to hybridise promiscuously to non-target DNA regions.
 11. The method according to claim 10 wherein said primer is a degenerate primer.
 12. The method according to any one of claims 1-11 wherein said region of interest is a region of genomic DNA, a gene, part of a gene, a DNA recombination product or a chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint.
 13. The method according to claim 12 wherein said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint is BCR-ABL.
 14. The method according to claim 12 wherein said chromosomal gene translocation breakpoint is PML-RAR α .
 15. The method according to claim 13 wherein there is used 1-20 forward primers directed to BCR and 250-350 reverse primers directed to ABL.
 16. The method according to claim 15 wherein there is used 12 forward primers directed to *BCR* and 282 reverse primers directed to *ABL*.
 17. The method according to claim 15 wherein there is used 6 forward primers directed to *BCR* and 24 reverse primers directed to *ABL*.
 18. The method according to claim 15 wherein there is used 1 forward primer directed

- 50 -

to *BCR* and 282 reverse primers directed, to *ABL*.

19. The method according to claim 15 wherein there is used 6 forward primers directed to *BCR* and 270-310 reverse primers directed to *ABL*.

FIGURE 1

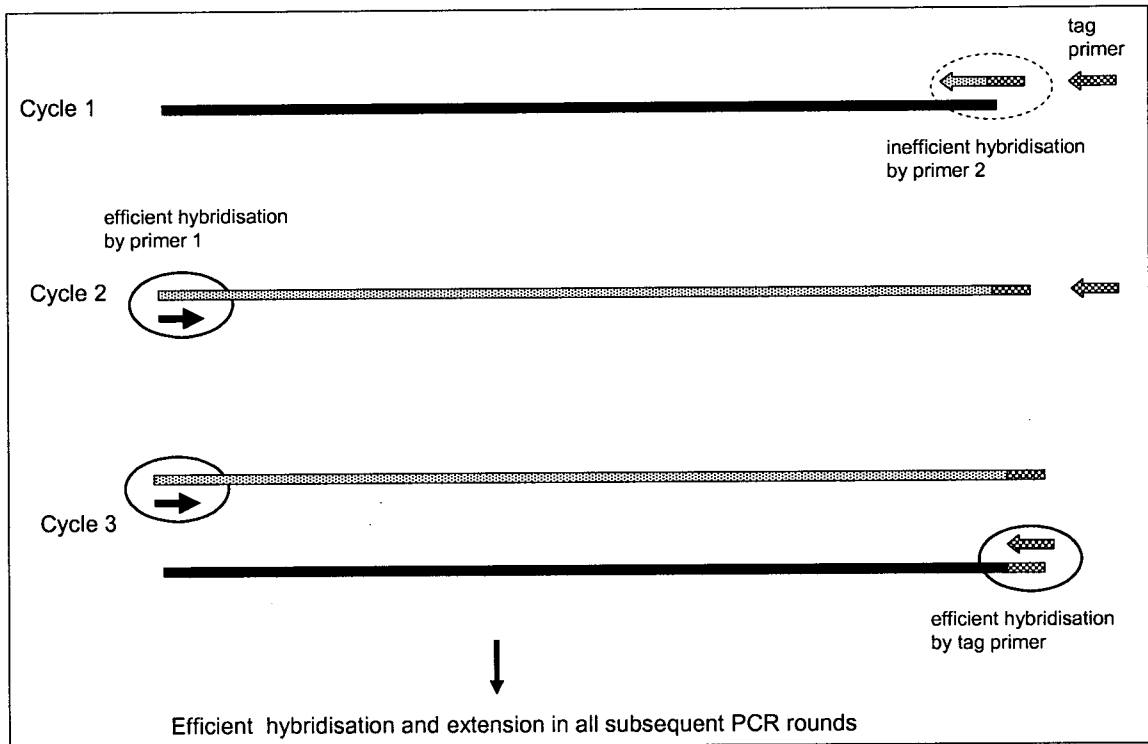
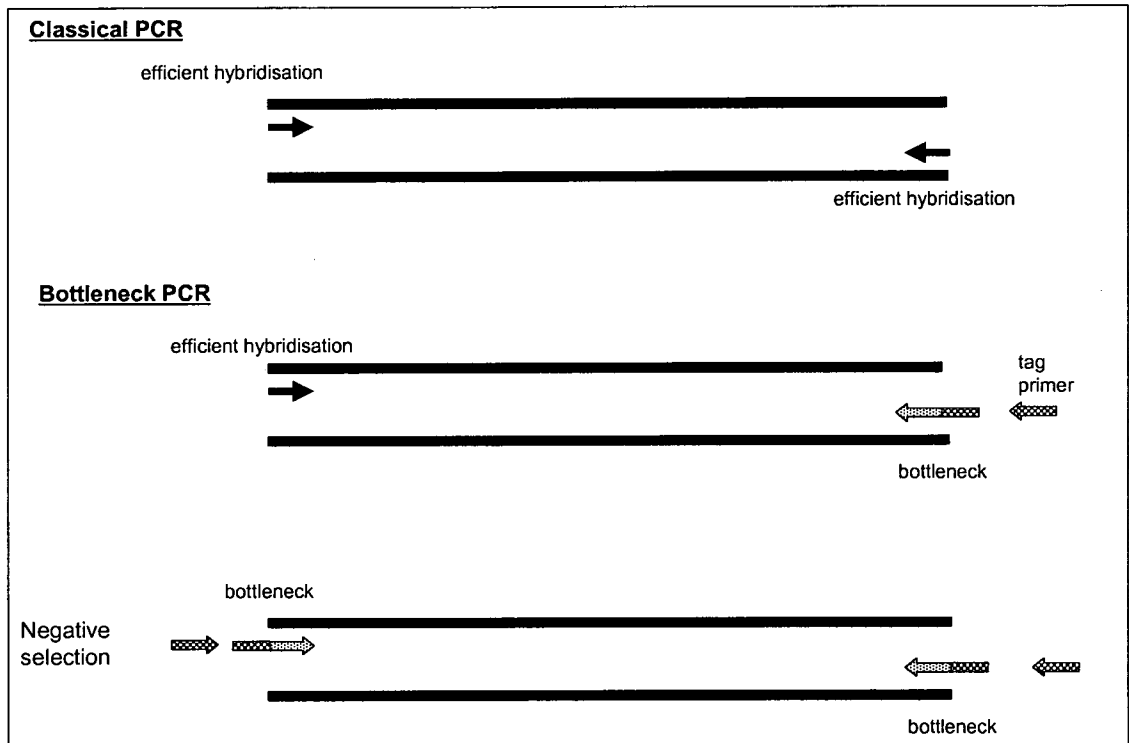
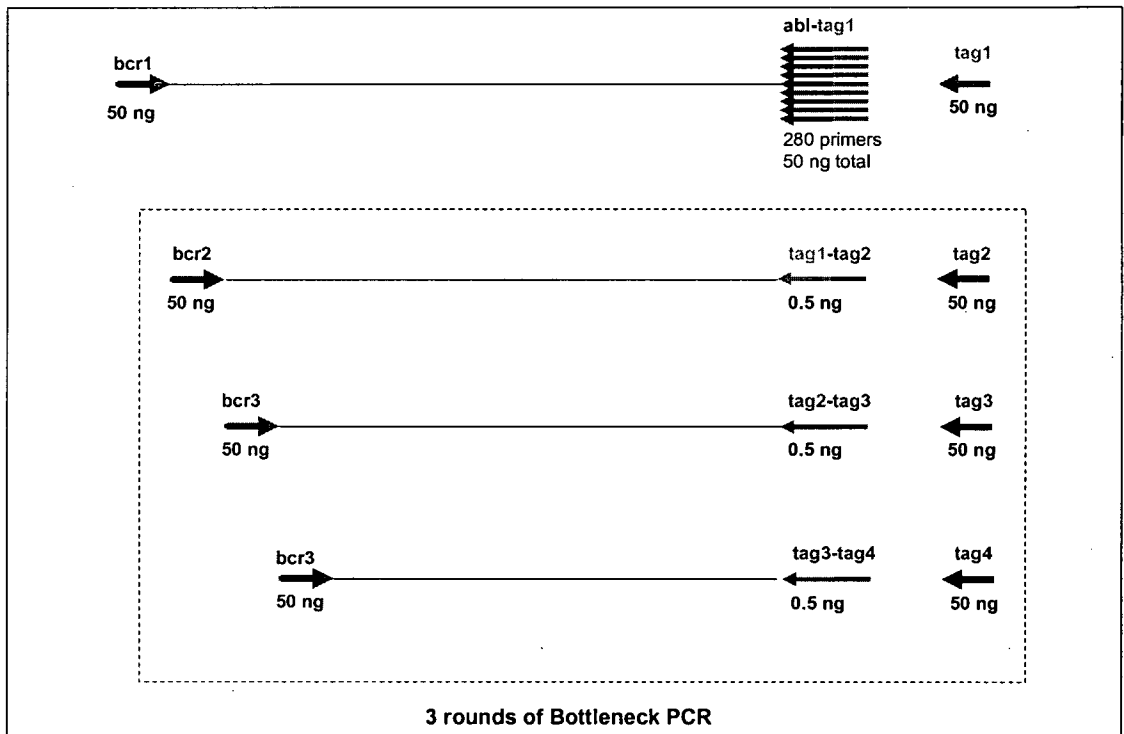


FIGURE 2



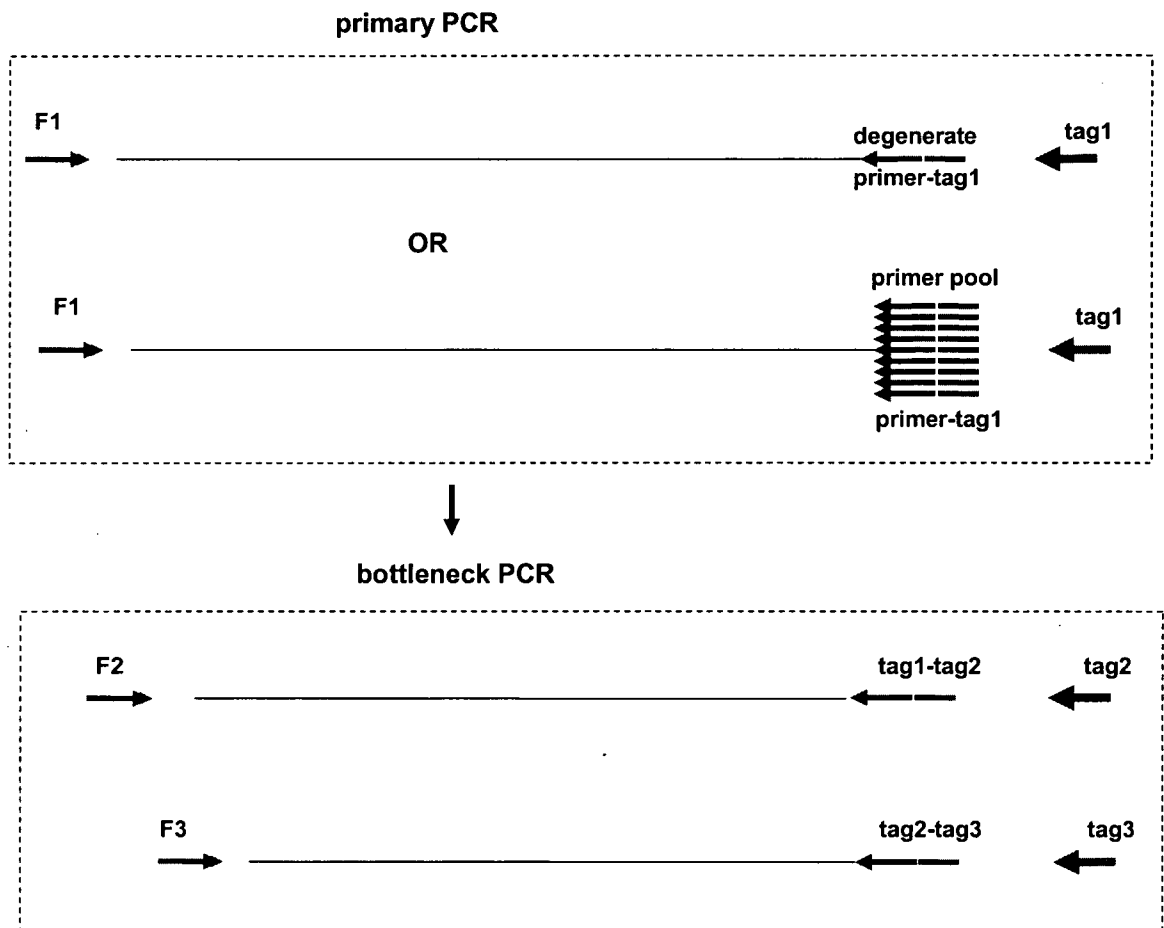
3/22

FIGURE 3



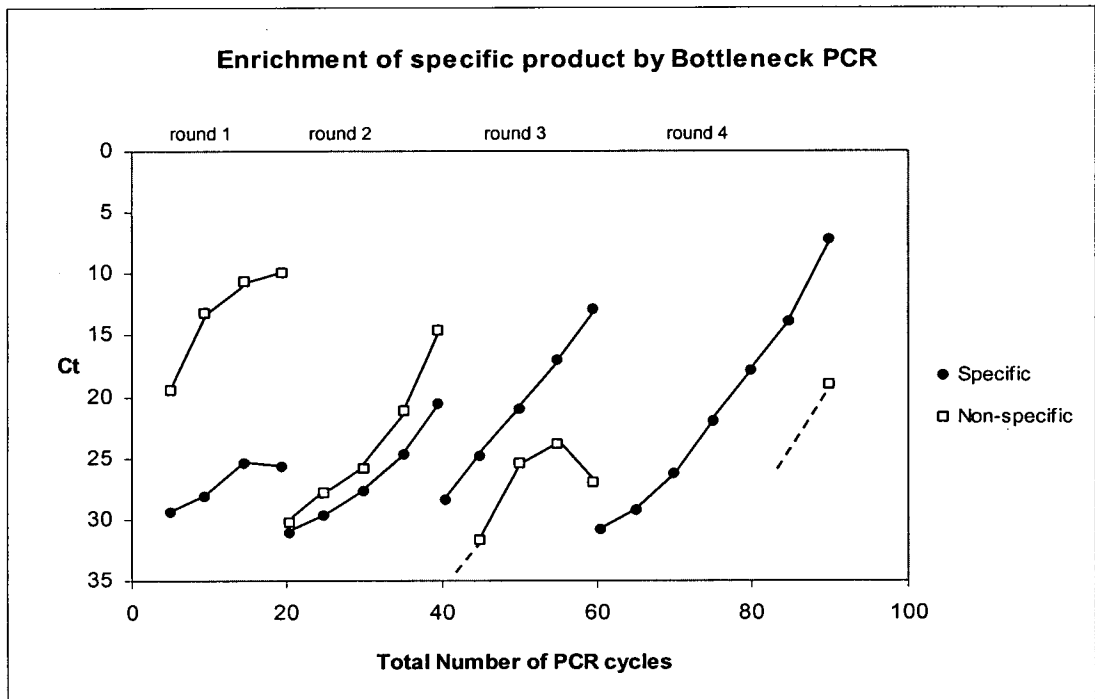
4/22

FIGURE 4



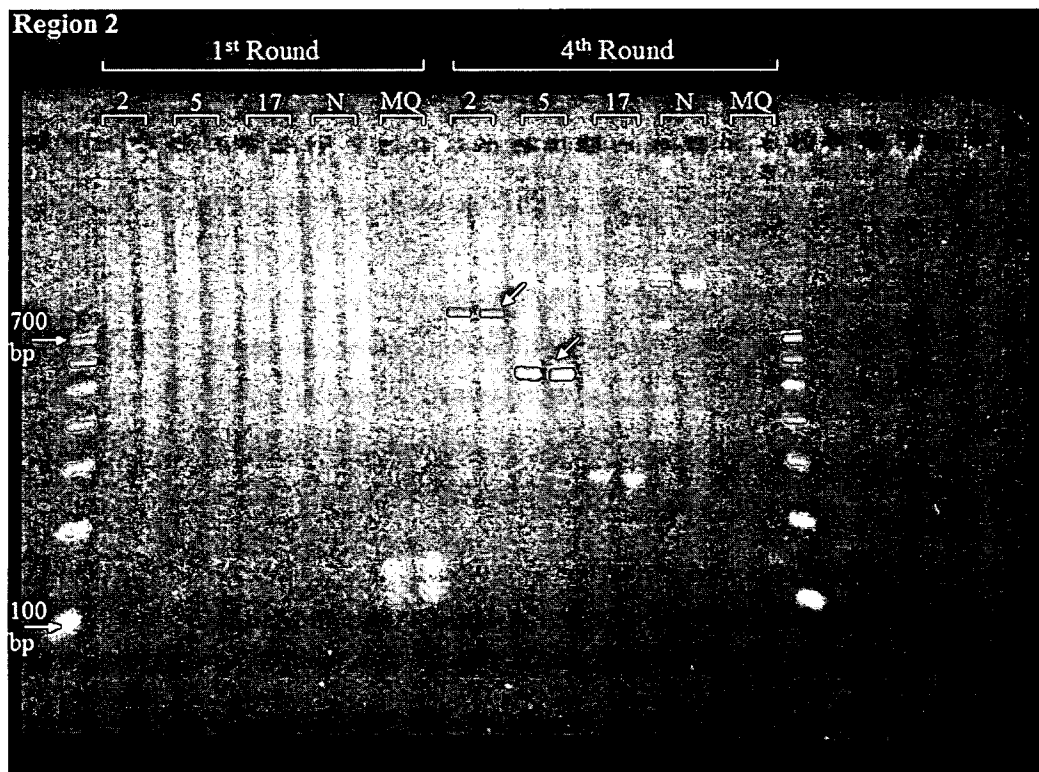
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FIGURE 5



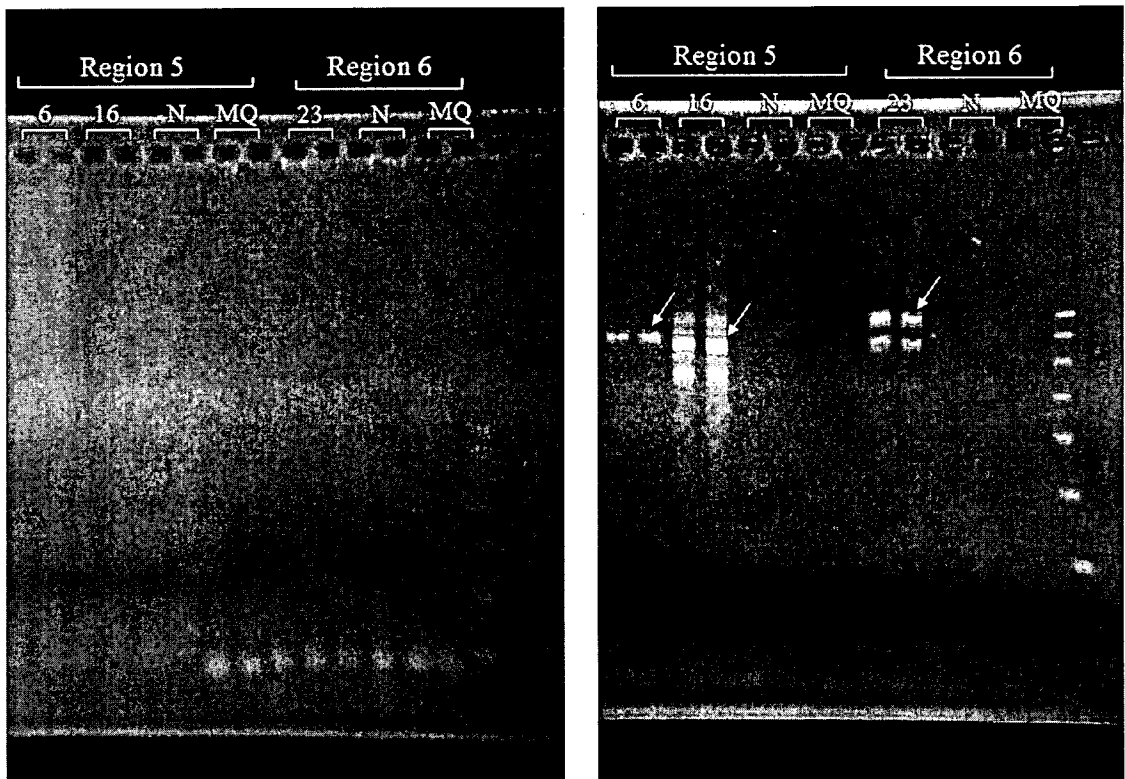
6/22

FIGURE 6



7/22

FIGURE 7

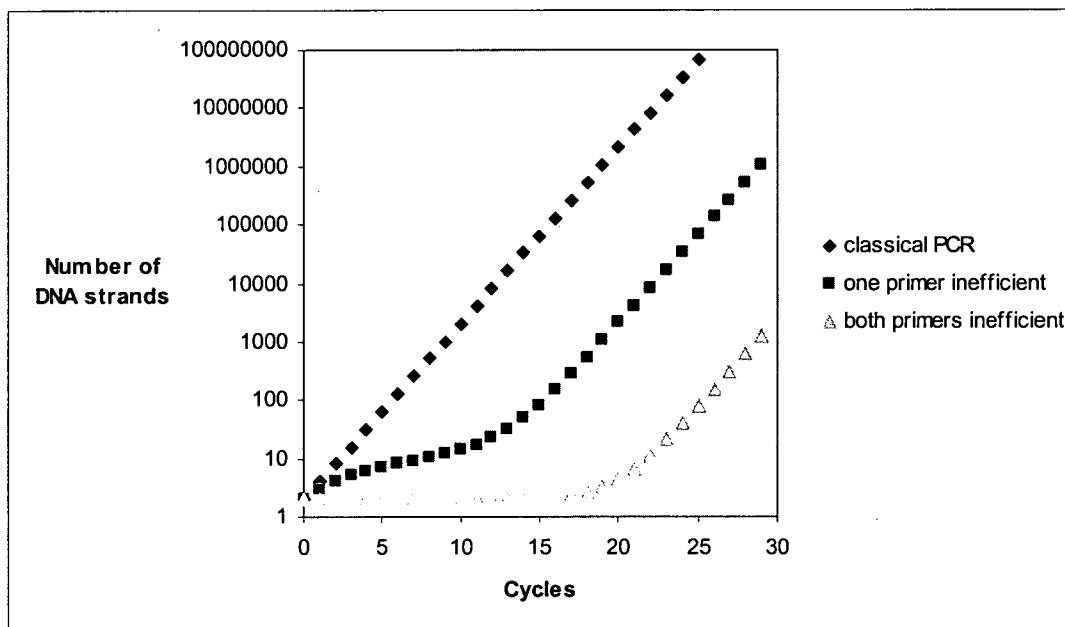


- Bottleneck PCR

+ Bottleneck PCR

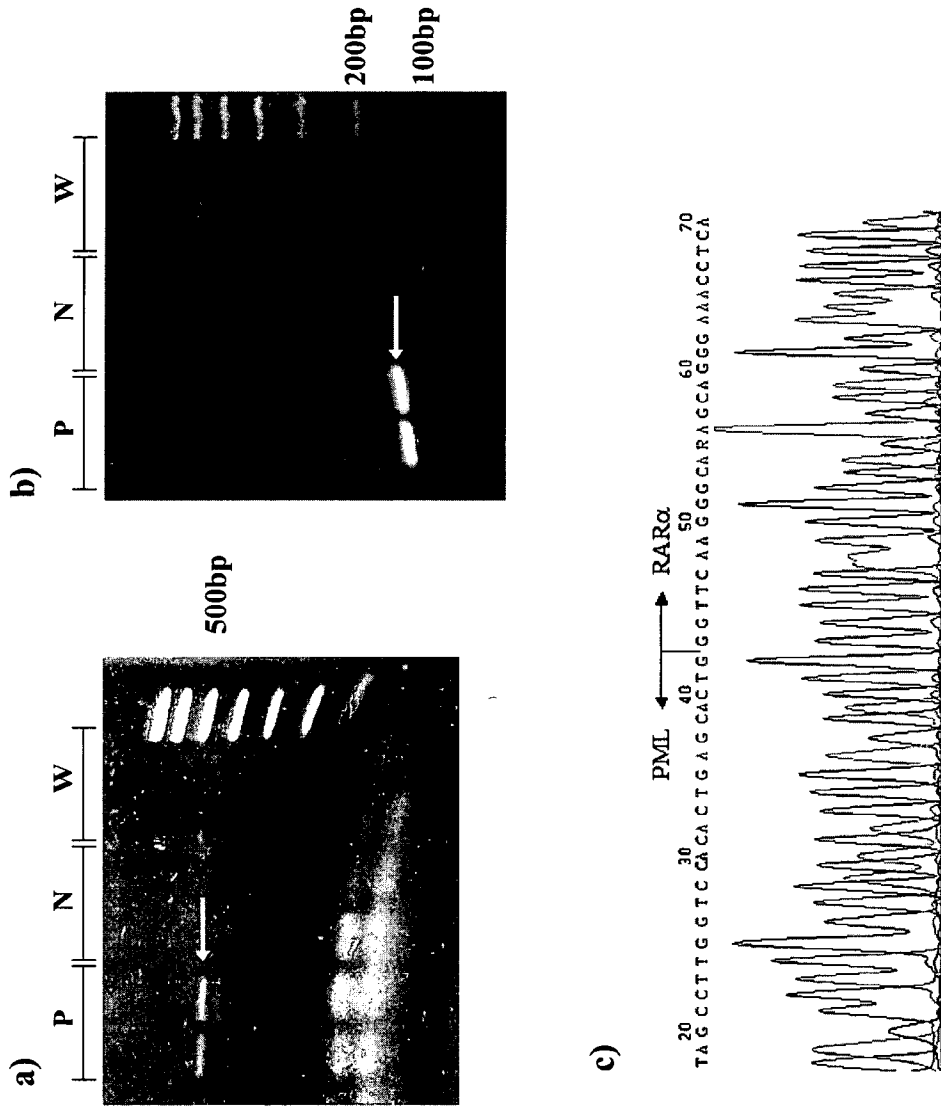
8/22

FIGURE 8



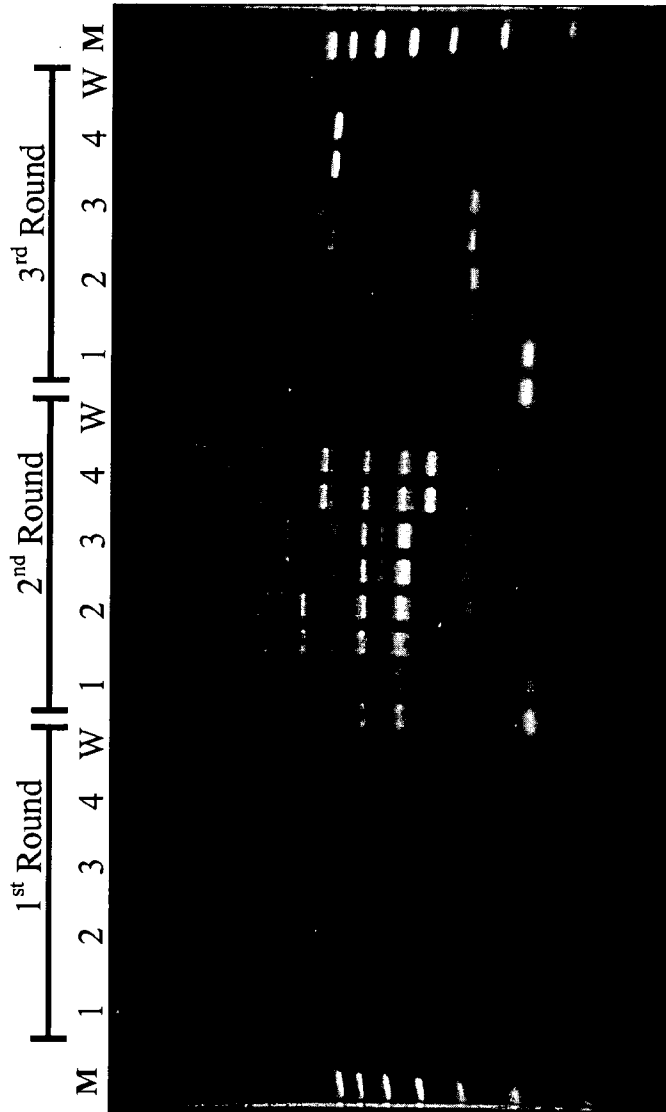
9/22

FIGURE 9



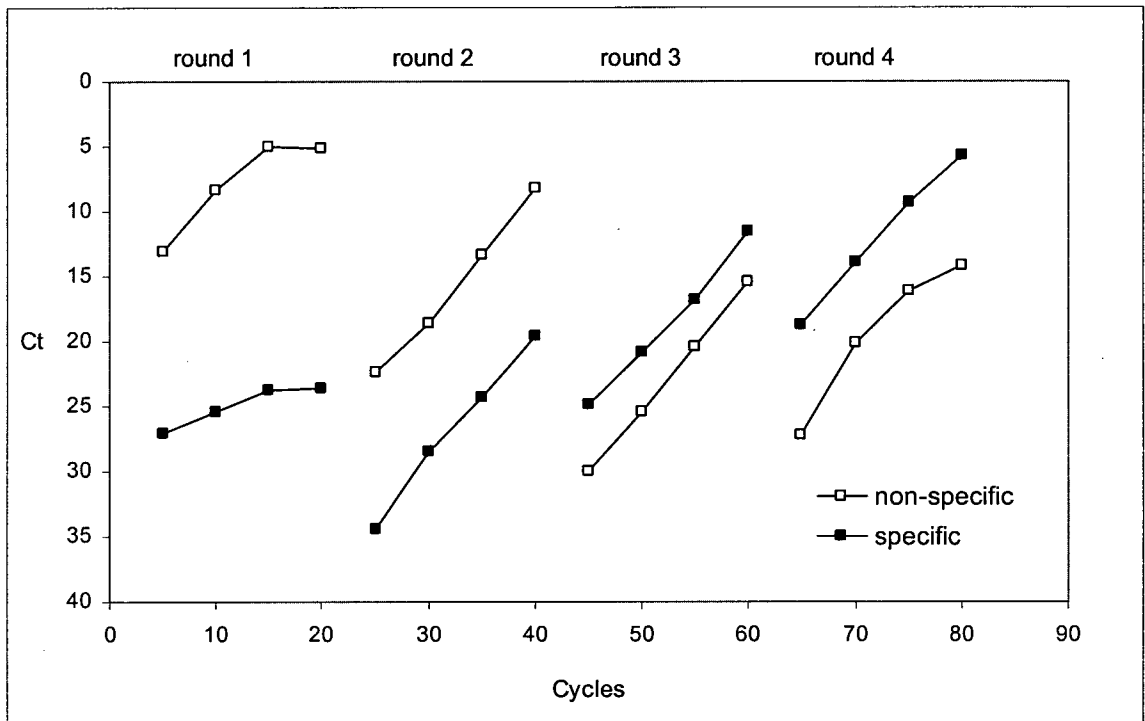
10/22

FIGURE 10



11/22

FIGURE 11



12/22

FIGURE 12

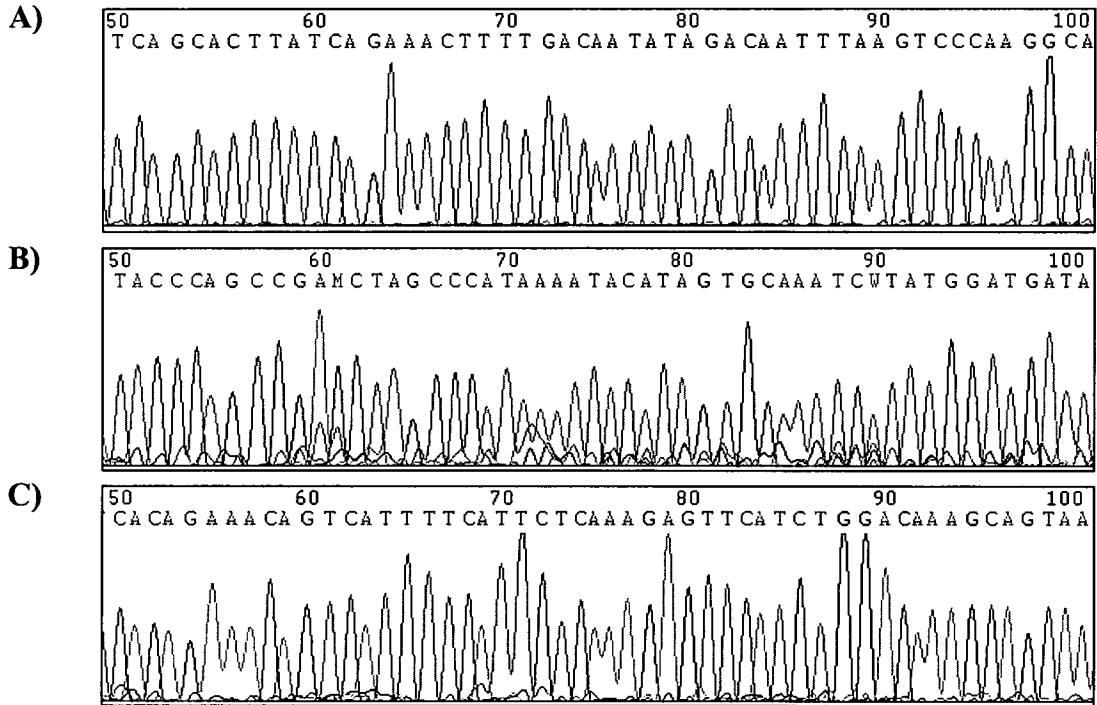


FIGURE 13

Handwritten Note: Relation = See 15 no.

Primer sequences (All sequences 5'-3')	
BCR/ABL system	
primary PCR	Common 5' oligonucleotide tag on all ABL primers 6 gcaacactgtgactgactggagg Primer to complement of said tag 7 gcaacactgtgactgactggagg
bottleneck 1	inefficient hybrid primer having 5' oligonucleotide tag 8 tcgcttctagtctgtgccacaggccaacactgtgactgactggagg Primer to complement of said tag 9 tcgcttctagtctgtgccacagg
bottleneck 2	10 gacatgtgctggagatagactgccttcttagtctgtgccacagg 11 gacatgtgctggagatagactgc
bottleneck 3	12 gagaaggtgatccaacatacggacatgtgctggagatagactgc 13 gagaaggtgatccaacatacagg
PML/RARa system	
primary PCR	Common 5' oligonucleotide tag on all RARa primers 14 gcagtacaacaacgcacagcg Primer to complement of said tag 15 gcagtacaacaacgcacagcg
bottleneck 1	inefficient hybrid primer having 5' oligonucleotide tag 16 gccatctacattgcccttctcgcagtacaacaacgcacagcg Primer to complement of said tag 17 gccatctacattgcccttctcgc
bottleneck 2	18 gtigagacgtggcaggaaagccatctacattgcccttctcgc 19 gtigagacgtggcaggaaagcc
bottleneck 3	20 catgcattatgcacictctccgttgagacgtggcaggaaagcc 21 catgcattatgcacictctc
Gene walking with degenerate primer	
	Degenerate Primer 22 TGCTAGGATCCAAGGNNNNNATTCG Primer to complement of 5' sequence of degenerate primer 23 TCATGCTAGGATCCAAGG
bottleneck 1	inefficient hybrid primer having 5' oligonucleotide tag 24 GCAGTTTCATGGTCCCCTCATCC TCATGCTAGGATCCAAGG Primer to complement of said tag 25 GCAGTTTCATGGTCCCCTCATCC
bottleneck 2	26 AAAGAAGAGTCCAGAGGCTCG GCAGTTTCATGGTCCCCTCATCC 27 AAAGAAGAGTCCAGAGGCTCG
bottleneck 3	28 TCCTTCCCTTGGCAACGACATCC AAAGAAGAGTCCAGAGGCTCG 29 TCCTTCCCTTGGCAACGACATCC

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

BCR forward primers

FT0 is primer for

primary PCR

FT1-3 are primers for 3 rounds of bottleneck PCR PCR

BCRF1 FT0	30	CTTCTCCCTGACATCCGTGG
BCRF1 FT1	31	TGACATCCGTGGAGCTGCAGATGC
BCRF1 FT2	32	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGGAGCTGCAGATGCTGACCAACTCG
BCRF1 FT3	33	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGACTGACCAACTCGTGTGTGAAACTCC
BCRF2 FT0	34	CCAGCCCTCCTCTCCTCCAGC
BCRF2 FT1	35	CTCTCCTCCAGCTACCTGCCAGC
BCRF2 FT2	36	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGCAGCCGGCACCTTTGGTCAAGC
BCRF2 FT3	37	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGCGGCACCTTTGGTCAAGCTGTTTGG
BCRF3 FT0	38	GAGGTTGTTTCAGATGACCACGG
BCRF3 FT1	39	ACCACGGGACACCTTTGACCCCTGG
BCRF3 FT2	40	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGCACCTTTGACCCCTGGCCGCTGTGG
BCRF3 FT3	41	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGCGCCGCTGTGGAGTGTGTTTGG
BCRF4 FT0	42	CAGCTACTGGAGCTGTCAGAACAG
BCRF4 FT1	43	CTGGAGCTGTCAGAACAGTGAAGG
BCRF4 FT2	44	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGCAGTGAAGGCTGGTAACACATGAG
BCRF4 FT3	45	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGCTGGTAACACATGAGTTGCACCTGTG
BCRF5 FT0	46	TGGGCCCTCCCTGCATCC
BCRF5 FT1	47	TCCCTGCATCCCTGCATCTCCTCC
BCRF5 FT2	48	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGATCCCTGCATCTCCTCCCGGGTCC
BCRF5 FT3	49	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGCTCCTCCCGGGTCTGTGTGAGC
BCRF6 FT0	50	TCCCCCTGCACCCCCAAG
BCRF6 FT1	51	CCCACGACTTCTCCAGCACTGAGC
BCRF6 FT2	52	TGGCACGTGATCGTAGAGTGAGGCCAGCACACTGACTGCTTCCCTGTGC
BCRF6 FT3	53	CGGCATCCTTGTCACTGACTGCGGCTGCTTCTGTGCCCCACAGTGG

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

sequencing primer for FT2	tggcactgtacgtagagtgagg 54
sequencing primer for FT3	cggcaccttgactgactgc 55

ABL Primer list (Reverse)

R1	56 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtctatctaaaattcacaaggaatgc
R2	57 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaggcaaaagtaaaatccaagcacc
R3	58 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcactcctgcactccagcctgg
R4	59 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcaaccaccaaagtctttcctgg
R5	60 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggatatggcatctgtaaatattaccacc
R6	61 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcctcggcctcccaaagtgc
R7	61 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggagccaccacaccagccagg
R8	63 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaataactgttttctcccccaaac
R9	64 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgttttacaaaaatggggccatacc
R10	65 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacttaagcaaatctttcataaaaagg
R11	66 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctttcaattgttgaccaactctcc
R12	67 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacctcctgcactctccttttgc
R13	68 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaataaagtgttgagaaccataagtgg
R14	69 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcaccatcacagctcactgcagc
R15	70 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaacctctttgagaatcggatagcc
R16	71 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaataaagtacatacctccaattttgc
R17	72 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggacacattcctatgggttaattcc
R18	73 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaaaatattggttcagaaggagg
R19	74 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcaggtggataacgaggtcagg
R20	75 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggccagccaagaattcaagattagc
R21	76 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaggagatgacaaaagggaacg
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R36	91 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaagcagctgttagctattccagg
R37	92 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaggcatcctcagattatggctcc
R38	93 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcctgagtaaacactgagacctgc
R39	94 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaactcaagctgtcaagagacac
R40	95 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggattcaggccaggcgagctggc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

R41 96 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtaaatcgtaaaactgccacaaaagc
 R42 97 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcagaggagtaggagaaggaaaagg
 R43 98 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttagctatctaccaagtagaatcc
 R44 99 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggatcagattgaaaaagtcccaaagc
 R45 100 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctcctgaaaagcacctactcagc
 R46 101 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctccttaaacctgaggactggg
 R47 102 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtttctcctaatagaccaccatcc
 R48 103 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctgctgtattaccatcactcatgic
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 R60 115 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgccgaaaagacagtttatcc
 R61 116 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttcccaggaaggataacacc
 R62 117 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcactccaggagggtccattcc
 R63 118 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaggcttgaaataagcagcagtgg
 R64 119 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcatacaatggaataactactcagc
 R65 120 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttaagtgatcctcccacctcaacc
 R66 121 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtataagaggaagactggggctgg
 R67 122 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcatactatgcaggttataggagg
 R68 123 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaagatcacgccactgcactcc
 R69 124 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaaaataaatagctggtgctcaagatc
 R70 125 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaccagcctcattcaacagatgg
 R71 126 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaatgcagcctcaacctcctgg
 R72 127 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttaggtcaggtgctcatgtctg
 R73 128 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttcaaaaggacatgtacaaaatg
 R74 129 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcctgaagaggctgcagcttcc
 R75 130 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtggtgcacattccaagtgtgc
 R76 131 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatgtggccatgttcttctgagg
 R77 132 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcagcctcccagtagctgg
 R78 133 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaaagacatttaagaggagatgaggc
 R79 134 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgctgggattacaggcgtgagc
 R80 135 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgacttccatccgcagctcc
 R81 136 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtacacttttggagctttcatgg
 R82 137 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatgtgagggggcacagctttgc
 R83 138 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcttctatgagaaaagtgttgc
 R84 139 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtggcaaatgctatcgagctgcc
 R85 140 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatgaacacagccggcctcagg
 R86 141 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgagttgcagtgagctgagatcg
 R87 142 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaagcaccagctccgatacc
 R88 143 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtctgggcttggtggcgcagc
 R89 144 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttaagcgggtcccacatcagc
 R90 145 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcagccttccagtagaaagatgc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

R91	146	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggacccaagcataaggggactagc
R92	147	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcccaaaaagttfacaagagaaattttc
R93	148	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgcctgtagtcccagctactcg
R94	149	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgcgtgatgcgaaaagaaatcc
R95	150	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtctactatgaacctccttcagac
R96	151	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgctgggattacaggtgtgagc
R97	152	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatccaaatgtcccagggcagg
R98	153	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgccagcactgctcggcagc
R99	154	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtactgcaggcagtgctccttc
R100	155	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatccaaagcccaaggtgtcagg
R101	156	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtttgcatgtaatttcaggaagcc
R102	157	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatccgtcactgttaacactcagg
R103	158	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcacagtcacaagctcctgagc
R104	159	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgatgatgctgggggtcacagg
R105	160	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttagaagaatgggatcgaagg
R106	161	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgattcaaatatgaggtcaggc
R107	162	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaaatcctgctgccagcttcc
R108	163	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtacagggtcagacagagcctgg
R109	164	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtattgatctaactatacaacaagc
R110	165	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaaagactagggggcggggagc
R111	166	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgtagaaataaagacaacaaagcc
R112	167	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgccaagtaattaaagtttgaacc
R113	168	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttttgaaggagcaccacc
R114	169	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaaagataaatacctatgatacttcc
R115	170	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgagggcaggaaatactgtgctcaag
R116	171	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtggtgaaatccacctcagttacc
R117	172	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtccaaagtgtgggattacagg
R118	173	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaaattagcaacaatgccaaagacg
R119	174	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttaagtattggaccgggaaggagg
R120	175	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatcattttgctcaaaagtgtagcc
R121	176	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttcacaactacagaggccagg
R122	177	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttagactctgtctctctatgctgc
R123	178	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgagtgagctccatgtgatacc
R124	179	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtacaccagcctgtccacc
R125	180	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttaactcatactcagagagacc
R126	181	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaggttctcgtattcccctgc
R127	182	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgtcagcgtccaacacaaagc
R128	183	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaaagtggatgggcaagcattgc
R129	184	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgatcacctcacagctgcagg
R130	185	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtttgttagtcaaggcatttcacc
R131	186	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcagcctccagagttagctgg
R132	187	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaaaagaaaactcctcctctctgg
R133	188	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatgtctatgtctttaaactcatgg
R134	189	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgctggcaaatctggaatataaaag
R135	190	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttgaacctggaaggtggagg
R136	191	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaggcatgctaagaccttcagc
R137	192	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcagctccatgaataactccacagg
R138	193	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttgaacctcaggaggcagagg
R139	194	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatcgaagatgccactgcaagagg
R140	195	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaaccacacttcaggggatacc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

R141 196 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcacgccagtccactgatactcac
R142 197 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggggttcaccatgttgccagg
R143 198 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcccaaaaaggctctggcctgg
R144 199 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggatgacagcagaggagcttcatcc
R145 200 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcaggctacgagtaaaaggatgg
R146 201 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcgggtaaaatctgcctcctcc
R147 202 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaactaaaccaatggtggatgtgg
R148 203 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggagagactgaggaactgttccagc
R149 204 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaacggcttggatcactgatcc
R150 205 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcgcgatgatatctgttccaggg
R151 206 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcctccgtttaaactgttgtc
R152 207 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaatgctggcccgacacagtgg
R153 208 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcttggtatagaaaagccagctgg
R154 209 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcaaaaagcccaagagcccctgg
R155 210 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtctccaaaatgagccccaagg
R156 211 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggtggtgacgtaaacaaaagggtacc
R157 212 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcaaatccatgtaactctattggc
R158 213 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcctgatctatggaacagtgtgtg
R159 214 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggtacaacgltgcagtttgcaacg
R160 215 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaccccgtaacagtgtacc
R161 216 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacaggacctcaaggcaaggagc
R162 217 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcatacctaaaaatagaaatgtctatccc
R163 218 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggagttgcatatatgtttataatccc
R164 219 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgagccacatccataaagttagc
R165 220 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaccgcaaccttggccgctgg
R166 221 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtaaatatttgtatggagtaccacc
R167 222 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaaagccaggagaaaaagtatgagg
R168 223 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtccaaaagtcccaggattacagg
R169 224 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcactatggagcatctccgatgg
R170 225 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaggtccctggaagtcccgagg
R171 226 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaaataatcaccagcccacatcc
R172 227 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacaaaactacagacacagaaagtgg
R173 228 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttggaggctgaggtaggtgg
R174 229 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaaagacagtgaacatctataaggg
R175 230 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcatttgggagaccagggcagg
R176 231 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcatgggacagacacaagcagc
R177 232 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaataacaagagagccggctgg
R178 233 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtaaaccttttattgaaaattgtcaaatgg
R179 234 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgcctcagcctccaaaagtgc
R180 235 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtacattagtttataggtccagtgg
R181 236 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaggtttatctatataaaatgtgcc
R182 237 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctggcttctgtggttgagttgg
R183 238 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacagacctacctcctaaggatgg
R184 239 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggctagctttgtgtgtaagaatggg
R185 240 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcctactcacacaatagaatacc
R186 241 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcaccattgcactccagcctgg
R187 242 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaattaggataaagggtgtcacagc
R188 243 gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcagaagtgtcaagggtgaaactgtc
R189 244 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaatcatgaaatgttctactctgc
R190 245 gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaactgactggccatagc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

R191	246	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctcccgtatagtgggattatagg
R192	247	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctggagttccttgaattcttgg
R193	248	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcctgggtgctccagtttctacc
R194	249	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaactcctgacctcatgatccacc
R195	250	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgggattacaggcatgagcc
R196	251	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttcctttatccttggtgacattc
R197	252	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtccaaaagtgtgggattacagg
R198	253	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcataagttagggacctctgc
R199	254	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgtttcattgattccagactggc
R200	255	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcaatctcggctcactgcaagc
R201	256	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaagaagtactatatcagatctgg
R202	257	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcaccatgttggccaggctgg
R203	258	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtcactgaagatgacaactgagc
R204	259	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtccagcctgggcatagagc
R205	260	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggaggaaagtcttgaagaggaacc
R206	261	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttacctaccagcagtttgc
R207	262	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggagcaactggtgtgaatacatatgg
R208	263	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaatacctggcaccacataacc
R209	264	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggggactacaggcatgtgccacc
R210	265	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgggtggctcacgcgtgtaatcc
R211	266	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaactgttaaatctctcatggaaacc
R212	267	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcaaaaggattagaatgcacc
R213	268	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggaaatgttctaaaactggattgtgg
R214	269	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaataataagccagggtgtgtagc
R215	270	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtggaacactcacacattgtctgg
R216	271	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgggtgacagagcgagactcc
R217	272	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcccaaatcatccccgtgaaacatgc
R218	273	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggaccctgcaatcccaactgg
R219	274	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtctcaggccttcaaactacacc
R220	275	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcaggaaagggtcgcctcagtgg
R221	276	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggatctgcaaaagcagcagagcagg
R222	277	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtacctatgacagacaagtttagg
R223	278	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttatcccctactgtctccttgg
R224	279	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggatggtctcgtatctctgacc
R225	280	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttagagaccttctctaatgc
R226	281	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggagctgggattacagggtgcctgc
R227	282	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgaggcagggtggggctgc
R228	283	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggacattaacgtctcctaactctcc
R229	284	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgctgcgattacagggtgtgagc
R230	285	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatgacagcagttatatactacc
R231	286	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtggggaccaaatctgaactgcc
R232	287	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttagctattgttatttccaaaagg
R233	288	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggttgggaccccaggacaagg
R234	289	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcctggccaacatggggaaatcc
R235	290	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaattgcttgaacctgggaggtgg
R236	291	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcctaagacccaaaagctattagc
R237	292	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtatataaagggccatattcaaatgg
R238	293	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtgtaaccagtgtatatcacagg
R239	294	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggggaagtttagtccacatcttctagc
R240	295	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggcaccacaggacaaccacagc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

R241	296	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggggacgcccctgtaacaaagg
R242	297	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggggctgggggccacgtcc
R243	298	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgcaaaagtgaagccctctgg
R244	299	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaatcctactgatctaaagtgagc
R245	300	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggttgagcaactggaaaaataagcg
R246	301	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtcccaaaagacaaatagcacttc
R247	302	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggccatttgaaaatcacagtgaattcc
R248	303	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaaagaaaacctgaattcaaaagg
R249	304	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtgctgaaaagaagcatttaaaagtgg
R250	305	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggctctaccagtctcagagctttcc
R251	306	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtttcagccaaaaatcaaggacagg
R252	307	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcttgagcccaggagtttgagacc
R253	308	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcgccctgtagtaccctctactagg
R254	309	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggtaaagaagaaggattgaaaacc
R255	310	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtgaagataatgaggttaaagttatgc
R256	311	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcattttattgtcacaggccatttgc
R257	312	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggccacgccttctcttctgccacc
R258	313	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtgctctcctgactgcactgtg
R259	314	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggccatgctctaccacgcccttgg
R260	315	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcattcaggctggagtgcggtgg
R261	316	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcttaaaattgcttgctaaagacattg
R262	317	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtgctctgttgcgggttgg
R263	318	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggagcttagaggaaaagtattattcc
R264	319	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtggtgctgtgccagacgctgg
R265	320	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcagatcttttggctattgtcttgg
R266	321	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggaaaggaaaaggccctccactgc
R267	322	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcatgaaaagcatgctggggagg
R268	323	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcaaacataaaaaagctttaatagaagcc
R269	324	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcccaactatgaaaaatagaagacg
R270	325	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcacaattagccgggcatggtgg
R271	326	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcttcttactgagctttctaaagc
R272	327	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtgctcttgaaatgtaggtatgtgg
R273	328	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggggatcttgaatactgacatctcc
R274	329	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggattgaaaagaactgaaggatctacc
R275	330	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtagctgagatctctctctgc
R276	331	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggttctgaaacagattctaaaagttgg
R277	332	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggcaggctcctgtagtcccagc
R278	333	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggttgagcttctaaaattcatggattc
R279	334	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggtggttaggtcaaacgcaattcc
R280	335	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggaccaaatcagacatcagctttgg
R281	336	gcaacactgtgacgtactggaggcagaaacggatcctcaataaagg
R282	337	gcaacactgtgacgtactggagggtaactcctcctctctttatgg

PML forward primers

FT1 is primary PCR

FT2-4 are primers for 1-3 rounds of bottleneck PCR

PML F1-FT1	338	gtctcaagtgagctacctggtggcaggaggagccccagagc
PML F2-FT1	339	gtctcaagtgagctacctggtggtcctggggatggttgatgc
PML F3-FT1	340	gtctcaagtgagctacctggtggtgacccccacagatttacacagc

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

PML F4-FT1	341	gctcaagtgagctacctggtggagtcagggcaggctctgcc
PML F5-FT1	342	gtctcaagtgagctacctggtgattttggccccatccagaaagc
PML F6-FT1	343	gtctcaagtgagctacctggtggcaccagagtagcagctttgttcc
PML F1-FT2	344	gactgcgaggatcaggtctccgaggagccccagagcctgc
PML F2-FT2	345	gactgcgaggatcaggtctcctggggatggttgatgcttacc
PML F3-FT2	346	gactgcgaggatcaggtctccccacagagttacacagcttgc
PML F4-FT2	347	gactgcgaggatcaggtctcccaggctctgcccactcacc
PML F5-FT2	348	gactgcgaggatcaggtctccccatccagaaagccccaaagcc
PML F6-FT2	349	gactgcgaggatcaggtctccccagagtagcagctttgttctcattc
PML F1-FT3	350	cggacagcccgtcagacgccagagcctgcaagctgc
PML F2-FT3	351	cggacagcccgtcagacgtggttgatgcttaccctccaaacc
PML F3-FT3	352	cggacagcccgtcagacgcagagttacacagcttgccttgg
PML F4-FT3	353	cggacagcccgtcagacgctctgcccactcaccctgc
PML F5-FT3	354	cggacagcccgtcagacgcagaaagccccaaagccaacagg
PML F6-FT3	355	cggacagcccgtcagacgagtagcagctttgttctcattctgac
PML F1-FT4	356	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggccctgcaagctgccgtgc
PML F2-FT4	357	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggcgttaccctccaaaccatagctgg
PML F3-FT4	358	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggcacagcttgccttgggtgtataac
PML F4-FT4	359	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggcactcaccctgcaggcacc
PML F5-FT4	360	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggcagccccaaagccaacaggagtc
PML F6-FT4	361	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggcctttgttctcattctgactgagc
Sequencing primer for FT2	362	gactgcgaggatcaggtctcc
Sequencing primer for FT3	363	cggacagcccgtcagacg
Sequencing primer for FT4	364	ggaatagggaaagaaacgcaggc
RARalpha		
RAR1	365	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtgccaccctccacagtccc
RAR2	366	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccaagaccatgcatgcg
RAR3	367	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccaggacaaagagactccc
RAR4	368	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgcaggaagcagacagcttctagtccc
RAR5	369	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtgcctgtaatcccaactttgg
RAR6	370	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtccctctggccaggatggg
RAR7	371	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtggggaatgggagtaggaagc
RAR8	372	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgcagatcagttctcccctccagc
RAR9	373	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgacaaaaaagaaacatgctcagagagg
RAR10	374	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtggtggcatgcatctgtatgcc
RAR11	375	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggtgctctatagatgtagcatccc
RAR12	376	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggcaggacaggatggagatctgg
RAR13	377	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggggaacctgtgcattatccttgc
RAR14	378	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgcagaagtctgtttaaggaggagg
RAR15	379	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggttacgtgaaactccaaggg
RAR16	380	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgcagagtggtggcaagcaaggg

22/22

FIGURE 13 (cont'd)

RAR17	381	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgaacattttaaaggtacaataacgtggg
RAR18	382	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtaggagcaacagccattaagc
RAR19	383	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggtgactgtccagctctgg
RAR20	384	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgaactctcgctgaactcgcctgg
RAR21	385	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgtcggctctggtggtacgc
RAR22	386	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggcaagaggtccgagctggg
RAR23	387	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggaagaagtgaacaagagatgaagg
RAR24	388	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccagagaacaaccggattagg
RAR25	389	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccttcaaccttccaatctgc
RAR26	390	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccatgtccagtgggttaggg
RAR27	391	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggagattggtggagacagatgg
RAR28	392	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgttctcagctcaagttccagcg
RAR29	393	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggaatgggagagatgaccagagg
RAR30	394	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgaagggcaagggggtatgtgg
RAR31	395	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggaaggaagcatgggaacacc
RAR32	396	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcggccatcaatgctctgtctgtctgg
RAR33	397	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgggtgccgtgactgtgcttgg
RAR34	398	gcagtacaacaacgcacagcgacatcccattgacctcatcaagc

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2008/001453

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl.

C12Q 1/68 (2006.01)

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)

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 practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPI, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, primer, oligo, pcr, amplify, polymerase chain reaction, lcr, nasba, inefficient, reduce, lower, decrease, efficiency, specific, non-specific, lower, break point, bottleneck, tag, marker, label

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MEYERHANS, A. <i>et al.</i> Strand specific PCR amplification of low copy number DNA. Nuc. Acid Res., 1992, Vol. 20, No. 3, pages 521-523. abstract; page 523, column 1, paragraph 3; figures 1 and 2	1-19
X	METZLER, M. <i>et al.</i> Asymmetric multiplex-polymerase chain reaction – a high throughput method for detection and sequencing genomic fusion sites in t(4;11). Br. J. Haematol., 2004, Vol. 124, pages 47-54. abstract; page 48, column 1, paragraphs 1; page 48, column 2, paragraph 1; figures 1 and 2; table 1	1-19
X	OETTING, W.S. <i>et al.</i> Multiplexed short tandem repeat polymorphisms of the Weber 8A set of markers using tailed primers and infrared fluorescence detection. Electrophoresis, 1998, Vo. 19, pages 3079-3083. figure 1; page 3080, column 2, paragraph 1; page 3082, column 1, paragraphs 1 and 2	1-19

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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	
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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	
"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)	"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	
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
06 November 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report
1 DEC 2008

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2008/001453

Box No. I Nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence(s) (Continuation of item 1.c of the first sheet)

1. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of:
 - a. type of material
 - a sequence listing
 - table(s) related to the sequence listing
 - b. format of material
 - on paper
 - in electronic form
 - c. time of filing/furnishing
 - contained in the international application as filed
 - filed together with the international application in electronic form
 - furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search
2. In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
3. Additional comments:

There was a sequence listing originally filed but it was not used for the purposes of this search.