

**(12) PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE**

**(11) Application No. AU 200028504 B2
(10) Patent No. 771650**

(54) Title
Binary probe and clamp composition and methods for target hybridization detection

(51)⁷ International Patent Classification(s)
C12Q 001/68

(21) Application No: **200028504** (22) Application Date: **2000.01.14**

(87) WIPO No: **WO00/41549**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number **09/232000** (32) Date **1999.01.15** (33) Country **US**

(43) Publication Date : **2000.08.01**
(43) Publication Journal Date : **2000.10.05**
(44) Accepted Journal Date : **2004.04.01**

(71) Applicant(s)
Applera Corporation

(72) Inventor(s)
Kenneth J Livak; Michael Egholm; Michael W. Hunkapiller

(74) Agent/Attorney
PHILLIPS ORMONDE and FITZPATRICK,367 Collins Street,MELBOURNE VIC 3000

(56) Related Art
**EP 857791
US 4716106
EP 450594**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



28504/00

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification : Not classified		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/41549 (43) International Publication Date: 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/00972 (22) International Filing Date: 14 January 2000 (14.01.00)		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(30) Priority Data: 09/232,000 15 January 1999 (15.01.99) US PE CORPORATION (NY)		Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	
(71) Applicant: THE PERKIN-ELMER CORPORATION [US/US]; 850 Lincoln Centre Drive, Foster City, CA 94404 (US).			
(72) Inventors: LIVAK, Kenneth, J.; 1148 Polk Lane, San Jose, CA 95117 (US). EGHOLM, Michael; 34 Grove Street, Wayland, MA 01778 (US). HUNKAPILLER, Michael, W.; 1333 Pebble Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070 (US).			
(74) Agents: ANDRUS, Alex et al.; PE Corporation, 850 Lincoln Centre Drive, Foster City, CA 94404 (US).			
(71) Applica Corporation			



(54) Title: BINARY PROBE AND CLAMP COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR TARGET HYBRIDIZATION DETECTION

(57) Abstract

Binary probe and clamp compositions conduct methods for target hybridization detection. Where the probe is a substrate for exonuclease cleavage, the composition provides quantitation and detection of PCR products, by real-time and end-point measurements. Where the probe is an amplification primer, the composition provides an improved method for labelling and detection of PCR products. Probes and clamps may be labelled with fluorescent dyes, quenchers, hybridization-stabilizing moieties, chemiluminescent dyes, and affinity ligands. Clamps may be nucleic acid analogs, such as 2-aminoethylglycine PNA.

**BINARY PROBE AND CLAMP COMPOSITION AND METHODS
FOR TARGET HYBRIDIZATION DETECTION**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates generally to the field of nucleic acid hybridization, and more particularly, to compositions and methods of nucleic acid amplification.

REFERENCES

Agrawal, S. and Zamecnik, P. "Site-specific functionalization of oligonucleotides for
10 attaching two different fluorescent dye groups", Nucleic Acids Research 18: 5419-5423
(1990).

Andrus, A. "Chemical methods for 5' non-isotopic labelling of PCR probes and primers"
(1995) in *PCR 2: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 39-54.

Barany, F. "The Ligase Chain Reaction in a PCR World", PCR Methods and Applications
15 1:5-16 (1991).

Beaucage, S. and Iyer, R. "Advances in the synthesis of oligonucleotides by the
phosphoramidite approach", Tetrahedron 48:2223-2311 (1992).

Bergot, B., Chakerian, V., Connell, C., Eadie, J., Fung, S., Hershey, N., Lee, L., Menchen, S.
and Woo, S. "Spectrally resolvable rhodamine dyes for nucleic acid sequence
20 determination", U.S. Patent 5,366,860, issued Nov. 22, 1994.

Bevan et al, "Sequencing of PCR-amplified DNA", PCR Methods and Applications 1:222-228
(1992).

Blackburn, G. and Gait, M. Eds. "DNA and RNA structure" in *Nucleic Acids in Chemistry
and Biology*, 2nd Edition, (1996) Oxford University Press, pp. 15-81.

25 Boffa, L., Carpaneto, E. and Allfrey, V. "Isolation of active genes containing CAG repeats by
DNA strand invasion by a peptide nucleic acid", PNAS (USA) 92:1901-05 (1995).

Bronstein, I. and Voyta, J., "Methods of using chemiluminescent 1,2-dioxetanes" U.S. Patent
4,931,223, issued Jun. 5, 1990.

Bronstein, K., Fortin, J., Stanley, P., Stewart, G. and Kricka, L. "Chemiluminescent and
30 bioluminescent reporter gene assays", Anal. Biochemistry 219:169-81 (1994).

Cardullo, R., Agrawal, S., Flores, C., Zamecnik, P. and Wolf, D. "Detection of nucleic acid hybridization by non-radiative fluorescence resonance energy transfer", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 85:8790-8794 (1988).

Caruthers, M. and Beaucage, S., "Phosphoramidite compounds and processes" U.S. Patent 5 4,415,732, issued Nov. 15, 1983.

Clegg, R. "Fluorescence resonance energy transfer and nucleic acids", Meth. Enzymol. 211:353-388 (1992).

Dueholm, K., Egholm, M., Behrens, C., Christensen, L., Hansen, H., Vulpius, T., Petersen, K., Berg, R., Nielsen, P. and Buchardt, O. "Synthesis of peptide nucleic acid monomers containing the four natural nucleobases: thymine, cytosine, adenine, and guanine and their oligomerization", J. Org. Chem. 59:5767-73 (1994).

Egholm, M., Buchardt, O., Christensen, L., Behrens, C., Freier, S., Driver, D., Berg, R. and Kim, S. "PNA hybridizes to complementary oligonucleotides obeying the Watson-Crick hydrogen bonding rules", Nature 365:566-68 (1993).

15 Egholm, M., Christensen, L., Dueholm, K., Buchardt, O., Coull, J. and Nielsen, P. "Efficient pH-independent sequence-specific DNA binding by pseudoisocytosine-containing bis-PNA", Nucleic Acids Res. 23:217-22 (1995).

Englisch, U. and Gauss, D. "Chemically modified oligonucleotides as probes and inhibitors", Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 30:613-29 (1991).

20 Froehler, B., Wagner, R., Matteucci, M., Jones, R., Gutierrez, A. and Pudlo, J. "Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligodeoxyribonucleotides containing modified pyrimidines" U.S. Patent 5,645,985, issued July 8, 1997.

Froehler, B. and Matteucci, M. "Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified purines", U.S. Patent 5,594,121, issued Jan. 14, 1997.

25 Gelfand, D., Holland, P., Saiki, R., and Watson, R. "Homogeneous assay system using the nuclease activity of a nucleic acid polymerase", U.S. Patent 5,210,015, issued May 9, 1993.

Gong, B. and Yan, Y. "New DNA minor-groove binding molecules with high sequence-selectivities and binding affinities", Biochem. and Biophys. Res. Comm. 240:557-60 (1997).

30 Hermanson, G. in *Bioconjugate Techniques* (1996) Academic Press, San Diego, pp. 40-55, 643-671.

Higuchi, R., Fockler, C., Dollinger, G. and Watson, R. "Kinetic PCR: Real time monitoring of DNA amplification reactions", *Biotechnology* 11:1026-30 (1993).

Higuchi, R., Dollinger, G., Walsh, P., and Griffith, R. "Simultaneous amplification and detection of specific DNA sequences", *Biotechnology* 10:413-17 (1992).

5 Holland, P., Abramson, R., Watson, R. and Gelfand, D. "Detection of specific polymerase chain reaction product by utilizing the 5' to 3' exonuclease activity of *Thermus aquaticus* DNA polymerase", *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 88:7276-80 (1991).

Ju, J., Kheterpal, I., Scherer, J., Ruan, C., Fuller, C., Glazer, A. and Mathies, R. "Design and 10 Synthesis of fluorescence energy transfer dye-labeled primers and their application for DNA sequencing and analysis", *Analytical Biochemistry* 231:131-140 (1995).

Koch, T., Hansen, H., Andersen, P., Larsen, T., Batz, H., Otteson, K. and Ørum, H. "Improvements in automated PNA synthesis using BOC/Z monomers", *J. Peptide Res.* 49:80-88 (1997).

Kricka, L. in *Nonisotopic DNA Probe Techniques* (1992), Academic Press, San Diego, pp. 3-15 28.

Kubista, M. and Svanvik, N. "Probe for analysis of nucleic acids", WO 97/45539, Intl. Publ. Date Dec. 4, 1997.

Kutyavin, I., Lukhtanov, E., Gamper, H. and Meyer, R. "Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates", WO 96/32496, Intl. Publ. Date Oct. 17, 1996.

20 Kutyavin, I., Rhinehart, R., Lukhtanov, E., Gorn, V., Meyer, R. and Gamper, H. "Oligonucleotides containing 2-aminoadenine and 2-thiothymine act as selectively binding complementary agents", *Biochemistry* 35:11170-11176 (1996).

Lawyer, F., Stoffel, S., Saiki, R., Myambo, K., Drummond, R. and Gelfand, D. "Isolation, 25 characterization, and expression in *Escherichia coli* of the DNA polymerase gene from the extreme thermophile, *Thermus aquaticus*", *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:6427-37 (1989).

Livak, K., Flood, S., Marmaro, J., Giusti, W. and Deetz, K. "Oligonucleotides with fluorescent dyes at opposite ends provide a quenched probe system useful for detecting PCR product and nucleic acid hybridization", *PCR Methods and Applications* 4:357-362 (1995).

30 Livak, K., Flood, S., Marmaro, J. and Mullah, K. "Self-quenching fluorescence probe", U.S. Patent 5,723,591, issued Mar. 3, 1998.

Livak, K., Flood, S. and Marmaro, J. "Method for Detecting Nucleic Acid Amplification Using Self-Quenching Fluorescence Probe", U.S. Patent 5,538,848, issued July 23, 1996.

5 Livak, K., Marmaro, J., and Todd, J. "Towards fully automated genome-wide polymorphism screening", *Nature Genetics* 9:341-42 (1995).

Lukhtanov, E., Kutyavin, I., Gamper, H. and Meyer, R. "Oligodeoxyribonucleotides with conjugated dihydropyrroloindole oligopeptides: Preparation and hybridization properties", *Bioconjugate Chem.* 6:418-26 (1995).

10 Lyman, S., Aster, R., Visentin, G. and Newman, P. "Polymorphism of human platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb associated with Baka/Bakb alloantigen system", *Blood* 75:2343-2348 (1990).

McPherson, M.J., Quirke, P., and Taylor, G.R. in *PCR 2: A Practical Approach* (1995) Oxford University Press, Oxford.

15 Menchen, S., Lee, L., Connell, C., Hershey, N., Chakerian, V., Woo, S. and Fung, S. "4,7-Dichlorofluorescein dyes as molecular probes", U.S. patent 5,188,934, issued Feb. 23, 1993.

Meyer, R. "Incorporation of modified bases in oligonucleotides" in *Protocols for Oligonucleotide Conjugates*, Ed. S. Agrawal (1994) Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, pp. 73-92.

20 Mullah, B. and Andrus, A. "Automated synthesis of double dye-labeled oligonucleotides using tetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA) solid supports", *Tetrahedron Letters* 38: 5751-5754 (1997).

Mullah, B. and Andrus, A. "Solid support reagents for the direct synthesis of 3'-labeled polynucleotides", U.S. patent 5,736,626, issued Apr. 7, 1998.

25 Mullah, B., Livak, K., Andrus, A. and Kenney, P. "Efficient synthesis of double dye-labeled oligodeoxyribonucleotide probes and their application in a real time PCR assay", *Nucl. Acids Res.* 26:1026-1031 (1998).

Nielsen, P. and Christensen, L. "Strand displacement binding of duplex-forming homopurine PNA to a homopyrimidine duplex DNA target", *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 118:2287-88 (1996).

30 Nielsen, P., Egholm, M., Berg, R. and Buchardt, O. "Sequence-selective recognition of DNA by strand displacement with a thymidine-substituted polyamide", *Science* 254:1497-1500 (1991).

Pemble, S., Schroeder, K., Spencer, S., Meyer, D., Hallier, E., Bolt, H., Ketterer, B. and Taylor, J. B. "Human glutathion S-transferase theta (GSTT1): cDNA cloning and the characterization of a genetic polymorphism" *Biochem J.* 300:271-276 (1994).

Rumney, S. and Kool, E. "Structural optimization of non-nucleotide loop replacements for duplex and triplex DNAs" *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 117:5636-46 (1995).

Theisen, P., McCollum, C. and Andrus, A. "Fluorescent dye phosphoramidite labelling of oligonucleotides", in *Nucleic Acid Symposium Series* No. 27, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 99-100 (1992).

Van der Laan, A., Brill, R., Kuimelis, R., Kuyl-Yeheskiely, E., van Boom, J., Andrus, A. and Vinayak, R. "A convenient automated solid-phase synthesis of PNA-(5')-DNA-(3')-PNA chimera", *Tetrahedron Lett.* 38:2249-52 (1997).

Vinayak, R., van der Laan, A., Brill, R., Otteson, K., Andrus, A., Kuyl-Yeheskiely, E. and van Boom, J. "Automated chemical synthesis of PNA-DNA chimera on a nucleic synthesizer", *Nucleosides & Nucleotides* 16:1653-56 (1997).

Walker, G. et al, "Strand displacement amplification - an isothermal, *in vitro* DNA amplification technique", *Nucleic Acids Research* 20: 1691-1696 (1992).

Walker, G., Little, M., Nadeau, J. and Shank, D., "Isothermal *in vitro* amplification of DNA by a restriction enzyme/DNA polymerase system", *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 89:392-96 (1992).

Wittung, P., Nielsen, P. and Norden, B. "Extended DNA-recognition repertoire of peptide nucleic acid (PNA): PNA-dsDNA triplex formation with cytosine-rich homopyrimidine PNA", *Biochemistry* 36:7973-79 (1997).

Woo, S., Menchen, S. and Fung, S. "Rhodamine phosphoramidite compounds", U.S. Patent No. 5,231,191, issued July 27, 1993.

Woo, S. and Fung, S. "Solid support reagents for the synthesis of 3'-nitrogen containing polynucleotides", U.S. Patent No. 5,552,471, issued Sept. 3, 1996.

BACKGROUND

Nucleic acid hybridization assays comprise an important class of techniques in modern biology, with diverse applications in diagnosis of inherited disease, human identification, identification of microorganisms, paternity testing, virology, and DNA sequencing. Primer extension reactions are key components of many nucleic acid hybridization assays and amplification methods. The polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

amplification method has enabled advances in cloning, analysis of genetic expression, DNA sequencing, genetic mapping, drug discovery, and the like (Gilliland, 1990; Bevan, 1992; Green, 1991; McPherson, 1995).

The specificity and affinity of two or more strands of nucleic acid and nucleic acid analog molecules hybridizing by Watson/Crick and non-Watson/Crick base pairing are key parameters of efficient nucleic acid hybridization assays. Covalently attached labels, or moieties, which improve or stabilize hybridization are desirable.

Another important aspect of nucleic acid hybridization assays is the method used to facilitate detection of the hybridization event. Fluorescent methods have many advantages over radioisotopes where either the target polynucleotide or the probe or primer can be easily and safely labelled with fluorescent dyes. Methods to lower the costs of labelled probes and primers, or their functional equivalents, are highly desirable. There remains a need for further improvements in the specificity, affinity, and detection of nucleic acid hybridization assays.

The discussion of the background to the invention herein is included to explain the context of the invention. This is not to be taken as an admission that any of the material referred to was published, known or part of the common general knowledge in Australia as at the priority date of any of the claims.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed towards novel binary probe and clamp compositions which are useful in nucleic acid hybridization assays, and methods of using such compositions.

5 According to the present invention there is provided a binary composition for hybridizing to a target polynucleotide sequence comprising:

a probe comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and

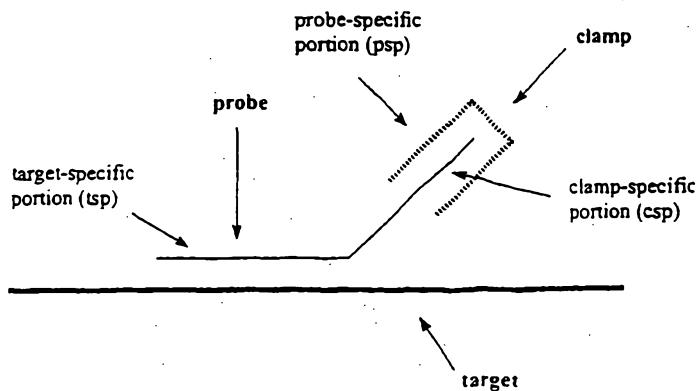
10 a clamp comprising two probe-specific portions, one or more labels and at least one nucleic acid analog selected from a nucleobase analog, a sugar analog, and an internucleotide analog;

15 wherein the probe is hybridized to the clamp by sequence-specific binding of the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe, and the clamp is incapable of sequence-specific binding to the target polynucleotide; and

wherein the two probe-specific portions of the clamp are capable of sequence-specific binding to the clamp-specific portion of the probe to form a triplex.

20 The target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence. A clamp comprises a probe-specific portion and a label. The clamp-specific portion of the probe and the probe-specific portion of the clamp form a duplex structure in the binary probe and clamp composition. Alternatively, the clamp-specific portion of the probe and two probe-specific portions of the clamp form a triplex structure.

25



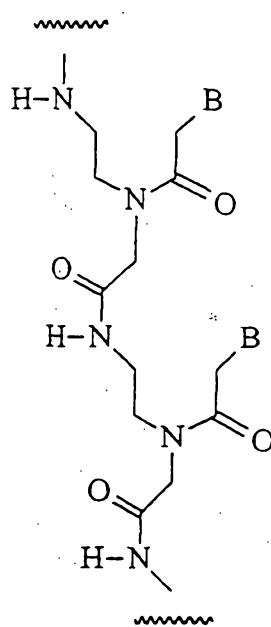
During a nucleic acid hybridization assay, the target polynucleotide sequence may be detected and quantitated in the sample by detection of the label on the binary composition. The clamp-specific portion of the probe is bound to the probe-specific portion of the clamp during the detection phase of the assay.

The clamp may be an oligonucleotide or a nucleic acid analog. The nucleic acid analog may be comprised of modifications to the internucleotide linkage, the sugar, or nucleobase moieties. A preferred clamp is 2-aminoethylglycine, PNA, (Nielsen, 1991) with the structure

10

15

20



where B is a nucleobase or nucleobase analog.

The probe may be an oligonucleotide or a nucleic acid analog containing nucleobase analogs, sugar analogs, and/or internucleotide analogs.

In a second aspect, the probe or clamp in the binary composition has one or more labels. The probe label can be attached at sites including but not limited to a 5' terminus, a 3' terminus, a nucleobase, an internucleotide linkage, or a sugar. The clamp label can be attached at sites including a terminus, a nucleobase, an internucleotide linkage, a sugar, an amino group, a sulfide group, and a carboxyl group. The labels may include hybridization-stabilizing moieties, fluorescent dyes, fluorescence quenchers, chemiluminescent dyes, amino acids, and affinity ligands.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for detecting polymerase chain reaction products comprising:

providing a binary probe and clamp composition comprising:

a probe comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion and one or more labels wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and

5 a clamp comprising a probe-specific portion, one or more labels, and at least one nucleic acid analog selected from a nucleobase analog, a sugar analog, and an internucleotide analog;

10 wherein the probe is hybridized to the clamp by sequence-specific binding of the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe, and the clamp is incapable of sequence-specific binding to the target polynucleotide;

hybridizing the target-specific portion of the probe to the target polynucleotide sequence;

15 hybridizing the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe; and

amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase having an exonuclease activity, PCR primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates,

cleaving the probe by exonuclease activity of the polymerase, and

20 detecting the labels whereby the polymerase chain reaction products are detected.

In the method, a target-specific portion of the probe hybridizes to a target polynucleotide sequence, and a labelled clamp hybridizes to the probe. The steps of (i) hybridizing the target-specific portion of the probe with the target polynucleotide sequence; (ii) hybridizing the probe-specific portion of the clamp with the clamp-specific portion of the probe; and (iii) detecting the binary probe are conducted to detect a target polynucleotide.

25 In a fourth aspect, a method is provided for detecting polymerase chain reaction products with a binary probe and clamp composition. In the method, the probe includes a fluorescent dye or quencher, and the clamp includes a fluorescent dye or quencher, such that the binary composition comprises one fluorescent dye and one quencher. The binary composition is largely self-quenching when the probe is hybridized to the clamp. The method is conducted via the steps of (i) hybridizing a target-specific portion of a probe with a target polynucleotide sequence; (ii) hybridizing a probe-specific portion of the clamp with

a clamp-specific portion of the probe; (iii) amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase (Lawyer, 1989) with 5' to 3' exonuclease activity, PCR primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates, (iv) cleaving the probe by the exonuclease activity of the polymerase, and (v) detecting the fluorescent dye. It is an object of the 5 present invention to detect the labels by monitoring the emitted fluorescence in real-time or at the end-point of target amplification.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for labelling polymerase chain reaction products comprising:

10 providing a primer comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and

a clamp comprising a primer-specific portion and one or more labels wherein the primer-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to the clamp-specific portion of the primer; and

15 amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase, one or more binary primer and clamp compositions, one or more opposing strand primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates;

wherein one or more labelled polymerase chain reaction products result.

In the method, a primer has a target-specific portion, capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence, and a clamp-specific portion. The clamp includes a label and a primer-specific portion capable of sequence-specific binding to the clamp-specific portion of the primer. The label may be a detectable fluorescent dye. The clamp-specific portion of the primer and the primer-specific portion of the clamp form a duplex structure in the binary primer and clamp composition. Alliteratively, the clamp-specific portion of the primer and two primer-specific base-pairing portions of the clamp form a triplex structure in the binary primer and clamp composition. A target polynucleotide is amplified with a DNA polymerase, one or more binary primer and clamp compositions, one or more opposing strand primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates, wherein one or 30 more labelled polymerase chain reaction products result.

In a sixth aspect, a method is provided for detecting polymerase chain reaction products where a target polynucleotide is amplified with a primer comprising a target-specific portion at a 3' end and a homopyrimidine sequence portion at a 5' end. A clamp comprising the same homopyrimidine sequence as

the 5' end of the target and one or more labels is present in the PCR mixture. The homopyrimidine sequence of the primer is amplified and forms a terminal part of the PCR product. The clamp forms a duplex or triplex structure by

5

10

15

20

25

30

hybridization with the PCR product and the label is detected. The label can be a fluorescent dye.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 Fluorescent dye (F)-probe and quencher (Q)-clamp binary compositions;
5 hybridized and non-hybridized

FIG. 2 Hybridization of binary probe and clamp triplex (top) and duplex (bottom)
compositions to target polynucleotide

FIG. 3 Hybridization of fluorescent dye-labelled probe and quencher clamp composition
to target polynucleotide

10 FIG. 4 Hybridization of probe and fluorescent dye-labelled clamp to target polynucleotide

FIG. 5 Hybridization of fluorescent dye-labelled probe to quencher/minor groove binder
(MGB)-labelled clamp and hybridization of probe to target polynucleotide.
Stabilization by MGB of probe binding to target.

15 FIG. 6 Hybridization of unlabelled-primer and fluorescent dye-labelled clamp to PCR
target

FIG. 7 Amplification of target polynucleotide with 5'-homopyrimidine sequence and
triplex-forming, fluorescent-labelled clamp binding to 3' homopurine sequence of
PCR product

20 FIG. 8 Exonuclease assay whereby triple helix-forming, self-quenching binary probe
and clamp composition 1, including a fluorescent dye and a quencher, and
target primers 2a and 2b are hybridized to target polynucleotide 3. During the
polymerization phase of amplification, the primers 2a and 2b are extended
using a polymerase enzyme thereby forming extended primers 4a and 4b.
During the primer extension reaction, a 5'→3' nuclease activity of the
25 polymerase serves to cut the probe 1 so as to form probe fragments, including
fluorescent dye-probe fragment 5 and quencher-labelled clamp with clamp-
specific probe fragment 6.

FIG. 9 Fluorescein fluorescent dye structures: FAM, TET, HEX, JOE, VIC, NED, where
L is a linker

30 FIG. 10 Quencher structures: TAMRA, ROX, DABCYL, DABSYL, NTB

FIG. 11 Minor groove binder structures: MGB1, Fmoc-CDPI, CDPI₃

FIG. 12 PNA clamp including monomer units: T, C, pseudo-isocytosine J, and ethyleneoxy spacer O.

FIG. 13 Binary probe and clamp compositions. Triplex forming clamps, sequences ID NOS. 19, 22 shown without labels.

5 FIG. 14 Rate of hybridization of binary probe and clamp compositions, fluorescence intensity [F] versus time. 100nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 19, 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1), 60 °C; ABI Model 7700.

10 FIG. 15 Rate of hybridization of binary probe and clamp compositions, fluorescence intensity [F] versus time. 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 19, 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1), 60 °C; ABI Model 7700.

FIG. 16 Real-time PCR detection of BAK target, ΔR_n versus cycles, measuring C_T , subtracting background fluorescence. Binary probe and clamp compositions: 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NO. 19, 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1).

15 FIG. 17 Real-time PCR detection of BAK target, R_n versus cycles, measuring C_T , without subtracting background fluorescence. binary probe and clamp compositions: 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 19, 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1).

20 FIG. 18 Real-time PCR detection of GTT1 target, ΔR_n versus cycles, measuring C_T , subtracting background fluorescence. Binary probe and clamp compositions: 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 2). Taqman probe: 5' FAM-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-TAMRA 3'.

FIG. 19 Real-time PCR detection of GTT1 target, R_n versus cycles, measuring C_T , without subtracting background fluorescence. Binary probe and clamp compositions: 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NO. 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 2). Taqman probe: 5' FAM-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-TAMRA 3' (SEQ. ID NO. 43).

25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to those embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents, which may be included within the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I. DEFINITIONS

Unless stated otherwise, the following terms and phrases as used herein are intended to have the following meanings:

5 The terms "nucleic acid", "polynucleotide" or "oligonucleotide" mean polymers of nucleotide monomers or analogs thereof, including double and single stranded deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, α -anomeric forms thereof, and the like. Usually the monomers are linked by phosphodiester linkages, where the term "phosphodiester linkage" refers to phosphodiester bonds or bonds including phosphate analogs thereof, including 10 associated counterions, e.g., H^+ , NH_4^+ , Na^+ . Polynucleotides typically range in size from a few monomeric units, e.g. 5-40, to several thousands of monomeric units. Whenever a polynucleotide is represented by a sequence of letters, such as "ATGCCTG," it will be understood that the nucleotides are in 5' to 3' order from left to right and that "A" denotes deoxyadenosine, "C" denotes deoxycytidine, "G" denotes deoxyguanosine, and "T" denotes 15 deoxythymidine, unless otherwise noted.

"Nucleoside" refers to a compound consisting of a purine, deazapurine, or pyrimidine nucleobase, e.g., adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil, thymine, deazaadenine, deazaguanosine, and the like, linked to a pentose at the 1'-position. When the nucleoside base is purine or 7-deazapurine, the pentose is attached to the nucleobase at the 9-position of the purine or 20 deazapurine, and when the nucleobase is pyrimidine, the pentose is attached to the nucleobase at the 1-position of the pyrimidine.

"Nucleotide" refers to a phosphate ester of a nucleoside, e.g., a triphosphate ester, wherein the most common site of esterification is the hydroxyl group attached to the C-5 position of the pentose. A nucleotide is composed of three moieties: a sugar, a phosphate, and a nucleobase 25 (Blackburn, 1996). When part of a duplex, nucleotides are also referred to as "bases" or "base pairs". The most common naturally-occurring nucleobases, adenine (A), guanine (G), uracil (U), cytosine (C), and thymine (T) bear the hydrogen-bonding functionality that effect Watson/Crick base-pairing.

The term "Watson/Crick base-pairing" refers to a pattern of specific pairs of 30 nucleotides, and analogs thereof, that bind together through sequence-specific hydrogen-bonds, e.g. A pairs with T and U, and G pairs with C.

The term "nucleic acid analogs" refers to analogs of nucleic acids made from monomeric nucleotide analog units, and possessing some of the qualities and properties

associated with nucleic acids. Nucleic acid analogs may have modified (i) nucleobase moieties, e.g. C-5-propyne pyrimidine, pseudo-isocytidine and isoguanosine, (ii) sugar moieties, e.g. 2'-O-alkyl ribonucleotides, and/or (iii) internucleotide moieties, e.g. 3'-N-phosphoramide (Englisch, 1991). A class of analogs where the sugar and internucleotide moieties have been 5 replaced with an 2-aminoethylglycine amide backbone polymer is peptide nucleic acids PNA (Nielsen, 1991).

"Target" refers to a polynucleotide comprising a sequence for hybridization by a primer or probe.

"Attachment site" refers to a site on a probe or clamp to which is attached a linker.

10 "Linker" refers to one or more atoms comprising a chain connecting a probe or clamp to a label.

"Chimera" as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide including one or more nucleotide and one or more nucleotide analog units.

15 "Lower alkyl", "lower alkylene" and "lower substituted alkylene" refers to straight-chain, branched, or cyclic groups consisting of 1-12 carbon atoms.

"Label" refers to a moiety covalently attached to an oligonucleotide or nucleic acid analog. One preferred class of labels provides a signal for detection of a molecule by such means as fluorescence, chemiluminescence, and electrochemical luminescence (Kricka, 1992). Another preferred class of labels, hybridization-stabilizing moieties, serve to enhance, 20 stabilize, or influence hybridization of duplexes, e.g. intercalators, minor-groove binders, and cross-linking functional groups. Yet another preferred class of labels serve to effect the separation or immobilization of a molecule by specific or non-specific capture means (Andrus, 1995).

25 "Detection" refers to detecting, observing, or measuring a molecule on the basis of the properties of a covalently-attached detection label. Detection labels include, but are not limited to, fluorescent dyes, such as fluorescein and rhodamine derivatives, cyanine dyes (Kubista, 1997), and energy-transfer dyes (Clegg, 1992; Cardullo, 1988).

"Probe" refers to an oligonucleotide or nucleic acid analog which may have a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion.

30 "Clamp" refers to an oligonucleotide or nucleic acid analog which has a probe-specific portion. A clamp can bear a label, e.g. a fluorescent dye or quencher, and undergo fluorescence energy transfer when hybridized to a probe bearing a fluorescent dye or

quencher moiety. The clamp may also bear other labels, such as minor groove binder or intercalator to stabilize binding of the binary probe composition with a target polynucleotide.

“Primer” refers to a probe capable of selectively annealing to a specified target nucleic acid and thereafter serving as a point of initiation of a primer extension reaction in which the 5 primer is extended in a 5’ → 3’ direction.

The term “primer extension reaction” refers to a reaction between a target/primer duplex and a nucleotide which results in the addition of the nucleotide to a 3’-end of the primer such that the added nucleotide is complementary to the corresponding nucleotide of the target.

The term “5’ → 3’ nuclease activity” refers to an enzyme activity that cleaves nucleic acid at phosphodiester bonds. This activity can be either endo (cleaves at internal 10 phosphodiester bonds) or exo (cleaves at the phosphodiester bond closest to the 5’ terminus of the nucleic acid strand).

The term “self-quenching” refers to an intermolecular, energy transfer effect, e.g. a fluorescent dye and quencher are joined on a probe in a configuration that permits energy 15 transfer from the fluorophore to the quencher, resulting in a reduction of the fluorescence by the fluorescent dye.

The term “end-point analysis” refers to a method where data collection occurs only when a reaction is complete. End-point analysis of the exonuclease assay entails fluorescent 20 dye signal measurement when PCR is complete. Results are reported in terms of the change in fluorescence of the fluorescent dye signal from start to finish of the PCR thermal cycling, preferably minus any internal control signals.

The term “real-time analysis” refers to periodic monitoring during PCR. Real-time analysis of the exonuclease assay measures fluorescent dye signal changes from cycle-to-cycle, preferably minus any internal control signals.

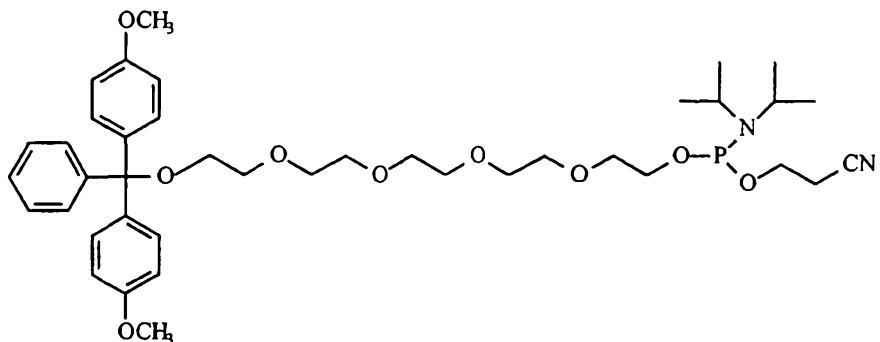
25 **II. DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF BINARY COMPOSITIONS**

A. Probes and primers

A probe or primer may be any structure capable of sequence-specific hybridization to a target. Preferably probes and primers are oligonucleotides and nucleic acid analogs. Generally, the design and synthesis of binary compositions of the invention follows 30 conventional teachings. Oligonucleotides and nucleic acid analogs are preferably synthesized on an automated, solid-phase DNA synthesizer using phosphoramidite chemistry (Beaucage,

1992; Caruthers, 1983). The phosphoramidite method of oligonucleotide synthesis is a preferred method because of its efficient and rapid coupling and the stability of the starting nucleoside monomers. Synthesis is typically performed with a growing polynucleotide chain attached to a solid support so that excess reagents in the liquid phase can be easily removed 5 by filtration, thereby eliminating the need for purification steps between cycles.

DNA phosphoramidite nucleoside monomers may be obtained from Perkin-Elmer Co. (Foster City, CA) and 2'-OMe RNA monomers may be obtained from Glen Research (Sterling, VA). The nucleobase protecting groups may be benzoyl (A^{bz} and C^{bz}) and dimethylformamidine (G^{dmf}) for both the DNA and 2'-OMe RNA nucleosides. The non-10 nucleosidic PEO linker may be incorporated as a phosphoramidite synthon with the structure below.



For each coupling cycle of the synthesis at a 0.2 μ mole scale, 40 μ l of 0.1 M phosphoramidite nucleoside (ca. 3.5 mg) in acetonitrile is delivered concurrently with 120 μ l 15 of 0.5 M 5-H tetrazole in acetonitrile. Coupling times are 25 seconds for DNA phosphoramidites and 4 minutes for 2'-OMe RNA phosphoramidites and the PEO phosphoramidite.

After completion of the synthesis, oligonucleotides may be cleaved from the support by treatment with a mixture of MeOH:t-BuNH₂:H₂O (1:1:2) (Woo, 1993) or with 20 concentrated ammonium hydroxide for 1 hr at room temperature as described in the Users Manual for the Applied Biosystems Model 394 DNA/RNA synthesizer. Base protecting groups may be removed by heating the mixture at 85°C for 1 hr or at 65°C for 3 h. The oligonucleotides can be analyzed and purified by reverse phase HPLC, anion-exchange HPLC, capillary gel electrophoresis, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and other 25 conventional techniques (Andrus, 1995).

In designing binary probe and clamp compositions, preferably the following general guidelines are followed: (i) the probe is 6-100 nucleotides in length, (ii) if the target nucleic

acid sequence is located within a PCR amplicon, the probe sequence should be such that the probe hybridizes at a location on the sequence between the PCR primers; and (iii) the affinity (T_m , melting temperature) of the probe/clamp should be the same or higher than the probe/target (Clegg, 1992; Cardullo, 1988; Livak, 1995).

5 Where the probe includes a label comprising a fluorescent dye and/or quencher, preferably the dye and/or quencher are close enough in the binary probe and clamp composition so that the fluorescence from the fluorescent dye is substantially quenched by the quencher (Figure 1). The fluorescent dye and/or quencher may be attached at: (i) internal sites on the probe and clamp, (ii) an internal site and the other attached to a terminus of the probe or clamp, or (iii) 10 terminii of the probe and clamp.

B. Clamps

A clamp may be any structure that: (i) conducts sequence-specific hybridization to the clamp-specific portion of a probe of a binary composition and (ii) can bear one or more labels. Preferably, clamps have: (i) high affinity, (ii) high specificity, (iii) high solubility, (iv) 15 non-extendability, (v) chemical stability, and (vi) non-interference with amplification.

Preferably, clamps include an oligonucleotides or nucleic acid analog, e.g. PNA. The probe and clamp may form either a duplex or triplex structure (Figure 2), binding by Watson/Crick and other base-pairing interactions (Froehler, 1997; Rumney, 1995). The clamp has one or more covalently-attached labels. The affinity between the clamp and the probe of the binary 20 composition is strong enough to endure nucleic acid hybridization assay conditions.

In a preferred embodiment, clamps are non-extendable by a polymerase. Examples of non-extendable sugar modifications in the clamp include 3' phosphate, 3' acetyl, 2'-3' dideoxy, and 3' amino, 2'-3' dehydro. The clamp may contain a non base-pairing, non-nucleosidic linker such as ethyleneoxy or polyethyleneoxy. The clamps in the binary 25 composition preferably consist of 6-50 nucleotides and/or nucleotide analogs.

An especially preferred clamp comprises a peptide-nucleic acid oligomer (PNA), a nucleic acid analog in which the natural phosphodiester-deoxyribose backbone has been replaced by N-(2-aminoethyl)-glycine, a peptide-like unit (Nielsen, 1991). PNA clamps of the present invention are capable of base-pairing with complementary sequences in the 30 clamp-specific portion of the probe by Watson/Crick base-pairing. Binding of PNA to a probe can occur in either a parallel or anti-parallel orientation of PNA, although the anti-parallel duplex is much more stable (Egholm, 1993). In the binary composition, where the

PNA clamp has been designed to form a triplex structure with two probe- or primer-specific sequences, a hinge region can either be at the 3' terminus of the probe or toward the 5' end of the probe (Figure 13).

Repeating sequences in the probe-specific portion of the clamp and their complement in the clamp-specific portion of the probe are preferred by virtue of their: (i) high affinity, (ii) high specificity, and (iii) high solubility. A particularly preferred repeating sequence in the probe-specific portion of a duplex-forming clamp is (CAG)_n where the 3 base sequence is repeated from 1 to 10 times (Boffa, 1995; Wittung, 1997). Preferred repeating sequences in the probe-specific portion of a triplex-forming clamp are (TCC)_n and analogs which bind the probe sequence (GGA)_n.

PNA clamps can be synthesized using conventional methods on commercially available, automated synthesizers, with commercially available reagents (Dueholm, 1994; Vinayak, 1997; Van der Laan, 1997).

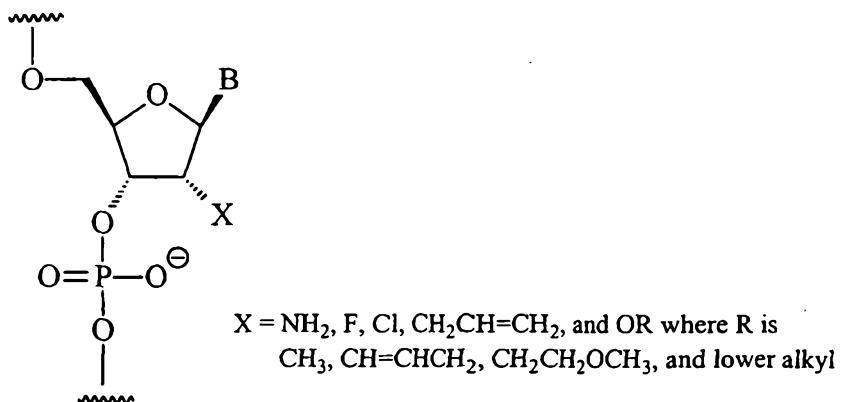
C. Nucleic acid analogs in the binary probe and clamp composition

Probes and clamps may contain various nucleic acid analogs bearing modifications to the nucleobase, sugar, and/or internucleotide moieties.

Preferred nucleobase analog modifications include but are not limited to C-5-alkyl pyrimidines, 2-thiopyrimidine, 2,6-diaminopurine, C-5-propyne pyrimidine, 7-deazapurine, isocytidine, pseudo-isocytidine, isoguanosine, 4(3 H)-pyrimidone, hypoxanthine, 8-oxopurines and universal base (Meyer, 1994).

Preferred sugar analog modifications in one or more of the nucleosides include but are not limited to 2'- or 3'-modifications where the 2'- or 3'-position may be hydrogen, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, allyloxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, methoxyethyl, alkoxy, phenoxy, azido, amino, alkylamino, fluoro, chloro and bromo.

Other preferred sugar analog modifications include 4'- α -anomeric nucleotides, 1'- α -anomeric nucleotides, 2'-branching group-ribonucleotides, and 2'-O-branching group-ribonucleotides. The structure below illustrates several preferred 2'-sugar modifications.



Preferred internucleotide analogs between one or more nucleotides include but are not limited to: (i) substitution of oxygen in the internucleotide linkage by sulfur, carbon, or nitrogen, and (ii) sulfate, carboxylate, and amide internucleotide phosphodiester linkages.

5 Other preferred internucleotide analogs include; 2-aminoethylglycine (PNA), 2'-5'-linkage, inverted 3'-3' linkage, inverted 5'-5' linkage, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, methyl phosphonate, non-bridging N-substituted phosphoramidate, alkylated phosphotriester branched structure, and 3'-N-phosphoramidate.

D. Labelling probes and clamps

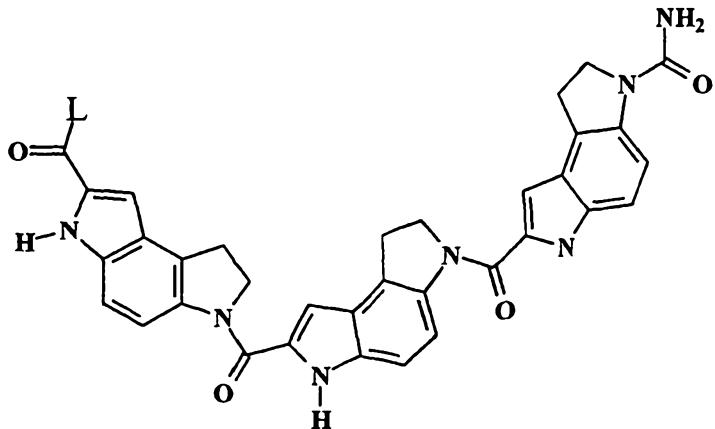
10 Labels on the probes and clamps of the binary compositions may serve a variety of functions, including facilitation of detection, enhancement of affinity, and stabilization of hybridization. Methods for attachment of labels to oligonucleotides and nucleic acid analogs are well known (Hermanson, 1996). Labels may be attached at various attachment sites including, in the case of oligonucleotides and nucleic acid analogs; (i) the termini, e.g. 5' and 15 3' termini of probes, (ii) internucleotide linkages, (iii) sugars, and (iv) nucleobase groups.

Labels, e.g. fluorescent dyes, may be joined to the oligonucleotide or nucleic acid analog by appropriate functionalization of the labels and/or the monomers, e.g. phosphoramidite nucleosides. Detailed description of how to join labels to nucleic acids and analogs can be found liberally in the literature (Theisen, 1992; Andrus, 1995; Hermanson, 20 1996; Ju, 1995). One method to covalently attach a fluorescent dye and/or a quencher to the 5' hydroxyl of an oligonucleotide is by coupling fluorescent dye and quencher phosphoramidite monomers (Theisen, 1992). These monomers are installed in an acetonitrile solution on the automated synthesizer and coupled as the last monomer to the support-bound oligonucleotide. Alternatively, nucleobase moieties of oligonucleotides can be internally 25 labelled after cleavage from the support and deprotection. A third method is where a nucleophilic reactive group, such as amino or thiol, on the nucleobase can couple with an

active ester or other reactive group on a label. As an example, an amino linker attached to the 5-position of cytidine or thymine can couple with an NHS-ester of carboxy-FAM dye to form an amide bond in labelling an oligonucleotide at any pre-determined nucleotide within an oligonucleotide (Ruth, 1990; Meyer, 1994). The 5' terminus of oligonucleotides can also be 5 labelled in this manner (Andrus, 1995). Phosphates and phosphate analogs can also be labelled by similar methods (Agrawal, 1990). Solid-phase synthesis supports may bear labels, e.g. fluorescent dyes, to give 3' labelled oligonucleotides (Woo, 1996; Mullah, 1997; Mullah, 1998). The 3' terminal nucleotide of the probe may be further blocked and rendered incapable 10 of extension by a nucleic acid polymerase. Such 3' blocking is conveniently carried out by chemical attachment of a phosphate group (Horn, 1986; commercially available as PhosphaLink, PE Biosystems).

PNA clamps can be labelled at the carboxyl and amino terminii and at the nucleobases by the same activated-ester methods (NHS-) described above for oligonucleotides, and by other conventional methods.

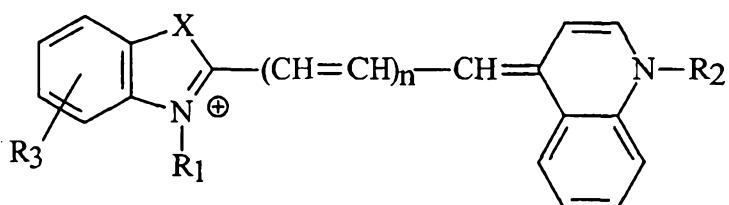
15 Hybridization-stabilizing moieties include but are not limited to minor groove binders, intercalators, polycations, such as poly-lysine and spermine, and cross-linking functional groups. Hybridization-stabilizing moieties may increase the stability of base-pairing or the rate of hybridization, i.e. affinity. Hybridization-stabilizing moieties serve to increase the specificity of base-pairing, exemplified by large differences in thermal melting temperatures, 20 T_m , between perfectly complementary probe and target sequence and where the probe contains one or more mismatches of Watson/Crick base-pairing. Preferred minor groove binders include Hoechst 33258, CDPI₁₋₃, MGB1, netropsin, and distamycin (Blackburn, 1996). An example of a minor groove binder is CDPI₃ (Kutyavin, 1996; Lukhtanov, 1995) having the structure



where L is a linker or attachment site for labeling of probes and clamps.

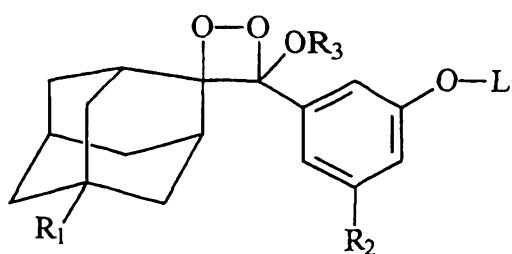
The carboxyl group of minor groove binders, such as CDPI₁₋₃ and MGB1 (Figure 11) may be activated as NHS esters for coupling to amine groups or as phosphoramidites for direct labelling by automated synthesis. Minor groove binders when labelled to probes or 5 clamps in binary probe and clamp compositions may increase the affinity and specificity of hybridization to some or substantially most target sequences (Blackburn, 1996, p.337-46) (Figure 6).

Fluorescent dye useful for labelling probes and clamps include; FAM, TET, HEX, JOE, TAMRA, ROX, VIC, NED, dichloro-fluorescein, dichloro-rhodamine, and cyanines 10 (Bergot, 1994, Menchen, 1993). Quenchers include; TAMRA, ROX, DABCYL, DABSYL, malachite green, and cyanines. Cyanines may have the structure



where R₁ or R₂ is H, lower alkyl, lower alkylene, lower substituted alkylene, phenyl, or aryl; X is S, O, NH, or N-R; R₃ is nitro, halo, sulfonate, hydroxy, amino, lower alkyl, or 15 trihalomethyl, and n = 0-2 (Kubista, 1997). The attachment site for labelling of probes or clamps may be at R₁, R₂, or R₃.

Another preferred class of labels comprise chemiluminescent compounds. Particularly preferred are chemiluminescent dyes having the structure



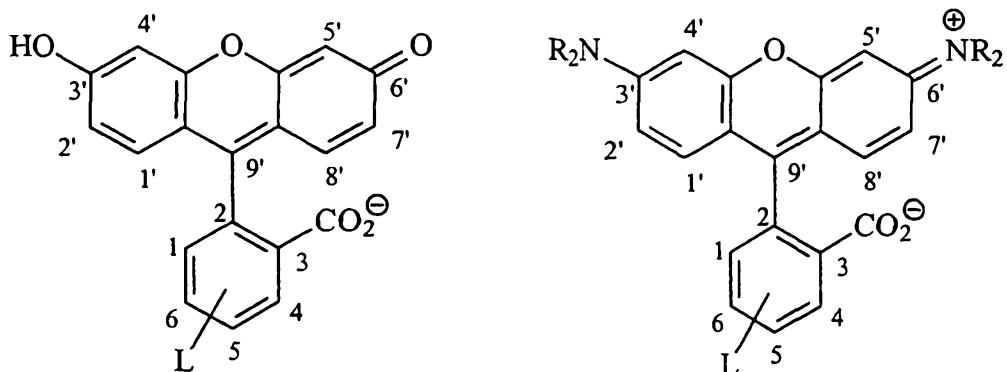
20 where R₁ is hydrogen or halogen; R₂ is phosphate, galactoside, glucoside, glucuronide, trialkylsilyloxy, acyloxy, or hydrogen; R₃ is methyl, ethyl, and lower alkyl, and L is a linker to the binary composition (Bronstein, 1994; Bronstein, 1990). Affinity ligands include biotin, dinitrophenyl, digoxigenin, cholesterol, polyethyleneoxy, and peptides.

Fluorescein dyes include 6-carboxyfluorescein (6-FAM), 2',4',1,4,-tetrachlorofluorescein (TET), 2',4',5',7',1,4-hexachlorofluorescein (HEX), 2',7'-dimethoxy-4',5'-dichloro-6-carboxyrhodamine (JOE), 2'-chloro-5'-fluoro-7',8'-fused phenyl-1,4-dichloro-

6-carboxyfluorescein (NED) and 2'-chloro-7'-phenyl-1,4-dichloro-6-carboxyfluorescein (VIC) (Figure 9). The 5-carboxy isomers are also useful. Other embodiments of fluorescent dye moieties are cyanine dyes, dansyl derivatives, and the like.

Another preferred class of labels include quencher moieties. Particularly preferred quenchers included but are not limited to (i) rhodamine dyes selected from the group consisting of tetramethyl-6-carboxyrhodamine (TAMRA), tetrapropano-6-carboxyrhodamine (ROX), and (ii) DABSYL, DABCYL, cyanine dyes including nitrothiazole blue (NTB), anthraquinone, malachite green, nitrothiazole, and nitroimidazole compounds and the like (Figure 10).

Fluorescein (left) and rhodamine (right) derivatives of the present invention may bear the general structure and numbering system below, where L is a linker, and may be substituted at one or more of the numbered positions.



III. METHODS USING BINARY PROBE AND CLAMP COMPOSITIONS

Binary probe and clamp compositions of the present invention may be used in any hybridization assay in which the probe hybridizes to complementary target (Figure 2).

Hybridization without amplification can be detected and measured by fluorescence from a binary unlabelled probe and fluorescent-labelled clamp composition (Figure 4). The method entails: i) hybridizing binary probe and clamp compositions to target, ii) washing or removing unbound composition, and iii) detecting and measuring fluorescence from the bound composition/target duplex.

In certain preferred embodiments, the binary probe and clamp composition may be labelled such that a single clamp sequence may be selected for hybridizing to many different probe sequences for economy, convenience, and facilitated dispensing and handling. A single clamp-specific portion may be incorporated into many probes which comprise different target-specific portions. A single, complementary clamp sequence, may then serve in many

nucleic acid hybridization assays. For example, a labelled clamp prepared at the 2 μ mole scale can provide >100,000 assays where approximately 10 pmole is required per assay. Unlabelled probes have cost and simplicity advantages when used in compositions with labelled clamps. Since labelling probes is expensive and laborious, this versatile utility of the 5 binary probe and clamp composition is a highly desirable feature. Additionally, multiple loci of a target sample in a single reaction vessel can be assayed by probing with multiple compositions where each sequence is labelled with a different and spectrally resolvable fluorescent dye. The respective emission spectra from the fluorescent dye moieties within a reaction vessel must be sufficiently non-overlapping so that separate emission contributions 10 can be resolved. The separate peaks may be quantitated, correlating to the relative amounts of target sequences, i.e. amplification products.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the probes and clamps of the invention may be used in quantitative methods and reagents that, e.g. provide real time measurements of amplification products during PCR (Holland, 1991; Higuchi, 1992; 15 Higuchi, 1993; Gelfand, 1993; Livak, 1996). The exonuclease assay (Taqman®) employing fluorescent dye-quencher probes (Livak, 1995) gives direct detection of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products in a closed-tube system, with no sample processing beyond that required to perform the PCR. In the Taqman assay, the polymerase that conducts primer extension and amplifies the polynucleotide also 20 displaces and cleaves a probe annealed to target by 5' to 3' exonuclease activity. In a Taqman-type assay, the probe is self-quenching, containing fluorescent dye and quencher moieties. Spectral overlap allows for efficient energy transfer (FRET) when the probe is intact (Clegg, 1992). When hybridized to target, the probe is cleaved during PCR to 25 release a fluorescent signal that is proportional to the amount of target-probe hybrid present (Livak, 1996; Livak, 1998).

In a Taqman-type assay, polymerase with suitable exonuclease-activity can substantially cleave the probe of the binary composition during amplification to separate the fluorescent dye from the quencher dye. In a self-quenching binary probe and clamp composition of the present invention, when the probe is hybridized to the clamp, the 30 proximity of the fluorescent dye to the quencher causes the fluorescence of the fluorescent dye to be quenched (Figure 3). When the probe is not hybridized to the clamp, the fluorescence of the fluorescent dye is not quenched (Figure 1). The clamp-

specific portion of the probe remains bound to the probe-specific portion of the clamp after cleavage (Figure 8).

A fluorescent dye-quencher pair for a particular binary probe and clamp composition is selected such that the emission spectrum of the fluorescent dye overlaps with the absorption of the quencher. The probe may be labelled with either the fluorescent dye or the quencher and the clamp will then be labelled with the other. The quencher is released from its close proximity to the fluorescent dye upon cleavage so that the signal from the fluorescent dye is no longer quenched. An increase in fluorescence occurs which correlates directly and proportionally with the increase in copies of the PCR product (Figure 8). By using real-time or end-point analysis, detection and quantitation of PCR products can be obtained by measuring the increase in fluorescence of cleaved, self-quenching fluorescent probes. Two or more self-quenching binary compositions consisting of probes with different dyes may be hybridized concurrently or sequentially to different sites on a target polynucleotide.

In this manner, hybridization events can be detected and measured by fluorescence. The hybridization event may be reversible, affected by conditions that typically melt or disrupt base-pairing, e.g. denaturants or heating. The presence or absence of specific target sequences can be detected in a sample.

Self-quenching binary compositions may be further labelled, for example with hybridization-stabilizing moieties such as minor-groove binders (Figure 5). The minor-groove binder may increase specificity and affinity of binding between the target and the probe.

Clearly, these methods may be generalized to include a plurality of independently detectable labels, e.g. fluorescent dyes having spectrally-resolvable emission spectra, e.g. to monitor the simultaneous detection and amplification of several target nucleic acids in a single reaction, so that a plurality of detection signals are monitored. Such multi-label systems are advantageous in applications requiring analysis of multiple probe experiments and multiple amplifications occurring in a single vessel. In such systems when the labels are fluorescent dyes, each dye can be identified by spectral resolution, thus enabling multiple target identification (Livak, 1996; Menchen, 1993; Bergot, 1994).

Binary probe and clamp compositions with self-quenching fluorescent dye-quencher moieties may be used in conjunction with a variety of nucleic acid amplification methods. Exemplary amplification schemes that may be employed with the system of the invention

include PCR, ligase-based amplification schemes, such as ligase chain reaction (Barany, 1991), Q-beta replicase, and strand displacement amplification schemes (Walker, 1992).

Binary primer and labelled clamp compositions can be used to amplify target sequences by PCR to generate labelled PCR products (Figures 6 and 7). The label of the resulting PCR products may be bound by hybridization with the clamp-specific portion of the primer. By these methods, unlabelled primers may be used, which are significantly less costly and labor-intensive to prepare than labelled primers, such as 5' fluorescent dye-labelled primers. Each unlabelled primer may have a conserved clamp-specific sequence, such as AAAGGAGGA-3' at the 5' terminus for binding to a conserved sequence clamp, containing the primer-specific sequence TCCTCCTTTT, and analogs therof. Alternatively, the unlabelled primer may have a conserved homopyrimidine sequence at the 5' end which becomes part of the PCR product upon amplification. The labelled clamp has the same homopyrimidine sequence, to specifically form a detectable duplex or triplex structure with the homopurine complement sequence at a 3' terminus of the PCR product (Figure 7). Thus, a single synthesis of a labelled clamp may suffice for many labelled-PCR experiments.

IV. EXAMPLES

The invention will be further clarified by a consideration of the following examples, which are intended to be purely exemplary of the present invention and not to in any way limit its scope.

Example 1. Synthesis of labelled probes

A. 5' fluorescent dye-probes

BAK: FAM-CTGCCAGCCCCAGCCAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 1)

GTT1: FAM-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGTAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 2)

NED-TGCTGGCACCAAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 3)

BAK - Bak polymorphism in the gene for human platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb (Lyman, 1990).

GTT1 - human gene for glutathione S-transferase, theta-class (Pemble, 1994).

30 B. 3' quencher-probes

AAAGGAGGATGCTGGCACCAAGACTTGCCCTC-NTB (SEQ. ID NO. 4)

AAAGGAGGATGCTGGCACCAAGACTTGCCCTC-TAMRA (SEQ. ID NO. 5)

AAAGGAGGACCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-ROX (SEQ. ID NO. 6)

C. 5' quencher-2'-O-methyl RNA/DNA chimera probes

NTB-TGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 7)

5 TAMRA-TGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 8)

ROX-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGTAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 9)

bold letters are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides

D. 3' fluorescent dye, 5-propynyl containing probes

10 AAAGGAGGATGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTC-FAM (SEQ. ID NO. 10)

AAAGGAGGATGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTC-VIC (SEQ. ID NO. 11)

AAAGGAGGACCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-TET (SEQ. ID NO. 12)

C and T (bold, underlined) are 5-propynyl cytidine and 5-propynyl thymine nucleotides respectively

15

E. 2,6-diaminopurine (DAP) containing probes

AAAGGAGGATGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTC-NTB (SEQ. ID NO. 13)

JOE-TGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA (SEQ. ID NO. 14)

FAM-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGTAAAGGAGGA- (SEQ. ID NO. 15)

20 A (bold, underlined A) are DAP nucleotides (Kutyavin, Rhinehart, 1996)

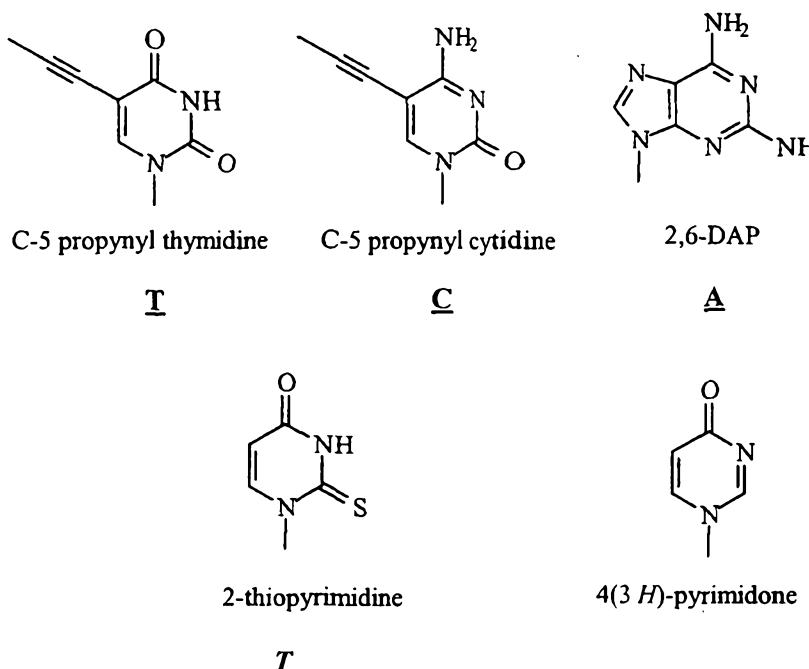
F. 2-thiopyrimidine containing probes

NTB-*TGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA* (SEQ. ID NO. 16)

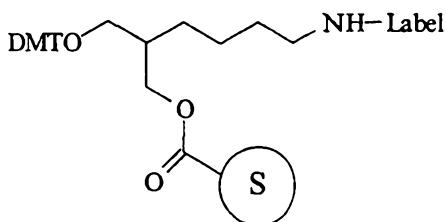
JOE-*TGCTGGCACCAGACTTGCCCTCAAAGGAGGA* (SEQ. ID NO. 17)

25 AAAGGAGGACCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-FAM (SEQ. ID NO. 18)

T (bold, italicized T) are 2-thiopyrimidine nucleotides (Kutyavin, Rhinehart, 1996)



Probes were synthesized at the 0.2 μ mole scale on the Model 394 DNA/RNA synthesizer. The 5' fluorescent dyes were attached as fluorescent dye phosphoramidites (0.1M in acetonitrile) with an extended 120 second coupling time. The 5' fluorescent dye-labelled oligonucleotides were deprotected in concentrated ammonium hydroxide for 2 hours at 65 °C. The 3' quencher probes were synthesized with quencher supports having the structure below, and other structural variants (Mullah, 1997; Mullah, 1998). The label is attached to a linker which has attachment sites for the solid support S and the DMT-protected hydroxyl site for initiation of oligonucleotide synthesis. The solid support may be controlled-pore glass or polystyrene. After synthesis is complete, the ester bond is cleaved, separating the 3' labelled-oligonucleotide from the solid support with the structure below.



15 Example 2. Synthesis of PNA clamps

Automated synthesis of PNA was performed using an ABI Model 394 DNA/RNA synthesizer or 433A peptide synthesizer (Perkin-Elmer Co.) according to the general procedures described in the synthesizer manufacturer's Users Manual, as well as Egholm,

1993.

PNA clamps were synthesized at 2-5 μ mole scale essentially as previously reported (Dueholm, 1994). The carboxy-terminal lysine of PNA were prepared on a MBHA solid support, preloaded with t-Boc-lys(Fmoc). PNA with carboxy-terminal amides were 5 synthesized either directly on an MBHA support or on a MBHA support pre-loaded with the t-Boc T PNA monomer. All resins were loaded to 0.1 to 0.25 mmole/g. Internal lysine residues (K) were coupled as t-Boc-lys(clbz) except in the preparation of clamp SEQ. ID NO. 10 23 which required internal labeling and was prepared with t-Boc-lys(Fmoc). A piperidine wash was typically performed following the capping step but was excluded when t-Boc-lys(Fmoc) was incorporated into the PNA assembly. A portion of a representative PNA structure is shown (Figure 12) with thymine T, cytidine C, and pseudo-isocytidine J 15 nucleobases. The spacer O, 2-[2-(2-aminoethoxy]acetic acid, is coupled as the Fmoc-amino protected synthon. One or more spacer O units act as a flexible, non-base pairing, hinge region in triple helix forming clamps (Figure 13). Synthesis of PNA can be conducted on a MBHA (methylbenzhydrylamine) linker, high-loaded polystyrene support at 2-50 μ mole scale by a cycle of steps. The cycle is conducted for each Boc-PNA monomer addition (Koch, 1997; Dueholm, 1994) and is summarized in the Table below.

Step	Function	Reagents delivered	Time
1	BOC removal	TFA/m-cresol, 95/5	6 min
2	Wash	DMF/DCM, 1/1	2 min
3	Wash	Pyridine/DMF, 5/95	2 min
4	Coupling	5 equiv. BOC-PNA monomer (0.05m), 4.5 equiv. HATU, DIEA	15 min
5	Wash	DMF/DCM, 1/1	2 min
6	Capping	Acetic anhydride/DMF, 5/95	5 min
7	Wash	DMF/DCM, 1/1	2 min
8	Wash	Piperidine/DMF, 1/1	2 min
9	Wash	DMF/DCM, 1/1	2 min

DIEA diisopropylethylamine

TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
HATU	1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
DCM	dichloromethane
DMF	dimethylformamide

5 Table. PNA synthesis cycle on the Model 433A synthesizer

The synthesis of PNA was performed with standard synthesis techniques and nucleobase (A^{bz}, C^{bz}, G^{ibu}, T) and primary amino (MMT, Fmoc or Boc) protecting groups. A 3 ml reaction vessel is used at the 5 μ mole scale with a total reaction volume of 440 μ l. At the end of synthesis, the PNA is cleaved with TFMSA (trifluoromethanesulfonic acid) at 10 room temperature for 1 hour, followed by ether precipitation of the crude PNA.

Example 3. Synthesis of PNA/DNA chimera clamps

Automated synthesis of PNA/DNA chimera was performed using an Applied Biosystems Model 394 DNA/RNA synthesizer or 433A peptide synthesizer according to the general procedures described in the Users Manual as well as Uhlmann, 1996; Van der 15 laan, 1997; Vinayak, 1997.

The support used for PNA/DNA chimera synthesis is a non-swelling, high-cross linked polystyrene bead with a hydroxymethylbenzoic acid linker (Vinayak, 1997). PNA monomers for chimera synthesis use the monomethoxytrityl (MMT) group for primary amino protection. In the first step, the monomer, HATU and DIPEA, each dissolved in 20 DMF/acetonitrile, 1/1, are delivered concurrently to the reaction cartridge. After 16 min, capping reagents are delivered. To minimize the tendency of the primary amino function of PNA to migrate or cyclize, the amino terminus is acetylated after removal of the final MMT group. Reagents have been described to link DNA and PNA moieties, and other procedures for chimera synthesis, cleavage, deprotection, and purification (Van der laan, 1997). In this 25 approach, the chimera can be made continuously, in a single cartridge and on a single synthesizer.

Example 4. Labelling of clamps

A. Quencher-PNA clamp

NTB-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK (SEQ. ID NO. 19)
30 NTB-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OKOKOK (SEQ. ID NO. 20)

NTB-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK-NTB (SEQ. ID NO. 21)

TAMRA-O-TCCTCCTTT-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 22)

H-TCCTCCTTT-OK(TAMRA)O-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 23)

NTB-TCCTCC-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 24)

5 NTB-O-TCCTCCTT-OOO-TTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 25)

TAMRA-O-TCCTCCT-OOO-TJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 26)

TAMRA-O-TCCTCCTT (SEQ. ID NO. 27)

B. Fluorescent dye-PNA clamp

10 FAM- O-TCCTCCTTT-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 28)

VIC- O-TCCTCCTTT-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 29)

TET-O-TCCTCCTT (SEQ. ID NO. 30)

C. MGB, label-PNA clamp

15 NTB-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK-MGB1 (SEQ. ID NO. 31)

TAMRA-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK-MGB1 (SEQ. ID NO. 32)

H-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK-CDPI₃ (SEQ. ID NO. 33)

NTB-O-TTTJJTJJT-OOO-TCCTCCTTT-OK-CDPI₃ (SEQ. ID NO. 34)

20 D. Quencher and minor groove binder labelled 2'-O-methyl RNA clamps

TAMRA-O-TCCTCCTTT-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 35)

H-TCCTCCTTT-OK(TAMRA)O-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 36)

NTB-TCCTCC-OOO-TTTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 37)

NTB-O-TCCTCCTT-OOO-TTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 38)

25 TAMRA-O-TCCTCCT-OOO-TJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 39)

TAMRA-O-TCCTCCTT (SEQ. ID NO. 40)

E. 5-propynyl containing PNA clamp

NTB-O-TCCTCCTT-OOO-TTJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 41)

30 TAMRA-O-TCCTCCT-OOO-TJJTJJT (SEQ. ID NO. 42)

PNA sequences written with amino terminal at left, carboxyl terminal at right

2'-O-methyl RNA sequences are written 5' on left, 3' on right

Clamp sequences SEQ. ID NOS. 19-21,22,23,28,29,31-37 were designed to clamp the sequence: AAAGGAGGA-3' at the 3' end of the probe. Clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 25,27,38,40 and 24,26,30,39 bind the shorter sequences of AAGGAGGA and AGGAGGA respectively. Clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 22-26,28,29,35-39 contain a hinge region oriented toward the 5' end of the probe and terminii complementary to the 3' terminus of the probe, while clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 19-21,31-34 have a hinge region oriented at the 3' terminus of probe and terminii complementary toward the 5' end of the probe (Figure 13). Clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 19 and 22 are representative of the most stable orientations of PNA to DNA. The PNA/DNA hybrid is in the antiparallel orientation when the amino terminus of PNA is paired with the 3' terminus of DNA, and the carboxyl terminus of PNA is paired with the 5' terminus of DNA. The amino end of the Watson-Crick base-pairing portion of the PNA clamps, (C)-TTTCCTCCT-(N), is in the anti-parallel orientation toward the 3' terminus of the probe. The carboxyl end of the Hoogsteen base-pairing portion of the PNA clamps, (N)-TTTJJTJJTC-(C) is in the parallel orientation toward the 3' terminus of the probe. These orientations have been shown to be most stable in (PNA)₂/DNA triplexes (Egholm, 1995, Egholm, 1993). Clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 27,30,40 form duplex structures with a probe, while clamps SEQ. ID NOS. 19-26,28,29,31-39,41,42 form triplex structures with a probe.

All labeling reactions for clamps as reported are for a 2 μ mole synthesis preparation. Prior to internal and amine terminus labeling, the Fmoc protection group was removed from the lysine (K) side chain by treatment of the support-bound protected PNA with 4:1 DMF:piperidine for three hours at room temperature. The amine terminus t-Boc group was removed by treatment of the support bound PNA with 19:1 TFA:meta-cresol for 10 minutes. The support was thoroughly washed with DMF and DCM following the deprotection. Carboxy terminal and internal labels were attached to the lysine side chain. Carboxy terminal labeling was performed prior to amine terminus deprotection and labeling, except for clamp SEQ. ID NO. 21 where labeling of both terminii was performed simultaneously. PNA were labeled at the carboxy terminus with MGB1 and CDPI3, and NTB and TAMRA at the amine terminus.

TAMRA and NTB labeling:

Labeling was performed with 5 mg of NHS ester of TAMRA or NTB dissolved in 100 μ l DMF or NMP and 10 μ l DIEA added to the support bound PNA

and allowed to react for 2 to 18 hours (typically overnight). The support was washed following the labeling with DMF and subsequently DCM prior to cleavage.

MGB1 labeling:

5 The carboxylic acid of MGB1 (Gong, 1997) (5 mg, 0.010 mmole) was dissolved in 100 μ l DMF (Figure 11) and activated by the addition of 0.95 equivalents HATU (0.2M in DMF) and 5 μ l DIEA. The activated MGB1 solution was added to the support-bound PNA and allowed to couple for 1 hour at room temperature. The resin was then washed with DMF and DCM, followed by cleavage.

CDPI labeling:

10 CDPI₃ (Figure 11) was attached to the PNA by three consecutive couplings of Fmoc-CDPI (Lukhtanov, 1995) to give CDPI₃-labelled PNA. The CDPI monomer unit, 1,2-dihydro-(3H)-pyrrolo[3,2-e]indole-7-carboxylate, protected with Fmoc (5 mg, 0.012 mmole) was dissolved in 100 μ l NMP and activated by 0.95 equivalents HATU (0.2M in DMF) and 2 equivalents DIEA (0.4M in DMF). After one hour at 15 room temperature, the activated Fmoc-CDPI solution was added to the support bound PNA and allowed to couple for another hour at room temperature. The resin was washed following the coupling with 20 ml DMF. The Fmoc was removed by treatment of the resin support with 1:4 piperidine:DMF for 10 minutes at room temperature. This coupling and deprotection cycle was repeated two additional times 20 for a total of 3 manual couplings.

Example 5. Rate of hybridization of probe and clamp

The rate of hybridization of three clamps (SEQ. ID NOS. 19, 20, 21) to a probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1) was measured as a function of quenching. The decrease in fluorescence intensity [F] from FAM dye of the probe upon hybridization and quenching by the clamp quencher 25 NTB was measured at 60 °C on the ABI Model 7700. Equimolar amounts of the clamp (100nM) and the probe (100nM) were mixed at 95 °C for 1 minute, cooled to 60 °C and [F] was measured for 29 minutes (Figure 14). A significant acceleration of quenching of the probe was achieved with a four-fold excess of clamp (400nM) where quenching was virtually complete with each of the three clamps within 15 seconds (Figure 15).

Example 6. Exonuclease/amplification assay with binary probe and clamp compositions

The following reagents were mixed and 25 μ l dispensed into each sample vessel for PCR:

12.5 μ l Universal PCR Master Mix (PE Biosystems, P/N 4304437) containing Tris-HCl, 5 glycerol, 10 mm MgCl₂, dATP, dCTP, deaza dGTP, dUTP, 0.1 μ l of AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase, Amperase UNG, and passive reference

900 nM (final concentration): GTT1 forward target primer:

5' GCAAATATAAGGTCCCTGACTACTGGTA 3' (SEQ. ID NO. 44)

900 nM (final concentration): GTT1 reverse target primer:

10 5' GTGCTGCCATGCCAGGTACT 3' (SEQ. ID NO. 45)

100 nM probe and 400 nM clamp composition

10 μ l (approximately 20 ng) genomic target DNA

15 Target samples were amplified by thermal cycling conditions that begin with 2 min at 50°C, 10 min hold at 95°C and then 40 cycles of: 15 sec denaturation at 95°C and 1 min annealing and extension at 60°C. Thermal cycling and real-time fluorescence detection may be conducted on an ABI PRISM™ 7700 sequence detection system (Perkin-Elmer Co.). A preferred end-point detection system is the ABI PRISM™ 7200 Sequence Detection System.

20 The results of an exonuclease assay can be analyzed using two parameters; the R_n value and the C_t value. The R_n value is the increase in fluorescence during PCR, or more exactly, the ratio of the fluorescence of a fluorescent dye and the fluorescence of a passive fluorescent reference dye at the end of a PCR experiment, i.e. R_n (target) = Emission intensity of target probe \div Emission intensity of passive reference. The C_t value, or threshold cycle number, is the PCR cycle number at which the fluorescence ratio is distinguishable from the 25 background. For a given fluorescent dye and a fixed concentration of target, both the R_n and C_t values reflect the efficiency of the quencher. The term, Δ R_n is the increase in fluorescence during PCR with subtraction of background or initial fluorescence.

30 The products of PCR were measured with real-time detection of cleavage of binary probe and clamp compositions. The BAK target was sequentially amplified in the presence of binary probe and clamp compositions: 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 19, 20, 21), 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 1) on the ABI Model 7700 (Figure 16). The change in fluorescence, Δ R_n, was plotted versus amplification cycles. The cycle at which the change in fluorescence

is distinguishable from background, C_T , indicates the presence of target sequence. When background fluorescence is not subtracted, R_n , the difference in quenching efficiency of the three clamps is pronounced (Figure 17). Clamp SEQ. ID NO. 21 with two NTB labels quenches better than clamp SEQ. ID NO. 19. Clamp SEQ. ID NO. 20 with three lysine labels 5 quenches better than clamp SEQ. ID NO. 19 with one lysine.

The GTT1 target was sequentially amplified in the presence of: 1) binary probe and clamp compositions: 100nM probe (SEQ. ID NO. 2) and 400nM clamp (SEQ. ID NOS. 20, 21), and 2) Taqman probe bearing a fluorescent dye and a quencher:

5' FAM-CCTGCAGGCCGTGCCGT-TAMRA 3' SEQ. ID NO. 43

10 Real-time PCR detection was measured on the ABI Model 7700 with subtraction of background fluorescence, ΔR_n (Figure 18), and without subtraction of background fluorescence R_n (Figure 19). No significant difference in C_T was measured when comparing the binary probe/clamp compositions and the Taqman probe.

15 All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

20 Although only a few embodiments have been described in detail above, those having ordinary skill in the molecular biology and chemistry arts will clearly understand that many modifications are possible in the preferred embodiment without departing from the teachings thereof. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the following claims.

Throughout the description and claims of the specification the word "comprise" and variations of the word, such as "comprising" and "comprises", is not intended to exclude other additives, components, integers or steps.

EDITORIAL NOTE

APPLICATION NUMBER - 28505/00

The following Sequence Listing pages 1 to 9 are part of the description. The claims pages follow on pages "33" to "38".

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Kenneth J. Livak
Michael Egholm
Michael W. Hunkapiller

<120> Binary Probe and Clamp Composition and Methods
for Target Hybridization Detection

<130> 4419WO

<140> To Be Assigned
<141>

<160> 45

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 3.0

<210> 1
<211> 26
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA

<400> 1
ctgcccagcc ccagcccaa ggagga 26

<210> 2
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA

<400> 2
cctgcaggcc cgtgcccgt aaggagga 28

<210> 3
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA

<400> 3
tgctggcacc agacttgccc tcaaaggagg a 31

<210> 4
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Labelled DNA

<400> 4
aaaggaggat gctggcacca gacttgcct c 31

<210> 5
<211> 31

<212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA

 <400> 5
 aaaggaggat gctggcacca gacttgcct c

31

<210> 6
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA

 <400> 6
 aaaggaggac ctgcaggccc gtgcccgt

28

<210> 7
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA/DNA

 <400> 7
 tgctggcacc agacttgcct tcaaaggagg a

31

<210> 8
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA/DNA

 <400> 8
 tgctggcacc agacttgcct tcaaaggagg a

31

<210> 9
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA/DNA

 <400> 9
 cctgcaggcc cgtgcccgt aaggagga

28

<210> 10
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 10
 aaaggaggat gctggcacca gacttgcct c

31

<210> 11
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 11
 aaaggaggat gctggcacca gacttgcct c

31

<210> 12
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 12
 aaaggaggac ctgcaggccc gtgcccgt

28

<210> 13
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 13
 aaaggaggat gctggcacca gacttgcct c

31

<210> 14
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 14
 tgctggcacc agacttgcct tcaaaggagg a

31

<210> 15
 <211> 28
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

 <400> 15
 cctgcaggcc cgtgcccgt aaggagga

28

<210> 16
 <211> 31
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <223> Labelled DNA analog

<400> 16
tgctggcacc agacttgccc tcaaaggagg a 31

<210> 17
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA analog

<400> 17
tgctggcacc agacttgccc tcaaaggagg a 31

<210> 18
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA analog

<400> 18
aaaggaggac ctgcaggccc gtgcccgt 28

<210> 19
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 19
nttnnntnnt nnntcctcct ttnn 24

<210> 20
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 20
nttnnntnnt nnntcctcct ttnnnnnn 28

<210> 21
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 21
nttnnntnnt nnntcctcct ttnn 24

<210> 22
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 22
ntcctcctt nnnttnntn nt 22

<210> 23
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 23
tcctccttn nnttnntnn t 21

<210> 24
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 24
tcctccnnnt ttnntnnt 18

<210> 25
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 25
ntcctccttn nnttnntnnt 20

<210> 26
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 26
ntcctcctnn ntnntnnt 18

<210> 27
<211> 9
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 27
ntcctcctt 9

<210> 28

<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 28

ntcctcctt nnnnttnntn nt

22

<210> 29
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 29

ntcctcctt nnnnttnntn nt

22

<210> 30
<211> 9
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 30

ntcctcctt

9

<210> 31
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 31

nttnnntnnt nnntcctcct ttnn

24

<210> 32
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 32

nttnnntnnt nnntcctcct ttnn

24

<210> 33
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA

<400> 33

nttnnntnn nt nnntcctcct ttnn	24
<210> 34 <211> 24 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Labelled PNA	
<400> 34	
nttnnntnn nt nnntcctcct ttnn	24
<210> 35 <211> 22 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA	
<400> 35	
ntcctcctt nnnttnntn nt	22
<210> 36 <211> 21 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA	
<400> 36	
tcctccttn nnnttnntnn t	21
<210> 37 <211> 18 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA	
<400> 37	
tcctccnnnt ttnntnnnt	18
<210> 38 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA	
<400> 38	
ntcctccttn nnnttnntnnnt	20
<210> 39 <211> 18 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220>	

<223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA
<400> 39
ntcctcctnn ntnntnnt 18

<210> 40
<211> 9
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled 2' OMe RNA
<400> 40
ntcctcctt 9

<210> 41
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA
<400> 41
ntcctccttn nntnnntnnt 20

<210> 42
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled PNA
<400> 42
ntcctcctnn ntnntnnt 18

<210> 43
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Labelled DNA
<400> 43
cctgcaggcc cgtccccgt 19

<210> 44
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown

<220>
<223> DNA
<400> 44
gcaaatataa ggtccctgac tactggta 28

<210> 45
<211> 20
<212> DNA

<213> Unknown

<220>

<223> DNA

<400> 45

gtgctgccat gccaggtact

20

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A binary composition for hybridizing to a target polynucleotide sequence comprising:

5 a probe comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and

10 a clamp comprising two probe-specific portions, one or more labels and at least one nucleic acid analog selected from a nucleobase analog, a sugar analog, and an internucleotide analog;

15 wherein the probe is hybridized to the clamp by sequence-specific binding of the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe, and the clamp is incapable of sequence-specific binding to the target polynucleotide; and

20 wherein the two probe-specific portions of the clamp are capable of sequence-specific binding to the clamp-specific portion of the probe to form a triplex.

25 2. The binary composition of claim 1, wherein the probe comprises 6 to 100 nucleotides.

30 3. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp-specific portion of the probe comprises purine nucleotides.

35 4. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the probe-specific portion of the clamp comprises pyrimidine nucleobase analogs.

40 5. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp comprises 6 to 50 nucleic acid analogs.

45 6. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp sequence comprises (CAG)_n where n = 1-10.

7. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp sequences comprise (TCC)_n and nucleic acid analogs which bind the probe sequence (GGA)_n where n = 1-10.

5 8. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the probe comprises a nucleic acid analog selected from the group consisting of a nucleobase analog, a sugar analog, and an internucleotide analog.

9. The binary composition of claim 8 wherein the nucleobase analog is selected from the group consisting of C-5-alkyl pyrimidine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 10 2-thiopyrimidine, C-5-propyne pyrimidine, 7-deazapurine, isocytidine, pseudo-isocytidine, isoguanosine, 4(3 H)-pyrimidone, hypoxanthine, 8-oxopurine, and universal base.

15 10. The binary composition of claim 8 wherein the sugar analog is selected from the group consisting of 2'-O-alkyl-ribonucleotides, 2'-O-methyl-ribonucleotides, 2'-O-allyl-ribonucleotides, 2'-allyl ribonucleotides, 2'-halo-ribonucleotides, 2'-O-methoxyethyl-ribonucleotides, 2'-branching group-ribonucleotides, 2'-O-branching group-ribonucleotides, 4'- α -anomeric nucleotides, 20 and 1'- α -anomeric nucleotides.

11. The binary composition of claim 8 wherein the internucleotide analog is selected from the group consisting of 2-aminoethylglycine (PNA), 2'-5'-linkage, inverted 3'-3' linkage, inverted 5'-5' linkage, phosphorothioate, methyl 25 phosphonate, non-bridging N-substituted phosphoramidate, alkylated phosphotriester branched structure, and 3'-N-phosphoramidate.

12. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp comprises a non base-pairing, non-nucleosidic linker.

30 13. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp comprises one or more 2-aminoethylglycine (PNA) monomer units.

14. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the clamp has one or more labels wherein the labels are attached at sites on the clamp selected from a terminus, a nucleobase, an internucleotide linkage, a sugar, an amino group, a sulfide group, and a carboxyl group.

5

15. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the probe comprises one or more labels.

16. The binary composition of claim 13 wherein the one or more labels are attached at sites each selected from a 5' terminus, a 3' terminus, a nucleobase, an internucleotide linkage, and a sugar.

17. The binary composition of one of claims 1 or 13 wherein the one or more labels are each selected from hybridization-stabilizing moieties, fluorescent dyes, fluorescence quenchers, chemiluminescent dyes, amino acids, and affinity ligands.

18. The binary composition of claim 17 wherein the hybridization-stabilizing moieties are selected from the group consisting of minor groove binders, intercalators, and cross-linking functional groups.

19. The binary composition of claim 18 wherein the minor groove binders are selected from the group consisting of Hoechst 33258, CDPI₁₋₃, MGB1, netropsin, and distamycin.

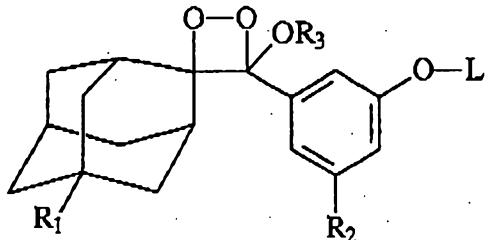
25

20. The binary composition of claim 17 wherein the fluorescent dyes are selected from FAM, TET, HEX, JOE, TAMRA, ROX, VIC, NED, 4,7-dichlorofluorescein, 4,7-dichloro-rhodamine and cyanine.

30 21. The binary composition of claim 17 wherein the fluorescence quenchers are selected from the group consisting of TAMRA, NTB, ROX, DABCYL, DABSYL, malachite green, and cyanines.

22. The binary composition of claim 17 wherein the chemiluminescent dyes are selected from the group consisting of chemiluminescent precursors having the structure

5



where R₁ is hydrogen or halogen; R₂ is phosphate, galactoside, glucoside, 10 glucuronide, trialkylsilyloxy, acyloxy, or hydrogen; R₃ is methyl, ethyl, lower alkyl; and L is a linker.

23. The binary composition of claim 17 wherein the affinity ligands are selected from the group consisting of biotin, dinitrophenyl, digoxigenin, cholesterol, 15 polyethyleneoxy, and peptides.

24. A method for detecting polymerase chain reaction products comprising:
providing a binary probe and clamp composition comprising:
a probe comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion
20 and one or more labels wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and
a clamp comprising a probe-specific portion, one or more labels, and at least one nucleic acid analog selected from a nucleobase analog, a sugar analog, and an internucleotide analog;
25 wherein the probe is hybridized to the clamp by sequence-specific binding of the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe, and the clamp is incapable of sequence-specific binding to the target polynucleotide;
hybridizing the target-specific portion of the probe to the target
30 polynucleotide sequence;
hybridizing the probe-specific portion of the clamp to the clamp-specific portion of the probe; and
amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase having an exonuclease activity, PCR primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates,

cleaving the probe by exonuclease activity of the polymerase, and detecting the labels whereby the polymerase chain reaction products are detected.

5 25. The method of claim 24 wherein the labels are detected by monitoring the emitted fluorescence in real-time or at the end-point of target amplification.

26. A method for labelling polymerase chain reaction products comprising: providing a primer comprising a target-specific portion and a clamp-specific portion wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and a clamp comprising a primer-specific portion and one or more labels wherein the primer-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to the clamp-specific portion of the primer; and

10 amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase, one or more binary primer and clamp compositions, one or more opposing strand primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates;

15 wherein one or more labelled polymerase chain reaction products result.

20 27. The method of claim 26 wherein the label is a detectable fluorescent dye.

28. A method for detecting polymerase chain reaction products comprising: providing one or more primers comprising a target-specific portion at the 3" end and a homopyrimidine sequence portion at the 5' end wherein the target-specific portion is capable of sequence-specific binding to a target polynucleotide sequence; and a clamp comprising the same homopyrimidine sequence as contained in the one or more primers and one or more labels;

25 amplifying the target with a DNA polymerase, one or more opposing strand primers, and nucleoside 5' triphosphates; and

30 detecting the labels,

wherein the homopyrimidine sequence of the clamp binds to its homopurine complement at a 3' terminus of the polymerase chain reaction product, and

whereby the polymerase chain reaction products are detected.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein the label is a detectable fluorescent dye.

30. The binary composition of claim 1 wherein the probe-specific portion of the clamp includes sequences (TCC)_n and (TJJ)_n where n = 1-10 and J is pseudo-
5 isocytosine.

31. The method of claim 24 wherein the clamp-specific portion of the probe and the probe-specific base-pairing portion of the clamp form a triplex.

10 32. A binary composition according to claim 1 substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples.

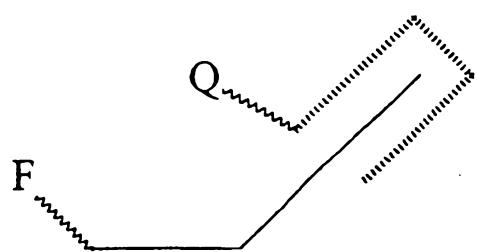
33. A method according to claim 24, 26 or 28 substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples.

15 DATED: 5 February 2004

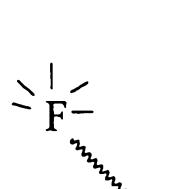
PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK
Patent Attorneys for:

20 APPLERA CORPORATION

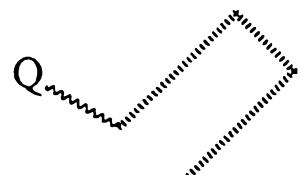
25



fluorescence-quenched hybridized binary probe-clamp composition



unhybridized, fluorescent probe



unhybridized clamp

Figure 1

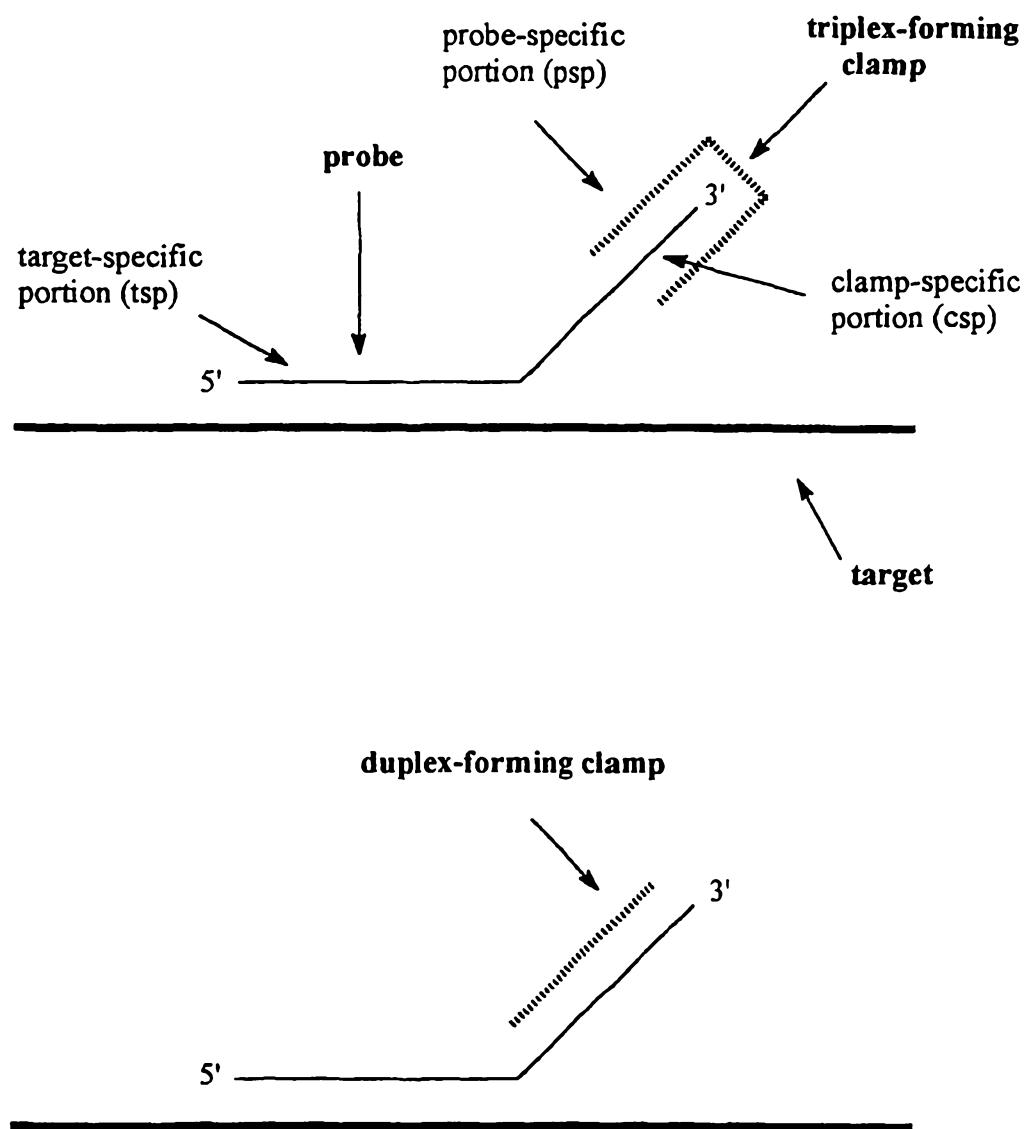


Figure 2

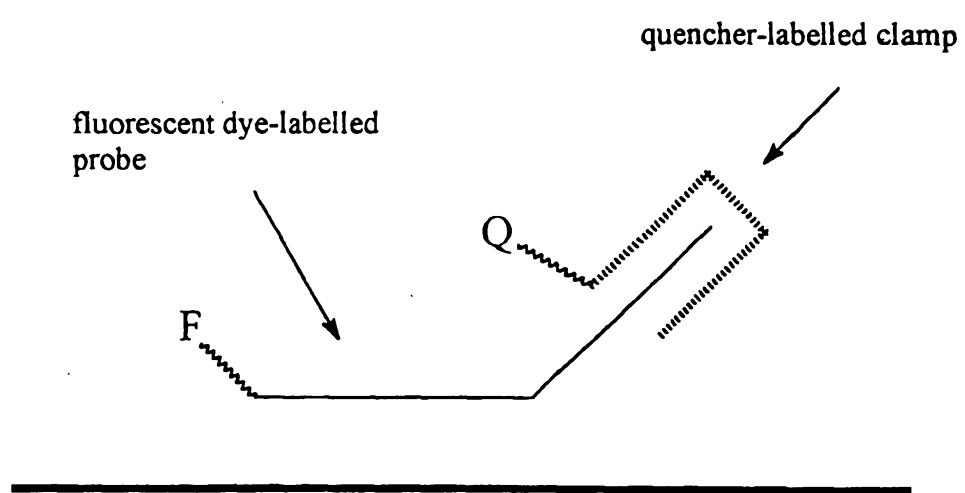


Figure 3

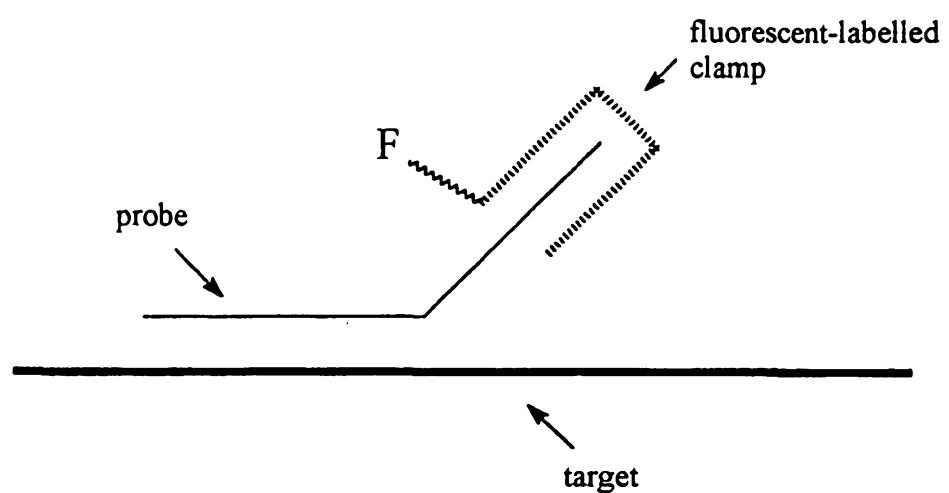


Figure 4

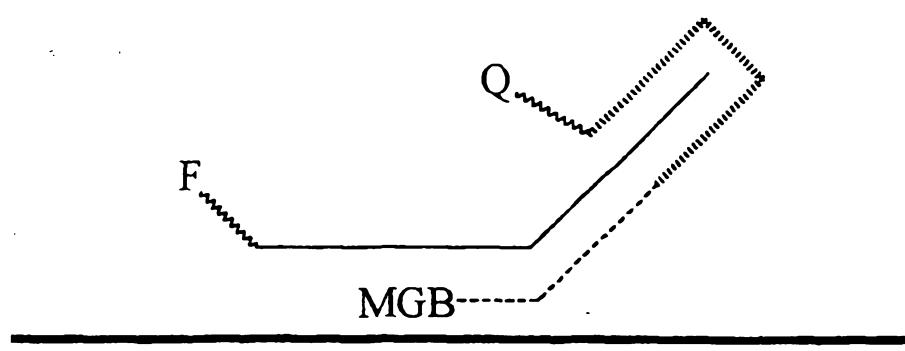


Figure 5

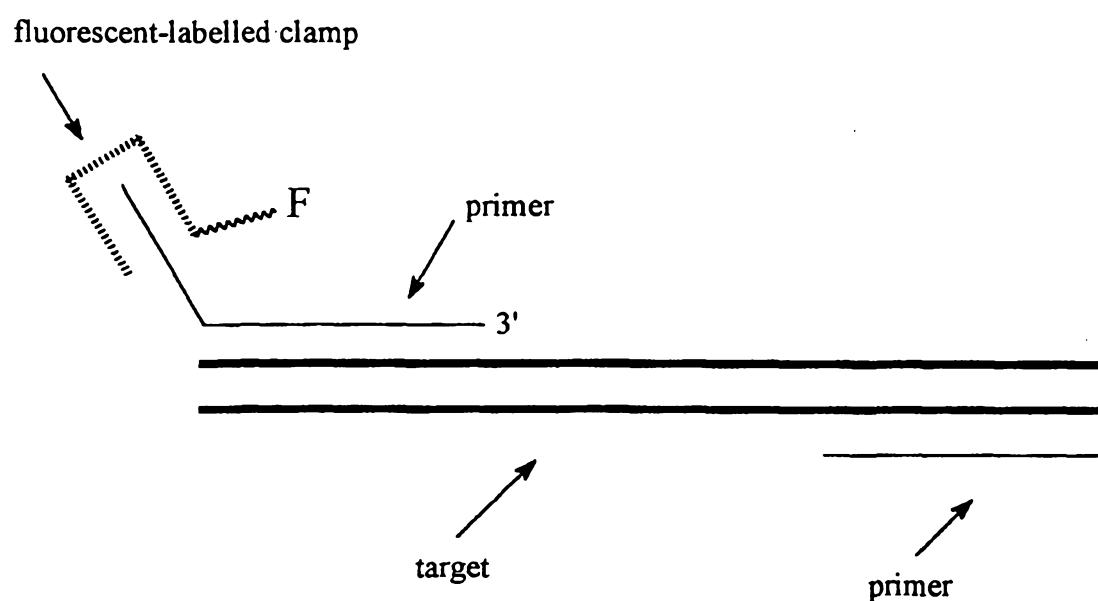


Figure 6

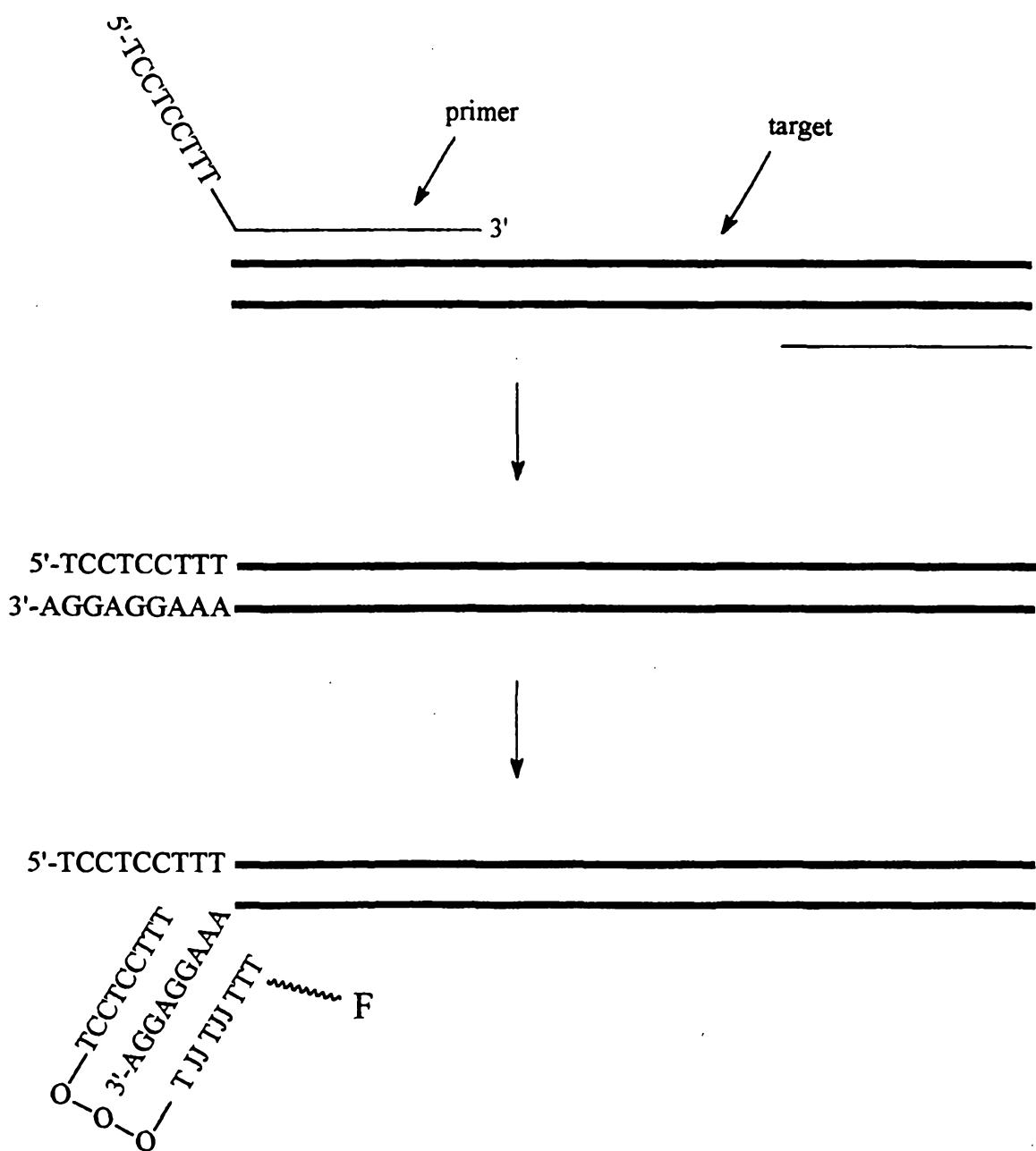
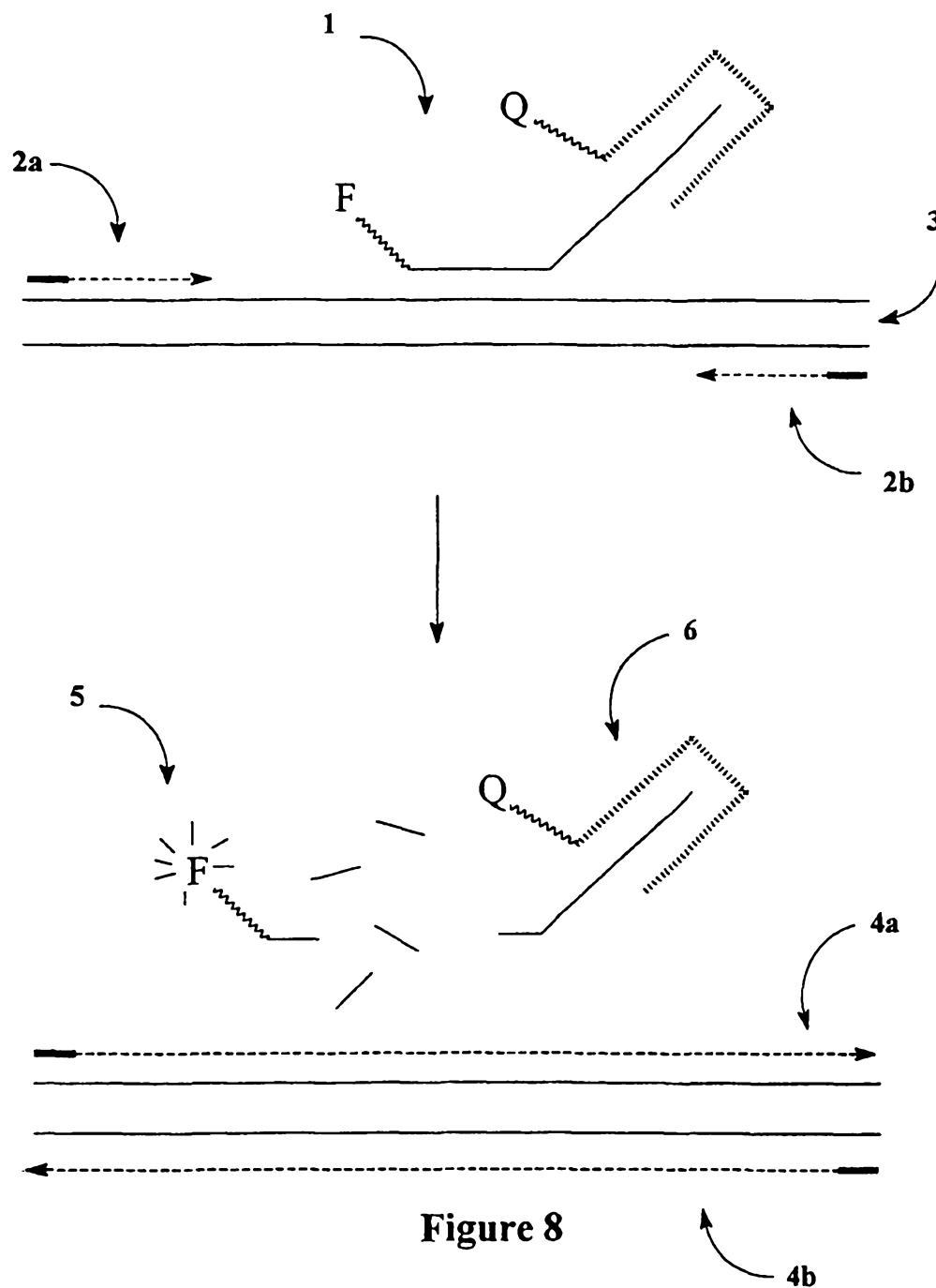


Figure 7

8/19



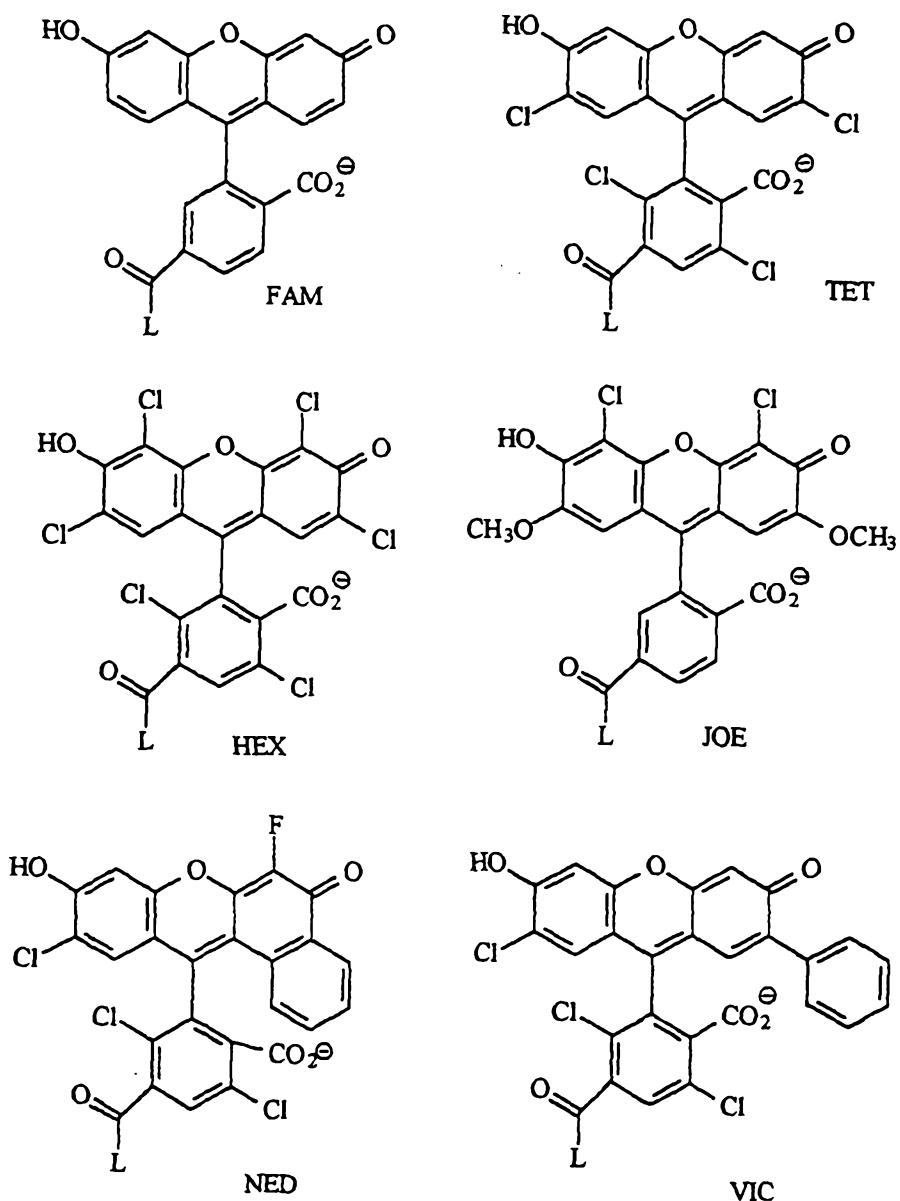


Figure 9

10/19

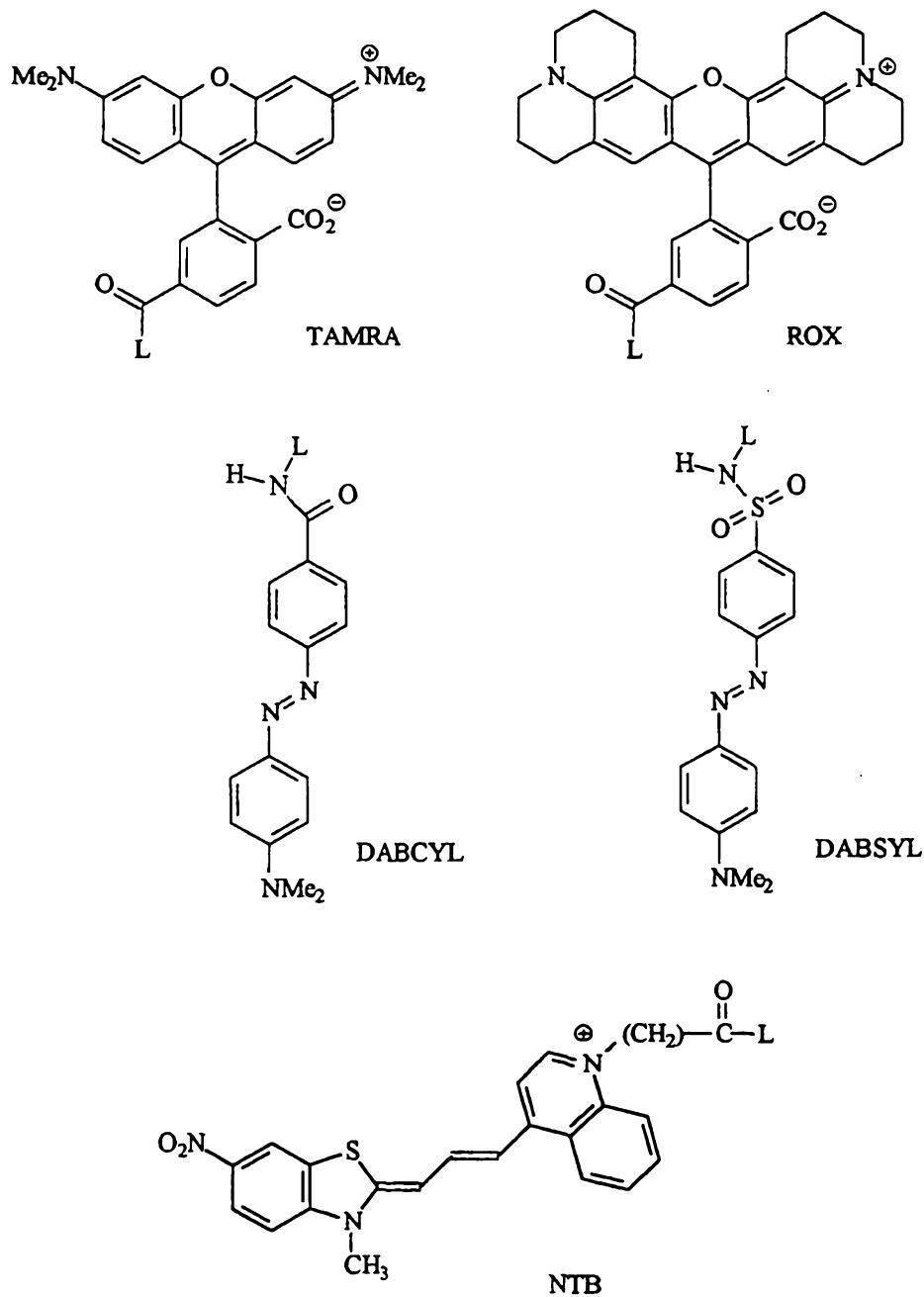
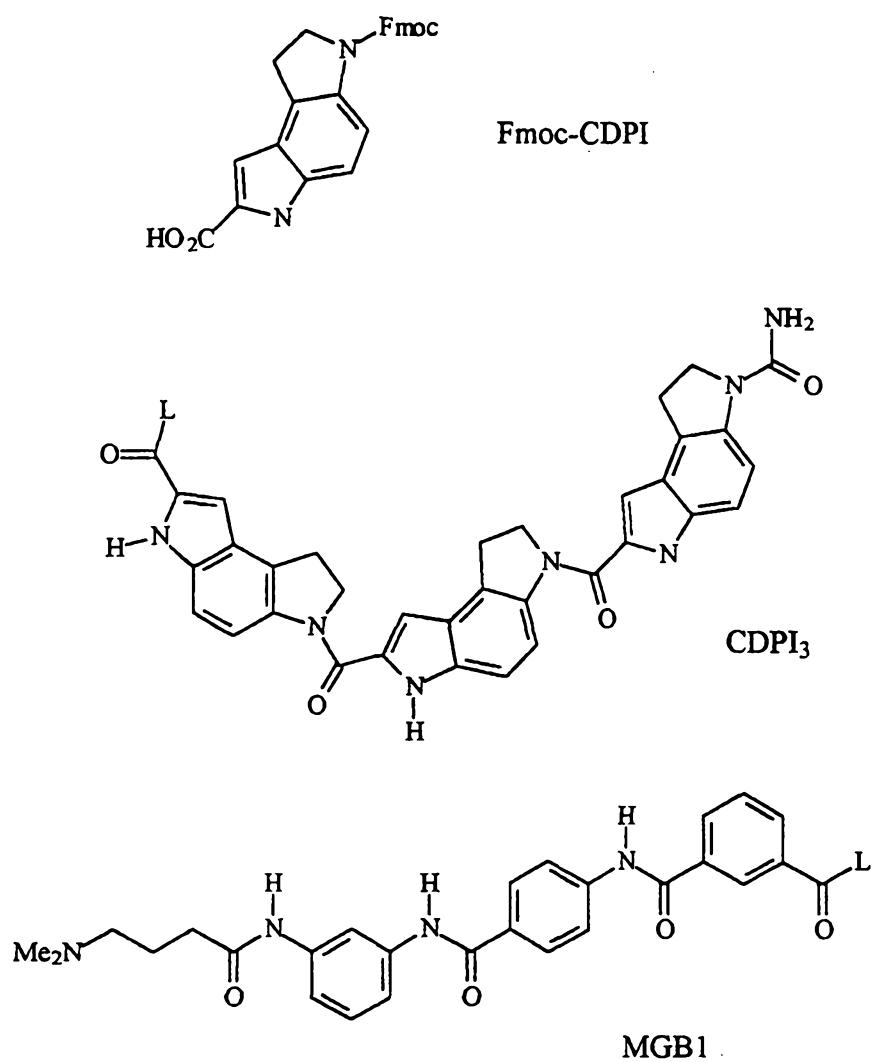
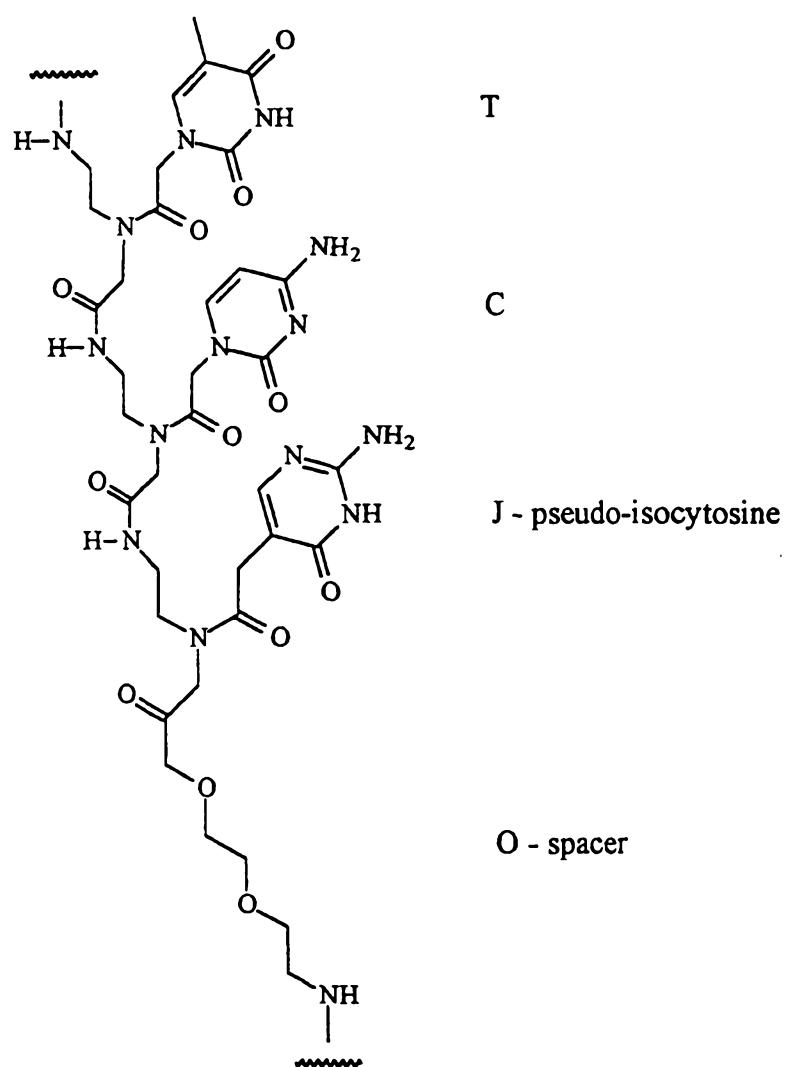


Figure 10

**Figure 11**

**Figure 12**

13/19

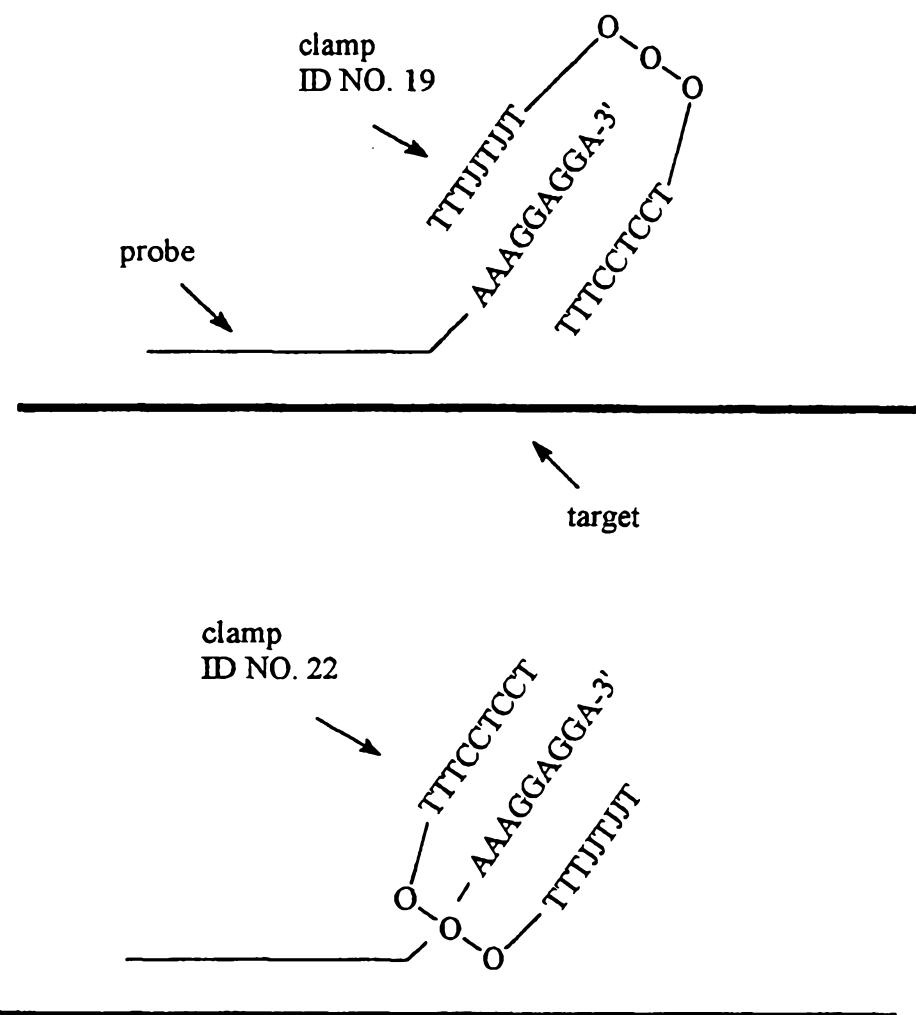
**Figure 13**

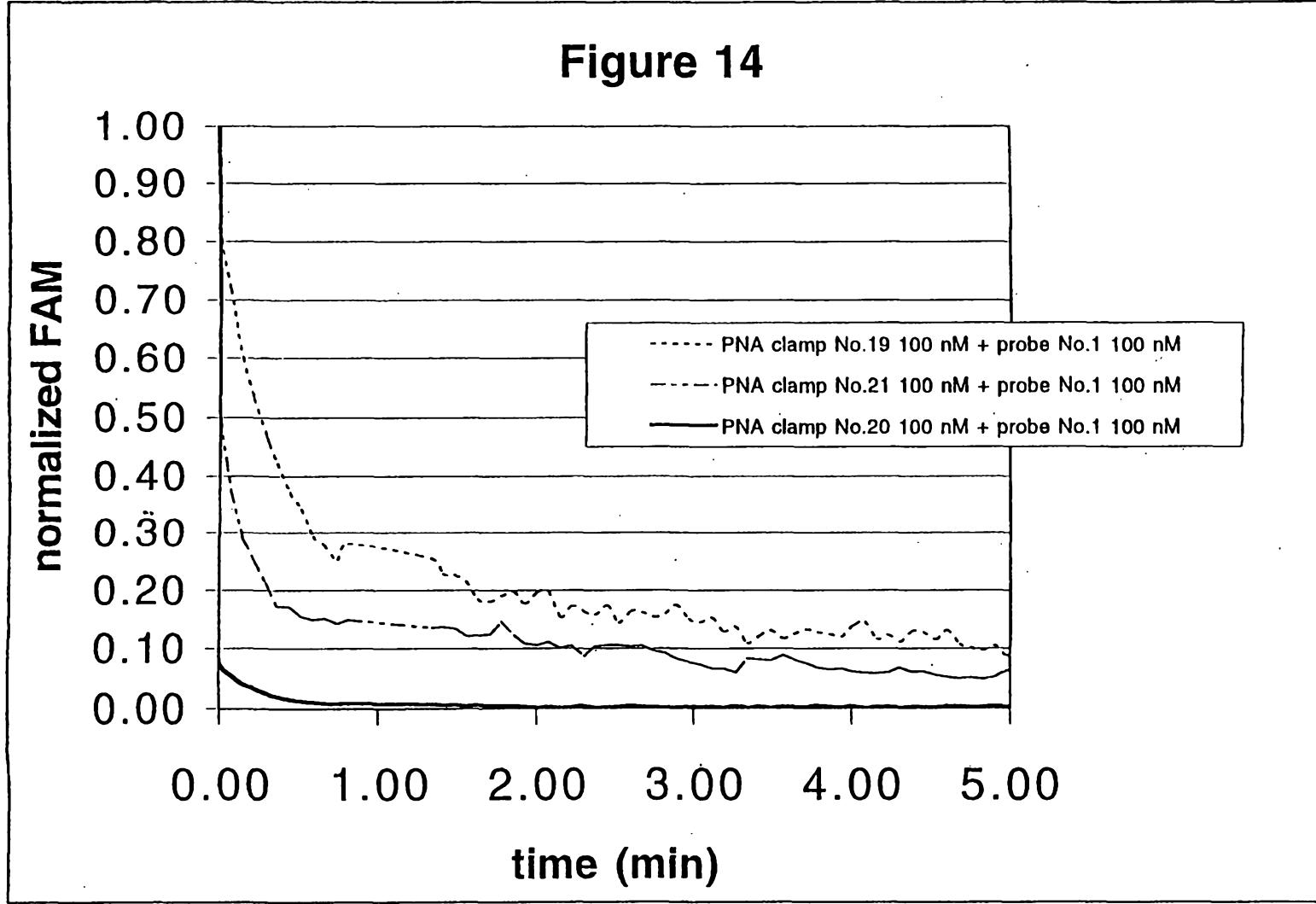
Figure 14

Figure 15

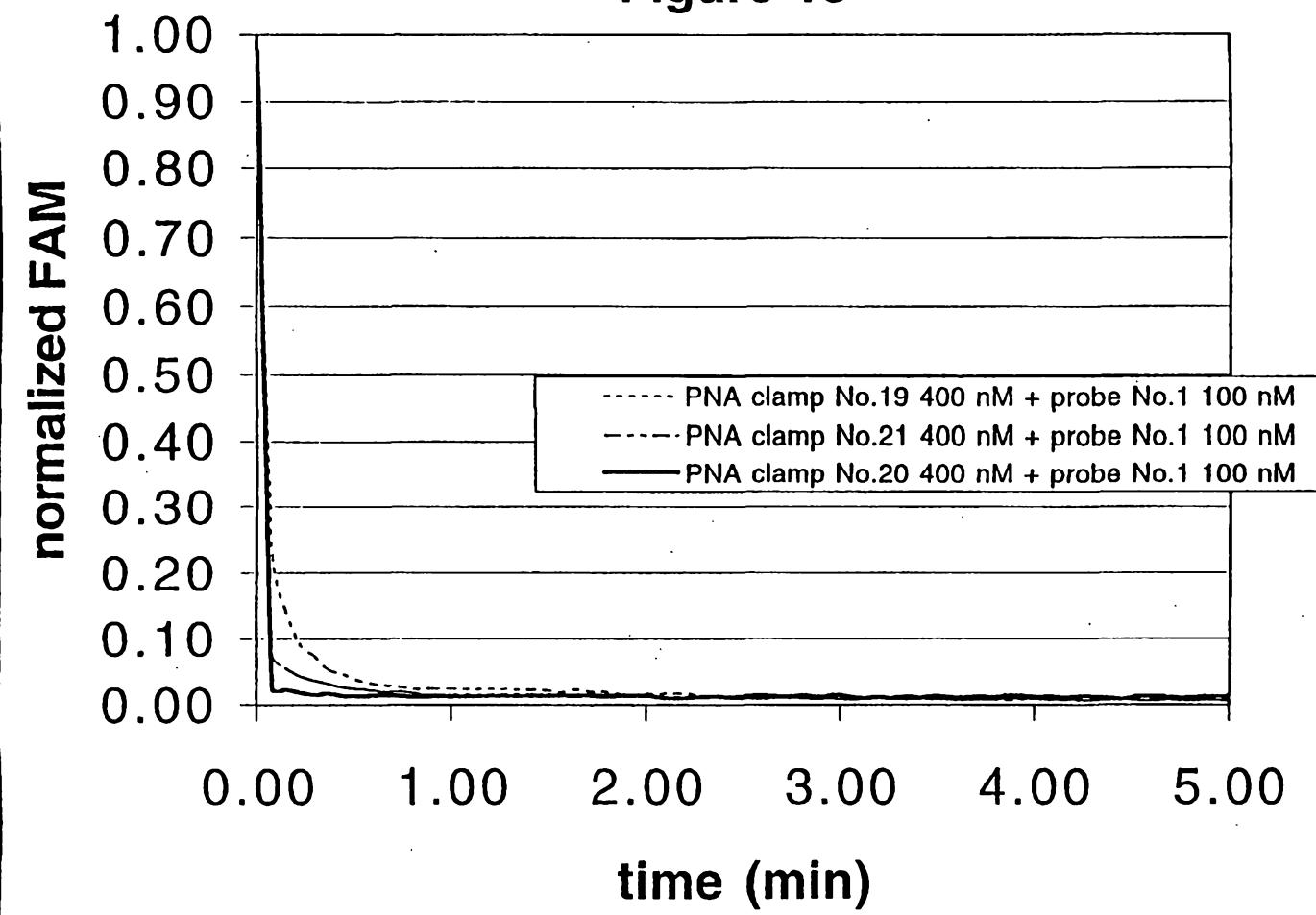
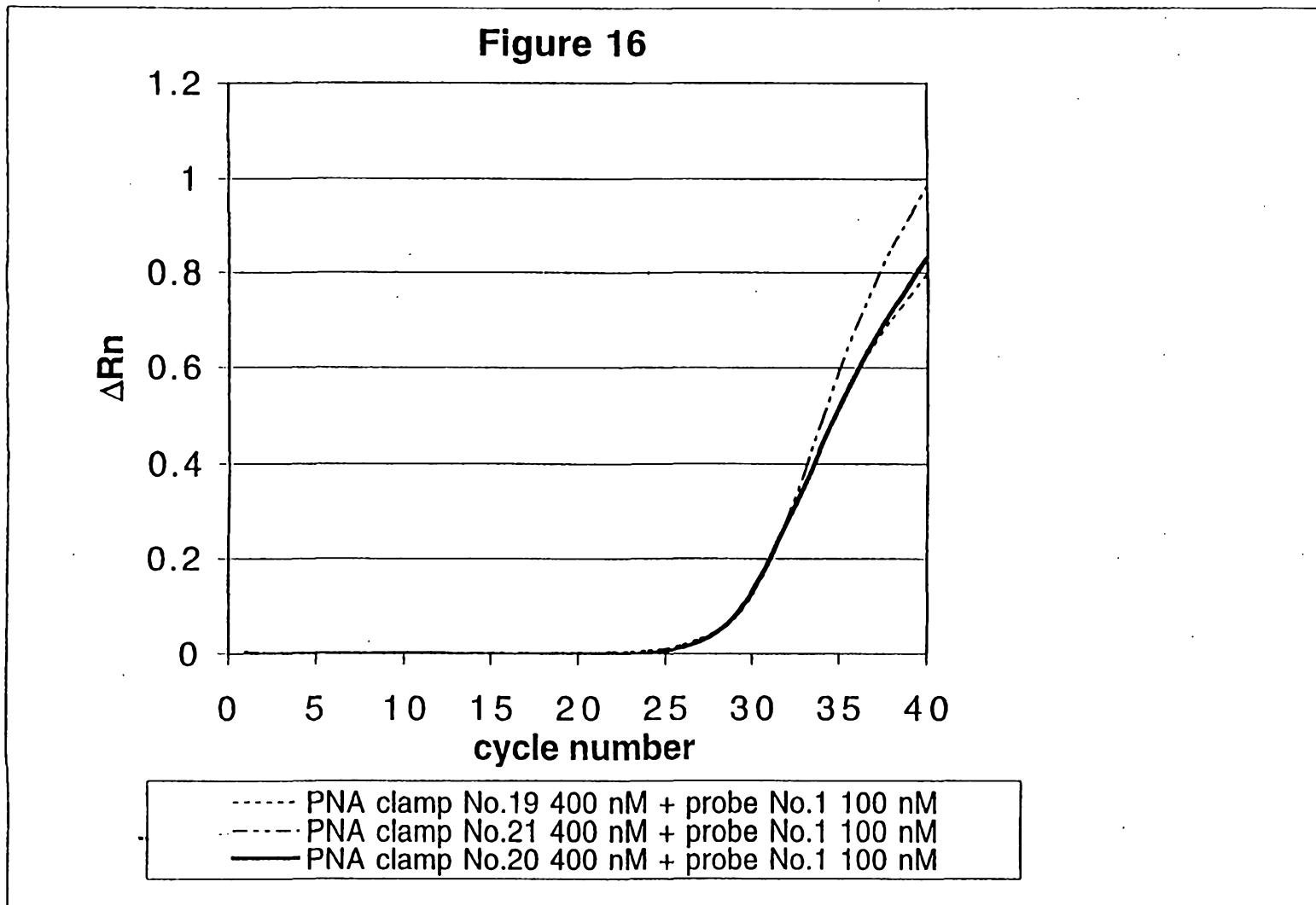


Figure 16



17/19

PCT/US00/00972

Figure 17

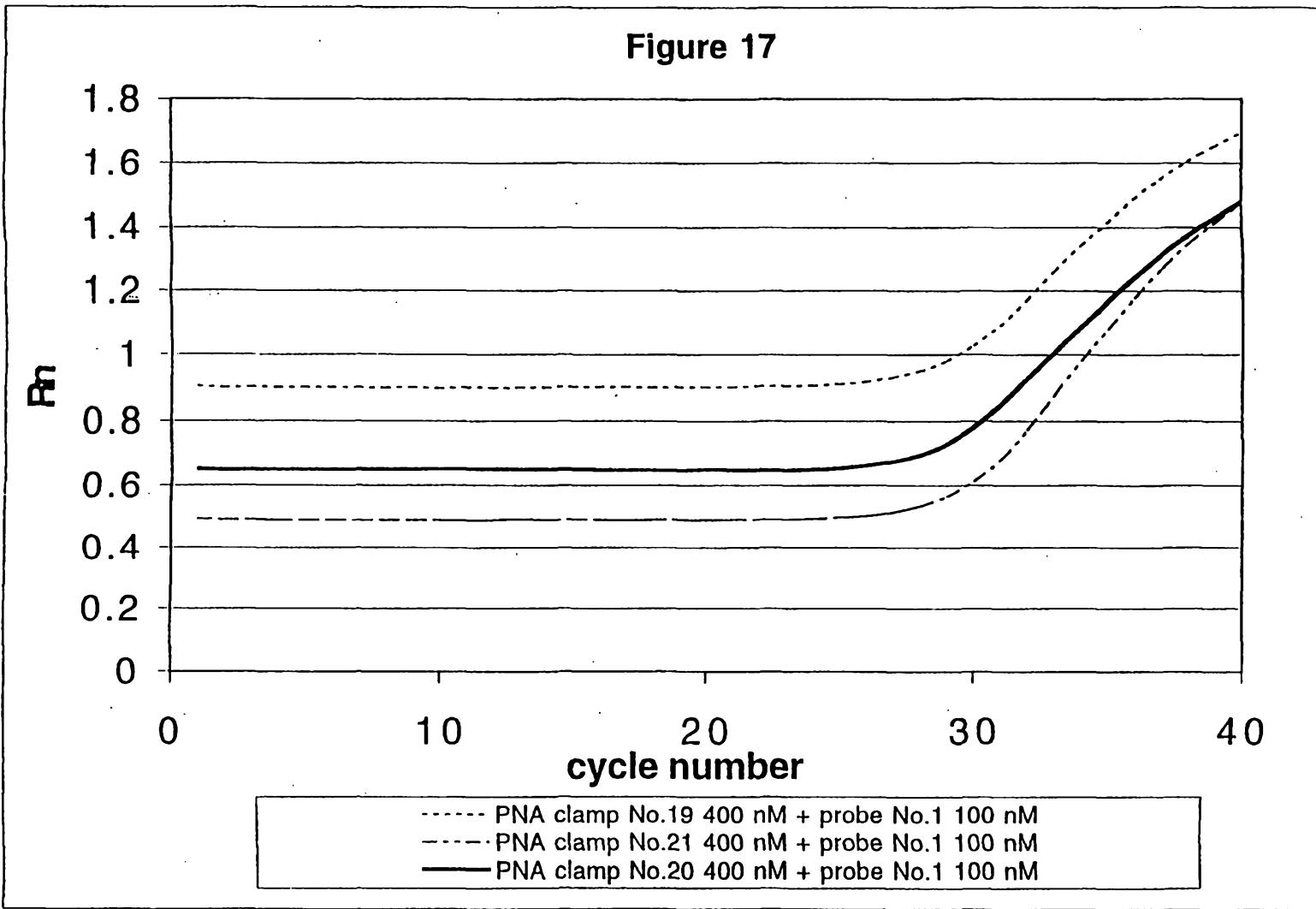


Figure 18

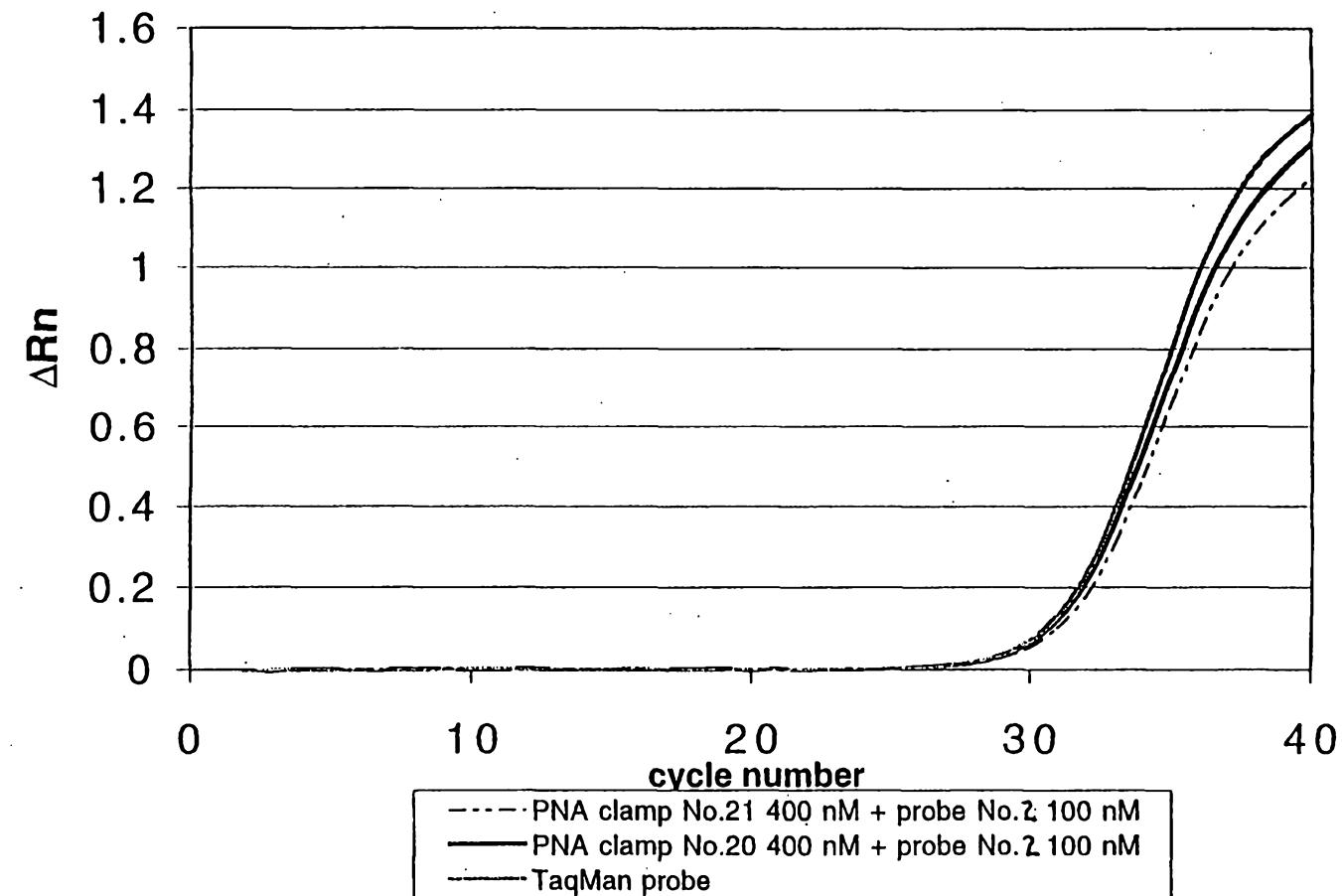


Figure 19

