Title: DISSOCIATIVE FLUORESCENCE ENHANCEMENT ASSAY

R₁-C=CH₂-C=O R₂

(I)

Abstract: The invention relates to an enhancement solution for an assay technology using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection, wherein said enhancement solution comprises a 8-diketone of formula (I) wherein R₁ is an aryl, optionally mono- or multi-substituted, and R₂ is a straight or branched alkyl chain with 2 to 9 carbon atoms substituted with four or more fluorine atoms. The invention further relates to a bioaffinity assay using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection comprising the use of said enhancement solution.
DISASSOCIATIVE FLUORESCENCE ENHANCEMENT ASSAY

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to a modification to improve an assay technology commercially known as DELFIA®, which uses lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The publications and other materials used herein to illuminate the background of the invention and, in particular, cases to provide additional details respecting the practice, are incorporated by reference.

Lanthanides and their chelates have become an important group of labels in various assays, such as immunoassays, hybridization assays, receptor-ligand assays and others [reviews: Hemmilä, Application of Fluorescence in Immunoassays, Wiley, 1991; Hemmilä, Stählerberg and Mottram (eds.), Bioanalytical Applications of Labeling Technologies, Wallac, 1995; Hemmilä and Mukkala, Crit. Rev. Clin. Lab. Sci., 38(6): 441-519 (2001)]. The long excited state lifetimes of lanthanides makes it possible to exploit very efficiently and simply time-resolution in order to get rid of background interferences and to obtain ultimate sensitivities of fluorometry. Other advantages of lanthanide labels relate to their exceptional spectral properties such as long Stokes' shifts (over 250 nm) and narrow banded ion-characteristic emission lines. The spectral properties allow lanthanides to be used in real multi-label assays where the detection can take advantage of both spectral and temporal resolutions.
There are numerous technologies using lanthanides as labels. The first and the original technology, i.e. the DELFIA® technology, uses two chelate systems, one optimized for labeling and the second, which is created after the actual assay is accomplished, to enable fluorescence enhancement and detection (US 4,565,790, EP 0 064 484). This technology is still the most sensitive and widely used. It has many applications in diagnostics, screening, drug discovery and other research areas. Regardless of an extensive search and numerous patents, development of a single lanthanide chelate structure with optimized properties allowing similar assay performances without enhancement has remained a challenge, due to e.g. energy transfer, intensity, protection, biocompatibility and coupling problems.

A major problem with the original DELFIA® technology relates to the change in ligand of the enhancement process. Using existing enhancement composed of trifluoro derivatives of β-diketones, most commonly naphthoyl trifluoroacetone (β-NTA, i.e. 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-naphthyl)-1,3-butanedione), the lowest pH one can use is about 3.0. A special protein labeling chelate for that purpose has therefore been developed based on diethylenetriamine-N,N′,N″,N‴-tetraacetate group (DTTA) (US 4,808,541, EP 0 139 675), which at the pH applied in the enhancement solution rapidly releases europium ions and creates new, highly fluorescent chelates with naphthoyl trifluoroacetone present in excess in the enhancement solution.

When a bioassay requires a labeling chelate of higher thermodynamic or kinetic stability, the original enhancement system requires considerably longer time for enhancement, which is not convenient or even acceptable when rapid universal systems are to be developed. For example, the use of DNA probes quite often require a more stable labeling chelate reagent and for DNA based applications lanthanide chelate of 2,2′,2″,2‴-[[4-[2-(4-isothiocyanatophenyl)ethyl]-pyridine-2,6-diyl]bis(methylenenitriolo)]tetrakis(acetic acid) (EP 0 298 939, US 6,127,529) is found optimal. The chelate used, however, requires longer
fluorescence development times and routinely 20–30 minutes are required to stabilize the fluorescence in the enhancement solution.

An application where the present DELFIA® technology has been found unsuitable is rapid random access analysis of samples performed with all-in-one dry reagent system [Pettersson et al., Luminescence, 15: 399–407 (2000)]. In this system the drying procedure used to prepare dry-reagent assay-specific all-in-one wells requires a strong chelating reagent due to risk of ion dissociation during the drying process. Use of DTTA chelates optimized for DELFIA® have not been found very suitable for this approach. On the other hand, when more strongly chelating labeling reagents are used, the time required for enhancement becomes too long for the whole process.

Another case where original DELFIA® technology is not suitable is the analysis of plasma samples that may contain high concentration of citrate or EDTA. In one-step assays of analytes (required e.g. in competitive analysis of haptenic antigens) the DELFIA-optimized DTTA chelate can not be used due to the competing chelation processes.

Yet another assay-type requiring improved enhancement/labeling system relates to applications where either free or complexed lanthanides are used as labels. Example of these assays is e.g. cytotoxicity assays, where europium chelate of DTPA is used as intracellular label. Other resembling assays can use lanthanide as labels/tracers for a wide variety of processes (environmental samples, metabolic routes etc.).

A further assay-type requiring label chelates with higher stability than that of DTTA and improved enhancement relates to applications where the reaction mixture contains high concentrations of metal ions. Examples of these assays are e.g. enzyme activity measurements and soil analysis with immunoassays where relatively high amounts of heavy metals may be present.
Mullinax et al. (US 6,030,840, WO 99/66333) modified the DELFIA® method by adding some polyanionic compound to the enhancement solution. They teach that the dissociation of the lanthanide ion from the chelate is faster already at higher pH. The chelates used in their examples are a benzyl-EDTA derivative and DTPA where one acetate group is used for coupling to the biomolecule. The stabilities of these chelates are lower or about the same than those of the DTTA derivative used in the DELFIA® method. There is no proof or data that the method presented by Mullinax et al. would work with more stable chelates used for labeling of biomolecules. Compared to the commercialised enhancement solution (Wallac product), the above mentioned method does not provide improvement, also because the commercial DELFIA® enhancement already contains polyanions (phthalic acid).

Dakubu (US 5,124,268) divided the fluorescence enhancement in two parts. The first part is the dissociation of the metal from the stable lanthanide chelate by lowering the pH to 1.5–3.0. The second part of the process is the change of the pH to over 3.5 and the development of the fluorescent lanthanide chelate. This two-step method is, however, too laborious to be used in automatic diagnostic systems because it demands one extra incubation and addition step.

OBJECT AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved enhancement solution for an assay technology using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved assay using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection.

Thus this invention provides an enhancement solution for an assay technology using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence
enhancement as a tool for detection, wherein said enhancement solution comprises a β-diketone of formula I

\[
R_1\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{C})(\text{CH}_2\text{C})R_2
\]

(1)

wherein

5 \( R_1 \) is an aryl, optionally mono- or multi-substituted, and

\( R_2 \) is a straight or branched alkyl chain with 2 to 9 carbon atoms substituted with four or more fluorine atoms optionally mono- or multi-substituted with other substituents than fluorine.

This invention further provides a bioaffinity assay using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection comprising the steps of

a) mixing a sample comprising an analyte to be assayed with reactants of said assay to obtain an assay mixture;

b) reacting said analyte with said reactants, wherein a bio-affinity reaction between said analyte and said reactants of said assay takes place, resulting in a reaction product wherein

i) the analyte is attached to at least one reactant covalently or noncovalently labeled with a lanthanide or lanthanide chelate, or

ii) an analyte analogue or other reactant correlating in amount directly or inversely with the analyte, is directly labeled with the lanthanide,

wherein the lanthanides of i) and ii) above are herinafter referred to as label lanthanides;

c) separating said reaction product obtained in step b), said product comprising said label lanthanides defined above, from the unbound free labeled reactants;
d) adding the enhancement solution defined above to
   i) dissociate the label lanthanides from the chelates of the reaction
      products of step b) and
   ii) create a highly fluorescent lanthanide chelate with the β-diketone of
      said enhancement solution, and

e) measuring the amount, directly or inversely correlating with the amount
   of analyte of the sample in step a), of the label lanthanides of step d) as
   β-diketone complexes by fluorometry.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the influence of EDTA concentrations on the lanthanide signals
of the enhancement solutions after shaking for one hour.

Figure 2 shows the development time of the fluorescence in the enhancement
solution containing different amounts of 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-penta-
fluoro-1,3-pentanedione (BFPP) and anti-HCG antibody labeled with europium
chelate of (S)-1-(4-isothiocyanatobenzyl)diethylenetriamine-N,N,N',N''-pentaacetic acid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an assay technology using lanthanide ions or
their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for
detection. That technology, widely applied in diagnostics and research, is
commercially known as DELFIA® technology. The invention provides an
improvement to the DELFIA® enhancement process that makes it possible to
use a single labeling reagent for all applications and allows a rapid
enhancement process even with very stable labeling chelates. The improved
enhancement system helps to tackle the problems mentioned above, and enables rapid ligand exchange kinetics regardless of the application.

By modifying the enhancement process as described here, improvements in speed and robustness are achieved. The new improved enhancement process allows applications requiring more stable label chelates and practically enables the use of a single type of chelate label for all applications. The new enhancement system avoids also the difficulties in the original technology related to e.g. plasma samples and other samples containing high concentrations of EDTA or citrate or other strongly chelating agents, samples and buffers containing high concentration of metal ions, or any assay which for other reasons sets high demands on label chelate stability.

The present invention is made possible by changing the structure of the used β-diketone. β-Diketones have been used as fluorescence enhancing ligands after the dissociation of the metal from the lanthanide chelate used for the labeling of biomolecules. The present enhancement solutions, the one commercialized by Wallac and those described in the literature, are based on trifluoro substituted β-diketones, such as 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-naphthyl)-1,3-butanedione or 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-thienyl)-1,3-butanedione. These compounds are capable of forming luminescent lanthanide chelates at the used dissociation pH of 3.0 to 3.5. If the pH is lower, the trifluorinated β-diketones are not effective any more. According to the present invention, the trifluoromethyl group in the β-diketones is substituted with more highly fluorinated groups hence allowing the use of a lower pH. Preferable β-diketones of the present invention are 1-aryl-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanediode and 1-aryl-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanediode.

The addition of strongly electronegative fluorine atoms in the structure of β-diketones increases their acidity. Due to this effect these new β-diketones are capable of chelating lanthanide metals down to a pH of 2.0 to 2.8. The enhancement solution of this present invention containing these new
β-diketones and lower pH speeds up the dissociation rate and new chelate formation. When the dissociation is faster more stable lanthanide chelates can be used for the labeling of biomolecules.

β-Diketones of the structure 4,4,5,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-pentanedione and 4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-hexanedione are known in the literature. Examples, with CAS registry numbers in brackets, are 4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-pentanedione [81516-12-3], 1-(2,5-difluoro-phenyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione [64287-16-7], 4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-pentanodione [64287-12-3], 1-(4-bromo-phenyl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanodione [307531-56-2], 1-(9H-fluoren-2-yl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanodione [202460-66-0] and 1-[1,1'-bi-phenyl]-4-yl-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanodione [171666-86-7]), but their use in an assay system has not been described nor suggested.

Thus the present invention concerns an enhancement solution for an assay technology using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection, wherein said enhancement solution comprises a β-diketone of formula I

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_1 & \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{C} \quad \text{R}_2 \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{O}
\end{align*}
\] (I)

wherein

\[\text{R}_1 \] is an aryl, optionally mono- or multi-substituted, and

\[\text{R}_2 \] is a straight or branched alkyl chain with 2 to 9, preferably 2 to 5, carbon atoms substituted with four or more fluorine atoms optionally mono- or multi-substituted with other substituents than fluorine.

Said aryl of \(\text{R}_1\) is preferably selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 9H-fluoren-2-yl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-phenanthrolyl, 3-phenanthrolyl, 4-phenanthrolyl, 5-phenanthrolyl, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-benzofuryl, 3-benzofuryl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl,
5-thiazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, 3-benzo[b]thienyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl and 5-pyrimidyl.

Said aryl of $R_1$ can be mono- or multi-substituted. Each substituent can independently be e.g. a straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aroyl, aryloxy, nitro, amino, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, chloro, bromo, fluoro or acyl. If the substitutions comprise atoms that can be substituted these can in turn be substituted.

The alkyl chain $R_2$ is preferably substituted with 4 to 9 fluorine atoms and most preferably with 5 to 7 fluorine atoms.

The carbon atoms closest to the carbonyl groups, preferably the first 2 to 5 carbon atoms, of the alkyl chain $R_2$ are substituted with fluorine atoms, preferably 5 to 7 fluorine atoms.

4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-pentanedione or 4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-hexanedione are preferable alternatives for $\beta$-diketone of the enhancement solution. Typical $\beta$-diketones of the enhancement solution are 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione, 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione, 1-(2-benzo[b]thienyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione and 1-(2-benzo[b]thienyl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione.

$R_2$ can be mono- or multi-substituted with other substituents than fluorine and each substituent can independently be selected from the group consisting of straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aroyl, aryloxy, nitro, amino, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, chloro, bromo and acyl. If the substitutions comprise atoms that can be substituted these can in turn be substituted.

The enhancement solution is preferably a buffer having a pH of 2.0 to 2.8. The enhancement solution is a preferably a 1 to 50 $\mu$M $\beta$-diketone solution.
The enhancement solution preferably comprises a detergent that is an alkyl aryl polyether alcohol, zwitterionic, or a quaternary ammonium compound. The enhancement solution typically comprises 0.1 % to 0.5 % of an alkyl aryl polyether alcohol. Typical alternatives for detergents of the enhancement solution are Triton X-100, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide. The enhancement solution preferably comprises a Lewis base that is trialkylphosphine oxide or triarylphosphine oxide. The Lewis base is typically trioctylphosphineoxide and the enhancement solution is preferably a 10 to 100 μM trioctylphosphineoxide solution.

The present invention further concerns a bioaffinity assay using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection comprising the steps of

a) mixing a sample comprising an analyte to be assayed with reactants of said assay to obtain an assay mixture;

b) reacting said analyte with said reactants, wherein a bio-affinity reaction between said analyte and said reactants of said assay takes place, resulting in a reaction product wherein

i) the analyte is attached to at least one reactant covalently or noncovalently labeled with a lanthanide or lanthanide chelate, or

ii) an analyte analogue or other reactant correlating in amount directly or inversely with the analyte, is directly labeled with the lanthanide,

wherein the lanthanides of i) and ii) above are herinafter referred to as label lanthanides;

c) separating said reaction product obtained in step b), said product comprising said label lanthanides defined above, from the unbound free labeled reactants preferably using a solid-phase immobilized reactant as catcher;

d) adding the enhancement solution according to the invention to
i) dissociate the label lanthanides from the chelates of the reaction products of step b) and

ii) create a highly fluorescent lanthanide chelate with the β-diketone of said enhancement solution, and

e) measuring the amount, directly or inversely correlating with the amount of analyte of the sample in step a), of the label lanthanides of step d) as β-diketone complexes by fluorometry preferably using time-resolution.

Reactants of said assay can comprise a biological binding reagent such as a monoclonal, polyclonal, engineered or fragment antibody, receptor, ligand, natural binding protein, enzyme, peptide, lectin, streptavidin or avidin, oligonucleotide, polynucleotide, binding plastic imprints a cell, cell fragment, membrane or micelle. If the biological binding reagent is a oligonucleotide or polynucleotide said reagent can be selected from the group consisting of DNA, RNA, cDNA, cDNA array, mRNA, PNA or aptamer.

The analyte can be a hapten, antigen, hormone, protein, peptide, drug, virus, DNA sequence, RNA, microbe, environmental toxin, cell, cell fragment, membrane or micelle.

The reaction product of step b) can for example be an immunocomplex, protein-protein complex, antigen-antibody complex, nucleotide hybrid, enzymatic end product or end product of a cellular reaction.

The lanthanide can be europium, terbium, samarium or dysprosium.

A reactant used to measure the analyte can for example be a enzyme substrate.

The method according to the invention can also comprise two or more bioaffinity assays carried out using the same sample and assay mixture by labeling the reactants of each assay with a different lanthanide. The fluorescence of the different lanthanides can be measured using the same enhancement solution.
The invention will now be illustrated by way of the synthesis of suitable 
β-diketones disclosed in examples 1 to 10. The influence of EDTA 
concentration on the lanthanide signals of the enhancement solutions is 
presented in example 11. Example 12 shows the development time of 
fluorescence in the enhancement solution containing different amounts of 
1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione (BFPP) and anti-HCG 
labeled with europium chelate of (S)-1-(4-isothiocyanatobenzyl)diethylene-
triamine-N,N,N',N''N''-pentaacetic acid.

Example 1

4,4,5,5,5-Pentafluoro-1-(2-thienyl)-1,3-pentanedione

2-Acetylthiophene (4.3 ml) was dissolved in dry toluene (40 ml). Sodium 
hydride (60%, 3.2 g) was added slowly and the mixture was stirred for 
15 minutes. Ethyl pentfluoropropionate (13.44 g) was added and the stirring 
was continued overnight. Sulfuric acid (10%, 50 ml) was added and the phases 
were separated. The organic phase was washed with water (50 ml) and it was 
evaporated to dryness. The residue was distilled (b.p. 92–94 °C/0.15 mbar) to 
give the product (9.0 g). \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl\(_3\)): 6.50 (s, 1 H); 7.21 (dd, 1 H, J = 3.9 
& 4.9); 7.77 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.1 & 4.9 Hz); 7.85 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.1 & 3.9 Hz). IR 
(film): 1592 (C=O); 1202 (C-F).

Example 2

4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Heptafluoro-1-(2-thienyl)-1,3-hexanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetyl-

thiophene and ethyl heptafluorobutyrate as starting materials. \(^1\)H NMR 
(CDCl\(_3\)): 6.49 (s, 1 H); 7.21 (dd, 1 H, J = 3.8 & 5.1); 7.77 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.2 & 
5.1 Hz); 7.85 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.2 & 3.8 Hz). IR (film): 1589 (C=O); 1230 (C-F).
Example 3

1-(5-Cyano-2-thienyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetyl-5-cyanothiazole and ethyl pentafluoropropionate as starting materials. The product was purified using flash chromatography (silica, 10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether as an eluent). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.53 (s, 1 H); 7.68 (d, 1 H, J = 4.2 Hz); 7.79 (d, 1 H, J = 4.2 Hz).

Example 4

1-(5-Carboxy-2-thienyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione

A mixture of 1-(5-cyano-2-thienyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione (0.78 g), sulfuric acid (9 ml) and acetic acid (10 ml) was refluxed for 2 hours. The cooled mixture was poured into 100 ml of water. The precipitation was filtered and washed with water. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.53 (s, 1 H); 7.57 (d, 1 H, J = 4.1 Hz); 7.78 (d, 1 H, J = 4.1 Hz).

Example 5

4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Heptafluoro-1-(2-furyl)-1,3-hexanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetylfuran and ethyl heptafluorobutyrate as starting materials. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.54 (s, 1 H); 6.65 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.6 & 3.6 Hz); 7.37 (dd, 1 H, J = 0.6 & 3.6 Hz); 7.70 (dd, 1 H, J = 0.6 & 1.6 Hz). IR (film): 1616 (C=O); 1231 (C-F).
Example 6

4,4,5,5,5-Pentafluoro-1-(2-naphthyl)-1,3-pentanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetyl-naphthalene and ethyl pentafluoropropionate as starting materials. The product was crystallized from petroleum ether. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.79 (s, 1 H); 7.57-7.67 (m, 2 H); 7.90 (bd, 1 H); 7.94-7.95 (m, 2 H); 7.99 (bd, 1 H); 8.53 (s, 1 H). IR (film): 1602 (C=O); 1201 (C-F).

Example 7

4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Heptafluoro-1-(2-naphthyl)-1,3-hexanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetyl-naphthalene and ethyl heptafluorobutyrate as starting materials. The product was crystallized from petroleum ether. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.76 (s, 1 H); 7.57-7.66 (m, 2 H); 7.90 (bd, 1 H); 7.93-7.94 (m, 2 H); 7.98 (bd, 1 H); 8.53 (s, 1 H). IR (film): 1602 (C=O); 1232 (C-F).

Example 8

1-(2-Benzol[b]thienyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetyl-benzo[b]thienyl and ethyl pentafluoropropionate as starting materials. The product was crystallized from ethanol. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.63 (s, 1 H); 7.89-7.93 (m, 3 H); 8.12 (d, 1 H, J = 0.6 Hz). IR (film): 1589 (C=O); 1203 (C-F).
Example 9

1-(2-Benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetylbenzofuran and ethyl pentafluoropropionate as starting materials. The product was crystallized from petroleum ether. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.75 (s, 1 H); 7.35 (ddd, 1 H, J = 0.9 & 7.1 & 7.9 Hz); 7.51 (ddd, 1 H, J = 1.3 & 7.1 & 8.4 Hz); 7.58-7.60 (m, 1 H); 7.67 (d, 1 H, J = 0.9 Hz); 7.71-7.73 (m, 1 H). IR (film): 1614 (C=O); 1211, 1200 (C-F).

Example 10

1-(2-Benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione

The compound was synthesized according to example 1 using 2-acetylbenzofuran and ethyl heptafluorobutyrate as starting materials. The product was crystallized from petroleum ether. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): 6.74 (s, 1 H); 7.35 (ddd, 1 H, J = 0.9 & 7.2 & 8.0 Hz); 7.52 (ddd, 1 H, J = 1.3 & 7.2 & 8.4 Hz); 7.58-7.61 (m, 1 H); 7.68 (d, 1 H, J = 0.9 Hz); 7.71-7.74 (m, 1 H). IR (film): 1614 (C=O); 1232 (C-F).

Example 11

The influence of EDTA concentrations on the lanthanide signals of the enhancement solutions after shaking for one hour is presented in figure 1. ES-W corresponds to the enhancement solution commercialized by Wallac, ES-BFPP and ES-BFHH are the enhancement solutions of the present invention containing 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione (BFPP) and 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione (BFHH), correspondingly. The contents of the new enhancement
solutions are the following: 5 \mu M \beta\text{-diketone}, 0.2 \% Triton X-100, 50 \mu M trioctylphosphine oxide and glycine-HCl-buffer, pH = 2.3.

**Example 12**

The development time of the fluorescence in the enhancement solution containing different amounts of 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione (BFPP) and anti-HCG antibody labeled with europium chelate of (S)-1-(4-isothiocyanatobenzyl)diethylenetriamine-N,N,N',N''-pentaacetic acid is presented in figure 2. ES-W corresponds to the enhancement solution commercialized by Wallac.

It will be appreciated that the present invention can be incorporated in the form of a variety of embodiments, only a few of which are disclosed herein. It will be apparent for the specialist in the field that other embodiments exist and do not depart from the spirit of the invention. Thus, the described embodiments are illustrative and should not be construed as restrictive.
CLAIMS

1. An enhancement solution for an assay technology using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection, wherein said enhancement solution comprises a β-diketone of formula I

\[ \text{R}_1 \text{C} = \text{CH}_2 \text{C} = \text{R}_2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (I)

wherein

\( \text{R}_1 \) is an aryl, optionally mono- or multi-substituted, and

\( \text{R}_2 \) is a straight or branched alkyl chain with 2 to 9 carbon atoms substituted with four or more fluorine atoms optionally mono- or multi-substituted with other substituents than fluorine.

2. The enhancement solution according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said aryl of \( \text{R}_1 \) is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 9H-fluoren-2-yl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphtyl, 2-phenanthrol, 3-phenanthrol, 4-phenanthrol, 5-phenanthrol, 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-benzo furyl, 3-benzo furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, 3-benzo[b]thienyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl and 5-pyrimidyl.

3. The enhancement solution according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said aryl of \( \text{R}_1 \) is mono- or multi-substituted and each substituent is independently selected from the group consisting of straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aroyl, aryloxy, nitro, amino, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, chloro, bromo, fluoro and acyl.

4. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the alkyl chain \( \text{R}_2 \) is a straight or branched alkyl chain with 2 to 5 carbon atoms.
5. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the alkyl chain \( R_2 \) is substituted with 4 to 9 fluorine atoms.

6. The enhancement solution according to claim 5 wherein the alkyl chain \( R_2 \) is substituted with 5 to 7 fluorine atoms.

7. The enhancement solution according to claim 6 wherein the alkyl chain \( R_2 \) is substituted with 5 to 7 fluorine atoms which are substitutions of the first 2 to 5 carbons of \( R_3 \).

8. The enhancement solution according to claim 7 wherein the \( \beta \)-diketone is 4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-pentanedione or 4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1-aryl-1,3-hexanedione.

9. The enhancement solution according to claim 7 wherein the \( \beta \)-diketone is selected from the group consisting of 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione, 1-(2-benzofuryl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione, 1-(2-benzo[b]thietyl)-4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoro-1,3-pentanedione and 1-(2-benzo[b]thietyl)-4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoro-1,3-hexanedione.

10. The enhancement solution according to any of claims 1 to 7 wherein \( R_2 \) is mono- or multi-substituted with other substituents than fluorine and each substituent is independently selected from the group consisting of straight or branched alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aroyl, aryloxy, nitro, amino, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, chloro, bromo and acyl.

11. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the enhancement solution is a buffer having a pH of 2.0 to 2.8.

12. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the enhancement solution is a 1 to 50 \( \mu \)M said \( \beta \)-diketone solution.
13. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the enhancement solution comprises a detergent that is
   a) an alkyl aryl polyether alcohol,
   b) zwitterionic, or
   c) a quaternary ammonium compound.

14. The enhancement solution according to claim 13 wherein the enhancement solution comprises 0.1 % to 0.5 % of an alkyl aryl polyether alcohol.

15. The enhancement solution according to claim 13 wherein the enhancement solution comprises a detergent selected from the group consisting of Triton X-100, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide.

16. The enhancement solution according to any preceding claim wherein the enhancement solution comprises a Lewis base that is trialkylphosphine oxide or triarylphosphine oxide.

17. The enhancement solution according to claim 16 wherein the Lewis base is trioctylphosphineoxide and the enhancement solution is a 10 to 100 μM trioctylphosphineoxide solution.

18. A bioaffinity assay using lanthanide ions or their chelates as labels and dissociative fluorescence enhancement as a tool for detection comprising the steps of
   a) mixing a sample comprising an analyte to be assayed with reactants of said assay to obtain an assay mixture;
   b) reacting said analyte with said reactants, wherein a bio-affinity reaction between said analyte and said reactants of said assay takes place, resulting in a reaction product wherein
      i) the analyte is attached to at least one reactant covalently or noncovalently labeled with a lanthanide or lanthanide chelate, or
ii) an analyte analogue or other reactant, correlating in amount directly or inversely with the analyte, is directly labeled with the lanthanide,

wherein the lanthanides of i) and ii) above are herinafter referred to as label lanthanides;

c) separating said reaction product obtained in step b), said product comprising said label lanthanides defined above, from the unbound free labeled reactants;

d) adding the enhancement solution according to claim 1 to

i) dissociate the label lanthanides from the chelates of the reaction products of step b) and

ii) create a highly fluorescent lanthanide chelate with the β-diketone of said enhancement solution, and

e) measuring the amount, directly or inversely correlating with the amount of analyte of the sample in step a), of the label lanthanides of step d) as β-diketone complexes by fluorometry.

19. The method according to claim 18 wherein the separation step c) is carried out using a solid-phase immobilized reactant as catcher.

20. The method according to claim 18 or 19 wherein the measuring of step e) is carried out using time-resolution.

21. The method according to claim 18, 19 or 20 wherein the assay reactants comprises a biological binding reagent selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal, polyclonal, engineered or fragment antibody, a receptor, ligand, natural binding protein, enzyme, peptide, lectin, streptavidin or avidin, oligonucleotide, polynucleotide, binding plastic imprint, a cell, cell fragment, membrane and micelle.

22. The method according to claim 21 wherein wherein the biological binding reagent is oligonucleotide or polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of DNA, RNA, cDNA, cDNA array, mRNA, PNA or aptamer.
23. The method according to any of claims 18 to 22 wherein the analyte is selected from the group consisting of a hapten, antigen, hormone, protein, peptide, drug, virus, DNA sequence, RNA, microbe, environmental toxin, cell, cell fragment, membrane or micelle.

24. The method according to any of claims 18 to 23 wherein the lanthanide is europium, terbium, samarium or dysprosium.

25. The method according to any of claims 18 to 24 wherein two or more bioaffinity assays are carried out using the same sample and assay mixture by labeling the reactants of each assay with a different lanthanide.

26. The method according to claim 25 wherein the fluorescence of the different lanthanides are measured using the same enhancement solution.
Figure 1
Figure 2
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7: G01N33/542  G01N33/533  G01N21/64  C12Q1/68

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7: G01N  C12Q

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

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

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
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<td>US 5 637 509 A (LOEVGEN TIMO ET AL) 10 June 1997 (1997-06-10) claims 1-20</td>
<td>1-7, 18-26</td>
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

20 June 2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Fernando Farieta

Form PCT/ISA210 (second sheet) (July 1999)
## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

### C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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31 May 1994 (1994-05-31)  
claims 1-15 | 1-7,  
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| X          | WO 98 15830 A (HEMMILÄE ILKKA ANTERO  
; KOVANEN SATU ANNELI (FI); TAKALO HARRI  
JUHA) 16 April 1998 (1998-04-16)  
claims 1-23 | 1-7,  
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| A          | E. MARKELA ET AL: "Europium-labelled recombinant protein G"  
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vol. 161, 1993, pages 1-6,  
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

### Box I  Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. □ Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. □ Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. □ Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box II  Observations where unity of Invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. □ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. □ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. □ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. □ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant’s protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.
This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-17
   An enhancement solution according to claims 1-17.

2. Claims: 18-26
   A bioaffinity assay using lanthanide ions according to claims 18-26.
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