

AUSTRALIAN PATENT PUBLICATION		Application Number AU2004203139B2
Title	Method for the detection of minority genomes in virus quasispecies using DNA microchips	
Classification(s)	C12Q1/68 (2006.01)	
Application Number	AU2004203139B2	
Filing Date	2004-07-13	
Publication Date	2004-09-02	
Publication Journal Date	2004-09-02	
Accepted Journal Date	2007-06-14	
Divisional of	56362/01	
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Related Art	D1: US-A-5861242 (Chee M. et al) 19th January 1999 ; D5: Vo-Dinh, T. (1998) Development of a DNA biochip: principle and applications. Sensors and Actuators, B51, pages 52-59. ; D6: Hacia, J.G. (1999) Resequencing and mutational analysis using oligonucleotide microarrays. Nature Genetics Supplement, Vol 21, pages 42-47. ; D4: Kozal et al. (July 1996) Extensive polymorphisms observed in HIV-1 clade B protease gene using high-density oligonucleotide arrays. Nature Medicine, Vol 2(7), pages 753-759. ; D2: AU 2000/063097 (Government of Singapore) 13th February 2001	

Abstract

A method for designing an individual antiviral therapy for a subject against a viral quasispecies responsible for a pathological state in said subject, comprising:

- a) extracting from said subject a sample suspected to contain said viral quasispecies;
- b) detecting minority genomes in a nucleic acid population of said viral quasispecies wherein said minority genomes are present in a proportion lesser than 50% of said viral quasispecies and containing at least one mutation in comparison to the majority genome of said viral quasispecies;
- c) detecting the existence of nucleotidic mutations associated to the resistance to antiviral drugs in said minority genomes, and
- d) designing an antiviral therapy comprising the use of one or more antiviral drugs for which neither the majority genomes nor the minority genomes present mutations associated with the virus resistance against the same.

A)

VIRAL GENOME Hyb. T. Wash. T. SIGNAL AGAINST MICROCHIP OLIGONUCLEOTIDES

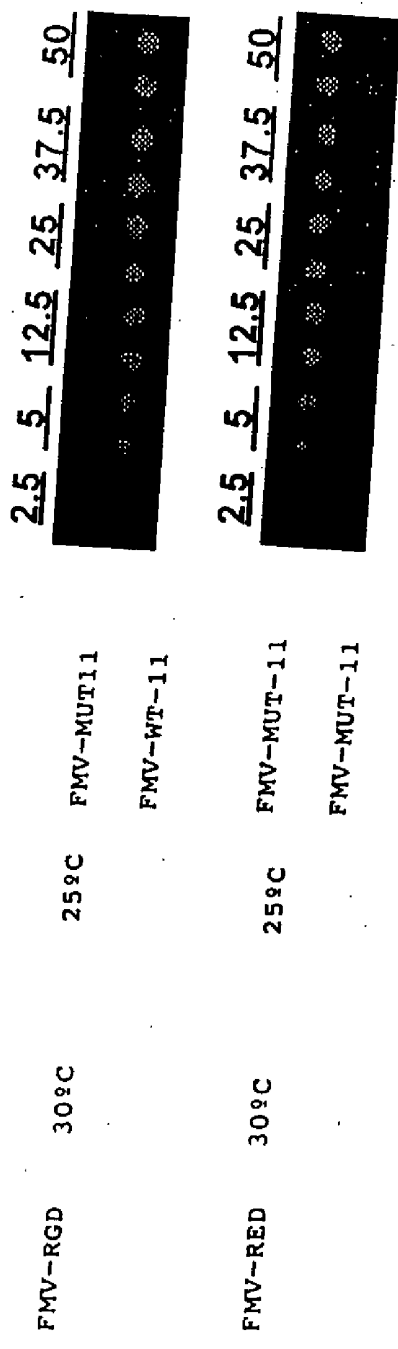


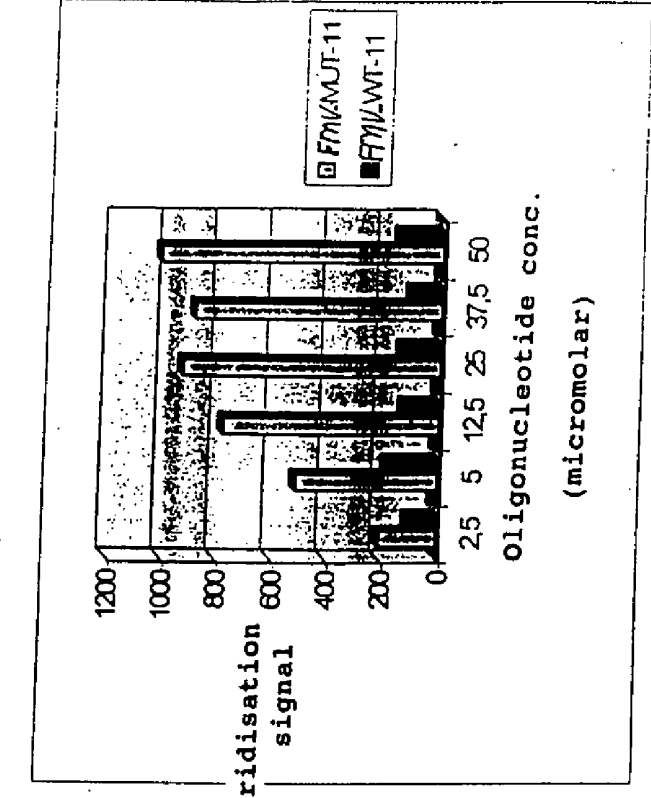
Figure 1 (a)

B)

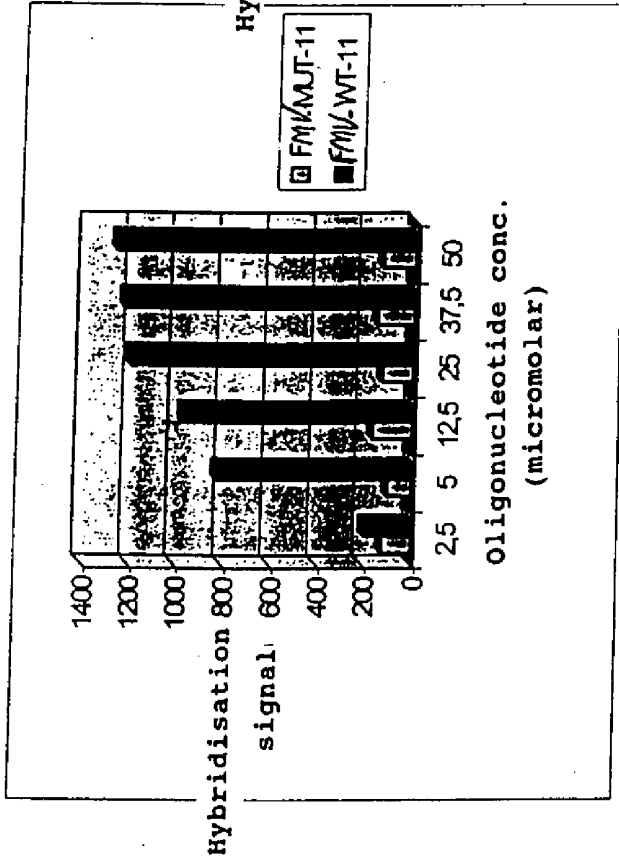
QUANTIFICATION OF HYBRIDISATION SIGNALS

Figure 1 b)

FMV-RED



FMV-RGD



P/00/011
Regulation 3.2

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

**ORIGINAL
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
STANDARD PATENT**

Invention Title: "METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF MINORITY GENOMES IN
VIRUS QUASISPECIES USING DNA MICROCHIPS"

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method
of performing it known to me/us:

TITLE**METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF MINORITY GENOMES IN VIRAL QUASISPECIES USING DNA MICROCHIPS****5 FIELD OF THE TECHNIQUE**

The invention refers to a method for the detection of minority genomes in viral quasispecies. The technique should be used for the genetic diagnosis of viral diseases by analysis of quasispecies of pathogenic
10 viruses by using DNA microchips and other techniques.

STATE OF THE ART

RNA viruses (that contain ribonucleic acid or RNA as the genetic material) have been associated with many diseases that affect humans, animals and plants and that cause
15 high mortality and have considerable economic repercussions. The association of RNA viruses with important diseases is well known (see the chapters and references of the following books: Mohanty et al., 1981; Robart, 1995; Fields et al., 1996; Granoff et al., 1999;
20 Flint et al., 2000). RNA viruses are known to be responsible both for acute (with symptoms of a few hours or days duration) and chronic or persistent infections (with or without apparent symptoms but with detectable virus for weeks, months, years or decades). Examples of
25 acute human infections due to RNA viruses are: flu, measles, common cold, poliomyelitis, different kinds of viral encephalitis and haemorrhagic fevers and those associated with the Hepatitis A virus (a virus from the Pycnoviridae family). Examples of acute animal infections
30 due to the RNA virus are foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, viral enteritis, Teschen disease, aviar encephalomyelitis and others. Examples of chronic

human diseases due to RNA virus are Hepatitis C and AIDS (associated with human deficiency virus). Within this group can be included syndromes associated with the persistence of certain viruses after an acute infection.

5 Examples of these are post-poliomyelitis syndrome (that results from the persistence of certain genomic variant forms of the poliomyelitis virus) and subacute sclerosant panencephalitis (that results from the persistence of variant genomic forms of the measles virus). Examples of

10 chronic animal infections due to RNA viruses are meningitis caused by the infectious karyolymphomeningitis virus or equine anemia caused by the equine infectious anemia virus.

The genetic material of RNA viruses is RNA (this is

15 the material that replicates inside infected cells and is responsible for the biological properties and the virulence of a virus). This contains information or a genetic message in the form of a polynucleotide produced by the polymerisation of four nucleotides (adenosine

20 monophosphate (AMP), Cytosine monophosphate (CMP), Guanosine monophosphate (GMP) and Uridine monophosphate (UMP)). Polymers of these four monomers of a length ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 units constitute the genetic material of all RNA viruses described to date. During the

25 infectious process (multiplication of a virus in cells or organisms), viral populations often form groups with a high number of infectious particles that can reach from 10^5 to 10^{12} infectious particles at the peak of an acute infection or at several moments during a chronic

30 infection (Domingo et al., 1999d). The genetic message (represented in the nucleotide sequence of genomic viral RNA) is not identical in the individual genomes that make

up the viral population and many individual genomes differ from the others in one or more positions. These comprise a group of very closely related but not identical sequences and this group of sequences is called
5 a viral quasispecies. The concept of quasispecies applied to RNA viruses has a theoretical and an experimental basis.

The theoretical concept of quasispecies originated in a work by M. Eigen concerning a system of replicating
10 molecules with continuous production of errors due to restricted accuracy in the recognition of template nucleotides (Eigen, 1971). In this first work, the concept of autoinstruction was distinguished from the general concept of autocatalysis. The concept of
15 autoinstruction was proposed as necessary for a molecule to act as a template for replication. According to this, and in the case of RNA, nucleotides of the RNA template dictate the incorporation of its respective complements during the replication process. Thus, Adenine (A) is
20 complementary to Uracyl (U) and Guanine (G) is complementary to Cytosine (C). A quality factor was defined that represents the fraction of the copying process that produces an exact copy of the template. When the accuracy of the copy is not equal to 1 (the maximum
25 possible value) the copy of the main sequence, also called the master sequence, will produce some mistaken molecules that will have a certain probability of distribution. Therefore, depending on the accuracy of the copy there will be a different abundance of genomes with
30 one, two, three or more differences with respect to the master sequence.

In this first work, M. Eigen refers to the comet's tail of erroneous copies whereas the terms quasispecies and mutant spectrum appeared later in the literature in works by M. Eigen and P.Schuster (Eigen et al., 1977; 5 Eigen et al., 1978a; Eigen et al., 1978b; Eigen et al., 1979). In these works, the concept of selection equilibrium of the multiple variants generated in a copying process with limited accuracy is developed. This equilibrium is usually metastable, in the sense that it 10 can collapse when a beneficial mutant appears in the population. This collapse produces a reorganization of the population variants and a new selection equilibrium point. As explained later, changes and fluctuations in the equilibrium of the genomic variants that constitute 15 the population frequently occur in an RNA virus and are relevant to the invention presented here. Theoretical development of the concept of quasispecies has been described in several works and later reviews (Eigen et al., 1988; Eigen, 1992; Eigen 1996; Schuster et al., 1999; 20 Domingo et al., 2000). The theoretical model of quasispecies represents the combination of the principles of Darwinian evolution and the information theory and is essential to understand the population dynamics of RNA viruses as described below.

25 The first experimental evidence that RNA viruses showed characteristics typical of quasispecies was obtained in works using the bacteriophage (bacterial virus) Q β that infects certain strains of the bacteria *Escherichia coli* (Domingo et al., 1976; Batschelet et al., 1976; Domingo et al., 1978). The most significant 30 observations were revealed by studying the reversion rate (conversion to the initial genomic sequence, also called

wild type) of a mutant of the bacteriophage Q β during its multiplication in *Escherichia coli*. This reversion rate was of the order of 10^{-4} substitutions per copied nucleotide, i.e. for each 10,000 times that the enzyme responsible for copying the mutant RNA of Q β passed the mutated position of the template the product had a base different to the complementary base it was supposed to correspond. The experiments and calculations behind these deductions have been described by Domingo et al., and Batschelet et al., (Domingo et al., 1976; Batschelet et al., 1976). The second relevant observation was the discovery of high genetic heterogeneity (the presence of different mutant distributions in one or more positions) in the populations of bacteriophage Q β (Domingo et al. 1978). The decisive experiments consisted of isolating the Q β bacteriophage from an individual and isolated plaque that forms on the surface of a layer of susceptible *Escherichia coli* (plaque refers to the region of dead cells produced by the virus that multiplies starting from an individual initial infectious particle).

Classical virology experiments using dilutions of infected material have shown that with the bacteriophage Q β and many other RNA viruses, a plaque develops from a single infectious RNA genome and not from several (this evidence has been summarised in Luria et al., 1978). When a virus from a plaque propagates in the bacteria *Escherichia coli* populations are formed that, when analysed by biological cloning techniques (isolation of individual well-separated viral plaques) proved to be genetically heterogeneous. The procedure consisted in labelling RNA viruses obtained from individual plaques

with ³²P-Phosphate (neutral phosphate of which some of the normal phosphate ions had been substituted by the radioactive form or isotope-32) and RNA analysis after hydrolysis with Ribonuclease T1 (an enzyme that ruptures
5 single chain RNAs in the positions occupied by guanylic acid GMP). The analysis consists in bidimensional electrophoresis (resulting from carrying out two successive electrophoreses with perpendicular electric fields) in which the positions of the radioactive stains
10 that correspond to oligonucleotides T1 (the digestion products of viral RNA with ribonuclease T1) depend on their exact nucleotide composition. Therefore, the position of the oligonucleotides after bidimensional electrophoresis permits mutations to be detected and
15 identified (De Watcher et al., 1972). RNA analysis of individual clones that had been derived from a single sequence of RNA revealed that most of these differed with respect to the original (parent) genome in one or more positions and only 14% of genomes were identical to the
20 original one (Domingo et al. 1978). According to these results, the bacteriophage Q β replicated with a high production of erroneous copies and its populations, instead of being homogeneous, contained dynamic distributions of variants.

25 As described in the original article (Domingo et al., 1978): "A population of Q β phage is in dynamic equilibrium with viable mutants, which, on one side appear with high frequency, and on the other side are negatively selected. The genome cannot be described as a
30 unique sequence but rather as a weighted mean of a large number of individual sequences".

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In later works using numerous RNA viruses of both animals and plants, all the viruses analysed have been shown to have the same characteristics of population structure as those described above for the bacteriophage Q β . In the last two decades, methods for cloning viral genomes (biological and molecular) have improved and also procedures for rapid nucleotide sequencing, including automated sequencing (for explanatory manuals on the new DNA recombinant techniques *in vitro* and sequencing see Sambrook et al., 1989; Howe et al., 1989; Heitman, 1993).

Application of these techniques to the molecular analysis of RNA genomes has resulted in determination of the quasispecies structure of RNA viruses that infect humans, animals and plants. Two types of results have confirmed the quasispecies nature of RNA viruses and of other genetic elements in which RNA is involved in the replication cycle: the calculation of high mutation rates by both genetic and biochemical techniques (rates usually range from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} substitutions per copied nucleotide) and the direct demonstration of the presence of a mutant spectrum in the viral populations.

In addition to the RNA viruses, it has also been shown that viruses with a DNA genome for which in the infective cycle viral RNA is generated as one of the replicative intermediates, have also been shown to have a high mutation rate and quasispecies structure. Some of the viruses with a DNA genome and a quasispecies structure that infect humans and animals belong to the *Hepadnaviridae* family. The most well-known and studied of these is the human hepatitis B virus (HBV) (for general characteristics of hepadnaviruses consult Fields et al.,

1966). It has been estimated that between 5 and 10% of the world population is a carrier of HBV and in some geographical regions such as Africa or Southeast Asia it is considered to be endemic (Maynard, 1990; Coleman et al., 1998). Between 5 and 10% of adults exposed to HBV become chronic carriers and can develop cirrhosis and cancer of the liver that is fatal in approximately half of these (Liaw et al., 1988).

There is considerable experimental evidence for the high mutation rates and heterogeneity in RNA populations, see Borrow et al., 1997; Borrow et al., 1998; Brions et al., 2000; Chen et al., 1996; Cornelissen et al., 1997; Domingo et al., 1993; Domingo, 1996; Domingo, 1997b; Domingo et al., 1999a; Domingo, 1999d; Domingo et al., 2000; Eigen, 1996; Escarmis et al., 1999; Escarmis et al., 1996; Flint et al., 2000; Granoff et al., 1999; Mateu et al., 1989; Morse, 1993; Morse, 1994; Mortara et al., 1998; Najera et al., 1995; Quiñones-Mateu et al., 1996a; Quiñones-Mateu et al., 1996b; Ruiz-Jarabo et al., 1999; Taboga et al., 1997; Weidt et al., 1995; and Weiner et al., 1995.

From these works it can be concluded that populations of viruses with RNA genomes and those that use RNA as an intermediate molecule in their replicative cycle have quasispecies behaviour and that this conduct is important for the adaptability, survival and pathogenicity of the virus. In the latest edition of the Virology Encyclopedia, 1999, the following generalised definition is given for quasispecies that is currently used in Virology: "Quasispecies are dynamic distributions of mutant recombinant genomes that are not identical but are closely related and that undergo a continuous process

of genetic variation, competition and selection and operate as a unit of selection (Domingo, 1999a).

The quasispecies structure of RNA viruses (and those that use RNA as a replicative intermediate) has numerous biological implications that have been reviewed in many books and special editions (see for example Morse, 1993; Morse, 1994; Gibbs et al., 1995; Domingo et al., 1999d; Domingo et al., 2000). Some of the biological implications are relevant to this invention and are described below:

1) Viral quasispecies are reserves of genetic variants (and phenotypic; i.e. a variant of biological behaviour) that have a certain probability of being selected in response to a selection applied from outside the organism or endogenous selection from the infected organism itself (Domingo, 1996; Fornis et al., 1999).

2) Among the variants that make up the mutant spectrum of a viral quasispecies there are mutants with a reduced sensitivity to inhibitors used in the treatment of viral diseases (Cornelissen et al., 1997; Najera et al., 1995; Lech et al., 1996; Quiñones-Mateu et al., 1998; Havlir et al., 1996). The presence of minority variants with mutations that confer different degrees of resistance to inhibitors is one of the factors that contribute to therapeutic failure in the treatment of infections by human immunodeficiency virus (among the studies that demonstrate this finding are Richman, 1994; Domingo et al., 1997b; Palmer et al., 1999). For the human immunodeficiency virus there are catalogues of mutations that, either isolated or together, contribute to the low efficacy of antiretroviral treatments (Schinazi et al.,

1997; Schinazi et al., 1999; Menendez-Arias et al., 1999).

3) The variants that comprise the mutant spectrum of a viral quasispecies include mutants with reduced
5 sensitivity to antibodies or to cytotoxic T cells (CTLs) (see Borrow et al., 1997; Borrow et al., 1998; McMichael et al., 1997; Weidt et al., 1995; Weiner et al., 1995; Domingo et al., 1993; Taboga et al., 1997; Mortara et al., 1998).

10 4) In some cases direct proof has been obtained that the presence of antigenic variants or other types of variants with altered biological properties influence the progression of a viral disease *in vivo* (Pawlotsky et al., 1998; Forns et al., 1999; Evans et al. 1999).

15 As a consequence of the quasispecies structure of some viruses and their rapid diversification in nature, most pathogenic viruses circulate as different genomes that have been divided into types, subtypes, genotypes or biotypes and can require specific reagents for diagnosis.
20 These subdivisions of a virus occur in important pathogenic viruses such as the human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis C virus, the flu virus, human and animal rotaviruses, poliomyelitis virus, foot-and-mouth virus and many others (see, for example, Murphy, 1996, and the
25 European patent application EP 0 984 067 A2).

Current techniques for the molecular diagnosis of viruses are based on the detection of majority viral genomes present in the population by using direct nucleotide sequencing, indirect methods of sequence
30 detection (hybridisation of nucleic acids, polymorphisms revealed by using restriction enzymes on DNA copies of viral RNA or by changes in electrophoretic migration of

heteroduplex produced by hybridisation of a reference DNA with the DNA copy of the genome being analysed etc.).

Sequenciation of biological or molecular clones can give an adequate genetic description of the quasispecies
5 although only a restricted sample of genomes can be analysed for each viral quasispecies, usually no more than 20-30 clones (Briones et al., 2000). On the other hand, none of the techniques mentioned are very sensitive at detecting minority genomes within the quasispecies.

10 For example, a minority genome can be located by analysis of consensus sequences provided that it is present in more than or equal to 30-50%. Certain hybridisation techniques of nucleic acids can detect minority genomes when these are present in more than 10-20% and by
15 sequenciation of 20 molecular clones derived from the quasispecies (a slow and laborious technique) genomes present in more than or equal to 5% can be detected.

The recent development of DNA microarray technology, also called DNA microchips or chips (Southern et al.,
20 1994; for a review see Nature Genetics 21, supplement, 1999) in which thousands of molecular probes, mainly oligonucleotides, can covalently bond to a solid support (glass, nitrocellulose, nylon etc.) has permitted the identification of polymorphisms of only one nucleotide in
25 only one round of hybridisation. Moreover, this technique is much more sensitive than those mentioned in the previous paragraph and enables the detection of minority genomes that comprise only 1% of the total (Gerry et al., 1999).

30 DNA microchip technology exploits the technique developed by E. Southern (Southern, 1975) according to which nucleic acids can bind to a solid support and form

stable hybrids with radioactive or fluorescent labelled complements. The stability of the hybrids depends on the degree of complementarity of the nucleotide sequences and on external factors such as the ionic strength of the medium, the pH or the temperature. It is possible to design and synthesize oligonucleotides, for example from 10 to 30 nucleotides, for which some of their positions, usually the central position, is different to that present in the complementary chain of a given gene. When the sequences of this gene are labelled with a radioactive or fluorescent compound and this is placed in contact with a set of nucleotides identical by four in four except for the central position that can be occupied by A,C,G or T and in specific conditions of ionic strength, pH and temperature, stable hybrids will only form where the pairing between complementary base pairs is complete. A positive result in the hybridisation immediately identifies the nucleotide present in the position of the gene under study (Hacia et al., 1998).

For the construction of a DNA microchip, one of two basic strategies can be followed: one of these consists in directly placing a previously synthesized probe on a solid support. The probe can be an oligonucleotide, a fragment amplified by PCR, a plasmid or a fragment of purified DNA. Another strategy consists in synthesizing the probes *in situ*, either by a method of photochemical deprotection of inactivated nucleotides by a photolabile substance (North American patent no. 6.022.963), by the ink jet method (Blanchard et al., 1996) or by physical confinement of the reagents (Maskos and Southern, 1993). To directly deposit the sample an automated system called an arrayer is used that can print up to 2,500 samples

(100 micrometers diameter) per cm². By *in situ* synthesis by photochemical deprotection, 65,0000 points are easily achieved (of 50 micrometers diameter) per cm².

DNA microchips can be used in gene expression studies, mainly resequencing genomes and genotyping. RNA expression can be analysed for thousands of genes using samples of diseased tissues (cancer, viral infections, bacterial infections etc.) or using the infectious agents themselves (virus, bacteria, fungi etc.). Discovery of the genes involved in these processes can help in the design and development of new drugs, diagnostic techniques etc. Resequencing and genotyping studies can be used to discover mutations and nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP).

Several strategies have been described for the detection of SNPs. One of these is the one specified above (Hacia et al. 1998); The sequencing strategy by hybridisation to a microchip of octa and decanucleotides amplified by the bonding of adjacent pentanucleotides (Parinov et al., 1996); new strategies that adapt enzymatic treatments such as that developed by Gerry et al. (1999), that combines polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and the ligase detection reaction (LDR) with a chip of universal code and that permits detection of mutations in human genomes that are present in less than 1% of the copy of the wild type DNA. Another technique uses the DNA polymerase activity of the Klenow fragment of the DNA polymerase of the *Escherichia coli* to elongate a hybridised oligonucleotide to another, that, in turn, acts as a template to extend the first one (Hacia, 1999). The design of the oligonucleotide can be such that for each four pairs of oligonucleotides the interrogant

position corresponds to the first of the template that is to be copied (A,C,G or T) and if the extension reaction is carried out in the presence of the four dideoxynucleotides (ddNTPs) labelled with a different fluorescent compound then it is possible to discern, by the type of fluorescence, which is the nucleotide in the interrogant position. Following this methodology, it is possible to synthesize *in situ* double chain oligonucleotides that can be used to study protein-DNA interactions (Bulyk et al., 1999) and, therefore, open up a new range of possibilities for the discovery of new diagnostic techniques and drugs.

Another area in which the microchips can be applied is that of identification of microorganism species, mainly variants or strains (more or less virulent) of the same species (Gingeras et al., 1998), either for traditional applications (resistance to drugs, toxins, pathogenicity factors etc.) or for ecological applications (biodiversity, polymorphic dispersion etc.). Gingeras et al. made a DNA microchip with oligonucleotides interrogating all the positions (of the two chains) of a DNA fragment of 705 bp of the *rpoB* gene of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, to study, in a collection of 63 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis*, the existence of mutations that confer resistance to Rifampicin. The identification of species was based on the existence of specific polymorphisms of species that can be easily determined with a DNA microchip.

Another example of the use of DNA microchips to identify bacteria was described in the North American patent no. 5.925.522, in which Wong et al. describe

techniques for the detection of Salmonella using DNA chips with specific oligonucleotide sequences.

Development of the technology of DNA chips started only recently (1996) but is progressing at a startling
5 rate. This enables better and more accurate detection of genetic alterations in complex mixtures that was previously only possible using laborious and lengthy techniques. With a well-designed DNA microchip, point mutations can be identified in a few hours whereas this
10 takes days or even weeks by conventional methods.

DESCRIPTION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This invention is for application to detect minority
15 viral genomes, in particular memory viral genomes, some of which are involved in the failure of antiviral therapies.

The solution provided by this invention is based on the discovery of the existence of viral memory genomes,
20 that, in spite of being minority genomes, reflect the evolutionary background of the virus in the infected organism and includes the analysis of viral quasispecies, by any appropriate technique, eg. using DNA microchips, Heteroduplex Trace Assay (HTA) and molecular cloning.

25 The method described in this invention permits, among other applications, to detect and identify minority genomes, in particular minority memory genomes; to study viral quasispecies responsible for viral resistance to drugs, or concerned with selection against defence
30 systems (immune response) of the infected organism and to design individualized therapeutic regimes.

Example 1 describes the detection and characterisation of minority genomes of the foot-and-mouth virus (FMV) using DNA microchips; Example 2 describes detection and characterisation of minority genomes of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that are carriers of mutations with resistance to Zydovudine (also called azidothymidine, AZT) by DNA microchips. Example 3 describes the detection and characterisation of memory genomes in populations of FMV; Example 4 describes the detection of memory genomes in HIV subjects who are carriers of mutations that confer resistance to drugs in treated patients. Example 5 describes the detection of memory genomes in quasispecies of the hepatitis C virus (HCV); and Example 6 describes the detection of memory genomes of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) in carriers of mutations that confer resistance to drugs in treated patients.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 Definitions

The term "quasispecies" refers to a viral population comprised of dynamic distributions of mutant and recombinant genomes that are not identical but are closely related, that undergo a continuous process of genetic variation, competition and selection and that operate as a selection unit.

The term "memory genome" of a quasispecies refers to the capacity of the quasispecies to maintain above the base threshold specific mutant genomes, which, some time throughout the evolutionary history of the quasispecies in an infected organism, corresponded to the majority sequence or the mean of the quasispecies.

The "base threshold" can be defined as the proportion with which the different genomes of the majority and memory genomes appear in the quasispecies. This proportion is approximately 10^{-5} (0.001%) in the
5 quasispecies.

The "majority or mean genome" is defined as the viral genome with the nucleotide sequence that represents 50% or more of the quasispecies.

"Genome type" or "virus type" is the genome of a
10 viral isolate with a sequence that is considered as wild-type by the scientific community and serves as a reference genome for that species. In the case of HIV-1, the strain HXB2 (accession number in the genbank data base: ko3455) is considered as the wild type genome.

15 "Minority genome" is the viral genome with a nucleotide sequence that is present in less than 50% of the quasispecies. A genome can be minority in one quasispecies and majority in another and vice versa.

Memory genome refers to the nucleotide sequence of a
20 viral genome that presents at least one mutation in comparison to the majority genome of a specific quasispecies and provides information about the evolutionary history of that quasispecies.

As used in this description "minority memory genome"
25 refers to the nucleotide sequence of a viral genome that presents at least one mutation in relation to the majority genome of a specific quasispecies, provides information about the evolutionary history of that quasispecies and is present in less than 50%.

30 The term "nucleic acid" refers to a deoxyribonucleic sequence, peptide-nucleic or ribonucleic acid, with a

length greater than or equal to 4 nucleotides, abbreviated nt, that can be single or double stranded.

An "oligonucleotide" is defined as a single band DNA molecule of between 4 and 250 nt long that can hybridise
5 with a complementary DNA sequence.

The term "nucleotide position" refers to the site that each of the nucleotides occupies in a nucleic acid sequence.

"Encoding sequence" is the nucleotide sequence that
10 specifies the amino acid sequence of a protein.

A "codon" or "triplet" is a sequence of three consecutive nucleotides that specify an amino acid within an encoding sequence. For example, the triplet ATG specifies or encodes the amino acid methionine (M).

15 A mutation is an alteration of the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid with respect to another reference sequence. This alteration can correspond to the substitution of one nucleotide by another, an insertion or a deletion of one or more nucleotides.

20 In the present description "memory oligonucleotide (MO) of a quasispecies" is defined as a nucleic acid from 4 to 250 nucleotides long that is equal or complementary to a majority or mean viral genome sequence except for at least one nucleotide. A memory nucleotide can also be a
25 majority nucleotide of another quasispecies.

"Memory Oligonucleotide type 1 (MO1)" can be defined as a nucleic acid from 4 to 250 nucleotides in length that is equal and/or complementary to a majority or mean viral genome except for 1 to 6 central positions.

30 "Memory oligonucleotide type 2 (MO2)" refers to nucleic acids from 5-50 nt long that are formed by stacking two oligonucleotides after hybridising with another

complementary nucleic acid of the virus. One of the stacked oligonucleotides is formed by a combination of four oligonucleotides that differ (i.e. have an interrogant position) in the position immediately adjacent to the anterior oligonucleotide and have a different fluorescent marker covalently bound to the other end.

"Stacking of bases" or "stacking of nucleotides" refers to the interaction established between two adjacent bases or the ends of two oligonucleotides by stacking their purines or pyrimidines. In this type of interaction, covalent bonds are not formed between adjacent bases but this interaction increases the stability of the bonding of both nucleotides to the chain that is complementary to both of them. In this way, for example, an oligonucleotide of 5 nt can remain stably bound to its complementary chain only if stacking takes place with an adjacent oligonucleotide of 5 nt or more.

"Interrogated position" is the nucleotide position of the viral genome sequence for which the composition is unknown.

"Interrogant or discriminatory position" is the nucleotide position of the memory oligonucleotide occupied by one of the four possible nucleotides (A,C,G,T).

"Memory oligonucleotide type 3 (MO3)" is a nucleic acid from 5 to 250 nt with two parts, the 5' section of the oligonucleotide is complementary to another oligonucleotide that is absent from the viral genome and the 3' section is complementary to the viral genome, the last position is an interrogant position.

"Memory oligonucleotide type 4 (MO4)" is a nucleic acid from 5 to 250 nt with a length complementary to the viral genome that has a fluorescent substance covalently bound to the 3' end. An MO3 nucleotide can be used together with
5 an MO4 nucleotide to detect mutations by the PCR/LDR technique described by Gerry et al., (1999), using a DNA microchip with oligonucleotides complementary to the 5' part of MO3.

"Memory oligonucleotide type 5 (MO5)" is a nucleic acid
10 of 5-250 nt with a length complementary to the viral genome in which the last position on the 3' end is anterior to an interrogated position of the viral genome.

"Memory oligonucleotide type 6 (MO6)" is a nucleic acid of 5 to 250 nucleotides complementary to a sequence with
15 a majority genome of a viral quasispecies with insertions of 1 to 10 nucleotides in relation to this sequence of the majority genome.

"Memory oligonucleotide type 7 (MO7)" is a nucleic acid of 5 to 250 nucleotides complementary to sequence of a
20 majority genome of the viral quasispecies with deletions of 1-10 nucleotides with respect to this sequence of the majority genome.

"Memory oligonucleotide type 8 (MO8)" is a nucleic acid of 5 to 250 nucleotides complementary to a mutant
25 sequence previously described in the database.

The term "probe" refers to nucleic acids of 5 to 250 base pairs in length comprised by specific nucleotide sequences that permit total or partial hybridisation with complementary target sequences under certain conditions.

30 "Target sequences" are sequences of nucleic acids susceptible to hybridisation with the oligonucleotide probes. In the present invention target sequences are

labelled with a radioactive or fluorescent substance when DNA microchip techniques are used but not when this is done by heteroduplex trace assay (HTA) (Gerotto et al., 1999).

5 "Flanking sequences" in an oligonucleotide are those (5 to 100 nt) that accompany the interrogated position/s that, together, permit hybridisation of the oligonucleotide to wild type or mutant (mutant) genomes.

10 "Wild type oligonucleotide" is that which has total sequence identity with the wild-type or corresponding genome.

"Mutant oligonucleotide" is that with total sequence identity with the corresponding wild type genome except for in the interrogant positions in which they have the
15 sequence that corresponds to a mutant strain in this position.

The term "hybridisation" refers to a process via which, in certain conditions, two complementary chains of nucleic acids join in an antiparallel way, by forming
20 hydrogen bridges to form double chain nucleic acids according to the rules of pairing between nitrogenated bases.

"Total hybridisation" or "100% hybridisation" refers to the hybridisation that takes place when all the
25 nucleotides of a probe or oligonucleotide pair with a target sequence or vice versa.

A "dispairing" occurs when in at least one site of a double chain nucleic acid, both chains have two non-complementary nucleotides.

30 A "hybrid" is the result of the hybridisation process between two single chain nucleic acids. The dispairings in the central positions have a greater destabilizing

effect than when these are located on the ends. Stability depends on the length, the number of dispairings and external factors such as temperature, ionic strength of the medium and pH. The greater the length, the fewer
5 dispairments, lower ionic strength, lower temperature and a pH close to neutral all increase the stability of the hybrid.

"Nested PCR" is a method for the enzymatic amplification of DNA that consists in carrying out two successive
10 rounds of PCR, the second with a pair of oligonucleotides interior to those used in the first PCR. By carrying out two rounds of PCR it is possible to amplify extremely small amounts of initial DNA which can be very useful in clinical samples in which the virus is often present in
15 very low quantities.

"A sample suspected to contain the viral quasispecies" is any sample from an animal, plant, bacteria or cell culture that can be infected with at least one viral quasispecies.

20

Method for the detection of minority genomes

The invention corresponds to a technique for detecting minority genomes of a nucleic acid population of a viral quasispecies, present in less than 50% and
25 containing at least one mutation in comparison to the majority genome of this quasispecies, hereinbelow, method of the invention comprising:

a) Extracting the nucleic acid of the viral quasispecies from a sample suspected to contain viral
30 quasispecies.

b) Amplifying at least one nucleic acid fragment of this viral quasispecies and

c) Detecting and analysing the existence of minority genomes using techniques based on DNA microchips, heteroduplex trace assay (HTA) and molecular cloning.

5 **Alternative 1**

In one particular embodiment the invention provides a method to detect minority genomes that includes the use of DNA microchips. More specifically, the invention describes a technique to detect minority genomes from a
10 population of nucleic acids of a viral quasispecies present in less than 50% and containing at least one mutation in comparison to the majority genome of this quasispecies. It consists of the following stages:

a) Extraction of a nucleic acid of this viral
15 quasispecies from a sample with suspected contents of this viral quasispecies;

b) Amplification of at least one nucleic acid fragment of this viral quasispecies;

c) Labelling the amplified fragment or fragments with a
20 marker substance;

d) Construction of a DNA microchip such that points are produced that include:

i) at least one oligonucleotide that can
serve as a positive control;

25 ii) at least one oligonucleotide that can serve as a negative control

iii) at least one memory oligonucleotide and

iv) means that can be used to plot a calibrated curve

30

e) To place in contact said fragments amplified in stage b) and labelled in stage c) with the

oligonucleotides present in the DNA microchip prepared in stage d) under conditions that permit hybridisation only when all the nucleotides of an oligonucleotide present in this DNA microchip pair with a nucleotide sequence present in these amplified and labelled fragments;

- f) To identify the oligonucleotides present in this DNA microchip that have hybridised with these amplified and labelled fragments, ruling out negative hybridisations or background noise and
- g) To select the oligonucleotides present in this DNA microchip that have hybridised with these amplified and labelled fragments and that by interpolation with the calibration curve show a proportion of these fragments in the DNA quasispecies lower than 50% characteristic of minority genomes.

In one particular embodiment, these minority genomes are minority memory genomes that can be present in the viral quasispecies in a proportion of between 0.1 and 10% of the quasispecies.

- The viral quasispecies can correspond to a virus with a DNA genome or a virus with an RNA genome. In one application this viral quasispecies belongs to a virus selected from the group formed by the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1), the human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2), the hepatitis C virus (HCV) and the hepatitis B virus (HBV).

- The technique of the invention starts with extraction of the nucleic acid of the viral quasispecies from the sample suspected to contain the viral quasispecies, for example a clinical sample or a sample selected from a viral culture. Extraction of the nucleic

acid is done by conventional techniques (Sambrook et al., 1989).

Amplification of the fragment or fragments of nucleic acid extracted from the viral quasispecies can be done by any conventional method. In one particular embodiment, this amplification is done by enzymatic techniques, for example, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR) or amplification based on transcription (TAS). If the nucleic acid extracted is RNA, reverse transcription is carried out (RT) by conventional techniques of the viral RNA previous to the amplification stage b). In a practical embodiment of the technique described here, amplification of the fragment or fragments of the nucleic acids extracted from the viral quasispecies is done by RT-PCR (when starting with an RNA virus not integrated in the host cell DNA) or by simple PCR or nested PCR (for virus DNA or in the case of virus RNA integrated in the genome of the host cells). The same fragment is amplified from an isolate of the wild type virus strain (wild strain).

Although the fragment or fragments of nucleic acid to be amplified that are extracted from a viral quasispecies can proceed from any gene or region of the viral genome, this fragment or fragments will preferentially proceed from all or at least part of a gene that is essential for replication or persistence of the virus in the infected organism. In one particular embodiment this fragment or fragments come from an essential gene selected from the group formed by the protease fragment (PR) of the *pol* gene of HIV, the reverse transcriptase fragment (RT) of the HIV gene pool, the integrase fragment of the HIV gene pool, the *env* gene

of HIV, the *gag* gene of HIV, the gene of the non-structural protein NS5A of HCV, the region between nucleotides 175-215 of HVC, the region between nucleotides 310-350 of HCV, and the reverse transcriptase (RT) fragment of the *pol* gene of HBV.

The amplified fragments in general are purified and labelled with an appropriate marker compound such as a radioactive substance for example ^{32}P , ^{33}P etc. a fluorescent compound for example Cy3, Cy5 etc. or a compound detectable by calorimetric reaction, for example a compound that produces a coloured enzymatic reaction. In general, two different DNA fragments are labelled; one with a sequence exactly identical to the wild type virus and another comprised of the combination of different sequence fragments from the quasispecies to be studied.

In one particular embodiment, the nucleic acid fragments amplified, for example by RT-PCR or PCR, from viral RNA or DNA, are labelled with nucleotide precursors that carry a fluorochrome, for example Cy3 or Cy5-dCTP or Cy3 or Cy-dUTP, either including this in the oligonucleotides used as primers in the RT-PCR amplification reaction, by random labelling using hexanucleotide extension or by chemical labelling with alternating reagents such as psoralene-biotin. In a preferential embodiment, as mentioned previously, it is appropriate to label two samples, one containing the wild type sequence labelled with fluorochrome as a control (reference sample) and another containing the sequences to be studied labelled with another fluorochrome (sample test). The possibility of labelling with different fluorochromes permits hybridisations to be done with the two samples at the same time in one microchip.

Then, a DNA microchip was constructed with points comprising:

i) at least one oligonucleotide that serves as a positive control

5 ii) at least one oligonucleotide that serves as a negative control

iii) at least one memory oligonucleotide and

iv) means that can allow to plot a calibrated curve.

The oligonucleotides used as controls permit the
10 quality or the quantity of the hybridisation to be determined with the objective of being able to correlate the intensity of the hybridisation signal with the abundance of a mutation in a viral quasispecies.

As a positive control, an oligonucleotide can be
15 used with a sequence that is 100% complementary to a known sequence region of the majority genome or the wild type genome.

The negative control can be selected from the group formed by: i) an oligonucleotide with a sequence
20 complementary to a region of known sequence of the majority genome of the wild type virus except in at least one position; ii) an oligonucleotide with a sequence that is complementary to a region of known sequence of the majority genome or of the wild type genome except for one
25 interrogant position; and iii) an oligonucleotide with a sequence that is complementary to a known sequence of the majority genome or the genome of the wild-type virus except for the interrogant position and at least one nucleoside that flanks the interrogant position. The
30 memory oligonucleotide is selected from the group comprised of the memory oligonucleotides identified as

MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6, MO7, and MO8 and combinations of these.

The calibrated curve is made up of a series of nucleotide combinations in variable and known proportions, one of these is 100% complementary to a known sequence region of the majority genome or the wild type genome and the other is an oligonucleotide that differs from the previous one in at least one position. In one particular embodiment, this calibrated curve is made from a series of mixtures of oligonucleotides in variable and known proportions, one of these is 100% complementary to a known sequence region of the majority genome or the wild type genome and the other is an oligonucleotide that differs from the previous one in the interrogant position.

The DNA microchip can be constructed using conventional techniques. In one particular embodiment said DNA microchip is composed of previously synthesised oligonucleotide points, whereas in another particular embodiment, said DNA microchip is composed by oligonucleotide points synthesised *in situ*. In one particular embodiment DNA microchips were constructed that contained memory oligonucleotides that interrogate each of the viral genome sites to be studied. In other words, each interrogated position of the viral genome is represented by four different points in the microchip each of which contains an interrogant oligonucleotide for each base A,C,G or T. Other types of oligonucleotides are also included that serve as controls of the quality or quantity of hybridisation in order to be able to correlate the intensity of the hybridisation signal with the abundance of a mutation in a viral quasispecies. In

another particular embodiment, the possibility of constructing DNA microchips with memory oligonucleotides is contemplated with more than one interrogant position (2 or 3) per codon analysed. In the same way, memory
5 oligonucleotides can be included interrogating by insertions and deletions.

The DNA fragments amplified in stage b) and labelled in stage c) (target nucleic acids) are placed in contact with the oligonucleotides present in the DNA microchip
10 prepared in stage d) under conditions that permit hybridisation, only when all the nucleotides of an oligonucleotide present in the DNA microchip pair with a nucleotide sequence present in the labelled and amplified
15 fragments, in other words, in conditions in which only oligonucleotide sequences complementary with 100% of the sequences of the amplified and labelled fragments hybridise. Selection of appropriate hybridisation conditions depends on several factors that include size of the oligonucleotide and that these can be easily fixed
20 in each case by a specialised laboratory technician.

Once the hybridisation is complete, it must be confirmed that this has taken place and the oligonucleotides present in the DNA microchip are identified, ruling out negative hybridisations or
25 background noise. In one specific embodiment, if the microchip has been constructed with MO1, MO2 or oligonucleotides complementary to the 5'portion of MO3, after hybridisation this is washed with an appropriate buffer solution, in appropriate conditions, and the
30 result of the hybridisation is confirmed by DNA microchip scanning with a scanner equipped with a confocal microscope and at least two lasers that emit light of

different wavelengths and filters that correspond to the fluorochromes used to label the amplified DNA fragments, and computer equipment that can produce a computer image of the hybridisation result. Certain programmes permit
5 the intensity of the hybridisation to be quantified and can draw up calibration curves using the standards of known concentration included in the DNA microchip.

Finally, the results are interpreted. The hybridisation pattern obtained indicates the presence or
10 absence of minority genomes, for example minority memory genomes in the viral quasispecies for each of the interrogated positions. Therefore, in the analysis of clinical samples it is possible to determine:

- 15 i) whether, in the viral quasispecies, there are genomes with nucleotide mutations in the codons involved in resistance to antiviral drugs. The presence of these mutations in the majority genome would orientate towards the current pattern of resistance usually derived from the antiviral therapy that the patient is receiving at
20 the time of study. The presence of these mutations in minority memory genomes would result from the patients' previous history of antiviral treatment. In any case, the presence of resistance mutations in genomes that are well or less well represented (majority or memory) in the
25 viral quasispecies will produce a lack of response to the corresponding drug from that moment on. Therefore, this drug should be excluded (both as monotherapy and in the combination of two or more drugs) in future therapeutic protocols designed by the doctor or the veterinary
30 surgeon to suppress or reduce viral replication; and
- ii) the presence in viral quasispecies of genomes (majority or minority) with nucleotide mutations in the

codons involved in immune system escape. In this way, the doctor or veterinary surgeon can take appropriate measures related to the use of specific antibodies, vaccines or other treatments the action of which is based
5 on their effect on the immune system.

The invention contemplates the possibility of quantifying minority genomes, in particular minority memory genomes. To do this:

- 1) a microchip was designed that had:
 - 10 a) controls of memory and wild type oligonucleotides known in duplicate
 - b) combinations of memory and wild type oligonucleotides: a) in different proportions, mutant/wild-type, for example 10^{-5} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-2} , 10^{-1} ,
15 1, 10, 10^2 , 10^3 , 10^4 , 10^5 and
- 2) hybridisation of the microchip is done by:
 - a) the sample test and the reference test (fragment of the same length and equal sequence to the wild type) labelled with different fluorochromes. Quantification is
20 done by differences in hybridisation intensity with the set of oligonucleotides mentioned previously in 1(b); and
 - b) the sample test and a mixture made up of pure amplified fragments of the wild-type sequence and a known memory sequence in different proportions and labelled
25 with the same fluorochrome that is different to that used in the sample test. To plot a calibration curve it is necessary to carry out the hybridisation process once for each concentration to be studied.

The washed microchips can be read using a scanner
30 equipped with a confocal microscope and two lasers that emit light with different wavelengths. In this way it is

possible to simultaneously read two fluorochromes in the same microchip.

Determination of the intensity of hybridisation in minority or memory oligonucleotides by comparison with
5 controls immediately identifies the mutations that can form part of a minority or memory genome.

Alternative 2

In another specific embodiment, the invention provides a method to detect minority genomes that includes use of
10 techniques based on heteroduplex trace assay (HTA) (Gerotto et al., 1999). This alternative to the invention method can be used to monitor viral quasispecies in the same patient. More specifically, the invention provides a method to detect minority viral
15 genomes in a population of nucleic acids of a viral quasispecies present in a proportion of less than 50% and containing at least one mutation in relation to the majority genome of this quasispecies that consists in:

- a) extracting the nucleic acid from the viral
20 quasispecies from a sample with suspected contents of this viral quasispecies.
- b) amplification of at least one fragment of nucleic acid of this viral quasispecies;
- c) cloning the DNA fragments amplified in b) in a
25 suitable vector
- d) determination of the majority genome sequence of a viral quasispecies for the amplified fragment.
- e) amplification of the DNA fragments cloned in stage c) and labelling of the amplified fragments with a marker
30 compound;
- f) place in contact, in a hybridisation reaction, the amplified and labelled fragments from stage e) with the

fragments directly amplified from the nucleic acid of the viral quasispecies from stage b); and

g) resolve the different viral sequences and identify the mutations indicative of the minority genomes present
5 in the viral quasispecies.

Extraction of the nucleic acid and amplification of the fragment or fragments of nucleic acid of this viral quasispecies is done as mentioned previously in the
10 alternative method of the invention that used DNA microchips.

Cloning of fragments of nucleic acid and sequencing of fragments and sequences can be done by conventional techniques known by specialised laboratory
15 technicians. In a specific embodiment, cloning of the DNA fragments amplified in stage b) was done in a plasmid with a large number of copies. Information about cloning techniques and sequencing of nucleic acid sequences can be found in Sambrook et al., 1989.

20 For the marker compound used in stage e) to label DNA fragments amplified and cloned in stage c) any appropriate marker can be used. In a specific embodiment, the 5' ends of these DNA fragments are labelled with polynucleotide kinase and [γ -³²P] -ATP.

25 After the hybridisation reaction, the resolution of the different viral sequences can be done by:

g.i) Fractionation of the hybrids formed in stage f) by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in non-denaturising conditions;

30 g.ii) Identification of the existence of minority genomes by the number of mutations in relation to the sudden change in electrophoretic mobility;

g iii) extraction of DNA hybridised and fractionated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis by elution;

g iv) amplification of the fragments eluted in stage g iii);

5 g v) sequenciation of the fragments amplified in stage g iv); and

g vi) comparison of the sequences deduced in stage v) and identify mutations indicative of the minority genomes present in the viral quasispecies.

10 According to this alternative, the existence of nucleotide changes between the labelled probe and the target DNA are revealed by a delay in electrophoretic mobility of the heteroduplex with formed dispairments. As an homoduplex migration control the probe is hybridised
15 with its own unlabelled sequences such that the difference in migration with the heteroduplex is proportional to the number of nucleotide changes. It is, therefore, possible to detect memory genomes and to calculate the number of nucleotide changes in the region
20 studied in each one. A DNA microchip that interrogates all the sites of the DNA fragments studied will give the identity of each nucleotide.

Alternative 3

25 In another particular embodiment, the invention provides a method to detect minority genomes that includes determination of the consensus sequence of the viral quasispecies or molecular cloning followed by sequenciation of other clones obtained. More
30 specifically, the invention provides a method to detect minority genomes of a nucleic acid population of a viral quasispecies present in a proportion of less than 50% and

containing at least one mutation in relation to the majority genome of this quasispecies comprising:

- a) Extracting the nucleic acid of this viral quasispecies from a sample suspected to contain this viral quasispecies.
- b) Amplifying at least one fragment of nucleic acid of this viral quasispecies
- c) Determining the majority genome sequence of the viral quasispecies for this amplified fragment.
- d) Optionally, cloning the nucleic acid fragment amplified in a vector;
- e) Sequencing the cloned fragment and
- f) Comparing the sequences deduced in stages c) and e) and identifying the mutations indicative of the minority genomes present in the viral quasispecies.

Extraction of the nucleic acid and amplification of the fragment or fragments of nucleic acid of this viral quasispecies is done similarly to the procedure described previously in relation to the alternative method of the invention that concerns the use of DNA microchips.

Cloning of nucleic acid fragments and the sequencing of fragments and sequences can be done by conventional methods known by technicians skilled in this area. Information about techniques for cloning and sequencing sequences can be found in Sambrook et al., 1989.

The majority viral genome sequence and its later comparison by alignment of sequences, for example using PILEUP or CLUSTAL, will give accurate information about the existence of minority genomes and the precise mutations that these characterise.

One valuable aspect of the invention concerns the utilisation of information about the existence of viral minority memory genomes to design new individual antiviral therapies. As indicated previously, the presence of a memory genome that is a carrier of a mutation that, from data in the literature or previous studies, is known to be associated with the resistance of a drug would imply the recommendation to not use this drug in the therapy that the patient is prescribed from that moment on. The continued use of a drug or drugs for which a viral quasispecies has developed resistance mutations would hinder the action of the antiviral drug that would, nevertheless, continue to produce side effects, of variable degrees of severity, in the patient. Therefore, determination of the profile of mutations of resistance to antiviral drugs produces an improvement in the quality of life of the patient (by eliminating the side effects of one of the drugs to which the virus has developed resistance) and the important reduction in economic costs for the Health Service that normally finances the medication (the drug or drugs that, in spite of their inactivity against the virus, could still be administered if the resistance of the virus to this/these drugs was unknown). In this context, one of the main practical applications of the invention lies in the considerable increase in the amount of information available about resistance mutations for each individual patient since, in addition to the mutations present in the majority genome (the only ones determined by current conventional techniques), information is also available about minority memory genomes in viral quasispecies that

can also reduce (in the short or medium-term) efficacy of the drug.

Another important application of the technique of the invention is related with the study and follow-up of the phenomenon of memory of a quasispecies in an infected organism and its correlation with the population dynamics of a virus.

An interesting advantage of the technique of the invention is that it permits minority genomes to be quantified, especially memory minority genomes present in a viral quasispecies by incorporation of the appropriate controls, for example:

[1] Series in triplicate of mixtures at different known concentrations of sequence oligonucleotides equal to the wild type virus and/or to the majority sequence of the quasispecies and to a mutant sequence. A characteristic series contains an oligonucleotide of the mutant virus in proportions of 1, $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$, 10^{-1} , $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$, 10^{-2} , $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, 10^{-3} , $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$, 10^{-4} , $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$, 10^{-5} and 0 in relation to a wild type oligonucleotide. After hybridisation with a sample labelled with the wild type virus and then scanned a pattern of decreasing intensities is obtained such that all the points that remain in the linear region of the curve permit a calibration line to be drawn and from this a direct relationship can be established between the hybridisation intensity and the proportion of molecules in relation to the total number. The intensity of the hybridisation signal given by the minority oligonucleotides, for example, the minority memory oligonucleotides, with interrogant positions after hybridisation of the test sample labelled with another

fluorochrome, can be correlated with the values obtained in the reference curve;

[2] Quadruplicate points comprised by equal oligonucleotides at the same concentrations, complementary to the oligonucleotides contained in
5 different concentrations in a labelling mixture. Neither these oligonucleotides nor their complementary ones should form part of the fragment amplified by PCR of the wild type virus and the test sample. The correlation
10 between the intensity of the hybridisation signal and that obtained for minority oligonucleotides, for example minority memory oligonucleotides, hybridised with the test sample, permit the proportion of the mutant genomes present in the quasispecies studied and

[3] Oligonucleotide series with interrogant
15 positions with complementary sites, but not the flanking sequences, are absent from the wild type labelling mixtures. The mean of the hybridisation intensities given for these series makes up the "background noise" of the
20 hybridisation.

An additional advantage of the invention is that it permits minority genomes arising from phenomena different to the memory genome but that can have important implications in the persistence of the virus in the
25 organism to be identified.

The invention also provides a kit for the detection of minority genomes present in the viral quasispecies that includes at least one oligonucleotide that serves as a positive control, at least one that serves as a
30 negative control, at least one memory oligonucleotide selecting from oligonucleotides identified as MO1, MO2, MO3, MO4, MO5, MO6, MO7 and MO8 and means that can be

used to draw up a calibration curve. The different oligonucleotides present in the kit are usually found covalently bound and in an organised manner in a DNA microchip. The interrogant position of the memory
5 oligonucleotides refers to the mutations responsible for the resistance to drugs or escape mutants of the defence system of the infected organism. Memory oligonucleotides are also incorporated with interrogant positions of apparently silent mutations that can confer resistance to
10 drugs that the virus has not yet been exposed to or that could produce by combination with later mutations, new epitopes not recognised by the immune system. Likewise, the kit provided by the invention can include a set of oligonucleotides for the amplification by RT-PCR and/or
15 by PCR or by nested PCR the fragments of the viral genome sequence where the mutations are to be located. The kit provided by the invention can also contain all or some of the reagents required to carry out the method described in the invention including appropriate buffer solutions
20 or standards, instructions, protocols, practical advice with a problem shootout section and suitable packaging.

In one specific embodiment, the kit provided by the invention is a kit to detect minority genomes, preferentially minority memory genomes, present in
25 quasispecies of HIV-1, HIV-2, HCV and HBC. As an example, the memory oligonucleotides that contain the interrogant positions of the mutations shown in Table II (see Example 2) permit memory mutations to be identified associated with resistance in genes that encode the protease (PR)
30 and reverse transcriptase (RT) of HIV. The present invention includes the use of all the oligonucleotides with interrogant positions in each of the three positions

of the codons of the PR genes and RT of HIV that appear in Table II. In another specific embodiment, the invention includes the use of all the oligonucleotides with interrogant positions for all the positions included
5 in regions 1978-2010 and 6625-6744 (taking A of the ATG of the polyprotein as position 1) and 175-350 (in relation to position 1 of the viral genome) and the HCV type 1-b.

Manufacture of DNA microchips

10 The manufacture of DNA microchips containing interrogant oligonucleotides for the identification of minority genomes, for example minority memory genomes, present in viral quasispecies is done by conventional techniques. In general, the interrogant oligonucleotides
15 can be obtained from commercial laboratories by chemical synthesis. The solid support of the microchip can be a glass microscope slide onto which an automated device places sample of between 0.2 and 30 nl of oligonucleotide containing from 2 to 300 fmol and forming a spot of 50 to
20 250 μm diameter. The microchip should contain probes that identify the copy type (as the control), probes that identify the majority and minority genomes (or memory) and probes that serve as a negative control, i.e. that do not hybridise either with the master copy or with the
25 minority genomes (or memory). Similarly, this also includes a calibration curve drawn up using known concentrations of labelled target sequences as described previously. The number of oligonucleotides present in the chip depends on the number of interrogated positions. In
30 general, at least 10 interrogant oligonucleotides are required for each of the codons of the interrogated genes (see Table 1), one oligonucleotide for the master copy

and three with the remaining interrogant positions for each of the positions of the codon. Therefore, a microchip to be used to seek minority or memory genomes with mutations in 200 possible positions should have at least 2,000 probes. Nevertheless, since it is expensive to synthesize large amounts of nucleotides the number of points on the microchip can be considerably reduced if memory genomes of a known sequence are required (such as those shown in Table II), or if a preliminary study is carried out to eliminate the possible mutations that do not produce amino acid changes in the synthesized protein. A typical design for MO1 is shown in Table I.

Table I

15 Design of Memory Oligonucleotide Type 1 (MO1)

Mutation Oligonucleotide

a) For only one mutation:

20	ATG→TTG	NNNNNNNTACNNNNN	wt
		NNNNNNNNAACNNNNN	mut

b) For mutations in the three positions:

ATG→NTG, ANG, ATN

25 NNNNNNNTACNNNNN

NNNNNNNNAACNNNNN mut1

NNNNNNNCACNNNNN mut2

30

NNNNNNNGACNNNNN mut3

NNNNNNNTACNNNNN

NNNNNNNTCCNNNNN mut4

5

NNNNNNNTGCNNNNN mut5

NNNNNNNTTCNNNNN mut6

10

NNNNNNNTACNNNNN

NNNNNNNTAANNNNN mut 7

15 NNNNNNNTAGNNNNN mut 8

NNNNNNNTATNNNNN mut 9

20 where:

-N represents any of the four nucleotides (A,C,G,T)

-wt is the wild-type

-mut is the mutant

25

There are different protocols to fix DNA to the support and to prepare it for hybridisation with the labelled target samples. Hybridisation of the test samples and the reference samples with the microchip probes is carried out under specific conditions such that stable hybrids are formed with probes for which the complementarity is 100%. These hybridisation conditions depend on the type

30

of minority or memory oligonucleotides present in the microchip. For example, for MO2, to join the first of the oligonucleotides a hybridisation buffer can be used that is comprised of NaCl 1M, EDTA 1 mM, Tween 20 1% and
5 sodium phosphate 5mM, pH 7.0 (Parinov et al., 1996) and the hybridisation time is 15 minutes at 0°C. The DNA that has not joined on is washed with the same hybridisation buffer at the same temperature for 10-20 seconds.

The union of the second oligonucleotide is carried out at
10 0°C for 5 minutes in the same hybridisation buffer and the unbound oligonucleotides are washed off with the same solution at 20°C for 10 minutes. The conditions of the second washing are more limiting because the hybrids formed by the stacking of the two oligonucleotides are
15 more stable in these conditions.

The hybridisation and washing conditions should be optimised for each type of oligonucleotide. The kit of this invention includes the standards, protocols and everything necessary to provide the conditions required
20 for the correct utilization of the kit. Similarly, the kit also includes items necessary to establish the correct conditions to carry out enzymatic modifications to detect memory mutations by PCR/LDR. The possibility of enzymatically modifying the microchip after the
25 hybridisation in order to improve its signal/noise ratio has also been catered for.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1.-A) Description of the hybridisation signals obtained by DNA microchip with the genomes FMV-RGD and FMV-RED for different concentrations of the oligonucleotides FMV-WT-11 and FMV-MUT-11. Hyb. T: Hybridisation temperature. Wash. T: Washing temperature. The higher values: 2.5, 5, 12.5, 25, 37.5 and 50 represent the concentrations (in micromolars) of the oligonucleotides deposited. **B)** Quantification of hybridisation signals obtained at the different points for each of the genomes FMV-RGD and FMV-RED. The hybridisation signals have been analysed using the Scanner model GMS 418 array scanner from Genetic Microsystems. Quantification of the signals (the mean value of the two values for each duplicate is always taken) was done with the statistical package "Statistics" of the software "Array Scanner" provided with the kit.

Figure 2.-A) Description of the hybridisation signals obtained using a DNA microchip with the FMV-RGD and FMV-RED genomes, at a series of points (duplicates) that contain mixtures of the oligonucleotides FMV-WT-11 and FMV-MUT-11 in different relative proportions (between 100% and 0%). The higher values indicate in each case the percentage of oligonucleotides FMV-WT-11 or FMV-MUT-11 in the mixture. **B)** Quantification curve of the hybridisation signals obtained. The hybridisation signals have been analysed and quantified as indicated in the description of figure 1B.

Figure 3.-A) Description of the hybridisation signals obtained using a DNA microchip with the genomes HIV-T215 and HIV-Y215 for different concentrations of the oligonucleotides HIV-WT-12 and HIV-MUT-12. Hyb. T.:

Hybridisation temperature; Wash. T.: Washing temperature. Higher values: 2.5, 5, 12.5, 25, 37.5, and 50 represent the concentrations (micromolar) of the oligonucleotides deposited. **B)**. Quantification of hybridisation signals
5 obtained at the different points for each of the genomes HIV-T215 and HIV-Y215. The hybridisation signals have been analysed and quantified as described in figure 1B.

Figure 4. A) Description of the hybridisation signals obtained using a DNA microchip with the genomes HIV-T215
10 and HIV-Y215 in a series of points (duplicates) that contain mixtures of the oligonucleotides HIV-WT-12 and HIV-MUT-12 in different relative proportions (between 100% and 0%). The higher values in each case represent the percentage of oligonucleotide HIV-WT-12 or HIV-MUT-12
15 in the mixture. **B)**. Quantification curve of the hybridisation signals obtained. The hybridisation signals have been analysed and quantified as indicated in the description of figure 1B.

Figure 5.- Description of the HCV sequences involved in
20 the response to interferon and with ribozyme activity. **A)** Alignment of ribozyme sequences of genotypes 1-a and 1-b of HCV involved in the response to interferon. **B)** HCV sequences related with the response to INF and ribozyme activity.

25

EXAMPLES OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The following examples are illustrative and should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention.

30 **Example 1.-Detection and characterisation of minority genomes of the foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV).**

As a test of the present original invention, DNA microchips have been constructed that contain oligonucleotides specific to the region that lies between amino acids 138 and 148 of protein VP1 of the viral capsid (nucleotide positions 3609 to 3651 of the FMV genome).

The microchips constructed have the following characteristics:

-They have synthesized 4 oligonucleotides of 11 and 15 nucleotides long (nt), all these have an interrogant position in the central nucleotide and the flanking sequences identical to the original viral genome. The oligonucleotides have been chemically bound to a primary amine ("C6 aminolinker", also called "C6") at its 5' end so that this can react with free aldehyde groups produced by the previous treatment of the glass. Between the primary amine and the sequence of 11 or 15nt there is a 15 thymidine spacer (T₁₅) to facilitate hybridisation. The sequence of the four oligonucleotides used is as follows:

- "FMV-WT-15": 5'-C6-T₁₅CAAATCCCCGCGTGC-3'
- "FMV-MUT-15": 5'-C6-T₁₅CAAATCCTCGCGTGC-3'
- "FMV-WT-11": 5'-C6-T₁₅AATCCCCGCGT-3'
- "FMV-MUT-11": 5'-C6-T₁₅AATCCTCGCGT-3'

-The presynthesized oligonucleotides are immobilized in predetermined positions on the glass slides by an automatic system ("DNA arrayer").

-Each of the four oligonucleotides has been deposited in duplicate in the six points of the microchip at final

concentrations of 2.5, 5, 12.5, 25, 37.5 and 50 μ M (micromolar), respectively.

-Moreover, spots are also deposited in duplicate of the mixtures FMV-WT-15/FMV -MUT-15 and FMV-WT-11/FMV-MUT-11
5 in the following proportions: 100:0, 99.9:0.1, 99:1, 95:5, 90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 60:40, 50:50, 40: 60, 30: 70, 20:80, 10:90, 5:95, 1:99, 0.1:99.9, 0:100. This permits the following:

-To determine the %age minimum detectable amount of the
10 minority genome

-To draw up quantification curves

-Two 31nt oligonucleotides identical to the wild type virus genome ("FMV-RGD") or mutant ("FMV-RED"), labelled with the fluorochrome "Cy3" in its 5'end. The sequence of
15 this is as follows:

"FMV-RGD": 5'-Cy3-CCGCCAGTGCACGCGGGGATTTGGCTCACCT-3'

"FMV-RED": 5'-Cy3-CCGCCAGTGCACGCGAGGATTTGGCTCACCT-3'

The results are described in Figures 1 and 2. From figure
20 1 it is clear that the use of DNA microchips permits hybridisation of the specific oligonucleotide from a concentration of 5 μ M.

Figure 2 shows a curve for quantification of the hybridisation signals obtained at the different points
25 with mixtures of oligonucleotides for each of the genomes FMV-RGD and FMV-RED. From the point of inflexion of these curves (that corresponds to a signal value of around 300 in both cases and that indicates the appearance of a specific signal above the baseline) it is clear that the
30 minority oligonucleotide in the mixture can be detected even when this only corresponds to 1 to 5% of the mixture

(hybridisation of FMV-RGD) or from 10-20% (hybridisation of FMV-RED).

Example 2: Detection and characterisation of minority genomes of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that are carriers of mutations for resistance to Zydovudine (AZT)

To test the present invention, DNA microchips have been constructed that contain specific oligonucleotides of HIV to detect the mutation T215Y of resistance to AZT. These oligonucleotides are complementary to the region that lies between amino acids 210 and 220 of the reverse transcriptase of HIV-1 (nucleotide positions 3179 to 3211 of the isolate CAM-1 of HIV-1).

The microchips constructed have the following characteristics:

-4 oligonucleotides of between 12 and 16 oligonucleotides (nt) long have been synthesized all with the two adjacent interrogant positions (ACC→TAC) in its centre and identical flanking sequences to the viral genome. The oligonucleotides have been chemically bound to a primary amine ("C6 aminolinker", also called "C6") at its 5' end, so that it can react with the free aldehyde groups that are produced by the previous treatment of the glass. Between the primary amine and the sequence of 12 or 16nt there is a 15 thymidine spacer (T₁₅) to facilitate hybridisation. The sequences of the four oligonucleotides used are as follows:

- "HIV-WT-16": 5'-C6-T₁₅TGGTGTGGTAAGTCCC-3'
- "HIV-MUT-16": 5'-C6-T₁₅TGGTGTGTAAAGTCCC-3'
- "HIV-WT-12": 5'-C6-T₁₅GTGTGGTAAGTC-3'
- "HIV-MUT-12": 5'-C6-T₁₅GTGTGTAAAGTC-3'

-The presynthesized oligonucleotides are immobilised in predetermined positions on the glass slides by an automated system ("DNA arrayer").

5 - Each of the four oligonucleotides has been deposited in duplicate on the six points of the microchip at final concentrations of 2.5, 5, 12.5, 25, 37.5 and 50 μ M, respectively.

- Moreover, spots are also deposited in duplicate of the mixtures HIV-WT-16/HIV-MUT-16 and HIV-WT-12/HIV-MUT-12 in
10 the following proportions:

100:0, 99.9:0.1, 99:1, 95:5, 90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 60:40, 50:50, 40: 60, 30: 70, 20:80, 10:90, 5:95, 1:99, 0.1:99.9, 0:100. This permits the following:

15 -To determine the %age minimum detectable of the minority genome

-To draw up quantification curves.

-Two 32 nt oligonucleotides identical to the wild type genome of the virus ("HIV-T215") or to the mutant genome
20 ("HIV-Y215") were used, labelled with fluorochrome "Cy3" at its 5'end. Its sequence is as follows:

- "HIV-T215": 5'-Cy3-

TTGAGGTGGGGACTTACCACACCAGACAAAAA-3'

- "HIV-Y215": 5'-Cy3-

25 TTGAGGTGGGGACTTTACACACCAGACAAAAA-3'

The results are described in figures 3 and 4. From figure 3 it can be seen that, in this case, the use of DNA microchips permits hybridisation of the specific
30 oligonucleotide from a concentration of 2.5 μ M. Likewise, it can be seen that the degree of specificity reached is very high and the non-specific hybridisations are left

with a signal that is not distinguishable from the background (always less than 200 units), compared to the 800 or more units obtained by specific hybridisation to oligonucleotides with a concentration over 2.5µM.

5 Figure 4 shows a quantification curve of the hybridisation signals obtained at the different points with oligonucleotide mixtures, for each of the genomes HIV-T215 and HIV-Y215. The point of inflexion of the curves (that corresponds to a signal value of around 300
10 in both cases and that indicates appearance of a specific signal above the background) demonstrates the possibility of detecting the minority oligonucleotide in the mixture even when this is present from 1 to 5% in both cases (hybridisation of HIV-T215 and HIV-Y215).

15

EXAMPLE 3.-Detection and characterisation of memory genomes in populations of the foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMV)

Example 3.1-Detection method for the memory genome "RED"
20 of FMV resistant to a monoclonal antibody.

Starting with a mutant of FMV that contains the sequence Arg-Glu-Asp (Arginine-Glutamic-Aspartic, from hereon referred to as RED) in positions 141-143 of the protein VP1 of the viral capsid. This mutant was obtained
25 by isolating mutants resistant to neutralization (loss of infectivity) of a population of FMV that contains the wild type sequence Arg-Gly-Asp (arginine-glycine-aspartic, from hereon referred to as RGD) in positions 141-143 of protein VP1 of the viral capsid (positions
30 3628-3636 of the viral genome, according to the numeration described in Escarmis et al., 1999). Both the mutant with RED (from hereon referred to as FMV RED) and

the parental virus RGD (from hereon referred to as FMV RGD) and also the monoclonal antibody SD6 (from hereon MA SD6) used in the selection of FMV RED from FMV RDG has been described previously (Martinez et al., 1997; Mateu et al., 1987; Mateu et al., 1989; Ruiz-Jarabo et al., 1999). After propagation in triplicate of samples of FMV RED in BHK-21 cells (cell line established from cells of hamster kidney, described in Stocker and Macpherson, 1964) it was observed that the RED sequence reverted to RGD as the virus multiplied. Given that FMV RED was initially an isolated clone of a viral plaque (originating from a single genome), the transition from FMV RED to FMV RDG had to result from a true reversion, i.e. from the nucleotide change A425→G (the number indicates the position in the encoding region of VP1, that is equivalent to position 3632 of the complete genome of FMV, according to the numeration described by Escarmis et al., 1999). Propagation of the FMV RED in triplicate consisted in the infection of 4×10^6 BHK-21 cells in 4×10^5 infectious plaque formed units (from hereon PFU) of the FMV RED. The serial infection process was repeated 25 times (or with 25 passages); in each passage 4×10^6 BHK-21 cells were infected with 4×10^5 PFU of the virus obtained in the previous infection (passage). The proportion of FMV RGD and FMV RED in the passages was determined by sequencing of the genomes present in the population in the region of RED encoding for amino acids 141 to 143 of the protein VP1 and the surrounding region. The methods used for this analysis have been described previously (Escarmis et al., 1996; Escarmis et al., 1999; Baranowski et al., 1998). After 10 passages in the conditions mentioned, the presence of genomic sequences encoding for

RED was not detected in the consensus or average sequence (obtained by sequencing the genome population present in the sample analysed without using any previous molecular cloning process) of the population. We wanted to

5 determine whether in passages 15 and 25 the population maintained in its mutant spectrum a molecular memory of its origin as FMV RED. To do this the frequency of mutations resistant to MA SD6 was determined and the sequence of several of these mutants in the region that

10 encode positions 141 to 143 of VP1. For the three populations of the 15th passage the frequencies were: 1.8×10^{-2} , 1.4×10^{-2} and 1.3×10^{-2} , respectively; and for the three populations of passage 25 the frequencies were 1.6×10^{-2} , 5.3×10^{-1} and 2.7×10^{-4} , respectively. For two

15 control populations (the same FMV parent and other clonal population of the same lineage) the found frequencies were $(4.1 \Gamma 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$ and $5.0 \Gamma 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$, respectively. The most conclusive evidence for the presence of memory was obtained by sequencing 15 clones of the population

20 reverting from passages 15 and 15 clones reverting from passage 25, resistant to MA SD6. All the mutants analysed (30 of the 30 analysed) had the encoding genomic nucleotide sequence for RED whereas in the control populations very few mutants resistant to the monoclonal

25 antibody SD6 included RED (only 4 of the 112 clones analysed) ($P < 0.001$; Chi^2 test). Hence, the revertant population of FMV RGD maintained a stable memory of the anterior dominance of the virus with RED in the history of the virus. As additional evidence that the memory of

30 the quasispecies is represented in minority components of mutant spectra, the revertant FMV RDG populations of passage 15 were passed in BHK21 cells 10 more times using

between 10 and 100 PFUs to infect 10^6 BHK-21 cells per passage resulting in loss of the memory genomes. When sequencing 15 mutants resistant to the monoclonal antibody, none of these showed the RED sequence although
5 amino acid substitutions appeared in other positions (amino acids 139, 142, 143, 144, 146). The result demonstrates that memory of the quasispecies is a property of the mutant spectra taken together and not of individual genomes that make up the quasispecies.

10 The design of DNA microchips with specific oligonucleotides of the region lying between amino acids 138 and 148 of protein VP1 of the viral capsid (positions 3609-3651 of the FMV genome) permits the presence of RED minority memory genome to be detected in a viral
15 quasispecies dominated by the RGD genome and to quantify the proportion in which it is present in different experimental conditions. Likewise, this also permits other nucleotide changes in the flanking regions to be detected. To do this a collection of 20 nt nucleotides is
20 designed that each have, as a central interrogant position, each of the four possible nucleotides (A,C,G and T) in each of the positions from positions 3609-3651 of the FMV genome, according to the methods indicated in the detailed description of the invention. In all cases,
25 the flanking regions correspond to the wild type genome sequence (RGD) in this region.

Example 3.2.-Determination of memory genomes of the FMV virus with poly-A tails of variable length between positions 1119-1123 of the viral genome.

30 Additional evidence of the presence of memory in quasispecies of FMV was obtained by using the clone C₂₂⁹, greatly weakened by successive passages from plaque to

plaque of the FMV as described in Escarmis et al., 1996. A unique characteristic of this clone not found in any of the natural or laboratory isolates of FMV, is the presence of a polyadenylate portion (or poly A, section
5 of polymerised AMP) of heterogeneous length with a mean of around 23 residues of adenylic acid (abbreviated A). This poly A is situated in the region of the genome that precedes the second triplet of AUG that functions in initiation of protein synthesis (the polyprotein) encoded
10 by the genome of FMV (Escarmis et al., 1996). When clone C₂₂⁹ was propagated in cell cultures using large populations (in each passage 4 x 10⁶ BHK-21 cells were infected with 10⁶ to 10⁷ PFUs of the virus obtained in the previous passage) there was an increase in the
15 replicative efficacy of the virus (Escarmis et al., 1999). In this process of gain in replicative efficacy, the first molecular change observed was the loss of polyadenylate that was not detectable in passage 20 (Escarmis et al., 1999). When the population of clone C₂₂⁹
20 passed 50 times in BHK-21 cells were then molecularly and biologically cloned, genomes were detected with a greater number of A residues than the number present in the wild type FMV, preceding the second functional AUG triplet. A greater number of As were detected in 8 of the 70 clones
25 analysed whereas no genome was detected with a greater number of As in 40 clones of a control population of FMV submitted to the same number of passages but that originates in a clone without additional As (0.01 > P > 0.0025; Chi²). In other words, the FMV C₂₂⁹
30 maintained a memory of its previous history in the form of minority genomes of the quasispecies. These examples with FMV prove the existence of a molecular memory in FMV

populations that reveals the previous evolutionary history of the virus.

Example 4.- Method for the detection of memory genomes of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that are carriers of the mutations that confer resistance to drugs in treated patients.

The specific DNA chips to detect memory genomes of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) contain a collection of oligonucleotides with interrogant positions between the wild type or mutant strains are recorded in Table II. The DNA chip also includes, in addition to the nucleotides that include the 362 interrogant positions listed in the table (181 corresponding to wild type virus and another 181 corresponding to the resistance mutants), all the possible individual nucleotide variants of each of the codons in which a resistance mutation (10 oligonucleotides per position, according to Table I). The flanking sequences necessary have been designed both for wild type and mutant oligonucleotides as a function of their total sequence homology with the HXB2 strain of HIV-1, subtype B (Ratner et al., 1985; accession no. in the genbank database K03455).

These flanking sequences vary in relation to the type of DNA chip designed. In the case of using MO1, the flanking sequences are comprised of between 5 and 50 nucleotides on each side. If the hybridisation strategy of stacking of bases is used, the discriminatory position is at the 5' end of an oligonucleotide of between 5 and 100 nucleotides long. To detect mutant genomes with insertions of one or two amino acids mutant

oligonucleotides are designed that contain the three or six inserted nucleotides as indicated in Table II.

On the other hand, the sequence context in which the interrogant position is found is variable in relation to the genetic diversity of HIV. Because of this heterogeneity, HIV is classified into two different species (HIV-1 and HIV-2) into groups (M, O and N for HIV-1) and into subtypes (A-J for HIV-1 group M), each with a different geographical distribution. Because of this, oligonucleotides are designed with flanking sequences that correspond to different subtypes of B of the HIV-1 group M (McCutchan et al., 1996; Gao et al., 1998; Paraskevis et al., 1999), of the HIV-1 group O (Janssens et al., 1999; Mas et al., 1999), to the HIV-1 group N (Simon et al., 1998) and to HIV-2 (Clavel et al., 1986; Chen et al., 1997). To analyse inter-subtype or intergroup recombinant virus, oligonucleotides designed in relation to the sequence that the recombinant has in the PR and RT regions of the pol gene are used (Robertson et al., 1995; Takeshi et al., 1999).

Another reason for which a continuous update of the oligonucleotide sequences is required is because of the constant description of new resistance mutations in response to treatment with new drugs or to new combined therapies (Menendez Arias et al., 1998; Winters et al., 1998; Schinazi et al., 1999; Briones et al., 2000). The description of new mutations is also occasionally due to the analysis of databases that correlate patterns of genotype and phenotype resistance (Hertogs et al., 2000).

Because of all this, owing to the constant detection of genetic variants of HIV that differ to a greater or lesser extent from known sequences, the oligonucleotide

catalogues used need to be continually updated in relation to the descriptions and sequences published and/or entered in the database (Korber B et al., 1998; regular update in <http://hiv-web.lanl.gov>).

Table 2
List of resistance mutations of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) to reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitors and the protease (PR)

5

A) MUTATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NUCLEOSIDE ANALOGS OF RT INHIBITORS (NRTI)

10

N1 ID: Mutation Appears as mutation Observations

	Wt	mut	Indivi	Combined	
			dual		
1:M41L	ATG	TTG	+	+	M.1.(AZT)
2:M41L	ATG	CTG	+	+	M.1. (AZT) Rare
3: E44D	GAA	GAT	-	+	Rare
4: E44A	GAA	GCA	-	+	Rare
5: I50T	ATC	ACC	-	+	Rare
6: A62V	GCT	GTT	-	+	M.2 to Q151M (MDR)
7: K65R	AAA	AGA	+	+	M.1 (ADV)
8: D67G	GAC	GGC	-	+	Rare
9: D67N	GAC	AAC	-	+	
10: T69A	ACT	GCT	-	+	
11: T69D	ACT	GAT	+	+	M.1 (DDC)
12: T69S	ACT	AGT	-	+	M. before insertion of 2aa
13-17: 69-ss-70	-	i:AGTAGT i. AGTTCT i. AGCAGT i. AGCTCT i. TCTAGT			
18: 69.SG-70	-	i. AGTGGT	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa (MDR)
19-20: 69-SA-70	-	i: AGTGCT i.AGCGCT	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa (MDR)
21: 69-ST-70		i. TCTACC	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare (MDR)
22: 69-SV-70		i. AGCGTG	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare (MDR)
23: 69-AG-70		i. GCTGGT	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare (MDR)
24: 69-EA-70		i. GAAGCA	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare (MDR)
25: 69-EE-70		i. GAAGAA	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare (MDR)
26: 69-MT-70		i. ATGACC	-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare

					(MDR)
27: 69-TS-70	i. ACCTCT		-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare
					(MDR)
28: 69-VG-70	i. GTGGGT		-	+	Ins. of 2 aa:rare
					(MDR)
29: 69-D-70	i. GAT		+	+	Ins. of 1 aa:rare
					(MDR)
30: K70E	AAA	GAA	-	+	M.1. (AZT); high polymorph.
31: K70N	AAA	AAT	-	+	M.1. (AZT); high polymorph
32: K70N	AAA	AAC	+	+	M.1. (AZT); high polymorph
33: K70R	AAA	AGA	+	+	M1. (AZT); high polymorph.
34: L74V	TTA	GTA	-	+	M.1 (ddI)
35: V75I	GTA	ATA	+	+	M. 2 to Q151M (MDR)
36: V75T	GTA	ACA	+	+	M.1 (d4T)
37: F77L	TTC	CTC	-	+	M2 to Q151M (MDR)
38: E89G	GAA	GGA	-	+	Rare
39: V90I	GTT	ATT	-	+	Rare
40: A114S	GCT	AGT	-	+	Rare
41: Y115F	TAT	TTT	+	+	Rare
42: F116Y	TTC	TAC	-	+	M2 to Q151M (MDR)
43: V118I	GTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
44: P119S	CCC	TCC	-	+	Rare
45: Q151M	CAG	ATG	+	+	MDR
46: P157S	CCG	TCG	+	+	
47: R172K	AGA	AAA	-	+	Rare
48: I178M	ATA	ATG	-	+	Rare
49: V179D	GTT	GAT	-	+	Rare
50: M184I	ATG	ATA	+	+	
51: M184T	ATG	ACG	+	+	
52: M184V	ATG	GTG	+	+	M.1. (3TC,ABC)
53: L210W	TTG	TGG	-	+	
54: R211K	CGA	AAA	-	+	
55: T215C	ACC	TGC	-	+	M.1.(AZT); Rare
56: T215F	ACC	TTC	+	+	M.1 (AZT)
57: T215S	ACT	TCT	-	+	M1 (AZT); Rare
58: T215Y	ACC	TAC	+	+	M1 (AZT)
59: K219E	AAA	GAA	-	+	Rare
60: K219Q	AAA	CAA	-	+	Rare
61: G333E	GGG	GAG	-	+	Rare

B) MUTATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NON-NUCLEOSIDE ANALOGUES OF RT INHIBITORS (NNRTI)

5

N1 ID:	Mutation		Appears as mutation		Observations
	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Mut</i>	Individual	Combined	
1:E6K	GAG	AAG	-	+	Rare
2: L74I	TTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
3: L74V	TTA	GTA	-	+	Rare
4:V75I	GTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
5: V75L	GTA	TTA	-	+	Rare
6: V90I	GTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
7: A98G	GCA	GGA	+	+	
8: L100I	TTA	ATA	+	+	
9: L100I	CTA	ATA	-	+	Less frequent than previous
10: L100I	TTG	ATA	-	+	Less frequent than previous
11: K101A	AAA	GCA	-	+	Rare
12:K101E	AAA	GAA	+	+	Rare
13:K101I	AAA	ATA	-	+	Rare
14: K101Q	AAA	CAA	-	+	Rare
15: K103N	AAA	AAC	+	+	M.1 (NVP, EFV, DLV)
16: K103N	AAG	AAT	+	+	M1 (NVP, EFV, DLV)
17: K103Q	AAA	CAA	-	+	Rare
18: K103R	AAA	AGA	-	+	Rare
19: K103T	AAA	ACA	+	+	
20: V106A	GTA	GCA	+	+	
21: L106I	GTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
22:V106L	GTA	TTA	-	+	Rare
23:V108I	GTA	ATA	+	+	
24: V108I	GTT	ATT	+	+	Less frequent than previous
25: E138G	GAG	GGG	-	+	Rare
26: E138K	GAG	AAG	-	+	Rare
27: E138R	GAG	AGG	-	+	Rare
28: T139I	ACA	ATA	-	+	Rare
29: G141E	GGG	GAG	-	+	Rare
30: V179D	GTT	GAT	+	+	
31: V179E	GTT	GAG	-	+	Rare
32: Y181C	TAT	TGT	+	+	M.1 (NVP, DLV)
33: Y181H	TAT	CAT	-	+	Rare
34: Y181I	TAT	ATT	+	+	M.1. (NVP, DLV); rare
35: Y181L	TAT	CTT	-	+	Rare
36: Y188C	TAT	TGT	+	+	
37: Y188H	TAT	CAT	-	+	Rare
38: Y188L	TAT	TTA	+	+	

39: Y188L	TAT	CTT	-	+	Rare
40: V189I	GTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
41: G190A	GGA	GCA	+	+	
42: G190E	GGA	GAA	-	+	Rare
43: G190Q	GGA	CAA	-	+	Rare
44: G190S	GGA	AGC	+	+	
45: G190T	GGA	ACA	-	+	Rare
46: P225H	CCT	CAT	+	+	
47: F227L	TTC	TTA	-	+	Rare
48: F227L	TTC	TTG	-	+	Rare
49: F227L	TTC	CTC	-	+	Rare
50: M230L	ATG	TTG	-	+	Rare
51: E233V	GAA	GTA	-	+	Rare
52: L234I	CTC	ATC	-	+	Rare
53: P236L	CCT	CTT	+	+	
54: K238T	AAA	ACA	-	+	Rare

C) MUTATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PROTEASE INHIBITORS (PI)

N1 ID:	Mutation		Appears as mutation		
Observations					
1: R8Q	CGA	CAA	+	+	
2: R8K	CGA	AAA	-	+	Rare
3: L10F	CTC	CGC	-	+	
4: L10F	CTC	TTC	-	+	Less frequent than previous
5: L10I	CTC	ATC	-	+	
6: L10R	CTC	CGC	-	+	
7: L10V	CTA	GTA	-	+	Rare
8: L10Y	AAA	TAT	-	+	Rare
9: L10Y	AAA	TAC	-	+	Rare
10: L11V	ATA	GTA	-	+	Rare
11: L13V	ATA	GTA	-	+	
12: K20M	AAG	ATG	-	+	
13: K20R	AAG	AGG	-	+	
14: L23I	CTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
15: L23V	TTA	GTA	-	+	
16: L24I	TTA	ATA	-	+	
17: L24V	TTA	GTA	-	+	Rare
18: D30N	GAT	AAT	+	+	M.1 (NFV)
19: V32I	GTA	ATA	-	+	
20: L33F	TTA	TTT	-	+	
21: E34K	GAA	AAA	-	+	Rare
22: E34V	GAA	GTA	-	+	Rare
23: E35D	GAA	GAT	-	+	
24: M36I	ATG	ATA	-	+	M.2 very frequent
25: K45E	AAA	GAA	-	+	Rare
26: K45I	AAA	ATA	-	+	Rare
27: M46F	ATG	TTC	-	+	Rare
28: M46I	ATG	ATA	+	+	M.1 (IDV)
29: M46L	ATG	TTG	+	+	M.1 (IDV)
30: M46V	ATG	GTG	-	+	Rare
31: I47A	ATA	GCA	-	+	Rare
32: I47V	ATA	GTA	-	+	
33: G48V	GGG	GTG	+	+	M.1 (SQV)
34: I50L	ATC	TTA	-	+	Rare
35: I50L	ATC	CTC	-	+	Rare
36: I50V	ATT	GTT	+	+	M.1. (APV)
37: I54L	ATC	TTA	-	+	Rare
38: I54L	ATC	CTC	-	+	Rare
39: I54M	ATC	ATG	-	+	
40: I54V	ATC	GTC	-	+	M.2.very frequent
41: D60E	GAT	GAA	-	+	Rare
42: L63P	CTC	CCC	-	+	Natural high polymorphism

43: L63Q	CTG	CAG	-	+	Natural high polymorphism
44: L63V	TTA	GTA	-	+	Natural high polymorphism
45: A71T	GCT	ACT	-	+	
46: A71V	GCT	GTT	-	+	M.2.very frequent
47: G73S	GGT	GCT	-	+	
48: G73S	GGT	AGT	-	+	Less frequent than previous
49: V75I	GTC	ATC	-	+	Rare
50: L76M	TTG	ATG	-	+	Rare
51: V77I	GTC	ATC	-	+	
52: P81T	CCT	ACT	-	+	Rare
53: V82A	GTC	GCC	+	+	M.1 (IDV, RTV)
54: V82F	GTC	TTC	+	+	M.1. (IDV, RTV)
55: V82I	GTC	ATC	+	+	M.1.(IDV)
56: V82S	GTC	TCC	+	+	M.1. (RTV)
57: V82T	GTC	ACC	+	+	M.1. (IDV, RTV)
58: I84A	ATA	GCA	-	+	Rare
59: I84V	ATA	GTA	+	+	M.2. Very common
60: N88D	AAT	GAT	-	+	
61: N88S	AAT	AGT	-	+	
62: L89M	TTG	ATG	-	+	
63: L90I	TTA	ATA	-	+	Rare
64: L90M	TTG	ATG	+	+	M.1 (SQV, NEV)
65: T91S	ACT	TCT	-	+	Rare
66: L97V	TTA	GTA	-	+	Rare

Legend for Table II

1. The resistance mutations have been divided with respect to the three families of antiretroviral drugs:
5 (A) Nucleoside analogues of RT inhibitors, (B) Nucleoside non-analogues of RT inhibitors and (C) protease inhibitors (PI). These positions are those that have been described to be responsible for the resistance to
10 different drugs. All these are included in the DNA microchip specific for HIV together with all the possible nucleotide variants of each of the codons studied.
2. The first column shows an identification number (N1 ID) and the amino acid change associated with the resistance. This shows the amino acid of the wild type
15 strain (wt), the position this occupies in the gene and the amino acid of the mutant strain. Therefore, for example the change M41L in the (A) part of the Table corresponds to a change from leucine to methionine in position 41 of the RT gene. Mutations with identification
20 number 13 to 29 of the section (A) correspond to insertions of the amino acids indicated between codons 69 and 70 of RT.
3. The second and third columns show the nucleotide sequence of the wild type (wt) and mutant (mut) strains.
25 In the cases of insertion of amino acids, the column corresponding to the mutant genome shows the 3 or 6 inserted nucleotides. As a reference wild type genome the strain HXB2 of HIV-1 subtype B was used.
4. The sixth column includes a series of observations and
30 additional data related to each mutation. M1 and M2 indicate primary or secondary mutations for the inhibitor, respectively, implying that these develop,

sooner or later, as a response to treatment with this drug. It is also recorded whether the mutation appears only rarely in treated patients (rare), whether this consists of an amino acid insertion (Ins.) or whether
5 this position is especially variable in HIV-1, therefore presenting a natural polymorphism. In the cases in which the drug responsible for each mutation is indicated in parentheses the following abbreviations have been used:
AZT, zidovudine, ddI, didanosine, ddC, zalcitabine; 3TC,
10 lamivudine; d4T, estavudine; ABC, abacivir; ADV, adefovir; NVP, nevirapin; EFV, efavirenz; DLV, delavirdin; SQV, saquinavir; RTV, ritonavir; IDV, indinavir; NFV, nelfinivir; APV, amprenavir. In part (A) the indication MDR refers to mutations associated with
15 multiresistance to different drugs of the same family.

5. The data compiled in Table II proceed from Antoni et al., 1997; Winters et al., 1998; Menendez-Arias et al., 1998; Schinazi et al., 1999; De Jong et al., 1999; Korber et al., 1998; Briones et al., 2000; and Hertogs et al.,
20 2000.

A DNA microchip was constructed with type 1 memory oligonucleotides with a length of 15 nt, complementary to the region of the viral genome that includes the codons
25 listed in Table II. All of these belong to the protease gene (PR) or the reverse transcriptase gene (RT) of HIV-1 HXB2 of subtype B. In this genome type, fragments of the protease (PR) and the reverse transcriptase (RT) of the pol gene correspond, respectively, to positions 2253-2549
30 and 2550-4229.

Additional negative controls were also taken as universal oligonucleotides of pUC18 (Sambrook et al., 1989) and

others that they did not expect to find in the viral population as negative controls. The procedure was as follows:

1. *RNA viral extraction and cDNA synthesis*

5 The blood samples were extracted from HIV-positive patients in 10 ml tubes with EDTA. Plasma separation was done from total blood by centrifugation at 5000 g for 20 minutes. With this an upper phase that contained the plasma was obtained, a lower phase (hematocrit) and an
10 interphase that contained peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBMCs).

From the 0.5-1 ml of plasma obtained, the RNA of HIV was obtained by viral lysis with guanidine isothiocyanate, followed by adsorption to silica
15 particles, washing and resuspension (Boom et al., 1990). An alternative method for RNA viral extraction consists in ultracentrifugation of the plasma at 23,000 g for 1 hour to obtain a sediment of viral particles, followed by lysis of the virus and resuspension of the RNA.

20 2. *Extraction of proviral DNA.*

In the cases in which proviral DNA integrated in the genome of peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBMCs) is analysed, after separation of the cells as described in point 1 DNA extraction is carried out. The system used
25 consists of sedimentation of the PBMCs by centrifugation at 10,000g for 5 min, resuspension and cell lysis by proteinase k/Tween 20 (Innis et al., 1990).

3. *Synthesis of cDNA*

The synthesis of cDNA from the viral RNA obtained as indicated in point 1 is carried out as follows: 10 ml of
30 RNA is incubated with 3400 ng of a specific inhibitor of the region that is going to be retrotranscribed (starter

B for the RT or starter F for the PR, see points 4 and 5). After incubation at 70°C for 10 minutes, 8 ml of a mixture are added that contain: 10 units of AMV-RT (Promega, Madison, MI), 1ml of dNTPs 10mM mixture, 25
5 units of RNAsin, 4 ml of AMV-RT buffer 5x and 1.37 ml of water. Incubation is carried out at 42°C for one hour followed by another at 70°C for 5 minutes. The cDNA can be used directly to carry out PCR amplification or kept at 70°C until use.

10 4. *Amplification of PCR from a fragment of RT*

A fragment of RT of 647 bp (codons 19 to 234) is amplified by nested PCR. The first round of PCR is done using the direct initiator A and the reverse B:

A: 5'-GGTTGCACTTTAAATTTTCCCATTAGTCCTATT-3'

15 B: 5'-TACTAACTTCTGTATGTCATTGACAGTCCAGCT-3'

The second round of PCR is done using the initiators C and D:

C: 5'-GTAAACAATGGCCATTGACAG-3'

D: 5'-AGTTCATAACCCATCCAAAGG-3'

20

The conditions used are:

- a) for the first PCR: an initial denaturisation of 5 minutes at 94°C followed by 40 cycles of (94 c-30s/55 c-30s/72 c-1 minute) and a final elongation
25 of 5 minutes at 72 C; and
- b) for the second PCR: denaturisation of 1 minute at 94 C, 35 cycles of (94 c-30s/57 C-30 s/72 C-30 s) and final elongation of 5 minutes at 72 C.

30 5. *PCR amplification of PR*

Using nested PCR 401 base pairs were amplified that contain the total PR. The first round of PCR was done using the direct starter E and the reverse F:

E: 5'-GCCAACAGCCCCACCAGAAGAGAGC-3'

5 F: 5'-GGCCATTGTTTAACTTTTGGGCCATCC-3'

The second round of PCR was done using the starters G and H:

G: 5'- CAACTCCCTCTCAGAAGCAGGAGCCG-3'

H: 5'-CCATTCCTGGCTTTAATTTTACTGGTA-3'

10 The conditions used were:

a) for the first PCR: an initial denaturisation of 5 minutes at 94 C followed by 35 cycles of (94 C-30 s/56 c-30 s/72 C-1 minute) and a final elongation of 5 minutes at 72 C; and

15 b) for the second PCR the same conditions were used except that the elongation phase in the cycles is 54 C for 30 s

6. *PCR amplification of complete PR and RT.*

20 In a single process of nested PCR all the PR and RT regions of the pol gene can be amplified. Nevertheless, given that the fragment generated is very large (more than 2000 nucleotides) the efficiency of the amplification reduces notably compared to the PR and RT
25 amplifications done separately. Given that the method described in this invention tries to find minority memory genomes in the quasispecies, it can serve to optimise the amplification efficiency. It is, therefore, preferable to carry out amplifications of the regions of interest as
30 indicated in points 4 and 5.

7. *Purification of fragments amplified by PCR and fluorescent labelling*

The viral genome fragments amplified by PCR are isolated by agarose gel fractionation and purification in QIAquick columns (QIAquick PCR purification kit, Qiagen #28106). Approximately 1 µg of each of the purified fragments is

5 mixed in a tube and fluorescently labelled in the following reaction mixture: 71µg of H₂O, 10µl of PCR buffer 10 x (500 mM KCl, 100 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.3, 15 mM MgCl₂, 0.1% gelatine), 10µl of dNTPs (2mM of each one), 5 µl Cy5-dCTP (1mM), 2µl (100 pmol/µl) of the

10 oligonucleotides appropriate for RT and PR, 1µg (1-2ml) of the DNA mixture amplified by PCR, 1.0 µl of *Taq* DNA polymerase (5 units/µl). Single chain fluorescent cDNAs are generated by linear amplification of the template in accordance with the following conditions: denaturisation

15 at 95 C for 2 minutes, amplification for 30 cycles of (94C-30s/55 C-30 s/72 C-30s), final extension at 72 C for 3 minutes. The fluorescent products are purified using a QIAquick (Qiagen) column and are resuspended in 50µl of 1x TE (10 mM Tris-Cl and 1 mM EDTA) pH 8.0, until a final

20 concentration of approximately 20 ng/µl. For each 13 µl a total of 5.0 µl of SSC is added 20 [3 M NaCl, 0.3 M of sodium citrate (pH7.0)] and 2.0 µl 2% SDS is heated to 65 C for 30 s to dissolve the fluorescent sample and after centrifugation for 2 minutes at 5,000 g to eliminate

25 sediments the supernatant is transferred to a new tube. The final concentration of the fluorescent mixture is approximately 0.15µg /µl in 20µl of 5XSSC and 0.2% of SDS.

Proceed in the same way for the labelling with a

30 different fluorochrome (Cy3) of an amplified DNA fragment

with the same oligonucleotides for RT and for PR of the HIV type virus.

8. Design and construction of memory oligonucleotides chip of HIV

5 The majority sequence in the RT and PR of the viral quasispecies extracted from a patient is determined by sequencing two chains of each fragment in the total viral quasispecies (consensus sequence), using the same oligonucleotides as for the internal amplification by
10 nested PCR.

On a glass slide prepared with active aldehyde (CEL Associates) 600 MO1 oligonucleotides of 15 nt in length are printed, in which the central position (the eighth) is the interrogant position and, therefore, identifies
15 the mutation in the sample marked fluorescently. In each point of the chip, 2 pmol (picomoles) of oligonucleotide in printing solution are placed and the oligonucleotides not incorporated are eliminated. The layout of the oligonucleotides in the chip is as follows:

20 a) a set of MO1 with an equal sequence to the HIV-1 genome, subtype B (Ratner et al. 1985, Genbank accession number K03455) by duplicate, each oligonucleotide with 7 nucleotides flanking each side of each of the point mutations listed in
25 Table II.

b) A set of MO1 with a sequence the same as the majority sequence found in a known sample sequence from a patient, also in duplicate. Again, the sequence of these MO1 includes 7

flanking nucleotides on each side of each of the point mutations listed in Table II. This set of oligonucleotides constitutes a positive control such that the intensity of the hybridisation signal identifies or is characteristic of the level of the majority genome;

5

c) A set of MO1 (in duplicate) of equal sequence to the set of section b) except for the interrogant position where now the base that identifies each of the point mutations listed in Table II is situated;

10

d) A series in quadruplicate of mixtures of different proportions of wild type (wt) and mutant (mut) oligonucleotides for amino acid 41 of RT (M41L). The proportions of the mutant in comparison to the wild type in the mixture are 1, 5×10^{-1} , 10^1 , 10^{-2} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-5} , 0. The graphical representation of the mean intensity of the hybridisation signal in each of these points permits us to construct a reference curve to quantify the hybridisation signals corresponding to memory genome mutations;

15

20

e) A series of 50 points containing the same amount of wt oligonucleotide for codon 41 of RT (ATG);

25

f) A series of 50 points containing the same amount of mut oligonucleotide for codon 41 of RT (ATG→TTG);

g) A series of 50 points containing the same amount of mut oligonucleotide for codon 41 of RT (ATG→CTG);

5 h) A series of 50 points containing the same amount of mut oligonucleotide for codon 41 of RT (ATG→GTG);

The series e-h is controls that give us information about the intensity of the hybridisation signal for the wild type copy (e) and for the possible memory mutations 10 (f-g). In turn, one or the three series of mutant oligonucleotides serve as a negative control since it is expected that its complementary sequence is not in the fluorescent mixture;

i) Two series of 10 points each containing the 15 universal oligonucleotides of plasmid pUC18, that do not have complementary sequences to any oligonucleotide of HIV. These points serve as a negative control of 0% hybridisation.

20 9. *Hybridisation of fluorescent samples with the microchip*

Approximately 1/5th of the volume of the fluorescent mixtures are denaturised by boiling for 2 minutes and then placed in contact with the chip to permit hybridisation for 4 hours at 42 C. Elimination of the 25 non-hybridised sample is done by two washes with SSC 2X at room temperature (22-25 C) for 5 minutes each and a third wash in the same conditions.

10. *Microchip scanning*

The availability of a scanner that permits the wet microchip to be read (without requiring previous drying) enabling us to assess the result of each wash and modify the conditions to maximise the ratio of signal/noise of the hybridisation. After finishing the washes, the microchip is left to air dry. Scanning is carried out with maximum values of the PMT (Photomultiplier tube) and laser that conserve the linearity and minimize the background noise.

10 *11. Analysis of scanned images*

The intensity of the fluorescence is quantified with Imagen software. There is a variety of software available free of charge on the internet. Nevertheless, as mentioned previously another aspect of the invention contemplates the development of new computer programmes that will increase the accuracy of the analyses.

As an example, we briefly describe the results obtained after applying the method of the invention to the clinical sample of a HIV-positive patient (see the legends of Table II for abbreviations of the drugs):

i) The patient had been receiving treatment with AZT+3TC+IDV for 8 months and therapeutic failure was detected on the basis of an increase in viral load to a value of 28,540 copies of HIV RNA per ml of blood plasma and reduced immunity determined on the basis of lymphocyte CD4+ count. Application of the method of the invention at this moment demonstrated the following mutations associated with resistance in the majority genome: M46L in the PR and M41L, M184V, L210W, T215Y in RT;

ii) At this moment the therapeutic regime was changed to the following combination: ddI+d4T+IDV that was maintained for 5 months until the second analysis of viral quasispecies genotype using the method of the invention. This detected the following mutations associated with resistance in the majority genome: M46L, L63P, A71V, I84V in the PR. Similarly, the following mutations associated with resistance were detected in the minority genome (in a proportion of 10^{-3} and 5×10^{-2}): M46L and L63P in the PR; M41L and T215Y in the RT; and

iii) interpretation of these results indicates that after treatment with ddI+d4T+IDV, both mutations present in the RT in minority memory genomes (but not in the majority genome), have remained as memory mutations of genomes that had been majority genomes in the previous analysis. More specifically, these two mutations that determine resistance to AZT, were selected as majority genomes during the previous treatment (AZT+3TC+IDV) in response to one of the drugs of the therapeutic combination. After 5 months of treatment that did not include AZT, the resistance mutations to this drug remained only as memory genomes. The value of this invention lies in the fact that a physician unaware of the presence of these mutations in the memory genome could prescribe AZT in the new treatment if he did not detect mutations to these drugs in the majority genome. However, the presence of these mutations in the memory genomes of the quasispecies (as a result of a previous treatment that the physician may not know

about) would mean that these would be rapidly selected for if the patient were exposed again to AZT resulting in rapid therapeutic failure in this patient.

5 **Example 5.-Method for the detection of memory genomes in viral quasispecies of the hepatitis C virus (HVC)**

It is possible to interrogate any of the possible mutations in regions of the HCV lying between nucleotides 6967-7086 (ISDR, Interferon Sensitive Determining
10 Region), 2319-2351 (taking as nucleotide 1 the first nucleotide of the viral genome) genotype 1-b and the regions (+/- 20 nt) around positions 195 and 330 where the two former correspond to the regions related to interferon response (IFN) and the last two to ribozymatic
15 activity. The ISDR is directly involved in interferon response (N.Engl. J. Med.334:77-81), whereas the region 1978-2010 is associated with a possible interference mechanism in the action of IFN across the PKR (Science 285:107-109). In the ISDR resistance to IFN does not
20 appear to be motivated by the selection of any specific mutation but the patients infected by a similar sequence to specific variant respond less well to IFN than sequences that have several mutations of this variant. With regards the ribozymes, there are no clinical data as
25 yet although some are being studied at present in the first phase of clinical trials. Although, there is not yet any conclusive evidence concerning the effect of point mutations in these regions of HCV on the resistance to certain drugs, the detection of minority memory
30 genomes could provide very interesting data about persistence of the virus in an infected organism. For

example, as shown in Figure 1, there are significant differences between the genotype sequences 1-a and 1-b for the regions involved in the response to INF.

The procedure followed is:

- 5 1) Isolation, purification, and analysis of viral RNA is done according to Cabot et al., 2000 and Gerotto et al., 1999 and the kits that are used to extract RNA from HCV are from Roche (references: 2065193 and 2065231000).
- 10 2) Amplification by RT-PCR and/or nested PCR of the DNA fragments containing the regions to be studied, with the sets of oligonucleotides listed in Table II and using the nucleic acids extracted according to stage 1 as a template. The amplified fragments contain the genome regions of HCV type1-b (in relation to the first
15 nucleotide of the viral genome) between positions 6967-7086 (ISDR), 2319-2351, 175-215 (ribozyme region 1) and 310-350 (ribozyme region 2).
- 20 3) Cloning of the fragments in a bacterial vector and determination of the sequence of the majority clone.
- 4) Amplification by PCR of the cloned fragments and labelling of the amplified fragments with ^{32}P - γ -ATP and the polynucleotide kinase of T4.
- 5) Hybridisation of the labelled fragments with the fragments amplified directly from the nucleic acid of the
25 quasispecies and with itself without labelling.
- 6) Fractionation of the hybrids formed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in native conditions. The fragment labelled with itself is used as the control.

7) Identification of the existence of minority genomes by the number of mutations in relation to the sudden change in electrophoretic mobility.

5 8) Extraction of hybridised DNA from the polyacrylamide gel by elution. PCR amplification of the eluted fragments, sequencing of the amplified fragments and comparison of the deduced nucleotide sequences.

Example 6.-Method for the detection of memory genomes of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that are carriers of mutations that confer resistance to drugs in treated patients.

10

Following the general procedure described in Example 2 with the appropriate modifications, a DNA microchip was designed that contains all the nucleotide positions that encode the fragment lying between amino acids 500 and 600 of the reverse transcriptase (RT) of HBV. This region contains the "YMDD motif" involved in HBV resistance to lamuvidin (3TC) (Allen et al., 1998). The results permit the presence of minority memory genomes with the change in the amino acid M552V (nucleotide substitution ATG→GTG) in patients that have been treated with 3TC to be detected.

15

20

CLAIMS

1. A method for designing an individual antiviral therapy for a subject based on the detection of minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies responsible for viral resistance to a drug or drug combination, comprising:

5 a) detecting minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies from a sample suspected to contain said minority memory genomes wherein said minority memory genomes are present in a proportion from 10^{-5} (0.001%) to less than 50% of said viral quasispecies, contain at least one mutation in comparison to the majority genome of said viral quasispecies, and provide information about the evolutionary history of said viral quasispecies,

b) detecting the existence of nucleotidic mutation associated with the resistance to antiviral drugs in said minority memory genomes, and

15 c) considering the data obtained in the previous steps for designing an individual antiviral therapy that employs one or more antiviral drugs against which said viral quasispecies does not present resistance based on mutations in said minority memory genomes.

2. Method according to claim 1, wherein the detection of said minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies, comprises:

a) extracting the nucleic acid from a sample suspected to contain said minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies;

b) amplifying at least one nucleic acid fragment of said viral quasispecies; and

25 c) detecting and analysing the existence of minority memory genomes using a technique selected from the group consisting of DNA microchips, the heteroduplex trace assay and molecular cloning.

3. Method according to claim 2, comprising:

30 a) extracting the nucleic acid from a sample suspected to contain said minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies;

b) amplifying at least one nucleic acid fragment of said viral quasispecies;

c) labelling the amplified fragment or fragments with a marker compound;

d) constructing a DNA microchip comprising:

i) at least one oligonucleotide that serves as a positive control,

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- ii) at least one oligonucleotide that serves as a negative control,
iii) at least one memory oligonucleotide, and
iv) means for drawing up a calibration curve;
- e) placing in contact said fragments amplified in stage b) and labelled in stage c)
5 with the oligonucleotides present in the DNA microchip prepared in stage d) under
conditions that permit hybridisation only when all the nucleotides of an oligonucleotide
present in said DNA microchip pair with a nucleotide sequence present in said amplified and
labelled fragments;
- f) identifying the oligonucleotides present in said DNA microchip that have hybridised
10 with said amplified and labelled fragments; ruling out negative hybridisations or background
noise; and
- g) selecting the oligonucleotides present in said DNA microchip that have hybridised
with said amplified and labelled fragments and that by interpolation with the calibration curve
show a proportion of said fragments in the quasispecies lower than 50% characteristic of
15 minority memory genomes.

4. Method according to claim 3, wherein said minority memory genome is present in
a proportion between 0.1% and 10% of the quasispecies.

20 5. Method according to claim 3, wherein said sample suspected to contain said
minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies is a sample selected from either a
clinical sample or one derived from a viral culture.

6. Method according to claim 3, wherein said viral quasispecies belongs to the
25 human immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1).

7. Method according to claim 3, wherein said viral quasispecies belongs to the
human immunodeficiency virus type-2 (HIV-2).

30 8. Method according to claim 3, wherein said viral quasispecies belongs to hepatitis
C virus (HCV).

9. Method according to claim 3, wherein said viral quasispecies belongs to the
hepatitis B virus (HBV).

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10. Method according to claim 3, wherein said viral quasispecies belongs to the foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV).

5 11. Method according to claim 3, comprising carrying out a reverse transcription of viral RNA before the amplification stage b).

10 12. Method according to claim 3, wherein said amplification is done by enzymatic methods.

13. Method according to claim 12, wherein said enzymatic methods comprise the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the ligase chain reaction (LCR) or the amplification based on transcription (TAS).

15 14. Method according to claim 3, wherein the fragment to be amplified in stage b) corresponds to a part or all of at least one gene essential for replication or persistence of the virus in the infected organism.

20 15. Method according to claim 14, wherein said essential gene is selected from the group consisting of: the protease fragment (PR) of the *pol* gene of HIV, the reverse transcriptase fragment (RT) of the *pol* gene of HIV, the integrase fragment of the *pol* gene of HIV, the *env* gene of HIV, the *gag* gene of HIV, the gene of the non-structural protein NS5A of HCV, the region between nucleotides 175-215 of HCV, the region between nucleotides 310-350 of HCV and the reverse transcriptase (RT) fragment of the *pol* gene of
25 HBV.

16. Method according to claim 3, wherein said marker compound used to label the amplified fragments is selected from a radioactive compound, a fluorescent compound or a compound detectable by colorimetric reaction.

30 17. Method according to claim 3, wherein said DNA microchip is constituted by previously synthesized oligonucleotide points.

18. Method according to claim 3, wherein said DNA microchip is composed of

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oligonucleotide points previously synthesized *in situ*.

19. Method according to claim 3, wherein said positive control comprises at least one oligonucleotide with at least one oligonucleotide sequence that is 100% complementary to a known sequence of the majority genome or of the wild type genome of the virus.

20. Method according to claim 3, wherein said negative control is selected from the group consisting of: i) an oligonucleotide with a sequence that is complementary to a region of known sequence of the majority genome or wild type genome of the virus, except for at least one position; ii) an oligonucleotide with a sequence that is complementary to a known sequence region of the majority or wild type genome, except in the interrogant position; and iii) an oligonucleotide with a sequence that is complementary to a known sequence region of the majority or wild type genome, except for the interrogant position and at least one flanking nucleotide of said interrogant position.

21. Method according to claim 3, wherein said memory oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of:

- a nucleic acid with a length from 4 to 250 nt that is equal or complementary to a majority or average viral genome sequence except for the 1-6 central positions (M01);
- a nucleic acid from 5-50 nt in length that is formed by stacking two oligonucleotides after hybridising with another complementary nucleic acid from the virus being one of the stagnant oligonucleotides made up of a mixture of four oligonucleotides that differ in the position immediately adjacent to the previous oligonucleotide and that carry a different fluorescent colouring covalently bound to the other end (M02);
- a nucleic acid of between 5 and 250 nt comprised of two parts, one 5' complementary to the other oligonucleotide absent from the viral genome and a 3' part complementary to the viral genome, the last position being an interrogant position (M03);
- a nucleic acid from 5 to 250 nt long complementary to the viral genome that has a fluorescent substance covalently bound to the 3' end (M04);
- a nucleic acid from 5 to 250 nt long complementary to the viral genome of which the final position of the 3' end is anterior to an interrogated position of the viral genome (M05);
- a nucleic acid from 5 to 250 nt long complementary to a sequence of a majority

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genome of a viral quasispecies with insertions 1 to 10 nt with respect to the majority genome sequence (M06);

5 - a nucleic acid of between 5 and 250 nt complementary to a majority genome sequence of the viral quasispecies with deletions 1 to 10 nt with respect to this majority genome sequence (M07);

- a nucleic acid of 5 to 250 nt complementary to a mutant sequence previously described in the database; and

- mixtures thereof.

10 22. Method according to claim 3, wherein a calibration curve is formed by a series of mixtures of oligonucleotides in variable and known proportions, one of these being 100% complementary to a region of known sequence of the majority genome or the wild type genome and the other one being an oligonucleotide that differs from the previous one in at least one position.

15 23. Method according to claim 3, wherein a calibration curve is formed by a series of mixtures of oligonucleotides in variable and known proportions, one of which being 100% complementary to a known sequence of the majority genome or the wild type genome and the other one being an oligonucleotide that differs from the previous one in the
20 interrogant position.

25 24. Method according to claim 3, wherein the identification of the oligonucleotides present in the DNA microchip which have hybridised with the amplified and labelled fragments is done by scanning said microchip with a scanner equipped with a confocal microscope and at least two lasers which emit light of a different wavelength and computer equipment that can produce a computerised image of the hybridisation results.

30 25. Method according to claim 2, comprising:
a) extracting the nucleic acid from a sample suspected to contain said minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies;
b) amplifying at least one nucleic acid fragment of said viral quasispecies;
c) cloning the DNA fragments amplified in stage b) into a suitable vector;
d) determining the majority genome sequence of the viral quasispecies for the amplified fragment;

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e) amplifying the DNA fragments cloned in stage c) and labelling the amplified fragments with a marker compound;

f) placing in contact, in a hybridisation reaction, the amplified and labelled fragments from stage e) with the fragments amplified directly from the nucleic acid of the viral quasispecies from stage b); and

g) resolving the different viral sequences and identifying the mutations indicative of the minority memory genomes present in the viral quasispecies.

26. Method according to claim 25, wherein the cloning of the DNA fragments amplified in stage b) is done in a plasmid with a large number of copies.

27. Method according to claim 25, wherein the marker compound used in stage e) to label the fragments of DNA amplified and cloned in stage c) is ^{32}P .

28. Method according to claim 25, wherein the resolution of the different viral sequences, stage g), is done by:

g.i) fractionating the hybrids formed in stage f) by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in non-denaturising conditions;

g.ii) identifying the existence of minority memory genomes by the number of mutations in relation to a sudden change in electrophoretic mobility;

g.iii) extracting DNA hybridised and fractionated in polyacrylamide gel by elution;

g.iv) amplifying the fractions eluted in stage g.iii);

g.v) sequencing the fragments amplified in stage g.iv); and

g.vi) comparing the sequences deduced in stage g.v) and identifying the mutations indicative of the minority memory genomes present in the viral quasispecies.

29. Method according to claim 2, comprising:

a) extracting the nucleic acid from a sample suspected to contain said minority memory genomes in a viral quasispecies;

b) amplifying at least one nucleic acid fragment of said viral quasispecies;

c) determining the majority genome sequence of the viral quasispecies for said amplified fragment;

d) optionally, cloning the fragment of nucleic acid amplified in a vector;

e) sequencing the cloned fragment; and

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f) comparing the sequences deduced in stage c) and e), and identifying the mutations indicative of the minority memory genomes present in the viral quasispecies.

A)

VIRAL GENOME Hyb. T. Wash. T. SIGNAL AGAINST MICROCHIP OLIGONUCLEOTIDES

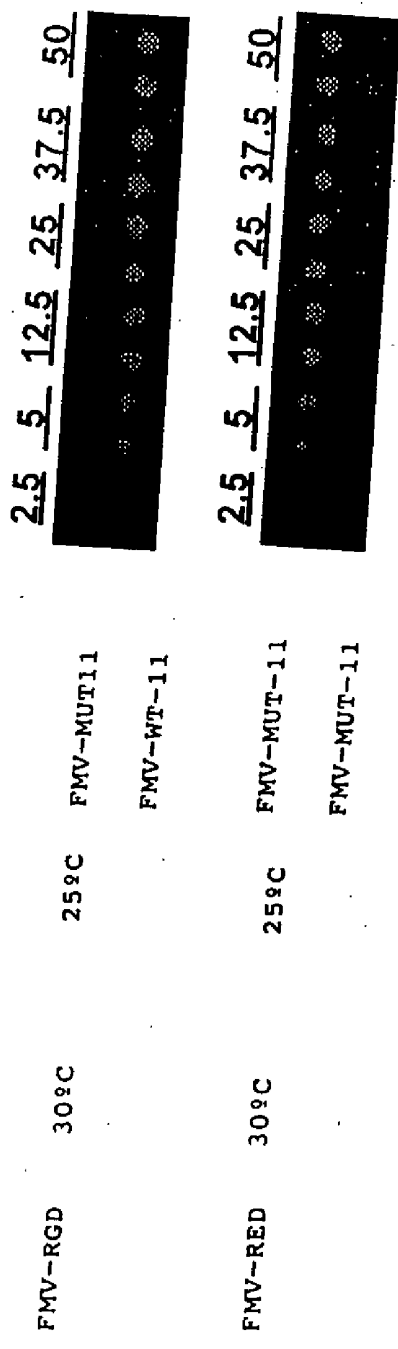


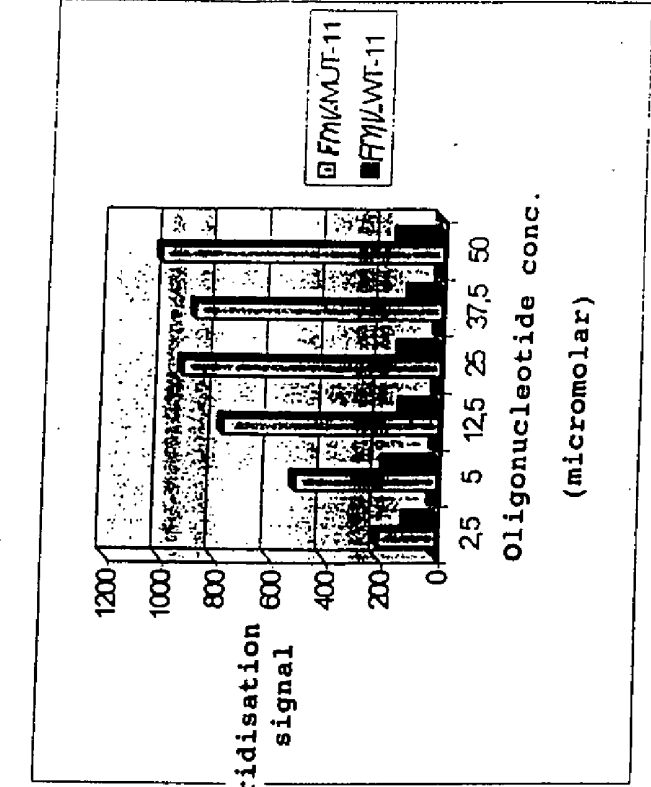
Figure 1 (a)

B)

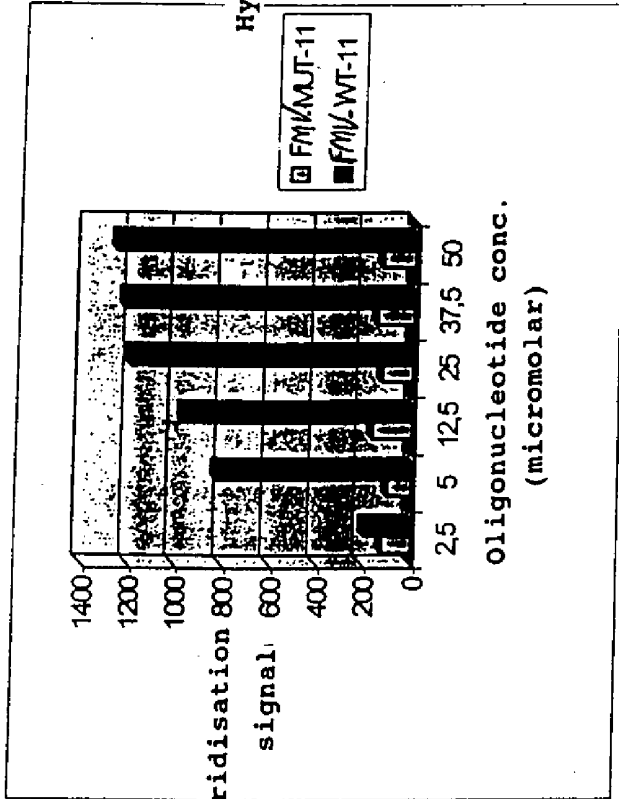
QUANTIFICATION OF HYBRIDISATION SIGNALS

Figure 1 b)

FMV-RED



FMV-RGD



A) Hybridisation of the FMV-RGD genome with points (duplicate) that contain mixtures of oligonucleotides FMV-WT-11/FMV-MUT-11. At these points, the % of FMV-WT-11 in the mixture is shown:

100	99.9	99	95	90	80	70	50	40	30	20	10	5	1	0.1	0
-----	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	-----	---

Hybridisation of the FMV-RED genome with points (duplicate) that contain mixtures of oligonucleotides FMV-WT-11/FMV-MUT-11. At these points, the % of FMV-MUT-11 in the mixture is shown:

0	0.1	1	5	10	20	30	50	60	70	80	90	95	99	99.9	100
---	-----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	-----

Figure 2 (a)

B)
QUANTIFICATION OF HYBRIDISATION SIGNALS

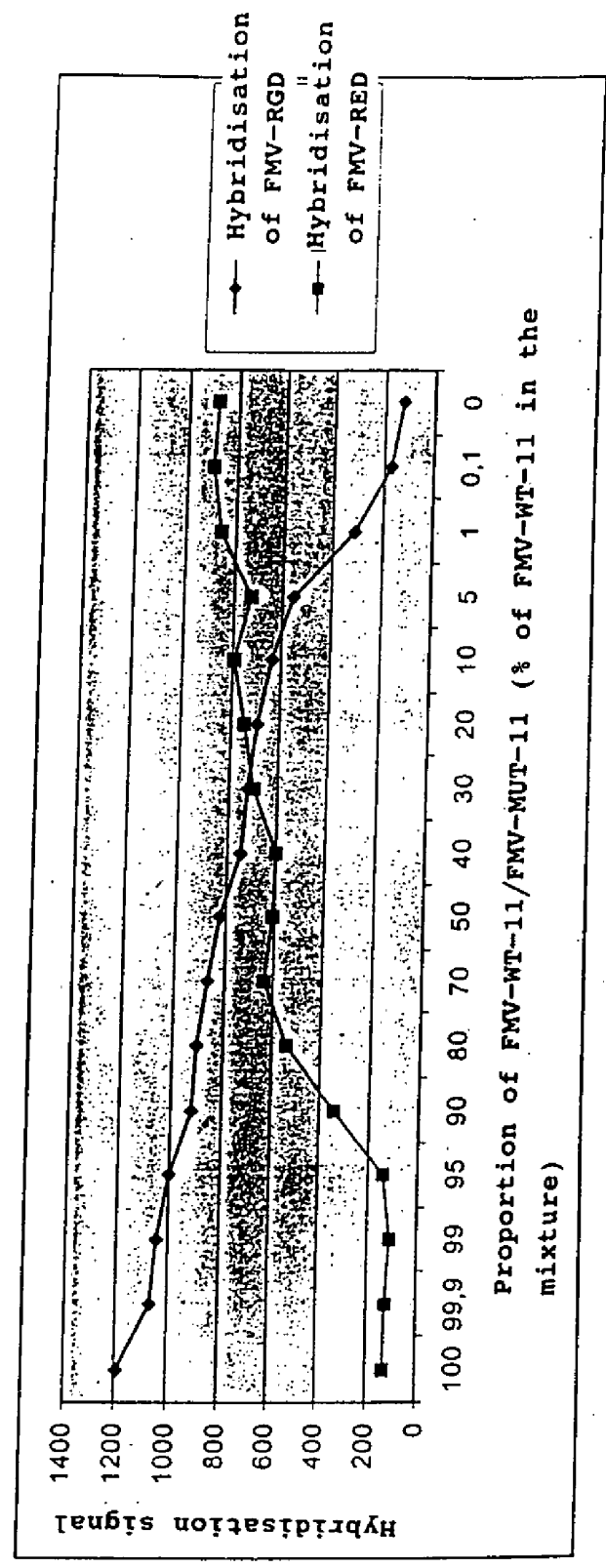


Figure 2 (b)

A)

VIRAL GENOME Hyb. T. Wash. T. SIGNAL AGAINST MICROCHIP OLIGONUCLEOTIDES

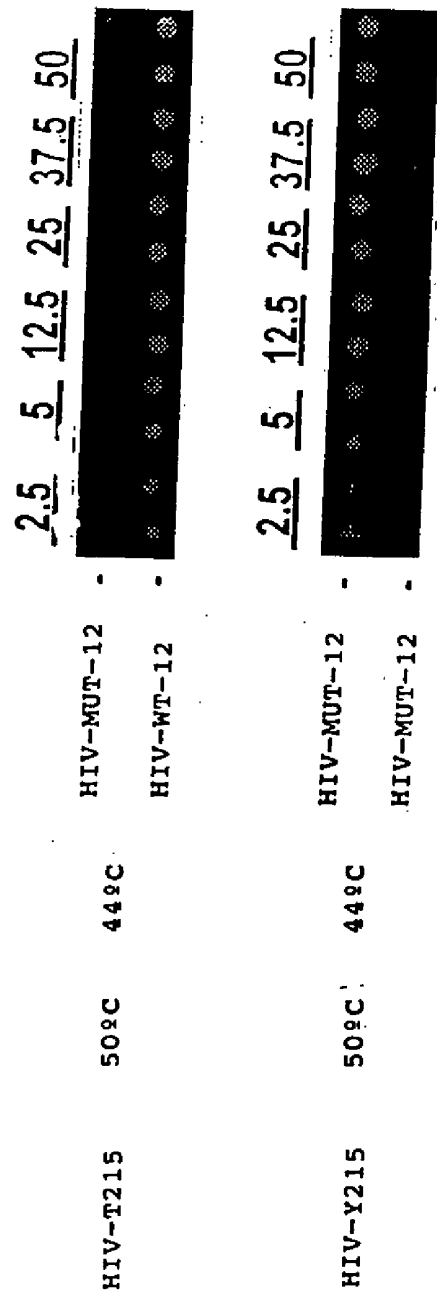


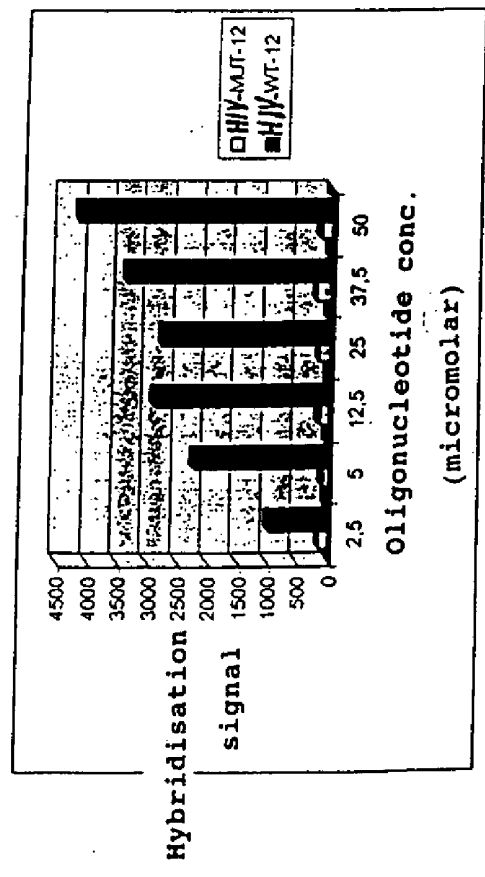
Figure 3a

Figure 3 b)

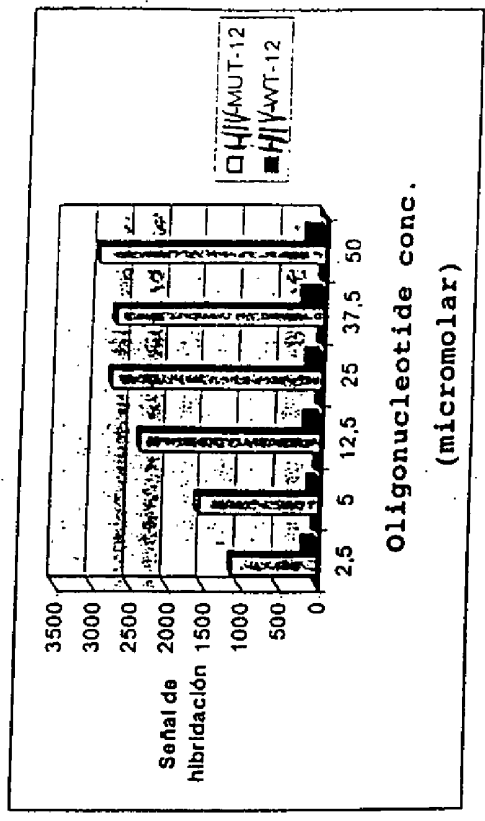
B)

QUANTIFICATION OF HYBRIDISATION SIGNALS

HIV-T215



HIV-Y215



A)

Hybridisation of the HIV-T215 genome with points (duplicate) that contain mixtures of oligonucleotides HIV-WT-12/HIV-MUT-12. At these points, the % of HIV-WT-12 in the mixture is shown:

100 99.9 99 95 90 80 70 50 40 30 20 10 5 1 0.1 0

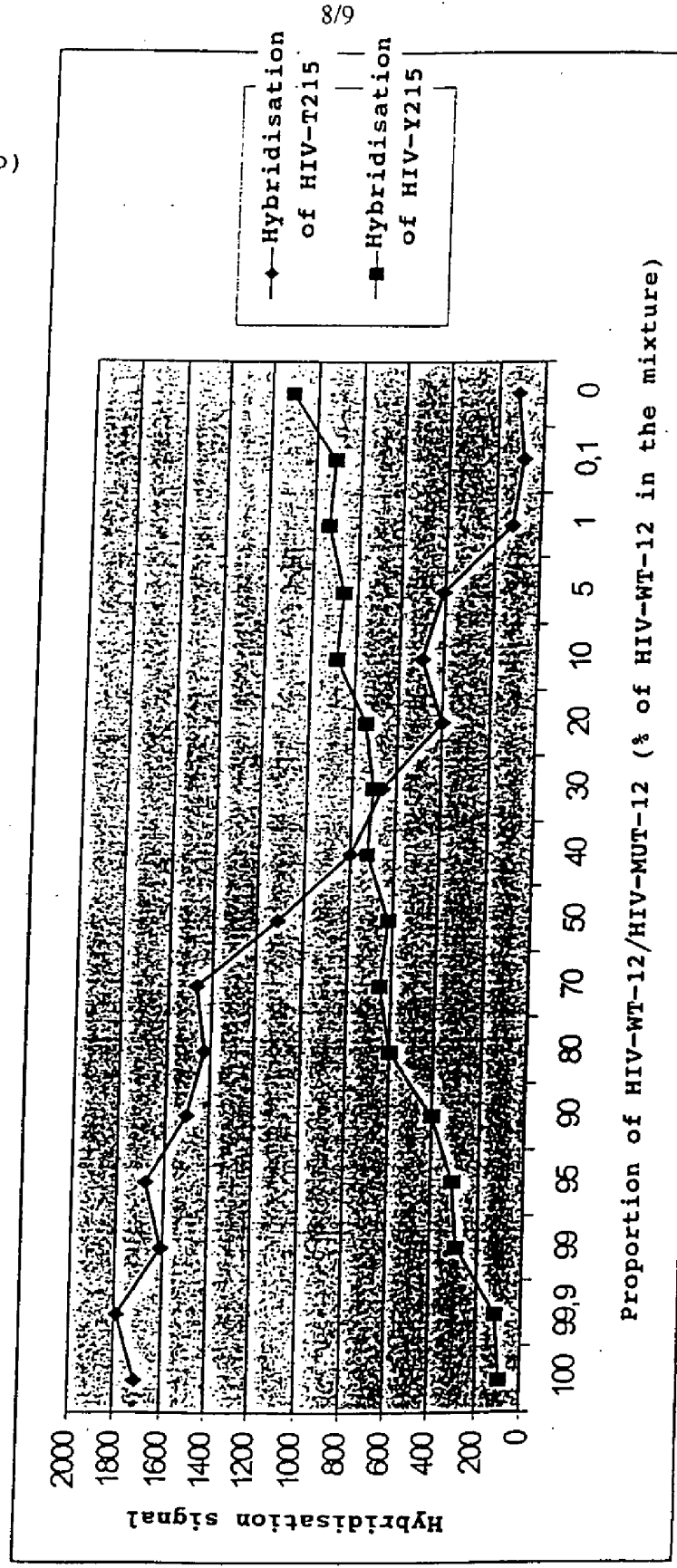
Hybridisation of the HIV-Y215 genome with these same points (duplicate) that contain mixtures of oligonucleotides HIV-WT-12/HIV-MUT-12. At these points, the % of HIV-MUT-12 in the mixture is shown:

0 0.1 1 5 10 20 30 50 60 70 80 90 95 99 99.9 100

Figure 4 (a)

Figure 4 (b)

QUANTIFICATION OF HYBRIDISATION SIGNALS



A) Alignment of sequences of genotypes 1-a and 1-b of HCV involved in the response to interferon

Region 6967-7086

```

1-a  CATCTCTCAAGGCAACTTGCACCGCTAACCATGACTCCCCTGATGCTGAG
      ||||| ||||| || ||||| | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1-b  CTCTTTGAAGGGACATGCACTACCCACCATGACTCCCCGGACGCTGAC
      ||||| ||||| || ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      CTCATAGAGGCCAACCTCCTATGGAGGCAGGAGATGGGCGGCAACATCAC
      ||||| ||||| || ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      CTCATCGAGGCCAACCTCTTGTGGCGGCAGGAGATGGGCGGAAACATCAC
      CAGGCTTGAGTCAGAAAACA
      ||||| ||||| || ||
      TCGCGTGGAGTCAGAGAATA
    
```

Region 2319-2351

```

CGAGCTCAGCCCGTTACTGCTGACCACTACA
|| ||||| ||||| || ||||| || ||
CAGAACTCAGCCCGCTGCTGCTCTACAACA
    
```

B) Sequences of HVC related with INF response and ribozyme activity.

Positions in the genome	Sequence	(genotype 1-b)
175-215 ¹	TGCCAGGACGACCGGGTCCTTTCTTGGATCAACCCGCTCAA	
310-350 ¹	AGTGCCCGGGAGGTCTCGTAGACCGTGCAACCATGAGCAGC	
2319-2351 ²	CAGAACTCAGCCCGCTGCTGCTCTACAACA	
6967-7086 ²	CTTCTTTGAAGGGACATGCACTACCCACCATGACTCCCCGGACGCTGAC CTCATCGAGGCCAACCTCTTGTGGCGGCAGGAGATGGGCGGAAACATCAC TCGCGTGGAGTCAGAGAATA	

¹Sequences related with ribozymes, ²Sequences related with response to INF.

Figure 5