### SALSA® MELT ASSAY SALSA® MC002 SMA NEWBORN SCREEN

1. PCR amplification: The exon 7 sequence of SMN1 and SMN2 is amplified using a single PCR primer pair, with one primer in excess (asymmetric PCR). PCR primer SMN1 exon 7 SMN2 exon 7 Sample DNA-Resulting DNA amplicons \* represents sequence variant

2. Hybridisation: A fluorescently labelled probe binds to an amplicon, separating the fluorophore from its quencher, resulting in fluorescence emittance. **PROBE** Fluorescent group Quencher **Hybridising** sequence SMN1 DNA amplicon

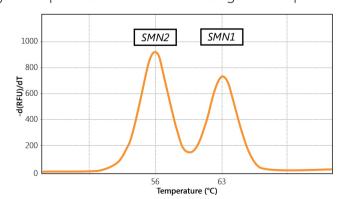
3. Heating: The probe-amplicon hybrid mixture is slowly heated, resulting in dissociation of the probe from the amplicon. Upon dissociation, the probe fluorophore comes in close proximity with the probe quencher, thereby blocking probe fluorescence. perfect match 1 nt mismatch esults in a lower Tm 63°C 85°C 56°C

# 4. Analysis: Probe-amplicon dissociation is visualised by the rapid loss of fluorescence at given temperatures. SMN2 SMN1 12 10

#### 3A. Fluorescence vs. temperature

This plot shows the fluorescence vs. temperature of a sample with SMN1 amplicons (sequence identical to the probe) and SMN2 amplicons (containing a mismatch). As the temperature increases, more probe molecules are dissociated from the amplicons and the fluorescence decreases. The mismatched probe-amplicon hybrid (SMN2) dissociates first, the perfectly matched one (SMN1) last, at a higher temperature.

56 63 Temperature (°C)



#### 3B. Probe-amplicon melting temperature

Shown above is the first derivative (-d(RFU)/dT) of the curve shown in 3A. The graph above shows a peak at the temperatures with the most rapid fluorescence changes. These temperatures are the Tm for the probe-amplicon hybrids: 56°C for SMN2, 63°C for SMN1.

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