

CLAIMS

1. A method for detecting a target nucleic acid by nucleic acid chromatography, the method comprising:
 - a hybridization step in which one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids associated with one or two or more target nucleic acids are brought into contact with one or two or more probes that are on a solid phase body carrier and are associated with the one or two or more target nucleic acids, under conditions that allow hybridization by nucleic acid chromatography; and
 - a detection step in which the hybridization product produced in the hybridization step is detected, wherein
 - each of the one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids has a single-stranded tag part at the 5' end of a first chain, which is a tag sequence capable of hybridizing specifically with one of the probes, and
 - at least part of the double-stranded nucleic acid has a label or label binding substance.
2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is provided with the label or label binding substance at the 5' end of a second strand.
3. The method according to Claim 1 or 2, comprising before the hybridization step an amplification step in which the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is obtained as a product of an amplification reaction performed on a target nucleic acid using a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking part capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer having a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid and the label or label binding substance.
4. The method according to Claim 1 or 2, comprising before the hybridization step an amplification step in which the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is obtained as the product of an amplification reaction performed on a target nucleic acid using a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, a second primer I having a labeling sequence and a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base

sequence in the target nucleic acid, and a second primer II having the label or label binding substance and the labeling sequence.

5. The method according to Claim 1 or 2, comprising before the hybridization step an amplification step in which an amplification reaction is performed on a target nucleic acid in the presence of a labeling probe having the label or label binding sequence and a sequence that hybridizes specifically with the labeling sequence in use of a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer I having a labeling sequence and a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid, whereby a complex of the partially double-stranded nucleic acid and the labeling probe is formed.

6. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is provided with the label or label binding substance in the double-stranded part.

7. The method according to Claims 1 or 6, comprising before the hybridization step an amplification step in which the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is obtained as the amplification product of an amplification reaction performed on a target nucleic acid in use of a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and also having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer provided with a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequences in the target nucleic acid, and in use of a nucleoside triphosphate containing a nucleoside derivative triphosphate having the label or label binding substance.

8. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the hybridization step is performed by bringing an developing medium comprising an amplification reaction solution containing the amplification product of the amplification step into contact with a part of the solid phase body carrier.

9. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the hybridization step is performed by preparing the developing medium comprising an amplification reaction solution containing the amplification product of the amplification step together with a label for binding to the label

binding substance, and bringing this developing medium into contact with at least a part of the solid phase body carrier.

10. The method according to Claim 9, wherein the amplification step is performed in a cavity, the developing medium is prepared by supplying at least the label to the cavity holding the amplification reaction solution, and the developing medium is brought into contact with part of the solid phase body carrier in the cavity.

11. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 10, wherein
the label binding substance is one or two or more selected from the group consisting of the antibodies in antigen-antibody reactions and biotin, digoxigenin, and FITC and other haptens, and

the label is provided with a site capable of binding with the label binding substance, and is a label that uses one or two or more selected from fluorescence, radioactivity, enzymes, phosphorescence, chemical luminescence and coloration.

12. A chromatography unit for use in the nucleic acid detection method according to any of Claims 1 to 11, provided with
a solid phase body carrier,

3 or more band-shaped probe regions with the probes fixed thereto in parallel to one another at different locations on the solid phase body carrier, and

2 or more position marker regions located parallel to one another and also to the probe regions in positions different from the 3 or more probe regions on the solid phase body carrier, wherein

three of the three or more probe regions are disposed at equal intervals between two position marker regions out of the two or more position marker regions.

13. The chromatography unit according to Claim 12, wherein one or more probe regions are disposed at intervals equal to the intervals between the three probe regions on the opposite side of the two position markers to the three fixed probe regions.

14. The chromatography unit according to Claim 12 or 13, wherein the solid phase body carrier has a tapering liquid contact part or liquid contact-forming marker at one end thereof to contact with the developing medium for nucleic acid chromatography.

15. The chromatography unit according to Claim 14, wherein the liquid contact part-forming marker is a marker that makes visible a cutting site for forming the liquid contact part by cutting a part of the solid phase body carrier.

16. The chromatography unit according to Claim 15, wherein the marker is sufficiently weak to allow the solid phase body carrier to be cut along the marker.

17. A method for detecting a target nucleic acid in a sample,
the method comprising:

a step of preparing a solid phase body provided with a detection probe or probes each having a different specific base sequence;

an amplification step in which a target nucleic acid in the sample is amplified using a first primer having a tag sequence complementary to the detection probe pre-associated with the target nucleic acid and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and also having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer having a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid;

a hybridization step in which an amplified fragment obtained in the amplification step is brought into contact with the detection probe on the solid phase body carrier under conditions that allow hybridization; and

a detection step in which the product of hybridization between the amplified fragment and the detection probe on the solid phase body carrier is detected.

18. The method according to Claim 17, wherein the second primer has a label-binding region that has a label bound thereto or allows binding of a label.

19. The method according to Claim 17 or 18, wherein the second primer has a linking site disposed between the label-binding region and the second recognition sequence.

20. The method according to Claim 17, wherein the amplification step is a step of performing nucleic acid amplification using a nucleoside triphosphate containing a nucleoside derivative triphosphate provided with a label.

21. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 20, wherein the linking site does not

contain natural bases or natural base derivatives that pair with natural bases.

22. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 21, wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.

23. The method according to Claim 22, wherein the linking site is represented by either of the following formulae:



(where 5' represents the oxygen atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 5' end, 3' represents the phosphorus atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 3' end, and m is an integer from 2 to 40),



(where 5' represents the oxygen atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 5' end, 3' represents the phosphorus atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 3' end, n is an integer from 2 to 4, l is 2 or an integer greater than 2, and $(n + 1) \times l$ is 40 or an integer smaller than 40).

24. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 23, wherein

the amplification step is a step of performing nucleic acid amplification using multiple primer sets each formed of the first primer and the second primer, so as to allow detection by a plurality of the detection probes pre-associated with a plurality of the target nucleic acids,

the hybridization step is a step of bringing a plurality of the amplification fragment obtained in the amplification step into contact with the plurality of detection probes so as to allow hybridization, and

the detection step is a step of detecting products of hybridization between the plurality of amplification fragments and the plurality of detection probes on the solid phase body carrier.

25. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 24, wherein the number of bases in the tag sequence is 20 to 50.

26. The method according to Claim 25, wherein the number of bases in the tag sequence is 20 to 25.

27. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 26, wherein the specific sequence of the detection probe is selected from the base sequences represented by SEQ ID NOS:1 to 100 and complementary sequences thereof.

28. The method according to any one of Claims 17 to 27, wherein the specific sequence of the detection probe is selected from the base sequences represented by the SEQ ID NOS in the following **table** and complementary sequences thereof.

[Table 27]

Name	Seq(5→3')	SEQ.ID.
D1-001	TGTTCTCTGACCAATGAATCTGC	1
D1-002	TGGAACGGGAACGCTTTAGATG	2
D1-003	TTCCGCTTCGTTGTAATTCGGAC	3
D1-005	TAGCCAGTGATTTATGACATGC	5
D1-006	CGCTCTGGTTACTATTGGACGTT	6
D1-010	GAGTAGCAGGCAAATACCCTAGA	10
D1-012	AGTCATACAGTGAGGACCAAATG	12
D1-014	TGCTCACTTACATTACGTCCATG	14
D1-016	AGGTCCGGTAGTAATTTAGGTGC	16
D1-020	TATTCTACCAACGACATCACTGC	20
D1-023	CATCTCCAAGAATTGACCCACCA	23
D1-025	GAAGGATCGCTTTTATCTGGCAT	25
D1-026	CATTTGTCAGGTACAGTCCACTT	26
D1-027	GCCCACACTCTTACTTATCGACT	27
D1-030	CCGTCTGGGTAAAGATTGCTAG	30
D1-035	ATGCCGTTGTCAAGAGTTATCGT	35
D1-038	CGCGACATTTAGTCCAGGAGATG	38
D1-040	AGACAATTAGAATCAGTGCCCCT	40
D1-041	GCATTGAGGTATTGTTGCTCCCA	41
D1-044	GAGTCCGCAAAAATATAGGAGGC	44
D1-045	GCCTCACATAACTGGAGAAACCT	45
D1-050	GGGATAGGTATTATGCTCCAGCC	50
D1-052	GCCTATATGAACCAAGCCACTGC	52
D1-062	CTAGCACAATTAATCAATCCGCC	62
D1-064	GCCTATAGTGTGCGATTGTCCTCG	64
D1-065	CGATCACGGATTAATGTCACCCC	65
D1-077	CGCAGTTTGCAAGAACGAACAAA	77
D1-084	CCGTGTGTATGAGTATGACAGCA	84
D1-089	GAGTCGAAGACCTCCTCCTACTC	89
D1-090	ATGCCAATATGTAATCGTGACTC	90
D1-095	TGCCGGTTATACCTTTAAGGACG	95
D1-097	CGCGGTACTATTAGAAAGGGCTA	97
D1-100	TGCAGTGTAAGCAACTATTGTCT	100

29. A method according to any one of Claims 17 to 28, wherein the hybridization step is a step of supplying a liquid containing the amplified fragment as a mobile phase to a solid phase body containing a plurality of the detection probe, and expanding the mobile phase in the solid phase body.

30. A nucleic acid amplification agent for use in a nucleic acid amplification method, comprising, in order from the 5' end, a first arbitrary base sequence and a first recognition

sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in a nucleic acid to be amplified, and also comprising an oligonucleotide derivative having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction, disposed between the first arbitrary base sequence and the first recognition sequence.

31. The nucleic acid amplification agent according to Claim 30, wherein the first base sequence has a label bound thereto.

32. A nucleic acid amplification kit containing two or more of the nucleic acid amplification agent according to Claim 30 or 31.

33. A composition for probe hybridization, comprising a double-stranded DNA fragment having a single-stranded part on the 5' side of at least one strand and a double-stranded part formed by base pairing, wherein at least one of the DNA strands has a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the single-stranded part and the double-stranded binding part, and the single-stranded part has a recognition sequence that recognizes a base sequence in the probe.

34. The composition for probe hybridization according to Claim 33, further comprising a single-stranded part on the 5' side of the other strand, and having a label linked to this single-stranded part.

35. A double-stranded DNA fragment having a single-stranded part on the 5' side of at least one strand and a double-stranded part formed by base pairing, wherein at least one of the DNA strands has a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the single-stranded part and the double-stranded binding part.

36. A method for amplifying a target nucleic acid in a sample,
the method comprising a step of performing nucleic acid amplification on the sample using at least a first primer having a first arbitrary base sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid, and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the first arbitrary base sequence and the first recognition sequence.

37. A chromatography unit for use in the method of detecting a nucleic acid according to

Claim 29, comprising:

a solid phase body carrier;

3 or more band-shaped probe regions with the probes fixed thereto in parallel to one another at different locations on the solid phase body carrier; and

2 or more position marker regions in parallel to one another and to the probe regions in positions different from the 3 or more probe regions on the solid phase body carrier, wherein

three probe regions out of the three or more probe regions are arranged at equal intervals between two position markers out of the two or more position markers.

CLAIMS

1. A method for detecting a target nucleic acid by nucleic acid chromatography, the method comprising:
 - a hybridization step in which one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids associated with one or two or more target nucleic acids are brought into contact with one or two or more probes that are on a solid phase body carrier and are associated with the one or two or more target nucleic acids, under conditions that allow hybridization by nucleic acid chromatography; and
 - a detection step in which the hybridization product produced in the hybridization step is detected, wherein each of the one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids has a single-stranded tag part only at the 5' end of a first chain, which has a tag sequence capable of hybridizing specifically with one of the probes with a back bone having naturally occurring bases and capable of making base-pairs with a naturally occurring nucleic acid, and has a label binding substance capable of binding to a label at the 5' end of a second chain,
 - wherein before the hybridization step the method comprises an amplification step in which the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is obtained as a product of an amplification reaction performed on a target nucleic acid using a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer having a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid and the label binding substance, and
 - wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.
2. A method for detecting a target nucleic acid by nucleic acid chromatography, the method comprising:
 - a hybridization step in which one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids associated with one or two or more target nucleic acids are brought into contact with one or two or more probes that are on a solid phase body carrier and are associated with the one or two or more target nucleic acids, under conditions that allow hybridization by nucleic acid chromatography; and
 - a detection step in which the hybridization product produced in the hybridization step is detected, wherein each of the one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids has a single-stranded tag part only at the 5' end of a first chain, which has a tag sequence capable of hybridizing specifically with one of the probes with a back bone having naturally occurring bases and capable of

making base-pairs with a naturally occurring nucleic acid, and has a label binding substance capable of binding to a label at the 5' end of a second chain,

wherein before the hybridization step, the method has an amplification step in which the partially double-stranded nucleic acid is obtained as the product of an amplification reaction performed on a target nucleic acid using a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, a second primer I having a labeling sequence and a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid, and a second primer II having the label binding substance and the labeling sequence, and

wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.

3. A method for detecting a target nucleic acid by nucleic acid chromatography, the method comprising:

a hybridization step in which one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids associated with one or two or more target nucleic acids are brought into contact with one or two or more probes that are on a solid phase body carrier and are associated with the one or two or more target nucleic acids, under conditions that allow hybridization by nucleic acid chromatography; and

a detection step in which the hybridization product produced in the hybridization step is detected, wherein each of the one or two or more partially double-stranded nucleic acids has a single-stranded tag part only at the 5' end of a first chain, which has a tag sequence capable of hybridizing specifically with one of the probes with a back bone having naturally occurring bases and capable of making base-pairs with a naturally occurring nucleic acid, and has a labeling probe having a label binding substance capable of binding to a label at the 3' end of the first chain,

wherein before the hybridization step the method has an amplification step in which an amplification reaction is performed on a target nucleic acid in the presence of a labeling probe having the label or label binding sequence and a sequence that hybridizes specifically with the labeling sequence in use of a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and a second primer I having a labeling sequence and a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid, whereby a complex of the partially double-stranded nucleic acid and the labeling probe is formed, and

wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.

4. The method according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, wherein the linking site is represented by either of the following formulae:



(where 5' represents the oxygen atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 5' end, 3' represents the phosphorus atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 3' end, and m is an integer from 2 to 40),



(where 5' represents the oxygen atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 5' end, 3' represents the phosphorus atom of a phosphate diester bond at the 3' end, n is an integer from 2 to 4, l is 2 or an integer greater than 2, and $(n + 1) \times l$ is 40 or an integer smaller than 40).

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the linking site is represented by the formula (1) where m is 3 to 12.

6. The method according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the linking site is represented by the formula (1) where m is 3 to 6.

7. The method according to any of claims 4 to 6, wherein the linking site is represented by the formula (1) where m is 3.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the hybridization step is a step of performing a nucleic acid chromatography with a developing solvent containing the partially double-stranded nucleic acid having the label capable of binding to the label binding substance.

9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the hybridization step is a step of performing a nucleic acid chromatography with a developing solvent containing an amplification solution containing the product of the amplification step.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the hybridization step is a step of performing a nucleic acid chromatography with a developing solvent containing an amplification solution containing the product of the amplification step and the label.

11. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the hybridization step is a step of performing a nucleic acid chromatography with a developing solvent containing an amplification solution containing the partially double-stranded nucleic acid which carries the label bound to the label binding substance.

12. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the amplification step is a step of performing the amplification under existing of the label and obtaining the partially double-stranded nucleic acid which carries the label.

13. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the hybridization step is a step comprising preparing a developing medium by adding the label to a cavity containing the amplification reaction solution after the amplification step and hybridizing the amplification step is a step of performing the amplification under existing of the label and obtaining the partially double-stranded nucleic acid which carries the label.

14. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the label binding substance is one or two or more selected from the group consisting of the antibodies in antigen-antibody reactions and biotin, digoxigenin, and FITC and other haptens, and

the label is provided with a site capable of binding with the label binding substance, and is a label that uses one or two or more selected from fluorescence, radioactivity, enzymes, phosphorescence, chemical luminescence and coloration.

15. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the amplification step is a step of performing nucleic acid amplification using multiple primer sets each formed of the first primer and the second primer, so as to allow detection by a plurality of the detection probes pre-associated with a plurality of the target nucleic acids,

the hybridization step is a step of bringing a plurality of the amplification fragment obtained in the amplification step into contact with the plurality of detection probes so as to allow hybridization, and

the detection step is a step of detecting products of hybridization between the plurality of amplification fragments and the plurality of detection probes on the solid phase body carrier.

16. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the number of bases in the tag sequence is 20 to 50.

17. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the number of bases in the tag sequence is 20 to 25.

18. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the probe has a sequence selected from the base sequences represented by SEQ ID NOS:1 to 100 and complementary sequences thereof.

19. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the probe has a sequence selected from the base sequences represented by the SEQ ID NOS in the following table and complementary

sequences thereof.

Name	Seq(5→3')	SEQ.ID.
D1-001	TGTTCTCTGACCAATGAATCTGC	1
D1-002	TGGAAGTGGGAACGCTTTAGATG	2
D1-003	TTCGCTTCGTTGTAATTTCCGAC	3
D1-005	TAGCCCAGTGATTTATGACATGC	5
D1-006	CGCTCTGGTTACTATTGGACGTT	6
D1-010	GAGTAGCAGGCAAATACCCTAGA	10
D1-012	AGTCATACAGTGAGGACCAAATG	12
D1-014	TGCTCACTTACATTACGTCCATG	14
D1-016	AGGTCCGGTAGTAATTTAGGTGC	16
D1-020	TATTCTACCAACGACATCACTGC	20
D1-023	CATCTCCAAGAATTGACCCACCA	23
D1-025	GAAGGATCGCTTTTATCTGGCAT	25
D1-026	CATTTGTCAGGTACAGTCCACTT	26
D1-027	GCCCACACTCTTACTTATCGACT	27
D1-030	CCGTCTGGGTAAAGATTGCTAG	30
D1-035	ATGCCGTTGTCAAGAGTTATGGT	35
D1-038	CGCGACATTTAGTCCAGGAGATG	38
D1-040	AGACAATTAGAATCAGTGCCCCCT	40
D1-041	GCATTGAGGTATTGTTGCTCCCA	41
D1-044	GAGTCCGCAAAAATATAGGAGGC	44
D1-045	GCCTCACATAACTGGAGAAACCT	45
D1-050	GGGATAGGTATTATGCTCCAGCC	50
D1-052	GCCTATATGAACCAAGCCACTGC	52
D1-062	CTAGCACAATTAATCAATCCGCC	62
D1-064	GCCTATAGTGTGCGATTGTCCTCG	64
D1-065	CGATCACGGATTAATGTCACCCC	65
D1-077	CGCAGTTTGCAAGAACGAACAAA	77
D1-084	CCGTGTGTATGAGTATGACAGCA	84
D1-089	GAGTCGAAGACCTCCTCCTACTC	89
D1-090	ATGCCAATATGTACTCGTGA CTC	90
D1-095	TGCCGGTTATACCTTTAAGGACG	95
D1-097	CGCGGTACTATTAGAAAGGGCTA	97
D1-100	TGCAGTGTAAAGCAACTATTGTCT	100

20. A kit for the detection method according to any one of claims 1 to 19, comprising;
- a chromatography unit which comprises;
 - a solid phase body carrier,
 - 3 or more band-shaped probe regions with the probes fixed thereto in parallel to one another at different locations on the solid phase body carrier, and
 - 2 or more position marker regions located parallel to one another and also to the probe regions in positions different from the 3 or more probe regions on the solid phase body carrier,
 - wherein three of the three or more probe regions are disposed at equal intervals between two position marker regions out of the two or more position marker regions,
 - a primer set which comprises a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first

recognition sequence and a second primer having a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid and the label binding substance, wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.

21. The chromatography unit according to claim 20, wherein one or more probe regions are disposed at intervals equal to the intervals between the three probe regions on the opposite side of the two position markers to the three fixed probe regions.

22. The chromatography unit according to claim 20 or 21, wherein the solid phase body carrier has a tapering liquid contact part or liquid contact-forming marker at one end thereof to contact with the developing medium for nucleic acid chromatography.

23. The chromatography unit according to claim 22, wherein the liquid contact part-forming marker is a marker that makes visible a cutting site for forming the liquid contact part by cutting a part of the solid phase body carrier.

24. The chromatography unit according to claim 22 or 23, wherein the marker is sufficiently weak to allow the solid phase body carrier to be cut along the marker.

25. A primer set for the detection method according to any one of claims 1 to 19, comprising;
a first primer having the tag sequence and a first recognition sequence that recognizes a first base sequence in the target nucleic acid and having a linking site capable of inhibiting or arresting a DNA polymerase reaction disposed between the tag sequence and the first recognition sequence, and
a second primer having a second recognition sequence that recognizes a second base sequence in the target nucleic acid and the label binding substance, and
wherein the linking site comprises an optionally substituted alkylene chain or polyoxyalkylene chain with an element number of 2 to 40, adjoining a nucleotide in the primer via a phosphate diester bond.