

Abstract

It is an object of the present disclosure to provide a method for reducing the influence of baseline disturbances in a method for detecting a target nucleic acid in dry blood filter paper by real-time PCR using a fluorescent dye, with a simple method. The present disclosure provides a method for detecting a target nucleic acid in dry blood filter paper by real-time PCR, the method including: (1) amplifying the target nucleic acid in the dry blood filter paper by applying thermal cycles to a sample solution containing a dry blood filter paper punch piece and a PCR reagent, wherein the PCR reagent includes a fluorescently labeled probe; (2) optically detecting the fluorescence intensity of the sample solution for each of the thermal cycles; and (3) performing quantitative analysis of the target nucleic acid using data after a predetermined number of cycles of the optically detected data.