

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides: a method for detecting a nucleic acid, which efficiently eliminates non-specific detection of nucleic acids other than the nucleic acid as a detection target, so that detection specificity of the nucleic acid as a detection target can be further improved; or the like. This method for detecting a nucleic acid comprises: (a) a step wherein a gel, on which a probe is immobilized, is brought into contact with a reaction solution which contains a nucleic acid that serves as a template for nucleic acid amplification, a primer set for nucleic acid amplification, a nucleotide unit and a DNA extension enzyme; (b) a step wherein the gel and the reaction solution are subjected to a heat cycle for performing a nucleic acid amplification reaction; (c) a step wherein nucleic acid fragments having a specific base length are selected from among the amplified nucleic acid fragments; and (d) a step wherein the selected nucleic acid fragments are detected.