DNA polymerases

The present invention relates to DNA polymerases. In particular, the present invention relates to modified DNA polymerases with enhanced strand displacement activity (SDA).

The gold standard of microbial identification still remains culturing and subsequent phenotypic differentiation of the causative agent, a process often taking several days to perform and analyze, and this delay may have major impact on morbidity and mortality of an infectious disease. In addition, many organisms cannot grow on culture media, hence, will be undetected by existing culturing methods.

There is a global need to monitor and diagnose critical infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera etc. The challenge becomes even more critical in potential epidemic situations such as Ebola, avian and swine influenza outbreaks. Despite advances in diagnostic technologies, many patients with suspected infections receive empiric antimicrobial therapy rather than appropriate therapy dictated by the rapid identification of the infectious agent. The result is overuse of our small inventory of effective antimicrobials whose numbers continue to dwindle due to antimicrobial resistance development. There is a clear demand for new and rapid on-site molecular diagnostic tests enabling identification of specific pathogens.

The Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) in many ways revolutionized the molecular genetics and diagnosis field. The workhorses in PCR technology, are thermostable high fidelity DNA polymerases which, together with cyclic events of heating and cooling to obtain strand separation, primer annealing and elongation, lead to amplification of a target DNA sequence. PCR technology is now widely employed in biomedical and life science research as well as molecular diagnostics.

Point-of-care (POC) diagnostics are described as medical tools or devices enabling disease diagnosis in a patient´s community outside a hospital setting. The ideal diagnostic test should meet the "*ASSURED*" criteria: *Affordable*, *Sensitive*, *Specific*, *User*-friendly, *Rapid* and robust, *Equipment*-free and *Delivered* to those who need it. POC methods are preferably simple and do not require a heat source

or stable power supply as these are typically not available at POC. Thus enzymes and reagents used should work at ambient temperatures.

Although PCR technology has a high potential, it still has strict limitations and requires the use of high precision electrically powered thermal cycling equipment for repeated heating and cooling processes and skilled personnel to run the equipment. Non-specific amplification due to spurious priming in the annealing process is problematic, and PCR is also prone to inhibitory compounds in "crude" samples. In addition, the bulky design of PCR devices make PCR an imperfect solution for incorporation into POC technology platforms and make PCR-based methods difficult to employ as the major technology driver in POC diagnostics.

Lately, an increased focus on non-PCR based methods, in particular Isothermal Amplification (IA) methods, has emerged. In these methods, nucleic acid amplification takes place at constant temperatures and has no need for high precision temperature cycling and control, or enzymes stable at high temperatures. Isothermal amplification methods are reported to have analytical sensitivities and specificities comparable to PCR as well as a higher tolerance to inhibitory compounds, while allowing shorter time to results and easier use. These features make isothermal amplification methods highly desirable for those developing POC molecular diagnostics platforms and aiming to meet "ASSURED" criteria. A number of different methods have in the last decade been published for isothermal amplification of nucleic acids (both RNA and DNA) (Reviewed by Gill, P. and A. Ghaemi (2008) *Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids* 27(3): 224-243; Craw, P. and W. Balachandran (2012) *Lab Chip* 12(14): 2469-2486; de Paz, H. D. *et al.* (2014) *Expert Rev Mol Diagn* 14(7): 827-843; Yan, L. *et al.* (2014) *Mol Biosyst* 10(5): 970-1003 and new ones are continuously being developed (Liu, W. et al. (2015) Sci Reports 5: 12723). In several of the methods, success relies on the inherent strand displacement activity (SDA) of the DNA polymerase used in the reaction setup. The term strand displacement describes the ability of the polymerase to displace downstream DNA encountered during synthesis.

In addition to (POC) diagnostics also other areas of interest benefit from isothermal amplification technology empowered by the DNA polymerase. In this regard, whole genome amplification (multiple displacement amplification) is important especially when extremely limited amount of DNA is present such as in single cell approaches. Also, in next-generation sequencing approaches strand-displacing polymerases are important as exemplified by the Pacific Biosciences

Single Molecule Real Time (SMRT) DNA sequencing technology and an isothermal amplification method for next generation sequencing published in 2013 by Ma *et al.* (Ma, Z. *et al*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 110(35): 14320-14323).

The current toolbox of polymerase enzymes which function well at ambient temperature is, however, very limited. Typically, different isothermal methods require reaction temperatures between 30-65°C which are mainly determined by the working range of the polymerases used in the reactions and are prone to inhibition by salt.

A cold-adapted polymerase from a *Psychrobacillus* sp. (PB) belonging to the A-family of DNA polymerases has been characterized. This enzyme possesses high polymerase activity at ambient temperatures but still has good stability at elevated temperatures up to 40 °C. Of particular interest, the marine derived enzyme also possesses good salt tolerance and strong strand-displacement activity (SDA) as well as proficient processivity at 25 °C, and is comparable with the state-of-the art commercial enzymes (WO 2017/162765).

In many IA methods only a polymerase is required and the effectiveness of the method is heavily dependent on the SDA of that polymerase. Therefore anything which served to increase SDA of the PB or other polymerases used in IA would be highly desirable.

The present inventors have surprisingly found that a single point mutation in the finger domain of certain polymerases in the A family, in particular replacement of a single Asp residue, leads to significantly enhanced SDA.

Summary

Therefore, in a first example, the present disclosure provides a DNA polymerase, said DNA polymerase including the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 or a sequence which is at least 70%, preferably at least 75%, 78%, 80%, 82%, 85%, 88%, 90%, 92% or 95%, identical thereto, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 18 of SEQ ID NO. 1, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue.

SEQ ID NO. 1 is a fragment of the amino acid sequence of the PB polymerase I, it spans amino acids 405 to 436 in the truncated (lacking the 5'- 3'-exonuclease domain) wild type PB sequence. This region (405-436) within the finger domain is highly conserved amongst some of the DNA polymerase A family (also known as pol I family), see Figures 1 and 5. DNA polymerases of the disclosure would typically be classed as of the DNA polymerase I or A type.

Preferred DNA polymerases of the disclosure comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 18 of each sequence has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue.

In some examples, the DNA polymerase of the disclosure comprises an amino acid sequence that has single or multiple amino acid alterations (additions, substitutions, insertions or deletions) compared to SEQ ID NO:1. Such sequences preferably may contain up to 8, 7 or 6, e.g. only 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 1, 2 or 3, more preferably 1 or 2, altered amino acids in addition to the replacement of the aforementioned Asp residue. Substitutions can be with conservative or non-conservative amino acids. Preferably said alterations are conservative amino acid substitutions.

A preferred polymerase of the disclosure is a modified PB polymerase, further preferred polymerases are modified polymerases from the species *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* (known as Bst), from *Bacillus subtilis* (known as Bsu), from *Bacillus smithii* (known as Bsm) and *Ureibacillus thermosphaericus* (known as Ubts).

The term “DNA polymerase” refers to an enzyme which catalyses the 5’→3’ synthesis of DNA from individual nucleotides, the reaction being based on primer extension and standard Watson – Crick rules of base pairing to a template strand. Likewise, “DNA polymerase activity” refers to the 5’→3’ synthesis of DNA from individual nucleotides, the reaction being based on primer extension and standard Watson – Crick rules of base pairing to a template strand. Enzymatically active (catalytically active) fragments of naturally occurring or modified polymerases are included within the term “DNA polymerase”. The polymerase may also, but may not, have 3’→5’ exonuclease and/or 5’→3’ exonuclease activity. Preferably the DNA polymerases of the present disclosure lack 5’→3’ exonuclease activity.

The present inventors have found that replacement of the aforementioned aspartic acid residue significantly increases SDA in several different DNA polymerases in the family known as DNA polymerase A, the enzymes which may benefit from modification in accordance with the present disclosure are characterised by a high sequence identity with SEQ ID NO. 1 (a particular region of the finger domain of the PB enzyme) and an aspartic acid residue at position 18 or the equivalent position in other enzymes/sequences. An “equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences” than SEQ ID NO. 1 (or other sequences) can be

readily identified by using standard sequence alignment techniques such as Clustal X2 (Larkin, M.A. et al. (2007) Clustal W and Clustal X version 2.0. Bioinformatics, 23:2947-2948).

Of course, SEQ ID NO. 1 does not itself define a fully functional DNA polymerase. In preferred examples the DNA polymerase of the present disclosure is based on the amino acid sequence of PB DNA polymerase I, preferably which lacks the 5'-3'- exonuclease domain that is present in the wild-type *Psychrobacillus* species DNA polymerase I sequence. In preferred examples, the 5'-3'-exonuclease domain is absent from the DNA polymerase enzyme as 5'-3'-exonuclease activity is typically unwanted as it may degrade primers and/or products in an amplification mixture. This truncated wild-type PB sequence is referred to herein as SEQ ID NO. 2.

The disclosure provides a DNA polymerase comprising or consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or an amino acid sequence which is at least 60% identical to SEQ ID NO:2 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2 has been replaced by alanine.

In preferred examples and examples, the DNA polymerase of the disclosure comprises (or consists of) an amino acid sequence that is at least 70%, or 75%, preferably at least 80%, 85%, 90% or 95%, e.g. at least 98% or 99% or 99.5%, identical to SEQ ID NO:2 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue. It will be understood that position 18 in SEQ ID NO. 1 and 422 in SEQ ID NO. 2 are equivalent, SEQ ID NO. 1 is a fragment from position 405 to 436 of SEQ ID NO. 2.

Figure 5 shows an alignment of PB, Bst and Ubts DNA polymerases. The key Asp residue is at position 422 in each case.

In further preferred examples, the DNA polymerase of the disclosure comprises (or consists of) an amino acid sequence that is at least 60%, 70% or 75%, preferably at least 80%, 85%, 90% or 95%, e.g. at least 98% or 99% or 99.5%, identical to SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue. Numbering is based on a sequence alignment according to Figure 5. SEQ

ID NOs. 11 and 12 are the (truncated) variants of the wild type Bst and Ubts polymerase sequences respectively.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12 has been replaced by alanine.

Preferably, the DNA polymerase of the disclosure comprises or consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 11 or 12 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2, 11 or 12, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue .

In one example, the DNA polymerase comprises (or consists of) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 (incorporating also the 5'→3' exonuclease domain) or a variant or fragment thereof but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 719 of SEQ ID NO. 4, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue. The types of variants and fragments of SEQ ID NO:2 described herein apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to variants and fragments of SEQ ID NO:4, e.g. variants will have at least 70% preferably at least 80% or 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID.NO:4.

DNA polymerases of the disclosure include enzymatically active fragments of native polymerases. Enzymatically active fragments are fragments that have DNA polymerase activity. Enzymatically active fragments may be at least 400, at least 450, at least 475, at least 500, at least 525, at least 550, at least 560, at least 570 or at least 575 amino acids in length. Preferred fragments are at least 525, at least 550, at least 560, at least 570 or at least 575 amino acids in length. The fragments are at least 70%, preferably at least 80%, at least 85% or at least 90%, more preferably at least 95% (e.g. at least 98% or 99% or 99.5%), or 100% identical to the corresponding portion of SEQ ID NO:2, 11 or 12 but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2, 11 or 12, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue.

DNA polymerase activity may be assessed using a molecular beacon that bears a loop structure and uses FAM as fluorescence donor and Dabcyl as an acceptor (non-fluorescent quencher) within an 8mer stem. This stem bears a 3'- extension that allows binding of a primer and acts as template for the DNA polymerase. The stem will be opened by the DNA polymerase when the extension proceeds. The following separation of the two labels is recorded by restoration of FAM emission. A suitable assay of this type is described in the Examples.

The DNA polymerases of the present disclosure have good strand displacement activity. This is an important property as in many isothermal amplification methods success relies on the inherent strand displacement activity of the DNA polymerase used in the reaction setup. The term “strand displacement” describes the ability of the polymerase to displace downstream DNA encountered during synthesis.

Suitable assays to assess strand displacement activity of a DNA polymerase are known in the art and a skilled person is readily able to select a suitable assay. In an exemplary strand displacement activity assay, a “cold” primer and a reporter strand that is labelled with a fluorophore (e.g. TAMRA) at its 3’ end are annealed to a template strand that has a quencher (e.g. BHQ2) at its 5’ end (the fluorophore is thus quenched by the close proximity of the quencher) such that there is a one nucleotide gap between the 3’ end of the annealed “cold” primer and the 5’ end of the annealed reporter strand; upon strand displacement activity of the DNA polymerase the fluorophore labelled oligonucleotide (reporter strand) is displaced from the template strand and as a consequence the fluorophore and quencher are no longer in close proximity and an increase in fluorescence can be measured.

Strand displacement activity may be assessed in an assay having the steps of (i) providing a template DNA molecule that has a quencher (fluorescence quencher) at its 5’ end, (ii) annealing to said template DNA molecule a cold primer (i.e. non-fluorescent oligonucleotide) and a reporter strand (reporter oligonucleotide) that is labelled with a fluorophore at its 3’ end wherein there is a one nucleotide gap between the 3’ end of the annealed “cold” primer and the 5’ end of the annealed reporter strand, whereby the quencher quenches the fluorophore by virtue of their close proximity to each other, (iii) incubating said template-cold primer-reporter strand complex with a DNA polymerase, Me^{2+} and dNTPs and (iv) measuring the increasing fluorescence of the previously quenched fluorophore, wherein said fluorescence is indicative of strand displacement activity.

Preferred primers, reporter strands and template strands are as described in the Examples.

In a preferred example strand displacement activity (SDA) is as assessed in accordance with the strand displacement activity assay described in the Example section. SDA is preferably measured at about the optimum temperature for that polymerase. For PB and other mesophiles that may be around 25°C-37°C.

The present disclosure allows the SDA of a wild type DNA polymerase to be enhanced. In the case of PB the SDA is already high compared to most commercially available polymerases but SDA can still be significantly increased (see Fig. 3) by implementing the amino acid modification at position 18/422 described herein. For thermostable polymerases included in the disclosure, e.g. Ubts and Bst, the native SDA is quite low at ambient temperatures (25-37°C). However the SDA is still significantly enhanced at 37°C when the aspartic acid residue is replaced with a non-negatively charged amino acid residue. Different polymerases may be useful in different scenarios, e.g. Bst and Ubts are thermostable (Tm of 66°C and 62°C respectively), and so the ability to enhance SDA for any of these enzymes is very useful (see Figs. 6 and 7).

Thus, in preferred examples, the DNA polymerases of the disclosure have at least 30%, preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 100% greater SDA than a DNA polymerase with exactly the same sequence but with aspartic acid at position 18 or 422, relative to SEQ ID NOs. 1 and 2 respectively, or at the equivalent position in other sequences. Preferably the % increase observed will at least be seen under the conditions at which each enzyme exhibits its maximum SDA. In other words, for the best that each enzyme can perform, the polymerase of the disclosure will preferably have at least 30%, more preferably at least 50%, most preferably at least 100% higher SDA than its aspartic acid containing equivalent.

The aspartic acid residue discussed above, the modification of which is key to the benefits provided by the present disclosure, is replaced by a residue without a negative charge. The replacement will typically involve substitution with another amino acid residue but in some examples the aspartic acid residue may have been modified to remove its negative charge. Thus, the residue at position 18/422 of the polymerase of the disclosure will be either neutral or positively charged. Neutral amino acids include polar amino acids and hydrophobic amino acids. Suitable replacement amino acids include Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln, Ala, Ile, Leu, Tyr, Val, Lys and Arg. Non-standard, i.e. non-genetically coded amino acids, may be incorporated which are neutral or positively charged. Ala is particularly preferred.

The inventors have also found that some of the polymerases of the disclosure exhibit improved SDA performance at elevated [NaCl] and [KCl] as compared to enzymes which contain the Asp residue discussed above (see tables 2 and 4). Enhanced salt tolerance is thus a further benefit which may be provided by the present disclosure.

Preferred DNA polymerases of the present disclosure have useful levels of polymerase activity across a range of salt (NaCl and/or KCl) concentrations. Put another way, preferred DNA polymerases of the present disclosure exhibit across a broad range of salt concentrations a substantial proportion of the DNA polymerase activity observed at the salt concentration at which maximum polymerase activity is observed. Suitable assays for determining DNA polymerase activity are described elsewhere herein. A preferred assay for determining DNA polymerase activity is as described in the Example section.

In some examples, across a concentration range from about 20mM to 200mM NaCl or KCl or a mixture thereof, DNA polymerases of the present disclosure exhibit a substantial proportion (e.g. at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%) of their maximum polymerase activity.

In a further example the present disclosure provides molecules (e.g. proteins, such as fusion proteins) comprising DNA polymerases of the present disclosure.

As used throughout the entire application, the terms "a" and "an" are used in the sense that they mean "at least one", "at least a first", "one or more" or "a plurality" of the referenced components or steps, except in instances wherein an upper limit or exclusion is thereafter specifically stated. The operable limits and parameters of combinations, as with the amounts of any single agent, will be known to those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

Nucleic acid molecules comprising nucleotide sequences that encode DNA polymerases of the present disclosure as defined herein or fragments thereof, or nucleic acid molecules substantially homologous thereto, form yet further examples of the disclosure. A preferred nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid encoding a DNA polymerase I of SEQ ID NO:2, or a sequence substantially homologous thereto (e.g. at least 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90% or 95% identical thereto), but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2, or the equivalent aspartic acid residue in other sequences, has been replaced by a non-negatively charged amino acid residue.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein.

A preferred nucleic acid molecule comprises (or consists of) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15, or is a sequence substantially homologous thereto. Optionally, the final three nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15 may be omitted. Nucleic acid sequences of the disclosure include sequences having at least 70% or 75%, preferably at least 80%, and even more preferably at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 99.5%, sequence identity to SEQ

ID NO: 13, 14 or 15. Nucleic acid sequences of the disclosure thus include single or multiple base alterations (additions, substitutions, insertions or deletions) to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15.

A particularly preferred nucleic acid molecule comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15.

The present disclosure also extends to nucleic acid molecules comprising (or consisting of) nucleotide sequences which are degenerate versions of nucleic acid molecules described herein, e.g. degenerate versions of a nucleic acid molecule comprising (or consisting of) SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15.

Nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure are preferably “isolated” or “purified”.

Homology (e.g. sequence identity) may be assessed by any convenient method. However, for determining the degree of homology (e.g. identity) between sequences, computer programs that make multiple alignments of sequences are useful, for instance Clustal W (Thompson, Higgins, Gibson, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 22:4673-4680, 1994). If desired, the Clustal W algorithm can be used together with BLOSUM 62 scoring matrix (Henikoff and Henikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89:10915–10919, 1992) and a gap opening penalty of 10 and gap extension penalty of 0.1, so that the highest order match is obtained between two sequences wherein at least 50% of the total length of one of the sequences is involved in the alignment. Clustal X is a convenient windows interface for Clustal W (Thompson, J.D. et al (1997) The ClustalX windows interface: flexible strategies for multiple sequence alignment aided by quality analysis tools. Nucleic Acids Research, 25:4876-4882).

Other methods that may be used to align sequences are the alignment method of Needleman and Wunsch (Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 48:443, 1970) as revised by Smith and Waterman (Smith and Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.*, 2:482, 1981) so that the highest order match is obtained between the two sequences and the number of identical amino acids is determined between the two sequences. Other methods to calculate the percentage identity between two amino acid sequences are generally art recognized and include, for example, those described by Carillo and Lipton (Carillo and Lipton, *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48:1073, 1988) and those described in Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, e.d. Oxford University Press, New York, 1988, Biocomputing: Informatics and Genomics Projects.

Generally, computer programs will be employed for such calculations. Programs that compare and align pairs of sequences, like ALIGN (Myers and Miller, *CABIOS*, 4:11-17, 1988), FASTA (Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 85:2444-2448, 1988; Pearson, *Methods in Enzymology*, 183:63-98, 1990) and gapped BLAST (Altschul *et al*., *Nucleic Acids Res*., 25:3389-3402, 1997), BLASTP, BLASTN, or GCG (Devereux, Haeberli, Smithies, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 12:387, 1984) are also useful for this purpose. Furthermore, the Dali server at the European Bioinformatics institute offers structure-based alignments of protein sequences (Holm, *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, 20:478-480, 1995; Holm, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 233:123-38, 1993; Holm, *Nucleic Acid Res.*, 26:316-9, 1998).

By way of providing a reference point, sequences according to the present disclosure having 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99%, sequence identity etc. may be determined using the ALIGN program with default parameters (for instance available on Internet at the GENESTREAM network server, IGH, Montpellier, France).

A "conservative amino acid substitution", as used herein, is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with another amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art.

DNA polymerases of the present disclosure comprise genetically encoded amino acids, but may also contain one or more non-genetically encoded amino acids.

When used in connection with a protein or polypeptide molecule such as a DNA polymerase, the term "isolated" or "purified" typically refers to a protein substantially free of cellular material or other proteins from the source from which it is derived. In some examples, such isolated or purified proteins are substantially free of culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

In one further example the present disclosure provides an expression vector (preferably a recombinant expression vector) containing a nucleic acid molecule of the disclosure, or a fragment thereof, and the necessary regulatory sequences for the transcription and translation of the protein sequence encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of the disclosure.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to an expression vector containing the nucleic acid molecule as disclosed herein and the necessary regulatory sequences for the transcription and translation of the protein sequence encoded by said nucleic acid molecule.

Possible expression vectors include but are not limited to cosmids or plasmids, so long as the vector is compatible with the host cell used. The

expression vectors are "suitable for transformation of a host cell", which means that the expression vectors contain a nucleic acid molecule of the disclosure and regulatory sequences selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which are operatively linked to the nucleic acid molecule. Operatively linked is intended to mean that the nucleic acid is linked to regulatory sequences in a manner that allows expression of the nucleic acid.

Suitable regulatory sequences may be derived from a variety of sources, including bacterial, fungal, viral, mammalian, or insect genes and are well known in the art. Selection of appropriate regulatory sequences is dependent on the host cell chosen as discussed below, and may be readily accomplished by one of ordinary skill in the art. Examples of such regulatory sequences include: a transcriptional promoter and enhancer or RNA polymerase binding sequence, a ribosomal binding sequence, including a translation initiation signal. Additionally, depending on the host cell chosen and the vector employed, other sequences, such as an origin of replication, additional DNA restriction sites, enhancers, and sequences conferring inducibility of transcription may be incorporated into the expression vector.

The recombinant expression vectors of the disclosure may also contain a selectable marker gene that facilitates the selection of host cells transformed or transfected with a recombinant molecule of the disclosure.

The recombinant expression vectors may also contain genes that encode a fusion moiety that provides increased expression of the recombinant protein; increased solubility of the recombinant protein and/or aids in the purification of the target recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification (for example appropriate "tags" to enable purification and/or identification may be present, e.g., His tags or myc tags).

Recombinant expression vectors can be introduced into host cells to produce a transformed host cell. The terms "transformed with", "transfected with", "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to encompass introduction of nucleic acid (e.g., a vector) into a cell by one of many possible techniques known in the art. Suitable methods for transforming and transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook *et al*., 1989 (Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989) and other laboratory textbooks.

Suitable host cells include a wide variety of prokaryotic host cells and eukaryotic cells. Preferably, proteins of the disclosure may be expressed in bacterial host cells, such as *Escherichia coli*.

N-terminal or C-terminal fusion proteins comprising DNA polymerases and proteins of the disclosure conjugated to other molecules, such as proteins (e.g. epitope tags), may be prepared by fusing through recombinant techniques.

A yet further example provides a host cell or virus comprising one or more expression constructs or expression vectors of the disclosure. Also provided are host cells or viruses comprising one or more of the nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure. A host cell or virus capable of expressing a DNA polymerase of the disclosure forms a yet further example. Preferred host cells include Rosetta 2 (DE3) cells (Novagen).

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a host cell or virus comprising one or more expression vectors as disclosed herein or one or more nucleic acid molecules as disclosed herein.

DNA polymerases of the disclosure may be produced recombinantly in a host cell and isolated and purified therefrom. The DNA polymerases of the disclosure may therefore be considered recombinant enzymes, in particular isolated recombinant enzymes. In certain examples the DNA polymerase is produced by recombinant techniques in a host cell that is not, or not from, an organism which is the same as that from which the DNA polymerase was derived.

DNA polymerases of the present disclosure may be generated using recombinant DNA technology. Alternatively, a cell-free expression system can be used for production of the DNA polymerase. Alternatively, DNA polymerases of the present disclosure may be generated using chemical synthesis so that the DNA polymerase is generated by stepwise elongation, one amino acid at a time. Such chemical synthesis techniques (e.g. solid phase synthesis) are well known in the chemistry of proteins.

A further example of the disclosure provides a method of producing a DNA polymerase of the present disclosure comprising a step of culturing the host cells of the disclosure. Preferred methods comprise the steps of (i) culturing a host cell comprising one or more of the recombinant expression vectors or one or more of the nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure under conditions suitable for the expression of the encoded DNA polymerase or protein; and optionally (ii) isolating or obtaining the DNA polymerase or protein from the host cell or from the growth medium/supernatant. Such methods of production may also comprise a step of purification of the DNA polymerase or protein product and/or formulating the DNA

polymerase or product into a composition including at least one additional component, such as an acceptable buffer or carrier.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a method of producing a DNA polymerase as disclosed herein, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(i) culturing, in a growth medium, a host cell comprising one or more of the expression vectors as disclosed herein or one or more of the nucleic acid molecules as disclosed herein under conditions suitable for the expression of the encoded DNA polymerase; and optionally

(ii) isolating or obtaining the DNA polymerase from the host cell or from the growth medium or supernatant derived from said growth medium.

The DNA polymerase may be separated, or isolated, from the host cells/culture media using any of the purification techniques for protein known in the art and widely described in the literature or any combination thereof. Such techniques may include for example, precipitation, ultrafiltration, dialysis, various chromatographic techniques, e.g. size exclusion chromatography, ion-exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography, electrophoresis, centrifugation etc. As discussed above, the DNA polymerase of the disclosure may be modified to carry amino acid motifs or other protein or non-protein tags, e.g. polyhistidine tags (e.g. His_6-tag), to assist in isolation, solubilisation and/or purification or identification.

In another example, the present disclosure provides the use of a DNA polymerase of the disclosure for nucleotide (e.g. dNTP) polymerisation. Accordingly, DNA polymerases of the disclosure may be used to extend a nucleic acid (DNA) strand by one or more nucleotides.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein for nucleotide polymerization.

In another example, the present disclosure provides the use of a DNA polymerase of the disclosure in a nucleic acid (DNA) amplification or sequencing reaction.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein in a nucleic acid amplification or sequencing reaction.

In another example, the present disclosure provides the use of a DNA polymerase of the disclosure in a molecular beacon assay or in a strand displacement assay, e.g. as described herein.

Preferably, in uses and methods of the present disclosure, DNA polymerases of the present disclosure are used at a constant temperature, i.e. without thermal cycling. Accordingly, the use of DNA polymerases of the disclosure in isothermal reactions is particularly preferred.

The use of DNA polymerases of the disclosure in isothermal amplification reactions is particularly preferred. Isothermal reactions are performed at a constant temperature. Many isothermal amplification techniques are known in the art and include Loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP), rolling circle amplification (RCA), strand displacement amplification (SDA), multiple displacement amplification (MDA) and cross priming amplification (CPA).

In another example, the present disclosure provides a method of nucleotide polymerisation using a DNA polymerase of the present disclosure. Preferably, said method comprises providing a reaction mixture comprising a DNA polymerase of the present disclosure, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer

which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule and one or more species of nucleotide (e.g. deoxynucleoside triphosphates, dNTPs) and incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer by polymerising one or more nucleotides. Suitable conditions are well known in the art. Preferably a constant temperature is used and preferred temperatures are set out elsewhere herein. Optionally, the generation of the polynucleotide product is detected (e.g. via gel electrophoresis). In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a method of nucleotide polymerisation using the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein, said method comprising:

(i) providing a reaction mixture comprising the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule and one or more species of nucleotide; and

(ii) incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer by polymerising one or more nucleotides.

In another example, the present disclosure provides a method of amplifying a nucleic acid (DNA) using a DNA polymerase of the present disclosure. Typically, said method comprises providing a reaction mixture comprising a DNA polymerase of the present disclosure, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer(s) (e.g. 2 or more primers such as 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 primers) which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule acid molecule, and nucleotides (e.g. deoxynucleoside triphosphates, dNTPs) and incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer(s) anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer(s) by polymerising one or more nucleotides to generate a polynucleotide. Suitable conditions are well known in the art. Preferred methods of nucleic acid amplification are isothermal amplification methods**.** Isothermal amplification methods of the disclosure are performed at a constant temperature and preferred temperatures are set out elsewhere herein. Optionally, the generation of the polynucleotide product is detected (e.g. via gel electrophoresis).

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a method of amplifying a nucleic acid using the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein, said method comprising:

(i) providing a reaction mixture comprising the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer(s) which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule, and nucleotides; and

(ii) incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer(s) anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer(s) by polymerising one or more nucleotides to generate a polynucleotide.

Exemplary isothermal amplification methods include Loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP), rolling circle amplification (RCA), strand displacement amplification (SDA), multiple displacement amplification (MDA) and cross priming amplification (CPA).

In some examples, particularly those using DNA polymerases based on the PB sequence, the constant temperature used in the methods and uses of the present disclosure is a low-to-moderate temperature, for example, is chosen from within the range 0°C to about 42°C, preferably is chosen from within the range about 10°C to about 40°C, or about 20°C to about 40°C, or about 25°C to about 40°C, or about 30°C to about 40°C or about 35°C to about 40°C, or about 37°C to about 40°C. In some examples, the constant temperature is chosen from within the range about 10°C to about 15°C, or about 10°C to about 20°C. In some

examples, the constant temperature is chosen from within the range about 10°C to about 30°C. In some examples, the constant temperature is chosen from within the range about 20°C to about 30°C. In some examples, the constant temperature is chosen from within the range about 10°C to about 25°C. In some examples, the constant temperature is chosen from within the range about 20°C to about 25°C. A constant temperature of about 25°C is preferred. In some examples, the constant temperature is 25°C.

With other polymerases of the disclosure, for example those based on sequences from organisms which are thermophilic, the constant temperature may be moderate to high, e.g. is chosen from within the range 25°C-65°C, preferably 40°C-65°C.

A temperature may be considered constant when no active steps are taken to modify the temperature during the reaction, e.g. no thermal cycling. A 'constant' temperature may still allow temperature fluctuations during the method e.g. of up to about 5°C, typically no more than 3°C or 2°C.

DNA polymerases of the present disclosure may be used in point-of-care molecular diagnostics platforms.

DNA polymerases of the present disclosure may be used in whole genome amplification.

DNA polymerases of the present disclosure may be used in next-generation sequencing methods. So-called "next generation" or "second generation" sequencing approaches (in reference to the Sanger dideoxynucleotide method as the "first generation" approach) have become widespread. These newer techniques are characterised by high throughputs, e.g. as a consequence of the use of parallel, e.g. massively parallel sequencing reactions, or through less time-consuming steps. Various high throughput sequencing methods provide single molecule sequencing and employ techniques such as pyrosequencing, reversible terminator sequencing, cleavable probe sequencing by ligation, non-cleavable probe sequencing by ligation, DNA nanoballs, and real-time single molecule sequencing.

References herein to DNA polymerases of the disclosure encompass active fragments unless otherwise clear from the context.

Uses and methods of the present disclosure are typically performed *in vitro*.

The present disclosure also provides compositions comprising a DNA polymerase of the disclosure. Such compositions preferably comprise a buffer. Optionally, compositions of the present disclosure further comprise one or more of

the necessary reagents to carry out a nucleic acid amplification reaction (e.g. an isothermal amplification reaction), e.g. oligonucleotide primers capable of annealing to a region of the template DNA to be amplified and/or nucleotides (e.g. dNTPs). Typically compositions will be aqueous and buffered with a standard buffer such as Tris, HEPES, etc.

In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a composition comprising the DNA polymerase as disclosed herein and a buffer.

The disclosure further includes kits comprising one or more of the DNA polymerases of the disclosure, or one or more compositions of the disclosure, or one or more of the nucleic acid molecules of the disclosure, or one or more expression vectors of the disclosure, or one or more host cells or viruses of the disclosure. Preferably said kits are for use in the methods and uses as described herein, e.g., in nucleic acid amplification methods, such as isothermal amplification reactions. Preferably said kits comprise instructions for use of the kit components, for example for nucleic acid amplification.

NUCLEOTIDE AND AMINO ACID SEQUENCES DISCLOSED HEREIN AND THEIR SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS (SEQ ID NOs)

All nucleotide sequences are recited herein 5' to 3' in line with convention in this technical field.

SEQ ID NO:1 – amino acid sequence of a region of the finger domain of DNA polymerase I from a *Psychrobacillus* sp.

SEQ ID NO:1

MRRAAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLSQNLDITRKEA

SEQ ID NO:2 – amino acid sequence of truncated DNA polymerase I isolated from a *Psychrobacillus* sp. (PB)

SEQ ID NO:2

TEVAFEIVEEIDSTILDKVMSVHLEMYDGQYHTSELLGIALSDGEKGYFAPADIAFQ
SKDFCSWLENATNKKYLADSKATQAVSRKHNVNVHGVEFDLLLAAYIVNPAISSED
VAAIAKEFGYFNLLTNDSVYGKGAKKTAPEIEKIAEHAVRKARAIWDLKEKLEVKLE
ENEQYALYKEIELPLASILGTMESDGVLVDKQILVEMGHELNIKLRAIEQDIYALAGE
TFNINSPKQLGVILFEKIGLTPIKKTKTGYSTAADVLEKLASEHEIIEQILLYRQLGKLN
STYIEGLLKEIHEDDGKIHTRYQQALTSTGRLSSINPNLQNIPVRLEEGRKIRKAFVP
SQPGWVMFAADYSQIELRVLAHMSEDENLVEAFNNDLDIHTKTAMDVFHVEQEAV
TSDMRRAAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLSQNLDITRKEAATFIENYLNSFPGVKGYMDDIV
QDAKQTGYVTTILNRRRYLPEITSSNFNLRSFAERTAMNTPIQGSAADIIKKAMIDM
AERLISENMQTKMLLQVHDELIFEAPPEEIAMLEKIVPEVMENAIKLIVPLKVDYAFG
SSWYDTK

SEQ ID NO:3 – nucleic acid sequence encoding the *Psychrobacillus* species DNA polymerase I sequence of SEQ ID NO:2

SEQ ID NO:3

ACAGAAGTAGCATTCGAGATTGTTGAAGAAATTGACTCTACAATATTAGATAAA
GTAATGTCAGTCCATTTAGAAATGTATGATGGGCAATATCATACAAGCGAATTA
TTAGGTATTGCTTTATCAGATGGAGAAAAGGGTTATTTTGCTCCTGCTGATATA
GCTTTTCAATCGAAGGATTTTTGTTCTTGGTTAGAAAATGCTACGAATAAAAAG
TATTTAGCAGACTCCAAAGCAACACAAGCAGTGAGTAGAAAACATAATGTGAAT
GTACATGGAGTGGAATTCGACCTTCTTTTAGCAGCGTATATAGTAAATCCTGCT

ATCTCTTCAGAGGATGTTGCTGCTATTGCTAAAGAATTTGGATATTTTAACTTG
CTGACAAACGATAGTGTTTATGGGAAAGGTGCCAAAAAAACCGCACCTGAAAT
CGAGAAAATTGCAGAACATGCCGTAAGAAAAGCAAGGGCTATTTGGGACTTGA
AAGAAAAGTTAGAAGTAAAACTGGAAGAAAATGAACAATATGCGTTGTATAAAG
AAATAGAGCTACCGCTTGCATCTATCCTTGGTACGATGGAATCAGATGGGGTG
CTGGTGGATAAACAAATTCTTGTAGAAATGGGTCATGAGCTTAATATTAAGTTA
CGAGCGATTGAACAAGACATTTATGCGTTAGCTGGTGAAACGTTTAATATTAAT
TCACCTAAACAATTAGGTGTAATACTATTTGAAAAAATTGGTCTTACCCCTATTA
AAAAGACAAAAACGGGCTATTCAACTGCAGCAGATGTTTTGGAAAAACTAGCA
AGTGAACATGAAATAATAGAGCAAATTTTACTATATCGTCAATTAGGTAAACTCA
ATTCCACATATATCGAAGGATTATTAAAAGAGATTCATGAAGATGATGGGAAGA
TCCATACCCGATATCAACAAGCCCTAACTTCAACTGGGCGTTTGAGTTCGATC
AATCCAAACCTTCAAAATATACCAGTTCGTTTAGAAGAAGGTAGAAAAATACGT
AAAGCCTTTGTTCCTTCACAACCGGGATGGGTAATGTTTGCGGCGGATTACTC
TCAAATTGAATTGCGTGTTCTTGCCCATATGTCTGAGGATGAAAACCTGGTAGA
AGCTTTTAATAATGATCTGGATATTCATACTAAAACGGCTATGGATGTATTCCAT
GTGGAGCAGGAAGCAGTAACGTCCGATATGCGCCGTGCTGCTAAGGCAGTTA
ACTTTGGGATTGTGTATGGTATTAGTGATTATGGTTTATCACAAAACCTAGATAT
TACTAGAAAAGAAGCGGCGACATTTATCGAGAATTATTTAAATAGCTTCCCAGG
TGTAAAAGGATATATGGATGATATCGTTCAAGATGCGAAACAAACAGGCTACG
TTACAACAATTTTGAATAGACGAAGATATTTGCCTGAAATAACAAGTTCTAACTT
TAATCTCCGCAGTTTTGCAGAACGTACTGCTATGAATACACCAATTCAAGGGA
GTGCAGCCGATATTATTAAAAAAGCAATGATCGATATGGCGGAAAGATTAATAT
CAGAAAATATGCAGACCAAAATGCTACTACAAGTACATGATGAATTAATTTTTG
AGGCTCCACCAGAGGAAATTGCAATGCTAGAAAAAATAGTGCCAGAGGTGATG
GAAAACGCTATTAAACTGATTGTACCTTTGAAAGTGGATTATGCCTTTGGTTCA
TCTTGGTATGACACGAAGTAG

SEQ ID NO:4 – amino acid sequence of full-length DNA polymerase I isolated from a *Psychrobacillus* sp.

SEQ ID NO:4

MYLSTEKILLLDGNSLAYRAFFALPLLTNEHGIHTNAVYGFTMMLQKIMDEENPTHMLVA
FDAGKTTFRHSTFGDYKGGRQKTPPELSEQFPYIRKLIDAYGIKRYELEMYEADDIIGTL
SKRADEKGQQVVIVSGDKDLTQLATDKTTVYITRKGITDIEKYTPEHVQEKYGLTPLQII

DMKGLMGDASDNIPGVPGVGEKTAIKLLKEHGSVEDLYKALDTVSGVKLKEKLIANEEQA
IMSKALATIETAAPIQISIDDLSYTGPNMEEVIEVWKELAFKTLLEKSDYISEESETTEV
AFEIVEEIDSTILDKVMSVHLEMYDGQYHTSELLGIALSDGEKGYFAPADIAFQSKDFCS
WLENATNKKYLADSKATQAVSRKHNVNVHGVEFDLLLAAYIVNPAISSEDVAAIAKEFGY
FNLLTNDSVYGKGAKKTAPEIEKIAEHAVRKARAIWDLKEKLEVKLEENEQYALYKEIEL
PLASILGTMESDGVLVDKQILVEMGHELNIKLRAIEQDIYALAGETFNINSPKQLGVILF
EKIGLTPIKKTKTGYSTAADVLEKLASEHEIIEQILLYRQLGKLNSTYIEGLLKEIHEDD
GKIHTRYQQALTSTGRLSSINPNLQNIPVRLEEGRKIRKAFVPSQPGWVMFAADYSQIEL
RVLAHMSEDENLVEAFNNDLDIHTKTAMDVFHVEQEAVTSDMRRAAKAVNFGIVYGISDY
GLSQNLDITRKEAATFIENYLNSFPGVKGYMDDIVQDAKQTGYVTTILNRRRYLPEITSS
NFNLRSFAERTAMNTPIQGSAADIIKKAMIDMAERLISENMQTKMLLQVHDELIFEAPPE
EIAMLEKIVPEVMENAIKLIVPLKVDYAFGSSWYDTK

SEQ ID NO:5 – nucleic acid sequence encoding the *Psychrobacillus* sp. DNA polymerase I sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

SEQ ID NO:5

ATGTATTTGTCAACCGAGAAAATCCTATTATTAGACGGCAATAGTTTGGCATAC
CGAGCTTTTTTTGCCCTACCTTTATTAACAAATGAACATGGAATACATACAAAC
GCAGTATATGGCTTTACAATGATGCTACAAAAAATTATGGATGAAGAAAATCCT
ACTCATATGCTCGTGGCATTTGATGCCGGGAAAACGACCTTCCGTCACTCTAC
TTTTGGGGATTATAAAGGTGGAAGACAAAAAACACCACCAGAACTATCGGAAC
AATTCCCTTATATACGCAAGTTAATCGATGCTTATGGTATTAAGCGATACGAAC
TGGAAATGTACGAAGCAGACGATATTATCGGTACTTTAAGCAAGCGTGCAGAC
GAAAAAGGGCAGCAAGTTGTAATTGTCTCAGGTGATAAAGATTTAACACAACTA
GCTACAGATAAAACAACTGTGTATATCACAAGAAAAGGCATAACCGATATTGAA
AAATATACACCTGAACATGTACAAGAAAAGTATGGCTTAACTCCATTACAGATT
ATAGACATGAAAGGTTTAATGGGAGATGCTTCTGATAATATTCCAGGAGTTCCT
GGTGTCGGAGAAAAAACAGCTATTAAGCTTTTAAAAGAACATGGTTCGGTAGA
GGATTTATATAAAGCACTTGATACAGTTAGTGGTGTTAAACTAAAGGAAAAACT
CATCGCCAACGAAGAGCAGGCAATTATGAGTAAGGCATTAGCTACGATTGAAA
CAGCTGCACCGATACAGATTTCTATAGACGATCTTTCATATACTGGTCCTAATA
TGGAAGAAGTAATTGAAGTTTGGAAGGAACTAGCTTTTAAAACTCTTCTTGAGA
AATCTGACTATATTTCTGAGGAATCCGAAACTACAGAAGTAGCATTCGAGATTG
TTGAAGAAATTGACTCTACAATATTAGATAAAGTAATGTCAGTCCATTTAGAAAT
GTATGATGGGCAATATCATACAAGCGAATTATTAGGTATTGCTTTATCAGATGG

AGAAAAGGGTTATTTTGCTCCTGCTGATATAGCTTTTCAATCGAAGGATTTTTG
TTCTTGGTTAGAAAATGCTACGAATAAAAAGTATTTAGCAGACTCCAAAGCAAC
ACAAGCAGTGAGTAGAAAACATAATGTGAATGTACATGGAGTGGAATTCGACC
TTCTTTTAGCAGCGTATATAGTAAATCCTGCTATCTCTTCAGAGGATGTTGCTG
CTATTGCTAAAGAATTTGGATATTTTAACTTGCTGACAAACGATAGTGTTTATGG
GAAAGGTGCCAAAAAAACCGCACCTGAAATCGAGAAAATTGCAGAACATGCCG
TAAGAAAAGCAAGGGCTATTTGGGACTTGAAAGAAAAGTTAGAAGTAAAACTG
GAAGAAAATGAACAATATGCGTTGTATAAAGAAATAGAGCTACCGCTTGCATCT
ATCCTTGGTACGATGGAATCAGATGGGGTGCTGGTGGATAAACAAATTCTTGT
AGAAATGGGTCATGAGCTTAATATTAAGTTACGAGCGATTGAACAAGACATTTA
TGCGTTAGCTGGTGAAACGTTTAATATTAATTCACCTAAACAATTAGGTGTAAT
ACTATTTGAAAAAATTGGTCTTACCCCTATTAAAAAGACAAAAACGGGCTATTC
AACTGCAGCAGATGTTTTGGAAAAACTAGCAAGTGAACATGAAATAATAGAGC
AAATTTTACTATATCGTCAATTAGGTAAACTCAATTCCACATATATCGAAGGATT
ATTAAAAGAGATTCATGAAGATGATGGGAAGATCCATACCCGATATCAACAAG
CCCTAACTTCAACTGGGCGTTTGAGTTCGATCAATCCAAACCTTCAAAATATAC
CAGTTCGTTTAGAAGAAGGTAGAAAAATACGTAAAGCCTTTGTTCCTTCACAAC
CGGGATGGGTAATGTTTGCGGCGGATTACTCTCAAATTGAATTGCGTGTTCTT
GCCCATATGTCTGAGGATGAAAACCTGGTAGAAGCTTTTAATAATGATCTGGAT
ATTCATACTAAAACGGCTATGGATGTATTCCATGTGGAGCAGGAAGCAGTAAC
GTCCGATATGCGCCGTGCTGCTAAGGCAGTTAACTTTGGGATTGTGTATGGTA
TTAGTGATTATGGTTTATCACAAAACCTAGATATTACTAGAAAAGAAGCGGCGA
CATTTATCGAGAATTATTTAAATAGCTTCCCAGGTGTAAAAGGATATATGGATG
ATATCGTTCAAGATGCGAAACAAACAGGCTACGTTACAACAATTTTGAATAGAC
GAAGATATTTGCCTGAAATAACAAGTTCTAACTTTAATCTCCGCAGTTTTGCAG
AACGTACTGCTATGAATACACCAATTCAAGGGAGTGCAGCCGATATTATTAAAA
AAGCAATGATCGATATGGCGGAAAGATTAATATCAGAAAATATGCAGACCAAAA
TGCTACTACAAGTACATGATGAATTAATTTTTGAGGCTCCACCAGAGGAAATTG
CAATGCTAGAAAAAATAGTGCCAGAGGTGATGGAAAACGCTATTAAACTGATT
GTACCTTTGAAAGTGGATTATGCCTTTGGTTCATCTTGGTATGACACGAAGTAG

SEQ ID NOS: 6-10 are, like SEQ ID NO:1, an amino acid sequence of a region of the finger domain of DNA polymerase I from *Bacillus* species C3_41*, *Ureibacillus thermosphaericus, Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus smithii* and *Geobacillus stearotherm-*

ophilus respectively (* = Bei *et al*. 2005, Arch Microbiol, 186: 203-209; Genbank accession number DQ309765).

SEQ ID NO:6

MRRAAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLSQNLDITRKEA

SEQ ID NO:7

MRRAAKAVNFGIIYGISDYGLSQNLDISRKEA

SEQ ID NO:8

MRRQAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLSQNLGITRKEA

SEQ ID NO:9

MRRQAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLSQNLGITRKEA

SEQ ID NO:10

MRRQAKAVNFGIVYGISDYGLAQNLNISRKEA

SEQ ID NO:11 is the amino acid sequence of truncated DNA polymerase I isolated from *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* (Bst).

SEQ ID NO:11

AKMAFTLADRVTEEMLADKAALVVEVVEENYHDAPIVGIAVVNEHGRFFLRPETALADPQ
FVAWLGDETKKKSMFDSKRAAVALKWKGIELCGVSFDLLLAAYLLDPAQGVDDVAAAAKM
KQYEAVRPDEAVYGKGAKRAVPDEPVLAEHLVRKAAAIWELERPFLDELRRNEQDRLLVE
LEQPLSSILAEMEFAGVKVDTKRLEQMGKELAEQLGTVEQRIYELAGQEFNINSPKQLGV
ILFEKLQLPVLKKTKTGYSTSADVLEKLAPYHEIVENILHYRQLGKLQSTYIEGLLKVVR
PDTKKVHTIFNQALTQTGRLSSTEPNLQNIPIRLEEGRKIRQAFVPSESDWLIFAADYSQ
IELRVLAHIAEDDNLMEAFRRDLDIHTKTAMDIFQVSEDEVTPNMRRQAKAVNFGIVYGI
SDYGLAQNLNISRKEAAEFIERYFESFPGVKRYMENIVQEAKQKGYVTTLLHRRRYLPDI
TSRNFNVRSFAERMAMNTPIQGSAADIIKKAMIDLNARLKEERLQAHLLLQVHDELILEA
PKEEMERLCRLVPEVMEQAVTLRVPLKVDYHYGSTWYDAK

SEQ ID NO:12 is the amino acid sequence of truncated DNA polymerase I isolated from *Ureibacillus thermosphaericus* (Ubts)

SEQ ID NO:12

AALSFKIVREIAEDLFTDTMAVHVELENEHYHTCNILGFGFTDGSNTFFVPTEVLQKSER
LKSYFEDETKKKYMSDLKAAQCILKRHGINLRGVEFDLLLASYIVNPAISGDDVATLAKE
FGYTDVRSNEAVYGKGAKWALPSEEVLAEHVCRKAFAIWSCKERVSNKLKENEQFDLYHD
LELPLAVILGKMESEGIKVNISTLETMGQELEDKIAKLETEIYELAGETFNINSPKQLGV
ILFEKLGLPVIKKTKTGYSTAADVLEKLKSEHQIVQLILEYRTLAKLQSTYIEGLIKEVH
PKDSKVHTRFMQALTSTGRLSSTDPNLQNIPIRLEEGRKIRKAFVPSHDGWLLFSADYSQ
IELRVLAHMSKDKNLVEAFNQGMDIHTRTAMEVFHVSQDDVTSNMRRAAKAVNFGIIYGI
SDYGLSQNLDISRKEAGEFIEKYFESFPGVKEYMDNIVQEAKLKGYVTTILNRRRYLPDI
TSKNFNLRSFAERTAMNTPIQGSAADIIKKAMLDIDARLNSEGLQAKLLLQVHDELIFEA
PKEEIEKLEKIVPEVMESAILLDVPLKVDISYGETWYDAK

SEQ ID NO:13 is the codon optimised (for *E.coli* expression) nucleic acid sequence encoding the PB D422A mutant.

SEQ ID NO:13

ACCGAAGTTGCATTTGAAATTGTGGAAGAAATCGATAGCACCATCCTGGATAAAGTTAT
GAGCGTTCATCTGGAAATGTATGATGGTCAGTATCATACCAGCGAACTGCTGGGTATT
GCACTGAGTGATGGTGAAAAAGGTTATTTTGCACCGGCAGATATTGCCTTTCAGAGCAA
AGATTTTTGTAGCTGGCTGGAAAATGCCACCAACAAAAAATACCTGGCAGATAGCAAAG
CAACCCAGGCAGTTAGCCGTAAACATAATGTTAATGTTCACGGCGTGGAATTTGATCTG
CTGCTGGCAGCATATATTGTTAATCCGGCAATTAGCAGCGAAGATGTTGCAGCAATTGC
AAAAGAATTCGGCTATTTTAACCTGCTGACCAACGATAGCGTTTATGGTAAAGGTGCAA
AAAAAACCGCACCGGAAATTGAAAAAATTGCCGAACATGCAGTTCGTAAAGCACGTGC
AATTTGGGATCTGAAAGAAAAACTGGAAGTGAAACTGGAAGAGAACGAACAGTATGCC
CTGTATAAAGAAATTGAACTGCCGCTGGCAAGCATTCTGGGCACCATGGAAAGTGATG
GTGTTCTGGTTGATAAACAAATCCTGGTTGAAATGGGTCACGAGCTGAACATTAAACTG
CGTGCAATTGAACAGGATATTTATGCACTGGCAGGCGAAACCTTTAACATTAATAGCCC
GAAACAGCTGGGTGTGATCCTGTTTGAAAAAATCGGTCTGACCCCGATCAAAAAAACC
AAAACCGGTTATAGCACCGCAGCAGATGTTCTGGAAAAACTGGCAAGCGAACATGAAA
TTATTGAGCAGATTCTGCTGTATCGTCAGCTGGGTAAACTGAATAGCACCTATATTGAA
GGTCTGCTGAAAGAAATCCATGAGGATGATGGTAAAATCCATACCCGTTATCAGCAGGC
ACTGACCAGCACCGGTCGTCTGAGCAGCATTAATCCGAATCTGCAGAATATTCCGGTTC
GTCTGGAAGAAGGTCGTAAAATTCGTAAAGCATTTGTTCCGAGCCAGCCTGGTTGGGT
TATGTTTGCAGCAGATTATAGCCAGATTGAACTGCGTGTTCTGGCACATATGAGCGAAG
ATGAAAATCTGGTTGAAGCCTTTAACAACGATCTGGATATTCATACCAAAACCGCCATG
GATGTTTTTCACGTTGAACAAGAAGCAGTTACCAGCGATATGCGTCGTGCAGCAAAAG
CAGTTAATTTTGGTATTGTGTATGGCATCAGCGCTTATGGTCTGAGCCAGAATCTGGAT

ATTACCCGTAAAGAAGCAGCCACCTTTATCGAAAACTACCTGAATAGCTTTCCGGGTGT
GAAAGGCTATATGGATGATATTGTTCAGGATGCAAAACAGACCGGTTATGTTACCACCA
TTCTGAATCGTCGTCGTTATCTGCCGGAAATTACCAGCAGCAACTTTAATCTGCGTAGC
TTTGCAGAACGTACCGCAATGAATACCCCGATTCAGGGTAGCGCAGCAGATATTATCAA
AAAAGCCATGATTGATATGGCCGAACGTCTGATTAGCGAAAATATGCAGACCAAAATGC
TGCTGCAGGTTCATGATGAACTGATTTTTGAAGCACCGCCTGAAGAAATTGCAATGCTG
GAAAAAATTGTTCCGGAAGTGATGGAAAACGCCATTAAACTGATTGTTCCGCTGAAAGT
GGATTATGCATTTGGTAGCAGTTGGTACGATACCAAATAA

SEQ ID NO:14 – is the codon optimised nucleic acid sequence encoding the Bst D→A mutant.

SEQ ID NO:14

GCCAAAATGGCATTTACCCTGGCAGATCGTGTTACCGAAGAAATGCTGGCAGATAAAG
CAGCACTGGTTGTTGAAGTTGTGGAAGAAAATTATCATGATGCACCGATTGTTGGTATT
GCCGTTGTTAATGAACATGGCCGTTTTTTTCTGCGTCCGGAAACCGCACTGGCCGATC
CGCAGTTTGTTGCATGGCTGGGTGATGAAACCAAAAAAAAGAGCATGTTTGATAGCAAA
CGTGCAGCAGTTGCACTGAAATGGAAAGGTATTGAACTGTGCGGTGTTTCATTTGATCT
GCTGCTGGCAGCATATCTGCTGGATCCGGCACAGGGTGTTGATGATGTTGCAGCAGC
AGCAAAGATGAAACAGTATGAAGCAGTTCGTCCGGATGAAGCCGTTTATGGTAAAGGT
GCAAAACGTGCCGTGCCGGATGAACCGGTGCTGGCCGAACATCTGGTTCGTAAAGCA
GCCGCAATTTGGGAATTAGAACGTCCGTTTCTGGATGAACTGCGTCGTAATGAACAGG
ATCGTCTGCTGGTTGAACTGGAACAGCCGCTGAGCAGCATTCTGGCAGAAATGGAATT
TGCCGGTGTTAAAGTGGATACCAAACGTCTGGAACAAATGGGTAAAGAACTGGCAGAA
CAGCTGGGCACCGTTGAACAGCGTATTTATGAGCTGGCAGGTCAAGAATTTAACATCA
ATAGCCCGAAACAACTGGGCGTGATTCTGTTTGAAAAACTGCAGCTGCCGGTTCTGAA
AAAAACCAAAACCGGTTATAGCACCAGCGCAGATGTTCTGGAAAAACTGGCACCGTAT
CATGAAATTGTGGAAAACATTCTGCATTATCGCCAGCTGGGTAAACTGCAGAGCACCTA
TATTGAAGGTCTGCTGAAAGTTGTTCGTCCCGATACCAAAAAAGTGCACACCATTTTTA
ACCAGGCACTGACCCAGACCGGTCGTCTGAGCAGTACCGAACCGAATCTGCAGAATAT
TCCGATTCGTCTGGAAGAAGGTCGTAAAATTCGTCAGGCCTTTGTTCCGAGCGAAAGC
GATTGGCTGATTTTTGCAGCAGATTATAGCCAGATTGAACTGCGCGTTCTGGCACATAT
TGCCGAAGATGATAATCTGATGGAAGCATTTCGTCGCGATCTGGATATTCATACCAAAA
CAGCCATGGATATTTTTCAGGTGAGCGAAGATGAAGTTACCCCGAATATGCGTCGTCA
GGCAAAAGCAGTTAATTTTGGTATTGTGTATGGCATTAGCGCATATGGTCTGGCACAGA
ATCTGAATATTAGCCGTAAAGAAGCAGCCGAGTTTATCGAACGTTATTTTGAAAGTTTTC
CGGGTGTGAAACGCTATATGGAAAATATTGTTCAAGAAGCCAAACAGAAAGGCTATGTT
ACCACACTGCTGCATCGTCGTCGTTATCTGCCGGATATTACCAGCCGTAACTTTAATGT

TCGTAGCTTTGCAGAACGTATGGCAATGAATACCCCGATTCAGGGTAGCGCAGCCGAT
ATTATCAAAAAAGCAATGATTGATCTGAACGCACGCCTGAAAGAAGAACGTCTGCAGG
CACATCTGCTGTTACAGGTTCATGATGAACTGATTCTGGAAGCCCCTAAAGAAGAGATG
GAACGTCTTTGTCGTCTGGTTCCGGAAGTTATGGAACAGGCAGTTACCCTGCGTGTTC
CGCTGAAAGTGGATTATCATTATGGTAGCACCTGGTATGATGCCAAATAA

SEQ ID NO:15 – is the codon optimised nucleic acid sequence encoding the Ubts D→A mutant.

SEQ ID NO:15

GCAGCACTGAGCTTTAAAATCGTTCGTGAAATTGCAGAGGACCTGTTTACCGATACCAT
GGCAGTTCATGTTGAACTGGAAAACGAACATTATCACACGTGCAACATTCTTGGTTTTG
GTTTTACCGATGGCAGCAACACCTTTTTTGTTCCGACCGAAGTGCTGCAGAAAAGCGA
ACGTCTGAAAAGCTATTTTGAGGATGAAACCAAAAAAAAGTATATGAGCGATCTGAAAG
CAGCCCAGTGTATTCTGAAACGTCATGGTATTAATCTGCGTGGCGTTGAATTTGATCTG
CTGCTGGCAAGCTATATTGTTAATCCGGCAATTAGCGGTGATGATGTTGCAACCCTGG
CAAAAGAATTTGGCTATACCGATGTTCGTAGCAATGAAGCCGTTTATGGTAAAGGTGCA
AAATGGGCACTGCCGAGCGAAGAGGTTCTGGCAGAACATGTTTGTCGTAAAGCATTTG
CAATTTGGAGCTGCAAAGAACGCGTTAGCAATAAACTGAAAGAGAACGAACAGTTCGA
TCTGTATCATGATCTGGAACTGCCGCTGGCCGTTATTCTGGGTAAAATGGAAAGCGAA
GGCATCAAAGTGAATATCAGCACCCTGGAAACCATGGGTCAAGAACTGGAAGATAAAA
TTGCCAAACTGGAAACCGAGATCTATGAACTGGCAGGCGAAACCTTTAACATTAATAGC
CCGAAACAGCTGGGTGTGATCCTGTTTGAAAAACTGGGTCTGCCGGTTATCAAAAAAA
CGAAAACCGGTTATAGCACCGCAGCAGATGTTCTGGAAAAACTGAAATCAGAACATCA
GATTGTGCAGCTGATTCTGGAATATCGTACCCTGGCCAAACTGCAGAGCACCTATATTG
AAGGTCTGATCAAAGAAGTGCATCCGAAAGATAGCAAAGTGCATACCCGTTTTATGCAG
GCACTGACCAGCACCGGTCGTCTGAGCAGCACCGATCCGAATCTGCAGAATATTCCGA
TTCGTCTGGAAGAAGGTCGTAAAATTCGCAAAGCCTTTGTGCCGAGCCATGATGGTTG
GCTGCTGTTTAGCGCAGATTATAGCCAGATTGAACTGCGTGTTCTGGCACATATGAGC
AAAGATAAAAATCTGGTGGAAGCCTTTAACCAAGGCATGGATATTCATACCCGTACCGC
AATGGAAGTTTTTCATGTTAGCCAGGATGATGTGACCAGCAATATGCGTCGTGCAGCAA
AAGCAGTTAATTTCGGTATTATCTATGGCATTAGCGCATATGGTCTGAGCCAGAATCTG
GATATTTCACGTAAAGAAGCAGGCGAATTCATCGAGAAATACTTTGAAAGTTTTCCGGG
TGTGAAAGAATATATGGACAACATTGTTCAAGAGGCCAAGCTGAAAGGTTATGTTACCA
CCATTCTGAATCGTCGTCGTTATCTGCCGGATATTACCAGCAAAAATTTCAATCTGCGT
AGCTTTGCAGAACGTACCGCCATGAATACCCCGATTCAGGGTAGCGCAGCCGATATCA
TCAAAAAAGCAATGCTGGATATTGATGCCCGTCTGAATAGCGAAGGTCTGCAGGCAAA
ACTGCTGCTGCAGGTTCACGATGAACTGATTTTTGAAGCACCGAAAGAAGAGATCGAG

AAGCTGGAAAAAATTGTTCCGGAAGTTATGGAAAGTGCCATTCTGCTGGATGTTCCGCT
GAAAGTTGATATTAGCTATGGTGAAACCTGGTACGATGCCAAATAA

The invention will now be described by way of a non-limiting Example with reference to the following figures in which:

Figure 1 gives the sequence of a region within the finger domain of DNA polymerase I from a number of species which may be modified in accordance with the present invention. The key aspartic acid residue is in bold type.

Figure 2 shows an overview of the strand-displacement activity assay setup. F= fluorophore. Q= Quencher.

Figure 3 shows a comparison of the strand-displacement activity at 25°C of PB and the PB D422A mutant as well as for various commercial enzymes including the Klenow fragment (KF).

Figure 4 shows the polymerase activity of wild type and mutant PB polymerase at various NaCl and KCl concentrations (25°C).

Figure 5 is a sequence alignment of the wild type (truncated) amino acid sequences of the DNA polymerases from PB, Bst and Ubts. The large arrow indicates the 422 position where the Asp (D) is mutated to Ala (A). The alignment is produced using Clustal X2 and is visualised using ESPript 3.0 server.

Figure 6 shows the effect of the D422A mutation on strand-displacement activity of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* (large fragment) polymerase I (Bst) at 37°C in presence of 10 mM KCl.

Figure 7 shows the effect of the D422A mutation on strand-displacement activity of *Ureibacillus thermosphaericus* (large fragment) Polymerase I (Ubts) at 37°C in presence of 10 mM KCl.

Examples

Example 1

Cloning of sequences

PB polymerase I wild type (large fragment) and D422A mutant

The gene (SEQ ID NO: 3) encoding the DNA polymerase I large fragment (i.e. omitting the 5'-3' exonuclease domain of the protein) from the *Psychrobacillus sp.* was cloned into the vector pET151/D-TOPO®. The codon-optimised variant also containing the D422A mutation (SEQ ID NO: 13) was cloned into the vector pET-11a. In each case the construct encoded a His_6 tag at the N-terminus of the polymerase followed by the recognition sequence for the TEV protease, thus allowing cleavage of the tag.

Bst polymerase I (large fragment) and Ubts polymerase I (large fragment) and their D422A mutant

The codon-optimized genes encoding the polymerase I large fragment from *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* (Bst) and *Ureibacillus thermosphaericus* (Ubts, Genbank accession nr. WP_016837139) were purchased from the Invitrogen GeneArt Gene Synthesis service from Thermo Fisher Scientific. The genes (SEQ ID NOS: 14 and 15) were cloned into the vector pTrc99A encoding an N-terminal His_6-tag by FastCloning (Li *et al.* (2011), BMC Biotechnology, 11:92). The corresponding mutation from Asp to Ala at position 422 (PB polymerase I large fragment) was introduced using the QuikChange II Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies) and confirmed by sequence analysis.

Protein production and purification

PB polymerase I wild type (large fragment) and D422A mutant

Recombinant protein production was performed in Rosetta 2 (DE3) cells (Novagen®). The cells grew in Terrific Broth media and gene expression was

induced at $OD_{600\ nm}$ 1.0 by addition of 0.1 mM IPTG. Protein production was carried out at 15 °C for 6-8 h. For protein purification the pellet of a 1-l cultivation was resuspended in 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5, 0.15 mg/ml lysozyme, 1 protease inhibitor tablet (cOmplete™, Mini, EDTA-free Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Roche) and incubated on ice for 30 min. Cell disruption was performed by French press (1.37 kbar) and subsequently by sonication with the VCX 750 from Sonics® (pulse 1.0/1.0, 5 min, amplitude 25 %). In the first step the soluble part of the His_6-tagged protein present after centrifugation (48384*g*, 45 min, 4 °C) was purified by immobilized Ni^{2+}-affinity chromatography. After a wash step with 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 50 mM imidazole, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5 the protein was eluted at an imidazole concentration of 250 mM and further transferred into 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5 by use of a desalting column.

The second step was cleavage of the tag by TEV protease performed over night at 4 °C in 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 0.5 mM EDTA and 1 mM DTT. To separate the protein from the His_6-tag and the His_6-tagged TEV protease a second Ni^{2+}-affinity chromatography has been performed in the third step by applying 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5. Fourth and final step of the protein purification was size-exclusion chromatography on a HiLoad 16/600 Superdex 200 pg (GE Healthcare) in 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5. The final protein solution was concentrated and stored with 50 % glycerol at -20 °C.

<u>Bst polymerase I and Ubts polymerase I (large fragment) and their D422A mutants</u>

Recombinant protein production for Bst and Ubts polymerase I (large fragment) and their D422A mutant was performed in Rosetta 2 (DE3) cells (Novagen®). Cells grew in Luria Bertani media at 37 °C and gene expression was induced at $OD_{600\ nm}$ 0.5 by addition of 0.5 mM IPTG. Protein production was carried out at 37 °C for 4 h. For protein purification the pellet of a 0.5-l cultivation was resuspended in 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 10 mM imidazole, 0.15 mg/ml lysozyme, 1 protease inhibitor tablet (cOmplete™, Mini, EDTA-free Protease Inhibitor Cocktail, Roche) and incubated on ice for 30 min. Cell disruption was performed by sonication with the VCX 750 from Sonics® (pulse 1.0/1.0, 15 min,

amplitude 25 %). The soluble part of the His_6-tagged protein present after centrifugation (48384*g*, 45 min, 4 °C) was purified by immobilized Ni^{2+}-affinity chromatography. After a wash step with 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 10 mM imidazole the protein was elution with gradually increasing the imidazole to 500 mM. Fractions containing the protein were collected and buffer exchange was performed into 20 mM Tris pH 7.1, 100 mM KCl, 2 mM DTT, 0.2 mM EDTA and 0.2 Triton X-100 by desalting. The final protein solution was concentrated and stored with 50 % glycerol at -20 °C.

Activity measurements

Polymerase activity

The polymerase activity assay is based on a molecular beacon assay (modified from Summerer (2008), Methods Mol. Biol.; 429: 225-235). The molecular beacon template consists of a 23mer loop that is connected by a GC-rich 8mer stem region (sequence is indicated in italics) and a 43mer 3' extension. Due to the stem-loop structure the FAM (donor) and Dabcyl (acceptor, non-fluorescent quencher) molecules are in close proximity and thus the FAM fluorescence signal is quenched. Upon primer extension by the DNA polymerase the stem is opened and the increase in distance of the two dyes is measured by the restoration of FAM fluorescence as relative fluorescence units in appropriate time intervals by exciting at 485 nm and recording emission at 518 nm. The measurement was performed in a SpectraMax® M2^e Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices).

molecular beacon template

5´-

GGCCCGT^{Dabcyl}AGGAGGAAAGGACATCTTCTAGCA*T*^{FAM}*ACGGGCC*GTCAAGTT CATG GCCAGTCAAGTCGTCAGAAATTTCGCACCAC -3' (SEQ ID NO:16)

primer

5´- GTGGTGCGAAATTTCTGAC -3' (SEQ ID NO:17)

The molecular beacon substrate was produced by incubating 20 µl of 10 µM molecular beacon template and 15 µM primer in 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM

NaCl for 5 min at 95 °C. The reaction was then let to cool down at room temperature for 2 h. The substrate solution was stored at -20 °C with a final concentration of 10 µM.

Assay set-up for analyzing effect of different [salt] on polymerase activity of PB and PB D422A

Fifty microliter reactions consisted of 200 nM substrate and 200 µM dNTP (equimolar amounts of dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP). The reaction further contained 5 mM $MgCl_2$ in 50 mM BIS-Tris propane at pH 8.5, 1 mM DTT, 0.2 mg/ml BSA and 2 % glycerol. Final salt concentration in the reaction buffer has been adjusted to 25 mM, 40 mM, 60 mM, 80 mM, 110 mM, 160 mM and 210 mM NaCl or KCl for PB and 20 mM, 40 mM, 60 mM, 80 mM, 100 mM, 150 mM and 200 mM NaCl or KCl for PB D422A. The activity assay was carried out at 25 °C in black 96-well fluorescence assay plates (Corning®). The reaction was initiated by addition of protein solution, i.e. addition of polymerase.

Results are shown in Figure 4.

Assay set-up for analyzing specific polymerase activity of PB and PB D422A at 100 mM, 150 mM and 200 mM NaCl

Fifty microliter reactions consisted of 200 nM substrate and 200 µM dNTP (equimolar amounts of dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP). The reaction further contained 5 mM $MgCl_2$ in 50 mM BIS-Tris propane at pH 8.5, 1 mM DTT, 0.2 mg/ml BSA and 2 % glycerol. Final salt concentration in the reaction buffer has been adjusted to 100 mM, 150 mM and 200 mM NaCl, respectively. The assay was carried out at 25 °C in black 96-well fluorescence assay plates (Corning®). The reaction was initiated by addition of protein solution, i.e. addition of polymerase.

Results are shown in Table 3 (at end of Example).

Strand-displacement activity assay

An overview of the assay setup is shown in Figure 2. The assay is based on an increase in fluorescence signal that is measured upon displacement of the quenched reporter strand which is only achievable through strand-displacement activity of the DNA polymerase.

The substrate for the strand-displacement activity assay consists of a “cold” primer of 19 oligonucleotides (SEQ ID NO:18) and a reporter strand consisting of 20 oligonucleotides that is labeled with the TAMRA fluorophore (F) at its 3’ end (SEQ ID NO:19). The template strand consists of 40 oligonucleotides and is labeled with the Black Hole Quencher 2 (BHQ2) at its 5’ end (SEQ ID NO:20). The primers are annealed to the template strand leaving a one nucleotide gap at position 20 on the template strand. The labels are in close proximity and thus the fluorophore TAMRA is quenched by BHQ2. Upon strand-displacement activity of the DNA polymerase I the TAMRA labeled oligonucleotide is displaced from the template strand. As a consequence the fluorophore and the quencher are no longer in close proximity and an increase in TAMRA fluorescence can be measured as relative fluorescence units in appropriate time intervals (excitation 525 nm, emission 598 nm, SpectraMax® M2^e Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices)).

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5’- TATCCACCAATACTACCCT CGATACTTTGTCCACTCAAT[TAMRA] -3’
3’- ATAGGTGGTTATGATGGGATGCTATGAAACAGGTGAGTTA[BHQ2] -5’
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The substrate for the strand-displacement activity assay was produced by incubating 20 µl of 10 µM “cold” primer, 10 µM reporter strand and 10 µM template strand in 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl at 95 °C for 5 min. The reaction was then let to cool down at room temperature for 2 h. The substrate solution was stored at -20 °C with a final concentration of 10 µM.

Assay set-up for comparison of the specific strand-displacement activity of PB, PB D422A and commercially known polymerases

Fifty microliter reactions consisted of 200 nM substrate and 200 µM dNTP (equimolar amounts of dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP). For PB polymerase I the

reaction further contained 5 mM $MgCl_2$ in 50 mM BIS-TRIS propane at pH 8.5, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.2 mg/ml BSA and 2 % glycerol. For the commercially known polymerase Is the respective reaction buffer supplied by New England Biolabs have been used. Final salt concentration in the reaction buffer has been adjusted to 100 mM according to the optimal salt for the respective polymerases. The activity assay was carried out at 25 °C in black 96-well fluorescence assay plates (Corning®). The reaction was initiated by addition of protein solution (i.e. addition of polymerase).

Results are shown in Figure 3.

Assay set-up for specific strand-displacement activity of PB and PB D422A at 100 mM, 150 mM and 200 mM NaCl

Fifty microliter reactions consisted of 200 nM substrate and 200 µM dNTP (equimolar amounts of dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP). The reaction further contained 5 mM $MgCl_2$ in 50 mM BIS-Tris propane at pH 8.5, 1 mM DTT, 0.2 mg/ml BSA and 2 % glycerol. Final salt concentration in the reaction buffer has been adjusted to 100 mM, 150 mM and 200 mM NaCl, respectively. The assay was carried out at 25 °C in black 96-well fluorescence assay plates (Corning®). The reaction was initiated by addition of protein solution, i.e. addition of polymerase.

Results are shown in Table 2 below.

Assay set-up for analyzing strand-displacement activity of Bst/BstD422A and Ubts/UbtsD422A

Fifty microliter reactions consisted of 200 nM substrate and 200 µM dNTP (equimolar amounts of dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP). The reaction further contained 20 mM Tris pH 7.9 (at 25 °), 10 mM KCl, 10 mM $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 2 mM $MgSO_4$, 0.1 % Triton X-100.

The assay was carried out at 37 °C in black 96-well fluorescence assay plates (Corning®). The reaction was initiated by addition of protein solution (20 ng for Bst

and BstD422A, 100 ng for Ubts and UbtsD422A), i.e. addition of polymerase. For determination of the specific strand-displacement activity (mRFU/min/µg) at a higher KCl the final concentration has been set to 150 mM KCl. The increase in TAMRA fluorescence was measured as relative fluorescence units in appropriate time intervals by exciting at 525 nm and recording emission at 598 nm. The measurement was performed in a SpectraMax® M2^e Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices).

Results based on this strand-displacement activity assay are shown in Figures 6 and 7 and Table 4 below. The mutant enzymes all show enhanced activity.

Tables

Table 1. Summary of different enzymatic properties for wtPB and the D422A mutant (at 25°C).

Variant	Strand-displacement activity (100 mM NaCl)	Polymerase activity (100 mM NaCl)	T_m	$MgCl_2$	NaCl KCl (> 80 % activity)	pH
PB D422A	310 %	120 %	44.8 °C	4-6 mM	25-200 mM 40-200 mM	8.5
PB pol I wild type	100 %	100 %	44.8 °C	3-8 mM	25-125 mM 25-115 mM	8.5

Table 2. Strand-displacement activity of PB D422A mutant compared to wtPB in presence of 100-200 mM NaCl.

Strand-displacement activity			
NaCl	Activity [mRFU/min/µg]		
	wtPB	**PBD422A**	Ratio (PB D422A/wtPB)
100	9,35E+04	28,8E+04	3,1
150	7,54E+04	20,5E+04	2,7
200	4,65E+04	18,1E+04	3,9

Table 3. DNA polymerase activity of PB D422A mutant compared to wt PB in presence of 100-200 mM NaCl.

Polymerase activity			
NaCl [mM]	Activity [mRFU/min/µg]		
	wtPB	**PBD422A**	Ratio (PB D422A/wtPB)
100	1,42E+06	1,66E+06	1,2
150	1,02E+06	1,50E+06	1,5
200	0,55E+06	1,37E+06	2,5

Table 4. Strand-displacement activity of the D422A mutants of Bst and Ubts compared to wt enzymes in presence of 150 mM KCl.

SDA (mRFU/min/µg)			SDA (mRFU/min/µg)		
Bst (wt)	BstD422A	Ratio BstD422A/Bst	Ubts (wt)	UbtsD422A	Ratio UbtsD422A/Ubts
3,52E+05	6,99E+05	2,0	0,59E+05	2,14E+05	3,6

Example 2

Further *Psychrobacillus* sp. (PB) DNA polymerase mutants were also made and tested:

Site-directed mutagenesis

The corresponding mutation from Asp to Ser, Lys, Val, Leu and Asn, respectively, at position 422 was introduced using the QuikChange II Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies).

D422V and D422L (hydrophobic residues of different lengths),
D422S (small hydrophilic),
D422N (larger hydrophilic) and

D422K (positively charged).

The starting point was the plasmid DNA of the D422A mutant. Mutations were confirmed by sequencing analysis.

Protein production and protein purification

Recombinant protein production was performed in Rosetta 2 (DE3) cells (Novagen®). The cells grew in Terrific Broth media and gene expression was induced at $OD_{600\ nm}$ 1.0 by addition of 0.1 mM IPTG. Protein production was carried out at 15 °C for 6-8 h. For protein purification the pellet of a 50-ml cultivation was resuspended in 1 ml 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5, 0.15 mg/ml lysozyme and incubated on ice for 20 min. Cell disruption was performed by sonication with the VCX 750 from Sonics® (pulse 1.0/1.0, 1 min, amplitude 20 %).

The soluble part of the His_6-tagged protein present after centrifugation (16000*g*, 30 min, 4 °C) was purified with PureProteome™ Magnetic Beads (Millipore) and eluted in 50 µl 50 mM HEPES, 500 mM NaCl, 500 mM imidazole, 5 % glycerol, pH 7.5.

The strand-displacement assay was performed as described in Example 1.

All these other mutants performed better in assays of strand displacement activity (data not shown) as compared to the wt PB polymerase, but not as well as the PB D422A mutant.

CLAIMS

1. A DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 2 has been replaced by alanine.

2. The DNA polymerase according to claim 1, wherein said DNA polymerase comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 719 of SEQ ID NO. 4 has been replaced by alanine.

3. A DNA polymerase comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12, but wherein the aspartic acid residue at position 422 of SEQ ID NO. 11 or 12 has been replaced by alanine.

4. A composition comprising the DNA polymerase according to any one of the preceding claims and a buffer.

5. A nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3.

6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises SEQ ID NO: 13, 14 or 15.

7. An expression vector containing the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 5 or claim 6 and the necessary regulatory sequences for the transcription and translation of the protein sequence encoded by said nucleic acid molecule.

8. A host cell or virus comprising one or more expression vectors according to claim 7 or one or more nucleic acid molecules according to claim 5 or claim 6.

9. A method of producing a DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(i) culturing, in a growth medium, a host cell comprising one or more of the expression vectors according to claim 7 or one or more of the nucleic acid

molecules according to claim 5 or claim 6 under conditions suitable for the expression of the encoded DNA polymerase; and optionally

(ii) isolating or obtaining the DNA polymerase from the host cell or from the growth medium or supernatant derived from said growth medium.

10. Use of the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3 for nucleotide polymerisation.

11. Use of the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3 in a nucleic acid amplification or sequencing reaction.

12. The use of claim 11, wherein said reaction is an isothermal nucleic acid amplification reaction.

13. The use of any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein said DNA polymerase is used at a constant temperature.

14. A method of nucleotide polymerisation using the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3, said method comprising:

(i) providing a reaction mixture comprising the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule and one or more species of nucleotide; and

(ii) incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer by polymerising one or more nucleotides.

15. A method of amplifying a nucleic acid using the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3, said method comprising:

(i) providing a reaction mixture comprising the DNA polymerase according to any one of claims 1 to 3, a template nucleic acid molecule, an oligonucleotide primer(s) which is capable of annealing to a portion of the template nucleic acid molecule, and nucleotides; and

(ii) incubating said reaction mixture under conditions whereby the oligonucleotide primer(s) anneals to the template nucleic acid molecule and said DNA polymerase extends said oligonucleotide primer(s) by polymerising one or more nucleotides to generate a polynucleotide.

16. The method of claim 14 or claim 15, wherein said method is performed at a constant temperature.

17. The use of claim 13 or the method of claim 16, wherein said constant temperature is chosen from within the range 0°C to 42°C.

18. The use or method of claim 17, wherein said constant temperature is chosen from within the range 10°C to 25°C.