

METHODS FOR OBTAINING FETAL GENETIC MATERIAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of enriching fetal nuclei from a sample. Enriched fetal nuclei can be used in a variety of procedures including, detection of a trait of interest such as a disease trait, or a genetic predisposition thereto, gender typing and parentage testing.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Early prenatal diagnosis to detect fetal genetic disorders is desirable for both expectant mothers and physicians to make informed decisions. Definitive methods of invasive prenatal testing (amniocentesis and chorionic villous sampling) carry a small, but significant risk of miscarriage, and the results are rarely available before 13 weeks of pregnancy because of the time required for cell culture and analysis.

“Non-invasive” screening with maternal serum analyte screening and ultrasound can identify individuals at risk for fetal aneuploidy (predominantly trisomy 21), but a positive screening result still requires a subsequent invasive procedure for a definitive diagnosis. Of some 25-30 such procedures, only one will actually show a fetal aneuploidy.

Many laboratories around the world have been attempting for over a decade to develop non-invasive (i.e. venupuncture only) methods to isolate and analyse fetal cells. An obvious advantage is that definitive results can be obtained using molecular techniques such as fluorescence *in-situ* hybridization (FISH) and quantitative fluorescent polymerase chain reaction (QF-PCR) on recovered fetal cells.

The presence of fetal cells in maternal blood provides potentially the best possible source of cells for non-invasive prenatal diagnosis. However fetal cells are present at very low numbers, and their isolation is not a trivial task, with only 1 or 2 fetal cells being present per 10 ml maternal blood. Evidence also indicates that the presence of intact fetal cells in the maternal circulation is not a universal event.

An alternative to peripheral blood sampling is the isolation and analysis of trophoblasts from transcervical samples. Unlike maternal blood in which multiple circulating fetal cell types exist, fetal cells in the transcervical samples are all of placental origin and are overwhelmingly trophoblasts (Bischoff and Simpson, 2006).

It was long assumed that the cervical canal contained trophoblasts of fetal origin. The early embryo is covered with chorion levae, but later in the gestation the chorionic surface is smooth. However, it was not until 1971 that the presence of fetal

cells in the endocervix was confirmed by identification of Y-chromosome bearing cells in midcervical mucous samples collected with a cotton swab (Shettles *et al.*, 1971). Subsequent reports assumed that these fetal cells were shed from the regressing chorionic villous into the lower uterine pole (Warren *et al.*, 1972, Adinolfi *et al.*, 1995, Rhine *et al.*, 1975). In this scenario, it is most likely to occur between 7 and 13 weeks gestation, before fusion of the deciduas basalis and parietalis. Desquamated trophoblasts are believed first to accumulate behind the cervical mucous at the level of the internal opening section (Bulmer *et al.*, 1995, Adinolfi and Sherlock, 1997) and then become ensconced in the cervical mucous.

These biologic events thus define the window of opportunity for endocervical sampling to be of use for prenatal diagnoses, although several studies have demonstrated trophoblast recovery as early as 5 weeks gestation (Katz-Jaffe *et al.*, 2005, Mantzaris *et al.*, 2005).

Efforts to extract trophoblasts were first made in the 1970's. Rhine *et al.* (1975 and 1977) described "antenatal cell extractors" that flush the endocervical canal with sterile saline to recover fetal cells. After culture, fetal metaphases from recovered cells were detected in approximately 50% of cases. However, other investigators reported negative results (Goldberg *et al.*, 1980), leading to overall skepticism concerning clinical application.

Interest was rekindled in the 1990's following the introduction of chorion villus sampling (CVS). Transcervical specimens were collected by cotton swabs, cytobrush, aspiration of cervical mucus with a catheter, lavage of the endocervical canal or uterine. A variety of techniques resulted in detection of fetal cells in 40-90% of specimens examined (Adinolfi *et al.*, 1995a, Bussani *et al.*, 2002, Cioni *et al.*, 2003, Fejgin *et al.*, 2001, Massari *et al.*, 1996; Miller *et al.*, 1999; Rodeck *et al.*, 1995; Tuttschek *et al.*, 1995). Again, however, interest waned in most centres because analysis was difficult. The presumptive fetal cells embedded in mucous were not readily amenable to FISH. More recently, molecular PCR techniques for micromanipulated cell clumps of trophoblastic origin were demonstrated to have utility for transcervical samples (Bussani *et al.*, 2004; Bussani *et al.*, 2007; Katz-Jaffe *et al.*, 2005).

Most transcervical specimens contain a variety of maternally derived cells (leukocytes, macrophages, squamous epithelia, columnar epithelia, and endocervical cells) as well as different fetal-derived cells (cytotrophoblasts and syncytiotrophoblasts) (Bulmer *et al.*, 1995, Miller *et al.*, 1999). The frequency of each fetal cell type is variable and seemingly dependent on the collection method and gestational age.

The literature is inconsistent with regard to the number and relative proportion of fetal cells which can be recovered in transcervical specimens. Kingdom *et al.* (1995) reported the frequency of fetal XY cells recovered endocervical lavage to range from 2 to 8%. In the same study, FISH results using a cytological brush ranged from 1 to 5% of total cells. Daryani *et al.* (1997) reported fetal cells to be 3.6 to 47.8% of total cells, based on 3-31 fetal cells obtained by aspiration. Katz-Jaffe *et al.* (2005) claimed a higher absolute number of fetal cells, up to 250 cells/ml of dissociated mucous, based on immunohistochemistry staining with trophoblast specific monoclonal antibodies (NDOG1 and FT141.1).

Nuclei have previously been isolated from cells and tissues, usually by detergent treatment, or enforced lysis of cells by ammonium chloride to liberate nuclei from intact cells (for example see, Hymer and Cuff 1963; Antalis and Godbolt 1991; Krishan and Dandekar 2005). US 5447864 discloses a method for isolating cell nuclei via selective lysis of the cell plasma membranes leaving the majority of nuclear membranes intact. US 4906561 discloses a method for isolating cell nuclei by detergent lysis with simultaneous fluorescent labelling of nuclei for subsequent cytometric analysis. EP 0944829 and WO 98/026284 disclose a method for selectively lysing fetal nucleated red blood cells within a blood sample obtained from pregnant women by saponin mediated cell lysis.

There is a need for alternate methods of enriching fetal genetic material from a pregnant female.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have surprisingly found that free fetal nuclei are present in samples obtained from a pregnant female. Thus, in a first aspect the present invention provides a method of enriching fetal nuclei, the method comprising selecting fetal nuclei from a sample from a pregnant female.

Whilst fetal nuclei had previously been isolated, this was in the context of first obtaining intact cells, followed by disrupting the cell membranes to liberate the nuclei. Accordingly, in a particularly preferred embodiment, the method of the first aspect does not comprise the step of disrupting the cell membrane of cells in the sample, for example by using a detergent or other chemical agent. In other words, the method can be considered as a method of enriching free fetal nuclei from the sample.

In one embodiment, the method comprises selecting fetal nuclei based on their size. For example, in an embodiment the method comprises selecting cellular material which is less than about 10µm, more preferably less than about 8µm, in size.

In a further embodiment, the method comprises selecting cellular material which is between about 5 μ m and about 7 μ m in size. In a further embodiment, the method comprises selecting cellular material which is about 6 μ m in size.

In a further embodiment, the cellular material is selected using: a cell strainer, flow cytometry, microfluidics, or a combination thereof.

In an alternate embodiment to enrichment based on size, the method comprises selecting fetal nuclei using an agent which binds said nuclei. Examples of types of molecules which can be bound by an agent and be used to enrich fetal nuclei include, but are not limited to, Nuclear Membrane Proteins, Nuclear Lamins, and Nuclear Pore Proteins, or a combination thereof. In an embodiment, the agent binds a molecule selected from: Nuclear Membrane Protein, Lamin A, Lamin B, Lamin C, Glial Cell Missing 1 (GCM1), Eomesodermin homolog protein (EOMES), Nucleoporin P62, and Nuclear Envelope GP210, or a combination thereof. The molecules may further include trophoblast specific transcription factors expressed by the fetal cells. Examples of such transcription factors may include, but are not limited, to HoxB6, HoxC5, HoxC6, Hox3F, HB24, GAX, MSX2, DLX4, Pit-1, AP-2n, TEF-1, TEF-3, and Ets-1, or a combination thereof.

In a preferred embodiment, the agent binds Nuclear Membrane Protein or MSX2 (Hox8).

In a preferred embodiment, the agent is an antibody or antibody fragment.

In an embodiment, the agent is bound to a detectable label or isolatable label.

In an alternate embodiment, the method further comprises binding to the agent a detectable label or isolatable label.

Examples of suitable labels include, but are not limited to, a fluorescent label, a radioactive label, a paramagnetic particle, a chemiluminescent label, a label that is detectable by virtue of a secondary enzymatic reaction, and a label that is detectable by virtue of binding to a molecule.

In an embodiment, the step of selecting fetal nuclei comprises detecting the label and selecting the labelled nuclei.

In one embodiment, the detectable label or isolatable label is a fluorescent label and the step of selecting the fetal nuclei comprises performing fluorescence activated cell sorting.

In another embodiment, the detectable label or isolatable label is a paramagnetic particle and the step of selecting the fetal nuclei comprises exposing the labelled nuclei to a magnetic field.

In a further embodiment, the sample is at least partially mechanically and/or enzymatically disaggregated before the fetal nuclei are selected.

Preferably, the at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample comprises gentle pipetting using an about 1ml pipette and/or using forceps.

Preferably, the at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample comprises contacting the sample with a collagenase, a protease or a combination thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the method comprises selecting cellular material which is less than about 10 μ m and positively selecting fetal nuclei using an agent which binds said nuclei.

To increase the quantity of fetal DNA obtained, the method of the invention may also comprises selecting fetal cells. Fetal cells can be enriched using any method known in the art including, but not limited to, positive selection using an agent which binds fetal cells but not maternal cells, and/or negative selection using an agent which binds maternal cells but not fetal cells. In an embodiment, the method comprises combining the fetal nuclei and fetal cells.

In a preferred embodiment, the fetal cells are multinucleated fetal cells. More preferably, the multinucleated fetal cells are syncytiotrophoblasts.

In one embodiment, the method comprises

i) at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample to produce a cellular material suspension,

ii) filtering the suspension through a first cell strainer which has a mesh size of at least about 100 μ m and collecting the cellular material that passed through the first cell strainer,

iii) filtering the cellular material collected in step ii) through a second cell strainer which has a mesh size of less than about 40 μ m and collecting the cellular material that did not pass through the second cell strainer, and independently collecting the cellular material that passed through the second cell strainer,

iv) filtering the cellular material collected in step iii), which passed through the second cell strainer, through a third cell strainer which has a mesh size of less than about 10 μ m and collecting the cellular material that passed through the third cell strainer, and

v) combining the cellular material obtained from step iii), which did not pass through the cell second cell strainer, which comprises fetal cells with the cellular material obtained from step iv) which comprises fetal nuclei.

In an alternate embodiment, the method comprises

i) at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample to produce a cellular material suspension,

ii) filtering the suspension through a first cell strainer which has a mesh size of less than about 40 μ m and collecting the cellular material that did not pass through the first cell strainer, and independently collecting the cellular material that passed through the first cell strainer,

iii) filtering the cellular material collected in step ii), which passed through the first cell strainer, through a second cell strainer which has a mesh size of less than about 10 μ m and collecting the cellular material that passed through the second cell strainer, and

iv) combining the cellular material obtained from step ii), which did not pass through the first cell strainer, which comprises fetal cells with the cellular material obtained from step iii) which comprises fetal nuclei.

In yet another embodiment, the method comprises

i) at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample to produce a cellular material suspension,

ii) filtering the suspension through a cell strainer which has a mesh size of at least about 100 μ m and collecting the cellular material that passed through the cell strainer,

iii) sorting the cellular material collected in step ii) by fluorescent activated cell separation (FACS) based on forward scatter and collecting cellular material which is at least about 40 μ m in size,

iv) sorting the cellular material collected in step ii) and/or step iii) by fluorescent activated cell separation (FACS) based on forward scatter and collecting cellular material which is less than about 10 μ m, and

v) combining the cellular material obtained from step iii) which comprises fetal cells with the cellular material obtained from step iv) which comprises fetal nuclei.

In a further embodiment, the method comprises

i) at least partially mechanically and/or enzymatically disaggregating the sample to produce a cellular material suspension,

ii) sorting the suspension by fluorescent activated cell separation (FACS) based on forward scatter and collecting cellular material which is between about 40 μ m and 100 μ m in size, and collecting cellular material which is less than about 10 μ m, and

iii) combining the cellular material which is between about 40 μ m and 100 μ m in size which comprises fetal cells, with the cellular material which is less than about 10 μ m comprising fetal nuclei.

The sample used in the first aspect of the invention can be obtained from any source which potentially contains fetal nuclei. Examples include, but are not limited to, blood, cervical mucous (transcervical samples) or urine. Preferably, the sample is a transcervical sample. Preferably, the transcervical sample is/was obtained from the endocervical canal.

As indicated above, fetal nuclei have been isolated using chemical lysis procedures. However, these techniques do not preferentially lyse fetal cells. To enhance the amount of fetal nuclei obtained, the present inventors have devised a procedure where fetal cells are selected and fetal nuclei liberated using complement mediated lysis.

Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method of enriching fetal nuclei from a sample from a pregnant female, the method comprising

- i) enriching fetal cells from the sample,
- ii) contacting the fetal cells with an antibody that binds thereto, and
- iii) inducing complement mediated lysis of the fetal cells bound to the antibody to release the fetal nuclei.

Preferably, the fetal cells are syncytiotrophoblasts and/or cytotrophoblasts.

In a preferred embodiment, steps i) and ii) are conducted concurrently and the antibody is also used for the enrichment of the fetal cells.

Examples of antibodies or fragments thereof which can be used for the above aspect include, but are not limited to, those which bind NDOG1, NDOG2, human chorionic gonadotropin, MCP/cd46 (trophoblast/lymphocyte cross-reactive protein), TPBG (Trophoblast glycoprotein), GCSF receptor, ADFP (Adipose Differentiation Related Protein), Apolipoprotein H, Placental Alkaline Phosphatase, CXCR6 (Chemokine receptor 6), HLA-G, CHL1 (extravillous cytotrophoblast antigen), Cytokeratin 7, Cytokeratin 8, Cytokeratin 18, FAS-Associated Phosphatase-1, Folate Binding Protein, FD0161G, Glucose Transporter GLUT3, H315, H316, HAI-1 (Hepatocyte growth factor activator protein-1) human placental lactogen, Id-1, Id-2, IBSP (Integrin Binding SialoProtein), MCSF-Receptor, MNF116, OKT9, plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, PLP-A (prolactin like proteins A), PLP-A (prolactin like proteins A), PLP-B (prolactin like proteins B), PLP-C (prolactin like proteins C), PLP-D (prolactin like proteins D), PLP-F (prolactin like proteins F), PLP-L (prolactin like proteins L), PLP-M (prolactin like proteins M), PLP-N (prolactin like proteins N), SP-1 (trophoblast specific beta 1 glycoprotein), SSEA (Stage Specific Embryonic Antigen), TA1, TA2, Tfeb, Tromal, Trop1 and Trop2, URO-4 (Adenosine Deaminase Binding Protein (ABP), or a combination of any two or more thereof.

In a further embodiment, the fetal nuclei obtained using complement mediated lysis can be further enriched using the method of the first aspect of the invention.

In a further preferred embodiment of the above aspect, step i) comprises at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample.

The sample used in the methods of the invention can be obtained from any source known in the art to potentially contain fetal nuclei. Examples include, but are not limited to, blood, cervical mucous or urine. Preferably, the sample is a transcervical sample.

The sample used in the above aspect of the invention can be obtained from any source which is known in the art to potentially contains fetal cells. Examples include, but are not limited to, blood, cervical mucous (transcervical samples) or urine. Preferably, the sample is a transcervical sample.

Preferably, the transcervical sample is/was obtained using a flexible aspiration catheter, uterine lavage, a cytobrush or an endocervical lavage. More preferably, the transcervical sample is/was obtained using a flexible aspiration catheter.

Preferably, the sample is/was obtained within 5 to 18 weeks of pregnancy, more preferably within 5 to 15 weeks of pregnancy, and even more preferably within 5 to 12 weeks of pregnancy.

In an embodiment, the method further comprises obtaining the sample.

Also provided is an enriched population of fetal nuclei obtained by a method of the invention.

Furthermore, provided is a composition comprising fetal nuclei of the invention, and a carrier.

Fetal nuclei enriched using a method of the invention can be used to analyse the genotype of the fetus. Thus, in yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for analysing the genotype of a fetus at a locus of interest, the method comprising

- i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method of the invention, and
- ii) analysing the genotype of at least one fetal nuclei at a locus of interest.

The genotype of the fetus can be determined using any technique known in the art. Examples include, but are not limited to, karyotyping, hybridization based procedures, and/or amplification based procedures.

The genotype of a fetal nuclei can be analysed for any purpose. Typically, the genotype will be analysed to detect the likelihood that the offspring will possess a trait of interest. Preferably, the fetal nuclei is analysed for a genetic abnormality linked to a disease state, or predisposition thereto. In one embodiment, the genetic abnormality is

in the structure and/or number or chromosomes. In another embodiment, the genetic abnormality encodes an abnormal protein. In another embodiment, the genetic abnormality results in decreased or increased expression levels of a gene.

In at least some instances, the enrichment methods of the invention will not result in a pure fetal nuclei population. In other words, some maternal cells and/or maternal nuclei may remain. Thus, in a preferred embodiment the methods of diagnosis (determination, analysis etc) further comprises identifying a nuclei as a fetal nuclei.

The enriched fetal nuclei can be used to determine the sex of the fetus. As a result, in a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of determining the sex of a fetus, the method comprising

- i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method of the invention, and
- ii) analysing at least one fetal nuclei to determine the sex of the fetus.

The analysis of the fetal nuclei to determine the sex of the fetus can be performed using any technique known in the art. For example, Y-chromosome specific probes can be used, and/or the nuclei karyotyped.

The enriched fetal nuclei can also be used to identify the father of the fetus. Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of determining the father of a fetus, the method comprising

- i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method of the invention,
- ii) determining the genotype of the candidate father at one or more loci,
- iii) determining the genotype of the fetus at one or more of said loci, and
- iv) comparing the genotypes of ii) and iii) to determine the probability that the candidate father is the biological father of the fetus.

As will be apparent, preferred features and characteristics of one aspect of the invention are applicable to many other aspects of the invention.

Throughout this specification the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps, but not the exclusion of any other element, integer or step, or group of elements, integers or steps.

The invention is hereinafter described by way of the following non-limiting Examples and with reference to the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMPANYING DRAWINGS

Figure 1: Light microscopy of size fractionated free nuclei obtained following size-selection through 8 um pore-size “Nucleopore” track-etched membrane filter (Whatman).

Figure 2: Electrophoretogram of fluorescent amplified polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products following fetal nuclei selection with chromosome 21 short tandem repeat (STR) markers and the sex markers, amelogenin and polymorphic hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT). The x-axis shows the calculated length of the amplified STR amplicons (in base pairs) and the y-axis shows fluorescent intensities in arbitrary units. Comparative analysis of the mother’s STR profile (A) with the fetal enriched nuclei STR profile (B) shows paternally inherited alleles confirming the presence of fetal DNA in the sample. The example of fetal nuclei (B) shown is from female fetus exhibiting a mixed DNA profile (maternal + fetal).

Figure 3: Electrophoretogram of fluorescent amplified polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products from a pure fetal DNA profile following fetal nuclei selection with chromosome 21 short tandem repeat (STR) markers and the sex markers, amelogenin and polymorphic hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT). The x-axis shows the calculated length of the amplified STR amplicons (in base pairs) and the y-axis shows fluorescent intensities in arbitrary units. Comparative analysis of the mother’s STR profile (A) with the fetal enriched nuclei STR profile (B) shows paternally inherited alleles confirming fetal origin of isolated fetal nuclei. The example of fetal nuclei (B) shown is from disomic chromosome 21 male fetus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

General Techniques and Definitions

Unless specifically defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein shall be taken to have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art (e.g., in cell culture, fetal cell biology, molecular genetics, immunology, immunohistochemistry, protein chemistry, nucleic acid hybridization, flow cytometry, and biochemistry).

Unless otherwise indicated, the recombinant protein, cell culture, and immunological techniques utilized in the present invention are standard procedures, well known to those skilled in the art. Such techniques are described and explained throughout the literature in sources such as, J. Perbal, A Practical Guide to Molecular

Cloning, John Wiley and Sons (1984), J. Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory Press (1989), T.A. Brown (editor), Essential Molecular Biology: A Practical Approach, Volumes 1 and 2, IRL Press (1991), D.M. Glover and B.D. Hames (editors), DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, Volumes 1-4, IRL Press (1995 and 1996), and F.M. Ausubel *et al.* (editors), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Pub. Associates and Wiley-Interscience (1988, including all updates until present), Ed Harlow and David Lane (editors) Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory, (1988), and J.E. Coligan *et al.* (editors) Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons (including all updates until present).

As used herein, the terms "enriching" and "enriched" are used in their broadest sense to encompass the isolation of the fetal nuclei such that the relative concentration of fetal nuclei to other cellular material in the treated sample is greater than a comparable untreated sample. Preferably, the enriched fetal nuclei are separated from at least 10%, more preferably at least 20%, more preferably at least 30%, more preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, more preferably at least 70%, more preferably at least 75%, more preferably at least 80%, more preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95%, and even more preferably at least 99% of the other cellular material in the sample obtained from the pregnant female. Most preferably, the enriched population contains no maternal nuclei or maternal cells (namely, pure). The terms "enrich" and variations thereof are used interchangeably herein with the term "isolate" and variations thereof. Furthermore, a population of nuclei enriched using a method of the invention may only comprise a single fetal nucleous. In addition, the enrichment methods of the invention may be used to isolate a single fetal nucleous.

As used herein, the term "cellular material" refers to cells and portions thereof. In particular, a portion thereof is a cell nuclei. This term may also include clumps of cellular material including cells and/or cell nuclei.

As used herein, the term "free nuclei" refers to nuclei not present within an intact cell in the sample obtained from the pregnant female.

As used herein, the term "nuclei size" and variations thereof refers to the dimensions of the nuclei. Often, the nuclei will be spherical, and hence nuclei size refers to the diameter of the nuclei. However, in some instances at least some of the fetal nuclei may be non-spherical. For non-spherical nuclei, enrichment is based on the smallest diameter of the nuclei, for example, such that they are able to be selected using

a cell strainer with a mesh size as defined herein in instances where the nuclei are to pass through the cell strainer.

As used herein, the term “cell size” and variations thereof refers to the dimensions of the cell. Often, fetal cells including multinucleated fetal cells will be spherical, and hence cell size refers to the diameter of the cell. However, in some instances at least some of the cells may be non-spherical. For non-spherical cells, enrichment is based on the smallest diameter of the cell, for example, such that they are able to be selected using a cell strainer with a mesh size as defined herein in instances where the cells are to pass through the cell strainer.

“Syncytiotrophoblasts” are found in the placenta of human embryos. They are the outer syncytial layer of the trophoblasts and actively invade the uterine wall. They form the outermost fetal component of the placenta (also known as 'syntrophoblast') and massively increase the surface area available for nutrient exchange between the mother and the fetus.

“Cytotrophoblasts” form the inner layer of the trophoblasts, interior to the syncytiotrophoblast in an embryo. They serve to anchor the embryonic chorion to the maternal endometrium. Cytotrophoblasts are stem cells in the chorionic villi. During differentiation, mononuclear cytotrophoblast fuse together into the multinucleated syncytiotrophoblasts.

As used herein, the term about, unless stated to the contrary, refers to +/- 20%, more preferably +/- 10%, more preferably +/- 5%, and even more preferably +/- 1%, of the designated value.

Sample and Preparation of Nuclei

The term “sample” as used herein includes material taken directly from the female, or material that has already been partially purified or processed. Examples of such partial purification include the removal of at least some non-cellular material, removal of maternal red blood cells, and/or removal of maternal lymphocytes. Examples of samples useful for the invention include, but are not limited to, blood, cervical mucous or urine. Preferably, the sample is a transcervical sample.

As used herein, the term “transcervical sample” refers to material taken directly from the pregnant female comprising cervical mucous. The transcervical sample can be obtained using a variety of sampling methods including, but not limited to, aspiration, irrigation, lavage and cell extraction. The sample may be obtained from sites including, but not limited to, the endocervical canal, external os, internal os, lower uterine pole and uterine cavity. A range of devices are available commercially which

may be suitable for obtaining the sample, including but not limited to: “Aspiracath” aspiration catheter (Cook Medical, IN, USA), “Tao” brush endometrial sampler (Cook Medical, IN, USA), Goldstein Sonobiopsy catheter (Cook Medical, IN, USA), Aspiration kit (MedGyn, IL, USA), Endosampler (MedGyn, IL, USA), Endometrial sampler and cervical mucus sampling syringe (Rocket Medical, UK), “Sampling Probet” (Gynetics Products, Belgium), “Sampling in-out” – endometrial curette (Gynetics Products, Belgium), Endometrial cell sampler (Cheshire Medical Specialities Inc, CT, USA), Aspirette® Endocervical Aspirator and Embryo Transfer Catheter (Cooper Surgical, CT, USA), and Intrauterine Catheter (Cooper Surgical, CT, USA). In an embodiment, the sample is obtained using a device as described in PCT/AU2010/00071.

Once obtained, the sample is preferably stored at 0 to 4°C until use. The sample is preferably transported and/or stored in HypoThermosol-FRS (HTS-FRS) Medium (Biolife Solutions) at 4°C. For long term storage, the sample is preferably stored in CryoStor CS5 (Biolife Solutions) at –80°C.

In a further embodiment, the sample is transported and/or stored in Gibco™ AmnioMaxII, Gibco™ AmnioMax C-100, or Gibco™ Keratinocyte-SFM supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, heparin (2500U), hydrocortisone (5 µg/ml), insulin (5 µg/ml), human epidermal growth factor (5µg/ml), human basic fibroblast growth factor (5µg/ml), 25 µg/ml gentamycin, 50 ng/ml amphotericin B, 1-2 mmol/L vitamin C (ascorbic acid) or a water soluble analogue of vitamin E (1mmol/L Trolox).

In one embodiment, the transport and/or storage media comprises serum such as bovine calf serum or human serum.

In a further embodiment, the storage medium is degassed with nitrogen to reduce oxidative stress to the samples.

As used herein, the term “at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample” refers to using non-chemical or non-enzymatic means to disassociate at least some aggregated cells and/or nuclei following removal of the sample from the pregnant female. Typically, but not essential to the invention, this step must not result in the destruction of a significant number of cells or nuclei. Preferably, at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, more preferably at least 70%, more preferably at least 80%, more preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95%, and even more preferably 100% of the cells and/or nuclei in the sample have not been destroyed following this step. Examples of methods for mechanically disaggregating the sample include, but are not limited to, gentle pipetting using an about 1ml pipette, using forceps, fluid agitation, fluidics movement and/or cutting. Examples of fluid agitation include, but

are not limited to, spinning in a vortex, centrifuge or suspension mixer; shaking in a water bath; and stirring using a magnetic stirrer. The fluid agitation should create enough shear force to partially disaggregate the sample. Examples of fluid movement are using pressure or vacuum to disperse cells by passing the fluid through channels/tube/orifice. In a preferred embodiment, mechanically disaggregating the sample comprises gentle pipetting using an about 1ml pipette and/or using forceps. In one example, the sample is pipetted using a 1ml pipette until it can easily go up and down the tip.

As used herein, the term "at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample" refers to using enzymatic means to disassociate at least some aggregated nuclei and/or cells following removal of the sample from the pregnant female. As the skilled addressee will appreciate, this step must not result in the destruction of a significant number of cells or nuclei. Preferably, at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, more preferably at least 70%, more preferably at least 80%, more preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95%, and even more preferably 100% of the cells and/or nuclei in the sample have not been destroyed following this step. Examples of enzymes that can be used include, but are not limited to, collagenases, proteases, or a combination thereof.

Proteases (or proteinases) hydrolyze the protein portions of the sample. In one example, an enzyme cocktail, such as pronase which cleaves almost any peptide bond, is used to digest extracellular proteins in a sample. Pronase includes both endo-proteinases and exo-proteinases. Numerous proteolytic compounds that are useful for hydrolyzing proteins are known in the art. Many of these compounds, such as trypsin, chymotrypsin, pepsin, and papain, may be used in addition to or *in lieu* of pronase.

Commercially available mixes of enzymes for treating clumps of cellular material include, but are not limited to, liberase blendzyme which is a combination of collagenase isoform, and thermolysin which can be obtained from Roche.

In another embodiment, the sample is treated with a mucolytic agent. In a preferred embodiment, the sample is treated with the mucolytic agent prior to, or in combination with, at least partially mechanically and/or enzymatically disaggregating the sample. Suitable mucolytic agents may be selected from the group including N-acetyl-L-cysteine and DTT. Preferably, the mucolytic agent is N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

In an embodiment, red blood cells are removed from the sample. Red blood cells can be removed using any technique known in the art. Red blood cells (erythrocytes) may be depleted by, for example, density gradient centrifugation over Percoll, Ficoll, or other suitable gradients. Red blood cells may also be depleted by

selective lysis using commercially available lysing solutions (eg, FACSlyse™, Becton Dickinson), Ammonium Chloride based lysing solutions or other osmotic lysing agents.

The methods of the invention can be performed on any pregnant female of any mammalian species. Preferred mammals include, but are not limited to, humans, livestock animals such as sheep, cattle and horses, as well as companion animals such as cats and dogs.

The sample may be obtained at any stage of pregnancy. Preferably the sample is obtained during the first and second trimester of pregnancy. More preferably, the sample is obtained in the first trimester of pregnancy. Ideally the sample is obtained at a stage when a decision can be made for the well-being of the fetus and preferably within a period where an opportunity to make an early decision regarding therapeutic abortion can be made. Preferably, the sample is obtained up to 18 weeks of the pregnancy of a human female.

In a further embodiment, if it is intended to also enrich fetal cells, the sample (which includes any initial processing procedures such as, but not limited to, at least partially mechanically and/or enzymatically disaggregating the sample), or a portion thereof, is examined to determine if multinucleated fetal cells are present. This can be performed using any technique known in the art such as viewing cells in the sample, or portion thereof, under a light microscope.

Maternal cells bound by an antibody can be killed, and thus depleted from a sample, by complement-dependent lysis. For example, antibody labelled cells can be incubated with rabbit complement at 37°C for 2 hr. Commercial sources for suitable complement systems include Calbiochem, Equitech-Bio and Pel Freez Biologicals. Suitable anti-MHC antibodies for use in complement-dependent lysis are known in the art, for example the W6/32 antibody (AbCam).

Using Nuclei Size to Enrich Fetal Nuclei

Any method known in the art which can be used to enrich nuclei based on nuclei size can be used in the methods of the invention. Examples include, but are not limited to, cell strainers, flow cytometry and/or microfluidics, or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, the method comprises enriching fetal nuclei using a cell strainer which can be made from, for instance, nylon, metal or etched membrane. For example, a nylon cell strainer(s) with a mesh size of about 10µm, about 9µm, about 8µm, about 7µm or about 6µm, can be used such as those sold by Becton Dickinson USA, BD Biosciences, Stem Cell Technologies, Whatman and Miltenyi Biotech.

Preferably, the method comprises selecting nuclei which are between about 6 μ m in size.

In flow cytometry, a beam of laser light is projected through a liquid stream that contains nuclei which when struck by the focussed light give out signals which are picked up by detectors. These signals are then converted for computer storage and data analysis, and can provide information about various properties. In some embodiments of the present invention, forward scatter data can be used to enrich fetal nuclei based on size. By measuring the light scattered on the side of a nuclei furthest from where the laser hits the nuclei, a measure of nuclei size can be obtained.

Many larger flow cytometers are also "cell sorters", such as fluorescence-activated cell sorters (FACS), and are instruments which have the ability to selectively deposit cellular material from particular populations into tubes, or other collection vessels. In an embodiment, the nuclei are isolated using FACS. This procedure is well known in the art and described by, for example, Melamed, *et al.* Flow Cytometry and Sorting Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. (1990); Shapiro Practical Flow Cytometry, 4 ed, Wiley-Liss, Hoboken, NJ. (2003); and Robinson *et al.* Handbook of Flow Cytometry Methods Wiley-Liss, New York, N.Y (1993); Harkins and Galbraith (1987) and US 4,765,737.

In order to sort nuclei, the instruments electronics interprets the signals collected for each cell or nuclei in the sample as it is interrogated by the laser beam and compares the signal with sorting criteria set on the computer. If the nucleus meets the required criteria, an electrical charge is applied to the liquid stream which is being accurately broken into droplets containing the nucleus. This charge is applied to the stream at the precise moment the nucleus of interest is about to break off from the stream, then removed when the charged droplet has broken from the stream. As the droplets fall, they pass between two metal plates, which are strongly positively or negatively charged. Charged droplets get drawn towards the metal plate of the opposite polarity, and deposited in the collection vessel, or onto a microscope slide, for further examination.

The nuclei can automatically be deposited in collection vessels as single nucleus or as a plurality of nuclei, e.g. using a laser, e.g. an argon laser (488 nm) and for example with a Flow Cytometer fitted with an Autoclone unit (Coulter EPICS Altra, Beckman-Coulter, Miami, Fla., USA). Other examples of suitable FACS machines useful for the methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, MoFloTM High-speed cell sorter (Dako-Cytomation Ltd), FACS AriaTM (Becton

Dickinson), ALTRA™ Hyper sort (Beckman Coulter) and CyFlow™ sorting system (Partec GmbH).

As noted above, microfluidics can also be used to enrich fetal nuclei using the methods of the invention. A microfluidic device can be identified by the fact that it has one or more channels with at least one dimension less than 1 mm. Common fluids used in microfluidic devices include whole blood samples, bacterial cell suspensions, protein or antibody solutions and various buffers. The use of microfluidic devices to conduct biomedical research and create clinically useful technologies has a number of significant advantages. First, because the volume of fluids within these channels is very small, usually several nanoliters, the amount of reagents and analytes used is quite small. The fabrications techniques used to construct microfluidic devices, discussed in more depth later, are relatively inexpensive and are very amenable both to highly elaborate, multiplexed devices and also to mass production. Furthermore, microfluidic technologies enable the fabrication of highly integrated devices for performing several different functions on the same substrate chip. Examples of the use of microfluidics to enrich cells based on size are described in WO 2004/113877, Murthy *et al.* (2006), Wu *et al.* (2007) and Inglis *et al.* (2008). Considering the present disclosure, the same procedures can readily be adapted by those skilled in microfluidics to enrich fetal nuclei.

In a further embodiment, fetal cells are also enriched using the method of selecting fetal cell based on cell size described in WO 2009/103110. Preferably, this embodiment comprises selecting cells which are between about 30µm and 150µm in size, or between about 40µm and 150µm in size, or between about 30µm and 100µm in size, or between about 40µm and 100µm in size, or between about 30µm and 100µm in size, or between about 30µm and 70µm in size, or between about 40µm and 70µm in size. The enriched fetal cells can then be combined with the enriched fetal nuclei.

In an embodiment, a single strainer can be used which comprises three different mesh sizes. For example, the apparatus can comprise a top mesh which has a large pore (mesh) size (for example 100µm), a middle mesh which has a smaller pore (mesh) size than the top mesh (for example 40µm), and a bottom mesh which has a smaller pore (mesh) size than the top and middle meshes (for example 8µm). The cell suspension or sample is placed on the top mesh. Fetal cells are collected (enriched) by selecting the cellular material that passed through the top mesh but did not pass through the middle mesh are collected. Fetal nuclei are collected (enriched) by selecting the cellular material that passed through all three mesh sizes.

In a further example, a single strainer can be used which comprises four different mesh sizes. In addition to the sizes mentioned above, a further mesh between the “top” and “middle” meshes is included (for example 70 μ m). In this example, fetal cells are collected (enriched) by selecting the cellular material with a size between 40 μ m and 70 μ m. Fetal nuclei are collected (enriched) by selecting the cellular material that passed through all four mesh sizes.

Agents which bind Fetal Nuclei

Fetal nuclei can be positively selected by using agents which bind molecules, typically proteins, which are not significantly produced by maternal cells in the sample and/or which are not present on the cell surface of maternal cells. Typically, molecules used to target fetal nuclei will not be present on the cell surface of fetal cells, however, if there is any “fetal cell contamination” this is not a problem in light of the uses of fetal nuclei as described herein. Examples of types of molecules which can be targeted to enrich fetal nuclei include, but are not limited to, Nuclear Membrane Proteins, Nuclear Lamins, and Nuclear Pore Proteins, or a combination thereof. Examples of specific proteins which can be targeted to enrich fetal nuclei include, but are not limited to, Nuclear Membrane Protein, Lamin A, Lamin B, Lamin C, Glial Cell Missing 1 (GCM1), Eomesodermin homolog protein (EOMES), Nucleoporin P62, and Nuclear Envelope GP210, or a combination thereof. The targeted molecules may further include trophoblast specific transcription factors expressed by the fetal cells. Examples of such transcription factors may include, but are not limited to, HoxB6, HoxC5, HoxC6, Hox3F, HB24, GAX, MSX2, DLX4, Pit-1, AP-2n, TEF-1, TEF-3, and Ets-1, or a combination thereof.

An alternate embodiment, an agent which binds a telomerase or a telomere can be used in the positive selection of fetal nuclei. WO 2006/119569 outlines procedures for selecting fetal cells based on telomerase expression and/or telomere length. As the skilled addressee will appreciate, the procedures described in WO 2006/119569 can readily be adapted to enrich fetal nuclei based on telomerase expression and/or telomere length.

In a further embodiment, fetal cells are also enriched by negative and/or positive selection using an agent. Such methods are known in the art and include procedures described in WO 2009/103110 and/or in WO 2006/119569.

Furthermore, a “cocktail” of agents can be used to select both fetal nuclei and fetal cells. For example, various combinations of antibodies which bind syncytiotrophoblasts, cytotrophoblasts, and free nuclei can be used.

Agents for enriching fetal nuclei can be of any structure or composition as long as they are capable binding, preferably specifically binding, to a target molecule. In one embodiment, the agents useful for the present invention are proteins. Preferably, the protein is an antibody or fragment thereof.

Antibodies or fragments thereof useful for the methods of the invention can be, but are not limited to,

- a monoclonal antibody,
- a polyclonal antibody,
- Fab fragment which contains a monovalent antigen-binding fragment of an antibody molecule that can be produced by digestion of whole antibody with the enzyme papain to yield an intact light chain and a portion of one heavy chain;
- Fab' fragment which can be obtained by treating whole antibody with pepsin, followed by reduction, to yield an intact light chain and a portion of the heavy chain; two Fab' fragments are obtained per antibody molecule;
- (Fab')₂ fragment which can be obtained by treating whole antibody with the enzyme pepsin without subsequent reduction; F(ab)₂ is a dimer of two Fab' fragments held together by two disulfide bonds;
- Fv, defined as a genetically engineered fragment containing the variable region of the light chain and the variable region of the heavy chain expressed as two chains;
- single chain antibody ("SCA"), defined as a genetically engineered molecule containing the variable region of the light chain, the variable region of the heavy chain, linked by a suitable polypeptide linker as a genetically fused single chain molecule; such single chain antibodies may be in the form of multimers such as diabodies, triabodies, and tetrabodies etc which may or may not be polyspecific (see, for example, WO 94/07921 and WO 98/44001) and
- single domain antibody, typically a variable heavy domain devoid of a light chain.

Furthermore, the antibodies and fragments thereof may be humanised antibodies, for example as described in EP-A-239400.

Antibodies or fragments thereof useful for the methods of the invention can readily be produced using techniques known in the art. Alternatively, at least some suitable antibodies can be obtained from commercial sources, for example anti-nuclear membrane protein are available from Millipore, whereas anti-lamin A and C monoclonal antibodies are available from AbCam.

The term "specifically binding" refers to the ability of the antibody or fragment thereof to bind with a greater affinity to the target ligand than to other proteins in the sample, more preferably the ability of the antibody or fragment thereof to bind to the target ligand but not other proteins in the sample.

If polyclonal antibodies are desired, a selected mammal (e.g., mouse, rabbit, goat, horse, etc.) is immunised with a suitable immunogenic polypeptide. Serum from the immunised animal is collected and treated according to known procedures. If serum containing polyclonal antibodies contains antibodies to other antigens, the polyclonal antibodies can be purified by immunoaffinity chromatography. Techniques for producing and processing polyclonal antisera are known in the art.

Monoclonal antibodies can also be readily produced by one skilled in the art. The general methodology for making monoclonal antibodies by hybridomas is well known. Immortal antibody-producing cell lines can be created by cell fusion, and also by other techniques such as direct transformation of B lymphocytes with oncogenic DNA, or transfection with Epstein-Barr virus. Panels of monoclonal antibodies produced can be screened for various properties; i.e., for isotype and epitope affinity.

An alternative technique involves screening phage display libraries where, for example the phage express single chain antibody (scFv) fragments on the surface of their coat with a large variety of complementarity determining regions (CDRs). This technique is well known in the art.

Preferably, agents used in the methods of the present invention are bound to a detectable label or isolatable label. Alternatively, the agent is not directly labelled but detected using indirect methods such as using a detectably labelled secondary agent (such as a secondary antibody) which specifically binds the agent.

The terms "detectable" and "isolatable" label are generally used herein interchangeably. Some labels useful for the methods of the invention cannot readily be visualized (detectable) but nonetheless can be used to enrich (isolate) fetal nuclei (for example a paramagnetic particle).

Exemplary labels that allow for direct measurement of agent binding include radiolabels, fluorophores, dyes, magnetic beads, chemiluminescers, colloidal particles, and the like. Examples of labels which permit indirect measurement of binding include enzymes where the substrate may provide for a coloured or fluorescent product. Additional exemplary labels include covalently bound enzymes capable of providing a detectable product signal after addition of suitable substrate. Examples of suitable enzymes for use in conjugates include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, malate dehydrogenase and the like. Where not commercially available, such agent

(such as antibody)-enzyme conjugates are readily produced by techniques known to those skilled in the art. Further exemplary detectable labels include biotin, which binds with high affinity to avidin or streptavidin; fluorochromes (e.g., phycobiliproteins, phycoerythrin and allophycocyanins; fluorescein and Texas red), which can be used with a fluorescence activated cell sorter; haptens; and the like.

Examples of fluorophores which can be used to label agents includes, but are not limited to, Fluorescein Isothiocyanate (FITC), Tetramethyl Rhodamine Isothiocyanate (TRITC), R-Phycoerythrin (R-PE), AlexaTM, Dyes, Pacific BlueTM, Allophycocyanin (APC), and PerCPTM.

The label may also be a quantum dot. In the context of antibody labelling they are used in exactly the same way as fluorescent dyes. Quantum Dots are developed and marketed by several companies, including, Quantum Dot Corporation (USA) and Evident Technologies (USA). Examples of antibodies labelled with quantum dots are described in Michalet *et al.* (2005) and Tokumasu and Dvorak (2003).

As noted above, in some embodiments the agent is not directly labelled. In this instance, nuclei are identified using another factor, typically a detectably labelled secondary antibody. The use of detectably labelled secondary antibodies in methods of detecting a marker of interest are well known in the art. For example, if an antibody was produced from a rabbit, the secondary antibody could be an anti-rabbit antibody produced from a mouse.

Labelled Fetal Nuclei Detection and Isolation

Fetal nuclei can be selected using a variety of techniques well known in the art, including cell sorting, especially fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), by using an affinity reagent bound to a substrate (e.g., a plastic surface, as in panning), or by using an affinity reagent bound to a solid phase particle which can be isolated on the basis of the properties of the solid phase particles for example beads (e.g., coloured latex beads or magnetic particles). Naturally, the procedure used will depend on how the cells have been labelled.

For selection of nuclei by sorting, the nuclei are labelled directly or indirectly with a substance which can be detected by a cell sorter, preferably a dye. Preferably, the dye is a fluorescent dye. A large number of different dyes are known in the art, including fluorescein, rhodamine, Texas red, phycoerythrin, and the like. Any detectable substance which has the appropriate characteristics for the cell sorter may be used (e.g., in the case of a fluorescent dye, a dye which can be excited by the sorter's

light source, and an emission spectra which can be detected by the cell sorter's detectors).

Details of flow cytometry which can be used to select labelled fetal nuclei are described above.

For the selection of nuclei from a sample using solid-phase particles, any particle with the desired properties may be utilized. For example, large particles (e.g., greater than about 90-100 μm in diameter) may be used to facilitate sedimentation. Preferably, the particles are "magnetic particles" (i.e., particles which can be collected using a magnetic field). Typically, nuclei labelled with the magnetic probe are passed through a column, held within a magnetic field. Labelled nuclei are retained in the column (held by the magnetic field), whilst unlabelled cellular material pass straight through and are eluted at the other end. Magnetic particles are now commonly available from a variety of manufacturers including Dynal Biotech (Oslo, Norway) and Miltenyi Biotech GmbH (Germany). An example of magnetic cell sorting (MACS) is provided by Al-Mufti *et al.* (1999) and US 4,675,286.

Laser-capture microdissection can also be used to select labelled nuclei. Methods of using laser-capture microdissection are known in the art (see, for example, U.S. 20030227611 and Bauer *et al.*, 2002).

As the skilled person will appreciate, maternal cells can be labelled with one type of label, and fetal nuclei with another type of label, and the respective cellular material selected on the basis of the different labelling. For example, maternal cells can be labelled as described herein such that they produce a fluorescent green signal, and fetal nuclei can be labelled as described herein such that they produce a fluorescent red signal.

For flow cytometric sorting or microfluidic sorting, nuclei may further be labelled with a DNA-specific fluorescent probe, for example Hoechst 33258, Hoechst 33342, DRAQ-5, etc.

Enrichment and Complement Lysis of Fetal Cells

Fetal cells can be enriched using any method known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, they are enriched by contacting the cells with an agent, preferably, an antibody or fragment thereof, which binds fetal cells. In an embodiment, the agent is detectably labelled.

In an alternate embodiment, and as indicated above, multinucleated fetal cells can be enriched based on cell size.

Preferably, the fetal cells are syncytiotrophoblasts and/or cytotrophoblasts. Examples of antibodies which can be used to enrich syncytiotrophoblasts and/or cytotrophoblasts include, but are not limited to, those which bind NDOG1, NDOG2, human chorionic gonadotropin, MCP/cd46 (trophoblast/lymphocyte cross-reactive protein), TPBG (Trophoblast glycoprotein), GCSF receptor, ADFP (Adipose Differentiation Related Protein), Apolipoprotein H, Placental Alkaline Phosphatase, CXCR6 (Chemokine receptor 6), HLA-G, CHL1 (extravillous cytotrophoblast antigen), Cytokeratin 7, Cytokeratin 8, Cytokeratin 18, FAS-Associated Phosphatase-1, Folate Binding Protein, FD0161G, Glucose Transporter GLUT3, H315, H316, HAI-1 (Hepatocyte growth factor activator protein-1) human placental lactogen, Id-1, Id-2, IBSP (Integrin Binding SialoProtein), MCSF-Receptor, MNF116, OKT9, plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, PLP-A (prolactin like proteins A), PLP-A (prolactin like proteins A), PLP-B (prolactin like proteins B), PLP-C (prolactin like proteins C), PLP-D (prolactin like proteins D), PLP-F (prolactin like proteins F), PLP-L (prolactin like proteins L), PLP-M (prolactin like proteins M), PLP-N (prolactin like proteins N), SP-1 (trophoblast specific beta 1 glycoprotein), SSEA (Stage Specific Embryonic Antigen), TA1, TA2, Tfeb, Tromal, Trop1 and Trop2, URO-4 (Adenosine Deaminase Binding Protein (ABP), or a combination of any two or more thereof.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the fetal cells are enriched using an agent which binds syncytiotrophoblasts such as a monoclonal antibody which binds NDOG1.

In a further preferred embodiment, the fetal cells are enriched using combinations of agents which bind to villous syncytiotrophoblasts, villous cytotrophoblasts and extra villous cytotrophoblasts. For example, the combination of agents may include an agent which binds NDOG1 (Syncytiotrophoblasts), an agent which binds SP-1 (Villous Cytotrophoblasts and villous syncytiotrophoblasts), and an agent which binds HLA-G (ExtraVillous Cytotrophoblasts).

Complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) is initiated upon binding of the C1q subcomponent of C1 to the Fc fragment of an immunoglobulin (Ig), as part of an antigen-antibody (Ab) complex. This binding leads to proteolytic cleavage of the C1r and the C1s subcomponents that renders C1s capable of proteolytically activating the next components, C4 and C2. This leads to the formation of a C3 convertase, which catalyzes the proteolytic cleavage of the third component of complement, C3, into C3a and C3b which, in turn, will transform the C3 convertase into a functional C3/C5 cleaving enzyme. Activation of the complement cascade is completed with cleavage of the C5 component, leading to the assembly of the late-acting components, C5b, C6, C7,

C8 and C9, into a terminal complement complex. When assembly of this complex occurs on the cell membrane, a membrane attack complex is generated, thus promoting cell lysis.

To activate the complement cascade, it is necessary for C1q to bind to at least two molecules of IgG1, IgG2, or IgG3 (the consensus is that IgG4 does not activate complement), but only one molecule of IgM, attached to the antigenic target.

Antibody and complement treatment can be used for the negative selection of fetal cells or fetal nuclei in a sample from a pregnant female. Complement mediated cell selection requires a two step incubation of the sample, first with antibody, then with complement.

Lysis of target maternal cells sensitized with a complement fixing antibody can be achieved by, for example, the addition of serum complement which is readily obtainable (and is commercially available from for example, QUIDEL).

Uses

Enriched fetal nuclei comprise the same genetic DNA make up of the somatic nuclei of the fetus, and hence fetal nuclei isolated using the methods of the invention can be analysed for traits of interest and/or abnormalities of the fetus using techniques known in the art. Such analysis can be performed on any cellular material that enables the trait, or predisposition thereto, to be detected. Preferably, this material is nuclear DNA, however, at least in some instances it may be informative to analyse RNA or protein from the isolated fetal nuclei. Furthermore, the DNA may encode a gene, or may encode a functional RNA which is not translated, or the DNA analysed may even be an informative non-transcribed sequence or marker.

In one preferred embodiment, chromosomal abnormalities are detected. By "chromosomal abnormality" we include any gross abnormality in a chromosome or the number of chromosomes. For example, this includes detecting trisomy in chromosome 21 which is indicative of Down's syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13, sex chromosomal abnormalities such as Klinefelter syndrome (47, XXY), XYY or Turner's syndrome, chromosome translocations and deletions, a small proportion of Down's syndrome patients have translocation and chromosomal deletion syndromes which include Prader-Willi syndrome and Angelman syndrome, both of which involve deletions of part of chromosome 15, and the detection of mutations (such as deletions, insertions, transitions, transversions and other mutations) in individual genes. Other types of chromosomal problems also exist such as Fragile X syndrome, hemophilia, spinal

muscular dystrophy, myotonic dystrophy, Menkes disease and neurofibromatosis, which can be detected by DNA analysis.

The phrase "genetic abnormality" also refers to a single nucleotide substitution, deletion, insertion, micro-deletion, micro-insertion, short deletion, short insertion, multinucleotide substitution, and abnormal DNA methylation and loss of imprint (LOI). Such a genetic abnormality can be related to an inherited genetic disease such as a single-gene disorder (e.g., cystic fibrosis, Canavan, Tay-Sachs disease, Gaucher disease, Familial Dysautonomia, Niemann-Pick disease, Fanconi anemia, Ataxia telengectasia, Bloom syndrome, Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF), X-linked spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia tarda, factor XI), an imprinting disorder [e.g., Angelman Syndrome, Prader-Willi Syndrome, Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, Myoclonus-dystonia syndrome (MDS)], or to predisposition to various diseases (e.g., mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes). Other genetic disorders which can be detected by DNA analysis are known such as thalassaemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, connexin 26, congenital adrenal hypoplasia, X-linked hydrocephalus, ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency, Huntington's disease, mitochondrial disorder, mucopolysaccharidosis I or IV, Norrie's disease, Rett syndrome, Smith-Lemli Optiz syndrome, 21-hydroxylase deficiency or holocarboxylase synthetase deficiency, diastrophic dysplasia, galactosialidosis, gangliosidosis, hereditary sensory neuropathy, hypogammaglobulinaemia, hypophosphatasia, Leigh's syndrome, aspartylglucosaminuria, metachromatic leukodystrophy Wilson's disease, steroid sulfatase deficiency, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy, phosphorylase kinase deficiency (Type VI glycogen storage disease) and debranching enzyme deficiency (Type III glycogen storage disease). These and other genetic diseases are mentioned in *The Metabolic and Molecular Basis of Inherited Disease*, 8th Edition, Volumes I, II, III and IV, Scriver, C. R. *et al.* (eds), McGraw Hill, 2001. Clearly, any genetic disease where the gene has been cloned and mutations detected can be analysed.

The methods of the present invention can also be used to determine the sex of the fetus. For example, staining of the isolated fetal nuclei with a Y-chromosome specific marker will indicate that the fetus is male, whereas the lack of staining will indicate that the fetus is female.

In yet another use of the invention, the methods described herein can be used for paternity testing. Where the paternity of a child is disputed, the procedures of the invention enable this issue to be resolved early on during pregnancy. Many procedures have been described for parentage testing which rely on the analysis of suitable polymorphic markers. As used herein, the phrase "polymorphic markers" refers to any

nucleic acid change (e.g., substitution, deletion, insertion, inversion), variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR), short tandem repeats (STR), minisatellite variant repeats (MVR) and the like. Typically, parentage testing involves DNA fingerprinting targeting informative repeat regions, or the analysis of highly polymorphic regions of the genome such as HLA loci.

Analysis of Fetal Nuclei

Fetal nuclei enriched/detected using the methods of the invention can be analysed by a variety of procedures, however, typically genetic assays will be performed. Genetic assay methods include the standard techniques of karyotyping, analysis of methylation patterns, restriction fragment length polymorphism assays, sequencing and PCR-based assays (including multiplex F-PCR STR analysis, whole genome amplification and microarray analysis), as well as other methods described below.

Chromosomal abnormalities, either in structure or number, can be detected by karyotyping which is well known in the art such as FISH. Karyotyping analysis is generally performed on nuclei which have been arrested during mitosis by the addition of a mitotic spindle inhibitor such as colchicine. Preferably, a Giemsa-stained chromosome spread is prepared, allowing analysis of chromosome number as well as detection of chromosomal translocations.

The genetic assays may involve any suitable method for identifying mutations or polymorphisms, such as: sequencing of the DNA at one or more of the relevant positions; differential hybridisation of an oligonucleotide probe designed to hybridise at the relevant positions of either the wild-type or mutant sequence; denaturing gel electrophoresis following digestion with an appropriate restriction enzyme, preferably following amplification of the relevant DNA regions; S1 nuclease sequence analysis; non-denaturing gel electrophoresis, preferably following amplification of the relevant DNA regions; conventional RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism) assays; selective DNA amplification using oligonucleotides which are matched for the wild-type sequence and unmatched for the mutant sequence or vice versa; or the selective introduction of a restriction site using a PCR (or similar) primer matched for the wild-type or mutant genotype, followed by a restriction digest. The assay may be indirect, ie capable of detecting a mutation at another position or gene which is known to be linked to one or more of the mutant positions. The probes and primers may be fragments of DNA isolated from nature or may be synthetic.

A non-denaturing gel may be used to detect differing lengths of fragments resulting from digestion with an appropriate restriction enzyme. The DNA is usually amplified before digestion, for example using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method and modifications thereof.

Amplification of DNA may be achieved by the established PCR methods or by developments thereof or alternatives such as quantitative PCR, quantitative fluorescent PCR (QF-PCR), multiplex ligation dependent probe amplification, digital PCR, real time PCR (RT-PCR), single nuclei PCR, restriction fragment length polymorphism PCR (PCR-RFLP), PCR-RFLP/RT-PCR-RFLP, hot start PCR, nested PCR, *in situ* polonony PCR, *in situ* rolling circle amplification (RCA), bridge PCR, picotiter PCR and emulsion PCR. Other suitable amplification methods include the ligase chain reaction (LCR), transcription amplification, self-sustained sequence replication, selective amplification of target polynucleotide sequences, consensus sequence primed polymerase chain reaction (CP-PCR), arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction (AP-PCR), degenerate oligonucleotide-primed PCR (DOP-PCR) and nucleic acid based sequence amplification (NABSA). Other amplification methods that can be used herein include those described in US 5,242,794; 5,494,810; 4,988,617; and 6,582,938.

An "appropriate restriction enzyme" is one which will recognise and cut the wild-type sequence and not the mutated sequence or *vice versa*. The sequence which is recognised and cut by the restriction enzyme (or not, as the case may be) can be present as a consequence of the mutation or it can be introduced into the normal or mutant allele using mismatched oligonucleotides in the PCR reaction. It is convenient if the enzyme cuts DNA only infrequently, in other words if it recognises a sequence which occurs only rarely.

In another method, a pair of PCR primers are used which hybridise to either the wild-type genotype or the mutant genotype but not both. Whether amplified DNA is produced will then indicate the wild-type or mutant genotype (and hence phenotype).

A preferable method employs similar PCR primers but, as well as hybridising to only one of the wild-type or mutant sequences, they introduce a restriction site which is not otherwise there in either the wild-type or mutant sequences.

In order to facilitate subsequent cloning of amplified sequences, primers may have restriction enzyme sites appended to their 5' ends. Thus, all nucleotides of the primers are derived from the gene sequence of interest or sequences adjacent to that gene except the few nucleotides necessary to form a restriction enzyme site. Such enzymes and sites are well known in the art. The primers themselves can be

synthesized using techniques which are well known in the art. Generally, the primers can be made using synthesizing machines which are commercially available.

PCR techniques that utilize fluorescent dyes may also be used to detect genetic defects in DNA from fetal nuclei isolated by the methods of the invention. These include, but are not limited to, the following five techniques.

i) Fluorescent dyes can be used to detect specific PCR amplified double stranded DNA product (e.g. ethidium bromide, or SYBR Green I).

ii) The 5' nuclease (TaqMan) assay can be used which utilizes a specially constructed primer whose fluorescence is quenched until it is released by the nuclease activity of the Taq DNA polymerase during extension of the PCR product.

iii) Assays based on Molecular Beacon technology can be used which rely on a specially constructed oligonucleotide that when self-hybridized quenches fluorescence (fluorescent dye and quencher molecule are adjacent). Upon hybridization to a specific amplified PCR product, fluorescence is increased due to separation of the quencher from the fluorescent molecule.

iv) Assays based on Amplifluor (Intergen) technology can be used which utilize specially prepared primers, where again fluorescence is quenched due to self-hybridization. In this case, fluorescence is released during PCR amplification by extension through the primer sequence, which results in the separation of fluorescent and quencher molecules.

v) Assays that rely on an increase in fluorescence resonance energy transfer can be used which utilize two specially designed adjacent primers, which have different fluorochromes on their ends. When these primers anneal to a specific PCR amplified product, the two fluorochromes are brought together. The excitation of one fluorochrome results in an increase in fluorescence of the other fluorochrome.

The acronym "FISH" references a technique that uses chromophore tags (fluorophores) that emit a secondary signal if illuminated with an excitation light to detect a chromosomal structure. FISH uses fluorescent probes which bind only to those parts of the chromosome with which they show a high degree of sequence similarity. Such tags may be directed to specific chromosomes and specific chromosome regions. The probe has to be long enough to hybridize specifically to its target (and not to similar sequences in the genome), but not too large to impede the hybridization process, and it should be tagged directly with fluorophores. This can be done in various ways, for example nick translation or PCR using tagged nucleotides. If signal amplification is necessary to exceed the detection threshold of the microscope (which depends on many factors such as probe labelling efficiency, the kind of probe and the fluorescent dye),

secondary fluorescent tagged antibodies or streptavidin are bound to the tag molecules, thus amplifying the signal.

Fetal nuclei isolated using the methods of the invention can also be analysed using the MassARRAY® and SEQuireDx™ procedures of Sequenom Technology (San Deigo, California, USA).

Fetal nuclei, or an enriched nuclei population of fetal nuclei, obtained using a method of the invention can be placed into wells of a microtitre plate (one nuclei per well) and analysed independently. Preferably, each nuclei will not only be screened for a trait(s) of interest, but screened to confirm/detect that the nuclei in a particular well is a fetal nuclei. In this instance, multiplex analysis can be performed as generally described by Findlay *et al.* (1996, 1998 and 2001).

The methods of the invention may include the step of fixing and permeabilizing the nuclei in the sample. Such procedures are known to those skilled in the art. For example, fixation may involve initial paraformaldehyde fixation followed by treatment with detergents such as Saponin, TWEEN-based detergents, Triton X-100, Nonidet NP40, NP40 substitutes, or other membrane disrupting detergents. Permeabilization may also involve treatment with alcohols (ethanol or methanol). Initial fixation may also be in ethanol. Combined fixation/permeabilization may also be performed using commercially available kits, including DAKO-Intrastain™, Caltag's Fix & Perm reagents, Ortho Diagnostic's Permeafix™. If required, methods for the extraction of DNA from fixed samples for genetic analysis are also known to those skilled in the art. For example, US 20040126796 discloses a method for the extraction of DNA from tissues and other samples, such as formalin-fixed tissue. The isolation of DNA from fixed samples for use in PCR has also been described by Lehman and Kreipe (2001) and Fitzgerald *et al.* (1993).

Kits

The present invention also provides kits for enriching fetal nuclei from a sample, the kit comprising at least two of the following;

- i) an apparatus for obtaining the sample,
- ii) an apparatus and/or media for transporting and/or storing the sample to a diagnostic laboratory,
- iii) an apparatus for obtaining a second sample comprising maternal DNA but no fetal DNA from the mother,
- iv) an apparatus for at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample,
- v) an enzyme for at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample,

- vii) an antibody which binds fetal trophoblasts,
- viii) a composition for performing complement mediated lysis,
- ix) at least one apparatus or reagent for selecting fetal nuclei, and/or
- x) a reagent(s) for performing a genetic assay.

In one example, the kit comprises at least two of the following;

- i) an apparatus for obtaining the sample,
- ii) an apparatus and/or media for transporting and/or storing the sample to a diagnostic laboratory,
- iii) an apparatus for obtaining a second sample comprising maternal DNA but no fetal DNA from the mother,
- iv) an apparatus for at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample,
- v) an enzyme for at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample,
- vi) at least one apparatus or reagent for selecting fetal nuclei, and/or
- vii) a reagent(s) for performing a genetic assay.

In one embodiment, the kit comprises

- i) an apparatus for at least partially mechanically disaggregating the sample, and
- ii) at least one reagent for selecting fetal nuclei using magnetic separation.

In an alternate embodiment, the kit comprises

- i) an apparatus for at least partially enzymatically disaggregating the sample,

and

- ii) at least one apparatus for selecting fetal nuclei using size separation.

In a further embodiment, the kit comprises

- i) an antibody which binds fetal trophoblasts, and
- ii) a composition for performing complement mediated lysis.

Preferably, the apparatus for selecting fetal nuclei using size separation is a cell strainer.

In a further embodiment, the kit comprises an apparatus for obtaining the sample, an apparatus and/or media for transporting and/or storing the sample to a diagnostic laboratory.

The kit may further comprise components for analysing the genotype of a fetal nuclei, determining the father of a fetus, and/or determining the sex of the fetus.

Typically, the kits will also include instructions recorded in a tangible form (e.g., contained on paper or an electronic medium), for example, for using a packaged agent for enriching fetal nuclei from a sample. The instructions will typically indicate the reagents and/or concentrations of reagents and at least one enrichment method parameter which might be, for example, the relative amounts of agents to use per

amount of sample. In addition, such specifics as maintenance, time periods, temperature and buffer conditions may also be included.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Sample preparation

A cervical mucus sample (transcervical sample) is collected using a fine, flexible aspiration catheter (“Aspiracath”, Cook[®]; “Aspiration Kit”, Medgyn Products; “Endosampler”, Medgyn Products; “Goldstein Sonobiopsy Catheter”, Cook[®]) or a brush (“Tao brush endometrial sampler”, Cook[®]). The aspiration catheter is inserted approximately 2-3cm into the cervix at the level of the internal os. A 0.5 to 1 ml sample is collected by gentle aspiration (or if using an endometrial brush, by gentle rotation). The catheter (or brush) is removed and the end of the device containing the sample is cut and placed in a sterile container for transport.

The sampling device is removed from the transport container using sterile forceps and transferred to an organ petri dish. The sample is washed from the device using Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS). Complete removal sometimes requires manual assistance using sterile forceps. The sample is manually tweezed apart using sterile forceps into small pieces using sterile forceps. Gentle pipetting using a 1ml pipette further disaggregates the sample.

The entire sample is then passed through a cell strainer (100 µm mesh size) into a sterile 50ml FALCON[™] tube. A further 3-ml PBS is passed through the strainer (making sure that all single cells have filtered through). The portion of sample passing through the strainer is largely a single cell/nuclei suspension. This contains a mixture of cell types including Syncytiotrophoblasts, Cytotrophoblasts, free fetal nuclei and maternal cells. The sample is now appropriate for use in cell sorting procedures.

The 50ml FALCON[™] tube containing cells <100µm in size is centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 5 minutes and the cell pellet is resuspended in 1 ml PBS. An aliquot of the sample (thin layer) is placed onto a slide, air-dried and fixed. The slide is then stained with haematoxylin & eosin (H&E). Light microscopy is used to determine the presence/absence of syncytiotrophoblasts in the sample.

A total of 62 samples were used in this study. Samples were collected from women undergoing elective termination of pregnancy using different samplers during first trimester (5-12 weeks gestation).

Example 2 – Isolation of free fetal nuclei using immunomagnetic sorting

Cells/nuclei from Example 1 are centrifuged at 4000rpm for 5 min. The pellet is washed with 1ml cold PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA, centrifuged and resuspended in 50µl of cold PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA.

5µl of anti-nuclear membrane protein (Millipore) or anti-lamin A and C monoclonal antibody (AbCam) is added and the cells incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature with rotation. The cells are washed twice with PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA to remove unbound antibody. The cells are then resuspended in 50µl cold PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA.

5µl of rat anti-mouse microbeads IgG (Miltenyi, Germany) are added. The cells are incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature with rotation. The cells are then washed twice with PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA to remove unbound antibody.

Cell sorting is achieved using a pre-cooled LS columns (Miltenyi, Germany) using the following procedure;

- Place a MACS separation pre-cooled LS cell column (Miltenyi Biotec) onto the separation unit (magnet).
- Place a sterile 15ml FALCON™ tube directly underneath the column.
- Add 1ml of the suspension to the column. Collect the unlabelled cells, which pass through.
- Wash out the 1.5ml tube twice with 1ml PBS containing 2mM EDTA and 1% BSA to remove any cells remaining in tube and add them to the column.
- Once the column stops eluting buffer, remove the column from the separation unit and place it onto a new 15 ml FALCON™ collection tube. Discard the tube containing the unlabelled nuclei fraction.
- Pipette 2ml of cold PBS containing 0.5% BSA and 0.5M EDTA onto the column.
- Immediately flush out the fraction with the magnetically labelled nuclei by firmly applying the plunger supplied with the column.
- Centrifuge the 15 ml tube containing “fetal positive” nuclei for 5 min at 4000 rpm.

This is a fetal nuclei-enriched fraction, which is now available for further analysis, for example, using PCR.

Example 3 – Size fractionation of free fetal nuclei

Sample from Example 1 are centrifuged at 4000rpm for 5 min. The pellet is washed with 1ml cold PBS, centrifuged and resuspended in 1ml of cold PBS. The entire sample is then passed through a cell strainer (40 µm mesh size) into a sterile 50ml FALCON™ tube. A further 3-ml PBS is passed through the strainer (making sure that all single cells have filtered through). The portion of sample passing through the strainer is largely a single cell suspension which has been depleted of syncytial trophoblasts.

The eluted cell/nuclei suspension is further passed through a 8µm pore-size “Nucleopore” track-etched membrane filter (Whatman). The eluted sample is centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 5 minutes and the pellet is resuspended in 1 ml PBS. An aliquot of the sample (thin layer) is placed onto a slide, air-dried and fixed. The slide is then stained with haematoxylin & eosin (H&E). Light microscopy is used to determine the presence/absence of free nuclei in the sample (Figure 1).

The nuclei-enriched fraction is now available for further analysis using, for example, PCR.

Example 4 - Fluorescent multiplex PCR analysis

All samples were subjected to multiplex QF-PCR using four short tandem repeat (STR) markers on chromosome 21 (D21S11, D21S1413, D21S1437 and D21S1442) and two sex chromosome markers (hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT) and amelogenin X and Y) to simultaneously determine the sex of the isolated fetal nuclei.

STR profiles were derived following analysis of the PCR products on a 3130 Genetic Analyser (Applied Biosystems) using Genescan version 3.7 software. Maternal contamination in the sample was determined via allelic differentiation using targeted STR markers on chromosome 21. Comparison of the enriched fetal nuclei and maternal STR profiles confirmed fetal origin and the presence or absence of maternal cell contamination in the sample. Samples which were pure fetal were expected to show two allelic peaks for each STR marker, one shared with the mother and the other inherited from the father.

Following PCR analysis, the results were compared with the histological data for the presence/absence of fetal DNA in these samples. Both lamin and anti-nuclear membrane protein antibodies allowed the isolation of pure fetal nuclei DNA profiles to be obtained (Figures 2 and 3).

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

The present application claims priority from US 61/171,334 filed 21 April 2009, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

All publications discussed and/or referenced herein are incorporated herein in their entirety.

Any discussion of documents, acts, materials, devices, articles or the like which has been included in the present specification is solely for the purpose of providing a context for the present invention. It is not to be taken as an admission that any or all of these matters form part of the prior art base or were common general knowledge in the field relevant to the present invention as it existed before the priority date of each claim of this application.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of enriching free fetal nuclei, the method comprising selecting fetal nuclei from a cervical mucous sample from a pregnant female by selecting cellular material which is less than 10 μ m in size.
2. The method of claim 1 which comprises selecting cellular material which is less than 8 μ m in size.
3. The method of claim 1 which further comprises selecting fetal nuclei using an agent which binds said nuclei, wherein the agent is an antibody or antibody fragment.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the agent binds a Nuclear Membrane Protein, a Nuclear Lamin, a Nuclear Pore Protein or a Transcription Factor.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the agent binds a molecule selected from: Nuclear Membrane Protein, Lamin A, Lamin B, Lamin C, Glial Cell Missing 1 (GCM1), Eomesodermin homolog protein (EOMES), Nucleoporin P62, and Nuclear Envelope GP210, HoxB6, HoxC5, HoxC6, Hox3F, HB24, GAX, MSX2, DLX4, Pit-1, AP-2n, TEF-1, TEF-3, and Ets-1, or a combination thereof.
6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 which further comprises selecting fetal cells from said sample.
7. The method of claim 6 which comprises positively selecting fetal cells using an agent which binds fetal cells but not maternal cells.
8. The method of claim 6 which comprises negatively selecting fetal cells using an agent which binds maternal cells but does not bind fetal cells.
9. A method for analysing the genotype of a fetus at a locus of interest, the method comprising
 - i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, and
 - ii) analysing the genotype of at least one fetal nuclei at a locus of interest.
10. A method of determining the sex of a fetus, the method comprising

- i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, and

- ii) analysing at least one fetal nuclei to determine the sex of the fetus.

11. A method of determining the father of a fetus, the method comprising

- i) obtaining enriched fetal nuclei using a method according to any one of claims 1 to 8,

- ii) determining the genotype of the candidate father at one or more loci,

- iii) determining the genotype of the fetus at one or more of said loci, and

- iv) comparing the genotypes of ii) and iii) to determine the probability that the candidate father is the biological father of the fetus.