WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of altering the affinity of a nucleic acid ligand for a target molecule in a patient comprising administering to a patient receiving said nucleic acid ligand a modulator that binds to said nucleic acid ligand, said administration being effected under conditions such that said modulator binds to said nucleic acid ligand and thereby alters the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said target molecule.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein upon binding of said modulator to said nucleic acid ligand, the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said target molecule is reduced.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein upon binding of said modulator to said nucleic acid ligand, the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said target molecule is enhanced.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein said modulator binds to free nucleic acid ligand present in said patient.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein said modulator binds to nucleic acid ligand present in said patient in association with said target molecule.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand, a nucleic acid binding peptide, polypeptide or protein, or a nucleic acid binding oligosaccharide.

7. The method according to claim 6 wherein said modulator is said oligonucleotide.

8. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a sequence complementary to 6-25 nucleotides of said nucleic acid ligand.

9. The method according to claim 8 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a sequence complementary to 8-20 nucleotides of said nucleic acid ligand.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a sequence complementary to 10-15 nucleotides of said nucleic acid ligand.

11. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises 5-80 nucleotides.

12. The method according to claim 11 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises 10-30 nucleotides.

13. The method according to claim 12 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises 15-20 nucleotides.

14. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide bears a chemical substitution.

15. The method according to claim 14 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a pyrimidine substituted at the 5 position or a sugar substituted at the 2' position.

16. The method according to claim 15 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a 2'-amino, 2'-fluoro or 2'-O-methyl substitution.

17. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide comprises a locked nucleic acid.

18. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide is complementary to a single-stranded region of said nucleic acid ligand.

19. The method according to claim 18 wherein said oligonucleotide is complementary to a single-stranded region of said nucleic acid ligand and a double stranded region of said nucleic acid ligand.

20. The method according to claim 7 wherein said nucleic acid ligand comprises a single-stranded tail.

21. The method according to claim 20 wherein said oligonucleotide is complementary to said single-stranded tail of said nucleic acid ligand.

22. The method according to claim 7 wherein said nucleic acid ligand and said oligonucleotide comprise D-nucleotides.

23. The method according to claim 7 wherein said oligonucleotide is produced in said patient following administration to said patient of a construct comprising a sequence encoding said oligonucleotide.

24. The method according to claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid ligand inhibits fibrin deposition or fibrin dissolution.

25. The method according to claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid ligand is an anticoagulant or antithrombotic nucleic acid ligand.

26. The method according to claim 25 wherein said modulator reverses the anticoagulant or antithrombotic effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

27. The method according to claim 25 wherein said target molecule is a tissue factor (TF)/factor VIIa (FVIIa), factor VIIIa (FVIIIa)/factor IXa (FIXa), factor Va (FVa)/factor Xa (Fxa) enzyme complex, gpIIbIIIa, gpIbIX, gpVI, Gas6, PAI-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor

1), coagulation factor XIIIa (FXIIIa), ATIII (anti-thrombin III), thrombin or coagulation factor XIa (FXIa).

28. The method according to claim 1 wherein said patient is subject to infection and receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds interleukin, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for interleukin, thereby reversing an immunosuppresive effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

29. The method according to claim 28 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

30. The method according to claim 1 wherein said patient is at risk of developing autoimmunity and receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds CTLA4, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for CTLA4, thereby reversing an immunostimulatory effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

31. The method according to claim 30 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

32. The method according to claim 1 wherein said patient bears a tumor and is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds a growth factor, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said growth factor and thereby reverses an adverse effect of said nucleic acid ligand on healthy tissue of said patient.

33. The method according to claim 32 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

34. The method according to claim 1 wherein said patient is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds glucose, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for glucose, thereby avoiding hypoglycemia in said patient.

35. The method according to claim 34 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

36. The method according to claim 1 wherein said patient is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds a receptor involved in the transmission of a nerve impulse to the neuromuscular junction of skeletal muscle or autonomic ganglia thereby blocking neuromuscular action, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said receptor, thereby reversing the neuromuscular blocking action of said nucleic acid ligand.

37. The method according to claim 36 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand

38. The method according to claim 1 wherein said nucleic acid ligand binds an E2F family member.

39. A method of reversing the binding of a nucleic acid ligand bearing a label to a target tissue comprising administering to a patient receiving said nucleic acid ligand a modulator that inhibits the binding of said nucleic acid ligand to said target tissue.

40. The method according to claim 39 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

41. The method according to claim 39 wherein said label is a cytotoxic label.

42. The method according to claim 39 wherein said label is a radioactive label.

43. The method according to claim 39 wherein said label is a detectable label.

44. The method according to claim 1 or 39 wherein said patient is a human.

45. The method according to claim 1 or 39 wherein said patient is a non-human mammal.

46. A method of screening a test compound for its ability to alter the affinity of nucleic acid ligand for a target molecule comprising contacting said nucleic acid ligand with said target molecule in the presence and absence of said test compound under conditions favoring binding of said nucleic acid ligand to said target molecule and determining whether said test compound enhances or inhibits binding of said nucleic acid ligand to said target molecule.

47. A method of screening a test compound for potential as a modulator of nucleic acid ligand activity comprising contacting said test compound with said nucleic acid ligand and determining whether said test compound binds to said nucleic acid ligand, wherein a test compound that binds to said nucleic acid ligand is a potential modulator of said nucleic acid ligand activity.

48. A method of altering the affinity of a nucleic acid ligand for a target molecule *in vitro* comprising contacting said nucleic acid ligand with a modulator that binds to said nucleic acid ligand, said contacting being effected under conditions such that said modulator binds to said nucleic acid ligand and thereby alters the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said target molecule, wherein said target molecule is not thrombin.

49. A method according to claim 48 wherein said modulator is an oligonucleotide complementary to said nucleic acid ligand.

50. An oligonucleotide having a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, 21, 22, 25-36, 38, 39, 40 or 41, or a sequence at least 95% homologous therewith.

51. A composition comprising an oligonucleotide according to claim 50 and a carrier.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition for altering the affinity of a nucleic acid ligand for a target molecule in a mammalian host comprising a pharmaceutical carrier and a modulator that is capable of binding to the nucleic acid ligand and thereby altering the affinity of the nucleic acid ligand for the target molecule, wherein the modulator is selected from the group consisting of a ribozyme, a polynucleic acid analogue (PNA), a morpholino nucleic acid (MNA), a locked nucleic acid (LNA), a pseudo-cyclic oligonucleotide (PCO), a nucleic acid binding peptide, polypeptide or protein, or a nucleic acid binding oligosaccharide, wherein binding of the modulator results in degradation, cleavage, metabolism or break down of the nucleic acid ligand.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the target molecule is a receptor, an enzyme, an enzyme inhibitor, a hormone, a glycoprotein, or a peptide.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the target molecule is an intracellular protein, an extracellular protein, or a cell surface protein.

4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the target molecule is selected from the group consisting of: a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; a platelet receptor gpIIbIIIa; a platelet receptor gpIbIX; a platelet receptor gpVI; a Gas6 receptor; a CTLA4 receptor; a lipid; a phospholipid; a glycolipid; a growth factor; a hormone; an interleukin; angiopoietin I; platelet derived growth factor (PDGF); vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF); angiogenesis factor (Ang1); angiogenesis factor 2 (Ang2); an interleukin; a E2F transcription factor; prothrombin; thrombin; a tissue factor/coagulation factor VIIa enzyme complex (TF/FVIIa); coagulation factor VIIIa/coagulation factor IXa (FVIIIa/FIXa); coagulation factor Va/coagulation factor Xa (FVa/FXa); coagulation factor VII or VIIa; coagulation factor VIII or VIIIa; coagulation factor IX or IXa; and coagulation factor X or Xa.

5. The composition of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid ligand inhibits fibrin deposition or fibrin dissolution.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid ligand is an anticoagulant or antithrombotic nucleic acid ligand.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein said modulator reverses the anticoagulant or antithrombotic effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

8. The composition of claim 6, wherein said target molecule is a tissue factor (TF)/factor VIIa (FVIIa), factor VIIIa (FVIIIa)/factor IXa (FIXa), factor Va (FVa)/factor Xa (Fxa) enzyme complex, gpIIbIIIa, gpIbIX, gpVI, Gas6, PAI-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor 1), coagulation factor XIIIa (FXIIIa), ATIII (anti-thrombin III), thrombin or coagulation factor XIa (FXIa).

9. The composition of claim, 1 wherein said patient is subject to infection and receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds interleukin, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for interleukin, thereby reversing an immunosuppresive effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

10. The composition of claim 1, wherein said patient is at risk of developing autoimmunity and receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds CTLA4, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for CTLA4, thereby reversing an immunostimulatory effect of said nucleic acid ligand.

11. The composition of claim 1, wherein said patient bears a tumor and is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds a growth factor, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said growth factor and thereby reverses an adverse effect of said nucleic acid ligand on healthy tissue of said patient.

12. The composition of claim 1, wherein said patient is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds glucose, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for glucose, thereby avoiding hypoglycemia in said patient.

13. The composition of claim 1, wherein said patient is receiving a nucleic acid ligand that binds a receptor involved in the transmission of a nerve impulse to the neuromuscular junction of skeletal muscle or autonomic ganglia thereby blocking neuromuscular action, and wherein said modulator reduces the affinity of said nucleic acid ligand for said receptor, thereby reversing the neuromuscular blocking action of said nucleic acid ligand.

14. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator reduces the affinity of the nucleic acid ligand for the target molecule upon binding.

15. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator binds to a free nucleic acid ligand present in the host.

16. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator binds to a nucleic acid ligand in association with the coagulation factor.

17. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator changes the binding of the nucleic acid for the coagulation factor.

18. The composition of claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid ligand further comprises a label.

19. The composition of claim 18, wherein the label is a cytotoxic label.

20. The composition of claim 18, wherein the label is a radioactive label.

21. The composition of claim 18, wherein the label is a detectable label.

22. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator is covalently attached to a lipophilic compound.

23. The composition of claim 22, wherein the lipophilic compound is cholesterol, dialkyl glycerol, diacyl glycerol, or a non-immunogenic high molecular weight compound.

24. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator is a polynucleic acid analogue.

25. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator is a morpholino nucleic acid.

26. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator is a locked nucleic acid.

27. The composition of claim 1, wherein the modulator is a pseudo-cyclic oligonucleotide.