

PUBLICATION CLEARANCE REQUEST
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PATENT DEPARTMENT
PUBLICATION CLEARANCE REQUEST

NAME OF AUTHOR SUBMITTING REQUEST Groves, Paul

NAMES OF CO-AUTHORS M. Kumar, M. Holodniy, D. Katzenstein,
Sachini Sengupta, D. Schwarz, Thomas Marigan.

WE REQUEST CLEARANCE TO PUBLISH THE ATTACHED MATERIAL ENTITLED
Quantitation of HIV-1 RNA in Serum and Correlation with
Viral Load Using the Polymerase Chain Reaction

AS AN ARTICLE IN THE FOLLOWING JOURNAL/BOOK _____

AS AN ABSTRACT FOR AN ORAL _____ OR POSTER PRESENTATION
AT Kaplan Meeting 3/31 - 4/7
(GIVE NAME, PLACE AND DATE OF MEETING, SEMINAR, ETC.)

IF ORAL PRESENTATION, THE SPEAKER WILL BE _____

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING PUBLICATION 12/2007

DATE OF REQUEST _____

IS THE INFORMATION IN THIS PUBLICATION INCLUDED IN A PREVIOUS
PUBLICATION CLEARANCE REQUEST? No IS THE INFORMATION IN AN
INVENTION DISCLOSURE OR PATENT APPLICATION? Yes IF YES TO EITHER OF
THE PREVIOUS QUESTIONS, PLEASE PROVIDE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS, IF KNOWN.

PUB-CL (Rev. 1/89)

EXHIBIT 31
Deponent Holodniy
Date 2/19/06 Rptr. SFB
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PUBLICATION REVIEWER'S ACTION

PROJECT REVIEWER (Please comment on quality and "significance" of research and potential authorship or proprietary issues). Make your best guess as to whether or not this publication may have public relation potential for Cetus.

PR Potential YES NO

DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR (Please comment on quality and "significance of research and potential authorship or proprietary issues). Make your best guess as to whether or not this publication may have public relations potential for Cetus.

PR Potential YES NO

CATEGORY I (does not need Patent/Marketing review) CATEGORY II (needs Patent/Marketing review) (Senior R&D management will circle category)

DATE OF CLASSIFICATION _____

SENIOR R&D MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

PATENT COMMENTS (Please indicate if Letter of Confidentiality is advised)

REDACTED

REDACTED

MARKETING COMMENTS

SENIOR R&D MANAGEMENT: DECISION ON PUBLICATION CLEARANCE

GRANTED CONDITIONALLY DENIED

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10/27/06 10:00 0710 125 2000 SURG. Inf. Dis. --- CETUS CORP. 002/002

Alice Wang, Michel Konrad

QUANTITATION OF HIV-1 RNA IN SERUM AND CORRELATION WITH DISEASE STATUS USING THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION, Mark Holodny, David A. Katzenstein, Sohini Sengupta, David H. Schwartz, Eric Groves* and Thomas C. Merigan, Division of Infectious Diseases, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA. 94305, *Cetus Corporation, Emeryville, CA.

The amount of HIV-1 present in serum may be a potential marker in HIV related disease. A method that detects and quantifies HIV-1 viral RNA in serum is presented. To detect HIV-1 RNA, sera was extracted by a guanadinium thiocyanate method, reverse transcribed with MLV reverse transcriptase and amplified by the polymerase chain reaction using a gag gene primer pair(9K38/39) including a biotin labelled upstream primer. The biotinylated PCR product was liquid hybridized to a horseradish peroxidase conjugated probe, bound to avidin, and quantitated from the optical density of a colorimetric reaction.

Reverse transcription and amplification of known amounts of gag gene RNA and known infectious HIV₁₁₁₈ virus RNA alone yielded a log-linear relationship between 10 and 10⁵ copies of gag RNA and TCID₅₀ of virus respectively. No HIV viral RNA was detected in the serum of 5 seronegative healthy controls. In HIV infected patients who were not receiving therapy, serum HIV-1 RNA was detected in 0/5 asymptomatic, 4/5 ARC and 4/5 AIDS patients with copy numbers ranging from 10²-10⁵ of serum. Ultracentrifugation of patient sera revealed detectable signal in pellets, but not supernatant, indicating that signal is attributable to viral RNA. In addition, extracted material was directly amplified for the presence of viral DNA and gave no detectable signal.

We have demonstrated that HIV-1 viral RNA can be detected and quantitated in patient serum over a four log range. An RNA gag gene sequence was used to quantitate viral copy number. In addition, a nonisotopic enzyme-linked affinity assay in a microtiter plate system allows easy PCR product detection and quantitation. Quantitation of HIV-1 viral RNA in serum by PCR may be a useful marker for disease progression or monitoring antiviral therapy.

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