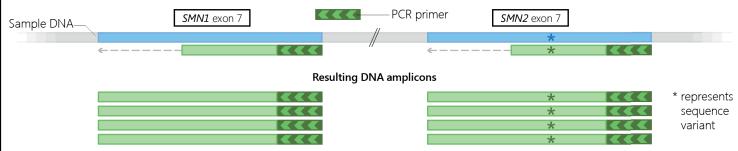
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1. PCR amplification: The exon 7 sequence of SMN1 and SMN2 is amplified using a single PCR primer pair, with one primer in excess (asymmetric PCR).

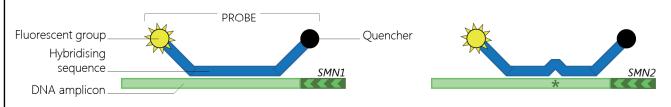
Sample DNA

SMN1 exon 7

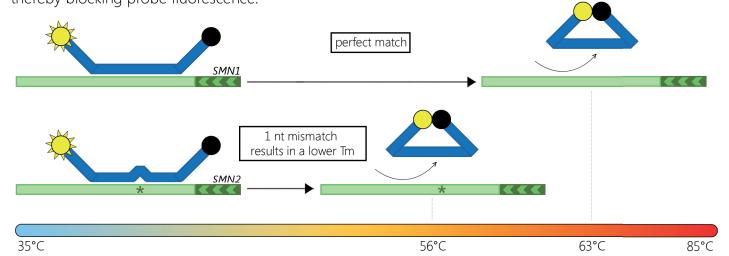
SMN1 exon 7



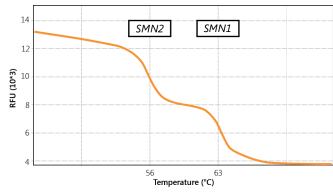
2. Hybridisation: A fluorescently labelled probe binds to an amplicon, separating the fluorophore from its quencher, resulting in fluorescence emittance.



3. Heating: The probe-amplicon hybrid mixture is slowly heated, resulting in dissociation of the probe from the amplicon. Upon dissociation, the probe fluorophore comes in close proximity with the probe quencher, thereby blocking probe fluorescence.

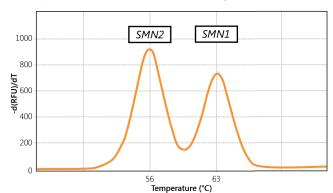


4. Analysis: Probe-amplicon dissociation is visualised by the rapid loss of fluorescence at given temperatures.



4A. Fluorescence vs. temperature

This plot shows the fluorescence vs. temperature of a sample with *SMN1* amplicons (sequence identical to the probe) and *SMN2* amplicons (containing a mismatch). As the temperature increases, more probe molecules are dissociated from the amplicons and the fluorescence decreases. The mismatched probe-amplicon hybrid (*SMN2*) dissociates first, the perfectly matched one (*SMN1*) last, at a higher temperature.



4B. Probe-amplicon melting temperature

Shown above is the first derivative (-d(RFU)/dT) of the curve shown in 4A. The graph above shows a peak at the temperatures with the most rapid fluorescence changes. These temperatures are the Tm for the probe-amplicon hybrids: 56°C for *SMN2*, 63°C for *SMN1*.



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