## **Annex B**

- 1. A modified nucleotide triphosphate molecule comprising a purine or pyrimidine base and a deoxyribose sugar moiety having a 3'-azidomethyl group.
- 2. A molecule according to claim 1 wherein said base is linked to a detectable label via a cleavable linker or a non cleavable linker.
- 3. A molecule according to claim 2 wherein said linker is cleavable.
- 43. A molecule according to claims 2 or 3 wherein said detectable label is a fluorophore.
- A molecule according to claims 3 or 4 wherein said linker contains a phosphine cleavable azide.
- 64. A kit comprising:
  - (a) four modified nucleotide triphosphate molecules, each comprising a purine or pyrimidine base and a deoxyribose sugar moiety having a 3'-azidomethyl group where each nucleotide has a base that is linked to a detectable label via a cleavable linker and where the detectable label linked to each nucleotide can be distinguished upon detection from the detectable label used for the other three nucleotides; and
  - (b) packaging materials therefore.
- A kit according to claim 6 further containing a polymerase.
- 8. The kit according to claim 7 wherein the polymerase is a Thermococcus sp.
- 95. A polynucleotide molecule comprising a modified nucleotide comprising a purine or pyrimidine base and a deoxyribose sugar moiety having a 3'-azidomethyl group.
- 406. A method for determining the sequence of a target single-stranded polynucleotide, comprising monitoring the sequential incorporation of complementary nucleotides, wherein at least one incorporation is of a nucleotide comprising a purine or pyrimidine base and a deoxyribose sugar moiety having a 3'-azidomethyl group where the nucleotide has a base that is linked to a detectable label via a cleavable linker and wherein the identity of the nucleotide is determined by detecting the label linked to the

- base and the blocking group and label are removed prior to introduction of the next complementary nucleotide.
- The method of claim 106 wherein the label of the nucleotide and the blocking group are removed in a single chemical treatment step.
- $\frac{128}{128}$ . The method of claims  $\frac{106}{128}$  or  $\frac{117}{128}$ , the method comprising:
  - (a) providing a plurality of different nucleotides wherein each nucleotide of said plurality of different nucleotides has a 3'-azidomethyl group and a base that is linked to a detectable label via a cleavable linker, wherein the detectable label linked to each type of nucleotide can be distinguished upon detection from the detectable label used for other types of nucleotides;
  - (b) incorporating the nucleotide into the complement of the target single-stranded polynucleotide;
  - (c) detecting the label of the nucleotide of (b), thereby determining the type of nucleotide incorporated;
  - (d) removing the label of the nucleotide of (b) and the blocking group; and
  - (e) optionally repeating steps (b)-(d) one or more times;

thereby determining the sequence of a target single-stranded polynucleotide.

- 139. The method of any one of claims 106 to 128 wherein the blocking group is removed using a water soluble phosphine under neutral, aqueous conditions.
- 14. The method of claim 13 wherein the phosphine is a derivatised trialkyl phosphine.
- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the phosphine is derivatised with one or more functionalities selected from the group comprising amino, hydroxyl, carboxyl and sulfonate groups.