

20. The assay of claim 19, further comprising detecting the presence or measuring the amount of the probe and detecting the presence or measuring the amount of a target nucleic acid molecule.

21. The assay of claim 20, wherein the absence of the target nucleic acid molecule and the absence of the probe indicate a true negative result for the target nucleic acid molecule.

22. The assay of claim 20, wherein the absence of the target nucleic acid molecule and the presence of the probe indicate a false negative result for the target nucleic acid molecule.

23. A kit for a probe-based nucleic acid assay comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 4 packaged with instructions for use.

24. The kit of claim 23, wherein the isolated nucleic acid molecule contains a label.

25. The kit of claim 24, wherein the label is a reporter molecule and a quencher molecule.

26. The kit of claim 23, wherein the probe-based nucleic acid assay is for the detection of an organism.

27. The kit of claim 26, wherein the organism belongs to Bacillus, Mycobacterium, Francisella, Brucella, Clostridium, Yersinia, Variola, Orthopox, or Burkholderia.

28. The kit of claim 26, further comprising reagents or components for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule belonging to the organism.

29. A method of making an internal positive control nucleic acid molecule for a probe-based nucleic acid molecule assay which comprises

creating a first DNA fragment and a second DNA fragment from a template DNA and first set of primers and a second set of primers;

creating a third DNA fragment and a fourth DNA fragment from the first DNA fragment and the second DNA fragment with a third set of primers and a second set of primers;

hybridizing the third DNA fragment and the fourth DNA fragment to obtain a first hybridized DNA;

using a fifth primer set to create a fifth DNA fragment from the first hybridized DNA;

using a sixth primer set and a seventh primer set to create a sixth DNA fragment and a seventh DNA fragment from the fifth DNA fragment;

creating a eighth DNA fragment and a ninth DNA fragment from the sixth DNA fragment and the seventh DNA fragment using a eighth primer set and a ninth primer set;

hybridizing the eighth DNA fragment and the ninth DNA fragment to obtain a second hybridized DNA;

creating a tenth DNA fragment and an eleventh DNA fragment from the second hybridized DNA using a tenth set of primers and an eleventh set of primers;

creating a twelfth DNA fragment and a thirteenth DNA fragment from the tenth DNA fragment and the eleventh DNA fragment using a twelfth set of primers and a thirteenth set of primers;

hybridizing the twelfth DNA fragment and the thirteenth DNA fragment to obtain the internal positive control nucleic acid molecule.

30. The method of making an internal positive control nucleic acid molecule for a probe-based nucleic acid molecule assay, wherein the internal positive control nucleic acid molecule contains a sequence that has a sequence identity of at least about 70% over the 548 bp region of SEQ ID NO: 49.

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