

# Understanding Forensic DNA Testing:

## Significance of DNA profiling in paternity cases



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**Technical Support Manager**

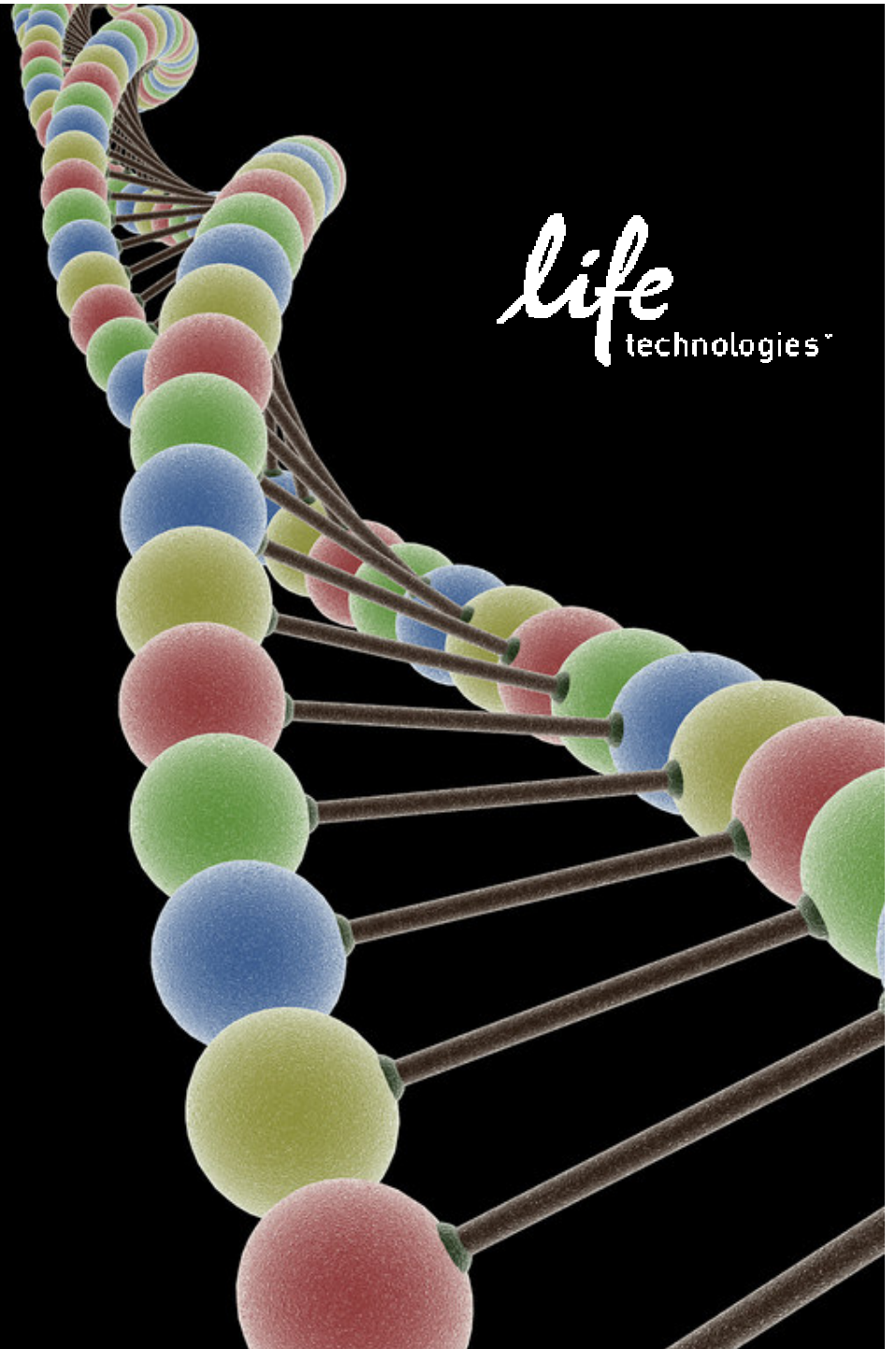
**Analysis For Life**

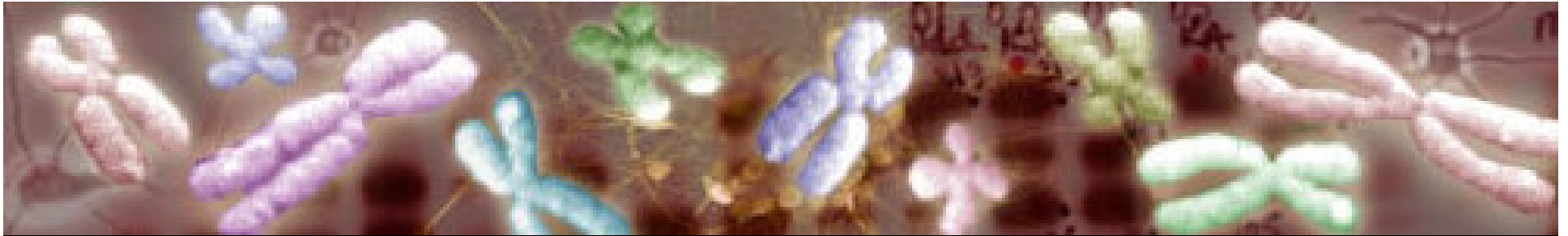
**2011**

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# DNA Basic Genetics

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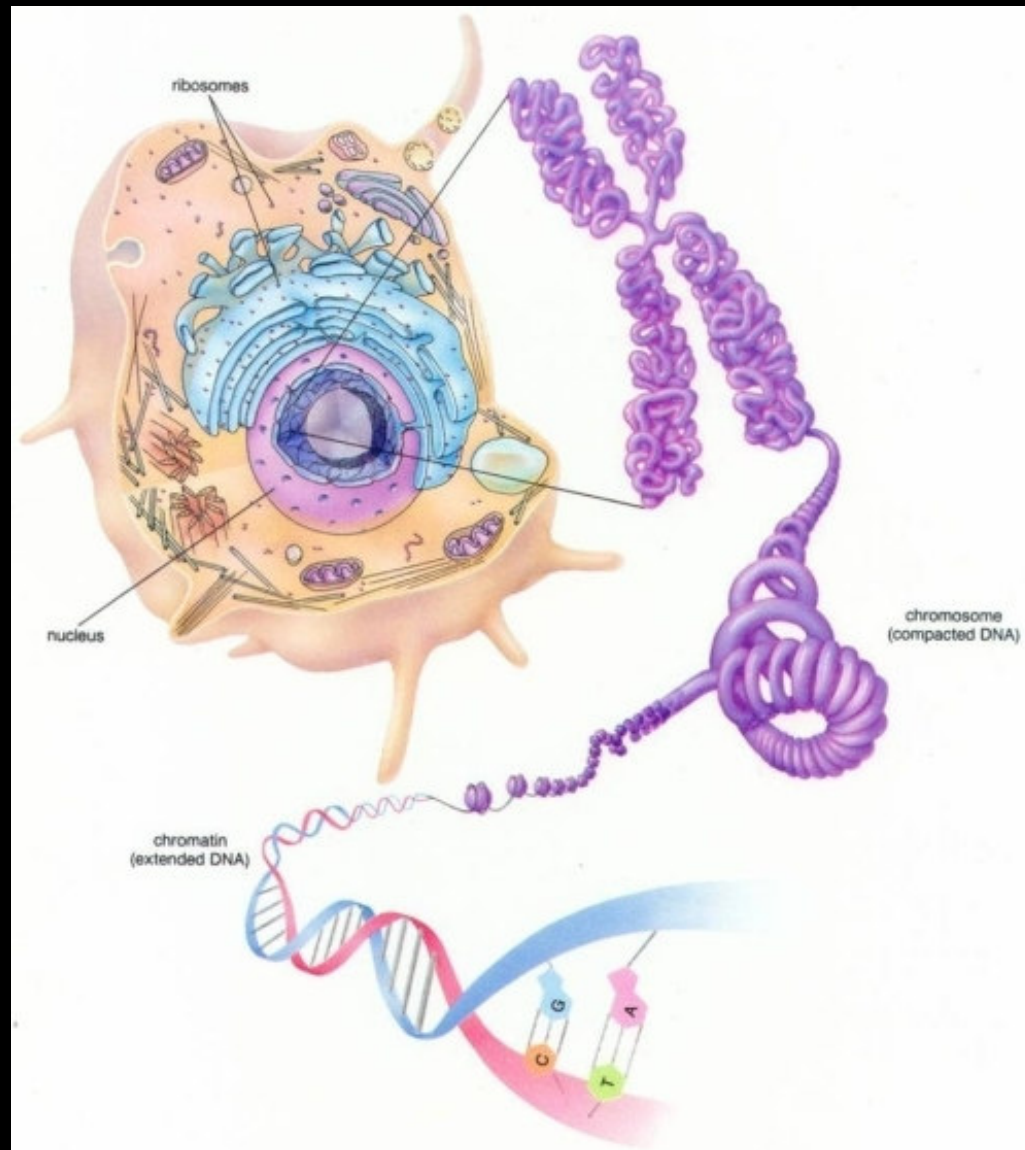
# What is DNA?

**DNA is...**

**Deoxyribonucleic Acid**

**The inherited genetic material that makes us  
what we are**

# DNA in the Cell





# Human Genome

~3 billion base pairs of DNA

30,000–35,000 genes

Population—each gene has multiple forms

Allelic variation—basis of forensic DNA typing

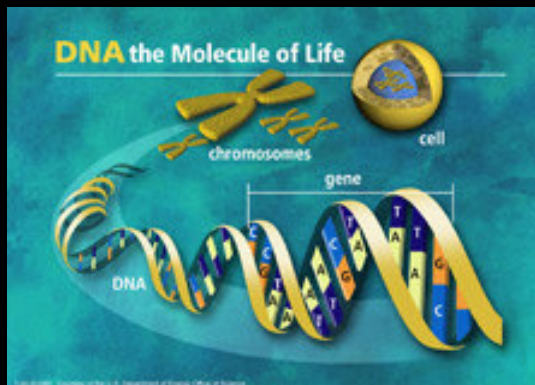
Dozens of polymorphic loci validated for forensic use

# DNA - Unique, Yet the Same

1. Of the 3,000,000,000 DNA bases, about 0.3% is not conserved:  
~1 million bases
2. Forensic STR analysis looks at the length of 13-15 areas of DNA.

# Characteristics of DNA

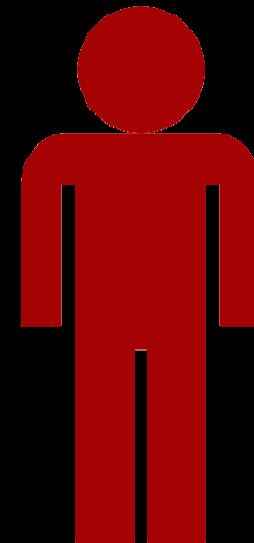
- DNA is inherited from parents (half from mother, half from father).
- No two individuals have the same DNA profile; except for identical twins.
- Genes have multiple forms. This variation is the basis of forensic DNA typing.



*One set of  
22 autosomes  
(plus X)*

*One set of  
22 autosomes  
(plus X & Y)*

Paternity Testing

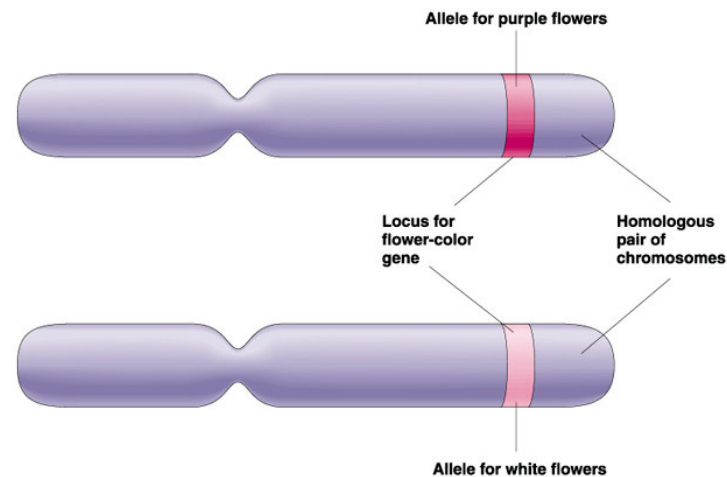


**Two alleles for each  
autosomal genetic marker**



**Allele**- A variant of a gene or marker. In the context of microsatellite markers, two alleles will differ by the number of repeats present. For example, these are 4 different allele variants for a dinucleotide microsatellite marker.

<u>Allele1</u>	ACGT <b>CA CA CA CA CA CA</b> GGCGA
<u>Allele2</u>	ACGT <b>CA CA CA CA CA</b> GGCGA
<u>Allele3</u>	ACGT <b>CA CA CA CA</b> GGCGA
<u>Allele4</u>	ACGT <b>CA CA CA</b> GGCGA



**Genotype**-What alleles an individual has for a particular marker or gene at a given locus.

Allele1

ACGT **CA CA CA CA CA CA** GGCGA

Allele2

ACGT **CA CA CA CA CA** GGCGA

Allele3

ACGT **CA CA CA CA** GGCGA

Allele4

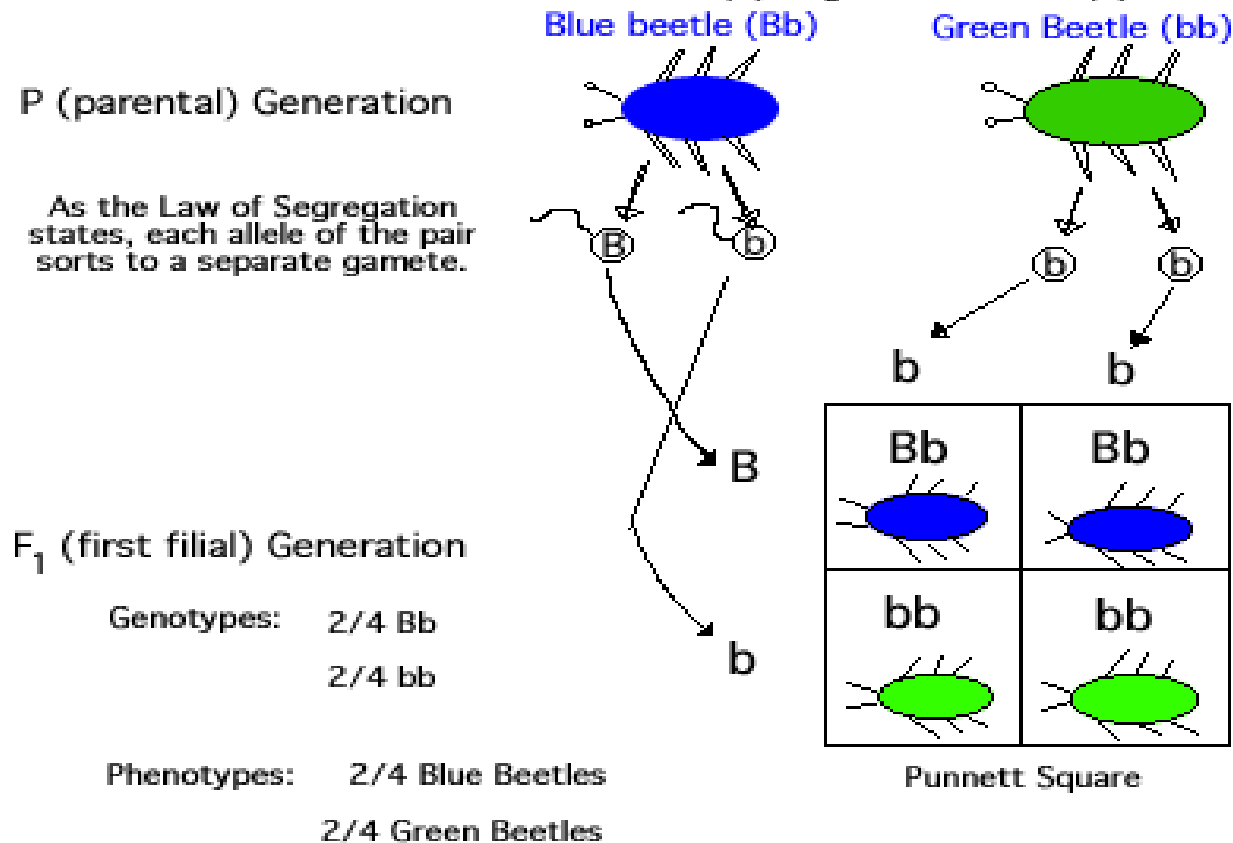
ACGT **CA CA CA** GGCGA

**Homozygous**- Both alleles for a marker/gene at a specific locus are identical.

**Heterozygous**- Both alleles for a marker/gene at a specific locus are different.

### Mendel's Law of Segregation

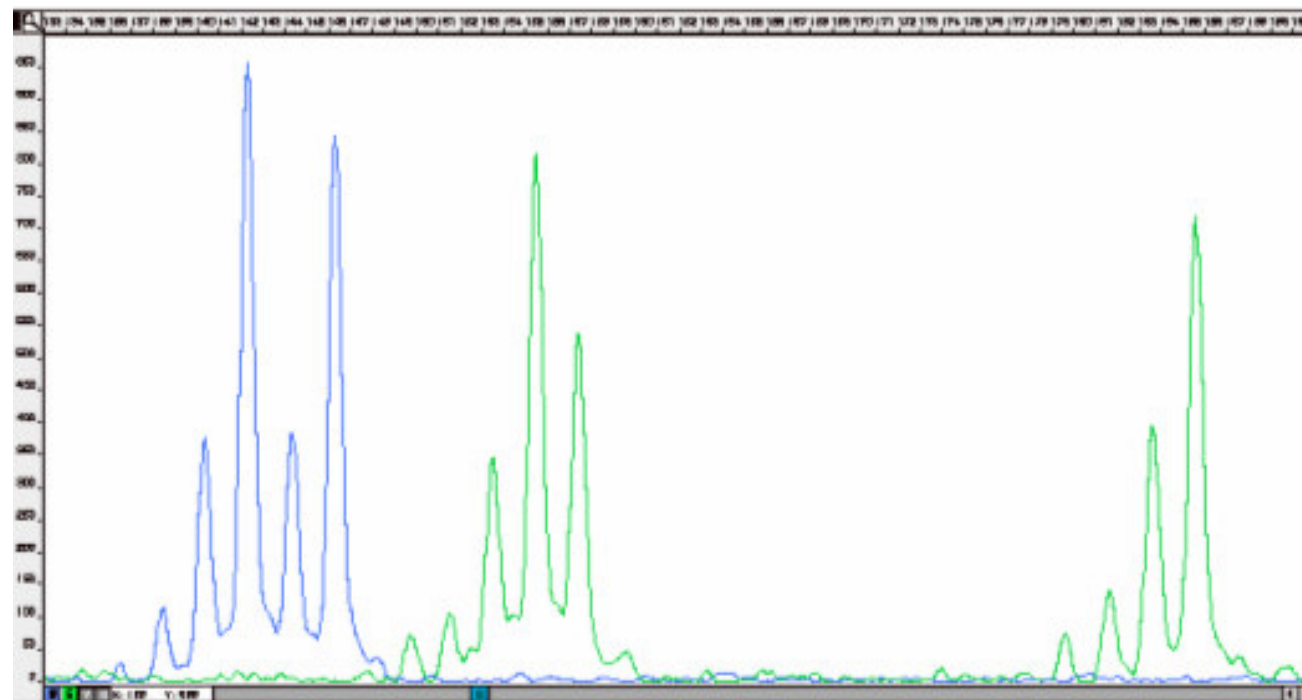
Blue coloration in beetles is dominant (B) to green coloration (b).



## Dinucleotide Repeats

5' CACACACACACACACACACA 3'

5' CACACACACACACACACACACACACACA 3'



Heterozygote:

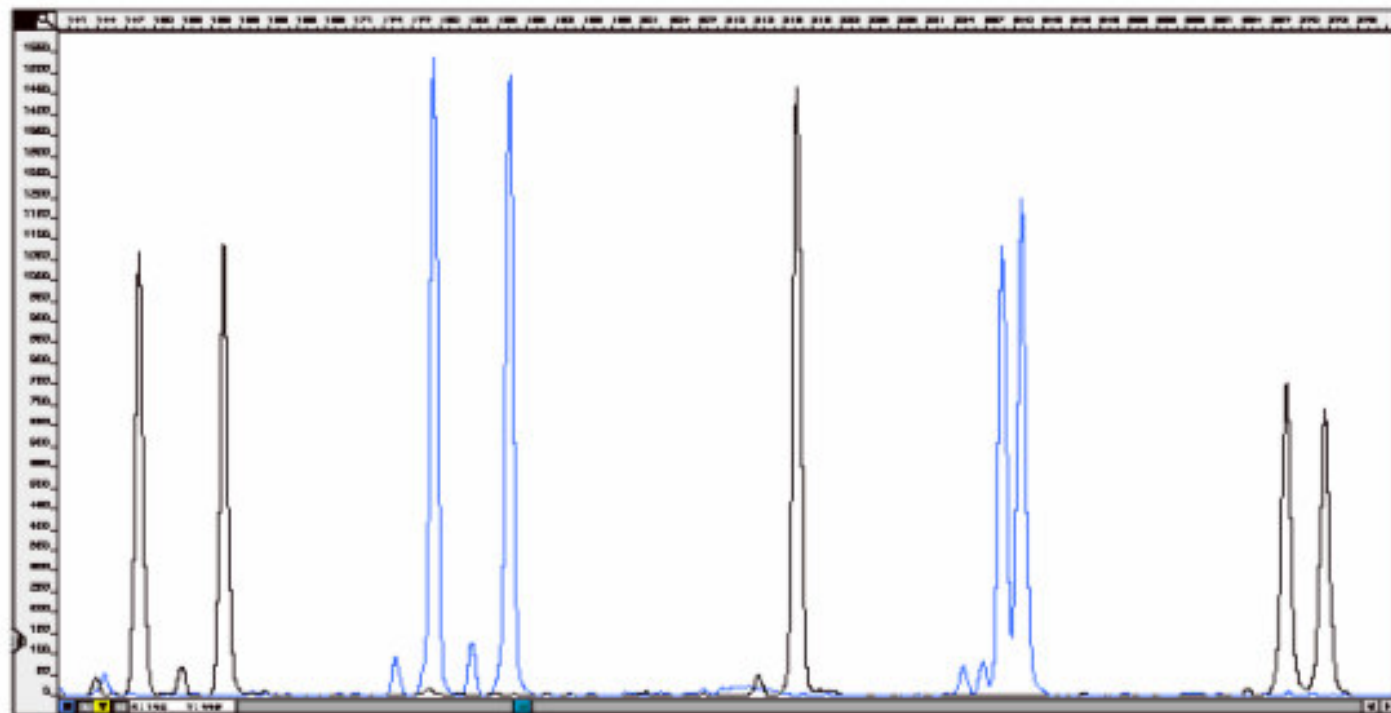
Heterozygote:

Homozygote

## Tetranucleotide Repeats

5' TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA 3'

5' TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA 3'



Heterozygote:

Heterozygote:

Homozygote

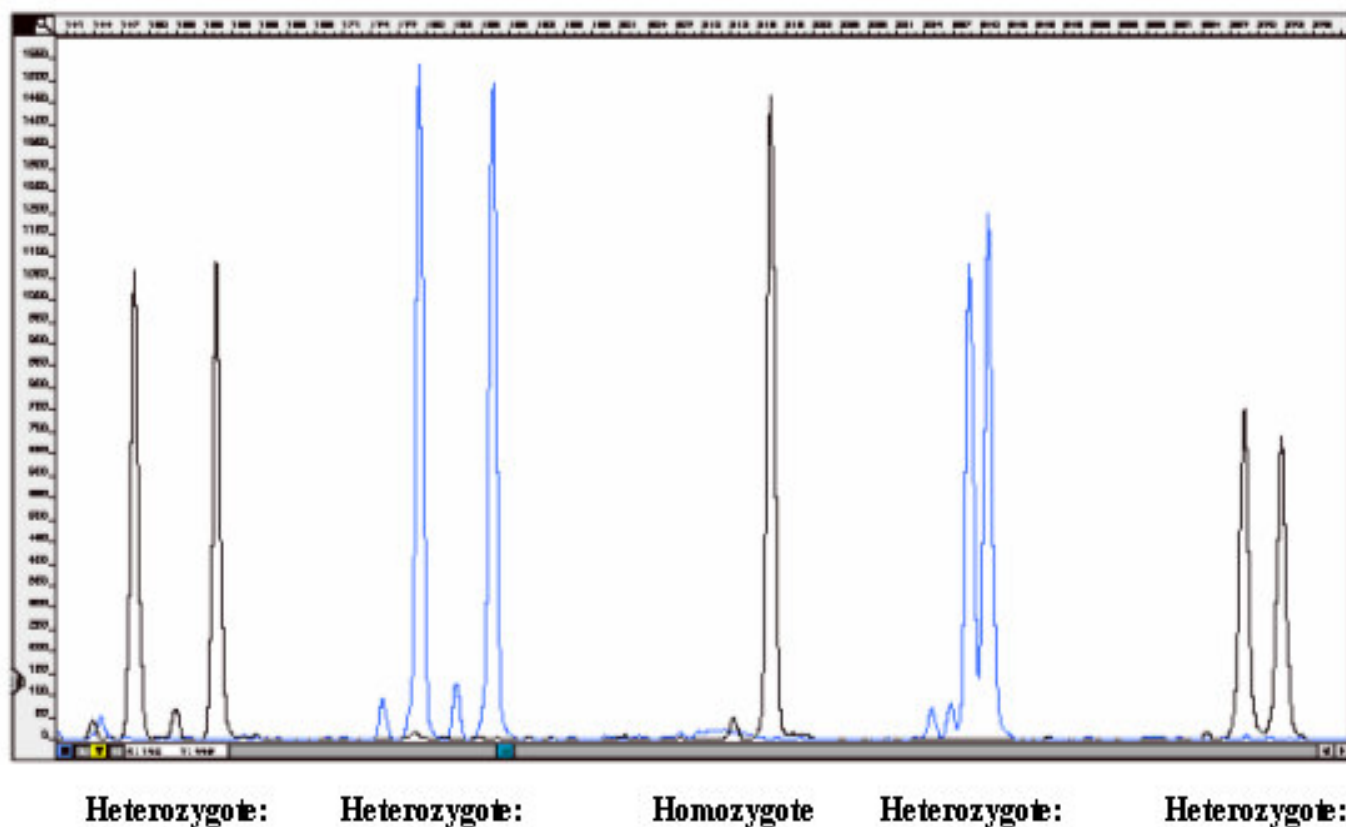
Heterozygote:

Heterozygote:

## Tetranucleotide Repeats

5'TGAATGAAATGAAATGAAATGAAATGAA3'

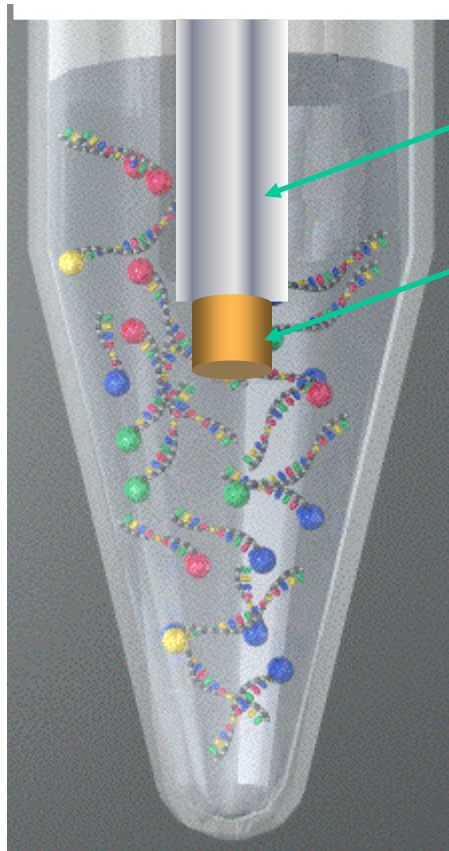
5' TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA TGAATGAA 3'



# Genetic Analyzer [Capillary Electrophoresis]



# Electrokinetic Injection



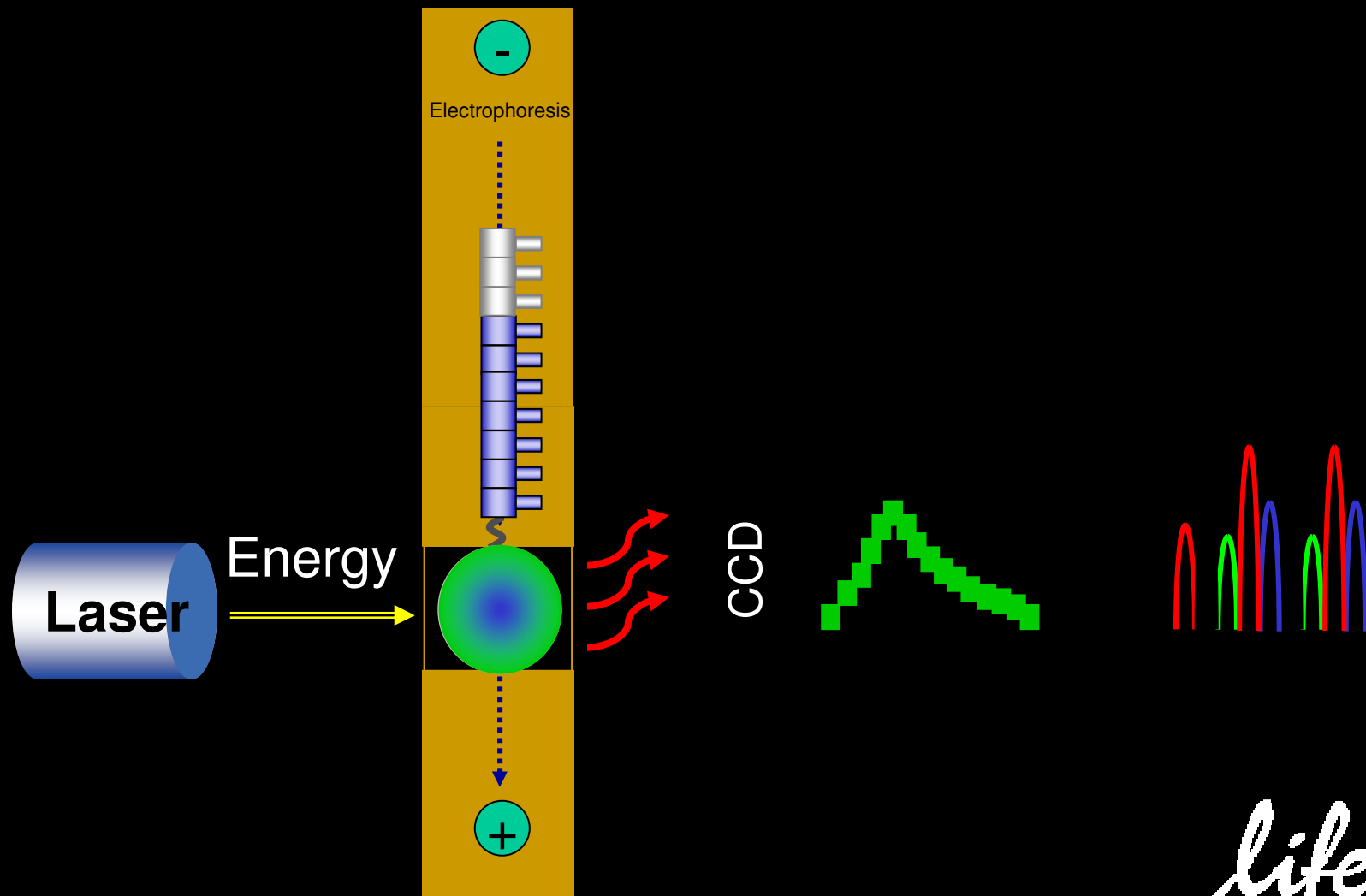
Electrode (Cathode)

Capillary

- Capillary and electrode (cathode) are placed into the sample
- Voltage is applied
- Negatively-charged DNA enters the capillary as it migrates toward the positively-charged electrode (anode) at the other end of the capillary



# Fluorescent Signal Detection



**Forensic Science:**  
the application of natural  
sciences to matters of  
the law.

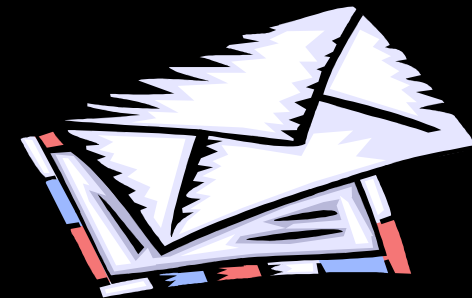
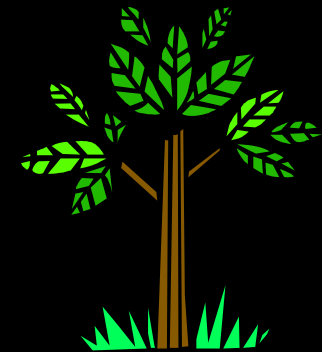
# Sources of Biological Evidence

- Blood
- Semen
- Saliva
- Urine
- Hair
- Teeth
- Bone
- Tissue
- All cells – except RBC



## Other Possible items for DNA Testing:

1. cigarette butts
2. gloves, bandanas, ski masks, baseball caps  
general clothing
3. condoms (inside vs. outside)
4. stains on furniture, pillows, sheets
5. hair clips, lipsticks
6. letters, envelopes, and stamps
7. plant and animal sources of evidence

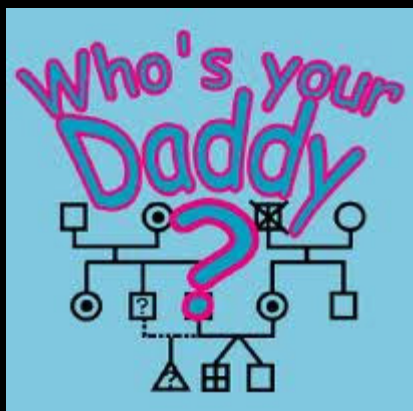


# Locard's Principle of Exchange

**Anytime there is contact  
between two  
surfaces, there will be a  
mutual exchange of matter  
across the contact  
boundary**

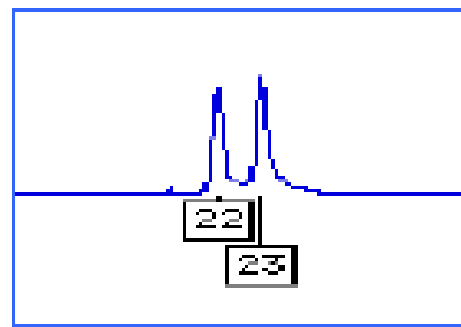


# Forensic DNA Paternity Testing

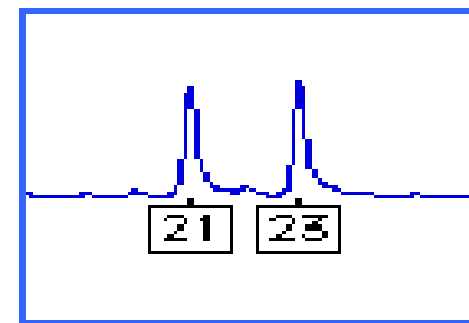


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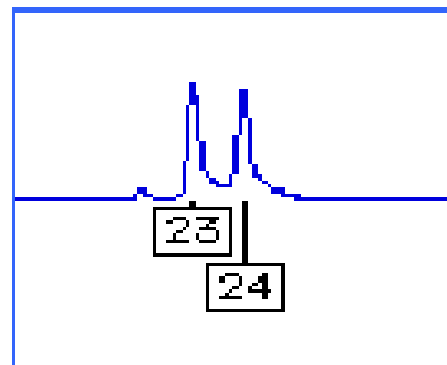
# Paternity Testing



Mother



Father

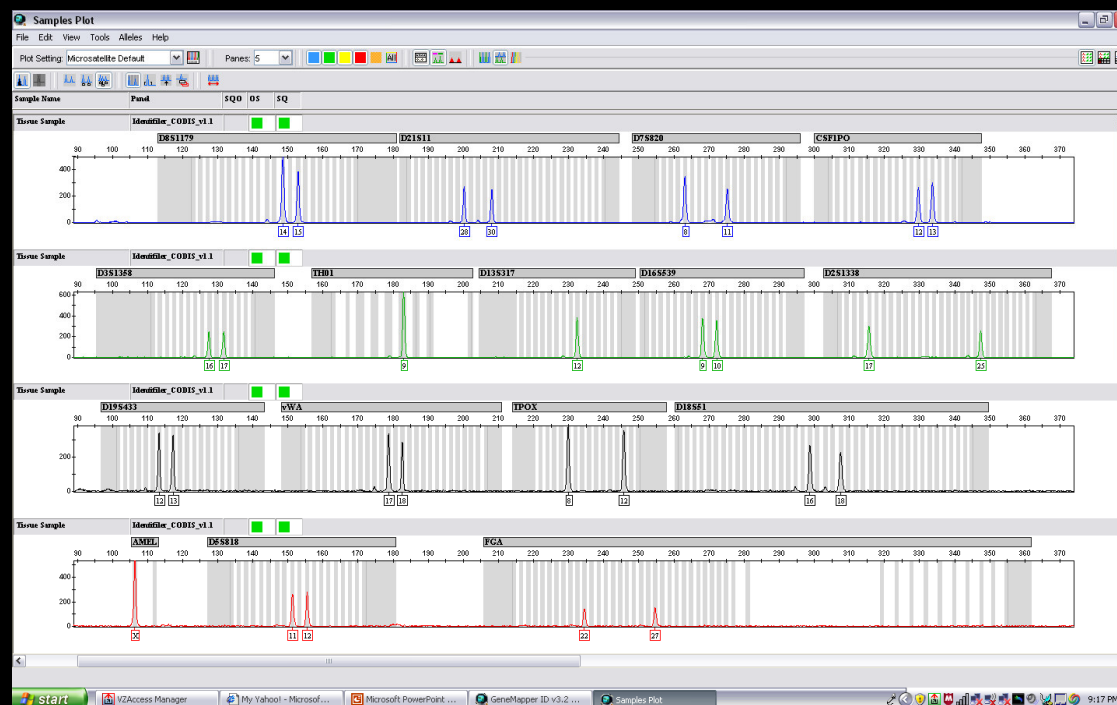


Child

# How do we go from this . . .

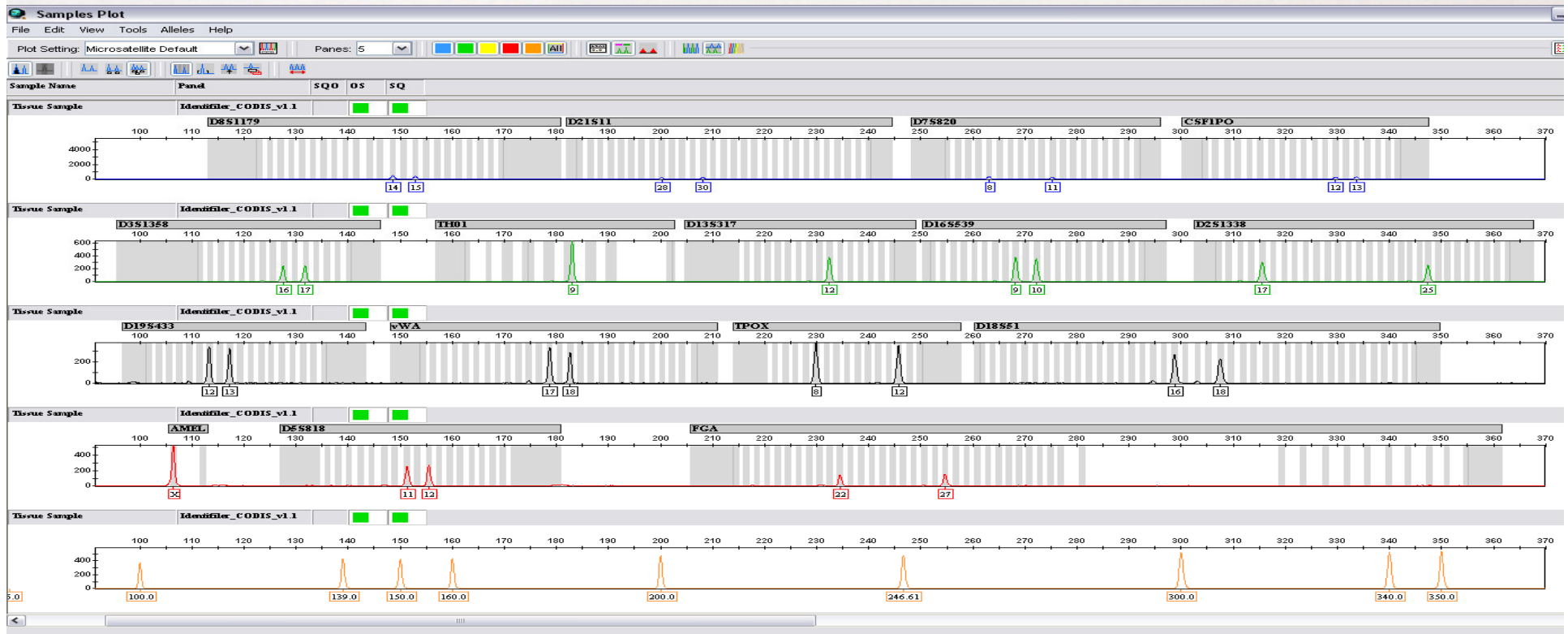
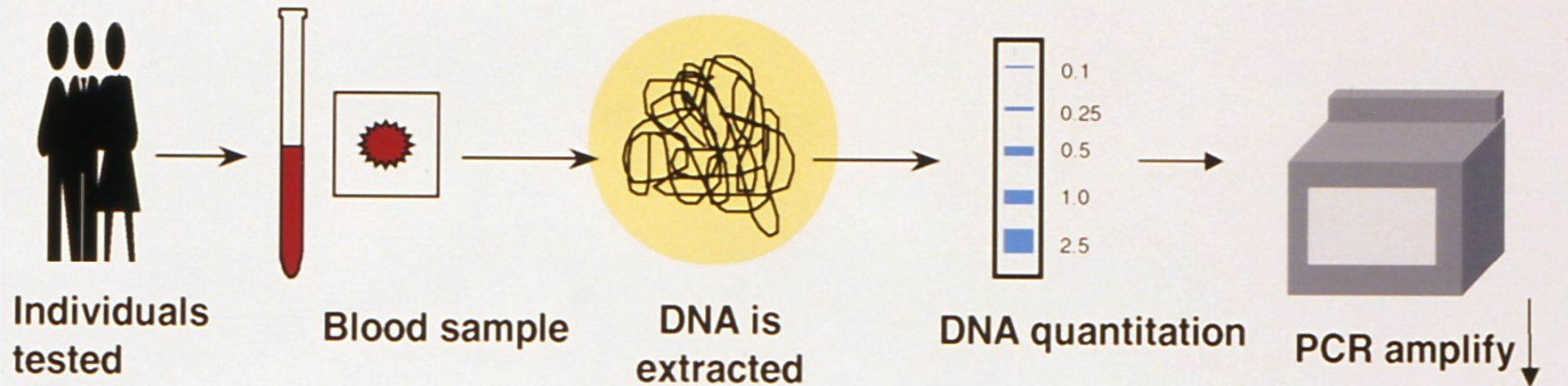


. . . To this?

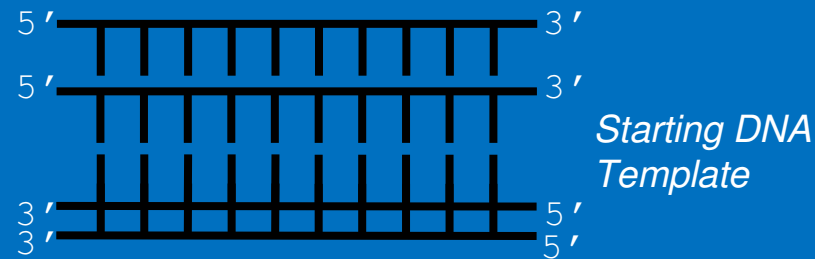




# DNA analysis using STRs and the DNA Database

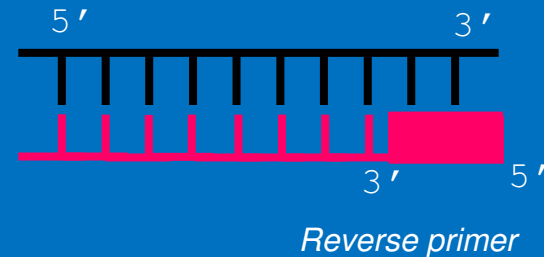
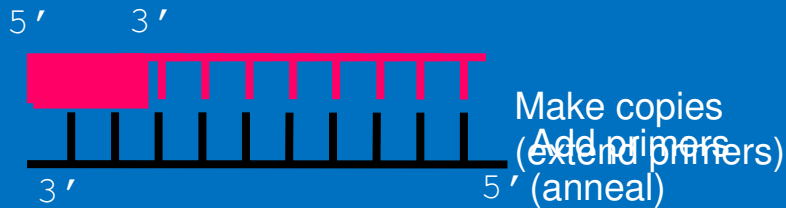


# DNA Amplification with the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

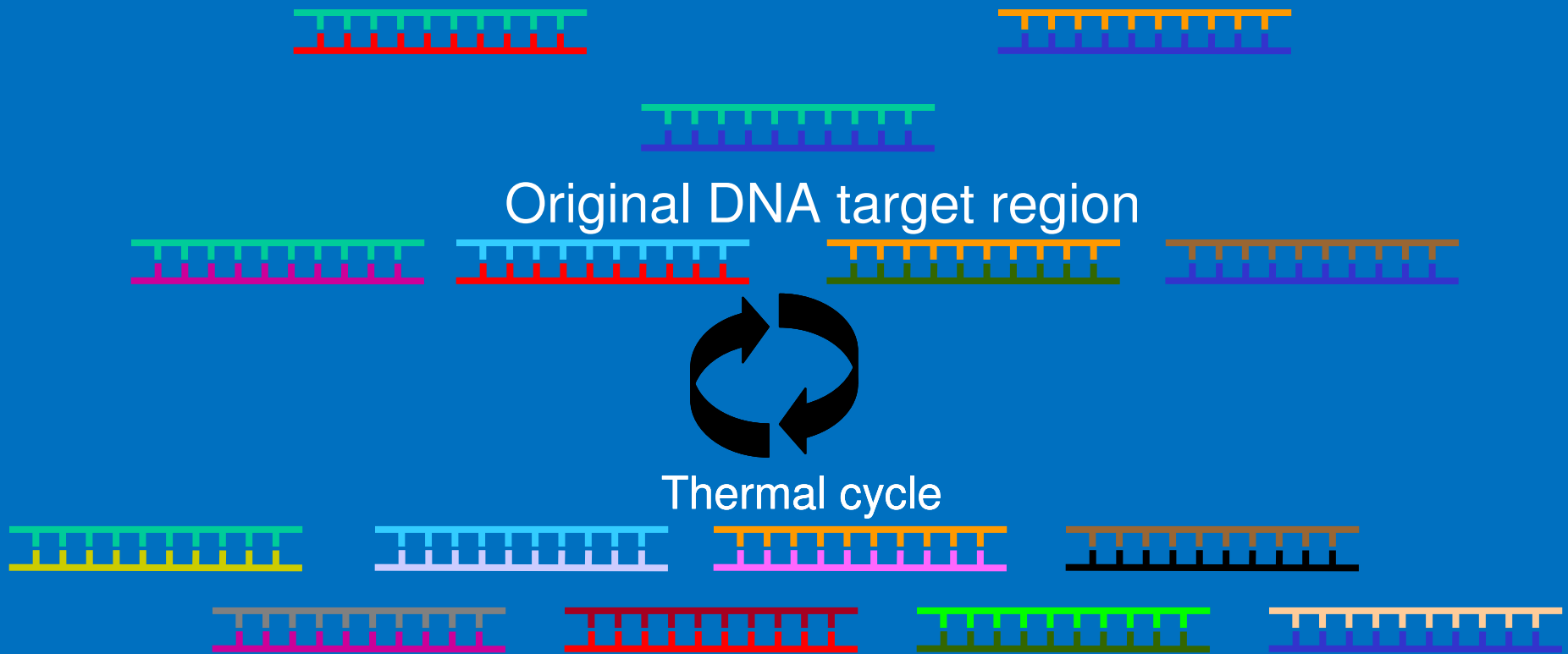


Separate  
strands  
(denature)

Forward primer

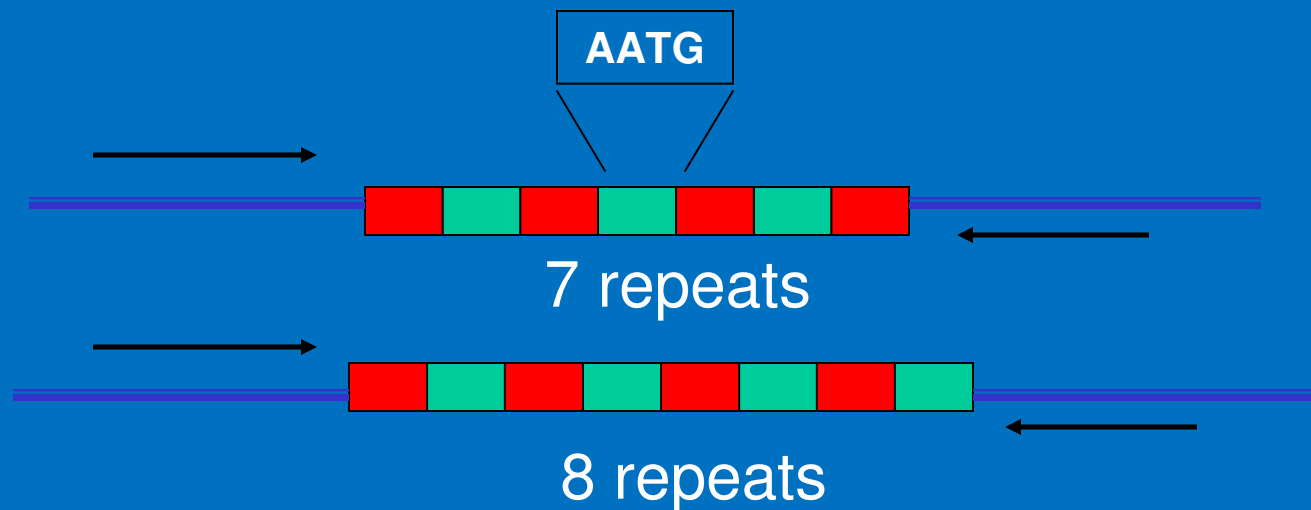


# PCR Copies DNA Exponentially through Multiple Thermal Cycles



*In 32 cycles at 100% efficiency, 1.07 billion copies of targeted DNA region are created*

# Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)



***Repeat number varies between alleles. PCR primers bind to flanking regions that are constant.***

Homozygote = Two copies of same allele.

Heterozygote = Two different alleles.



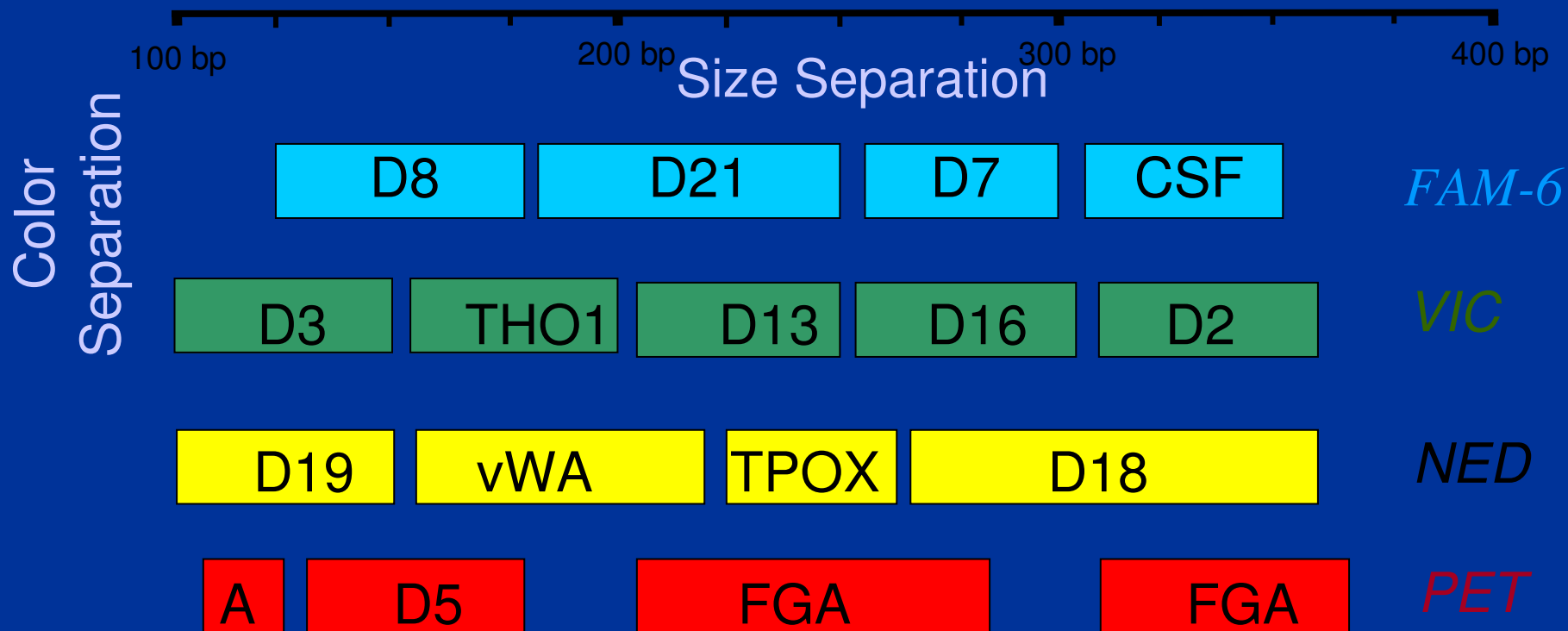
## Multiplex PCR

- 15 STR Markers Can Be Amplified in 1 reaction.
- Sensitivity = less than 250 pg of DNA.
- Ability to Handle Mixtures and Degraded Samples.
- Different Fluorescent Dyes Used to Distinguish STR Alleles with Overlapping Size Ranges.

# Example of Forensic STR Multiplex Kit

## AmpFISTR® Identifiler™

*Kit available from PE Biosystems (Foster City, CA)*



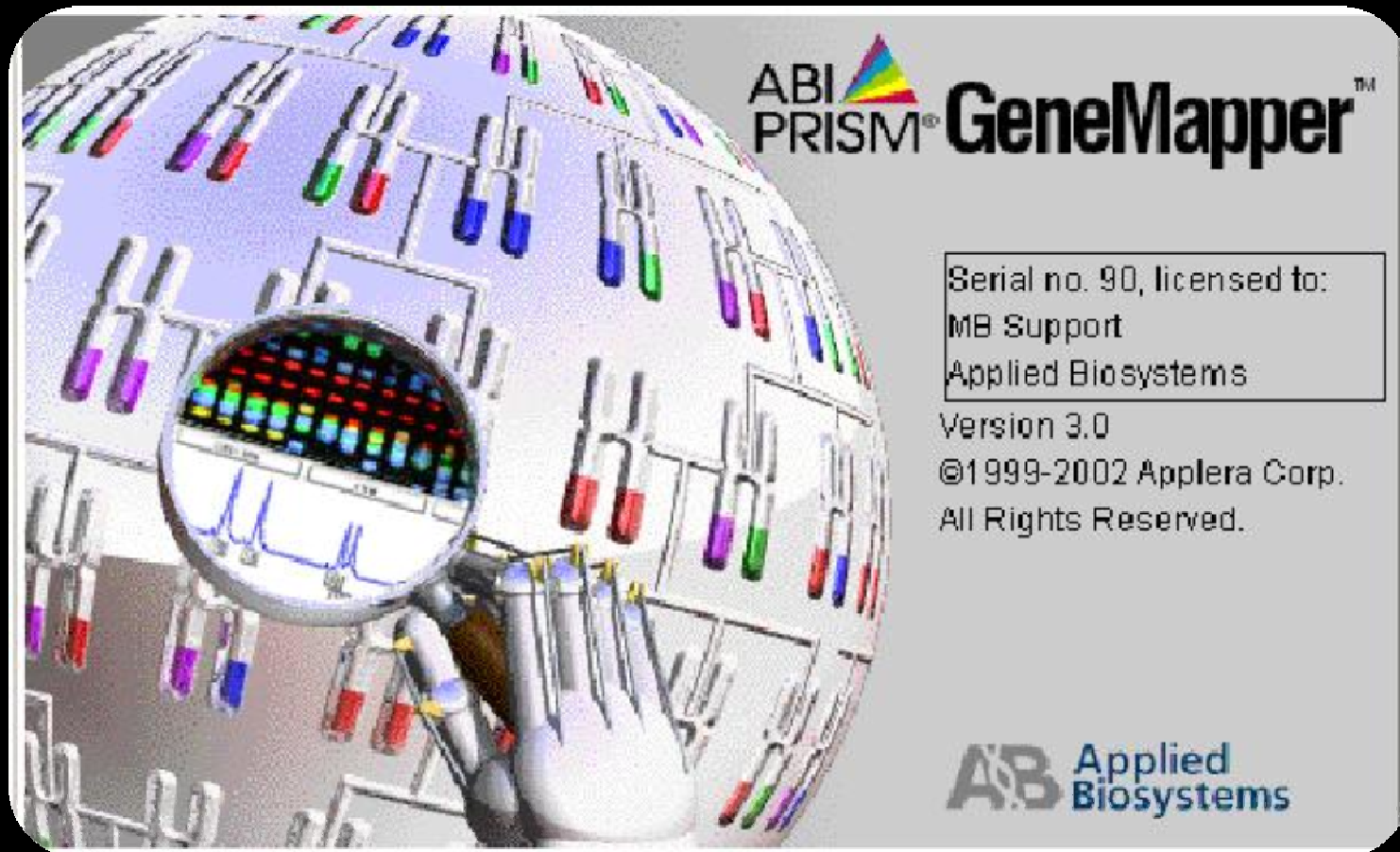
*15 STRs amplified along with sex-typing marker ameloginin in a single PCR reaction.*



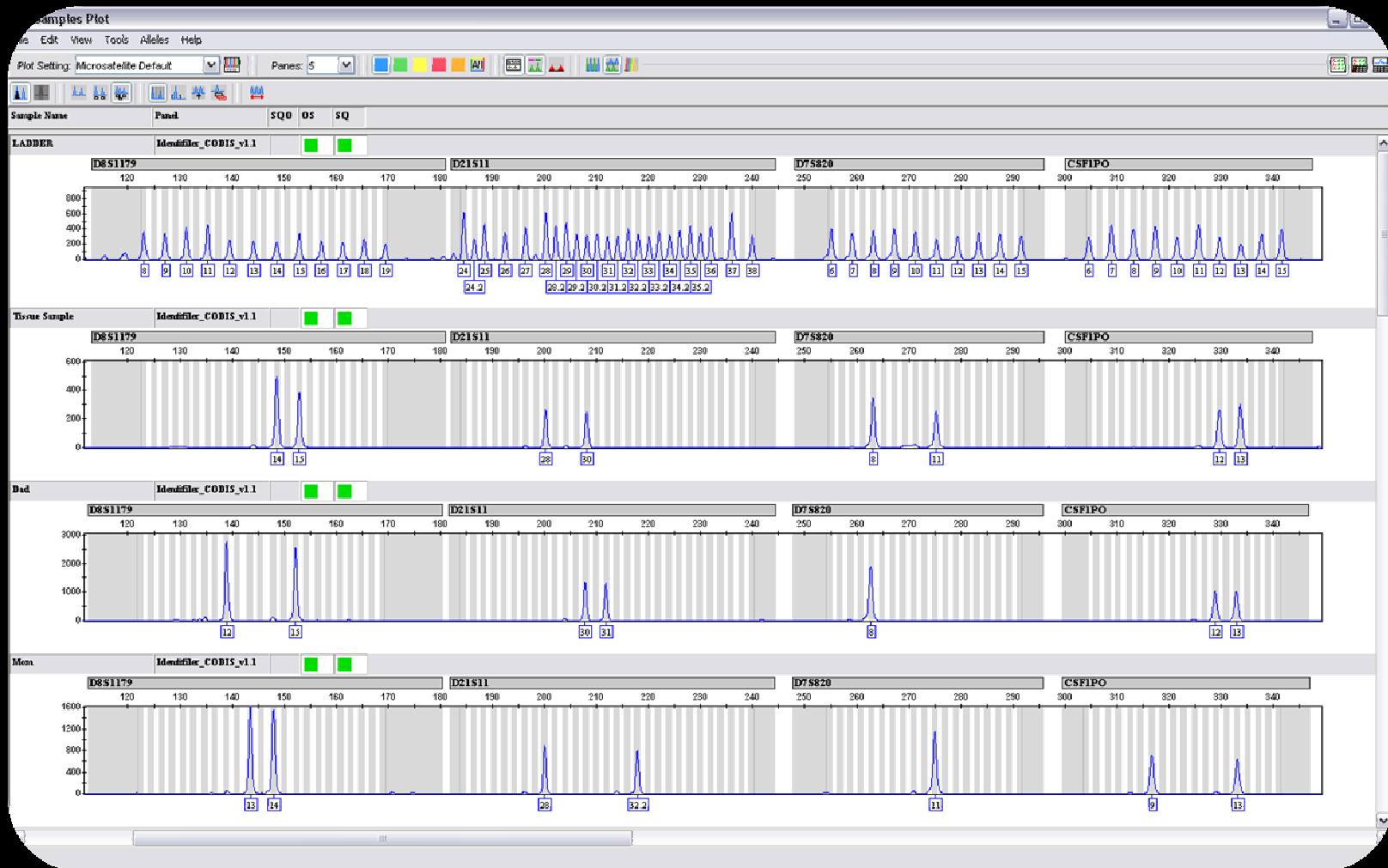
**LIZ-internal lane standard**

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# GeneMapper Software

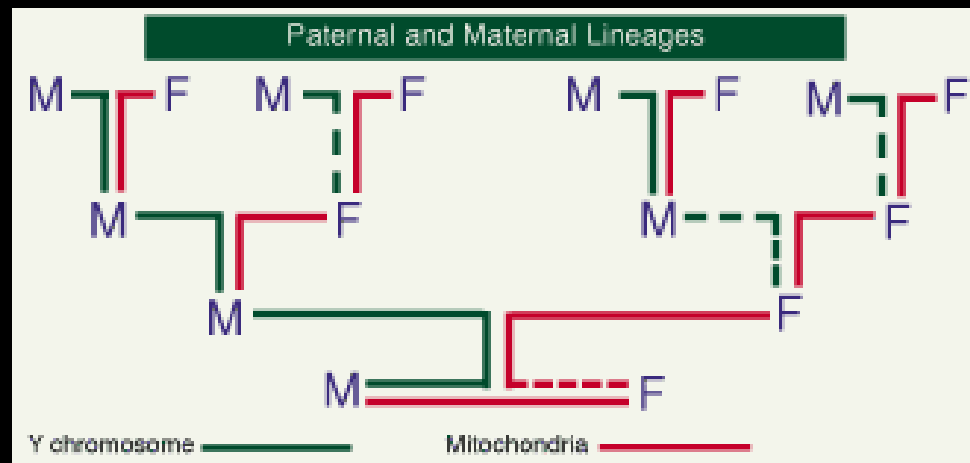


# Forensic DNA Analysis

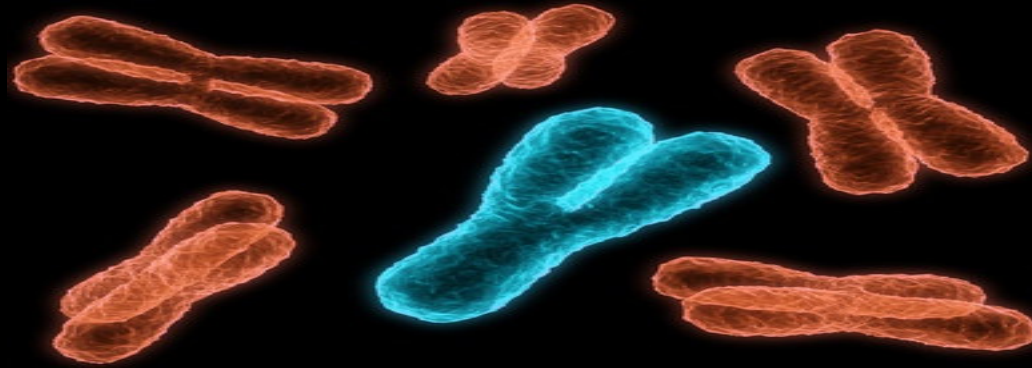




# Y-DNA Typing



# Y Chromosome Testing



- Although 17 loci are typed Paternal inheritance.
- Detects male component of a mixture.
- Less discriminating than standard DNA testing. Statistics = counting method (linkage).
- Important for detecting the semen donor in sexual assault mixtures.



# Modern Use of Y-STR Testing

Captured December 13, 2003



**Matching Y-STR  
Haplotype Used to  
Confirm Identity**

(along with allele  
sharing from  
autosomal STRs)



Uday and Qusay Hussein

**Is this man really  
Sadaam Hussein?**

Killed July 22  
2003

# Any Questions...



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