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Addressing Questions on DNA Interpretation

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Some Key Principles

- Everything in science involves mapping observed data to models ("hypotheses")
 - Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE) models expected genotype frequencies (p² or 2pq) assuming unrelated individuals
 - Theta corrections (θ =0.01 or θ =0.03) model potential variation from assumptions of unrelated individuals
- All models require assumptions, some of which are more reliable than others depending on data obtained
- Validation studies generate data that inform the model being used or enable a model to be constructed
 - For example, a test for HWE is comparing population (validation) data to a model to see goodness-of-fit
- Genotypes—not alleles—matter in deciphering mixtures
- Probabilistic genotyping involves modeling observed data against potential genotype combinations



Purpose of MIX13 Cases

	Challenge provided to study responses
Case 1	~1:1 mixture (2-person)
Case 2	Low template profile with potential dropout (3-person)
Case 3	Potential relative involved (3-person)
Case 4	Minor component (2-person)
Case 5	Complex mixture (>3-person) with # of contributors ; inclusion/exclusion issues

According to German Stain Commission (2009) mixture types: 1 = A, 2 = C, 3 = ?, 4 = B, 5 = ?

MIX13 Study (Case 01)

- Summary Mock sexual assault, 2 person 50:50 mixture, all alleles above a ST of 150 RFU.
- Purpose How many labs would consider the victim's profile and determine genotypes (deconvolution) for a mRMP statistic?





MIX13 Study (Case 02)

- Summary Mock handgun (touch DNA), 3 person
 6:1.5:1 mixture, total DNA amplified was 300 pg, potential for drop-out with the 2 low-level contributors. An additional contributor profile (suspect D) was provided, but is not in the mixture.
- Purpose How many labs would consider this mixture as too complex to interpret?

Primary Goals

- Most labs CPI for some combination of Suspects A, B and C using a limited number of loci.
- One lab included Suspect D (Not in the mixture).





~ 1 in 35

Intra-Laboratory Results (n = 8)

Analyst	Suspect A	Suspect B	Suspect C	Suspect D
1	Inconclusive - A, B, C			Excluded
2	6.74 Quad	23.6	Excluded	Excluded
3	Inconclusive - A, B, C			Excluded
4	9.4 for A, B, C			Excluded
5	4.1 Quint	37	Excluded	Excluded
6	230 for A, B		Inconclusive	Excluded
7	9.4 fo	rA,B	Excluded	Excluded
8	37.3 for A, B		Excluded	Excluded

MIX13 Study (Case 03)

- Summary Mock sexual assault, 3 person 7:2:1 mixture, The two minor contributors are brothers, An additional contributor profile (suspect 3B) was provided, but is not in the mixture.
- Most of the suspected brother's alleles are masked in the mixture
- Purpose Given the relatedness of the individuals in the mixture, is this too complex for interpretation?

Primary Goals

- Only one lab included Suspect B (Not in the mixture)
- Most labs are using CPI stats for this case...

RMNE

- Random Man Not Excluded (CPE/CPI) The probability that a *random person* (unrelated individual) would be excluded as a contributor to the observed DNA mixture.
- Only a few labs have stated this "Due to the relatedness of the exemplars submitted for comparison, a statistical analysis cannot be provided at this time."



MIX13 Study (Case 04)

- Summary Mock sexual assault, 2 person 3.5:1 mixture, minor component has alleles below the ST of 150 (required by all labs!)
- Purpose How many labs would attempt to separate the two components?
- With all labs using the AT/ST how much variation is expected?

Statistical Evaluation





Intra-Laboratory Results (n = 8)



MIX13 Study (Case 05)

- Summary Mock bank robbery with ski mask evidence (touch DNA), 4 person 1:1:1:1 mixture.
- However this mixture had no more than 4 alleles at any locus (appears as a 2p mixture). 2 of the 4 contributors were provided along with a noncontributor.
- Purpose How many labs would consider this mixture as too complex to interpret?

MIX13 Case 5 Outcomes with Suspect C

(whose genotypes were <u>not present in the mixture</u>)

# Labs	Report Conclusions	Reasons given
7	Exclude Suspect C	detailed genotype checks (ID+); TrueAllele negative LR (ID+); assumed major/minor and suspects did not fit (ID+); 4 of 18 labs noted Penta E missing allele 15 (PP16HS)
3	Inconclusive with C only (A & B included)	All these labs used PP16HS
22	Inconclusive for A, B, and C	
76	Include & provide CPI statistics	All over the road

Range of CPI stats for Caucasian population: FBI allele frequencies: **1 in 9** (Labs 12 & 54) **to 1 in 344,000** (Lab 107) National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS): www.justice.gov/ncfs

Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC): www.nist.gov/forensics/osac/index.cfm

