

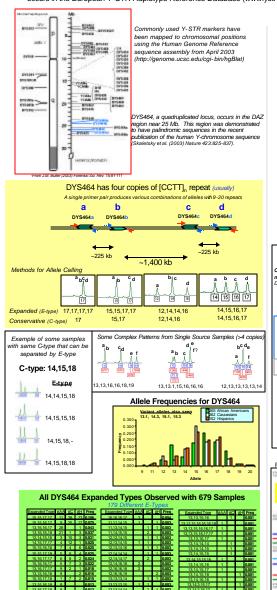
Forensic Value of the Multi-Copy Y-STR Marker DYS464



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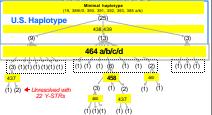
The Y-chromosome short tandem repeat (Y-STR) marker DYS464 was first reported by Redd et al. Forensic Sci. Int. (2002) 130:97-111 and appears to be the most polymorphic Y-STR marker discovered todate. A single primer pair can generate up to four distinct peaks. A careful mapping of DYS464 primers into the human genome reveals at least four copies occur over a 1.8 megabase (Mb) stretch near the DAZ region around 25 Mb on the Y-chromosome. Allele calls can be made based on peaks that are present (conservative approach) or a combination of alleles and peak height ratios (expanded typing method). However, the multitude of possible two and three peak patterns can potentially make this marker difficult to reliably type if mixtures from multiple males are involved. Issues of peak height ratio consistency will be examined in the context of different DY\$464 patterns and discussed in terms of deciphering mixtures and potential degraded DNA profile patterns. We have observed 113 different DY\$464 peak patterns using the conservative approach and 179 with the expanded typing method in 679 males from three U.S. populations. By comparison, in the same data set only 56 unique DY\$385 types were seen. Perhaps more importantly, the addition of DYS464 results to the 9-locus minimal haplotype resulted in the ability to resolve almost all of the samples in our data set possessing the most common type that occurs in the European Y-STR Haplotype Reference Database (www.ystr.org). Several primer pairs have been developed for DYS464 and included in new multiplex assays.



DYS464 is the Most Polymorphic Marker in All U.S. Populations Studied

1-2.JK	ATR Greens		STRAMUSE OF ONE REAL		3TB Smoky (N-340 Resk		STE density Dist 400 Flash	
pyrossi a/blold	1.998	-1	0.954	1	0.934	1	0.931	T
D13385	1,932	2	0.943	2	0.838	2	0.901	2
TCAL of	1.790	9	0.797	. 2	0.764	3	0.772	4
DY9452	1.765	4	0.758	5	0.743	1	0.793	- 3
D15390	1.764	5	0.654	30	0.701	5	0.665	1.7
DY5447	1.747	6	0.767	4	0.683	3.	0.746	- 5
DV \$3890	1.736	7	0.723	-6	0.675	1	0.734	- 6
DY39445	1.721	8.	0.722	6	0.595	11	0.704	8
DV9456	1.700	.9	0.671	.0	0.724	4.	0.495	. 9
DV8438	0.691	11	0.569	15	0.584	12	0.690	10
DYNIP	1.636	11:	0.722	6	0.496	19	0.672	12
DY3439	1.655	12	0.656	11	0.638	9	0.717	T
DY1943?	8.637	13	0.499	17	6.583	13	0.624	14
394	8.931	14	0.612	12	0.762	14.	0.909	15
DARREST	1.605	15	0.434	30	0.55%	1.0	0.673	- 11
DY8460	0.570	16	0.568	14	0.555	15	0.556	18
DYXXIO	1 549	13.1	0.531	16	0.538	17	0.596	1.6
D#2391	1.524	10	0.447	29	0.552	16	0.577	17
DY 9426	1.319	13	0.375	21	0.482	20	0.522	1.9
DY9450	1.422	29	0.407	78	0.177	22	0.414	21
DY1993	1.415	21	0.556	13	0.363	21	0.445	20
DVE333	1.365	33	0.546	22	0.503	t8	0.912	22

DYS464 Can Help Resolve the Most Common Minimal Haplotype and U.S Haplotype Out of 647 males tested from 3 U.S. populations, 25 (3.9%) had the most commo minimal haplotype V-STR type. DYS19-14, DYS3891-13, DYS3891-29, DYS390-24, DYS391-11, DYS392-13, DYS395-11, 1/4 (1) (1) (3) (1) (9) (1) (1) (1) (4) (2) (1) 12 different groupings are obtained after typing DYS464

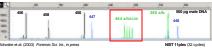


All but one pair of samples can be resolved from one another with use of DYS464, DYS458, DYS437, and DYS460 beyond the U.S. haplotype lod

Materials and Methods



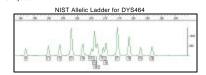
DYS464 is part of NIST 11plex assay:



Reaction volume of 20 µL: 2 units AmpliTaq Gold® DNA polymerase; 1X Gold Buffer (Applied Biosystems); 1.75 mM MgCl_ 300 µM dNTPs, 5% (v/v) glycero, 0.16 µg lu BSA, and 0.4 µM primers. (can be run with 10 µL volumes using half amounts of reagents.)

Thermal cycling $95~^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 minutes; 28 or 32 cycles (94 $^{\circ}\text{C-1}$ min, 55 $^{\circ}\text{C-1}$ min, 72 $^{\circ}\text{C-1}$ min); 60 $^{\circ}\text{C-45}$ min

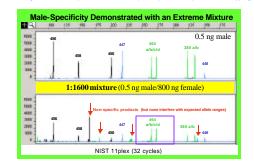
DNA template: 1-2 ng of genomic DNA with 28 cycles; down to 50-500 pg with



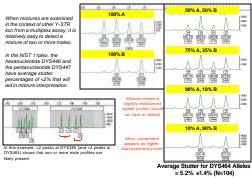
Potential Challenges with Use of DYS464 in Forensic Casework

•Are PCR primers male-specific and able to handle large amounts of female DNA:
•Can possible mixtures be deciphered in spite of complex, multiple peak patterns? •Can software be developed to call peak patterns and automatically designate E-types? •How much info information is lost when using C-types instead of E-types?

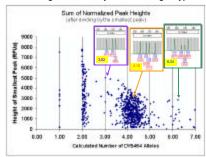
ded DNA samples, where allele dropout is possible, impact accurate typing?



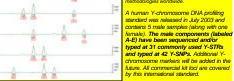
Examination of Artificial Mixtures with DYS464



Peak Height Consistency for Calculating E-Types







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Certain commercial equipment, reagents, and software are identified in order to adequately specify or describe the subject matter of this work. In no case does such identification imply recommendation or rendorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, no does it might just the equipment, reagents, or software are necessarily the test available for the purpose.