

## Development of Protocols for Rapid Amplification of STR Typing Kits

Peter M. Vallone, Erica Butts, Becky Hill  
Applied Genetics Group  
U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

20<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences of the ANZFSS  
Sydney, Australia  
September 6, 2010

## Rapid PCR

Applications	Initial Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Faster sample-to-answer</li><li>• Increase throughput</li><li>• Integrated platforms for forensics and biometrics</li><li>• Single source reference samples = 1ng of DNA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Robustness</li><li>• Sensitivity</li><li>• PCR artifacts</li><li>• Locus-to-locus balance</li></ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Validation</li><li>• Mixtures</li><li>• PCR Inhibitors</li></ul>

Develop a PCR protocol for typing the Applied Biosystems Identifier STR kit in less than 1 hour

## Common Thermal Cycling Times

Can we reduce PCR cycling times? What are the effects or limitations?

Thermal Cycling Times for Current STR Typing Kits						
Year	Run on a 9700 thermal cycler	Hot start	Time per cycle	Cycles	Post soak	Total time
1997/98	Profiler Plus/Cofiler	11 min	3 min	28	60 min	2:52
1999	SGM Plus	11 min	3 min	28	45 min	2:53
2000	PowerPlex 16	12 min	1 min 45 s	32	30 min	3:00
2001	Identifiler	11 min	3 min	28	60 min	2:58
2003	PowerPlex Y	12 min	1 min 45 s	32	30 min	3:18
2004	Yfiler	11 min	3 min	30	80 min	2:45
2007	PowerPlex S5	2 min	4 min	30	45 min	3:21
2007	minifiler	11 min	3 min 20 s	30	45 min	3:16
2009	ESI 16, 17 ESX 16,17	2 min	4 min	30	45 min	3:22
2009	PowerPlex 16 HS	2 min	1 min 45 s	32	30 min	2:42
2009	NGM	11 min	3 min 20 s	29	10 min	2:33
2009	Identifiler Direct	11 min	3 min	26	25 min	2:34
2010	Identifiler Plus	11 min	3 min 20 s	28	10 min	2:18

## DNA Polymerases

- AmpliTaq Gold® is typically used
  - Heat activated (avoid non-specific PCR products)
- SpeedSTAR Fermentas PyroStart Master Mix
  - Extended to 20 by Qiagen
  - Still using QIAGEN Fast Cycling PCR Kit
  - Hot-start New England Biolabs/Finnzymes Phusion DNA Polymerases

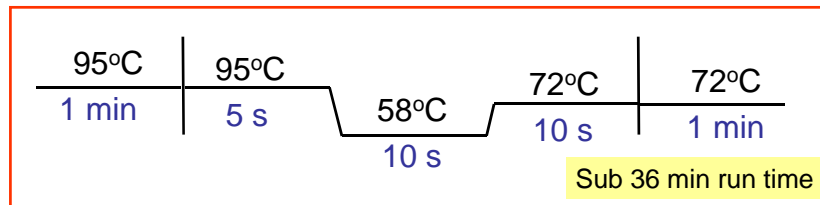
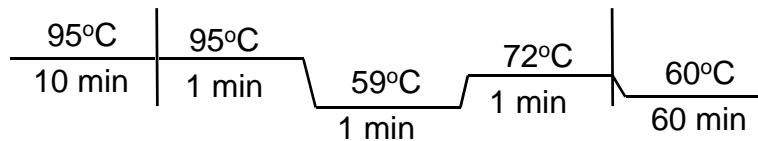
## Thermal Cyclers

1. GeneAmp 9700 (Applied Biosystems)
  2. Mastercycler Pro S (Eppendorf)
    - Peltier based
  3. Rotor-Gene Q (Qiagen)
    - Air heated and cooled
  4. SmartCycler (Cepheid)
    - Hot plates for heating, fans for cooling
- Intended for real-time PCR
- 
- Cycling for most STR kits is run in '9600 emulation mode' (1°C/s)

## PCR Thermal Cycling Profile

Identifiler STR kit

28 cycles of PCR



Maximum heating/cooling rate of ~2 to 6°C/s (cycler dependent)

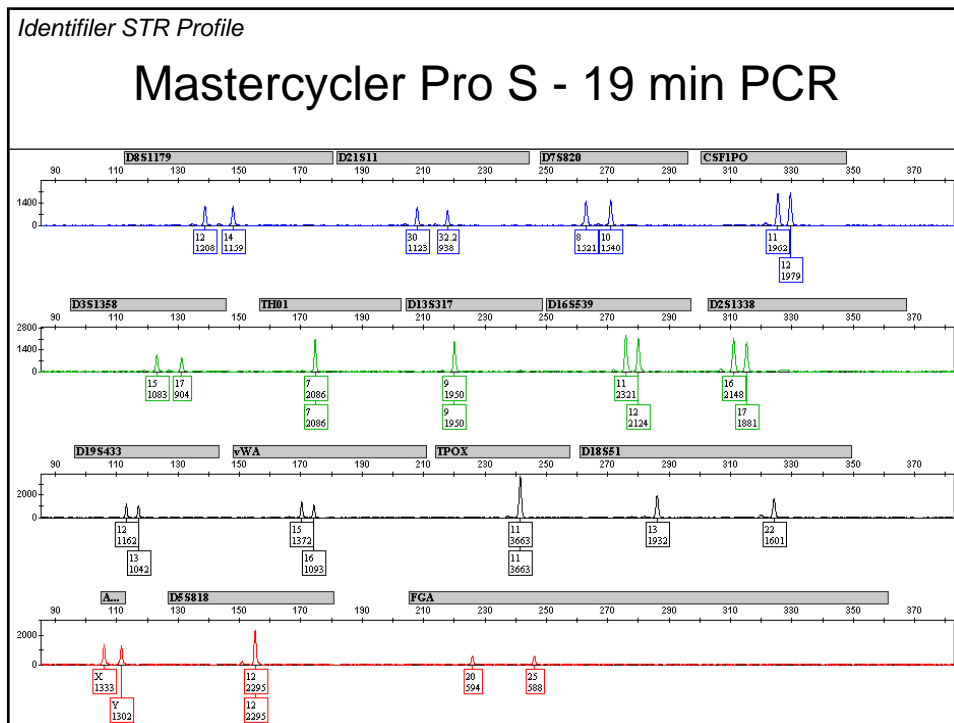
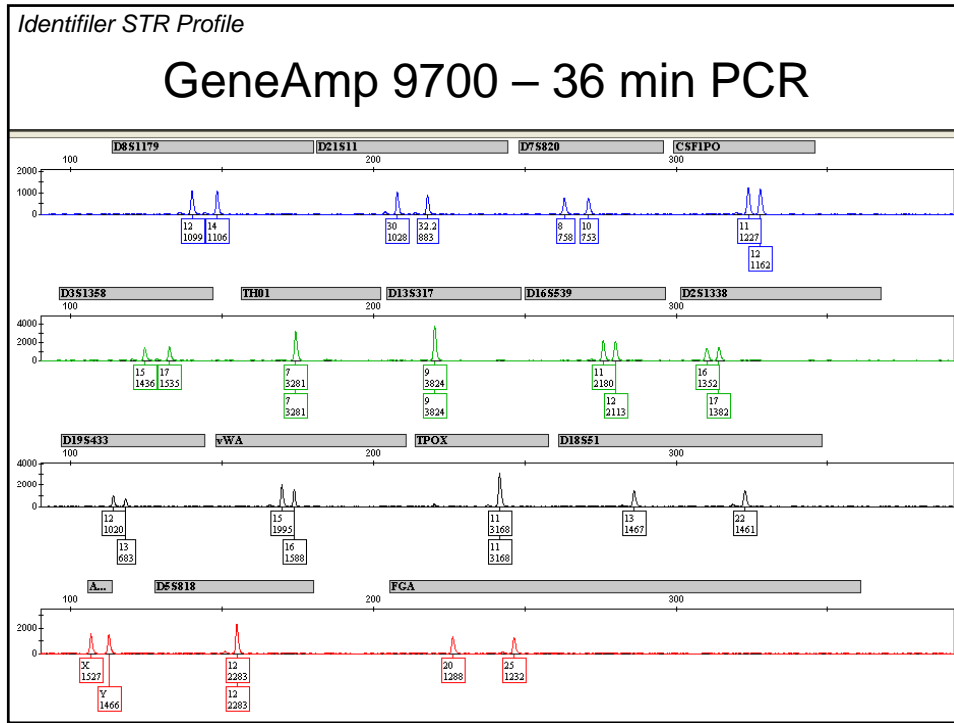
## Rapid PCR Conditions

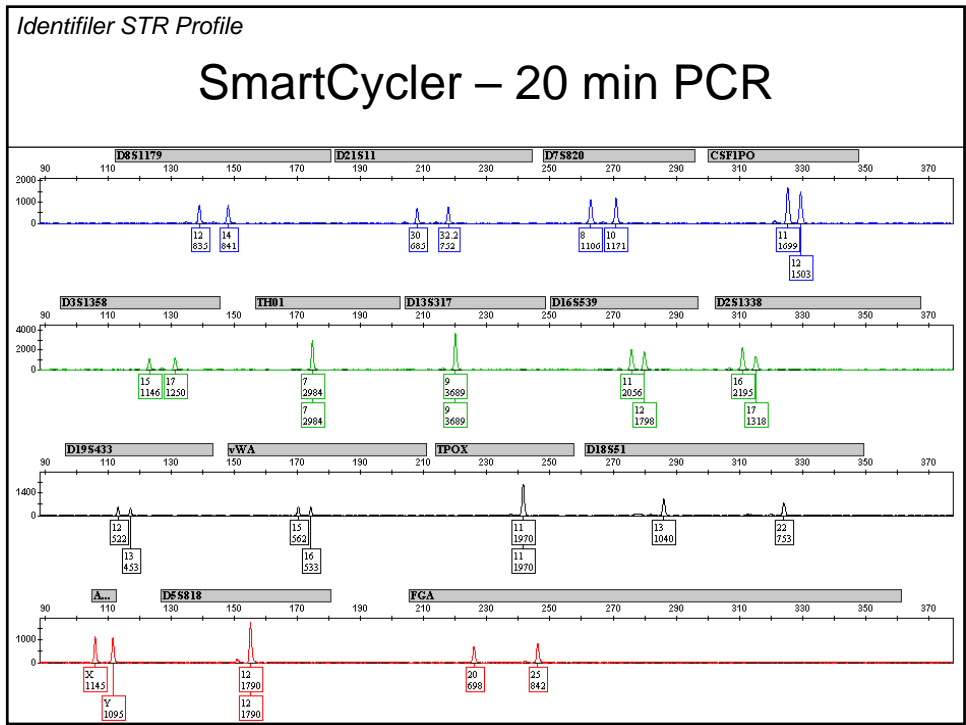
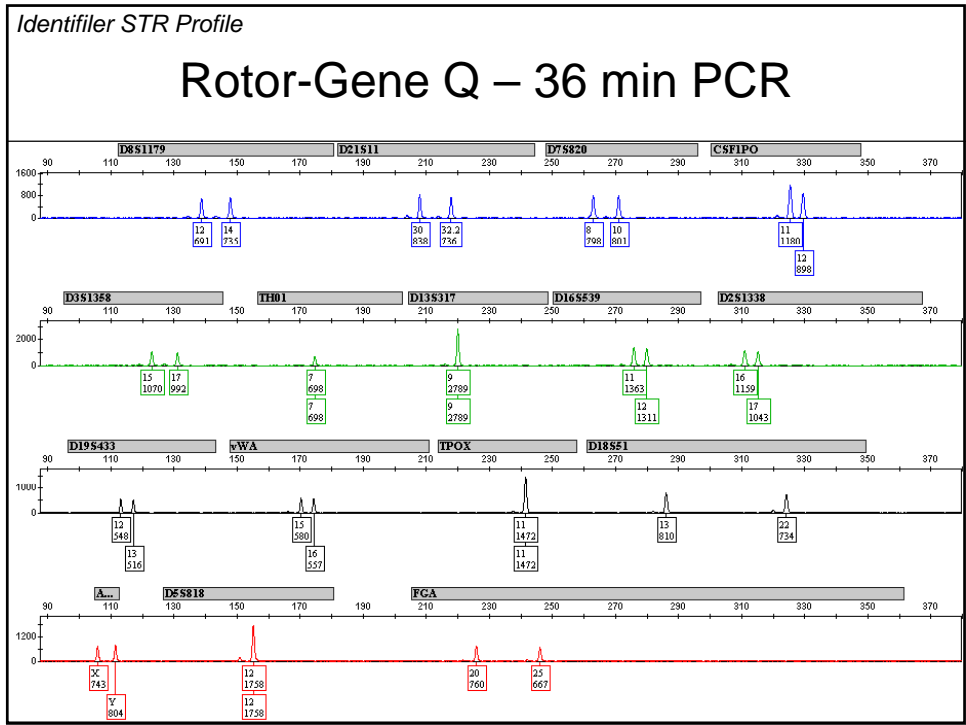
- 1 X Takara PCR mastermix, 1 U SpeedStar polymerase
    - *Premix Ex Taq*<sup>™</sup> (Perfect Real Time)
  - 10  $\mu$ L total reaction in a thin walled tube (8-strip)
  - 2  $\mu$ L of Identifiler PCR primer mix
  - ~1 ng of template DNA
- 
- Utilize maximum ramp rate on thermal cyclers
    - GeneAmp 9700 = 1.6°C/s (36 min)
    - Rotor-Gene Q = 1.6°C/s (36 min) Effective heating/cooling rates
    - SmartCycler = 5.8°C/s (20 min)
    - Mastercycler Pro S = 6.8°C/s (19 min)

## Experimental Design

- Type a set of NIST population samples (n=95)
- Evaluate
  - Full profiles (% success and concordance)
  - Identify artifacts of rapid PCR (adenylation, other)
  - Heterozygote peak height balance
  - Stutter %
  - Signal balance (locus-to-locus) and intensity
  - Sensitivity
- Not inhibitors or mixtures

Separated on a 3130xl  
Injection = 3kV for 5 s  
Allele calling threshold = 50 RFUs

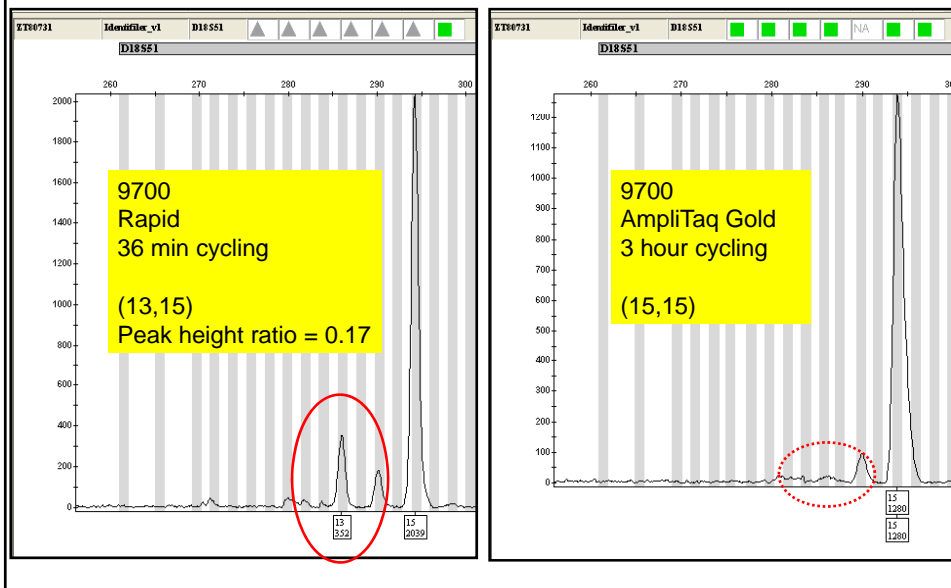




## Summary of Initial Results

- All 95 samples were successfully typed on each thermal cycler using the rapid PCR protocol
- One sample gave a discordant genotype

### Discordant sample D18S51 - Identifiler

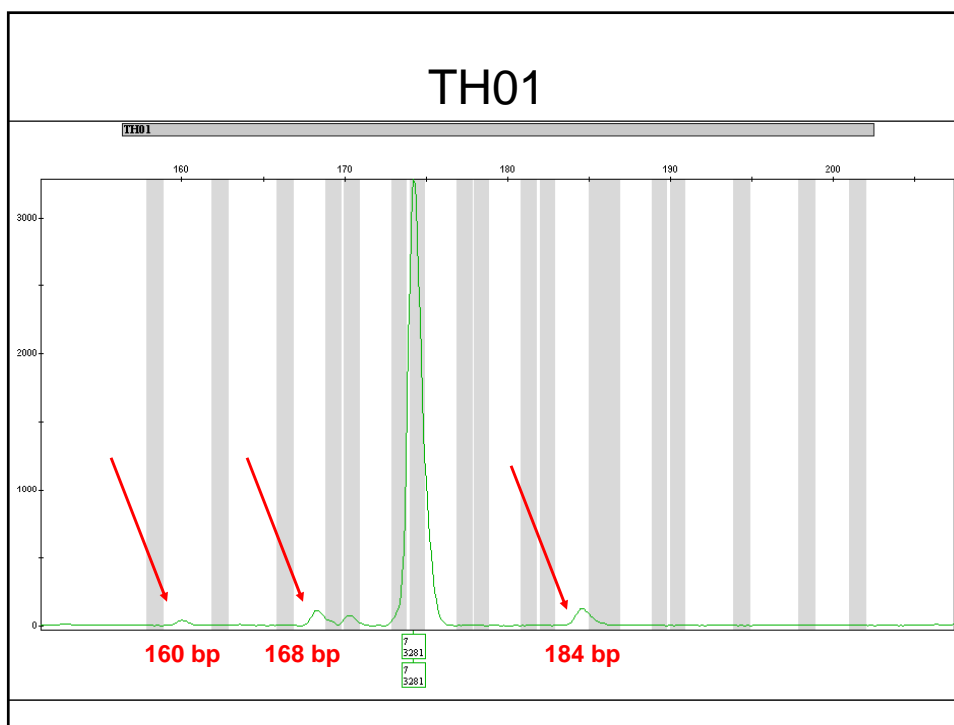
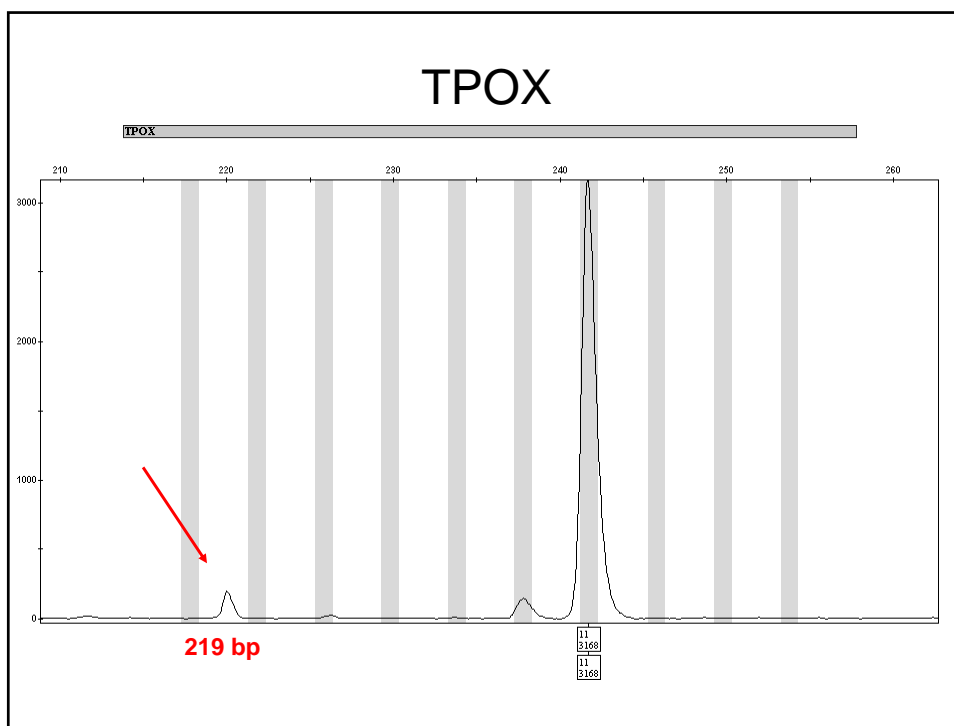


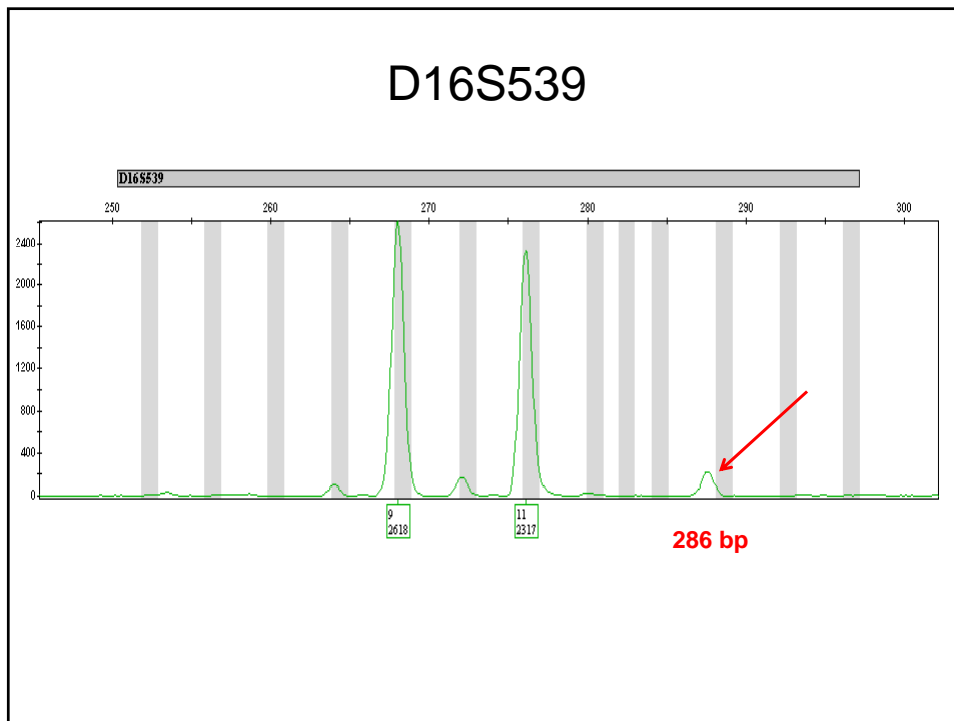
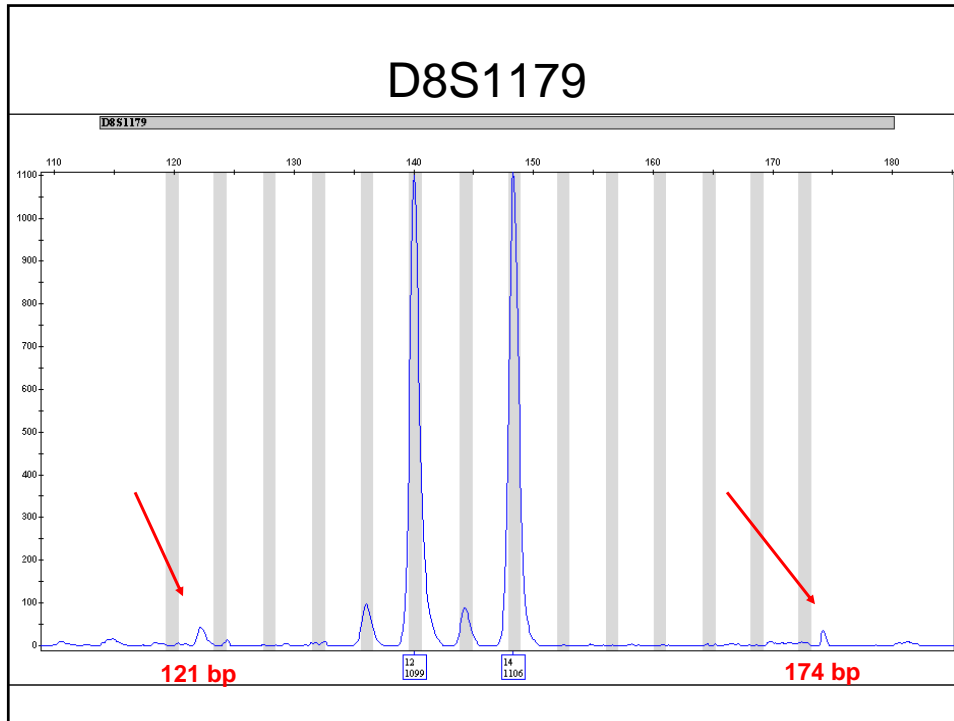
## Discordant sample

- Amplification with PowerPlex 16 indicated a (13,15) genotype
- A SNP under the binding site an Identifiler PCR primer results in the null allele\*  
*\*Hill et al., (2007) J. Forensic Sci. 52: 870-873*
- Still present with a 59°C annealing temperature  
– But with lower signal intensity

## Rapid PCR Artifacts







## Summary of PCR Artifacts

N = 95

Number of times an artifact was observed

PCR Artifacts Observed	9700	Smart Cyclor	Master Cyclor Pro	Rotor-Gene
D16S539 (287 bp)	35	4	1	6
D8S1179 (121 bp)	6	0	1	3
D8S1179 (174 bp)	14	10	1	7
TH01 (160 bp)	28	2	1	11
TH01 (168 bp)	83	32	1	40
TH01 (184 bp)	59	19	0	25
TPOX (219 bp)	77	13	2	22

Artifacts only called above 50 RFUs

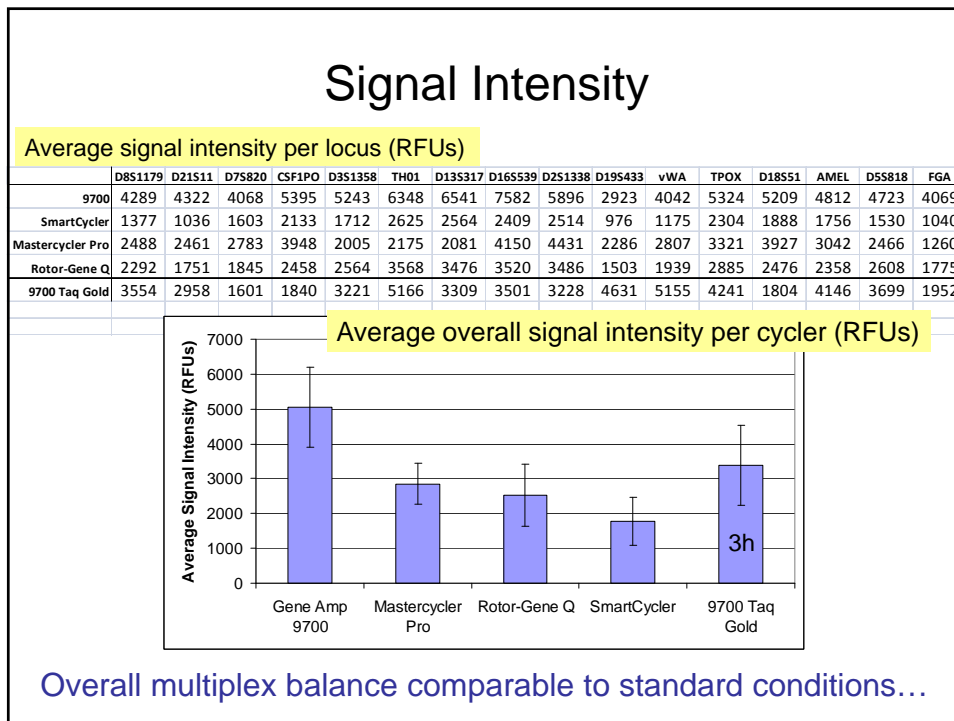
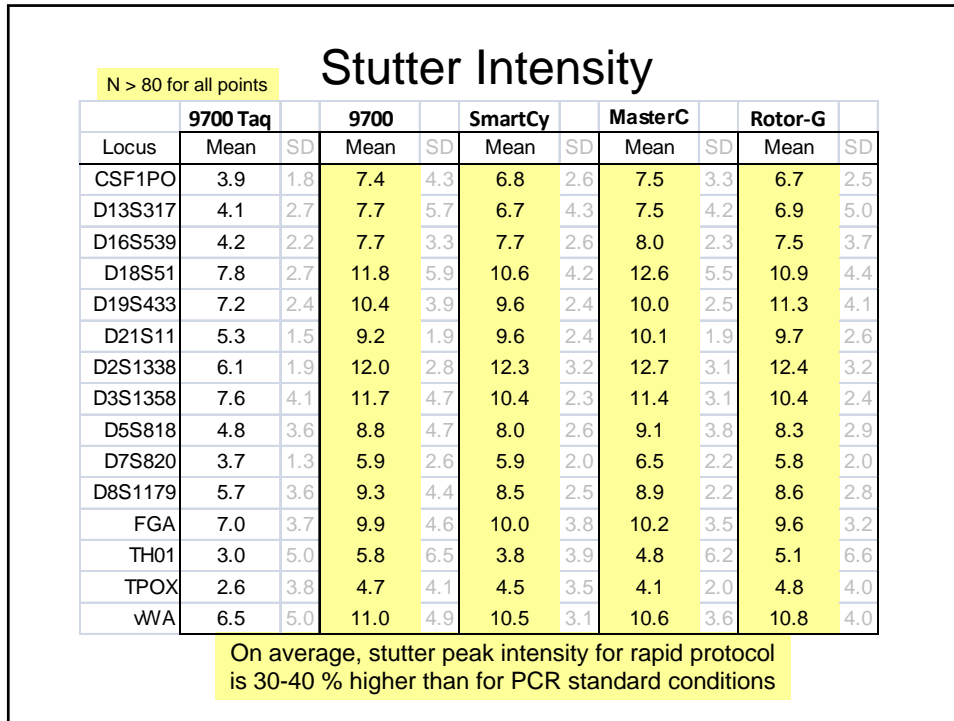
PCR artifacts **did not affect allele calls** (not in bins) and exhibited signal intensities similar to stutter peaks

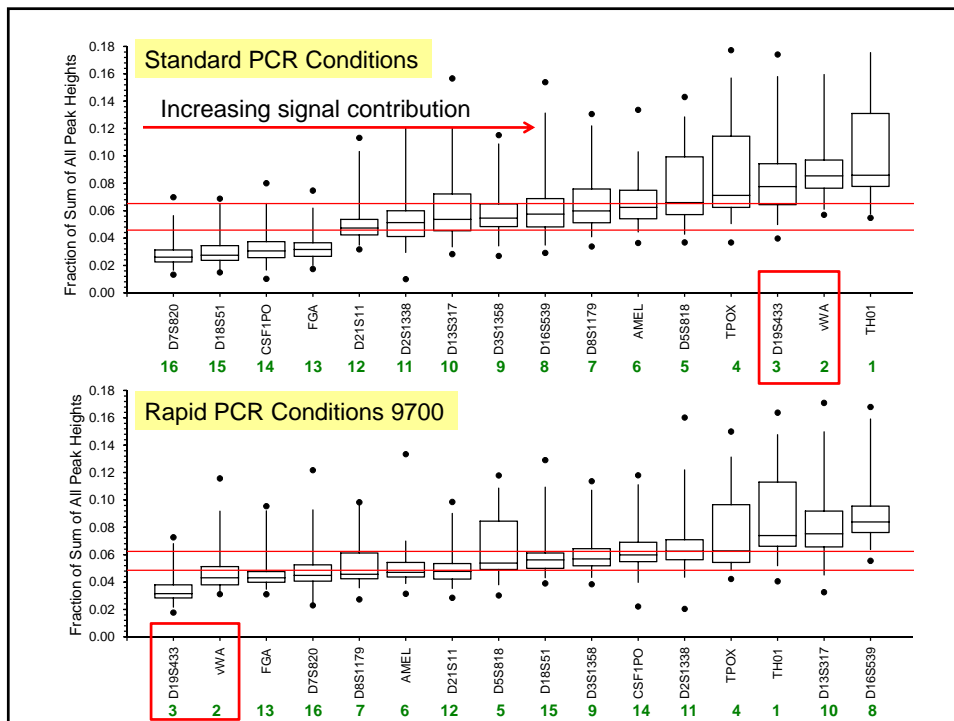
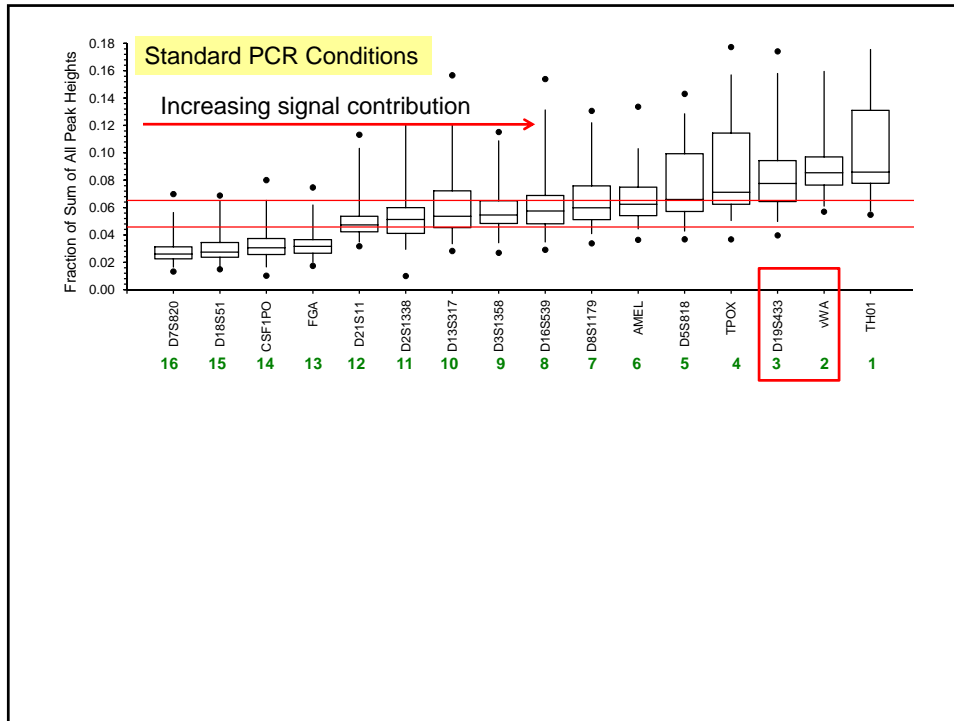
Artifact signal intensities varied based on cyclor

## Heterozygote peak height ratios

n = 95	D8S1179	D21S11	D7S820	CSF1PO	D3S1358	TH01	D13S317	D16S539	D2S1338	D19S433	vWA	TPOX	D18S51	AMEL	D5S818	FGA
9700	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.89
SmartCyclor	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.89
Mastercyclor pro	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.90	0.89
Rotor-Gene Q	0.88	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.86	0.90	0.88	0.89
9700 Taq Gold	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.86
SD <0.1																

- Average PHR for rapid PCR conditions > 0.85
- Standard deviation per locus < 0.1 (n=95)
- 1 ng of DNA amplified with the rapid PCR protocols exhibited heterozygote peak height balance comparable to traditional kit cycling conditions





### Sensitivity Study on 9700

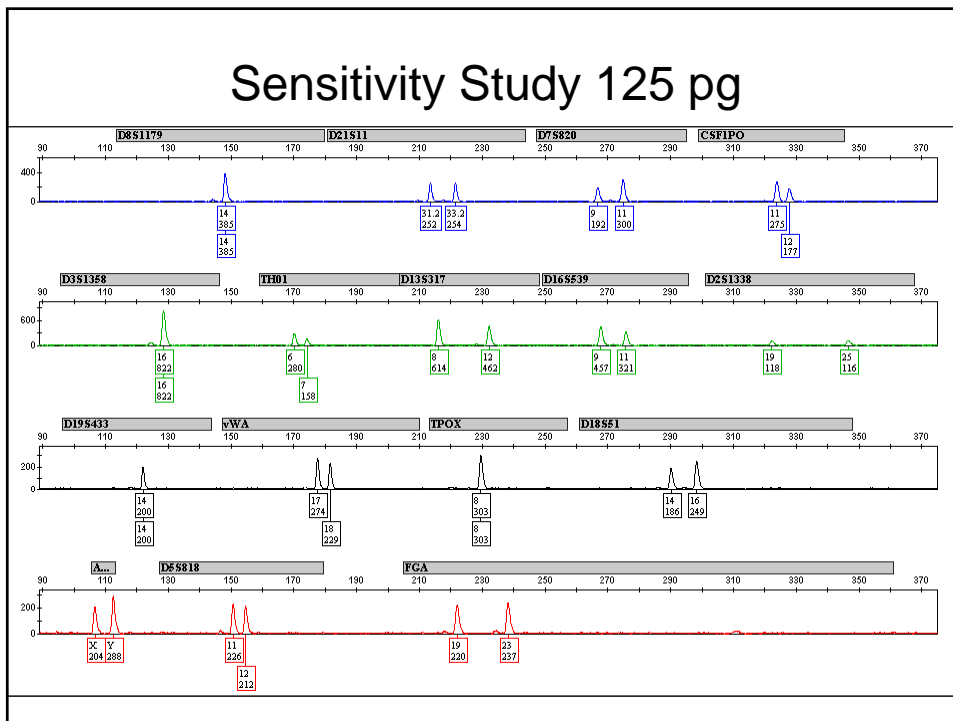
- Titration of highly characterized DNA
  - Stock at 52.44 ng/µL
- 7 concentrations amplified in duplicate
- Injected on the 3130
  - 3 kV for 10 s
- 50 RFU detection cutoff

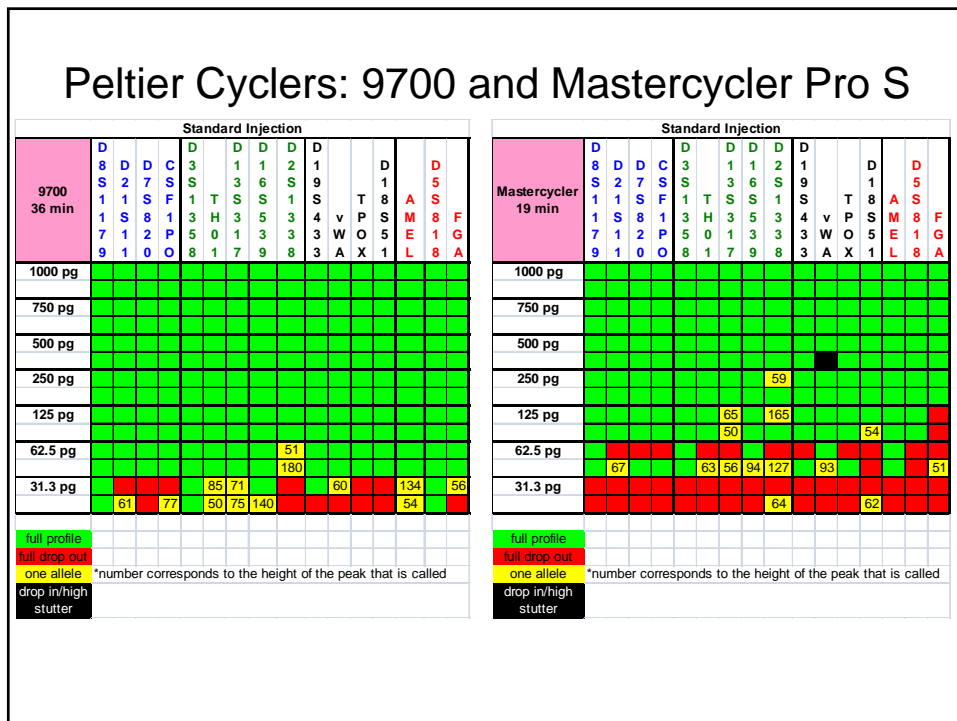
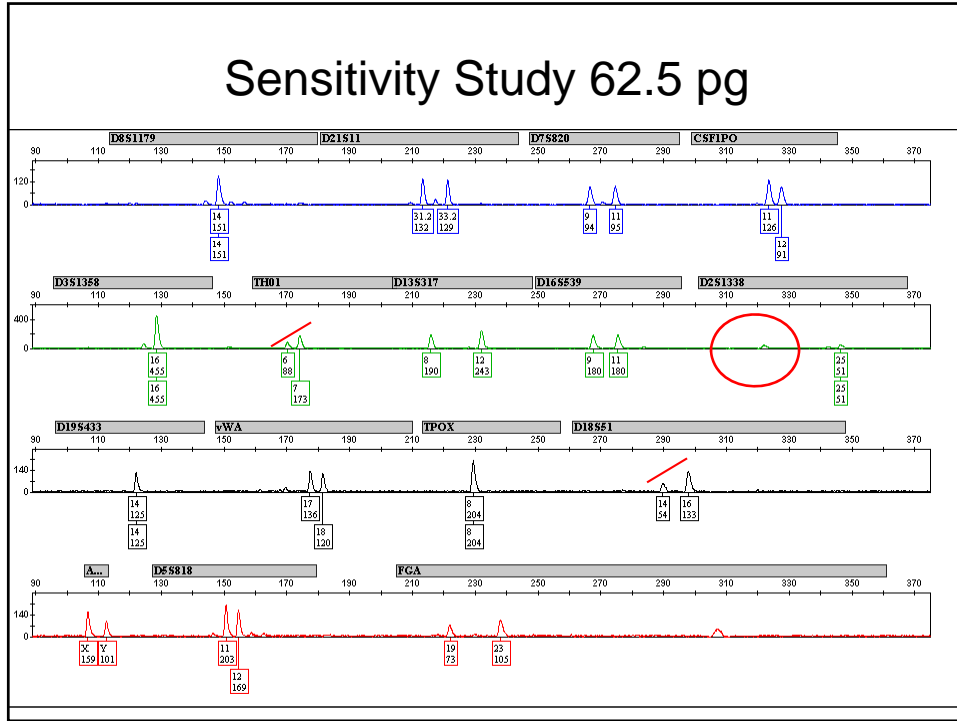
		Standard Injection																
9700 36 min	D	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	
	8	2	7	S	S	3	1	1	2	S	1	9	S	T	1	8	D	
	1	S	8	1	T	H	S	S	3	4	3	3	3	W	P	O	S	
	7	1	2	P	5	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	A	X	5	1	A	
	9	1	0	O	8	1	7	9	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1000 pg																		
750 pg																		
500 pg																		
250 pg																		
125 pg																		
62.5 pg												51						
												180						
31.3 pg															60			
																	134	56
		61																

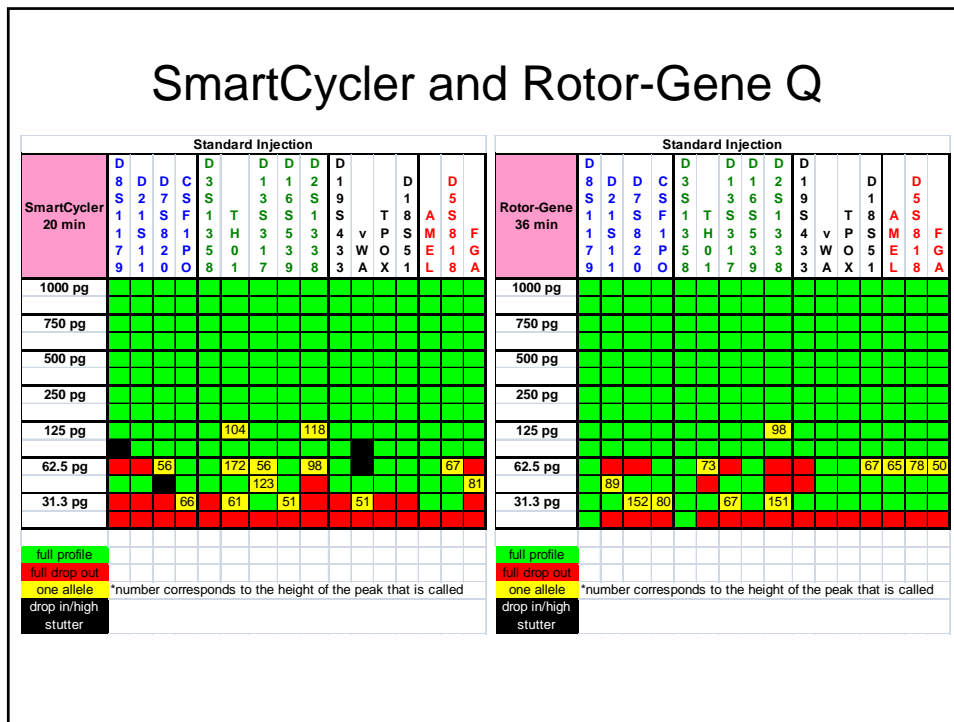
full profile  
 full drop out  
 one allele  
 drop in/high  
 stutter

number corresponds to the height of the peak that is called

### Sensitivity Study 125 pg







## Changing Volumes and Cycling Times

- Increasing PCR volume (10 µL to 25 µL)
  - Slight decrease in signal intensity of PCR artifacts
  - Heterozygote peak height ratios similar
  - No decrease in signal for stutter peaks
  - Decrease in signal intensity (due to higher volume)
  
- Effects of increasing cycling hold times for the rapid protocol (36 min, 60 min, 3 hour)
  - Signal intensity of PCR artifacts increased
  - Heterozygote peak height ratios similar
  - No decrease in signal for stutter peaks



## Summary of Rapid PCR Protocols

- Rapid PCR protocols can successfully amplify 15 STR loci in 19 to 36 minutes
  - Utility for reference samples, integrated typing systems
- PCR artifacts did **not** affect allele calls
- Stutter is 30-40% greater
  - Test different 'fast' polymerases
  - High stutter may affect DNA mixture interpretation
- Sensitivity varies by cycler (250 - 500 pg)
- Thermal cycler characteristics affect the quality of an STR profile (faster = fewer artifacts, less signal)

## Acknowledgements



Erica Butts



John Butler

Dave Duewer

Becky Hill

Kristen O'Connor

*NRC  
Postdoctoral fellow*

### DNA Biometrics Project Team

Funding from the FBI S&T Branch through the NIST Information Access Division

<http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/NISTpub.htm>

[peter.vallone@nist.gov](mailto:peter.vallone@nist.gov)

1-301-975-4872

