

YOUR INTERNATIONAL FORENSICS HUB
ATLANTA, GA • OCT. 7-10, 2013



ISHI

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON HUMAN IDENTIFICATION

ISHI Workshop on New Loci and Kits

October 10, 2013 (Atlanta, GA)

New Autosomal and Y-STR Loci and Kits:

Making Data Driven Decisions

NIST Studies: Kit Concordance and U.S. Population Data

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NIST Applied Genetics Group



Product Disclaimer

- **I will mention commercial STR kit names and information, but I am in no way attempting to endorse any specific products.**
- **NIST Disclaimer**: Certain commercial equipment, instruments and materials are identified in order to specify experimental procedures as completely as possible. In no case does such identification imply a recommendation or it imply that any of the materials, instruments or equipment identified are necessarily the best available for the purpose.
- **Points of view are mine** and do not necessarily represent the official position of the National Institute of Standards and Technology or the U.S. Department of Justice. **Our group receives or has received funding from the FBI Laboratory and the National Institute of Justice.**

Presentation Outline

- STR kits (including Fusion and GlobalFiler)
- NIST U.S. population samples
- Concordance study results
- SRM 2391c sequencing results

STR Marker Layouts for New U.S. Kits

100 bp

200 bp

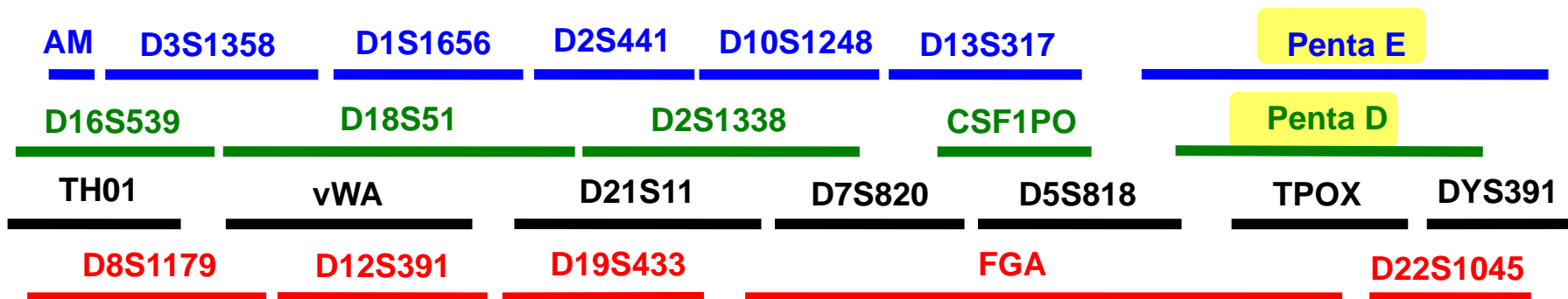
300 bp

400 bp

24plex
(5-dye)

2012

PowerPlex Fusion

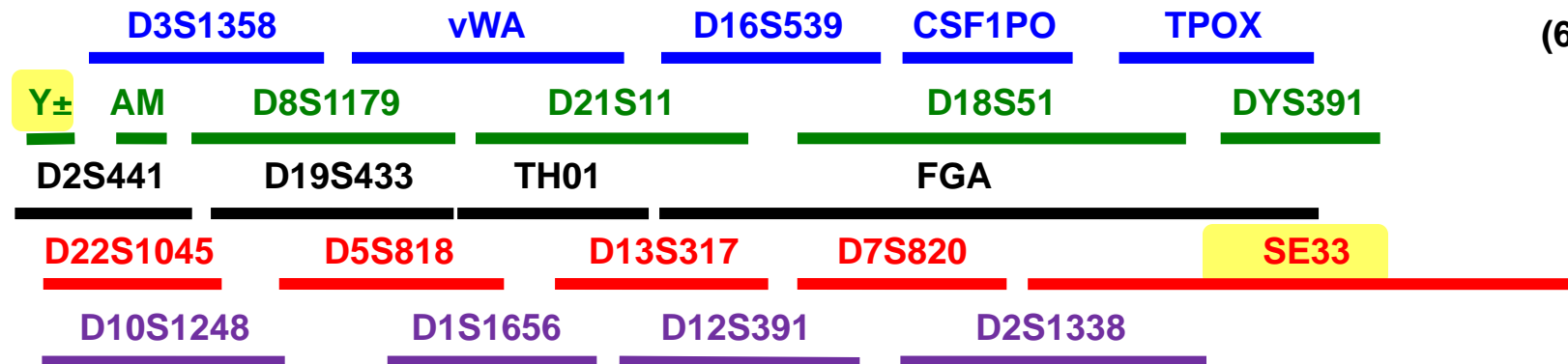


22 core and recommended loci + 2 additional loci

24plex
(6-dye)

2012

GlobalFiler



GlobalFiler STR Kit

Launched Friday, September 14, 2012

Human Identification

GlobalFiler™ Kit

Go Faster

Go Further

Go Global

Powered by 6-Dye™

Human Identification Home



Introducing the world's most powerful STR kit

Around the world, forensic labs are being asked to do more with less. That's why the new GlobalFiler™ STR Kit combines reduced amplification time with maximum data recovery power. As part of the only fully integrated and validated forensic workflow, this breakthrough 6-dye, 24-loci technology is designed to deliver unprecedented lab performance. And, it's backed by Life Technologies best-in-class training, service, and support.

Go Faster ▶

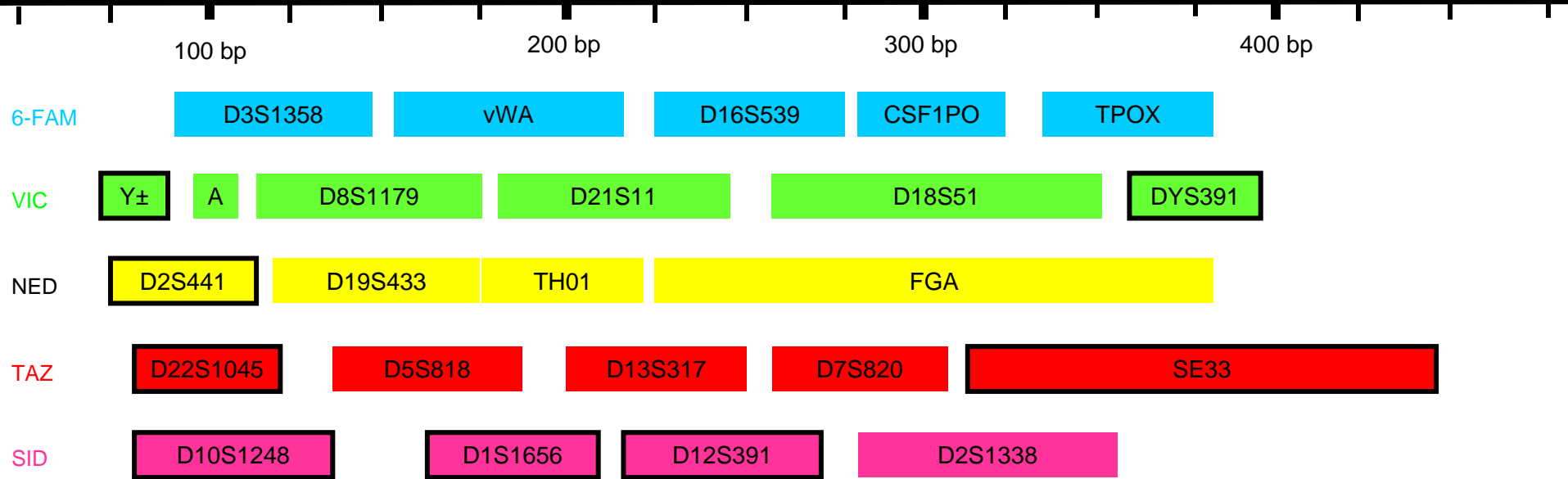
Go Further ▶

Go Global ▶

Powered
by 6-Dye™ ▶

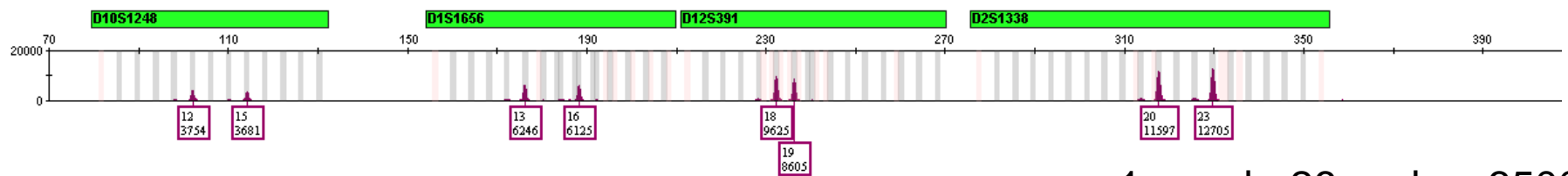
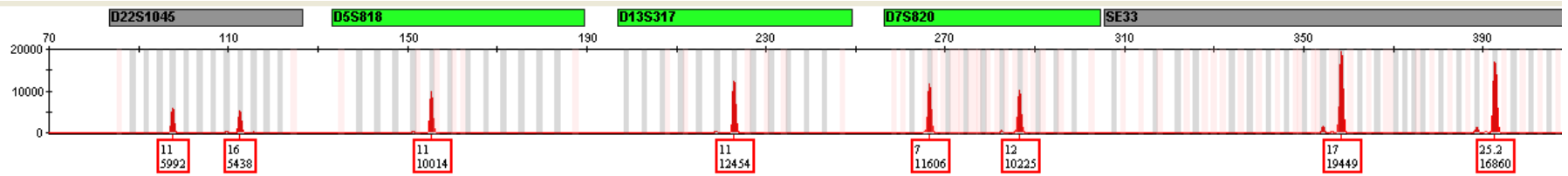
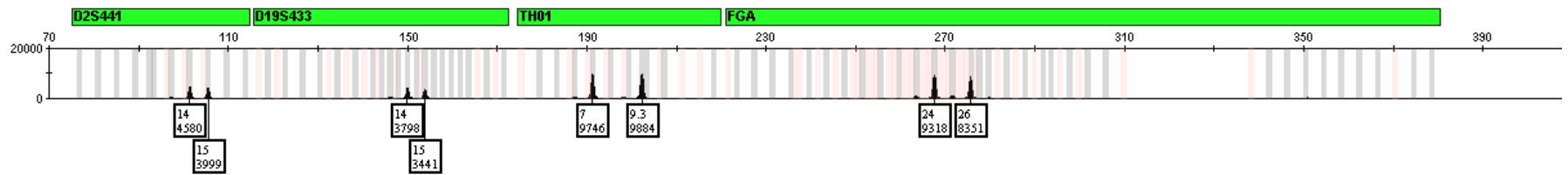
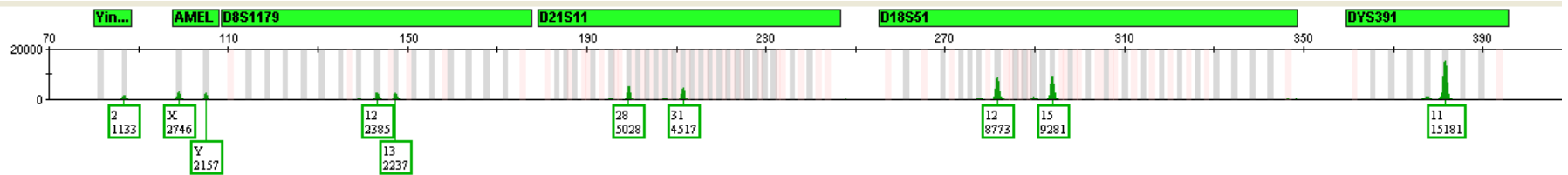
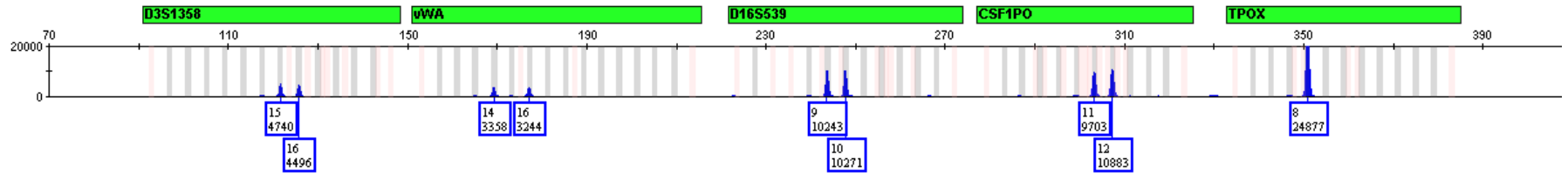
Life Technologies GlobalFiler

24plex



- 24 STR loci in 6 dyes (3500 use or 3130 upgrade required)
 - Includes SE33 and a Y-indel
 - GlobalFiler Express: direct amplification capabilities
 - Single source samples: 40 min amplification
 - GlobalFiler Casework (recently available)
 - Casework samples: 80 min amplification
 - GlobalFiler gives ~12 orders of magnitude improvement using the NIST 1036 data set
- Two separate kits

Positive Control 007



1 punch, 26 cycles, 3500

PowerPlex Fusion

PowerPlex® Fusion System

Launched Friday, September 14, 2012



Designed to meet CODIS and European standards, the PowerPlex® Fusion System enables laboratories to:

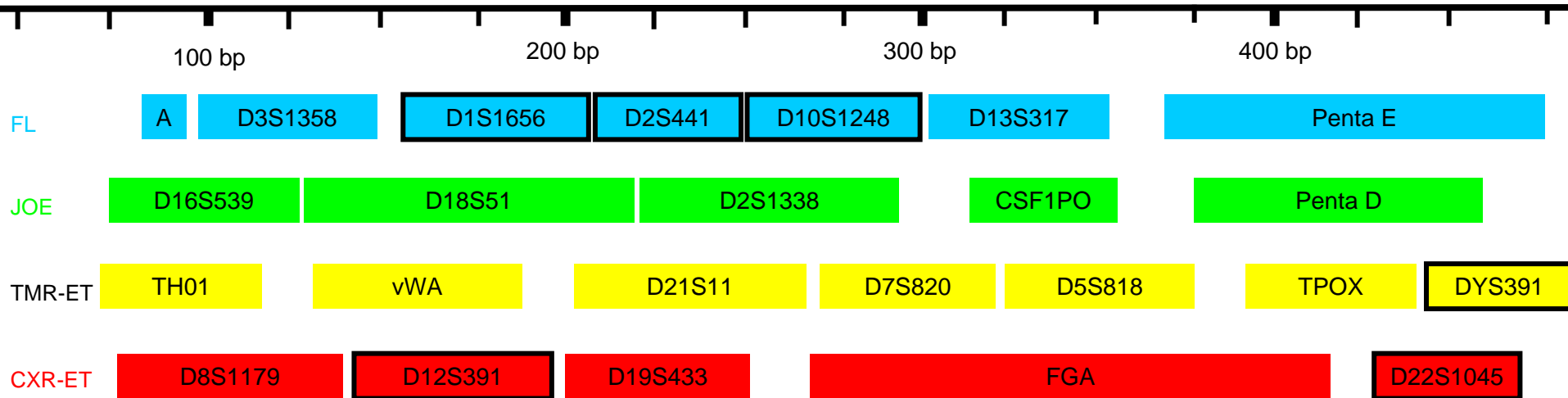
- Achieve the most inter database compatibility and highest discrimination of any autosomal STR kit.
- Improve laboratory efficiencies with rapid cycling and direct amplification protocols.
- Obtain a higher success rate with difficult casework samples due to robustness and sensitivity.
- Simplify validation and QC efforts by using one kit for both casework and databasing sections.

The PowerPlex® Fusion System provides all of the materials needed for co-amplification and five-color fluorescent detection of 24 loci (23 STR loci and Amelogenin), including the CODIS core loci and the European Standard Set (ESS) loci. With 24 loci, the system offers the most STR loci and highest discrimination from a single reaction and delivers more information in demanding forensic, paternity and relationship testing cases. Utilizing proven STR chemistries on existing instrument platforms and software, the PowerPlex® Fusion System requires no software or instrument upgrades.



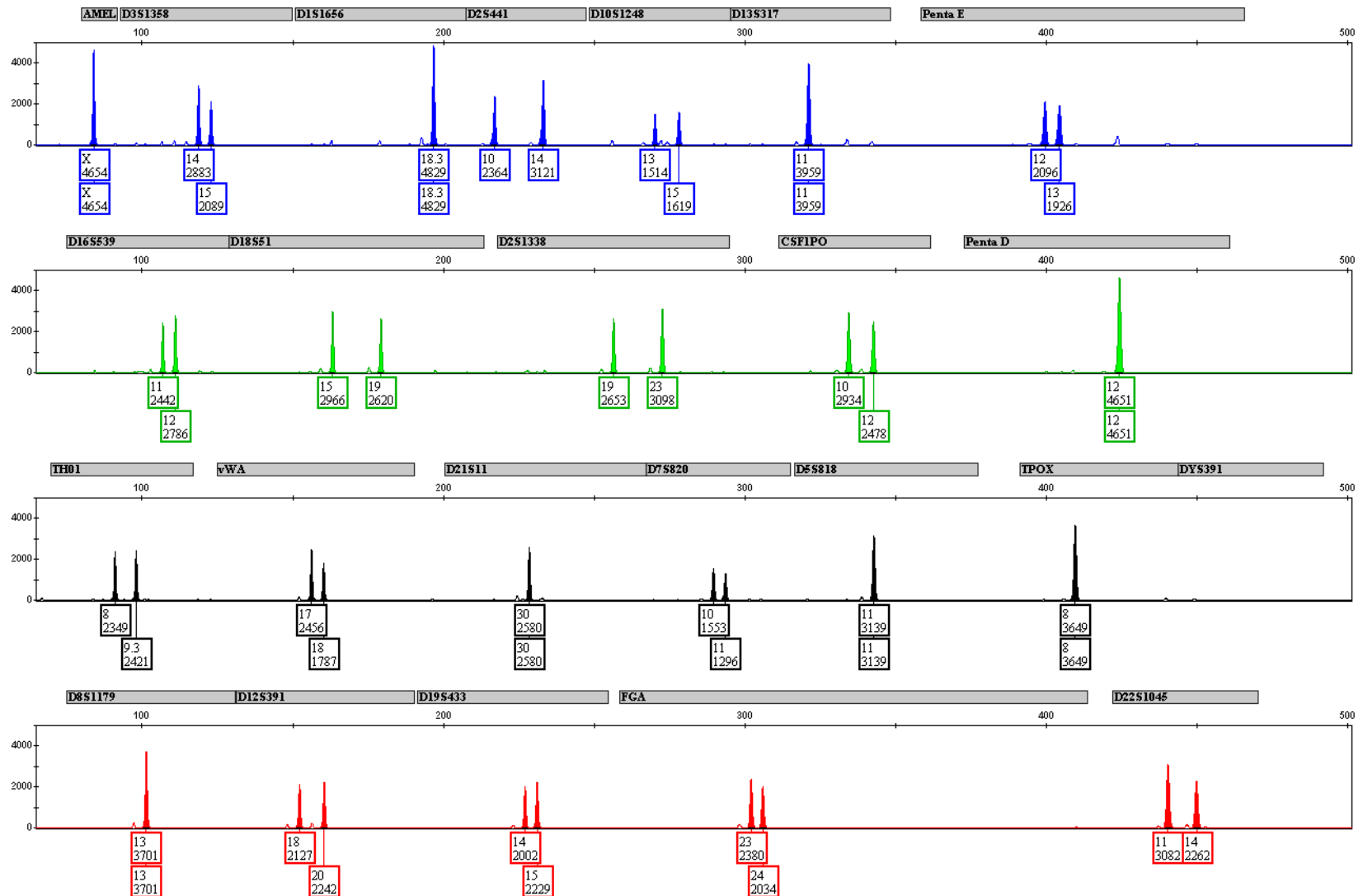
Promega PowerPlex FUSION

24plex



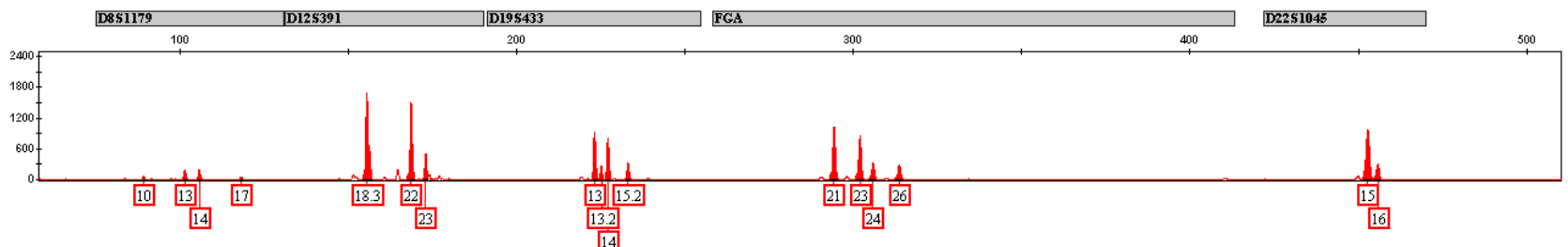
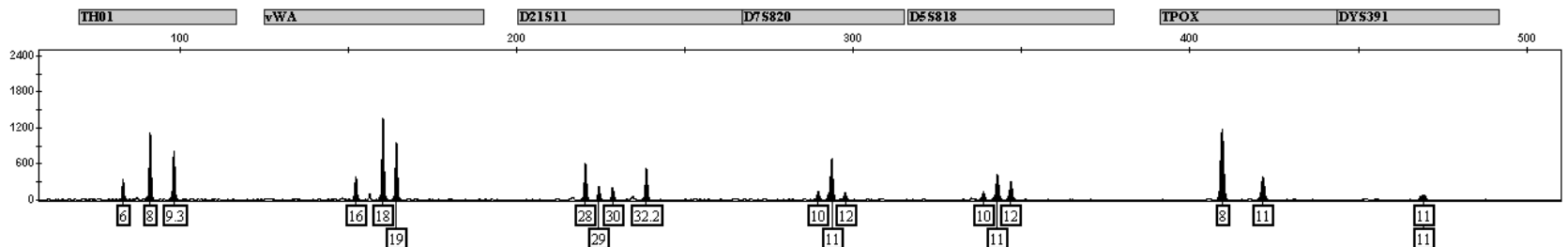
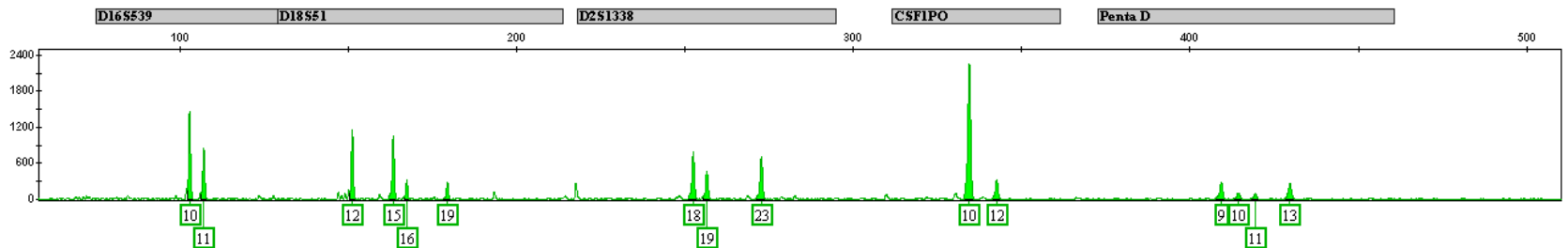
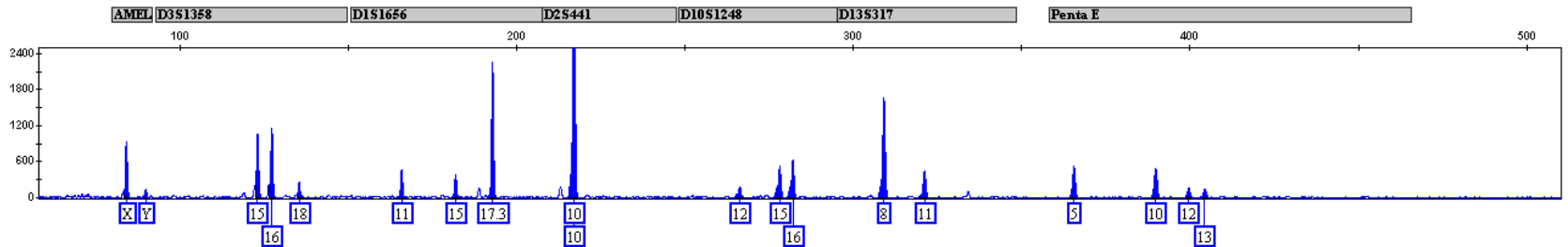
- 24 STR loci in 5 dyes (3130 and 3500 instrument use)
 - Includes Penta D and E
- Direct amplification and casework capabilities: 85 min amp for both (one kit)
- PowerPlex Fusion gives ~13 orders of magnitude improvement using the NIST 1036 data set

SRM 2391b&c were **fully concordant** at all loci for PP Fusion kit – **9947A Profile**



1 ng DNA, 30 cycles, 3130xl

SRM 2391c Mixture Component D



1 ng DNA, 30 cycles, 3130xl

NIST U.S. Population Samples

NIST U.S. Samples (>1450)

- **NIST U.S. population samples**
 - 260 African American, 260 Caucasian, 140 Hispanic, 3 Asian
- **U.S. father/son paired samples**
 - ~**100 fathers/100 sons for each group**: 200 African American, 200 Caucasian, 200 Hispanic, 200 Asian
- **NIST SRM 2391b**, PCR-based DNA Profiling Standard (highly characterized)
 - 10 genomic DNA samples, 2 cell line samples
 - Includes 9947A and 9948
- **NIST SRM 2391c**, PCR-based DNA Profiling Standard
 - 4 genomic DNA (one mixture)
 - 2 cell lines (903 and FTA paper)

Publications using NIST Population Samples

Data available at

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

1. Butler et al. (2003) *J. Forensic Sci.* – Identifiler allele frequencies
2. Butler et al. (2003) *J. Forensic Sci.* – miniSTR assay development
3. Drabek et al. (2004) *J. Forensic Sci.* – miniSTR concordance
4. Schoske et al. (2004) *Forensic Sci. Int.* – Y-STR 20plex & 11plex
5. Vallone et al. (2004) *J. Forensic Sci.* – 50 Y-SNPs
6. Coble & Butler (2005) *J. Forensic Sci.* – NC01 & NC02 assay development
7. Butler et al. (2005) *J. Forensic Sci.* – PowerPlex Y with Y-STR duplications & triplications
8. Vallone et al. (2005) *Forensic Sci. Int.* – 70 autosomal SNPs
9. Butler et al. (2006) *Forensic Sci. Int.* – 27 Y-STR additional loci
10. Hill et al. (2007) *J. Forensic Sci.* – MiniFiler concordance
11. Decker et al. (2008) *FSI Genetics* - Yfiler mutation rates
12. Saunier et al. (2008) *FSI Genetics* – mtDNA control region sequencing (AFDIL)
13. Just et al. (2008) *FSI Genetics* – mtGenome analysis (AFDIL)
14. Hill et al. (2008) *J. Forensic Sci.* – NC01-NC09 miniSTR loci
15. Diegoli et al. (2009) *FSI Genetics* – mtDNA control region sequencing (AFDIL)
16. Hill et al. (2009) *J. Forensic Sci.* – NIST 26plex
17. Lao et al. (2010) *Human Mutation* – 24 ancestry SNPs, Y-SNPs, mtDNA
18. Hill et al. (2011) *FSI Genetics* – ESI 17 & ESX 17 concordance
19. Diegoli et al. (2011) *FSI Genetics Suppl. Ser.* – Argus X-12 X-STR loci
20. Fondevila et al. (2012) *Int. J. Legal Med.* – 68 InDel loci
21. Fondevila et al. (2012) *FSI Genetics* – 34 ancestry SNPs
22. Butler et al. (2012) *Profiles in DNA* – introduces NIST 1036 data set
23. Hill et al. (2013) *FSI Genetics* – 29 autosomal STRs in PowerPlex CS7 and other kits
24. Coble et al. (2013) *FSI Genetics* – 23 Y-STRs in PowerPlex Y23

**Testing also completed with
16 X-STR loci and 14 rapidly
mutating (RM) Y-STRs**

NIST 1036 U.S. Population Samples

- 1032 males + 4 females
 - 361 Caucasians (2 female)
 - 342 African Americans (1 female)
 - 236 Hispanics
 - 97 Asians (1 female)

Unrelated samples

All known or potential related individuals (based on autosomal & lineage marker testing) have been removed from the 1036 data set (e.g., only sons were used from father-son samples)

- Anonymous donors with self-identified ancestry
 - Interstate Blood Bank (Memphis, TN) – obtained in 2002
 - Millennium Biotech, Inc. (Ft. Lauderdale, FL) – obtained in 2001
 - DNA Diagnostics Center (Fairfield, OH) – obtained in 2007
- **Complete profiles with 29 autosomal STRs + PowerPlex Y23**
 - **Examined with multiple kits and in-house primer sets enabling concordance**
- Additional DNA results available on subsets of these samples
 - mtDNA control region/whole genome (AFDIL)
 - >100 SNPs (AIMs), 68 InDel markers, X-STRs (AFDIL)
 - NIST assays: miniSTRs, 26plex, >100 Y-STRs, 50 Y-SNPs

Data available on STRBase: <http://www.cstl.nist.gov/strbase/NISTpop.htm>

Benefits of NIST 1036 Data Set

- **Elimination of potential null alleles due to primer binding site mutations** through extensive concordance testing performed with different PCR primer sets from all available commercial STR kits
- **Ancestry testing performed** on DNA samples with autosomal SNPs, Y-SNPs, and mtDNA sequencing to verify self-declared ancestry categorization
- **Related individuals removed** based on Y-STR and mtDNA results

Concordance Testing at NIST

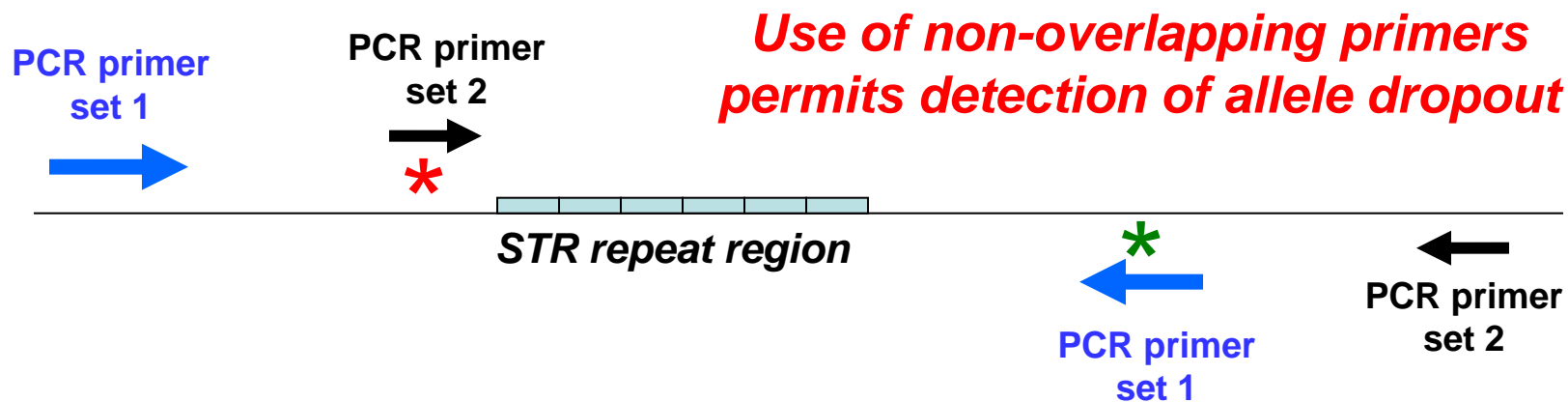
STR Kit Concordance Testing

- Many of these STR kits have different primer sequences for amplifying the same STR locus
- Need to analyze the same DNA samples with different STR typing kits looking for differences
- In some rare cases, allele dropout may occur due to mutations in primer binding regions

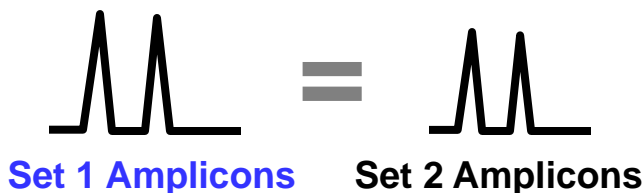
Purpose of Concordance Studies

When different primer sets are utilized, there is a concern that allele dropout may occur due to primer binding site mutations that impact one set of primers but not another

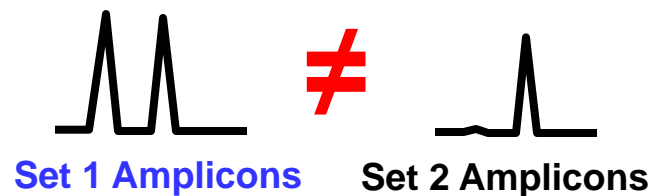
* represents potential mutations impacting primer annealing



If no primer binding site mutations



If a primer binding site mutation exists



STR Kit Concordance Testing

Profiles in DNA Article Published April 2010

Article Type: Feature

Volume 13 No. 1, April 2010

Strategies for Concordance Testing

Carolyn R. Hill, Margaret C. Kline, David L. Duewer and John M. Butler

National Institute of Standards and Technology, Biochemical Science Division, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

Concordance evaluations are important to conduct to determine if there are any allelic dropout or "null alleles" present in a data set. These studies are performed because there are a variety of commercial short tandem repeat (STR) multiplex kits with different configurations of STR markers available to the forensic community. The placement of the markers can vary between kits because the primer sequences were designed to amplify different polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product sizes. When multiple primer sets are used, there is concern that allele dropout may occur due to primer-binding-site mutations that affect one set of primers but not another.

http://www.promega.com/profiles/1301/1301_08.html

The 4 “S’s” of Concordance

- NIST Standard **Samples**
 - Run same samples with multiple kits to compare results
- Concordance **Software**
 - Allows comparison of data sets using NIST developed software

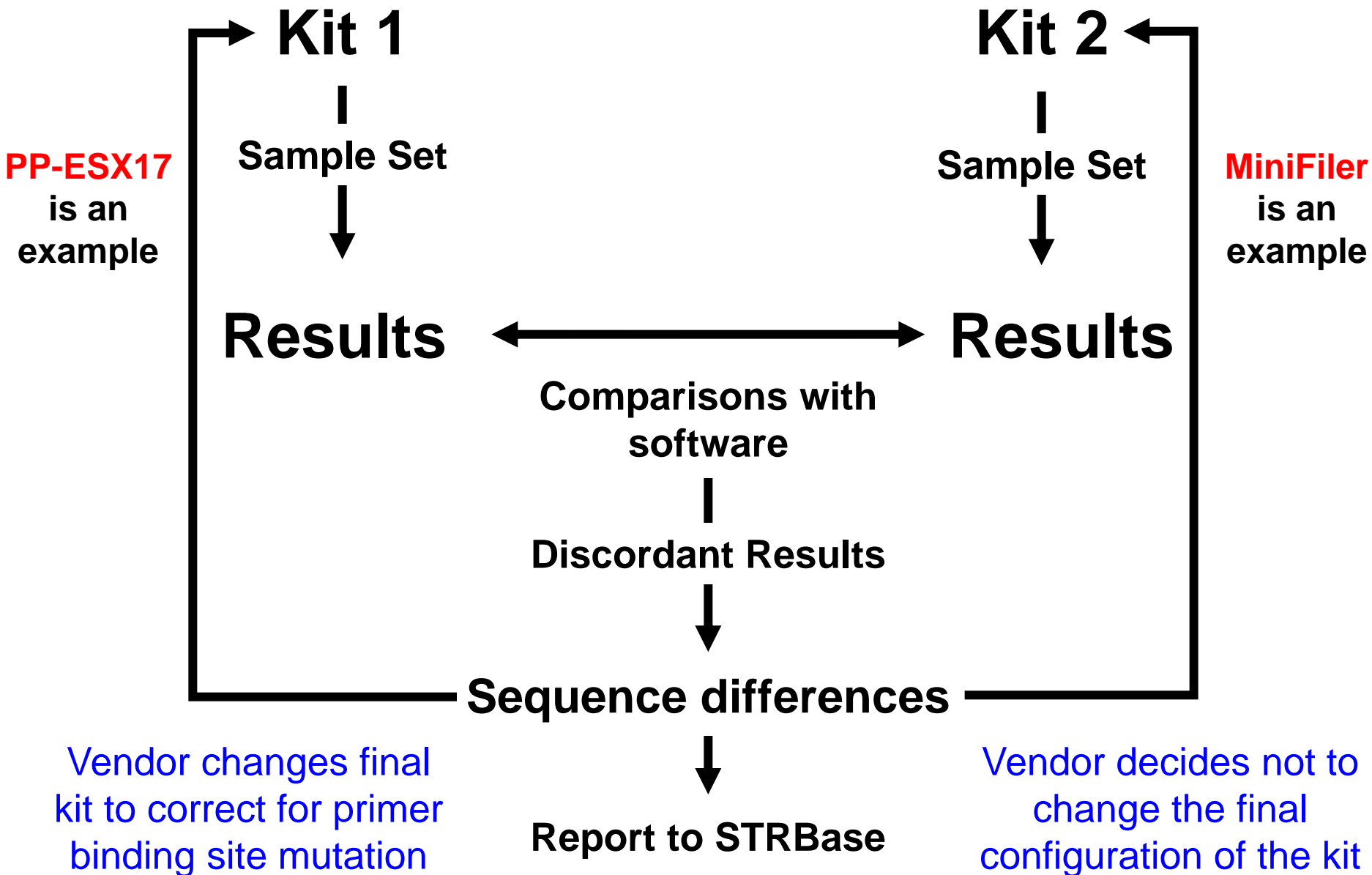
<http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/software.htm>

- DNA **Sequencing**
 - To validate and determine the exact cause for the null allele

- **STRBase** website
 - To report verified null alleles and discordant results to the forensic community

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

NIST Concordance Testing Steps



Completed Concordance Studies

Applied Biosystems AmpF ℓ STR Kits

- Identifiler
- **MiniFiler**
- Profiler Plus
- SGM Plus
- NGM
- NGM SElect

Hill, C.R., Kline, M.C., Mulero, J.J., Lagace, R.E., Chang, C.-W., Hennessy, L.K., Butler, J.M. (2007) Concordance study between the AmpFISTR MiniFiler PCR Amplification Kit and conventional STR typing kits. [*J. Forensic Sci.* 52\(4\): 870-873.](#)

Promega PowerPlex Systems

- PowerPlex 16/16HS
- **PowerPlex ESX 17 (& Fast)**
- **PowerPlex ESI 17 (& Fast)**
- PowerPlex ESI 17 Pro
- PowerPlex 18D (rapid and direct kit)
- PowerPlex 21
- PowerPlex Fusion



Concordance and population studies along with stutter and peak height ratio analysis for the PowerPlex[®] ESX 17 and ESI 17 Systems

Carolyn R. Hill^{a,*}, David L. Duewer^a, Margaret C. Kline^a, Cynthia J. Sprecher^b, Robert S. McLaren^b, Dawn R. Rabbach^b, Benjamin E. Krenke^b, Martin G. Ensenberger^b, Patricia M. Fulmer^b, Douglas R. Storts^b, John M. Butler^a

^a National Institute of Standards and Technology, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8312, USA
^b Promega Corporation, Madison, WI 53711-5399, USA

Qiagen Investigator HID Kits

- ESSplex
- ESSplex Plus
- ESSplex SE
- ESSplex SE Plus
- Hexaplex ESS
- IDplex
- IDplex Plus

Completed Concordance Studies

Kits compared	Samples	Loci Compared	Comparisons	Differences	Concordance (%)
ID/SGM+	1424	11	15,664	1	99.994
ID/Pro+	1415	10	14,150	1	99.993
ID/IDPlex	1426	16	22,816	29	99.873
ID/PP16	662	14	9,268	4	99.957
ID/MiniFiler	1137	6	10,233	26	99.746
ID/NGM	1437	11	15,807	3	99.981
ID/NGMs	663	11	7,293	0	100.000
ID/ES17	1443	11	15,873	5	99.968
ID/ES17	1443	11	15,873	4	99.975
ID/ES17	1433	11	15,763	28	99.822
ID/ES17	662	11	7,292	17	99.767
ID/Hexaplex	663	2	1,306	1	99.923
PP16/SGM+	651	9	5,859	1	99.983
PP16/Pro+	647	10	6,470	2	99.969
PP16/IDPlex	657	14	9,198	3	99.967
PP16/MiniFiler	666	8	5,248	14	99.731
PP16/NGM	657	9	5,913	3	99.949
PP16/NGMs	662	9	5,958	1	99.983
PP16/ESX17	662	9	5,958	1	99.983
PP16/ES17	662	9	5,958	0	100.000
PP16/ESS	653	9	5,877	16	99.726
PP16/ESSpleGE	662	9	5,958	16	99.731
PP16/Hexaplex	663	2	1,306	1	99.923
SGM+/Pro+	1415	7	9,905	0	100.000
SGM+/IDPlex	1424	11	15,664	5	99.968
SGM+/MiniFiler	1137	6	6,822	10	99.853
SGM+/NGM	1424	11	15,664	4	99.974
SGM+/NGMs	651	11	7,161	0	100.000
SGM+/ESX17	1424	11	15,664	6	99.862
SGM+/ES17	1424	11	15,664	5	99.968
SGM+/ESS	1424	11	15,664	5	99.968
SGM+/ESSpleGE	651	11	7,161	5	99.930
SGM+/Hexaplex	651	2	1,302	1	99.923
Pro+/IDPlex	1415	10	14,150	5	99.965
Pro+/MiniFiler	1137	6	6,822	16	99.765
Pro+/NGM	1415	7	9,905	4	99.960
Pro+/NGMs	647	7	4,529	0	100.000
Pro+/ESX17	1415	7	9,905	4	99.960
Pro+/ES17	1415	7	9,905	3	99.970
Pro+/ESS	1415	7	9,905	4	99.960
Pro+/ESSpleGE	647	7	4,529	4	99.912
DPlex/Hexaplex	647	1	848	1	99.846
DPlex/MiniFiler	1137	9	10,233	48	99.531
DPlex/SGM+	1426	11	15,669	30	99.811
DPlex/NGMs	657	11	7,227	17	99.765
DPlex/ESX17	1426	11	15,686	28	99.821
DPlex/ES17	1426	11	15,686	27	99.828
DPlex/ESS	1426	11	15,686	1	99.994
DPlex/ESSpleGE	657	11	7,227	1	99.986
DPlex/Hexaplex	653	2	1,306	1	99.923
MiniFiler/NGM	1137	6	6,822	13	99.809
MiniFiler/NGMs	656	6	3,336	10	99.746
MiniFiler/ESX17	1137	6	6,822	10	99.853
MiniFiler/ES17	1137	6	6,822	9	99.869
MiniFiler/ESS	1137	6	6,822	35	99.487
MiniFiler/ESSpleGE	656	6	3,336	35	99.111
MiniFiler/Hexaplex	653	1	653	1	99.847
NGM/NGMs	657	16	10,512	14	99.867
NGM/ESX17	1437	16	22,952	16	99.930
NGM/ES17	1437	16	22,952	18	99.822
NGM/ESS	1433	16	22,928	42	99.817
NGM/ESSpleGE	657	16	10,512	22	99.793
NGM/Hexaplex	653	7	4,571	3	99.833
NGMs/ESX17	662	17	11,254	4	99.964
NGMs/ES17	662	17	11,254	14	99.876
NGMs/ESS	663	16	10,448	17	99.837
NGMs/ESSpleGE	662	17	11,254	34	99.698
NGMs/Hexaplex	663	7	4,571	3	99.934
ESX17/ES17	1443	17	24,531	19	99.923
ESX17/ESS	663	16	10,448	34	99.675
ESX17/ESSpleGE	662	17	11,254	25	99.778
ESX17/Hexaplex	657	7	4,569	6	99.870
ES17/ESS	653	16	10,448	28	99.732
ES17/ESSpleGE	662	17	11,254	30	99.733
ES17/Hexaplex	657	7	4,569	3	99.925
ESS/ESSpleGE	653	16	10,448	0	100.000
ESS/Hexaplex	663	7	4,571	3	99.934
ESSpleGE/Hexaplex	653	7	4,571	3	99.934
SE3X/ESX17	1443	1	1,443	6	99.584
SE3X/ES17	1443	1	1,443	17	98.822
SE3X/NGMs	663	1	663	4	99.397
SE3X/ESSpleGE	662	1	662	21	96.828
ES17/ESX17	477	17	8,109	7	99.814
ES17/NGMs	477	17	8,109	2	99.975
ES17/ESSpleGE	477	17	8,109	42	99.482
ES17/ESS	477	1	477	4	99.161
PP16/ID	50	16	800	2	99.750
PP16/PP16	703	16	11,248	1	99.991
ESX17/ESX17	1443	17	24,031	4	99.884
ESX17/ES17	477	17	8,109	3	99.963
ESX17/NGM	1437	16	22,962	22	99.904
ESX17/NGMs	663	17	11,271	4	99.965
ESX17/ESS	1433	16	22,928	30	99.869
ESX17/ESSpleGE	662	17	11,254	44	99.609
ESX17/Hexaplex	653	7	4,571	2	99.956
2plex/ESX17	1443	3	4,329	4	99.908
2plex/ES17	1443	3	4,329	0	100.000
2plex/NGM	1437	3	4,311	11	99.745
2plex/NGMs	663	3	1,989	0	100.000
2plex/ESS	1433	3	4,299	0	100.000
2plex/ESSpleGE	662	3	1,986	0	100.000
2plex/Hexaplex	653	3	1,969	2	99.898
2plex/ESX17+	663	3	1,989	0	100.000
minSTR/ESX17	663	3	1,989	3	99.849
minSTR/ES17	663	3	1,989	0	100.000
minSTR/NGM	657	3	1,971	3	99.848
minSTR/NGMs	663	3	1,989	0	100.000
minSTR/ESS	653	3	1,969	0	100.000
minSTR/ESSpleGE	662	3	1,986	0	100.000
minSTR/Hexaplex	653	3	1,969	2	99.898
minSTR/ESX17+	663	3	1,989	0	100.000
PP21/Identifiler	761	16	12,176	6	99.501
PP21/PP16	761	16	12,176	3	99.975
PP21/SGM+	761	11	8,371	4	99.922
PP21/Pro+	761	10	7,610	2	99.974
PP21/IDPlex	761	16	12,176	20	99.836
PP21/MiniFiler	761	9	6,849	14	99.736
PP21/ESX17	761	13	9,893	1	99.990
PP21/ES17	761	13	9,893	0	100.000
PP21/NGM	761	13	9,893	5	99.949
PP21/NGMs	568	13	7,384	1	99.986
PP21/ESS	761	13	9,893	18	99.818
PP21/ESSpleGE	568	13	7,384	16	99.783
PP21/Hexaplex	568	4	2,272	1	99.956
PP21/Identifiler	568	16	30,58	1	99.989
PP21a/Identifiler	639	16	10,224	4	99.961
PP21a/PP16	639	16	10,224	1	99.990
Totals	114144	1245	1,104,031	1224	99.889

Kits compared	Samples	Loci Compared	Comparisons	# Differences	Concordance (%)
128	114144	1245	1,104,031	1224	99.889

1,104,031 allele comparisons
1,224 total differences
99.89% concordance

Kits (except Identifiler) were kindly provided by Promega, Qiagen and Applied Biosystems for concordance testing performed at NIST

SRM 2391b/2391c

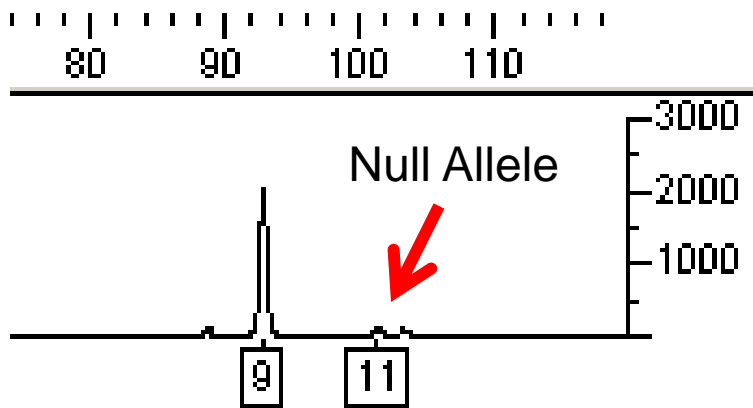
PCR-Based Profiling Standard

- The first set of samples run with new STR multiplex kits is SRM 2391b/SRM 2391c
- All new kits tested have been completely concordant with the certified values of all markers for each component for SRM 2391b and 2391c
- One exception for SRM 2391b: [MiniFiler](#)
 - Genomic 8 with D16S539

SRM 2391b Genomic 8 with D16S539

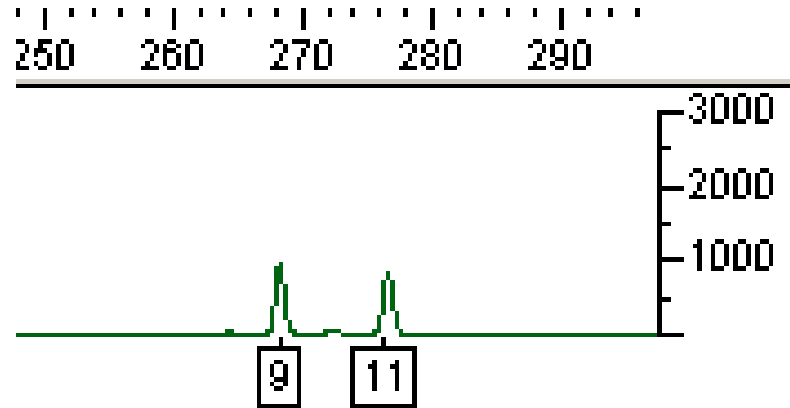
All allele calls with MiniFiler for CSF1PO, D7S820, D13S317, D18S51, D21S11, FGA, and D16S539 (with the exception noted below) **match previously certified values.**

MiniFiler

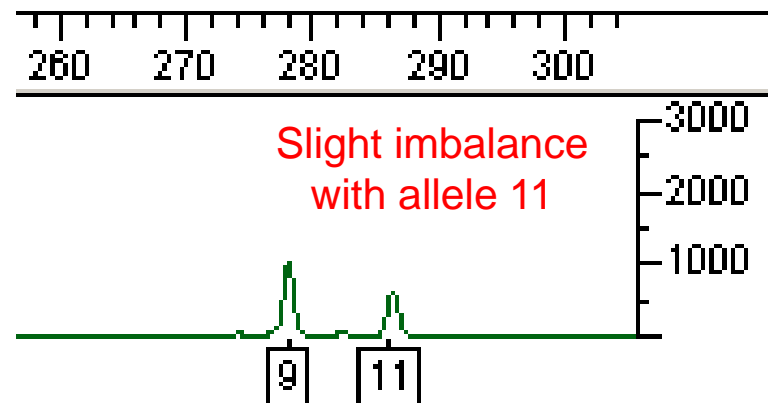


**Due to primer binding site mutation*

Identifiler

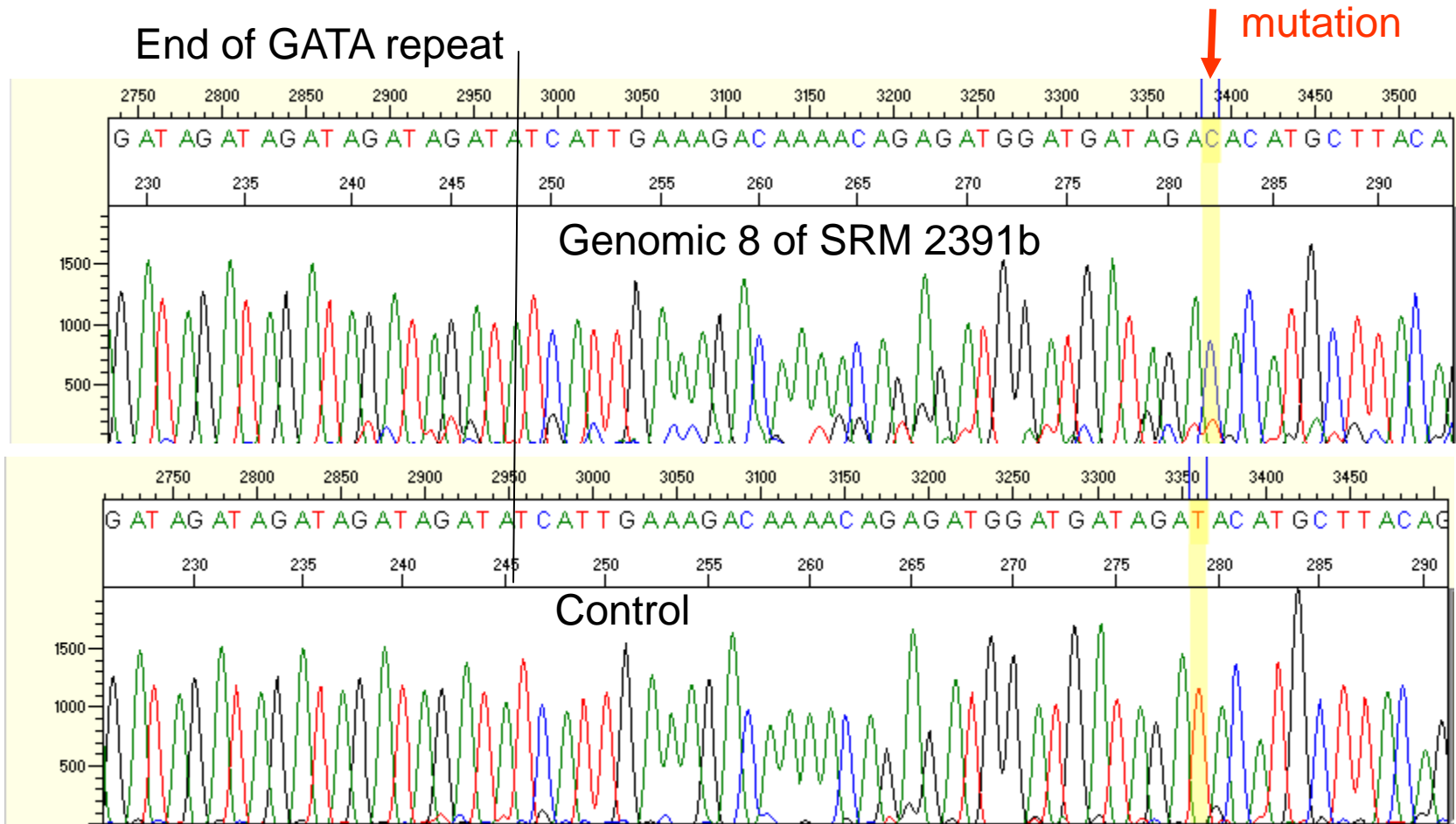


PowerPlex 16



D16S539 SRM 2391b Genomic 8

T→C mutation 34 bp downstream of the repeat



Position of the T→C probably affects the reverse primer of Minifiler and is the 3rd base found the 5' end of the Reverse PP16 primer. This could explain the imbalance of the allele seen when using PP16.

Concordance Testing at NIST

- Concordance testing is valuable when different sets of primers are used to amplify the same markers
- Null alleles and discordant results are reported on STRBase:

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

- NIST plays an important role in concordance testing to aid the community
 - SRM 2391b&c concordance
 - Several null alleles have been fixed before the final release of new STR multiplex kits

Characterization of STR Loci

Available in Commercial Kits

The 10 STR Loci Beyond the CODIS 13

STR Locus	Location	Repeat Motif	Allele Range*	# Alleles*
D2S1338	2q35	TGCC/TTCC	10 to 31	40
D19S433	19q12	AAGG/TAGG	5.2 to 20	36
Penta D	21q22.3	AAAGA	1.1 to 19	50
Penta E	15q26.2	AAAGA	5 to 32	53
D1S1656	1q42	TAGA	8 to 20.3	25
D12S391	12p13.2	AGAT/AGAC	13 to 27.2	52
D2S441	2p14	TCTA/TCAA	8 to 17	22
D10S1248	10q26.3	GGAA	7 to 19	13
D22S1045	22q12.3	ATT	7 to 20	14
SE33	6q14	AAAG [‡]	3 to 49	178

5 new European loci

*Allele range and number of observed alleles from Appendix 1, J.M. Butler (2011) *Advanced Topics in Forensic DNA Typing: Methodology*; [‡]SE33 alleles have complex repeat structure

25 Alleles Reported in the Literature for D1S1656

15 NIST observed alleles circled in red

Allele (Repeat #)	Promega ESX 17	Promega ESI 17	ABI NGM	Repeat Structure [TAGA] ₄ [TGA] ₀₋₁ [TAGA] _n TAGG[TG] ₅	Reference
8	133 bp	222 bp	171 bp	[TAGA] ₈ [TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
9	137 bp	226 bp	175 bp	[TAGA] ₉ [TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
10 (a)	141 bp	230 bp	179 bp	[TAGA] ₁₀ [TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
10 (b)	141 bp	230 bp	179 bp	[TAGA] ₁₀ TAGG[TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
11	145 bp	234 bp	183 bp	[TAGA] ₁₁ [TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
12 (a)	149 bp	238 bp	187 bp	[TAGA] ₁₂ [TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
12 (b)	149 bp	238 bp	187 bp	[TAGA] ₁₁ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
13 (a)	153 bp	242 bp	191 bp	[TAGA] ₁₂ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
13 (b)	153 bp	242 bp	191 bp	[TAGA] ₁₃ [TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
13.3	156 bp	245 bp	194 bp	[TAGA] ₁ TGA[TAGA] ₁₁ TAGG[TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
14 (a)	157 bp	246 bp	195 bp	[TAGA] ₁₃ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
14 (b)	157 bp	246 bp	195 bp	[TAGA] ₁₄ [TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
14.3	160 bp	249 bp	198 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₉ TAGG[TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
15	161 bp	250 bp	199 bp	[TAGA] ₁₄ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
15.3	164 bp	253 bp	202 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₁₀ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
16	165 bp	254 bp	203 bp	[TAGA] ₁₅ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
16.3	168 bp	257 bp	206 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₁₁ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
17	169 bp	258 bp	207 bp	[TAGA] ₁₆ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
17.1	170 bp	259 bp	208 bp	Not published	Schröer <i>et al.</i> (2000)
17.3	172 bp	261 bp	210 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₁₂ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
18	173 bp	262 bp	211 bp	[TAGA] ₁₇ TAGG[TG] ₅	Phillips <i>et al.</i> (2010)
18.3	176 bp	265 bp	214 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₁₃ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
19	177 bp	266 bp	215 bp	Not published	Asamura <i>et al.</i> (2008)
19.3	180 bp	269 bp	218 bp	[TAGA] ₄ TGA[TAGA] ₁₄ TAGG[TG] ₅	Lareu <i>et al.</i> (1998)
20.3	184 bp	273 bp	222 bp	Not published	Gamero <i>et al.</i> (2000)

from Appendix 1, J.M. Butler (2011) *Advanced Topics in Forensic DNA Typing: Methodology*

NIST U.S. Population Allele Frequencies

D1S1656 (15 different alleles)

15 different alleles

Allele	African American (n=342)	Asian (n=97)	Caucasian (n=361)	Hispanic (n=236)
10	0.0146	0.0000	0.0028	0.0064
11	0.0453	0.0309	0.0776	0.0275
12	0.0643	0.0464	0.1163	0.0890
13	0.1009	0.1340	0.0665	0.1144
14	0.2573	0.0619	0.0789	0.1165
14.3	0.0073	0.0000	0.0028	0.0042
15	0.1579	0.2784	0.1496	0.1377
15.3	0.0292	0.0000	0.0582	0.0508
16	0.1096	0.2010	0.1357	0.1758
16.3	0.1023	0.0155	0.0609	0.0508
17	0.0278	0.0722	0.0471	0.0424
17.3	0.0497	0.0876	0.1330	0.1483
18	0.0029	0.0155	0.0055	0.0064
18.3	0.0234	0.0515	0.0499	0.0254
19.3	0.0073	0.0052	0.0152	0.0042

N=1036

(only unrelated samples used; fathers removed from this sample set)

D1S1656 Characteristics

- **15 alleles** observed
- **93 genotypes** observed
- **>89% heterozygotes** (heterozygosity = 0.8890)
- **0.0224 Probability of Identity (P_I)**

$$P_I = \sum (\textit{genotype frequencies})^2$$

These values have been calculated for all 29 STR loci across the U.S. population samples examined

Loci sorted on Probability of Identity (P_I) values

29 STR Loci
present in STR kits
rank ordered by their
variability

Locus	Alleles Observed	Genotypes Observed	Het (obs)	P_I Value n=1036
SE33	52	304	0.9353	0.0066
Penta E	23	138	0.8996	0.0147
D2S1338	13	68	0.8793	0.0220
D1S1656	15	93	0.8890	0.0224
D18S51	22	93	0.8687	0.0258
D12S391	24	113	0.8813	0.0271
FGA	27	96	0.8745	0.0308
D6S1043	27	109	0.8494	0.0321
Penta D	16	74	0.8552	0.0382
D21S11	27	86	0.8330	0.0403
D8S1179	11	46	0.7992	0.0558
D19S433	16	78	0.8118	0.0559
vWA	11	39	0.8060	0.0611
F13A01	16	56	0.7809	0.0678
D7S820	11	32	0.7944	0.0726
D16S539	9	28	0.7761	0.0749
D13S317	8	29	0.7674	0.0765
TH01	8	24	0.7471	0.0766
Penta C	12	49	0.7732	0.0769
D2S441	15	43	0.7828	0.0841
D10S1248	12	39	0.7819	0.0845
D3S1358	11	30	0.7519	0.0915
D22S1045	11	44	0.7606	0.0921
F13B	7	20	0.6911	0.0973
CSF1PO	9	31	0.7558	0.1054
D5S818	9	34	0.7297	0.1104
FESFPS	12	36	0.7230	0.1128
LPL	9	27	0.7027	0.1336
TPOX	9	28	0.6902	0.1358

Better for mixtures (more alleles seen)

N=1036
(only unrelated samples used)

There are several loci more polymorphic than the **current CODIS 13 STRs**

361 Caucasians
342 African Americans
236 Hispanics
97 Asians

Better for kinship (low mutation rate)

Probability of Identity Combinations (assuming unrelated individuals)

STR Kit or Core Set of Loci	Total N=1036	Caucasians (n=361)	African Am. (n=342)	Hispanics (n=236)	Asians (n=97)
CODIS 13	5.02E-16	2.97E-15	1.14E-15	1.36E-15	1.71E-14
Identifiler	6.18E-19	6.87E-18	1.04E-18	2.73E-18	5.31E-17
PowerPlex 16	2.82E-19	4.24E-18	6.09E-19	1.26E-18	2.55E-17
PowerPlex 18D	3.47E-22	9.82E-21	5.60E-22	2.54E-21	7.92E-20
ESS 12	3.04E-16	9.66E-16	9.25E-16	2.60E-15	3.42E-14
ESI 16 / ESX 16 / NGM	2.80E-20	2.20E-19	6.23E-20	4.03E-19	9.83E-18
ESI 17 / ESX 17 / NGM Select	1.85E-22	1.74E-21	6.71E-22	3.97E-21	1.87E-19
CODIS 20	9.35E-24	7.32E-23	6.12E-23	8.43E-23	4.22E-21
GlobalFiler	7.73E-28	1.30E-26	3.20E-27	2.27E-26	1.81E-24
PowerPlex Fusion	6.58E-29	2.35E-27	1.59E-28	2.12E-27	1.42E-25
All 29 autosomal STRs	2.24E-37	7.36E-35	3.16E-37	2.93E-35	4.02E-32
29 autoSTRs + DYS391	1.07E-37	3.26E-35	1.77E-37	1.29E-35	2.81E-32

~8-13 orders of magnitude
improvement for total P_i (n=1036)

NIST U.S. Population Data

- The data from our 1036 U.S. population samples is currently available on STRBase:

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

- A summary of the NIST 1036 data set has been published in Profiles in DNA for autosomal and YSTR loci



- Population Data announcements have been published in FSI: Genetics for
 - 29 autosomal STR loci (*Hill et al*)
 - 23 Y-STR loci (*Coble et al*)



Letter to the Editor

U.S. population data for 29 autosomal STR loci

run and population statistics were confirmed using the PowerMarker v3.25 statistics program [10].

Purpose of Sequencing SRM 2391c



- To further characterize Components A-C, determine interesting genomic characteristics within STR fragments (SNPs, insertions/deletions, etc.)
- Presented as a poster (ISFG 2013)

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/pub_pres/Hill-ISFG2013-SRM2391c.pdf

- **To support Next Generation Sequencing of Components A-C**

SRM 2391c: PCR-Based DNA Profiling Standard

- Includes 6 components:

Table 1. Description of Components in SRM 2391c

Component	Description	Amount	Concentration ^(a)
A	Anonymous single-source female genomic DNA in TE ⁻⁴ buffer	50 µL	1.1 – 2.1 ng/µL
B	Anonymous single-source male genomic DNA in TE ⁻⁴ buffer	50 µL	1.1 – 2.1 ng/µL
C	Anonymous single-source male genomic DNA in TE ⁻⁴ buffer	50 µL	1.1 – 2.1 ng/µL
D	Mixed-source (Components A and C) genomic DNA in TE ⁻⁴ buffer	50 µL	1.1 – 2.1 ng/µL
E	Anonymous single-source female cells spotted on 903 paper	Two 6 mm punches	7.5×10^4 cells per punch
F	Anonymous single-source male cells spotted on FTA paper	Two 6 mm punches	7.5×10^4 cells per punch

^(a)DNA concentrations and cell counts are nominal values and are not intended for use as quantitative standards.

Sequencing SRM 2391c

- Components A, B, C (genomic, single source DNA samples – one female, two males)
- All certified values were assigned after concordance checks were performed (different primer set results were compared)
- Sequencing has been performed on loci where limited primer sets were available:
 - D1S1656, D12S391, Penta D, Penta E, SE33, D8S1115, DYS448, DYS456, DYS458, DYS635, DYGATAH4

NIST Certified Values

- A NIST certified value is a value for which NIST has the highest confidence in its accuracy in that all known or suspected sources of bias have been investigated or taken into account.
- There are 41 STR markers plus Amelogenin that have certified genotypes assigned by electrophoretic match to previously sequenced alleles (30) or by direct sequencing (11).
- The remaining 30 markers were Sanger sequenced for Components A-C to further characterize the repeat structure and flanking sequence.

Certified Genotypes

Concordance with STR Kits

Autosomal STR Loci	Y-STR Loci
D2S1338	DYS19
D2S441	DYS385a
D3S1358	DYS385b
D5S818	DYS389I
D7S820	DYS389II
D8S1179	DYS390
D10S1248	DYS391
D13S317	DYS392
D16S539	DYS393
D18S51	DYS437
D19S433	DYS438
D21S11	DYS439
D22S1045	*Amelogenin
CSF1PO	
FGA	
TH01	
TPOX	
vWA	

DNA Sequencing of Alleles

Autosomal STR Loci	Y-STR Loci
D1S1656	DYS448
D8S1115	DYS456
D12S391	DYS458
Penta D	DYS635
Penta E	DY-GATA-H4
SE33	

**41 STR Markers + Amelogenin are certified
26% have been Sanger Sequenced**

>2 STR Kits were tested for concordance

Methods for Sanger Sequencing

- NIST DNA sequencing procedures and all sequencing primers were published in 2011 (see S1)
- Note: alternative primers were designed for D19S433

Forensic Science International: Genetics 5 (2011) 329–332



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig



Short communication

STR sequence analysis for characterizing normal, variant, and null alleles

Margaret C. Kline*, Carolyn R. Hill, Amy E. Decker¹, John M. Butler

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Sequencing Flow Chart

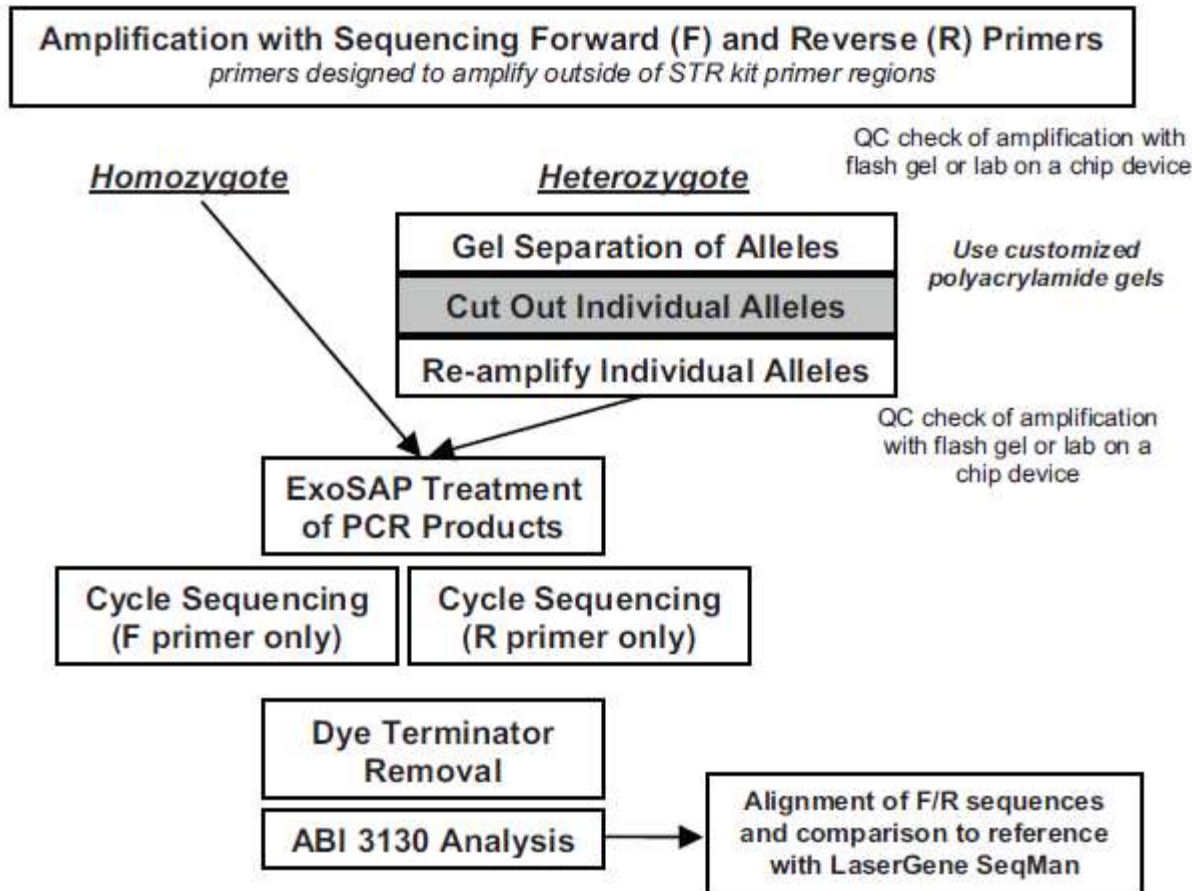
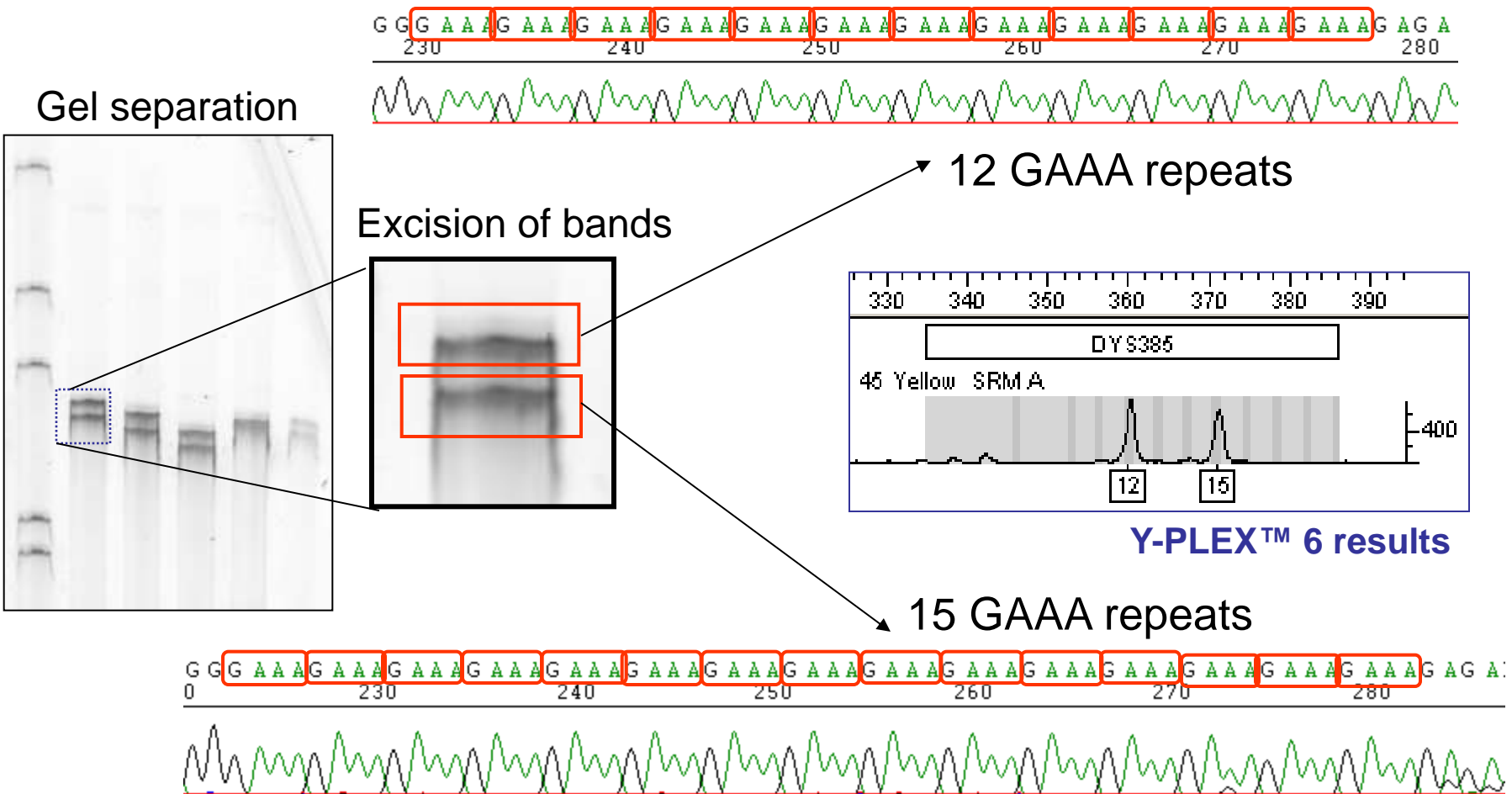


Fig. 1. Summary of the steps used in sequencing STR alleles.

Sequencing Individual Heterozygous (DYS385) Alleles



Kline, M.C., Hill, C.R., Decker, A.E., Butler, J.M. (2011) STR sequence analysis for characterizing normal, variant, and null alleles. *Forensic Sci. Int. Genet.* 5(4): 329-332

GenBank Reference Sequences

- The GenBank Accession numbers and reference alleles were obtained were based on the May 2004 assembly of the human genome, build 35.
- Sequences were aligned de novo using LaserGene SeqMan software and compared to SeqBuilder maps based on the listed GenBank reference sequences.

Marker	GenBank Accession Number	Marker	GenBank Accession Number	Marker	GenBank Accession Number	Marker	GenBank Accession Number
D1S1656	G07820	D13S317	AL353628.2	SE33	V00481	DYS393	AC006152
D2S1338	AC010136	D16S539	AC024591.3	TH01	D00269	DYS437	AC002992
D2S441	AC079112	D18S51	AP001534	TPOX	M68651	DYS438	AC002992
D3S1358	AC099539	D19S433	AC008507.6	vWA	M25858	DYS439	AC002992
D5S818	AC008512	D21S11	AP000433	DYS19	AC017019	DYS448	AC025227
D7S820	AC004848	D22S1045	AL022314	DYS385	AC022486	DYS456	AC010106.2
D8S1179	AF216671	CSF1PO	X14720	DYS389	AF140635	DYS458	AC010902
D8S1115	AC090739	FGA	M64982	DYS390	AC011289	DYS635	AC004772
D10S1248	AL391869	Penta D	AP001752	DYS391	AC011302	Y GATA H4	AC011751
D12S391	G08921	Penta E	AC027004	DYS392	AC06152		

Sequencing Results

- All sequencing results of Components A-C for 41 STR markers, including repeat structures of individual alleles, can be found on the following poster:

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/pub_pres/Hill-ISFG2013-SRM2391c.pdf

Marker	Component	Allele	Allele Repeat Structure
D8S1179	C	17	[TCTA] ₂ TCTG [TCTA] ₁₄
D12S391	A	22	[AGAT] ₁₃ [AGAC] ₈ AGAT
D12S391	C	19	[AGAT] ₁₃ [AGAC] ₅ AGAT
D12S391	C	23	[AGAT] ₁₂ [AGAC] ₁₀ AGAT
D21S11	B	32	[TCTA] ₄ [TCTG] ₆ {[TCTA] ₃ TA [TCTA] ₃ TCA [TCTA] ₂ TCCATA} [TCTA] ₁₄
SE33	C	31.2	[AAAG] ₂ AG [AAAG] ₃ AG [AAAG] ₉ AAAAAG [AAAG] ₂₁ G AAGG[AAAG] ₂ AG
DYS389II	B	31	[TCTG] ₆ [TCTA] ₁₂ [TCTG] ₃ [TCTA] ₁₀
DYS458	B	17.2	[GAAA] ₁₅ AA [GAAA] ₂
DYS635	B	20	[TCTA] ₄ [TGTA] ₂ [TCTA] ₂ [TGTA] ₂ [TCTA] ₁₀
DYS635	C	21	[TCTA] ₄ [TGTA] ₂ [TCTA] ₂ [TGTA] ₂ [TCTA] ₁₁

Novel repeat motifs that were not listed in Butler J.M. (2012) or STRBase fact sheets

SNPs Found in Repeat Flanking Regions

- Multiple SNPs were found in the DNA sequence in the repeat flanking regions. Primers that bind on SNPs can result in null alleles when STR typing.
- Note that the variants characterized in this work are constrained by the size of the original PCR amplicon generated (Kline et al. 2011).

Marker	Component	Allele	Flanking Region Variants
D5S818	A	12	T→C 13 bp us of the repeat
D5S818	B	13	T→C 13 bp us of the repeat
D5S818	B	13	G→T 4 bp ds of the repeat
D5S818	C	10	T→C 13 bp us of the repeat
D5S818	C	11	T→C 13 bp us of the repeat
D7S820	C	10	T→G 65 bp ds of the repeat
D13S317	C	11	A→C 115 bp ds of the repeat
D16S539	A	10	A→C 16 bp ds of the repeat
D16S539	A	10	C→A 95 bp us of the repeat
D16S539	A	11	C→A 95 bp us of the repeat
D16S539	B	10	C→A 95 bp us of the repeat
D16S539	C	10	C→A 95 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	A	10	G→A 123 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	A	10	A→G 268 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	A	10	A→C 280 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	7	G→A 123 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	7	A→G 268 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	7	A→C 280 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	15	G→A 123 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	15	A→G 268 bp us of the repeat
Penta E	B	15	A→C 280 bp us of the repeat
TPOX	A	8	T→G 148 bp ds of the repeat
TPOX	B	8	T→G 148 bp ds of the repeat

Abbreviations: bp = base pairs, us = upstream, ds = downstream

Other Candidates for Sequencing

- Additional non-core autosomal STR markers
 - D6S1043 (Sinofiler, PowerPlex 21)
 - 22 miniSTR loci (not including D2S441, D10S1248, D22S1045, D8S1115)
 - Penta C
 - FFFL loci (F13A01, F13B, FESFPS, LPL)
- Y-STR markers to sequence
 - DYS460, DYS481, DYS533, DYS549, DYS643 (PowerPlex Y23, Yfiler Plus)
- Rapidly mutating (RM) Y-STRs
 - 13 total (**DYF387S1a/b**, DYF399S1, DYF403S1a/b, DYF404S1, **DYS449**, **DYS518**, DYS526a/b, DYS547, **DYS570**, **DYS576**, DYS612, DYS626, **DYS627**)

Future Directions

- Sequencing of Components A-C will be completed for all remaining autosomal and Y-STR loci, including non-core loci to raise all reference and informational genotypes to a certified level.
- Sequencing will also be completed for all autosomal and Y-STR markers for Components E and F (Component D is a mixture of Components A and C).
- Once sequencing is complete, the SRM 2391c Certificate of Analysis will be updated with this new information.
- This work supports the high throughput next generation sequencing technologies at NIST for forensic typing applications.
- SRM 2391c has replaced SRM 2395 for Y-STR typing.

Summary

- Additional STR loci are important as DNA databases grow larger each year: the power of discrimination increases as new loci are added
 - Adding seven new loci (CODIS 13 vs CODIS 20) adds approximately 8 orders of magnitude improvement
- Commercial companies are continuing to release larger STR multiplex kits to meet the needs of the forensic community
- NIST has a set of 1036 unrelated U.S. population samples that have been used to fully characterize 29 autosomal STR loci available in commercial STR multiplex kits

Acknowledgments

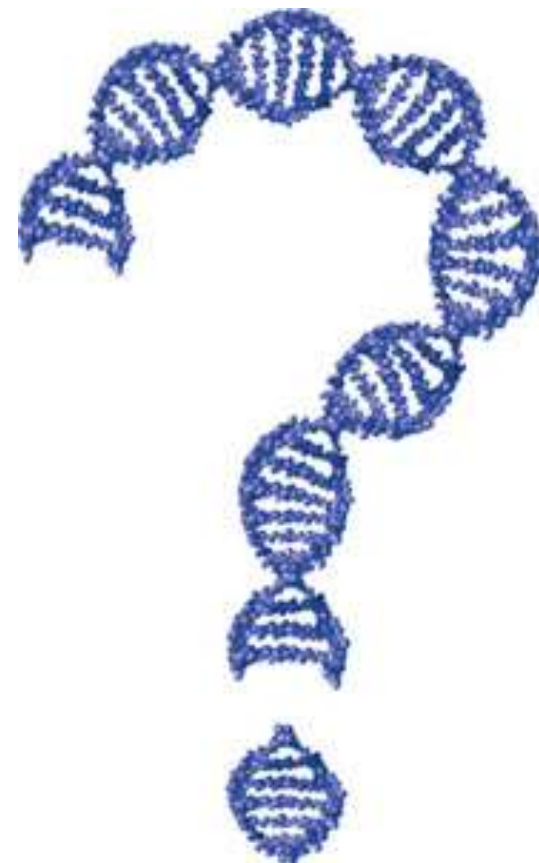
\$ National Institute of Justice and NIST OLES

Promega, Life Technologies, Qiagen for kits

John Butler (NIST Office of Special Programs)

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Final version of this presentation will be available at:

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