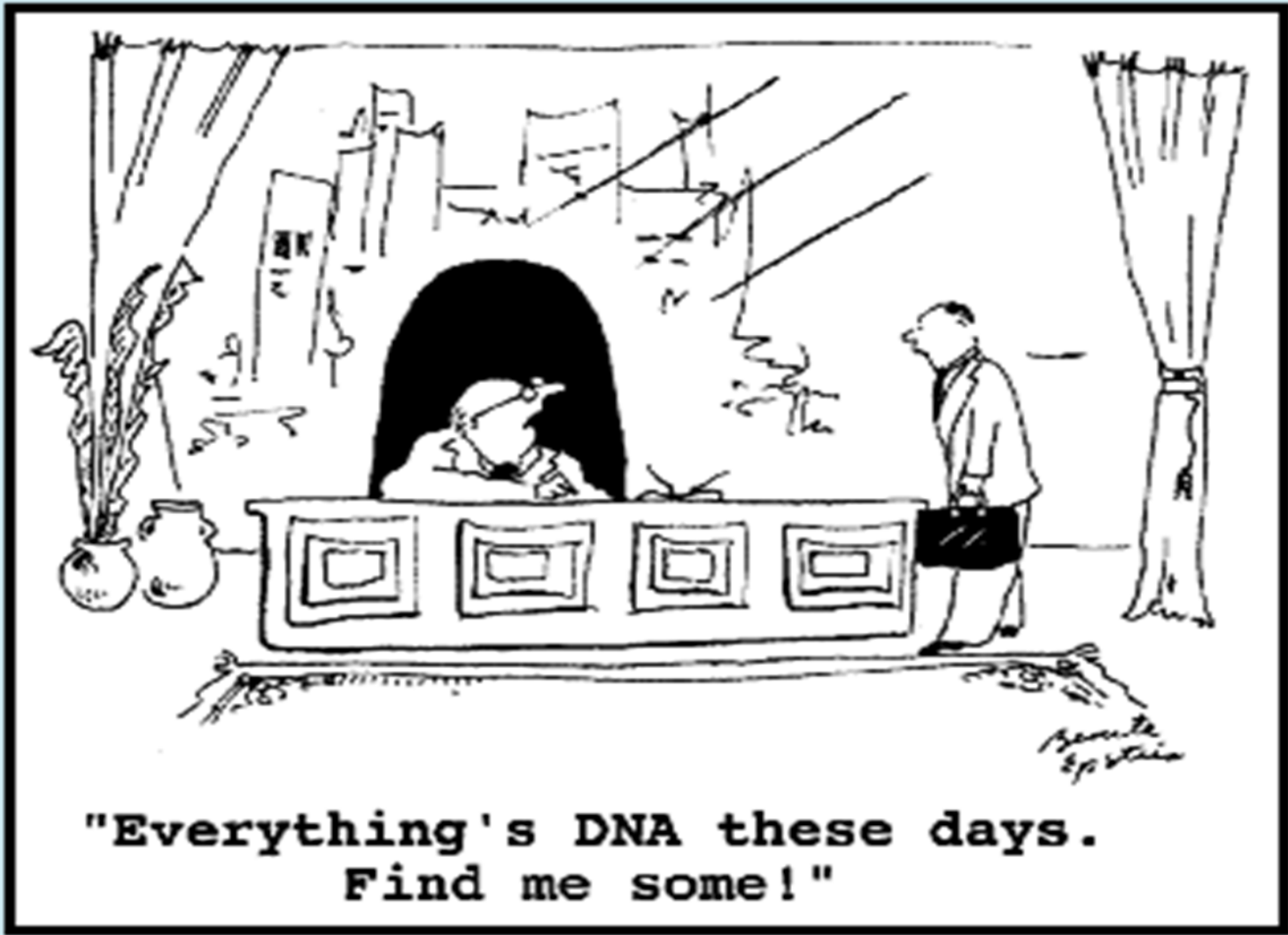




Biological Screening Workshop | *Beth Ordeman*

Serology and DNA Testing



**"Everything's DNA these days.
Find me some!"**

Topics

- **Typical cases / evidence**
- **Serology screening**
- **DNA analysis**
- **Reports – what do we mean?**
- **CODIS**
- **New trends – touch DNA**



Typical Cases

- **Burglary**
- **Sexual Assault**
- **Assault / Homicide**
- **Missing persons – unidentified human remains**
- **Paternity**

Burglary

- **Ski masks**
- **Gloves**
- **Clothing**
- **Blood at point of entry**

Sexual Assault

- **Sexual Assault Evidence Kit – vaginal swabs, etc.**
- **Panties**
- **Clothing**
- **Bedding**
- **Fingernail scrapings**

Assault / Homicide

- **Swabs of possible blood from the scene**
- **Clothing**
- **Fingernail scrapings**
- **Weapons**
- **Miscellaneous items from the crime scene**

Missing Persons

- **Sample from unidentified human remains**
 - **Bone**
 - **Tissue**
 - **Blood**
- **DNA from family members**
 - **Typically go straight to FBI for typing**
 - **Perform mDNA and nDNA for a better search in the database**
 - **Lab may need if asked to confirm unidentified remains**

Paternity

- **DNA from mother**
- **DNA from alleged father**
- **DNA from baby**
 - **Blood**
 - **Saliva**
 - **Fetus or fetal tissue**

Serology Testing – Blood

- **Visual exam for staining**
 - Look for red/brown staining
 - Blood can also appear different colors with age and exposure to harsh environments
- **Presumptive tests**
 - Kastle-Meyer
 - TMB
 - Luminol
- **Cuttings or swabbings are taken of positive stains and are sent on for DNA analysis**

Serology Testing – Blood

- **Luminol**
 - **Not a confirmatory test for blood**
 - **Has many false positives**
 - **Use wisely – can dilute stains that can not be visibly seen so that a DNA profile may not be developed**

Serology Testing – Semen

- **Visual exam**
- **Alternate light source exam**
 - Not a confirmatory test for semen
- **Presumptive test**
 - AP
- **Confirmatory test**
 - Microscopic exam
 - P30*
- **Cuttings of the positive stains or the submitted swabs are sent on for DNA analysis**

* Not all labs use P30 as a confirmatory test.

Sexual Assault Evidence

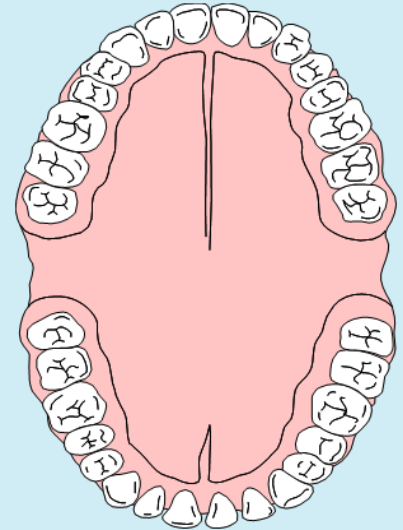
- **In most instances, identifying semen on the suspect's own clothing/bedding is not probative**
- **Amylase, a component of saliva can be detected in the case of oral assault, licking or biting or in juvenile assault cases (possibly used as lubrication)**

Serology Testing – Amylase

- **Visual exam**
- **ALS exam**
- **Presumptive test**
 - **Radial diffusion**
 - **Many false positives**
 - **Vaginal fluid, sweat, tears, fecal material, breast milk**
- **Cuttings of the positive stains or the submitted swabs are sent on for DNA analysis**

Possible Saliva (Bite Marks, etc.)

- **Swab the suspected area the same way you would a dried blood stain**
- **Don't over moisten the swab**
- **Swab the suspected area with a dry swab after the moist swab**
- **Submit both swabs**



Serology Testing – Hair

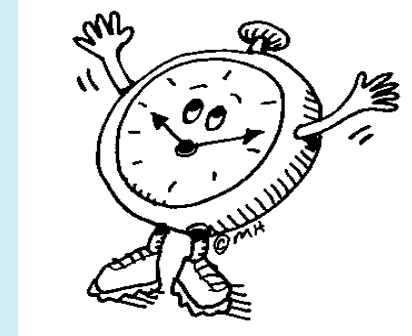
- **Examine for presence of root**
- **Perform DNA analysis on root material or possible adhering tissue**
- **Perform DNA analysis on shaft of hair (as control)**
- **Biology section does not compare micro characteristics (i.e., color)**
- **Mitochondrial DNA (mDNA) for hairs lacking root material**

Hair Collection

- **Do NOT use vacuum to collect hairs – this voids possible DNA analysis**
- **For DNA analysis we need the root of the hair**
- **Shed hair is NOT good for STR DNA testing**
 - **Most hairs from crime scenes are shed**
 - **Easily transferred so the value in a case will vary**

Serology Testing Takes Time!

- **Sexual Assault Kit**
 - Microscopic exams for sperm
- **Bedding / clothing**
 - Visual and ALS exams
- **Multiple exhibits per case**
- **May be looking for more than one body fluid**

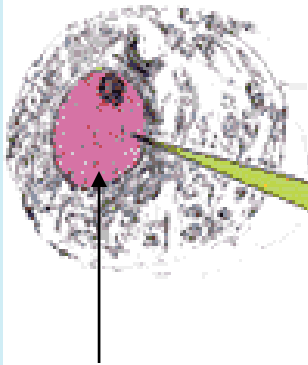


DNA Testing

- **Once we find biological material on the evidence...**
 - **Generate a DNA profile which takes several steps:**
 - **Extraction**
 - **Quantitation**
 - **Amplification**
 - **Electrophoresis**



DNA in the Cell

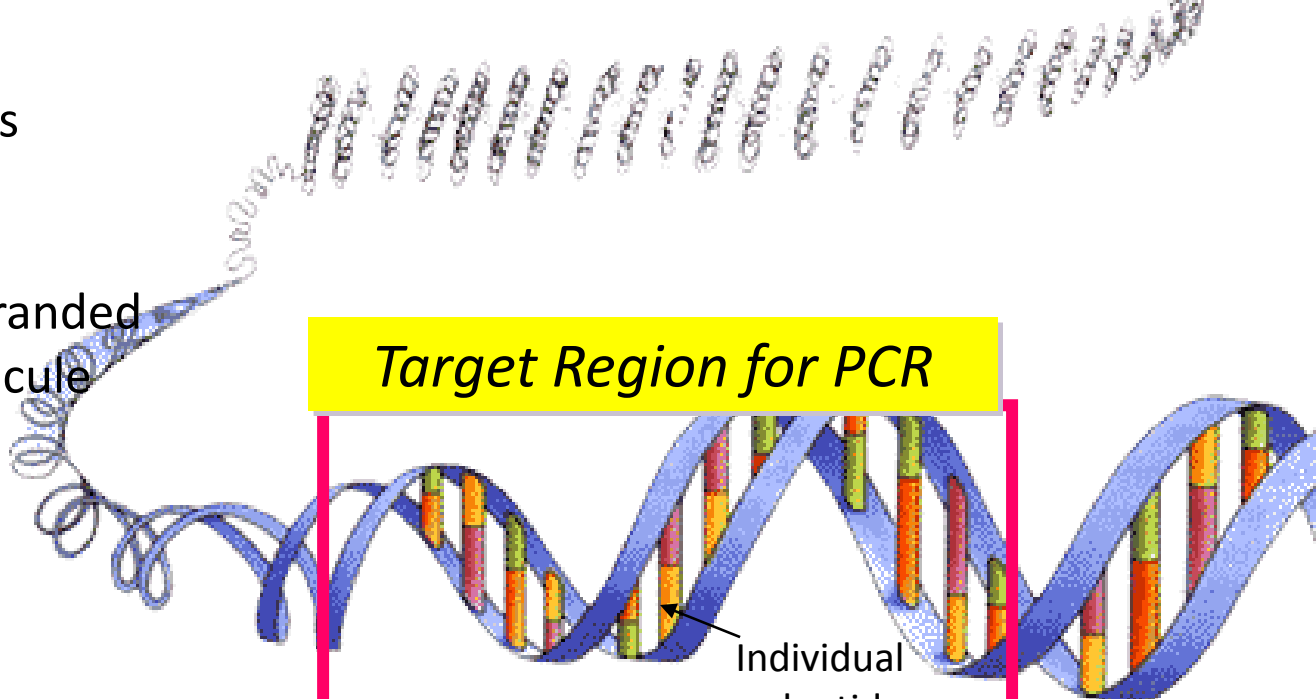


cell nucleus

chromosome



Double stranded
DNA molecule



Target Region for PCR

Individual
nucleotides

Ability to Develop a DNA Profile

- **How much DNA do we need?**
 - **1 nanogram**
 - **1 billionth of a gram**
 - **A packet of sugar = 1 gram**
- **Blood stain → about 3mm² cutting**



Extraction of DNA From Forensic Samples

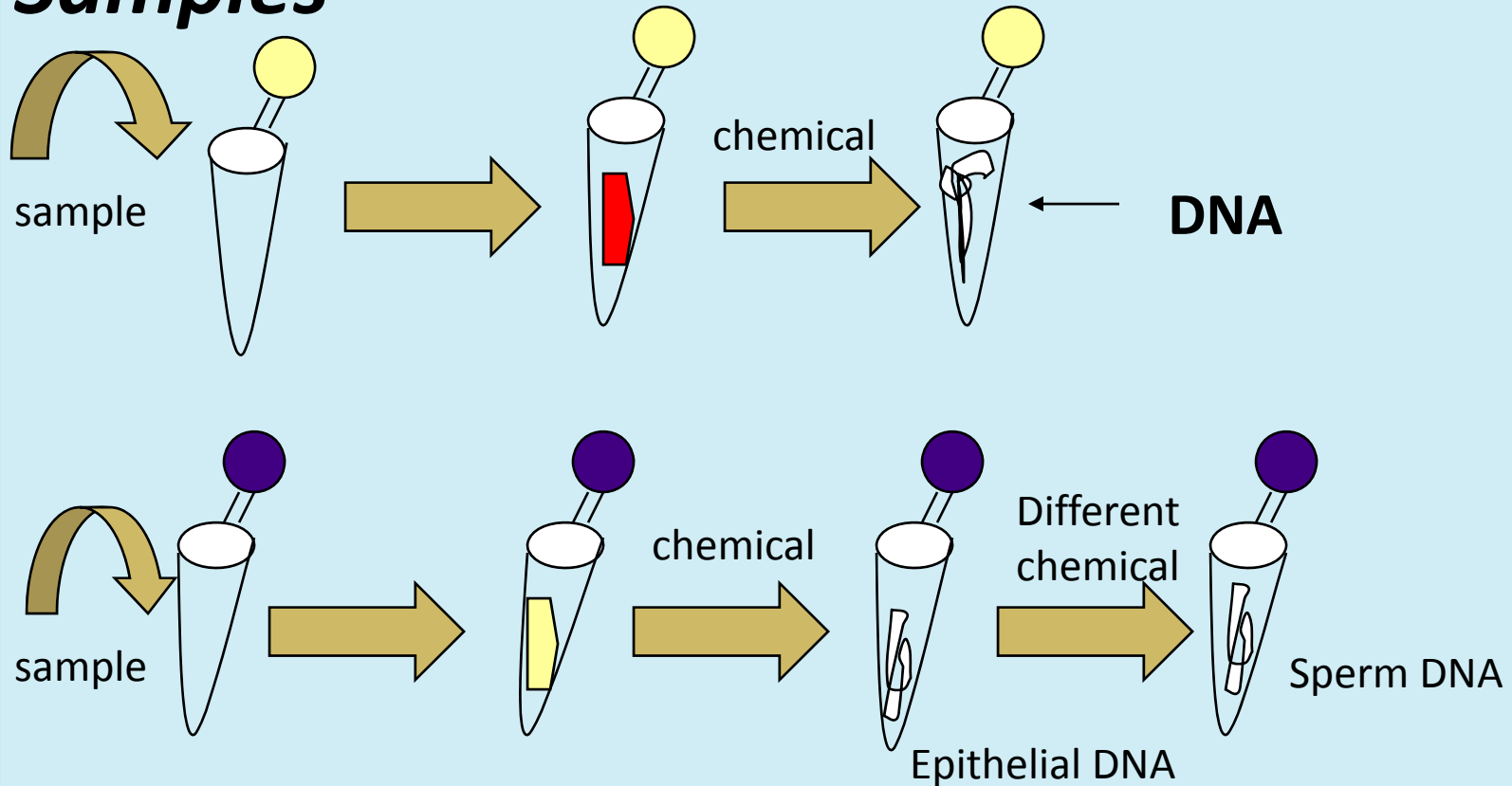


Diagram courtesy of Beth Ordeman

DNA Quantitation

- **Determine how much DNA is present**

Quantifiler®



PCR Amplification

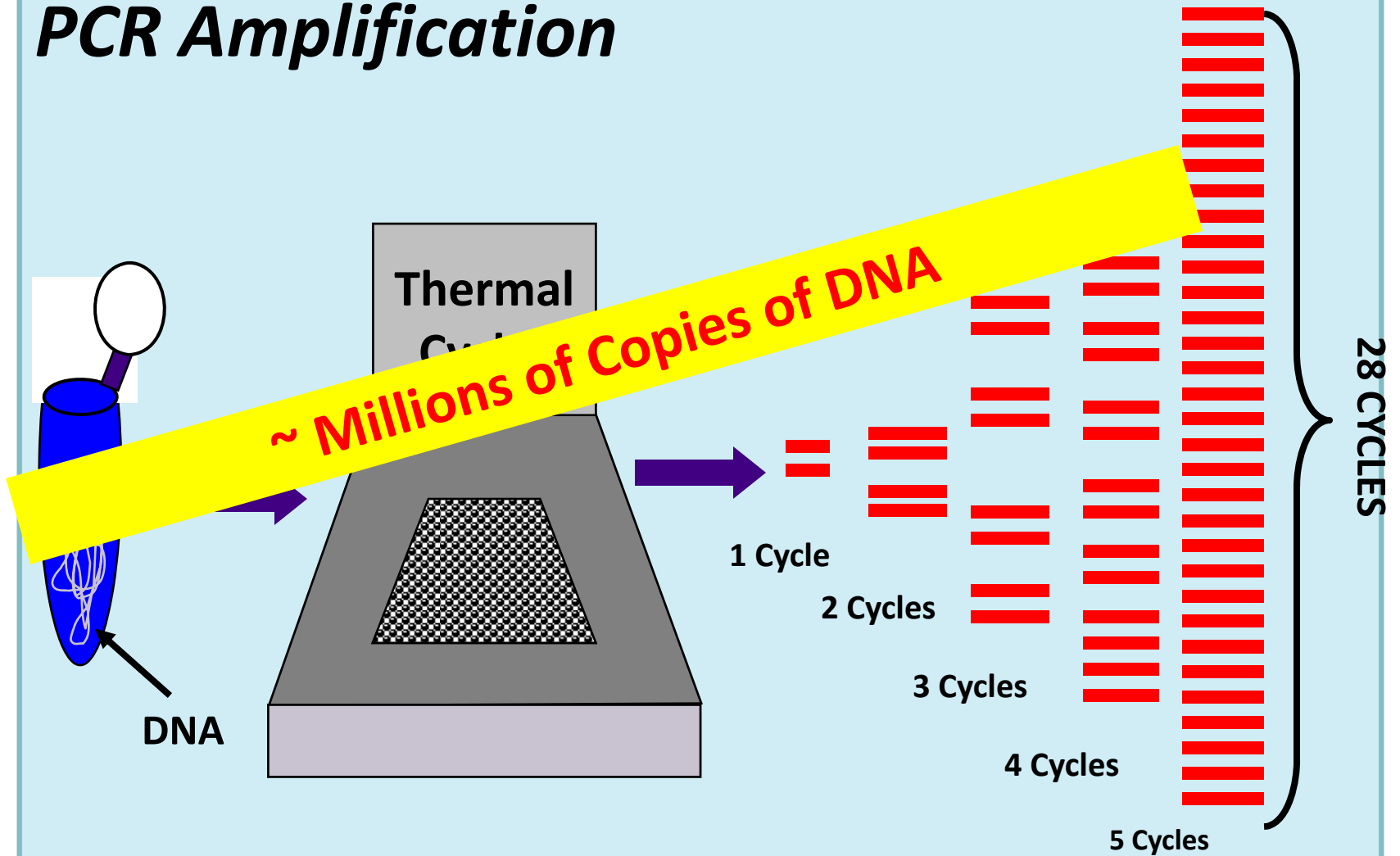
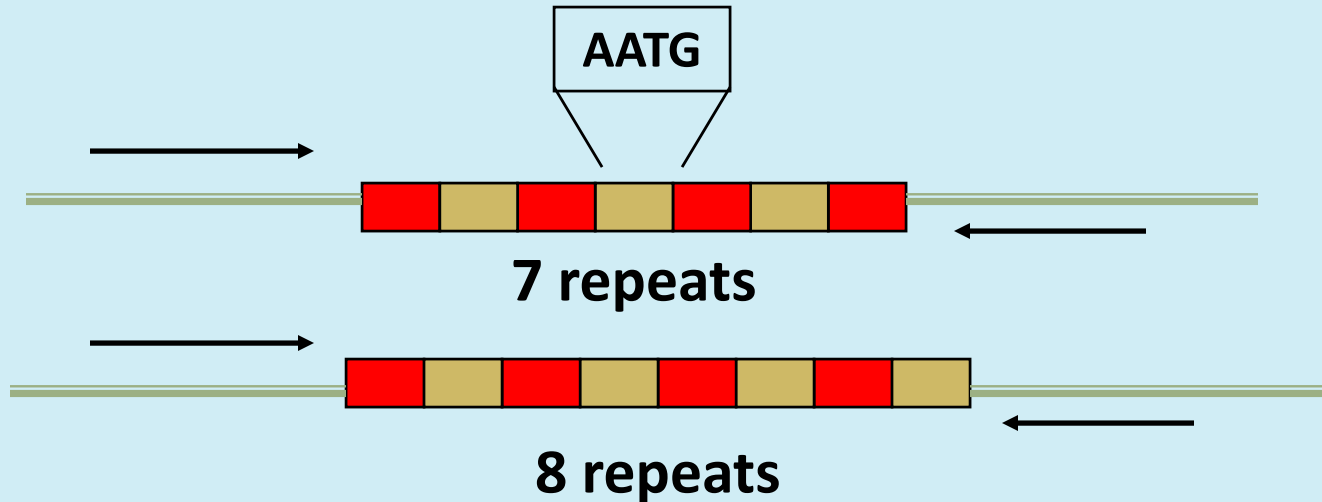


Diagram courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)



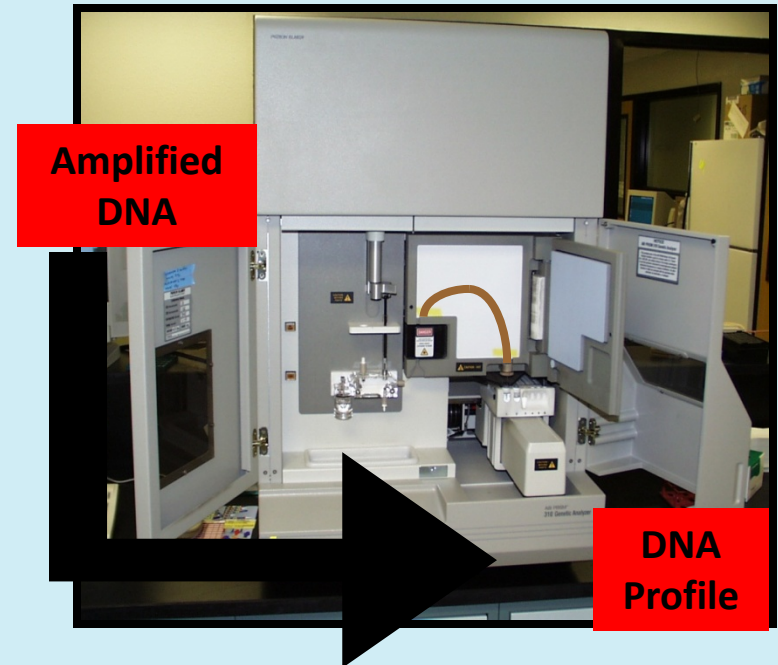
Homozygote = both alleles are the same length

Heterozygote = alleles differ and can be resolved from one another

Diagram courtesy of Beth Ordeman

DNA Separation / Detection

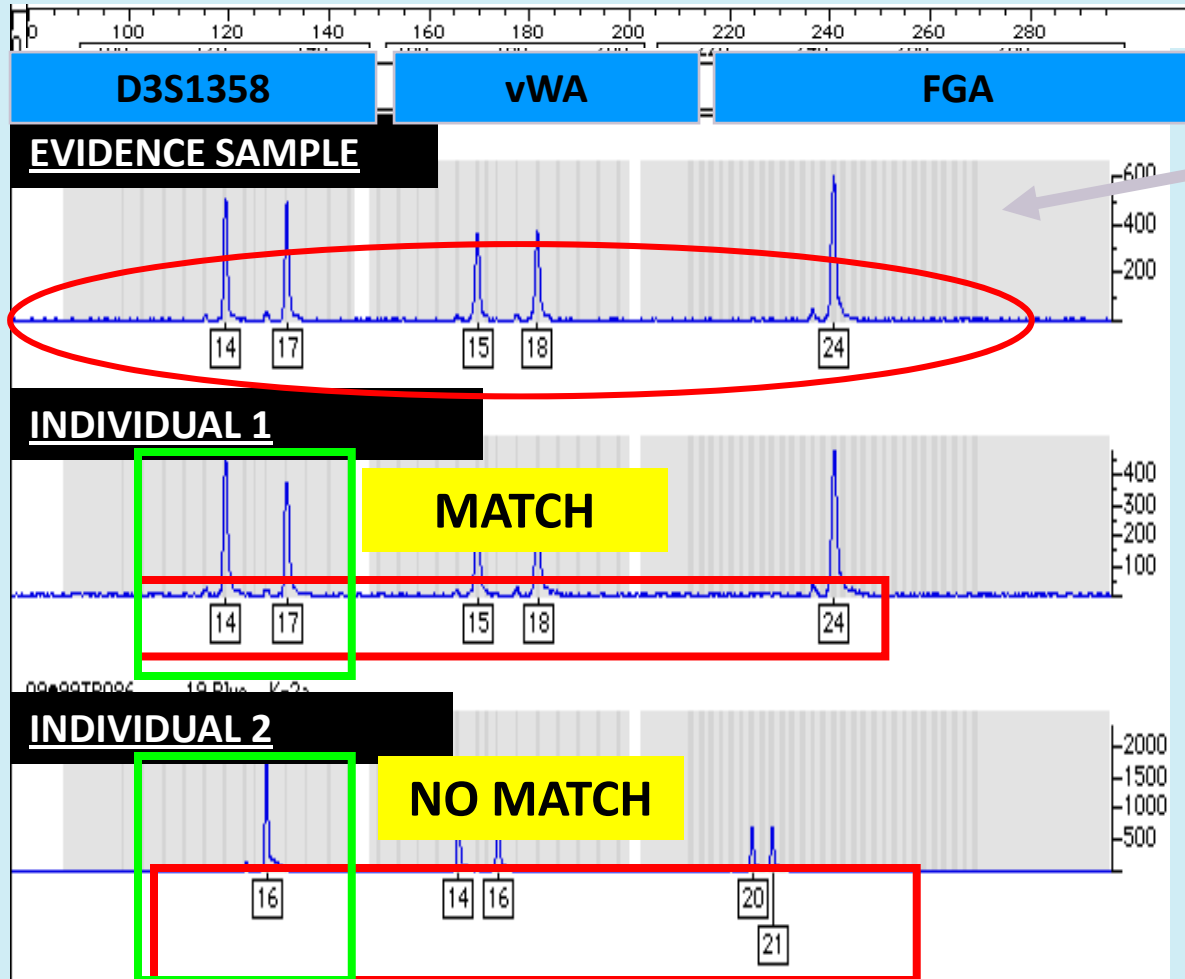
- Separates by repeat size
- Characterizes the STR repeat regions
- Generates peaks on a graph



What Do The Results Look Like ?

Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

The Results



3 of 13 STR's

- 13 STR Areas of the DNA Strand

INDIVIDUAL 1 :
Matches the DNA Types at 3 STR Areas

INDIVIDUAL 2 :
Does Not Match the DNA Types

Image courtesy of Paulina Berdos

Biological Screening
Workshop



Possible DNA Outcomes

- **Single source**
 - Match
 - Non match
- **Mixture**
 - 2 people
 - Intimate/indigenous versus environmental
 - > 2 people
- **Low level sample**

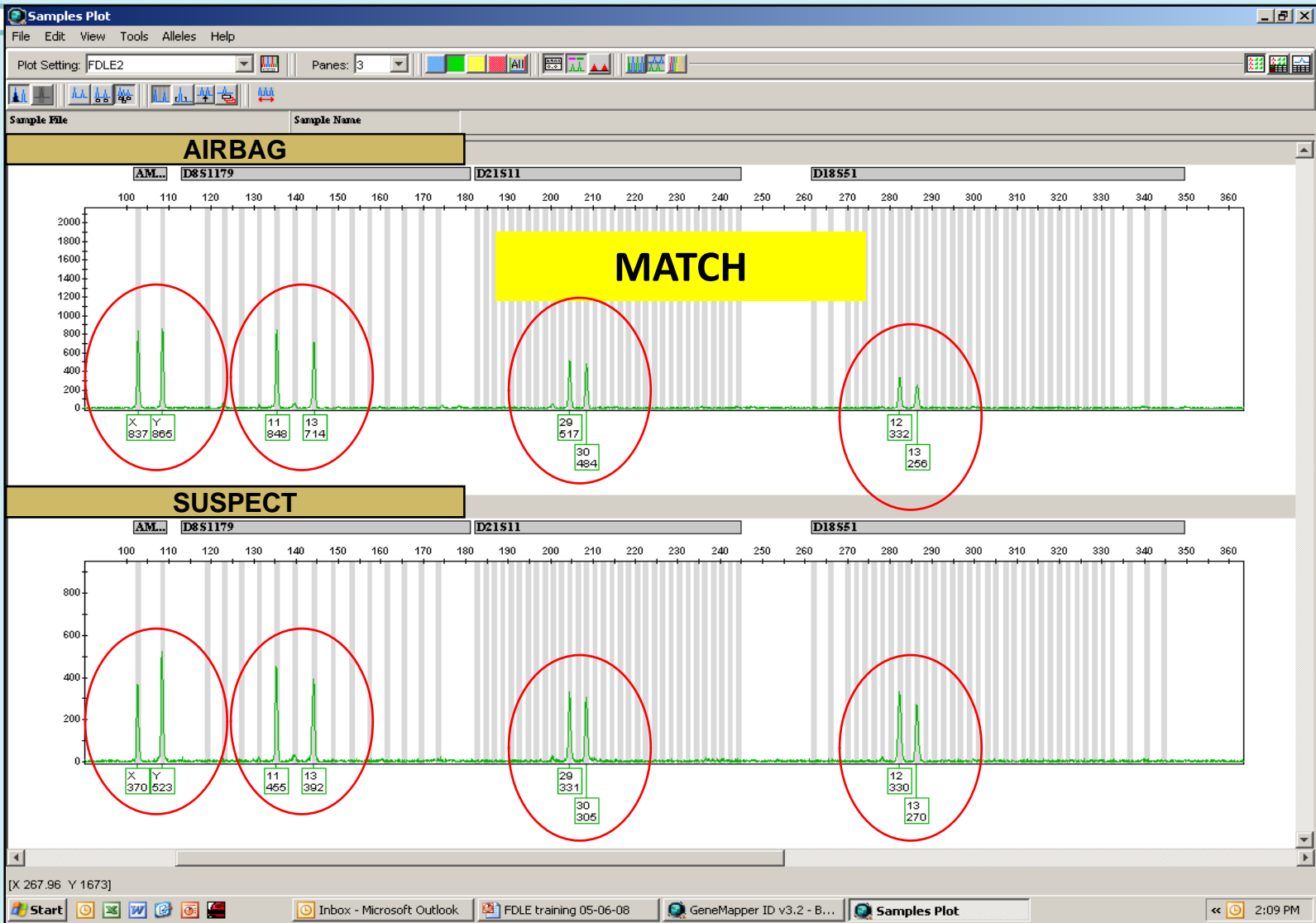


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Match – What Does it Mean?

1. The person is the source of the DNA on the evidence sample

OR

2. Someone else in the general population has the same exact DNA profile and is the source of the DNA on the evidence sample

Statistics – Random Match Probability

- **When there is a match between a known person and an evidence sample:**
 - **Statistics are calculated**
 - **The more loci that match, the larger the statistic will be**
 - **The statistic tells us the frequency of occurrence of that profile in the chosen reported racial groups**
 - **Lends weight to the match**

What a Report May State

- **The frequency of occurrence of the profile in unrelated individuals in the following populations is approximately:**
 - **1 in ??? Caucasians**
 - **1 in ??? African Americans**
 - **1 in ??? Southeastern Hispanics**
- **The results of the amelogenin locus are not used in the statistical calculation**

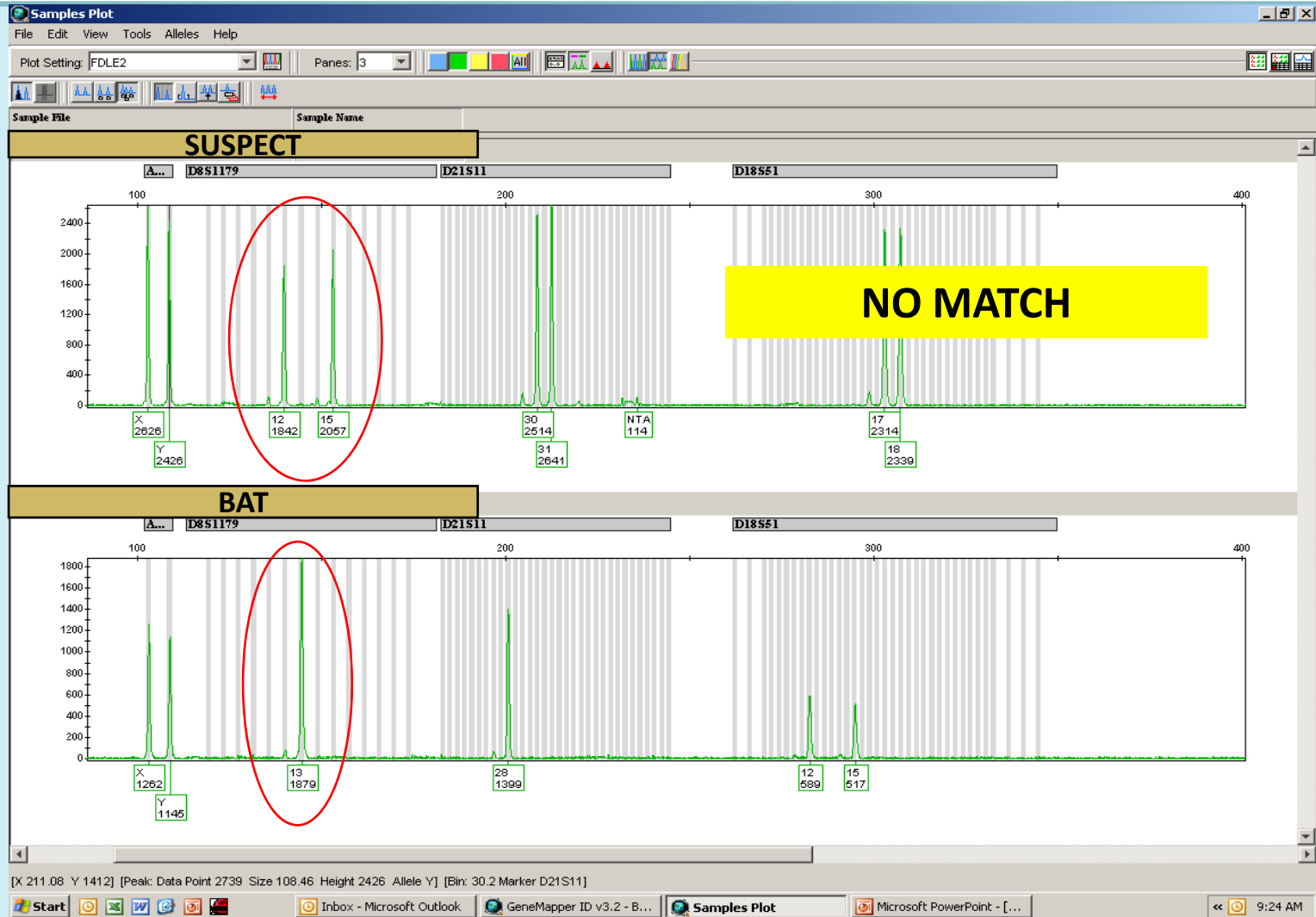


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

No Match – What Does it Mean?

- **The person could absolutely not be the source of the DNA on the evidence sample**
- **Requires only one allele difference to be deemed a non-match**
- **Report may state:**
 - **The DNA profile from person X does not match the DNA profile from Exhibit__**

Intimate Samples

- **Collected directly from a person's body**
 - i.e., vaginal swabs
- **Can remove that person's profile from a mixture to leave the remaining FOREIGN profile**

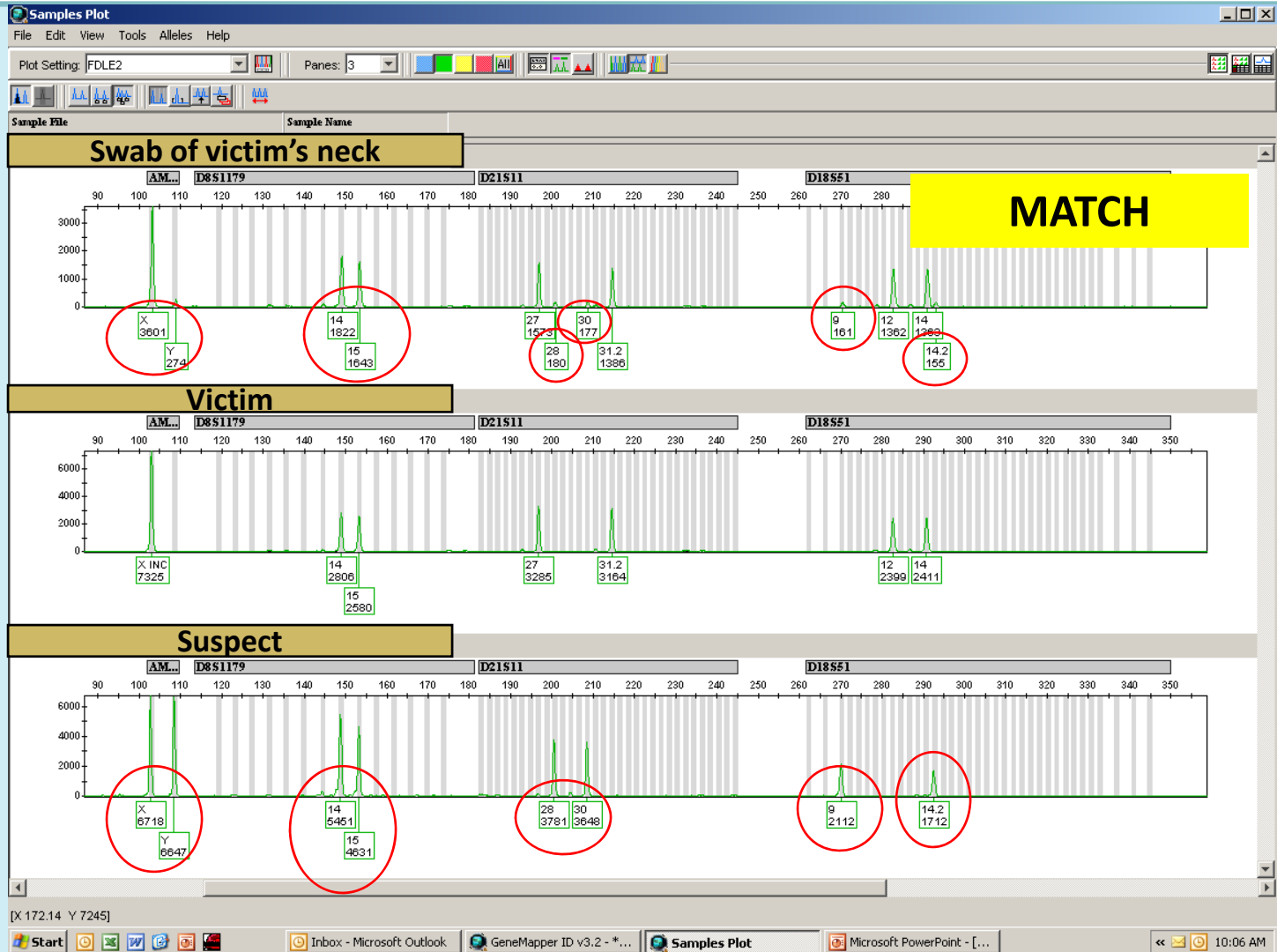
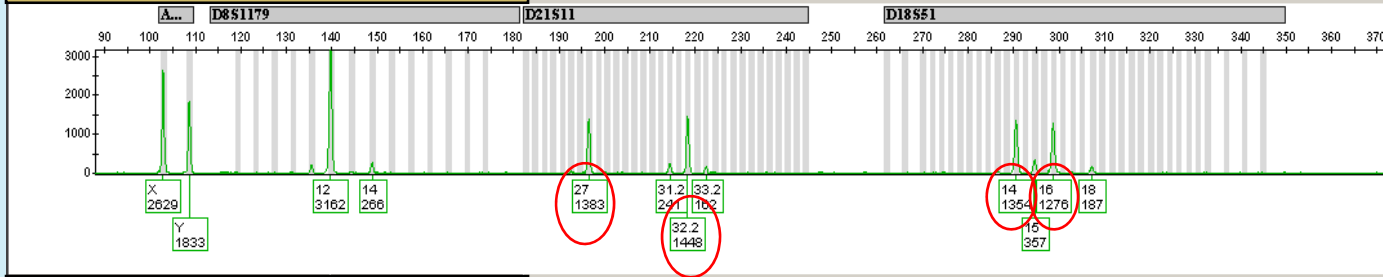
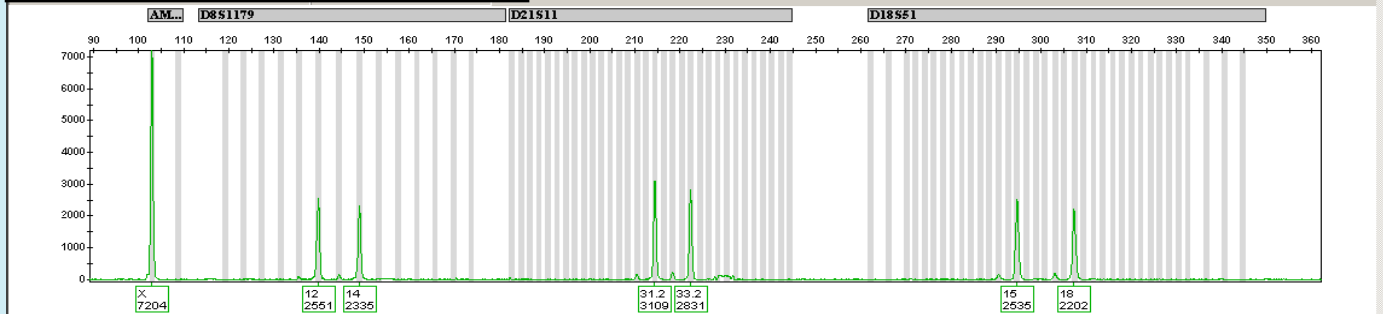


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Swab of victim's neck



Victim



Suspect

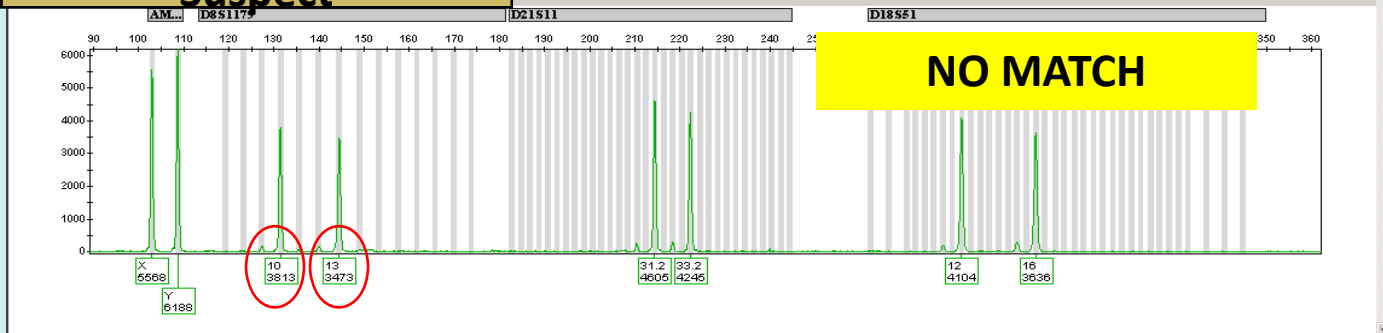


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Intimate Samples – Report

- **A DNA profile foreign to (victim) was resolved from Exhibit X**
- **Statistics**
 - **Random match probability**
 - **Stats on a single profile because it was resolved from the mixture into a single profile**

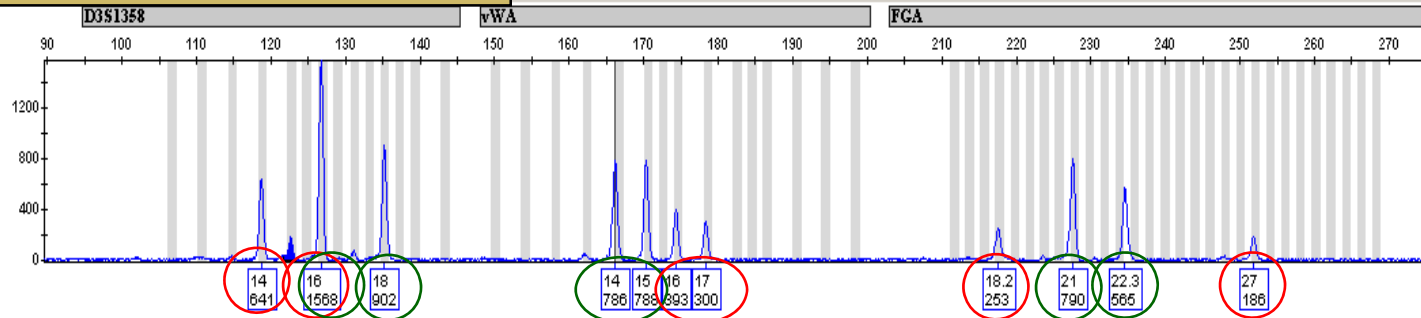
Indigenous Samples

- **Items that can be assumed to have come from a person**
 - **i.e., shorts removed from a person**
 - **Important to have communication between agency and analyst regarding these assumptions**
- **Can assume that person's DNA is on that item**
- **If a mixture of DNA is found on this item**
 - **Can back the owner's DNA profile out of the mixture to leave the remaining DNA**
 - **Report the assumption that you make**

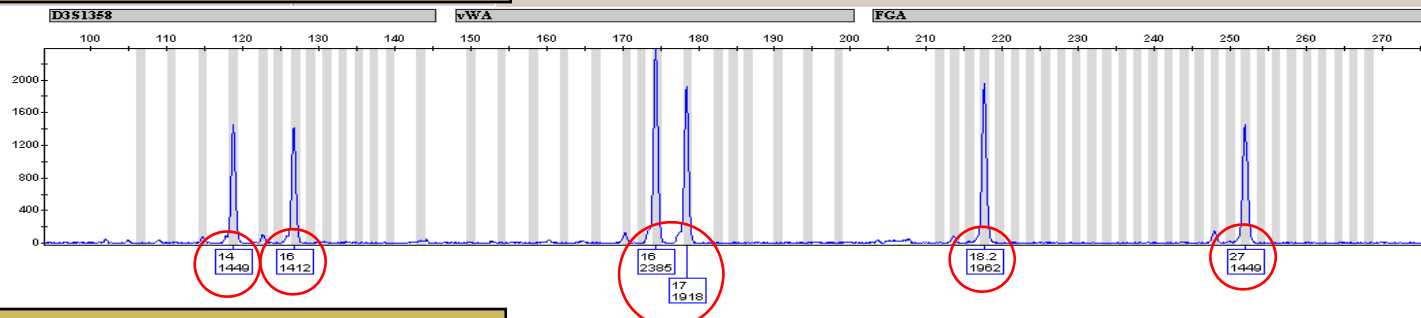
Environmental Samples

- **Samples that are found at a crime scene that can not be directly linked to a person**
 - i.e., shorts in a dumpster
- **No assumptions can be made regarding these samples**
- **If a mixture occurs**
 - **Attempt to resolve into major and minor components**

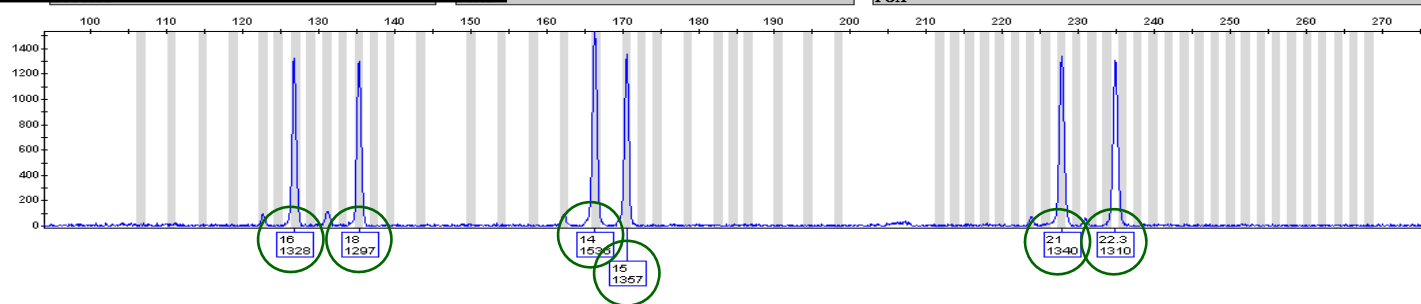
Shorts waistband



Victim



Suspect



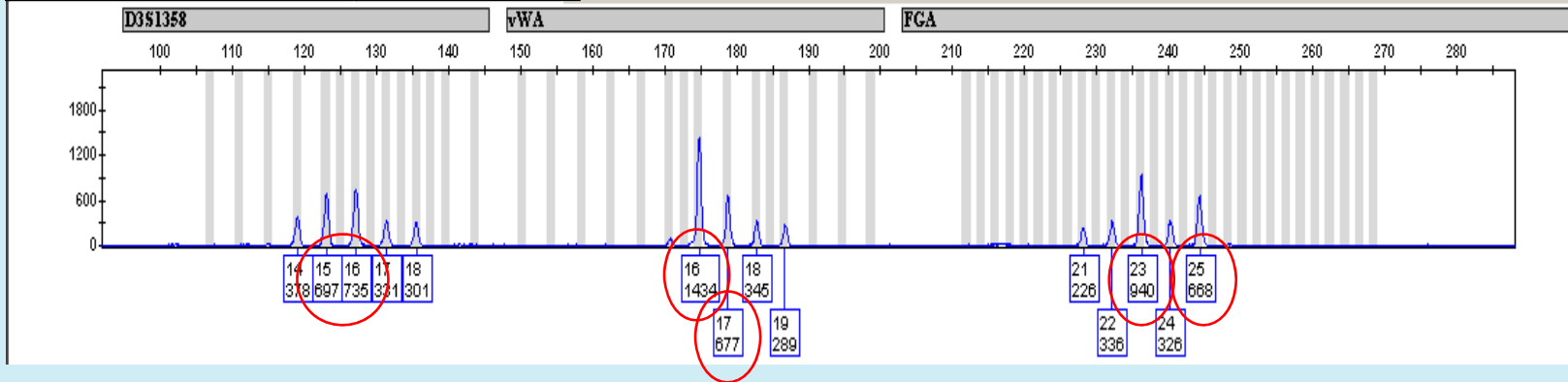
MAJOR = SUSPECT MINOR = VICTIM

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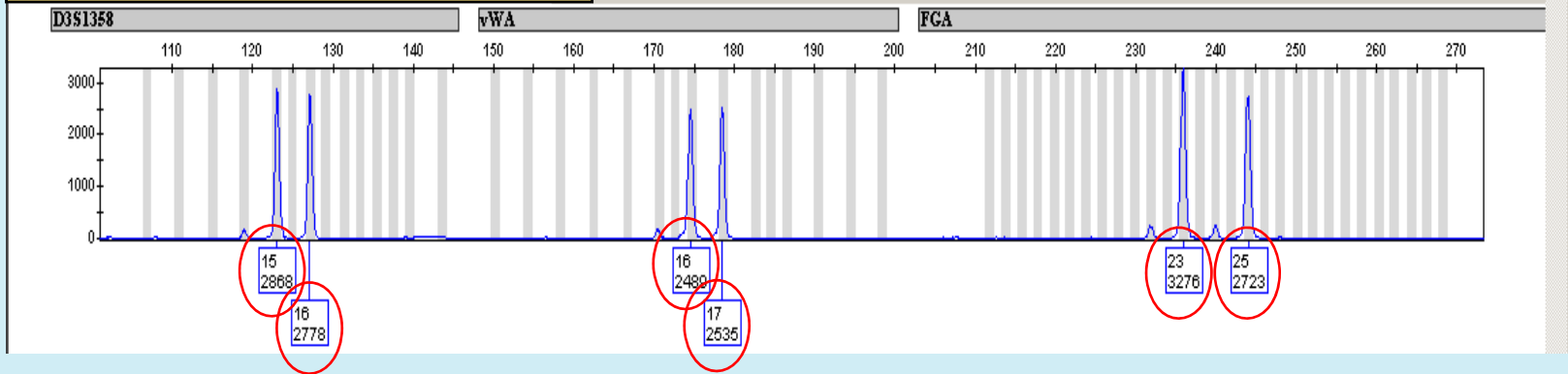


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Vaginal swab



Suspect



Suspect is INCLUDED in the mixture

Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Mixtures of > 2 people

- **Presence of more than 4 alleles at any given locus**
- **In some cases, it may be possible to determine a major contributor from this type of mixture**

Mixtures

- **If the mixture can not be resolved into its separate components:**
 - **Included**
 - **We have all the information present**
 - **This person is INCLUDED in the mixture**
 - **No determinations**
 - **Not enough information to state whether a person is or is not present in the mixture**
 - **Excluded**
 - **Enough information to state with certainty that the person is not present in the mixture**

Inclusions – What Does it Mean?

- **Person X can be included as a possible contributor to the mixture**
- **An inclusion statistic may be calculated**
- **This states the frequency of occurrence of all the different combinations of DNA profiles in the mixture**

Paternity Cases

- **Can determine if an alleged father could be the biological father**
- **Given the mother and child profile – determine the obligate DNA types of the biological father**
- **Compare to alleged father**

ALLEGED FATHER CONSISTENT WITH BIOLOGICAL FATHER

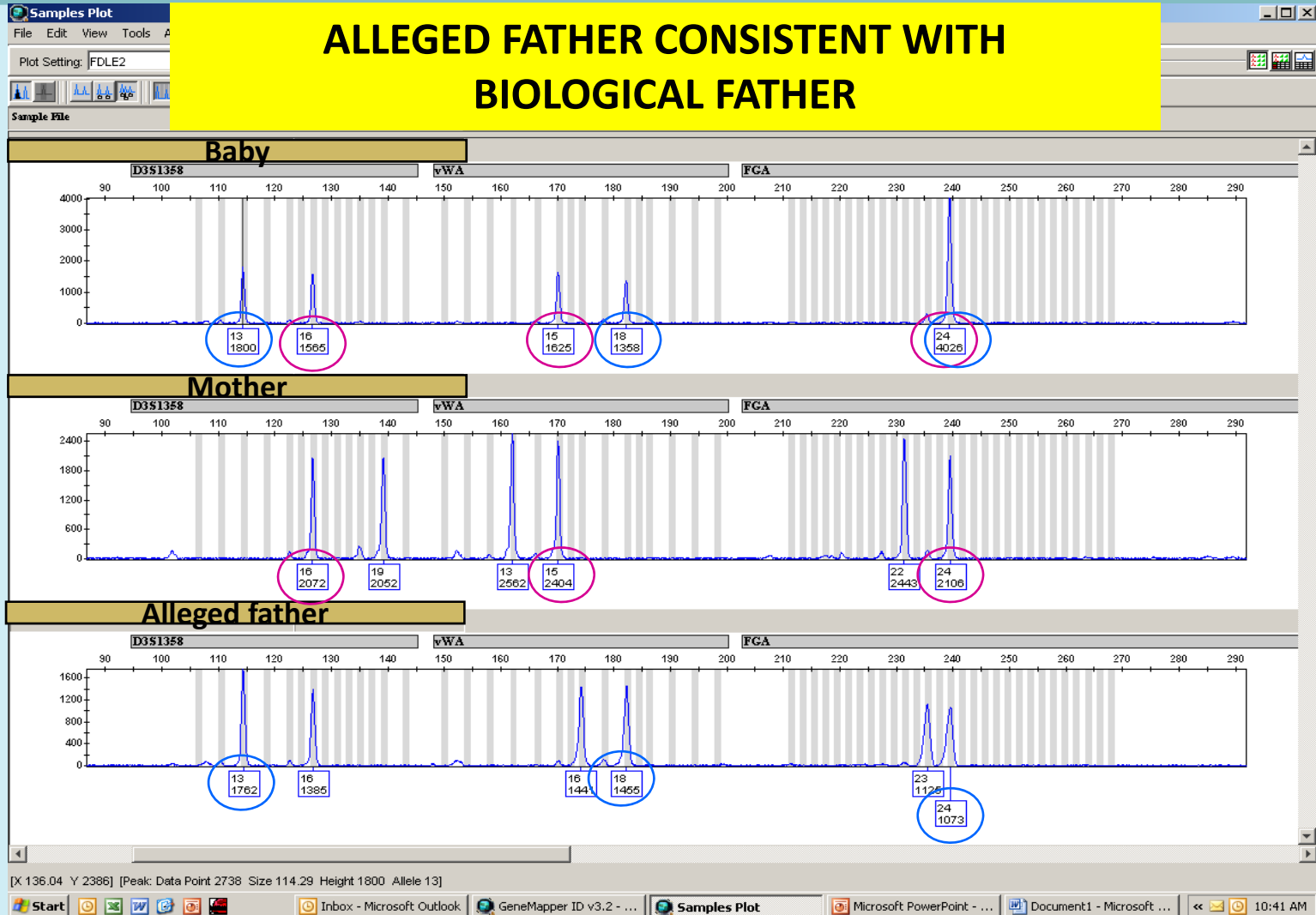


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Paternity Statistics

- **Paternity Index**

- **Determines how much more likely the alleged father is the biological father than a random man from a given population**
 - **i.e., 1 million**

- **Probability of Parentage**

- **The chance that the alleged father is the biological father when compared with a random man in a given population**
 - **i.e., 99.99%**

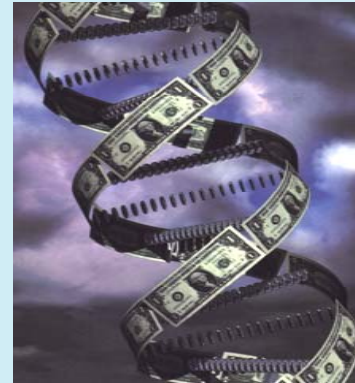


***There is no easy button for DNA
analysis!!!!***

Setbacks During the DNA Process

- **Not everything goes according to the plan!**
 - **Inhibition**
 - **Problem / difficult samples**
 - **Old samples**
 - **Dirty samples**
 - **Degraded samples**
 - **Instrument issues**

Other Factors That Affect Turnaround Time



- **Case backlog**
- **Cost to run samples**
- **In cases with multiple items or stains, may need to do more than one round of testing to find probative evidence**
- **Mixtures or low level samples**
 - **May be difficult to develop profiles and to interpret data**

New Trends

- **Touch DNA**
 - **Attempt to develop a DNA profile from skin cells that have transferred from a person to an object by touching or handling that object**
 - **i.e., Gun handle, steering wheel**
 - **DNA from cigarette butts or saliva on cans is not considered “touch DNA”**
- **Is this feasible??**



Touch DNA

- **Factors**

- **Person who touched item**
 - **Shedders versus non shedders**
- **Sweat provides vehicle for transfer**
- **Material of item being touched or handled**
 - **Plastic / metal**
 - **Fabric**
 - **Duct tape**
- **Length of time item was touched or handled**

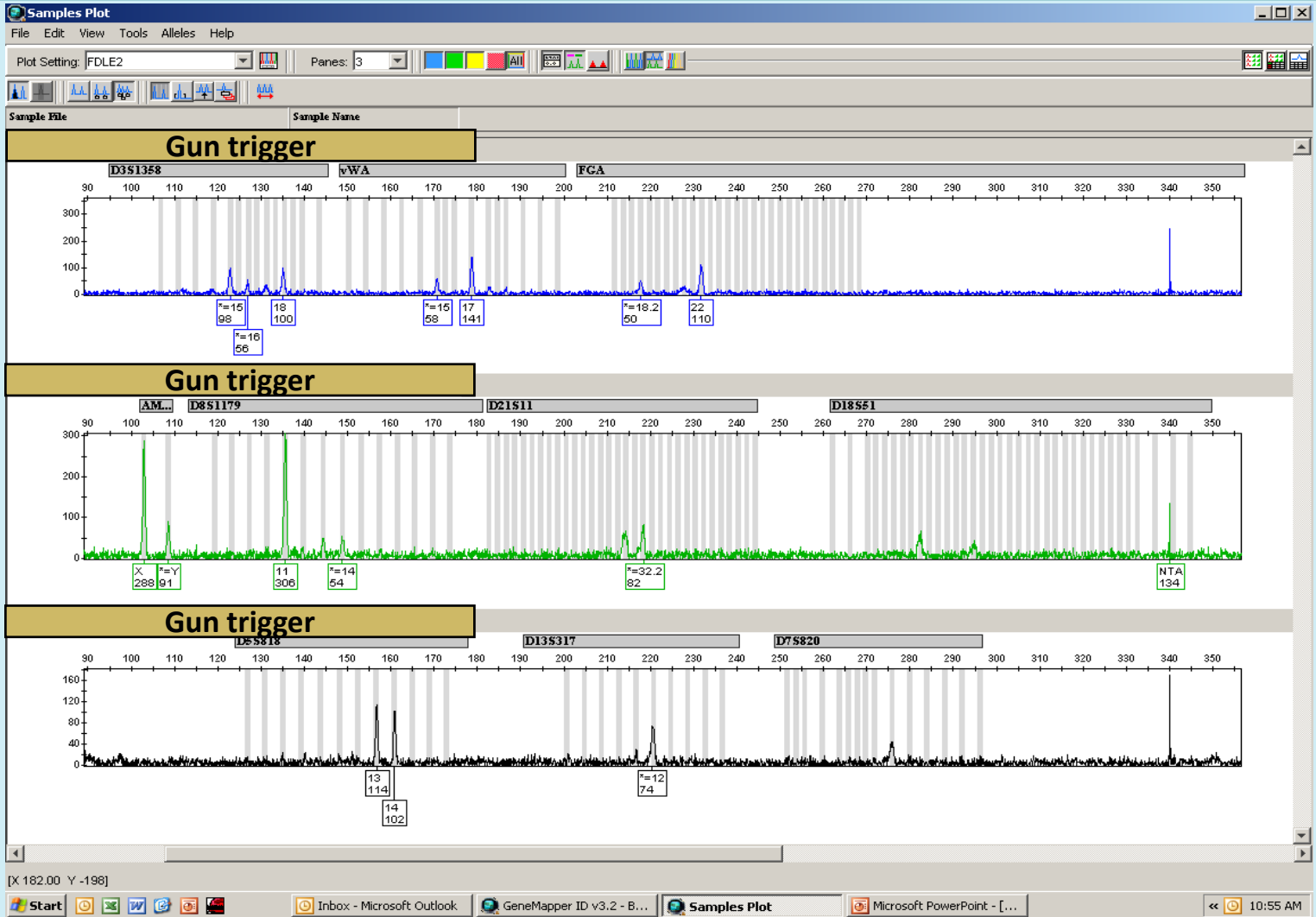
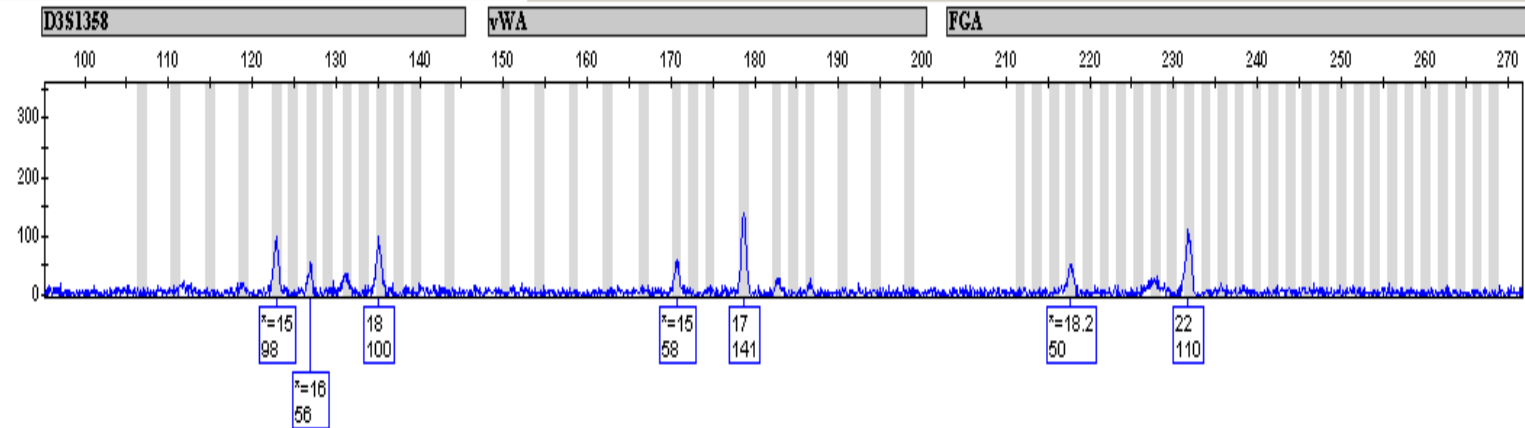


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

Gun trigger



Suspect

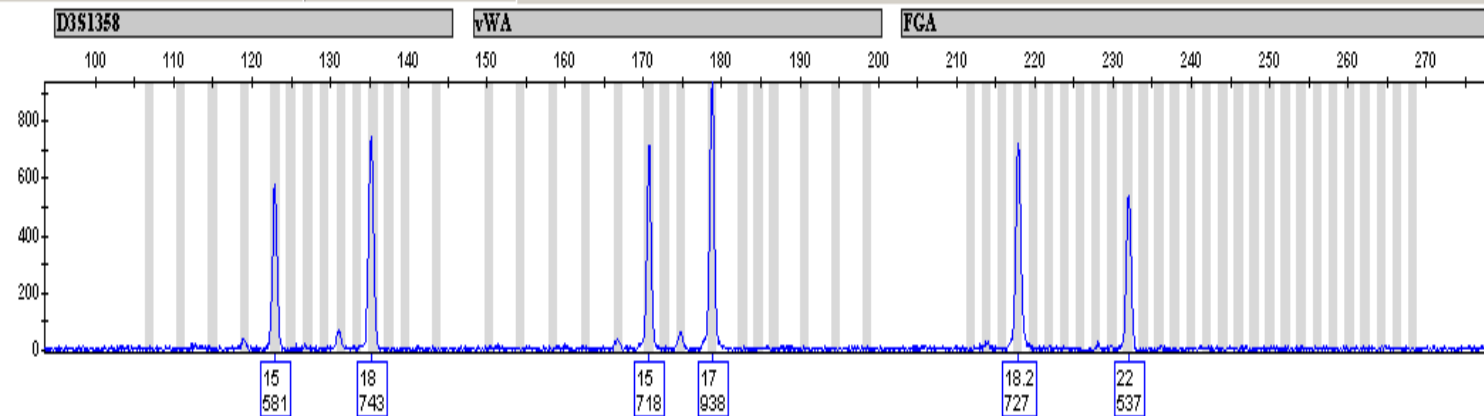
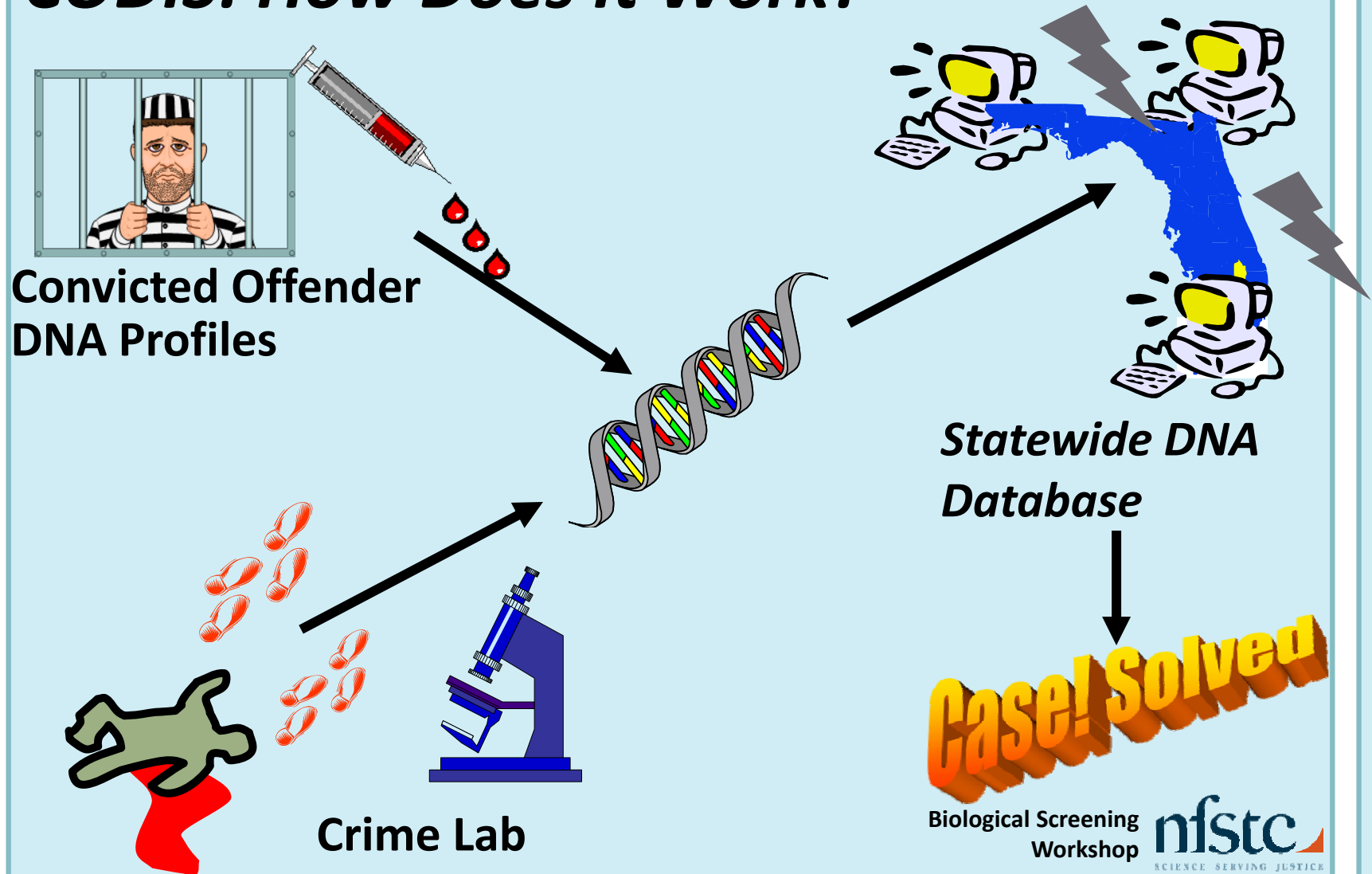


Image courtesy of Beth Ordeman

How Can the DNA Database Help Solve Crimes?

- **Linking an unknown sample to a convicted offender**
- **Linking an unknown sample to a solved case**
- **Linking two or more unsolved cases**
- **Identify missing persons**
 - ****Note that not all DNA profiles developed in a case are OK for entry into CODIS due to FBI regulations**

CODIS: How Does It Work?



Current Offenses Requiring Blood Collection

- **Sexual assault**
- **Lewd acts; indecency**
- **Murder**
- **Aggravated battery**
- **Carjacking**
- **Burglary**
- **Home invasion**

CODIS Statistics

- **Many states now require all felons give a DNA sample for CODIS**
- **This has drastically increased the number of convicted offender samples in CODIS**

Officers of the Court Training

- <http://www.dna.gov/training/otc/>
- The biology of DNA including statistics and population genetics
- DNA laboratories, QA in testing, understanding a lab report
- Forensic databases
- Victim issues
- The presentation of DNA at trial
- Post-conviction DNA cases
- To order a CD, go to <http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/AlphaList.aspx> and search for publication # NCJ 212399

Questions?