

AmpF~~l~~STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit

Publication Number 4440211

Revision G

For Forensic or Paternity Use Only.

ThermoFisher
SCIENTIFIC

The information in this guide is subject to change without notice.

DISCLAIMER

TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, LIFE TECHNOLOGIES AND/OR ITS AFFILIATE(S) WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, MULTIPLE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THIS DOCUMENT, INCLUDING YOUR USE OF IT.

Important Licensing Information: These products may be covered by one or more Limited Use Label Licenses. By use of these products, you accept the terms and conditions of all applicable Limited Use Label Licenses.

TRADEMARKS

Acrobat, Adobe, and Reader are registered trademarks of Adobe Systems, Inc.

Excel and Microsoft are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

FTA is a registered trademark of Whatman Limited.

TaqMan is a registered trademark of Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., used under permission and license.

©2015 Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. All rights reserved. All trademarks are the property of Thermo Fisher Scientific and its subsidiaries unless otherwise specified.

Contents

	Preface	7
	Revision history	7
	Purpose	7
	Pull-out chapters	7
Chapter 1	Overview	9
	Product overview	10
	Workflow overview	14
	Instrument and software overview	15
	Materials and equipment	17
Chapter 2	PCR Amplification	25
	PCR work areas	26
	Required user-supplied reagents	27
	DNA quantification	27
	Prepare the amplification kit reactions	30
	Select the appropriate PCR cycle number	31
	Perform PCR	32
	Amplification using bloodstained FTA® cards	33
Chapter 3	Electrophoresis	39
	Allelic ladder requirements	40
	Section 3.1 3100/3100-<i>Avant</i> and 3130/3130xL instruments	41
	Set up the instrument for electrophoresis	41
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> or 3130/3130xL instrument	42
	Section 3.2 310 instrument	43
	Set up the instrument for electrophoresis	43
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument	44
	Section 3.3 3500/3500xL instruments	45
	Set up the instrument for electrophoresis	45
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instruments	46

Chapter 4	Data Analysis	51
	Section 4.1 GeneMapper™ ID Software	52
	Overview of GeneMapper™ ID Software	52
	Set up GeneMapper™ ID Software for data analysis	53
	Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID Software	65
	Examine and edit a project	66
	Section 4.2 GeneMapper™ ID-X Software	68
	Overview of GeneMapper™ ID-X Software	68
	Set up GeneMapper™ ID-X Software for data analysis	69
	Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID-X Software	83
	Examine and edit a project	84
Chapter 5	Experiments and Results	87
	Overview	88
	Developmental validation	89
	Accuracy, precision, and reproducibility	92
	Extra peaks in the electropherogram	100
	Characterization of loci	107
	Species specificity	108
	Sensitivity	110
	Stability	112
	Mixture studies	115
	Population Data	121
	Mutation Rate	133
	Probability of Identity	134
	Probability of Paternity Exclusion	135
Appendix A	Troubleshooting	137
Appendix B	Safety	141
	General safety	142
	Chemical safety	143
	Biological hazard safety	144
	Bibliography	145
	Documentation and support	149
	Related documentation	149

Customer and technical support	150
HID support	150
Limited product warranty	150
 Index	 151

Preface

Revision history

Revision	Date	Description
A	September 2008	New document.
B	September 2010	Remove patent numbers.
C	April 2011	Remove patent numbers.
D	March 2012	Update legal information.
E	August 2014	Add information about 50-, 100-, and 1000-reaction kit sizes.
F	February 2015	Add information for the ProFlex™ PCR System.
G	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add the 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer.• Add the GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0.

Purpose

The *AmpF_LSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit User Guide* provides information about the Applied Biosystems™ instruments, chemistries, and software associated with the AmpF_LSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit.

Pull-out chapters

This guide allows users to pull out chapters 2, 3, and 4. The pull-out chapters have title and back pages, which indicate the chapter number and release date.

This chapter covers:

■ Product overview	10
■ Workflow overview	14
■ Instrument and software overview	15
■ Materials and equipment	17

Product overview

Purpose The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit is a short tandem repeat (STR) multiplex assay that amplifies 15 tetranucleotide repeat loci and the Amelogenin gender-determining marker in a single PCR amplification:

- All 13 of the required loci for the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) loci are included in this kit for known-offender databasing in the United States (Budowle *et al.*, 1998).
- Two additional loci, D2S1338 and D19S433, are included. These loci are consistent with the AmpF ℓ STR[™] SGM Plus[™] PCR Amplification Kit.
- The combination of the 15 loci are consistent with several worldwide database recommendations.

The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit delivers a 16-locus multiplex with the same power of discrimination as, better sensitivity than, and better robustness than the earlier generation AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Kit. The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit uses modified PCR cycling conditions for enhanced sensitivity, a new buffer formulation to improve performance with inhibited samples, and an improved process for DNA synthesis and purification of the amplification primers to deliver a much cleaner electrophoretic background.

Product description The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit uses the same primer sequences as the earlier generation AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Kit. The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit contains all the necessary reagents for the amplification of human genomic DNA.

The reagents are designed for use with the following Applied Biosystems[™] instruments:

- 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer
- 3100/3100-*Avant* Genetic Analyzer
- 3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzer
- 310 Genetic Analyzer
- GeneAmp[™] PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block
- GeneAmp[™] PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block
- Veriti[™] 96-Well Thermal Cycler
- ProFlex[™] PCR System

About the primers The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit employs the latest improvements in primer synthesis and purification techniques to minimize the presence of dye-labeled artifacts. These improvements result in a much cleaner electropherogram background that enhances the assay's signal-to-noise ratio and simplifies the interpretation of results.

Non-nucleotide linkers are used in primer synthesis for the following loci: CSF1PO, D13S317, D16S539, D2S1338, and TPOX. For these primers, non-nucleotide linkers are placed between the primers and the fluorescent dye during oligonucleotide synthesis (Butler, 2005, Grossman *et al.*, 1994, and Baron *et al.*, 1996).

Non-nucleotide linkers enable reproducible positioning of the alleles to facilitate interlocus spacing. The combination of a five-dye fluorescent system and the inclusion of non-nucleotide linkers allows for simultaneous amplification and efficient separation of the 15 STR loci and Amelogenin during automated DNA fragment analysis.

Loci amplified by the kit

The following table shows the loci amplified, their chromosomal locations, and the corresponding fluorescent marker dyes. The AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder is used to genotype the analyzed samples. The alleles contained in the allelic ladder, and the genotype of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Control DNA 9947A are also listed in the table.

Table 1 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit loci and alleles

Locus designation	Chromosome location	Alleles included in Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder	Dye label	Control DNA 9947A
D8S1179	8	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	6-FAM™	13 [‡]
D21S11	21q11.2-q21	24, 24.2, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28.2, 29, 29.2, 30, 30.2, 31, 31.2, 32, 32.2, 33, 33.2, 34, 34.2, 35, 35.2, 36, 37, 38		30 [§]
D7S820	7q11.21-22	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		10, 11
CSF1PO	5q33.3-34	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		10, 12
D3S1358	3p	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	VIC™	14, 15
TH01	11p15.5	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9.3, 10, 11, 13.3		8, 9.3
D13S317	13q22-31	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		11 [#]
D16S539	16q24-qter	5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		11, 12
D2S1338	2q35-37.1	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	NED™	19, 23
D19S433	19q12-13.1	9, 10, 11, 12, 12.2, 13, 13.2, 14, 14.2, 15, 15.2, 16, 16.2, 17, 17.2		14, 15
vWA	12p12-pter	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24		17, 18
TPOX	2p23-2per	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13		8 ^{‡‡}
D18S51	18q21.3	7, 9, 10, 10.2, 11, 12, 13, 13.2, 14, 14.2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	PET™	15, 19
Amelogenin	X: p22.1-22.3 Y: p11.2	X, Y		X
D5S818	5q21-31	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16		11 ^{§§}
FGA	4q28	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26.2, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30.2, 31.2, 32.2, 33.2, 42.2, 43.2, 44.2, 45.2, 46.2, 47.2, 48.2, 50.2, 51.2		23, 24

[‡] For CODIS purposes, profile reported as 13, 13.

[§] For CODIS purposes, profile reported as 30, 30.

[#] For CODIS purposes, profile reported as 11, 11.

^{‡‡} For CODIS purposes, profile reported as 8, 8.

^{§§} For CODIS purposes, profile reported as 11, 11.

Allelic ladder profile

Figure 1 shows the allelic ladder for the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit. See “Allelic ladder requirements” on page 40 for information on ensuring accurate genotyping.

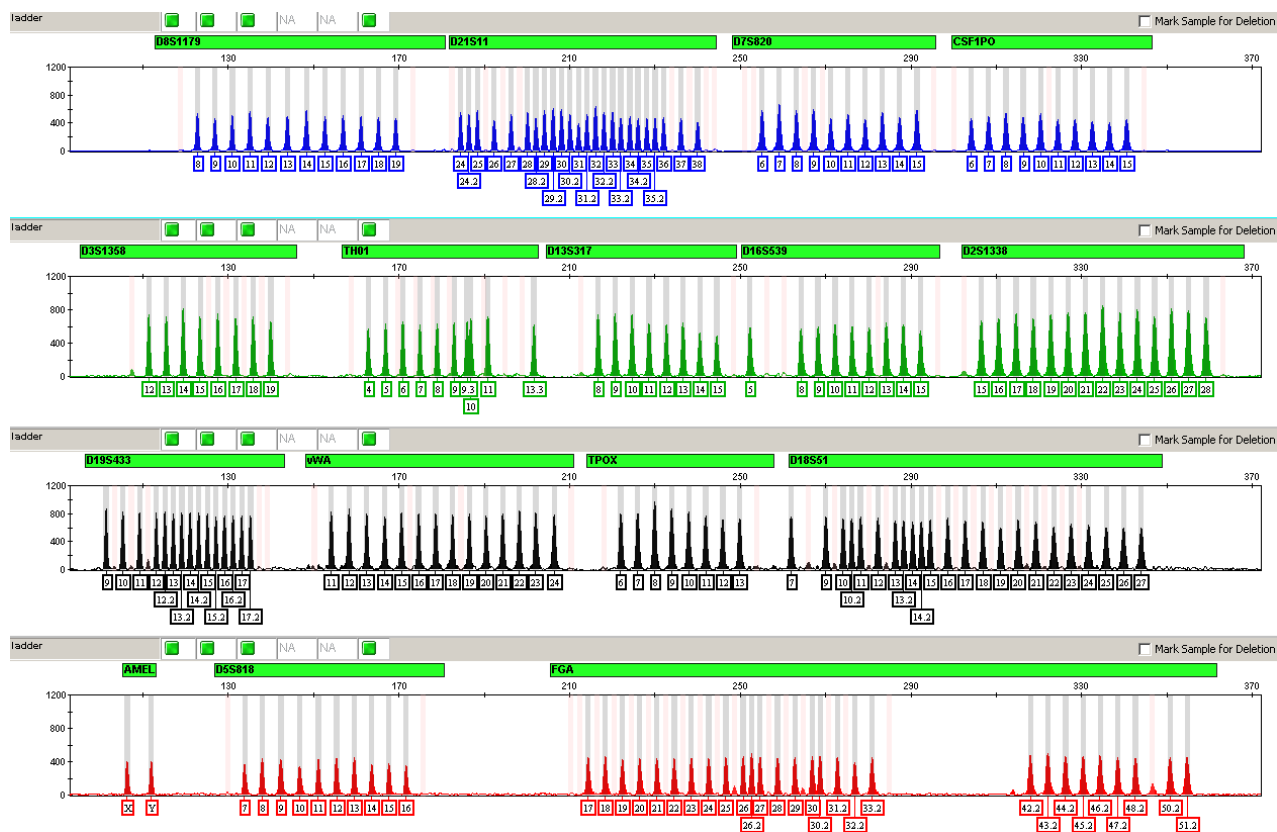


Figure 1 GeneMapper[™] ID-X Software plot of the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit Allelic Ladder

Control DNA 9947A profile

Figure 2 shows amplification of Control DNA 9947A using the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifier[™] Plus Kit.

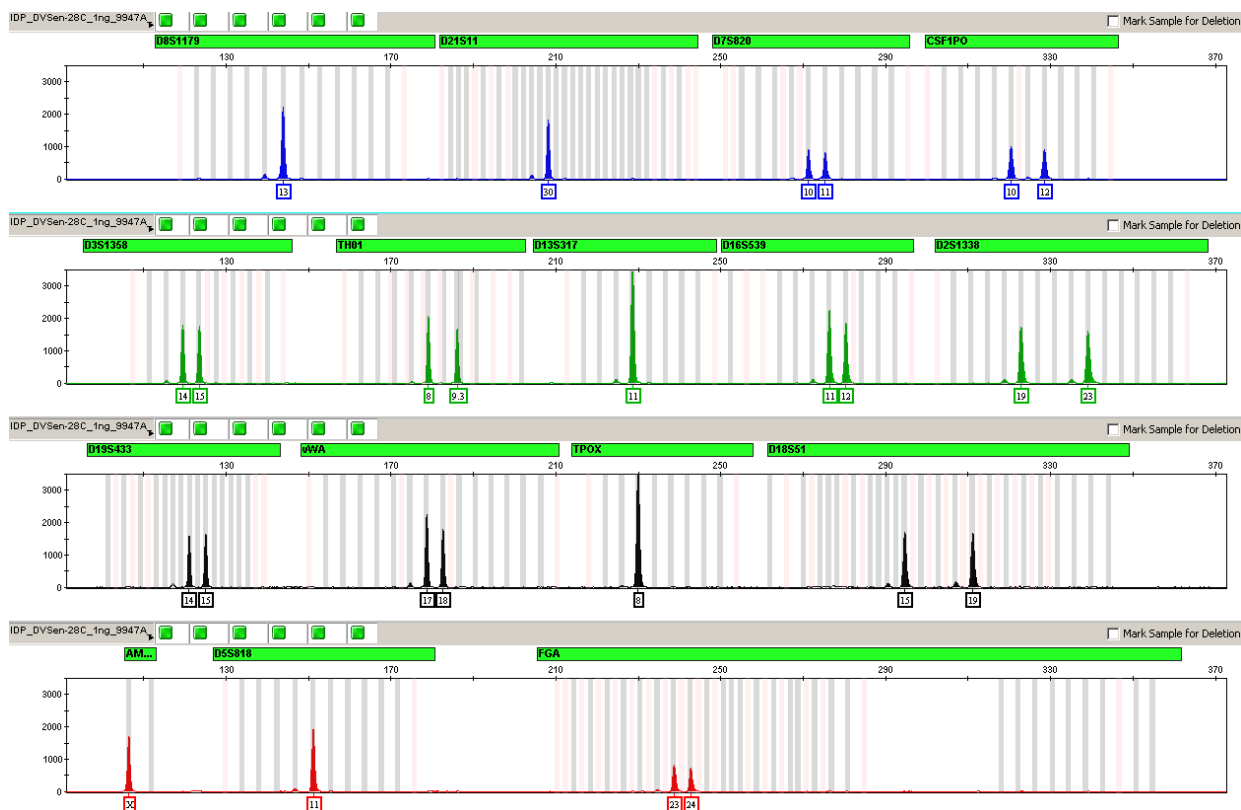


Figure 2 1 ng of Control DNA 9947A amplified with the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifier[™] Plus Kit and analyzed on the 3130x/ Genetic Analyzer

Workflow overview

Perform
PCR



Extract
DNA



AutoMate *Express*™ System + PrepFiler™ Express Kit

Quantify
DNA



Quantifiler™ Duo DNA Quantification Kit



Quantifiler™ HP and Trio DNA Quantification Kits

Prepare
reactions

AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit

Perform
PCR



GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 Cycler



ProFlex™ PCR System



Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler

Perform
electro-
phoresis



3100/3100-Avant
Genetic Analyzer



3130/3130xl
Genetic Analyzer



3500/3500xL
Genetic Analyzer



310 Genetic
Analyzer

Analyze
data



GeneMapper™ ID-X or GeneMapper™ ID Software

Instrument and software overview

This section provides information about the Data Collection Software versions required to run the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit on specific instruments.

Data Collection and GeneMapper[™] ID or ID-X Software

The Data Collection Software provides instructions to firmware running on the instrument and displays instrument status and raw data in real time. As the instrument measures sample fluorescence with its detection system, the Data Collection Software collects the data and stores it. The Data Collection Software stores information about each sample in a sample file (.fsa), which is then analyzed by the GeneMapper[™] ID or ID-X Software.

Instrument and software compatibility

Instrument	Data Collection Software	Analysis software
3500/3500xL	3500 Series Data Collection Software v1.0 or later	GeneMapper [™] ID-X Software v1.2 or later
3130/3130x [‡]	3.0 or later	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GeneMapper[™] ID Software v3.2.1 <i>and</i> GeneMapper[™] ID-X Software v1.0.1 or later
3100/3100-Avant	1.1 (3100)	
	1.0 (3100-Avant)	
	2.0	
310	3.1	
	3.0	

[‡] We conducted validation studies for the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit using this configuration.

About multicomponent analysis

Applied Biosystems[™] fluorescent multi-color dye technology allows the analysis of multiple loci, including loci that have alleles with overlapping size ranges. Alleles for overlapping loci are distinguished by labeling locus-specific primers with different colored dyes.

Multicomponent analysis is the process that separates the five different fluorescent dye colors into distinct spectral components. The four dyes used in the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit to label samples are 6-FAM[™], VIC[™], NED[™], and PET[™] dyes. The fifth dye, LIZ[™] dye, is used to label the GeneScan[™] 500 LIZ[™] Size Standard or the GeneScan[™] 600 LIZ[™] Size Standard v2.0.

How multicomponent analysis works

Each of these fluorescent dyes emits its maximum fluorescence at a different wavelength. During data collection on the Applied Biosystems™ instruments, the fluorescence signals are separated by diffraction grating according to their wavelengths and projected onto a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera in a predictably spaced pattern. The 6-FAM™ dye emits at the shortest wavelength and it is displayed as blue, followed by the VIC™ dye (green), NED™ dye (yellow), PET™ dye (red), and LIZ™ dye (orange).

Although each of these dyes emits its maximum fluorescence at a different wavelength, there is some overlap in the emission spectra between the dyes (Figure 3). The goal of multicomponent analysis is to correct for spectral overlap.

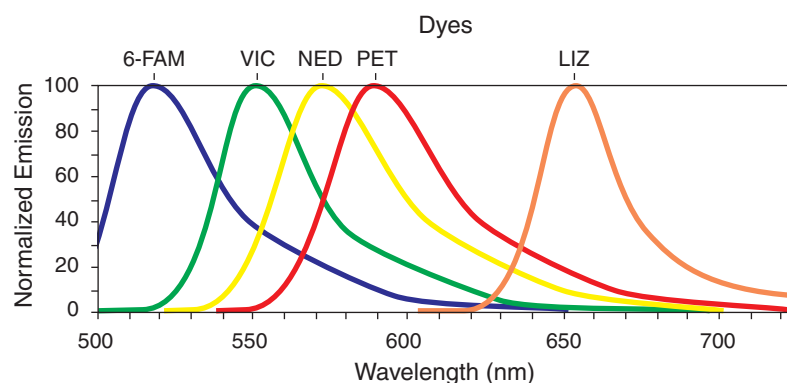


Figure 3 Emission spectra of the five dyes used in the AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit

Materials and equipment

Kit contents and storage

The AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit contains materials sufficient to perform 50, 100, 200, or 1000 amplifications at 25- μ L reaction volumes.

IMPORTANT! The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light sensitive. Protect the primer set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder, GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard, and GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

Component	Description	50X Volume (A26182)	100X Volume (A26364)	200X Volume (4427368)	1000X Volume (4486467)	Storage
AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Master Mix	Contains enzyme, salts, dNTPs, carrier protein, and 0.04% sodium azide.	1 tube, 0.5 mL	2 tubes, 0.5 mL/tube	2 tubes, 1.0 mL/tube	10 tubes, 1.0 mL/tube	-15 to -25°C on receipt, 2 to 8 °C after initial use
AmpF ℓ STR™ Control DNA 9947A	Contains 0.10 ng/ μ L human female 9947A DNA in 0.05% sodium azide and buffer \ddagger . See Table 1 on page 11 for profile.	1 tube, 0.3 mL	1 tube, 0.3 mL	1 tube, 0.3 mL	5 tubes, 0.3 mL/tube	
AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Primer Set	Contains forward and reverse primers to amplify human DNA targets.	1 tube, 0.25 mL	2 tubes, 0.25 mL/tube	1 tube, 1.0 mL	5 tubes, 1.0 mL/tube	-15 to -25°C on receipt, 2 to 8 °C after initial use. Store protected from light.
AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder	Contains amplified alleles. See Table 1 on page 11 for a list of alleles included in the allelic ladder.	1 tube, 0.025 mL	1 tube, 0.025 mL	1 tube, 0.05 mL	5 tubes, 0.05 mL/tube	

\ddagger The AmpF ℓ STR™ Control DNA 9947A is included at a concentration appropriate to its intended use as an amplification control (that is, to provide confirmation of the capability of the kit reagents to generate a profile of expected genotype). The AmpF ℓ STR™ Control DNA 9947A is not designed to be used as a DNA quantitation control, and laboratories may expect to see variation from the labelled concentration when quantitating aliquots of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Control DNA 9947A.

Standards for samples

For the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit, the panel of standards needed for PCR amplification, PCR product sizing, and genotyping are:

- **Control DNA 9947A** – A positive control for evaluating the efficiency of the amplification step and STR genotyping using the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder.
- **GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard or GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0** – Used for obtaining sizing results. These standards, which have been evaluated as internal size standards, yield precise sizing results for AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit PCR products. Order the GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard (Cat. no. 4322682) or the GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 (Cat. no. 4408399) separately.

- **AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder** – Allelic ladder for accurate characterization of the alleles amplified by the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit. The AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder contains most of the alleles reported for the 15 autosomal loci. Refer to Table 1 on page 11 for a list of the alleles included in the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder.

Equipment and materials not included

Tables 2 and 3 list required and optional equipment and materials not supplied with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit. Unless otherwise indicated, all materials are available from Life Technologies (www.lifetechnologies.com), Fisher Scientific (www.fisherscientific.com), or other major laboratory suppliers (MLS).

Table 2 Equipment

Equipment	Source
3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzer	Contact your local Thermo Fisher Scientific sales representative
3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzer	
3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer	
310 Genetic Analyzer	
GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block	N8050001
GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block	4314878
ProFlex™ PCR System	4484075
Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler	4375786
Silver 96-Well Sample Block	N8050251
Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Sample Block	4314443
Tabletop centrifuge with 96-Well Plate Adapters (optional)	MLS

Table 3 User-supplied materials[‡]

Item	Source
50-reaction AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit	A26182
100-reaction AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit	A26364
200-reaction AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit	4427368
1000-reaction AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit	4486467
3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzer materials	
96-Well Plate Septa	4315933
Reservoir Septa	4315932
3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzer Capillary Array, 36-cm	4333464

Table 3 User-supplied materials[†] (*continued*)

Item	Source
POP-4™ Polymer for 3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzers	4316355
3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzer Autosampler Plate Kit, 96-well	4316471
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard	4322682
GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0	4408399
Running Buffer, 10X	402824
DS-33 Matrix Standard Kit (Dye Set G5)	4345833
MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
250-μL Glass Syringe (array-fill syringe)	4304470
5.0-mL Glass Syringe (polymer-reserve syringe)	628-3731
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> instruments, refer to the <i>3100 Genetic Analyzer and 3100-<i>Avant</i> Genetic Analyzer User Reference Guide</i> (Pub. no. 4335393).	
3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzer materials	
96-Well Plate Septa	4315933
Reservoir Septa	4315932
3100/3130xL Genetic Analyzer Capillary Array, 36-cm	4315931
POP-4™ Polymer for 3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzers	4352755
3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzer Autosampler Plate Kit, 96-well	4316471
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard	4322682
GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0	4408399
Running Buffer, 10X	402824
DS-33 Matrix Standard Kit (Dye Set G5)	4345833
MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3130/3130xL instruments, refer to the <i>3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzers Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Reference Guide</i> (Pub. no. 4352716).	
3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer materials	
Anode Buffer Container (ABC)	4393927
Cathode Buffer Container (CBC)	4408256
POP-4™ polymer (960 samples) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4393710
POP-4™ polymer (384 samples) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4393715

Table 3 User-supplied materials[†] (continued)

Item	Source
DS-33 Matrix Standard Kit (Dye Set G5)	4345833
GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0	4408399
Conditioning Reagent	4393718
8-Capillary array, 36 cm for 3500 Genetic Analyzers	4404683
24-Capillary array, 36 cm for 3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4404687
96-well retainer & base set (Standard) 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410228
8-Tube retainer & base set (Standard) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410231
8-Strip Septa for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410701
96-Well Septa for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4412614
Septa Cathode Buffer Container, 3500 series	4410715
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3500/3500xL instruments, refer to the <i>3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Guide</i> (Pub. no. 4401661).	
310 Genetic Analyzer materials	
310 DNA Analyzer Capillary Array, 47-cm	402839
0.5 mL Sample Tray	5572
96-Well Tray Adaptor (for 9700 thermal cycler trays)	4305051
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard	4322682
Running Buffer, 10X	4335643
Genetic Analyzer Septa Retainer Clips for 96-Tube Sample Tray	402866
Genetic Analysis Sample Tubes (0.5-mL)	401957
Septa for 0.5-mL Sample Tubes	401956
DS-33 Matrix Standard Set (6-FAM™, VIC™, NED™, PET™, and LIZ™ dyes) for 310/377 systems	4318159
MicroAmp™ 8-Tube Strip, 0.2-mL	N8010580
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Base (holds 0.2-mL reaction tubes)	N8010531
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Full Plate Cover	N8010550
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Tray/Retainer Set	403081
POP-4™ Polymer for the 310 Genetic Analyzer	402838
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 310 instrument, refer to the <i>310 Genetic Analyzer User Guide</i> (Pub. no. 4317588).	

Table 3 User-supplied materials[‡] (continued)

Item	Source
PCR Amplification	
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Tray	N8010541
MicroAmp™ Reaction Tube with Cap, 0.2-mL	N8010540
MicroAmp™ 8-Tube Strip, 0.2-mL	N8010580
MicroAmp™ 8-Cap Strip	N8010535
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Tray/Retainer Set	403081
MicroAmp™ 96-Well Base	N8010531
MicroAmp™ Clear Adhesive Film	4306311
MicroAmp™ Optical Adhesive Film	4311971
MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
Other user-supplied materials	
Hi-Di™ Formamide, 25-mL	4311320
Aerosol-resistant pipette tips	MLS
Microcentrifuge tubes	MLS
Pipettors	MLS
Tape, labeling	MLS
Tube, 50-mL Falcon	MLS
Tube decapper, autoclavable	MLS
Deionized water, PCR grade	MLS
Tris-HCl, pH 8.0	MLS
EDTA, 0.5 M	MLS
Vortex	MLS

[‡] For the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of any chemical not distributed by Thermo Fisher Scientific, contact the chemical manufacturer. Before handling any chemicals, refer to the SDS provided by the manufacturer, and observe all relevant precautions.

Chapter 2

PCR Amplification

This chapter covers:

■ PCR work areas	26
■ Required user-supplied reagents	27
■ DNA quantification	27
■ Prepare the amplification kit reactions	30
■ Perform PCR	32

PCR work areas

Work area setup and lab design

Many resources are available for the appropriate design of a PCR laboratory:

- If you are using the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit for forensic DNA testing, refer to *Forensic Laboratories: Handbook for Facility Planning, Design, Construction and Moving*, National Institute of Justice, 1998 (http://nij.ncjrs.gov/publications/pubs_db.asp).
- If you are using the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit for parentage DNA testing, refer to the *Guidance for Standards for Parentage Relationship Testing Laboratories*, American Association of Blood Banks, 7th edition, 2004.

The sensitivity of the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit (and other PCR-based tests) enables amplification of minute quantities of DNA, necessitating precautions to avoid contamination of samples yet to be amplified (Kwok and Higuchi, 1989).

To prevent contamination by human DNA, be careful while handling and processing samples. Wear gloves at all times and change them frequently. Close sample tubes when not in use. Limit aerosol dispersal by handling sample tubes and reagents carefully.

Note: These laboratory design resources and guidances constitute only a sample of the precautions that need to be observed when using PCR technology. Refer to your laboratory's internal policies and procedures for additional information and references.

PCR-setup tools

IMPORTANT! These items should never leave the PCR setup work area.

- Calculator
- Gloves, disposable
- Marker pen, permanent
- Microcentrifuge
- Microcentrifuge tubes, 1.5-mL, or 2.0-mL, or other appropriate clean tube (for Master Mix preparation)
- Microcentrifuge tube rack
- Pipette tips, sterile, disposable hydrophobic filter-plugged
- Pipettors
- Tube decapper, autoclavable
- Vortex

Amplified DNA work area tools

The following PCR systems should be placed in the amplified DNA work area.

- GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block
- GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block
- Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler
- ProFlex™ PCR System

Required user-supplied reagents

In addition to the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit reagents, the use of low TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) is recommended. You can prepare the buffer as described in the procedure below or order it from Teknova (Cat. no. T0223).

To prepare low TE buffer:

1. Mix together:
 - 10 mL of 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0
 - 0.2 mL of 0.5 M EDTA, pH 8.0
 - 990 mL of glass-distilled or deionized water

Note: Adjust the volumes accordingly for specific needs.

2. Aliquot and autoclave the solutions.
3. Store at room temperature.

DNA quantification

Importance of quantification

Quantifying the amount of DNA in a sample before amplification allows you to determine whether or not sufficient DNA is present to permit amplification and to calculate the optimum amount of DNA to add to the reaction. The optimum amount of DNA for the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit is 1.0 ng in a maximum input volume of 10 μ L for 28 PCR cycles and 0.5 ng in a maximum input volume of 10 μ L for 29 PCR cycles.

If too much DNA is added to the PCR reaction, then the increased amount of PCR product that is generated can result in:

- Fluorescence intensity that exceeds the linear dynamic range for detection by the instrument (“off-scale” data). Off-scale data are problematic because:
 - Quantitation (peak height and area) for off-scale peaks is not accurate. For example, an allele peak that is off-scale can cause the corresponding stutter peak to appear higher in relative intensity, thus increasing the calculated percent stutter.
 - Multicomponent analysis of off-scale data is not accurate, and it results in poor spectral separation (“pull-up”).
- Incomplete A-nucleotide addition.

When the total number of allele copies added to the PCR is extremely low, allelic dropout can occur, resulting in a partial profile.

Methods of quantifying DNA

We provide several kits for quantifying DNA in samples. See the reference cited in the following table for details about these kits.

Product	Description	References
Quantifiler™ Human DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4343895) <i>and</i> Quantifiler™ Y Human Male DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4343906)	<p>Properties:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ Human and Quantifiler™ Y Human Male Kits are highly specific for human DNA, and they individually detect total human or male DNA, respectively. The kits detect single-stranded and degraded DNA.</p> <p>How they work:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ DNA Quantification Kits consist of target-specific and internal control 5' nuclease assays.</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ Human and Quantifiler™ Y Human Male Kits contain different target-specific assays (human DNA or human male DNA, respectively) that each consist of two locus-specific PCR primers and one TaqMan® MGB probe labeled with FAM™ dye for detecting the amplified sequence. The kits each contain a separate internal PCR control (IPC) assay, which consists of an IPC template DNA (a synthetic sequence not found in nature), two primers for amplifying the IPC template DNA, and one TaqMan® MGB probe labeled with VIC™ dye for detecting the amplified IPC DNA.</p>	<i>Quantifiler™ Human DNA Quantification Kits User's Manual</i> (Pub. no. 4344790)
Quantifiler™ Duo DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4387746)	<p>Properties:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ Duo Kit is highly specific for human DNA. This kit combines the detection of both total human and male DNA in one PCR reaction. The kit detects single-stranded and degraded DNA.</p> <p>How it works:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ Duo DNA Quantification Kit consists of target-specific and internal control 5' nuclease assays.</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ Duo kit combines two human-specific assays in one PCR reaction (for total human DNA and human male DNA). The two human DNA specific assays each consist of two PCR primers and a TaqMan® probe. The TaqMan® probes for the human DNA and human male DNA assays are labeled with VIC™ and FAM™ dyes, respectively. In addition, the kit contains an internal PCR control (IPC) assay similar in principle to that used in the other Quantifiler kits, but labeled with NED™ dye.</p>	<i>Quantifiler™ Duo DNA Quantification Kit User's Manual</i> (Pub. no. 4391294)

Product	Description	References
Quantifiler™ HP DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4482911) and Quantifiler™ Trio DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4482910)	<p>Properties:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ HP Kit is designed to quantify the total amount of amplifiable human DNA in a sample. The Quantifiler™ Trio Kit is designed to simultaneously quantify the total amount of amplifiable human DNA and human male DNA in a sample.</p> <p>How it works:</p> <p>The Quantifiler™ HP and Trio DNA Quantification Kits use multiple-copy target loci for improved detection sensitivity. The human-specific target loci (Small Autosomal, Large Autosomal, and Y-chromosome targets) each consist of multiple copies dispersed on various autosomal chromosomes (Small Autosomal and Large Autosomal), or multiple copies on the Y-chromosome (Quantifiler™ Trio Kit only).</p> <p>To maximize the consistency of quantification results, genomic targets were selected with conserved primer- and probe-binding sites within individual genomes and also with minimal copy number variability between different individuals and population groups. As a result, the detection sensitivity of the Quantifiler™ HP and Trio assays is improved over Quantifiler™ Duo, Human, and Y Human Male DNA Quantification Kit assays. The primary quantification targets (Small Autosomal and Y) consist of relatively short amplicons (75 to 80 bases) to improve the detection of degraded DNA samples. In addition, the Quantifiler™ HP and Trio Kits each contain a Large Autosomal target with a longer amplicon (>200 bases) to help determine if a DNA sample is degraded.</p>	<i>Quantifiler HP and Trio DNA Quantification Kits User Guide</i> (Pub. no. 4485354)

Prepare the amplification kit reactions

1. Calculate the volume of each component needed to prepare the reactions, using the table below.

DNA sample	Volume per reaction (µL)
AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Master Mix	10.0
AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Primer Set	5.0

Note: Include additional reactions in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

2. Prepare reagents. Thaw the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Master Mix and the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Primer Set, then vortex 3 seconds and centrifuge briefly before opening the tubes.

IMPORTANT! Thawing is required only during first use of the kit. After first use, reagents are stored at 2 to 8 °C and, therefore, they do not require subsequent thawing. Do not refreeze the reagents.

3. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
4. Vortex the reaction mix for 3 seconds, then centrifuge briefly.
5. Dispense 15 µL of the reaction mix into each reaction well of a MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate or each MicroAmp™ tube.
6. Prepare the DNA samples:

DNA sample	To prepare...
Negative control	Add 10 µL of low TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0).
Test sample	Dilute a portion of the test DNA sample with low TE buffer so that 1.0 ng of total DNA is in a final volume of 10 µL. Add 10 µL of the diluted sample to the reaction mix.
Positive control	Add 10 µL of 9947A control DNA (0.1 ng/µL).

The final reaction volume (sample or control plus reaction mix) is 25 µL.

7. Seal the MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate with MicroAmp™ Clear Adhesive Film or MicroAmp™ Optical Adhesive Film, or cap the tubes.
8. Vortex the reaction mix for 3 seconds, then centrifuge the tubes at 3000 rpm for about 20 seconds in a tabletop centrifuge (with plate holders if using 96-well plates) to remove bubbles.

9. Amplify the samples in a GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block, a GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block, a Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler, or a ProFlex™ PCR System.

Note: The AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit is not validated for use with the GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the aluminium 96-well block. Use of this thermal cycling platform may adversely affect performance of the AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit.

Select the appropriate PCR cycle number

All AmpFℓSTR™ kits are optimized for a specific number of amplification cycles to deliver well-balanced and high-quality results. However, increases in the number of low-level DNA samples being submitted for analysis have prompted many laboratories to evaluate increasing the number of amplification cycles to increase the sensitivity of the assay. Before increasing the cycle number, perform a comprehensive validation study to establish new performance criteria for the higher cycle number.

Higher cycle numbers can cause the following to occur:

- Exaggerated stochastic effects resulting from low DNA input amounts
- Greater difference between the presence and absence of an allele
- Greater heterozygote peak imbalance
- Possible differences in expected stutter position and percentage
- Possible increase in artifacts and/or background in the profile to accompany the increase in sample allele signal

The AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit offers two PCR-cycle-number options:

- **Standard 28-PCR-cycle protocol** – Provides high sensitivity to consistently generate full STR profiles with 125 pg of DNA input. Use with the optimum 1.0 ng DNA input amount in a maximum input volume of 10 µL.
- **29-PCR-cycle protocol** – Adds the extra sensitivity when amplifying <125 pg DNA inputs. Recommended for use when the total DNA input amount is <0.5 ng.

The results of the developmental validation at both PCR cycle numbers is presented in Chapter 5 on page 87.

Perform PCR



WARNING! PHYSICAL INJURY HAZARD. Thermal cycler.

1. Program the thermal cycling conditions:
 - When using the GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with either the Silver or Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block, select the **9600 Emulation Mode**.
 - When using the Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler, refer to the following document for instructions on how to configure the Veriti™ instrument to run in the 9600 Emulation Mode: *User Bulletin: Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler AmpFℓSTR™ Kit Validation* (Pub. no. 4440754).
 - When using the ProFlex™ PCR System, refer to the *ProFlex™ PCR System Kit Validation User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 100031595) for more information.

Initial incubation step	Cycle (28 or 29 cycles [‡])		Final extension	Final hold
	Denature	Anneal/Extend		
HOLD	CYCLE		HOLD	HOLD
95 °C 11 min	94 °C 20 sec	59 °C 3 min	60 °C 10 min	4 °C Up to 24 hours [§]

[‡] Refer to the previous section for selecting the appropriate PCR cycle number.

[§] The infinity setting (∞) allows an unlimited hold time.

2. Load the plate into the thermal cycler and close the heated cover.

IMPORTANT! If using adhesive clear film instead of caps to seal the plate wells, be sure to place a MicroAmp™ compression pad (Cat. no. 4312639) on top of the plate to prevent evaporation during thermal cycling.

3. Start the run.
4. On completion of the run, store the amplified DNA and protect from light.

If you are storing the DNA...	Then place at...
< 2 weeks	2 to 8 °C
> 2 weeks	–15 to –25 °C

IMPORTANT! Store the amplified products so that they are protected from light.

Amplification using bloodstained FTA® cards

FTA® cards can be useful for collecting, storing, and processing biological samples. A small punch disc of the card containing the sample can be placed directly into an amplification tube, purified, and amplified, without transferring the disc. Our studies indicate that a 1.2-mm bloodstained disc contains approximately 5 to 20 ng of DNA. An appropriate cycle number for this high quantity of DNA is 24 cycles as determined by our validation studies. However, we recommend that each laboratory determine the optimum cycle number based on internal validation studies.

In the example shown in Figure 4, a 1.2-mm disc of a bloodstained FTA® card was purified using three washes with FTA® Purification Reagent and two washes with 1X low TE buffer. The purified punch disc was then amplified in the MicroAmp™ tube for 24 cycles.

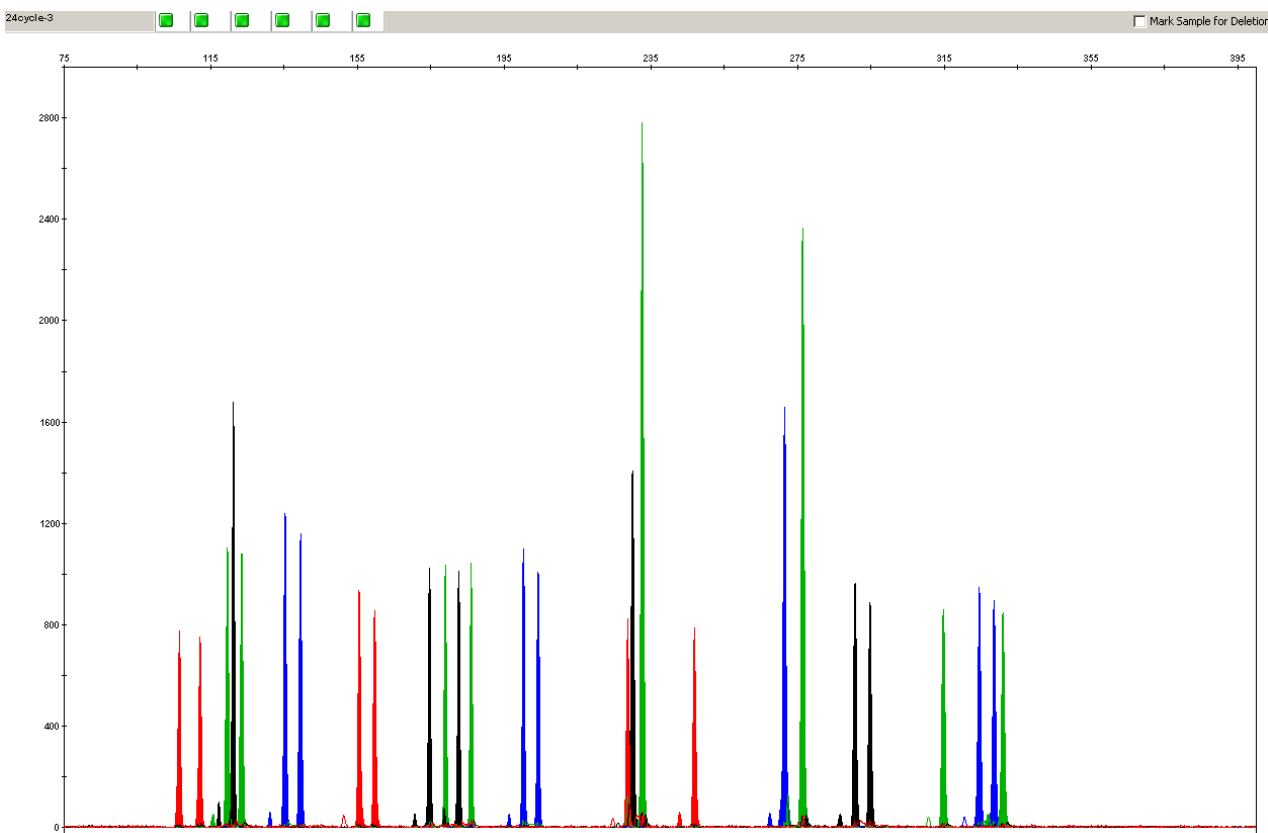


Figure 4 AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit results from a 1.2-mm FTA® bloodstain disc (24-cycle amplification), analyzed on the 3130xl Genetic Analyzer

Chapter 3

Electrophoresis

This chapter covers:

- Allelic ladder requirements 40

Section 3.1 3100/3100-Avant and 3130/3130xl instruments 41

- Set up the instrument for electrophoresis 41
- Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument 42

Section 3.2 310 instrument 43

- Set up the instrument for electrophoresis 43
- Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument 44

Section 3.3 3500/3500xL instruments 45

- Set up the instrument for electrophoresis 45
- Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instruments. 46

Allelic ladder requirements

To accurately genotype samples, you must run an allelic ladder sample along with the unknown samples. For samples run on the:

- 310 Genetic Analyzer: Run at least one allelic ladder for every 10 sample injections.
- 3100 and 3130 series Genetic Analyzers: Run at least one allelic ladder per every set of 16 samples.

IMPORTANT! Variation in laboratory temperature can affect fragment migration speed and result in sizing variation. We recommend the following frequency of allelic ladder injections, which should account for normal variation in run speed. However, during internal validation studies, verify the required allelic ladder injection frequency to ensure accurate genotyping of all samples in your laboratory environment.

- 3130*xL* or 3100 systems – Run one ladder per injection;
one injection = 16 samples (15 samples + 1 allelic ladder)
- 3130 or 3100-*Avant* – Run one ladder for every 4 injections;
one injection = 4 samples
- 3500 Genetic Analyzer: Run one ladder for every 3 injections;
one injection = 8 samples.
- 3500*xL* Genetic Analyzer: Run at least one allelic ladder per every set of 24 samples.

When genotyping, it is critical to use an allelic ladder run under the same conditions as the samples because:

- Size values obtained for the same sample can differ between instrument platforms because of different polymer matrices and electrophoretic conditions.
- Variation in laboratory temperature can affect migration speed (see IMPORTANT above).

Section 3.1 3100/3100-Avant and 3130/3130xl instruments

Set up the instrument for electrophoresis

Reagents and parts

Table 3 on page 18 lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit.

IMPORTANT! The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Allelic Ladder, GeneScan[™] 500 LIZ[™] Size Standard, and GeneScan[™] 600 LIZ[™] Size Standard v2.0 should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument requirements

The following table lists Data Collection Software and the run modules that can be used to analyze AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Genetic Analyzer	Software	Operating system	Run modules and conditions	References
3130/3130xl instrument	Data Collection Software v3.0 [‡]	Windows [®] XP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIDFragmentAnalysis36_POP4_1 Injection conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3130 = 3 kV/5 sec 3130xl = 3 kV/10 sec Dye Set G5 	<i>3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v3.0, Protocols for Processing AmpFℓSTR[™] PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i> (Pub. no. 4363787)
3100 instrument	Data Collection Software v2.0	Windows [®] 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIDFragmentAnalysis36_POP4_1 Injection condition: 3 kV/10 sec Dye Set G5 	<i>3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v2.0, Protocols for Processing AmpFℓSTR[™] PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i> (Pub. no. 4350218)
3100 instrument	Data Collection Software v1.1	Windows NT [®]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GeneScan36vb_DyeSetG5Module Injection condition: 3 kV/10 sec GS500Analysis.gsp 	<i>3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpFℓSTR[™] PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i> (Pub. no. 4332345)
3100-Avant instrument	Data Collection Software v1.0	Windows NT [®]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GeneScan36Avb_DyeSetG5Module Injection condition: 3 kV/5 sec GS500Analysis.gsp 	<i>3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpFℓSTR[™] PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i> (Pub. no. 4332345)

[‡] We conducted validation studies for the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit using this configuration.

Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument

Prepare the samples Prepare the samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and size standard needed to prepare the samples, using the table below.

Reagent	Volume per reaction	OR	Reagent	Volume per reaction
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard	0.3 µL		GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0	0.5 µL
Hi-Di™ Formamide	8.7 µL		Hi-Di™ Formamide	8.5 µL

Note: Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

IMPORTANT! The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your results and experiments.

2. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into each well of a MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate, add:
 - 9 µL of the formamide:size standard mixture
 - 1 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder

Note: For blank wells, add 10 µL of Hi-Di™ Formamide.

5. Seal the reaction plate with appropriate septa, then briefly centrifuge the plate to ensure that the contents of each well are collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the reaction plate in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95 °C.
7. Immediately place the plate on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Prepare the plate assembly on the autosampler.
9. Start the electrophoresis run.

Section 3.2 310 instrument

Set up the instrument for electrophoresis

Reagents and parts Table 3 on page 18 lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit.

IMPORTANT! The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Allelic Ladder, GeneScan[™] 500 LIZ[™] Size Standard, and GeneScan[™] 600 LIZ[™] Size Standard v2.0 should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

310 instrument requirements The following table lists Data Collection Software and the run modules that can be used to analyze AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Software	Operating system	Run modules and conditions	References
Data Collection Software v3.1 [‡]	Windows [®] XP, Windows NT [®] , or Windows [®] 2000	GS STR POP4 (1mL) G5 v2.md5 Injection condition: 15 kV/5 sec	310 Genetic Analyzer User's Manual (Windows [®]) (Pub. no. 4317588) 310 Protocols for Processing AmpF ℓ STR [™] PCR Amplification Kit Products with Microsoft [®] Windows [®] NT Operating System: User Bulletin (Pub. no. 4341742)
Data Collection Software v3.0			

[‡] We conducted concordance studies for the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus kit using this configuration.

Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument

Prepare the samples

Prepare the samples for capillary electrophoresis on the 310 instrument immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Internal Size Standard needed to prepare the samples, using the table below.

Reagent	Volume per reaction (µL)
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard	0.5
Hi-Di™ Formamide	24.5

Note: Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

IMPORTANT! The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your results and experiments.

2. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into a 0.2-mL or 0.5-mL sample tube, add:
 - 25 µL of the formamide:size standard mixture
 - 1.5 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder
5. Seal the tubes with the appropriate septa, then briefly vortex and centrifuge the tubes to ensure that the contents of each tube are mixed and collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the tubes in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95 °C.
7. Immediately place the tubes on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Place the sample tray on the autosampler.
9. Start the electrophoresis run.

Section 3.3 3500/3500xL instruments

Set up the instrument for electrophoresis

Reagents and parts

Table 3 on page 18 lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit.

IMPORTANT! The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Allelic Ladder, GeneScan[™] 500 LIZ[™] Size Standard, and GeneScan[™] 600 LIZ[™] Size Standard v2.0 should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

Electrophoresis software setup and reference documents

The following table lists data collection software and the run modules that you can use to analyze AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Genetic Analyzer	Software	Operating System	Run modules and conditions	References
3500 instrument	3500 Data Collection Software v1.0	Windows [®] XP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HID36_POP4 Injection conditions: 1.2kV/15 sec Dye Set G5 	3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Guide (Pub. no. 4401661) 3500 and 3500xL Genetic Analyzers Quick Reference Card (Pub. no. 4401662)
3500xL instrument		Windows Vista [®]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HID36_POP4 Injection conditions: 1.2kV/24 sec Dye Set G5 	

Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instruments

Prepare the samples for electrophoresis immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 needed to prepare the samples:

Reagent	Volume per reaction
GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0	0.5 µL
Hi-Di™ Formamide	8.5 µL

Note: Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

IMPORTANT! The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your experiments and results.

2. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into each well of a MicroAmp™ Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate, add:
 - 9 µL of the formamide:size standard mixture
 - 1 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder

Note: For blank wells, add 10 µL of Hi-Di™ Formamide.

5. Seal the reaction plate with appropriate septa, then briefly vortex and centrifuge the plate to ensure that the contents of each well are mixed and collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the plate in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95°C.
7. Immediately place the plate on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Place the sample tray on the autosampler.
9. Start the electrophoresis run.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis

This chapter covers:

Section 4.1 GeneMapper™ ID Software	52
■ Overview of GeneMapper™ ID Software.	52
■ Set up GeneMapper™ ID Software for data analysis	53
■ Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID Software	65
■ Examine and edit a project	66
 Section 4.2 GeneMapper™ ID-X Software	 68
■ Overview of GeneMapper™ ID-X Software.	68
■ Set up GeneMapper™ ID-X Software for data analysis	69
■ Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID-X Software	83
■ Examine and edit a project	84

Section 4.1 GeneMapper™ ID Software

Overview of GeneMapper™ ID Software

GeneMapper™ ID Software is an automated genotyping software for forensic casework, databasing, and paternity data analysis.

After electrophoresis, the Data Collection Software stores information for each sample in a .fsa file. Using GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2.1 software, you can then analyze and interpret the data from the .fsa files.

Instruments Refer to “**Instrument and software overview**” on **page 15** for a list of compatible instruments.

Before you start When using GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2.1 to perform human identification (HID) analysis with AmpFℓSTR™ kits, be aware that:

- HID analysis requires at least one allelic ladder sample per run folder. Your laboratory can use multiple ladder samples in an analysis, provided individual laboratories conduct the appropriate validation studies.

For multiple ladder samples, the GeneMapper™ ID Software calculates allelic bin offsets by using an average of all ladders that use the same panel within a run folder.

- Allelic ladder samples in an individual run folder are considered to be from a single run.

When the software imports multiple run folders into a project, only the ladder(s) within their respective run folders are used for calculating allelic bin offsets and subsequent genotyping.

- Allelic ladder samples must be labeled as “Allelic Ladder” in the Sample Type column in a project. Failure to apply this setting for ladder samples results in failed analysis.
- Injections containing the allelic ladder must be analyzed with the same analysis method and parameter values that are used for samples to ensure proper allele calling.
- Alleles that are not in the AmpFℓSTR™ Allelic Ladders do exist. Off-ladder (OL) alleles may contain full and/or partial repeat units. An off-ladder allele is an allele that occurs outside the ± 0.5 -nt bin window of any known allelic ladder allele or virtual bin.

Note: If a sample allele peak is called as an off-ladder allele, the sample result needs to be verified according to the laboratory’s protocol.

If you are using GeneMapper™ ID-X Software to perform Human Identification (HID) analysis with AmpFℒSTR™ kits, go to “Set up GeneMapper™ ID-X Software for data analysis” on page 69 or refer to the *GeneMapper™ ID-X Software Version 1.0 Human Identification Analysis Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574).

Set up GeneMapper™ ID Software for data analysis

- Workflow** Before you can analyze sample (.fsa) files using GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2.1 for the first time:
- Import panels and bins into the Panel Manager, as explained in “Import panels and bins” on page 54.
 - Import an analysis method, as explained in “**Import an HID analysis method**” on page 57.
 - Create a size standard, as explained in “**Create a size standard**” on page 62.
 - Import a size standard, as explained in “**Import an HID size standard**” on page 63.
 - Define custom views of analysis tables.
 - Define custom views of plots.

- For more information** For details about GeneMapper™ ID Software workflow and features, refer to:
- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775)
 - *GeneMapper™ ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Pub. no. 4335523)
 - *Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2 User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 4352543)

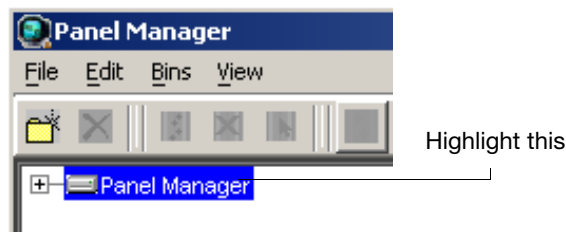
Import panels and bins

To import the AmpFLSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit panel and bin set from our web site into the GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2.1 database:

1. Download and open the file containing panels and bins:
 - a. From the Support menu of **www.appliedbiosystems.com**, select **Software Downloads, Patches & Updates**. Select **GeneMapper ID Software v3.2** from the drop-down menu. Select **Updaters & Patches**, and download the file **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMID**.
 - b. Unzip the file.
2. Start the GeneMapper™ ID Software, then log in with the appropriate user name and password.

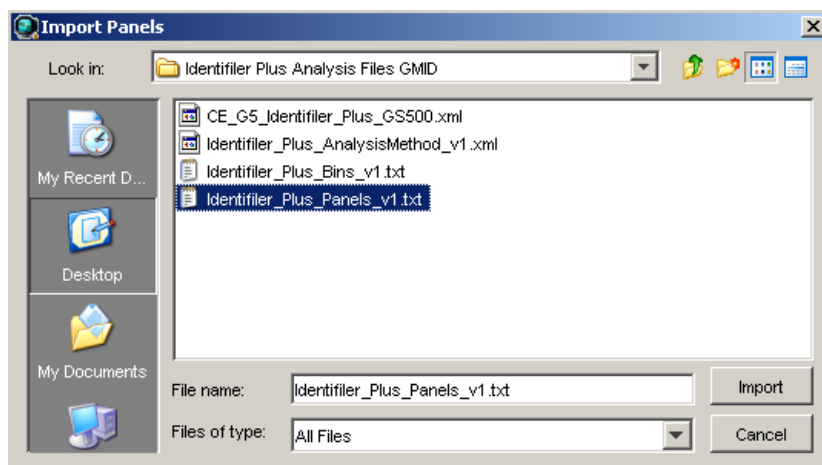
IMPORTANT! If you need login instructions, refer to page 2-7 of the *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775).

3. Select **Tools ▶ Panel Manager**.
4. Find, then open the folder containing the panels and bins:
 - a. Select **Panel Manager** in the navigation pane.



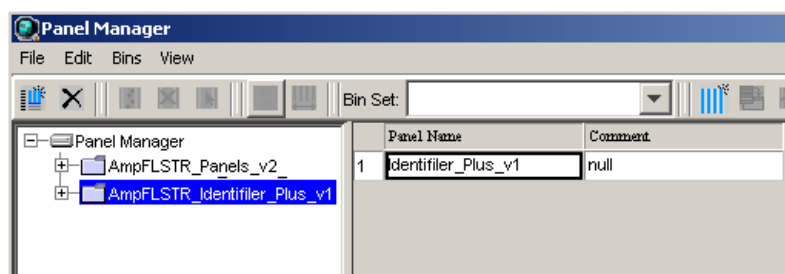
- b. Select **File ▶ Import Panels** to open the Import Panels dialog box.
 - c. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMID** folder that you unzipped in step 1.
5. Select **Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1**, then click **Import**.

Note: Importing this file creates a new folder in the navigation pane of the Panel Manager, “AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1”. This folder contains the panel and associated markers.



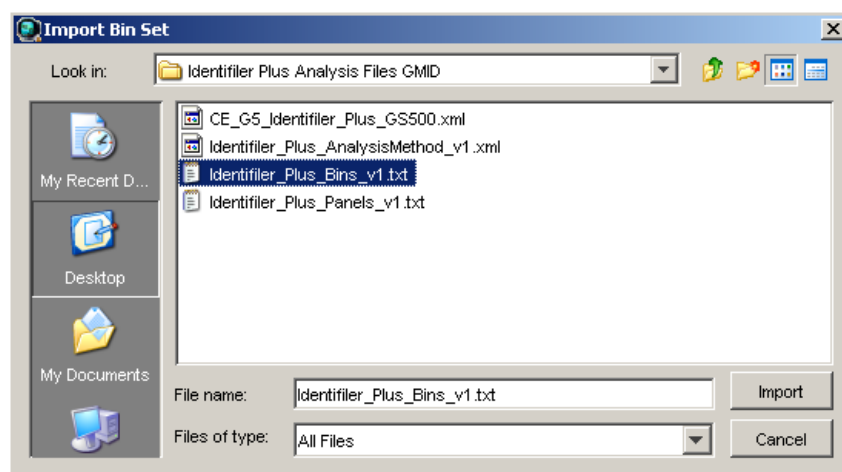
6. Import Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1:

- a. Select the **AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1** folder in the navigation pane.



- b. Select **File ► Import Bin Set** to open the Import Bin Set dialog box.
- c. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMD** folder.
- d. Select **Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1**, then click **Import**.

Note: Importing this file associates the bin set with the panels in the Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1 folder.

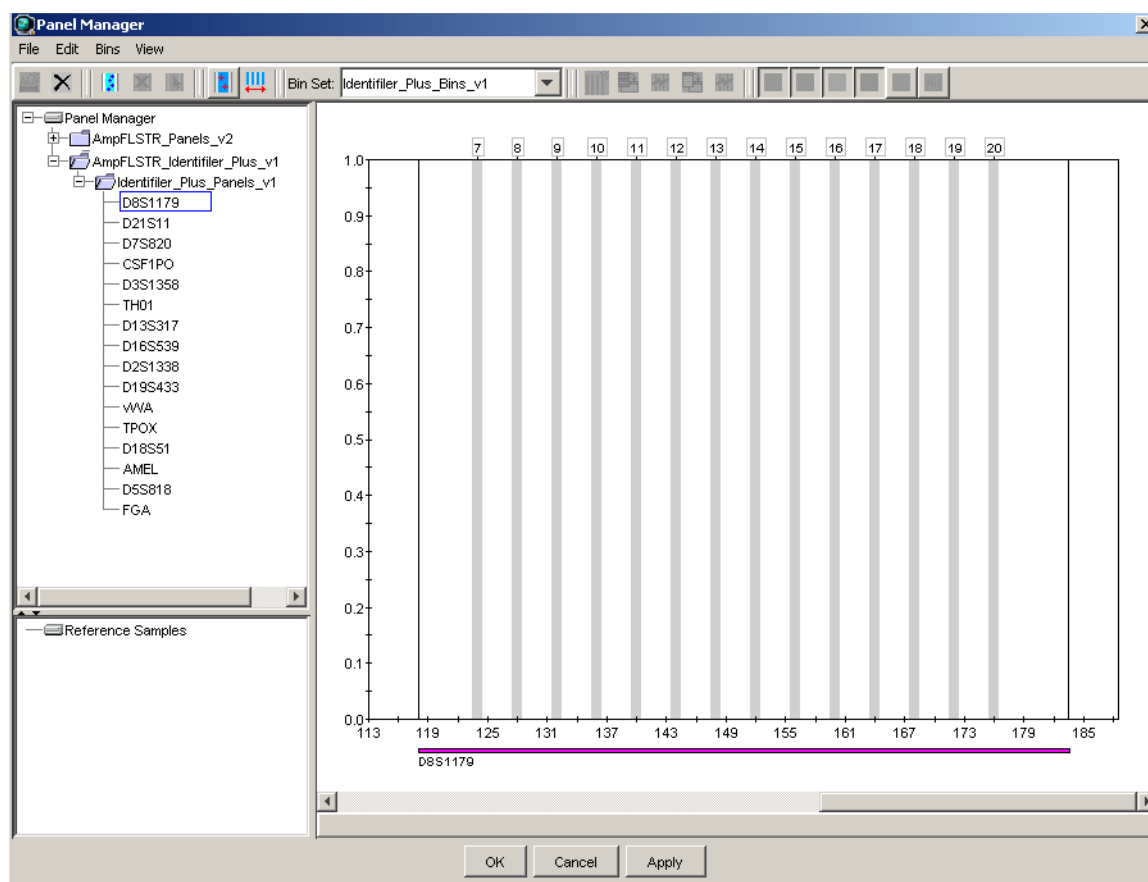


7. View the imported panels in the navigation pane:
 - a. Double-click the **AmpFLSTR_Identifier_Plus_v1** folder to view the Identifier_Plus_Panels_v1 folder.
 - b. Double-click the **Identifier_Plus_Panels_v1** folder to display the panel information in the right pane.

The screenshot shows the 'Panel Manager' window. On the left, a tree view shows the folder structure: 'Panel Manager' > 'AmpFLSTR_Panels_v2' > 'AmpFLSTR_Identifier_Plus_v1' > 'Identifier_Plus_Panels_v1'. The 'Identifier_Plus_Panels_v1' folder is selected. The right pane displays a table of marker information.

	Marker Name	Dye Color	Min Size	Max Size	Control Alleles	Marker I	Marker S	Comments	Ladder Alleles
1	D8S1179	blue	118.0	183.5	13	4	0.1032	none	8,9,10,11,12,13,14
2	D21S11	blue	184.5	247.5	30	4	0.1067	none	24,24.2,25,26,27
3	D7S820	blue	251.0	298.5	10,11	4	0.0969	none	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,
4	CSF1PO	blue	302.12	348.63	10,12	4	0.092	none	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,
5	D3S1358	green	98.0	148.0	14,15	4	0.1227	none	12,13,14,15,16,17
6	TH01	green	159.0	205.0	8,9,3	4	0.0408	none	4,5,6,7,8,9,9.3,10
7	D13S317	green	205.65	250.16	11	4	0.0993	none	8,9,10,11,12,13,14
8	D16S539	green	255.3	301.81	11,12	4	0.1039	none	5,8,9,10,11,12,13
9	D2S1338	green	304.8	370.31	19,23	4	0.1244	none	15,16,17,18,19,20
10	D19S433	yellow	101.0	148.0	14,15	4	0.1121	none	9,10,11,12,12.2,13
11	vWA	yellow	151.0	213.5	17,18	4	0.1245	none	11,12,13,14,15,16
12	TPOX	yellow	216.99	260.99	8	4	0.0638	none	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,
13	D18S51	yellow	264.49	350.0	15,19	4	0.1368	none	7,9,10,10.2,11,12
14	AMEL	red	106.0	114.0	x	9	0.0	none	X,Y
15	D5S818	red	128.0	180.0	11	4	0.1006	none	7,8,9,10,11,12,13
16	FGA	red	206.25	360.0	23,24	4	0.1303	none	17,18,19,20,21,22

8. Select **D8S1179** to display the Bin view for the marker in the right pane.



- Click **Apply**, then **OK** to add the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit panel and bin set to the GeneMapper™ ID Software database.

IMPORTANT! If you close the Panel Manager without clicking **OK**, the panels and bins are not imported into the GeneMapper™ ID Software database.

Import an HID analysis method

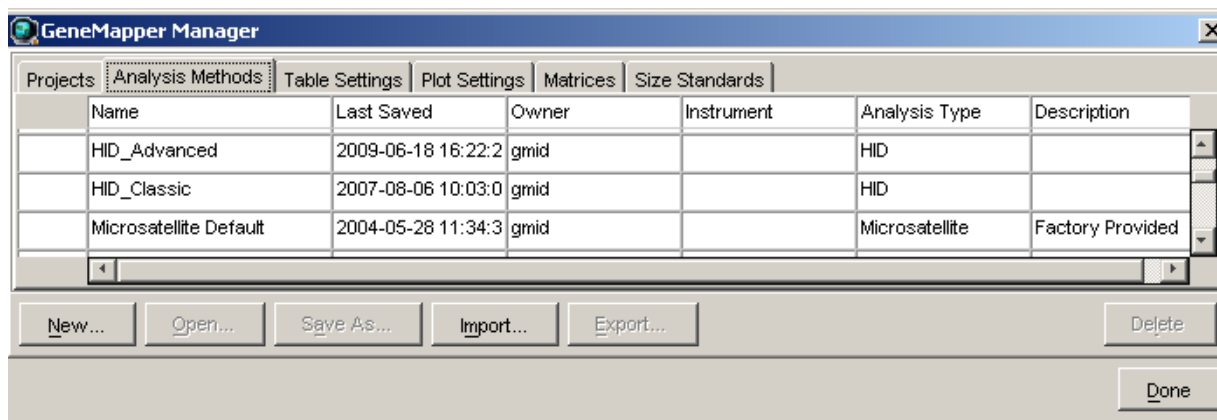
The HID Advanced analysis method for the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit uses the Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1 file described in step 6 on page 55.

Use the following procedure to import the analysis method from the folder that you downloaded from our web site, into the GeneMapper™ ID Software database. Refer to **step 1 on page 54** for downloading instructions.

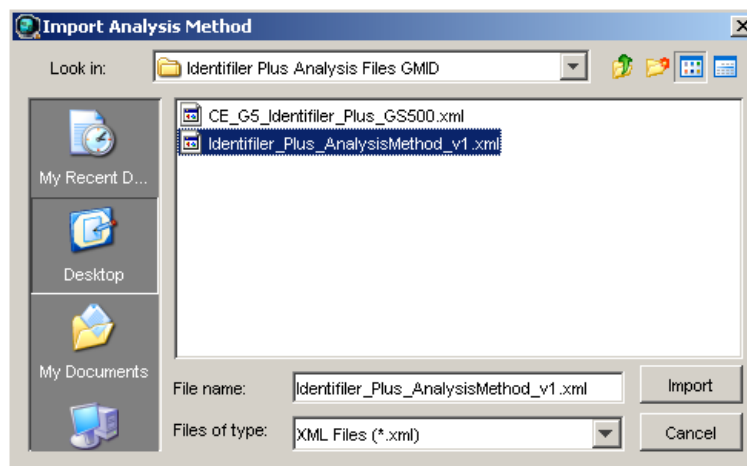
Note: The Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1 has been provided to help you get started with the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit data analysis. Analysis parameters should be established by individual laboratories based on each laboratory's internal validation studies.

- Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper Manager** to open the GeneMapper Manager.

2. Import an analysis method for HID_Advanced:
 - a. Select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then click **Import**.



- b. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMID** folder.
 - c. Select **Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1**, then click **Import** to import the Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1 into the GeneMapper™ ID Software database.



To view the settings for Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1, select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then select **Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod** in the Name column and click **Open**.

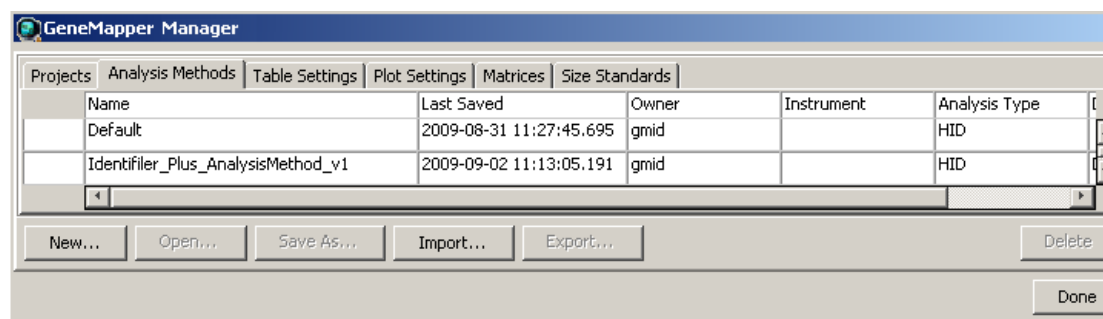


Figure 5 Analysis Method Editor - HID: General tab settings

Figures 6 through 9 show the settings for each tab of the Analysis Method Editor - HID.

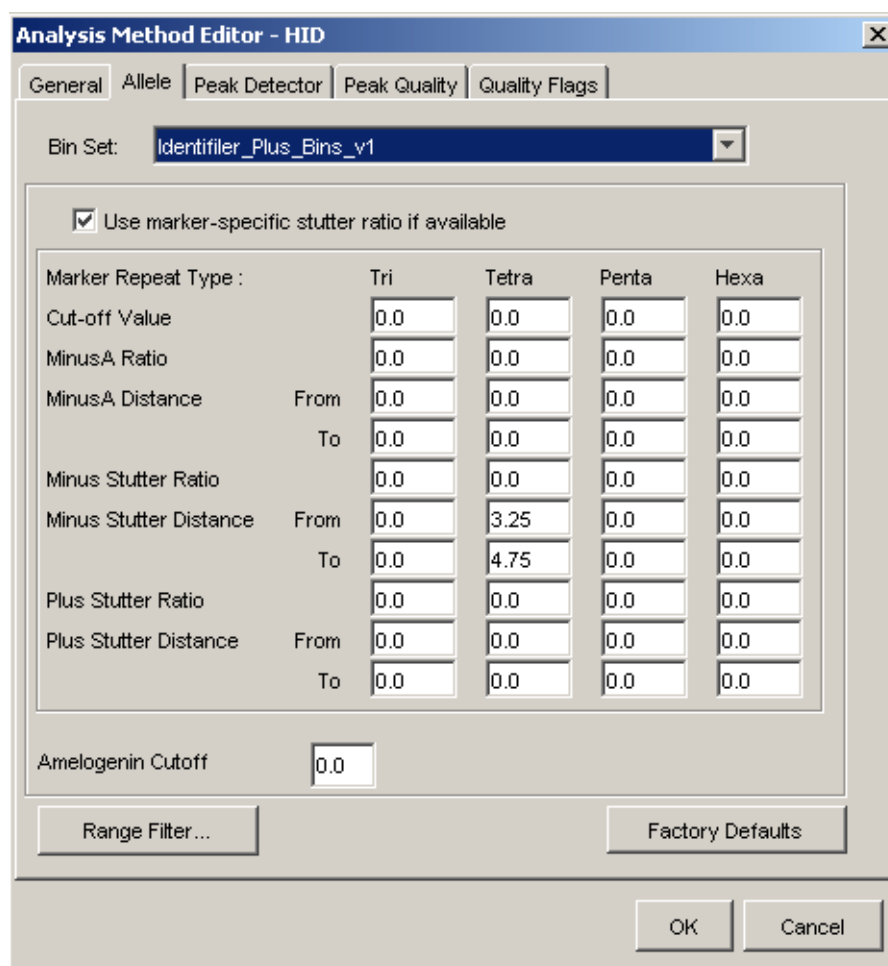


Figure 6 Analysis Method Editor - HID: Allele tab settings

- GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2.1 allows you to specify four types of marker repeat motifs: tri, tetra, penta, and hexa. You can enter parameter values for each type of repeat in the appropriate column.

- The “Use marker-specific stutter ratio if available” check box is selected by default. Consequently, the software applies the stutter ratio filters supplied in the Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1 file.

For more information about allele filters, refer to:

- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775)
- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Pub. no. 4335523)
- *Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2 User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 4352543)

Analysis Method Editor - HID

General | **Allele** | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | Quality Flags

Peak Detection Algorithm: Advanced

Ranges

Analysis: Full Range | Sizing: All Sizes

Start Pt: 0 | Start Size: 75

Stop Pt: 10000 | Stop Size: 450

Smoothing and Baseline

Smoothing: ☐ None ☒ Light ☐ Heavy

Baseline Window: 51 pts

Size Calling Method

☐ 2nd Order Least Squares

☐ 3rd Order Least Squares

☐ Cubic Spline Interpolation

☒ Local Southern Method

☐ Global Southern Method

Peak Detection

Peak Amplitude Thresholds:

B: 50 | R: 50

G: 50 | O: 50

Y: 50

Min. Peak Half Width: 2 pts

Polynomial Degree: 3

Peak Window Size: 11 pts

Slope Threshold

Peak Start: 0.0

Peak End: 0.0

Factory Defaults

OK Cancel

Figure 7 Analysis Method Editor - HID: Peak Detector tab settings

IMPORTANT! Laboratories need to perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the peak amplitude thresholds that allow for reliable interpretation of AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit data.

The software uses the peak amplitude threshold parameters to specify the minimum peak height to limit the number of detected peaks. Although GeneMapper™ ID Software displays peaks that fall below the specified amplitude in electropherograms, the software does not label or determine the genotype of these peaks.

Note: The analysis range is set by the user based on the locations of the primer peaks and size standard peaks.

For more information about peak detection algorithms, refer to:

- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775)
- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Pub. no. 4335523)
- *Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2 User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 4352543)

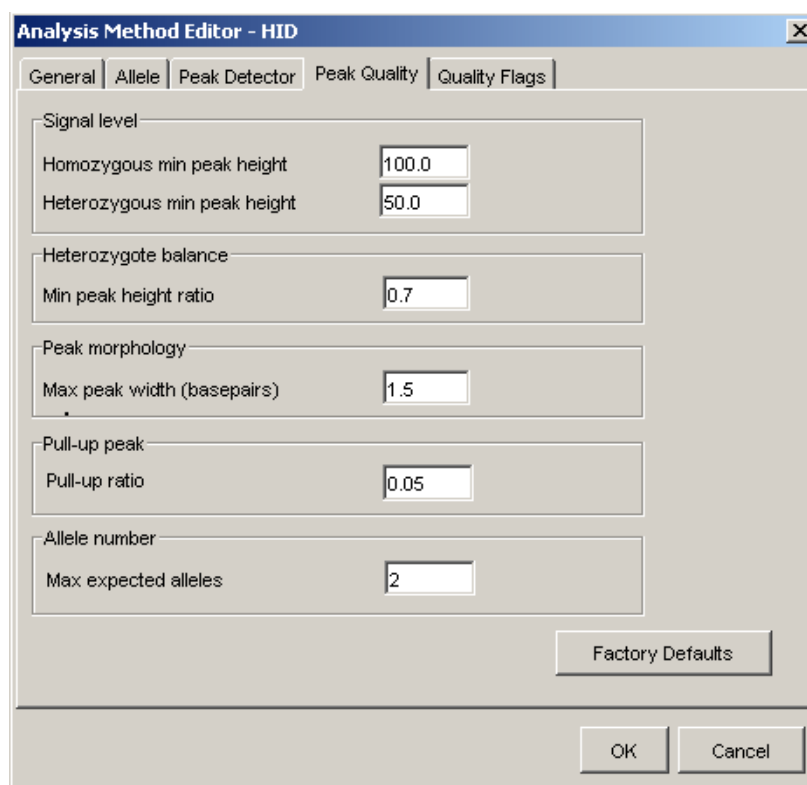


Figure 8 Analysis Method Editor - HID: Peak Quality tab settings

IMPORTANT! Laboratories need to perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the minimum heterozygous and homozygous minimum peak height thresholds and the minimum peak height ratio threshold that allow for reliable interpretation of AmpFℒSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit data.

Analysis Method Editor - HID

General | Allele | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | **Quality Flags**

Quality weights are between 0 and 1.

Quality Flag Settings

Spectral Pull-up	0.8	Control Concordance	1.0
Broad Peak	0.8	Low Peak Height	0.3
Out of Bin Allele	0.8	Off-scale	0.8
Overlap	0.8	Peak Height Ratio	0.3

P/QV Thresholds

	Pass Range:	Low Quality Range:
Sizing Quality:	From 0.75 to 1.0	From 0.0 to 0.25
Genotype Quality:	From 0.75 to 1.0	From 0.0 to 0.25

Factory Defaults

OK Cancel

Figure 9 Analysis Method Editor - HID: Quality Flags tab settings

Create a size standard

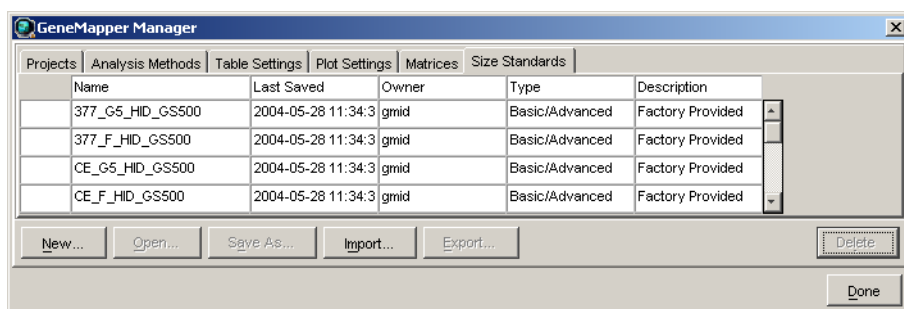
The size standards for the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit use the following size standard peaks in their definitions:

GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard peak sizes	GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 peak sizes
75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450	80, 100, 114, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 214, 220, 240, 250, 260, 280, 300, 314, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 414, 420, 440 and 460

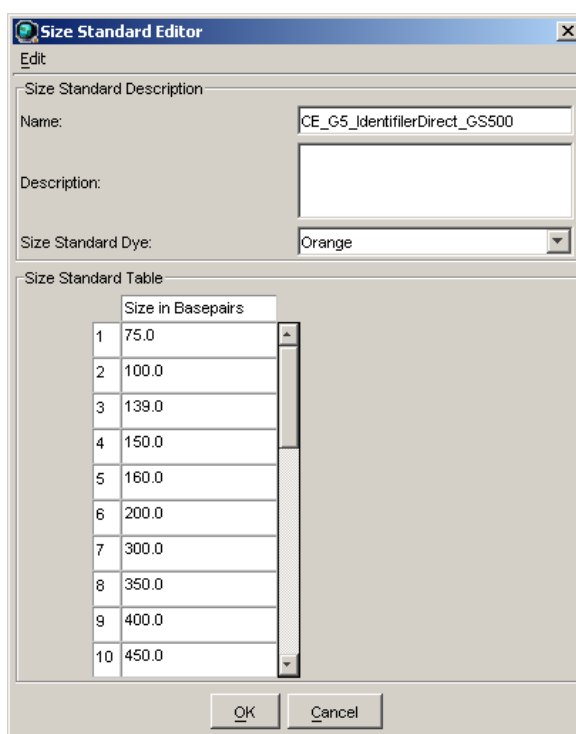
Note: The 250-nt and the 340-nt peak in the GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard are not included in the size standard definition. These peaks can be used as an indicator of precision within a run.

To create the size standard for the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit:

1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper Manager** to open the GeneMapper Manager.



2. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **New**.
3. Enter a name as shown below or enter a name of your choosing. In the Size Standard Dye field, select **Orange**. In the Size Standard Table, enter the peak sizes specified in on page 62. The example below is for the GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard.



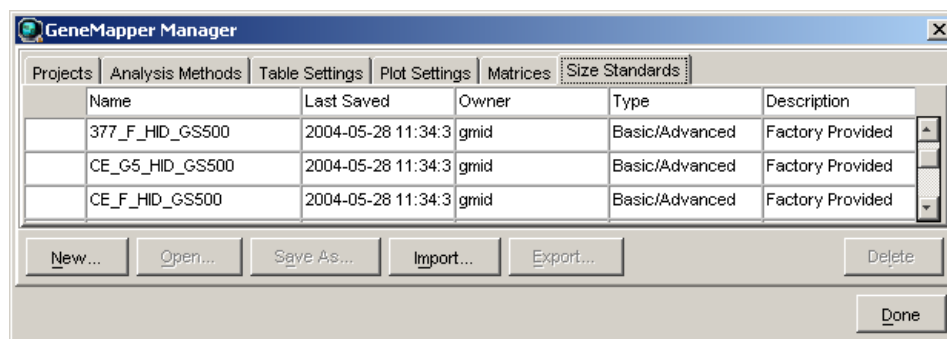
Import an HID size standard

The GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard for the AmpFℒSTR™ Identifier™ Plus Kit uses the following GS500 peaks in its sizing algorithm: 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450.

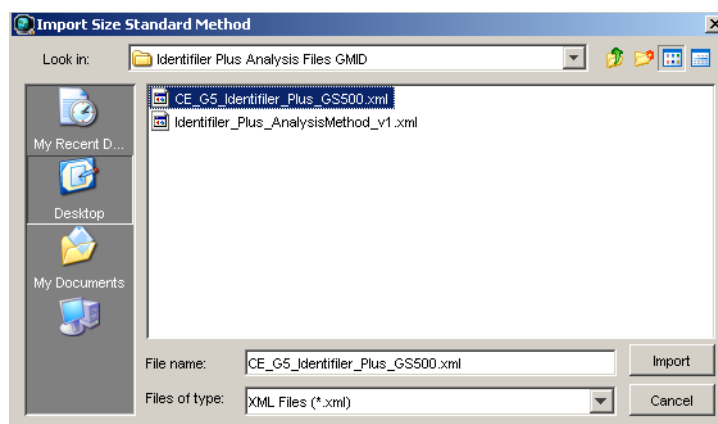
Use the following procedure to import the size standard for the AmpFℒSTR™ Identifier™ Plus Kit from the folder that you downloaded from our web site, into the GeneMapper™ ID Software database. Refer to **step 1 on page 54** for downloading instructions.

1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper Manager** to open the GeneMapper Manager.

2. Import a size standard:
 - a. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **Import**.



- b. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMID** folder.
 - c. Select **CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500**, then click **Import** to import the **CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500** size standard into the GeneMapper™ ID Software database.




Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID Software

Analyze a project

1. In the Project window, select **File ► Add Samples to Project**, then navigate to the disk or directory containing the sample files.
2. Apply analysis settings to the samples in the project.

Parameter	Settings
Sample Type	Select the sample type.
Analysis Method	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1
Panel	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1
Size Standard	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500

Note: For more information about how the Size Caller works, refer to the *GeneScan™ Analysis Software for the Windows NT® Operating System Overview of the Analysis Parameters and Size Caller User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 4335617). For additional information about size standards, refer to the *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775).

3. Click  (**Analyze**), enter a name for the project (in the Save Project dialog box), then click **OK** to start analysis.
 - The status bar displays the progress of analysis:
 - As a completion bar extending to the right with the percentage completed indicated
 - With text messages on the left
 - The Samples table (figure below) displays the row of the sample currently being analyzed in green (or red if analysis failed for the sample).
 - The Genotypes tab becomes available after analysis.

2.1 - *Untitled - gmid Is Logged In

ew Tools Help

Table Setting: HID_LadderTable_FileName

Samples Genotypes

	Status	Sample File	Sample Name	Sample Type	Analysis Method	Panel	Size Standard	Instrument Type
1		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0329	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
2		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0330	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
3		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0331	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
4		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0332	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
5		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0333	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
6		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0334	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
7		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0335	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
8		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0336	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
9		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0337	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
10		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0338	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
11		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0339	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
12		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0340	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
13		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0341	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
14		Cerebus_3130XL	IB_0342	Sample	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130
15		Cerebus_3130XL	ladder3	Allelic Ladder	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1	Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500	ABI3130

For more information about any of these tasks, refer to the *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775).

Examine and edit a project

You can display electropherogram plots from the Samples and Genotypes tabs of the Project window to examine the data. These procedures start with the Samples tab of the Project window (assuming the analysis is complete).

For more information about any of these tasks, refer to:

- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Pub. no. 4335523)
- *GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Pub. no. 4338775)
- *Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper™ ID Software Version v3.2 User Bulletin* (Pub. no. 4352543)

Section 4.2 GeneMapper™ ID-X Software

Overview of GeneMapper™ ID-X Software

GeneMapper™ ID-X Software is an automated genotyping software for forensic casework, databasing, and paternity data analysis.

After electrophoresis, the Data Collection Software stores information for each sample in a .fsa file. Using GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1, you can then analyze and interpret the data from the .fsa files.

Instruments Refer to “**Instrument and software overview**” on **page 15** for a list of compatible instruments.

Before you start When using GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1 to perform human identification (HID) analysis with AmpFℒSTR™ kits, be aware that:

- HID analysis requires at least one allelic ladder sample per run folder. Your laboratory can use multiple ladder samples in an analysis, provided individual laboratories conduct the appropriate validation studies.

For multiple ladder samples, the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software calculates allelic bin offsets by using an average of all ladders that use the same panel within a run folder.

- Allelic ladder samples in an individual run folder are considered to be from a single run.

When the software imports multiple run folders into a project, only the ladder(s) within their respective run folders are used for calculating allelic bin offsets and subsequent genotyping.

- Allelic ladder samples must be labeled as “Allelic Ladder” in the Sample Type column in a project. Failure to apply this setting for ladder samples results in failed analysis.
- Injections containing the allelic ladder must be analyzed with the same analysis method and parameter values that are used for samples to ensure proper allele calling.
- Alleles that are not in the AmpFℒSTR™ Allelic Ladders do exist. Off-ladder (OL) alleles may contain full and/or partial repeat units. An off-ladder allele is an allele that occurs outside the ± 0.5 -nt bin window of any known allelic ladder allele or virtual bin.

Note: If a sample allele peak is called as an off-ladder allele, the sample result needs to be verified according to the laboratory’s protocol.

Set up GeneMapper™ ID-X Software for data analysis

Workflow Before you can analyze sample (.fsa) files using GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1 for the first time:

- Import panels, bins, and marker stutter into the Panel Manager, as explained in “**Import panels, bins, and marker stutter**” on page 69.
- Import an analysis method, as explained in “**Import an analysis method**” on page 74.
- Create a size standard, as explained in “**Create a size standard**” on page 79.
- Import a size standard, as explained in “**Import an HID size standard**” on page 81.
- Define custom views of analysis tables.
- Define custom views of plots.

For more information For quick setup instructions, refer to the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574).

For details about the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software workflow and features, refer to:

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375670)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375671)

Import panels, bins, and marker stutter

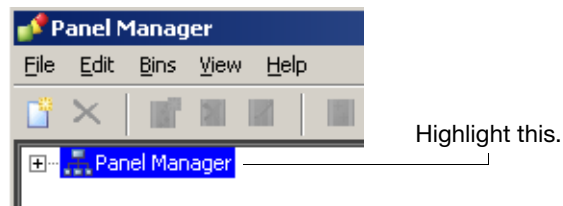
To import the AmpF Φ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit panels, bin sets, and marker stutter from our web site into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1 database:

1. Download and open the file containing panels, bins, and marker stutter:
 - a. From the Support menu of **www.appliedbiosystems.com**, select **Software Downloads, Patches & Updates**. Select **GeneMapper ID-X Software** from the drop-down menu. Select **Updaters & Patches**, and download the file **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMIDX**.
 - b. Unzip the file.
2. Start the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software, then log in with the appropriate user name and password.

IMPORTANT! If you need login instructions, refer to the *GeneMapper™ ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574).

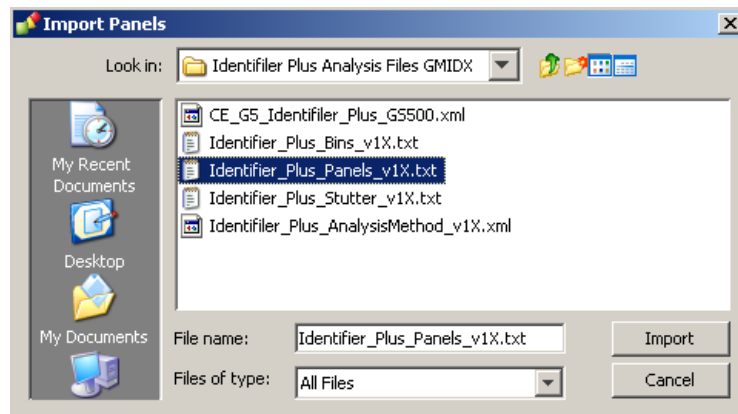
3. Select **Tools ▶ Panel Manager**.

4. Find, then open the folder containing the panels, bins, and marker stutter:
 - a. Select **Panel Manager** in the navigation pane.

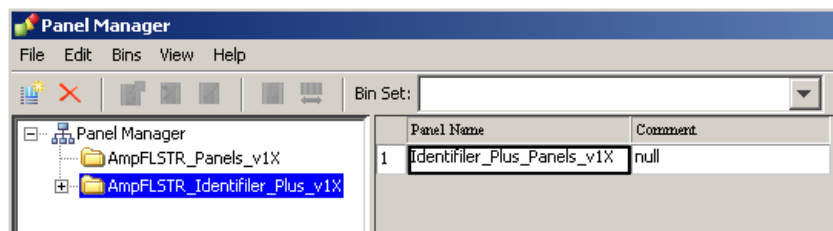


- b. Select **File ► Import Panels** to open the Import Panels dialog box.
 - c. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMIDX** folder that you unzipped in **step 1 on page 69**.
5. Select **Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1X**, then click **Import**.

Note: Importing this file creates a new folder in the navigation pane of the Panel Manager, “AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1X”. This folder contains the panel and associated markers.



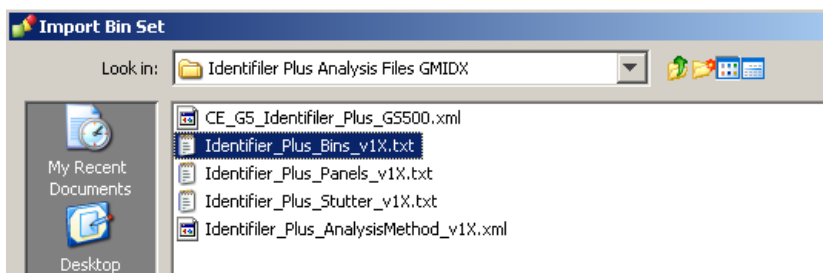
6. Import Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1X:
 - a. Select the **AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1X** folder in the navigation pane.



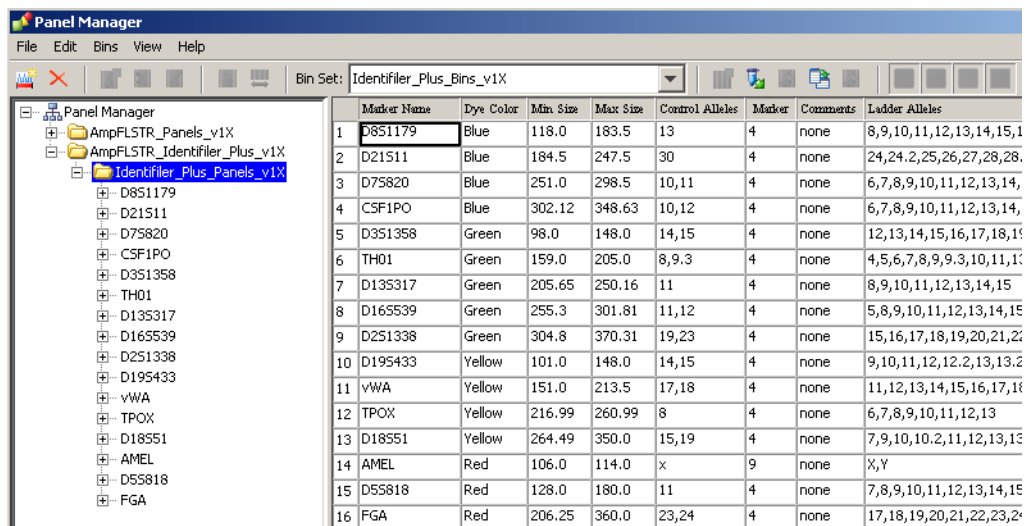
- b. Select **File ► Import Bin Set** to open the Import Bin Set dialog box.
 - c. Navigate to, then open the **AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1X** folder.

- d. Select **Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1X**, then click **Import**.

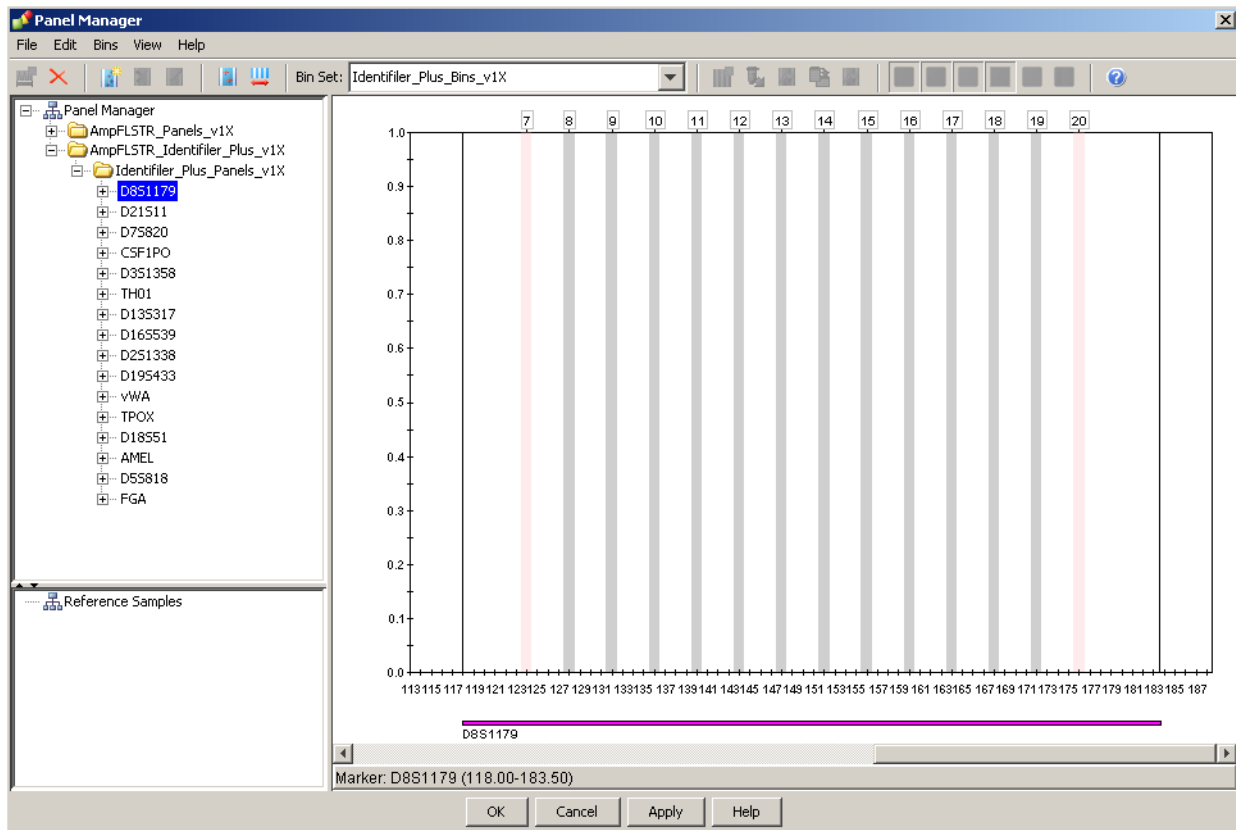
Note: Importing this file associates the bin set with the panels in the Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1X folder.



7. View the imported panels in the navigation pane:
- Double-click the **AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1X** folder to view the Identifiler_Plus_Panel_v1X folder.
 - Double-click the **Identifiler_Plus_Panel_v1X** folder to display the panel information in the right pane and the markers below it.

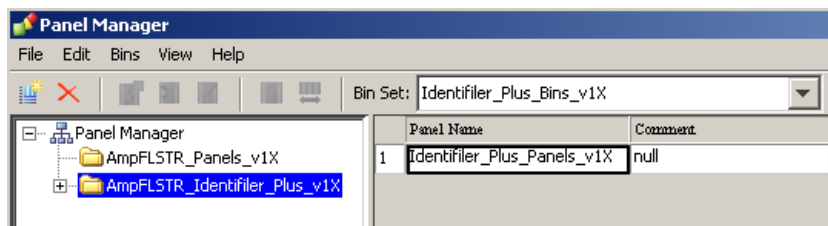


8. Select **D2S1388** to display the Bin view for the marker in the right pane.



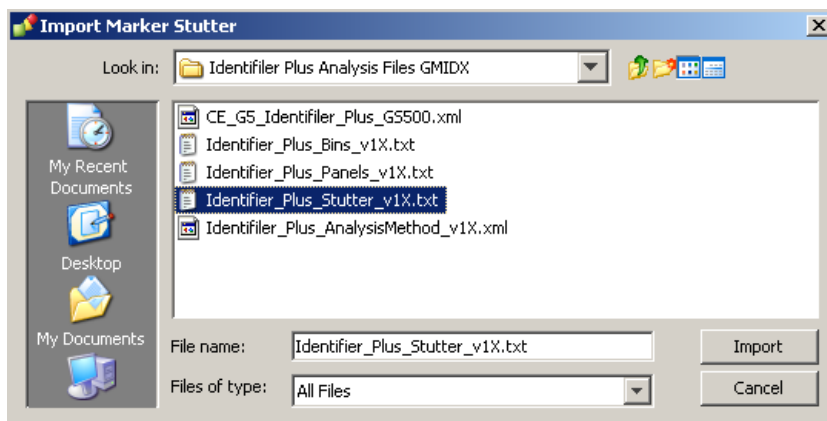
9. Import Identifiler_Plus_Stutter_v1X:

- a. Select the **AmpFLSTR_Identifiler_Plus_v1X** folder in the navigation panel.

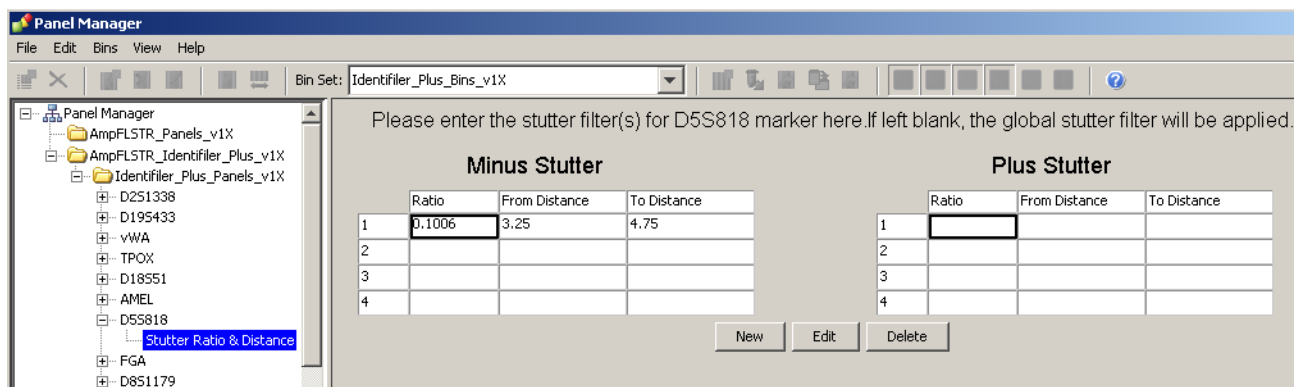


- b. Select **File ► Import Marker Stutter** to open the Import Marker Stutter dialog box.
- c. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMIDX** folder.
- d. Select **Identifiler_Plus_Stutter_v1X**, then click **Import**.

Note: Importing this file associates the marker stutter ratio with the bin set in the Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1X folder.



10. View the imported marker stutters in the navigation pane:
 - a. Select the **Identifier_Plus_Panel_v1X** folder to display its list of markers in the right pane.
 - b. Double-click the **Identifier_Plus_Panel_v1X** folder to display its list of markers below it.
 - c. Double-click **D5S818** to display the Stutter Ratio & Distance view for the marker in the right pane.



11. Click **Apply**, then **OK** to add the AmpFLSTR™ Identifier™ Plus Kit panels, bin sets, and marker stutter to the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database.

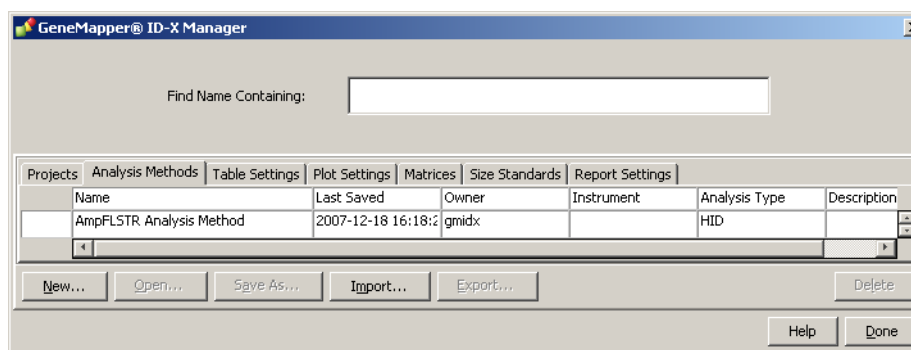
IMPORTANT! If you close the Panel Manager without clicking **Apply**, the panels, bin sets, and marker stutter will not be imported into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database.

Import an analysis method

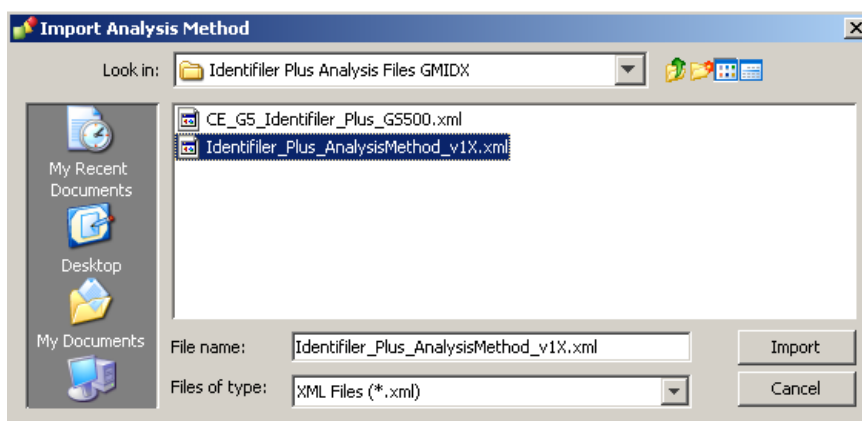
Use the following procedure to import the analysis method for the AmpFLSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit from the folder that you downloaded from our web site, into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database. Refer to **step 1 on page 69** for downloading instructions.

Note: The Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1x has been provided to help you get started with AmpFLSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit data analysis. Analysis parameters should be established by individual laboratories based on each laboratory's internal validation studies.

1. Select **Tools ▸ GeneMapper ID-X Manager** to open the GeneMapper ID-X Manager.
2. Import an analysis method:
 - a. Select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then click **Import**.



- b. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMIDX** folder.
 - c. Select **Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1X**, then click **Import** to import Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1X into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database.



3. To view the settings for Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1X, select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then select **Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1X** in the Name column and click **Open**.

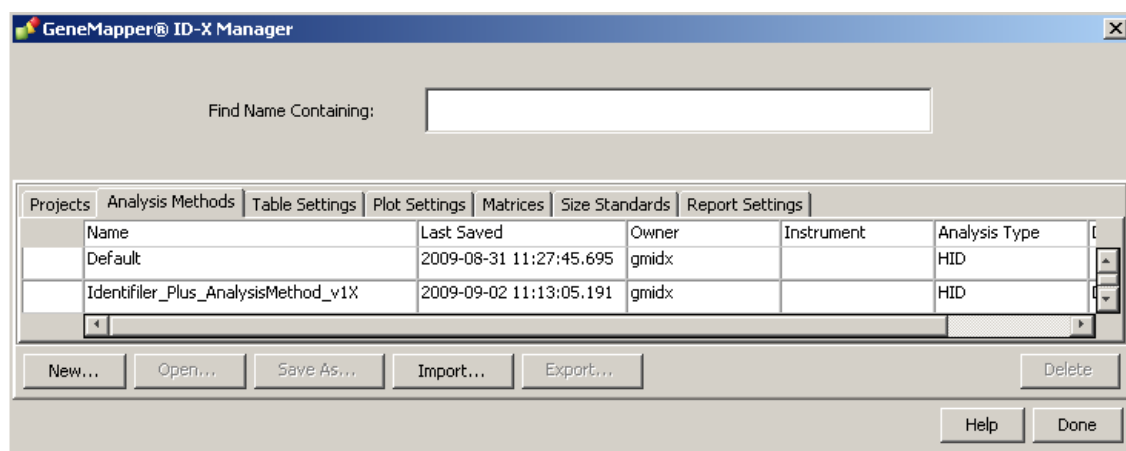


Figure 10 Analysis Method Editor: General tab settings

Figures 11 through 14 show the settings for each tab of the Analysis Method Editor.

Analysis Method Editor

General | **Allele** | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | SQ & GQ Settings

Bin Set: **Identifiler_Plus_Bins_v1X**

☒ Use marker-specific stutter ratio and distance if available

Marker Repeat Type:		Tri	Tetra	Penta	Hexa
Global Cut-off Value		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Distance	From	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Minus Stutter Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Minus Stutter Distance	From	0.0	3.25	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	4.75	0.0	0.0
Global Plus Stutter Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Plus Stutter Distance	From	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Amelogenin Cutoff: **0.0**

Range Filter... Factory Defaults

Save Cancel Help

Figure 11 Analysis Method Editor: Allele tab settings

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1 allows you to specify four types of marker repeat motifs: tri, tetra, penta, and hexa. You can enter parameter values for each type of repeat in the appropriate column.
- The “Use marker-specific stutter ratio if available” check box is selected by default. Consequently, the software applies the stutter ratio filters supplied in the Identifiler_Plus_Stutter_v1X file.

For more information about allele filters, refer to:

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375670)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375671)

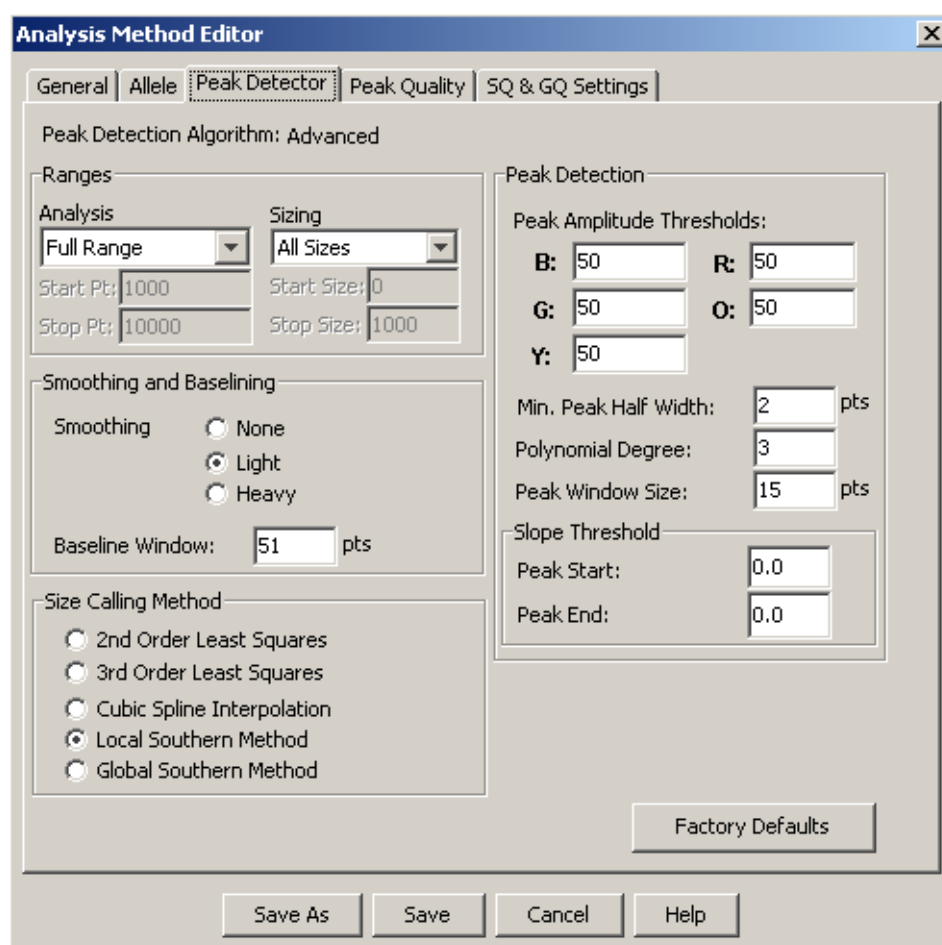


Figure 12 Analysis Method Editor: Peak Detector tab settings

The software uses the peak amplitude threshold parameters to specify the minimum peak height to limit the number of detected peaks. Although GeneMapper™ ID-X Software displays peaks that fall below the specified amplitude in electropherograms, the software does not label or determine the genotype of these peaks.

IMPORTANT! Laboratories need to perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the peak amplitude thresholds that allow for reliable interpretation of AmpFSTR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit data.

For more information about peak detection algorithms, refer to:

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375670)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375671)

The screenshot shows the 'Analysis Method Editor' dialog box with the 'Peak Quality' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a close button (X). Below the title bar are five tabs: 'General', 'Allele', 'Peak Detector', 'Peak Quality', and 'SQ & GQ Settings'. The 'Peak Quality' tab is active, displaying several input fields for peak quality parameters. These include: 'Min/Max Peak Height (LPH/MPH)' with sub-fields for 'Homozygous min peak height' (100.0), 'Heterozygous min peak height' (50.0), and 'Max Peak Height (MPH)' (8000.0); 'Peak Height Ratio (PHR)' with 'Min peak height ratio' (0.7); 'Broad Peak (BP)' with 'Max peak width (basepairs)' (1.5); 'Allele Number (AN)' with 'Max expected alleles' (2); and 'Allelic Ladder Spike' with 'Cut-off Value' (0.2). A 'Factory Defaults' button is located at the bottom right of the main settings area. At the very bottom of the dialog are four buttons: 'Save As', 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Parameter	Value
Homozygous min peak height	100.0
Heterozygous min peak height	50.0
Max Peak Height (MPH)	8000.0
Min peak height ratio	0.7
Max peak width (basepairs)	1.5
Max expected alleles	2
Cut-off Value	0.2

Figure 13 Analysis Method Editor: Peak Quality tab settings

IMPORTANT! Laboratories need to perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the minimum heterozygous and homozygous minimum peak height thresholds and the minimum peak height ratio threshold that allow for reliable interpretation of AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit data.

Analysis Method Editor

General | Allele | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | **SQ & GQ Settings**

Quality weights are between 0 and 1.

Sample and Control GQ Weighting

Broad Peak (BD)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Allele Number (AN)	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>
Out of Bin Allele (BIN)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Low Peak Height (LPH)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>
Overlap (OVL)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Max Peak Height (MPH)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>
Marker Spike (SPK)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>	Off-scale (OS)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>
		Peak Height Ratio (PHR)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>

Control Concordance (CC) Weight = 1.0 (Only applicable to controls)

SQ Weighting

Broad Peak (BD)

Allelic Ladder GQ Weighting

Spike (SSPK/SPK) Off-scale (OS)

SQ & GQ Ranges

Pass Range: Pass Range: Low Quality Range:

Sizing Quality: From to 1.0 From 0.0 to

Genotype Quality: From to 1.0 From 0.0 to

Figure 14 Analysis Method Editor: SQ and GQ tab settings

Create a size standard

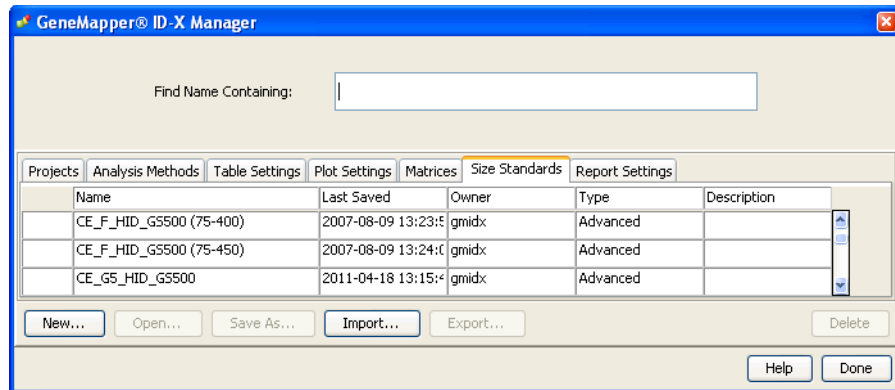
The size standards for the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit use the following size standard peaks in their definitions:

GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard peak sizes	GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 peak sizes
75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450	80, 100, 114, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 214, 220, 240, 250, 260, 280, 300, 314, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 414, 420, 440 and 460

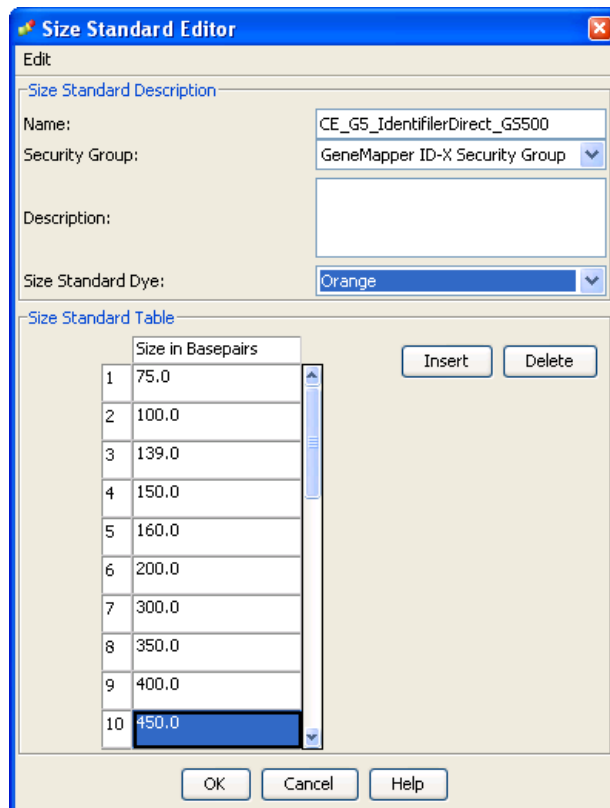
Note: The 250-nt and the 340-nt peaks in the GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard are not included in the size standard definition. These peaks can be used as an indicator of precision within a run.

Use the following procedure to create the size standard for the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit.

1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper ID-X Manager** to open the GeneMapper™ ID-X Manager.
2. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **New**.



3. Complete the Name field as shown below or with a name of your choosing. In the Security Group field, select the Security Group appropriate to your software configuration from the drop-down list. In the Size Standard Dye field, select **Orange**. In the Size Standard Table, enter the peak sizes specified on page 79. The example below is for the GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard.



Import an HID size standard

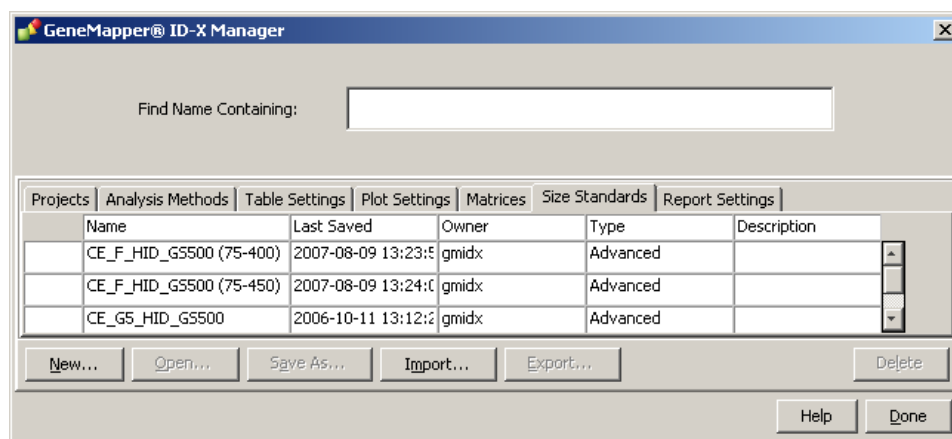
The size standard for the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit uses the following size standard peaks in its sizing algorithm:

GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard peak sizes	GeneScan™ 600 LIZ™ Size Standard v2.0 peak sizes
75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450	80, 100, 114, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 214, 220, 240, 250, 260, 280, 300, 314, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 414, 420, 440 and 460

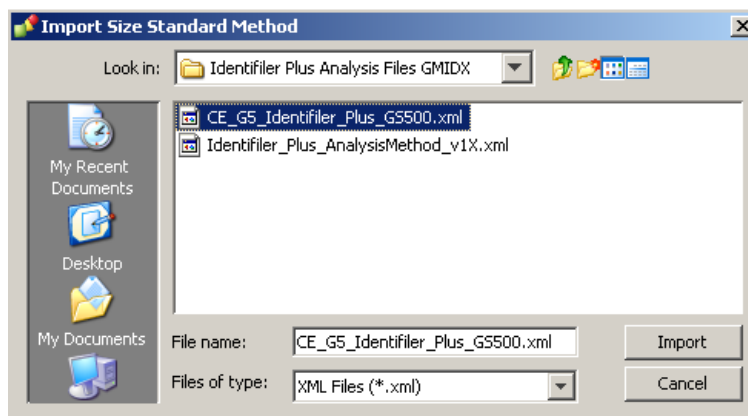
Use the following procedure to import the size standard for the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit from the folder that you downloaded from our web site, into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database. Refer to **step 1 on page 69** for downloading instructions.

1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper ID-X Manager** to open the GeneMapper™ ID-X Manager.

2. Import a size standard:
 - a. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **Import**.



- b. Navigate to, then open the **Identifiler Plus Analysis Files GMIDX** folder.
 - c. Select **CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500**, then click **Import** to import the CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500 analysis method into the GeneMapper™ ID-X Software database.




Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper™ ID-X Software

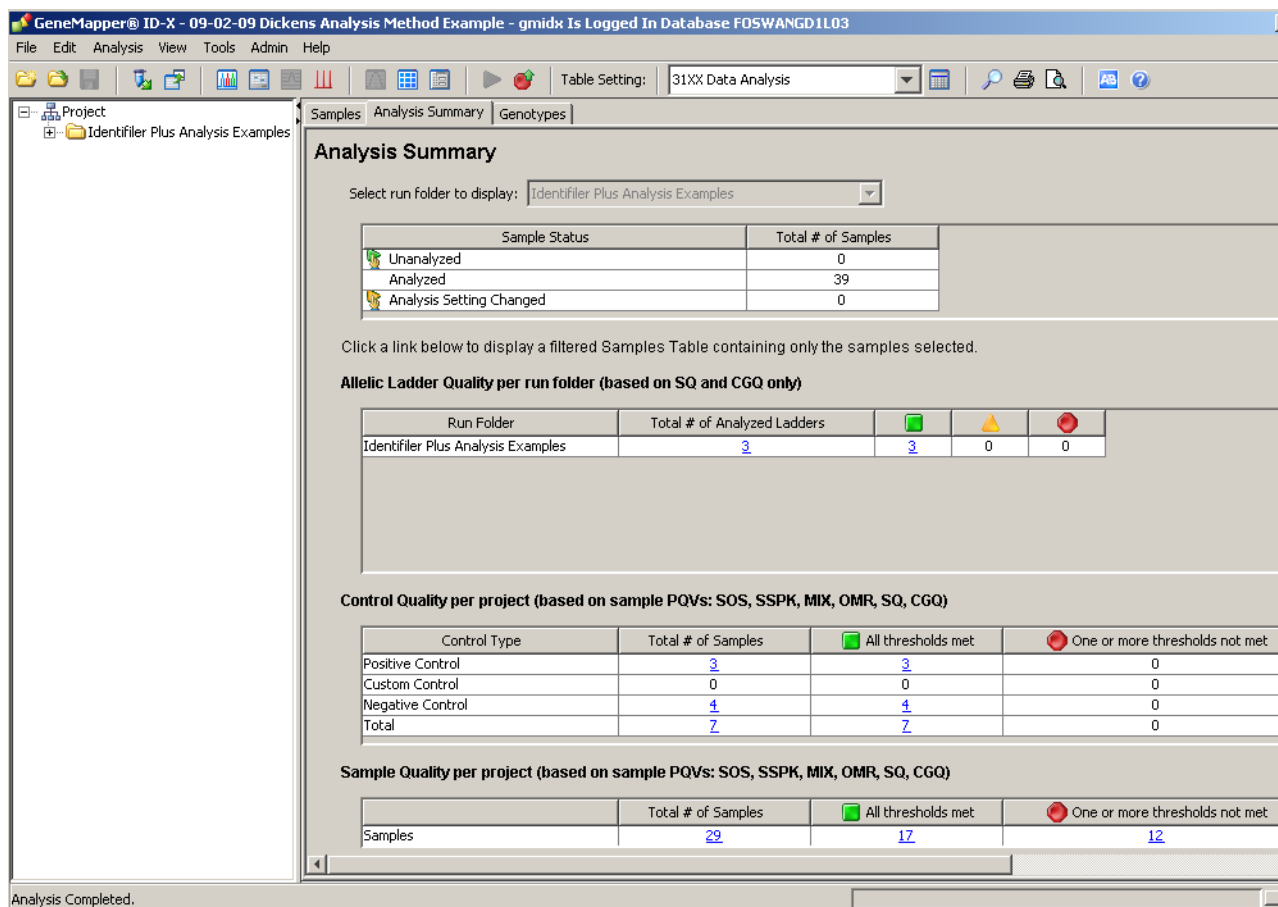
Analyze a project

1. In the Project window, select **File ▶ Add Samples to Project**, then navigate to the disk or directory containing the sample files.
2. Apply analysis settings to the samples in the project.

Parameter	Settings
Sample Type	Select the sample type.
Analysis Method	Identifiler_Plus_AnalysisMethod_v1X
Panel	Identifiler_Plus_Panel_v1X
Size Standard	CE_G5_Identifiler_Plus_GS500

Note: For more information about how the Size Caller works, or about size standards, refer to the *GeneMapper™ ID-X Software v1.2 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4426481).

3. Click  (**Analyze**), enter a name for the project (in the Save Project dialog box), then click **OK** to start analysis.
 - The status bar displays the progress of analysis as a completion bar extending to the right with the percentage completed indicated.
 - The table displays the row of the sample currently being analyzed in green (or red if analysis failed for the sample).
 - The Analysis Summary tab (see the figure on the next page) is displayed upon completion of the analysis.



For more information about any of these tasks, refer to:

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375670)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375671)

Examine and edit a project

You can display electropherogram plots from the Samples and Genotypes tabs of the Project window to examine the data. These procedures start with the Analysis Summary tab of the Project window (assuming the analysis is complete).

For more information about any of these tasks, refer to:

- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Pub. no. 4375574)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375670)
- GeneMapper™ ID-X Software *Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Pub. no. 4375671)

Experiments and Results

This chapter covers:

■ Overview	88
■ Developmental validation	89
■ Accuracy, precision, and reproducibility	92
■ Extra peaks in the electropherogram	100
■ Characterization of loci	107
■ Species specificity	108
■ Sensitivity	110
■ Stability	112
■ Mixture studies	115
■ Population Data	121
■ Mutation Rate	133
■ Probability of Identity	134
■ Probability of Paternity Exclusion.	135

Overview

Experiments using the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit

This chapter provides results of the developmental validation experiments performed using the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit.

Importance of validation

Validation of a DNA typing procedure for human identification applications is an evaluation of the procedure's efficiency, reliability, and performance characteristics. By challenging the procedure with samples commonly encountered in forensic and parentage laboratories, the validation process uncovers attributes and limitations which are critical for sound data interpretation in casework (Sparkes, Kimpton, Watson *et al.*, 1996; Sparkes, Kimpton, Gilbard *et al.*, 1996, and Wallin *et al.*, 1998).

Experiment conditions

Experiments to evaluate the performance of the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit were performed. The experiments were performed according to the DNA Advisory Board (DAB) Quality Assurance Standards, effective October 1, 1998 (DNA Advisory Board, 1998). The DAB standards describe the quality assurance requirements that a laboratory should follow to ensure the quality and integrity of the data and competency of the laboratory.

Additional validation was performed according to the revised guidelines from the Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDM, July 10, 2003). Based on these guidelines, we conducted experiments that comply with guidelines 1.0 and 2.0 and its associated subsections. This DNA methodology is not novel. (Moretti *et al.*, 2001, Frank *et al.*, 2001, Wallin *et al.*, 2002, and Holt *et al.*, 2000).

This chapter discusses many of the experiments performed by us and provides examples of results obtained. We chose conditions that produced optimum PCR product yield and that met reproducible performance standards. While these experiments are not exhaustive, they are appropriate for a manufacturer of STR kits intended for forensic and/or parentage testing use.

IMPORTANT! Each laboratory using the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit must perform internal validation studies.

Developmental validation

SWGDM guideline 1.2.1

“Developmental validation is the demonstration of the accuracy, precision, and reproducibility of a procedure by the manufacturer, technical organization, academic institution, government laboratory, or other party.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

SWGDM guideline 2.10.1

“The reaction conditions needed to provide the required degree of specificity and robustness must be determined. These include thermal cycling parameters, the concentration of primers, magnesium chloride, DNA polymerase, and other critical reagents.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

PCR components

We examined the concentration of each component of the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit. The concentration for each individual component was established to be in the window that meets the reproducible performance characteristics of specificity and sensitivity. For example, various magnesium chloride concentrations were tested on the 3130xI Genetic Analyzer. The amplification of 1.0 ng of the Control DNA 9947A for 28-cycles is shown in Figure 15. We observed that the performance of the multiplex is robust within a $\pm 30\%$ window of the optimum magnesium chloride concentration.

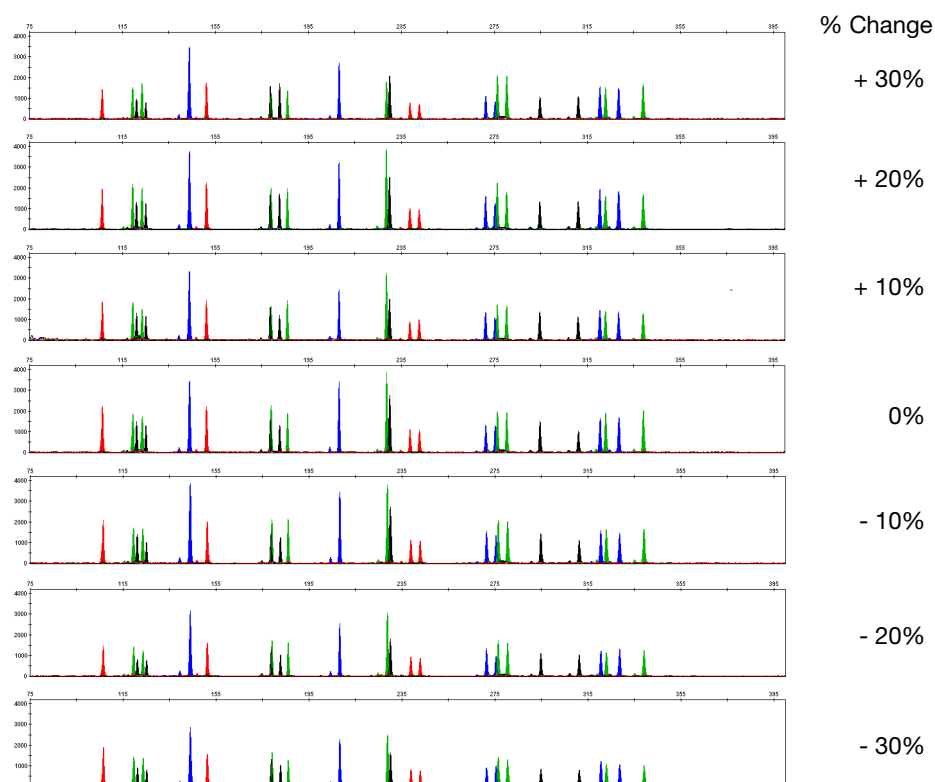


Figure 15 1.0 ng of Control DNA 9947A amplified with the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit for 28-cycles in the presence of varying concentrations of magnesium chloride and analyzed on the 3130xI Genetic Analyzer

Thermal cycler parameters

Thermal cycling parameters were established for amplification of the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit. Thermal cycling times and temperatures of GeneAmp[™] PCR systems were verified. Varying annealing/extension and denaturation temperature windows were tested to verify that a specific PCR product with the desired sensitivity of at least 1.0 ng of AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Control DNA 9947A was produced.

For example, annealing/extension temperatures were tested at 55, 57, 59, 61, and 63 °C for 3-minute hold times in the GeneAmp[™] PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block (Figure 16). The PCR products were analyzed using the 3130x \mathcal{L} Genetic Analyzer.

Of the tested annealing/extension temperatures, 55 to 61 °C produced robust profiles. At 63 °C the yield of the majority of loci was significantly reduced. Routine thermal cycler calibration is recommended when you follow the amplification protocol. No preferential amplification was observed at the standard annealing/extension temperature of 59 °C.

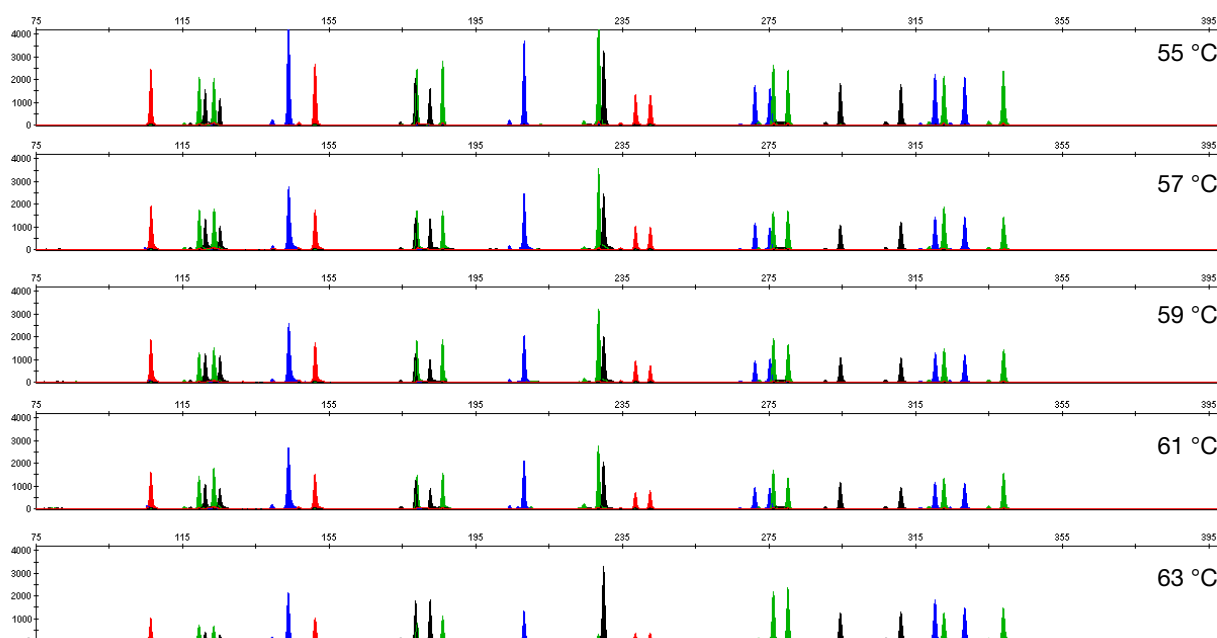


Figure 16 Electropherograms obtained from amplification of 1.0 ng of Control DNA 9947A at annealing/extension temperatures of 55 °C, 57 °C, 59 °C, 61 °C, and 63 °C, analyzed on the 3130x \mathcal{L} Genetic Analyzer, Y-axis scale (0 to 4000 RFUs)

PCR cycle number

AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit reactions were amplified for 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 cycles on the GeneAmp[™] PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block using 1.0 ng from three DNA samples. As expected, the amount of PCR product increased with the number of cycles. A full profile was generated at 26 cycles and off-scale data were collected for several allele peaks at 30 cycles (Figure 17).

Although none of the cycle numbers tested produced nonspecific peaks, 28 cycles was found to give optimal peak heights with 1 ng of DNA input when the amplified products were examined on 3130xI Genetic Analyzers.

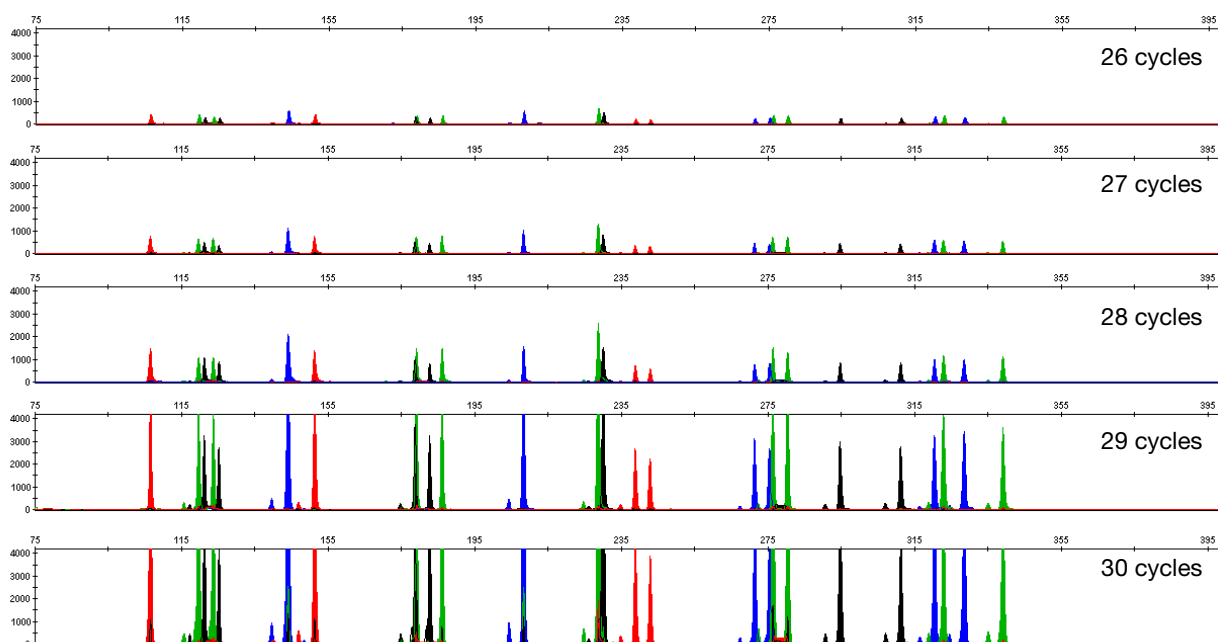


Figure 17 Representative AmpF/STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit profiles obtained from amplification of 1.0 ng of DNA template using 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 cycles, analyzed on the 3130xI Genetic Analyzer, Y-axis scale, (0 to 4000 RFUs)

Accuracy, precision, and reproducibility

SWGAM guideline 2.9

“The extent to which a given set of measurements of the same sample agree with their mean and the extent to which these measurements match the actual values being measured should be determined.” (SWGAM, July 2003)

Accuracy

Laser-induced fluorescence detection of length polymorphism at short tandem repeat loci is not a novel methodology (Holt *et al.*, 2000 and Wallin *et al.*, 2002). However, accuracy and reproducibility of AmpF \mathbb{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus profiles have been determined from various sample types. Figure 18 shows the size differences that are typically observed between sample alleles and allelic ladder alleles on the 3130x \mathbb{L} Genetic Analyzer with POP-4[™] polymer. The x-axis in Figure 18 represents the nominal nucleotide sizes for the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Allelic Ladder. The dashed lines parallel to the x-axis represent the ± 0.25 -nt windows. The y-axis represents the deviation of each sample allele size from the corresponding allelic ladder allele size. All sample alleles are within ± 0.5 nt from a corresponding allele in the allelic ladder.

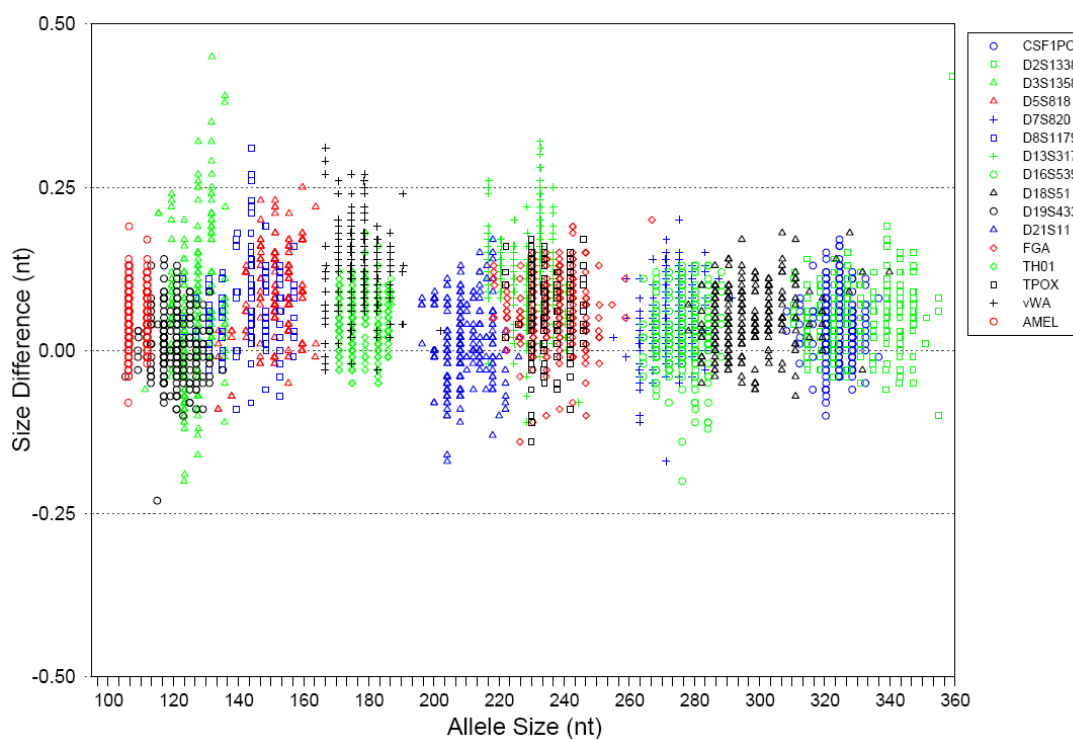


Figure 18 Size deviation of 200 samples analyzed on the 3130x \mathbb{L} Genetic Analyzer. For each sample, 1.0 ng of DNA was amplified for 28 PCR cycles.

Precision and size windows

Sizing precision allows for determining accurate and reliable genotypes. Sizing precision was measured on the 3130xl Genetic Analyzer. The recommended method for genotyping is to employ a ± 0.5 -nt “window” around the size obtained for each allele in the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder. A ± 0.5 -nt window allows for the detection and correct assignment of alleles. Any sample allele that sizes outside the specified window could be:

- An “off-ladder” allele, that is, an allele of a size that is not represented in the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder

or

- An allele that does correspond to an allelic ladder allele, but whose size is just outside a window because of measurement error

The measurement error inherent in any sizing method can be defined by the degree of precision in sizing an allele multiple times. Precision is measured by calculating the standard deviation in the size values obtained for an allele that is run in several injections on a capillary instrument or in several lanes of one gel.

Table 4 on page 94 shows typical precision results obtained from five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder on the 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (36-cm capillary and POP-4™ polymer). The internal size standard that was used was GeneScan™ 500 LIZ™ Size Standard. The results were obtained within a set of injections on a single capillary array.

Sample alleles may occasionally size outside of the ± 0.5 -nt window for a respective allelic ladder allele because of measurement error. The frequency of such an occurrence is lowest in detection systems having the smallest standard deviations in sizing. **Figure 18 on page 92** illustrates the tight clustering of allele sizes obtained on the 3130xl Genetic Analyzer, where the standard deviation in sizing is typically less than 0.15 nt. The instance of a sample allele sizing outside the ± 0.5 -nt window because of measurement error is relatively rare when the standard deviation in sizing is approximately 0.15 nt or less (Smith, 1995).

For sample alleles that do not size within a ± 0.5 -nt window, the PCR product must be rerun to distinguish between a true off-ladder allele versus measurement error of a sample allele that corresponds with an allele in the allelic ladder. Repeat analysis, when necessary, provides an added level of confidence to the final allele assignment.

GeneMapper™ ID Software and GeneMapper™ ID-X Software automatically flag sample alleles that do not size within the prescribed window around an allelic ladder allele by labelling the allele as OL (off-ladder).

Maximum precision is obtained with a set of capillary injections on each of the supported platforms; however, the determined allele sizes will vary between the different platforms. Cross-platform sizing differences occur from a number of factors, including type and concentration of polymer, run temperature, and electrophoresis conditions. Variations in sizing can also occur between runs on the same instrument and between runs on different instruments of the same platform type because of these factors.

We strongly recommend that the allele sizes be compared to the sizes obtained for known alleles in the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder from the same run and then be converted to genotypes (as described in “**Before you start**” on **pages 52 and 68**). See Table 4 for the results of five runs of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder. For more information on precision and genotyping, see Lazaruk *et al.*, 1998 and Mansfield *et al.*, 1998.

In Table 4, the mean sizes for all the alleles in each run (16 capillaries) were calculated. The mean range shown in the table represents the lowest- and highest-mean size values obtained across all five runs. Similarly, the standard deviation for the allele sizing was calculated for all the alleles in each run. The standard deviation range shown in Table 4 represents the lowest and highest standard deviation values obtained across all five runs.

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder

3130x/ Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
Amelogenin		
X	106.03–106.13	0.033–0.045
Y	111.69–111.8	0.03–0.042
CSF1PO		
6	303.99–304.12	0.041–0.063
7	308.04–308.17	0.037–0.058
8	312.1–312.2	0.039–0.065
9	316.13–316.25	0.035–0.045
10	320.18–320.3	0.034–0.055
11	324.24–324.34	0.03–0.046
12	328.3–328.39	0.025–0.047
13	332.36–332.44	0.032–0.037
14	336.39–336.49	0.024–0.039
15	340.42–340.53	0.038–0.05
D13S317		
8	216.36–216.48	0.031–0.064
9	220.34–220.48	0.035–0.051
10	224.32–224.45	0.034–0.059
11	228.31–228.45	0.031–0.065
12	282.42–32.55	0.031–0.063
13	236.3–236.43	0.038–0.066
14	240.24–240.37	0.043–0.058
15	244.23–244.37	0.037–0.066

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR $^{\text{TM}}$ Identifier $^{\text{TM}}$ Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130xl Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
D16S539		
5	252.01–252.15	0.05–0.06
8	264–264.15	0.05–0.061
9	268–268.14	0.05–0.063
10	272–272.15	0.045–0.059
11	276.02–276.17	0.04–0.064
12	280.03–280.18	0.039–0.067
13	284.05–284.22	0.045–0.06
14	288.08–288.23	0.044–0.054
15	292.12–292.26	0.038–0.059
D18S51		
7	261.8–261.9	0.037–0.049
9	269.94–270.03	0.037–0.051
10	274.02–274.12	0.043–0.051
10.2	276.03–276.13	0.037–0.048
11	278.11–278.22	0.042–0.059
12	282.2–282.29	0.037–0.046
13	286.29–286.39	0.039–0.051
13.2	288.29–288.4	0.034–0.052
14	290.38–290.49	0.032–0.051
14.2	292.39–292.5	0.043–0.057
15	294.48–294.59	0.029–0.049
16	298.57–298.69	0.035–0.053
17	302.69–302.81	0.039–0.056
18	306.83–306.95	0.039–0.056
19	310.96–311.07	0.034–0.049
20	315.08–315.18	0.036–0.045
21	319.2–319.31	0.036–0.045
22	323.39–323.5	0.03–0.044
23	327.46–327.53	0.025–0.052
24	331.59–331.65	0.026–0.043
25	335.69–335.76	0.032–0.043
26	339.8–339.88	0.036–0.047
27	343.87–343.99	0.031–0.048

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130xI Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
D19S433		
9	101.25–101.34	0.022–0.034
10	105.16–105.25	0.028–0.037
11	109.09–109.17	0.021–0.033
12	113.04–113.12	0.024–0.036
12.2	115.06–115.13	0.027–0.035
13	117.02–117.09	0.026–0.036
13.2	119.03–119.1	0.027–0.038
14	121.02–121.07	0.025–0.038
14.2	123.05–123.1	0.028–0.037
15	125.03–125.09	0.03–0.041
15.2	127.08–127.13	0.027–0.04
16	129.08–129.13	0.031–0.039
16.2	131.13–131.19	0.023–0.042
17	133.16–133.21	0.034–0.046
17.2	135.23–135.28	0.034–0.041
D21S11		
24	184.41–184.46	0.024–0.042
24.2	186.39–186.45	0.025–0.04
25	188.35–188.4	0.024–0.038
26	192.27–192.34	0.027–0.035
27	196.21–196.28	0.024–0.039
28	200.06–200.13	0.026–0.039
28.2	202.03–202.1	0.026–0.036
29	204.02–204.09	0.025–0.044
29.2	206.08–206.14	0.027–0.041
30	208.06–208.11	0.028–0.04
30.2	210.03–210.09	0.031–0.037
31	212.04–212.12	0.031–0.037
31.2	214.03–214.1	0.023–0.04
32	216.04–216.11	0.028–0.042
32.2	218.03–218.09	0.023–0.0351
33	220.05–220.1	0.031–0.043
33.2	221.98–222.05	0.033–0.038
34	224.12–224.18	0.024–0.033
34.2	226.03–226.09	0.029–0.041

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR $^{\text{TM}}$ Identifier $^{\text{TM}}$ Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130xl Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
35	228.1–228.17	0.03–0.048
35.2	230.03–230.09	0.03–0.037
36	232.02–232.09	0.03–0.047
37	236.08–236.17	0.026–0.041
38	240.04–240.1	0.033–0.045
D2S1338		
15	306.27–306.39	0.033–0.058
16	310.35–310.47	0.031–0.055
17	314.39–314.53	0.029–0.042
18	318.45–318.58	0.029–0.046
19	322.52–322.63	0.025–0.046
20	326.58–326.67	0.029–0.039
21	330.66–330.74	0.034–0.045
22	334.71–334.8	0.031–0.043
23	338.74–338.85	0.026–0.045
24	342.75–342.89	0.026–0.05
25	346.78–346.92	0.026–0.051
26	350.77–350.89	0.028–0.049
27	354.69–354.81	0.026–0.045
28	358.87–359.01	0.028–0.045
D3S1358		
12	111.12–111.22	0.024–0.047
13	115.23–115.32	0.03–0.046
14	119.2–119.31	0.03–0.044
15	123.14–123.22	0.031–0.045
16	127.32–127.41	0.032–0.042
17	131.54–131.62	0.027–0.039
18	135.64–135.71	0.021–0.042
19	139.72–139.81	0.024–0.045
D5S818		
7	133.69–133.75	0.029–0.039
8	137.8–137.86	0.031–0.037
9	142.17–142.24	0.022–0.035
10	146.64–146.71	0.025–0.039
11	151.05–151.12	0.031–0.043
12	155.32–155.39	0.028–0.041

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130x ℓ Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
13	159.55–159.61	0.027–0.051
14	163.63–163.7	0.032–0.038
15	167.68–167.74	0.026–0.051
16	171.7–171.76	0.035–0.04
D7S820		
6	255.08–255.19	0.029–0.058
7	259.13–259.22	0.04–0.056
8	263.16–263.25	0.037–0.053
9	267.19–267.29	0.046–0.053
10	271.25–271.34	0.039–0.051
11	275.28–275.4	0.037–0.06
12	279.34–279.45	0.034–0.05
13	283.38–283.49	0.039–0.049
14	287.44–287.54	0.039–0.051
15	291.51–291.62	0.043–0.052
D8S1179		
8	122.49–122.61	0.03–0.044
9	126.56–126.68	0.037–0.045
10	130.66–130.76	0.026–0.044
11	134.8–134.89	0.031–0.041
12	138.98–139.09	0.019–0.043
13	143.58–143.68	0.028–0.042
14	148.03–148.14	0.03–0.046
15	152.43–152.54	0.025–0.043
16	156.73–156.83	0.026–0.039
17	160.93–161.04	0.031–0.042
18	165.03–165.12	0.024–0.046
19	169.1–169.2	0.035–0.044
FGA		
17	214.11–214.23	0.041–0.05
18	218.14–218.26	0.043–0.052
19	222.17–222.3	0.039–0.054
20	226.21–226.35	0.044–0.057
21	230.26–230.38	0.045–0.055
22	234.29–234.42	0.05–0.058
23	238.33–238.47	0.038–0.057 [†]

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR $^{\text{TM}}$ Identifier $^{\text{TM}}$ Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130xl Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
24	242.37–242.52	0.044–0.067
25	246.42–246.57	0.044–0.056
26	250.48–250.62	0.038–0.069
26.2	252.49–252.64	0.046–0.066
27	254.5–254.65	0.047–0.057
28	258.55–258.71	0.045–0.064
29	262.63–262.78	0.049–0.062
30	266.72–266.88	0.052–0.069
30.2	268.53–268.7	0.049–0.065
31.2	272.62–272.78	0.036–0.062
32.2	276.71–276.86	0.05–0.068
33.2	280.77–280.94	0.043–0.069
42.2	317.89–318.06	0.045–0.062
43.2	322.01–322.16	0.038–0.055
44.2	326.14–326.27	0.034–0.05
45.2	330.28–330.39	0.039–0.048
46.2	334.28–334.4	0.044–0.05
47.2	338.37–338.49	0.039–0.055
48.2	342.51–342.66	0.034–0.055
50.2	350.59–350.76	0.041–0.061
51.2	354.54–354.7	0.039–0.063
TH01		
4	162.72–162.77	0.025–0.04
5	166.78–166.84	0.027–0.035
6	170.82–170.87	0.03–0.046
7	174.83–174.9	0.029–0.045
8	178.84–178.9	0.02–0.046
9	182.82–182.89	0.027–0.034
9.3	185.84–185.9	0.022–0.042
10	186.77–186.83	0.026–0.036
11	190.71–190.77	0.027–0.034
12	201.48–201.55	0.026–0.037
TPOX		
6	221.82–221.91	0.029–0.05
7	225.8–225.88	0.029–0.053
8	229.79–229.86	0.034–0.048

Table 4 Precision results of five runs (16 capillaries/run) of the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Allelic Ladder (*continued*)

3130x ℓ Genetic Analyzer		
Allele	Mean	Standard Deviation
9	233.77–233.86	0.039–0.048
10	237.76–237.83	0.025–0.053
11	241.75–241.83	0.028–0.04
12	245.78–245.85	0.04–0.049
13	249.76–249.85	0.036–0.048
vWA		
11	154.07–154.14	0.028–0.042
12	158.26–158.34	0.028–0.04
13	162.42–162.49	0.031–0.043
14	166.66–166.73	0.031–0.05
15	170.59–170.66	0.029–0.044
16	174.62–174.68	0.03–0.04
17	178.61–178.67	0.028–0.051
18	182.54–182.61	0.021–0.037
19	186.5–186.56	0.024–0.043
20	190.43–190.49	0.028–0.04
21	194.29–194.36	0.024–0.044
22	198.17–198.24	0.023–0.036
23	202.01–202.09	0.028–0.041
24	206.36–206.42	0.034–0.041

Extra peaks in the electropherogram

Causes of extra peaks

Peaks other than the target alleles may be detected on the electropherogram. Causes for the appearance of extra peaks include stutter products, incomplete 3' A nucleotide addition (at the n-1 position), dye artifacts, and mixed DNA samples (see DAB Standard 8.1.2.2).

Stutter products

A stutter is a well-characterized PCR artifact that refers to the appearance of a minor peak one repeat unit smaller (or less frequently, one repeat larger) than the major STR product (Butler, 2005 and Mulero *et al.*, 2006). Sequence analysis of stutter products at tetranucleotide STR loci has revealed that the stutter product is missing a single tetranucleotide core repeat unit relative to the main allele (Walsh *et al.*, 1996).

The proportion of the stutter product relative to the main allele (percent stutter) is measured by dividing the height of the stutter peak by the height of the main allele peak. Peak heights were measured for samples (n = 500) amplified using the 28-cycle-protocol (DNA input ~1ng) at the loci used in the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit. All data were generated on the 3130xl Genetic Analyzer.

Some conclusions from these measurements and observations are:

- For each AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit locus, the percent stutter generally increases with allele length, as shown in Figure 19 to Figure 22 on **pages 102 through 104**.
- Smaller alleles display a lower level of stutter relative to the longer alleles within each locus.
- Each allele within a locus displays a percent stutter that is consistent with other alleles in the locus.
- The stutter value for each locus shown in **Table 5 on page 104** was determined by taking the mean plus three times the standard deviation. These values are the stutter filter percentages in the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus stutter file; they will be used during the filtering step in the GeneMapper[™] ID Software v3.2.1 or GeneMapper[™] ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1. Peaks in the stutter position that are above the stutter filter percentage will not be filtered. Peaks in the stutter position that have not been filtered and remain labeled can be further evaluated. For evaluation of mixed samples, see **Figure 30 on page 118**.
- The percent stutter cannot be accurately measured for allele peaks that are off-scale and may appear unusually high relative to the main peak.

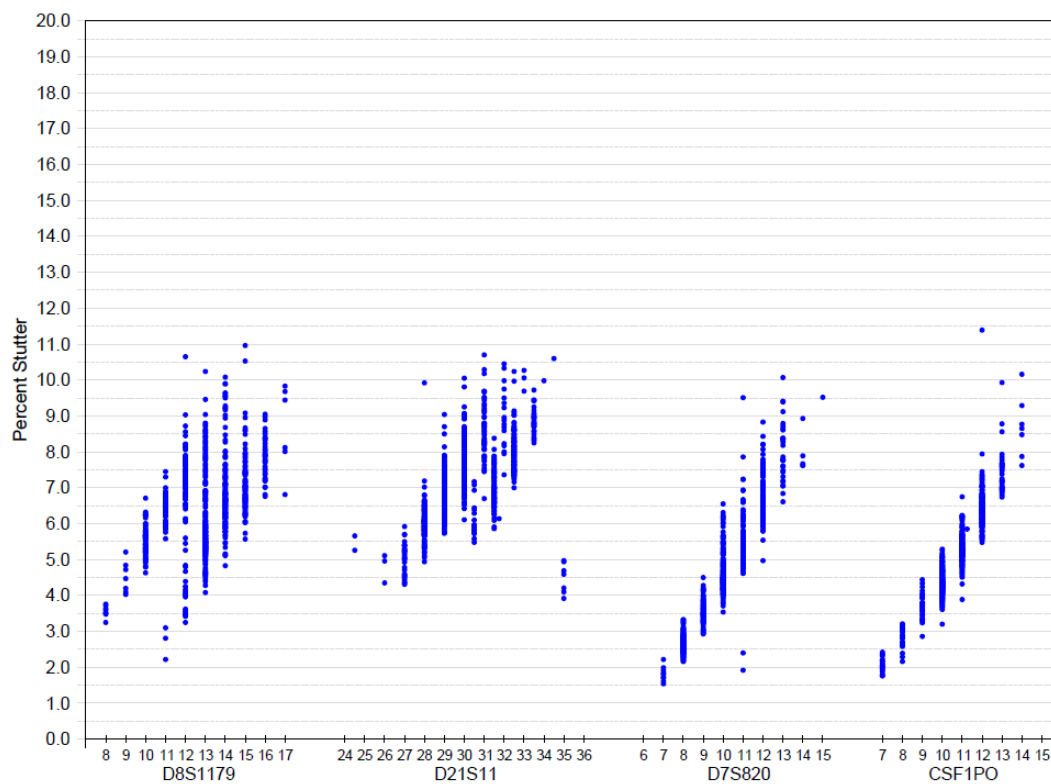


Figure 19 Stutter percentages for the D8S1179, D21S11, D7S820, and CSF1PO loci

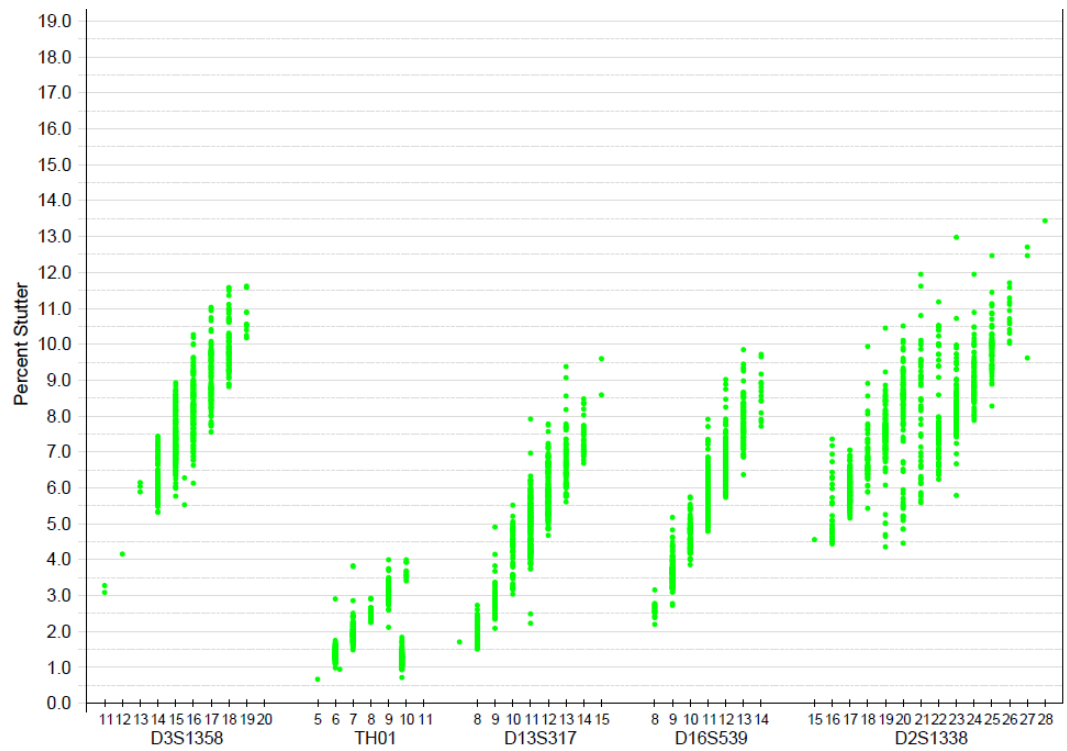


Figure 20 Stutter percentages for the D3S1358, TH01, D13S317, D16S539, and D2S1338 loci

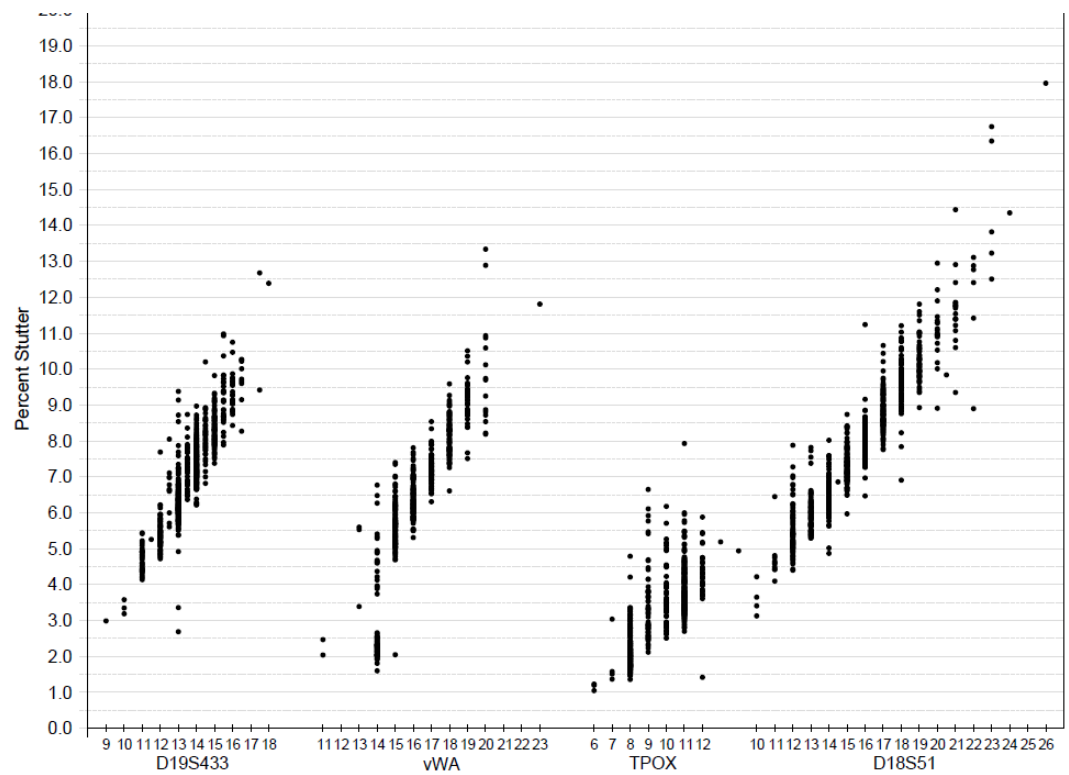


Figure 21 Stutter percentages for the D19S443, vWA, TPOX, and D18S51 loci

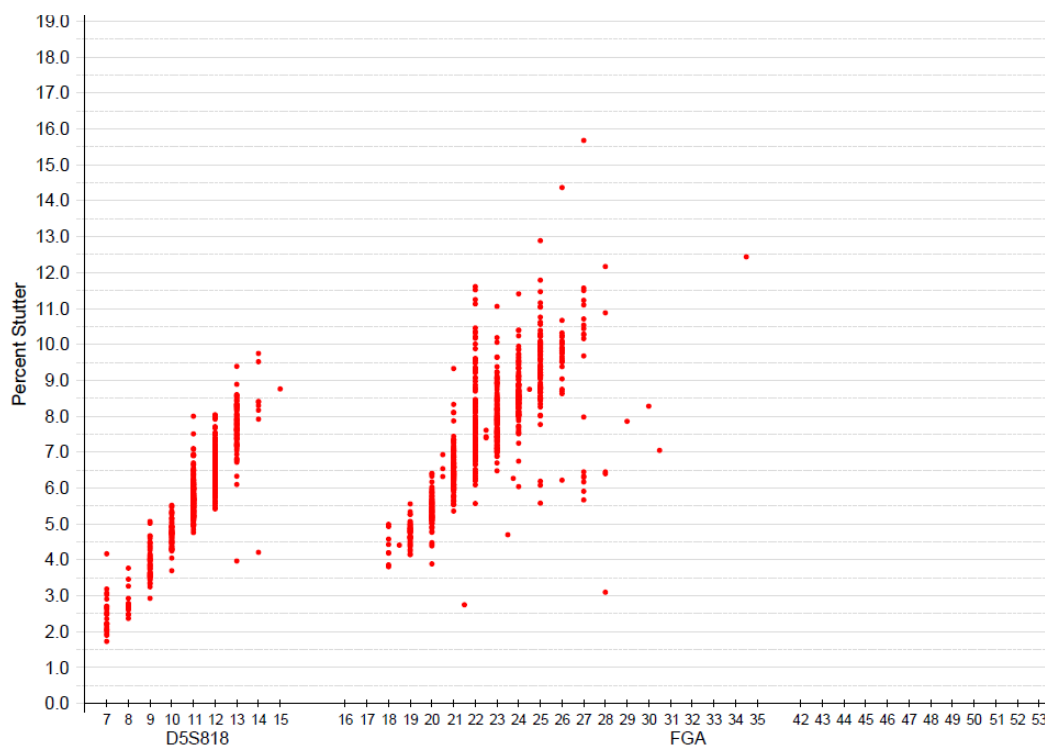


Figure 22 Stutter percentages for the D5S818 and FGA loci

Table 5 Marker-specific stutter filter percentages for AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit loci[‡]

Locus	% Stutter
CSF1PO	9.2041
D13S317	9.9348
D16S539	10.3945
D18S51	13.6799
D19S433	11.2096
D21S11	10.6714
D2S1338	12.4409
D3S1358	12.2719
D5S818	10.0599
D7S820	9.6926
D8S1179	10.3155
FGA	13.028
TH01	4.0813

Table 5 Marker-specific stutter filter percentages for AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit loci[‡] (*continued*)

Locus	% Stutter
TPOX	6.3832
vWA	12.446

[‡] These percentages are used as stutter filters in GeneMapper ID Software v3.2.1 Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1 and GeneMapper[™] ID-X Software v1.0.1, v1.1, or v1.1.1 Identifiler_Plus_Panels_v1x.

Addition of 3' A nucleotide

Many DNA polymerases can catalyze the addition of a single nucleotide (predominately adenosine) to the 3' ends of double-stranded PCR products (Clark, 1988 and Magnuson *et al.*, 1996). This nontemplate addition results in a PCR product that is one nucleotide longer than the actual target sequence. The PCR product with the extra nucleotide is referred to as the “+A” form.

The efficiency of +A addition is related to the particular sequence of the DNA at the 3' end of the PCR product. The AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit includes two main design features that promote maximum +A addition:

- The primer sequences have been optimized to encourage +A addition.
- The final extension step is 60 °C for 10 minutes.

This final extension step gives the DNA polymerase additional time to complete +A addition to all double-stranded PCR products. STR systems (where each allele is represented by two peaks that are one nucleotide apart) that have not been optimized for +A addition may have “split peaks.”

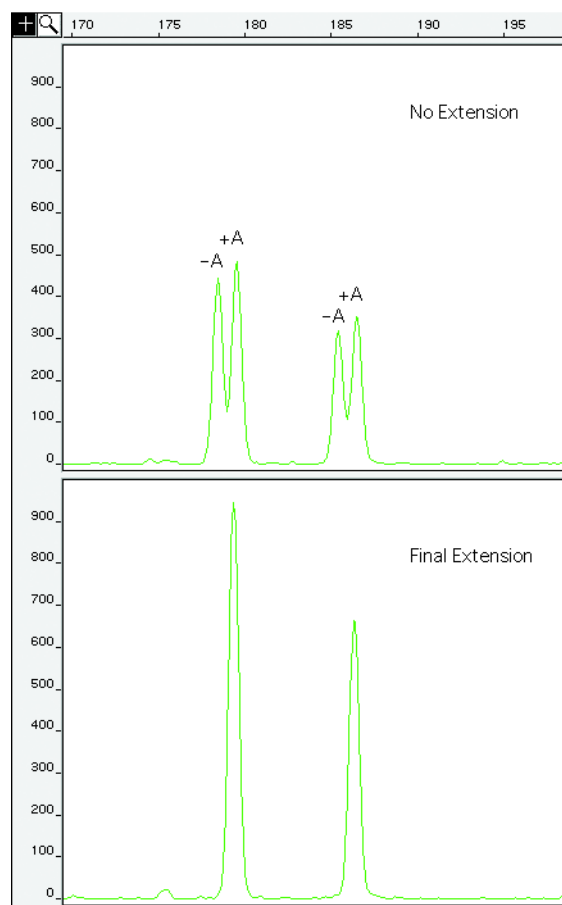


Figure 23 Omitting the final extension step results in split peaks due to incomplete A nucleotide addition. Data are from a 310 Genetic Analyzer using another AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ kit.

Lack of complete +A nucleotide addition may be observed in AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit results when the amount of input DNA is greater than the recommended protocols, because more time is needed for the enzyme to add the +A nucleotide to all molecules as more PCR product is generated. Amplification of too much input DNA may also result in off-scale data.

Artifacts Artifacts and anomalies are seen in all molecular biological systems. Artifacts are typically reproducible while anomalies are non-reproducible, intermittent occurrences that are not observed consistently in a system (for example, spikes and baseline noise). Reproducible artifacts have not been seen in data produced, with either 28 or 29 cycles of amplification, on the genetic analyzers used during developmental validation of the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit.

However, you should consider possible noise and artifacts when interpreting data from the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit on the 3100/3100-Avant, 3130/3130xL, 3500/3500xL, and 310 Genetic Analyzers.

Characterization of loci

SWGDAM guideline 2.1

“The basic characteristics of a genetic marker must be determined and documented.”
(SWGDAM, July 2003)

This section describes basic characteristics of the 15 loci and the sex-determining marker, Amelogenin, which are amplified with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit. These loci have been extensively characterized by other laboratories.

Nature of the polymorphisms

The primers for the Amelogenin locus flank a 6-nucleotide deletion within intron 1 of the X homologue. Amplification results in 107-nt and 113-nt products from the X and Y chromosomes, respectively. (Sizes are the actual nucleotide size according to sequencing results, including 3' A nucleotide addition.) The remaining AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit loci are all tetranucleotide short tandem repeat (STR) loci. The length differences among alleles of a particular locus result from differences in the number of 4-nt repeat units.

All the alleles in the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Allelic Ladder, including microvariants, have been subjected to sequencing. In addition, other groups in the scientific community have sequenced alleles at some of these loci (Nakahori *et al.*, 1991; Puers *et al.*, 1993; Möller *et al.*, 1994; Barber *et al.*, 1995; Brinkmann and Möller, 1995; Barber *et al.*, 1996; Barber and Parkin, 1996; Brinkmann *et al.*, 1998; Momhinweg *et al.*, 1998; Watson *et al.*, 1998). Among the various sources of sequence data on the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit loci, there is consensus on the repeat patterns and structure of the STRs.

Inheritance

The Centre d'Etude du Polymorphisme Humain (CEPH) has collected DNA from families of Utah Mormon, French Venezuelan, and Amish descent. These DNA sets have been extensively studied all over the world and are routinely used to characterize the mode of inheritance of various DNA loci. Each family set contains three generations, generally including four grandparents, two parents, and several offspring. Consequently, the CEPH family DNA sets are ideal for studying inheritance patterns (Begovich *et al.*, 1992).

Three CEPH family DNA sets were examined. One nanogram of DNA from each sample was amplified using the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit, followed by analysis using a 3130xl Genetic Analyzer. The families examined included #1333 (9 offspring), #1340 (7 offspring), and #1345 (7 offspring), representing 23 meiotic divisions.

In family #1340, we observed two parent/offspring pairs with mutations at locus D8S1179. The genotypes differed by one repeat unit between the two generations. Calculation of a mutation rate based on these data would be inaccurate due to the small sample size. The other parent-offspring allele transfers were in accordance with Mendelian rules.

Mapping The AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit loci Amelogenin, CSF1PO, D2S1338, D3S1358, D5S818, D7S1179, D13S317, D16S539, D18S51, D19S433, D21S11, FGA, TH01, TPOX, and vWA have been mapped, and the chromosomal locations have been published (Nakahori *et al.*, 1991; Edwards *et al.*, 1992; Kimpton *et al.*, 1992; Kong *et al.*, 2004; Mills *et al.*, 1992; Sharma and Litt, 1992; Li *et al.*, 1993; Straub *et al.*, 1993; Barber and Parkin, 1996).

Species specificity

SWGDM Guideline 2.2 “For techniques designed to type human DNA, the potential to detect DNA from forensically relevant nonhuman species should be evaluated.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

The AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit provides the required specificity for detecting human alleles.

Nonhuman studies

Nonhuman DNA may be present in forensic casework samples. The data from AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit experiments on nonhuman DNA sources are shown in Figure 24 on page 109.

Figure 24 shows amplification for: Control DNA 9947A (1.0 ng, panel 1), chimpanzee (1.0 ng, panel 2), dog (10 ng, panel 3), cat (10 ng, panel 4), horse (10 ng, panel 5), microbial DNA pool (equivalent to 10⁵ copies of *Candida albicans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *E. coli* 0157:H7, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, panel 6), and the negative control (panel 7). The extracted DNA samples were amplified with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit and analyzed using a 3130xl Genetic Analyzer.

- Primates: gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan, and macaque (1.0 ng each)
- Non-primates: mouse, dog, sheep, rabbit, cat, horse, hamster, rat, chicken, and cow (10 ng each)
- Microorganisms: *Candida albicans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (equivalent to 10⁵ copies)

The chimpanzee and gorilla DNA samples produced partial profiles within the 70 to 350 nucleotide region.

The microorganisms, chicken, hamster, mouse, rabbit, and rat did not yield detectable products. Dog, horse, sheep, and cow produced a 98-bp fragment near the Amelogenin locus in the PET™ dye.

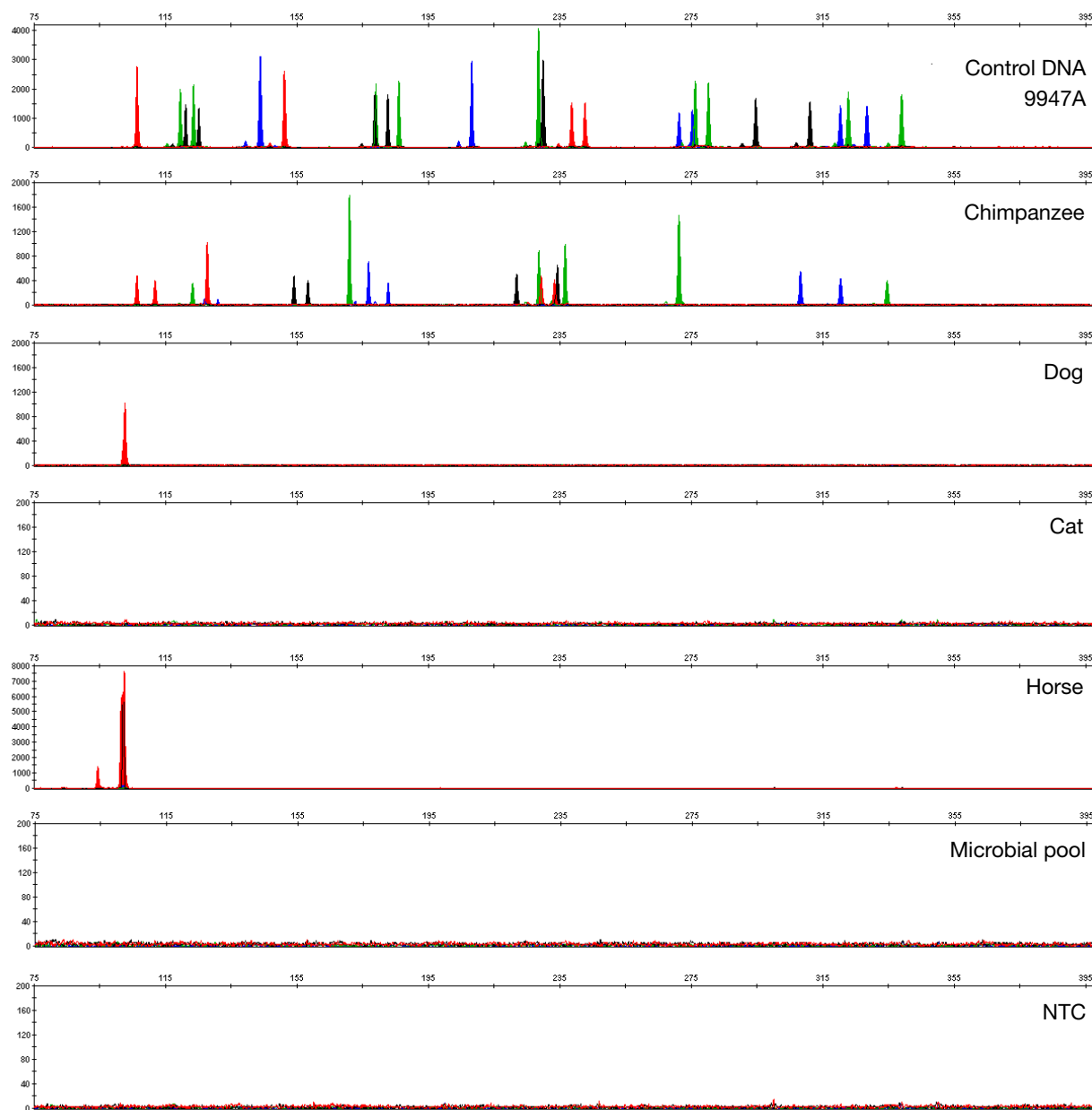


Figure 24 Representative electropherograms from a species specificity study including positive and non-template controls (NTC) run for 28 PCR cycles

Sensitivity

SWGDM guideline 2.3

“When appropriate, the range of DNA quantities able to produce reliable typing results should be determined.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

Importance of quantitation

The optimal amount of input DNA added to the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit should be between 0.75 and 1.0 ng for 28-cycle amplification. The DNA sample should be quantitated before amplification using a system such as the Quantifiler™ Human DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4343895) or the Quantifiler™ HP (Human Plus) DNA Quantification Kit (Cat. no. 4482911). The final DNA concentration should be 0.075 to 0.1 ng/μL so that 0.75 to 1.0 ng of DNA is added to the PCR reaction in a volume of 10 μL. If the sample contains degraded or inhibited DNA, amplification of additional DNA may be beneficial. In Figures 25 and 26, the control DNA 9947A was serially diluted from 1 ng to 0.031 ng. With the 28-PCR-cycle protocol, full profiles (26 alleles) were consistently obtained at 0.125 ng, but occasional partial profiles that are missing anywhere from 1 to 3 alleles were observed at 0.062 ng. With the 29-PCR-cycle protocol, full profiles (26 alleles) were consistently obtained at 0.062 ng, but occasional partial profiles that are missing anywhere from 1 to 5 alleles were observed at 0.031 ng.

Effect of DNA quantity on results

If too much DNA is added to the PCR reaction, the increased amount of PCR product that is generated can result in:

- Fluorescence intensity that exceeds the linear dynamic range for detection by the instrument (“off-scale” data)

Off-scale data is a problem because:

- Quantitation (peak height and area) for off-scale peaks is not accurate. For example, an allele peak that is off-scale can cause the corresponding stutter peak to appear higher in relative intensity, thus increasing the calculated percent stutter.
- Multicomponent analysis of off-scale data is not accurate. This inaccuracy results in poor spectral separation (“pull-up”).

- Incomplete +A nucleotide addition

The sample can be reamplified using less DNA.

When the total number of allele copies added to the PCR is extremely low, unbalanced amplification of the alleles may occur because of stochastic fluctuation.

Individual laboratories may find it useful to determine an appropriate minimum peak height threshold based on their own results and instruments using low amounts of input DNA. For information on selecting the appropriate cycle number for your DNA input amount, see “Select the appropriate PCR cycle number” on page 31.

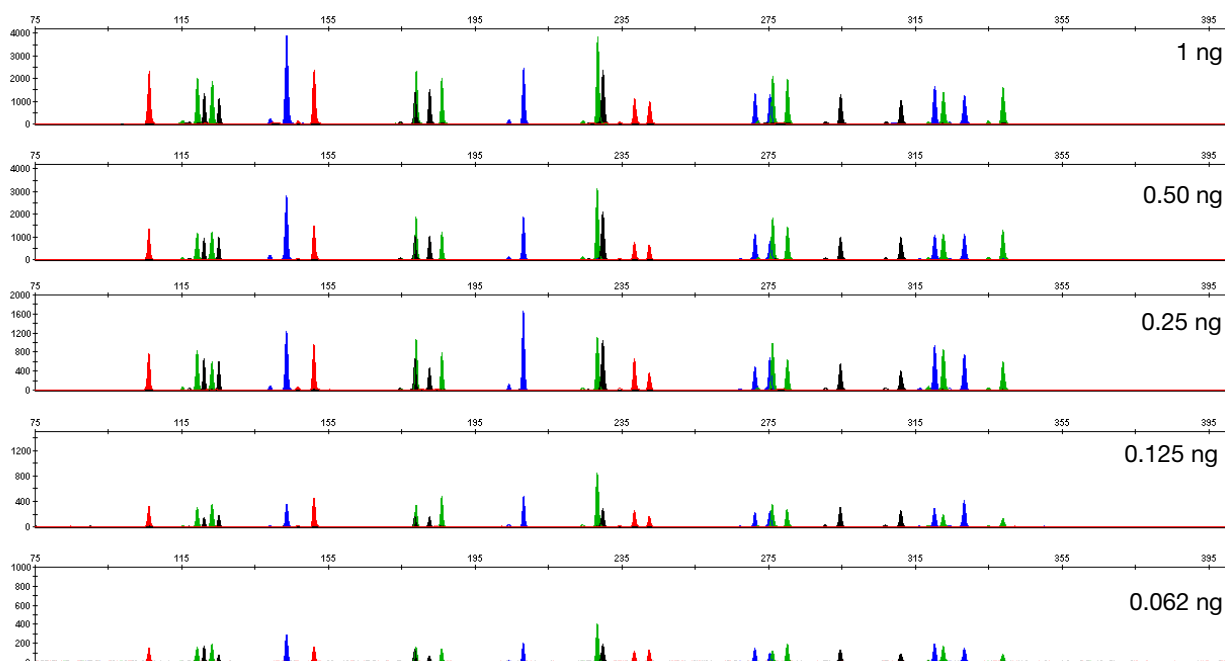


Figure 25 Effect of amplifying 1 ng, 0.50 ng, 0.25 ng, 0.125 ng, and 0.062 ng of Control DNA 9947A using the 28-PCR-cycle protocol

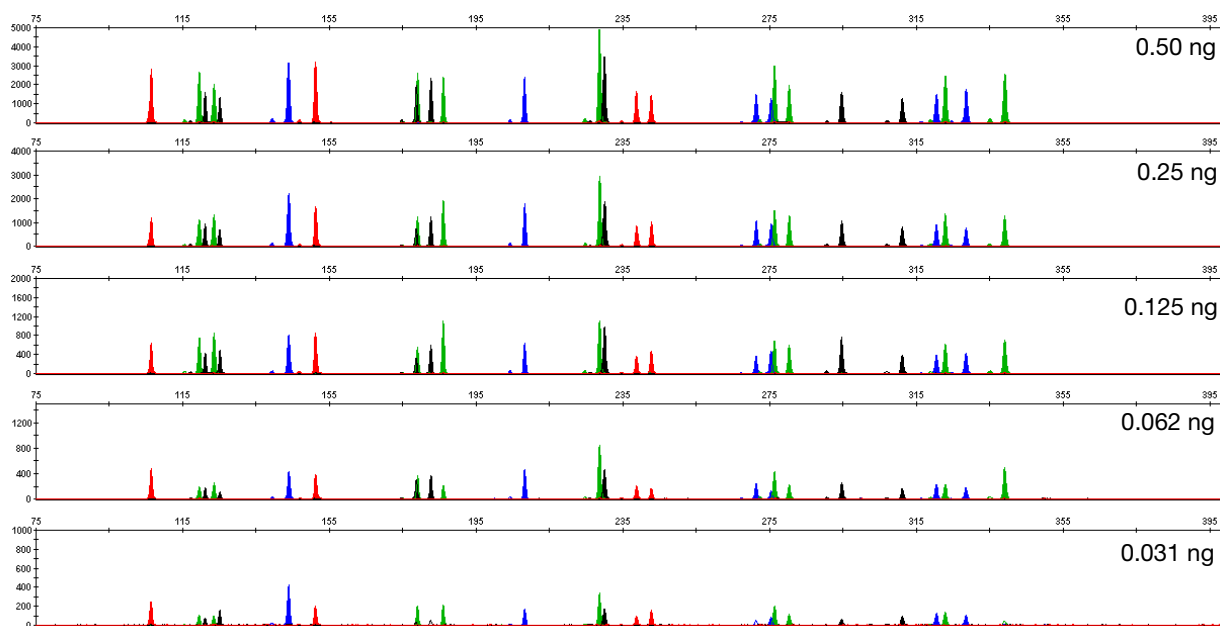


Figure 26 Effect of amplifying 0.5 ng, 0.25 ng, 0.125 ng, 0.062 ng, and 0.031 ng of Control DNA 9947A using the 29-PCR-cycle protocol

Note that the y-axis scale is magnified for the lower amounts of DNA, analyzed using the 3130xL Genetic Analyzer.

Stability

SWGDA guideline 2.4

“The ability to obtain results from DNA recovered from biological samples deposited on various substrates and subjected to various environmental and chemical insults has been extensively documented. In most instances, assessment of the effects of these factors on new forensic DNA procedures is not required. However, if substrates and/or environmental and/or chemical insults could potentially affect the analytical process, then the process should be evaluated using known samples to determine the effects of such factors.” (SWGDA, July 2003)

Degraded DNA

As the average size of degraded DNA approaches the size of the target sequence, the amount of PCR product generated is reduced. This reduction is due to the reduced number of intact templates in the size range necessary for amplification.

Degraded DNA was prepared to examine the potential for differential amplification of loci. High-molecular-weight Raji DNA was sonicated and incubated with increasing doses of DNase I (0 to 6 Units) for 20 minutes (Bender *et al.*, 2004). The DNA was examined by agarose gel analysis to determine the average size of the DNA fragments at each time point.

One nanogram of degraded DNA was amplified using the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit. As the DNA became increasingly degraded, the loci became undetectable according to size. Preferential amplification was not observed. The loci failed to robustly amplify in the order of decreasing size as the extent of degradation progressed.

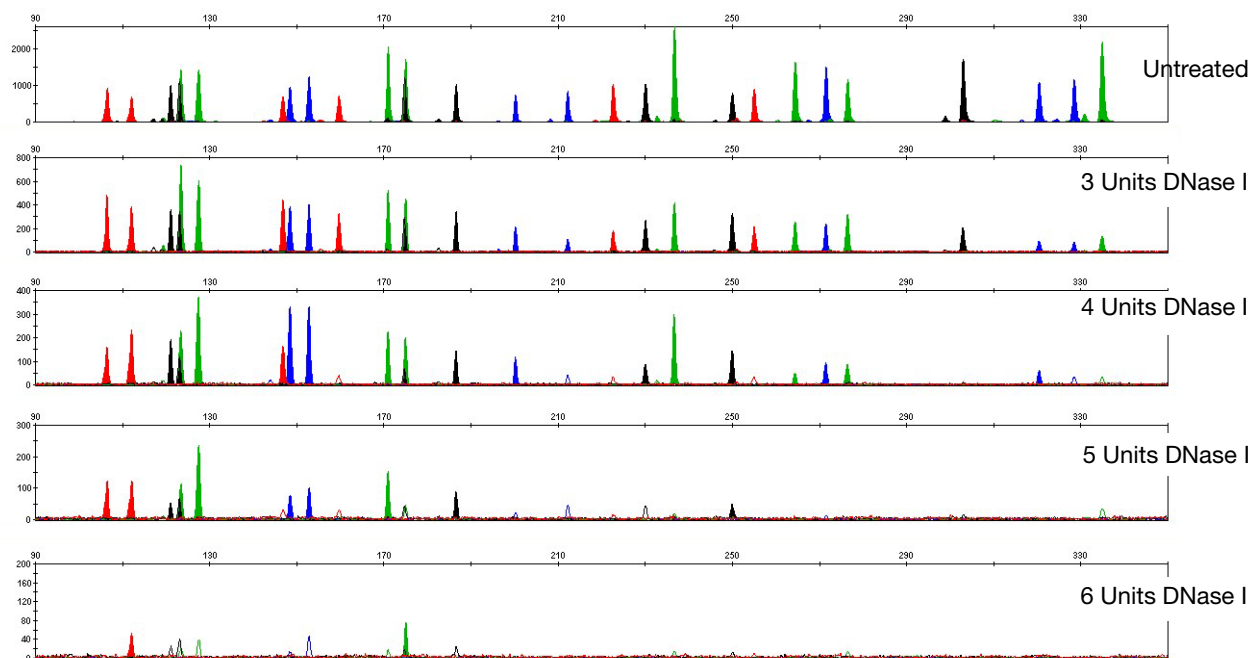


Figure 27 28-PCR-cycle amplification of Raji DNA samples sonicated and incubated with increasing doses of DNase I. Panels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 correspond to 0, 3, 4, 5, and 6 units of DNase I.

Effect of inhibitors — hematin

Heme compounds have been identified as PCR inhibitors in DNA samples extracted from bloodstains (DeFranchis *et al.*, 1988; Akane *et al.*, 1994). It is believed that the inhibitor is co-extracted and co-purified with the DNA, and that it subsequently interferes with PCR by inhibiting polymerase activity.

To examine the effects of hematin on the amplification results obtained by the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit, Control DNA 9947A (1 ng input DNA) was amplified with increasing concentrations of hematin for 28 cycles of amplification (Figure 28 on page 113). The concentrations of hematin used were 0 μ M, 100 μ M, 200 μ M, and 300 μ M (see Table 6).

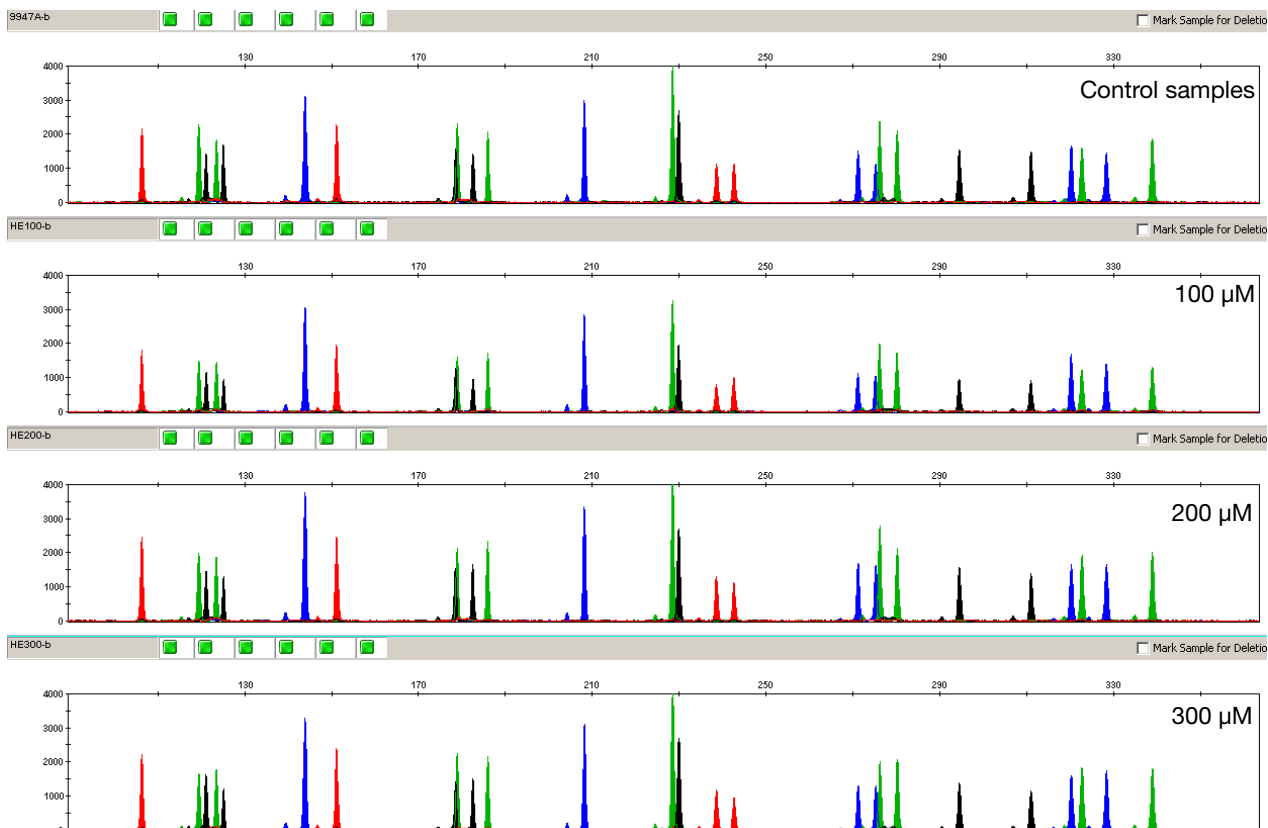


Figure 28 Amplification with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit in the presence and absence of hematin. Panel 1 corresponds to control samples; panels 2–4 correspond to samples amplified in the presence of 100, 200, and 300 μ M of hematin.

Table 6 Performance in simulated model of hematin inhibition (n = 3) ‡

Hematin (μ M)	AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit Alleles detected/Total alleles
0	26/26, 26/26, 26/26
100	26/26, 26/26, 26/26

Table 6 Performance in simulated model of hematin inhibition
(n = 3) (continued)[‡]

Hematin (μM)	AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit Alleles detected/Total alleles
200	26/26, 26/26, 26/26
300	26/26, 26/26, 26/26

[‡] Only those peaks >50 RFUs were counted. A complete profile with Control 9947A DNA yields 26 peaks using the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit.

Effect of inhibitors — humic acid

Traces of humic acid may inhibit the PCR amplification of DNA evidence collected from soil. In this study, We tested increasing amounts of humic acid in the PCR amplification of 1 ng of Control DNA 9947A with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit for 28 cycles of amplification (see Figure 29). The concentrations of humic acid tested were 0, 50, 100, and 150 ng/μL (see Table 7).

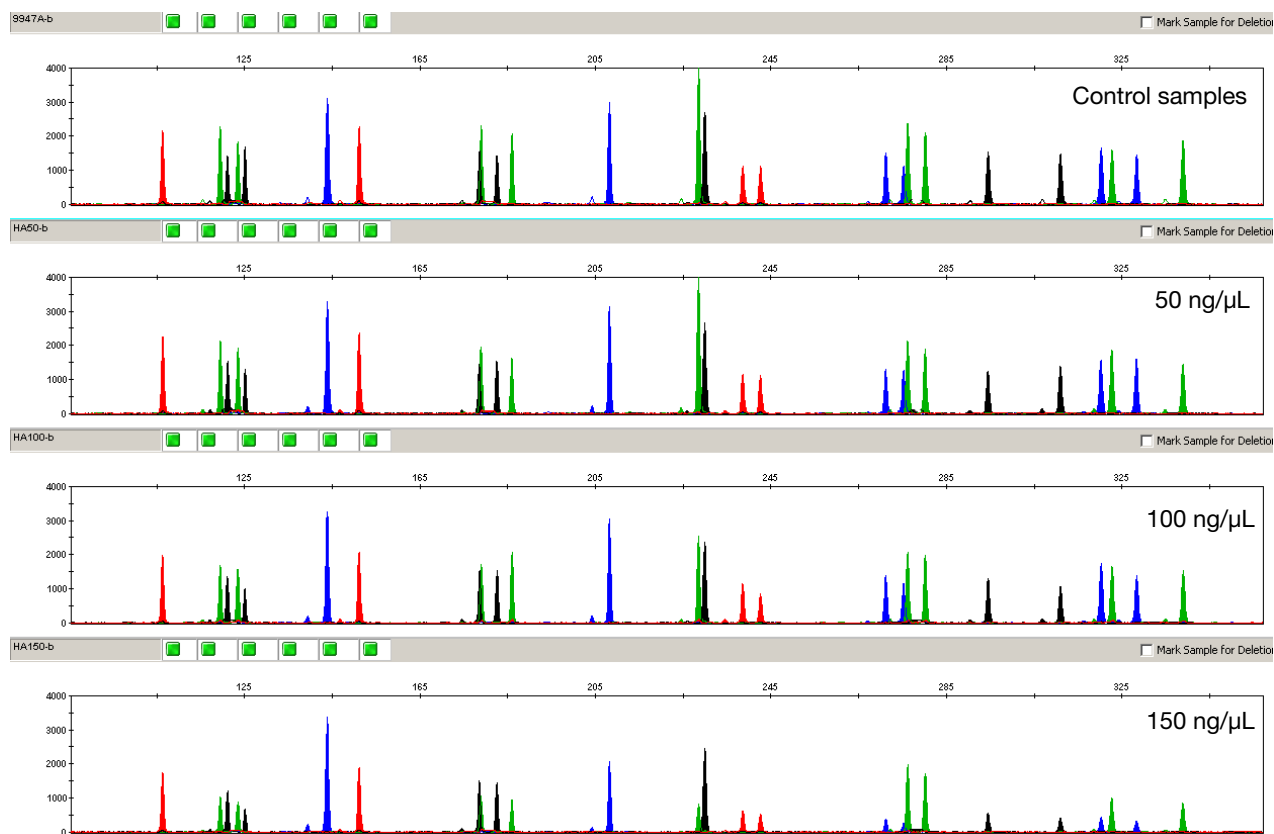


Figure 29 Amplification with the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus PCR Amplification Kit in the presence and absence of humic acid. Panel 1 corresponds to control samples; panels 2–4 correspond to samples amplified in the presence of 50, 100, and 150 ng/μL of humic acid.

Table 7 Performance in simulated model of humic acid inhibition (n = 3)[‡]

Humic Acid (ng/ μ L)	AmpF ℓ STR [™] Identifier [™] Plus Kit
0	26/26, 26/26, 26/26
50	26/26, 26/26, 26/26
100	26/26, 26/26, 26/26
150	26/26, 26/26, 26/26

[‡] Only those peaks >50 RFUs were counted. A complete profile with Control 9947A DNA yields 26 peaks using the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifier[™] Plus Kit.

Mixture studies

SWGDM guideline 2.8

“The ability to obtain reliable results from mixed source samples should be determined.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

Evidence samples may contain DNA from more than one individual. The possibility of multiple contributors should be considered when interpreting the results. We recommend that individual laboratories assign a minimum peak height threshold based on validation experiments performed in each laboratory to avoid typing when stochastic effects are likely to interfere with accurate interpretation of mixtures.

Mixture Studies

Evidence samples that contain body fluids and/or tissues originating from more than one individual are an integral component of forensic casework. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the DNA typing system is able to detect DNA mixtures. Mixed samples can be distinguished from single-source samples by:

- The presence of more than two alleles at a locus
- The presence of a peak at a stutter position that is significantly greater in percentage than what is typically observed in a single-source sample
- Significantly imbalanced alleles for a heterozygous genotype

The peak height ratio is defined as the height of the lower peak (in RFU) divided by the height of the higher peak (in RFU), expressed as a percentage. Mean, median, minimum, and maximum peak height ratios observed for alleles in the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifier[™] Plus PCR Amplification Kit loci in unmixed population database samples are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Peak height ratios for ~1.0 ng[‡] of input DNA amplified for 28 PCR cycles

Locus	Number of observations (n)	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Amel	320	90.23	91.29	46.21	99.89
CSF1PO	378	90.37	91.56	67.19	99.96
D13S317	375	90.61	92.09	68.28	99.94
D16S539	389	90.03	91.15	68.11	99.87
D18S51	432	90.06	91.24	62.26	99.94
D19S433	399	90.2	91.2	57.29	99.96
D21S11	428	90.3	91.12	69.05	100
D2S1388	436	90.36	91.56	63.86	100
D3S1358	356	91.39	92.66	62.82	99.94
D5S818	357	91.15	92.21	66.07	100
D7S820	395	90.49	92.07	46.61	99.94
D8S1179	396	91.22	92.7	67.42	100
FGA	429	89.83	91.07	60.38	99.87
TH01	362	91.62	93.04	70.09	100
TPOX	333	91.17	92.18	70.65	100
vWA	414	91.16	92.33	65.22	100

[‡] Actual DNA input amounts: 0.7 ng to 1.3 ng

If an unusually low peak height ratio is observed for one locus, and there are no other indications that the sample is a mixture, the sample may be reamplified and reanalyzed to determine if the imbalance is reproducible. Possible causes of imbalance at a locus are:

- Degraded DNA
- Presence of inhibitors
- Extremely low amounts of input DNA
- A mutation in one of the primer binding sites
- Presence of an allele containing a rare sequence that does not amplify as efficiently as the other allele

Resolution of genotypes in mixed samples

A sample containing DNA from two sources can comprise (at a single locus) any of the seven genotype combinations:

- Heterozygote + heterozygote, no overlapping alleles (four peaks)
- Heterozygote + heterozygote, one overlapping allele (three peaks)
- Heterozygote + heterozygote, two overlapping alleles (two peaks)
- Heterozygote + homozygote, no overlapping alleles (three peaks)
- Heterozygote + homozygote, overlapping allele (two peaks)
- Homozygote + homozygote, no overlapping alleles (two peaks)
- Homozygote + homozygote, overlapping allele (one peak)

Specific genotype combinations and input DNA ratios of the samples contained in a mixture determine whether or not it is possible to resolve the genotypes of the major and minor component(s) at a single locus.

The ability to obtain and compare quantitative values for the different allele peak heights on Applied Biosystems™ instruments provides additional valuable data to aid in resolving mixed genotypes. This quantitative value is much less subjective than comparing relative intensities of bands on a stained gel.

Ultimately, the likelihood that any sample is a mixture must be determined by the analyst in the context of each particular case.

Limit of detection of the minor component

Mixtures of two genomic DNA samples were examined at various ratios (0:1, 1:1, 3:1, 7:1, 10:1, 15:1, 1:0). The total amount of genomic input DNA mixed at each ratio was 1 ng. The samples were amplified in a GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700, then electrophoresed and detected using a 3130xL Genetic Analyzer.

The results of the mixed DNA samples are shown in Figures 30 (28 PCR cycles) and 31 (29 PCR cycles) on page 118, where samples A and B were mixed according to the ratios provided. Using either the 28- or 29-PCR-cycle protocol, the minor component allele calls at non-overlapping loci are highlighted. The amplification of the minor contributor at 3:1, 7:1 (0.875:0.125 ng), and 10:1 (0.9:0.09 ng) mixture ratios was readily typeable. 15:1 (0.9375:0.0625 ng) mixture ratios resulted in full or partial profiles for the minor component. The profiles of these samples are described in Table 9 on page 120.

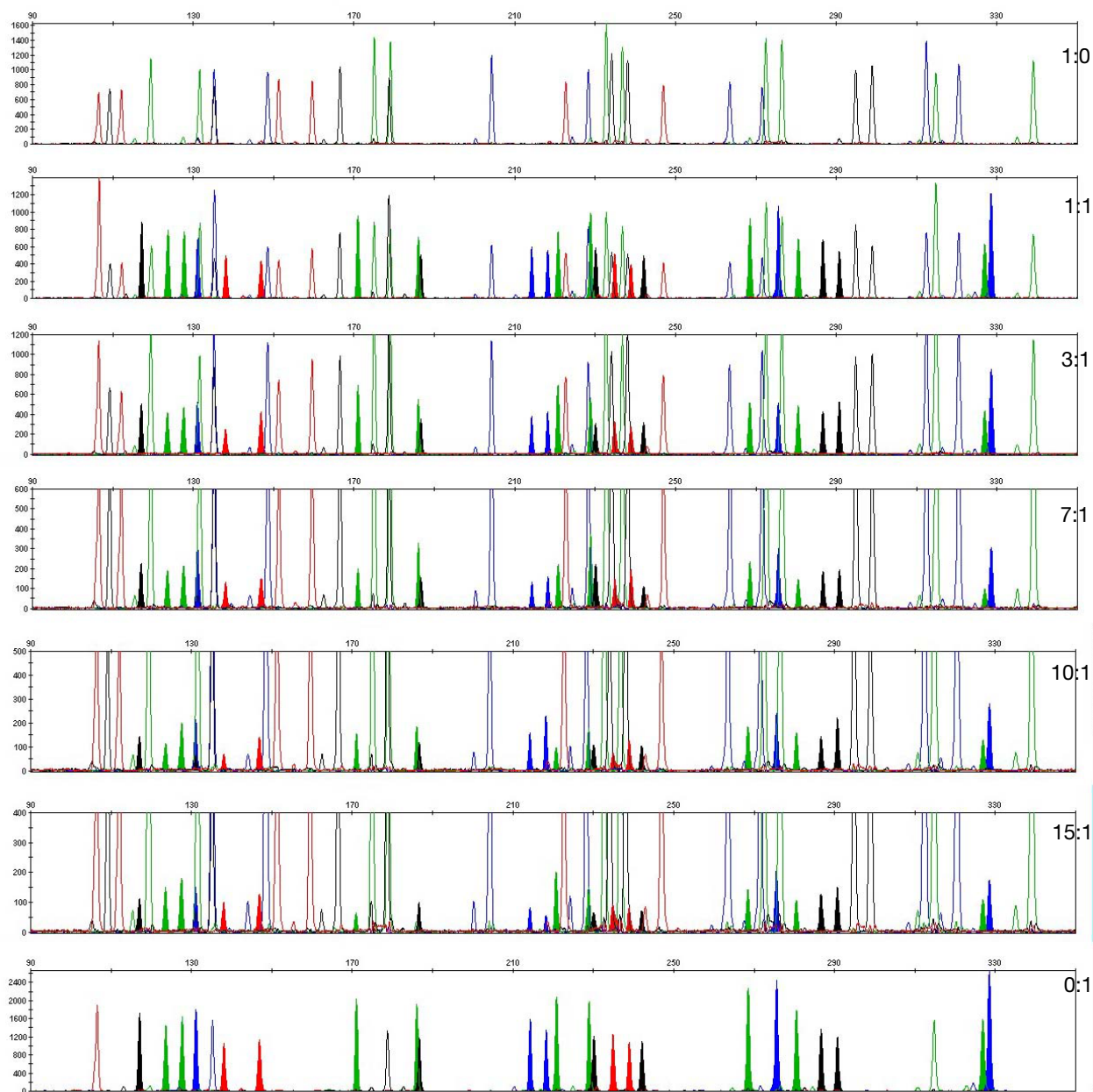


Figure 30 Amplification of DNA mixtures at various ratios using the 28-PCR-cycle protocol. Minor allele peaks that do not overlap with the major contributor peaks are highlighted.

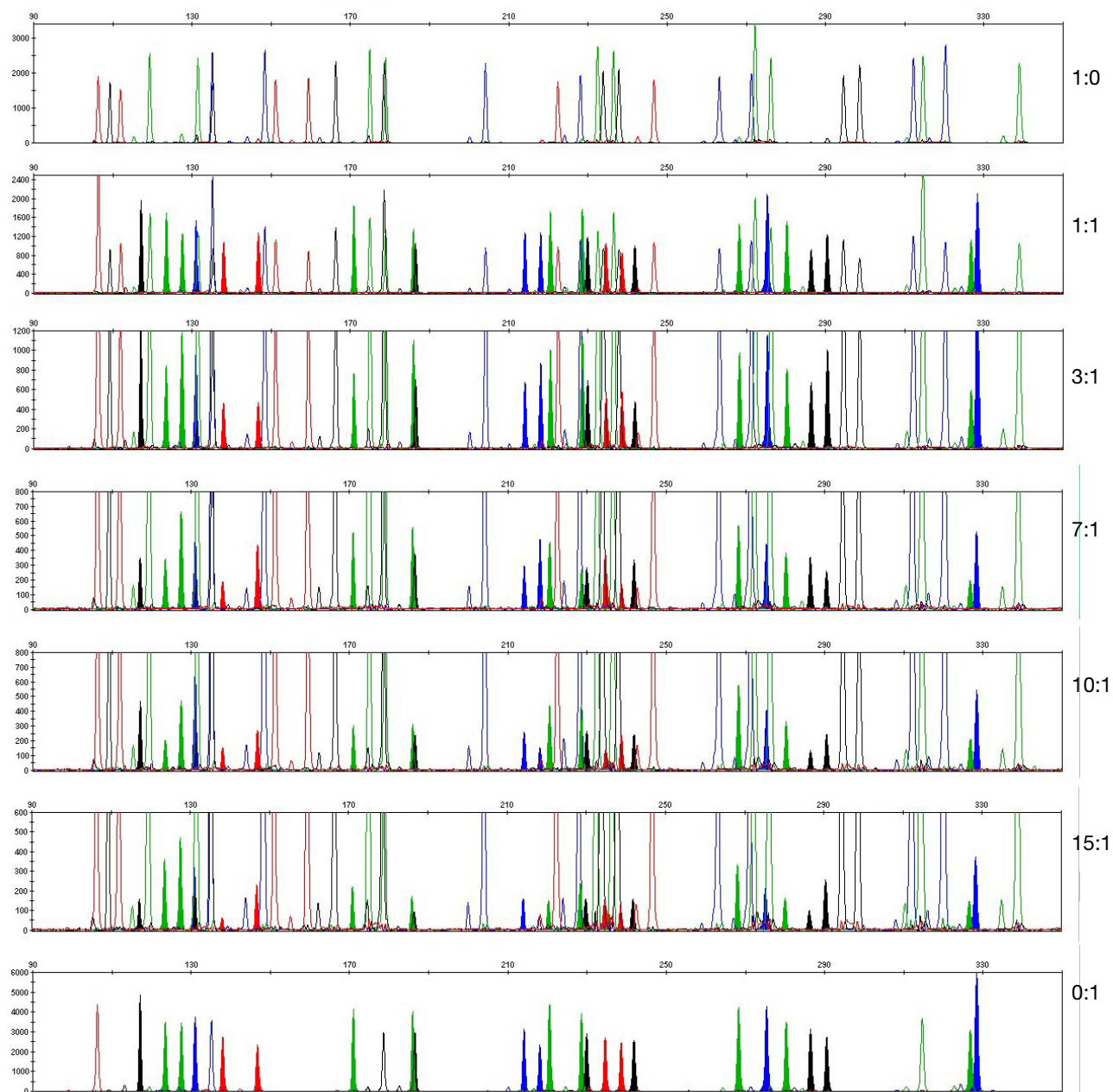


Figure 31 Amplification of DNA mixtures at various ratios using the 29-PCR-cycle protocol. Minor allele peaks that do not overlap with the major contributor peaks are highlighted.

Table 9 Genotypes of mixed DNA samples

Locus	Profile Sample A	Profile Sample B
D8S1179	11, 14	10, 11
D21S11	29, 35	31.2, 32.2
D7S820	8, 10	11
CSF1PO	8, 10	12
D3S1358	14, 17	15, 16
TH01	7, 8	6, 9.3
D13S317	12, 13	9, 11
D16S539	10, 11	9, 12
D2S1338	17, 23	17, 20
D19S433	11, 17.2	13
vWA	14, 17	17, 19
TPOX	9, 10	8, 11
D18S51	15, 16	13, 14
AMEL	X, Y	X
D5S818	11, 13	8, 10
FGA	19, 25	22, 23

Population Data

SWGDM guideline 2.7 “The distribution of genetic markers in populations should be determined in relevant population groups.” (SWGDM, July 2003)

Overview To interpret the significance of a match between genetically typed samples, you must know the population distribution of alleles at each locus in question. If the genotype of the relevant evidence sample is different from the genotype of a suspect’s reference sample, then the suspect is excluded as the donor of the biological evidence that was tested. An exclusion is independent of the frequency of the two genotypes in the population.

If the suspect and evidence samples have the same genotype, then the suspect is included as a possible source of the evidence sample. The probability that another, unrelated individual would also match the evidence sample is estimated by the frequency of that genotype in the relevant population(s).

Population samples used in these studies

The AmpF \mathbb{L} STR™ Identifiler™ PCR Amplification Kit, before the addition of the D8S1179 degenerate primer, was used to generate the population data provided in this section. Samples were collected from individuals throughout the United States with no geographical preference.

African-American

357 samples were provided by the Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

U.S. Caucasian

349 samples were provided by the Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

U.S. Hispanic

290 samples were provided by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension/Memorial Blood Center of Minneapolis and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Native American

191 samples were provided by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension/Memorial Blood Center of Minneapolis.

In addition to the alleles that were observed and recorded in our databases, other alleles have been published or reported by other laboratories (see the STRBase at www.cstl.nist.gov/div831/strbase).

**AmpF ℓ STR™
Identifiler™ Plus
Kit allele
frequencies**

Table 10 shows the AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies in four populations, listed as percentages.

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
CSF1PO				
6	‡	‡	‡	‡
7	4.62	0.14‡	0.34‡	‡
8	7.56	0.29‡	0.17‡	0.52‡
9	3.78	1.72	0.86‡	8.38
10	27.87	24.21	23.10	30.89
11	20.59	31.91	28.28	21.99
11.3	0.14‡	‡	‡	‡
12	29.13	32.81	39.66	32.72
13	5.32	7.31	6.38	4.71
14	0.98	1.43	0.86‡	0.79‡
15	‡	0.29‡	‡	‡
D2S1338				
15	0.14‡	‡	‡	‡
16	5.32	4.73	2.41	2.62
17	10.78	17.34	21.21	9.95
18	5.60	6.30	4.14	7.07
19	14.15	13.75	22.76	29.58
20	6.02	14.61	13.79	9.69
21	14.01	2.58	2.59	2.38
22	13.17	4.01	7.41	15.18
23	10.78	11.46	11.36	11.78
24	9.80	11.75	8.45	7.85
25	8.12	10.60	5.17	3.14
26	1.96	2.72	0.69‡	0.79‡
27	0.14‡	0.14‡	‡	‡
28	‡	‡	‡	‡
D3S1358				
<11	0.42‡	0.14‡	‡	‡
11	‡	‡	‡	0.26‡
12	0.56‡	‡	0.17‡	‡
13	0.70‡	0.29‡	0.17‡	‡
14	12.04	15.76	7.41	6.81
15	30.53	25.36	39.14	40.84
15.2	0.14‡	‡	‡	‡

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
16	28.57	22.78	26.72	32.98
17	19.47	18.19	16.03	9.95
18	6.72	16.48	8.97	8.38
19	0.84	1.00	1.03	0.79 [‡]
20	‡	‡	0.34 [‡]	‡
D5S818				
7	0.14 [‡]	‡	6.72	15.71
8	5.46	‡	0.69 [‡]	‡
9	1.68	4.15	5.17	6.02
10	6.72	5.44	5.17	4.19
11	25.49	39.26	39.14	41.10
12	36.41	35.24	29.31	23.30
13	21.57	15.47	12.59	9.42
14	2.38	0.14 [‡]	0.69 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
15	‡	0.29 [‡]	0.18 [‡]	‡
16	‡	‡	0.17 [‡]	‡
17	0.14 [‡]	‡	0.17 [‡]	‡
D7S820				
6	‡	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
7	0.42 [‡]	1.29	1.72	0.52 [‡]
8	18.77	16.48	11.72	13.09
9	13.73	17.62	6.21	8.12
10	34.45	27.22	27.41	21.99
11	19.89	18.05	28.79	28.80
12	10.78	14.76	20.17	24.08
13	1.54	3.72	3.45	3.40
14	0.42 [‡]	0.72	0.34 [‡]	‡
15	‡	‡	‡	‡
D8S1179				
8	0.42 [‡]	2.29	0.34 [‡]	0.52 [‡]
9	0.42 [‡]	1.15	0.34 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
10	2.38	9.74	8.45	4.71
11	3.92	6.02	5.86	3.40
12	13.31	14.04	12.07	11.52
13	23.25	32.52	32.93	37.43
14	30.11	21.35	26.21	30.63
15	20.17	9.89	10.86	9.42

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
16	4.62	2.72	2.41	1.57
17	1.12 [‡]	0.29 [‡]	0.52 [‡]	0.52 [‡]
18	0.28 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
19	‡	‡	‡	‡
D13S317				
8	3.08	12.18	9.66	4.97
9	2.52	7.74	21.72	17.80
10	3.78	4.44	9.14	13.61
11	24.51	29.80	23.10	24.35
12	46.22	30.80	20.86	23.04
13	15.41	11.17	10.17	7.85
14	4.34	3.72	5.34	8.12
15	0.14 [‡]	0.14 [‡]	‡	0.26 [‡]
D16S539				
5	‡	‡	‡	‡
8	3.22	1.72	1.72	0.79 [‡]
9	19.05	10.46	9.31	12.30
10	10.92	5.59	15.69	15.45
11	31.51	31.95	30.17	30.89
12	18.77	30.23	29.48	27.75
13	14.85	16.76	11.55	10.73
14	1.54	3.01	2.07	2.09
15	0.14 [‡]	0.29 [‡]	‡	‡
D18S51				
7	‡	‡	‡	‡
9	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
10	0.28 [‡]	0.86	0.52 [‡]	0.79 [‡]
10.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
11	0.28 [‡]	1.15	1.21 [‡]	‡
12	7.00	13.90	10.34	14.92
13	4.34	12.18	14.48	9.16
13.2	0.42 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
14	6.86	16.76	15.52	26.96
14.2	0.28 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
15	19.47	13.61	16.55	12.04
16	16.53	13.61	11.72	10.73
17	18.21	12.32	14.14	14.66

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
18	11.90	7.74	6.72	2.62
19	6.02	4.44	4.14	3.93
20	4.90	1.72	2.24	1.83
21	2.10	1.00	1.03	1.31
22	0.70 [‡]	0.43 [‡]	0.52 [‡]	0.79 [‡]
23	0.42 [‡]	0.14 [‡]	0.52 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
24	‡	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
25	‡	‡	0.17 [‡]	‡
26	‡	‡	‡	‡
27	‡	‡	‡	‡
D19S433				
9	‡	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
10	1.54	‡	‡	‡
11	7.14	0.72	0.52 [‡]	0.52 [‡]
11.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	0.17 [‡]	‡
12	10.78	7.74	6.21	3.14
12.2	6.30	0.57 [‡]	1.90	‡
13	29.83	28.94	16.03	17.80
14	21.01	34.10	31.72	24.87
14.2	4.20	0.86	5.00	3.66
15	4.76	15.76	13.45	13.35
15.2	3.36	2.72	8.79	10.73
16	2.38	4.15	4.31	3.93
16.2	2.38	1.72	2.93	1.83
17	‡	0.29 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	0.79 [‡]
17.2	0.28 [‡]	0.29 [‡]	‡	2.88
18.2	0.14 [‡]	0.29 [‡]	‡	1.05 [‡]
D21S11				
24	‡	‡	‡	‡
24.2	0.14 [‡]	0.43 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
24.3	‡	‡	‡	‡
25	‡	‡	‡	‡
25.2	‡	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
26	0.14 [‡]	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
27	5.04	4.58	1.21	0.52 [‡]
28	22.97	16.76	9.14	6.28
28.2	‡	‡	‡	‡

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
29	19.33	20.49	21.21	16.75
29.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	0.52 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
29.3	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
30	17.23	25.21	29.31	34.29
30.2	1.40	3.30	2.93	1.83
31	7.98	7.16	6.72	5.76
31.2	7.98	9.46	8.62	18.85
32	1.12	1.43	1.55	0.79 [‡]
32.2	5.88	7.16	12.93	9.69
33	0.56 [‡]	‡	‡	0.52 [‡]
33.2	3.78	3.30	4.14	3.66
34	1.26	‡	‡	‡
34.1	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
34.2	0.14 [‡]	0.29 [‡]	0.86 [‡]	0.79 [‡]
35	2.94	‡	0.34 [‡]	‡
35.1	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
35.2	‡	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡
36	0.84	‡	‡	‡
37	0.28 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
38	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
FGA				
16	‡	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡
16.1	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
17	‡	0.29 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
17.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
18	0.70 [‡]	2.72	0.52 [‡]	1.31
18.2	1.40	‡	‡	‡
19	6.72	6.16	7.07	10.21
19.2	0.28 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
20	7.00	13.90	7.41	12.30
20.2	‡	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡
21	12.89	16.91	14.66	12.83
22	21.57	16.91	17.24	10.47
22.2	0.28 [‡]	1.29	0.34 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
22.3	0.14 [‡]	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡
23	14.99	15.19	11.90	15.97
23.2	0.14 [‡]	0.14 [‡]	0.86 [‡]	0.26 [‡]

Table 10 AmpF ℓ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
24	17.51	13.75	15.34	15.71
24.2	‡	0.14 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
25	7.98	8.60	14.14	14.14
26	3.50	2.72	6.90	4.45
26.2	‡	‡	‡	0.52
29	0.56 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
30	‡	‡	‡	‡
30.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
31.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
32.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
31.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
33.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
34.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
42.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
43.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
44.2	0.28 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
45.2	‡	‡	‡	0.26 [‡]
46.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
47.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
48.2	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
50.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
51.2	‡	‡	‡	‡
TH01				
4	‡	‡	‡	‡
5	0.28 [‡]	0.43 [‡]	0.17 [‡]	‡
6	11.06	20.49	22.76	20.68
7	42.86	21.78	33.62	43.98
8	20.73	11.46	8.45	5.24
8.3	‡	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡
9	12.32	16.19	14.14	6.28
9.3	11.62	29.08	20.34	23.56
10	0.98	0.43 [‡]	0.52 [‡]	0.26 [‡]
11	‡	‡	‡	‡
13.3	0.14 [‡]	‡	‡	‡
TPOX				
6	6.72	0.14 [‡]	0.34 [‡]	‡
7	2.24	‡	0.34 [‡]	0.26 [‡]

Table 10 AmpF Φ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit allele frequencies (*continued*)

Allele	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
8	36.13	53.30	49.66	37.96
9	21.15	11.60	7.24	4.19
10	9.24	4.30	4.66	3.40
11	21.43	25.93	27.24	39.27
12	3.08	4.73	10.52	14.92
13	‡	‡	‡	‡
vWA				
11	0.28‡	‡	0.17‡	‡
12	‡	‡	‡	0.26‡
13	1.26	0.43‡	‡	0.26‡
14	7.14	8.31	6.90	4.45
15	20.03	11.32	10.00	7.07
16	26.75	23.35	34.31	32.98
17	20.59	24.50	21.55	33.51
18	14.71	22.49	18.45	15.45
19	6.72	8.31	7.07	4.71
20	1.96	1.15	1.38	1.05‡
21	0.28‡	‡	0.17‡	0.26‡
22	0.28‡	‡	‡	‡
23	‡	‡	‡	‡
24	‡	0.14‡	‡	‡

‡ A minimum allele frequency (0.7% for the African-American database, 0.7% for the U.S. Caucasian database, 0.9% for the U.S. Hispanic database, and 1.3% for the Native American database) is suggested by the National Research Council in forensic calculations.

Low-frequency alleles

Some alleles of the AmpF Φ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit loci occur at a low frequency. For these alleles, a minimum frequency (5 divided by 2n, where n equals the number of individuals in the database) was assigned for the AmpF Φ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit African-American, Native-American, U.S. Caucasian, and U.S. Hispanic databases, as suggested in the 1996 report of the Committee on DNA Forensic Science (National Research Council, 1996). These databases are summarized in **Table 10 on page 122**. The minimum reportable genotype frequency at each locus is: 1.19×10^{-4} for the African-American database; 1.19×10^{-4} for the U.S. Caucasian database; 1.70×10^{-4} for the U.S. Hispanic database; and 2.97×10^{-4} for the Native American database [$p_2 + p(1-p)\theta$, where $\theta = 0.01$].

Evaluation of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium

Estimates of expected heterozygosity (HExp) were computed as described by Nei, M. (1973) using the program PopGene 1.32. Possible divergence from Hardy-Weinberg expectations (HWE) was tested using various methods:

- By calculating the unbiased estimate of the expected homozygote/heterozygote frequencies (Nei, M., 1978).
- Using chi-square (HW X^2p) and likelihood ratio (HW G^2p) tests (as implemented in the program PopGene 1.32).
- With an exact test (HW Exact p), which is a Markov chain method, based on 1000 shuffling experiments, to estimate without bias the exact P-value of the Hardy-Weinberg test with multiple alleles (Guo and Thompson, 1992), as implemented in the program GenePop 3.4.
- An inter-class correlation test analysis (Burrows' composite measure of linkage disequilibria between pairs of loci and X^2 tests for significance [Weir, 1996]) was performed separately in each population to detect any correlations between alleles at any of the pair-wise comparisons of the 15 loci, using the program PopGene 1.32.

Observed heterozygosity (H_o), expected heterozygosity, information content, and tests for detecting departures from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium are shown for each population in Table 11. While a number of the chi-square tests gave seemingly significant p-values (putatively indicating departures from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium), chi-squared tests are very sensitive to small expected values (as in the case of multiple rare alleles where the expected number of certain genotypes is 1 or fewer, such as with some of these markers), and can greatly inflate the test statistic in this situation (Weir, 1990). With the exact test, the number of tests with p-value < 0.05 were 0 in the African-American and U.S. Caucasian populations, 1 in the U.S. Hispanic population (D8S1179; $p=0.0304$) and 2 in the Native American population (D21S11, $p=0.0118$; D5S818, $p=0.0205$). These are no more than would be expected by chance. No more alleles were observed to be in linkage disequilibrium than would be expected by chance alone. The average observed heterozygosity across the 15 STR loci was 0.804 in the African-American population, 0.792 in the U.S. Caucasian sample population, 0.793 in the Hispanic sample population, and 0.757 in the Native American population. The most heterozygous locus was FGA (mean observed heterozygosity across all populations of 0.875), and the least heterozygous STR locus was TPOX (mean observed heterozygosity across all populations of 0.677).

Table 11 Heterozygosity and p-values for Hardy-Weinberg tests of the 15 AmpF ϕ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit STR loci in four U.S. populations [‡]

	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
CSF1P0				
HW X^2 p	0.13649	0.926431	0.951476	0.839278
HW G^2 p	0.08902	0.894972	0.918038	0.728023
HW Exact p	0.0762	0.2688	0.5456	0.6148
HExp	0.7829	0.7267	0.7051	0.7398
H_o	0.7703	0.7421	0.7138	0.7958

Table 11 Heterozygosity and p-values for Hardy-Weinberg tests of the 15 AmpF Λ STR™ Identifiler™ Plus Kit STR loci in four U.S. populations

	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
D2S1338				
HW χ^2 p	0.409878	0.537758	0.975972	0.722543
HW G^2 p	0.962501	0.407932	0.973054	0.760953
HW Exact p	0.7838	0.3488	0.9794	0.5825
HExp	0.8936	0.8823	0.8529	0.8428
H_o	0.8768	0.8653	0.8379	0.801
D3S1358				
HW χ^2 p	0.947371	0.670787	0.681659	0.087223
HW G^2 p	0.907905	0.654776	0.852278	0.175807
HW Exact p	0.2967	0.2814	0.4684	0.0614
HExp	0.7681	0.7986	0.7361	0.7028
H_o	0.7955	0.8166	0.7414	0.7382
D5S818				
HW χ^2 p	0.993751	0.859805	0.944725	0.073002
HW G^2 p	0.989776	0.520417	0.979044	0.08025
HW Exact p	0.958	0.462	0.4662	0.0205
HExp	0.7476	0.6931	0.7351	0.7378
H_o	0.7479	0.7077	0.7586	0.6806
D7S820				
HW χ^2 p	0.987668	0.571989	0.336834	0.324754
HW G^2 p	0.969887	0.44694	0.687948	0.289733
HW Exact p	0.9818	0.2286	0.4028	0.1276
HExp	0.7758	0.8117	0.7822	0.7858
H_o	0.7955	0.7908	0.7862	0.7487
D8S1179				
HW χ^2 p	0.067164	0.545414	0.047783	0.446248
HW G^2 p	0.568837	0.275218	0.302937	0.760077
HW Exact p	0.2176	0.3264	0.0304	0.1656
HExp	0.7925	0.8047	0.7853	0.7403
H_o	0.7899	0.8424	0.8	0.6806
D13S317				
HW χ^2 p	0.014379	0.711127	0.353995	0.813948
HW G^2 p	0.609389	0.871173	0.190736	0.814681
HW Exact p	0.3818	0.667	0.2415	0.6851
HExp	0.6977	0.7797	0.8251	0.8222
H_o	0.6695	0.7364	0.8207	0.8168

Table 11 Heterozygosity and p-values for Hardy-Weinberg tests of the 15 AmpF \mathbb{L} STR \mathbb{TM} Identifiler \mathbb{TM} Plus Kit STR loci in four U.S. populations

	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
D16S539				
HW X^2 p	0.433216	0.67702	0.058631	0.996396
HW G^2 p	0.482435	0.594871	0.37601	0.981384
HW Exact p	0.3753	0.4328	0.3068	0.9986
HExp	0.7939	0.7632	0.7747	0.7766
H_o	0.8263	0.7822	0.7828	0.7853
D18S51				
HW X^2 p	0.999844	0.628334	0.999203	0.343027
HW G^2 p	1	0.872113	0.999492	0.798859
HW Exact p	0.978	0.0982	0.9152	0.2265
HExp	0.8694	0.8769	0.8761	0.8463
H_o	0.8824	0.8682	0.8862	0.8377
D19S433				
HW X^2 p	0.91703	0.806717	0.731222	0.810711
HW G^2 p	0.83419	0.999765	0.975476	0.898389
HW Exact p	0.4517	0.69	0.3475	0.4301
HExp	0.8364	0.7659	0.8310	0.8430
H_o	0.8011	0.7622	0.8414	0.822
D21S11				
HW X^2 p	0.985687	0.936146	0	0
HW G^2 p	1	0.999757	0.999794	0.712937
HW Exact p	0.7627	0.7861	0.6476	0.0118
HExp	0.8585	0.8427	0.8290	0.8003
H_o	0.8711	0.8567	0.7931	0.801
FGA				
HW X^2 p	0	0.904953	0.263223	0.999686
HW G^2 p	1	0.999812	0.960137	0.999946
HW Exact p	0.9761	0.4459	0.0891	0.9161
HExp	0.8659	0.8686	0.8751	0.8746
H_o	0.8824	0.8854	0.8724	0.8482
TH01				
HW X^2 p	0.961911	0.997905	0.649467	0.329461
HW G^2 p	0.940414	0.99169	0.617212	0.318591
HW Exact p	0.8286	0.9716	0.4495	0.1377
HExp	0.7323	0.7866	0.7666	0.7016
H_o	0.7395	0.7822	0.8103	0.6492

Table 11 Heterozygosity and p-values for Hardy-Weinberg tests of the 15 AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit STR loci in four U.S. populations

	African-American (n = 357)	U.S. Caucasian (n = 349)	U.S. Hispanic (n = 290)	Native American (n = 191)
TPOX				
HW X ² p	0.765163	0.801518	0.875348	0.333914
HW G ² p	0.611014	0.757735	0.913091	0.229017
HW Exact p	0.7247	0.5775	0.8356	0.0647
HExp	0.7643	0.6311	0.6607	0.6765
H _o	0.7563	0.6304	0.6759	0.6178
vWA				
HW X ² p	0.925176	0.005048	0.641684	0.994248
HW G ² p	0.964308	0.218817	0.934427	0.997184
HW Exact p	0.7033	0.0564	0.7066	0.8845
HExp	0.8141	0.8081	0.7818	0.7457
H _o	0.8571	0.8138	0.7759	0.7277

‡ HW X² p, probability value of X² test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; HW G² p, probability value of the G-statistic of the Likelihood Ratio test for multinomial proportions; HW Exact p; A Markov chain unbiased exact test to estimate the P-value of the Hardy-Weinberg test with multiple alleles; Hexp, Expected heterozygosity; H_o, observed heterozygosity

Concordance studies

We analyzed >500 samples by comparing allele calls between the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] and AmpF \mathcal{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kits. The genotype data from all the analyzed samples showed 100% concordance between the kits.

Mutation Rate

Estimation of spontaneous or induced germline mutation at genetic loci can be achieved by comparing the genotypes of offspring to those of their parents. From such comparisons the number of observed mutations are counted directly.

In previous studies, genotypes of ten STR loci that were amplified by the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR[™] SGM Plus[™] PCR Amplification Kit were determined for a total of 146 parent-offspring allelic transfers (meioses) at the Forensic Science Service, Birmingham, England. One length-based STR mutation was observed at the D18S11 locus; mutations were not detected at any of the other nine STR loci. The D18S11 mutation was represented by an increase of one 4-nt repeat unit, allele 17 was inherited as allele 18 (single-step mutation). The maternal/paternal source of this mutation could not be distinguished.

Additional mutation studies

Additional studies (Edwards *et al.*, 1991; Edwards *et al.*, 1992; Weber and Wong, 1993; Hammond *et al.*, 1994; Brinkmann *et al.*, 1995; Chakraborty *et al.*, 1996; Chakraborty *et al.*, 1997; Brinkmann *et al.*, 1998; Momhinweg *et al.*, 1998; Szibor *et al.*, 1998) of direct mutation rate counts produced:

- Larger sample sizes for some of the AmpF \mathbb{L} STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit loci.
- Methods for modifications of these mutation rates (to infer mutation rates indirectly for those loci where the rates are not large enough to be measured directly and/or to account for those events undetectable as Mendelian errors).

Probability of Identity

Table 12 shows the Probability of Identity (PI) values of the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit loci individually and combined.

Table 12 Probability of Identity values for the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit STR loci

Locus	African-American	U.S. Caucasian	U.S. Hispanic	Native American
CSF1PO	0.079	0.132	0.141	0.123
D2S1338	0.023	0.027	0.038	0.043
D3S1358	0.097	0.076	0.112	0.158
D5S818	0.104	0.147	0.115	0.110
D7S820	0.085	0.063	0.083	0.081
D8S1179	0.074	0.064	0.089	0.104
D13S317	0.132	0.079	0.056	0.056
D16S539	0.077	0.097	0.090	0.082
D18S51	0.033	0.031	0.031	0.046
D19S433	0.042	0.087	0.049	0.044
D21S11	0.037	0.044	0.047	0.074
FGA	0.034	0.035	0.032	0.031
TH01	0.109	0.079	0.097	0.134
TPOX	0.089	0.188	0.168	0.159
vWA	0.066	0.066	0.080	0.103
Combined	1.31×10^{-18}	5.01×10^{-18}	7.65×10^{-18}	3.62×10^{-17}

The P_I value is the probability that two individuals selected at random will have an identical AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit genotype (Sensabaugh, 1982). The P_I values for the populations described in this section are then approximately $1/7.64 \times 10^{17}$ (African-American), $1/2.00 \times 10^{17}$ (U.S. Caucasian), $1/1.31 \times 10^{17}$ (U.S. Hispanic), and $1/2.76 \times 10^{16}$ (Native American).

Probability of Paternity Exclusion

Table 13 shows the Probability of Paternity Exclusion (P_E) values of the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit STR loci individually and combined.

Table 13 Probability of Paternity Exclusion values for the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit loci

Locus	African-American	U.S. Caucasian	U.S. Hispanic	Native American
CSF1PO	0.545	0.496	0.450	0.409
D2S1338	0.748	0.725	0.671	0.399
D3S1358	0.591	0.630	0.495	0.510
D5S818	0.506	0.440	0.525	0.601
D7S820	0.591	0.582	0.574	0.492
D8S1179	0.580	0.680	0.599	0.601
D13S317	0.383	0.487	0.638	0.370
D16S539	0.649	0.566	0.567	0.428
D18S51	0.760	0.731	0.767	0.329
D19S433	0.601	0.531	0.678	0.360
D21S11	0.737	0.708	0.586	0.399
FGA	0.760	0.766	0.739	0.309
TH01	0.492	0.566	0.618	0.646
TPOX	0.521	0.329	0.392	0.687
vWA	0.709	0.625	0.555	0.528
Combined	0.9999996	0.9999992	0.9999990	0.9999527

The P_E value is the probability, averaged over all possible mother-child pairs, that a random alleged father will be excluded from paternity after DNA typing of the AmpF ℓ STR[™] Identifiler[™] Plus Kit STR loci (Chakraborty and Stivers, 1996).

Troubleshooting

A

Follow the actions recommended in Table 14 to troubleshoot problems that occur during analysis.

Table 14 Troubleshooting

Observation	Possible causes	Recommended actions
Faint or no signal from both the 9947A and the DNA test samples at all loci	Incorrect volume or absence of either AmpF \mathcal{L} STR [™] Identifier [™] Plus Master Mix or AmpF \mathcal{L} STR [™] Identifier [™] Plus Primer Set	Repeat amplification.
	No activation of enzyme	Repeat amplification, making sure to hold reactions initially at 95 °C for 11 min.
	Master Mix not vortexed thoroughly before aliquoting	Vortex Master Mix thoroughly.
	AmpF \mathcal{L} STR [™] Identifier [™] Plus Primer Set exposed to too much light	Store Primer Set protected from light.
	GeneAmp [™] PCR System malfunction	Refer to the thermal cycler user's manual and check instrument calibration.
	Incorrect thermal cycler parameters	Check the protocol for correct thermal cycler parameters.
	Tubes not seated tightly in the thermal cycler during amplification	Push reaction tubes firmly into contact with block after first cycle. Repeat test.
	Wrong PCR reaction tube	Use MicroAmp Reaction Tubes with Caps for the GeneAmp [™] PCR System 9700.
	MicroAmp [™] Base used with tray/retainer set and tubes in GeneAmp [™] PCR System 9700	Remove MicroAmp [™] Base from tray/retainer set and repeat test.
	Insufficient PCR product electrokinetically injected	For 3100/3100-Avant, 3130/3130xl, or 3500/3500xL instrument runs: Mix 1.0 μ L of PCR product and 9 μ L of Hi-Di [™] Formamide/GeneScan [™] 500 LIZ [™] or GeneScan [™] 600 LIZ [™] v2.0 solution. For 310 instrument runs: Mix 1.5 μ L of PCR product and 25 μ L of Hi-Di [™] Formamide/GeneScan [™] 500 LIZ [™] solution.
	Degraded formamide	Check the storage of formamide; do not thaw and refreeze multiple times. Try Hi-Di [™] Formamide.

Table 14 Troubleshooting (*continued*)

Observation	Possible causes	Recommended actions
Positive signal from AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ Control DNA 9947A but partial or no signal from DNA test samples	Quantity of test DNA sample is below assay sensitivity	Quantitate DNA and add 1.0 ng of DNA. Repeat test.
	Test sample contains high concentration of PCR inhibitor (for example, heme compounds, certain dyes)	Quantitate DNA and add the minimum necessary volume. Repeat test.
		Wash the sample in a Centricon®-100 centrifugal filter unit. Repeat test.
	Test sample DNA is severely degraded	If possible, evaluate the quality of DNA sample by running an agarose gel. If DNA is degraded, reamplify with an increased amount of DNA or use the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ MiniFiler™ Kit.
	Dilution of test sample DNA in water or wrong buffer (for example, TE formula with incorrect EDTA concentration)	Redilute DNA using low TE Buffer (with 0.1 mM EDTA).
More than one allele present at a locus	Presence of exogenous DNA	Use appropriate techniques to avoid introducing foreign DNA during laboratory handling.
	Amplification of stutter product	See “Stutter products” on page 100.
	Mixed sample	
	Incomplete 3′ A base addition (n-1 nt position)	See “Addition of 3′ A nucleotide” on page 105. Be sure to include the final extension step of 60 °C for 10 min in the PCR.
	Signal exceeds dynamic range of instrument (off-scale data)	Ensure cycle number is optimized according to instructions on page 32. Repeat PCR amplification using fewer PCR cycles or use your laboratory’s SOP to analyze off-scale data.
	Poor spectral separation (bad matrix)	Follow the steps for creating a spectral file.
		Confirm that Filter Set G5 modules are installed and used for analysis.
	Too much DNA in reaction	Use recommended amount of template DNA (1.0 ng).
Some but not all loci visible on electropherogram	Test-sample DNA is severely degraded	If possible, evaluate the quality of DNA sample by running an agarose gel. If DNA is degraded, reamplify with an increased amount of DNA or use the AmpF \mathcal{L} STR™ MiniFiler™ Kit.
	Test sample contains high concentrations of a PCR inhibitor (for example, heme compounds, certain dyes)	Quantitate DNA and add the minimum necessary volume. Repeat test.
		Wash the sample in a Centricon®-100 centrifugal filter unit. Repeat test.

Table 14 Troubleshooting (*continued*)

Observation	Possible causes	Recommended actions
Poor peak height balance	Incorrect thermal cycler parameters	Check the protocol for correct thermal cycler parameters.
	GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with Aluminum 96-Well Block or third-party thermal cyclers	Use the GeneAmp™ PCR System 9700 with the Silver or Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Blocks only.

This appendix covers:

■ General safety	142
■ Chemical safety	143
■ Biological hazard safety	144



General safety



WARNING! GENERAL SAFETY HAZARD. Using this product in a manner not specified in the user documentation may result in personal injury or damage to the instrument or device. Ensure that anyone using this product has received instructions in general safety practices for laboratories and the safety information provided in this document.

- Before using an instrument or device, read and understand the safety information provided in the user documentation provided by the manufacturer of the instrument or device.
 - Before handling chemicals, read and understand all applicable Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and use appropriate personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, eye protection, etc). To obtain SDSs, see the “Documentation and support” section in this document.
-

Chemical safety



WARNING! GENERAL CHEMICAL HANDLING. To minimize hazards, ensure laboratory personnel read and practice the general safety guidelines for chemical usage, storage, and waste provided below, and consult the relevant SDS for specific precautions and instructions:

- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) provided by the chemical manufacturer before you store, handle, or work with any chemicals or hazardous materials. To obtain SDSs, see the “Documentation and support” section in this document.
- Minimize contact with chemicals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chemicals (for example, safety glasses, gloves, or protective clothing).
- Minimize the inhalation of chemicals. Do not leave chemical containers open. Use only with adequate ventilation (for example, fume hood).
- Check regularly for chemical leaks or spills. If a leak or spill occurs, follow the manufacturer's cleanup procedures as recommended in the SDS.
- Handle chemical wastes in a fume hood.
- Ensure use of primary and secondary waste containers. (A primary waste container holds the immediate waste. A secondary container contains spills or leaks from the primary container. Both containers must be compatible with the waste material and meet federal, state, and local requirements for container storage.)
- After emptying a waste container, seal it with the cap provided.
- Characterize (by analysis if necessary) the waste generated by the particular applications, reagents, and substrates used in your laboratory.
- Ensure that the waste is stored, transferred, transported, and disposed of according to all local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations.
- **IMPORTANT!** Radioactive or biohazardous materials may require special handling, and disposal limitations may apply.



Biological hazard safety



WARNING! BIOHAZARD. Biological samples such as tissues, body fluids, infectious agents, and blood of humans and other animals have the potential to transmit infectious diseases. All work should be conducted in properly equipped facilities using the appropriate safety equipment (for example, physical containment devices). Safety equipment also may include items for personal protection, such as gloves, coats, gowns, shoe covers, boots, respirators, face shields, safety glasses, or goggles. Individuals should be trained according to applicable regulatory and company/ institution requirements before working with potentially biohazardous materials. Follow all applicable local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations. The following references provide general guidelines when handling biological samples in a laboratory environment.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)*, 5th Edition, HHS Publication No. (CDC) 21-1112, Revised December 2009; found at: www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/BMBL.pdf
 - World Health Organization, *Laboratory Biosafety Manual*, 3rd Edition, WHO/CDS/CSR/LYO/2004.11; found at: www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/biosafety/Biosafety7.pdf
-

Bibliography

- Akane, A., Matsubara, K., Nakamura, H., Takahashi, S., and Kimura, K. 1994. Identification of the heme compound copurified with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from bloodstains, a major inhibitor of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. *J. Forensic Sci.* 39:362–372.
- Barber, M.D., Piercy, R.C., Andersen, J.F., and Parkin, B.H. 1995. Structural variation of novel alleles at the Hum vWA and Hum FES/FPS short tandem repeat loci. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 108:31–35.
- Barber, M.D., McKeown, B.J., and Parkin, B.H. 1996. Structural variation in the alleles of a short tandem repeat system at the human alpha fibrinogen locus. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 108:180–185.
- Barber, M.D. and Parkin, B.H. 1996. Sequence analysis and allelic designation of the two short tandem repeat loci D18S51 and D8S1179. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 109:62–65.
- Baron, H., Fung, S., Aydin, A., Bahrig, S., Luft, F.C., and Schuster, H. 1996. Oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) for the diagnosis of familial hypercholesterolemia. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 14:1279–1282.
- Begovich A.B., McClure G.R., Suraj V.C., Helmuth R.C., Fildes N., Bugawan T.L., Erlich H.A., and Klitz W. 1992. Polymorphism, recombination, and linkage disequilibrium within the HLA class II region. *J. Immunol.* 148:249–58.
- Brinkmann, B., Moller, A. and Wiegand, P. 1995. Structure of new mutations in 2 STR systems. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 107:201–203.
- Brinkmann, B., Klintschar, M., Neuhuber, F., Huhne, J. and Rolf, B. 1998. Mutation rate in human microsatellites: Influence of the structure and length of the tandem repeat. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 62:1408–1415.
- Budowle, B. *et al.* 1998. CODIS and PCR Based Short Tandem Repeat Loci: Law Enforcement Tools. Second European Symposium on Human Identification. 73–88.
- Butler, J.M. 2005. Forensic DNA Typing. Burlington, MA:Elsevier Academic Press.
- Chakraborty, R., Stivers, D., and Zhong, Y. 1996. Estimation of mutation rates from parentage exclusion data: applications to STR and VNTR loci. *Mutat. Res.* 354:41–48.
- Chakraborty, R. and Stivers, D.N. 1996. Paternity exclusion by DNA markers: effects of paternal mutations. *J. Forensic Sci.* 41:671–677.
- Chakraborty, R. Kimmel, M., Stivers, D., Davison, L., and Deka, R. 1997. Relative mutation rates at di-, tri-, and tetranucleotide microsatellite loci. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:1041–1046.

- Clark J.M. 1988. Novel non-templated nucleotide addition reactions catalyzed by procaryotic and eucaryotic DNA polymerases. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:9677–9686.
- DeFranchis, R., Cross, N.C.P., Foulkes, N.S., and Cox, T.M. 1988. A potent inhibitor of Taq DNA polymerase copurifies with human genomic DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:10355.
- DNA Advisory Board, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. 1998. Quality assurance standards for forensic DNA testing laboratories.
- Edwards, A., Civitello, A., Hammond, H., and Caskey, C. 1991. DNA typing and genetic mapping with trimeric and tetrameric tandem repeats. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 49:746–756.
- Edwards, A., Hammond, H.A., Lin, J., Caskey, C.T., and Chakraborty, R. 1992. Genetic variation at five trimeric and tetrameric tandem repeat loci in four human population groups. *Genomics* 12:241–253.
- Frank, W., Llewellyn, B., Fish, P., *et al.* 2001. Validation of the AmpF Λ STR[™] Profiler Plus[™] PCR Amplification Kit for use in forensic casework. *J. Forensic Sci.* 46:642–646.
- Grossman, P.D., Bloch, W., Brinson, E., Chang, C.C., Eggerding, F.A., Fung, S., Iovannisci, D.M., Woo, S., and Winn-Deen, E.S. 1994. High-density multiplex detection of nucleic acid sequences: oligonucleotide ligation assay and sequence-coded separation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 22:4527–4534.
- Guo S.W., and Thompson, E.A. 1992. Performing the exact test of Hardy-Weinberg proportion for multiple alleles. *Biometrics* 48:361–372.
- Hammond, H., Jin, L., Zhong, Y., Caskey, C., and Chakraborty, R. 1994. Evaluation of 13 short tandem repeat loci for use in personal identification applications. *Am J. Hum. Genet.* 55:175–189.
- Holt, C., Stauffer, C., Wallin, J., Lazaruk, L., Nguyen, T., Budowle, B., and Walsh, P. 2000. Practical applications of genotypic Surveys for forensic STR testing. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 112:91–109.
- Kimpton, C., Walton, A., and Gill, P. 1992. A further tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism in the vWF gene. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 1:287.
- Kong, X., Murphy, K., Raj, T., He, C., White, P.S., and Matise, T.C. 2004. A combined linkage-physical map of the human genome. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 75:1143–1148.
- Kwok, S., and Higuchi, R. 1989. Avoiding false positives with PCR. *Nature* 339:237–238.
- Lazaruk, K., Walsh, P.S., Oaks, F., Gilbert, D., Rosenblum, B.B., Menchen, S., Scheibler, D., Wenz, H.M., Holt, C., Wallin, J. 1998. Genotyping of forensic short tandem repeat (STR) systems based on sizing precision in a capillary electrophoresis instrument. *Electrophoresis* 19:86–93.
- Li, H. Schmidt, L., Wei, M-H., Hustad, T. Leman, M.I., Zbar, B., and Tory, K. 1993. Three tetranucleotide polymorphisms for loci:D3S1352; D3S1358; D3S1359. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2:1327.

-
- Magnuson, V.L., Ally, D.S., Nylund, S.J., Karanjawala, Z.E., Rayman, J.B., Knapp, J.I., Lowe, A.L., Ghosh, S., and Collins, F.S. 1996. Substrate nucleotide-determined non-templated addition of adenine by Taq DNA polymerase: implications for PCR-based genotyping and cloning. *Biotechniques* 21:700–709.
- Mansfield, E.S., Robertson, J.M., Vainer, M., Isenberg, A.R., Frazier, R.R., Ferguson, K., Chow, S., Harris, D.W., Barker, D.L., Gill, P.D., Budowle, B., and McCord, B.R. 1998. Analysis of multiplexed short tandem repeat (STR) systems using capillary array electrophoresis. *Electrophoresis* 19:101–107.
- Mills, K.A., Even, D., and Murrau, J.C. 1992. Tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism at the human alpha fibrinogen locus (FGA). *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 1:779.
- Möller, A., Meyer, E., and Brinkmann, B. 1994. Different types of structural variation in STRs: HumFES/FPS, HumVWA, and HumD21S11. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 106:319–323.
- Momhinweg, E., Luckenbach, C., Fimmers, R., and Ritter, H. 1998. D3S1358: sequence analysis and gene frequency in a German population. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 95:173–178.
- Moretti, T., Baumstark, A., Defenbaugh, D., Keys, K., Smerick, J., and Budowle, B. 2001. Validation of short tandem repeats (STRs) for forensic usage: Performance testing of fluorescent multiplex STR systems and analysis of authentic and simulated forensic samples. *J. Forensic Sci.* 46(3):647–660.
- Mulero, J.J., Chang, C.W., and Hennessy, L.K. 2006. Characterization of N+3 stutter product in the trinucleotide repeat locus DYS392. *J. Forensic Sci.* 51:826–830.
- Nakahori, Y., Takenaka, O., and Nakagome, Y. 1991. A human X-Y homologous region encodes amelogenin. *Genomics* 9:264–269.
- National Research Council. 1996. *The evaluation of forensic DNA evidence*. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.
- Nei, M. 1978. Estimation of average heterozygosity and genetic distance from a small number of individuals. *Genetics* 89:583–590.
- Nei, M. 1973. Analysis of gene diversity in subdivided populations. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 70:3321–3323.
- Revised Validation Guidelines-Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDM). *Forensic Science Communications* (July 2004) Volume 6 (3). Available at www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/fsc/current/standards/2004_03_standards02.htm
- Puers, C., Hammond, H., Jin, L., Caskey, C., and Schumm, J. 1993. Identification of repeat sequence heterogeneity at the polymorphic short tandem repeat locus HUMTH01 [AATG]_n and reassignment of alleles in population analysis using a locus-specific allelic ladder. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 53:953–958.
- Sensabaugh, G.F. 1982. Biochemical markers of individuality. In: Saferstein, R., ed. *Forensic Science Handbook*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, pp. 338–415.
- Sharma, V., and Litt, M. 1992. Tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism at the D21S11 locus. *Hum Mol. Genet.* 1:67.

- Smith, R.N. 1995. Accurate size comparison of short tandem repeat alleles amplified by PCR. *Biotechniques* 18:122–128.
- Sparkes, R., Kimpton, C., Watson, S., Oldroyd, N., Clayton, T., Barnett, L., Arnold, J., Thompson, C., Hale, R., Chapman, J., Urquhart, A., and Gill, P. 1996a. The validation of a 7-locus multiplex STR test for use in forensic casework. (I). Mixtures, ageing, degradation and species studies. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 109:186–194.
- Sparkes, R., Kimpton, C., Gilbard, S., Carne, P., Andersen, J., Oldroyd, N., Thomas, D., Urquhart, A., and Gill, P. 1996b. The validation of a 7-locus multiplex STR test for use in forensic casework. (II), Artifacts, casework studies and success rates. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 109:195–204.
- Straub, R.E., Speer, M.C., Luo, Y., Rojas, K., Overhauser, J., Ott, J., and Gilliam, T.C. 1993. A microsatellite genetic linkage map of human chromosome 18. *Genomics* 15:48–56.
- Szibor, R., Lautsch, S., Plate, I., Bender, K., and Krause, D. 1998. Population genetic data of the STR HumD3S1358 in two regions of Germany. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 111:160–161.
- Wallin, J.M., Buoncristiani, M.R., Lazaruk, K.D., Fildes, N., Holt, C.L., Walsh, P.S. 1998. SWGDAM validation of the AmpFISTR blue PCR amplification kit for forensic casework analysis. *J. Forensic Sci.* 43:854–870.
- Wallin, J.M., Holt, C.L., Lazaruk, K.D., Nguyen, T.H., and Walsh, P.S. 2002. Constructing universal multiplex PCR systems for comparative genotyping. *J. Forensic Sci.* 47:52–65.
- Walsh, P.S., Fildes, N.J., and Reynolds, R. 1996. Sequence analysis and characterization of stutter products at the tetranucleotide repeat locus vWA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24:2807–2812.
- Watson, S., Kelsey, Z., Webb, R., Evans, J., and Gill, P. 1998. The development of a third generation STR multiplex system (TGM). In: Olaisen, B., Brinkmann, B., and Lincoln, P.J., eds. *Progress in Forensic Genetics 7: Proceedings of the 17th International ISFH Congress, Oslo 2-6 September 1997*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 192–194.
- Weber, J. and Wong, C. 1993. Mutation of human short tandem repeats. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2:1123–1128.
- Weir, B.S. 1996. *Genetic data analysis II*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Documentation and support

Related documentation

Document title	Publication number
<i>3100/3100-Avant Data Collection v2.0 User Guide</i>	4347102
<i>3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v2.0 User Bulletin</i>	4350218
<i>3100 Genetic Analyzer User Manual (Data Collection v1.1)</i>	4315834
<i>3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpFℓSTR™ PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i>	4332345
<i>3130/3100xl Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v3.0 User Bulletin</i>	4363787
<i>3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Getting Started Guide</i>	4352715
<i>3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Reference Guide</i>	4352716
<i>3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Quick Reference Card</i>	4362825
<i>3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers AB Navigator Software Administrator Guide</i>	4359472
<i>3130/3100xl DNA Analyzers User Guide</i>	4331468
<i>3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer Quick Reference Card</i>	4401662
<i>3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Guide, Data Collection v1.0</i>	4401661
<i>3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Bulletin: Solutions to issues related to software, data, hardware, and consumables</i>	4445098
Note: Additional user bulletins may be available at www.lifetechnologies.com	
<i>Quantifiler™ Kits: Quantifiler™ Human DNA Quantification Kit and Quantifiler™ Y Human Male DNA Quantification Kit User's Manual</i>	4344790
<i>Quantifiler™ Duo DNA Quantification Kit User Guide</i>	4391294
<i>Quantifiler™ HP and Trio DNA Quantification Kits User Guide</i>	4485354
<i>AmpFℓSTR™ Identifiler™ PCR Amplification Kit User's Manual</i>	4323291
<i>Veriti™ 96-Well Thermal Cycler AmpFℓSTR™ Kit Validation User Bulletin</i>	4440754
<i>ProFlex™ PCR System Kit Validation User Bulletin</i>	100031595
<i>GeneMapper™ ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide</i>	4338775
<i>GeneMapper™ ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial</i>	4335523
<i>Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper™ ID Software v3.2 User Bulletin</i>	4352543
<i>GeneMapper™ ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide</i>	4375574
<i>GeneMapper™ ID-X Software Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide</i>	4375670
<i>GeneMapper™ ID-X Software Version 1.0 Reference Guide</i>	4375671

Customer and technical support

Visit www.lifetechnologies.com/support for the latest in services and support, including:

- Worldwide contact telephone numbers
- Product support, including:
 - Product FAQs
 - Software, patches, and updates
- Order and web support
- Product documentation, including:
 - User guides, manuals, and protocols
 - Certificates of Analysis
 - Safety Data Sheets (SDSs; also known as MSDSs)

Note: For SDSs for reagents and chemicals from other manufacturers, contact the manufacturer.

HID support

- **In North America** – Send an email to HIDTechSupport@lifetech.com, or call **888.821.4443 option 1**.
- **Outside North America** – Contact your local support office.

Limited product warranty

Life Technologies Corporation and/or its affiliate(s) warrant their products as set forth in the Life Technologies' General Terms and Conditions of Sale found on Life Technologies' website at www.lifetechnologies.com/termsandconditions. If you have any questions, please contact Life Technologies at www.lifetechnologies.com/support.

Index

Symbols

.fsa sample files 53, 69
+A nucleotide addition
 defined 105
 efficiency of 105
 lack of, causes 106

A

accuracy and reproducibility 89, 92
alleles
 low frequency 128
 off-ladder 93
 peak height ratio, table 115
allelic ladder
 about 18
 figure 12
 number per run, suggested 40
 precision results table 94
 requirements for accurate genotyping 40
 volume per reaction 42, 44, 46
amplification
 amplified DNA 26
 loci 11
 using bloodstained FTA cards 33
 work-area tools 26
annealing temperatures, validation of 90
artifacts in data 106

C

CEPH 107
characterization of loci, validation 107
chemical waste safety 143
concordance studies 132
contents of kit 17, 28
control DNA 9947A 13, 17
cycle number, validation 90

D

data
 accuracy, precision, and reproducibility 92
Data Collection Software 15
Data Collection Software, overview 15

data, accuracy, precision, and reproducibility of 89
data, artifacts 106
data, for different populations 121
developmental validation 88

DNA

 amplified 26
 control, about 17
 degraded 112
 effect of quantity, figure 111
 mixture studies 115
 mixture studies figure 117
 negative-control reaction 30
 positive-control reaction 30
 quantification 27
 quantification methods 28
 sample preparation 30
 sensitivity 110
 test sample 30
 tools 26

DNA mixtures

 amplification figure 119
 limit of detection 117

E

electropherogram
 causes of extra peaks 94, 100
 extra peaks 100
 species specificity 109, 112
electrophoresis
 Data Collection Software 41, 43, 45
 prepare samples 46
 preparing samples on the 310 instrument 44
 preparing samples on the 3100/3100-*Avant* or
 3130/3130*xl* instrument 42
 reagents and parts 41, 43, 45
 references 41, 43, 45
 run module 41, 43, 45
 set up 41, 43, 45
emission spectra 16
equipment, not included in kit 18
experiments and results 87
extra peaks, causes 100

F

fluorescent dyes 15

FTA cards

amplification 33

bloodstained 33

G

GeneMapper ID Software

size standard, create 62

GeneMapper ID-X Software

size standard, create 79, 81

GeneMapper® ID Software

data analysis 53

overview 15, 52

GeneMapper® ID-X Software

data analysis 69

overview 15

GeneScan size standard

about 17

dye label 15

volume per reaction 42, 44, 46

H

hematin 113

hematin, effects of 113

Hi-Di formamide, volume per reaction 42, 44, 46

humic acid, effects of 114

I

import

size standard 62, 79, 81

inheritance 107

instrumentation

310 genetic analyzer 15, 40, 43, 45

3100/3100-*Avant* genetic analyzer 15, 40, 41

3130/3130*xl* genetic analyzer 15, 40, 41

software compatibility 15

K

kit

allelic ladder 17

amplification 10

contents 17

control DNA 17

description 10

fluorescent dyes 15

loci amplification 11

master mix 17

primers 10, 17, 28

purpose 10

reagents 17

supported instruments 10

kit performance, comparisons

DNase I 112

hematin 113

humic acid 114, 115

L

limited product warranty 150

LIZ size standard

about 17

volume per reaction 42, 44, 46

loci

characterization 107

chromosomal location 11

dye label 11

genotype frequency in population 128

mapping 108

low TE buffer 27

M

magnesium chloride concentration, validation of 89

master mix, volume per reaction 30

materials and equipment

included in kit 17

not included in kit 18

mixed samples, resolution of genotypes 117

mixture studies 115

multicomponent analysis 15, 16

mutation studies 133

mutation, STR 133

N

negative control, sample preparation 30

O

off-ladder alleles 93

operating systems 41, 43, 45

P

PCR

hematin, inhibitor 113

humic acid, inhibitor 114

performing 32

setup tools 26

thermal cycling conditions, programming 32

work area setup 26

PCR components, validation of 89

PCR cycle number, validation 90

peak height ratios, table of alleles 115

percent stutter
 highest value for locus 101
 off-scale peaks 101
 relation to allele length 101
positive control, sample preparation 30
precision and size windows 93
precision, sizing 93
primers
 Amelogenin 107
 volume per reaction 30
probability of identity
 definition 134
 values 134

Q

quantification, DNA 27

R

reaction mix, for PCR 30
reactions, preparing for PCR 30
reagents, user supplied 27
run module, electrophoresis 41, 43, 45

S

safety
 chemical waste 143
sample files, .fsa 53, 69
sample preparation 30
 DNA negative control 30
 DNA positive control 30
 standards 17
setup tools, PCR 26
size deviation, sample alleles and ladder alleles 92
size standard
 create 62, 79
size standard, create 62, 79
sizing precision 93
software, instrument compatibility 15
species specificity 108
split peaks, +A nucleotide addition 105
STRBase 121
stutter products 100

T

thermal cycling
 parameters, validation of 90
 programming conditions 32

U

user-supplied reagents 27

V

validation
 annealing temperatures 90
 characterization of loci 107
 developmental 88
 effect of DNA quantity 110
 experiments to evaluate 88
 importance of 88
 magnesium chloride concentration 89
 mixture studies 115
 mutation rate 133
 PCR cycle number 90
 population data 121
 probability of identity 134
 probability of paternity exclusion 135
 sensitivity 110
 size deviation, sample and ladder alleles 92
 species specificity 108
 thermal cycling parameters 90

W

warranty 150
work area
 amplified DNA tools 26
 PCR tools 26
 setup 26
workflow overview 14

For support visit lifetechnologies.com/support or email techsupport@lifetech.com

lifetechnologies.com

16 May 2015

ThermoFisher
S C I E N T I F I C