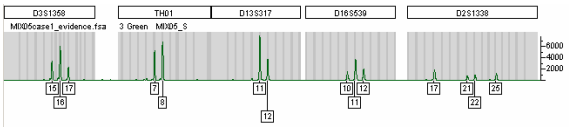


Mixture Interpretation:
Lessons Learned from the MIX05 Interlaboratory Study

John M. Butler
National Institute of Standards and Technology

CODIS Conference – October 23, 2006
Arlington, VA

NIST and NIJ Disclaimer

Funding: Interagency Agreement 2003-IJ-R-029 between the National Institute of Justice and NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards

Points of view are mine and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the US Department of Justice or the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Certain commercial equipment, instruments and materials are identified in order to specify experimental procedures as completely as possible. In no case does such identification imply a recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology nor does it imply that any of the materials, instruments or equipment identified are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

Presentation Outline

- Mixtures: issues and challenges
- MIX05 interlaboratory study (initiated at CODIS Conference Nov 15, 2004)
- Mixture interpretation variation – future role of expert systems
- Opportunities for community improvement and standardization regarding mixture interpretation

Other Session Speakers
Angelo DellaManna – case examples and CODIS search strategies with mixtures
Elizabeth Johnson – software demo of USACIL 2-component mixture ratio program

Mixtures: Issues and Challenges

From J.M. Butler (2005) *Forensic DNA Typing, 2nd Edition*, p. 154

- Mixtures arise when two or more individuals contribute to the sample being tested.
- Mixtures can be challenging to detect and interpret without extensive experience and careful training.

  Even more challenging with poor quality data when degraded DNA is present…
- Differential extraction can help distinguish male and female components of many sexual assault mixtures.

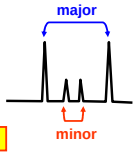
  Y-chromosome markers can help here in some cases…

Principles of Mixture Interpretation

Most mixtures encountered in casework are 2-component mixtures arising from a combination of victim and perpetrator DNA profiles

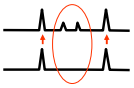
Torres *et al.* (2003) *Forensic Sci. Int.* 134:180-186 examined 1,547 cases from 1997-2000 containing **2,424 typed samples** of which **163 (6.7%) contained a mixed profile** with **only 8 (0.3%) coming from more than two contributors**

95.1% (155/163) were 2-component mixtures



Ratios of the various mixture components stay fairly constant between multiple loci enabling deduction of the profiles for the major and minor components

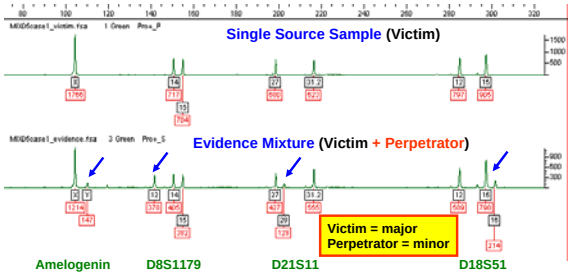
Some mixture interpretation strategies involve using victim (or other reference) alleles to help isolate obligate alleles coming from the unknown portion of the mixture



http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/interlab/MIX05.htm

Example Mixture Data (MIX05 Study-Profiler Plus)

MIX05 Case #1; Profiler Plus green loci



Amelogenin	D8S1179	D21S11	D18S51
Obligate Alleles (not present in the victim reference)			
Y	12	28	16
True "Perpetrator" Profile			
X,Y	12,12	28,31.2	15,16

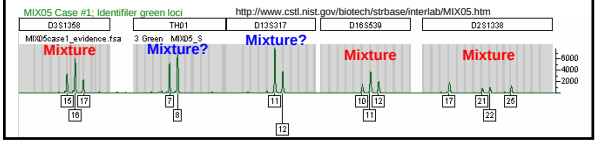
Mixtures: Issues and Challenges

- Artifacts of PCR amplification such as stutter products and heterozygote peak imbalance complicate mixture interpretation
- Thus, only a limited range of mixture component ratios can be solved routinely

Mixtures: Issues and Challenges

From J.M. Butler (2005) *Forensic DNA Typing, 2nd Edition*, p. 155

- The probability that a mixture will be detected improves with the use of more loci and genetic markers that have a high incidence of heterozygotes.
- The detectability of multiple DNA sources in a single sample relates to the ratio of DNA present from each source, the specific combinations of genotypes, and the total amount of DNA amplified.
- Some mixtures will not be as easily detectable as other mixtures.



Two Parts to Mixture Interpretation

- **Deduction of alleles present in the evidence** (compared to victim and suspect profiles)
- **Providing some kind of statistical answer** regarding the weight of the evidence
  - An ISFG DNA Commission (Peter Gill, Bruce Weir, Charles Brenner, etc.) is evaluating the statistical approaches to mixture interpretation and has made recommendations

Gill *et al.* (2006) DNA Commission of the International Society of Forensic Genetics: Recommendations on the interpretation of mixtures. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 160: 90-101

ISFG Recommendations on Mixture Interpretation

July 13, 2006 issue of *Forensic Science International*

Our discussions have highlighted a significant need for continuing education and research into this area.

ELSEVIER

Forensic Science International 160 (2006) 90–101

www.elsevier.com/locate/forsciint

DNA commission of the International Society of Forensic Genetics: Recommendations on the interpretation of mixtures

P. Gill [a,*], C.H. Brenner [b], J.S. Buckleton [c], A. Carracedo [d], M. Krawczak [e], W.R. Mayr [f], N. Morling [g], M. Prinz [h], P.M. Schneider [i], B.S. Weir [j]

[a] Forensic Science Service, Trident Court, 2960 Solihull Parkway, Birmingham, UK
[b] Forensic Science Group, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 510-330-2911, USA

Abstract

The DNA commission of the International Society of Forensic Genetics (ISFG) was convened at the 21st congress of the International Society for Forensic Genetics held between 13 and 17 September in the Azores, Portugal. The purpose of the group was to agree on guidelines to encourage best practice that can be universally applied to assist with mixture interpretation. In addition the commission was tasked to provide guidance on low copy number (LCN) reporting. Our discussions have highlighted a significant need for continuing education and research into this area. We have attempted to present a consensus from experts but to be practical we do not claim to have conveyed a clear vision in every respect in this difficult subject. For this reason, we propose to allow a period of time for feedback and reflection by the scientific community. Then the DNA commission will meet again to consider further recommendations.

Keywords: STR typing; Biostatistical analysis; Likelihood ratio; Probability of exclusion; Mixtures; ISFG DNA commission

A High Degree of Variability Currently Exists with Mixture Interpretation

- **"If you show 10 colleagues a mixture, you will probably end up with 10 different answers"**
  - Peter Gill, Human Identification E-Symposium, April 14, 2005
- **Interlaboratory studies help to better understand why variability may exist between laboratories**
- Most analysts are only concerned about their own lab protocols and do not get an opportunity to see the big picture from the entire community that can be provided by a well-run interlaboratory study

NIST Initiated Interlaboratory Studies

Studies involving STRs	# Labs	Publications
Evaluation of CSF1PO, TPOX, and TH01	34	Kline MC, Duewer DL, Newall P, Redman JW, Reeder DJ, Richard M. (1997) Interlaboratory evaluation of STR triplex CTT. *J. Forensic Sci.* 42: 897-906
Mixed Stain Studies #1 and #2 (Apr–Nov 1997 and Jan–May 1999)	45	Duewer DL, Kline MC, Redman JW, Newall PJ, Reeder DJ. (2001) NIST Mixed Stain Studies #1 and #2: interlaboratory comparison of DNA quantification practice and short tandem repeat multiplex performance with multiple-source samples. *J. Forensic Sci.* 46: 1199-1210
MSS3 **Mixed Stain Study** #3 (Oct 2000-May 2001)	74	Kline, M.C., Duewer, D.L., Redman, J.W., Butler, J.M. (2003) NIST mixed stain study 3: DNA quantitation accuracy and its influence on short tandem repeat multiplex signal intensity. *Anal. Chem.* 75: 2463-2469. Duewer, D.L., Kline, M.C., Redman, J.W., Butler, J.M. (2004) NIST Mixed Stain Study #3: signal intensity balance in commercial short tandem repeat multiplexes, *Anal. Chem.* 76: 6928-6934.
DNA Quantitation Study (Jan-Mar 2004) QS04	80	Kline, M.C., Duewer, D.L., Redman, J.W., Butler, J.M. (2005) Results from the NIST 2004 DNA Quantitation Study, *J. Forensic Sci.* 50(3):571-578
Mixture Interpretation Study (Jan - Aug 2005) **MIX05**	**69**	***Data analysis currently on-going ...*** **Poster at 2005 Promega meeting (Sept 2005); available on STRBase**

Overall Lessons Learned from NIST MSS 1,2,&3

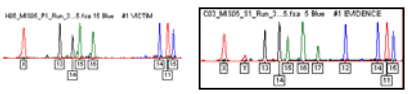
- Laboratories have instruments with different sensitivities
- **Different levels of experience and training plays a part in effective mixture interpretation**
- Amount of input DNA makes a difference in the ability to detect the minor component (labs that put in "too much" DNA actually detected minor components more frequently)

Purpose of MIX05 Study

- **Goal is to understand the "lay of the land" regarding mixture analysis across the DNA typing community**
- One of the primary benefits we hope to gain from this study is **recommendations for a more uniform approach to mixture interpretation** and training tools to help educate the community

Mixture Interpretation Interlab Study (MIX05)

- **Only involves interpretation of data – to remove instrument detection variability and quantitation accuracy issues**
- **94 labs enrolled** for participation
- **69 labs have returned results** (17 from outside U.S.)
- Four mock cases supplied with "victim" and "evidence" electropherograms (GeneScan .fsa files – that can be converted for Mac or GeneMapper; gel files made available to FMBIO labs)
- Data available with Profiler Plus, COfiler, SGM Plus, PowerPlex 16, Identifiler, PowerPlex 16 BIO (FMBIO) kits
- Summary of results will involve training materials to illustrate various approaches to solving mixtures



Perpetrator Profile(s) ??

Along with reasons for making calls and any stats that would be reported

MIX05 Study Design and Purpose

Interlab studies provide a "big picture" view of the community

- Permit a large number of forensic practioners to **evaluate the same mixture data**
- Provide multiple cases representing a range of mixture scenarios
- Generate data from multiple STR kits on the same mixture samples to compare performance for detecting minor components
- The primary variable should be the laboratory's interpretation guidelines rather than the DNA extraction, PCR amplification, and STR typing instrument sensitivity
- **Are there best practices in the field that can be advocated to others?**

Requests for Participants in MIX05

Mixtures representing four different case scenarios have been generated at NIST with multiple STR kits and provided to laboratories as electropherograms.

We would like to receive the following information:

1) **Report the results as though they were from a real case** including whether a statistical value would be attached to the results. *Please summarize the perpetrator(s) alleles in each "case" as they might be presented in court—along with an appropriate statistic (if warranted by your laboratory standard operating procedure) and the source of the allele frequencies used to make the calculation.* Please indicate which kit(s) were used to solve each case.

2) **Estimate the ratio for samples present in the evidence mixture** and how this estimate was determined.

3) **Provide a copy of your laboratory mixture interpretation guidelines** and a brief explanation as to why conclusions were reached in each scenario

A MIX05 Participant Noted…

"Things we do not do:

- **Calculate mixture ratios for casework**
  - **Calculation used for this study:** Find loci with 4 alleles (2 sets of sister alleles). Make sure sister alleles fall within 70%, then take the ratio of one allele from one sister set to one allele of the second sister set, figure ratios for all combinations and average. Use peak heights to calculate ratios.
- **Provide allele calls in reports**
- **Provide perpetrator(s) alleles or statistics in court without a reference sample to compare to the DNA profile obtained from the evidence. We will try to determine the perpetrator(s) profile for entry into CODIS."**

We recognize that some of the information requested in this interlab study may not be part of a lab's standard operating procedure

MIX05 Case Scenarios

Based on Identifiler 15 STR loci

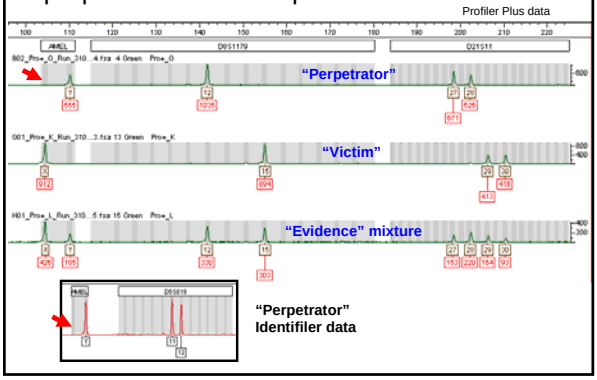
Genomic DNA samples with specific allele combinations ("evidence") were mixed in the following ratios:

	#alleles		#loci with #alleles				
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	all	unq	1	2	3	4	5
Case #1 – victim is major contributor (3F:1M)	39	26	2	6	5	2	0
Case #2 – perpetrator is major contributor (1F:3M)	55	52	0	1	4	10	0
Case #3 – balanced mixture (1F:1M) • Male lacked amelogenin X	48	37	0	3	8	4	0
Case #4 – more extreme mixture (7F:1M) • Male contained tri-allelic pattern at TPOX	50	42	0	3	7	4	1

Female victim DNA profile was supplied for each case

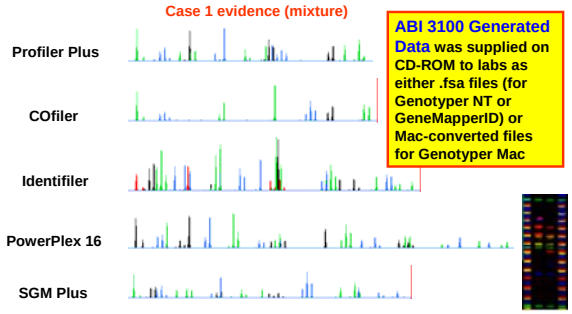
Labs asked to deduce the perpetrator DNA profile – suspect(s) not provided

Amelogenin X allele is missing in male perpetrator DNA sample for MIX05 Case #3



MIX05 Results on Multiple Kits

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/interlab/MIX05.htm



ABI 3100 Generated Data was supplied on CD-ROM to labs as either .fsa files (for Genotyper NT or GeneMapperID) or Mac-converted files for Genotyper Mac

FMBIO data was also made available upon request

Summary of MIX05 Responses

94 labs enrolled for participation

69 labs returned results (17 from outside U.S.)

50 labs made allele calls

39 labs estimated ratios

29 labs provided stats

All participants were supplied with all data and could choose what kits to examine based on their experience and lab protocols

STR kit results used

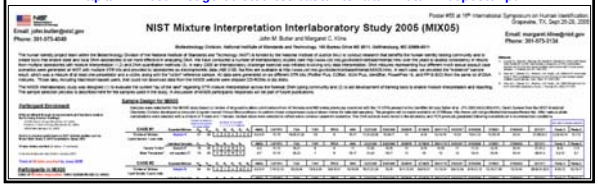
- 34 ProfilerPlus/COfiler
- 10 PowerPlex 16
- 7 PP16 BIO
- 5 Identifiler
- 2 SGM Plus
- 1 All ABI kit data
- 9 Various combinations

Generally Identifiler data was of poorer quality in the electropherograms we provided…which caused some labs to not return results (they indicated a desire for higher quality data through sample re-injection to reduce pull-up prior to data interpretation)

What MIX05 Participants Have Received Back from NIST…

- Certificate of participation in the interlab study
- Copy of the poster presented at the Promega Sept 2005 meeting displaying "correct" results for the perpetrator in each case scenario as well as an explanation of study design and preliminary results

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/interlab/MIX05/MIX05poster.pdf


NIST Mixture Interpretation Interlaboratory Study 2005 (MIX05)

When is a Sample a Potential Mixture?

According to several MIX05 participant interpretation guidelines

- Number of Observed Peaks
  - Greater than two peaks at a locus
  - More than two alleles are present at two or more loci, although three banded patterns can occur
  - Presence of 3 alleles at a single locus within a profile
  - 4 peaked patterns (if observed at any locus), 3 peaked patterns (if observed at two or more loci), significant imbalances (peak height ratios <60%) of alleles for a heterozygous genotype at two or more loci with the exception of low template amplifications, which should be interpreted with caution
- Imbalance of heterozygote alleles
  - thresholds range from 50-70%
- Stutter above expected levels
  - generally 15-20%

These protocol differences can lead to variation in reported alleles and therefore the deduced profile and resulting statistics

Summary of Some MIX05 Reported Results

CASE #2		D3S1358	VWA	FGA	AMEL	D8S1179	D21S11	D18S51	D5S818	D13S317	D7S820	D16S539	TH01	TPOX	CSF1PO
True Perp	*Z779619*	15,15	15,15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
LabID	Kit Used														
16	ProPlus/Cofiler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
91	SGM Plus	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18				10,11	7,9.3		
46	PP16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	ProPlus/Cofiler	--	15	20	X,Y	13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
2	PP16	15	15,15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	INC	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
13	PP16 & Identifiler	15	15	20,24	--	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
34	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	--	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
70	Identifiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
55	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	--	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
21	ProPlus/Cofiler	15,15	15,15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
73	ProPlus/Cofiler	15,15	15,15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
29	Identifiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
54	All Kits	15,15	15,15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
90	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
9	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
4	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
33	ProPlus/Cofiler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	ProPlus/Cofiler	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
67	PP16	15	15,16	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
86	ProPlus/Cofiler	15,15	15,15	20,24	--	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
79	ProPlus/Cofiler	15,15	15,15	20,24	--	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
77	Identifiler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
60	PP16	15	15	20,24	X,Y	11,13	28,32.2	17,18	8,13	12,14	8,10	10,11	7,9.3	9,10	7,10
61	Identifiler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Most calls were correct (when they were made)

Some Mixture Ratios Reported in MIX05

Many labs do not routinely report the estimated ratio of mixture components

LabID	Case1 (F:M)	Case2 (M:F)	Case3 (M:F)	Case4 (F:M)
13	2	5	<2	10
34	1.8--3.6	3.9--6.7	1.6--1.8	6.2--7.6
70				
55	68%:32%	85%:15%	64%:36%	
21				
73	2:1	6:1	2:1	not determined
29				
54	2:1	6:1	2:1	6:1
90	male23-39%	not determined	male64-71%	
9	3 or 4:1	4 or 5:1	1.4:1	~10:1
4	10:1	6:1	1:1	not determined
33	male60-78%	male80-90%	male58-71%	victim86%
12	male25%	male85%	male40-45%	unknown10%
67	1:2.3	6.4:1	2:1	1:6.8
86	2:1	6-6.5:1	1.6-2:1	4-4.5:1
79	~3:1 to ~2:1	~6:1 to ~4:1	~2:1*	a lot of victim
77				
60	2:1	5:1	2:1	10:1
61				

Some Reported Stats for MIX05 Case #1

Many of the 29 labs providing statistics used PopStats 5.7

		Case1		
LabID	Kits Used	Caucasians	African Americans	Hispanics
77	Identifiler	PE calculated	PE calculated	PE calculated
73	ProPlus/Cofiler	none provided	none provided	none provided
4	ProPlus/Cofiler	none provided	none provided	none provided
12	ProPlus/Cofiler	none provided	none provided	none provided
29	Identifiler	none provided	none provided	none provided
90	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.18E+15	2.13E+14	3.09E+15
34	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.40E+11	7.00E+09	9.80E+10
46	PP16	5.60E+09	3.80E+11	none provided
33	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.94E+08	1.12E+08	1.74E+09
6	ProPlus/Cofiler	40,000,000	3,500,000	280,000,000
9	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.14E+07	1.97E+07	1.54E+08
61	Identifiler	1.50E+06	260,000	2.40E+07
79	ProPlus/Cofiler	930,000	47,900	1,350,000
16	ProPlus/Cofiler	434,600	31,710	399,100

Some Differences in Reporting Statistics

		Case1		
LabID	Kits Used	Caucasians	African Americans	Hispanics
90	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.18E+15	2.13E+14	3.09E+15
34	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.40E+11	7.00E+09	9.80E+10
33	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.94E+08	1.12E+08	1.74E+09
6	ProPlus/Cofiler	40,000,000	3,500,000	280,000,000
9	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.14E+07	1.97E+07	1.54E+08
79	ProPlus/Cofiler	930,000	47,900	1,350,000
16	ProPlus/Cofiler	434,600	31,710	399,100

~10 orders of magnitude difference (10^5 to 10^{15}) based on which alleles were deduced and reported

Remember that these labs are interpreting the same MIX05 electropherograms

Questions for Consideration

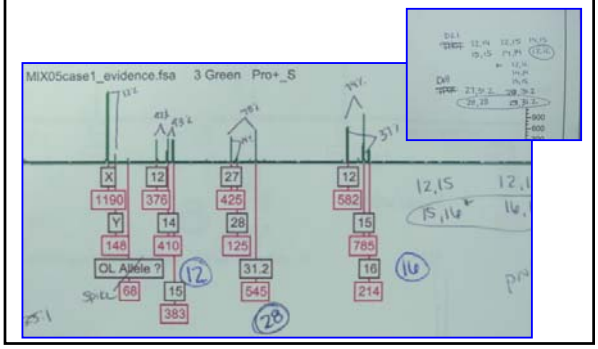
- Do you look at the evidence data first without considering the suspect's profile?
- Without a suspect, does your lab proceed with mixture interpretation?
- Do you have a decision point whereby you consider a mixture too complicated and do not try to solve it? If so, is the case declared inconclusive?
- What kind of training materials would benefit your lab in improving consistency in mixture interpretation?

Examples of MIX05 Report Formats

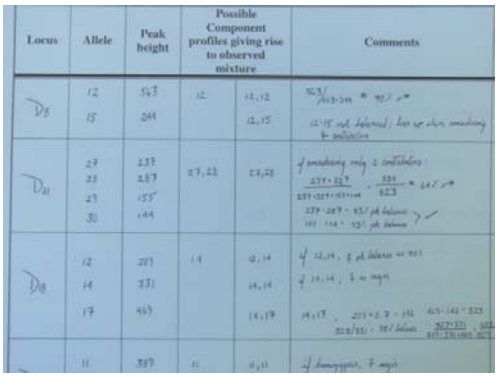
All examples with Case #1

(~3:1 mixture with female victim as the major component – and victim profile is provided)

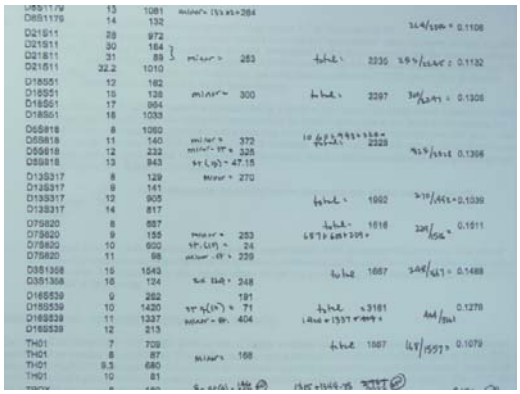
Manual Solving of MIX05 Peak Ratios and Possible Mixture Combinations



Manually Solving Mixture Component Profiles



Another MIX05 Participant Manually Solving a Mixture



Semi-Automated Locus-by-Locus Interpretation Performed by One MIX05 Participant

Excel spreadsheet used to examine possible component combinations

Different Reporting Formats for MIX05 Data

Different Reporting Formats for MIX05 Data

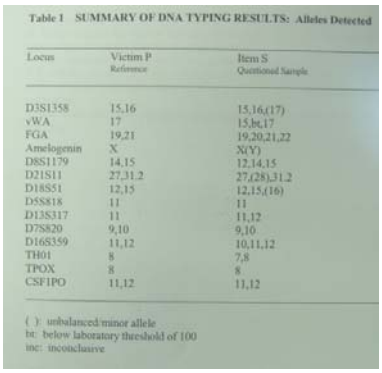


Table 1 SUMMARY OF DNA TYPING RESULTS: Alleles Detected

Locus	Victim P Reference	Item S Questioned Sample
D3S1358	15,16	15,16,(17)
vWA	17	15,bt,17
FGA	19,21	19,20,21,22
Amelogenin	X	X(Y)
D8S1179	14,15	12,14,15
D21S11	27,31.2	27,(28),31.2
D18S51	12,15	12,15,(16)
D5S818	11	11
D13S317	11	11,12
D7S820	9,10	9,10
D16S539	11,12	10,11,12
TH01	8	7,8
TPOX	8	8
CSF1PO	11,12	11,12

( ): unbalanced/minor allele
bt: below laboratory threshold of 100
inc: inconclusive

No attempt to deduce perpetrator alleles (foreign profile)

Different Reporting Formats for MIX05 Data

Profile that would be put into CODIS

LOCI	CODIS ENTRY * obligate allele	OTHER ALLELE'S IN SUSPECT'S POSSIBLE PROFILE
D3S1358	17	16,17
VWA	15*	15,17
FGA	20,22	20,22
D8S1179	12	12,12
D21S11	28*	28,31.2
D18S51	15*	15,16
D5S818	--	
D13S317	12	12,12
D7S820	--	10
D16S539	10,11*	10,11
THO1	7*	7,8 maybe
TPOX	8	8 maybe
CSF1PO	--	11,12 maybe

Kits – Profiler Plus and Cofiler
Ratio - 1:2 (perpetrator:victim)

Different Reporting Formats for MIX05 Data

	Items	
Locus	"S" Case 1 Evid.	"P" Case 1 Victim
D3S1358	15, 16, *	15, 16
D16S539	(10), 11, (12)	11, 12
AMEL	X, *	X
THO1	(7), 8	8
TPOX	8	8
CSF1PO	11, 12	11, 12
D7S820	9, 10	9, 10
vWA	(15), 17	17
FGA	19, 20, 21, 22	19, 21
D8S1179	12, 14, 15	14, 15
D21S11	27, 31.2, *	27, 31.2
D18S51	12, 15, (16)	12, 15,
D5S818	11	11
D13S317	11, 12	11

() indicates apparent minor peaks in a mixture.
"*" indicates peaks below the VFL threshold (150 rfus) for reporting.

Different Reporting Formats for MIX05 Data

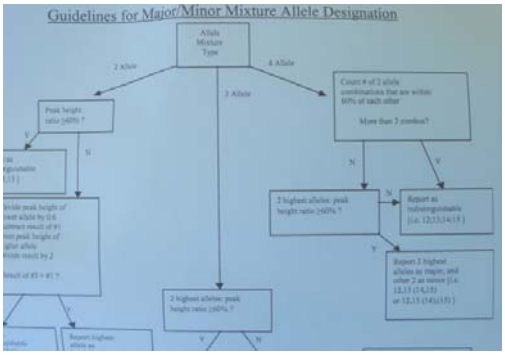
Case 1:

Item: description	D3S1358	VWA	FGA	AMEL	D8S1179	D21S11	D18S51	D5S818	D13S317	D7S820	D16S539	TH01	TPOX	CSF1PO
Pro+/CO_S: evid 1	15,16 (17)	15|17	19|20| 21|22	X,X (Y)	12|14|15	27,31.2 (28)	12,15 (16)	11,11	11|12	9|10	10|11 |12	7|8	8,8	8,8	11,12
Pro+/CO_P: victim 1 reference	15,16	17,17	19,21	X,X	14,15	27,31.2	12,15	11,11	11,11	9,10	11,12	8,8	8,8	11,12
Male interpreted from evidence 1	17	15,15 15,17	20,22	X,Y	12,12	28	16	11,11	12,12	Nd	10,11	7,7 7,8	Nd	Nd

Two allele values separated by a comma represent a genotype. Genotype calls assume biallelic donors with no null alleles.
() Indicates minor allele detected.
Single numbers and numbers separated by "|" represent an allele only designation rather than a genotype.
Interpreted profile assumes that the victim is present in the evidence mixture of two people. More than one genotype may be listed where a single genotype could not be conclusively determined. Nd=not determined due to level of results.

The community would benefit from more uniform reporting formats and mixture solving strategies…

Some Protocols Have Flow Charts to Help Make Decisions in Mixture Resolution



Some Labs Do Not Attempt Mixture Interpretation

- **A number of laboratories chose not to report anything in the MIX05 study citing that without a suspect, mixtures are not examined.**
- Why does a National DNA Database such as CODIS exist and how can it be helpful and reach its full potential if casework mixtures are not examined and perpetrator alleles deduced (where possible)?

Value of the MIX05 Study

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/interlab/MIX05.htm

- Data sets exist with multiple mixture scenarios and a variety of STR kits that **can be used for training purposes**
- A wide variety of approaches to mixture interpretation have been applied on the **same data sets evaluated as part of a single study**
- **Interpretation guidelines from many laboratories are being compared to one another for the first time in an effort to determine challenges facing future efforts to develop "expert systems" for automated mixture interpretation**
- **We are exploring the challenges of supplying a common data set to a number of forensic laboratories** (e.g., if a standard reference data set was ever desired for evaluating expert systems)

Conclusions
(Opportunities for Improvement)

- It is worth taking a closer look at protocol differences between labs to see the impact on recovering information from mixture data
- Expert systems (when they become available and are used) should help aid consistency in evaluating mixtures and help produce more uniform reporting formats

Software Programs (Expert Systems) for Mixture Deconvolution

These programs do not supply stats (only attempt to deduce mixture components)

- Linear Mixture Analysis (LMA)
  - **Part of TrueAllele system** developed by Mark Perlin (Cybergenetics)
  - Perlin, M. W. and Szabady, B. (2001) Linear mixture analysis: a mathematical approach to resolving mixed DNA samples. *J.Forensic Sci.* 46(6): 1372-1378
- Least Squares Deconvolution (LSD)
  - Described by T. Wang (University of Tennessee) at Oct 2002 Promega meeting
  - Available for use at **https://lsd.lit.net/**
- PENDULUM
  - **Part of FSS i-3 software suite (i-STReam)**
  - Bill, M., Gill, P., Curran, J., Clayton, T., Pinchin, R., Healy, M., and Buckleton, J. (2005) PENDULUM-a guideline-based approach to the interpretation of STR mixtures. *Forensic Sci.Int.* 148(2-3): 181-189

USACIL program developed by Tom Overson

Future Plans

- Develop training information based on lessons learned from the MIX05 study
- Create other useful software tools like ***mixSTR*** and ***Virtual MixtureMaker*** to increase mixture interpretation capabilities of the forensic DNA typing community
- Conduct another interlab study in 2007 (MIX07)?
  - To try and capture improved knowledge regarding mixture interpretation and capabilities of expert systems

Some Final Thoughts…

- It is of the highest importance in the art of detection to be able to recognize out of a number of facts, which are incidental and which vital. Otherwise your energy and attention must be dissipated instead of being concentrated (Sherlock Holmes, *The Reigate Puzzle*).
- "**Don't do mixture interpretation unless you have to**" (Peter Gill, Forensic Science Service, 1998).
- Mixture interpretation consumes a large part of DNA analysts' time – software tools that improve consistency in analysis will speed casework reporting and hopefully cases solved


ELSEVIER

Forensic Science International

Forensic Science International 134 (2003) 180–186

www.elsevier.com/locate/forsciint

DNA mixtures in forensic casework: a 4-year retrospective study

Yolanda Torres[a,*], Inmaculada Flores[a], Victoria Prieto[a], Manuel López-Soto[a], María José Farfán[a], Angel Carracedo[b], Pilar Sanz[a]

[a]Instituto Nacional de Toxicología, A. Postal 863, E-41080 Sevilla, Spain
[b]Instituto de Medicina Legal, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Sevilla, Spain

Received 27 March 2003; accepted 1 April 2003

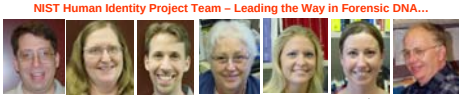
Conclusion

"Mixture interpretation theory is well established and used in forensic laboratories. Most mixtures detected in casework are satisfactorily solved. But from this revision we can conclude that the behaviour of each mixed sample can be different and multifactorial and occasionally its interpretation turns out to be complicated—sometimes paralleling the importance of the evidence in the resolution of the case. In some casework mixtures our experience has proved that theoretical assumptions from studies with laboratory samples, albeit very useful, can turn out to be impracticable. **We consider that more sharing of day to day forensic laboratory problems is needed to refine our technical procedures in the resolution of specially difficult evidence."**

Acknowledgments

Funding from interagency agreement 2003-IJ-R-029 between NIJ and the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards

NIST Human Identity Project Team – Leading the Way in Forensic DNA…


John Butler | Margaret Kline | Pete Vallone | Jan Redman | Amy Decker | Becky Hill | Dave Duewer

Role in MIX05

- Margaret Kline (running study, sample prep, data review)
- John Butler (study design and data review)
- Becky Hill (GeneMapper*ID* data review)
- Jan Redman (Access database entry, shipping)
- Dave Duewer (*Virtual MixtureMaker* to aid sample selection; **mixSTR program**)
- Chris Tomsey & Frank Krist (FMBIO Mac data)
- Kermit Channel & Mary Robnett (FMBIO NT data)

Mandy Sozer for early discussions on study design

The many forensic scientists and their supervisors who took time out of their busy schedules to examine the MIX05 data provided as part of this interlaboratory study

Thank you for your attention…

Questions?

http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase
john.butler@nist.gov
301-975-4049

Our team publications and presentations are available at:
http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/NISTpub.htm