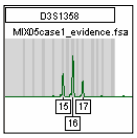
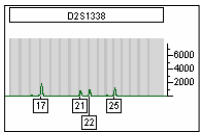
Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM)

Mixture Interpretation Issues & Insights



John M. Butler
NIST
Fredericksburg, VA
January 10, 2007



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Presentation Outline

- Review highlights from CODIS Oct 2006 mixture talk covering NIST MIX05 interlab study results
- Mixture interpretation protocol and report format variability across the community
- Propose several issues to discuss with a new SWGDAM mixture interpretation subcommittee

CODIS Conference – October 23, 2006

Presentation Outline

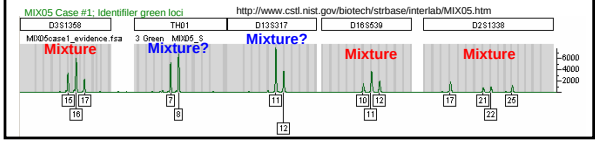
- Mixtures: issues and challenges
- MIX05 interlaboratory study (initiated at CODIS Conference Nov 15, 2004)
- Mixture interpretation variation – future role of expert systems
- Opportunities for community improvement and standardization regarding mixture interpretation

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

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

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

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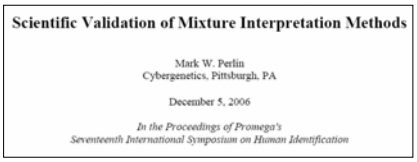
Abstract

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

Some of Mark Perlin's Recent Statements

http://www.promega.com/geneticidproc/ussymp17proc/oralpresentations/Perlin.pdf



Scientific Validation of Mixture Interpretation Methods

Mark W. Perlin
Cybergenetics, Pittsburgh, PA

December 5, 2006

In the Proceedings of Promega's Seventeenth International Symposium on Human Identification

- **Different laboratories follow different mixture interpretation guidelines.** Moreover, different examiners within the same laboratory who are following the same guidelines often infer different STR profiles.
- **Therefore, there is no concordance in current forensic practice on what constitutes a "correct" mixture solution.** Thus, it is not possible to conduct a mixture interpretation concordance study in order to validate a mixture interpretation method.
- **DNA mixture evidence currently fails the general acceptance test of both Frye and Daubert, since there are no generally accepted methods for interpreting mixed stains.**

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 – **leading to establishment of different thresholds of detection**
- **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

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

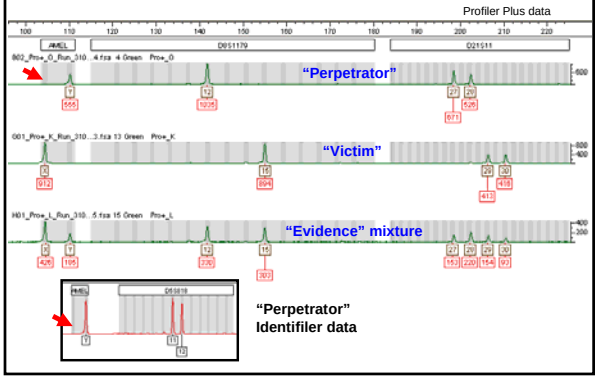
Genomic DNA samples with specific allele combinations ("evidence") were mixed in the following ratios:

	#alleles		#loci with #alleles				
	N all	N unq	N 1	N 2	N 3	N 4	N 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

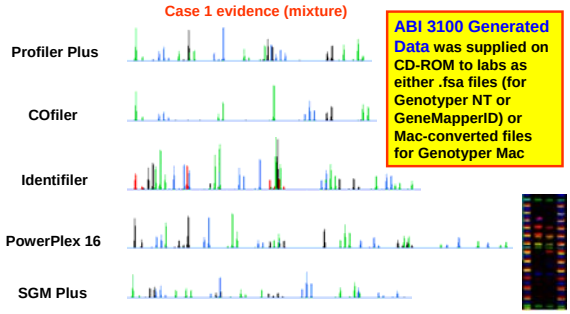
Labs asked to deduce the perpetrator DNA profile – suspect(s) not provided

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



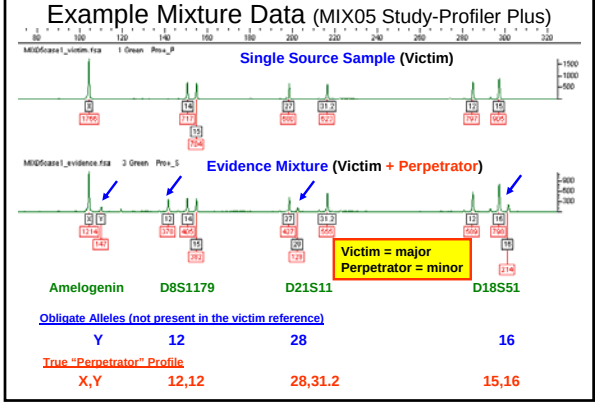
ABI 3100 Generated Data was supplied on CD-ROM to labs as either .fsa files (for Genotyper NT or GeneMapperID) or Mac-converted files for Genotyper Mac

FMBIO data was also made available upon request

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

MIX05 Case #1; Profiler Plus green loci

Example Mixture Data (MIX05 Study-Profiler Plus)



Obligate Alleles (not present in the victim reference)

Y	12	28	16

True "Perpetrator" Profile

X,Y	12,12	28,31.2	15,16

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

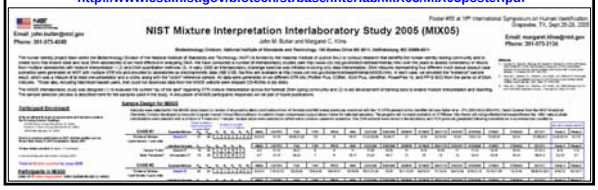
- **34 ProfilerPlus/COfiler**
- **10 PowerPlex 16**
- **7 PP16 BIO**
- **5 Identifiler**
- **2 SGM Plus**
- **1 All ABI kit data**
- **9 Various combinations**

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%

Detection thresholds also varied in the range of 50-200 RFUs

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 has perpetrator as major component and thus is the easiest to solve…

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	4.14E+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

Which loci are included in each calculation?

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	4.14E+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

Further Examination of These 7 Labs

		Case 1	ASCLD-LAB accredited?	Solved loci listed?
LabID	Kits Used	Caucasians		
90	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.18E+15	Yes	Yes
34	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.40E+11	Yes	Yes
33	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.94E+08	Yes	No
6	ProPlus/Cofiler	40,000,000	Yes	Yes
9	ProPlus/Cofiler	4.14E+07	No	No (CPE)
79	ProPlus/Cofiler	930,000	Yes	Yes
16	ProPlus/Cofiler	434,600	Yes	No

Possible Reasons for Variability in Reported Statistics:

- Different types of calculations (CPE vs RMP)
- Different loci included in calculations (due to different thresholds used)
- Different allele frequency population databases (most use PopStats)
- Use of victim (e.g., major component in Case 1) profile stats

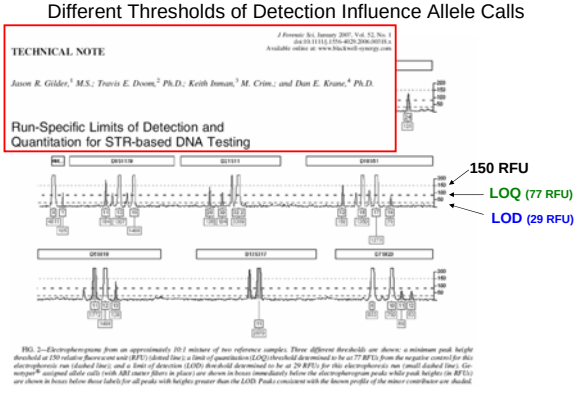
Different Stats Used

Combined Probability of Exclusion

Random Match Probability on Deduced Profiles

- **Lab 9** (4.14 x 10^7) used 1/CPI
- **Lab 6** (4.0 x 10^7) used selected loci and summed all possible genotypes for loci not completely deduced
- **Lab 90** (1.18 x 10^{15}) used theta value of 0.03 and deduced alleles at all 13 loci (***correctly deduced all perpetrator alleles***)

Different Thresholds of Detection Influence Allele Calls



Gilder, J.R., Doom, T.E., Inman, K., Krane, D.E. (2007) Run-specific limits of detection and quantitation for STR-based DNA testing. *J. Forensic Sci.* 52(1): 97-101.

Different Detection Thresholds Used

		Case 1	
LabID	Kits Used	Caucasians	
90	ProPlus/Cofiler	1.18E+15	**75 RFUs**; all 13 STRs; **all results correct**
34	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.40E+11	**Not stated**; 8 STRs, 2 partial, 3 INC
33	ProPlus/Cofiler	2.94E+08	**75 RFUs**; no deduced alleles reported
6	ProPlus/Cofiler	40,000,000	**Not provided**; 3 STRs, 6 partial, 4 INC
9	ProPlus/Cofiler	4.14E+07	**100 RFUs**; no deduced alleles reported
79	ProPlus/Cofiler	930,000	**150 RFUs**; 2 STR, 5 partial, 6 INC
16	ProPlus/Cofiler	434,600	**Not stated**; no deduced alleles reported

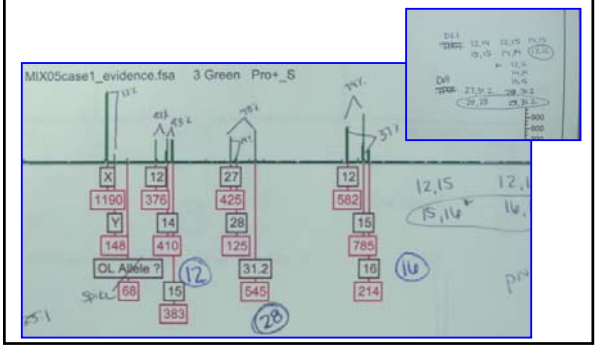
- **Lab 90** has **specific, detailed mixture interpretation guidelines** with worked examples and a fabulous flowchart
- **Lab 16** has **vague guidelines** that begin with "mixture interpretation is not always straightforward. Analysts must depend on their knowledge and experience…"

Examples of MIX05 Report Formats

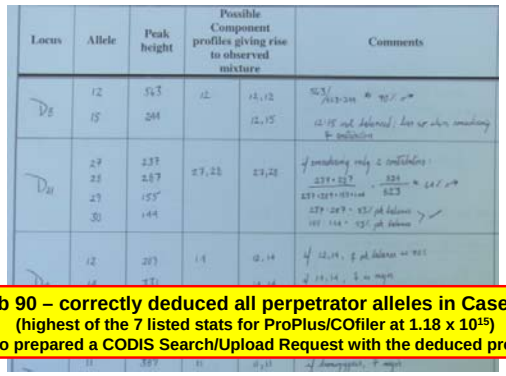
All examples with Case #1

(~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



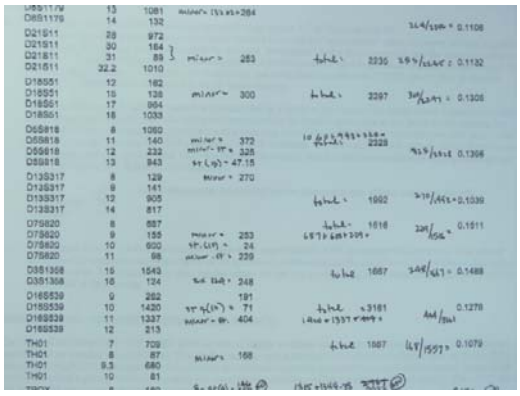
Lab 90 – correctly deduced all perpetrator alleles in Case #1
(highest of the 7 listed stats for ProPlus/COfiler at 1.18 x 10^{15})
Also prepared a CODIS Search/Upload Request with the deduced profile

A Model Report of Analysis…

- "The Profiler Plus and COfiler sample files were evaluated by **four different analysts**, using both NT and MAC analysis platforms. **The analysts checked for concordance, and a single conclusion for each mock case has been issued**."
- They detailed all assumptions made outside the course of routine casework:
  - Assumed intimate samples
  - That a comparison of deduced "foreign" alleles had been made with the perpetrator's known standard in order to calculate the significance of the inclusion with the evidentiary profile
- For Case #4: "A **Combined Probability of Inclusion was calculated** and reported for only those loci where all the alleles were above threshold [75 RFUs]. However, a minor profile(s) could not be deduced from this sample. **Please note that our laboratory may employ strategies to gain more information from the sample, such as a 10 second injection of the CE and Y-STR analysis**.

Lab 90

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,bc,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
D16S359	11,12	10,11,12
TH01	8	7,8
TPOX	8	8
CSF1PO	11,12	11,12

( ): unbalanced/minor allele
bc: 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

Locus	Items "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

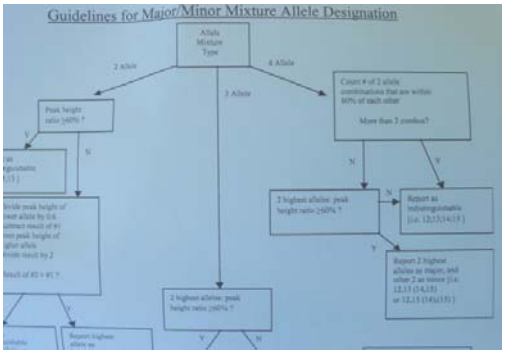
Case 1:

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)?

Quotes from One Lab's MIX05 Report

- Case 1: STR typing results from the Evidence sample indicate a DNA mixture profile. The victim cannot be excluded as a possible donor of the genetic material in the Evidence sample. No statistics will be generated at this time.
- The Evidence samples would have to be rerun in order to verify any alleles called in the final profiles. This is true for any mixed sample profiles as per our laboratory guidelines.
- **Our laboratory does not "pull out" any profile from a mixture for interpretation or statistical purposes.** The exception to this is for CODIS profiles where the alleles that can be unambiguously attributed to the victim are removed.
- **We currently do not calculate and report statistics on mixture samples.**

Lab 88

The Same Lab's "Mixture Interpretation Grid"

The Mixture Interpretation Grid provides an objective summary of how many alleles the two profiles have in common. The results will fall into one of the following categories:

"Can not be excluded"
-If the majority of alleles from the exemplar specimen are not present and/or a number of alleles foreign to the exemplar specimen are present ?

"Excluded"
-If the majority of alleles from the exemplar specimen are not included in the mixture profile

" No conclusion can be made"
-Cases where the mixture profile is limited

See laboratory mixture interpretation guidelines for further explanation.
All the cases in the study fell into the "can not be excluded" category.

Lab 88

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
- Training should help bring greater consistency
- 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)
  - Available for use at **https://lsd.lit.net/**
  - Wang, T., Xue, N., Birdwell, J.D. (2006) Least-squares deconvolution: a framework for interpreting short tandem repeat mixtures. *J. Forensic Sci.* 51(6): 1284-1297.
- 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

Conclusion

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Forensic Science International 134 (2003) 180–186

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www.elsevier.com/locate/forsciint

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

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"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."**

MIX05 Acknowledgments

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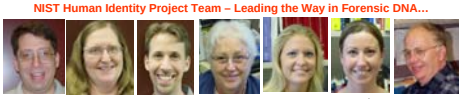
NIST Human Identity Project Team – Leading the Way in Forensic DNA…



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
or Comments?

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