Capillary Electrophoresis in DNA Analysis

Introduction to CE and ABI 310

NEAFS Workshop
Mystic, CT
September 29-30, 2004

Dr. John M. Butler
Dr. Bruce R. McCord

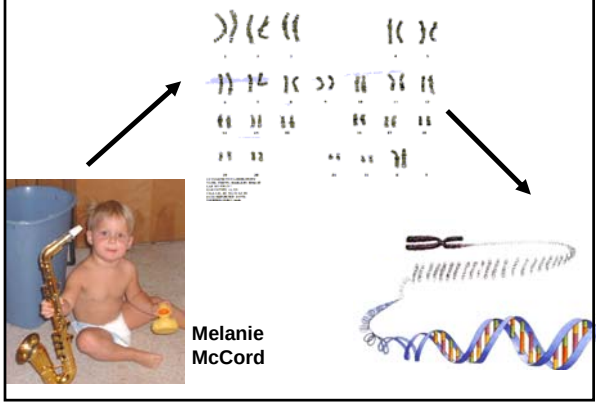
NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

FIU Florida International University
Miami's public research university

Outline for Workshop

- Introductions
- STR Analysis
- Introduction to CE and ABI 310
- Data Interpretation
- Additional Topics – Real-time PCR and miniSTRs
- Higher Throughput Approaches
- Troubleshooting the ABI 310 (Participant Roundtable)
- Additional Topics – Y-STRs, validation, accuracy
- Review and Test

There are 23 pairs of Chromosomes

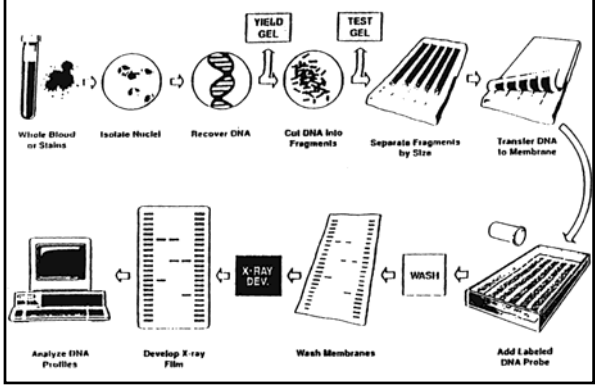


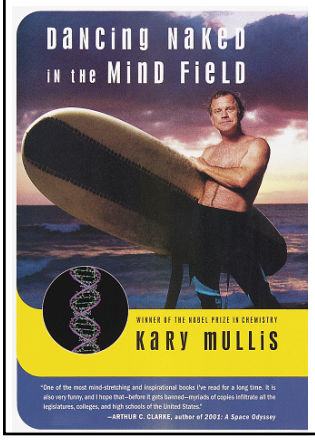
Melanie McCord

Historical Perspective

- 1928 - Griffith demonstrates DNA carries genetic information
- 1953 - Structure of DNA determined by Watson and Crick
- 1959 - Hjerten describes electrophoresis in tubes
- 1970 - Restriction enzymes begin to be used to cut DNA
- 1981 - Jorgenson performs CZE
- 1984 - Alec Jeffries utilizes restriction fragment digestion of DNA
- 1985 - Kary Mullis describes PCR

DNA Analysis by RFLP





From the Inventor of PCR

"I think I might have been stupid, in some respects, if it weren't for my psychedelic experiences."

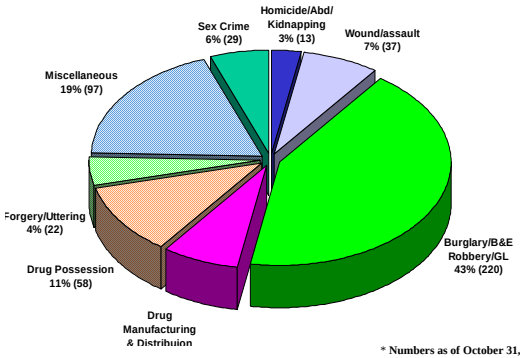
"Out of a natural laziness, I always start with the easiest possible protocol and work from there. Better yet, I suggest that someone start from there, and I come back in a month to see how things worked out."

- Kary Mullis, Ph.D., Nobel Prize Laureate, Chemistry, 1993

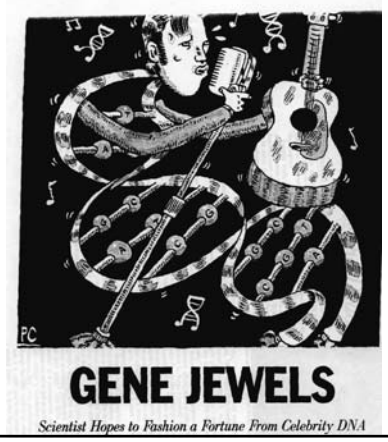
Issues Being Faced in the Mid-1990s

1. RFLP techniques were time consuming and insensitive
2. PCR is rapid and highly sensitive
3. The old results don't translate
4. Soon all sexual offenders (and other felons) would be required to submit a sample for testing
5. CODIS -Combined DNA Indexing System
6. How will all these samples be run ?

Using CODIS Virginia has 788 had cold 788 hits with 180,000 samples analyzed – Prior conviction:



* Numbers as of October 31, 2001



The Application

Speed and detection capabilities of DNA analyses have improved since the development of the PCR

Increase in number of complex assays necessitates automated testing procedures

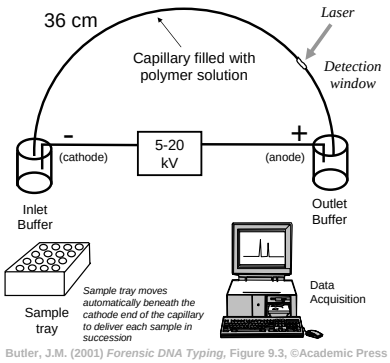
Automated systems are needed to increased sample throughput

Automated systems must be robust and must demonstrate long term stability

Why Use CE for DNA Analysis?

1. **Injection, separation, and detection are automated.**
2. **Rapid separations are possible**
3. **Excellent sensitivity and resolution**
4. **The time at which any band elutes is precisely determined**
5. **Peak information is automatically stored for easy retrieval**

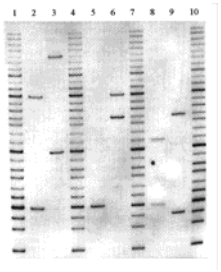
Components of a Capillary Electrophoresis System



Butler, J.M. (2001) *Forensic DNA Typing*, Figure 9.3, ©Academic Press

This DNA stuff was powerful and needed to be automated

BUT HOW TO MOVE FROM GELS TO CAPILLARIES?

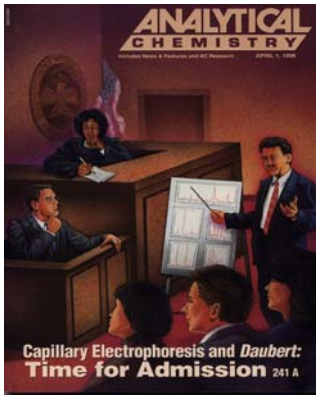


In the Early 90's the real question was how to transition from a gel to a capillary

- X-linked acrylamide gel filled capillaries tried first
  - Reusable?
  - Bubble formation
  - Themal degradation
- Alternative was to not use a gel at all
  - Refillable
  - Resolution?

Early Work with CE and STRs

- Barry Karger's group (1988-1990)
  - Utilized gel-filled capillaries to separate ssDNA
  - Introduced sieving polymers in the form of linear polyacrylamide to separate restriction digests
- Commercial CE systems (1992) with lasers appear (Beckman P/ACE)
- Initial STR results at FBI and AFDIL (1992-)
- First STR typing with multi-color CE (and multi-capillary) using dye-labeled primers
- ABI 310 is introduced in July 1995 as the first commercially available multi-color CE



1996

Potential of CE to revolutionize DNA analysis recognized by Analytical Chemistry

Requirements for Reliable STR Typing

- Reliable sizing over a 75-500 bp size region
- High run-to-run precision between processed samples to permit comparison of allelic ladders to sequentially processed STR samples
- Effective color separations of different dye sets used to avoid bleed through between 4 or 5 different colors
- Resolution of at least 1 bp to >350 bp to permit reliable detection of microvariant alleles

Butler *et al.* (2004) Electrophoresis 25: 1397-1412

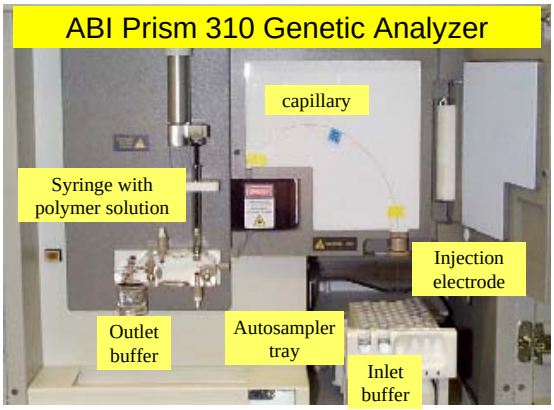
McCord's Comments on this:

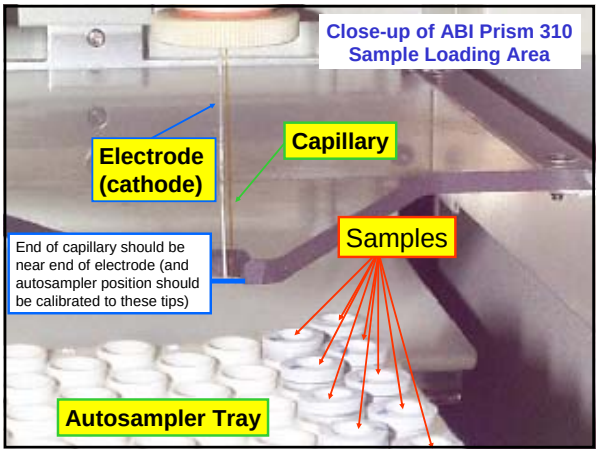
- I want
  - 1bp resolution from 100-350 bp
    - Resolution = $2d/(w_1 + w_2)$
    - Resolution in bp = (difference in size)/R
  - Precision of better than 0.17 bp for any given allele
    - 3 x 0.17 = 0.51bp 3 standard deviations = 99.7% of data
  - Stable results from the first run to the last run
    - Calibration with one ladder reliable for 48 hours worth of runs
    - No recalibration needed

Components of ABI 310

- Chemistry
  - STR kits, fluorescent dyes, matrix samples, capillary, buffers, polymer, formamide
- Hardware
  - CCD camera, laser, electrodes, pump block, hot plate for temperature control, autosampler
- Software
  - Data collection, color separation, peak sizing & calling, genotyping, stutter removal

ABI Prism 310 Genetic Analyzer



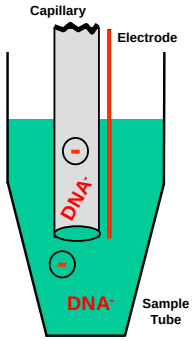


Process Involved in 310 Analysis

- Injection
  - electrokinetic injection process (formamide, water)
  - importance of sample stacking
- Separation
  - Capillary – 50um fused silica, 43 cm
  - POP-4 polymer – Polydimethyl acrylamide
  - Buffer - TAPS pH 8.0
  - Denaturants – urea, pyrolidinone
- Detection
  - fluorescent dyes with excitation and emission traits
  - CCD with defined virtual filters produced by assigning certain pixels

Injection

Electrokinetic Injection Process



Amount of DNA injected is inversely proportional to the ionic strength of the solution

Salty samples result in poor injections

Sample Conductivity Impacts Amount Injected

$$[DNA_{inj}] = \frac{Et(\pi r^2)(\mu_{ep} + \mu_{eof})[DNA_{sample}](\lambda_{buffer})}{\lambda_{sample}}$$

$[DNA_{inj}]$ is the amount of sample injected

E is the electric field applied

t is the injection time

r is the radius of the capillary

μ_{ep} is the mobility of the sample molecules

μ_{eof} is the electroosmotic mobility

$[DNA_{sample}]$ is the concentration of DNA in the sample

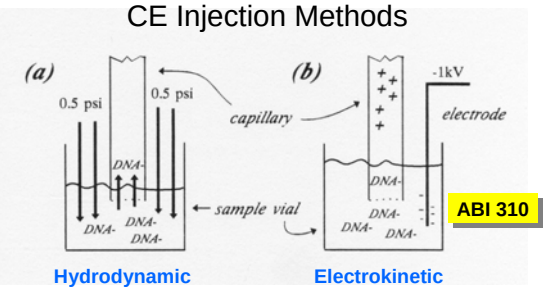
λ_{buffer} is the buffer conductivity

λ_{sample} is the sample conductivity

Cl- ions and other buffer ions present in PCR reaction contribute to the sample conductivity and thus will compete with DNA for injection onto the capillary

Butler *et al.* (2004) Electrophoresis 25: 1397-1412

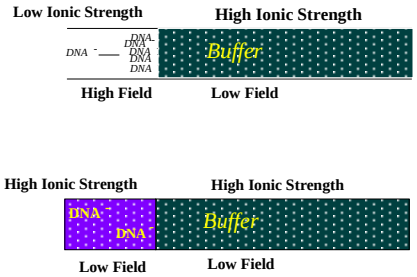
CE Injection Methods



Ulfelder K. J.; McCord, B. R. Capillary Electrophoresis of DNA, In *Handbook of Capillary Electrophoresis*, Landers, J., Ed., CRC Press: NY, 1996; pp. 347-378.

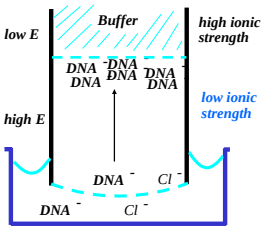
Butler, J.M. (1997) Effects of sample matrix and injection on DNA separations. *Analysis of Nucleic Acids by Capillary Electrophoresis* (Heller, C., ed.), Vieweg: Germany, Chapter 5, pp. 125-134

Sample Stacking Process



Two Major Effects of Sample Stacking

1. Sample is preconcentrated. Effect is inversely proportional to ionic strength
2. Sample is focused. Ions stop moving in low electric field
3. Mobility of sample = μ_{ep} = velocity/ electric field



Typical Sample Preparation for ssDNA

1. Perform PCR with dye-labeled primers
2. Dilute 1 µL PCR product with 24 µ L deionized formamide; add 1 µ L ROX-labeled internal sizing standard
3. Denature 2 minutes at 95 °C with thermocycler
4. Cool to 4 °C in thermocycler or ice bath
5. Sample will remain denatured for at least 3 days

Injection Study

Evaluate of the effects of sample injection on electrophoretic separations by CE.

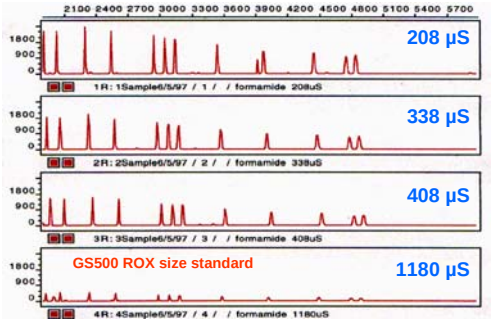
- different solvents (water and formamide of varying purity);
- different concentration of the sample;
- addition of salts;
- sample stacking

. Crivellente, F.; McCord, B. R. The application of pH mediated sample stacking in the analysis of multiplexed short tandem repeats, *Journal of Capillary Electrophoresis* **2002,** *7 (3-4),* 73-80.

Amount of Sample Injected onto ABI 310 Depends on Sample Ion Concentration

Quality of Formamide Affects Sensitivity

Measured Sample Conductance (Different Formamides)

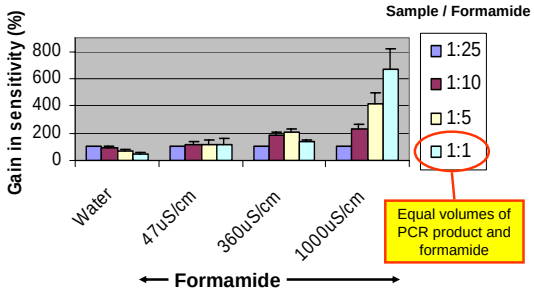


Effect of Formamide on Peak Resolution and Sensitivity

(GS500 ROX Internal Standard)

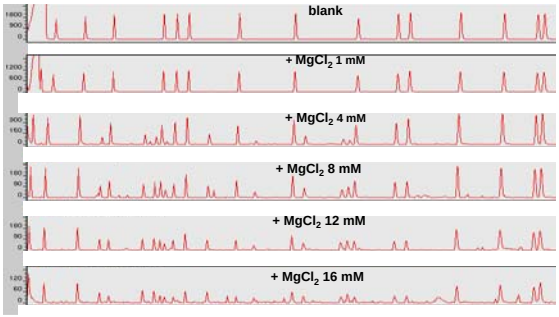
Solvent	Resolution	Peak Height
Water	1.19+/1 0.01	2700+/- 300
Formamide (27µS)	1.15+/- 0.05	2960+/- 30
Formamide (360µS)	1.20+/- 0.08	879 +/- 4
Formamide (1000µS)	1.20+/- 0.06	290 +/- 14

Increasing the ratio of sample/formamide improves sensitivity only in poor quality formamide



Adding more sample only increases sensitivity in bad formamide!

Increasing salt concentration causes reannealing



Comments on Sample Preparation

- Use high quality formamide (<100 µS/cm)!
  - ABI sells Hi-Di formamide
  - regular formamide can be made more pure with ion exchange resin
- Deionized water vs. formamide
  - Biega and Duceman (1999) *J. Forensic Sci.* 44: 1029-1031
  - *Crivellente, Journal of Capillary Electrophoresis* **2002,** *7 (3-4),* 73-80.
  - water works fine but samples are not stable as long as with formamide; water also evaporates over time…
- Denaturation with heating and snap cooling
  - use a thermal cycler for heating and cold aluminum block for snap cooling
  - heat/cool denaturation step is necessary only if water is substituted for formamide...

Separation

ELECTROPHORESIS THEORY

"Ok here's my recipe idea called the electric pickle Attach the hot lead to a screw and shove it in. The neutral lead goes in the other end. Turn out the lights and plug it in It glows and sizzles. The juicy ones work best" www.voltnet.com/cook

$P = VI = I^2R$ pickle cooks

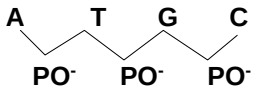
$v_{ep} = \mu_{ep}V$ Ions move through pickle faster at high voltage

$\mu_{ep} = q/6\pi\eta r$ small ions with high charge move fastest

DNA and Electrophoresis

"From a practical point of view it is disappointing that electrophoresis cannot be used to fractionate or analyze DNA's on the basis of size" Olivera, Biopolymers 1964, 2, 245

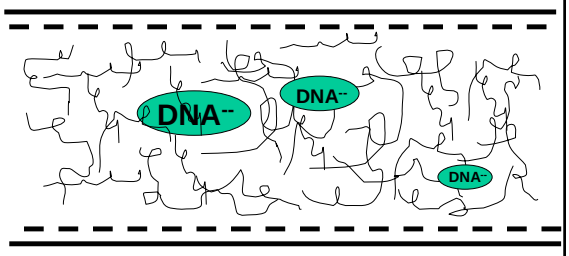
$$\mu_{ep} = q/6\pi\eta r$$



As size increases so does charge!

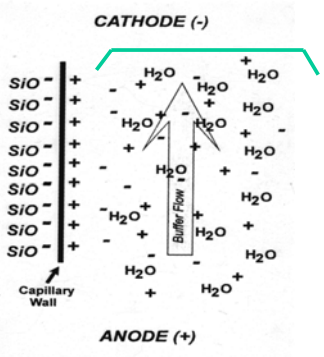
Separation Mechanism

Electrophoretic flow →



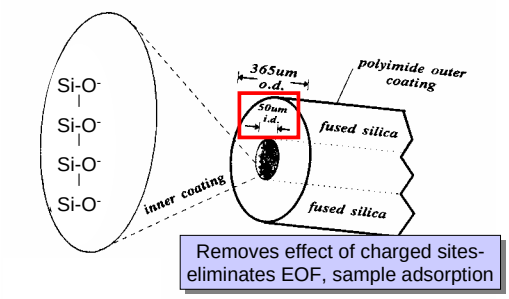
Capillary Wall SiOH ⟷ SiO- + H+

Electro Osmotic Flow



Solvated ions drag solution towards cathode in a flat flow profile

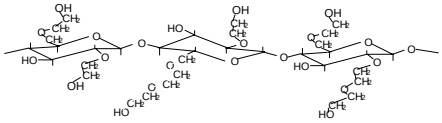
Capillary Coating



Removes effect of charged sites-eliminates EOF, sample adsorption

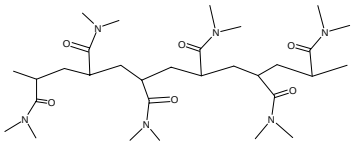
Dynamic coating of charged sites on fused silica capillary is accomplished with POP-4 polymer

Hydroxyethyl Cellulose (HEC)



TBE, CAPS 7M Urea

Polydimethyl Acrylamide (POP)



TAPS pH 8.0 8M Urea

So what are sieving buffers?

They are gels - very similar to polyacrylamide

They are not gels - they flow

Actually these are known as entangled linear polymers and there are many common applications

Entangled Polymer Solutions

- Polymers are not cross-linked (above entanglement threshold)
- "Gel" is not attached to the capillary wall
- Pumpable -- can be replaced after each run
- Polymer length and concentration determine the separation characteristics
- Examples:
  - 1% HEC (hydroxyethyl cellulose)
  - 4% linear polyacrylamide
  - POP-4 and POP-6

What is in POP-4 and Genetic Analyzer Buffer?

© 1997 Oxford University Press — Nucleic Acids Research, 1997, Vol. 25, No. 19 3925–3929

Improved single-strand DNA sizing accuracy in capillary electrophoresis

Barnett B. Rosenblum*, Frank Oaks, Steve Menchen and Ben Johnson

PE Applied Biosystems, 850 Lincoln Centre Drive, Foster City, CA 94404, USA

Received May 29, 1997; Revised and Accepted August 6, 1997

See also Wenz *et al.* (1998) *Genome Research* 8: 69-80

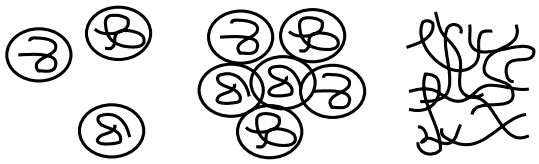
POP-4 (4% poly-dimethylacrylamide, 8 M urea, 5% 2-pyrrolidinone)

US Patent 5,552,028 covers POP-4 synthesis

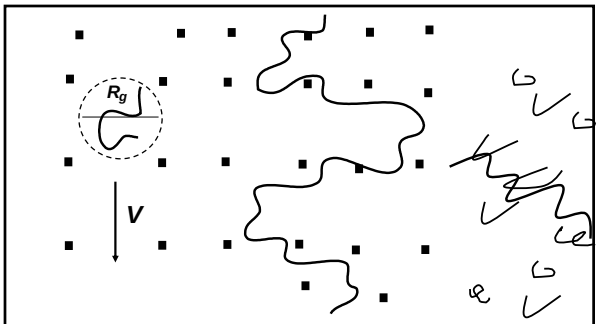
Running buffer contains 100 mM TAPS and 1 mM EDTA (adjusted to pH 8.0 with NaOH)

TAPS = N-Tris-(hydroxymethyl)methyl-3-aminopropane-sulfonic acid

Transient Pores are Formed above the Entanglement Threshold



C* < *C* ***C* = *C**** ***C* > *C****

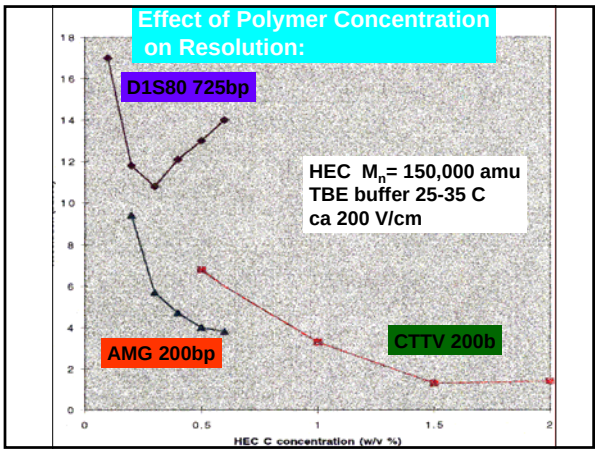


Ogston Sieving **Reptation** **Entanglemen**

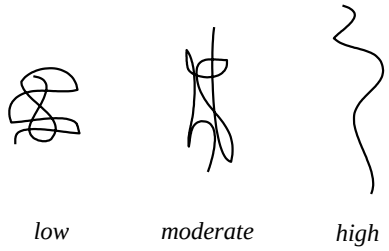
$\mu \sim \mu_0 e^{-NC}$ $\mu \sim 1/N$ $\mu \sim f(1/CN)$

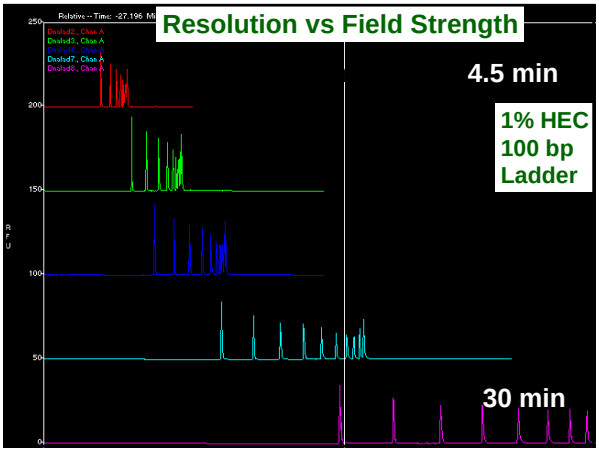
Large DNA undergoing Electrophoresis in an HEC sieving buffer (confocal microscopy) Oxazole yellow dimer labeled

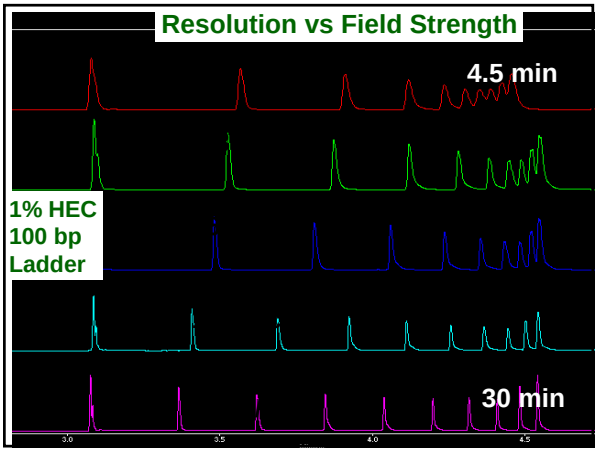
Michael Morris - U Michigan



The electric field strength can influence the shape of the DNA molecule.







The Keys

1. Polymer strand interactions create pores

2. Average pore size~ average DNA volume

3. Viscosity should be minimized

4. Field strength optimized

Separation Issues

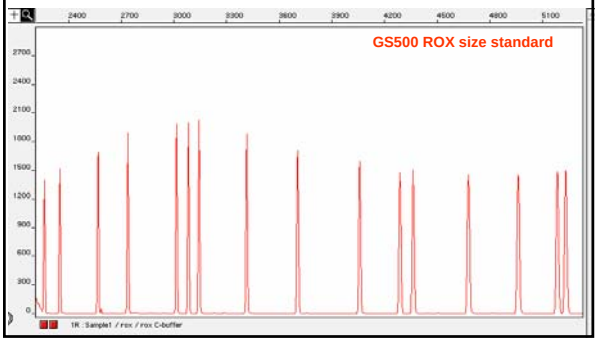
- Capillary wall coating -- dynamic coating with polymer
  - Wall charges are masked by methyl acrylamide
- Electrophoresis buffer –
  - Urea for denaturing and viscosity
  - Buffer for consistant pH
  - Pyrolidinone for denaturing
  - EDTA for stability and chelating metals
- Polymer solution -- POP-4, (but others work also)
- Run temperature -- 60 ºC helps reduce secondary structure on DNA and improves precision. (Temperature control affects DNA sizing)

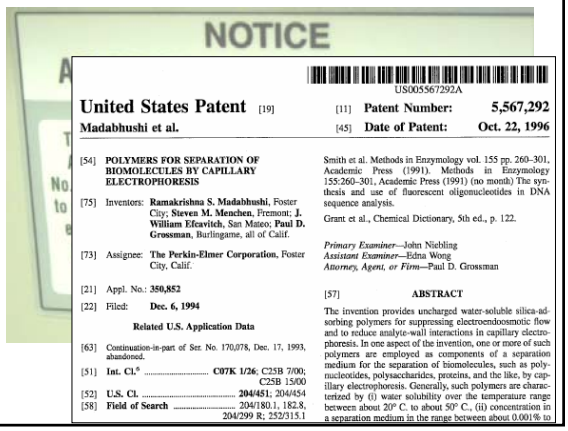
How to Improve Resolution?

1. Lower Field Strength
2. Increase Capillary Length
3. Increase Polymer Concentration
4. Change Polymer Length

Commercial POP-4

4% poly(dimethylacrylamide) (PDMA), 100 mM TAPS (pH 8.0), 8 M urea, and 5% 2-pyrrolidinone





NOTICE

US005567292A

United States Patent [19]

Madabhushi et al.

[11] **Patent Number: 5,567,292**

[45] **Date of Patent: Oct. 22, 1996**

[54] **POLYMERS FOR SEPARATION OF BIOMOLECULES BY CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS**

[75] Inventors: **Ramakrishna S. Madabhushi**, Foster City; **Steven M. Menchen**, Fremont; **J. William Efcavitch**, San Mateo; **Paul D. Grossman**, Burlingame, all of Calif.

[73] Assignee: **The Perkin-Elmer Corporation**, Foster City, Calif.

[21] Appl. No.: **350,852**

[22] Filed: **Dec. 6, 1994**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 170,078, Dec. 17, 1993, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **C07K 1/26**; C25B 7/00; C25B 15/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **204/451**; 204/454

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 204/180.1, 182.8, 204/299 R; 252/315.1

Smith et al. Methods in Enzymology vol. 155 pp. 260–301, Academic Press (1991). Methods in Enzymology 155:260–301, Academic Press (1991) (no month) The synthesis and use of fluorescent oligonucleotides in DNA sequence analysis.

Grant et al., Chemical Dictionary, 5th ed., p. 122.

Primary Examiner—John Niebling
Assistant Examiner—Edna Wong
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Paul D. Grossman

[57] **ABSTRACT**

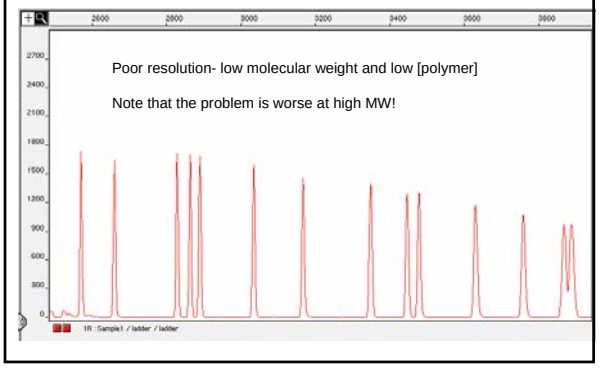
The invention provides uncharged water-soluble silica-adsorbing polymers for suppressing electroendoosmotic flow and to reduce analyte-wall interactions in capillary electrophoresis. In one aspect of the invention, one or more of such polymers are employed as components of a separation medium for the separation of biomolecules, such as polynucleotides, polysaccharides, proteins, and the like, by capillary electrophoresis. Generally, such polymers are characterized by (i) water solubility over the temperature range between about 20° C. to about 50° C., (ii) concentration in a separation medium in the range between about 0.001% to

Synthesis of PDMA (molecular mass ~100K)

- **N,N- dimethylacrylamide (DMA) distilled under vacuum, middle portion of distillate collected**
- **10 ml t-butanol used as a solvent**
- **70% w/v monomer, 5 mmol/L 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN)**
- **N_2 bubbled through solution for 10 min, RT**
- **Reaction performed at 55°C for 15 min**
- **Final product diluted by methylene chloride, precipitated by hexane and rotovapped to dryness**

Liang, D. *et. al. Electrophoresis* 2001, *22*, 1997-2003.

ROX Separation: 4% PDMA (100K), 7M urea, 100 mM TAPS, pH 8

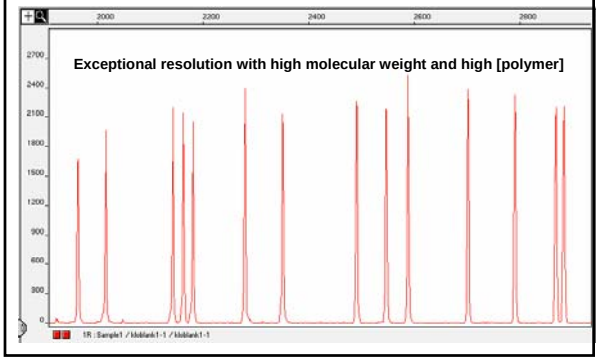


Second Synthesis Procedure for PDMA (~1M)

- **DMA distilled**
- **Added 16.3 ml of methanol to 46.3 ml dH_2O**
- **Added 6.3 g of DMA to mixture**
- **N_2 bubbled through for 1 h (covered flask to prevent excess methanol evaporation)**
- **Added 0.3 ml of ammonium persulfate stock solution (made by dissolving 0.2 g of APS in 1.8 ml of dH_2O) to the methanol/ H_2O mixture**

Madabhushi, R.S. DNA Sequencing in Noncovalently Coated Capillaries Using Low Viscosity Polymer Solutions. In *Methods in Molecular Biology*, 2001, Vol. 163.

ROX Separation: 7.3% PDMA (1M), 6.2M urea, 180 mM TAPS, pH 8



DNA Separation Conclusions

- **DNA molecules interact with entangled polymers – friction, sieving, entanglement**
- **Polymers are not cross-linked (as in slab gels)**
-
- **"Gel" is not attached to the capillary wall – not really a gel**
- **Pumpable -- can be replaced after each run**
- **Polymer length and concentration determine the separation characteristics – too high and the capillary cant be refilled**

Section II: Issues

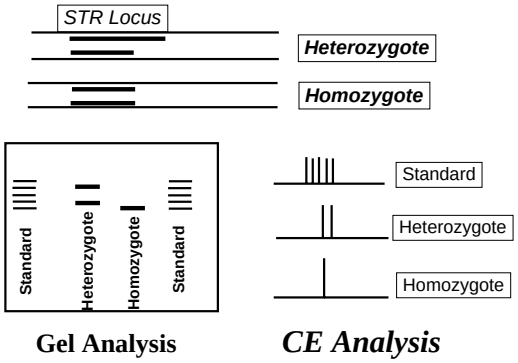
Precision and Resolution

How to Optimize and Maintain Stability

How to Characterize Temperature

A Critical Parameter

Estimating Size



Linearity of DNA Migration Times

Plot of 20 bp ladder peak migration time vs. size from 20-1,000 bp

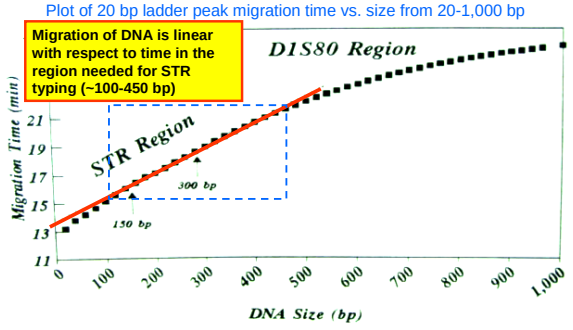


Figure 5-17 from John M. Butler Ph.D. dissertation (Aug 1995) "Sizing and quantitation of polymerase chain reaction products by capillary electrophoresis for use in DNA typing"

Use of Single Color and Dual Internal Size Standards for STR Typing

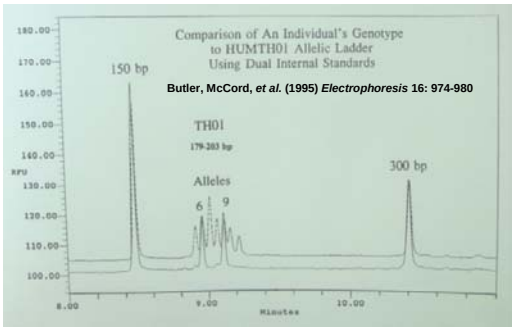
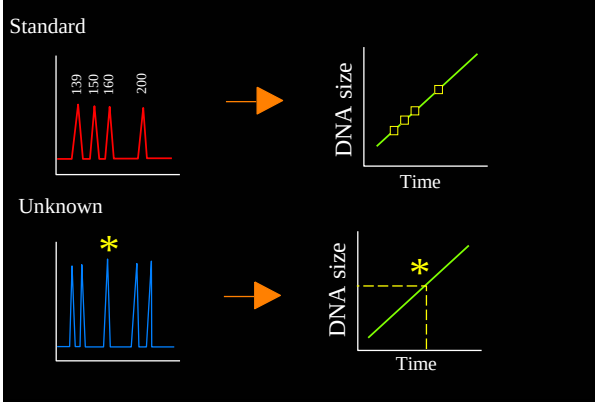


Figure 5-23 from John M. Butler Ph.D. dissertation (Aug 1995) "Sizing and quantitation of polymerase chain reaction products by capillary electrophoresis for use in DNA typing"

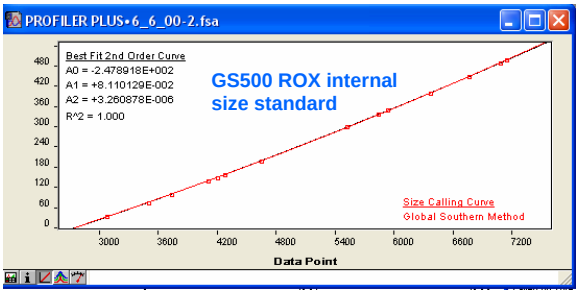
Sizing DNA Fragments using dye labeled DNA



DNA Size Estimation with ABI 310

1. Each sample is run with a ROX internal standard
2. An external standard is run with ROX as well
3. The unknown allele sequence is determined by comparison to the known ladder allele
4. Assumptions?

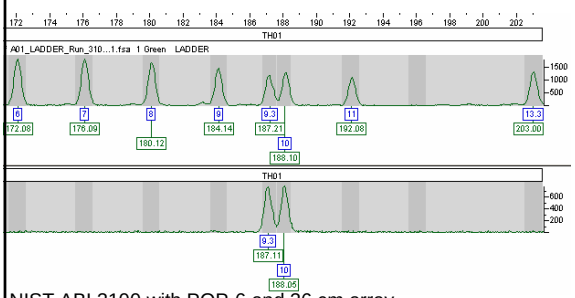
Note the exceptional linearity between 50-500 bp



Assumptions with ABI 310 Method

1. DNA is a sphere. (it is not)
2. The conditions for unknown run are the same as the ladder run. (they are not)
3. The ROX dye migrates relatively the same as the FAM dye. (It does not)
4. A calibration for one ladder is good for an entire run (sometimes)
5. Temperature is constant (to what precision?)

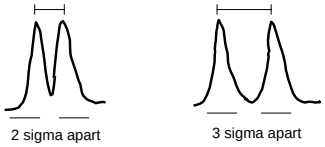
Single Base? Resolution with STRs? How is it defined?



NIST ABI 3100 with POP-6 and 36 cm array
Pop 6 is generally required for highest resolution
Higher concentration of polymer but difficult to pump with a 310

There is a definition for resolution

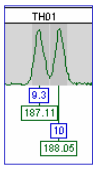
- $R = (t_2 - t_1)/[1/2(w_1 + w_2)]$
- At a resolution of 1 peaks are 2 standard deviations apart
- Baseline resolution occurs at an R value of 1.5 this is 3 standard deviations apart



Why is Resolution important ?

GenePrint CTTv

Locus	Seq.	Repeat #	Variants
CSF1PO	TAGA	6-15	10.3
TPOX	GAAT	6-13	
THO1	TCAT	5-10	9.3, 5.3, 6.1, 7.17.3 8.3,10.3,13.3
vWA	TCTG/TCTA	11-21	15.2, 18.2,18.3, 19.2



The presence of 1 and 2 bp variants places great constraints on the analysis.!!

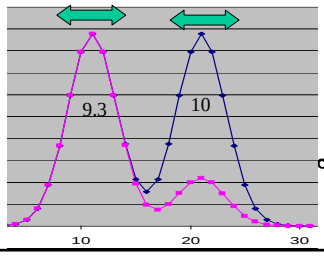
Thoughts on Resolution

- There is a trade off between resolution and run time
- Increased resolution can result in better mixture analysis
- Resolution can degrade with time due to absorption on the inner capillary wall
- Keep the column short and use thick polymers
- Or use longer capillaries (but will have slower run times)

Precision (Resolution isn't enough!)

Microvariants can appear in the 4 base repeat motif present in these STRs

If 3 X Std. Dev. is greater than 0.5, then a certain number of 9.3 peaks will be labeled 10.



σ = 99.7

Results

100 samples AmpFlSTR Blue (D13S1358, vWA, FGA)

Consisting of Caucasian and Nigerian population samples

Average St. Dev.= 0.19 bases

Conditions:

3% Hydroxyethyl cellulose (MW approx. 40,000)

60C, 7.1M Urea, 100mM TBE, 40 cm 50um DB-17 capillary, 15kV, 30s @ 2.4 kV inj.

Other studies show Std Dev from 0.07 to 0.22 with typical results approx. 0.12 (polydimethyl acrylamide)

Precision

Current values in the literature range from 0.12 to 0.24 depending on the system and type of repeat. Most papers in the forensic literature report values under 0.15.

What affects precision?

Variants in STR sequence

Locus	allele	N	sequence
vWA	15	5	$(XXXX)_{15}TCCA(TCTA)(TCCA)_2$
		1	$(XXXX)_{15}(TCTA)_2TCCA(TCTA)$
		1	$(YYYY)_{15}TCCA(TCTA)(TCCA)_2$

where XXXX = $TCTA(TCTG)_4(TCTA)_{10}$
and YYYY = $TCTA(TCTG)_3(TCTA)_{11}$

These sequence variants mean that two alleles of the same size do not necessarily have the same sequence.

Lazaruk et al, Forensic Science International 119(2001)1-10

Casework vs Databasing
Quality of sample also affects precision

- PCR inhibitors
- Sample quantity
- Sample quality
- Ionic impurities

Temperature Effects and DNA Secondary Structure

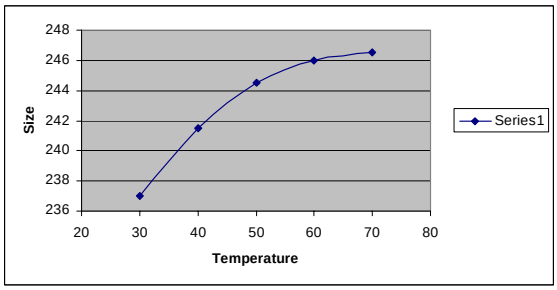
- Even under highly denaturing conditions DNA can self associate
- Differences in conformation can affect migration time
- Increase precision by limiting this effect?

How to avoid 2° Structure Effects

- Elevate Temperature to 60º
- Add Strong Denaturants
  - 7-8M Urea
  - Pyrrolidinone
- Examine response of 250, 340 peaks in ROX ladder

Rosenblum et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 1997

Change in size of GS 250 peak with Temperature
(Tamra Std)



4% pDMA with 8M urea and 5% 2-pyrrolidinone
***Rosenblum et al., Nucleic Acids Res.(1997) 25,19, 2925**

Precision and Resolution

In addition to affecting the size of the DNA, temperature can affect the precision of the results. Elevated temperatures melt out DNA 2° structure, increasing the precision of the analysis. However, resolution is lost as a result of decreased viscosity. 100mM TBE 2% HEC, DB-17 Capillary

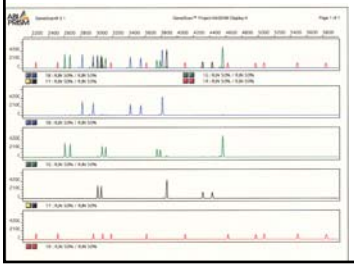
Temp	Resolution at 200bases	THO1 Allele 5	Std. Dev. (bases)
30	1.3	197.4	0.2
45	1.6	196.0	0.08
60	1.7 (n=7)	195.6 (n=7)	0.07 (n=200+)

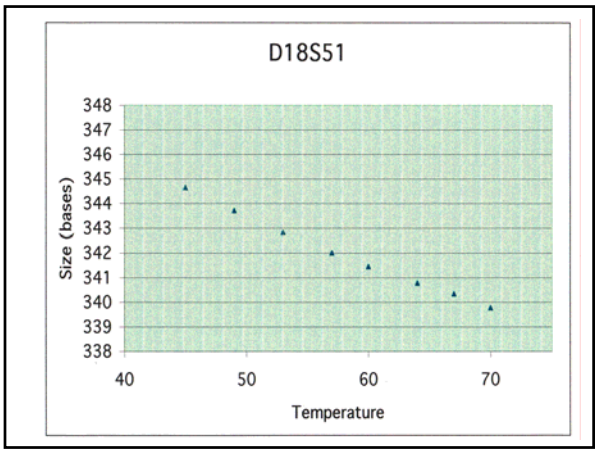
So what is the effect of Temperature on Profiler+?

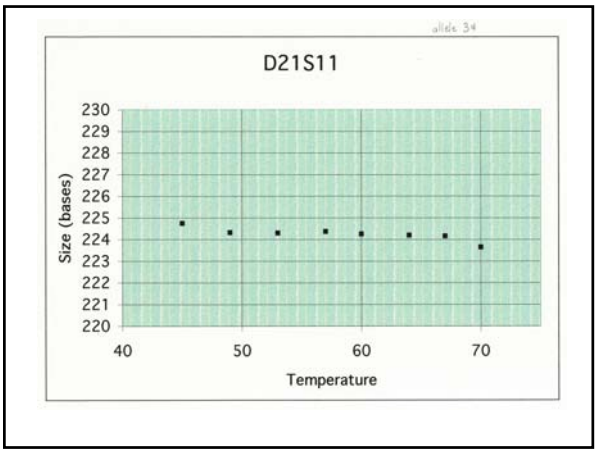
Could This affect precision?

Why do some band shifts occur at only one locus

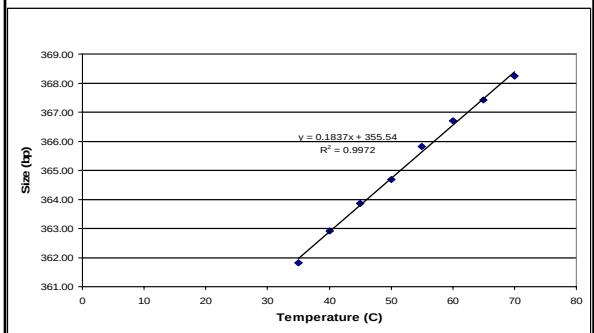
Examine the allelic ladder at tempertures from 40-70 C







DYS 385-14 POP4
Size vs Temperature



Effect of Temperature on Allele Size

POP4, pH 8, 350V/cm, 45-70°C

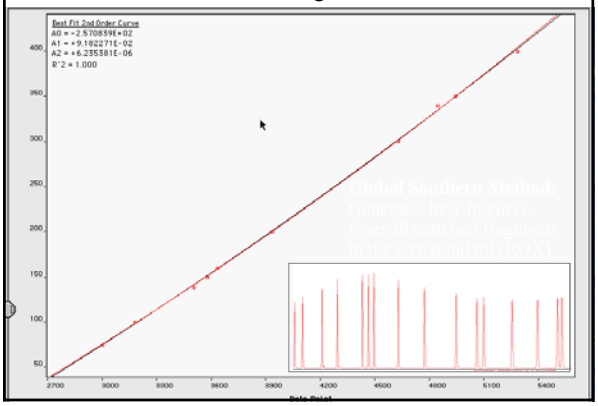
STR	Allele	Size*	Slope+	Std. Dev
D3S1358	12	111.2	-0.10	0.01
vWA	21	194.9	-0.07	0.02
FGA	30	264.7	-0.14	0.02
Amel	X	103.5	-0.13	0.01
D8S1179	19	170.4	-0.16	0.02
D21S11	36	232.4	-0.03	0.01
D18S51	26	341.9	-0.18	0.01
D5S818	7	131.2	-0.09	0.01
D13S317	8	205.0	-0.12	0.01
D7S820	15	292.8	-0.09	0.01

*Estimated size at 61°C
+ °C/base, ave. of 4 measurements

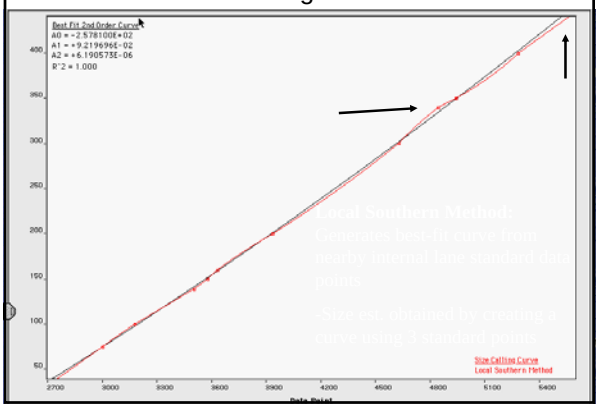
Effect of Operator Chosen Sizing Method

- **Global Southern Method:** Generates best-fit curve from all matched fragments in the size standard
- **Local Southern Method:** Generates best-fit curve from only nearby internal lane standard data points

Global Southern Sizing Method



Local Southern Sizing Method



Effect of Operator Chosen Sizing Method

Global Southern Sizing		
allele #		
CSF1PO	average slope	SD of ave.
7	-0.052	0.01
10	-0.050	0.01
12	-0.047	0.01
14	-0.048	0.01
VWA		
14	-0.085	0.002
15	-0.087	0.004
17	-0.089	0.006

Local Southern Sizing		
allele #		
CSF1PO	average slope	SD of ave.
7	-0.027	0.01
10	-0.135	0.02
12	-0.103	0.02
14	-0.156	0.01
VWA		
14	-0.060	0.009
15	-0.059	0.009
17	-0.097	0.008

- **Global Southern:**
  - **Similar slopes within a locus**
  - **Differential response in slopes between loci**
- **Local Southern:**
  - **Differential response between and within loci**
  - **Many slopes significantly larger (-0.156 vs. –0.104)**

Hartzell, Muncy, McCord, Forensic Science International, 2003, *133*, 228-234.,

Implications of Temperature Studies

Temperature affects precision through sample denaturation

New studies indicate there is a variable response to temperature especially between loci

The effect is far more pronounced in local southern

Temperature control is important because it affects both precision and resolution.

Band shifts are a natural consequence of differential response to temperature

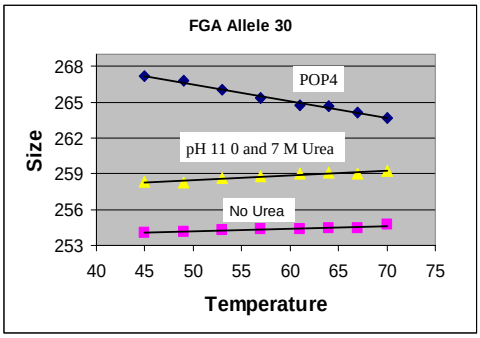
High pH Studies

DNA analysis can proceed at elevated pH (11+)
At such pH values buffers highly denaturing

Will temperature stability improve if conditions are more denaturing?

Yes, but capillary lifetime suffers

Temperature vs estimated size for POP4 and CAPs buffer (pH 11) at 0 and 7M urea



Implications of pH & Temp. Studies

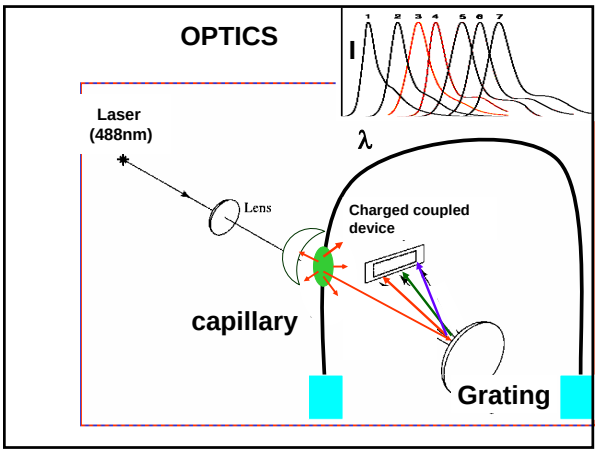
STR size and migration varies in response to temperature and sizing method - secondary structure!

Temperature response is minimized at high pH with fluorocarbon capillaries but capillary lifetime is limited at this pH

What does this tell us about day to day applications?
Bottom line:
Use global southern sizing.
Keep temperature constant !

Nock, McCord et al, *Electrophoresis*, 2001, 22, 755-762
Hartzell,Muncy, McCord, Forensic Science International, 2003, *133*, 228-234.,

Detection



Detection Issues

- Fluorescent dyes
  - spectral emission overlap
  - relative levels on primers used to label PCR products
  - dye “blobs” (free dye)
- Virtual filters
  - hardware (CCD camera)
  - software (color matrix)

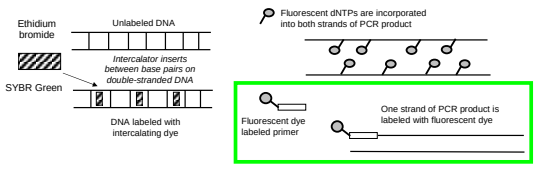
Filters determine which wavelengths of light are collected onto the CCD camera

Laser Used in ABI 310

- Argon Ion Laser
- 488 nm and 514.5 nm for excitation of dyes
- 10 mW power
- Lifetime ~5,000 hours (1 year of full-time use)
- Cost to replace ~$5,500
- Leads to highest degree of variability between instruments and is most replaced part
- Color separation matrix is specific to laser used on the instrument

Methods for Fluorescently Labeling DNA

- Intercalating Dyes (post-PCR)
- Dye-labeled nucleotide insertion during PCR
- Dye-labeled primer insertion during PCR

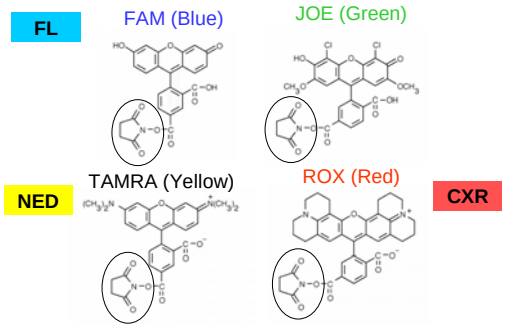


Butler, J.M. (2001) *Forensic DNA Typing*, Figure 10.2, ©Academic Press

Fluorescent Labeling of PCR Products

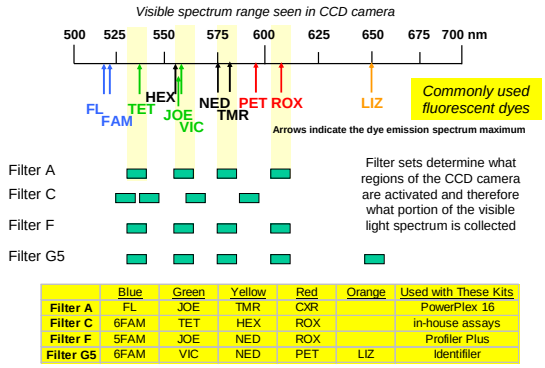
- Dyes are attached to one primer in a pair used to amplify a STR marker
- Dyes are coupled to oligonucleotides (primers) through NHS-esters and amine linkages on the 5’end of the primer: Dye-$(CH_2)_6$-primer
- Dye-labeled oligonucleotides are incorporated during multiplex PCR amplification giving a specific color “tag” to each PCR product
- PCR products are distinguished using CCD imaging on the 310

Fluorescent Dyes Used in 4-Color Detection



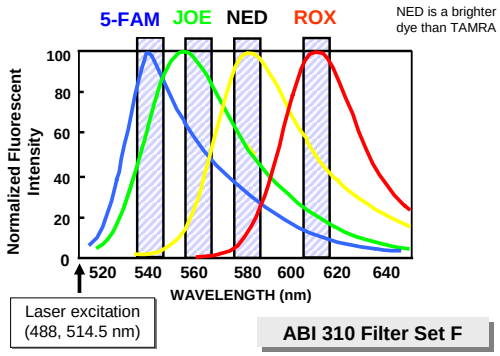
Butler, J.M. (2001) *Forensic DNA Typing*, Figure 10.3, ©Academic Press

Virtual Filters Used in ABI 310

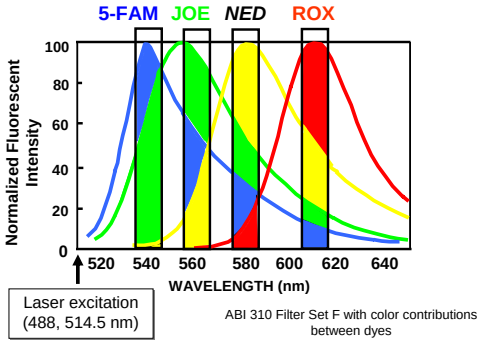


	Blue	Green	Yellow	Red	Orange	Used with These Kits
Filter A	FL	JOE	TMR	CXR		PowerPlex 16
Filter C	6FAM	TET	HEX	ROX		in-house assays
Filter F	5FAM	JOE	NED	ROX		Profiler Plus
Filter G5	6FAM	VIC	NED	PET	LIZ	Identifiler

Fluorescent Emission Spectra for ABI Dyes



Fluorescent Emission Spectra for ABI Dyes



Butler, J.M. (2001) *Forensic DNA Typing*, Figure 10.4, ©Academic Press

Please Note!

- There are no filters in a 310
- Its just the choice of pixels in the CCD detector
- All the light from the grating is collected
- You just turn some pixels on and some off

You then make a matrix

The matrix is the solution to a problem what's the contribution at any given wavelength (filter set) from each dye ?

There are 4 dyes

- Remember algebra from high school?
- To solve a problem with 4 unknowns, you need 4 equations

For Example

$I_{540} = bx_b + gy_b + yz_b + rw_b$ intensity of blue
$I_{560} = bx_g + gy_g + yz_g + rw_g$ intensity of green
$I_{580} = bx_y + gy_y + yz_y + rw_y$ intensity of yellow
$I_{610} = bx_r + gy_r + yz_r + yw_r$ intensity of red

Where
b is the %blue labeled DNA
g is the %green labeled DNA, etc.

x,y,z,w are the numbers in the matrix (sensitivity to each color)

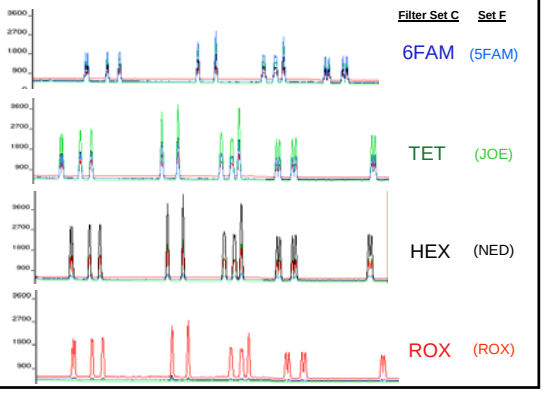
POP4STRMODF

Reactions

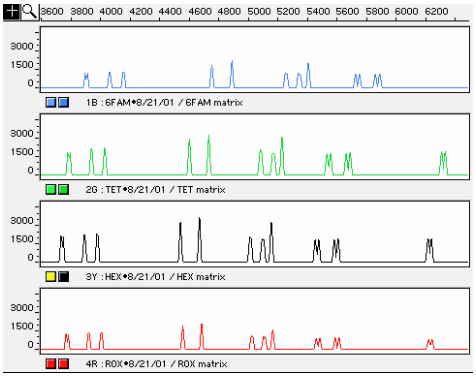
	B	G	Y	R
B	1.0000	0.8502	0.1380	0.0009
G	0.8300	1.0000	0.7622	0.0051
Y	0.6416	0.8324	1.0000	0.1102
R	0.4493	0.6484	0.7851	1.0000

If you solve xyzw for each dye individually
Then you can determine any mixture

Matrix Standards (Raw Data)



Matrix Standards
(After Color Separation)



Matrix File Table from an ABI 310

POP4STRMODF

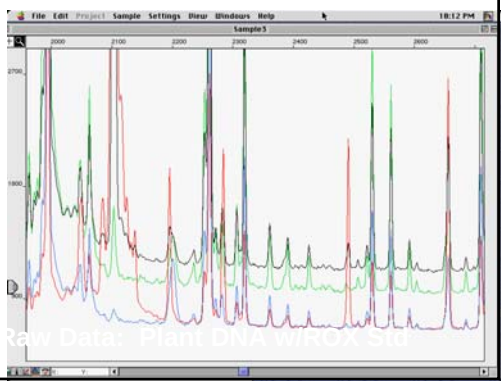
Reactions

	B	G	Y	R
B	1.0000	0.8502	0.1380	0.0009
G	0.8300	1.0000	0.7622	0.0051
Y	0.6416	0.8324	1.0000	0.1102
R	0.4493	0.6484	0.7851	1.0000

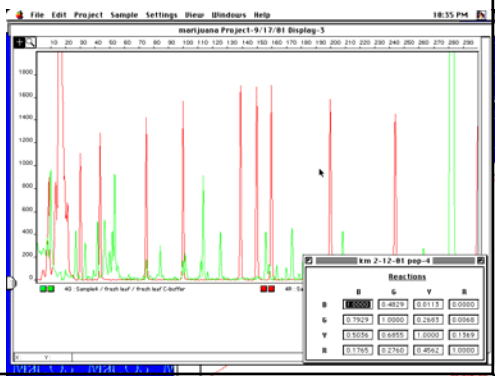
1.0000

These values are used by the GeneScan® Analysis Software to separate the various dye colors from one another. The letters B, G, Y, and R represent the dye colors Blue, Green, Yellow, and Red, respectively.

Raw data – Marijuana by AFLP



Processed Data – AFLP of marijuana

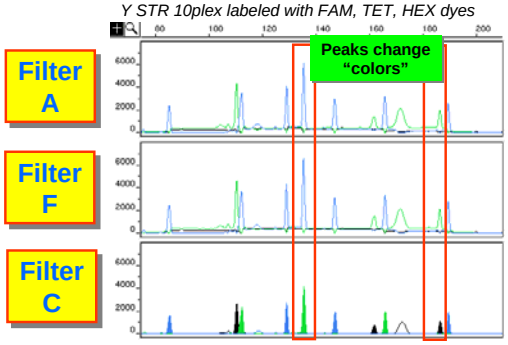


Comments on Matrices
(Multi-Component Analysis)

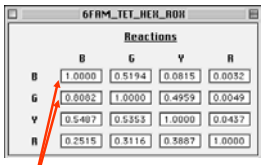
- Make sure that the right filter set and matrix are applied when collecting data
- You can always apply another matrix to a sample collected on the ABI 310 but it must be run with the right filter set (matrix must be run first with ABI 3100)
- It is important to update matrices on a regular basis (depending on use) due to differences in laser power over time
- A good indication of when to run a new matrix is the observation of pull-up between dye colors when peaks are smaller than ~4,000 RFUs

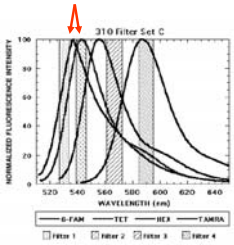
If Wrong Filter Is Used…

Y STR 10plex labeled with FAM, TET, HEX dyes



ABI 310 Filter C

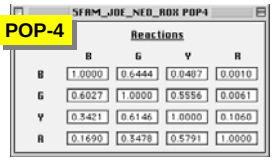




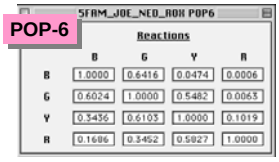
More color overlap between blue and green dyes

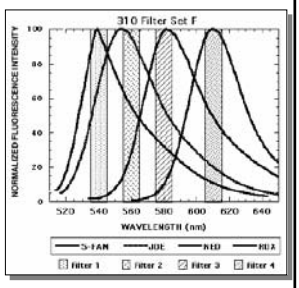
Matrices for Filter F with POP-4 vs. POP-6
(on the same ABI 310)

POP-4



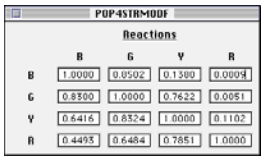
POP-6

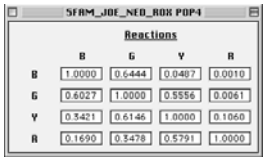




Values are very similar between the two matrices

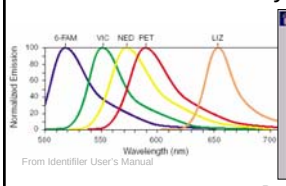
Same Dye Set and Filter F with Different ABI 310s

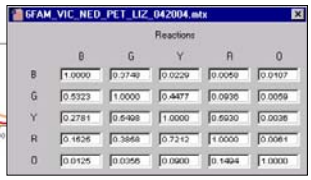




Instrument lasers make a big difference

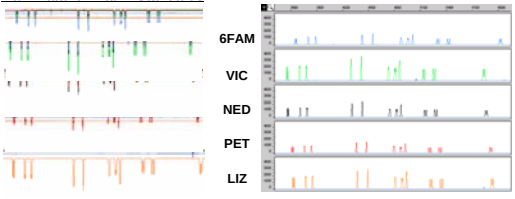
5 x 5 matrix for 5-dye analysis on ABI 310





Raw Data for Matrix Standards

Processed Data (matrix applied with baselining)



Conclusions

Current advances in DNA typing are the result of:

1) The application of short tandem repeats

2) The development of multiplex PCR

3) Multichannel laser induced fluorescence

4) Capillary electrophoresis with entangled polymer buffers

Conclusions II

1. Systems for DNA typing must combine precision and resolution for identification of STR alleles reliably
2. Differential response to temperature can affect precision
3. Denaturation is important in maintaining reproducibility
4. Separation efficiency and precision are controlled via the temperature, polymeric buffer and the injection media.

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