

Forensic Performance of Insertion-Deletion Marker Systems

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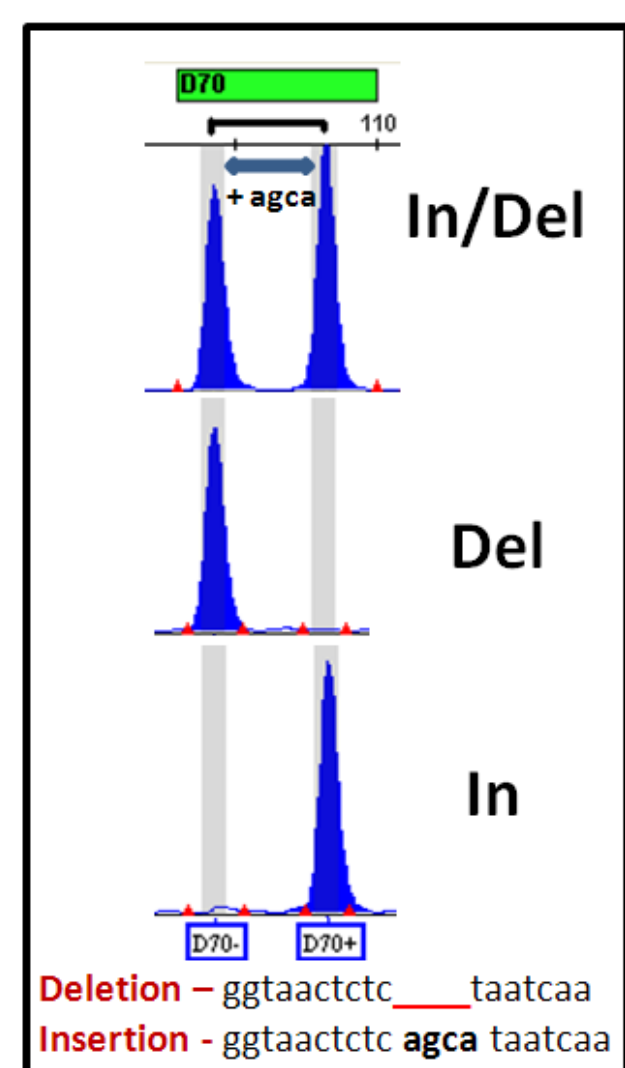
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An introduction to InDels

- InDels (insertion-deletion) are a type of short length polymorphism, consisting of the presence or absence of a short (typically 1-50 bp) sequence.
- Closely related to SNPs, as another class of short biallelic polymorphisms. They share most of SNP properties useful for forensic identification applications:
 - Low mutation rate
 - Short amplicon PCR to increase survival in degraded samples
 - High multiplexing capacity
- Relatively common throughout the genome, their total number has been estimated to be nearly 2,000,000. Up to 15% of known polymorphisms in the human genome are InDels [1].
- As length polymorphisms, InDels can be typed with a simple direct PCR-to-CE genotyping strategy, using a single multiplexed PCR with dyed-linked primers immediately followed by capillary electrophoresis.



Since InDel polymorphisms have been found to be relatively common in the human genome [1-2] selecting a high enough number of these biallelic polymorphisms that are selectively neutral, unlinked, and with the highest heterozygosity possible in most populations while keeping short amplicon PCR design, can be considered relatively straightforward.

Regardless of the limited individual informativeness of biallelic markers [3], it is known that the analysis of an affordable number of such polymorphisms may prove applicable [3-4]. In order to assess the informativeness of InDels and their applicability for the forensic community, we have conducted comprehensive genotyping of several U.S. representative population groups with two InDel assays typing in single multiplexes each: 30 and 38 InDel markers, herein: DIPplex and 38plex.

Materials & Methods

The two InDel genotyping assays studied comprised: Qiagen Investigator DIPplex commercial kit and HID InDel 38plex developed by R. Pereira et al. [6] following the protocols and conditions listed below.

We used the guidelines included on the DIPplex investigator kit for PCR and capillary electrophoresis [5]. 1 ng of DNA was used for the PCR reaction. In order to achieve best profile quality with the ABI Prism 3130xl capillary sequencer, we diluted the DIPplex PCR samples to 1:25 before mixing 1 μL of the dilution to the electrophoresis loading mix. POP-4 was used as the electrophoresis polymer in a 36 cm capillary array. A set of bins and panels was developed for the DIPplex results analysis, which were performed using GeneMapper ID-X.

We used, for the HID-38plex, the published guidelines for PCR and CE [6]. 0.60 ng of DNA were used for the PCR reaction. In order to achieve best profile quality with the ABI Prism 3130xl capillary sequencer, we diluted the PCR samples 1:10 before mixing 1 μL of the dilution to the electrophoresis loading mix. POP-4 was used as the electrophoresis polymer in a 36 cm capillary array. A set of bins and panels was made for 38plex results analysis, which were performed using GeneMapper ID-X.

DIPplex Investigator Markers

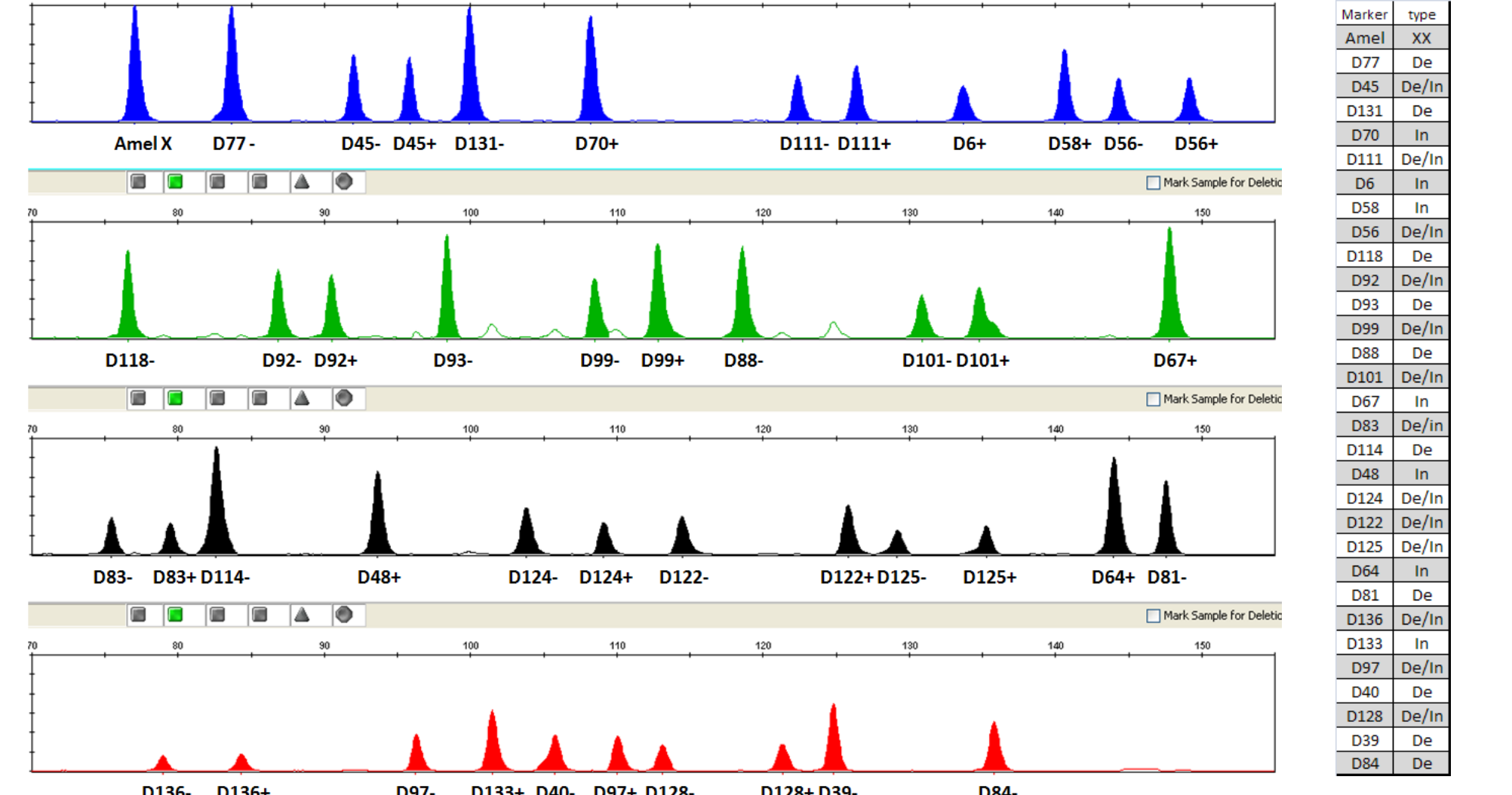
Chr	location	Public database ID	Profile position
D30	1	54490780	rs2307956
B1	2	92010480	rs17878444
D12	1	193144970	rs2307924
D98	11	101984628	rs1714476
D93	12	93200037	rs2307570
D97	13	30226384	rs17238892
D99	14	57119334	rs2308443
D101	15	87665320	rs2307433
D6	16	54249331	rs1610905
D114	17	3916882	rs2307581
D111	17	16025713	rs1305047
D133	2	41111225	rs2067235
D48	2	99447993	rs28369442
D85	2	16988519	rs2307959
D118	20	25240720	rs161438
D122	21	33582626	rs177524

HID-38plex Markers

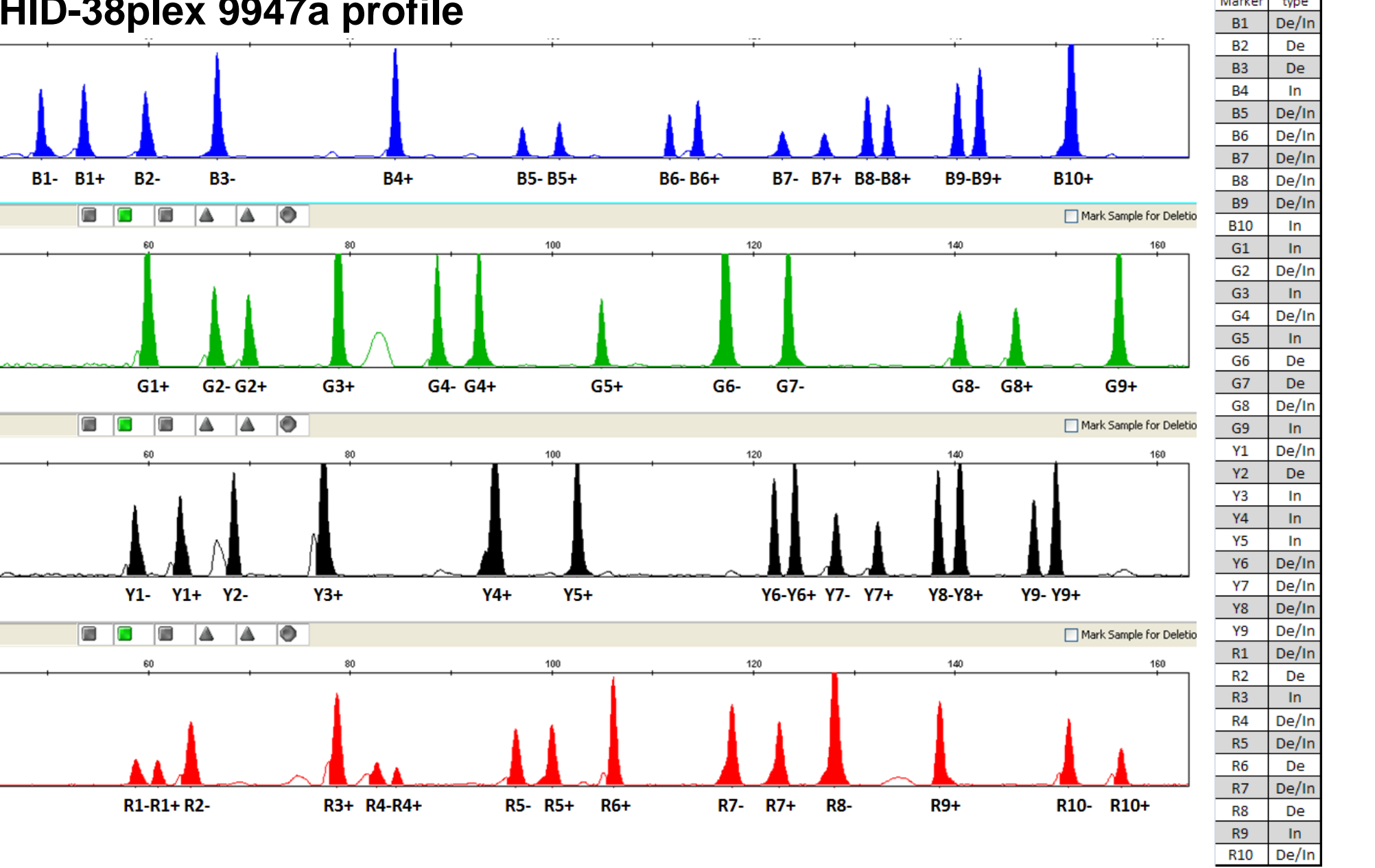
Chr	location	Public database ID	Profile position
B7	1	16107452	rs3047269
B5	1	245878706	rs2307579
B6	10	6027167	rs140809
R3	10	54112392	rs1160886
Y3	11	258180	rs10688868
R6	11	30134266	rs34811743
B8	11	125794082	rs33972805
Y8	12	14801263	rs1610919
G2	12	113772931	rs2067238
R9	13	43778155	rs2308171
R7	14	28105608	rs2308189
Y6	15	51268809	rs2308020
Y4	16	83139788	rs2067208
Y1	17	10076666	rs3051300
Y7	18	21507205	rs3080855
G8	18	34677042	rs34511541
R2	19	1353662	rs3604036
R3	19	48896180	rs2307689
B2	2	234681130	rs16624

Chr	STR	DIPplex	Physical Distance
6	SE3	rs1330506	6,158,834
8	D8S1179	rs3081400	8,521,842
15	PentA	rs2307433	7,509,680
18	D18S11	rs1610919	1,747,100
22	D22S1045	rs161663	39,169

DIPplex 9947a profile



HID-38plex 9947a profile



Left: When contemplating the possibility of combining the information contained in these InDel markers systems with each other or with core STR loci, we should keep in mind that the proximity between some of these markers could lead to a linkage disequilibrium state. The table on the left identifies 6 loci from each InDel assay that are less than 10 Mb from a core STR locus.

Allele frequency analysis

We performed population allele frequency analysis with both InDel multiplexes typing the NIST collection of population samples consisting of a total of 712 male DNA samples plus two female samples.

Comprising:

- 262 African Americans
- 260 U.S. Caucasians
- 140 U.S. Hispanics
- 50 U.S. Asians

The results of the frequency analysis are shown in the tables on the right.

Several markers in each of the assays have shown a deviation from HWE (marked in red), however the number of such markers falls into the expected error of the calculation.

There are a number of systems (marked in yellow), that have shown a reduced heterozygosity in certain populations. However, all systems remain polymorphic in all populations. Most of these reduced heterozygosity systems are still contained within the limit 0.2 frequency [4] values and remain informative enough in all populations.

The allele frequencies displayed by these markers in U.S. populations allow us to assess the power of the assays, with Random Match Probability (RMP) values nearing those of the combined current STR markers (as shown in the table below).

	U.S. Cauc	U.S. Asian	U.S. Hisp	Af-Am
Mean DIPplex RMP	1.86E-13	4.67E-11	4.88E-13	5.88E-12
Mean HID-38plex RMP	3.67E-15	5.11E-14	1.47E-15	4.74E-15
Mean Combined RMP*	6.79E-28	2.43E-24	7.20E-28	2.54E-26

* Assuming all markers are completely independent

DIPplex U.S. population data

	Cauc	Asian	Hisp	Af-Am
Het (expected)	0.496	0.482	0.501	0.477
Het (observed)	0.542	0.2	0.45	0.488
1 (deletion)	0.450	0.900	0.518	0.625
2 (insertion)	0.550	0.100	0.482	0.375
3 (variant)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P-value	0.14	1	0.242	0.596

HID-38plex U.S. population data

	Cauc	Asian	Hisp	Af-Am
Het (expected)	0.491	0.416	0.474	0.477
Het (observed)	0.491	0.416	0.474	0.477
1 (deletion)	0.431	0.71	0.382	0.39
2 (insertion)	0.569	0.29	0.618	0.61
3 (variant)	0.1	0.512	0.475	0.796
P-value	0.496	0.432	0.494	0.409

Artificially degraded DNA assay

We conducted several experiments to examine degraded DNA samples in a controlled way [8]. Our objective was to compare the short-amplicon InDel typing reaction performance to established short amplicon STRs kits.

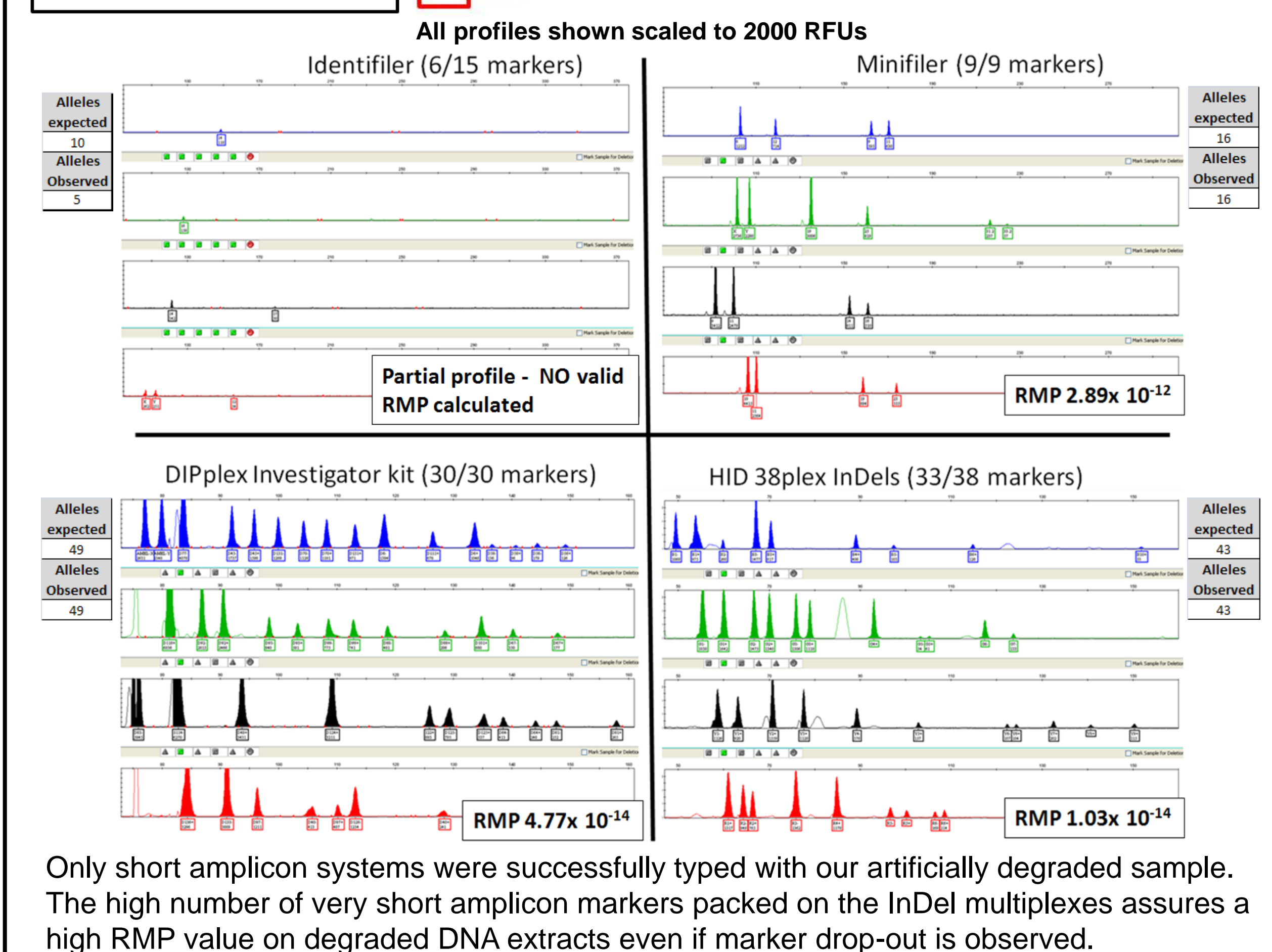
We selected the COVARIS DNA shearing system to perform the fragmentation since this approach enables precise control of the process in isothermal conditions. The system uses a process called Adaptive Focused Acoustics (AFA) that works by creating shock waves from a circular shaped transducer focused to converge on a small localized area [9].

Results from COVARIS DNA fragmentation

Final shearing protocol

- Temperature: 5 °C
- Mode: Frequency sweeping
- Duty Cycle: 10%
- Intensity: 10%
- Cycle/Burst: 1000
- Time: 20 minutes
- DNA: 50ng
- Dilution volume: 100uL
- Tube: glass walled- 100uL tube

We performed several trials with different assay conditions until we achieved the desired DNA fragmentation between 100 and 200 bp. A highly characterized DNA extract from NIST was used as the degradation target. The same degraded DNA aliquot (S) was used with all kits. All kit amplification and electrophoresis was performed following the manufacturer's guidelines for usual sample treatment.

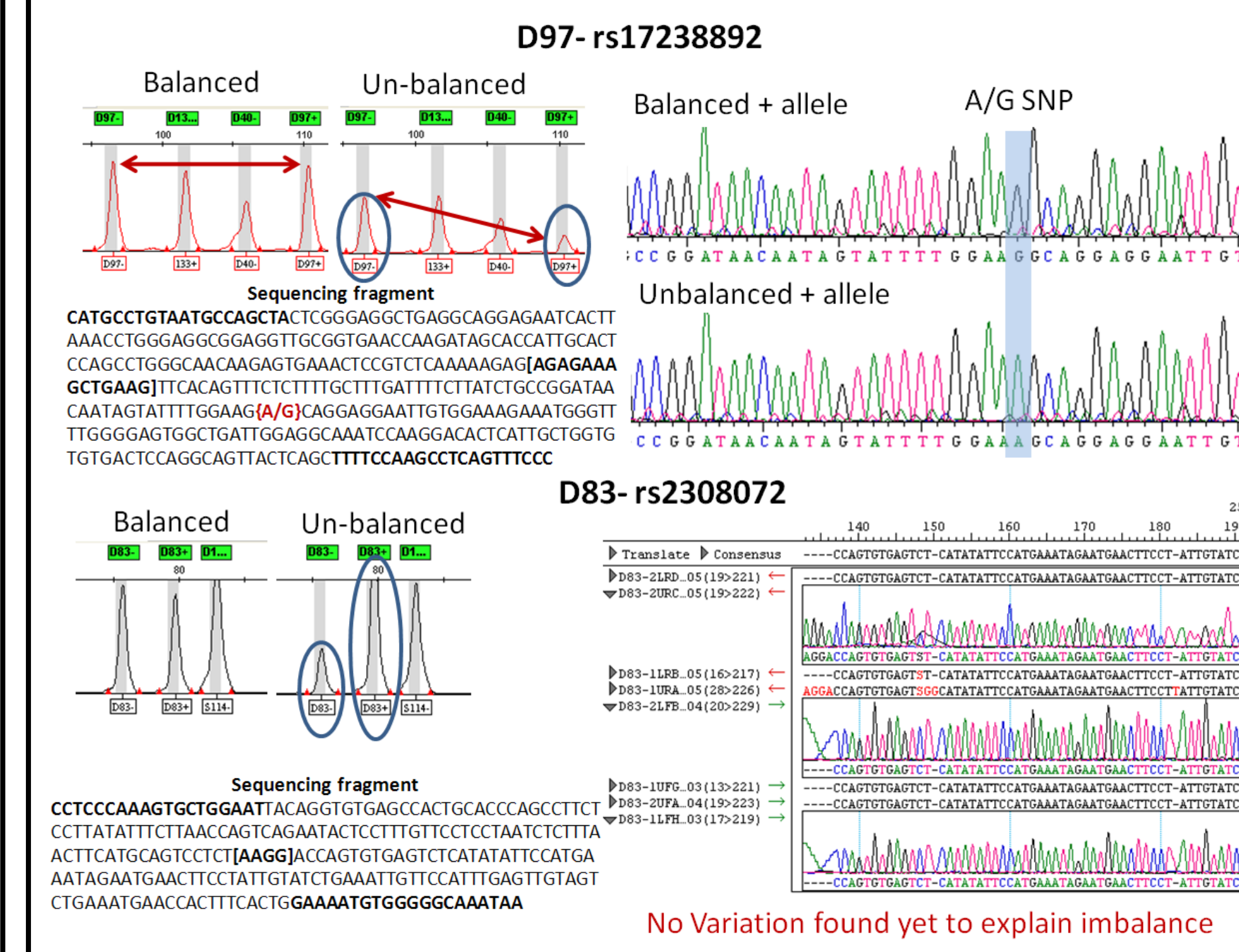


Only short amplicon systems were successfully typed with our artificially degraded sample. The high number of very short amplicon markers packed on the InDel multiplexes assures a high RMP value on degraded DNA extracts even if marker drop-out is observed.

Sequencing of previously unreported variation

Sequencing was performed following the published guidelines of M.C. Kline et al. [7]

Two DIPplex markers (D97 and D83) showed a higher degree of allele imbalance in heterozygotes than expected. This suggested the presence of a SNP within the primer binding site potentially disrupting primer annealing in samples carrying the minor allele



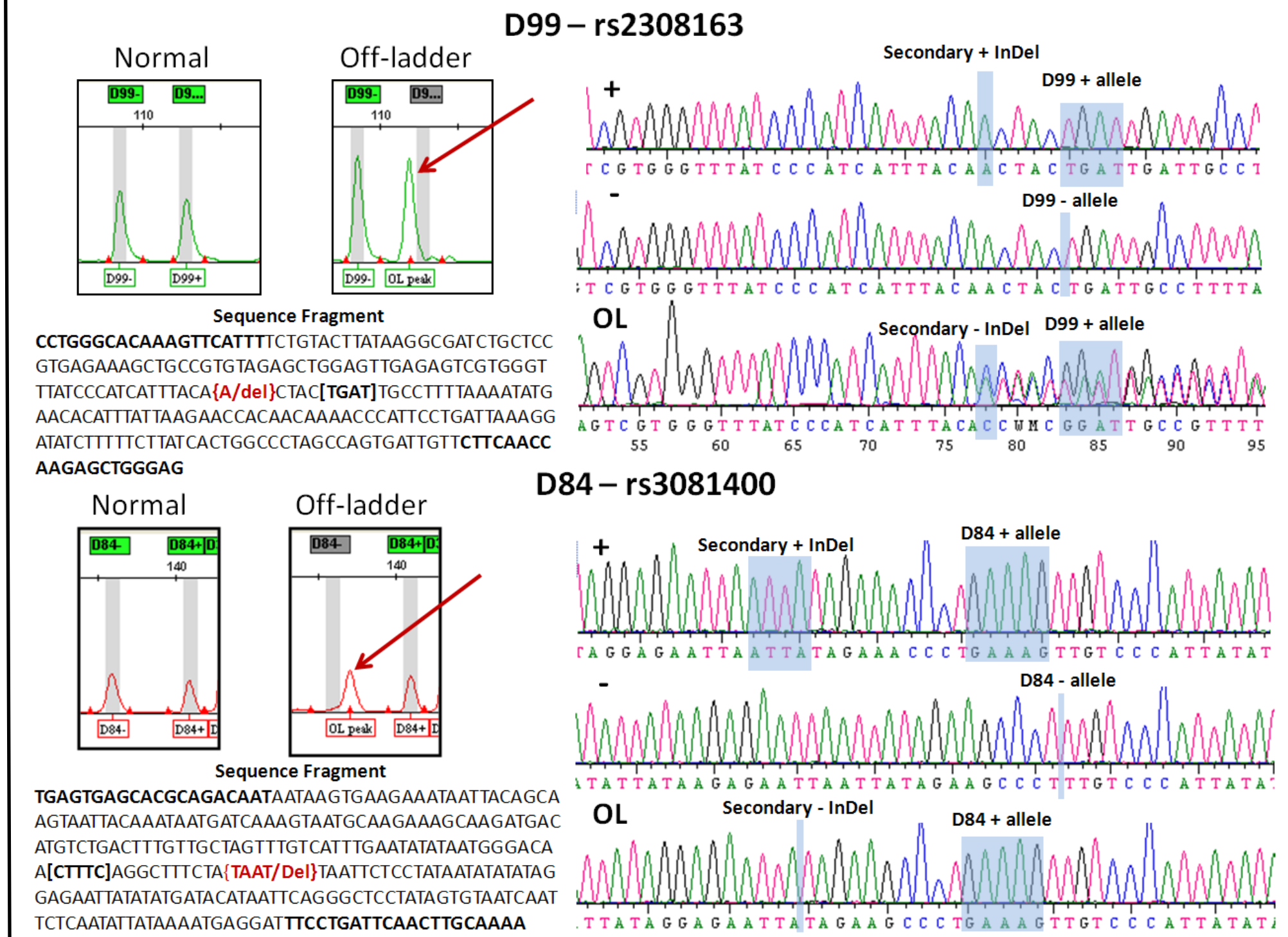
D97: Samples have been found to be carrying a neighboring allele on a clustering SNP (A/G), located 61 bp downstream from the main InDel site. This is a SNP referenced in the dbSNP database as rs17245568. The A allele of this SNP corresponds to the samples carrying the observed imbalance. Although we do not have access to Qiagen's primer designs, it seems reasonable to assume that this is the cause of the peak imbalance. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0.044 Af-Am: 0.22 U.S. Hisp: 0.062 U.S. Asian: 0.06

D83: Insufficient data, sequencing will continue. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0 Af-Am: 0.08 U.S. Hisp: 0.015 U.S. Asian: 0

D99: A locus with an off-ladder allele observed. This allele was determined to be a regular Insertion allele with a neighboring single-base deletion of an A residue, located 4 bp upstream from the InDel site. This is a referenced InDel on dbSNP database as rs11346981. No official allele frequency data were available on dbSNP for this marker. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0 Af-Am: 0.0766 U.S. Hisp: 0.0156 U.S. Asian: 0

D84: A locus with an off-ladder allele in African American samples. This allele was determined to be a regular Insertion allele with a neighboring 4 bp (ATTG) deletion located 10 bases downstream the main InDel site. This is a referenced InDel on dbSNP database as rs11573892. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0 Af-Am: 0.0443 U.S. Hisp: 0 U.S. Asian: 0

A second observed feature was the presence of a third off-ladder allele for two DIPplex markers (D99 and D84). Two explanations can account for these features: A different size deletion/insertion allele at the locus or an additional neighboring InDel site with a rare minor allele within the amplicon range.



D99: A locus with an off-ladder allele observed. This allele was determined to be a regular Insertion allele with a neighboring single-base deletion of an A residue, located 4 bp upstream from the InDel site. This is a referenced InDel on dbSNP database as rs11346981. No official allele frequency data were available on dbSNP for this marker. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0 Af-Am: 0.0766 U.S. Hisp: 0.0156 U.S. Asian: 0

D84: A locus with an off-ladder allele in African American samples. This allele was determined to be a regular Insertion allele with a neighboring 4 bp (ATTG) deletion located 10 bases downstream the main InDel site. This is a referenced InDel on dbSNP database as rs11573892. Frequency: U.S. Cauc: 0 Af-Am: 0.0443 U.S. Hisp: 0 U.S. Asian: 0

Conclusions:

- InDel genotyping constitutes a robust, sensitive and very informative identification system highly applicable to routine forensic casework.
- Population frequency data for U.S. representative human populations have been determined.
- A number of non-standard allelic variants were observed in the Qiagen DIPplex InDel set. These have been analyzed and show stable mobility variants for two of the markers that have been sequence characterized and their population frequencies estimated. The characterization of such rarer mobility variants can further contribute to the informative power of InDel typing.
- A successful protocol for artificial DNA fragmentation mimicking challenging DNA has been devised using COVARIS DNA shearing technology. InDel assays appear to be much better performers for these samples than any of the other assays compared in the study.

References:
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