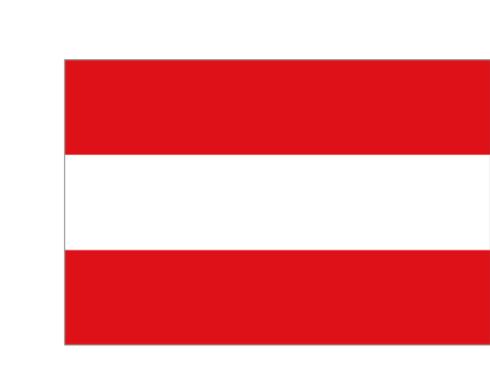


Concordance Testing Comparing STR Multiplex Kits with a Standard Data Set



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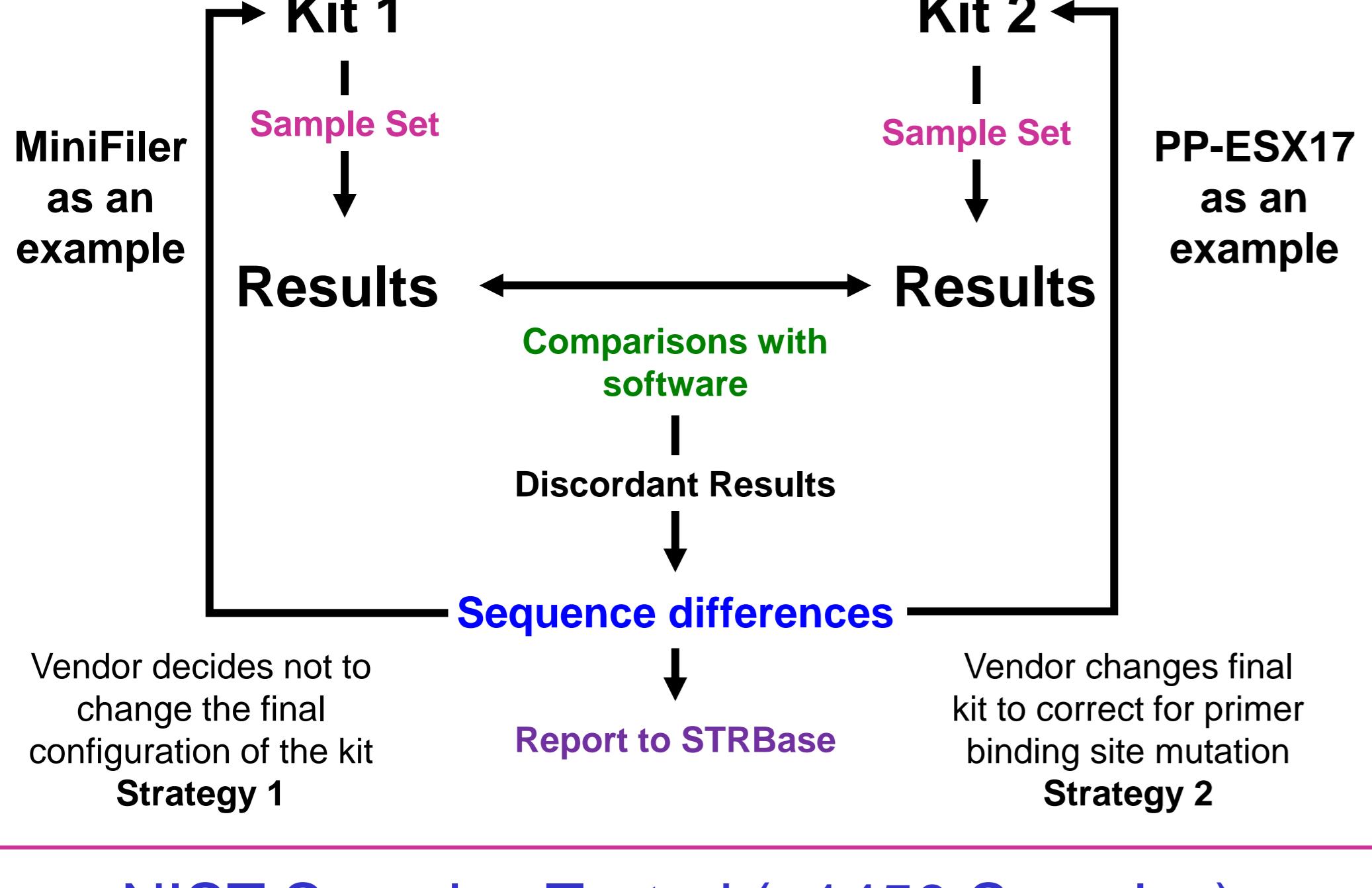
Concordance evaluations are important to detect allelic dropout or "null alleles" present in a data set. These studies are performed because there are a variety of commercial STR multiplex kits with different configurations of STR markers available to the forensic community. The electrophoretic mobility of the markers can vary between kits because the primer sequences were designed to amplify different polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product sizes. When multiple primer sets are used, there is concern that allele dropout may occur due to primer binding site mutations that affect one set of primers but not another. These null alleles become evident only when data sets are compared. Null alleles are a concern because this could result in a false-negative or incorrect exclusion of two samples that come from a common source (only if different PCR primers are used). Multiple concordance studies have been performed at NIST with a standard sample set (~1450 in-house U.S. population samples) using various STR multiplex kits from Applied Biosystems, Promega, and Qiagen, including many of the next-generation European kits. Various discordant results have been identified using concordance software developed at NIST, confirmed by DNA sequencing, and reported to the forensic community on the null allele section of STRBase. A summary of the results, including discordance and sequencing results, are shown here in order to help demonstrate the benefits of performing concordance testing using a standard data set with STR multiplex kits that have different primer sequences for the same markers.

Why Concordance Testing is Important

Concordance studies are necessary when comparing genotypes of samples that have been tested with STR multiplex kits that have varying configurations of the same loci. These markers are able to be in different positions because they have alternative primer sequences from one another. There is the potential for allelic dropout or a "null allele" if a primer binding site mutation impacts one of the primer pairs. The use of non-overlapping primers permits the detection of allele dropout. A base pair change in the DNA template in the PCR primer binding region can disrupt the hybridization of the primer and result in a failure to amplify and detect an existing allele. Null alleles are a concern because discordant results can impact DNA databases. Therefore, when discordant results are discovered, it is important to confirm the result with DNA sequencing to fully understand and characterize the direct cause of the mutation. At NIST we also establish concordance with standard reference materials (SRM 2391c: PCR-based Profiling Standard) and all next-generation STR typing kits.

NIST Strategies for Concordance Testing

NIST Four "S's" of Concordance: (a) NIST in-house **samples** are run with multiple kits/in-house assays to compare genotyping results; (b) concordance **software** is used to detect the differences between the results; (c) DNA **sequencing** is performed to confirm the results and determine the cause of the null allele; and (d) the final discordant results and verified null alleles are reported to the forensic community on **STRBase**: <http://www.cstl.nist.gov/strbase/NullAlleles.htm> [1]



NIST Samples Tested (~1450 Samples)

NIST U.S. population samples

- 260 African American, 262 Caucasian, 140 Hispanic, 3 Asian

U.S. father/son paired samples

- 200 African American, 200 Caucasian, 200 Hispanic, 202 Asian

50 anonymous blood samples

- 46 African American, 4 Caucasian

NIST SRM 2391c, PCR-based DNA Profiling Standard

- 4 genomic samples (with one mixture)
- 2 cell line samples (FTA and 903 paper)

Commercial and In-house STR Multiplex Kits Used in NIST Concordance Studies

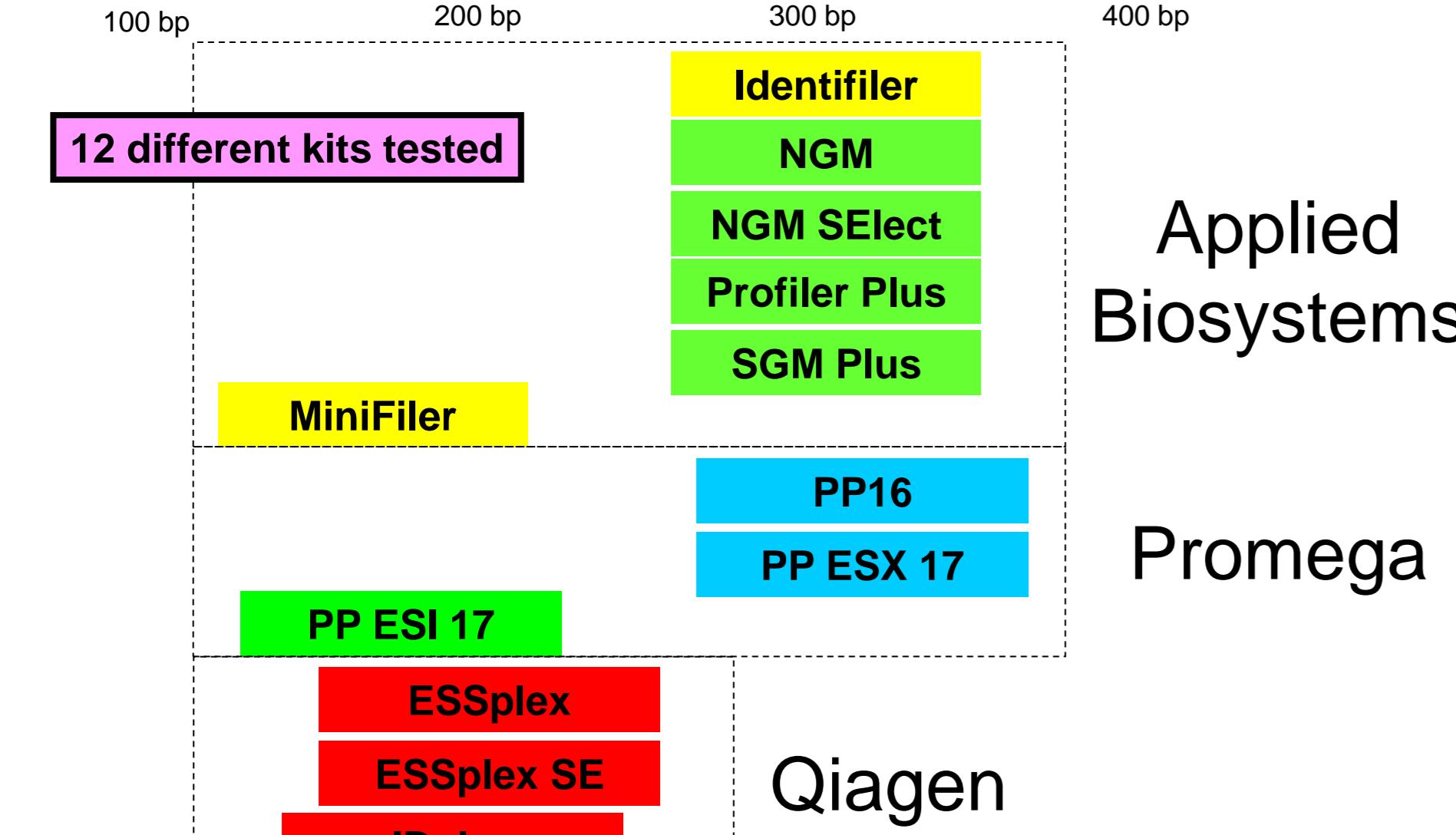
Applied Biosystems AmpF/STR Kits	Promega PowerPlex Systems	Qiagen Investigator HID Kits	In-House NIST Assays
Identifiler	PowerPlex 16	ESSplex	26plex [4]
MiniFiler [2]	PowerPlex ESX 17 [3]	ESSplex SE	miniSTRs [5,6]
Profiler Plus	PowerPlex ESI 17 [3]	Hexaplex ESS	
SGM Plus	*PowerPlex 18D	IDplex	
NGM			
NGM SElect			

*PowerPlex 18D studies were performed by Erica Butts and Peter Vallone at NIST

Numbers of Primer Sets Compared for Each Marker

Marker	# of Sets	Marker	# of Sets
Amelogenin	13	D2S441	9
D18S51	12	D19S433	9
D21S11	12	D1S1656	7
FGA	12	D12S391	7
D3S1358	11	SE33	5
TH01	11	D5S818	4
D16S539	11	D7S820	4
vWA	11	D13S317	4
D8S1179	11	TPOX	3
D2S1338	10	CSF1PO	4
D10S1248	9	Penta D	1
D22S1045	9	Penta E	1

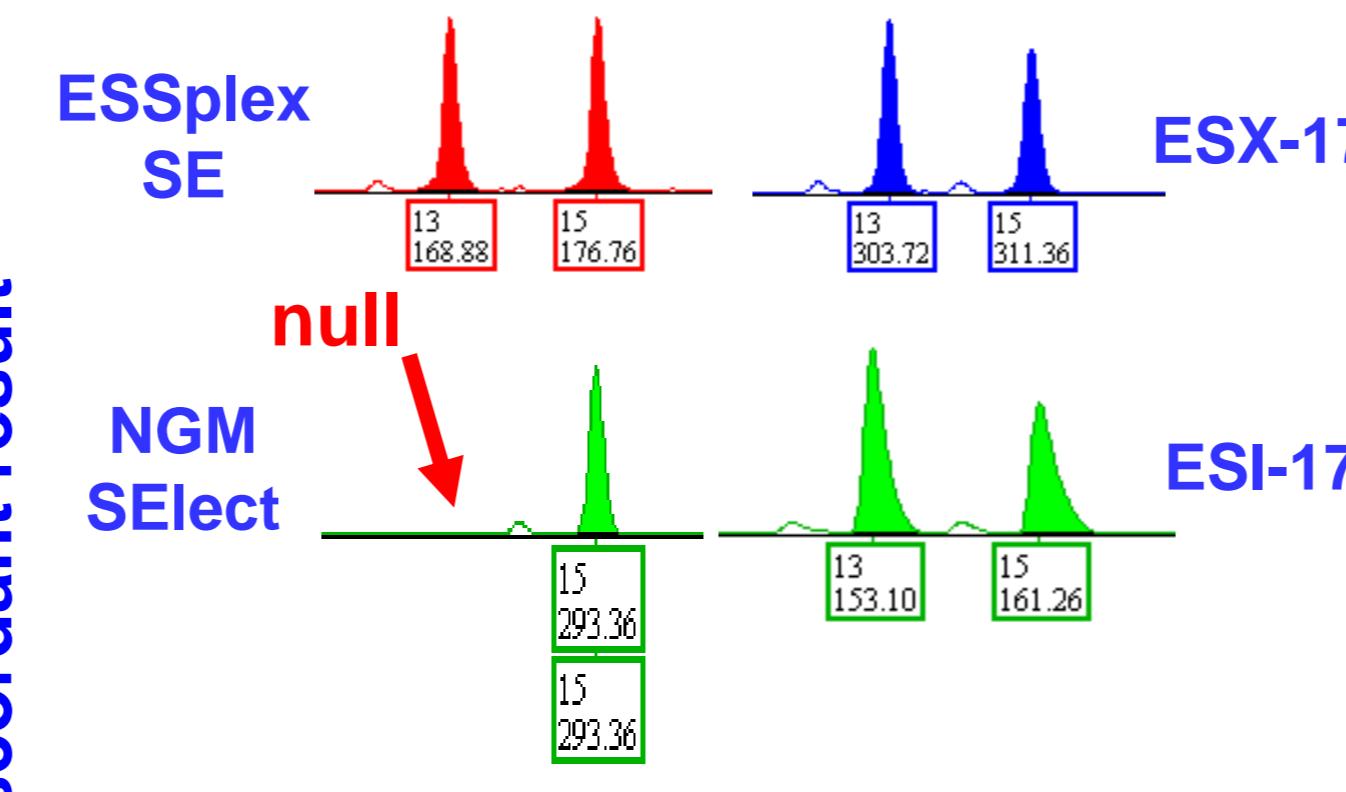
Example of D18S51 Concordance Check



*Primer sequences were added or changed to correct the sequence issue and now result in the correct genotype: NGM and NGM SElect (D2S441, D22S1045, Amelogenin), PP ESX 17 (D22S1045), PP ESI 17 Pro (SE33)

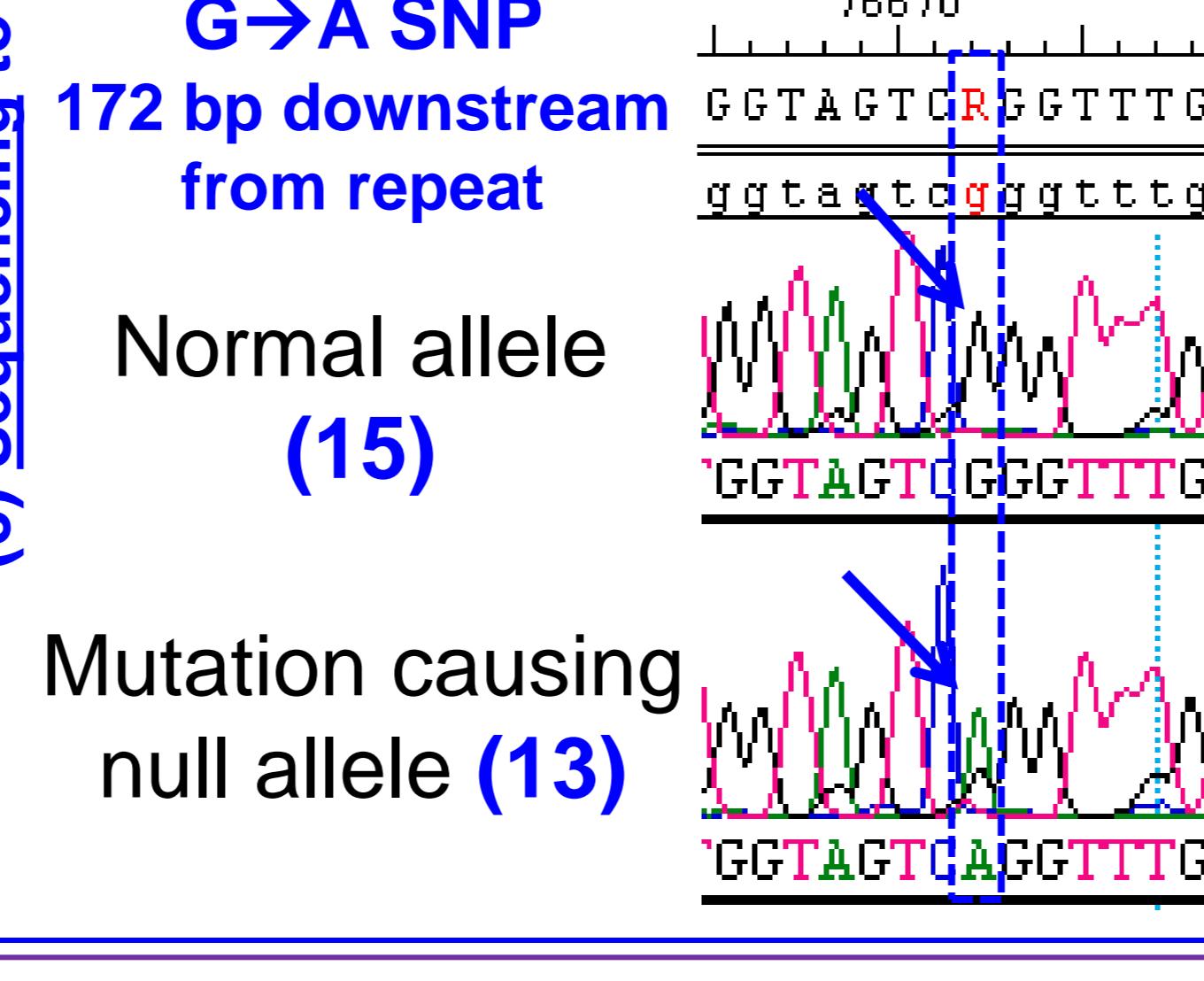
Example Discordant Profiles

D18S51 Null Allele



Correct type (13,15)

DNA Sequence Issue



Null alleles and discordant results are reported to the forensic community on STRBase:

<http://www.cstl.nist.gov/strbase/NullAlleles.htm>

They are also reported to collaborating commercial vendors:

- Several null alleles have been remedied prior to the final release of new STR multiplex kits

Total Number of Samples

Total number of samples is different for each comparison because samples exhibiting allelic dropout or full locus dropout were removed from the sample set. Also, some kits have been analyzed with the full sample set (population samples and father/son samples) while other kits were only tested with the population samples. Total samples are listed as either total amount of population (~665) or father/son samples (~802). The final total number of samples listed in the table is based on the concordance evaluation in which the null allele/incorrect allele call was discovered.

Final Concordance %

948,301 allele comparisons
1,109 total differences
99.88% concordance

Summary of Alleles Impacted by Insertions, Deletions, or Primer Binding Site Mutations

Marker	Impacted Alleles
Amel	X
CSF1PO	11.1
CSF1PO	9
D10S1248	16
D13S317	8,9,10
D16S539	13
D16S539	9
D16S539	11,12
D18S51	13
D19S433	13
D1S1656	14
D22S1045	15
D2S1338	17
D2S441	9.1
D3S1358	17
D7S820	9.3 or 11
D8S1179	15
SE33	24.2,25.2,26.2,27.2
SE33	28.3 or 29.2
SE33	13.2,15.2,16.2,22.3,25.2
SE33	13,15,16,17
TH01	7
vWA	12,13,14,15

Abbreviations

bp	base pair
SNP	single nucleotide polymorphism
ins	insertion
del	deletion
us	upstream
ds	downstream
ID	Identifier
Pro+	Profiler Plus
SGM+	SGM Plus
NGMs	NGM SElect
ESS	ESSplex
ESX17	PowerPlex ESX 17
ESI17	PowerPlex ESI 17
PP16	PowerPlex 16
PP18D	PowerPlex 18D
Amel	Amelogenin

SRM 2391c Concordance

- Every next-generation STR multiplex kit is tested with NIST SRM 2391c, the new PCR-based Profiling Standard (see Poster #348)
- All tested kits are fully concordant with the certified values of all markers for each component

References:

- [1] Hill, C.R., Kline, M.C., Duewer, D.L., Butler, J.M. (2010) Strategies for concordance testing. *Profiles in DNA (Promega)*, 13(1).
- [2] Hill, C.R., Kline, M.C., Mulero, J.J., Lagace, R.E., Chang, C.-W., Hennedy, L.K., Butler, J.M. (2007) Concordance study between the AmpFISTR MiniFiler PCR Amplification Kit and conventional STR typing kits. *J. Forensic Sci.* 52(4): 870-873.
- [3] Hill, C.R., Duewer, D.L., Kline, M.C., Sprecher, C.J., McLaren, R.S., Rabbach, D.R., Krueke, B.E., Ensenberger, M.G., Fulmer, P.M., Stort, D.R., Butler, J.M. (2011) Concordance and population studies along with stutter and peak height ratio analysis for the PowerPlex® ESX 17 and ESI 17 Systems. *Forensic Sci. Int. Genet.* 5(4): 269-275.
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- [5] Coble, M.D. and Butler, J.M. (2005) Characterization of new miniSTR loci to aid analysis of degraded DNA. *J. Forensic Sci.* 50: 43-53.
- [6] Hill, C.R., Kline, M.C., Coble, M.D., Butler, J.M. (2008) Characterization of 26 miniSTR loci for improved analysis of degraded DNA samples. *J. Forensic Sci.* 53(1): 73-80.

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