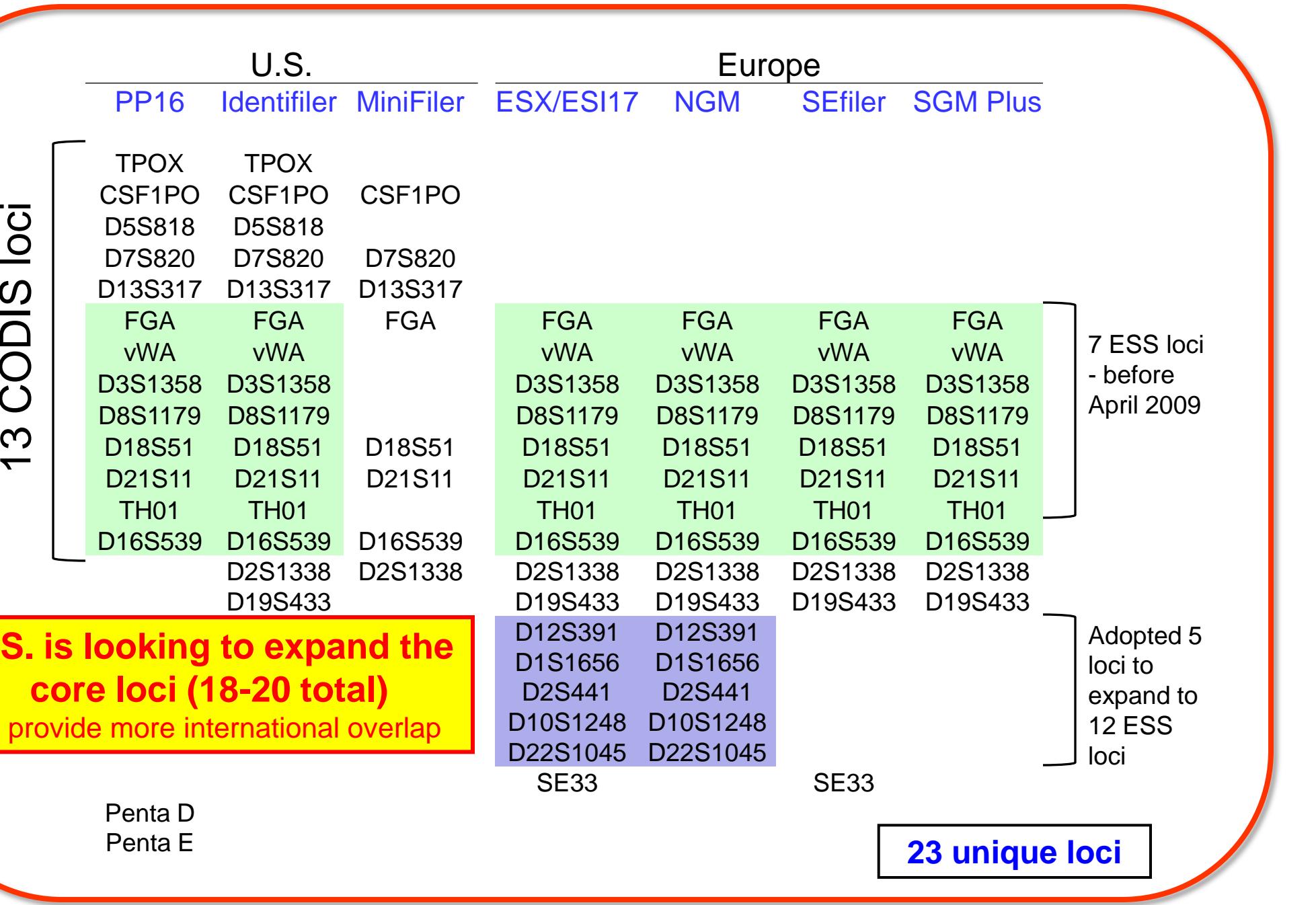


Characterization of Additional STR Loci for Possible U.S. Core Expansion: D12S391, D1S1656, D2S441, D10S1248, D22S1045, and SE33



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In November 2009, the European Union adopted five new autosomal short tandem repeat (STR) loci as part of their expanded European Standard Set (ESS). These new ESS STR loci, which include D12S391 [1], D1S1656 [2], D2S441 [3], D10S1248 [3], and D22S1045 [3], were selected based on discussion over the past few years within the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) [4,5]. In the past year, Promega Corporation and Applied Biosystems have released new STR kits to enable coverage of these additional loci as well as the highly polymorphic locus SE33 [6,7].

Using three different STR kits (PowerPlex® ESX 17, PowerPlex® ESI 17, and AmpFISTR® NGM), we have studied the allelic variation in over 1440 U.S. population samples [8]. We have also reviewed the literature to find all known variants of these STR loci. Understanding the variation in these additional STR loci across U.S. populations is important because they are being considered as possible candidates for expanding the U.S. core loci in order to enable future international DNA data sharing. Chromosomal location, sequence information, allele frequencies, and power of discrimination are shown for each of these additional autosomal STR loci. In addition, the probability of identity with different sets of loci are illustrated in order to help assess the benefits of adding additional loci to the current 13 CODIS core loci.

Alleles shaded in gray are the same size and cannot be distinguished from one another without sequence information (i.e., would be binned together during STR typing)

Summary Information

Relative Variability of the 23 STR Loci in Commercial Kits
(rank ordered by Probability of Identity (sum of square of observed genotype frequencies))

STR Locus	Alleles Observed	Genotypes Observed	H(obs)	PIC	P _i (all samples)	P _i (Cauc)	P _i (Af Am)	P _i (Hisp)	P _i (Asian)
					n = 426	n = 455	n = 439	n = 334	n = 198
SE33	58	341	0.9383	0.9424	0.0063	0.0071	0.0104	0.0086	0.0116
Penta E*	20	113	0.8779	0.8992	0.0175	0.0272	0.0200	0.0244	N/A
D2S138	13	73	0.6752	0.8818	0.0221	0.0280	0.0212	0.0296	0.0334
D1S1656	17	99	0.8871	0.8806	0.0229	0.0200	0.0319	0.0297	0.0444
D18S51	23	102	0.8696	0.8694	0.0263	0.0310	0.0285	0.0304	0.0530
D12S391	24	120	0.8654	0.8646	0.0279	0.0238	0.0366	0.0337	0.0438
FGA	29	111	0.8702	0.8599	0.0299	0.0386	0.0299	0.0271	0.0453
Penta D*	16	70	0.8733	0.8486	0.0360	0.0585	0.0281	0.0529	N/A
D2S111	32	98	0.8331	0.8300	0.0399	0.0489	0.0397	0.0473	0.0558
D19S433	16	83	0.8100	0.7987	0.0534	0.0813	0.0374	0.0619	0.0712
D8S1179	11	48	0.7966	0.7965	0.0553	0.0661	0.0652	0.0634	0.0433
vWA	11	42	0.8000	0.7863	0.0624	0.0696	0.0594	0.0785	0.0811
D16S539	9	30	0.7812	0.7650	0.0723	0.0971	0.0710	0.0771	0.0922
D13S317	9	30	0.7749	0.7637	0.0724	0.0793	0.0317	0.0520	0.0699
D7S820	12	35	0.7826	0.7627	0.0745	0.0626	0.0924	0.0928	0.0922
TH01	9	27	0.7518	0.7578	0.0752	0.0894	0.0999	0.0910	0.1254
D2S441	14	46	0.7777	0.7490	0.0807	0.0867	0.0992	0.0767	0.1020
D10S1248	12	41	0.7812	0.7458	0.0828	0.0975	0.0681	0.1060	0.0873
D35S158	11	31	0.7489	0.7309	0.0904	0.0726	0.1062	0.0919	0.1355
D22S1045	11	45	0.7567	0.7305	0.0935	0.1253	0.0557	0.1688	0.1070
D5S818	9	34	0.7225	0.7033	0.1057	0.1459	0.0983	0.1317	0.0804
CSF1PO	10	33	0.7567	0.7024	0.1071	0.1327	0.0806	0.1250	0.1120
TP0X	10	30	0.6830	0.6549	0.1351	0.1812	0.0872	0.1525	0.2022

N=426 U.S. population samples (*Penta D & Penta E from 647 subset) using PowerPlex 16, ESI 17, and Identifier, data generated at NIST

Comparisons of Probability of Identity for Locus Sets

Set of Loci	# STRs	P _i (all samples)	P _i (Cauc)	P _i (Af Am)	n	P _i (Hisp)	P _i (Asian)
		n = 1426	n = 455	= 439	n = 334	n = 198	
current CODIS	13	4.40E-16	2.95E-15	8.29E-16	1.51E-16	8.65E-15	
Identifier	15	5.20E-19	6.72E-18	6.57E-19	2.79E-18	2.05E-17	
PowerPlex 16	15	2.77E-19	4.70E-18	4.65E-19	1.95E-18	8.65E-15	
NGM	15*	4.04E-19	2.88E-18	5.77E-19	5.64E-18	4.00E-17	
ESI/ESX 17*	17*	2.54E-21	2.05E-20	6.02E-21	4.85E-20	4.66E-19	
Extended US1	18	3.25E-22	7.12E-21	2.47E-22	5.36E-21	1.96E-20	
Extended US2	19	7.46E-22	7.46E-22	7.87E-22	7.87E-22	8.70E-22	
Extended US3	20	4.68E-26	1.05E-24	8.22E-26	1.37E-24	1.01E-23	

Potential of 10 orders of magnitude improvement

*VWA removed for statistical calculations due to LD with D2S391

Extended US1 = CODIS 13 + D2S1338, D19S433 + D2S441, D10S1248, D22S1045

Extended US2 = CODIS 13 + D2S1338, D19S433 + D2S441, D10S1248, D22S1045 + D1S1656

Extended US3 = CODIS 13 + D2S1338, D19S433 + D2S441, D10S1248, D22S1045 + D1S1656 + SE33

PCR product size ranges (bp)

PowerPlex ESX 17 System (Promega)

PowerPlex ESI 17 System (Promega)

AmpFISTR NGM Kit (Applied Biosystems)

Kit Configurations and Concordance Studies

Discrepancy observed during testing 1443 samples

D12S391 D1S1656 D2S441 D10S1248 D22S1045 SE33

ESX - 15.3 9.1, 10/11/12 - 15, 16/17 19, 1x

ESI - 14, 15.3 9.1, 10/11/12 - 15, 16/17 19, 25.2

NGM - 14, 15.3 10/11/12 7x - 16, 17 4x n/a

D2S441 allele 9.1 (occurs primarily in Asian samples) involves the insertion of a G just prior to the TCTA repeat, which disrupts the NGM forward primer annealing. For D22S1045, a G-T mutation 15 bases upstream of the repeat impacts the NGM forward primer (Promega has added a degenerate primer with their ESX kit to overcome this primer binding site mutation).

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U.S. population samples (*Penta D & Penta E from 647 subset) using PowerPlex 16, ESI 17, and Identifier, data generated at NIST

Chromosome 12: vWA at 6.093 Mb and D12S391 at 12.450 Mb

D12S391 is located 6.36 Mb from vWA on the short arm of chromosome 12. In a recent study involving phased father/son pairs, we detected linkage disequilibrium between D12S391 and vWA suggesting that a non-random association of alleles is occurring making it improper to use the product rule between these loci. Thus, single-locus genotype probabilities for D12S391 and vWA should not be multiplied to determine the overall STR profile probability. Rather, the combined haplotype frequencies of D12S391/D12S391 diplootypes should be used or one locus excluded in the final profile probability calculations. For more information, see K.L. O'Connor et al. (2010) Linkage disequilibrium analysis of D12S391 and vWA in U.S. population and paternity samples. *Forensic Sci. Int. Genet.* (in press).

Poster available for download from STRBase: http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/pub_pres/Promega2010poster.pdf

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