

University of Nevada, Reno

**A Study of DNA Degradation for the Purpose of DNA Testing: Analysis of a
Method to Improve DNA Profiling on Degraded DNA Samples**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science in Cell and Molecular Biology

By

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We recommend that the thesis
prepared under our supervision by

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Method To Improve DNA Profiling On Degraded DNA Samples**

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Abstract:

Concentration of higher molecular weight DNA allowed for a useable DNA profile to be obtained from a degraded DNA sample. DNA extraction methods were tested with tissue samples under three environmental conditions. The three tissue samples compared the time frame of in which DNA degradation occurred and the recovery of useable DNA profiles, to determine if the level of improvement was reproducible.

Short tandem repeats (STRs) and electrophoresis is used in forensic DNA analysis in order to determine a DNA profile. STRs are highly polymorphic regions with short repeated sequences. The Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) consists of thirteen STR loci (D3S1358, THO1, D21S11, D18S51, D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539, CSF1PO, vWA, D8S1179, TPOX, and FGA). Multiple allelic variants are possible at each locus, which allow the profile obtained to discriminate between individuals.

DNA degradation can prevent an acceptable profile from being obtained. DNA degradation, an increased number of smaller DNA fragments, can be caused by heat, bacterial growth, ultraviolet light, time, and other environmental factors.

Known DNA profiles were established for the three tissue samples and the profiles were monitored for DNA degradation. The three tested environmental conditions were open air climate, stagnant water conditions and submerged soil

conditions. Sections of the tissue samples underwent DNA processing over defined time periods and the allelic profiles were recorded. Once DNA degradation was observed the samples were removed to prevent further degradation and the higher molecular weight DNA was concentrated and an improved DNA profile was obtained in two of the three samples.

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND

History of DNA Typing

In 1985 Alec Jeffreys, an English geneticist, discovered that certain DNA regions contained repeated DNA sequences. These became known as variable number of tandem repeats (VNTRs). VNTRs differed between individuals which allowed for the development of DNA typing (1). Dr. Jeffreys developed a technique called restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) which used a restriction enzyme to perform human identity tests. In 1986, England was the first to use DNA testing for forensic purposes and solved a double homicide (1).

DNA testing has achieved remarkable advancements over the years (1), with improved sensitivity, processing speed and power of discrimination. In the early years of DNA testing, large amounts of well preserved DNA were needed to obtain a successful profile. Such tests required 50 to 500ng of DNA. Today, only 0.1 to 1ng of DNA is needed to produce a DNA profile (1). The reduction in necessary DNA quantity has increased the opportunities to use DNA in forensic science. DNA testing originally took six to eight weeks and can now be conducted in hours. The power of discrimination had four possible outcomes, now has over three trillion (1). The development of multiplexed short tandem repeats (STR) combined both high power of discrimination and quick processing speed. STRs or microsatellites have repeating DNA regions that are 2 to 6 base pairs in length and are highly variable (1). These DNA markers are readily amplified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the enzymatic process which

replicates specific regions of DNA, without producing differential amplifications and functions with degraded DNA samples or low-quantity DNA templates.

In 1996 the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In 1997, the thirteen STR loci for the national DNA database were chosen (20).

TABLE 1: CODIS 13 STR LOCI

Allele	Repeat Sequence	Allele Range	Chromosomal Location	Number of Alleles Seen
D3S1358	[TCTG] [TCTA]	8-21	3P21.31	24
THO1	TCAT	3-14	11p15.5 Tyrosine hydroxylase, 1 st intron	20
D21S11	Complex [TCTA] [TCTG]	7-39.2	21q21.1	82
D18S51	AGAA	12-41.2	18q21.33	51
D5S818	AGAT	7-18	5q23.2	15
D13S317	TATC	5-16	13q31.1	17
D7S820	GATA	5-16	7q21.11	30
D16S539	GATA	5-16	16q24.1	19
CSF1PO	TAGA	5-16	5q33.1 c-fms proto-oncogene, 6 th intron	20
vWA	[TCTG] [TCTA]	10-25	12p13.31 Von Willebrand Factor, 40 th intron	28
D8S1179	[TCTA] [TCTG]	7-20	8q24.13	17
TPOX	GAAT	4-16	2p25.3 Thyroid peroxidase, 10 th intron	15
FGA	CTTT	12.2-51.2	4q31.3 Alpha fibrinogen, 3 rd intron	80

The thirteen STR loci are the following: D3S1358, THO1, D21S11, D18S51, D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539, CSF1PO, vWA, D8S1179, TPOX, and FGA (3) (Table 1). The criteria for human identity allele selection includes high power of discrimination, low rates of mutations, separate chromosomal locations

(Table 1; Figure 1), smaller allele length (90 to 500 base pairs; for degraded DNA analysis), low stutter traits and reproducibility.

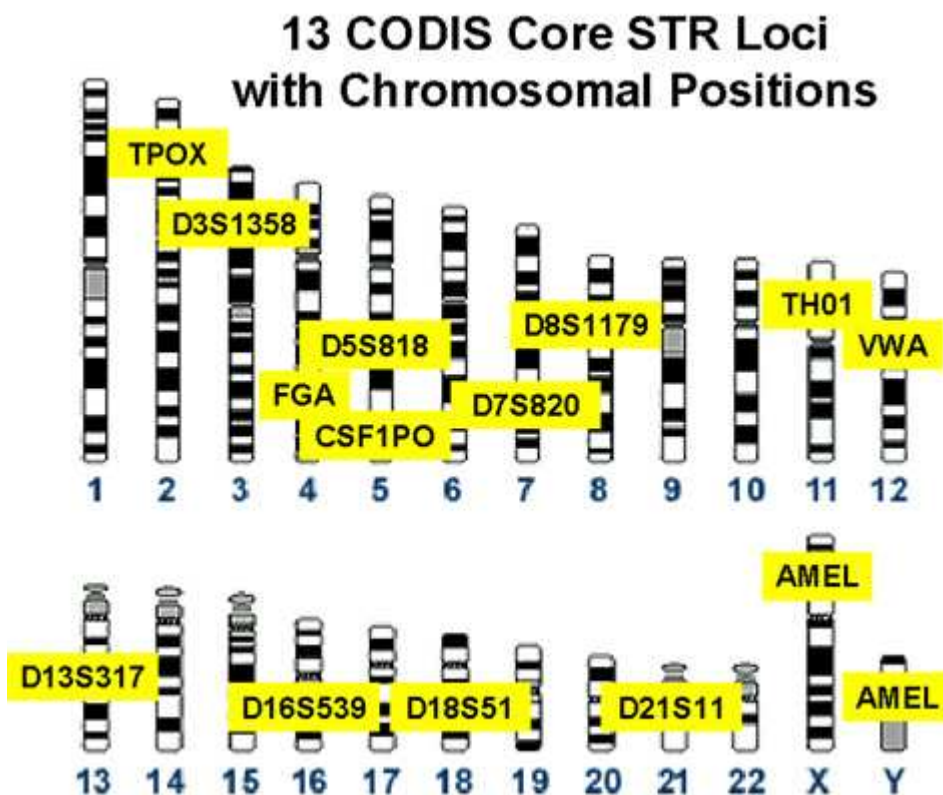


Figure 1: Chromosomal locations of the 13 CODIS STR loci.

Tetranucleotide, a sequence of four nucleotides repeated, STR loci have numerous characteristics that contribute to successful DNA typing. A narrow range of allele size allowed for multiplexing, reduced allelic drop out (the preferential amplification that represents the other allele (21)) from amplification of smaller alleles and reduced allelic stutter (a small peak that occurs around the true allele which results from halted polymerase activity).

DNA has two functions; create copies of information for cell division, and instructions for proteins. Nucleic acids are composed of a base (Adenine, Thymine, Cytosine and Guanine), a sugar and a phosphate. Nucleotides are complementary paired adenine and thymine linked with two hydrogen bonds or cytosine and guanine with three. The human genome is composed of three billion base pairs or twenty-three pairs of chromosomes (Figure 1), along with mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondrial DNA sequencing can be used for forensic DNA testing, sequencing the HV1 and HV2 regions (18). Since there are hundreds of copies of mtDNA per human cell mtDNA sequencing is used for the analysis of degraded samples. Unfortunately, mtDNA

has low discrimination power because it is maternally inherited without recombination.

The low discrimination power causes exclusions to be more meaningful than inclusions and explains why mtDNA sequencing is only conducted after the failure an autosomal profile.

Though current DNA methods have improved, DNA degradation is still a problem in forensic DNA testing. DNA degradation can be caused by chemical and enzymatic processes. DNA molecules are

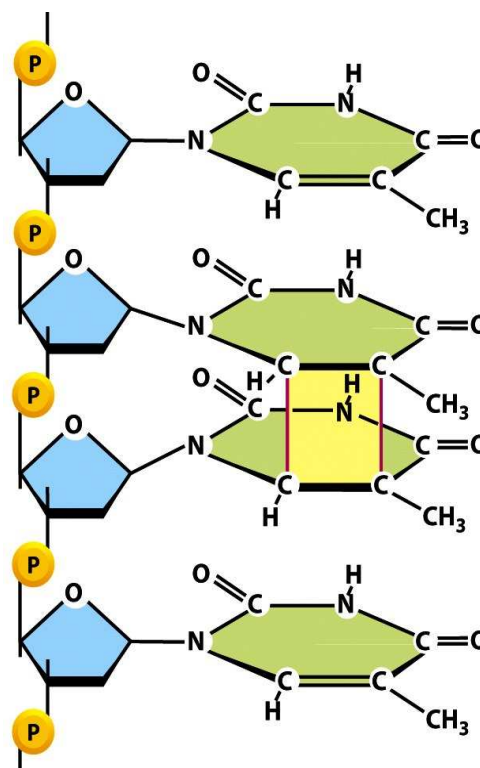


Figure 2 (2): A diagram of cross-linked adjacent thymine nucleotides commonly caused by UV irradiation.

exposed to cellular nucleases along with environmental conditions such as bacteria, fungus, insects and ultraviolet (UV) irradiation, which can cause hydrolytic cleavage, mainly at the glycosidic base sugar bond, and oxidative base damage (1). UV irradiation also prevents the passage of polymerase during PCR by causing the cross-linking of adjacent thymine nucleotides (2) (Figure 2). The PCR amplification is determined by the number of DNA molecules within the biological samples that break in the regions where the primer anneals or between the forward and reverse primers.

The purpose of this study was to determine if a useable DNA profile could be obtained from a degraded sample by the concentration of higher molecular weight DNA. DNA extraction methods were tested with tissue samples under three environmental DNA degradation conditions, open air climate conditions, stagnant water conditions and submerged soil conditions. Known DNA profiles were established and DNA degradation of human muscle tissue was monitored. Sections of the tissue samples underwent DNA processing over defined time periods and the allelic profiles were recorded. These environmental conditions compared the time frame of DNA degradation and the recovery of useable DNA profiles, to determine if the level of improvement was reproducible. The concentration of higher molecular weight DNA or chromosomal DNA was conducted and an improved DNA profile was obtained in two of the three samples.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES
AND PROTOCOLS

Gentra Puregene Protocols:

The Gentra Puregene system (6) was one of the DNA extraction methods used for the isolation of DNA on tested tissue samples. This method uses SDS lysis solution, sodium acetate and alcohol for DNA isolation and purification.

The tested biological tissue sample was placed in a fresh tube along with the Puregene lysis solution, proteinase K and dithiothreitol (See Gentra Puregene Handbook for ratios; Please note that if an insufficient amount of lysis solution is used the histones may not properly unwind (19) and reduced DNA concentration) and heated at 55 °C until digested. Protein precipitation solution, which was used to separate the protein from the solution, was added, vortexed and centrifuged at maximum speed (approximately 14,000xg rpm) for five minutes. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube and an equal volume of iso-propanol was added. The solutions were gently mixed and centrifuged at maximum speed for twenty minutes. The supernatant was discarded and the DNA pellet washed with 70% ethanol. The sample was centrifuged ten minutes at maximum speed and supernatant discarded. The DNA pellet was allowed to dry and re-suspended in TE (Tris Buffer and Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid solution) or elution solution.

1% Agarose Gel:

The agarose gel (9) was used to separate the degraded DNA fragments from the chromosomal DNA (17). A one percent agarose gel was created using agarose and 1xTris-acetate (TAE). The mixture was heated to a boil, allowed to cool while

swirled, ethidium bromide (EtBr) was added, swirled and then the gel was poured and allowed to solidify. Loading dye was added to the DNA sample, mixed and loaded into the gel.

Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit Protocol:

Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit Protocol (10) was used to dissolve the gel. The chromosomal DNA fragment band was cut from the gel and placed in a clean tube. Three volumes of buffer QG was added to 1 volume of gel (300 μ l of buffer QG to 100 mg of gel) and incubated for 10 minutes at 50°C until the gel was completely dissolved. The tube was vortexed every 2 to 3 minutes to assist dissolving during incubation. Once the gel was completely dissolved two volumes of DNA IQ lysis solution was added. DNA extraction was conducted using DNA IQ Protocols.

DNA IQ Protocols:

DNA IQ System (11, 12) is a DNA extraction method which uses magnetic beads for DNA isolation. The tested sample was combined with an appropriate amount of DNA IQ lysis solution and 7 μ l of resin, magnetic beads. The solution was mixed and incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes. The tube was placed in the magnetic stand and the solution discarded without disturbing the resin. Lysis solution was added and the sample was removed from the magnetic stand and mixed. The sample was returned to the magnetic stand and the lysis solution discarded. 100 μ l of 1x wash buffer was added and the sample was removed

from the magnetic stand and mixed. The tube was returned to the magnetic stand and the wash buffer discarded. The wash buffer steps were repeated twice more. The sample remained in the magnetic stand and allowed to dry for 5 minutes. 30 μ l of elution buffer was added and incubated at 65 $^{\circ}$ C for 5 minutes, which caused the resin to separate from the DNA. The sample was vortexed and placed on the magnetic stand. Elution buffer was removed and placed in a clean tube.

PowerPlex 16 Hot Start (PP16HS) PCR Amplification Protocols:

The PowerPlex[®] 16 HS System (4, 14) (Table 2) allowed the co-amplification and three-color detection of sixteen loci (fifteen STR loci; D3S1358, TH01, D21S11, D18S51, Penta E, D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539, CSF1PO, Penta D, vWA, D8S1179, TPOX, FGA and Amelogenin). One primer for each of the D3S1358, TH01, D21S11, D18S51, and Penta E loci was labeled with fluorescein (FL); one primer for each of the D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539, CSF1PO, and Penta D loci was labeled with 6-carboxy-4',5'-dichloro-2',7'-dimethoxy-fluorescein (JOE); and one primer for each of the vWA, D8S1179, TPOX, FGA and Amelogenin loci was labeled with carboxy-tetramethylrhodamine (TMR).

For the PP16HS system 3.75 μ l water, 2.5 μ l PP16HS master mix, 1.25 μ l primer, 1 μ l to 5 μ l of extracted DNA, depending on DNA concentration, were combined. The PCR thermal cycler run conditions were the following: heat to

95°C for 2 minutes followed by 10 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, 70°C for 45 seconds, 22 cycles of 90°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, 70°C for 45 seconds and 30 minutes at 60°C with 4°C soak.

STR Locus	Chromosome Location	Repeat Sequence 5' → 3'	Dye Label	Repeat Numbers of Allelic Ladder	Size Range of Allelic Ladder (Bases)
D3S1358	3p	TCTA Complex	FL	12-20,	115-147
THO1	11p15.5	AATG (24)	FL	4-9, 9.3, 10, 11, 13.3	156-195
D21S11	21q11-21q21	TCTA Complex (24)	FL	24, 24.2, 25, 25.2, 26-28, 28.2, 29, 29.2, 30, 30.2, 31, 31.2, 32, 32.2, 33, 33.2, 34, 34.2, 35, 35.2, 36-38	203-259
D18S51	18q21.3	AGAA (24)	FL	8-10, 10.2, 11-13, 13.2, 14-27	290-366
Penta E	15q	AAAGA	FL	5-24,	379-474
D5S818	5q23.3-32	AGAT	JOE	7-16,	119-155
D13S317	13q22-q31	TATC	JOE	7-15,	176-208
D7S820	7q11.21-22	GATA	JOE	6-14,	215-247
D16S539	16q24-qter	GATA	JOE	5, 8-15	264-304
CSF1PO	5q33.3-34	AGAT	JOE	6-15,	321-357
Penta D	21q	AAAGA	JOE	2.2, 3.2, 5, 7-17	376-449
vWA	12p12-pter	TCTA	TMR	10-22,	123-171
D8S1179	8q	TCTA Complex (24)	TMR	7-18,	203-247
TPOX	2p24-2pter	AATG	TMR	6-13,	262-290
FGA	4q28	TTTC	TMR	16-18, 18.2, 19, 19.2, 20, 20.2, 21, 21.2, 22, 22.2, 23, 23.2, 24, 24.2, 25, 25.2, 26-30, 31.2, 43.2, 44.2, 45.2, 46.2	322-444
Amelogenin	Xp22.1-22.3 and Y	N/A ^a	TMR	X, Y	106, 112

AmpF ℓ STR $\text{\textcircled{R}}$ Identifiler $\text{\textcircled{R}}$ Plus PCR Amplification Protocols:

The AmpF ℓ STR $\text{\textcircled{R}}$ Identifiler $\text{\textcircled{R}}$ Plus PCR Amplification Kit (5, 13), from Applied Biosystems, used a short tandem repeat (STR) multiplex assay which amplifies 15 tetranucleotide repeat loci, which included D8S1179, D21S11, D7S820, CSF1PO, D3S1358, THO1, D13S317, D16S539, D2S1338, D19S433, vWA, TPOX, D18S51, D5S818, FGA, and the Amelogenin gender-determining marker in a single PCR.

For the Identifiler system 5.0 μ l of Identifiler master mix, 2.50 μ l primer, 1 μ l to 5 μ l of extracted DNA, depending on DNA concentration, were combined. The PCR thermal cycler run conditions were the following: heat to 95 $^{\circ}$ C for 11 minutes followed by 28 cycles of 94 $^{\circ}$ C for 20 seconds, 59 $^{\circ}$ C for 3 minutes, and the final extension is 60 $^{\circ}$ C for 10 minutes with 4 $^{\circ}$ C hold.

ABI 3100 Genetic Analyzer Protocols:

A mixture of 16.5 μ l of formamide and ILS 600 size standard was added with the appropriate 0.6 μ l of PCR product in a 96 well septum plate. The samples were denatured by heating the plate at 95 $^{\circ}$ C for five minutes. The samples were cooled for 30 seconds with a frozen metal chiller block. The plate was placed in the 3100 plate holder, the retainer was snapped into place and the entire unit was loaded into the 3100. The 3100 used the PP16HS run conditions with polymer 3100 pop 4 and filter set Z or Identifiler run conditions with polymer 3100 pop 4 and filter set G5.

Data Analyzed using GeneMapper ID version 3.2.1

The 3100 project file was selected to analyze and add to list. PP16HS settings along with ILS 600 were used for analysis. The samples were labeled appropriately (i.e. allelic ladder, positive control, negative control, and sample) and the plate was analyzed giving the allele calls for the appropriate allelic profile.

RESULTS

PART 1:

TISSUE SAMPLE #1

OPEN AIR CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Tissue Samples #1: Open Air Climate Conditions

Figure 3: Tissue Sample #1 (a section of female human muscle tissue) photo progression of monitored tissue decay/degradation over the time period of 304 days.

On May 18, 2010 a sample of female human muscle tissue collected from the upper thigh (Length 2.5 in, Width 1.0 in, Depth 1.0 in, Mass 82.1 grams) was exposed to typical weather conditions of Reno, Nevada 89503 (Figure 3) and allowed to decay/degrade over the time period of 304 days. Muscle tissue typically contains 50-500ng/mg of DNA. Weather conditions were monitored and recorded by both temperature and type (7, 8) (Figures 4, 5). On May 18, 2010 a section of tissue was collected and processed using Puregene protocol to establish the known profile of the sample before DNA degradation took place (Table 3, 7; Figure 7).

Sections of the tissue sample were collected at known time points and DNA profiles were established using Puregene and DNA IQ protocols (Table 3, 7). DNA degradation was first noticed on February 7, 2011 with an allelic drop out of the one of the longer loci, Penta D (Table 3). On March 9, 2011, a section of tissue sample #1 was cut and processed using Puregene protocols and the profile obtained from the March 09, 2011 sample produced ten useable loci. Three loci produced the correct profile but were below laboratory threshold (15, 16) (D18S51, CSF1PO, TPOX), one locus produced an allelic drop-in (Amelogenin) and two loci failed to produce allele calls (Penta E, Penta D) (Table 3; Figure 8).

On March 17, 2011 tissue sample #1 was removed from the sample area and placed in the freezer to prevent further degradation. A section of tissue was collected and processed using Puregene protocols. The extracted DNA was run

on a 1% agarose gel (Figure 6). The chromosomal DNA bands were extracted and the gel was dissolved using Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit Protocol. Once the gel was dissolved the DNA was extracted using DNA IQ, amplified using PP16HS and continued using the 3100 capillary electrophoresis. After this process all a profile for all sixteen loci were obtained (Table 3, 7; Figure 9).

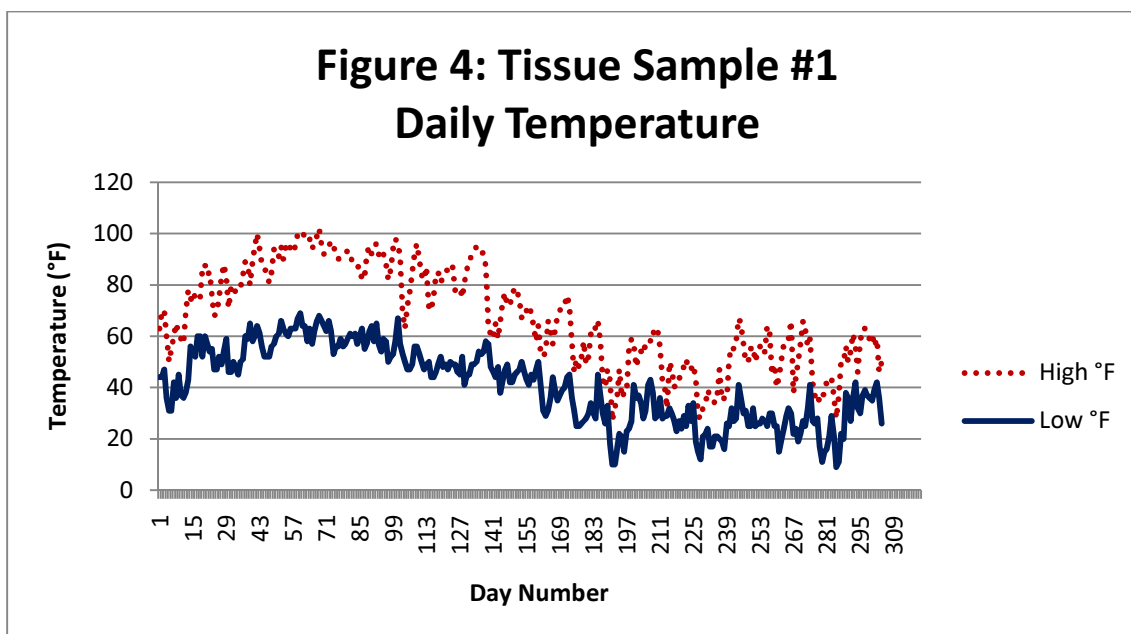


Figure 4: Shows the high (red dots) and low (blue line) temperatures (°F) for Tissue Sample #1 over the time period of 304 days (7, 8).

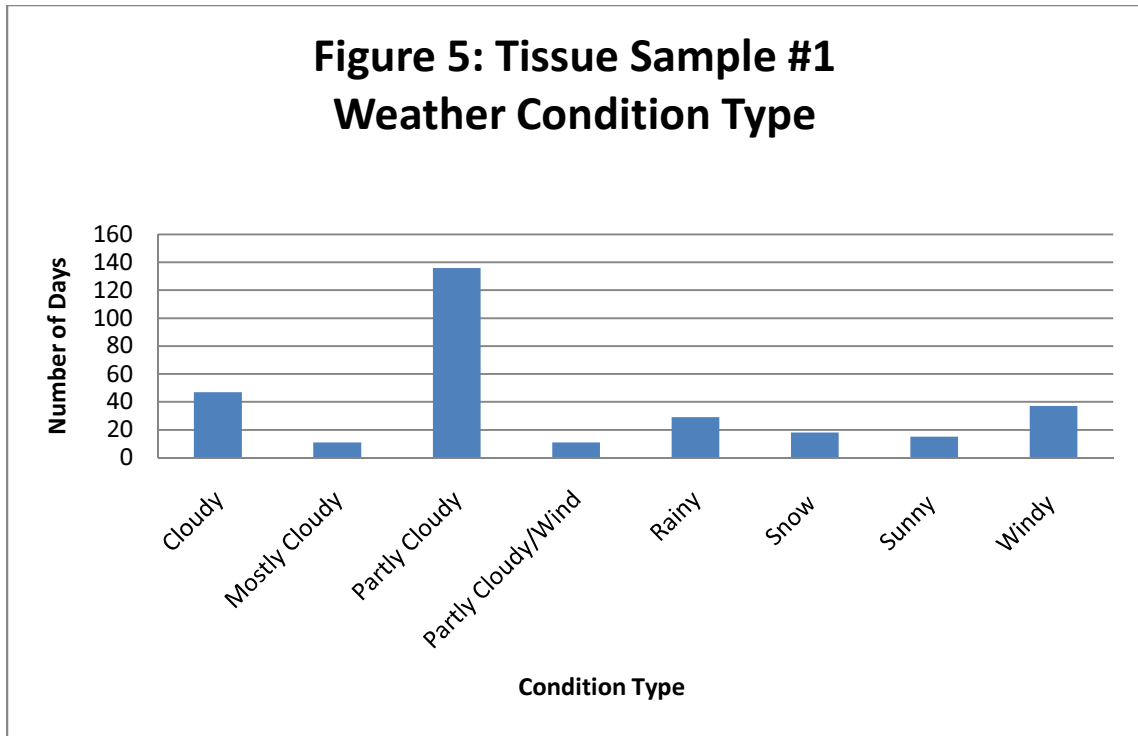


Figure 5: The number of days in the 304 day time period that Tissue Sample #1 experienced the different weather condition types (7, 8).

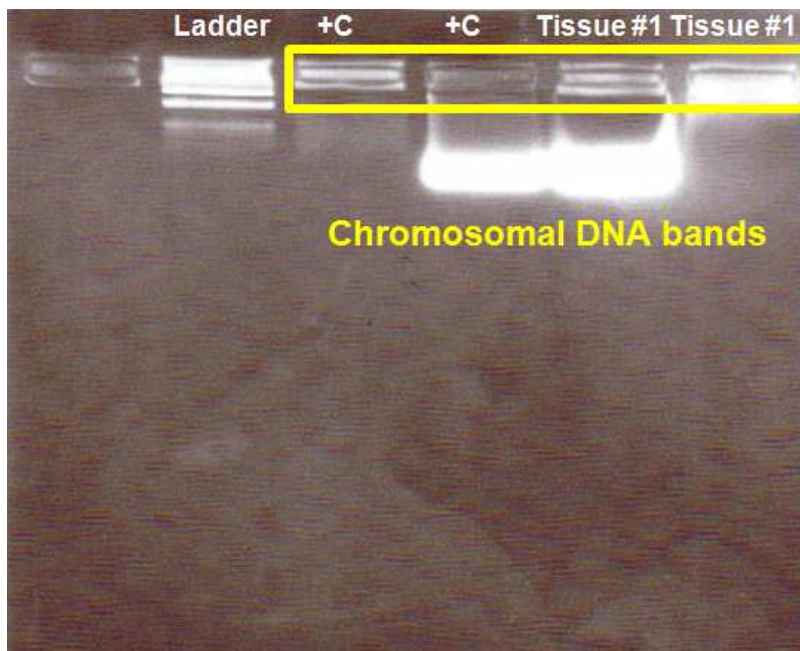


Figure 6: Tissue Sample #1 gel image of Chromosomal DNA bands (box in yellow) present after DNA degradation and extraction.

Table 3: Tissue Sample #1 DNA profiles			
Alleles	Sample 1 05/18/2010	Sample 1 03/09/2011	Sample 1 03/23/2011
D3S1358	15	15	15
THO1	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8
D21S11	29	29	29
D18S51	15, 17	15,* 17*	15, 17
Penta E	9, 14	<, <	9, 14
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D13S317	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
CSF1PO	10, 11	10*, 11*	10, 11
Penta D	9, 10	<, <	9, 10
vWA	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15
TPOX	8, 9	8*, 9*	8, 9
FGA	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24
Amelogenin	X	X, Y^	X

*Below Laboratory Threshold (Peak heights below 150 rfu)

^Allelic Drop-in (False Peak)

<No Allele Present

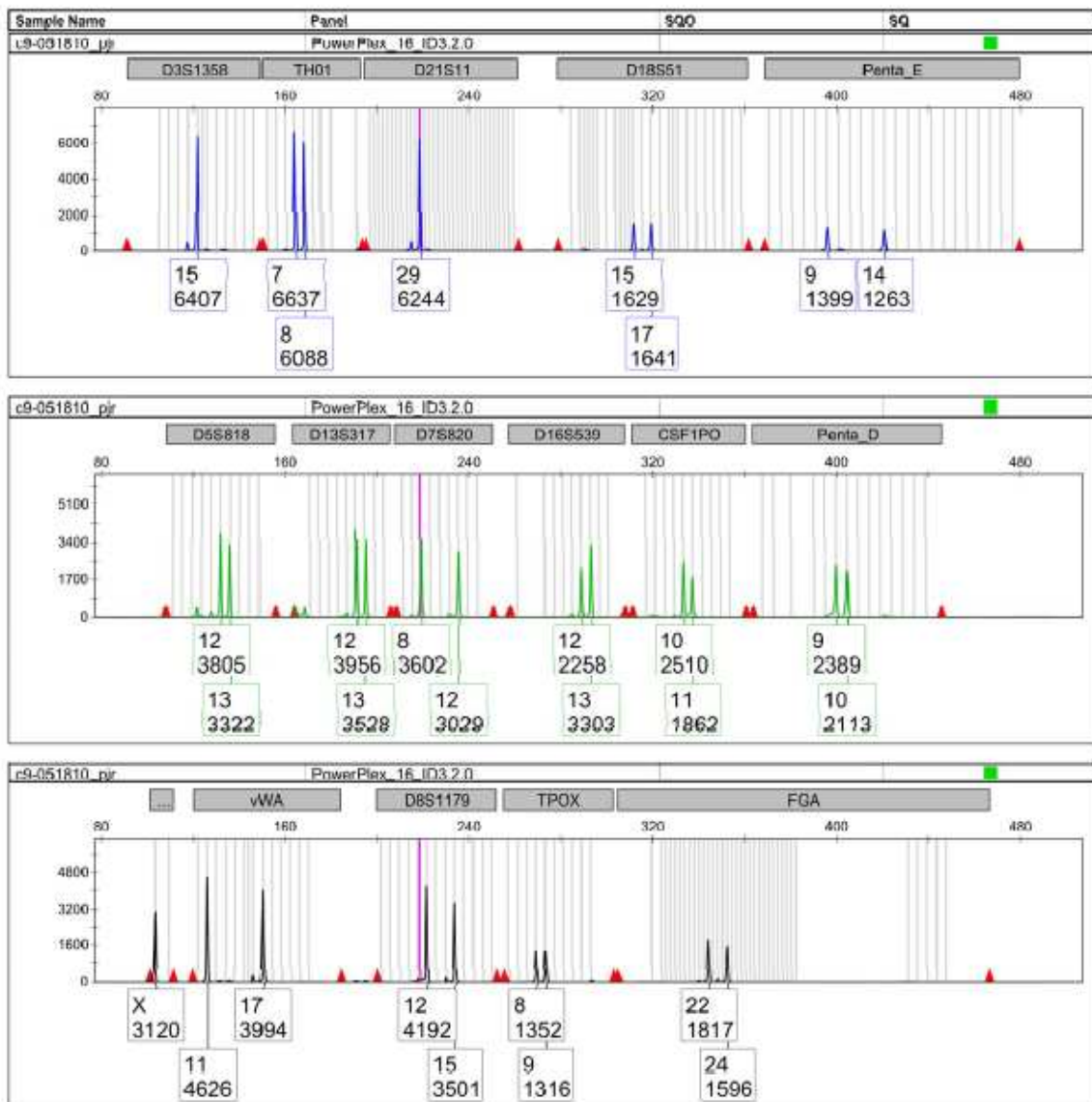


Figure 7: Tissue Sample #1 3100 Profile. Established known profile for Tissue Sample #1 on May 18, 2010 before DNA degradation affect. All sixteen loci produced alleles with sufficient peak heights.

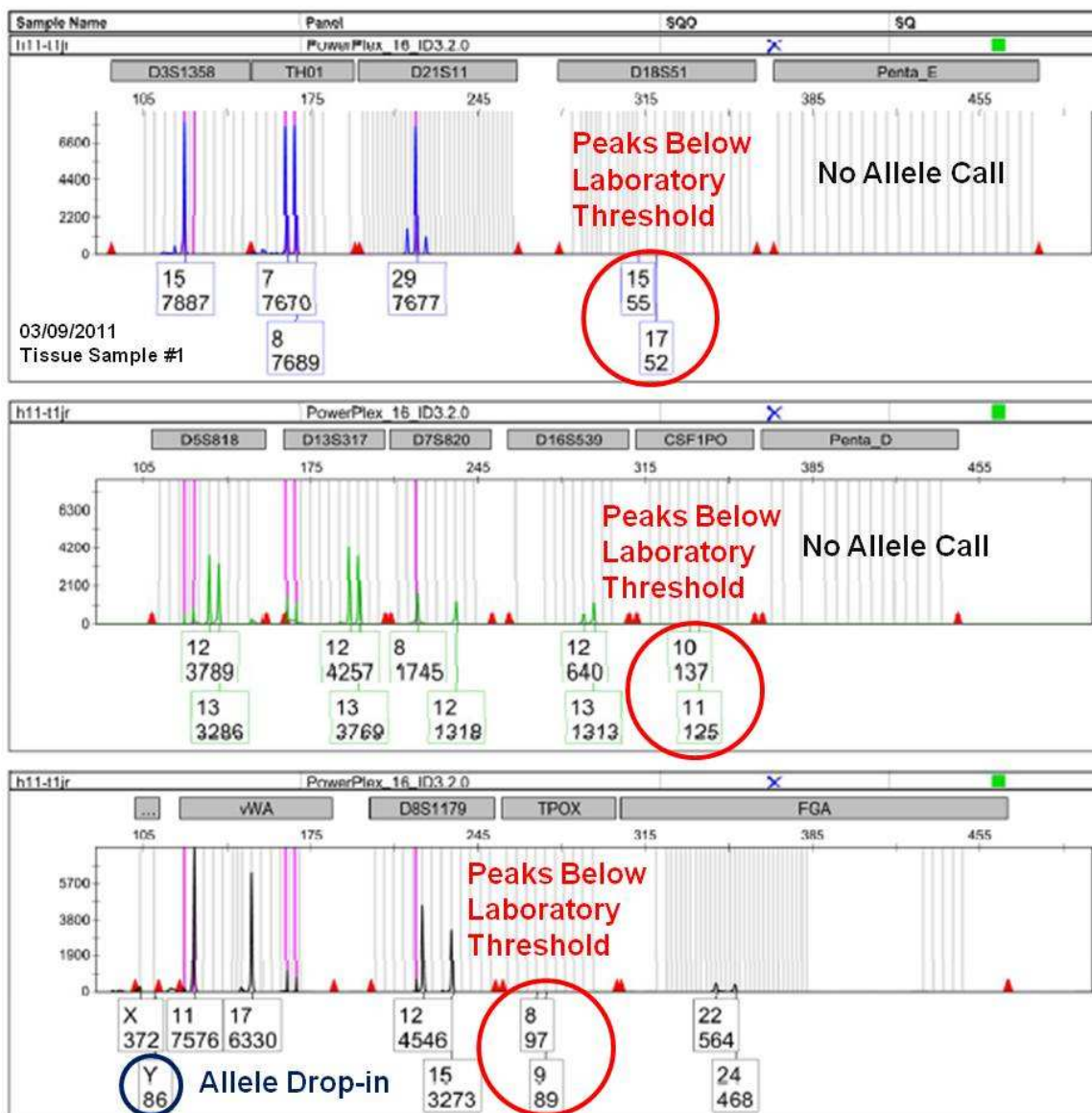


Figure 8: Tissue Sample #1 degraded 3100 profile. March 09, 2011 DNA degraded profile of Tissue Sample #1. Ten loci produced acceptable alleles. Three loci, (D15S51, CSF1PO, and TPOX) produced the correct profile but were below laboratory threshold (red circles). One locus produced an allelic drop-in (Amelogenin) and two loci failed to produce allele calls (Penta E and Penta D).

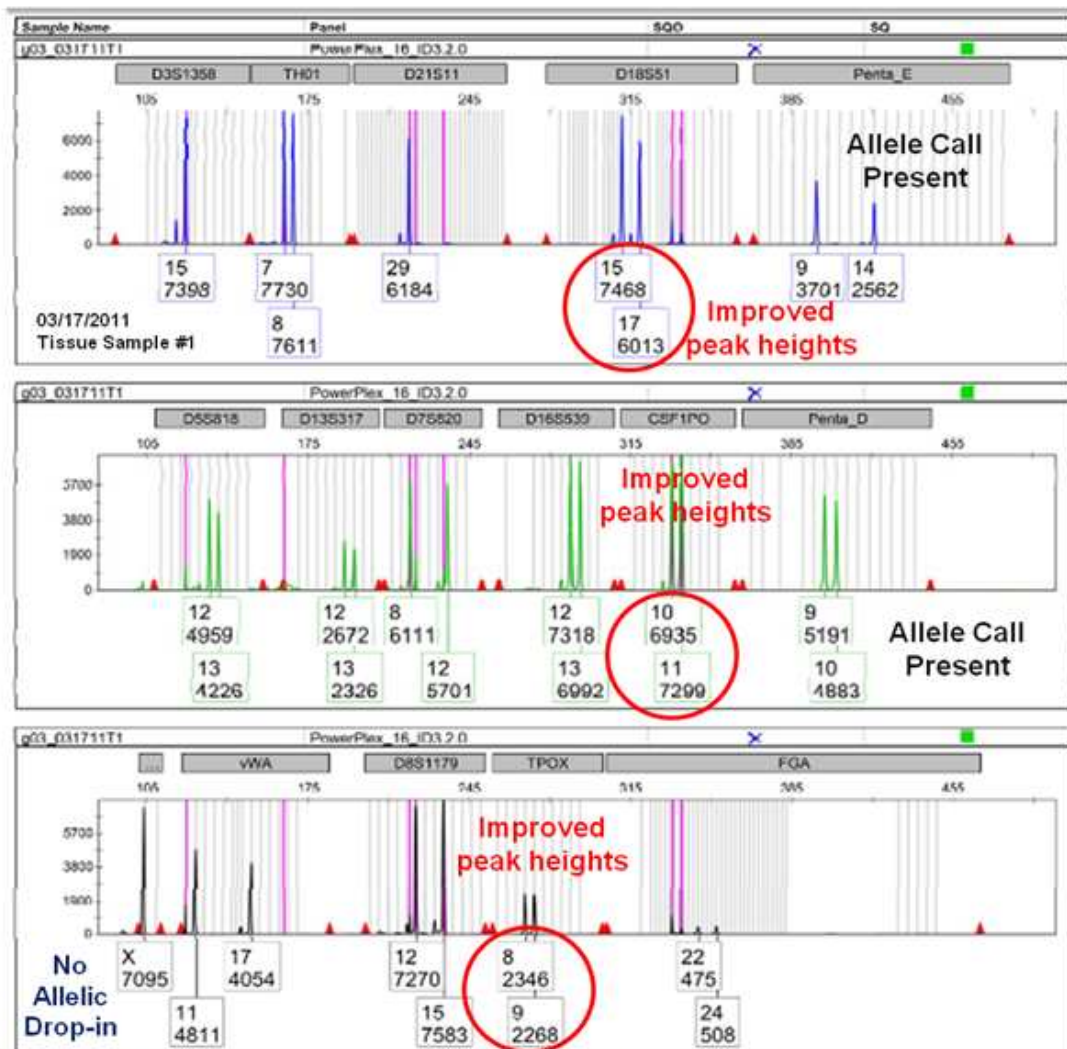


Figure 9: Improved 3100 profile for Tissue Sample #1. The March 17, 2011 DNA profile for Tissue Sample #1 produced a complete profile with acceptable peak heights. The three loci, (D15S51, CSF1PO, and TPOX) that produced the correct profile but were below laboratory threshold showed improved peak heights (red circles). The locus that produced an allelic drop-in (Amelogenin) was no longer present. The two loci that failed to produce allele calls (Penta E and Penta D) now showed allele calls with acceptable peak heights.

RESULTS

PART 2:

TISSUE SAMPLE #2

STAGNANT WATER CONDITIONS

Sample #2: Stagnant Water Conditions

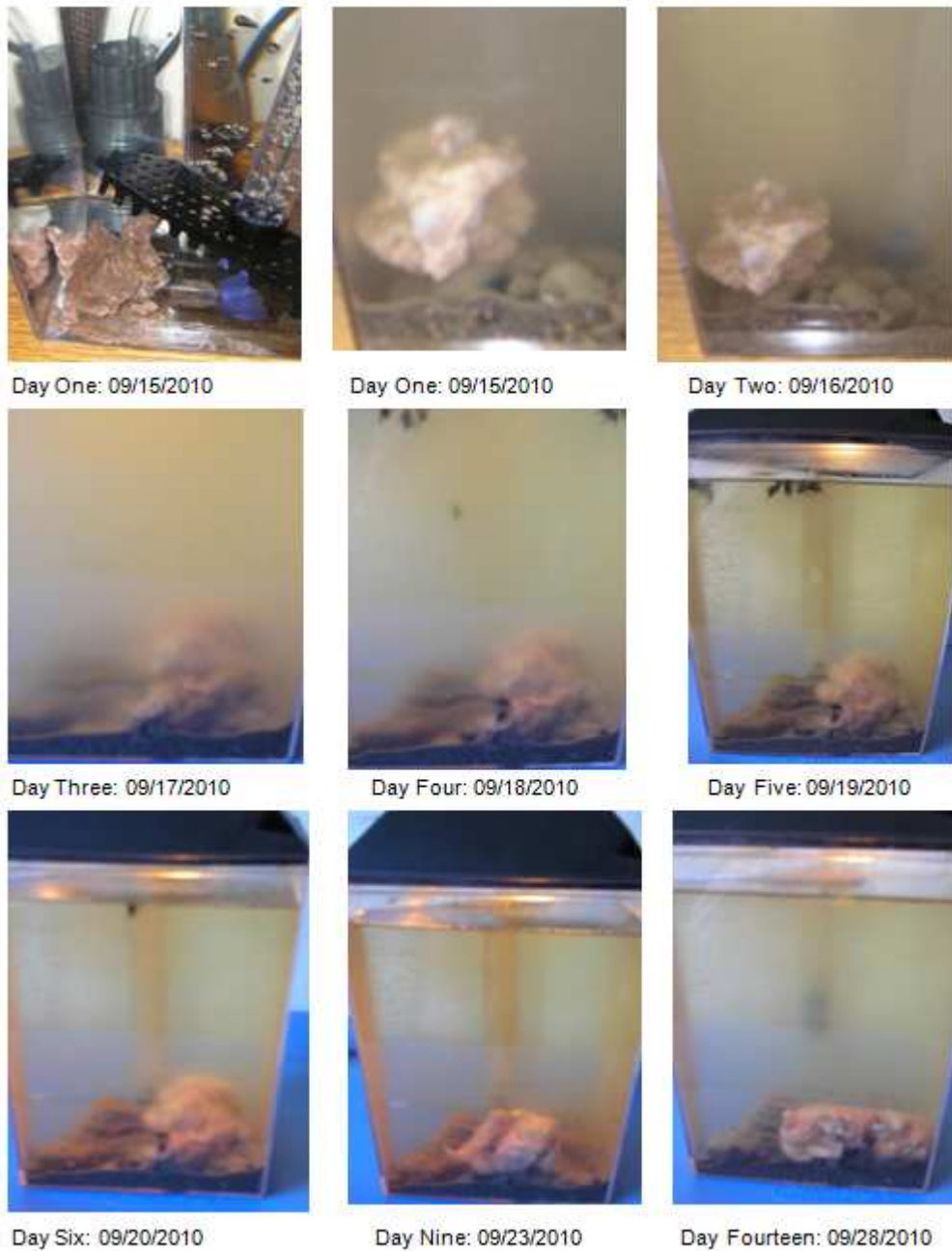


Figure 10: Tissue Sample #2 (a section of male human muscle tissue) monitored progression of tissue decay/degradation over the time period of fourteen days.

On September 15, 2010 a section of male human muscle tissue (Length 1.5 in, Width 1.0 in, Depth 1.0 in) was exposed to stagnant water conditions with bottom soil and water from the Truckee River and allowed to decay (Figure 10). A sample of the section of tissue was collected at known time points and processed using Puregene and DNA IQ protocols (Table 4). DNA degradation was noticed immediately. The sample was allowed to degrade for fourteen days and was then removed and placed in a freezer to prevent further degradation. Tissue samples were collected and processed using Puregene protocols. The extraction DNA was run on a 1% agarose gel. The faint chromosomal DNA bands (Figure 17) were extracted and the gel was dissolved using Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit Protocol. Once the gel was dissolved the DNA was extracted using DNA IQ, amplified using PP16HS and continued using the 3100 capillary electrophoresis. No useable profile was recovered from the degraded sample.

Alleles	Sample 2 Known Profile	Sample 2 09/15/2010	Sample 2 09/20/2010	Sample 2 09/23/2010
D3S1358	15, 17	15, 17	14 [^] , 15, 17	15, 17
THO1	7, 9.3	7, 9.3	6 [^] , 7, 9.3	6 [^] , 7, 9.3, 10 [^]
D21S11	31, 32.2	31, 32.2	<, <	<, <
D18S51	12, 14	12, <	<, <	<, <
Penta E	5, 11	<, <	<, <	<, <
D5S818	11, 12	11, 12	11, 12	11, 16 [^]
D13S317	12, 15	12, 15	12, <	12, <
D7S820	9, 12	9, 12	<, <	<, 12
D16S539	13	13	12 [^]	<
CSF1PO	11, 12	11, <	<, <	<, <
Penta D	11	11	12 [^]	<
vWA	16, 20	16, 20	16, <	10 [^] , 11 [^] , 12 [^] , 13 [^] , 14 [^] , 15 [^] , 16, 17 [^] , 18 [^] , 19 [^] , 20, 21 [^] , 22
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	<, <	15, 18 [^]

TPOX	8	8	<	<
FGA	21, 23	21, 23	<, <	23, 27^
Amelogenin	X, Y	X, Y	X, Y	X, <

*Below Laboratory Threshold (Peak heights below 150 rfu)

^Allelic Drop-in (False Peak)

<No Allele Present

RESULTS

PART 3:

TISSUE SAMPLE #3

SUBMERGED SOIL CONDITIONS

Tissue Sample #3: SUBMERGED SOIL SAMPLE



Figure 11: Tissue Sample #3 (a section of female human muscle tissue) photo progression monitoring tissue decay/degradation over the time period of thirty days.

On March 08, 2011 a section of female human muscle tissue (Length 2.0 in, Width 1.0 in, Depth 1.0 in, 75.3 grams) was buried in soil collected from the depth of five feet and exposed to typical Reno, Nevada weather conditions (7, 8) and was allowed to decay/degrade for thirty days (Figure 11). On March 08, 2011 a section of tissue was collected and processed using Puregene protocols to establish the known profile for tissue sample #3. A sample of the section of tissue was collected at known time points and processed using Puregene and DNA IQ

protocols (Figure 14) to determine the start of when DNA degradation begins to affect the profile (Table 5).

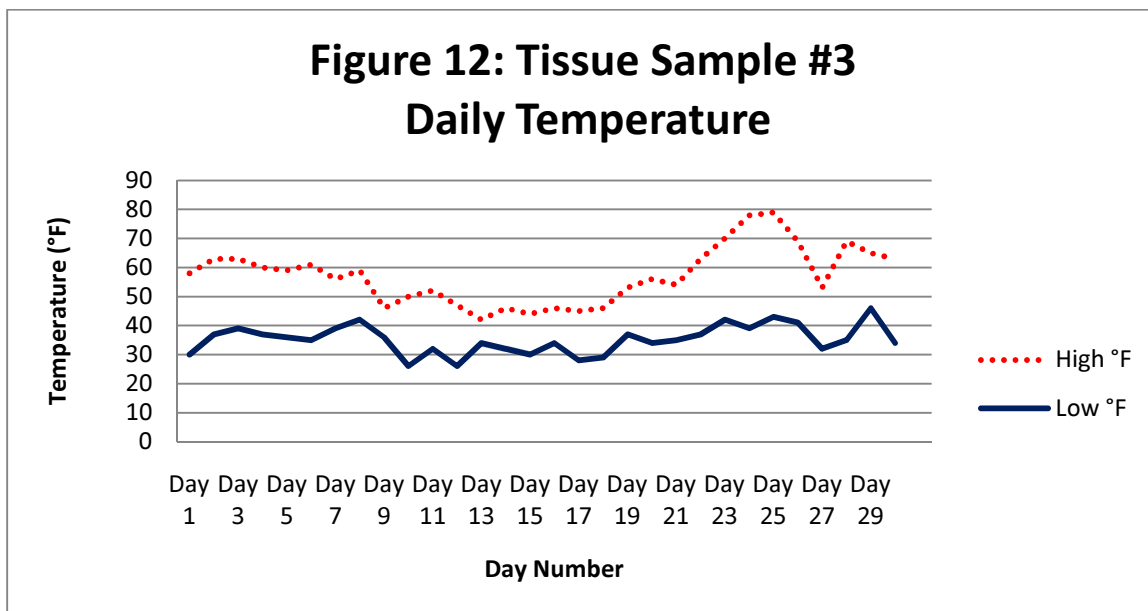


Figure 12: Tissue Sample #3 Daily temperatures (7, 8) range, the high (red dots) and low (blue line) temperatures (°F) over the time period of 30 days.

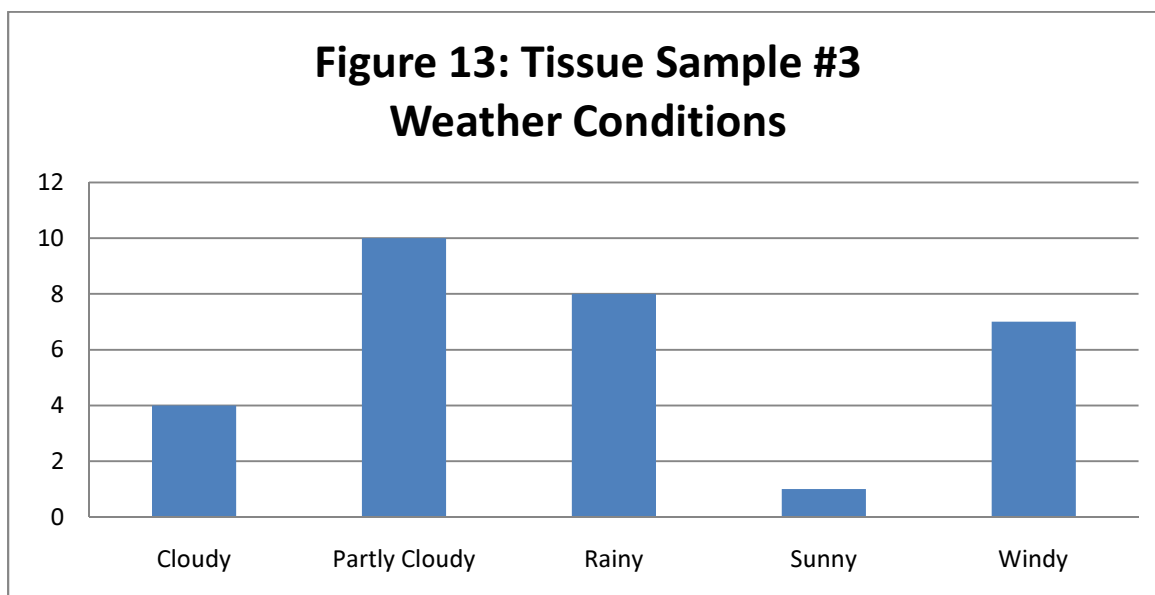


Figure 13: Tissue Sample #3 weather conditions (7, 8) for the 30 day time period that Tissue Sample #3 experienced the different weather condition types.

On April 01, 2010, DNA degradation was noticed affecting eleven of the loci (Figure 15). On April 06, 2011 tissue sample #3 was removed from the sample area and placed in the freezer to prevent further degradation. A section of tissue was collected and processed using Puregene protocols. The extraction DNA was run on a 1% agarose gel. The chromosomal DNA bands were present and cut from the gel for DNA extraction. The gel was dissolved using Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit Protocol. Once the gel was dissolved, the DNA was extracted using DNA IQ, amplified using PP16HS and continued using the 3100 capillary electrophoresis. The PCR reactions were run using 3 μ l, 5 μ l and 8.75 μ l of DNA for Tissue Sample #3. The profile that obtained the most allele calls with the optimal peak height used 3 μ l of DNA. After this process fifteen of the sixteen loci obtained useable allelic calls (Figure 16). The only locus unusable was FGA the correct allelic profile was present but peak heights were below laboratory threshold.

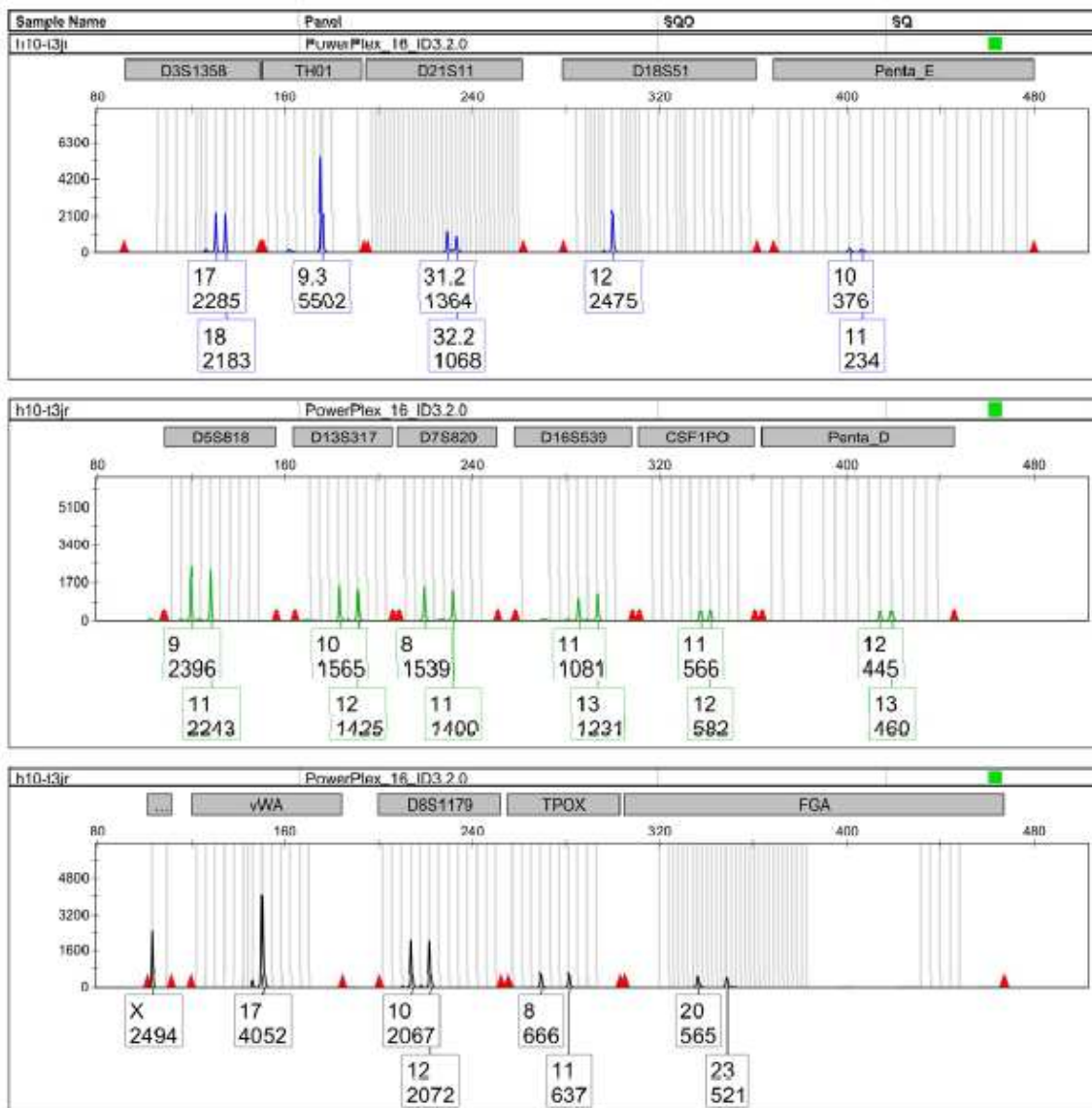


Figure 14: Tissue Sample #3 3100 Profile. Established known profile for Tissue Sample #3 on March 8, 2011 before DNA degradation affect. All sixteen loci are present with sufficient peak heights.

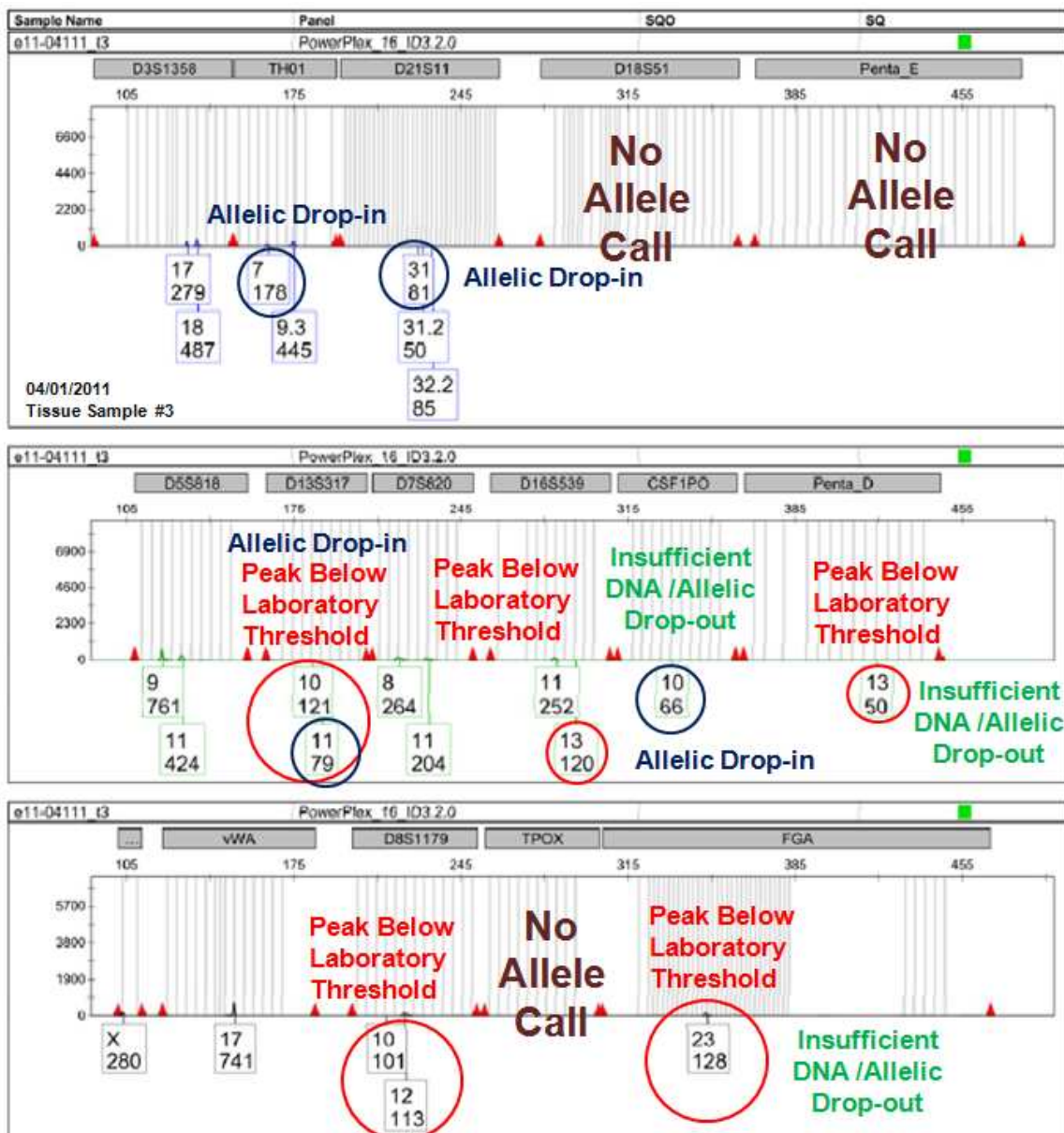


Figure 15: Tissue Sample #3 degraded 3100 profile. April 01, 2011 DNA degraded profile of Tissue Sample #3. Five loci were acceptable. Five loci, (D13S317, D16S539, Penta D, D8S1179 and FGA) produced the correct profile but were below laboratory threshold (red circles) or partial alleles. Three loci (TH01, D21S11, and CSF1PO) produced an allelic drop-in (blue circles) and three loci failed to produce allele calls (D18S51, Penta E, and TPOX).

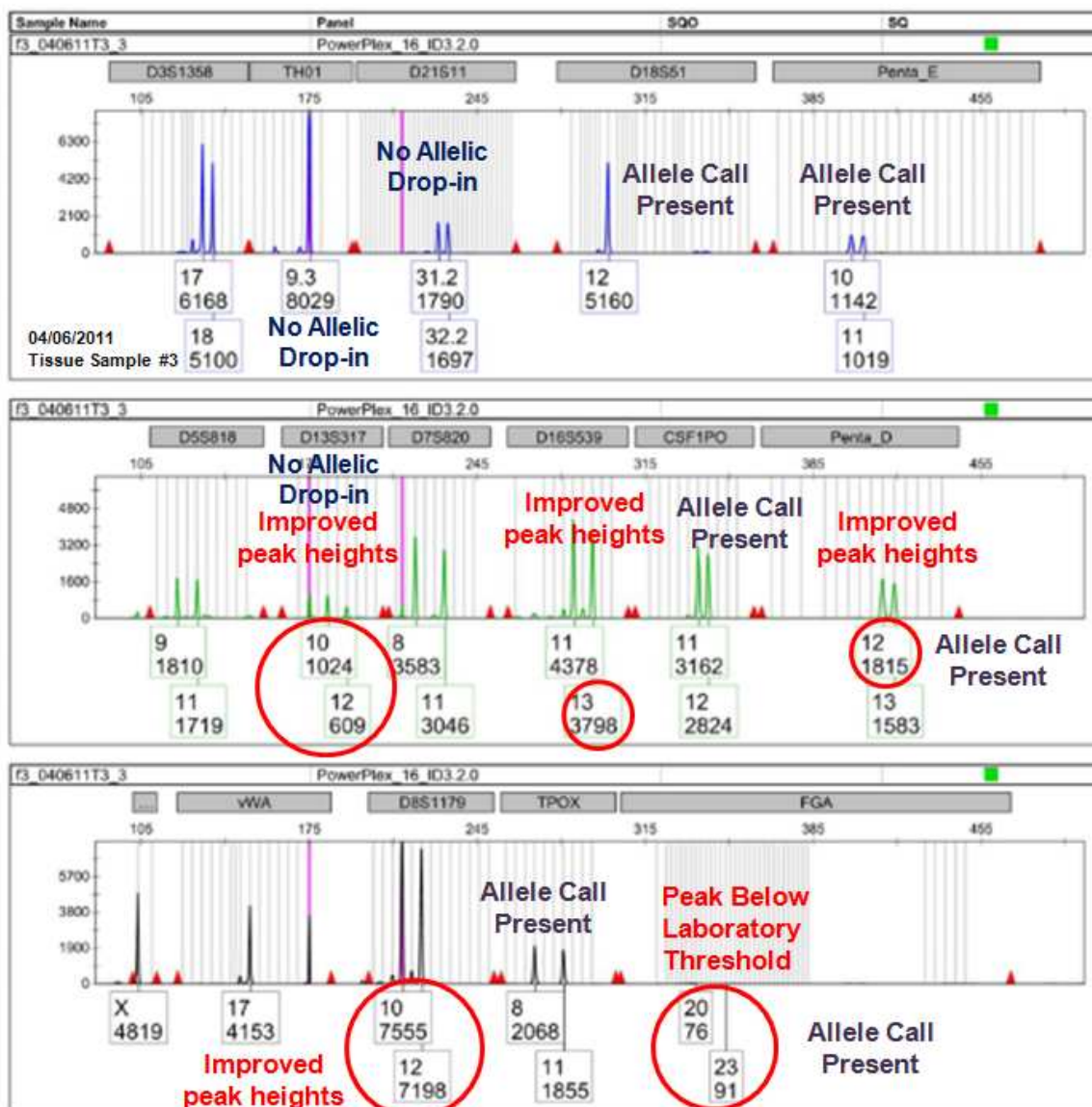


Figure 16: Improved 3100 profile for Tissue Sample #3. The April 6, 2011 DNA profile for Tissue Sample #3 produced a allele calls for 15 loci with acceptable peak heights. Four of the five loci, (D13S317, D16S539, Penta D, D8S1179 and FGA) that produced peaks below laboratory threshold (red circles) or partial alleles have improved and acceptable peak heights. FGA produced the correct allele calls with peaks below laboratory threshold. The three loci (THO1, D21S11, and CSF1PO) that produced peaks due to allelic drop-in (blue circles) were no longer present and three loci failed to produce allele calls (D18S51, Penta E, and TPOX) produced the correct allele calls.

Table 5: Tissue Sample #3 DNA profiles			
Alleles	Sample 3 03/08/2011	Sample 3 04/01/2011	Sample 3 04/06/2011
D3S1358	17, 18	17, 18	17, 18
THO1	9.3	7 [^] , 9.3	9.3
D21S11	31.2, 32.2	31 [^] , 31.2, 32.2	31.2, 32.2
D18S51	12	<	12
Penta E	10, 11	<, <	10, 11
D5S818	9, 11	9, 11	9, 11
D13S317	10, 12	10*, 11* [^]	10, 12
D7S820	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11
D16S539	11, 13	11, 13*	11, 13
CSF1PO	11, 12	10 [^] , <, <	11, 12
Penta D	12, 13	<, 13*	12, 13
vWA	17	17	17
D8S1179	10, 12	10*, 12*	10, 12
TPOX	8, 11	<, <	8, 11
FGA	20, 23	<, 23*	20*, 23*
Amelogenin	X	X	X

*Below Laboratory Threshold (Peak heights below 150 rfu)

[^]Allelic Drop-in (False Peak)

<No Allele Present

CONCLUSIONS

Tissue Sample #1

Based on the small amount of DNA degradation experienced by tissue sample #1 it can be concluded that tissue left in dry open air climate will retain a function profile for lengthily time period. Once DNA degradation occurs that the longer loci degrade first, which is typical of most degradation patterns, but with the use of gel electrophoresis to separate the intact chromosomal DNA a complete profile can be regained.

Tissue Sample #2:

Based on the serious amount of DNA degradation experienced by tissue sample #2, the speed in which the DNA degradation occurred and that no useable profile was able to be recovered it suggests that the tissue was of poor quality at the start of testing and/or immersion in water causes rapid degradation. This leads to the belief that the amount of intact chromosomal DNA was not of sufficient quantity to regain a useable profile.

Tissue Sample #3

Based on the data obtained from tissue sample #3, including amount of DNA degradation, time frame and recovery, it shows that the use of gel electrophoresis to separate the intact chromosomal DNA allows for a more complete profile to be obtained. The effect of increased DNA quantity to the PCR reaction suggests that inhibitors can remain present in the DNA and reduced the

PCR reaction yield. It may be possible to digest a larger section of tissue and repeat this process to gain more chromosomal DNA and balance out the inhibition.

Overall Conclusions:

The data determines that using gel electrophoresis to separate the intact chromosomal DNA from the degraded fragments allows a useable DNA profile to be obtained for a sample with DNA degradation as long as intact chromosomal DNA is still present. Once the sample has degraded to the point where no useable loci can be obtained for the initial extraction attempt, obtaining a useable profile using gel electrophoresis as a filter is unlikely. Improvement in the DNA profile was noticed in samples which a partial profile was obtained in the initial attempt which is extremely helpful for DNA comparison and human identification.

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

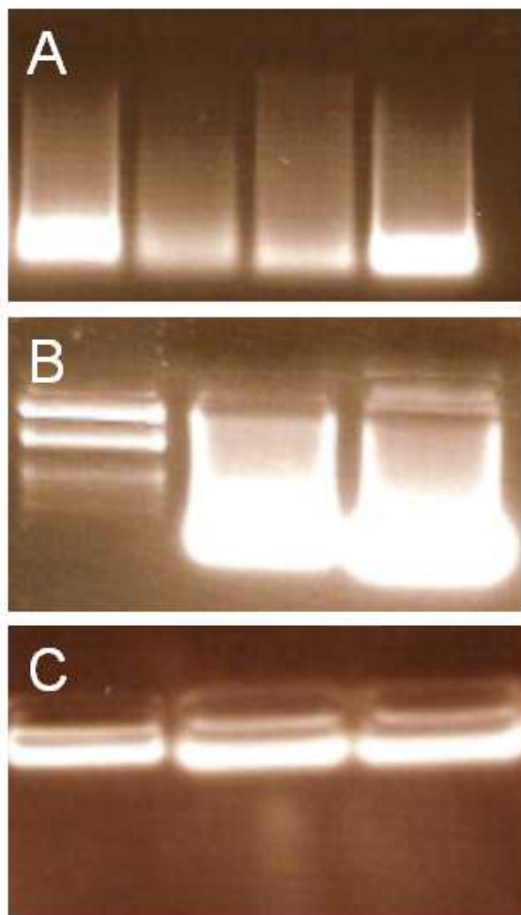


Figure 17: Tissue Sample #2 gel images.

A) DNA extracted from tissue sample using Puregene protocols. No chromosomal DNA present.

B) Wells loaded as followed: Ladder, Positive Control, and Tissue Samples 2. Tissue sample 2 produced a faint band.

C) Wells loaded as followed: Positive Control, Tissue Sample 2 and Tissue Sample 2. Tissue sample 2 produced faint bands.

Day #	Date	High °F	Low °F	Condition
Day 1	18-May-10	63	44	Mostly Cloudy
Day 2	19-May-10	70	44	Light Rain/Wind
Day 3	20-May-10	70	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 4	21-May-10	60	36	Partly Cloudy/Wind
Day 5	22-May-10	50	31	Cloudy
Day 6	23-May-10	55	31	Cloudy/Sun
Day 7	24-May-10	60	42	Partly Cloudy
Day 8	25-May-10	65	36	Mostly Cloudy
Day 9	26-May-10	61	45	Light Rain
Day 10	27-May-10	59	37	Mostly Cloudy
Day 11	28-May-10	57	36	Partly Cloudy/Wind
Day 12	29-May-10	69	38	Partly Cloudy
Day 13	30-May-10	78	43	Clouds

Day 14	31-May-10	75	56	Mostly Cloudy
Day 15	1-Jun-10	73	54	Mostly Cloudy
Day 16	2-Jun-10	77	52	Cloudy
Day 17	3-Jun-10	76	60	Mostly Cloudy
Day 18	4-Jun-10	75	60	Windy
Day 19	5-Jun-10	86	52	Partly Cloudy
Day 20	6-Jun-10	88	60	Partly Cloudy
Day 21	7-Jun-10	84	57	Partly Cloudy
Day 22	8-Jun-10	85	54	Cloudy/Windy
Day 23	9-Jun-10	76	55	Partly Cloudy/Wind
Day 24	10-Jun-10	68	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 25	11-Jun-10	69	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 26	12-Jun-10	75	52	Partly Cloudy
Day 27	13-Jun-10	83	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 28	14-Jun-10	88	54	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 29	15-Jun-10	83	59	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 30	16-Jun-10	71	46	Partly Cloudy
Day 31	17-Jun-10	79	46	Partly Cloudy
Day 32	18-Jun-10	80	50	Partly Cloudy
Day 33	19-Jun-10	77	48	Partly Cloudy
Day 34	20-Jun-10	78	45	Partly Cloudy
Day 35	21-Jun-10	79	50	Partly Cloudy
Day 36	22-Jun-10	84	51	Partly Cloudy
Day 37	23-Jun-10	89	60	Partly Cloudy
Day 38	24-Jun-10	88	59	Mostly Cloudy
Day 39	25-Jun-10	80	65	Mostly Cloudy
Day 40	26-Jun-10	89	58	Partly Cloudy
Day 41	27-Jun-10	95	60	Partly Cloudy
Day 42	28-Jun-10	100	64	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 43	29-Jun-10	94	61	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 44	30-Jun-10	88	56	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 45	1-Jul-10	87	52	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 46	2-Jul-10	84	52	Windy/Partly Cloudy
Day 47	3-Jul-10	81	52	Partly Cloudy
Day 48	4-Jul-10	85	56	Partly Cloudy
Day 49	5-Jul-10	94	57	Partly Cloudy
Day 50	6-Jul-10	91	60	Partly Cloudy
Day 51	7-Jul-10	91	61	Mostly Cloudy
Day 52	8-Jul-10	95	66	Partly Cloudy
Day 53	9-Jul-10	90	63	Partly Cloudy

Day 54	10-Jul-10	95	61	Partly Cloudy
Day 55	11-Jul-10	93	60	Partly Cloudy
Day 56	12-Jul-10	95	63	Windy
Day 57	13-Jul-10	93	63	Partly Cloudy
Day 58	14-Jul-10	95	63	Sunny
Day 59	15-Jul-10	100	67	Partly Cloudy
Day 60	16-Jul-10	99	69	Rainy
Day 61	17-Jul-10	100	64	Partly Cloudy
Day 62	18-Jul-10	99	64	Sunny
Day 63	19-Jul-10	97	58	Sunny
Day 64	20-Jul-10	98	63	Partly Cloudy
Day 65	21-Jul-10	94	57	Sunny
Day 66	22-Jul-10	96	62	Sunny
Day 67	23-Jul-10	99	66	Partly Cloudy
Day 68	24-Jul-10	102	68	Rainy
Day 69	25-Jul-10	95	66	Rainy
Day 70	26-Jul-10	92	64	Rainy
Day 71	27-Jul-10	94	62	Partly Cloudy
Day 72	28-Jul-10	95	66	Partly Cloudy
Day 73	29-Jul-10	97	62	Partly Cloudy
Day 74	30-Jul-10	95	53	Partly Cloudy
Day 75	31-Jul-10	92	56	Sunny
Day 76	1-Aug-10	90	56	Partly Cloudy
Day 77	2-Aug-10	91	59	Windy
Day 78	3-Aug-10	92	56	Partly Cloudy
Day 79	4-Aug-10	93	57	Partly Cloudy
Day 80	5-Aug-10	93	59	Partly Cloudy
Day 81	6-Aug-10	93	61	Partly Cloudy
Day 82	7-Aug-10	88	60	Windy
Day 83	8-Aug-10	87	61	Rainy
Day 84	9-Aug-10	87	57	Partly Cloudy
Day 85	10-Aug-10	87	60	Windy
Day 86	11-Aug-10	82	63	Windy
Day 87	12-Aug-10	83	55	Partly Cloudy
Day 88	13-Aug-10	92	57	Partly Cloudy
Day 89	14-Aug-10	95	62	Partly Cloudy
Day 90	15-Aug-10	92	64	Rainy
Day 91	16-Aug-10	95	58	Sunny
Day 92	17-Aug-10	96	65	Windy
Day 93	18-Aug-10	92	57	Windy

Day 94	19-Aug-10	90	54	Partly Cloudy
Day 95	20-Aug-10	92	59	Windy
Day 96	21-Aug-10	88	58	Windy
Day 97	22-Aug-10	82	50	Partly Cloudy
Day 98	23-Aug-10	86	52	Partly Cloudy
Day 99	24-Aug-10	94	53	Sunny
Day 100	25-Aug-10	98	58	Partly Cloudy
Day 101	26-Aug-10	96	67	Windy
Day 102	27-Aug-10	91	57	Windy
Day 103	28-Aug-10	69	53	Windy
Day 104	29-Aug-10	63	50	Cloudy
Day 105	30-Aug-10	72	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 106	31-Aug-10	77	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 107	1-Sep-10	85	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 108	2-Sep-10	92	56	Partly Cloudy
Day 109	3-Sep-10	96	56	Windy
Day 110	4-Sep-10	90	53	Sunny
Day 111	5-Sep-10	84	50	Windy
Day 112	6-Sep-10	82	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 113	7-Sep-10	87	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 114	8-Sep-10	71	50	Windy
Day 115	9-Sep-10	70	44	Partly Cloudy
Day 116	10-Sep-10	76	44	Partly Cloudy
Day 117	11-Sep-10	84	46	Partly Cloudy
Day 118	12-Sep-10	85	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 119	13-Sep-10	81	52	Partly Cloudy
Day 120	14-Sep-10	83	48	Partly Cloudy
Day 121	15-Sep-10	85	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 122	16-Sep-10	86	47	Partly Cloudy
Day 123	17-Sep-10	85	50	Windy
Day 124	18-Sep-10	87	49	Windy
Day 125	19-Sep-10	78	49	Windy
Day 126	20-Sep-10	78	46	Partly Cloudy
Day 127	21-Sep-10	79	45	Windy
Day 128	22-Sep-10	75	52	Windy
Day 129	23-Sep-10	81	41	Partly Cloudy
Day 130	24-Sep-10	86	45	Partly Cloudy
Day 131	25-Sep-10	90	45	Partly Cloudy
Day 132	26-Sep-10	91	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 133	27-Sep-10	93	49	Partly Cloudy

Day 134	28-Sep-10	95	50	Partly Cloudy
Day 135	29-Sep-10	93	54	Partly Cloudy
Day 136	30-Sep-10	93	53	Partly Cloudy
Day 137	1-Oct-10	92	54	Sunny
Day 138	2-Oct-10	87	58	Mostly Cloudy
Day 139	3-Oct-10	63	57	Windy
Day 140	4-Oct-10	61	48	Mostly Cloudy
Day 141	5-Oct-10	59	46	Windy
Day 142	6-Oct-10	65	44	Sunny
Day 143	7-Oct-10	59	48	Cloudy
Day 144	8-Oct-10	66	38	Cloudy
Day 145	9-Oct-10	74	43	Partly Cloudy
Day 146	10-Oct-10	77	47	Mostly Sunny
Day 147	11-Oct-10	72	49	Partly Cloudy
Day 148	12-Oct-10	72	42	Partly Cloudy
Day 149	13-Oct-10	76	42	Partly Cloudy
Day 150	14-Oct-10	79	45	Partly Cloudy
Day 151	15-Oct-10	78	46	Partly Cloudy
Day 152	16-Oct-10	74	47	Cloudy
Day 153	17-Oct-10	67	50	Rainy
Day 154	18-Oct-10	67	46	Windy
Day 155	19-Oct-10	70	43	Partly Cloudy
Day 156	20-Oct-10	72	41	Partly Cloudy
Day 157	21-Oct-10	69	45	Windy
Day 158	22-Oct-10	64	43	Windy
Day 159	23-Oct-10	58	47	Cloudy
Day 160	24-Oct-10	64	50	Cloudy
Day 161	25-Oct-10	53	40	Windy
Day 162	26-Oct-10	52	31	Windy
Day 163	27-Oct-10	54	29	Windy
Day 164	28-Oct-10	66	31	Partly Cloudy
Day 165	29-Oct-10	62	36	Partly Cloudy
Day 166	30-Oct-10	57	44	Rainy
Day 167	31-Oct-10	62	39	Sunny
Day 168	1-Nov-10	68	35	Partly Cloudy
Day 169	2-Nov-10	70	37	Sunny
Day 170	3-Nov-10	72	39	Partly Cloudy
Day 171	4-Nov-10	72	40	Partly Cloudy
Day 172	5-Nov-10	76	44	Cloudy
Day 173	6-Nov-10	72	45	Cloudy

Day 174	7-Nov-10	57	36	Rainy
Day 175	8-Nov-10	46	31	Rainy
Day 176	9-Nov-10	51	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 177	10-Nov-10	48	25	Snow
Day 178	11-Nov-10	51	26	Partly Cloudy
Day 179	12-Nov-10	58	27	Partly Cloudy
Day 180	13-Nov-10	49	28	Partly Cloudy
Day 181	14-Nov-10	52	30	Cloudy
Day 182	15-Nov-10	61	34	Partly Cloudy
Day 183	16-Nov-10	64	30	Partly Cloudy
Day 184	17-Nov-10	63	28	Cloudy
Day 185	18-Nov-10	66	45	Cloudy
Day 186	19-Nov-10	58	37	Snow
Day 187	20-Nov-10	43	30	Snow
Day 188	21-Nov-10	40	26	Snow
Day 189	22-Nov-10	47	33	Partly Cloudy
Day 190	23-Nov-10	43	18	Snow
Day 191	24-Nov-10	27	10	Snow
Day 192	25-Nov-10	32	10	Partly Cloudy
Day 193	26-Nov-10	36	16	Partly Cloudy
Day 194	27-Nov-10	47	22	Snow
Day 195	28-Nov-10	36	21	Partly Cloudy
Day 196	29-Nov-10	38	15	Partly Cloudy
Day 197	30-Nov-10	38	23	Cloudy
Day 198	1-Dec-10	55	24	Partly Cloudy
Day 199	2-Dec-10	59	27	Rainy
Day 200	3-Dec-10	57	41	Cloudy
Day 201	4-Dec-10	48	36	Rainy
Day 202	5-Dec-10	52	37	Rainy
Day 203	6-Dec-10	54	34	Rainy
Day 204	7-Dec-10	57	28	Partly Cloudy
Day 205	8-Dec-10	55	31	Cloudy
Day 206	9-Dec-10	57	41	Cloudy
Day 207	10-Dec-10	58	43	Rainy
Day 208	11-Dec-10	62	38	Cloudy
Day 209	12-Dec-10	60	28	Sunny
Day 210	13-Dec-10	62	29	Cloudy
Day 211	14-Dec-10	56	36	Snow
Day 212	15-Dec-10	42	28	Partly Cloudy
Day 213	16-Dec-10	40	29	Cloudy

Day 214	17-Dec-10	32	29	Snow
Day 215	18-Dec-10	50	32	Rainy
Day 216	19-Dec-10	47	30	Snow
Day 217	20-Dec-10	40	27	Cloudy
Day 218	21-Dec-10	43	23	Cloudy
Day 219	22-Dec-10	43	27	Snow
Day 220	23-Dec-10	47	24	Cloudy
Day 221	24-Dec-10	48	29	Cloudy
Day 222	25-Dec-10	51	25	Cloudy
Day 223	26-Dec-10	47	33	Snow
Day 224	27-Dec-10	47	27	Partly Cloudy
Day 225	28-Dec-10	49	34	Snow
Day 226	29-Dec-10	43	19	Snow
Day 227	30-Dec-10	29	15	Cloudy
Day 228	31-Dec-10	28	12	Cloudy
Day 229	1-Jan-11	32	21	Cloudy
Day 230	2-Jan-11	33	22	Cloudy
Day 231	3-Jan-11	39	24	Cloudy
Day 232	4-Jan-11	37	17	Partly Cloudy
Day 233	5-Jan-11	36	17	Rainy
Day 234	6-Jan-11	34	21	Snow
Day 235	7-Jan-11	37	21	Snow
Day 236	8-Jan-11	47	20	Partly Cloudy
Day 237	9-Jan-11	35	19	Cloudy
Day 238	10-Jan-11	36	16	Sunny
Day 239	11-Jan-11	36	26	Cloudy
Day 240	12-Jan-11	51	25	Cloudy
Day 241	13-Jan-11	56	32	Rainy
Day 242	14-Jan-11	55	27	Partly Cloudy
Day 243	15-Jan-11	58	28	Cloudy
Day 244	16-Jan-11	67	41	Windy
Day 245	17-Jan-11	65	36	Partly Cloudy
Day 246	18-Jan-11	57	30	Cloudy
Day 247	19-Jan-11	50	31	Partly Cloudy
Day 248	20-Jan-11	50	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 249	21-Jan-11	55	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 250	22-Jan-11	56	32	Partly Cloudy
Day 251	23-Jan-11	50	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 252	24-Jan-11	54	26	Partly Cloudy
Day 253	25-Jan-11	56	26	Partly Cloudy

Day 254	26-Jan-11	53	28	Cloudy
Day 255	27-Jan-11	54	27	Partly Cloudy
Day 256	28-Jan-11	64	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 257	29-Jan-11	61	30	Windy
Day 258	30-Jan-11	45	30	Rainy
Day 259	31-Jan-11	49	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 260	1-Feb-11	40	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 261	2-Feb-11	44	15	Partly Cloudy
Day 262	3-Feb-11	51	20	Partly Cloudy
Day 263	4-Feb-11	57	24	Partly Cloudy
Day 264	5-Feb-11	59	29	Cloudy
Day 265	6-Feb-11	59	32	Partly Cloudy
Day 266	7-Feb-11	66	30	Windy
Day 267	8-Feb-11	38	22	Cloudy
Day 268	9-Feb-11	44	24	Partly Cloudy
Day 269	10-Feb-11	50	19	Partly Cloudy
Day 270	11-Feb-11	57	22	Partly Cloudy
Day 271	12-Feb-11	66	27	Windy
Day 272	13-Feb-11	63	25	Partly Cloudy
Day 273	14-Feb-11	56	32	Windy
Day 274	15-Feb-11	59	41	Windy
Day 275	16-Feb-11	42	27	Cloudy
Day 276	17-Feb-11	37	26	Cloudy
Day 277	18-Feb-11	34	28	Snow
Day 278	19-Feb-11	36	17	Partly Cloudy
Day 279	20-Feb-11	35	11	Partly Cloudy
Day 280	21-Feb-11	39	15	Rainy
Day 281	22-Feb-11	42	16	Partly Cloudy
Day 282	23-Feb-11	43	21	Partly Cloudy
Day 283	24-Feb-11	44	29	Windy
Day 284	25-Feb-11	36	21	Cloudy
Day 285	26-Feb-11	28	9	Snow
Day 286	27-Feb-11	37	11	Partly Cloudy
Day 287	28-Feb-11	50	22	Partly Cloudy
Day 288	1-Mar-11	50	20	Partly Cloudy
Day 289	2-Mar-11	56	38	Rainy
Day 290	3-Mar-11	50	36	Partly Cloudy
Day 291	4-Mar-11	54	27	Cloudy
Day 292	5-Mar-11	61	36	Cloudy
Day 293	6-Mar-11	56	42	Rainy

Day 294	7-Mar-11	46	32	Rainy
Day 295	8-Mar-11	58	30	Cloudy
Day 296	9-Mar-11	63	37	Cloudy
Day 297	10-Mar-11	63	39	Rainy
Day 298	11-Mar-11	60	37	Partly Cloudy
Day 299	12-Mar-11	59	36	Cloudy
Day 300	13-Mar-11	61	35	Windy
Day 301	14-Mar-11	56	39	Rainy
Day 302	15-Mar-11	59	42	Rainy
Day 303	16-Mar-11	46	36	Rainy
Day 304	17-Mar-11	50	26	Partly Cloudy

Table 7: Tissue #1 DNA profiles					
Alleles	Sample 1 05/18/2010	Sample 1 05/20/2010	Sample 1 05/22/2010	Sample 1 05/24/2010	Sample 1 05/26/2010
D3S1358	15	15	15	15	15
THO1	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8
D21S11	29	29	29	29	29
D18S51	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17
Penta E	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D13S317	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
CSF1PO	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11
Penta D	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10
vWA	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15
TPOX	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9
FGA	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24
Amelogenin	X	X	X	X	X
Alleles	Sample 1 05/28/2010	Sample 1 05/30/2010	Sample 1 06/01/2010	Sample 1 06/03/2010	Sample 1 06/05/2010
D3S1358	15	15	15	15	15
THO1	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8
D21S11	29	29	29	29	29
D18S51	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17
Penta E	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13

D13S317	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
CSF1PO	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11
Penta D	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10
vWA	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15
TPOX	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9
FGA	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24
Amelogenin	X	X	X	X	X
Alleles	Sample 1 06/07/2010	Sample 1 06/09/2010	Sample 1 06/11/2010	Sample 1 06/13/2010	Sample 1 06/16/2010
D3S1358	15	15	15	15	15
THO1	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8
D21S11	29	29	29	29	29
D18S51	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17
Penta E	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D13S317	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
CSF1PO	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11
Penta D	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10
vWA	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15
TPOX	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9
FGA	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24
Amelogenin	X	X	X	X	X
Alleles	Sample 1 06/21/2010	Sample 1 07/06/2010	Sample 1 07/28/2010	Sample 1 09/02/2010	Sample 1 02/07/2011
D3S1358	15	15	15	15	15
THO1	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8	7, 8
D21S11	29	29	29	29	29
D18S51	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17	15, 17
Penta E	Identifiler	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14	9, 14
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D13S317	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12	8, 12
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 13
CSF1PO	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11	10, 11
Penta D	Identifiler	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	<, <

vWA	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17	11, 17
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15	12, 15
TPOX	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9	8, 9
FGA	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24	22, 24
Amelogenin	X	X	X	X	X
Alleles	Sample 1 03/09/2011	Sample 1 03/23/2011			
D3S1358	15	15			
THO1	7, 8	7, 8			
D21S11	29	29			
D18S51	15,* 17*	15, 17			
Penta E	<, <	9, 14			
D5S818	12, 13	12, 13			
D13S317	12, 13	12, 13			
D7S820	8, 12	8, 12			
D16S539	12, 13	12, 13			
CSF1PO	10*, 11*	10, 11			
Penta D	<, <	9, 10			
vWA	11, 17	11, 17			
D8S1179	12, 15	12, 15			
TPOX	8*, 9*	8, 9			
FGA	22, 24	22, 24			
Amelogenin	X, Y^	X			

Day #	Date	High °F	Low °F	Condition
Day 1	8-Mar-11	58	30	Cloudy
Day 2	9-Mar-11	63	37	Cloudy
Day 3	10-Mar-11	63	39	Rainy
Day 4	11-Mar-11	60	37	Partly Cloudy
Day 5	12-Mar-11	59	36	Cloudy
Day 6	13-Mar-11	61	35	Windy
Day 7	14-Mar-11	56	39	Rainy
Day 8	15-Mar-11	59	42	Rainy
Day 9	16-Mar-11	46	36	Rainy
Day 10	17-Mar-11	50	26	Partly Cloudy
Day 11	18-Mar-11	52	32	Windy
Day 12	19-Mar-11	47	26	Rainy

Day 13	20-Mar-11	42	34	Rainy
Day 14	21-Mar-11	46	32	Partly Cloudy
Day 15	22-Mar-11	44	30	Partly Cloudy
Day 16	23-Mar-11	46	34	Rainy
Day 17	24-Mar-11	45	28	Rainy
Day 18	25-Mar-11	46	29	Partly Cloudy
Day 19	26-Mar-11	53	37	Windy
Day 20	27-Mar-11	56	34	Windy
Day 21	28-Mar-11	54	35	Sunny
Day 22	29-Mar-11	63	37	Cloudy
Day 23	30-Mar-11	70	42	Partly Cloudy
Day 24	31-Mar-11	78	39	Partly Cloudy
Day 25	1-Apr-11	79	43	Partly Cloudy
Day 26	2-Apr-11	69	41	Windy
Day 27	3-Apr-11	53	32	Partly Cloudy
Day 28	4-Apr-11	69	35	Partly Cloudy
Day 29	5-Apr-11	65	46	Windy
Day 30	6-Apr-11	63	34	Windy

Alleles	Sample 3 03/08/2011	Sample 3 03/15/2011	Sample 3 04/01/2011	Sample 3 04/06/2011
D3S1358	17, 18	17, 18	17, 18	17, 18
THO1	9.3	9.3	7 [^] , 9.3	9.3
D21S11	31.2, 32.2	31.2, 32.2	31 [^] , 31.2, 32.2	31.2, 32.2
D18S51	12	12	<	12
Penta E	10, 11	10, 11	<, <	10, 11
D5S818	9, 11	9, 11	9, 11	9, 11
D13S317	10, 12	10, 12	10*, 11*	10, 12
D7S820	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11
D16S539	11, 13	11, 13	11, 13*	11, 13
CSF1PO	11, 12	11, 12	10 [^] , <, <	11, 12
Penta D	12, 13	12, 13	<, 13*	12, 13
vWA	17	17	17	17
D8S1179	10, 12	10, 12	10*, 12*	10, 12
TPOX	8, 11	8, 11	<, <	8, 11
FGA	20, 23	20, 23	<, 23*	20*, 23*
Amelogenin	X	X	X	X

*Below Laboratory Threshold (Peak heights below 150 rfu)

[^]Allele Drop-in (False Peak)

<No Allele Present

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