

Fighting crime with DNA PROFILING

An introduction to scientific principles

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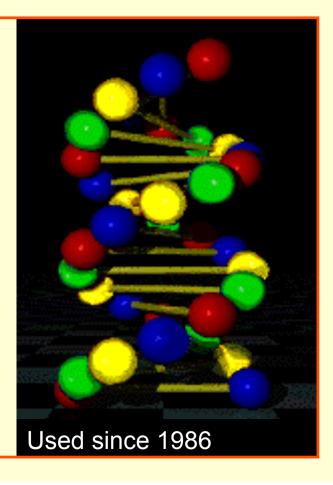




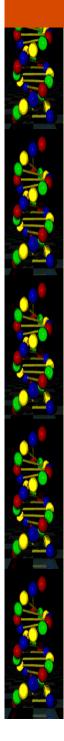


Current forensic tool of choice:

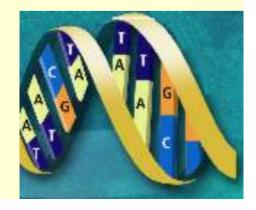
DNA PROFILING



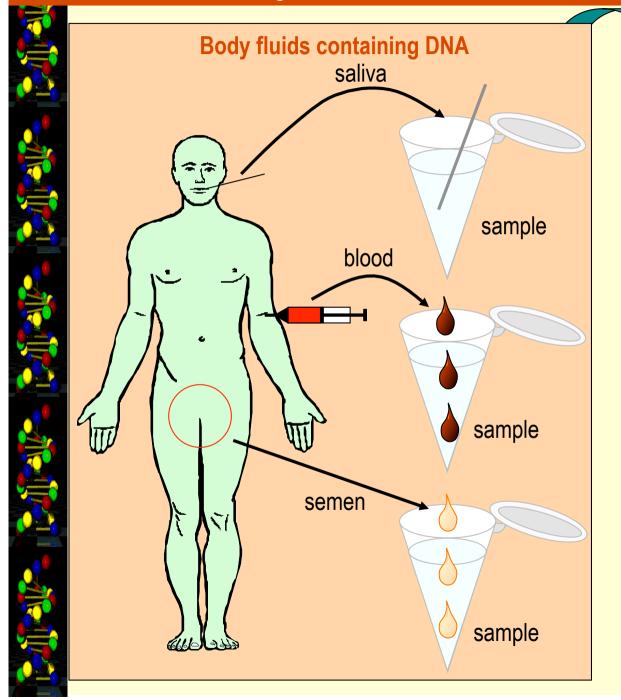
Useful characteristics of DNA

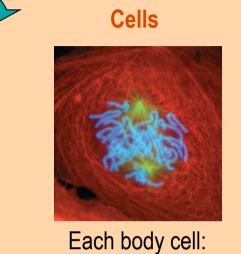


- ✓ Everyone has a unique DNA profile (except identical twins)
- ✓ DNA in every cell of an individual is identical
- ✓ An individual's DNA profile remains unchanged throughout life



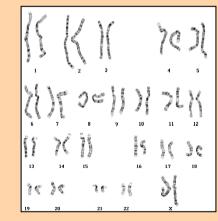
Body fluids used in DNA fingerprinting





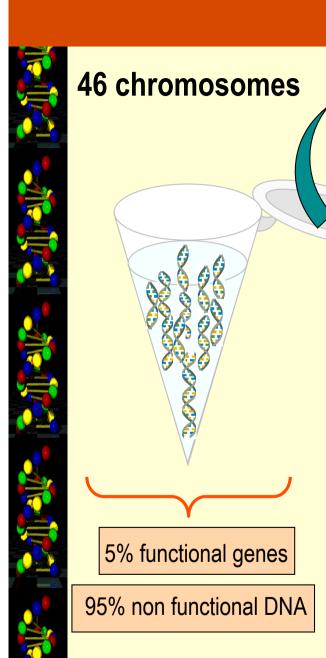


contains 46 chromosomes



Each chromosome:
contains one DNA molecule

DNA



DNA is double stranded 4 different molecules for building blocks (A, C, G and T) Sequences are specific for functional genes Too little variation to be useful for fingerprinting

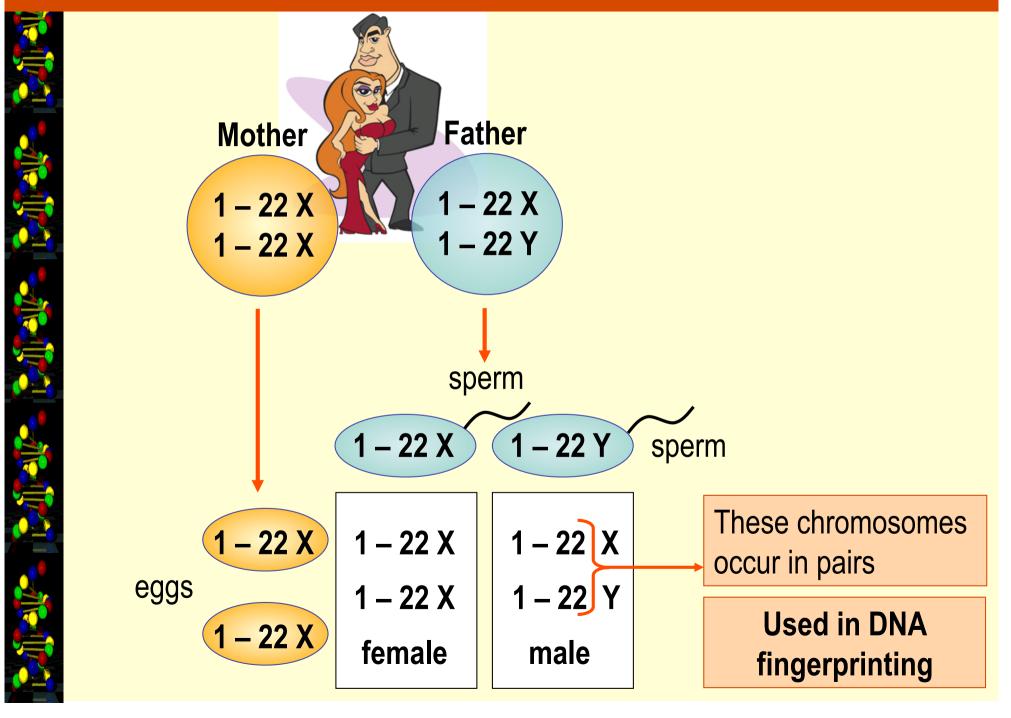
Non functional DNA:

High proportion of sequence variation

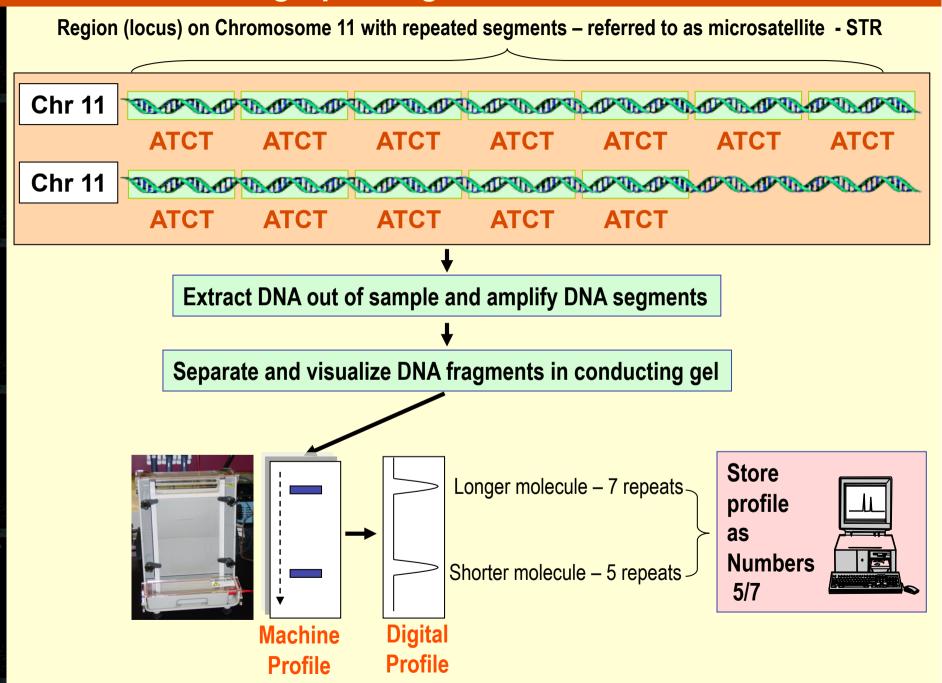
Enough differences to make DNA of each person unique

Used for DNA fingerprinting

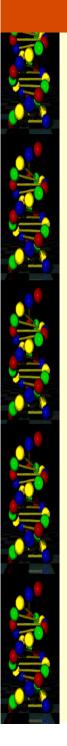
Inheritance of chromosomes

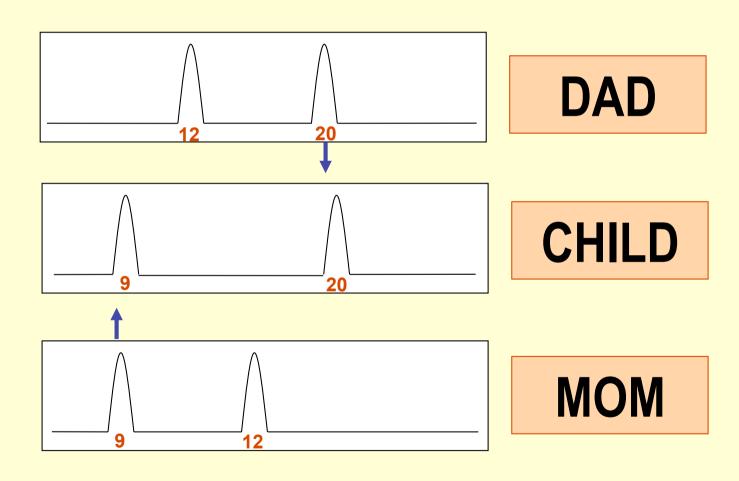


DNA fingerprinting: How it works



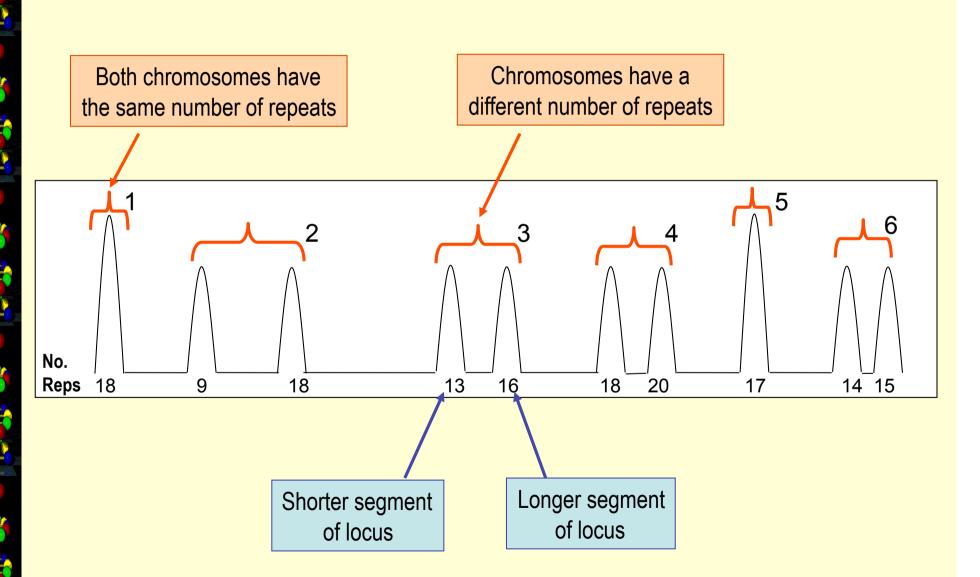
Inheritance of one Microsatellite locus



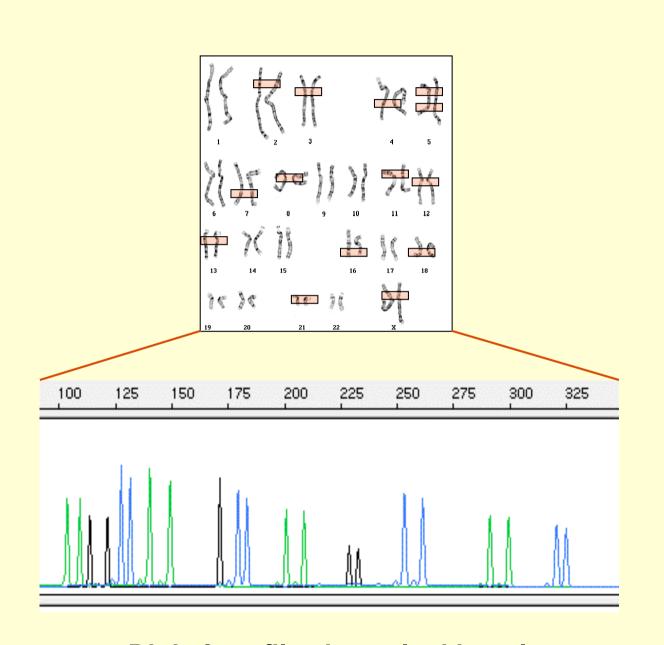


Interpreting a DNA profile

DNA profile of 6 loci



Fingerprinting multiple loci

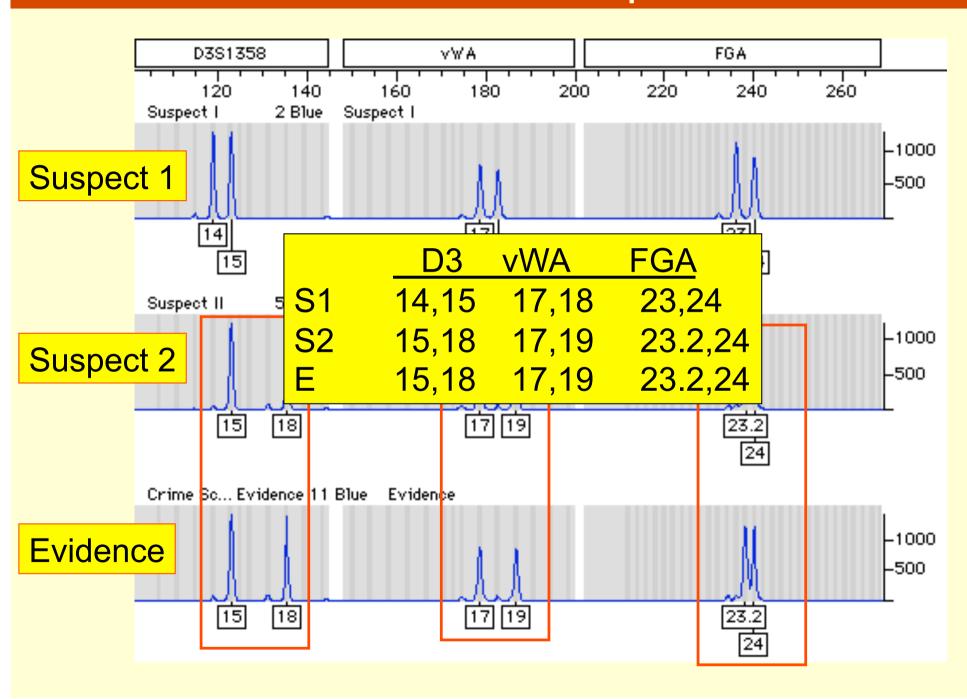


Computer stored profile

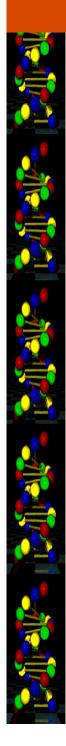
Locus	Reps
VWA	15 -15
TH01	10 – 13
TPOX	18 – 23
FGA	13 – 15
Etc.	Etc.

Digital profile shows loci in colour

Crime scene Two suspects



Information contained in a DNA profile



- A DNA profile is stored on the Database as a list of numbers.
- These numbers are not generally thought to be associated with any physical trait, genetic disease or human behavioral pattern.

