## FOR THE RECORD

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## Allele Frequencies for Two STR Loci D21S1436, D21S2052 in Chinese Population

## **POPULATION:** Chinese

**KEYWORDS:** forensic science, Han in Sichuan, China, DNA typing, short tandem repeats, polymerase chain reaction, population genetics, D21S1436, D21S2052

Blood samples were collected from unrelated individuals of Chinese Han ethnic group in Chengdu of China. DNA was extracted using Chelex method (1). PCR amplification conditions can be accessed at http://www.legalmed.org/dna/d21s1436.htm. The volume of PCR reaction for each locus was 37.5  $\mu$ L. The PCR products were analyzed by horizontal non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with discontinuous buffer system and visualized by silver staining (2,3). Data were analyzed using POWER-STATS program (4). The genotype distribution was analyzed for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium according to Hou's method (5) and no deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was observed.

The complete data can be accessed at http://www.legalmed. org/dna/d21s1436.htm.

TABLE 1—Allele frequencies of two STR loci in Chinese population.

D21S1436 ( $N = 103$ )		D21S2052 ( $N = 102$		
Allele	Frequency	Allele	Frequency	
5	0.010	17	0.010	
6	0.447	18	0.029	
7	0.073	19	0.093	
8	0.024	20	0.132	
9	0.151	21	0.260	
10	0.126	22	0.324	
11	0.092	23	0.098	
12	0.058	24	0.034	
13	0.019	25	0.020	
Total	1.000	Total	1.000	
HWE*	p > 0.05		p > 0.05	

\* Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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TABLE 2—Population genetics and forensic data of two STR loci.

Locus	PIC	DP	Pm	CE	$H_{o}$	H <sub>e</sub>
D21S1436	0.72	0.911	0.089	0.574	0.786	0.736
D2S2052	0.76	0.919	0.081	0.643	0.824	0.782

 $\ast$  PIC (polymorphism information content), DP (power of discrimination), Pm (probability of match), H\_{o} (observed heterozygosity), H\_{e} (expected heterozygosity)

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