

FOR THE RECORD

M. G. Garofalo,¹ M.Sc.; D. A. Gangitano,² M.Sc.; G. J. Juvenal,¹ Ph.D.; B. Budowle,³ Ph.D.; J. A. Lorente,⁴ Ph.D.; and R. A. Padula,² M.Sc.

Six Y-Chromosome STR Frequencies in a Population from Argentina

POPULATION: 97 males from Argentina

KEYWORDS: forensic science, DNA typing, population genetics, short tandem repeats, DYS393, DYS19, DYS389, DYS390, DYS391, DYS385

DNA samples from 97 unrelated individuals were extracted by Chelex procedure (1) and then quantified using QuantiBlot[®] Human DNA Quantitation Kit according to the manufacturer's instructions (2). DNA samples (1 ng) were amplified and typed by Y-Plex[™] 6 System (3). The electrophoresis was carried out on the ABI PRISM[®] 377 DNA Sequencer using GeneScan[®] y Genotyper[®] and Y-Typer Genotyping Software. Data were analyzed by B. Budowle according to Tajima (4) and Stoneking et al. (5). The complete data are available to any interested researcher by accessing <http://www.cnea.gov.ar/cac/radiobiologia/yplex.xls>.

References

1. Walsh PS, Metzger DA, Higuchi R. Chelex 100 as a medium for simple extraction of DNA for PCR-based from forensic material. *Biotechniques* 1991;10:506–13.
2. Perkin Elmer. QuantiBlot[®] Human DNA Quantitation Kit, Revised ed., May 1996.
3. Reliagene Corp. Y-Plex[™] 6, Revised ed., March 2001.
4. Tajima F. Statistical method for testing the neutral mutation hypothesis by DNA polymorphism. *Genetics* 1989;123:585–95.
5. Stoneking M, Hedgecock D, Higuchi RG, Vigilant L, Erlich HA. Population variation of human mtDNA control region sequences detected by enzymatic amplification and sequence-specific oligonucleotide probes. *Am J Hum Genet* 1991;48:370–82.

Additional information and reprint requests:

Marisa G. Garofalo, M.Sc.
Atomic Energy Commission
Radiobiology Unit
Ar. del Libertador 8250
(1429) Buenos Aires
Argentina

¹ Biochemical Nuclear Division, CNEA - CONICET, Argentina.

² DNA Section, Chemical Laboratory Division, Federal Police, Argentina.

³ Forensic Science, FBI Academy, VA.

⁴ Lab of Genetic Identification, Legal Medicine Dept., University of Granada, Spain.

TABLE 1—*Allele frequencies in the Buenos Aires population (Argentina).*

Allele	DYS393	DYS19	DYS389	DYS390	DYS391	DYS385
9					0.0928	
10					0.5361	0.0103
11					0.3505	0.2217
12	0.1650				0.0206	0.0516
13	0.6701	0.1650				0.0979
14	0.1443	0.6083				0.2680
15	0.0206	0.1856				0.1340
16		0.0206				0.0979
17		0.0206				0.0412
18						0.0619
19						0.0155
20				0.0103		
22				0.0722		
23				0.3093		
24				0.4845		
25				0.1237		
28			0.0928			
29			0.3711			
30			0.3299			
31			0.1546			
32			0.0516			

Random match probability: 0.0188.

Genetic diversity: 0.9914.