

FOR THE RECORD

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Allele Frequencies for Two STR Loci D9S1118 and D20S161 in Chinese Han Ethnic Group in Chengdu

POPULATION: Chinese

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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/D9S1118.htm>. The PCR products were analyzed by horizontal non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with discontinuous buffer system and visualized by silver staining (2). The allele classification for each STR locus was based on the number of repeat motifs according to the recommendations of the International Society of Forensic Haemogenetics (3), which now is known as the Interna-

tional Society of Forensic Genetics, ISFG. The alleles at D20S161 locus was named according to Susukida et al. (4). Data were analyzed using POWERSTATS program (5). The genotype distribution was analyzed for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium according to Hou's method (6) and no deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was observed.

The complete dataset can be accessed at <http://www.legalmed.org/dna/D9S1118.htm>.

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

D9S1118(N = 900)		D20S161(N = 900)	
Allele	Frequency	Allele	Frequency
8	0.1633	13	0.0072
9	0.0489	15	0.0678
10	0.0178	16	0.2161
11	0.0294	17	0.3217
12	0.1217	18	0.1694
13	0.1372	19	0.1383
14	0.0889	20	0.0650
15	0.2017	21	0.0139
16	0.1444	22	0.0006
17	0.0467		
Total	1.0000	Total	1.0000
HWE*	P > 0.05		P > 0.05

* Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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