

FOR THE RECORD

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Allele Diversities and Haplotypes of Two Novel Y-STR in a Chinese Population

POPULATION: Chinese

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A total 107 EDTA-blood samples was collected from unrelated males of Han population in Chengdu of China. DNA was extracted utilizing the Chelex-100 method (1). The allelic variation at the two Y-STR loci named as DYS544 and DYS587 were analyzed by PCR amplification. Each PCR reaction contained 2–5 ng human genome, 1 × Taq buffer, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 μM each dNTP (Pharmacia Biotech, Sweden), 2 U Taq polymerase (Promega Corporation), 0.3 μM each primer, in a total volume of 37.5 μL. PCR amplifications were carried out in a GeneAmp PCR System 9600 (Perkin-Elmer) with pre-denaturing for 2 min at 94°C, followed by 33 cycles of denaturing for 30 s at 94°C, annealing for 60 s at 58°C, and extension for 30 s at 72°C. The PCR products were genotyped by using a horizontal non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with discontinuous buffer system, and were

TABLE 2—Haplotypes of DYS544 and DYS587 in a Chinese population.

Haplotype No.	DYS544	DYS587	n
1	11	20	1
2	13	18	2
3	13	19	35
4	13	20	19
5	13	21	29
6	13	22	7
7	13	23	1
8	14	19	8
9	14	20	1
10	14	21	1
11	14	22	2
12	15	19	1

TABLE 1—Allelic frequencies and gene diversity of two Y-STR loci in a Chinese population.

Allele	DYS544	DYS587
11	0.00935	
13	0.86916	
14	0.11215	
15	0.00935	
16		
17		
18		0.01869
19		0.41121
20		0.19626
21		0.28037
22		0.08411
23		0.00935
Gene diversity	0.2340	0.7130
Standard error	0.0356	0.0158

stained with silver (2). Data of population genetics and forensic science were analyzed with Hou's method (3).

The complete dataset can be accessed at: <http://www.legalmed.org/dna/dys544.htm>.

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