

## FOR THE RECORD

W. J. Zhang,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; Y. B. Li,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; X. P. Zhou,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; Z. J. Jia,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; Y. Z. Gao,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; J. Yan,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; J. Wu,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; J. Zhang,<sup>1</sup> M.D.; and Y. P. Hou,<sup>1</sup> M.D.

# Population Genetics of Two STR Loci D4S2366 and D6S1281 in a Chinese Population

**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/d4s2366.htm>. The PCR reaction volume for each locus was 25  $\mu$ L. The PCR products were analyzed by horizontal non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with discontinuous buffer system and visualized by silver staining (2). Data of population genetics and forensic science were analyzed using POWERSTATS program (3). The genotype

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Forensic Medicine, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan, P. R. China.

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

Allele	Frequency	
	D4S2366 (N = 116)	D6S1281 (N = 111)
9	0.302	
10	0.060	
11	0.362	
12	0.116	0.005
13	0.073	
14	0.069	0.009
15	0.017	
17		0.082
18		0.305
19		0.450
20		0.123
21		0.027
HWE	$p > 0.05$	$p > 0.05$

HWE: Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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

Locus	PIC	DP	Pm	EP	H <sub>o</sub>	H <sub>e</sub>
D4S2366	0.71	0.887	0.113	0.602	0.802	0.7503
D6S1281	0.63	0.848	0.152	0.325	0.627	0.6818

PIC: polymorphism information content, DP: power of discrimination, Pm: probability of match, EP: power of exclusion, H<sub>o</sub>: observed heterozygosity, H<sub>e</sub>: expected heterozygosity.

distribution was analyzed for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium according to Hou's method (4). No deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was observed.

The complete data can be accessed at <http://www.legalmed.org/dna/d4s2366.htm>.

## References

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Additional information and reprint requests:

Prof. Jin. Wu  
Institute of Forensic Medicine  
Sichuan University (West China University of Medical Sciences)  
Chengdu 610041, Sichuan  
P. R. China  
E-mail: 630310@163.com