

FOR THE RECORD

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Distributions of Allelic Frequencies and Haplotypes of Two New STR Loci in a Chinese Han Population

POPULATION: Chinese

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

Allele	Frequency	
	D3S4014 (N = 119)	D20S604 (N = 119)
7		0.0008
8	0.013	0.063
9	0.567	0.104
10	0.382	0.067
11	0.021	0.317
12	0.017	0.354
13		0.058
14		0.029
HWE	$p > 0.05$	$p > 0.05$

HWE: Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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/d3s4014.htm>. The PCR reaction volume for each locus was 37.5 μ 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 distribution was analyzed for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium

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

Locus	PIC	DP	Pm	EP	H _o	H _e	SE
D3S4014	0.44	0.612	0.388	0.363	0.655	0.5317	0.0117
D20S604	0.71	0.889	0.111	0.322	0.625	0.751	0.0164

PIC: polymorphism information content, DP: power of discrimination, Pm: probability of match, EP: power of exclusion, H_o: observed heterozygosity, H_e: expected heterozygosity, SE: standard error.

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/d3s4014.htm>.

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