

FOR THE RECORD

Maria C. Miozzo,^{1,2} Ph.D.; Mariana K. Maxzud,¹ Ph.D.; Ariel E. Casanova,¹ B.S.; Silvia A. Mutual,¹ B.S.; Carla Pacharoni,¹ B.S.; and Nidia M. Modesti,^{1,2} Ph.D.

Allele Frequencies and Statistical Parameters for Penta E and Penta D STR Loci in Córdoba (Argentina) Population

POPULATION: Urban and countryside population of Córdoba (Argentina)

KEYWORDS: forensic science, polymerase chain reaction, short tandem repeat, Penta E, Penta D, population genetics, Córdoba (Argentina)

EDTA whole blood samples were collected from 250 unrelated individuals of urban and countryside population of Córdoba

¹ CEPROCOR – Agencia Córdoba Ciencia, Complejo Hospitalario Santa María de Punilla, (5164) Santa María de Punilla, Córdoba – Argentina.

² CONICET (National Research Council of Argentina).

TABLE 1—STR allele frequencies data and statistical parameters for Córdoba (Argentina) population.

Allele	Penta E	Penta D
2.2		0.0080
5	0.0400	0.0020
7	0.1120	0.0060
8	0.0120	0.0140
9	0.0040	0.2240
10	0.0840	0.2000
11	0.0840	0.1680
12	0.2140	0.1500
13	0.1040	0.1480
14	0.0480	0.0600
15	0.0780	0.0160
16	0.0660	0.0040
17	0.0400	
18	0.0400	
19	0.0220	
20	0.0220	
21	0.0180	
22	0.0100	
23	0.0020	
Hob	88.00	80.80
Hex	89.94	83.47
PD	0.9784	0.9489
PE	0.7970	0.6649
PIC	0.890	0.811
P*	0.2770	0.9574
P**	0.2863	0.5138

Hob: observed heterozygosity, Hex: expected heterozygosity, PD: power of discrimination, PE: probability of exclusion, PIC: polymorphic information content, P*: Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, Chi square test, P**: Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, exact test based on 10.000 permutations.

(Argentina). DNA was obtained by CTAB treatment, chloroform extraction, and ethanol precipitation (1). The loci were amplified using the commercial kit PowerPlex® 16 System (Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer's instructions (2). The amplified products were analyzed with an ABI Prism 310 Genetic Analyzer using reference sequenced ladders (PE Applied Biosystems).

The data were analyzed using Cervus 2.0 (3) and TFPGA (4) programs. No significant deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg expectation was founded in the population of Córdoba (Argentina). Considering the results obtained with the previously reported seventeen STRs loci (D16S539, TH01, TPOX, CSF1PO, FABP, D6S366, FESFPS, F13A01, D3S1385, vWA, FGA, D8S1179, D21S11, D18S51, D5S818, D13S317 and D7S820) (5,6), the combined Power of Discrimination (PD) and Probability of Exclusion (PE) for all nineteen loci are 0.9999999999999999999774948 and 0.999999981, respectively.

The complete dataset are available by accessing at http://www.agenciacordobaciencia.cba.gov.ar/ceprocor/strs_data.htm.

References

1. Corach D, Penacino G, Sala A. Cadaveric DNA extraction protocol based on cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB). In: Mangin P, Ludes B, editors. *Acta Medicinae Legalis* Vol XLIV 1994. Springer Verlag 1995; 35–6.
2. Gene Print PowerPlex 16 Systems. Technical Manual D012. Promega Corporation, 2001.
3. Marshall TC, Slate J, Kruuk L, Pemberton JM. *Statistical confidence for likelihood-based paternity inference in natural populations*. Cervus 2.0, computer software. Mol Ecol 1998;7:639–55.
4. Miller MP. Tools for population genetic analyses [TFPGA] 1.3: A windows program for the analysis of allozyme and molecular population genetic data. Computer software distributed by author, 1997.
5. Silvart TG, Lucca MA, Miozzo MC, Furrer VE, Mutual SA, Pacharoni CM, et al. Allele Frequencies and Statistical Parameters for Eight STR Loci in Cordoba (Argentina) Population. *J Forensic Sci* 2003;48(1): 240–1.

[PubMed]

[PubMed]

6. Miozzo MC, Pacharoni CM, Mutal SA, Maxzud MK, Casanova AE, Modesti NM. [STRs data for the loci D3S1385, vWA, FGA, D8S1179, D21S11, D18S51, D5S818, D13S317 and D7S820 from Cordoba \(Argentina\)](#). Forensic Sci Int 2003;131:214–7.

[PubMed]

Additional information and reprint requests:
Nidia M. Modesti, Ph.D.
CEPROCOR – Agencia Córdoba Ciencia
Complejo Hospitalario Santa María de Punilla
5164 – Santa María de Punilla
Córdoba, Argentina