

## FOR THE RECORD

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# Population Data of Two STR Loci in 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/D8S1128.htm>. The volume of PCR reaction for each locus was 20 µL. 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 1—Allele frequencies of two STR loci in Chinese population.

Allele	Frequency	
	D8S1128 (N = 100)	D7S3058 (N = 114)
7	0.391	
8	0.260	0.225
9	0.083	0.189
10	0.109	0.081
11	0.078	0.095
12	0.057	0.113
13	0.016	0.126
14	0.005	0.099
15		0.059
16		0.014
Total	1.000	1.000
HWE*	P > 0.05	P > 0.05

\* Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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

Locus	PIC	PD	Pm	PE	H <sub>o</sub>	H <sub>e</sub>
D8S1128	0.72	0.882	0.118	0.683	0.848	0.851
D7S3058	0.84	0.956	0.044	0.797	0.901	0.963

PIC: polymorphism information content; PD: power of discrimination; Pm: probability of match; PE: power of exclusion; H<sub>o</sub>: observed heterozygosity; H<sub>e</sub>: expected heterozygosity.

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/D8S1128.htm>.

## References

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