FOR THE RECORD

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Allele Frequency Distribution of Short Tandem Repeat D13S1493 in Two Populations

POPULATION: 157 unrelated healthy Japanese donors, 138 unrelated healthy German donors.

KEYWORDS: forensic science, D13S1493, short tandem repeat, Japanese, German, DNA typing, population genetics

Blood specimens were obtained from 157 unrelated healthy Japanese volunteer donors from western Japan and 138 unrelated healthy German volunteer donors from the Munich area. DNA was extracted from blood specimens by a salting-out method (1). PCR of D13S1493 (2) was performed in a PE9700 cycler using HotStarTaq polymerase, as recommended by the supplier (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). A 25 μ L reaction mixture contained DNA 20 ng and 5 pmol of primers F (5'-acctgttgtatggcagcagt-3') and R (5'-ggttgactctttccccaact-3'). Cycle conditions were 95°C for

TABLE 1—Allele	frequency di	istributions of	of D13S1493	in two p	populations.

		Popul	Populations		
Allele	Size (bp)	Japanese $(n = 157)$	German $(n = 138)$		
8	214	0.013	_		
9	218	_	0.004		
10	222	0.041	0.062		
11	226	0.280	0.156		
12	230	0.185	0.315		
13	234	0.242	0.152		
14	238	0.143	0.246		
15	242	0.080	0.054		
16	246	0.006	0.011		
17	250	0.010			
DP	_	0.933	0.921		
$P_{\rm m}$	_	0.067	0.079		
PIC	_	0.77	0.75		
PE	_	0.569	0.554		
$H_{\rm o}$	_	0.783	0.775		
H _e	_	0.802	0.788		
HWE	_	0.990	0.544		

DP, power of discrimination; $P_{\rm m}$, probability of match; PIC, polymorphism information content; PE, power of exclusion; H_0 , observed heterozygosity; H_e , expected heterozygosity; HWE, probability value.

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³ Department of Experimental and Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Yamagata University, Yamagata, Japan. 15 min, then 30 cycles of 94° C for 30 sec, 55° C for 30 sec, 72° C for 60 sec, with a final extension step of 10 min at 72° C. The amplified products were analyzed in a 4% denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrohphoresis by using allelic ladders as size markers, followed by silver staining. Allele designation was established following the recommendation of the DNA commission of the ISFH (3). Genetic data were analyzed using programs POWERSTATS (4) and Arlequin (5).

D13S1493 locus is tetranucleotide, GGAA (2). It exhibited 10 clearly distinguishable alleles ranging from 214 bp to 250 bp. Table 1 contains the summary of allele frequencies and forensic values.

The complete data set is available upon request at e-mail: yuasai@grape.med.tottori-u.ac.jp.

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