

FOR THE RECORD

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Distribution of D4S1654, D4S3255, and GATA148G10 Alleles in a Chinese Population Sample

POPULATION: Chinese.

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Whole-blood samples were obtained from unrelated individuals of the Chinese Han ethnic group in Chengdu, China. Genomic DNA was extracted using the Chelex method (1). PCR amplification conditions can be accessed at <http://www.fayi.cn/dna/d4s1654.htm> or <http://www.legalmed.org/dna/d4s1654.htm>. The volume of PCR reaction for each locus was 25 μ L. The amplified products were separated by vertical nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with a continuous buffer system and visualized by silver staining (2). Data of population genetics and forensic science were analyzed using POWERSTATS program (3). The details of distribution data are described in Tables 1 and 2.

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

Allele	Frequency		
	D4S1654 (N = 100)	D4S3255 (N = 100)	GATA148G10 (N = 100)
10	0.015	—	—
11	0.145	—	—
12	0.390	—	—
13	0.210	0.100	—
14	0.220	0.360	0.005
15	0.015	0.390	0.005
16	0.005	0.130	0.120
17	—	0.015	0.295
18	—	0.005	0.415
19	—	—	0.100
20	—	—	0.050
21	—	—	0.010
Total	1.000	1.000	1.000
HWE*	$P > 0.05$	$P > 0.05$	$P > 0.05$

*Test for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium.

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

Locus	PIC	DP	P_m	EP	H_o	H_e
D4S1654	0.69	0.877	0.123	0.476	0.27	0.73
D4S3255	0.64	0.807	0.193	0.599	0.20	0.80
GATA148G10	0.67	0.860	0.140	0.493	0.26	0.74

PIC, polymorphism information content; DP, power of discrimination; P_m , probability of match; EP, power of exclusion; H_o , observed heterozygosity; H_e , expected heterozygosity.

The genotype 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.fayi.cn/dna/d4s1654.htm> or <http://www.legalmed.org/dna/d4s1654.htm>

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