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FOR THE RECORD

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Genetic Variation for Five Short Tandem Repeat Loci in a Central China Population Sample

POPULATION: Chinese.

KEYWORDS: forensic science, DNA typing, population genetics, Henan province, Anyang city, China, short tandem repeats, polymerase chain reaction, Han ethnic group, D5S818, D7S820, D8S1179, D13S317, D18S51

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

	Frequency				
Allele	D8S1179	D7S820	D5S818	D13S317	D18S51
7			2.0%		
8		10.9%	3.0%	19.3%	
9		7.9%	5.4%	11.9%	
10	5.4%	18.8%	17.3%	12.4%	1.0%
11	13.9%	28.2%	34.2%	22.8%	1.0%
12	15.3%	23.8%	22.3%	22.3%	1.5%
13	25.7%	6.9%	10.4%	7.9%	18.3%
14	17.8%	3.5%	5.4%	3.5%	16.3%
15	13.4%				18.3%
16	4.5%				7.4%
17	4.0%				7.9%
18					8.4%
19					5.4%
20					4.0%
21					2.5%
22					3.5%
23					1.5%
23.2					2.5%
25					0.5%
P_m	0.054	0.081	0.091	0.060	0.035
PD	0.946	0.919	0.909	0.940	0.965
PE	0.659	0.698	0.360	0.584	0.603
PIC	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.80	0.87
Chi($p > 0.05$)	25.5	32.5	40.4	23.1	36.8

Chi, Chi square; PIC, polymorphism information content; PD, power of discrimination; P_m, probability of match; PE, power of exclusion; STR, short tandem repeat.

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Blood samples were collected from unrelated individuals of the Chinese Han ethnic group in Anyang, Central China. DNA was extracted using the Chelex method (1). DNA samples were amplified in a DNA Gene Amp 9700 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) using 10 ng of template DNA. The amplified products were detected using the ABI Prism 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Data of population genetics and forensic science were analyzed using POWERSTATS program (2). The genotype distribution was analyzed for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium according to Hou's method (3) and no deviation from Hardy –Weinberg equilibrium was observed.

The complete data (also including some statistical parameters) are available to any interested researcher upon request (Table 1).

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