FOR THE RECORD

Bhinu Shova Tuladhar, ¹ M.Sc.; Nur Haslindawaty, ¹ B.Sc.; B. Nada, ¹ B.Sc.; S. Panneerchelvam, ¹ M.Sc.; and M. N. Norazmi, ¹ Ph.D.

Allele Frequency Data for Nine STRs Polymorphism in a Gurkha Population of Malaysia

POPULATION: Random Gurkha Population, Rawang, Malaysia.

KEYWORDS: forensic science, DNA typing, database, Gurkha population, Malaysia, population, genetics, short tandem repeats (STRs), CSF1PO, THO1, TPOX, F13A01, FESFPS, vWA, D16S539, D7S820, D13S317

TABLE 1—Allele	frequency di	stribution in	Gurkha popul	lation of M	alaysia (n = 1	(00).

Allele	Frequency										
	CSF1PO	TPOX	THO1	FESFPS	F13A01	vWA	D16S539	D7S820	D13S317		
3.2					0.105						
4					0.250						
5					0.240						
6			0.235		0.260						
7			0.055	0.065	0.065						
8		0.380	0.070	0.020			0.040	0.150	0.140		
9	0.070	0.130	0.395				0.200	0.100	0.235		
9.3			0.130								
10	0.210	0.075	0.115	0.085			0.135	0.215	0.190		
11	0.185	0.395		0.455			0.230	0.210	0.255		
12	0.435	0.020		0.295			0.245	0.295	0.140		
13	0.100			0.075	0.015	0.035	0.105	0.030	0.040		
14				0.005	0.045	0.150	0.045				
15						0.060					
16					0.020	0.205					
17						0.375					
18						0.175					
19											
20											
21											
H	89.70	84.56	90.84	75.71	88.74	90.90	95.00	95.52	96.35		
PE	48.83	41.72	53.95	45.31	59.77	54.61	63.08	58.51	60.70		
PD	0.8792	0.8204	0.9072	0.8254	0.9216	0.9042	0.9321	0.9226	0.9256		
Chi	13.92	2.29	7.03	10.64	10.2	3.66	10.95	5.36	9.75		
(P<0.05) CDP	(df 9) 0.999999999	(df 7)	(df 10)	(df 7)	(df 10)	(df 10)	(df 12)	(df 12)	(df 12)		

H, heterozygosity; PE, power of exclusion; PD, power of discrimination; Chi, Chi-square; CDP, cumulative power of discrimination.

The Gurkha population of Malaysia, comprising a total of 652 individuals, live in Rawang in Selangor state in Malaysia. They had migrated from Nepal during World War II, and they constitute a distinct minority population in Malaysia. Buccal swabs were collected from 100 unrelated Gurkha individuals. DNA was

¹School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Malaysia.

extracted by a simple salting-out procedure (1). Using STR multiplex primer kits, Promega Geneprint TM (CTT, FFv, and STR III), and following the manufacturer's guidelines, 10 ng of DNA was PCR amplified. Allele frequencies were calculated from the numbers of each genotype by the gene count method. The randomness of the population was ascertained by subjecting the data to a χ^2 test. No deviations from Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium were observed. Heterozygosity and discrimination power were

calculated according to the methods already reported (2–4). The allelic distribution in the Gurkha population of Malaysia (Table 1) exhibits a distinct pattern from that of other population groups in Malaysia (5–7).

The complete dataset is available to any interested party at www.ppsk.usm.my

Acknowledgment

This research was funded by Experimental Applied Research grant scheme, Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Malaysia (09-02-05-3122 EA011).

References

- Miller SA, Dykes DD, Polesky HF. A simple salting out procedure for extracting DNA from human nucleated cells. Nucleic Acids Res 1988;16:12–5.
- Nei M, Roychoudhury AK. Sampling variances of heterozygosity and genetic Distance. Genetics 1974;76:379–90.

- Jones DA. Blood samples: probability of discrimination. J Forensic Sci Soc 1972;12:355–9.
- Ohno Y, Sebetan IM, Akaishi S. A simple method for calculating the probability of excluding paternity with any number of co dominant alleles. Forensic Sci Int 1982;19:93–8.
- Panneerchelvam S, Nur H, Ravichandran M, Norazmi MN, Zainuddin ZF. Allele frequency distribution for 10 STR loci in the Malay population of Malaysia. J Forensic Sci 2004;48(2):451–2.
- Panneerchelvam S, Kumara Thevan K, Lai KF, Saravanakumar M, Sumathy V, Yuvaneswari KC, et al. Allele frequency distribution for 9 STR loci in the Tamil population of Malaysia. J Forensic Sci 2004;49(4):863–4.
- Panneerchelvam S, Kumara Thevan K, Lai KF, Saravanakumar M, Sumathy V, Yuvaneswari KC, et al. Polymorphism of 9 STRs in ethnic Chinese population of Malaysia. J Forensic Sci 2004;49(5):1132–3.

Additional information and reprint requests: S. Panneerchelvam, M.Sc. School of Health Sciences

Universiti Sains Malaysia

16150 Kubang Kerian Kelantan, Malaysia

E-mail: panneer@kb.usm.my