

## FOR THE RECORD

Bofeng Zhu,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> Ph.D.; Yajun Deng,<sup>4,\*</sup> Ph.D.; Feixiong Zhang,<sup>5</sup> M.Sc.; Wujun Wei,<sup>6</sup> B.Sc.; Liping Chen,<sup>1,2</sup> M.Sc.; Jie Zhao,<sup>7</sup> B.Sc.; Yongfeng He,<sup>7</sup> B.Sc.; Yingfang Tian,<sup>1,2</sup> Ph.D.; Yongcheng Xu,<sup>1,2</sup> M.Sc.; Rongjun Yu,<sup>8</sup> M.Sc.; Junbang Fang,<sup>9</sup> M.Sc.; and Yao Liu,<sup>10</sup> Ph.D., M.D.

# Genetic Analysis for Y Chromosome Short Tandem Repeat Haplotypes of Chinese Han Population Residing in the Ningxia Province of China

**POPULATION:** One hundred and one unrelated, autochthonous healthy males of the Chinese Han population living in Yongning county of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China.

**KEYWORDS:** forensic science, DNA typing, genetic analysis, Y chromosome STR haplotypes, Chinese Han population, living in Yongning county of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China, population genetics, Y-PLEX<sup>TM</sup> 12 kit, China, DYS19, DYS389I, DYS389II, DYS390, DYS391, DYS392, DYS393, DYS438, DYS439, DYS385a,b

Whole-blood samples were obtained by venipuncture and collected into ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) tubes. Genomic DNA was extracted using the Chelex-100 protocol as described by Walsh et al. (1). Eleven Y-chromosomal short tandem repeats (STRs) loci (DYS19, DYS389I, DYS389II, DYS390, DYS391, DYS392, DYS393, DYS438, DYS439, and DYS385a,b) were performed in a fluorescence-based multiplex reaction using the Y-PLEX<sup>TM</sup>12 kit (Reliagene Technologies Inc., New Orleans, LA). The amplification reactions of 10 μL in total contained 4.0 μL of 2.5 × Y-PLEX<sup>TM</sup>12 Primer Mix, 0.20 μL of AmpliTaq Gold DNA Polymerase (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) (5 U/μL), 3.8 μL of deionized water, and 2.0 μL of Genomic DNA (*c.* 1 ng). Thermal cycling conditions were conducted according to the manufacturer's kit protocols using GeneAmp PCR system 9700 (Applied Biosystems) (2). Detection and genotyping of all

polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products were accomplished using an ABI 3100 DNA Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). Allele designations were determined by comparison of the sample PCR fragments, together with the allelic ladders provided with the kit using GeneScan and Y12-Typer3100v 2.0 Macros (Reliagene Technologies Inc.).

Quality control was adhered to laboratory internal control standards and kit controls. Haplotype and allele frequencies were estimated by the direct counting method. Haplotype and gene diversities were estimated according to Nei (3). A comparative analysis between these haplotype data and previously published data was carried out by the method of a pairwise differentiation test as described by Chen and Huang (4) using SPSS11.5 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). See Tables 1 and 2 for results. As shown in Table 1, a total of 97 haplotypes were identified in the 11 Y-STR loci, among which 93 were unique, while four occurred more than once. The overall haplotype diversity for the 11 Y-STRs loci was 0.9893, and the discrimination capacity was 0.9992. As shown in Table 2, 47 alleles (nine STR loci) and 38 phenotypes (DYS385a,b) were detected in Chinese Han population, with the allele frequencies ranging from 0.0099 to 0.7723. The gene diversity value of all 11 Y-STR loci ranged from a minimum of 0.3739 for the DYS438 locus to a maximum of 0.9698 for the DYS385a,b loci. A comparative analysis between our data and previously published data for the same set of Y-STR loci has been made using the statistical method of the pairwise differentiation test. The comparative results showed that the Chinese Han population in the Ningxia province of China has significant differences from the Tunisian population (*p*<0.001), (5) and the Basque population (*p*<0.001) (6). There were no significant differences between the studied population and some neighboring populations including Chinese Mongol (7), Uigur (8), Ewenki (9), Yi population (10),

<sup>1</sup>The Key Laboratory of Environment and Gene Related to Diseases, Ministry of Education, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710061, Shaanxi, China.

<sup>2</sup>The Key Laboratory of Public Health of Ministry for Forensic Sciences, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710061, Shaanxi, China.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Forensic Science, School of Medicine of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710061, Shaanxi, China.

<sup>4</sup>Center of Forensic Sciences, Beijing Genomics Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 101300, China.

<sup>5</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Affiliated Hospital of Ningxia Medical College, Yinchuan 750004, Ningxia, China.

<sup>6</sup>The Hancheng Public Security Bureau, Hancheng 715400, Shaanxi, China.

<sup>7</sup>Forensic Medical Identification Center of Shaanxi Public Security Bureau, Xi'an 710016, Shaanxi, China.

<sup>8</sup>The Ningbo Public Security Bureau, Ningbo 315040, Zhejiang, China.

<sup>9</sup>The Public Prosecuting Office of Huangdao District, Qingdao 266555, Shandong, China.

<sup>10</sup>Institute of Forensic Science, Ministry of Public Security, Beijing, 100038, China.

\*Authors contributed equally to this work.

TABLE 1—*Y-STR haplotypes in 101 unrelated healthy males of Chinese Han population.*

Haplotypes	<i>n</i>	DYS19	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS438	DYS439	DYS385a,b
H1	1	13	12	29	24	10	11	13	10	12	13,13
H2	1	13	12	29	25	12	12	12	10	12	12,18
H3	1	13	14	29	24	9	15	14	11	11	15,20
H4	1	13	14	30	24	9	14	14	12	11	15,21
H5	1	14	12	27	24	10	13	12	11	13	12,17
H6	1	14	12	27	24	10	14	12	11	11	13,18
H7	1	14	12	28	23	10	14	12	11	11	13,18
H8	1	14	12	28	24	10	11	13	10	10	14,18
H9	2	14	12	28	24	11	14	12	11	12	13,19
H10	1	14	12	29	22	10	11	14	10	11	14,15
H11	1	14	12	29	23	11	12	12	10	12	13,17
H12	1	14	12	31	23	10	11	12	10	12	11,18
H13	1	14	13	28	22	11	14	12	11	12	13,13
H14	2	14	13	29	23	11	13	14	10	10	11,12
H15	1	14	13	29	24	10	11	12	10	10	14,14
H16	1	14	13	29	24	10	14	12	11	11	13,19
H17	1	14	13	29	24	11	14	13	10	10	11,12
H18	1	14	13	30	23	11	14	13	11	11	12,12
H19	1	14	13	30	24	10	13	12	11	13	13,13
H20	1	14	13	31	23	10	14	14	10	10	11,13
H21	1	14	14	29	23	11	13	14	10	10	11,12
H22	1	14	14	30	23	10	14	13	10	11	11,13
H23	1	14	14	30	23	10	14	13	10	12	11,12
H24	1	14	14	30	23	10	14	13	10	13	11,12
H25	1	14	14	30	23	10	14	14	10	10	11,13
H26	1	14	14	30	23	11	14	13	10	10	11,13
H27	1	14	14	31	22	10	11	12	10	11	11,18
H28	1	14	14	31	22	10	13	12	10	10	13,13
H29	1	14	14	31	23	10	11	12	10	12	11,18
H30	1	14	14	31	23	10	14	13	11	11	11,12
H31	1	14	14	32	23	10	11	12	10	12	11,18
H32	1	15	12	27	23	10	12	13	10	12	12,16
H33	1	15	12	27	23	10	12	13	11	12	13,13
H34	1	15	12	28	23	10	12	12	10	11	11,16
H35	1	15	12	28	23	10	12	12	10	12	12,17
H36	1	15	12	28	23	10	13	12	10	12	12,17
H37	1	15	12	28	23	10	13	12	10	12	14,19
H38	2	15	12	28	23	11	14	13	10	11	13,14
H39	1	15	12	28	23	11	14	14	10	11	13,13
H40	1	15	12	28	24	10	12	12	10	11	13,15
H41	1	15	12	28	24	10	13	12	9	10	12,18
H42	1	15	12	28	24	10	14	12	10	11	14,18
H43	1	15	12	28	24	10	16	12	11	13	12,18
H44	1	15	12	28	24	11	10	13	10	11	13,14
H45	1	15	12	28	24	11	13	12	10	13	12,19
H46	1	15	12	28	24	11	14	13	10	11	12,13
H47	1	15	12	28	24	11	14	13	10	11	13,14
H48	1	15	12	29	23	10	12	12	10	12	12,17
H49	1	15	12	29	23	10	13	12	10	12	12,19
H50	1	15	12	29	23	11	14	13	10	11	13,14
H51	1	15	12	29	24	10	10	12	10	11	16,17
H52	1	15	12	29	24	10	13	12	9	10	12,13
H53	1	15	12	29	24	10	13	12	10	11	13,19
H54	1	15	12	29	24	11	13	12	10	13	11,20
H55	1	15	12	29	24	11	14	13	10	11	13,13
H56	1	15	12	29	25	10	13	12	10	11	13,22
H57	1	15	12	30	23	10	13	12	10	12	12,19
H58	1	15	13	28	24	11	14	12	10	13	13,21
H59	1	15	13	28	25	9	14	14	10	11	15,18
H60	1	15	13	29	23	10	11	15	10	11	11,19
H61	1	15	13	29	23	10	15	13	10	12	11,13
H62	1	15	13	29	24	10	11	13	11	12	12,14
H63	1	15	13	29	24	10	11	14	10	11	12,12
H64	1	15	13	29	26	11	13	14	10	12	13,20
H65	1	15	13	30	23	10	11	15	10	12	11,20
H66	1	15	13	30	23	10	16	14	10	11	11,12
H67	1	15	13	30	24	10	11	13	11	12	12,15
H68	1	15	13	30	26	10	13	12	10	12	13,19
H69	1	15	13	30	26	10	13	14	10	12	13,20
H70	1	15	13	31	23	10	13	12	10	12	12,20
H71	1	15	14	30	24	10	11	13	11	11	12,14
H72	1	15	14	30	25	10	13	12	10	12	13,17

TABLE 1—Continued.

Haplotypes	<i>n</i>	DYS19	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS438	DYS439	DYS385a,b
H73	1	15	14	30	25	10	13	14	10	11	12,18
H74	1	15	15	31	25	10	7	13	11	14	11,11
H75	1	15	15	33	24	10	13	14	9	12	12,17
H76	1	16	12	27	25	9	15	12	10	12	12,12
H77	1	16	12	27	25	10	13	12	10	12	12,21
H78	1	16	12	28	23	10	13	12	10	13	12,14
H79	1	16	12	28	25	10	13	12	10	13	13,13
H80	1	16	12	28	25	10	13	12	10	13	13,17
H81	2	16	12	28	25	11	13	12	10	13	12,15
H82	1	16	12	30	22	10	12	14	10	12	12,14
H83	1	16	13	29	23	10	11	14	10	11	11,17
H84	1	16	13	29	23	10	13	14	10	13	12,20
H85	1	16	13	29	24	10	13	12	9	10	13,18
H86	1	16	14	30	23	10	11	14	10	12	11,19
H87	1	16	14	30	24	10	13	14	10	12	13,19
H88	1	16	14	30	25	10	13	15	10	11	12,17
H89	1	17	12	27	25	11	13	12	10	14	13,21
H90	1	17	12	28	24	10	13	12	10	11	12,18
H91	1	17	12	28	24	10	13	12	10	11	17,18
H92	1	17	12	28	24	10	13	12	10	11	17,19
H93	1	17	12	29	24	10	13	12	11	11	13,18
H94	1	17	13	29	24	9	13	12	10	13	11,12
H95	1	17	13	29	24	10	13	14	10	12	13,17
H96	1	17	13	30	24	10	13	12	10	12	12,19
H97	1	18	13	29	25	10	13	12	10	11	14,17

*n*, number of individuals observed for each haplotype; STR, short tandem repeat.

TABLE 2—Allele frequencies and gene diversity (GD) at 11 Y-chromosomal short tandem repeats (STRs) loci of Chinese Han population.

Allele	DYS19	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS438	Phenotype	DYS385a,b	Phenotype	DYS385a,b
7					0.0099				11,11	0.0099	13,19	0.0594
9				0.0495		0.0396			11,12	0.0891	13,20	0.0198
10				0.6931	0.0198	0.7723	0.1287		11,13	0.0396	13,21	0.0198
11				0.2475	0.1584	0.1782	0.3663		11,16	0.0099	13,22	0.0099
12	0.5050			0.0099	0.0891	0.5248	0.0099	0.3465	11,17	0.0099	14,14	0.0099
13	0.0396	0.2871			0.4158	0.2277		0.1386	11,18	0.0396	14,15	0.0099
14	0.2871	0.1881			0.2574	0.2178		0.0198	11,19	0.0198	14,17	0.0099
15	0.4455	0.0198			0.0297	0.0297			11,20	0.0198	14,18	0.0198
16	0.1386				0.0198				12,12	0.0297	14,19	0.0099
17	0.0792								12,13	0.0198	15,18	0.0099
18	0.0099								12,14	0.0396	15,20	0.0099
22		0.0495							12,15	0.0297	15,21	0.0099
23		0.3762							12,16	0.0099	16,17	0.0099
24		0.3960							12,17	0.0594	17,18	0.0099
25		0.1485							12,18	0.0495	17,19	0.0099
26		0.0297							12,19	0.0396		
27		0.0693							12,20	0.0198		
28		0.2970							12,21	0.0099		
29		0.3168							13,13	0.0792		
30		0.2178							13,14	0.0495		
31		0.0792							13,15	0.0099		
32		0.0099							13,17	0.0396		
33		0.0099							13,18	0.0396		
GD	0.6988	0.6331	0.7602	0.6829	0.4604	0.7333	0.6307	0.3739	0.7166			0.9698

Han population in Beijing (11), Han population in Tianjin (12), Japanese (13), and southern populations from Korea (14).

The complete dataset is available via electronic mail from the corresponding author: Liuyao2002cn@yahoo.com.cn or the first author: zhobofeng7372@126.com or dengyj@genomics.org.cn

#### Acknowledgment

This research was supported by the Key Item of Science Technology Foundation of Shaanxi Province, China (2005K12-G5). All the authors wish to thank Mr. Zhibing Pan for collecting studied samples.

#### References

- Walsh PS, Metzger DA, Higuchi R. Chelex 100 as a medium for simple extraction of DNA for PCR-based from forensic material. *Biotechniques* 1991;10:506–13.
- http://www.reliagene.com
- Nei M. Molecular evolutionary genetics. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1987.
- Chen PY, Huang ZM. The course of statistic software for SPSS 10.0. Beijing: The Liberty Army of Chinese Press, 2002.
- Brandt-Casadevall C, Ben Dhiab M, Taroni F, Castella V, Dimo-Simonin N, Zemni M, et al. Tunisian population data on 10 Y-chromosomal loci. *Forensic Sci Int* 2003;135:247–50.

6. García O, Martín P, Gusmáo L, Albarrán C, Alonso A. A Basque country autochthonous population study of 11 Y-chromosome STR loci. *Forensic Sci Int* 2004;145:65–8.
7. Zhu BF, Li XS, Wang ZY, Wu HY, He YF, Zhao J, et al. Y-STRs haplotypes of Chinese Mongol ethnic group using Y-PLEX™12. *Forensic Sci Int* 2005;153:260–3.
8. Zhu BF, Wang ZY, Yang CH, Li XS, Zhu J, Yang G, et al. Y-chromosomal STR haplotypes in Chinese Uigur ethnic group. *Int J Legal Med* 2005;119:306–9.
9. Zhu BF, Shen CM, Gong ZZ, Zhu J, Yang G, Wu HY, et al. Population genetics for Y-STRs haplotypes of Chinese Ewenki ethnic minority group. *J Forensic Sci* 2005;50:969–71.
10. Zhu BF, Shen CM, Qian GL, Shi RY, Dang YH, Zhu J, et al. Genetic polymorphisms for eleven Y-STRs haplotypes of Chinese Yi ethnic minority group. *Forensic Sci Int* 2006;158:229–33.
11. Li WS, Hu L, Chen S, Qin N. 10 Y-STRs haplotypes in Chinese. *Forensic Sci Int* 2004;139:85–8.
12. Kuang JZ, Zhu W, Nie TG, Liu Y, Liu MN, Wang YJ. Polymorphisms of 12 Y-STR loci in Han population in Tianjin. *Penal Technol* 2005;1:19–26.
13. Kido A, Hara M, Kameyama H, Yamamoto Y, Susukida R, Takada A, et al. Population genetics of 10 Y-chromosomal STR loci in Japanese using multiplexed PCR amplification kits, Y-PLEX™6 and Y-PLEX™5. *Int Congr Ser* 2004;1261:307–9.
14. Chun BW, Shin SC, Kim YJ, Kim KS, Choi DH, Kim KH, et al. Allele frequencies and haplotypes of the STR loci of the PowerPlex Y-system in southern populations from Korea. *Forensic Sci Int* 2005;148:225–31.

Additional information and reprint requests:

Yao Liu or Bo-feng Zhu  
 The Key Laboratory of Public Health of Ministry for Forensic Sciences  
 Xi'an Jiaotong University  
 Yan Ta West Road No. 76  
 Xi'an 710061, Shaanxi  
 China  
 E-mail: zhubofeng7372@126.com