

Dna Fingerprinting Paternity Worksheet

DNA Fingerprinting & Paternity Worksheet

Name: _____

1. The DNA fingerprints were made from blood samples taken from a puppy and four possible sires of this puppy in an effort to determine the puppy's pedigree. According to this information, which sire was probably the father of this puppy? Remember, a child must share at least 50% of its DNA with each of its parents. So, you are looking for the father with the closest match to the puppy.

ANSWER: _____

2. The picture shows a segment of DNA from a cat and 4 possible offspring from that cat. Which of these is most likely the kitten from that cat's litter?

ANSWER: _____

3. Mrs. Smith has a baby named Tyra. She believes one of two men can be the father of her child. A paternity test is done and the results are shown here. Which of the 2 men is baby Tyra's father? _____

4. Lt. Russ is investigating a murder scene. The felon was scratched by his victim & some of his skin cells were found under the victim's fingernails. A DNA test was performed. To which of the suspects do the skin cells collected from under the fingernails of the victim belong? _____

5. The millionaire, Mr. Big, has just died. He has left behind a wife, daughter and a large inheritance. The news of his death has brought forth 2 men who claim to be the long lost son of Mr. & Mrs. Big. Before Mr. & Mrs. Big were married they had an illegitimate child and had placed him up for adoption. They had tried to find him after they became wealthy but had no luck in locating him. A DNA sample was taken from Mrs. Big, the Big daughter and the two men who claim to be the long lost son. Which, if any, of the men are telling the truth? _____

6. Mr. & Mrs. Jones just gave birth to fraternal twins- Bob and Jane. Unfortunately, the nurse has confused the Jones twins with 4 other babies. The doctors took samples of DNA from each of the babies and Mr. & Mrs. Jones. Which of the 6 children are Mr. & Mrs. Jones twins?

DNA fingerprinting paternity worksheet is a crucial tool in the realm of genetic testing, particularly in establishing biological relationships. This worksheet serves as a comprehensive guide for understanding the principles of DNA fingerprinting, its applications in paternity testing, and the procedures involved. With the growing interest in genetic testing for determining paternity, it is essential to grasp the underlying science, the ethical considerations, and the practical steps involved in the process.

Understanding DNA Fingerprinting

DNA fingerprinting, also known as DNA profiling, is a method used to identify individuals based on their

unique genetic makeup. Each person has a specific DNA sequence that is inherited from their parents, making it an invaluable tool for establishing familial relationships.

The Science Behind DNA Fingerprinting

DNA is composed of nucleotides that form a double helix. The sequence of these nucleotides varies between individuals, except for identical twins. DNA fingerprinting analyzes specific regions of DNA known as short tandem repeats (STRs), which are repeated sequences of base pairs. The number of repeats can vary significantly among individuals, making STRs ideal for identification purposes.

Applications of DNA Fingerprinting in Paternity Testing

DNA fingerprinting has numerous applications, but one of the most common uses is in paternity testing. This process helps determine whether a man is the biological father of a child.

Why Paternity Testing is Important

Paternity testing can serve various purposes:

1. **Legal Reasons:** Establishing paternity can be essential in custody disputes, child support cases, and inheritance issues.
2. **Emotional Reasons:** Many individuals seek to confirm biological relationships to understand family history and genetic health risks.
3. **Medical Reasons:** Knowing biological relationships can help in assessing genetic disorders and predispositions.

The Paternity Testing Process

The paternity testing process typically involves several key steps, which can be outlined as follows:

1. Sample Collection

The first step in the paternity testing process is collecting DNA samples from the individuals involved, usually the child and the alleged father. Sample collection methods include:

- **Buccal Swab:** A non-invasive method where a swab is taken from the inside of the cheek.
- **Blood Test:** A sample of blood can also be used, though it is less common due to the invasive nature.
- **Other Bodily Fluids:** Samples can also be collected from hair, saliva, or other bodily fluids if necessary.

2. Laboratory Analysis

Once samples are collected, they are sent to a laboratory for analysis. The laboratory will perform the following:

1. **DNA Extraction:** The DNA is extracted from the samples using chemical processes.
2. **Amplification:** The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is used to amplify the DNA, making it easier to analyze.
3. **STR Analysis:** The laboratory examines specific STR loci to determine the number of repeats present in each individual's DNA.

3. Results Interpretation

Following the analysis, the laboratory prepares a report that details the findings. The results will typically indicate:

- **Inclusion:** If the alleged father matches the child's DNA profile at a significant number of STR loci, he is considered the biological father.
- **Exclusion:** If there are discrepancies in the DNA profiles, the alleged father can be excluded as the

biological parent.

- **Probability of Paternity:** In cases where a match is found, the report will also provide a statistical probability of paternity, often expressed as a percentage.

Ethical Considerations in Paternity Testing

While DNA fingerprinting offers a reliable method for establishing paternity, it raises several ethical considerations:

Consent and Privacy

Before conducting any paternity testing, it is crucial to obtain informed consent from all parties involved. This ensures that individuals understand the implications of the testing and how their genetic information will be used. Additionally, privacy concerns must be addressed, as DNA data is sensitive information that should be handled with the utmost care.

Emotional Impact

The outcomes of paternity testing can have significant emotional ramifications. Confirming or denying paternity can affect family relationships, identity, and individual well-being. It is essential for individuals to consider the emotional aspects before proceeding with testing and to seek counseling if needed.

Choosing a DNA Testing Laboratory

When considering paternity testing, selecting a reputable laboratory is critical to ensure accurate results. Here are some factors to consider:

1. Accreditation

Choose a laboratory that is accredited by recognized bodies, such as the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Accreditation ensures that the lab meets high standards for quality and reliability.

2. Experience

Look for laboratories with extensive experience in paternity testing. An established lab is more likely to have refined processes and knowledgeable staff.

3. Transparency

A good laboratory should be transparent about its processes, including sample collection, analysis methods, and how results are interpreted. They should also provide clear information about costs involved.

4. Customer Support

Choose a laboratory that offers excellent customer support, including assistance in understanding results and addressing any concerns that may arise during the testing process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the **DNA fingerprinting paternity worksheet** is an essential resource for understanding the intricacies of paternity testing. As genetic testing continues to evolve, it is vital for individuals to be informed about the process, the implications of the results, and the ethical considerations involved. By understanding the science of DNA fingerprinting, the applications in establishing paternity, and the importance of choosing a reputable laboratory, individuals can make informed decisions that best serve their needs and the needs of their families. Whether for legal, emotional, or medical reasons, DNA fingerprinting remains a powerful tool in understanding human relationships and heritage.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is DNA fingerprinting and how is it used in paternity testing?

DNA fingerprinting is a technique used to identify individuals based on their unique DNA patterns. In paternity testing, it analyzes specific DNA markers from both the child and the alleged father to determine if there is a biological relationship.

What are the key components typically included in a DNA fingerprinting paternity worksheet?

A DNA fingerprinting paternity worksheet typically includes sections for personal information, sample collection details, DNA marker results, probability of paternity calculations, and signatures for consent.

How accurate is DNA fingerprinting in determining paternity?

DNA fingerprinting is highly accurate, with paternity tests typically providing a probability of paternity greater than 99.9% when the tested man is the biological father.

What samples are needed for DNA fingerprinting in paternity tests?

Common samples for DNA fingerprinting in paternity tests include cheek swabs, blood samples, or other biological materials such as hair or saliva from the child and the alleged father.

Can DNA fingerprinting be performed using non-invasive methods?

Yes, DNA fingerprinting can be performed using non-invasive methods such as buccal swabs taken from the inside of the cheek, which are commonly used for paternity testing.

What role do laboratories play in DNA fingerprinting for paternity tests?

Laboratories analyze the collected DNA samples to identify specific markers, generate a DNA profile, and provide results that indicate the probability of paternity based on the genetic data.

Are the results of DNA fingerprinting paternity tests legally binding?

Yes, the results of DNA fingerprinting paternity tests can be legally binding, especially if conducted by an accredited laboratory and documented properly, making them admissible in court.

What should individuals consider before taking a paternity test using DNA fingerprinting?

Individuals should consider the emotional implications, the accuracy of the test, the credibility of the testing laboratory, and whether they require the results for legal purposes before proceeding with a paternity test.

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Dna Fingerprinting Paternity Worksheet

DNA □□□□□□□□□□ - □□

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid DNA DNA
1. DNA ...

DNA □□□□□□□□□□ - □□

DNA → gene → DNA → RNA → ...

[illegible]

2.0%
DNA 500 bp
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 DNA

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...

DNA □□□□□□□□□□ - □□

DNA Deoxyribonucleic acid DNA DNA
1. DNA ...

DNA □□□□□□□□□□ - □□

DNA → gene → DNA → RNA → ...

Genotyping - 2.0%

2.0% of the DNA is 500 bp. The DNA is ...

DNA - 2.0%

DNA is ...

DNA/RNA - 2.0%

RNA/DNA is ...

DNA? - 2.0%

DNA is ... 12-24

PEI/DNA - 2.0%

DNA-PEI is ... 100 µL, 2 µg DNA

DNA/RNA - 2.0%

DNA/RNA is ...

DNA/DNA? - 2.0%

DNA pI 4.5, pH 6.9, DNA pI, DNA is ...

DNA - 2.0%

DNA/DNA is ...

Unlock the mystery of family connections with our DNA fingerprinting paternity worksheet. Discover how to accurately determine paternity today!

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