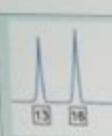


Dna Profiling Using Strs Answer Key

 LESSON
DNA Profiling Using STRs

hhmi BioInteractive
Student Handout

1. Identify the flanking sequences and the number of repeat units [GAAT] in the following STR, known as TPOX, on human chromosome 2:

CCACACAGGTAATGAATGAATGAATGAATGAATGCCTAAGTGCC

a. partial flanking sequences: _____ and _____

b. number of repeat units: _____

2. Write out the STR shown above using genetic shorthand. _____

STRs are inherited just like any gene or segment of DNA. Every individual has two alleles per STR, one inherited from each parent. However, many different alleles are often present within a population. If the inherited alleles for a given STR in an individual are identical (i.e., contain the same number of repeat units), the individual is **homozygous** for that STR. If the individual has inherited two different alleles for a given STR, then he or she is **heterozygous** for that STR. **Figure 2** shows a simple model of STR inheritance.

Mother: 10, 10
Father: 12, 14
Offspring: 10, 12

Figure 2. Model of inheritance for a single STR. The numbers refer to the allele number. Here, the mother is homozygous for an allele with 10 repeat units. The father is heterozygous at this STR locus, with one allele having 12 repeats and the

DNA profiling using STRs has become a cornerstone of forensic science, genetics, and paternity testing. Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) are repeating sequences of 2 to 6 base pairs of DNA that are

found in various locations throughout the human genome. Their unique variability among individuals makes them ideal for identifying genetic relationships and individual identities in a wide array of applications. This article will delve into the fundamentals of DNA profiling using STRs, explore the methodologies involved, discuss its applications, and address ethical considerations.

Understanding DNA Profiling

DNA profiling, also known as DNA fingerprinting, is a technique used to identify individuals based on their unique DNA characteristics. While there are various methods to profile DNA, STR analysis has gained prominence due to its efficiency, accuracy, and the small amount of DNA required for testing.

What are STRs?

STRs, or Short Tandem Repeats, are segments of DNA where a specific sequence of nucleotides is repeated multiple times. For example, the sequence "AGC" may repeat 5 times in one individual and only 3 times in another. The number of repetitions can vary significantly among individuals, making STRs powerful markers for genetic identification.

Why Use STRs for DNA Profiling?

There are several reasons why STRs are favored in DNA profiling:

1. High Polymorphism: STRs show considerable variation between individuals, making them highly discriminative.
2. Small Sample Size: STR analysis requires only a minute amount of DNA, which is beneficial in forensic cases where samples may be degraded or limited.
3. Ease of Analysis: STRs can be easily amplified using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), allowing for rapid testing and results.
4. Established Databases: Many countries maintain STR databases that facilitate comparisons for law enforcement and legal purposes.

The Process of DNA Profiling Using STRs

The process of DNA profiling using STR analysis can be divided into several key steps:

1. Sample Collection

The first step involves collecting DNA samples, which can be obtained from various sources such as:

- Blood

- Saliva
- Hair follicles
- Skin cells
- Bodily fluids

Proper collection and preservation techniques are vital to prevent contamination and degradation of the DNA.

2. DNA Extraction

Once collected, the DNA must be extracted from the biological material. This typically involves:

- Cell lysis to break open the cells and release DNA.
- Removal of proteins and other cellular debris.
- Precipitation of DNA using alcohol.

The result is a purified DNA sample that can be used for further analysis.

3. Amplification of STR Loci

Using PCR, specific STR regions in the DNA are amplified. This step is crucial because the amount of DNA obtained from samples is often too small for analysis. PCR allows scientists to create millions of copies of the target STR sequences, making them easier to study.

4. Separation and Detection

After amplification, the STRs are separated based on their size using techniques such as capillary electrophoresis. This method allows the different lengths of STR repeats to be visualized and quantified, often resulting in a graphical output known as an electropherogram.

5. Interpretation of Results

The final step involves analyzing the electropherogram to determine the number of repeats at each STR locus. This information is then compared against known databases or reference samples to establish identity or familial relationships.

Applications of DNA Profiling Using STRs

DNA profiling using STRs has a wide range of applications across various fields:

1. Forensic Science

In criminal investigations, STR analysis can help identify suspects or victims through biological evidence left at crime scenes. It is commonly used in:

- Bloodstains
- Hair samples
- Skin cells
- Other biological materials

2. Paternity Testing

STR profiling is also instrumental in resolving paternity disputes. By comparing the STR profiles of a child with those of the potential parents, one can determine biological relationships with a high degree of accuracy.

3. Missing Persons Investigations

STRs can aid in the identification of missing persons by comparing DNA from unidentified remains with that of relatives. This application is particularly valuable in disaster victim identification and cold cases.

4. Genetic Research

In genetics and anthropology, STR analysis is used to study population genetics, migration patterns, and evolutionary biology. Researchers can track genetic diversity and relatedness among different populations.

5. Medical Diagnostics

Certain genetic disorders can also be analyzed using STRs, making it a useful tool in medical diagnostics. For example, expanded STR regions are associated with conditions such as Huntington's disease.

Ethical Considerations in DNA Profiling

While DNA profiling using STRs offers numerous benefits, it also raises several ethical concerns:

1. Privacy Issues

The collection and storage of DNA information can lead to privacy violations. Unauthorized access to DNA databases can result in misuse of sensitive genetic information.

2. Discrimination

The potential for genetic discrimination in employment and insurance based on an individual's DNA profile is a significant concern. Legislation is needed to protect individuals from such discrimination.

3. Consent and Ownership

Issues surrounding consent for DNA collection and testing, particularly in forensic contexts, are critical. Individuals should have the right to control their genetic information and understand how it will be used.

4. Accuracy and Reliability

While STR profiling is highly accurate, it is not infallible. Misinterpretation of results can lead to wrongful convictions or exonerations. Continuous validation and improvement of testing methods are necessary.

The Future of DNA Profiling Using STRs

As technology advances, the methods for DNA profiling are likely to evolve. Innovations in sequencing technologies and bioinformatics may enhance the accuracy and efficiency of STR analysis. Furthermore, the integration of STR profiling with other genetic markers could provide even more comprehensive insights into individual identities and relationships.

In conclusion, DNA profiling using STRs has transformed the landscape of forensic science, paternity testing, and genetic research. Its ability to provide unique genetic identification makes it an invaluable tool in various fields. However, the ethical implications and challenges associated with DNA profiling necessitate careful consideration and regulation. As we move forward, the balance between technological advancement and ethical responsibility will be crucial in harnessing the full potential of STR analysis.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is DNA profiling using STRs?

DNA profiling using Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) is a technique that analyzes specific regions in the DNA where short sequences are repeated. It is commonly used for forensic analysis, paternity testing, and genetic identification.

How many STR loci are typically analyzed in forensic DNA profiling?

In forensic DNA profiling, 13 to 20 STR loci are typically analyzed to create a unique DNA profile for an individual.

Why are STRs preferred over other markers in DNA profiling?

STRs are preferred because they are highly polymorphic, meaning they vary greatly among individuals, and they are relatively easy to amplify and analyze using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction).

What role does PCR play in DNA profiling using STRs?

PCR is used to amplify the specific STR regions of interest in the DNA sample, allowing for sufficient quantities of DNA to be analyzed for profiling.

Can DNA profiling using STRs be used in ancestry research?

Yes, DNA profiling using STRs can be used in ancestry research to trace lineage and genetic relationships among individuals or populations.

What are the limitations of using STRs for DNA profiling?

Limitations of using STRs include potential issues with degraded DNA samples, the possibility of mutations affecting repeat lengths, and the need for a sufficient amount of DNA for accurate profiling.

How reliable is DNA profiling using STRs in criminal investigations?

DNA profiling using STRs is highly reliable in criminal investigations, with probabilities of matching DNA profiles in the millions or billions, making it a powerful tool for identifying suspects.

What is the significance of the FBI's CODIS database in relation to STR profiling?

The FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database stores DNA profiles derived from STR analysis, allowing law enforcement agencies to compare crime scene evidence against known profiles to identify potential suspects.

How does the process of interpreting STR profiles work?

Interpreting STR profiles involves comparing the number of repeats at each analyzed locus between the sample and reference profiles to determine matches or exclusions based on allele patterns.

Are there ethical concerns associated with DNA profiling using STRs?

Yes, ethical concerns include privacy issues, potential misuse of genetic information, and the implications of false positives in legal contexts, necessitating proper regulations and consent protocols.

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Dna Profiling Using Strs Answer Key

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DNA -

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RNA ...

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DNA -

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DNARNA -

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DNA? -

DNADNA 12-24
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PEIDNA

DNA-PEI 1.100 μ L2 μ gDNADNA

DNA RNA ? -

DNARNADNA RNADNA
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DNADNA? -

DNA 浓度 pI 4~4.5 的蛋白质在 pH 6.9 的缓冲液中电泳，DNA 浓度在 0.1~0.5 μg/mL 范围内。

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DNA → gene → DNA → RNA → RNA → ...

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DNA-PEI- 1. 100 µL 2 µg DNA DNA

DNA → RNA → protein? - transcription

DNA[]RNA[]DNA[] RNA[]DNA[]
[] ...

DNA → DNA? -

[illegible]

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DNA-DNA-2-DNA-2-

...

Unlock the secrets of DNA profiling using STRs with our comprehensive answer key. Learn more about the process and its applications today!

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