

USER GUIDE

applied  
biosystems®  
by *life* technologies™

# AmpFISTR® NGM™ PCR Amplification Kit

Publication Part Number 4466844 Rev. A

Revision Date April 2011

*life*  
technologies™

# **AmpF~~l~~STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup>**

**PCR Amplification Kit**

User's Guide

© Copyright 2011 Life Technologies Corporation. All rights reserved.

**For Research, Forensic, or Paternity Use Only. Not intended for any animal or human therapeutic or diagnostic use.**

Information in this document is subject to change without notice. Applied Biosystems assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THIS DOCUMENT, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS BE LIABLE, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, WARRANTY, OR UNDER ANY STATUTE OR ON ANY OTHER BASIS FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, MULTIPLE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THIS DOCUMENT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE USE THEREOF, WHETHER OR NOT FORESEEABLE AND WHETHER OR NOT APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS IS ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

**NOTICE TO PURCHASER:**

Use of the AmpF~~STR~~<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit is covered by US patent claims and patent claims outside the US. The purchase of this product includes a limited, non-transferable immunity from suit under the foregoing patent claims for using only this amount of product solely in forensic and paternity testing, including reporting results of purchaser's activities for a fee or other commercial consideration, and also for the purchaser's own internal research. No right under any other patent claim is conveyed expressly, by implication, or by estoppel. For information on obtaining additional rights, please contact [outlicensing@lifetech.com](mailto:outlicensing@lifetech.com) or Out Licensing, Life Technologies, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, California 92008.

The AmpF~~STR~~<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit is covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,364,759 owned by Baylor College of Medicine and is sold under license from Baylor College of Medicine.

Not for re-sale.

**TRADEMARKS:**

Trademarks of Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliated companies: AB (Design)<sup>®</sup>, ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup>, AmpF~~STR~~<sup>®</sup>, Applied Biosystems<sup>®</sup>, FAM<sup>™</sup>, GeneAmp<sup>®</sup>, GeneMapper<sup>®</sup>, GeneScan<sup>™</sup>, Hi-Di<sup>™</sup>, LIZ<sup>®</sup>, MicroAmp<sup>®</sup>, MiniFiler<sup>™</sup>, NED<sup>™</sup>, NGM<sup>™</sup>, PET<sup>®</sup>, POP-4<sup>™</sup>, POP-7<sup>™</sup>, PrepFiler<sup>™</sup>, Quantifiler<sup>®</sup>, SGM Plus<sup>®</sup>, VIC<sup>®</sup>

TaqMan is a registered trademark of Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.

Windows and Windows NT are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

Whatman and FTA are registered trademarks of GE Healthcare companies.

Part Number 4466844 Rev. A  
04/2011

# Contents

	Preface	7
	Safety information	7
Chapter 1	Overview	9
	Product overview	10
	Workflow overview	14
	Instrument and software overview	15
	Materials and equipment	17
Chapter 2	PCR Amplification	21
	PCR work areas	22
	Required user-supplied materials and reagents	23
	DNA quantification	23
	Prepare the amplification kit reactions	25
	Perform PCR	26
	Amplification using bloodstained FTA® cards	27
Chapter 3	Electrophoresis	33
	Allelic ladder requirements	34
	<b>Section 3.1 3100/3100-<i>Avant</i> and 3130/3130<i>xl</i> instruments</b>	<b>35</b>
	Set up the 3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> or 3130/3130 <i>xl</i> instrument for electrophoresis	35
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100- <i>Avant</i> or 3130/3130 <i>xl</i> instrument	36
	<b>Section 3.2 3500/3500xL Series instruments</b>	<b>37</b>
	Set up the 3500/3500xL instrument for electrophoresis	37
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instrument	38
	<b>Section 3.3 310 Instrument</b>	<b>41</b>
	Set up the 310 instrument for electrophoresis	41
	Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument	42

Chapter 4	Data Analysis . . . . .	47
	GeneMapper® <i>ID</i> Software . . . . .	48
	For more information . . . . .	61
	<b>Section 4.1 GeneMapper® <i>ID-X</i> Software . . . . .</b>	<b>63</b>
	Before you start . . . . .	63
	Set up <i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software</i> for data analysis . . . . .	64
	Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper® <i>ID-X Software</i> . . . . .	76
	For more information . . . . .	77
Chapter 5	Experiments and Results . . . . .	83
Appendix A	Troubleshooting . . . . .	87
Appendix B	Ordering Information . . . . .	89
	Materials and equipment not included . . . . .	89
Appendix C	Safety . . . . .	93
	Chemical safety . . . . .	94
	Chemical waste safety . . . . .	96
	Biological hazard safety . . . . .	98
	Chemical alerts . . . . .	99
	<b>Documentation . . . . .</b>	<b>101</b>
	Related documentation . . . . .	101
	How to obtain support . . . . .	102
	<b>Bibliography . . . . .</b>	<b>103</b>
	<b>Index . . . . .</b>	<b>109</b>

# Preface

## Safety information

---

**Note:** For general safety information, see this Preface and [Appendix C, “Safety” on page 93](#). When a hazard symbol and hazard type appear by an instrument hazard, see the “Safety” Appendix for the complete alert. For all chemicals, read the SDS and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves.

---

### Safety alert words

Four safety alert words appear in Applied Biosystems user documentation at points in the document where you need to be aware of relevant hazards. Each alert word—**IMPORTANT**, **CAUTION**, **WARNING**, **DANGER**—implies a particular level of observation or action, as defined below:

---

**IMPORTANT!** – Indicates information that is necessary for proper instrument operation, accurate chemistry kit use, or safe use of a chemical.

---



**CAUTION!** – Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

---



**WARNING!** – Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

---



**DANGER!** – Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. This signal word is to be limited to the most extreme situations.

---

### SDSs

The Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for any chemicals supplied by Applied Biosystems or Ambion are available to you free 24 hours a day. For instructions on obtaining SDSs, see [“Obtaining SDSs” on page 95](#).

---

**IMPORTANT!** For the SDSs of chemicals not distributed by Applied Biosystems or Ambion contact the chemical manufacturer.

---



This chapter covers:

■ Product overview . . . . .	10
■ Workflow overview . . . . .	14
■ Instrument and software overview . . . . .	15
■ Materials and equipment . . . . .	17

## Product overview

**Purpose** The AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit is a short tandem repeat (STR) multiplex assay that amplifies 14 tetranucleotide repeat loci and one trinucleotide repeat locus, D22S1045. The kit simultaneously coamplifies the 10 loci contained in the AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> SGM Plus<sup>®</sup> kit (D3S1358, vWA, D16S539, D2S1338, D8S1179, D21S11, D18S51, D19S433, TH01, and FGA) together with 2 highly polymorphic STR loci (D1S1656 and D12S391), 3 “mini” STR loci (D10S1248, D22S1045 and D2S441), and the gender determination locus Amelogenin. The AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit delivers a 16-locus multiplex with a greater power of discrimination, better sensitivity, and improved robustness than earlier generation kits. The kit uses modified PCR cycling conditions for enhanced sensitivity, a new buffer formulation to improve performance with inhibited samples, more loci concentrated in the low molecular-weight region of the profile to improve performance on degraded samples, and an improved process for synthesis and purification of the amplification primers to deliver a much cleaner electrophoretic background.

**Product description** The AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit contains all the necessary reagents for the amplification of human genomic DNA.

The reagents are designed for use with the following Applied Biosystems instruments:

- Applied Biosystems 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer
- ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 3100/3100-*Avant* Genetic Analyzer
- Applied Biosystems 3130/3130*xl* Genetic Analyzer
- Applied Biosystems 310 Genetic Analyzer
- GeneAmp<sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block
- GeneAmp<sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block

**About the primers** The AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit employs the latest improvements in primer synthesis and purification techniques to minimize the presence of dye-labeled artifacts. These improvements result in a much cleaner electropherogram background that enhances the assay's signal-to-noise ratio and simplifies the interpretation of results.

**Loci amplified by the kit** The following table shows the loci amplified, their chromosomal locations, and the corresponding fluorescent marker dyes. The AmpF $\Lambda$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Allelic Ladder is used to genotype the analyzed samples. The alleles contained in the allelic ladder and the genotype of the AmpF $\Lambda$ STR<sup>®</sup> Control DNA 007 are also listed in the table.

Table 1 AmpF $\Lambda$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit loci and alleles

Locus designation	Chromosome location	Alleles included in AmpF $\Lambda$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> Kit Allelic Ladder	Dye label	Control DNA 007
D10S1248	10q26.3	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	6-FAM <sup>™</sup>	12, 15
vWA	12p13.31	11,12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	6-FAM <sup>™</sup>	14, 16
D16S539	16q24.1	5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,13, 14, 15	6-FAM <sup>™</sup>	9, 10
D2S1338	2q35	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	6-FAM <sup>™</sup>	20, 23
Amelogenin	X: p22.1-22.3 Y: p11.2	X, Y	VIC <sup>®</sup>	X, Y
D8S1179	8q24.13	8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	VIC <sup>®</sup>	12, 13
D21S11	21q11.2-q21	24, 24.2, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28.2, 29, 29.2, 30, 30.2, 31, 31.2, 32, 32.2, 33, 33.2, 34, 34.2, 35, 35.2, 36, 37, 38	VIC <sup>®</sup>	28, 31
D18S51	18q21.33	7, 9, 10, 10.2, 11, 12, 13, 13.2, 14, 14.2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	VIC <sup>®</sup>	12, 15
D22S1045	22q12.3	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	NED <sup>™</sup>	11, 16
D19S433	19q12	9, 10, 11, 12, 12.2, 13, 13.2, 14, 14.2, 15, 15.2, 16, 16.2, 17, 17.2	NED <sup>™</sup>	14, 15
TH01	11p15.5	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9.3, 10, 11, 13.3	NED <sup>™</sup>	7, 9.3
FGA	4q28	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26.2, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30.2, 31.2, 32.2, 33.2, 42.2, 43.2, 44.2, 45.2, 46.2, 47.2, 48.2, 50.2, 51.2	NED <sup>™</sup>	24, 26
D2S441	2p14	9, 10, 11, 11.3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	PET <sup>®</sup>	14, 15
D3S1358	3p21.31	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	PET <sup>®</sup>	15, 16
D1S1656	1q42.2	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14.3, 15, 15.3, 16, 16.3, 17, 17.3, 18.3, 19.3, 20.3	PET <sup>®</sup>	13, 16
D12S391	12p13.2	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19.3, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	PET <sup>®</sup>	18, 19



**Control DNA 007 profile**

Figure 2 shows amplification of Control DNA 007 using the AmpF $\phi$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit.

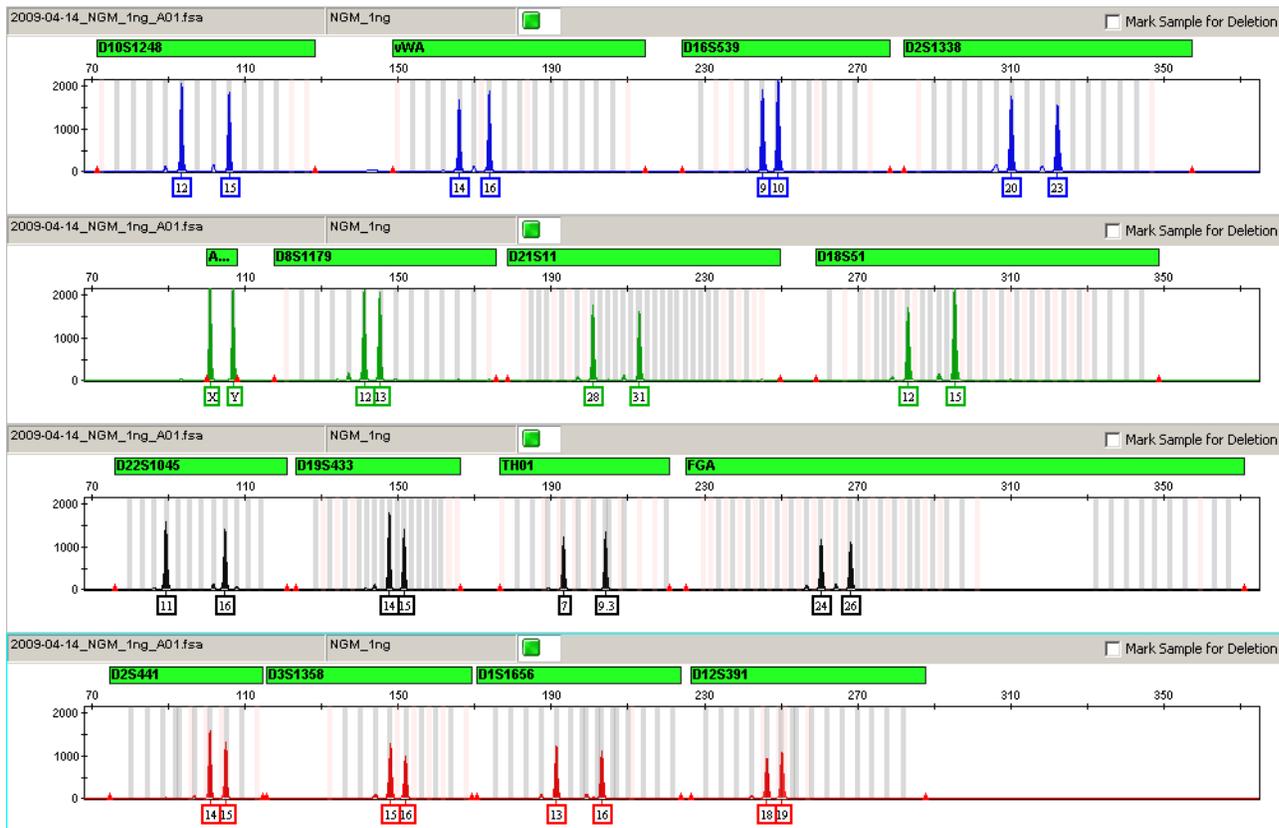
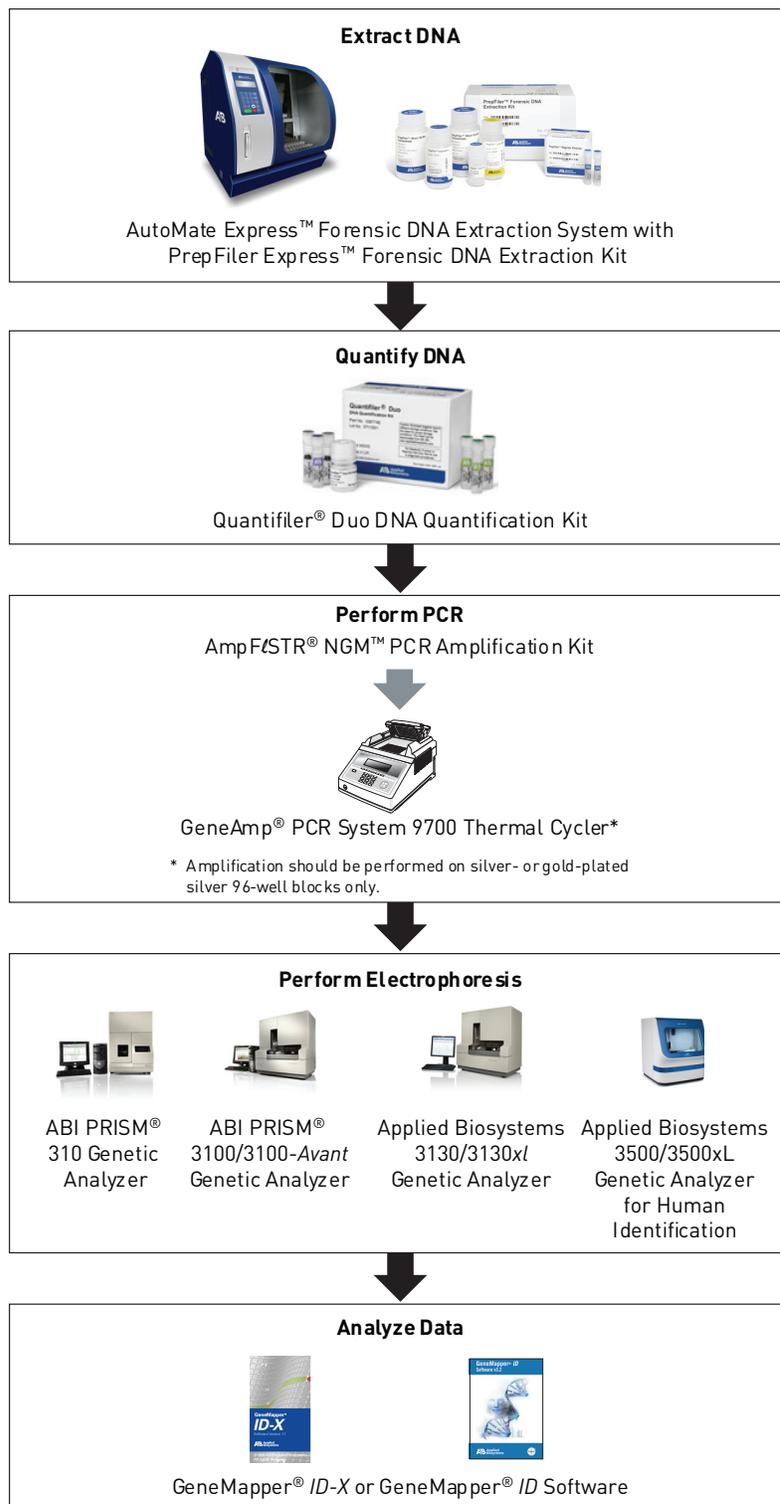


Figure 2 1 ng of Control DNA 007 amplified with the AmpF $\phi$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit and analyzed on the Applied Biosystems 3130x/ Genetic Analyzer

# Workflow overview



## Instrument and software overview

This section provides information about the Data Collection Software versions required to run the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  PCR Amplification Kit on specific instruments.

### Data Collection and GeneMapper $^{\text{®}}$ ID or ID-X Software

The Data Collection Software provides instructions to firmware running on the instrument and displays instrument status and raw data in real time. As the instrument measures sample fluorescence with its detection system, the Data Collection Software collects the data and stores it. The Data Collection Software stores information about each sample in a sample file (.fsa), which is then analyzed by the GeneMapper $^{\text{®}}$  ID or ID-X Software.

### Instrument and software compatibility

Table 2 Software specific to each instrument

Instrument	Operating system	Data Collection Software	Analysis software
3500/3500xL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows<math>^{\text{®}}</math> XP</li> <li>Windows Vista<math>^{\text{®}}</math></li> </ul>	3500 Series Data Collection Software v1.0	GeneMapper $^{\text{®}}$ ID-X Software v1.2
3130/3130x $^{\ddagger}$	Windows $^{\text{®}}$ XP	3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GeneMapper<math>^{\text{®}}</math> ID Software v3.2.1</li> <li>and</li> <li>GeneMapper<math>^{\text{®}}</math> ID-X Software v1.0.1 or higher</li> </ul>
3100/3100-Avant	Windows NT $^{\text{®}}$	1.1 (3100) 1.0 (3100-Avant)	
	Windows 2000	2.0	
310	Windows XP	3.1	
	Windows NT and Windows 2000	3.0	

$^{\ddagger}$  Applied Biosystems conducted validation studies for the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit using this configuration.

### About multicomponent analysis

Applied Biosystems fluorescent multi-color dye technology allows the analysis of multiple loci, including loci that have alleles with overlapping size ranges. Alleles for overlapping loci are distinguished by labeling locus-specific primers with different colored dyes.

Multicomponent analysis is the process that separates the 5 different fluorescent dye colors into distinct spectral components. The 4 dyes used in the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  PCR Amplification Kit to label samples are 6-FAM $^{\text{™}}$ , VIC $^{\text{®}}$ , NED $^{\text{™}}$ , and PET $^{\text{®}}$  dyes. The fifth dye, LIZ $^{\text{®}}$ , is used to label the GeneScan $^{\text{™}}$  500 LIZ $^{\text{®}}$  Size Standard.

## How multicomponent analysis works

Each of these fluorescent dyes emits its maximum fluorescence at a different wavelength. During data collection on the Applied Biosystems and ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> instruments, the fluorescence signals are separated by diffraction grating according to their wavelengths and projected onto a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera in a predictably spaced pattern. The 6-FAM<sup>™</sup> dye emits at the shortest wavelength and it is displayed as blue, followed by the VIC<sup>®</sup> dye (green), NED<sup>™</sup> dye (yellow), PET<sup>®</sup> dye (red), and LIZ<sup>®</sup> dye (orange).

Although each of these dyes emits its maximum fluorescence at a different wavelength, there is some overlap in the emission spectra between the dyes (Figure 3). The goal of multicomponent analysis is to correct for spectral overlap.

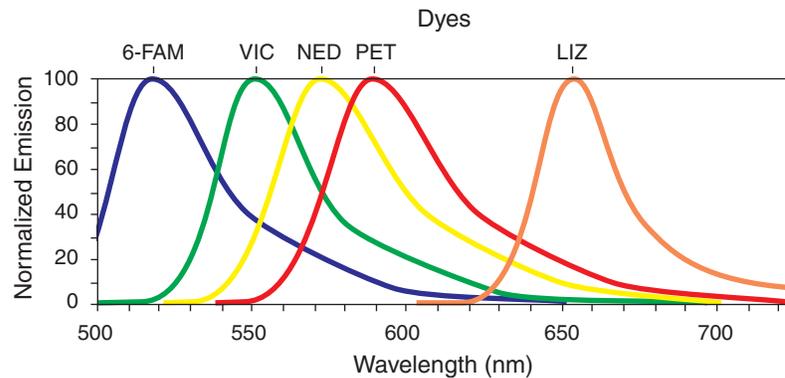


Figure 3 Emission spectra of the five dyes used in the AmpF $\Delta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit

## Materials and equipment

**Kit contents and storage** The AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit contains materials sufficient to perform 200 (Part no. 4415020) or 1000 (Part no. 4415021) amplifications at a 25  $\mu$ L reaction volume.

**IMPORTANT!** The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the primer set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Allelic Ladder, and GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

**Table 3 Kit Contents and Storage**

Component	Description	200 $\times$ Volume	1000 $\times$ Volume	Storage
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM Primer Set	Contains forward and reverse primers to amplify human DNA targets.	1 tube, 1.0 mL	1 bottle, 5.0 mL	-15 to -25 $^{\circ}$ C on receipt, 2 to 8 $^{\circ}$ C after initial use
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM Master Mix	Contains enzyme, salts, dNTPs, carrier protein, and 0.05% sodium azide.	2 tubes, 1.0 mL each	1 bottle, 10.0 mL	-15 to -25 $^{\circ}$ C on receipt, 2 to 8 $^{\circ}$ C after initial use
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM Allelic Ladder	Contains amplified alleles. See <a href="#">Table 1 on page 11</a> for a list of alleles included in the allelic ladder.	1 tube, 50.0 $\mu$ L	1 tube, 75.0 $\mu$ L	-15 to -25 $^{\circ}$ C on receipt, 2 to 8 $^{\circ}$ C after initial use
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> Control DNA 007	Contains 0.10 ng/ $\mu$ L human male 007 DNA in 0.02% sodium azide and buffer <sup>‡</sup> . See <a href="#">Table 1 on page 11</a> for profile.	1 tube, 0.3 mL	1 tube, 0.3 mL	2 to 8 $^{\circ}$ C

‡ The AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> Control DNA 007 is included at a concentration appropriate to its intended use as an amplification control (to provide confirmation of the capability of the kit reagents to generate a profile of expected genotype). The AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> Control DNA 007 is not designed to be used as a DNA quantitation control, and laboratories may expect to see variation from the labelled concentration when quantitating aliquots of the AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> Control DNA 007.

**Standards for samples** For the AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit, the panel of standards needed for PCR amplification, PCR product sizing, and genotyping are:

- **Control DNA 007** – A positive control for evaluating the efficiency of the amplification step and STR genotyping using the AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Allelic Ladder.
- **GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard** – Standard used for obtaining sizing results. It contains 16 single-stranded labeled fragments of: 35, 50, 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 250, 300, 340, 350, 400, 450, 490, and 500 nucleotides. This standard, which has been evaluated as an internal size standard, yields precise sizing results for AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit PCR products. Order the GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard (Part no. 4322682) separately.

- **AmpFSTR® NGM™ Allelic Ladder** – Allelic ladder developed by Applied Biosystems for accurate characterization of the alleles amplified by the AmpFSTR® NGM™ Kit. The AmpFSTR® NGM™ Allelic Ladder contains most of the alleles reported for the 15 autosomal loci. Refer to [Table 1 on page 11](#) for a list of the alleles included in the AmpFSTR® NGM™ Allelic Ladder.

# Chapter 2

## PCR Amplification



This chapter covers:

■ PCR work areas . . . . .	22
■ Required user-supplied materials and reagents . . . . .	23
■ DNA quantification . . . . .	23
■ Prepare the amplification kit reactions . . . . .	25
■ Perform PCR . . . . .	26
■ Amplification using bloodstained FTA <sup>®</sup> cards . . . . .	27

## PCR work areas

### Work area setup and lab design

Many resources are available for the appropriate design of a PCR laboratory:

- For AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit forensic DNA testing, refer to: National Institute of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Standards. 1998. *Forensic Laboratories: Handbook for Facility Planning, Design, Construction and Moving*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice. 76 pp.
- For AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit parentage DNA testing, refer to: American Association of Blood Banks. 2004. *Guidance for Standards for Parentage Relationship Testing Laboratories*. 7th ed. Bethesda, Md: American Association of Blood Banks. 58 pp.

The sensitivity of the AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit (and other PCR-based tests) enables amplification of minute quantities of DNA, necessitating precautions to avoid contamination of samples yet to be amplified (Kwok and Higuchi, 1989).

To prevent contamination by human DNA, be careful while handling and processing samples. Wear gloves at all times and change them frequently. Close sample tubes when not in use. Limit aerosol dispersal by handling sample tubes and reagents carefully.

---

**Note:** These laboratory design resources and guidances constitute only a sample of the precautions that need to be observed when using PCR technology. Refer to your laboratory's internal policies and procedures for additional information and references.

---

### PCR-setup tools

---

**IMPORTANT!** These items should never leave the PCR setup work area.

---

- Calculator
- Gloves, disposable
- Marker pen, permanent
- Microcentrifuge
- Microcentrifuge tubes (1.5-mL or 2.0-mL), or other appropriate clean tube (for Master Mix preparation)
- Microcentrifuge tube rack
- Pipette tips, sterile, disposable hydrophobic filter-plugged
- Pipettors
- Tube decapper, autoclavable
- Vortex

### Amplified DNA work area tools

The following GeneAmp<sup>®</sup> PCR systems should be placed in the amplified DNA work area.

- Silver block 96-Well GeneAmp<sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700
- Gold-plated Silver block 96-Well GeneAmp<sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700

## Required user-supplied materials and reagents

- Kit contents and storage** The AmpF $\Delta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit is available as either a 200-reaction kit or 1000-reaction kit. The number of reactions is based on a 25  $\mu$ L reaction volume. See “[Kit contents and storage](#)” on page 17 for details on kit contents.
- User-supplied reagents** In addition to the AmpF $\Delta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit reagents, the use of low TE buffer (10 mM Tris, 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) is recommended. You can prepare the buffer as described in the procedure below or order it from Teknova (Cat # T0223).

To prepare low TE buffer:

1. Mix together:
  - 10 mL of 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0
  - 0.2 mL of 0.5 M EDTA, pH 8.0
  - 990 mL glass-distilled or deionized water

---

**Note:** Adjust the volumes based on your specific needs.

---

2. Aliquot and autoclave the solutions.
3. Store at room temperature.

## DNA quantification

- Importance of quantification** Quantifying the amount of DNA in a sample before amplification allows you to determine whether or not sufficient DNA is present to permit amplification and to calculate the optimum amount of DNA to add to the reaction. The optimum amount of DNA for the AmpF $\Delta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit is 1.0 ng in a maximum input volume of 10  $\mu$ L amplified for 29 cycles.

If too much DNA is added to the PCR reaction, then the increased amount of PCR product that is generated can result in:

- Fluorescence intensity that exceeds the linear dynamic range for detection by the instrument (“off-scale” data). Off-scale data are problematic because:
  - Quantification (peak height and area) for off-scale peaks is not accurate. For example, an allele peak that is off-scale can cause the corresponding stutter peak to appear higher in relative intensity, thus increasing the calculated percent stutter.
  - Multicomponent analysis of off-scale data is not accurate, and it results in poor spectral separation (“pull-up”).
- Incomplete A-nucleotide addition.

When the total number of allele copies added to the PCR is extremely low, allelic dropout can occur, resulting in a partial profile.

### Methods of quantifying DNA

Applied Biosystems provides several kits for quantifying DNA in samples. See the references cited in the following table for details about these kits.

Product	Description	References
Quantifiler® Human DNA Quantification Kit (Part no.4343895) <i>and</i> Quantifiler® Y Human Male DNA Quantification Kit (Part no. 4343906)	<p><b>Properties:</b></p> <p>The Quantifiler® Human and Quantifiler® Y Human Male Kits are highly specific for human DNA, and they detect total human or male DNA, respectively. The kits detect single-stranded and degraded DNA.</p> <p><b>How they work:</b></p> <p>The Quantifiler® DNA Quantification Kits consist of target-specific and internal control 5' nuclease assays.</p> <p>The Quantifiler® Human and Quantifiler® Y Human Male Kits contain different target-specific assays (human DNA or human male DNA, respectively) that each consist of two locus-specific PCR primers and one TaqMan® MGB probe labeled with FAM™ dye for detecting the amplified sequence. The kits each contain a separate internal PCR control (IPC) assay that consists of an IPC template DNA (a synthetic sequence not found in nature), two primers for amplifying the IPC template DNA, and one TaqMan® MGB probe labeled with VIC® dye for detecting the amplified IPC DNA.</p>	<i>Quantifiler® Human DNA Quantification Kits User's Manual</i> (Part no. 4344790)
Quantifiler® Duo DNA Quantification Kit (Part no. 4387746)	<p><b>Properties:</b></p> <p>The Quantifiler® Duo Kit is highly specific for human DNA and combines the detection of both total human and male DNA in one PCR reaction. The kit detects single-stranded and degraded DNA.</p> <p><b>How it works:</b></p> <p>The Quantifiler® Duo DNA Quantification Kit consists of target-specific and internal control 5' nuclease assays.</p> <p>The Quantifiler® Duo kit combines two human-specific assays in one PCR reaction (for total human DNA and human male DNA). The two human DNA specific assays each consist of two PCR primers and a TaqMan® probe. The TaqMan® probes for the human DNA and human male DNA assays are labeled with VIC® and FAM™ dyes, respectively. In addition, the kit contains an internal PCR control (IPC) assay similar in principle to that used in the other Quantifiler kits, but labeled with NED™ dye.</p>	<i>Quantifiler® Duo DNA Quantification Kit User's Manual</i> (Part no. 4391294)

## Prepare the amplification kit reactions

1. Calculate the volume of each component needed to prepare the reactions, using the table below.

DNA sample	Volume per reaction (µL)
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> Master Mix	10.0 µL
AmpF $\zeta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> Primer Set	5.0 µL

**Note:** Include additional reactions in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

2. Prepare reagents. Thaw the AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Master Mix and the AmpF $\zeta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Primer Set, then vortex the tubes for 3 seconds and centrifuge them briefly before opening.

**IMPORTANT!** Thawing is required only during first use of the kit. After first use, reagents are stored at 2–8°C and, therefore, do not require subsequent thawing. Do not refreeze the reagents.

3. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
4. Vortex the reaction mix for 3 seconds, then centrifuge briefly.
5. Dispense 15 µL of reaction mix into each reaction well of a MicroAmp<sup>®</sup> Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate or each MicroAmp<sup>®</sup> tube.
6. Prepare the DNA samples:

DNA sample	To prepare...
Negative control	Add 10 µL of low TE buffer (10mM Tris, 0.1mM EDTA, pH 8.0).
Test sample	Dilute a portion of the test DNA sample with low TE buffer so that 1.0 ng of total DNA is in a final volume of 10 µL. Add 10 µL of the diluted sample to the reaction mix.
Positive control	Add 10 µL of 007 control DNA (0.1 ng/µL) to provide 1.0 ng of total DNA in the positive control reaction.

The final reaction should be 25 µL.

7. Seal the MicroAmp<sup>®</sup> Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate with MicroAmp<sup>®</sup> Clear Adhesive Film or MicroAmp<sup>®</sup> Optical Adhesive Film, or cap the tubes.

8. Centrifuge the tubes or plate at 3000 rpm for about 20 seconds in a tabletop centrifuge (with plate holders if using 96-well plates) to remove bubbles.
9. Amplify the samples in a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-well block, or a GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-well block.

---

**Note:** The AmpF $\Delta$ STR® NGM™ Kit is not validated for use with the GeneAmp® PCR System 9700 with the Aluminium 96-well block. Use of this thermal cycling platform may adversely affect the performance of the AmpF $\Delta$ STR® NGM™ Kit.

---

## Perform PCR



**WARNING!** PHYSICAL INJURY HAZARD. Thermal cycler.

---

1. Program the thermal cycling conditions.

---

**IMPORTANT!** When using the GeneAmp PCR System 9700 with either 96-well silver or gold-plated silver block, select the **9600 Emulation Mode**.

---

Initial incubation step	Cycle (29/30 cycles)		Final extension	Final hold
	Denature	Anneal		
HOLD	CYCLE		HOLD	HOLD
95°C 11 min	94°C 20 sec	59°C 3 min	60°C 10 min	4°C ¥

---

**IMPORTANT!** The NGM™ kit is validated for use at both 29 and 30 cycles. The optimum conditions for the NGM™ kit are 29 cycles of amplification with a 1 ng input DNA concentration. Laboratories choosing to use the NGM™ kit at 30 cycles should reduce the input DNA concentration to 500 pg. Internal validation studies to evaluate all aspects of kit performance are required for each individual cycle number intended for operational use within the laboratory.

---

2. Load the plate or tubes into the thermal cycler and close the heated cover.

---

**IMPORTANT!** If using adhesive clear film instead of caps to seal the plate wells, be sure to place a MicroAmp® compression pad (Part no. 4312639) on top of the plate to prevent evaporation during thermal cycling.

---

3. Start the run.
4. On completion of the run, store the amplified DNA and protect from light.

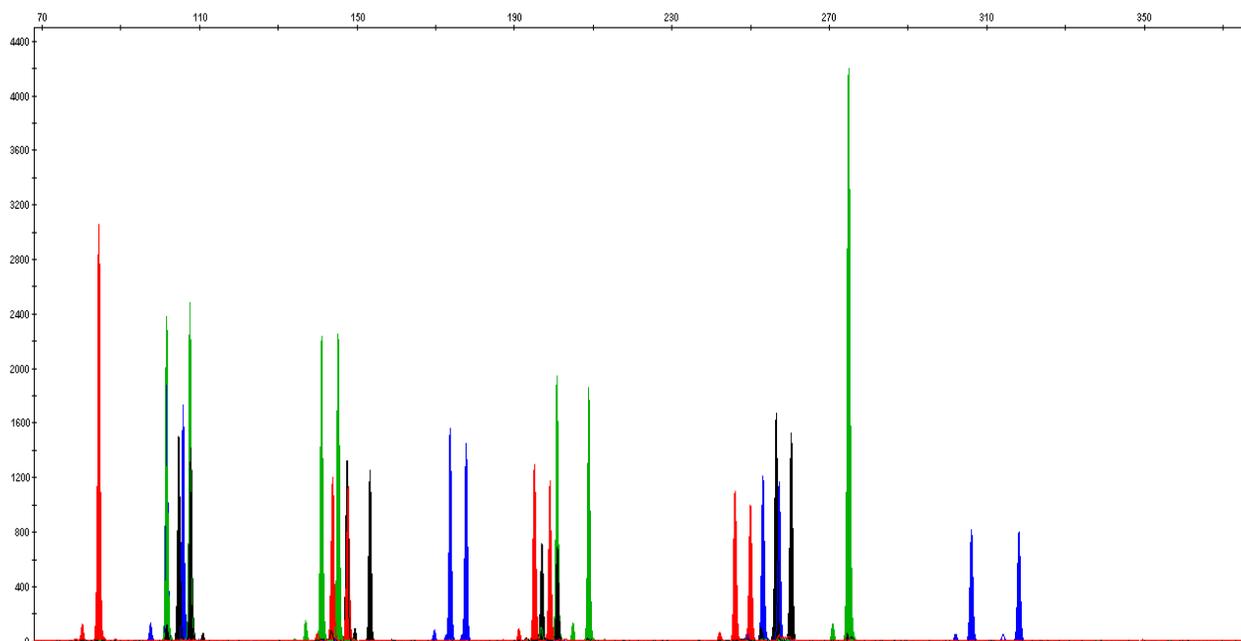
If you are storing the DNA...	Then place at...
< 2 weeks	2 to 8°C
> 2 weeks	-15 to -25°C

**IMPORTANT!** Store the amplified products so that they are protected from light.

## Amplification using bloodstained FTA® cards

FTA® cards can be useful for the collection, storage, and processing of biological samples. A small punch disc of the card containing the sample can be placed directly into an amplification tube, purified, and amplified, without transferring the disc. Applied Biosystems studies indicate that a 1.2-mm bloodstained disc contains approximately 5–20 ng DNA. An appropriate cycle number for this high quantity of DNA is 24 cycles, determined by Applied Biosystems validation studies. However, it is recommended that each laboratory determine the optimum cycle number based on internal validation studies.

In the example shown in [Figure 4](#), a 1.2-mm disc of a bloodstained FTA® card was purified using three washes with FTA® Purification Reagent and two washes with 1× low TE buffer. The punch was then amplified directly in the MicroAmp® tube for 24 cycles.



**Figure 4** AmpF/STR® NGM™ PCR Amplification Kit results from a 1.2-mm FTA® bloodstain disc (24-cycle amplification), analyzed on the Applied Biosystems 3130x/ Genetic Analyzer







# Chapter 3

## Electrophoresis



This chapter covers:

- Allelic ladder requirements . . . . . 34
  
- Section 3.1 3100/3100-Avant and 3130/3130xl instruments . . . . . 35**
  - Set up the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument for electrophoresis . 35
  - Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument . . . . . 36
  
- Section 3.2 3500/3500xL Series instruments . . . . . 37**
  - Set up the 3500/3500xL instrument for electrophoresis . . . . . 37
  - Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instrument. . . . . 38
  
- Section 3.3 310 Instrument . . . . . 41**
  - Set up the 310 instrument for electrophoresis . . . . . 41
  - Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument . . . . . 42

## Allelic ladder requirements

To accurately genotype samples, you must run an allelic ladder sample along with the unknown samples. For samples run on the:

- Applied Biosystems 3500 Series Genetic Analyzers: Run at least one allelic ladder per every set of 24 samples.
  - Applied Biosystems 3500xL:  
One ladder per injection  
One injection = 24 samples (23 samples + 1 allelic ladder)
  - Applied Biosystems 3500:  
One ladder for every 3 injections  
One injection = 8 samples
- ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 3100 and Applied Biosystems 3130 Genetic Analyzers: Run at least one allelic ladder per every set of 16 samples.
  - Applied Biosystems 3130xl or ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 3100 systems – One ladder per injection; one injection = 16 samples (15 samples + 1 allelic ladder)
  - Applied Biosystems 3130 or ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 3100-Avant – One ladder for every 4 injections; one injection = 4 samples
- ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 310 Genetic Analyzer: Run at least one allelic ladder for every 10 sample injections.

---

**IMPORTANT!** Variation in laboratory temperature can affect fragment migration speed and result in sizing variation. Applied Biosystems recommends the following frequency of allelic ladder injections; this frequency should account for normal variation in run speed. However, during internal validation studies, verify the required allelic ladder injection frequency to ensure accurate genotyping of all samples in your laboratory environment.

---

When genotyping, it is critical to use an allelic ladder run under the same conditions as the samples because:

- Size values obtained for the same sample can differ between instrument platforms because of different polymer matrices and electrophoretic conditions.
- Variation in laboratory temperature can affect migration speed (see IMPORTANT above). These variations can result in sizing variations between both single and multiple capillary runs, with a greater size variation between those samples injected in multiple capillary runs, than between those samples injected in a single capillary run.

## Section 3.1 3100/3100-Avant and 3130/3130xl instruments

### Set up the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument for electrophoresis

**Reagents and parts** [Appendix B, “Ordering Information” on page 89](#) lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  PCR Amplification Kit.

**IMPORTANT!** The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Allelic Ladder, and GeneScan $^{\text{™}}$  500 LIZ $^{\text{®}}$  Size Standard should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

#### 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument requirements

The following table lists Data Collection Software and the run modules that can be used to analyze AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Data Collection Software	Operating System	Run modules and conditions	References
3.0 $\ddagger$ (3130/3130xl Analyzer)	Windows XP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIDFragmentAnalysis36_POP4_1</li> <li>Injection conditions:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3130 = 3 kV/5 sec</li> <li>3130xl = 3 kV/10 sec</li> </ul> </li> <li>Dye Set G5</li> </ul>	<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v3.0, Protocols for Processing AmpF<math>\ell</math>STR PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin (Part no. 4363787)</i>
2.0 (3100 Analyzer)	Windows 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIDFragmentAnalysis36_POP4_1</li> <li>Injection condition: 3kV/10 sec</li> <li>Dye Set G5</li> </ul>	<i>ABI PRISM<math>^{\text{®}}</math> 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v2.0, Protocols for Processing AmpF<math>\ell</math>STR PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin (Part no. 4350218)</i>
1.1 (3100 Analyzer)	Windows NT $^{\text{®}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GeneScan36vb_DyeSetG5Module</li> <li>Injection condition: 3kV/10 sec</li> <li>GS500Analysis.gsp</li> </ul>	<i>ABI PRISM<math>^{\text{®}}</math> 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpF<math>\ell</math>STR PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin (Part no. 4332345)</i>
1.0 (3100-Avant Analyzer)	Windows NT $^{\text{®}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GeneScan36Avb_DyeSetG5Module</li> <li>Injection condition: 3 kV/ 5sec</li> <li>GS500Analysis.gsp</li> </ul>	<i>ABI PRISM<math>^{\text{®}}</math> 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpF<math>\ell</math>STR PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin (Part no. 4332345)</i>

$\ddagger$  Applied Biosystems conducted validation studies for the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit using this configuration.

## Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument

Prepare the samples for electrophoresis on the 3100/3100-Avant or 3130/3130xl instrument immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Internal Size Standard needed to prepare the samples, using the table below.

Reagent	Volume per reaction (µL)
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	0.5 µL
Hi-Di Formamide	9.5 µL

**Note:** Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

**IMPORTANT!** The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your results/experiments.

2. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into each well of a MicroAmp® Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate, add:
  - a. 10 µL of the formamide: size standard mixture
  - b. 1 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder

**Note:** For blank wells, add 11 µL of Hi-Di™ Formamide.

5. Seal the reaction plate with appropriate septa, then centrifuge the plate to ensure that the contents of each well are collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the reaction plate in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95°C.
7. Immediately place the plate on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Prepare the plate assembly, then place onto the autosampler.
9. Ensure that a plate record is completed and link the plate record to the plate.
10. Start the electrophoresis run.

## Section 3.2 3500/3500xL Series instruments

### Set up the 3500/3500xL instrument for electrophoresis

**Reagents and parts** [Appendix B, “Ordering Information” on page 89](#) lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  PCR Amplification Kit.

**IMPORTANT!** The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Allelic Ladder, and GeneScan $^{\text{TM}}$  500 LIZ $^{\circledR}$  Size Standard v2.0 should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

**3500 instrument requirements** The following table lists Data Collection Software and the run modules that can be used to analyze AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Kit PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Genetic Analyzer	Data Collection Software	Operating System	Run modules and conditions	References
Applied Biosystems 3500	3500 Data Collection Software v1.0	Windows $^{\circledR}$ XP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HID36_POP4 Injection conditions: 1.2kV/15 sec</li> <li>Dye Set G5</li> </ul>	<i>Applied Biosystems 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Guide (Part no. 4401661)</i>  <i>3500 and 3500xL Genetic Analyzers Quick Reference Card (Part no. 4401662)</i>
Applied Biosystems 3500xL		Windows Vista $^{\circledR}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HID36_POP4 Injection conditions: 1.2kV/24 sec</li> <li>Dye Set G5</li> </ul>	

## Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instrument

Prepare the samples for capillary electrophoresis on the 3500/3500xL instrument immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard needed to prepare the samples, using the table below.

Reagent	Volume per reaction (µL)
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	0.5 µL
Hi-Di™ Formamide	9.5 µL

**Note:** Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

**IMPORTANT!** The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your results and experiments.

2. Pipet the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into each well of a MicroAmp® Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate, or each MicroAmp® optical strip tube, add:
  - a. 10 µL of the formamide: size standard mixture
  - b. 1 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder

**Note:** For blank wells, add 11 µL of Hi-Di™ Formamide.

5. Seal the reaction plate or strip tubes with the appropriate septa, then centrifuge to ensure that the contents of each well are collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the reaction plate or strip tubes in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95°C.
7. Immediately put the plate or strip tubes on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Prepare the plate assembly, then put it onto the autosampler.
9. Ensure that a plate record is completed and link the plate record to the plate.

10. Start the electrophoresis run.



## Section 3.3 310 Instrument

### Set up the 310 instrument for electrophoresis

**Reagents and parts** [Appendix B, “Ordering Information” on page 89](#) lists the required materials not supplied with the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  PCR Amplification Kit.

**IMPORTANT!** The fluorescent dyes attached to the primers are light-sensitive. Protect the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Primer Set from light when not in use. Amplified DNA, AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Allelic Ladder, and GeneScan $^{\text{TM}}$  500 LIZ $^{\circledR}$  Size Standard should also be protected from light. Keep freeze-thaw cycles to a minimum.

**310 instrument requirements** The following table lists Data Collection Software and the run modules that can be used to analyze AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Kit PCR products. For details on the procedures, refer to the documents listed in the table.

Data Collection Software	Operating System	Run modules and conditions	References
3.1 $\ddagger$ or 3.0 $\ddagger$	Windows XP or Windows NT $^{\circledR}$ and Windows 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GS STR POP4 (1mL) G5 v2.md5</li> </ul> Injection condition: 15 kV/5 sec	ABI PRISM $^{\circledR}$ 310 Genetic Analyzer User's Manual (Windows) (Part no. 4317588)  ABI PRISM $^{\circledR}$ 310 Protocols for Processing AmpF $\ell$ STR PCR Amplification Kit Products with Microsoft Windows NT Operating System: User Bulletin (Part no. 4341742)

$\ddagger$  Applied Biosystems conducted concordance studies for the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\circledR}$  NGM $^{\text{TM}}$  Kit using this configuration.

## Prepare samples for electrophoresis on the 310 instrument

Prepare the samples for capillary electrophoresis on the 310 instrument immediately before loading.

1. Calculate the volume of Hi-Di™ Formamide and GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Internal Size Standard needed to prepare the samples, using the table below.

Reagent	Volume per reaction (µL)
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	0.75 µL
Hi-Di Formamide	24.25 µL

**Note:** Include additional samples in your calculations to provide excess volume for the loss that occurs during reagent transfers.

**IMPORTANT!** The volume of size standard indicated in the table is a suggested amount. Determine the appropriate amount of size standard based on your results and experiments.

2. Pipette the required volumes of components into an appropriately sized polypropylene tube.
3. Vortex the tube, then centrifuge briefly.
4. Into each 0.2-mL or 0.5-mL sample tube, add:
  - a. 25 µL of the formamide: size standard mixture
  - b. 1.5 µL of PCR product or allelic ladder

**Note:** For blank wells, add 25 µL of Hi-Di™ Formamide.

5. Seal the tubes with the appropriate septa, then briefly centrifuge to ensure that the contents of each tube are mixed and collected at the bottom.
6. Heat the tubes in a thermal cycler for 3 minutes at 95°C.
7. Immediately place the tubes on ice for 3 minutes.
8. Place the sample tray on the autosampler.
9. Ensure that an injection list is prepared.
10. Start the electrophoresis run.





# Chapter 4

## Data Analysis



This chapter covers:

<b>GeneMapper® ID Software</b> .....	<b>48</b>
■ Before you start .....	48
■ Set up GeneMapper® ID Software for data analysis .....	49
■ Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper® ID Software .....	59
■ For more information .....	61
<b>Section 4.1 GeneMapper® ID-X Software</b> .....	<b>63</b>
■ Before you start .....	63
■ Set up GeneMapper® ID-X Software for data analysis .....	64
■ Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper® ID-X Software .....	76
■ For more information .....	77

## GeneMapper® ID Software

**Before you start** GeneMapper® ID Software is an automated genotyping software for forensic casework, databasing, and paternity data analysis. After electrophoresis, the Data Collection Software stores information for each sample in an .fsa file. Using GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2.1 software, you can then analyze and interpret the data from the .fsa files.

**Note:** Refer to [“Instrument and software overview” on page 15](#) for a list of compatible instruments.

When using GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2.1 to perform human identification (HID) analysis with AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR® kits, be aware that:

- HID analysis requires at least one allelic ladder sample per run folder. Your laboratory can use multiple ladder samples in an analysis, provided that you conduct the appropriate validation studies.  
For multiple ladder samples, the GeneMapper® ID Software calculates allelic bin offsets by using an average of all ladders that use the same panel within a run folder.
- Allelic ladder samples in an individual run folder are considered to be from a single run.  
When the software imports multiple run folders into a project, only the ladder(s) within their respective run folders are used for calculating allelic bin offsets and subsequent genotyping.
- Allelic ladder samples must be labeled as “Allelic Ladder” in the Sample Type column in a project. Failure to apply this setting for ladder samples results in failed analysis.
- Injections containing the allelic ladder must be analyzed with the same analysis method and parameter values that are used for samples, to ensure proper allele calling.
- Alleles that are not in the AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR® Allelic Ladders do exist. Off-ladder (OL) alleles may contain full and/or partial repeat units. An off-ladder allele is an allele that occurs outside the  $\pm 0.5$ -nt bin window of any known allelic ladder allele or virtual bin.

**Note:** If a sample allele peak is called as an off-ladder allele, verify the sample result according to your laboratory’s protocol.

If you are using the GeneMapper® ID-X Software to perform Human Identification (HID) analysis with AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR kits, go to [“Set up GeneMapper® ID-X Software for data analysis” on page 64](#) or refer to the *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Human Identification Analysis Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574).

## Set up GeneMapper® ID Software for data analysis

### Workflow

To analyze sample (.fsa) files using GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2.1 for the first time:

- Import panels and bins into the Panel Manager, as explained in “[Import panels and bins](#)” on page 49.
- Create an analysis method, as explained in “[Create a HID analysis method](#)” on page 52.
- Create a size standard, as explained in “[Create a HID size standard](#)” on page 58.
- Define custom views of analysis tables.

Refer to the *GeneMapper® ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Part no. 4335523) for more information.

- Define custom views of plots.

Refer to the *GeneMapper® ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial* (Part no. 4335523) for more information.

### Import panels and bins

To import the AmpF/STR® NGM™ Kit panel and bin set from the Applied Biosystems web site into the GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2.1 database:

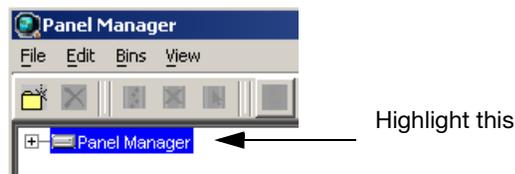
1. Download and open the file containing panels and bins:
  - a. From the Support menu of [www.appliedbiosystems.com](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com), select **Support ▶ Software Downloads, Patches & Updates ▶ GeneMapper® ID Software v 3.2 ▶ Updates & Patches**, and download the file **NGM Analysis Files GMID**.
  - b. Unzip the file.
2. Start the GeneMapper® ID Software, then log in with the appropriate user name and password.

---

**IMPORTANT!** For logon instructions, refer to the *GeneMapper® ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Part no. 4338775).

---

3. Select **Tools ▶ Panel Manager**.
4. Find, then open the folder containing the panels, bins, and marker stutter:
  - a. Select **Panel Manager** in the navigation pane.



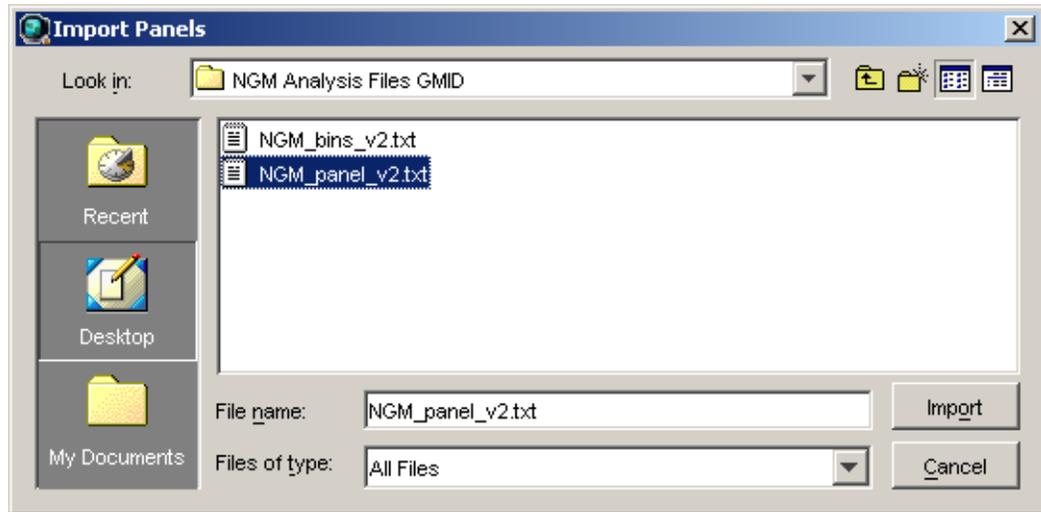
- b. Select **File ▶ Import Panels** to open the Import Panels dialog box.

- c. Navigate to, then open the **NGM Analysis Files GMID** folder that you unzipped in [step 1 on page 49](#).
5. Select **NGM\_panel\_v2**, then click **Import**.

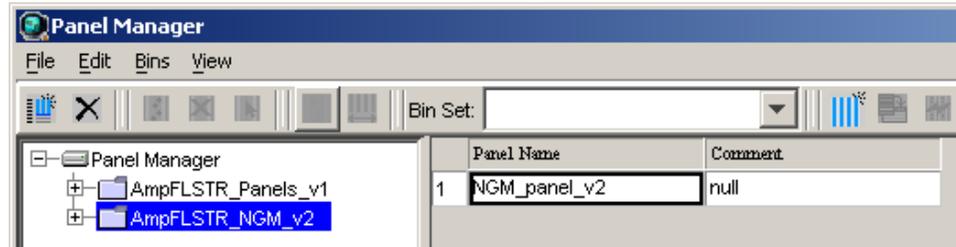
---

**Note:** Importing this file creates a new folder in the navigation pane of the Panel Manager, AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2. This folder contains the panel and associated markers.

---



6. Import **NGM\_bins\_v2**:
  - a. Select the **AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2** folder in the navigation pane.

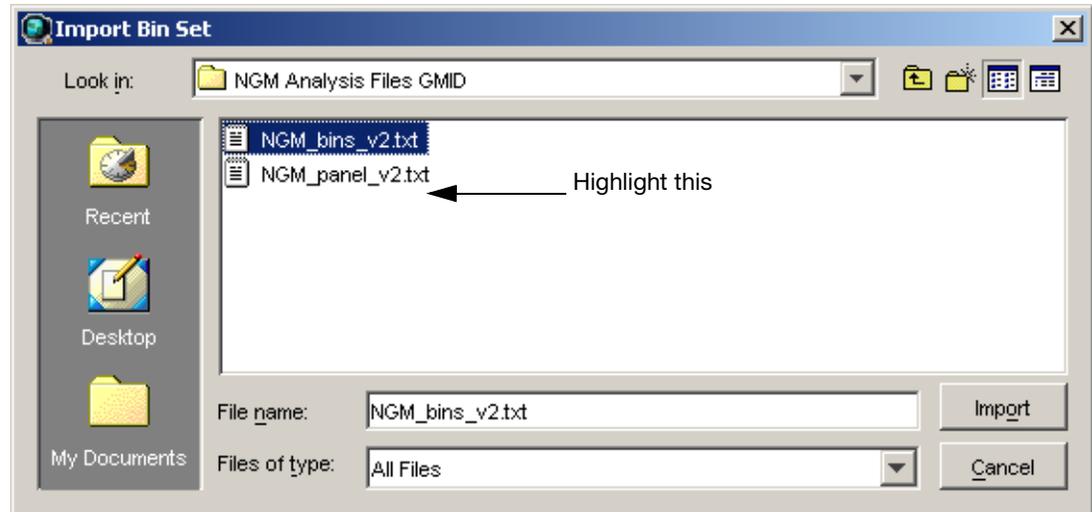


- b. Select **File ▶ Import Bin Set** to open the Import Bin Set dialog box.
- c. Navigate to, then open the **NGM Analysis Files GMID** folder.
- d. Select **NGM\_bins\_v2**, then click **Import**.

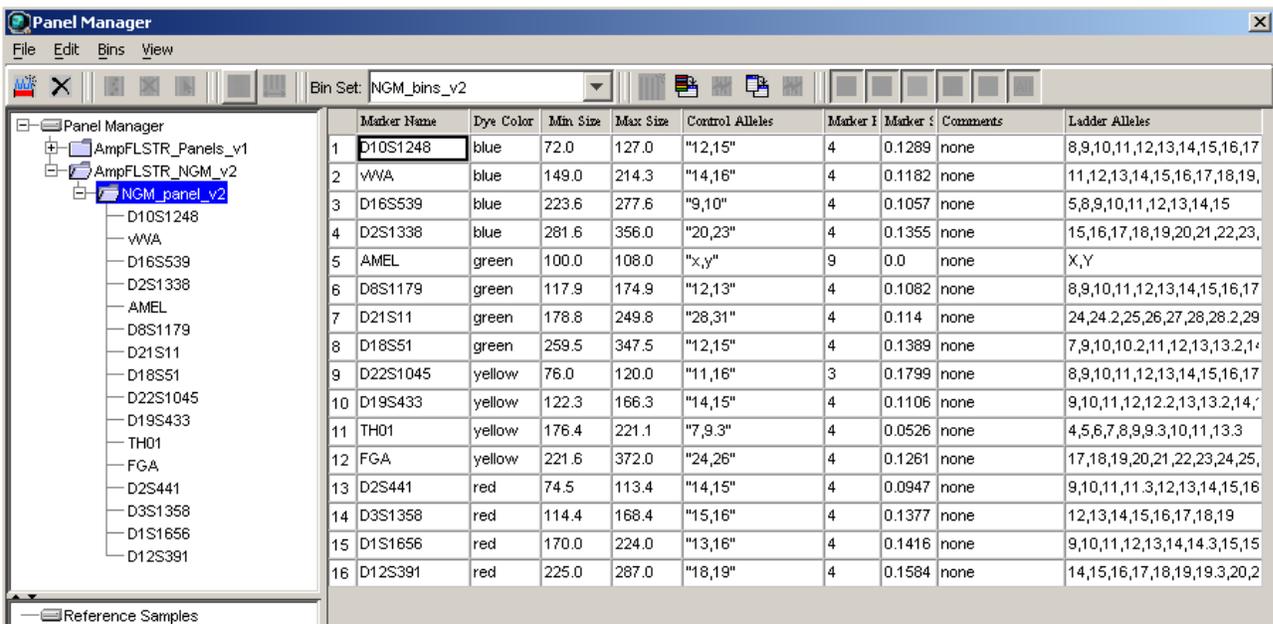
---

**Note:** Importing this file associates the bin set with the panels in the NGM\_panel\_v2 folder.

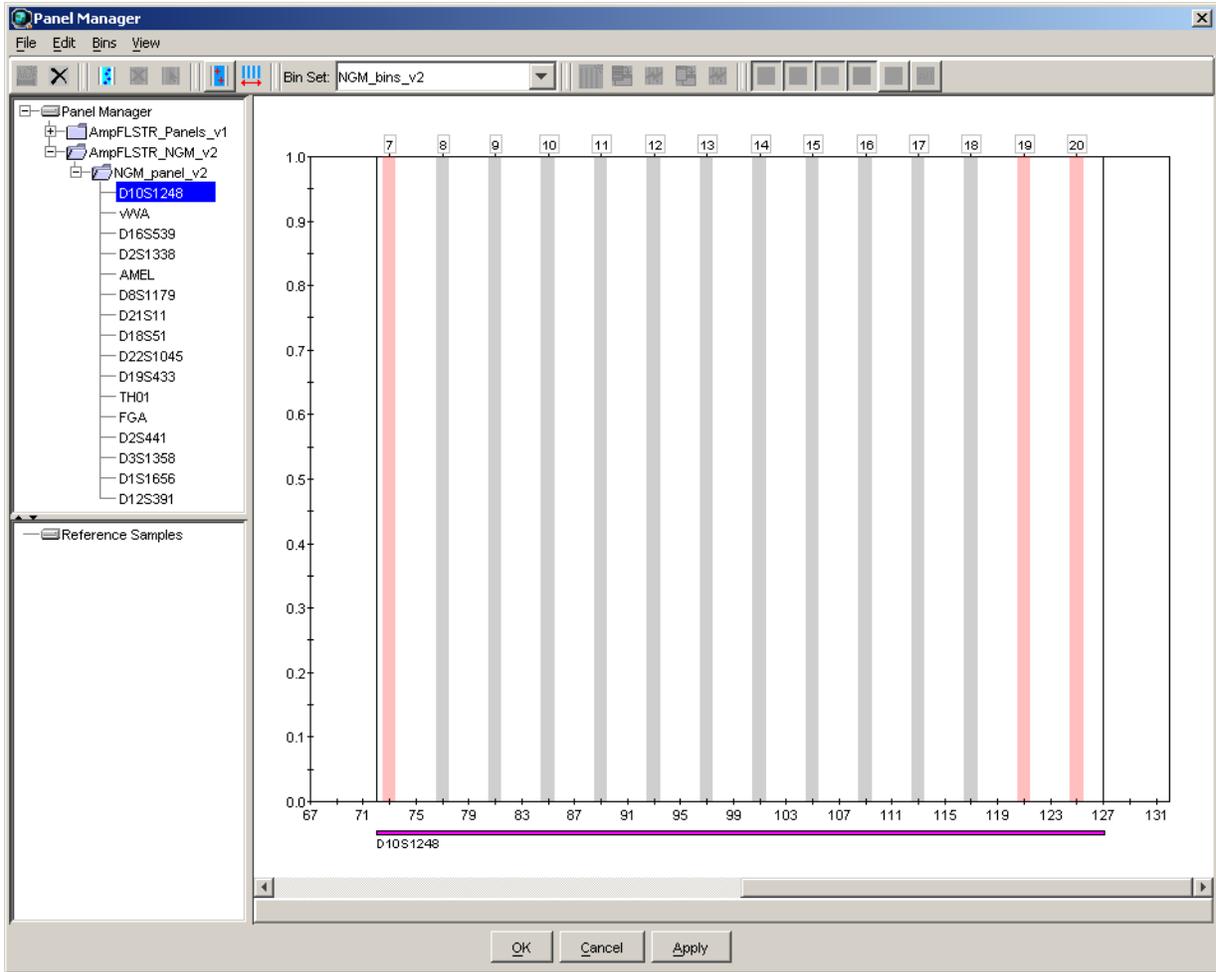
---



7. View the imported panels in the navigation pane:
  - a. Double-click the **AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2** folder to view the **NGM\_panel\_v2** folder.
  - b. Double-click the **NGM\_panel\_v2** folder to display the panel information in the right pane.



8. Select **D10S1248** to display the Bin view for the marker in the right pane.



9. Click **Apply**, then **OK** to add the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit panel and bin set to the GeneMapper $^{\text{®}}$  ID Software database.

---

**IMPORTANT!** If you close the Panel Manager without clicking OK, the panels and bins are not imported into the GeneMapper $^{\text{®}}$  ID Software database.

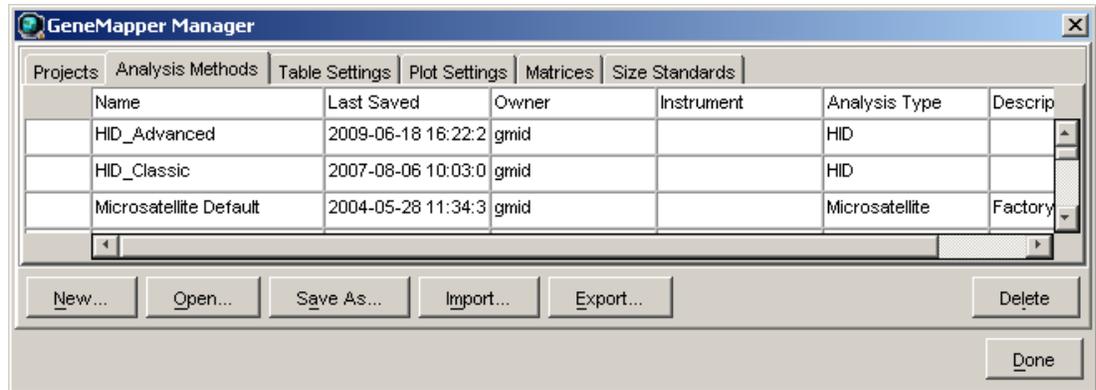
---

### Create a HID analysis method

The HID Advanced analysis method for the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit uses the NGM\_bins\_v2 file described in [step 6 on page 50](#).

Use the following procedure to create a HID analysis method for the AmpF $\ell$ STR $^{\text{®}}$  NGM $^{\text{™}}$  Kit.

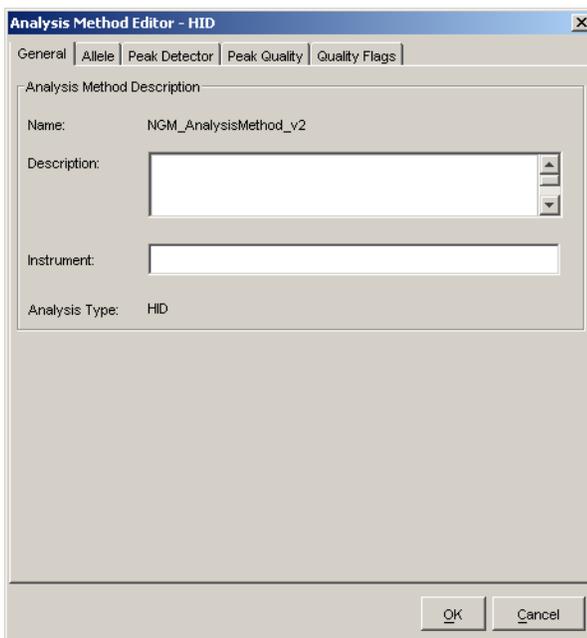
1. Select **Tools**  $\blacktriangleright$  **GeneMapper Manager** to open the GeneMapper Manager.



2. Select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then click **New** to open the New Analysis Method dialog box.
3. Select **HID** and click **OK** to open the Analysis Method Editor with the General Tab selected.
4. The figures below show the settings for each tab of the Analysis Method Editor. Configure settings as shown unless the instructions state otherwise.

**Note:** The Analysis Method Editor closes when you save your settings (See [step 5 on page 58](#)). To complete this step quickly, do not save the analysis method until you finish entering settings in all of the tabs.

- General tab settings



In the Name field, either type the name as shown for consistency with files supplied with other AmpF $\text{STR}^{\text{®}}$  kits, or enter a name of your choosing. In the Security Group field, select the Security Group appropriate to your software configuration from the drop-down list. The Description and Instrument fields are optional.

- Allele tab settings

Analysis Method Editor - HID

General | **Allele** | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | Quality Flags

Bin Set: NGM\_bins\_v2

Use marker-specific stutter ratio if available

Marker Repeat Type :		Tri	Tetra	Penta	Hexa
Cut-off Value		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Distance	From	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minus Stutter Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minus Stutter Distance	From	2.25	3.25	0.0	0.0
	To	3.75	4.75	0.0	0.0
Plus Stutter Ratio		0.071	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plus Stutter Distance	From	2.25	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	3.75	0.0	0.0	0.0

Amelogenin Cutoff: 0.0

Range Filter... Factory Defaults

OK Cancel

- In the Bin Set field, select the **NGM\_bins\_v2** bin set imported previously and configure the stutter distance parameters as shown.
- GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2.1 allows you to specify four types of marker repeat motifs: tri, tetra, penta, and hexa. You can enter parameter values for each type of repeat in the appropriate column.
- The “Use marker-specific stutter ratio if available” check box is selected by default. Consequently, the software applies the stutter ratio filters supplied in the NGM\_panel\_v2 file. GeneMapper ID Software v3.2.1 specifies locus-specific filter ratios for minus stutters, but not for plus stutters, in the panel file. However, validation studies with the NGM™ kit show that the trinucleotide repeat D22S1045 locus produces a relatively large amount of plus stutter compared to tetranucleotide repeat loci. The relatively large amount of stutter may cause the stutter peak to be labeled during routine analysis.
- The plus stutter at the D22S1045 locus can be filtered by assigning a global plus stutter filter for trinucleotide repeat loci in the Analysis Parameter file. Because D22S1045 is the only trinucleotide repeat locus in the NGM™ kit, this stutter filter setting is applied only to plus stutter peaks at the D22S1045 locus. The settings shown above resulted in little or no labeling of D22S1045 plus stutter peaks during validation studies at Applied Biosystems. However, we recommend that users determine the settings appropriate for use in their laboratory during internal validation studies.

- Peak Detector tab settings

**IMPORTANT!** To be determined (TBD) indicates values to be determined in your laboratory. Laboratories must perform the appropriate internal studies to determine the peak amplitude thresholds for interpretation of NGM™ kit data.

Fields include:

- **Peak amplitude thresholds** – The software uses these parameters to specify the minimum peak height, in order to limit the number of detected peaks. Although GeneMapper® ID Software displays peaks that fall below the specified amplitude in electropherograms, the software does not label or determine the genotype of these peaks.
- **Size calling method** – The NGM™ kit has been validated using the 3<sup>rd</sup> Order Least Squares sizing method in combination with the GeneScan™-500 LIZ® size standard. Alternative sizing methods should be selected only after extensive evaluation as part of an internal validation study in the user's laboratory.

- Peak Quality tab settings

The screenshot shows the 'Analysis Method Editor - HID' dialog box with the 'Peak Quality' tab selected. The dialog has five sub-sections: 'Signal level', 'Heterozygote balance', 'Peak morphology', 'Pull-up peak', and 'Allele number'. Each section contains one or two input fields. The 'Signal level' section has 'Homozygous min peak height' and 'Heterozygous min peak height', both set to 'TBD'. The 'Heterozygote balance' section has 'Min peak height ratio' set to '0.7'. The 'Peak morphology' section has 'Max peak width (basepairs)' set to '1.5'. The 'Pull-up peak' section has 'Pull-up ratio' set to '0.05'. The 'Allele number' section has 'Max expected alleles' set to '2'. At the bottom right of the dialog is a 'Factory Defaults' button. At the very bottom are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Section	Parameter	Value
Signal level	Homozygous min peak height	TBD
	Heterozygous min peak height	TBD
Heterozygote balance	Min peak height ratio	0.7
Peak morphology	Max peak width (basepairs)	1.5
Pull-up peak	Pull-up ratio	0.05
Allele number	Max expected alleles	2

**IMPORTANT!** To be determined (TBD) indicates values to be determined in your laboratory. Laboratories need to perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the minimum heterozygous and homozygous minimum peak height thresholds and the minimum peak height ratio threshold that allow for reliable interpretation of AmpF $\Lambda$ STR® NGM™ Kit data.

- Quality Flags tab settings

**Analysis Method Editor - HID**

General | Allele | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | **Quality Flags**

Quality weights are between 0 and 1.

Quality Flag Settings

Spectral Pull-up	0.8	Control Concordance	1.0
Broad Peak	0.8	Low Peak Height	0.3
Out of Bin Allele	0.8	Off-scale	0.8
Overlap	0.8	Peak Height Ratio	0.3

P/QV Thresholds

	Pass Range:	Low Quality Range:
Sizing Quality:	From 0.75 to 1.0	From 0.0 to 0.25
Genotype Quality:	From 0.75 to 1.0	From 0.0 to 0.25

Factory Defaults

OK Cancel

**IMPORTANT!** The values shown are the software defaults and are the values used by Applied Biosystems during developmental validation. Laboratories must perform appropriate internal validation studies to determine the appropriate values to use.

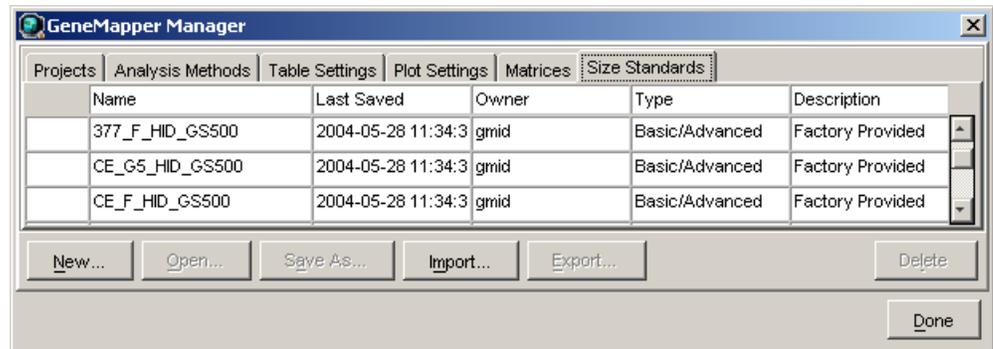
5. Click **Save**.

#### Create a HID size standard

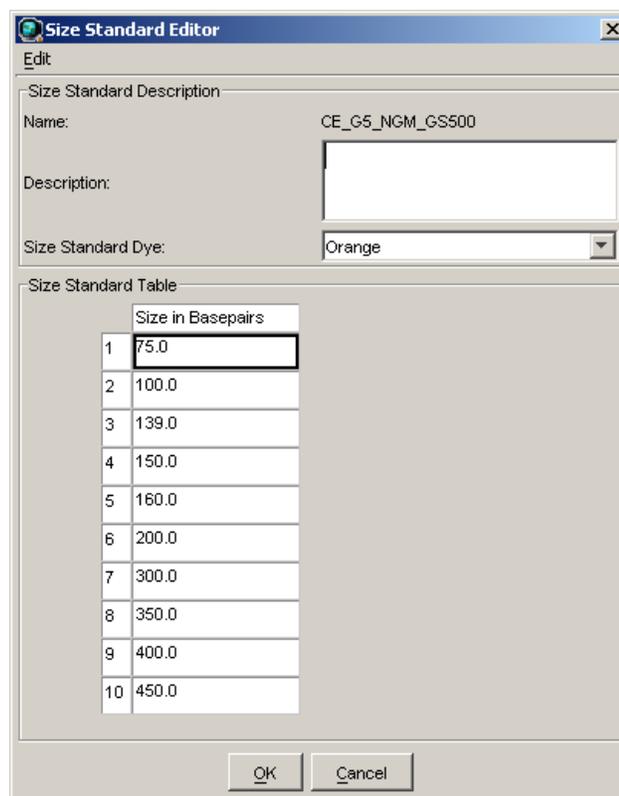
The size standard for the AmpF $\phi$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit uses the following GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard peaks in its sizing algorithm: 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450.

Use the following procedure to create the size standard for the AmpFSTR® NGM™ Kit.

1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper Manager** to open the GeneMapper Manager.



2. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **New**.
3. Complete the Name field as shown below or with a name of your choosing. In the Size Standard Dye field, select **Orange**. In the Size Standard Table, enter the sizes specified in “[Create a HID size standard](#)” on page 58.



Analyze and edit  
sample files with  
GeneMapper® ID  
Software

Analyze a project

1. In the Project window, select **File ▶ Add Samples to Project**, then navigate to the disk or directory containing the sample files.

2. Apply analysis settings to the samples in the project. The names of the settings shown are the names suggested in the sections above. If you named the settings differently, select the name you specified.

Parameter	Settings
Sample Type	Select the sample type.
Analysis Method	<b>NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2</b>
Panel	<b>NGM_panel_v2</b>
Size Standard	<b>CE_G5_NGM_GS500</b>

- Size Standard: For more information about how the Size Caller works, refer to the ABI Prism® GeneScan® Analysis Software for the *Windows NT® Operating System Overview of the Analysis Parameters and Size Caller User Bulletin* (Part no. 4335617).
  - CE\_G5\_NGM\_GS500 (size standard fragments defined in the AmpF $\ell$ STR® NGM™ Kit): 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450. For additional information about size standards, refer to the *GeneMapper® ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Part no. 4338775).
  - CE\_G5\_NGM\_GS500: Neither the 250-nt nor the 340-nt peak is included in the size standard definition. These peaks can be used as an indicator of precision within a run.
3. Click  (Analyze), enter a name for the project (in the Save Project dialog box), then click **OK** to start analysis.
- The status bar displays the progress of analysis as both:
    - A completion bar extending to the right with the percentage completed indicated
    - With text messages on the left
  - The table displays the row of the sample currently being analyzed in green (or red if analysis failed for the sample).
  - The Genotypes tab becomes available after analysis.

The screenshot shows the GeneMapper ID v3.2.1 software interface. The main window displays a table with columns for Status, Sample File, Sample Name, Sample Type, Analysis Method, Panel, Size Standard, Run Name, and Instrument Type. The table contains 15 rows of data, including samples from Cerebus\_012009 and a Ladder1 sample.

Status	Sample File	Sample Name	Sample Type	Analysis Method	Panel	Size Standard	Run Name	Instrument Type
1	Cerebus_012009	IB_0001	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
2	Cerebus_012009	IB_0002	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
3	Cerebus_012009	IB_0003	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
4	Cerebus_012009	IB_0004	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
5	Cerebus_012009	IB_0005	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
6	Cerebus_012009	IB_0006	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
7	Cerebus_012009	IB_0007	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
8	Cerebus_012009	IB_0008	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
9	Cerebus_012009	IB_0009	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
10	Cerebus_012009	IB_0010	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
11	Cerebus_012009	IB_0011	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
12	Cerebus_012009	IB_0012	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
13	Cerebus_012009	IB_0013	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
14	Cerebus_012009	IB_0014	Sample	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130
15	Cerebus_012009	Ladder1	Allelic Ladder	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2	NGM_panel_v2	CE_G5_NGM_GS500	2009-01-20_C	ABI3130

### Examine and edit a project

You can display electropherogram plots from the Samples and Genotypes tabs of the Project window to examine the data. These procedures start with the Samples tab of the Project window (assuming the analysis is complete).

## For more information

For details about GeneMapper® ID Software features, allele filters, peak detection algorithms, and project editing, refer to:

- *GeneMapper® ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial (Part no. 4335523)*
- *GeneMapper® ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide (Part no. 4338775)*
- *Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper® ID Software Version v3.2 User Bulletin (Part no. 4352543)*



## Section 4.1 GeneMapper® ID-X Software

### Before you start

GeneMapper® ID-X Software is an automated genotyping software for forensic casework, databasing, and paternity data analysis. After electrophoresis, the Data Collection Software stores information for each sample in an .fsa file (for 310 and 31xx CE instruments) or an .hid file (for 3500 and 3500xL instruments). Files in .fsa format can be analyzed by any version of GeneMapper ID-X software (that is v1.0 or higher); .hid files can only be analyzed by GeneMapper ID-X v1.2 or higher.

**Note:** Refer to “Instrument and software overview” on page 15 for a list of compatible instruments.

When using GeneMapper® ID-X Software v1.0.1 or higher to perform human identification (HID) analysis with AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR® kits, be aware that:

- HID analysis requires at least one allelic ladder sample per run folder. Your laboratory can use multiple ladder samples in an analysis, provided that you conduct the appropriate validation studies.

For multiple ladder samples, the GeneMapper® ID-X Software calculates allelic bin offsets by using an average of all ladders that use the same panel within a run folder.

- Allelic ladder samples in an individual run folder are considered to be from a single run.

When the software imports multiple run folders into a project, only the ladder(s) within their respective run folders are used for calculating allelic bin offsets and subsequent genotyping.

- Allelic ladder samples must be labeled as “Allelic Ladder” in the Sample Type column in a project. Failure to apply this setting for ladder samples results in failed analysis.
- Injections containing the allelic ladder must be analyzed with the same analysis method and parameter values that are used for samples, to ensure proper allele calling.
- Alleles that are not in the AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR® Allelic Ladders do exist. Off-ladder (OL) alleles may contain full and/or partial repeat units. An off-ladder allele is an allele that occurs outside the  $\pm 0.5$ -nt bin window of any known allelic ladder allele or virtual bin.

**Note:** If a sample allele peak is called as an off-ladder allele, verify the sample result according to your laboratory’s protocol.

## Set up GeneMapper® ID-X Software for data analysis

**Workflow** To analyze sample (.fsa) files using GeneMapper® ID-X Software v1.0.1 or higher for the first time:

- Import panels, bins, and marker stutter into the Panel Manager, as explained in “Import panels, bins, and marker stutter” on page 64.
- Create an analysis method, as explained in “Create an analysis method” on page 69.
- Create a size standard, as explained in “Create a size standard” on page 74.
- Define custom views of analysis tables.  
Refer to the *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574) for more information.
- Define custom views of plots.  
Refer to the *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574) for more information.

### Import panels, bins, and marker stutter

To import the AmpFSTR® NGM™ Kit panels, bin sets, and marker stutter from the Applied Biosystems web site into the GeneMapper® ID-X Software database:

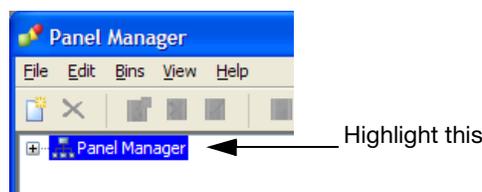
1. Download and open the file containing panels, bins, and marker stutter:
  - a. From the Support menu of [www.appliedbiosystems.com](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com), select **Support ▶ Software Downloads, Patches & Updates ▶ GeneMapper® ID-X Software ▶ Updates & Patches**, and download the file **NGM Analysis Files GMIDX**.
  - b. Unzip the file.
2. Start the GeneMapper® ID-X Software, then log in with the appropriate user name and password.

---

**IMPORTANT!** For logon instructions, refer to the *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574).

---

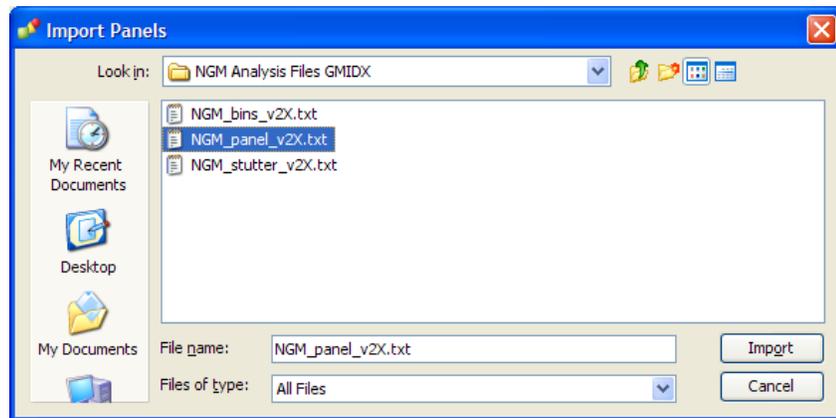
3. Select **Tools ▶ Panel Manager**.
4. Find, then open the folder containing the panels, bins, and marker stutter:
  - a. Select **Panel Manager** in the navigation pane.



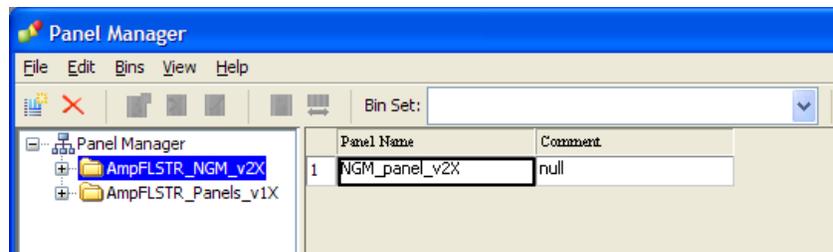
- b. Select **File ▶ Import Panels** to open the Import Panels dialog box.

- c. Navigate to, then open the **NGM Analysis Files GMIDX** folder that you unzipped in [step 1 on page 64](#).
5. Select **NGM\_panel\_v2X**, then click **Import**.

**Note:** Importing this file creates a new folder in the navigation pane of the Panel Manager “AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2X”. This folder contains the panel and associated markers.

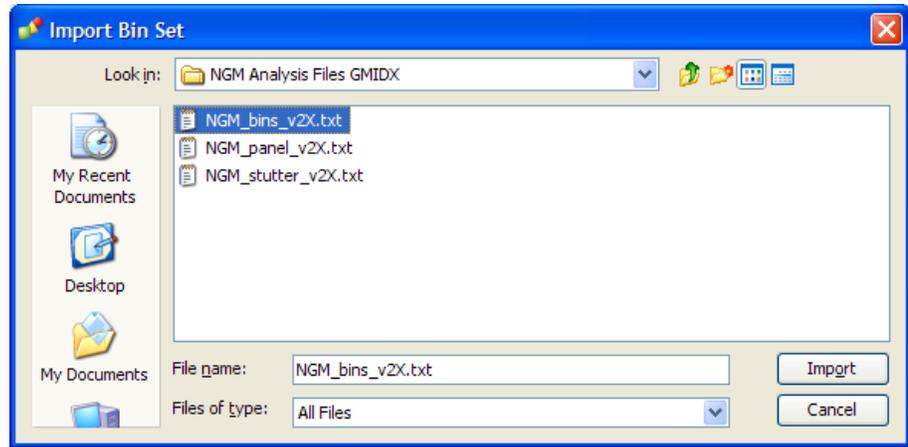


6. Import NGM\_bins\_v2X:
  - a. Select the **AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2X** folder in the navigation pane.

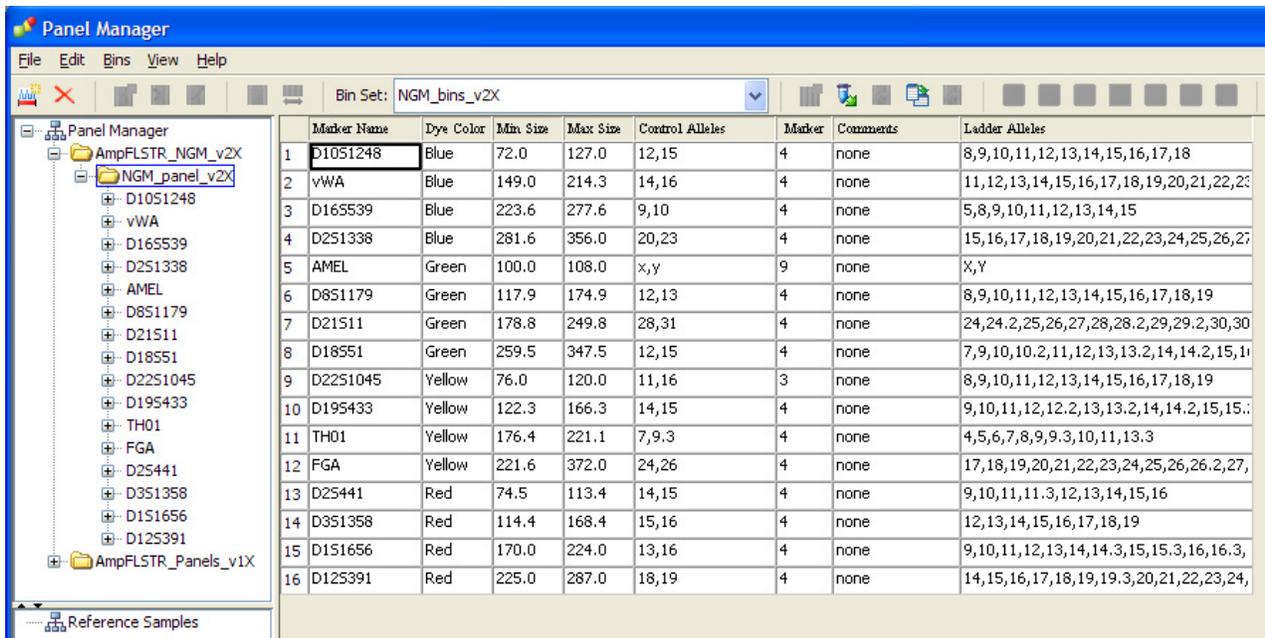


- b. Select **File** ► **Import Bin Set** to open the Import Bin Set dialog box.
- c. Navigate to, then open the **NGM Analysis Files GMIDX** folder.
- d. Select **NGM\_bins\_v2X**, then click **Import**.

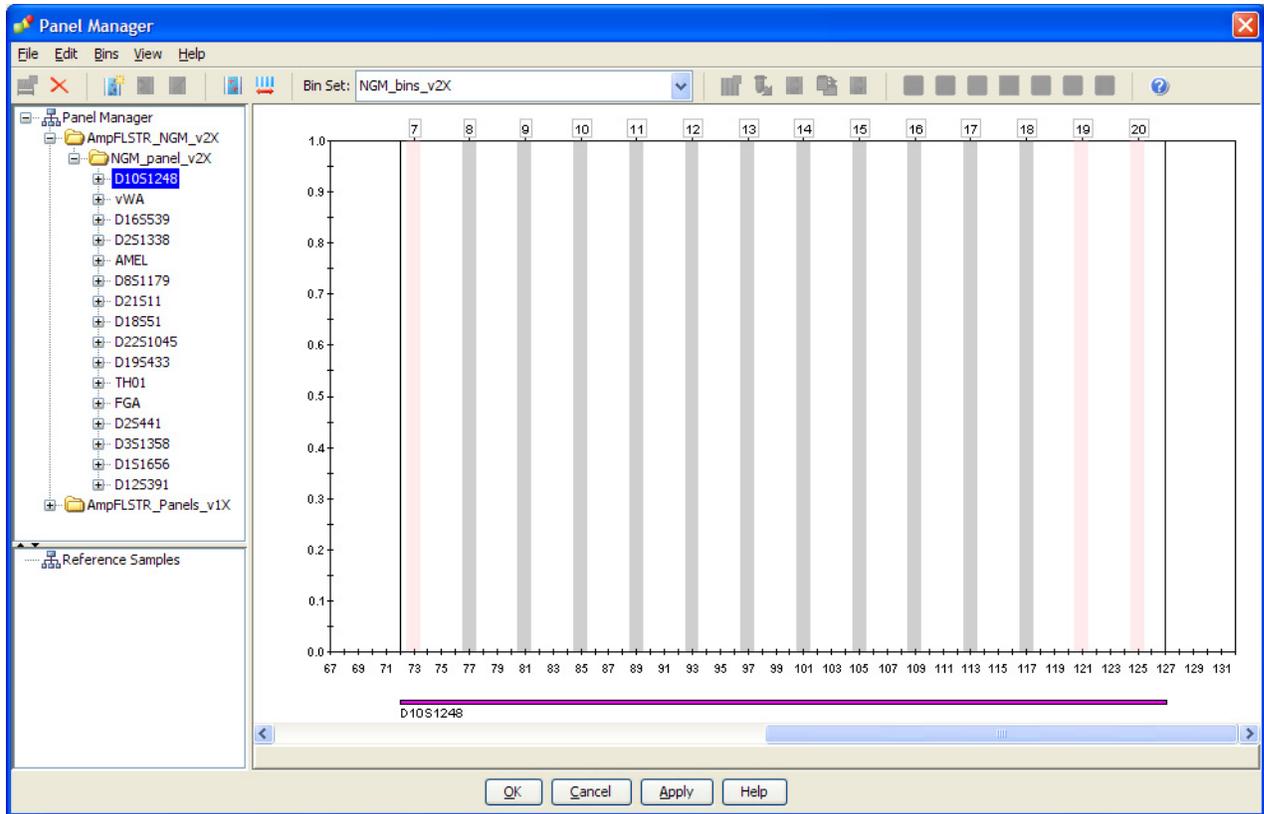
**Note:** Importing this file associates the bin set with the panels in the NGM\_panel\_v2X folder.



7. View the imported panels in the navigation pane:
  - a. Double-click the **AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2X** folder to view the NGM\_panel\_v2X folder.
  - b. Double-click the **NGM\_panel\_v2X** folder to display the panel information in the right pane and the markers below it.

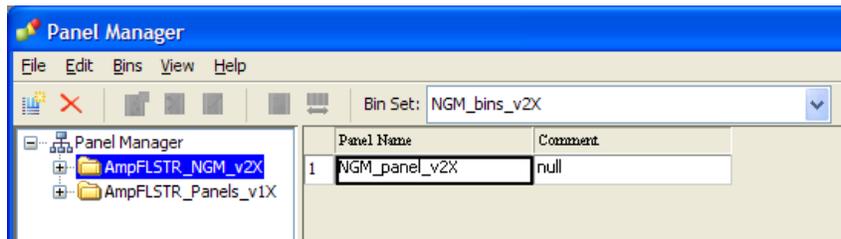


8. Select **D10S1248** to display the Bin view for the marker in the right pane.



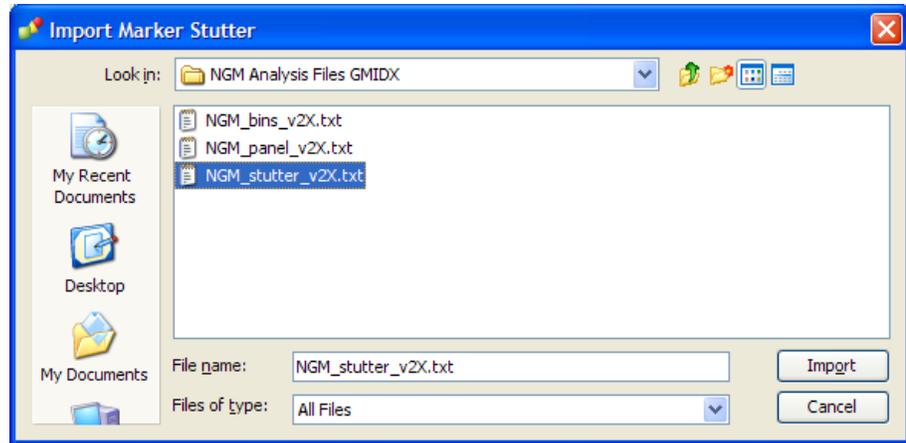
9. Import NGM\_stutter\_v2X:

- a. Select the **AmpFLSTR\_NGM\_v2X** folder in the navigation panel.



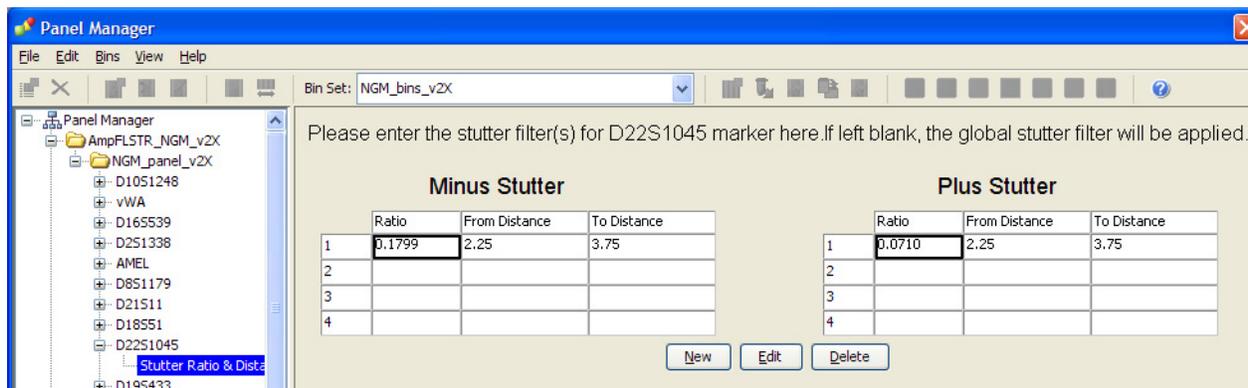
- b. Select **File** ► **Import Marker Stutter** to open the Import Marker Stutter dialog box.
- c. Navigate to, then open the **NGM Analysis Files GMIDX** folder.
- d. Select **NGM\_stutter\_v2X**, then click **Import**.

**Note:** Importing this file associates the marker stutter ratio with the bin set in the NGM\_bins\_v2X folder.



10. View the imported marker stutters in the navigation pane:
  - a. Select the **NGM\_panel\_v2X** folder to display its list of markers in the right pane.
  - b. Double-click the **NGM\_panel\_v2X** folder to display its list of markers below it.
  - c. Double-click **D22S1045** to display the Stutter Ratio & Distance view for the marker in the right pane.

Because D22S1045 has a trinucleotide repeat unit, it produces a higher level of plus stutter than tetranucleotide markers, and so requires the use of a plus stutter filter. The settings for the D22S1045 plus stutter filter can be seen in the table in the right pane. Other markers may not require a plus stutter filter, in which case the settings for plus stutter are left blank.



11. Click **Apply**, then **OK** to add the AmpF $\Phi$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit panels, bin sets, and marker stutter to the GeneMapper<sup>®</sup> ID-X Software database.

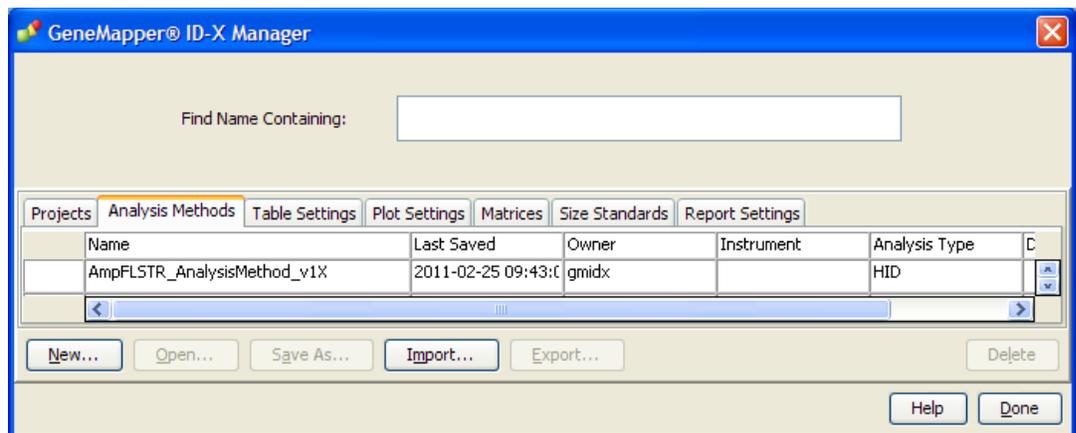
**IMPORTANT!** If you close the Panel Manager without clicking **Apply**, the panels, bin sets, and marker stutter will not be imported into the GeneMapper<sup>®</sup> ID-X Software database.

## Create an analysis method

Use the following procedure to create an analysis method for the AmpFLSTR® NGM™ Kit.

**IMPORTANT!** Analysis methods are version-specific, so you must create an analysis method for each version of the software. For example, an analysis method created for GeneMapper® ID-X version 1.2 is not compatible with GeneMapper® ID-X Software v1.0, v1.1 or with GeneMapper® ID Software version 3.2.1.

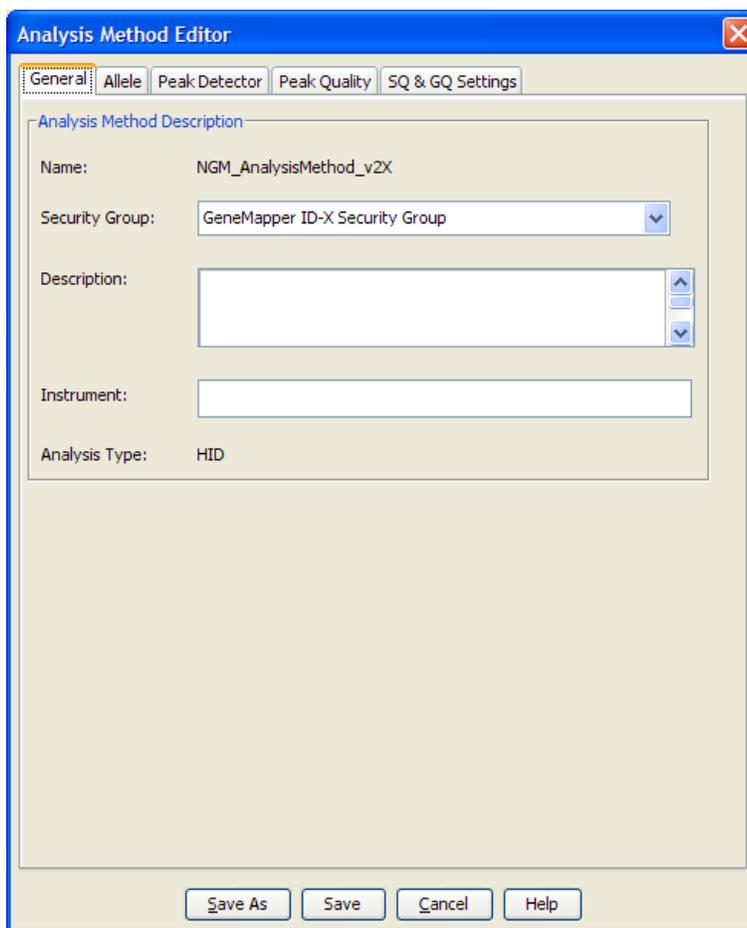
1. Select **Tools ▶ GeneMapper® ID-X Manager** to open the GeneMapper® ID-X Manager.



2. Select the **Analysis Methods** tab, then click **New** to open the Analysis Method Editor with the **General** tab selected.
3. The figures below show the settings for each tab of the Analysis Method Editor. Configure the Analysis Method Editor tab settings as shown in the figures below, unless the instructions state otherwise.

**Note:** The Analysis Method Editor closes when you save your settings (see [step 4 on page 74](#)). To complete this step quickly, do not save the analysis method until you finish entering settings in all of the tabs.

- General tab settings



The screenshot shows the 'Analysis Method Editor' dialog box with the 'General' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a close button (X) and a tabbed interface with tabs for 'General', 'Allele', 'Peak Detector', 'Peak Quality', and 'SQ & GQ Settings'. The 'General' tab is active and contains the following fields:

- Name:** NGM\_AnalysisMethod\_v2X
- Security Group:** GeneMapper ID-X Security Group (selected from a drop-down list)
- Description:** (empty text area with scroll bars)
- Instrument:** (empty text field)
- Analysis Type:** HID

At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: 'Save As', 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

In the Name field, either type the name as shown for consistency with files supplied with other AmpF $\Lambda$ STR<sup>®</sup> kits or enter a name of your choosing. In the Security Group field, select the Security Group appropriate to your software configuration from the drop-down list. The Description and Instrument fields are optional.

- Allele tab settings

Analysis Method Editor

General **Allele** Peak Detector Peak Quality SQ & GQ Settings

Bin Set:

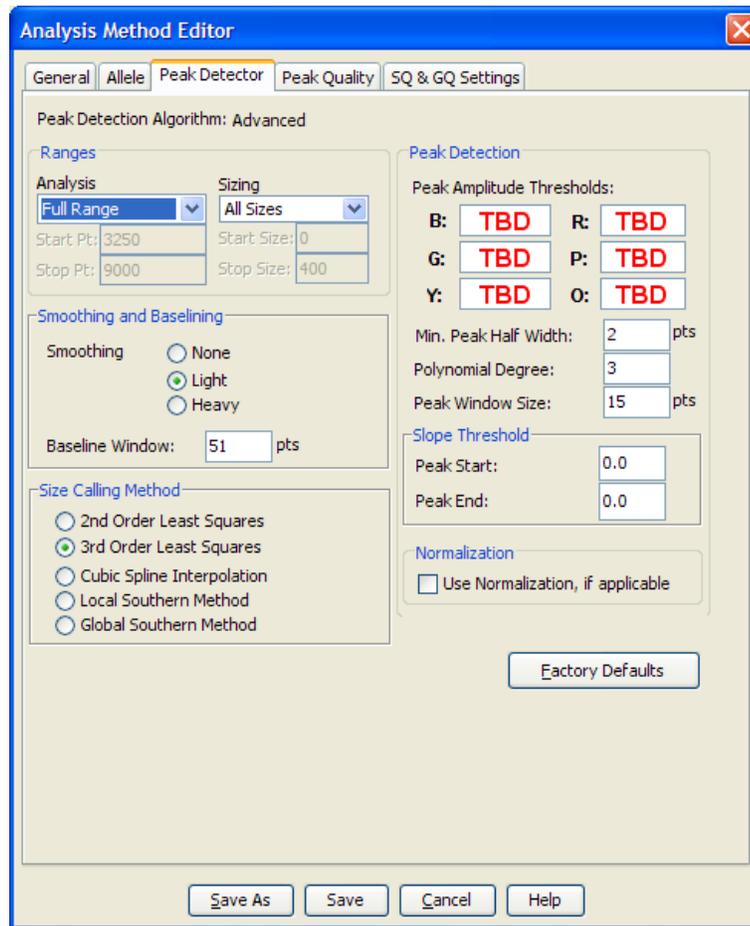
Use marker-specific stutter ratio and distance if available

Marker Repeat Type:		Tri	Tetra	Penta	Hexa
Global Cut-off Value		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MinusA Distance	From	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Minus Stutter Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Minus Stutter Distance	From	2.25	3.25	0.0	0.0
	To	3.75	4.75	0.0	0.0
Global Plus Stutter Ratio		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Plus Stutter Distance	From	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	To	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Amelogenin Cutoff

- In the Bin Set field, select the **NGM\_bins\_v2X** bin set imported previously and configure the stutter distance parameters as shown.
- GeneMapper® ID-X Software allows you to specify 4 types of marker repeat motifs: tri, tetra, penta and hexa. You can enter parameter values for each type of repeat in the appropriate column.
- The “Use marker-specific stutter ratio if applicable” check box is selected by default. When this box is checked, the software applies the stutter ratio filters in the NGM\_stutter\_v2X file.

- Peak Detector tab settings



**IMPORTANT!** To be determined (TBD) indicates values to be determined in your laboratory. Laboratories must perform the appropriate internal studies to determine the appropriate peak amplitude thresholds for interpretation of AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR $\text{\textsuperscript{\textcircled{R}}}$  NGM $\text{\textsuperscript{\text{TM}}}$  Kit data.

Fields include:

- **Peak amplitude thresholds** – The software uses these parameters to specify the minimum peak height, in order to limit the number of detected peaks. Although GeneMapper $\text{\textsuperscript{\textcircled{R}}}$  ID-X Software displays peaks that fall below the specified amplitude in electropherograms, the software does not label or determine the genotype of these peaks.
- **Size calling method** – The NGM $\text{\textsuperscript{\text{TM}}}$  kit has been validated using the 3<sup>rd</sup> Order Least Squares sizing method in combination with the GeneScan $\text{\textsuperscript{\text{TM}}}$ -500 LIZ $\text{\textsuperscript{\textcircled{R}}}$  size standard. Alternative sizing methods should be selected only after extensive evaluation as part of an internal validation study in the user's laboratory.

- **Normalization** – a Normalization checkbox is available on this tab in GeneMapper® ID-X Software v1.2 or higher for use in conjunction with data run on the Applied Biosystems 3500 Series Genetic Analyzers. Users of this version of software should perform laboratory evaluations to determine whether to use the Normalization feature for analysis of NGM™ kit data.
- Peak Quality tab settings

Analysis Method Editor

General | Allele | Peak Detector | **Peak Quality** | SQ & GQ Settings

Min/Max Peak Height (LPH/MPH)

Homozygous min peak height **TBD**

Heterozygous min peak height **TBD**

Max Peak Height (MPH) **TBD**

Peak Height Ratio (PHR)

Min peak height ratio **TBD**

Broad Peak (BP)

Max peak width (basepairs) 1.5

Allele Number (AN)

Max expected alleles 2

Allelic Ladder Spike

Spike Detection Enable

Cut-off Value 0.2

Factory Defaults

Save As Save Cancel Help

**IMPORTANT!** To be determined (TBD) indicates values to be determined in your laboratory. Laboratories must perform the appropriate internal validation studies to determine the minimum heterozygous and homozygous minimum peak height thresholds, maximum peak height threshold, and the minimum peak height ratio threshold for reliable interpretation of AmpF $\Lambda$ STR® NGM™ Kit data.

- SQ & GQ tab settings

Analysis Method Editor

General | Allele | Peak Detector | Peak Quality | **SQ & GQ Settings**

Quality weights are between 0 and 1.

Sample and Control GQ Weighting

Broad Peak (BD)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Allele Number (AN)	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>
Out of Bin Allele (BIN)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Low Peak Height (LPH)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>
Overlap (OVL)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>	Max Peak Height (MPH)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>
Marker Spike (SPK)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>	Off-scale (OS)	<input type="text" value="0.8"/>
		Peak Height Ratio (PHR)	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>

Control Concordance (CC) Weight = 1.0 (Only applicable to controls)

SQ Weighting

Broad Peak (BD)

Allelic Ladder GQ Weighting

Spike (SSPK/SPK)  Off-scale (OS)

SQ & GQ Ranges

Pass Range:      Low Quality Range:     

Sizing Quality: From  to 1.0 From 0.0 to

Genotype Quality: From  to 1.0 From 0.0 to

**IMPORTANT!** The values shown are the software defaults and are the values used by Applied Biosystems during developmental validation. Laboratories must perform appropriate internal validation studies to determine the appropriate values to use.

4. Click **Save**.

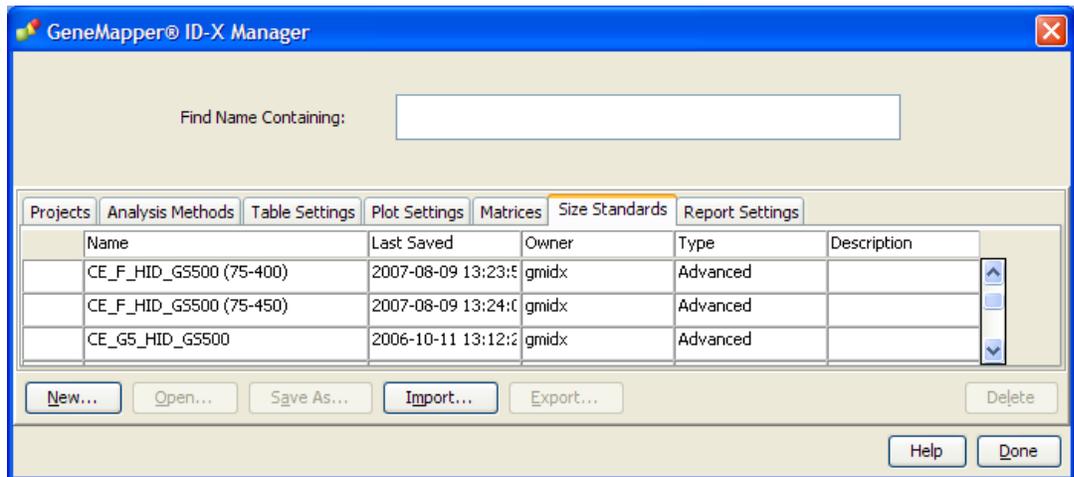
### Create a size standard

The size standard for the AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit uses the following GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard peaks in its sizing algorithm: 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450.

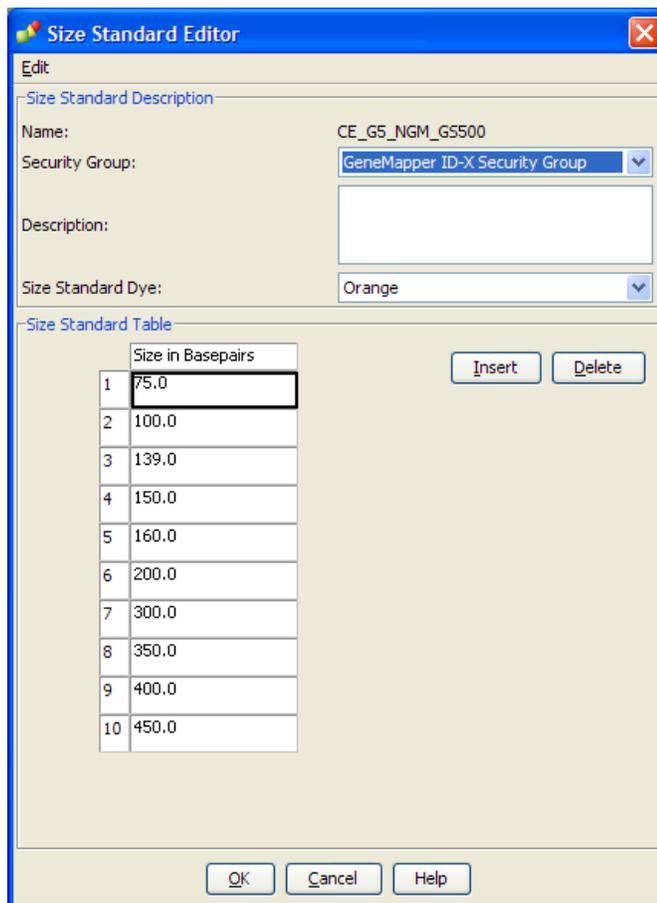
Use the following procedure to create the size standard for the AmpF $\ell$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit.

1. Select **Tools** ▶ **GeneMapper<sup>®</sup> ID-X Manager** to open the GeneMapper<sup>®</sup> ID-X Manager.

2. Select the **Size Standards** tab, then click **New**.



3. Complete the Name field as shown below or with a name of your choosing. In the Security Group field, select the Security Group appropriate to your software configuration from the drop-down list. In the Size Standard Dye field, select **Orange**. In the Size Standard Table, enter the sizes specified in “[Create a size standard](#)” on page 74.



## Analyze and edit sample files with GeneMapper® ID-X Software

### Analyze a project

1. In the Project window, select **File ▶ Add Samples to Project**, then navigate to the disk or directory containing the sample files.
2. Apply analysis settings to the samples in the project. The names of the settings shown are the names suggested in the sections above. If you named the settings differently, select the name you specified.

Parameter	Settings
Sample Type	Select the sample type.
Analysis Method	NGM_AnalysisMethod_v2X
Panel	NGM_panel_v2X
Size Standard	CE_G5_NGM_GS500

- **Size Standard:** For more information about how the Size Caller works, refer to the ABI PRISM® GeneScan® Analysis Software for the *Windows NT® Operating System Overview of the Analysis Parameters and Size Caller User Bulletin* (Part no. 4335617).
  - **CE\_G5\_NGM\_GS500** (size standard fragments defined in the AmpFSTR® NGM™ Kit): 75, 100, 139, 150, 160, 200, 300, 350, 400, and 450. For additional information about size standards, refer to the *GeneMapper® ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide* (Part no. 4338775).
  - **CE\_G5\_NGM\_GS500:** Neither the 250-nt nor the 340-nt peak is included in the size standard definition. These peaks can be used as an indicator of precision within a run.
3. Click  (Analyze), enter a name for the project (in the Save Project dialog box), then click **OK** to start analysis.
    - The status bar displays the progress of analysis as a completion bar extending to the right with the percentage completed indicated.
    - The table displays the row of the sample currently being analyzed in green (or red if analysis failed for the sample).

- The Analysis Summary tab is displayed upon completion of the analysis. The figure below shows the analysis summary window after analysis.

GeneMapper® ID-X - NGM Analysis Example - gmidx Is Logged In Database FOSGREENRXL04

File Edit Analysis View Tools Admin Help

Table Setting: 31XX Data Analysis

Samples Analysis Summary Genotypes

Analysis Summary Summary Generation Date: Feb 25, 2011 10:33:37 AM

Select run folder to display: 110217\_Mulligan\_Ref\_Plate19\_3130xl\_Jack

Sample Status	Total # of Samples
Unanalyzed	0
Analyzed	18
Analysis Setting Changed	0

Click a link below to display a filtered Samples Table containing only the samples selected.

**Allelic Ladder Quality per run folder (based on SQ and CGQ only)**

Run Folder	Total # of Analyzed Ladders	All thresholds met	One or more thresholds not met
110217_Mulligan_Ref_Plate19_3130xl...	2	2	0

**Control Quality per project (based on sample PQVs: SOS, SSPK, MIX, OMR, SQ, CGQ)**

Control Type	Total # of Samples	All thresholds met	One or more thresholds not met
Positive Control	0	0	0
Custom Control	0	0	0
Negative Control	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

**Sample Quality per project (based on sample PQVs: SOS, SSPK, MIX, OMR, SQ, CGQ)**

	Total # of Samples	All thresholds met	One or more thresholds not met
Samples	16	5	11

Analysis Completed. Stop

## Examine and edit a project

You can display electropherogram plots from the Samples and Genotypes tabs of the Project window to examine the data. These procedures start with the Analysis Summary tab of the Project window (assuming the analysis is complete).

## For more information

- For quick set-up instructions, refer to the *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574).
- For details about GeneMapper® ID-X Software features, allele filters, peak detection algorithms, and project editing, refer to:
  - *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4375574)
  - *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide* (Part no. 4375670)
  - *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Reference Guide* (Part no. 4375671)
  - *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.1 (Mixture Analysis Tool) Getting Started Guide* (Part no. 4396773)

- *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.1 (Mixture Analysis Tool) Quick Reference Guide* (Part no. 4402094)
- *GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.2 Quick Reference Guide* (Part no. 4426482)





# Chapter 5

## Experiments and Results



# Experiments and Results

---

# 5

Content in this chapter to come at PRC.







# Troubleshooting



Follow the actions recommended in this appendix to troubleshoot problems that occur during analysis.

Observation	Possible causes	Recommended actions
Faint or no signal from both the 007 and the DNA test samples at all loci	Incorrect volume or absence of either AmpF $\Delta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> Master Mix or AmpF $\Delta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> Primer Set	Repeat amplification using correct reagent volumes.
	No activation of enzyme	Repeat amplification, making sure to hold reactions initially at 95°C for 11 min.
	Master Mix not vortexed thoroughly before aliquoting	Vortex Master Mix thoroughly.
	AmpF $\Delta$ STR NGM <sup>™</sup> Primer Set exposed to too much light	Store Primer Set protected from light.
	GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System malfunction	Refer to the thermal cycler user's manual and check instrument calibration.
	Incorrect thermal cycler parameters	Check the protocol for correct thermal cycler parameters.
	Tubes/plate not seated tightly in the thermal cycler during amplification	Push reaction tubes/plate firmly into contact with block after first cycle. Repeat test.
	Wrong PCR reaction tubes or plate	Use Applied Biosystems MicroAmp Reaction Tubes with Caps or the MicroAmp Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate for the GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700.
	MicroAmp <sup>™</sup> Base used with tray/retainer set and tubes in GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700	Remove MicroAmp Base from tray/retainer set and repeat test.
Insufficient PCR product electrokinetically injected		<p><b>For ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 3100-Avant or Applied Biosystems 3100/3130xI runs:</b> Mix 1.0 <math>\mu</math>L of PCR product and 10 <math>\mu</math>L of Hi-Di<sup>™</sup> Formamide/ GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard solution.</p> <p><b>For Applied Biosystems 3500/ 3500xL instrument runs:</b> Mix 1.0 <math>\mu</math>L of PCR product and 10 <math>\mu</math>L of Hi-Di<sup>™</sup> Formamide/ GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard solution.</p> <p><b>For ABI PRISM<sup>®</sup> 310 instrument runs:</b> Mix 0.75 <math>\mu</math>L of PCR product and 24.25 <math>\mu</math>L of Hi-Di<sup>™</sup> Formamide/ GeneScan<sup>™</sup> 500 LIZ<sup>®</sup> Size Standard solution.</p>
Faint or no signal from both the 007 and the DNA test samples at all loci ( <i>continued</i> )	Degraded formamide	Check the storage of formamide; do not thaw and refreeze multiple times. Try Hi-Di <sup>™</sup> Formamide.

Observation	Possible causes	Recommended actions
Positive signal from AmpF $\Lambda$ STR Control DNA 007 but partial or no signal from DNA test samples	Quantity of test DNA sample is below assay sensitivity	Quantify DNA and add 1.0 ng of DNA. Repeat test.
	Test sample contains high concentration of PCR inhibitor (for example, heme compounds, certain dyes)	Quantify DNA and add minimum necessary volume. Repeat test. Wash the sample in a Centricon <sup>®</sup> -100 centrifugal filter unit. Repeat test.
	Test sample DNA is severely degraded	If possible, evaluate the quality of DNA sample by running an agarose gel. If DNA is degraded, reamplify with an increased amount of DNA or use the AmpF $\Lambda$ STR <sup>®</sup> MiniFiler <sup>™</sup> Kit.
	If possible, evaluate the quality of DNA sample by running an agarose gel. If DNA is degraded, reamplify with an increased amount of DNA or use the AmpF $\Lambda$ STR <sup>®</sup> MiniFiler <sup>™</sup> Kit.	Redilute DNA using low TE Buffer (with 0.1 mM EDTA).
More than two alleles present at a locus	Presence of exogenous DNA	Use appropriate techniques to avoid introducing foreign DNA during laboratory handling.
	Amplification of stutter product	Interpret according to laboratory procedures.
	Mixed sample	<b>Note:</b> Additional information will be provided on completion of validation.
	Incomplete 3' A base addition (n-1 nt position)	Addition of excess DNA to the reaction will contribute to the occurrence of incomplete 3' base addition. Quantify DNA and add 1.0 ng of DNA to the reaction. Repeat test. Also be sure to include the final extension step of 60°C for 10 min in the PCR.
	Signal exceeds dynamic range of instrument (off-scale data)	Ensure cycle number is optimized according to instructions on <a href="#">page 26</a> . Repeat PCR amplification using fewer PCR cycles or use your laboratory's SOP to analyze off-scale data.
	Poor spectral separation (bad matrix)	Follow the steps for creating a spectral file. Confirm that Filter Set G5 modules are installed and used for analysis.
	Too much DNA in reaction	Use recommended amount of template DNA (1.0 ng) at 29 cycles; 500 pg at 30 cycles.
	Incomplete denaturation of double stranded DNA	Use the recommended amount of Hi-Di <sup>™</sup> Formamide and perform heat denaturation according to instructions on <a href="#">page 36</a> .
Poor peak height balance	Incorrect thermal cycler parameters	Check the protocol for correct thermal cycler parameters.
	GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with Aluminum 96-Well block or third-party thermal cyclers	Use Applied Biosystems GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with silver or gold-plated silver blocks only.

# Ordering Information

# B

## Materials and equipment not included

The tables below list optional equipment and materials not supplied with the AmpF $\Delta$ STR<sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> Kit. Unless otherwise noted, many of the items are available from major laboratory suppliers (MLS).

Equipment	Source
Applied Biosystems 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer for Human Identification	Contact your local Applied Biosystems sales representative
ABI PRISM <sup>®</sup> 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzer	
Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xL Genetic Analyzer	
Applied Biosystems 310 Genetic Analyzer	
GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with the Silver 96-Well Block	N8050001
GeneAmp <sup>®</sup> PCR System 9700 with the Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Block	4314878
Silver 96-Well Sample Block	N8050251
Gold-plated Silver 96-Well Sample Block	4314443
Tabletop centrifuge with 96-Well Plate Adapters (optional)	MLS

Item	Source
<b>3500/3500xL Analyzer materials</b>	
Anode buffer container (ABC)	4393927
Cathode buffer container (CBC)	4408256
POP-4 <sup>™</sup> polymer (960 samples) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4393710
POP-4 <sup>™</sup> polymer (384 samples) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4393715
Conditioning reagent	4393718
8-Capillary array, 36 cm for 3500 Genetic Analyzers	4404683
24-Capillary array, 36 cm for 3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4404687
96-well retainer & base set (Standard) 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410228
8-Tube retainer & base set (Standard) for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410231
8-Strip Septa for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4410701
96-Well Septa for 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzers	4412614
Septa Cathode Buffer Container, 3500 series	4410715
<b>Note:</b> For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3500/3500xL instrument, refer to the <i>Applied Biosystems 3500/3500xL Genetic Analyzer User Guide</i> (Part no. 4401661)	
AmpF $\Delta$ STR <sup>®</sup> NGM <sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit (200x/1000x)	4415020/4415021

Item	Source
<b>3100/3100-Avant Analyzer materials</b>	
96-Well Plate Septa	4315933
Reservoir Septa	4315932
3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzer Capillary Array, 36-cm	4333464
POP-4™ Polymer for 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers	4316355
3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzer Autosampler Plate Kit, 96-well	4316471
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	4322682
Running Buffer, 10X	402824
DS-33 Matrix Standard Kit (Dye Set G5)	4345833
MicroAmp® Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
250-µL Glass Syringe (array-fill syringe)	4304470
5.0-mL Glass Syringe (polymer-reserve syringe)	628-3731
<b>Note:</b> For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3100 instrument, refer to Appendix B of the <i>ABI PRISM® 3100 Genetic Analyzer and 3100-Avant Genetic Analyzer User Reference Guide</i> (Part no. 4335393).	
<b>3130/3130xl Analyzer materials</b>	
96-Well Plate Septa	4315933
Reservoir Septa	4315932
3100/3130xl Genetic Analyzer Capillary Array, 36-cm	4315931
POP-4™ Polymer for 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers	4352755
3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzer Autosampler Plate Kit, 96-well	4316471
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	4322682
Running Buffer, 10X	402824
DS-33 Matrix Standard Kit (Dye Set G5)	4345833
MicroAmp® Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 3130xl instrument, refer to Appendix A of the <i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Reference Guide</i> (Part no. 4352716).	
<b>310 Analyzer materials</b>	
310 DNA Analyzer Capillary Array, 47-cm	402839
0.5 mL Sample Tray	5572
96-Well Tray Adaptor (for 9700 thermal cycler trays)	4305051
GeneScan™ 500 LIZ® Size Standard	4322682
Running Buffer, 10X	4335643
Genetic Analyzer Septa Retainer Clips for 96-Tube Sample Tray	402866
Genetic Analysis Sample Tubes (0.5-mL)	401957
Septa for 0.5-mL Sample Tubes	401956
DS-33 Matrix Standard Set (6-FAM™, VIC®, NED™, PET®, and LIZ® dyes) for ABI PRISM® 310/377 systems	4318159
MicroAmp® 8-Tube Strip, 0.2-mL	N8010580
MicroAmp® 96-Well Base (holds 0.2-mL reaction tubes)	N8010531

Item	Source
MicroAmp® 96-Well Full Plate Cover	N8010550
MicroAmp® 96-Well Tray/Retainer Set	403081
POP-4™ Polymer for the 310 Genetic Analyzer	402838
For a complete list of parts and accessories for the 310 instrument, refer to Appendix B of the <i>ABI PRISM® 310 Genetic Analyzer User Guide</i> (Part no. 4317588).	
<b>PCR Amplification</b>	
MicroAmp® 96-Well Tray	N8010541
MicroAmp® Reaction Tube with Cap, 0.2-mL	N8010540
MicroAmp® 8-Tube Strip, 0.2-mL	N8010580
MicroAmp® 8-Cap Strip	N8010535
MicroAmp® 96-Well Tray/Retainer Set	403081
MicroAmp® 96-Well Base	N8010531
MicroAmp® Clear Adhesive Film	4306311
MicroAmp® Optical Adhesive Film	4311971
MicroAmp® Optical 96-Well Reaction Plate	N8010560
<b>Other user-supplied materials</b>	
Hi-Di™ Formamide, 25-mL	4311320
Aerosol resistant pipette tips	MLS
Microcentrifuge tubes	MLS
Pipettors	MLS
Tape, labeling	MLS
Tube, 50-mL Falcon	MLS
Tube decapper, autoclavable	MLS
Deionized water, PCR grade	MLS
Tris-HCL, pH 8.0	MLS
EDTA, 0.5 M	MLS
Vortex	MLS



This appendix covers:

■ Chemical safety . . . . .	94
■ Chemical waste safety . . . . .	96
■ Biological hazard safety . . . . .	98
■ Chemical alerts . . . . .	99



## Chemical safety

### Chemical hazard warning



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** Before handling any chemicals, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provided by the manufacturer, and observe all relevant precautions.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** All chemicals in the instrument, including liquid in the lines, are potentially hazardous. Always determine what chemicals have been used in the instrument before changing reagents or instrument components. Wear appropriate eyewear, protective clothing, and gloves when working on the instrument.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL STORAGE HAZARD.** Never collect or store waste in a glass container because of the risk of breaking or shattering. Reagent and waste bottles can crack and leak. Each waste bottle should be secured in a low-density polyethylene safety container with the cover fastened and the handles locked in the upright position. Wear appropriate eyewear, clothing, and gloves when handling reagent and waste bottles.

### Chemical safety guidelines

To minimize the hazards of chemicals:

- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) provided by the chemical manufacturer before you store, handle, or work with any chemicals or hazardous materials. (See [“About SDSs” on page 94.](#))
- Minimize contact with chemicals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chemicals (for example, safety glasses, gloves, or protective clothing). For additional safety guidelines, consult the SDS.
- Minimize the inhalation of chemicals. Do not leave chemical containers open. Use only with adequate ventilation (for example, fume hood). For additional safety guidelines, consult the SDS.
- Check regularly for chemical leaks or spills. If a leak or spill occurs, follow the manufacturer’s cleanup procedures as recommended in the SDS.
- Comply with all local, state/provincial, or national laws and regulations related to chemical storage, handling, and disposal.

### About SDSs

Chemical manufacturers supply current Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) with shipments of hazardous chemicals to new customers. They also provide SDSs with the first shipment of a hazardous chemical to a customer after an SDS has been updated. SDSs provide the safety information you need to store, handle, transport, and dispose of the chemicals safely.

Each time you receive a new SDS packaged with a hazardous chemical, be sure to replace the appropriate SDS in your files.

**Obtaining SDSs**

The SDS for any chemical supplied by Applied Biosystems is available to you free 24 hours a day. To obtain SDSs:

1. Go to [www.appliedbiosystems.com](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com), click **Support**, then select **SDS**.
2. In the Keyword Search field, enter the chemical name, product name, SDS part number, or other information that appears in the SDS of interest. Select the language of your choice, then click **Search**.
3. Find the document of interest, right-click the document title, then select any of the following:
  - **Open** – To view the document
  - **Print Target** – To print the document
  - **Save Target As** – To download a PDF version of the document to a destination that you choose

---

**Note:** For the SDSs of chemicals not distributed by Applied Biosystems, contact the chemical manufacturer.

---



## Chemical waste safety

### Chemical waste hazards



**WARNING! HAZARDOUS WASTE.** Refer to Material Safety Data Sheets and local regulations for handling and disposal.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL WASTE HAZARD.** Wastes produced by Applied Biosystems instruments are potentially hazardous and can cause injury, illness, or death.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL STORAGE HAZARD.** Never collect or store waste in a glass container because of the risk of breaking or shattering. Reagent and waste bottles can crack and leak. Each waste bottle should be secured in a low-density polyethylene safety container with the cover fastened and the handles locked in the upright position. Wear appropriate eyewear, clothing, and gloves when handling reagent and waste bottles.

### Chemical waste safety guidelines

To minimize the hazards of chemical waste:

- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) provided by the manufacturers of the chemicals in the waste container before you store, handle, or dispose of chemical waste.
- Provide primary and secondary waste containers. (A primary waste container holds the immediate waste. A secondary container contains spills or leaks from the primary container. Both containers must be compatible with the waste material and meet federal, state, and local requirements for container storage.)
- Minimize contact with chemicals. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chemicals (for example, safety glasses, gloves, or protective clothing). For additional safety guidelines, consult the SDS.
- Minimize the inhalation of chemicals. Do not leave chemical containers open. Use only with adequate ventilation (for example, fume hood). For additional safety guidelines, consult the SDS.
- Handle chemical wastes in a fume hood.
- After emptying a waste container, seal it with the cap provided.
- Dispose of the contents of the waste tray and waste bottle in accordance with good laboratory practices and local, state/provincial, or national environmental and health regulations.

### Waste disposal

If potentially hazardous waste is generated when you operate the instrument, you must:

- Characterize (by analysis if necessary) the waste generated by the particular applications, reagents, and substrates used in your laboratory.
- Ensure the health and safety of all personnel in your laboratory.

- Ensure that the instrument waste is stored, transferred, transported, and disposed of according to all local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations.

---

**IMPORTANT!** Radioactive or biohazardous materials may require special handling, and disposal limitations may apply.

---



## Biological hazard safety

### General biohazard



**WARNING! BIOHAZARD.** Biological samples such as tissues, body fluids, infectious agents, and blood of humans and other animals have the potential to transmit infectious diseases. Follow all applicable local, state/provincial, and/or national regulations. Wear appropriate protective equipment, which includes but is not limited to: protective eyewear, face shield, clothing/lab coat, and gloves. All work should be conducted in properly equipped facilities using the appropriate safety equipment (for example, physical containment devices). Individuals should be trained according to applicable regulatory and company/institution requirements before working with potentially infectious materials. Read and follow the applicable guidelines and/or regulatory requirements in the following:

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services guidelines published in *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* (stock no. 017-040-00547-4; [bmbi.od.nih.gov](http://bmbi.od.nih.gov))
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Bloodborne Pathogens (29 CFR§1910.1030; [www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_01/29cfr1910a\\_01.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/29cfr1910a_01.html))
- Your company's/institution's Biosafety Program protocols for working with/handling potentially infectious materials.

Additional information about biohazard guidelines is available at:

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

---

## Chemical alerts

For the definitions of the alert words **IMPORTANT**, **CAUTION**, **WARNING**, and **DANGER**, see “[Safety alert words](#)” on page 7.

### General alerts for all chemicals

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and/or clothing. Read the SDS and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves.

### Specific chemical alerts



**CAUTION! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** AmpF<sup>STR</sup><sup>®</sup> NGM<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** POP-4<sup>™</sup> Polymer for 3130/3130x/ Genetic Analyzers causes skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** Running Buffer, 10 causes skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** Hi-Di<sup>™</sup> Formamide is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin, and causes irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. It affects the central nervous system and may affect the reproductive system.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** POP-4<sup>™</sup> Polymer for 3100/3100-*Avant* Genetic Analyzers is irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin. It causes adverse cardiovascular effects. It contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin and a known or suspected mutagen.



**WARNING! CHEMICAL HAZARD.** POP-7<sup>™</sup> Polymer for the 3730 Genetic Analyzer is harmful by inhalation and if swallowed and irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.





# Documentation

## Related documentation

For additional documentation, see [“How to obtain support”](#) on page 102.

<b>Document title</b>	<b>Part number</b>
<i>ABI PRISM® 3100/3100-Avant Data Collection v2.0 User Guide</i>	4347102
<i>ABI PRISM® 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v2.0 User Bulletin</i>	4350218
<i>ABI PRISM® 3100 Genetic Analyzer User Manual (Data Collection v1.1)</i>	4315834
<i>ABI PRISM® 3100/3100-Avant Genetic Analyzers Protocols for Processing AmpFSTR® PCR Amplification Kit PCR Products User Bulletin</i>	4332345
<i>AmpFSTR® NGM™ PCR Amplification Kit - PCR Setup Quick Reference Card</i>	4442401
<i>AmpFSTR® NGM™ PCR Amplification Kit - CE Quick Reference Card</i>	4442693
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3100xl Genetic Analyzers Using Data Collection Software v3.0 User Bulletin</i>	4363787
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Getting Started Guide</i>	4352715
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Reference Guide</i>	4352716
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers Quick Reference Card</i>	4362825
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3130xl Genetic Analyzers AB Navigator Software Administrator Guide</i>	4359472
<i>Applied Biosystems 3130/3100xl DNA Analyzers User Guide</i>	4331468
<i>Applied Biosystems 3730/3730xl Genetic Analyzer Getting Started Guide</i>	4359476
<i>Quantifiler® Kits: Quantifiler® Human DNA Quantification Kit and Quantifiler® Y Human Male DNA Quantification Kit User's Manual</i>	4344790
<i>PrepFiler™ Forensic DNA Extraction Kit User Guide</i>	4390932
<i>GeneMapper® ID Software Version 3.1 Human Identification Analysis User Guide</i>	4338775
<i>GeneMapper® ID Software Versions 3.1 and 3.2 Human Identification Analysis Tutorial</i>	4335523
<i>Installation Procedures and New Features for GeneMapper® ID Software v3.2 User Bulletin</i>	4352543
<i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Getting Started Guide</i>	4375574
<i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Quick Reference Guide</i>	4375670
<i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.0 Reference Guide</i>	4375671
<i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.1 (Mixture Analysis) Getting Started Guide</i>	4396773

---

Document title	Part number
<i>GeneMapper® ID-X Software Version 1.1 (Mixture Analysis) Quick Reference Guide</i>	4402094

---

Portable document format (PDF) versions of this guide and the documents listed above are available at [www.appliedbiosystems.com](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com)

**Note:** To open the user documentation available from the Applied Biosystems web site, use the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader® software available from [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com)

---

## How to obtain support

For the latest services and support information for all locations, go to:

[www.appliedbiosystems.com](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com)

At the Applied Biosystems web site, you can:

- Access worldwide telephone and fax numbers to contact Applied Biosystems Technical Support and Sales facilities.
- Search through frequently asked questions (FAQs).
- Submit a question directly to Technical Support.
- Order Applied Biosystems user documents, SDSs, certificates of analysis, and other related documents.
- Download PDF documents.
- Obtain information about customer training.
- Download software updates and patches.

# Bibliography

Akane, A., Matsubara, K., Nakamura, H., Takahashi, S., and Kimura, K. 1994. Identification of the heme compound copurified with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from bloodstains, a major inhibitor of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. *J. Forensic Sci.* 39:362–372.

American Association of Blood Banks. 2004. *Guidance for Standards for Parentage Relationship Testing Laboratories*. 7th ed. Bethesda, Md: American Association of Blood Banks. 58 pp.

Barber, M.D., Piercy, R.C., Andersen, J.F. and Parkin, B.H. 1995. Structural variation of novel alleles at the Hum vWA and Hum FES/FPS short tandem repeat loci. *Int. J. Leg. Med.* 108: 31-35.

Barber, M.D. and Parkin, B.H. 1996. Sequence analysis and allelic designation of the two short tandem repeat loci D18S51 and D8S1179. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 109:62–65.

Barber, M.D., McKeown, B.J. and Parkin, B.H. 1996. Structural variation in the alleles of a short tandem repeat system at the human alpha fibrinogen locus. *Int. J. Leg. Med.* 108: 180-185.

Baron, H., Fung, S., Aydin, A., Bahrig, S., Luft, F.C., Schuster, H. 1996. Oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) for the diagnosis of familial hypercholesterolemia. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 14:1279–1282.

Begovich A.B., McClure G.R., Suraj V.C., Helmuth R.C., Fildes N., Bugawan T.L., Erlich H.A., Klitz W. 1992. Polymorphism, recombination, and linkage disequilibrium within the HLA class II region. *J. Immunol.* 148:249–58.

Bender, K., Farfan, M.J., Schneider, P.M. 2004. Preparation of degraded human DNA under controlled conditions. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 139:134–140.

Bonferroni, C.E. 1936. Teoria statistica delle classi e calcolo delle probabilità. *Publicazioni del R Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali di Firenze* 8:3–62.

Brinkman, B., Klintschar, M., Neuhuber, F., Huhne, J. and Rolf, B. 1998. Mutation rate in human microsatellites: Influence of the structure and length of the tandem repeat. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 62:1408–1415.

Brinkman, B., Moller, A. and Wiegand, P. 1995. Structure of new mutations in 2 STR systems. *Intl. J. Legal Med.* 107:201–203.

Butler, J.M. 2005. *Forensic DNA Typing*. Burlington, MA:Elsevier Academic Press.

Butler, J.M., Shen, Y., McCord, B.R. 2003. The development of reduced size STR amplicons as tools for analysis of degraded DNA. *J. Forensic Sci.* 48:1054–1064.

- Chakraborty, R. Kimmel, M., Stivers, D., Davison, L., and Deka, R. 1997. Relative mutation rates at di-, tri-, and tetranucleotide microsatellite loci. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:1041–1046.
- Chakraborty, R., Stivers, D., and Zhong, Y. 1996. Estimation of mutation rates from parentage exclusion data: applications to STR and VNTR loci. *Mutat. Res.* 354:41–48.
- Chakraborty, R. and Stivers, D.N. 1996. Paternity exclusion by DNA markers: effects of paternal mutations. *J. Forensic Sci.* 41:671–677.
- Chung, D.T., Drabek, J., Opel, K.L., Butler, J.M. and McCord, B.R. 2004. A study of the effects of degradation and template concentration on the amplification efficiency of the Miniplex primer sets. *J. Forensic Sci.* 49:733–740.
- Clark J.M. 1988. Novel non-templated nucleotide addition reactions catalyzed by procaryotic and eucaryotic DNA polymerases. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:9677–9686.
- Coble, M.D. and Butler, J.M. 2005. Characterization of new miniSTR loci to aid analysis of degraded DNA. *J. Forensic Sci.* 50:43–53.
- DeFranchis, R., Cross, N.C.P., Foulkes, N.S., and Cox, T.M. 1988. A potent inhibitor of Taq DNA polymerase copurifies with human genomic DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:10355.
- Drabek, J., Chung, D.T., Butler, J.M., McCord, B.R. 2004. Concordance study between Miniplex assays and a commercial STR typing kit. *J. Forensic Sci.* 49:859–860.
- Edwards, A., Civitello, A., Hammond, H., and Caskey, C. 1991. DNA typing and genetic mapping with trimeric and tetrameric tandem repeats. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 49:746–756.
- Edwards, A., Hammond, H.A., Lin, J., Caskey, C.T., and Chakraborty, R. 1992. Genetic variation at five trimeric and tetrameric tandem repeat loci in four human population groups. *Genomics* 12:241–253.
- Farfan, M. J., Sanz, P., Lareu, M. V., and Carracedo, A. 9-30-1999. Population data on the D1S1656 and D12S391 STR loci in Andalusia (south Spain) and the maghreb (north Africa). *Forensic Sci.Int.* 104(1): 33-36.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation DNA Advisory Board. 1998. *Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories*. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Frank, W., Llewellyn, B., Fish, P., *et al.* 2001. Validation of the AmpF $\epsilon$ STR<sup>®</sup> Profiler Plus<sup>™</sup> PCR Amplification Kit for use in forensic casework. *J. Forensic Sci.* 46:642–646.
- Gamero, J. J., Romero, J. L., Gonzalez, J. L., Arufe, M. I., Cuesta, M. I., Corte-Real, F., Carvalho, M., Anjos, M. J., Vieira, D. N., and Vide, M. C. 6-5-2000. A study on ten short tandem repeat systems: African immigrant and Spanish population data. *Forensic Sci.Int.* 110(3): 167-177.

---

Gill, P., Fereday, J.L., Morling, N., Schneider, P.M. (2006) New multiplexes for Europe—Amendments and clarification of strategic development. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 163 (2006) 155–157.

Glock, B., Dauber, E.M., Schwartz, D.W., Mayr W.R. 1997. Additional variability at the D12S391 STR locus in an Austrian population sample: sequencing data and allele distribution. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 90:197–203.

Grossman, P.D., Bloch, W., Brinson, E., Chang, C.C., Eggerding, F.A., Fung, S., Iovannisci, D.M., Woo, S., Winn-Deen, E.S. 1994. High-density multiplex detection of nucleic acid sequences: oligonucleotide ligation assay and sequence-coded separation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 22:4527–4534.

Grubwieser, P. Muhlmann, R., Berger, B., Niederstatter, H., Palvic, M., Parson, W. 2006. A new “mini-STR-multiplex” displaying reduced amplicon lengths for the analysis of degraded DNA. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 120:115–120.

Guo S.W., and Thompson, E.A. 1992. Performing the exact test of Hardy-Weinberg proportion for multiple alleles. *Biometrics* 48:361–372.

Guthmiller, J.M., Vargas, K.G., Srikantha, R., Schomberg, L.L., Weistroffer, P.L., McCray, P.B. and Tack, B.F. 2001. Susceptibilities of oral bacteria and yeast to mammalian cathelicidins. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 45:3216–3219.

Hammond, H., Jin, L., Zhong, Y., Caskey, C., and Chakraborty, R. 1994. Evaluation of 13 short tandem repeat loci for use in personal identification applications. *Am J. Hum. Genet.* 55:175–189.

Holt, C., Stauffer, C., Wallin, J., *et al.* 2000. Practical applications of genotypic Surveys for forensic STR testing. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 112:91–109.

Kalinowski, S.T. 2006. HW-QuickCheck: an easy-to-use computer program for checking genotypes for agreement with Hardy-Weinberg expectations. *Molecular Ecology Notes* 6:974–979.

Kimpton, C., Walton, A., and Gill, P. 1992. A further tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism in the vWF gene. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 1:287.

Kong, X., Murphy, K., Raj, T., He, C., White, P.S., Matise, T.C. 2004. A combined linkage-physical map of the human genome. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 75:1143–1148.

Lareu, M.V., Barral, S., Salas, A., Pestoni, C., and Carracedo, A. 1998. Sequence variation of a hypervariable short tandem repeat at the D1S1656 locus. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 111(5):244-247.

Lareu, M.V., Pestoni, M.C., Barros, F., Salas, A., Carracedo, A. 1996. Sequence variation of a hypervariable short tandem repeat at the D12S391 locus. *Gene* 182:151–153.

Lazaruk, K., Walsh, P.S., Oaks, F., Gilbert, D., Rosenblum, B.B., Menchen, S., Scheibler, D., Wenz, H.M., Holt, C., Wallin, J. 1998. Genotyping of forensic short tandem repeat (STR) systems based on sizing precision in a capillary electrophoresis instrument. *Electrophoresis* 19:86–93.

- Li, H. Schmidt, L., Wei, M-H., Hustad, T. Leman, M.I., Zbar, B. and Tory, K. 1993. Three tetranucleotide polymorphisms for loci:D3S1352; D3S1358; D3S1359. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2:1327.
- Magnuson, V.L., Ally, D.S., Nylund, S.J., Karanjawala, Z.E., Rayman, J.B., Knapp, J.I., Lowe, A.L., Ghosh, S., Collins, F.S. 1996. Substrate nucleotide-determined non-templated addition of adenine by Taq DNA polymerase: implications for PCR-based genotyping and cloning. *Biotechniques* 21:700–709.
- Mansfield, E.S., Robertson, J.M., Vainer, M., Isenberg, A.R., Frazier, R.R., Ferguson, K., Chow, S., Harris, D.W., Barker, D.L., Gill, P.D., Budowle, B., McCord, B.R. 1998. Analysis of multiplexed short tandem repeat (STR) systems using capillary array electrophoresis. *Electrophoresis* 19:101–107.
- Mills, K.A., Even, D., and Murrain, J.C. 1992. Tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism at the human alpha fibrinogen locus (FGA). *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 1:779.
- Möller, A. and Brinkmann, B. 1994. Locus ACTBP2 (SE33): Sequencing data reveal considerable polymorphism. *Int. J. Leg. Med.* 106: 262-267
- Moller, A. and Brinkmann, B. 1995. PCR-VNTRs (PCR-Variable Number of Tandem Repeats) in forensic science. *Cellular & Molec. Bio.* 41(5):715-724.
- Momhinweg, E., Luckenbach, C., Fimmers, R., and Ritter, H. 1998. D3S1358: sequence analysis and gene frequency in a German population. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 95:173–178.
- Moretti, T., Baumstark, A., Defenbaugh, D., Keys, K., Smerick, J., and Budowle, B. 2001. Validation of short tandem repeats (STRs) for forensic usage: Performance testing of fluorescent multiplex STR systems and analysis of authentic and simulated forensic samples. *J. Forensic Sci.* 46(3):647–660.
- Mulero, J.J., Chang, C.W., and Hennessy, L.K. 2006. Characterization of N+3 stutter product in the trinucleotide repeat locus DYS392. *J. Forensic Sci.* 51:826–830.
- Nakahori, Y., Takenaka, O., and Nakagome, Y. 1991. A human X-Y homologous region encodes amelogenin. *Genomics* 9:264–269.
- National Institute of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Standards. 1998. *Forensic Laboratories: Handbook for Facility Planning, Design, Construction and Moving*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice. 76 pp.
- Puers C, Hammond HA, Jin L, Caskey CT, Schumm JW., Identification of repeat sequence heterogeneity at the polymorphic short tandem repeat locus HUMTH01[AATG]<sub>n</sub> and reassignment of alleles in population analysis by using a locus-specific allelic ladder. 1: *Am J. Hum. Genet.* 1993 Oct;53(4):953-8
- Raymond M. & Rousset F., 1995. GENEPOP (version 1.2): population genetics software for exact tests and ecumenicism. *J. Heredity* 86:248-249.
- Revised Validation Guidelines-Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDM). *Forensic Sci. Communications* (July 2004) Volume 6 (3). Available at [www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/fsc/current/standards/2004\\_03\\_standards02.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/fsc/current/standards/2004_03_standards02.htm)
- Rousset, F. 2008. Genepop'007: A complete reimplement of the Genepop software for Windows and Linux. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 8:103-106.

- 
- Sensabaugh, G.F. 1982. Biochemical markers of individuality. In: Saferstein, R., ed. *Forensic Science Handbook*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, pp. 338–415.
- Sharma, V., and Litt, M. 1992. Tetranucleotide repeat polymorphism at the D21S11 locus. *Hum Mol. Genet.* 1:67.
- Shin, C.H., Jang, P., Hong, K.M., Paik, M.K. 2004. Allele frequencies of 10 STR loci in Koreans. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 140:133–135.
- Smith, R.N. 1995. Accurate size comparison of short tandem repeat alleles amplified by PCR. *Biotechniques* 18:122–128.
- Sparkes, R., Kimpton, C., Watson, S., Oldroyd, N., Clayton, T., Barnett, L., Arnold, J., Thompson, C., Hale, R., Chapman, J., Urquhart, A., and Gill, P. 1996a. The validation of a 7-locus multiplex STR test for use in forensic casework. (I). Mixtures, ageing, degradation and species studies. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 109:186–194.
- Sparkes, R., Kimpton, C., Gilbard, S., Carne, P., Andersen, J., Oldroyd, N., Thomas, D., Urquhart, A., and Gill, P. 1996b. The validation of a 7-locus multiplex STR test for use in forensic casework. (II), Artifacts, casework studies and success rates. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 109:195–204.
- Straub, R.E., Speer, M.C., Luo, Y., Rojas, K., Overhauser, J., Ott, J., and Gilliam, T.C. 1993. A microsatellite genetic linkage map of human chromosome 18. *Genomics* 15:48–56.
- Straub, R.E., Speer, M.C., Luo, Y., Rojas, K., Overhauser, J., Ott, J., and Gilliam, T.C. 1993. A microsatellite genetic linkage map of human chromosome 18. *Genomics* 15:48–56.
- Suido, H., Nakamura, M., Mashimo, P.A., Zambon, J.J., and Genco, R.J. 1986. Arylaminopeptidase activities of the oral bacteria. *J. Dent. Res.* 65:1335–1340.
- Szibor, R., Lautsch, S., Plate, I., Bender, K., Krause, D. 1998. Population genetic data of the STR HumD3S1358 in two regions of Germany. *Int J Legal Med.* 111(3):160-1.
- Waiyawuth, W., Zhang, L., Rittner, C., Schneider, P.M. 1998. Genetic analysis of the short tandem repeat system D12S391 in the German and three Asian populations. *Forensic Sci. Int.* 94:25–31.
- Wallin, J.M., Buoncristiani, M.R., Lazaruk, K.D., Fildes, N., Holt, C.L., Walsh, P.S. 1998. SWGDAM validation of the AmpF $\mathcal{L}$ STR blue PCR amplification kit for forensic casework analysis. *J. Forensic Sci.* 43:854–870.
- Wallin, J.M., Holt, C.L., Lazaruk, K.D., Nguyen, T.H., Walsh, P.S. 2002. Constructing universal multiplex PCR systems for comparative genotyping. *J. Forensic Sci.* 47:52–65.
- Walsh, P.S., Fildes, N.J., Reynolds, R. 1996. Sequence analysis and characterization of stutter products at the tetranucleotide repeat locus vWA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24:2807–2812.

Watson, S., Kelsey, Z., Webb, R., Evans, J., and Gill, P. 1998. The development of a third generation STR multiplex system (TGM). Olaisen, B., Brinkmann, B., and Lincoln, P.J., eds. *Progress in Forensic Genetics 7: Proceedings of the 17th International ISFH Congress, Oslo 2-6 September 1997*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 192–194.

Weber, J. and Wong, C. 1993. Mutation of human short tandem repeats. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2:1123–1128.

Wiegand, P., Schneider, H.R., Schurenkamp, M., Kleiber, M., and Brinkmann, B. 1998. Tetranucleotide STR system D8S1132: sequencing data and population genetic comparisons. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 111(4):180-182

Wiegand, P. and Kleiber, M. 2001. Less is more—length reduction of STR amplicons using redesigned primers. *Int. J. Legal Med.* 114:285–287.

# Index

## Symbols

.fsa sample files 49, 64

## A

allelic ladder

about 18

figure 12

number per run, suggested 34

requirements for accurate genotyping 34

volume per reaction 36, 38, 42

amplification

amplified DNA 22

loci 11

using bloodstained FTA cards 27

work-area tools 22

## B

biohazardous waste, handling 98

## C

CAUTION, description 7

chemical safety 94

chemical waste safety 96

contents of kit 17, 24

control DNA 007 13, 17

## D

DANGER, description 7

Data Collection Software 15

DNA

amplified 22

control, about 17

negative-control reaction 25

positive-control reaction 25

quantification methods 23, 24

sample preparation 25

test sample 25

tools 22

documentation, related 101

## E

electrophoresis

Data Collection Software 35, 37, 41

preparing samples on the 310 instrument 42

preparing samples on the 3100/3100-Avant or  
3130/3130xl instrument 36

preparing samples on the 3500/3500xL instrument 38

reagents and parts 35, 37, 41

references 35, 37, 41

run module 35, 37, 41

set up 35, 37, 41

emission spectra 16

equipment, not included in kit 89

## F

fluorescent dyes 15

FSA sample files 49, 64

FTA cards

amplification 27

bloodstained 27

## G

GeneMapper® ID Software

data analysis 49

overview 15

GeneMapper® ID-X Software

data analysis 64

overview 15

GeneScan size standard

about 17

dye label 15

volume per reaction 36, 38, 42

guidelines

chemical safety 94

chemical waste disposal 96

chemical waste safety 96

## H

hazards. *See* safety

Hi-Di formamide, volume per reaction 36, 38, 42

**I**

## instrumentation

- 310 genetic analyzer 15, 34, 41
- 3100/3100-Avant genetic analyzer 15, 34, 35
- 3130/3130xl genetic analyzer 15, 34, 35
- 3500/3500xL genetic analyzer 37
- software compatibility 15

**K**

## kit

- allelic ladder 17
- amplification 10
- contents 17
- control DNA 17
- description 10
- fluorescent dyes 15
- loci amplification 11
- master mix 17
- primers 10, 17, 24
- purpose 10
- reagents 17
- supported instruments 10

**L**

## LIZ size standard

- about 17
- volume per reaction 36, 38, 42

## low TE buffer 23

**M**

## master mix, volume per reaction 25

## materials and equipment

- included in kit 17
- not included in kit 89

## multicomponent analysis 15, 16

**N**

## negative control, sample preparation 25

**O**

## operating systems 15, 35, 37, 41

**P**

## PCR

- performing 26
- setup tools 22
- thermal cycling conditions, programming 26
- work area setup 22
- work areas 22

## positive control, sample preparation 25

## primers

- volume per reaction 25

**Q**

## quantification, DNA 23

**R**

## radioactive waste, handling 97

## reaction mix, for PCR 25

## reagents, user supplied 23

## run module, electrophoresis 35, 37, 41

**S**

## safety

- biological hazards 98
- chemical waste 96
- guidelines 94, 96

## sample files, .fsa 49, 64

## sample preparation 25

- DNA negative control 25
- DNA positive control 25
- standards 17

## SDSs

- about 7
- description 94
- obtaining 95, 102

## setup tools, PCR 22

## software, instrument compatibility 15

**T**

## thermal cycling

- programming conditions 26

## training, information on 102

**U**

## user-supplied reagents 23

**W**

## WARNING, description 7

## waste disposal, guidelines 96

## waste profiles, description 96

## work area

- amplified DNA tools 22
- PCR tools 22
- setup 22

## workflow overview 14



**Headquarters**

5791 Van Allen Way | Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA | Phone +1 760 603 7200 | Toll Free in USA 800 955 6288

**For support visit** [www.appliedbiosystems.com/support](http://www.appliedbiosystems.com/support)

[www.lifetechnologies.com](http://www.lifetechnologies.com)

