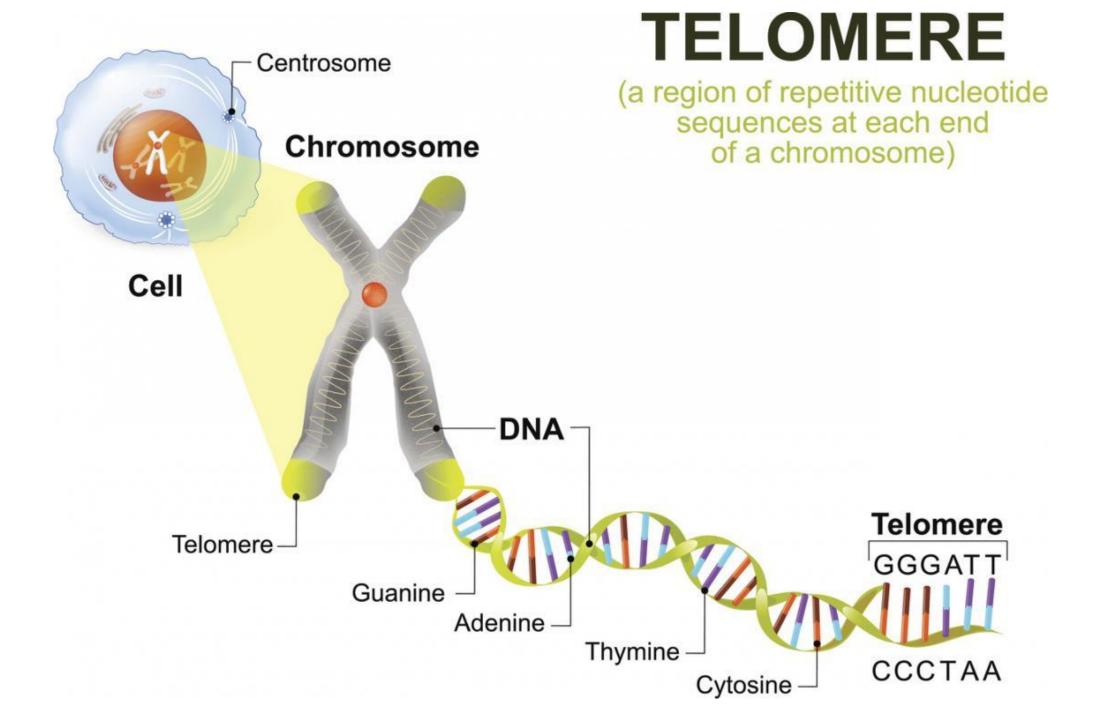


DNA (short for deoxyribonucleic acid) is the molecule that contains the genetic code of organisms.

This includes animals, plants and bacteria.

DNA is in each cell in the organism and tells cells what proteins to make



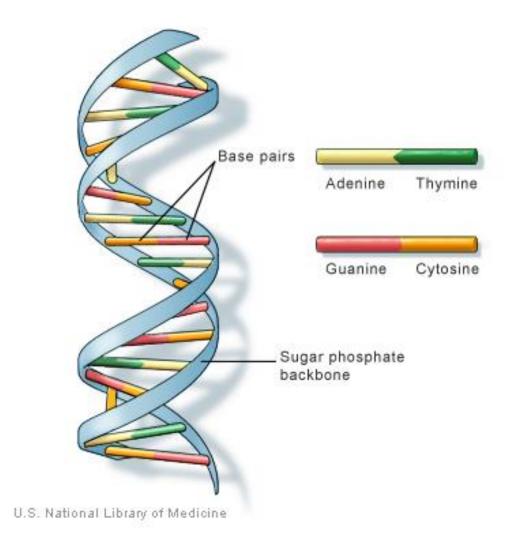
DNA contains the genetic material and is in the cell's nucleus
Chromosomes are long DNA strands wrapped around proteins
DNA is composed of nucleotide units which has deoxyribose sugar, phosphate, and nitrogenous base.

Nitrogenous Bases

-pairs of molecules that form the rungs of the DNA "ladder"

- A binds with T
- C binds with G

These base pairs forms a unique sequence in each individual

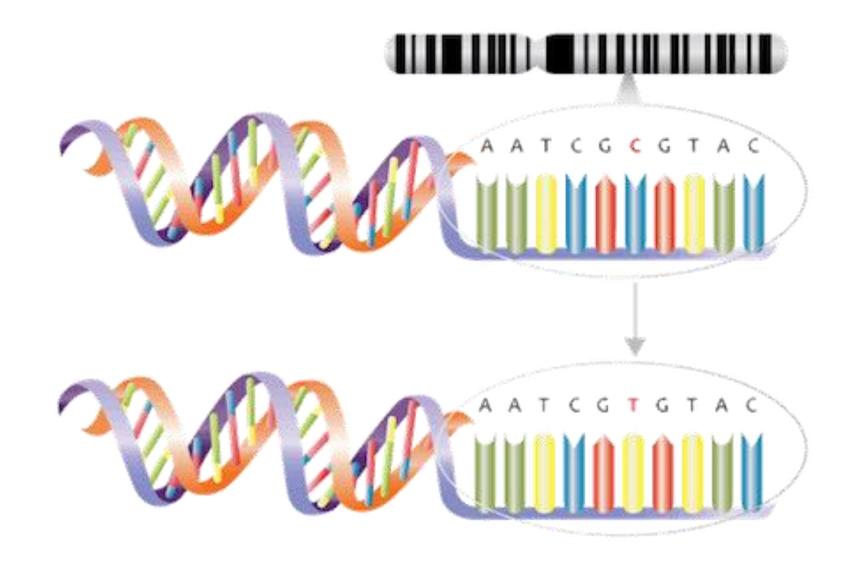


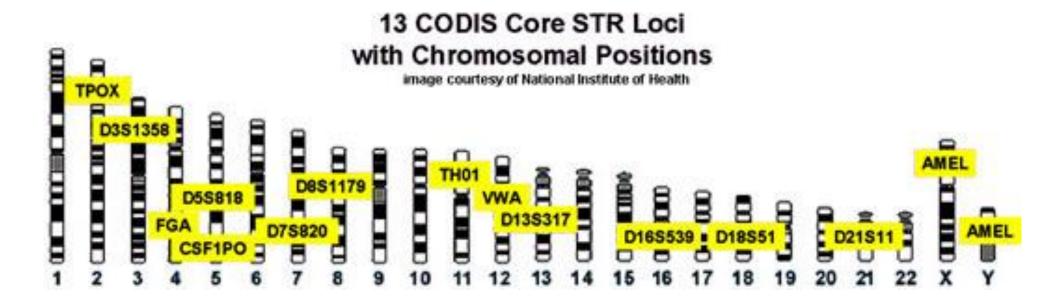
Did you know????

Each human cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes which is three billion DNA base pairs long.

We cannot look at the entire sequence, it would take too long so we only look at 13 places.







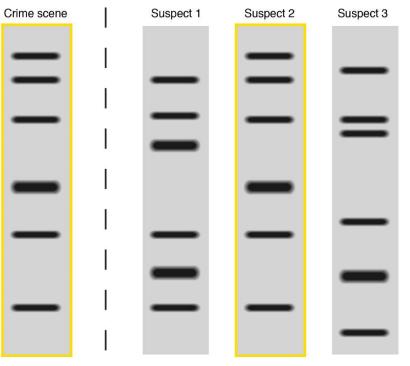
Combined DNA Index System - database of DNA obtained from crime scenes and violent offenders.

CODIS examines 13 loci or markers that are uniformly distributed across the human genome.

13 loci are chosen so they reveal no medical or health information, hence, they are also called "anonymous" marker.

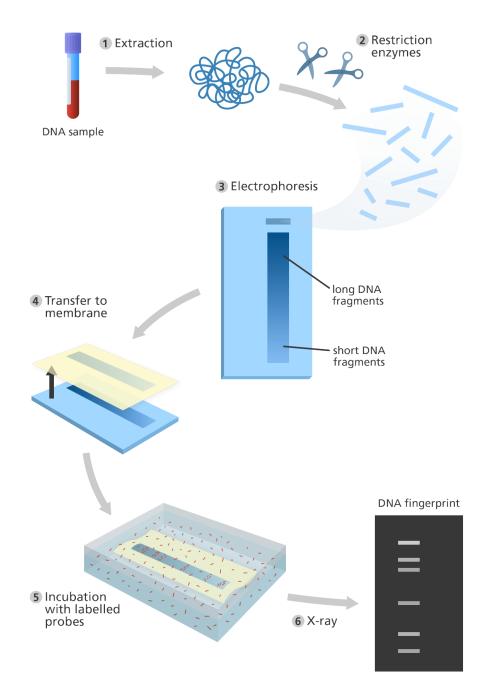
DNA FINGERPRINTING

- DNA fingerprinting is a laboratory technique used to establish a link between biological evidence and a suspect in a criminal investigation. A DNA sample taken from a crime scene is compared with a DNA sample from a suspect
- DNA fingerprinting is an *Individual* evidence.
- If found in trace amounts, Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique can generate multiple copies of DNA evidence.



blood stain	Bob	Sue	John	Lisa

WHODUNNIT?

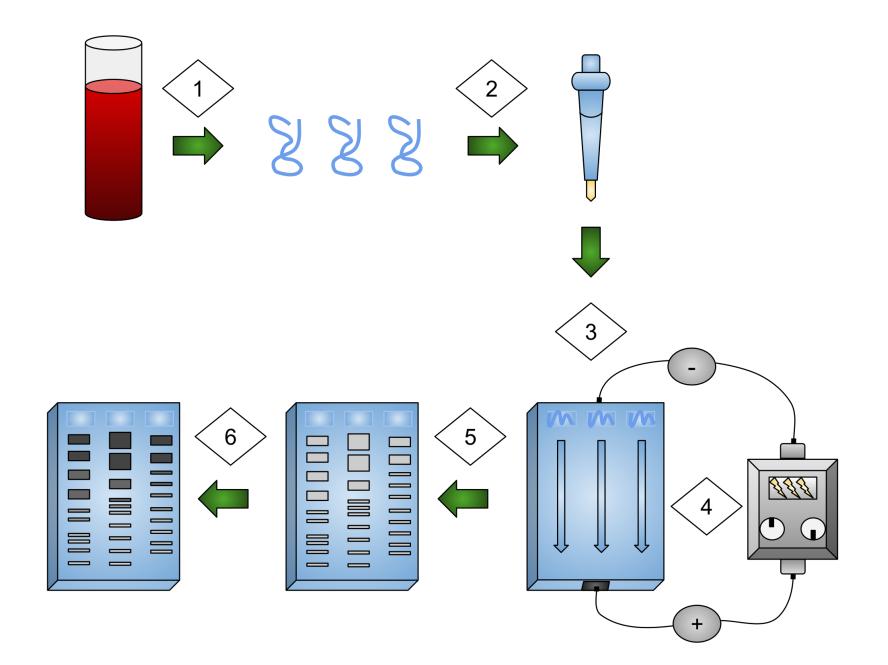


ELECTROPHORESIS

is a laboratory technique used to separate DNA, RNA, or protein molecules based on their size and electrical charge.

An electric current is used to move molecules to be separated through a gel.

Pores in the gel work like a sieve, allowing smaller molecules to move faster than larger molecules.



LIMITATIONS

- Several factors can affect the DNA left at a crime scene, such as environmental factors (e.g., heat, sunlight, moisture, bacteria, and mold).
- Therefore, not all DNA evidence will result in a usable DNA profile.
- DNA testing cannot identify when the suspect was at the crime scene or for how long.

COLLECTING DNA

- I. Use disposable gloves and collection instruments
- 2. Avoid physical contact, talking, sneezing, and coughing in the evidence area
- 3. Air-dry evidence and put it into new paper bags or envelopes (dry or freeze the evidence)
- 4. Keep evidence cool and dry during transportation and storage



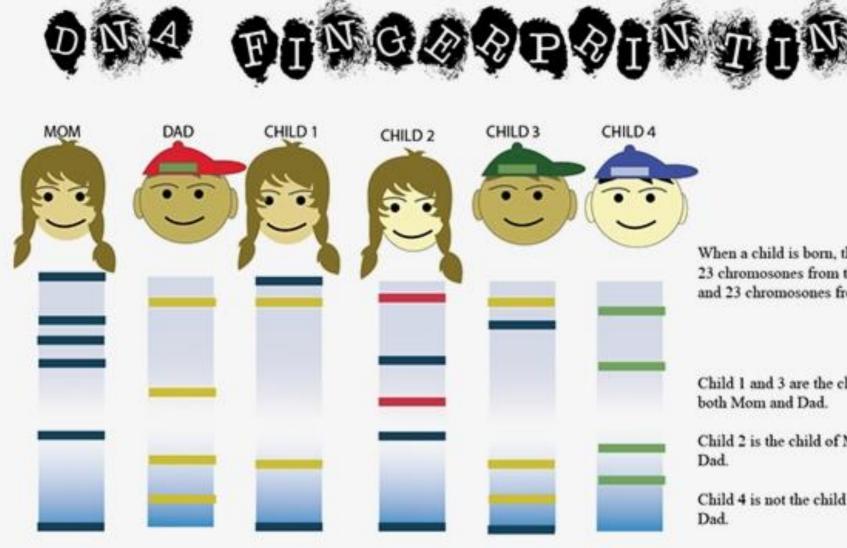
DNA EXTRACTION

- I. Collect/Harvest cells (chew the sides of your mouth to collect cheek cell)
- 2. Add soap/salt solution to break open the cell membrane.
- 3. Add protease (enzyme to digest the protein)
- 4. Add ethanol (DNA water soluble so to make it visible, alcohol is added).
- 5. Run PCR if only trace amount found.



DNA FINGERPRINTING can

- -match crime scene DNA with a suspect -determine maternity, paternity, or match to another relative
- -eliminate a suspect
- -free a falsely imprisoned individual
- -identify human remains



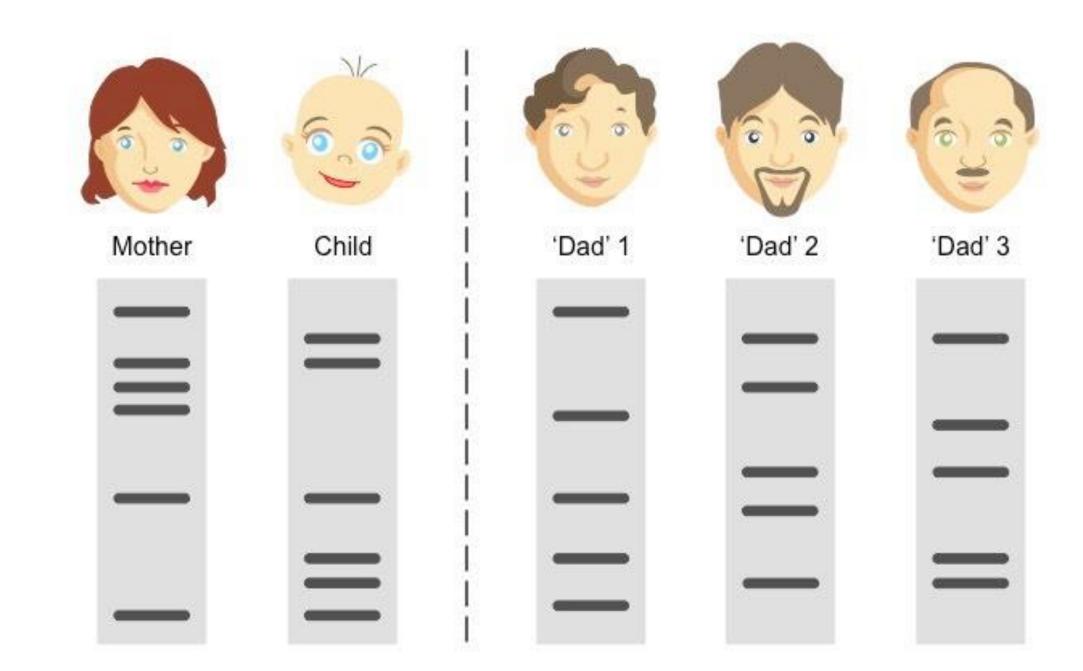
When a child is born, they inherate 23 chromosones from the mother and 23 chromosones from the father.

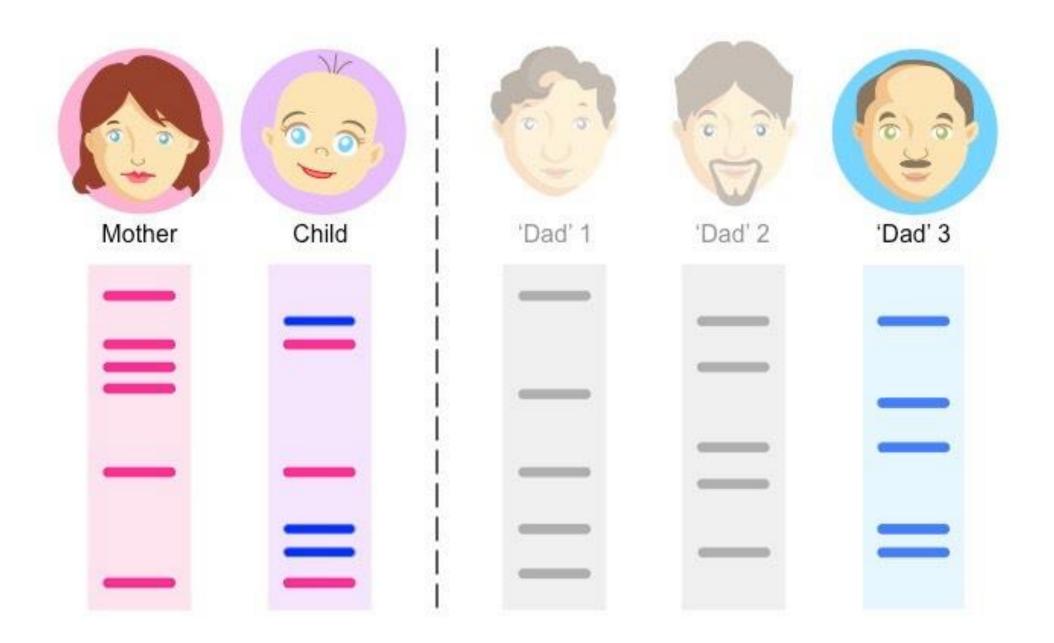
G

Child 1 and 3 are the childrent of

Child 2 is the child of Mom, but not

Child 4 is not the child of Mom or

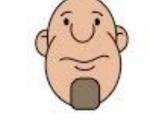




WHODUNNIT?









Suspect 2



Victim

Crime Scene

Suspect 1

Suspect 3

