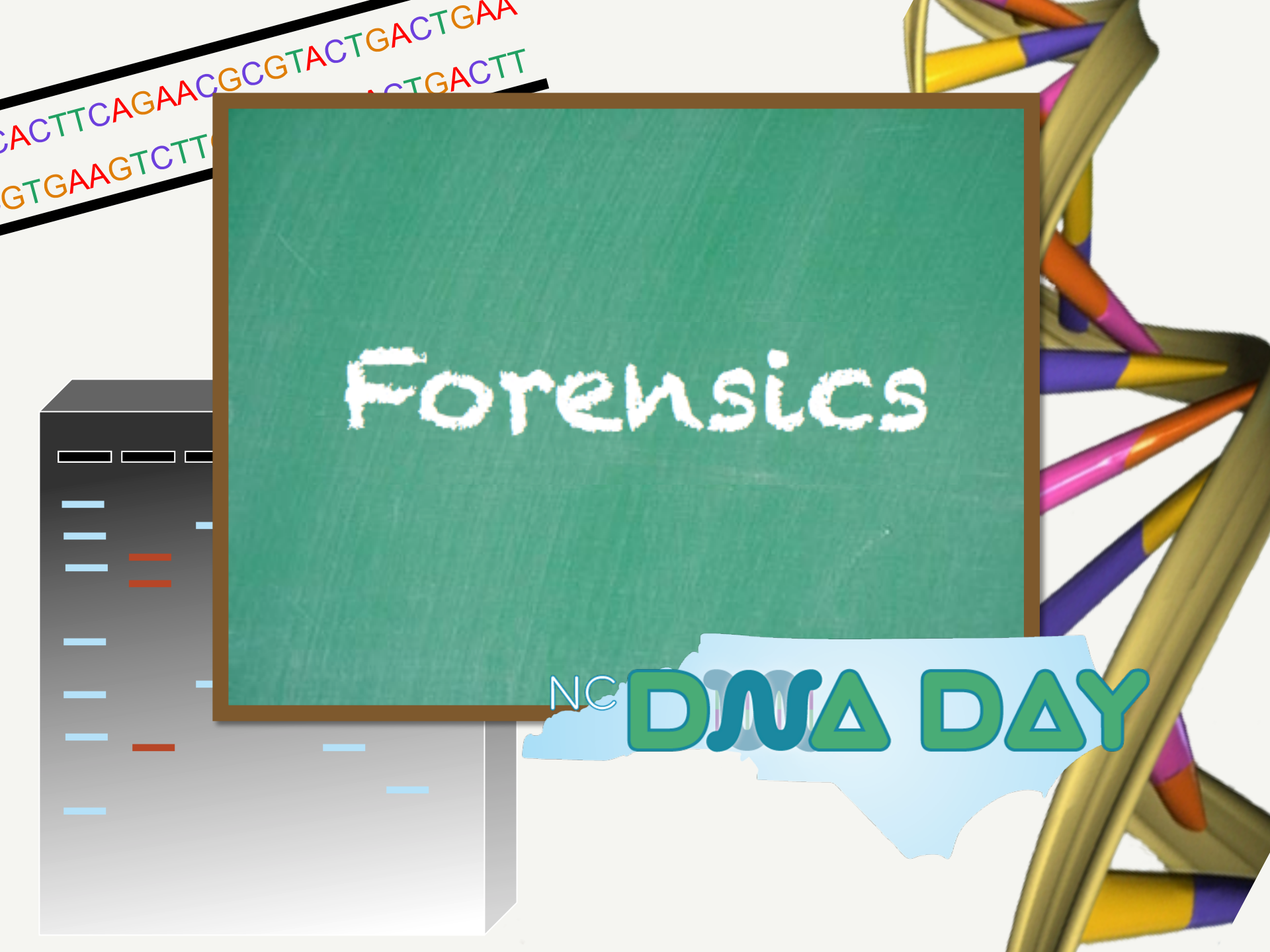


CACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
GTGAAGTCTT

Forensics

NC

DNA DAY



# What is DNA Day?

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**April 1953**

Drs. James Watson and  
Francis Crick determined  
the **structure of DNA**  
(*double helix*)

# What is DNA Day?



**April 1953**

Drs. James Watson and Francis Crick determined the **structure of DNA** (*double helix*)



**April 2003**

Human Genome Project determined the **entire DNA sequence of a human** (*3 billion letters*)

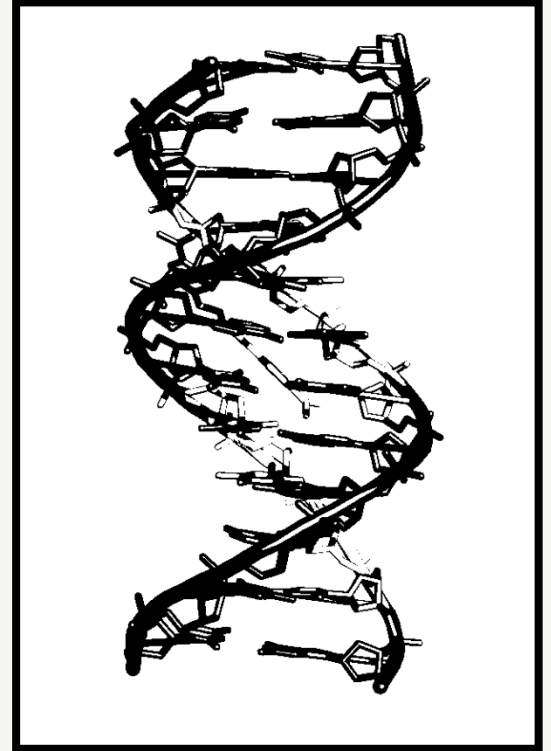


Urgent Announcement from  
the Principal!



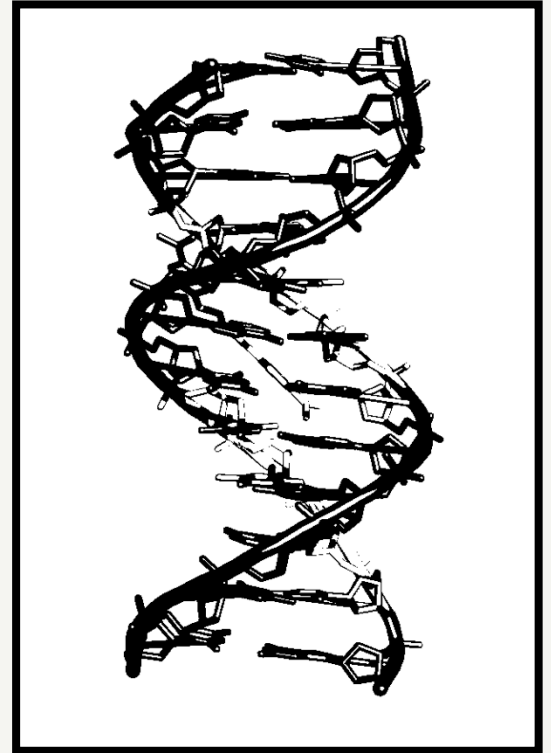
*Read "Missing Mascot" Skit*

# DNA



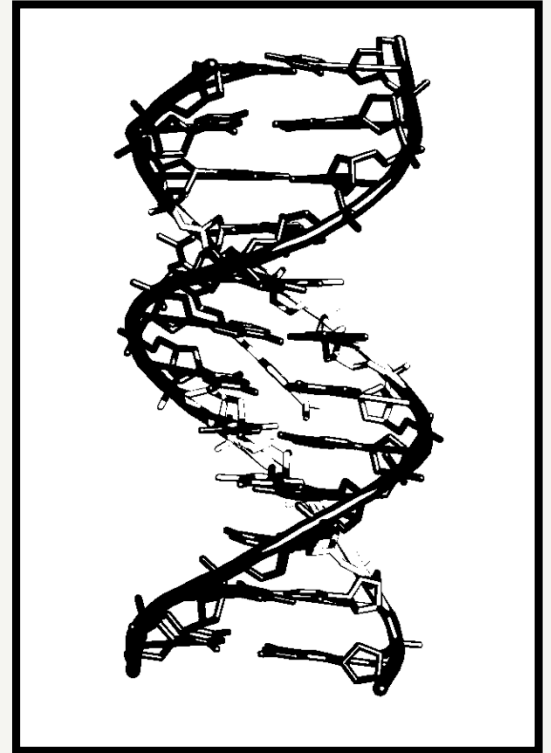
# DNA

- What does DNA stand for?



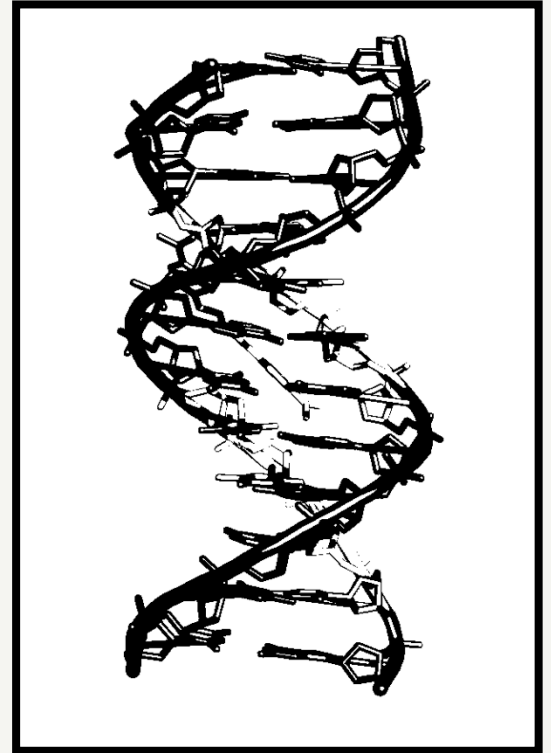
# DNA

- What does DNA stand for?
- What is DNA?



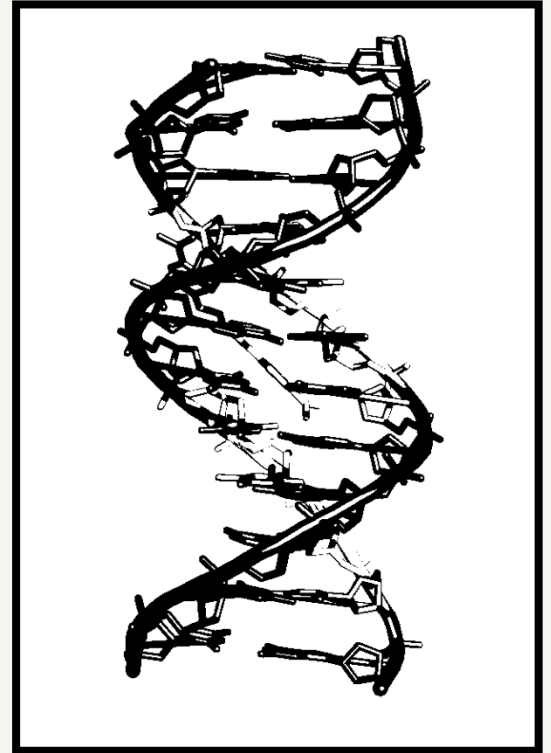
# DNA

- What does DNA stand for?
- What is DNA?
- What is the structure of DNA?



# DNA

- What does DNA stand for?
- What is DNA?
- What is the structure of DNA?
- Is DNA negatively or positively charged?





# The DNA Alphabet

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- How many nucleotide bases in DNA are there?

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**FOUR**

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- What are the names of these bases?

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(G, A, C and T)**

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- How many nucleotide bases in DNA are there?

**FOUR**

- What are the names of these bases?

**Guanine, Adenine, Cytosine and Thymine  
(G, A, C and T)**

*The sequence of these letters make up our genes. The Human Genome Project determined the **order** of each of these letters in **all of our genes**.*



# Genes contain instructions to make proteins

Genotype

Information is stored in  
**DNA**

**RNA copy**

**Protein**

Phenotype



RNA Synthesis  
(transcription)



Protein Synthesis  
(translation)



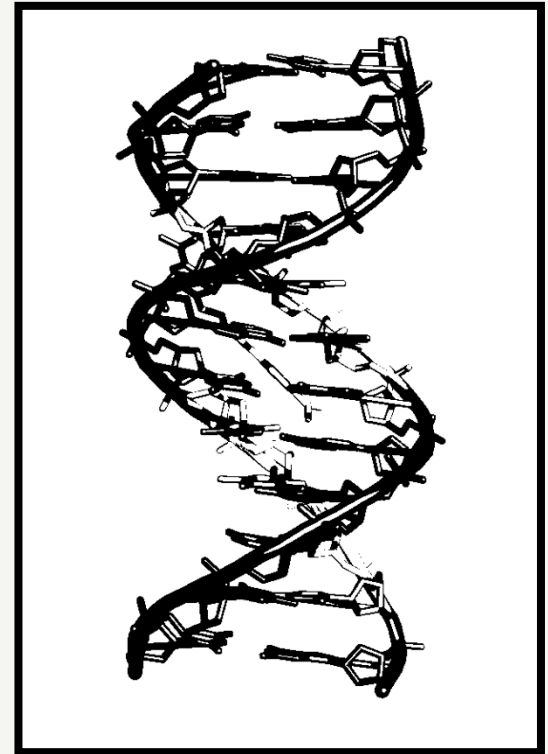
Amino acids

# What makes you YOU?



# DNA

Let's discuss DNA and how forensic scientists analyze DNA so that you can solve this crime!



# **Facts & Figures about DNA**

How many bases are there in the human genome?

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- a) 3,000
- b) 300,000
- c) 3 million
- d) 3 billion
- e) 3 trillion

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We are not all exactly the same – What percent of your DNA is similar to any other person in the world?

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# Facts & Figures about DNA

We are not all exactly the same – What percent of your DNA is similar to any other person in the world?

**3 MILLION bases  
are different!**

# Facts & Figures about DNA

Forensic scientists focus on these variable regions to generate a “DNA fingerprint” for each individual



# **What are some sources of DNA?**

# What are some sources of DNA?

Sweat

Blood

Skin

Semen

Urine

Mucus

Tissue

Ear Wax

Dandruff

Hair

Saliva

# What are some sources of DNA?

Sweat      Blood      Skin      Semen      Urine

Mucus      Tissue      Ear Wax      Dandruff      Hair

Saliva

**Ok forensics scientists...**  
**Let's isolate DNA!**

# **DNA Isolation Method**

- **Step 1: Add your saliva to the tube**
- **Step 2: Add 1-2 drops of soap to tube and mix well**
- **Step 3: Add a pinch of salt and mix well**
- **Step 4: Add several droppers full of ethanol and mix well**
- **Step 5: Spool your DNA with stick**

**How do forensic scientists get so much information from a tiny amount of DNA?**

# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)



ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCGTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

PCR can make many copies  
in a very short period of time

# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA

TGCGTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

Heat to 94°C: Denature Strands of DNA



# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCGTGAA

TGACTGAA  
TGCGTGAAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

Cool to 55°C: Allow primers to anneal

# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCGTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCGTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

Heat to 72°C: New DNA strand is synthesized

# Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

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TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

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ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

---

ACGCACTTCAGAACGCGTACTGACTGAA  
TGCCTGAAGTCTTGCGCATGACTGACTT

---

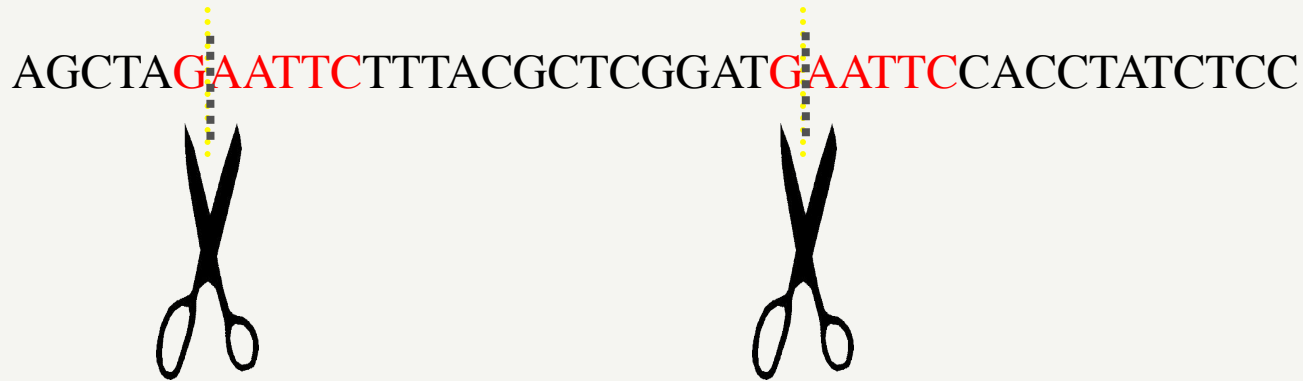
PCR can make many copies  
in a very short period of time

**...After amplification of the variable  
regions through PCR**

**How do we generate a  
DNA fingerprint?**

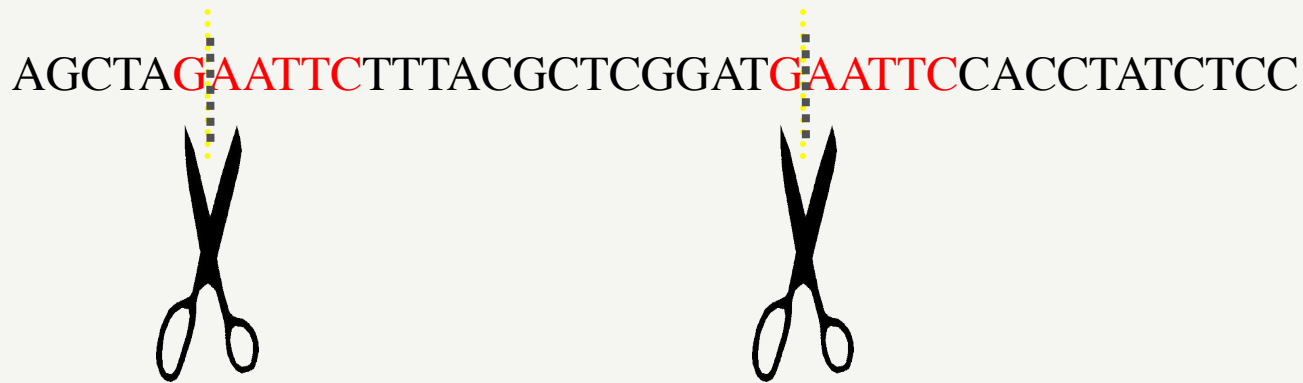
# Restriction Enzyme Digest

DNA can be cut into smaller pieces by **restriction enzymes** that recognize very specific sequences of DNA.



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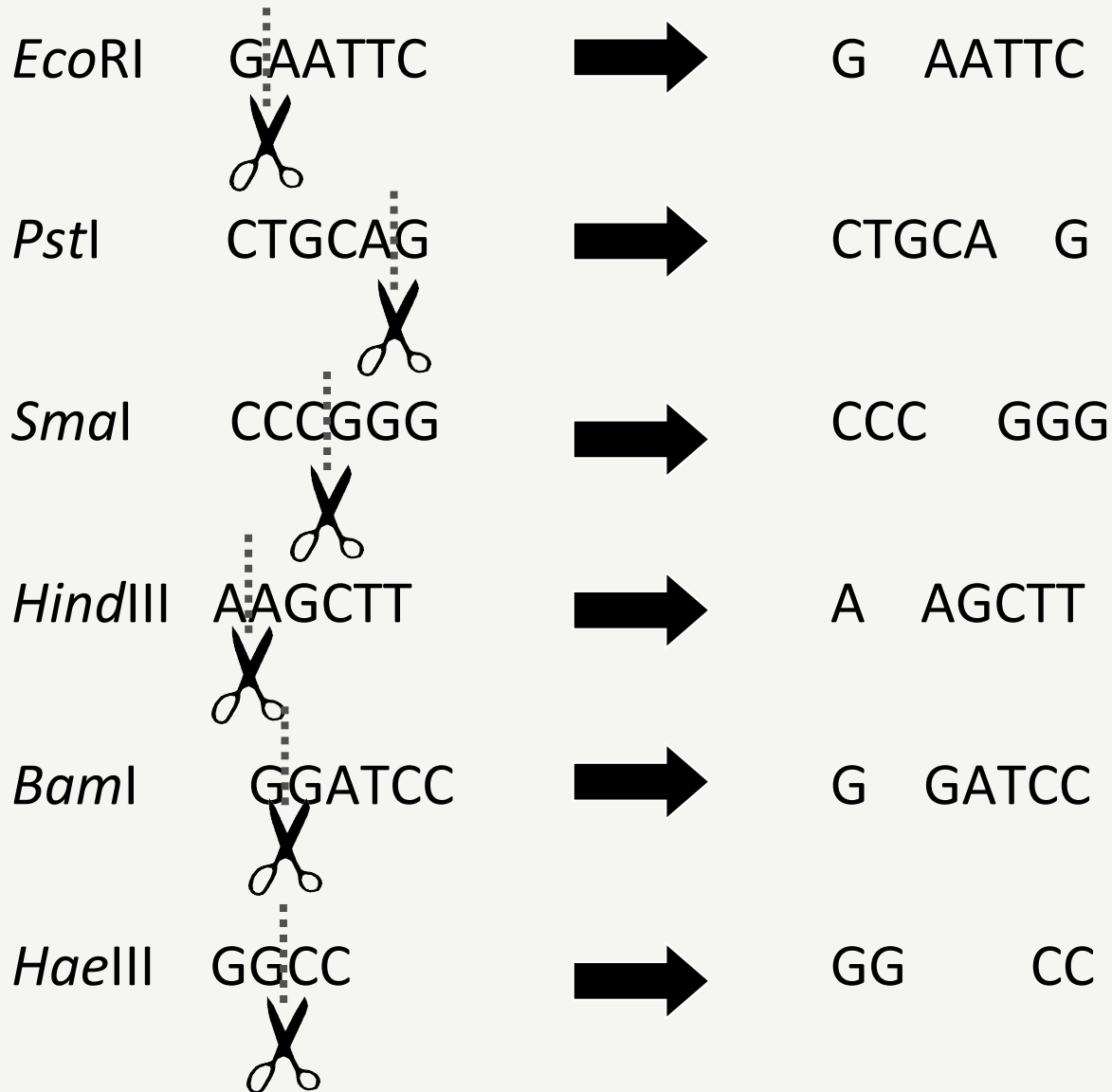


**AATTC**TTTACGCTCGGAT**G**

AGCTAG**G**

**AATTC**CACCTATCTCC

# Multiple Restriction Enzymes Exist for Cutting DNA



# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel

An agarose gel is used to analyze the DNA.

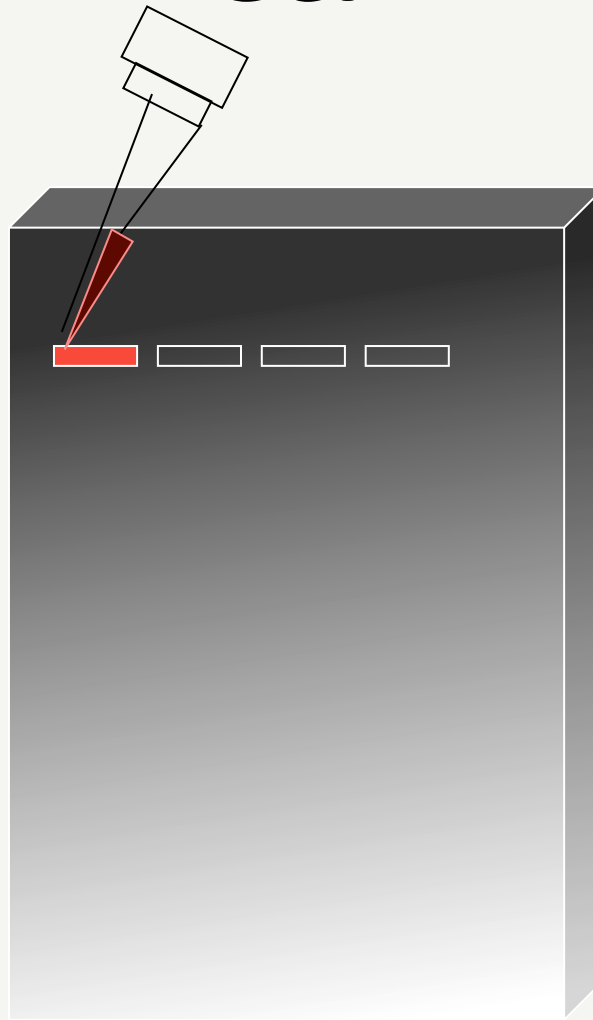


This gel is a matrix and feels like jello.



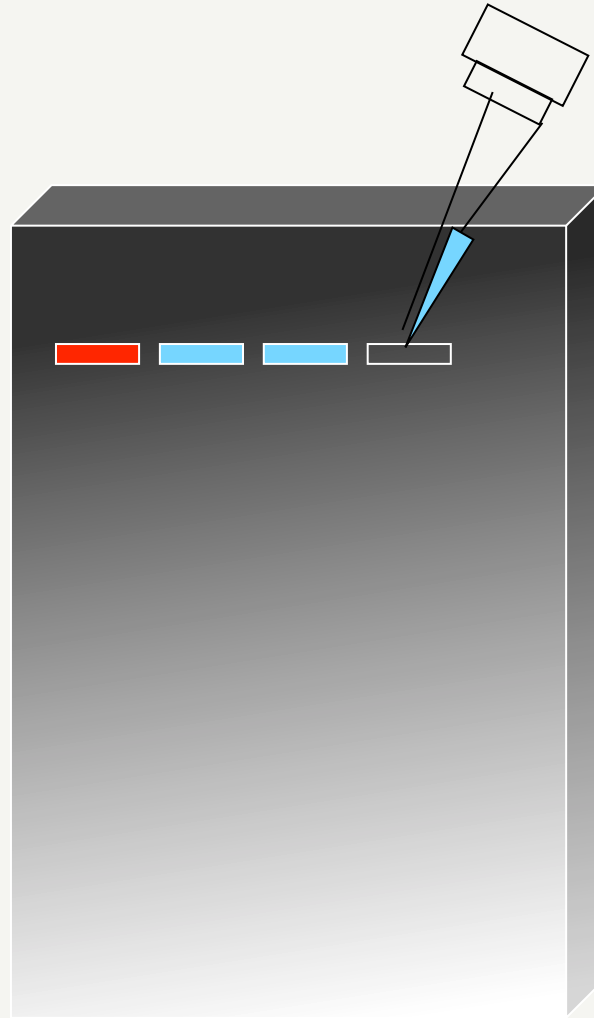
# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel

Marker is  
loaded in  
the first  
lane



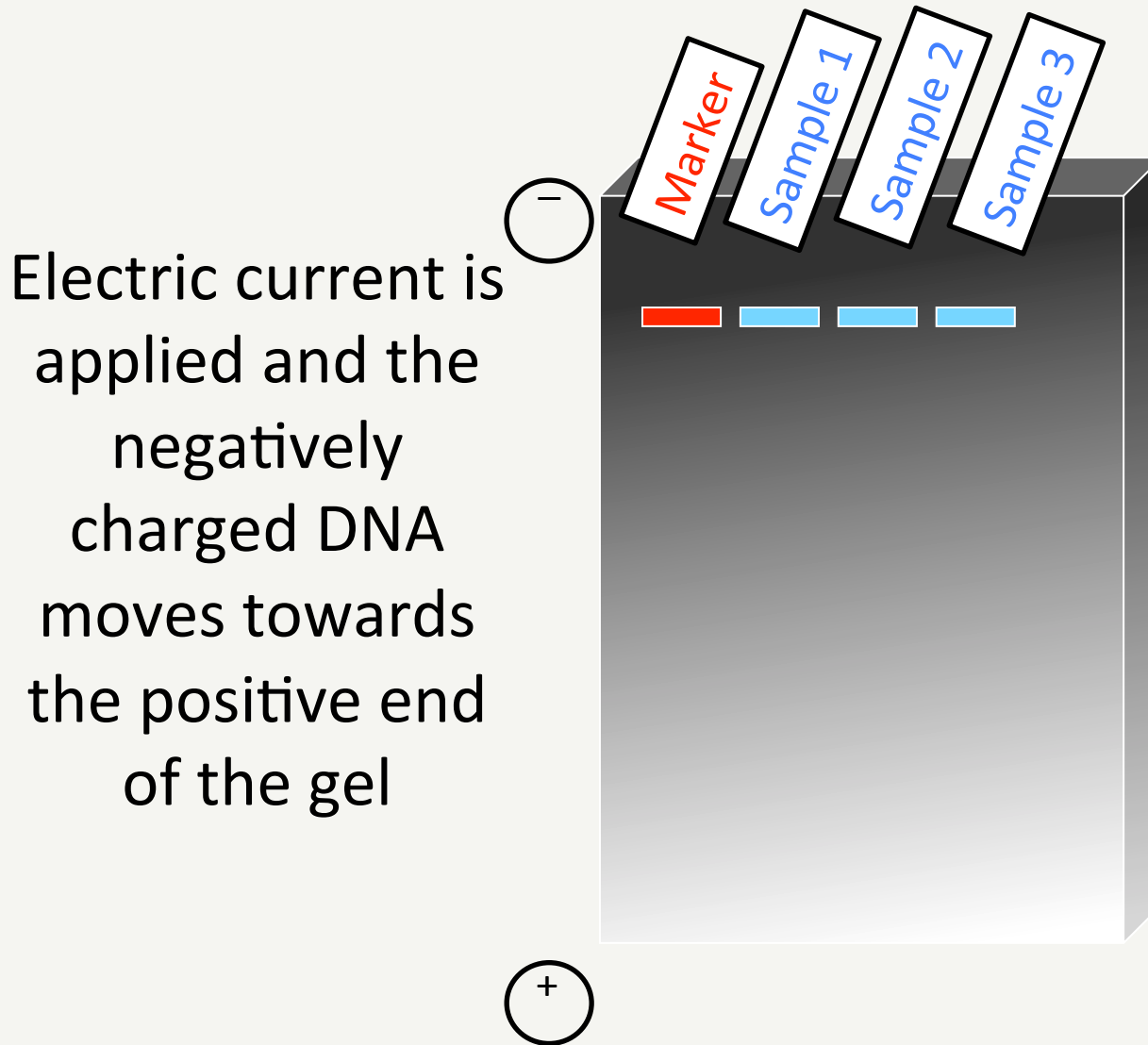
# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel

Marker is  
loaded in  
the first  
lane

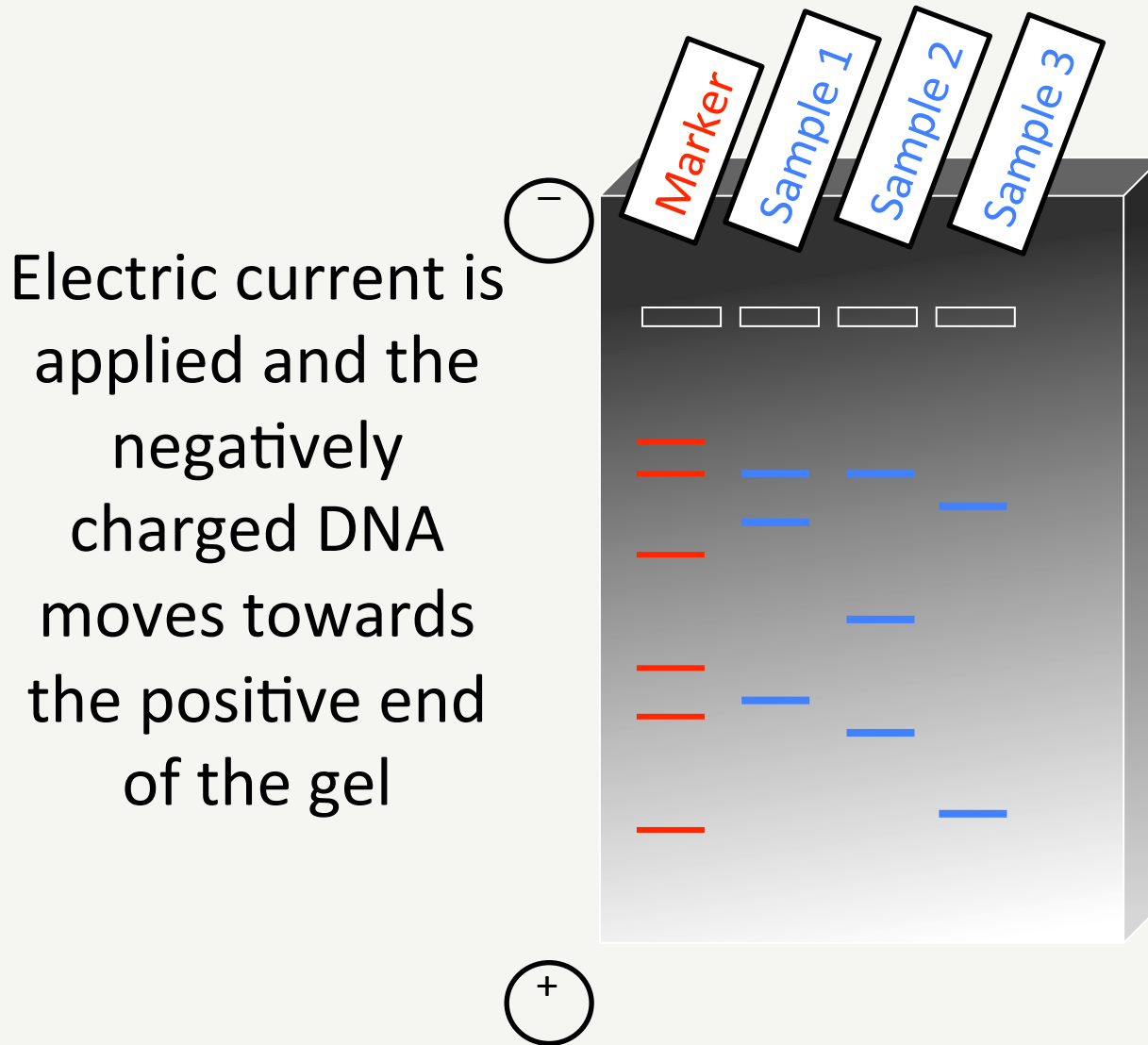


Samples are  
loaded in the  
rest of the lanes  
of the gel

# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel



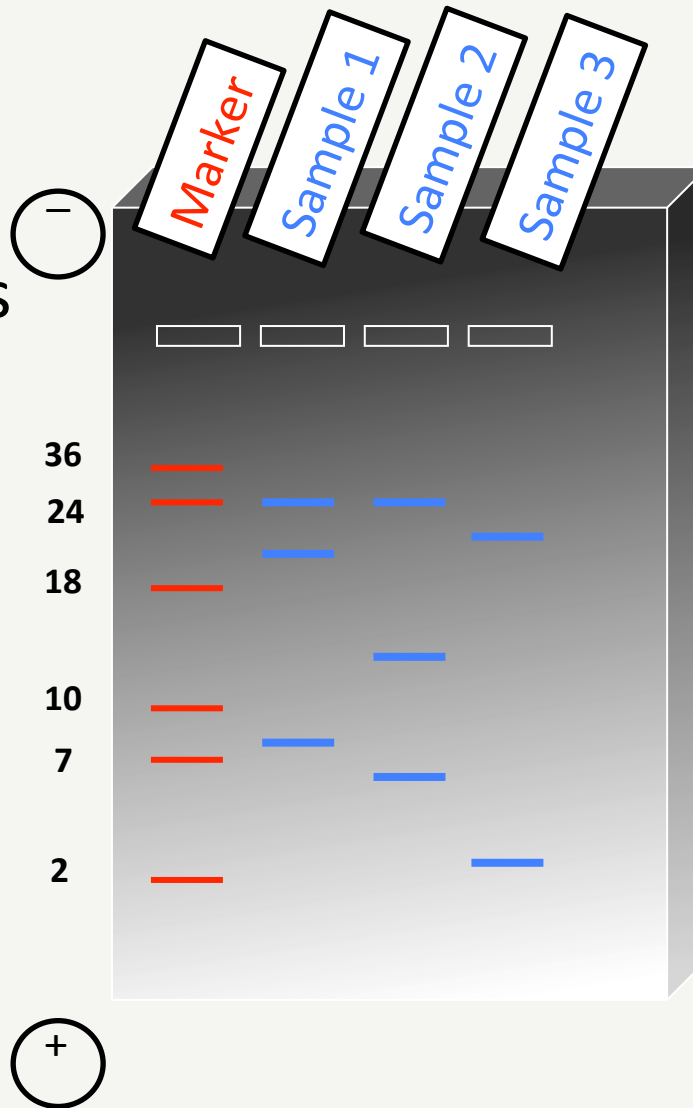
# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel



The DNA has to move through the small openings in the matrix of the gel. Which sizes move fastest through the gel?

# Analyzing DNA in an Electrophoresis Gel

Electric current is applied and the negatively charged DNA moves towards the positive end of the gel

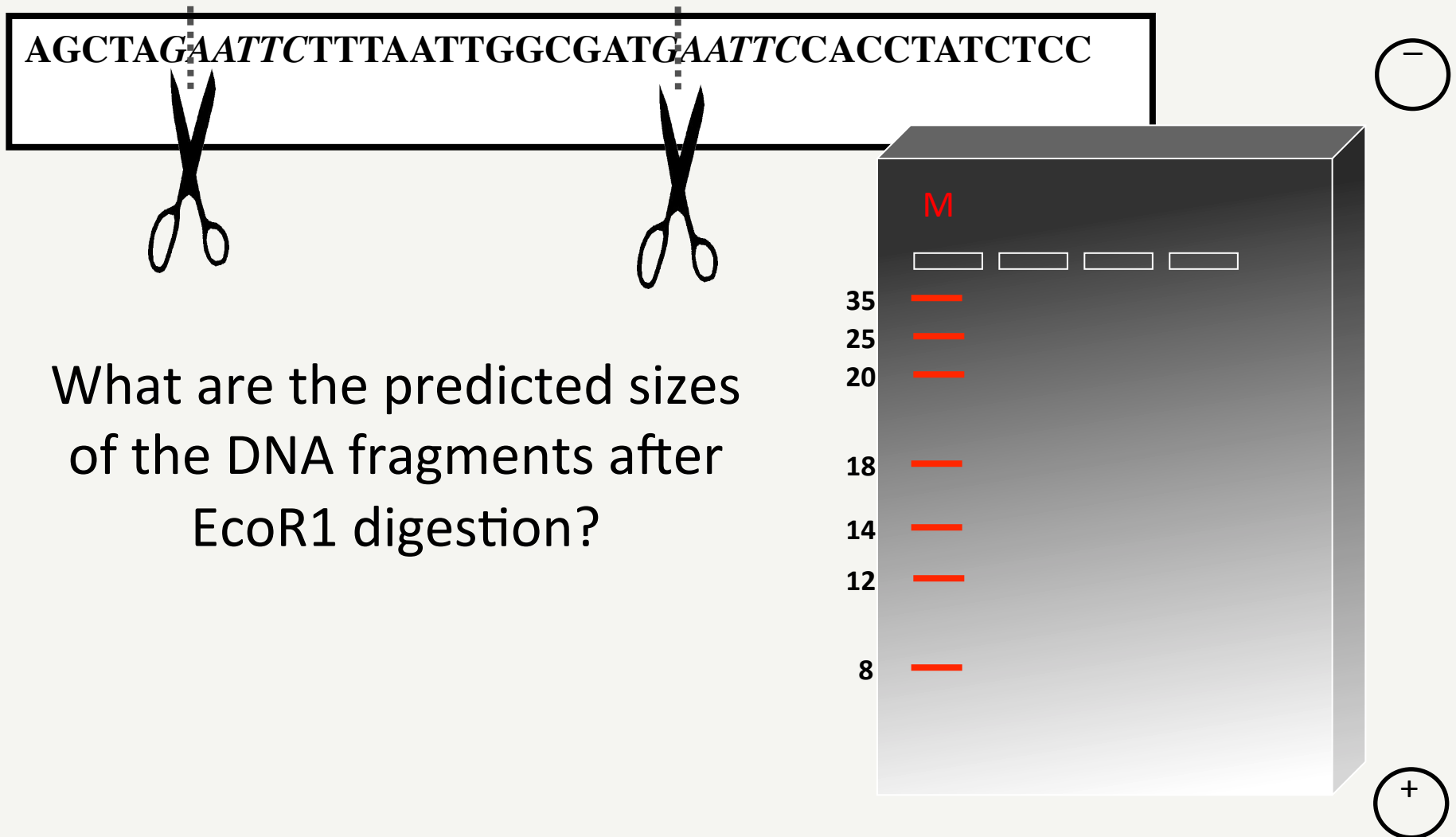


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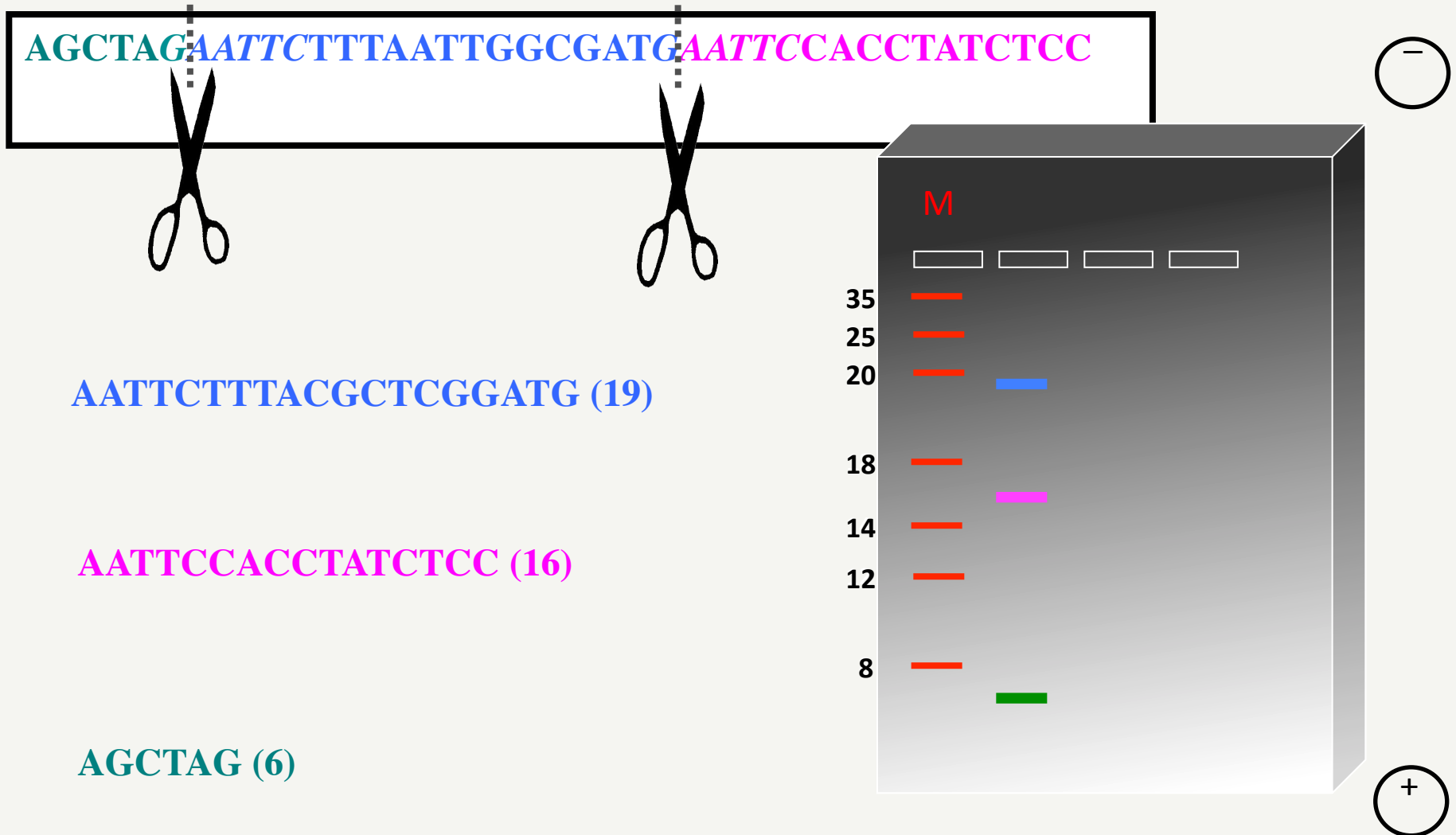
# Analyzing the DNA



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# Analyzing the DNA

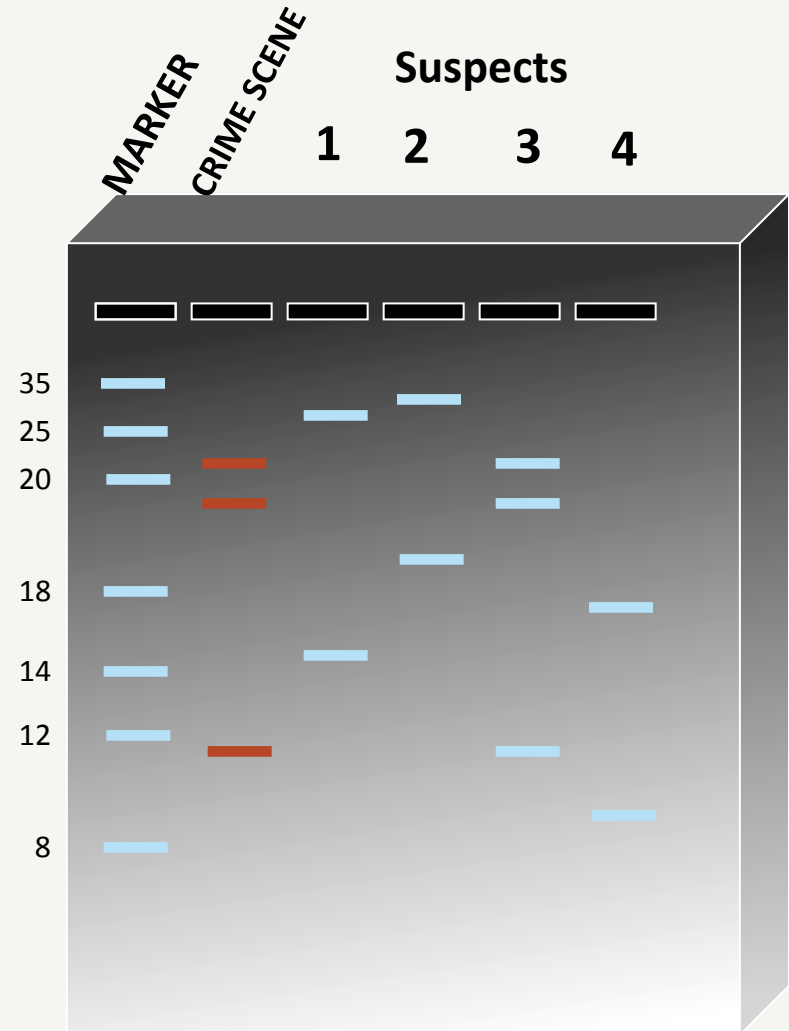




# Solving the Crime



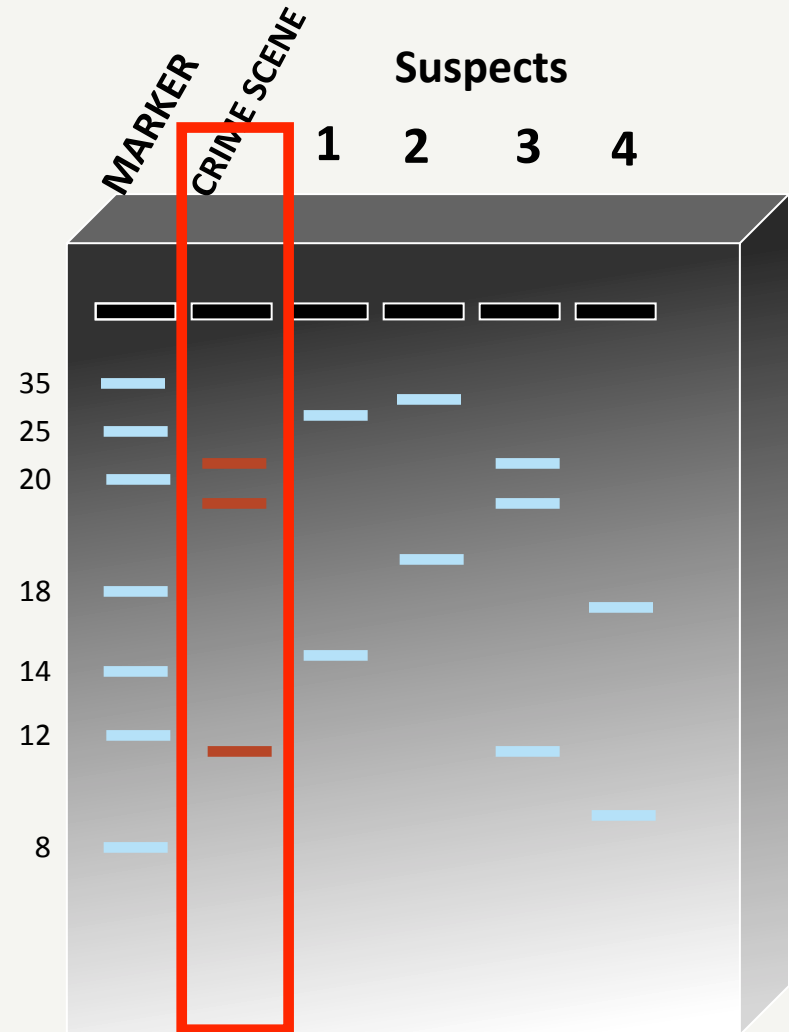
Because of variations in our DNA sequence, every person has a unique restriction digest pattern, allowing DNA from a crime scene to be matched to a particular suspect.



# Solving the Crime



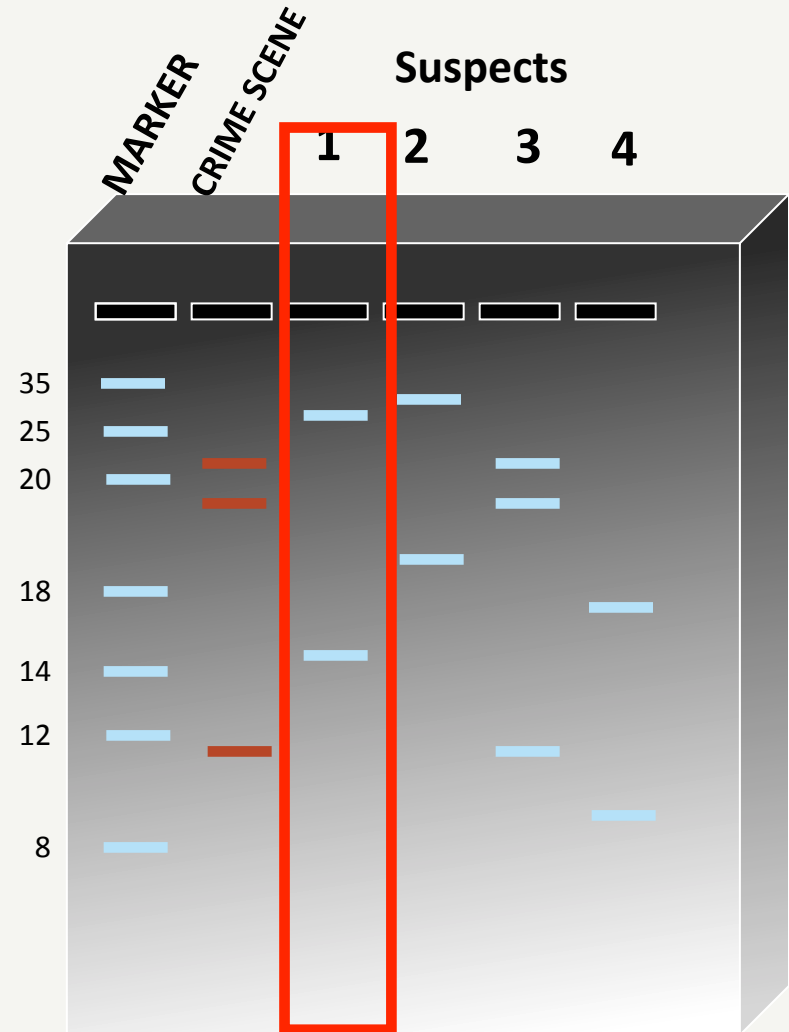
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# Solving the Crime



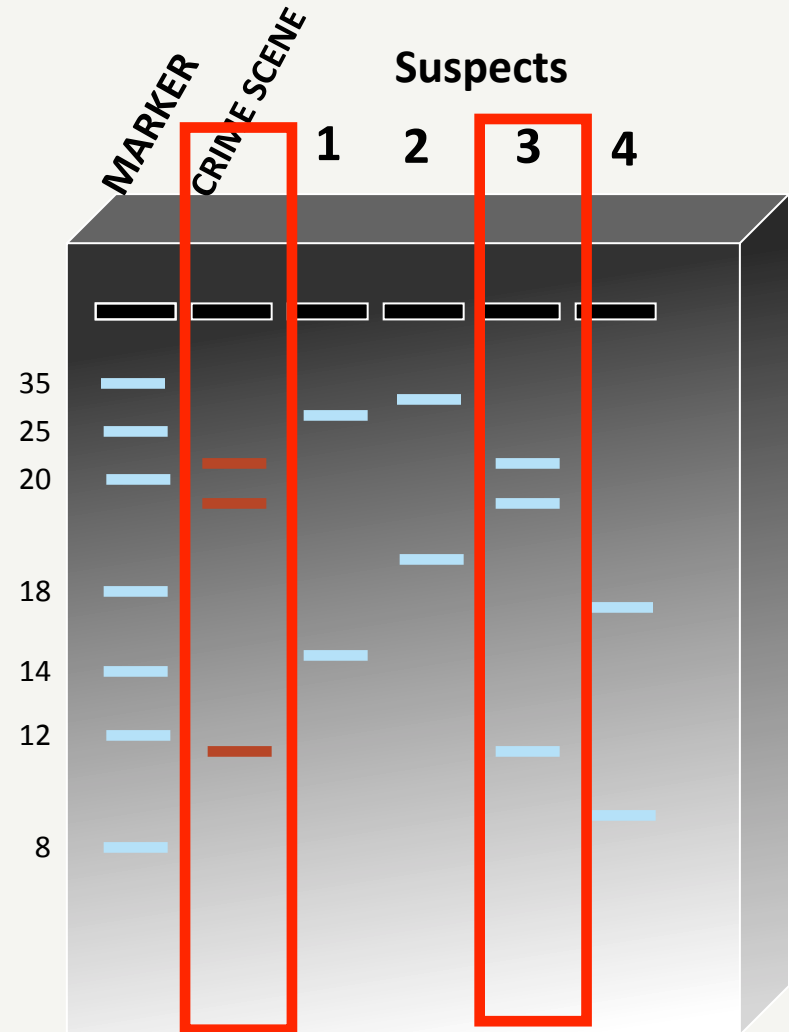
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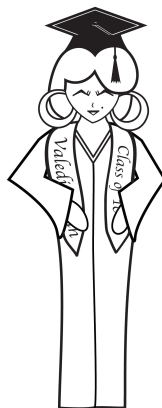


**Let's solve the case of the  
missing mascot!**

# The Suspects



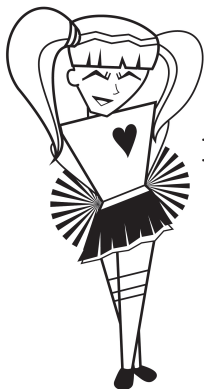
**Will**  
Football Captain



**Natalie**  
Valedictorian



**Molly**  
Homecoming Queen



**Liza**  
Head Cheerleader



**Jude**  
Senior Class President



**VINCE**  
DRUM MAJOR



**Maggie**  
Lead Actress of  
School Play

# Restriction Enzyme Digest Analysis

- EcoRI cuts the following sequence:

**G|AATTC**

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- Find all EcoRI cut sites in the DNA sequence of the suspect you represent



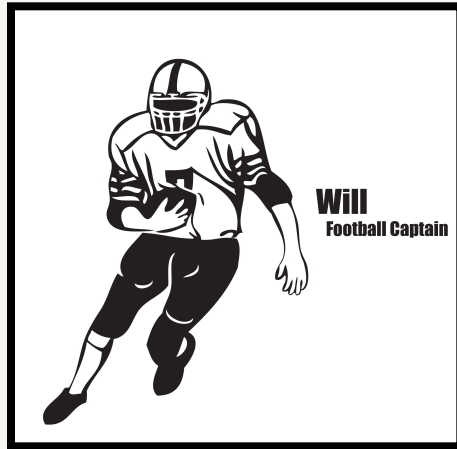
# Analyze your suspect's DNA

- EcoRI cuts the following sequence:

**G|AATTC**

- Find all EcoRI cut sites in the DNA sequence of the suspect you represent
- Draw the bands on the gel according to their predicted lengths following digestion

# Suspect #1: Will

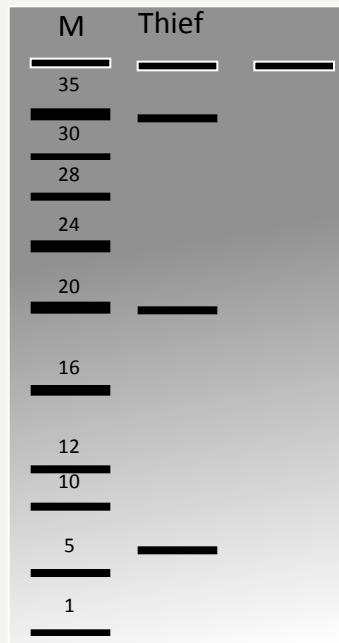


Sex: Male

Weight: 220 lb.

Height: 6'1"

Position: Captain of the Football Team



EcoRI: G|AATTC

**DNA Sequence:**

**TCGATGAATTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGACTTCTCGAGAATTCTGCGGATTTCTCGGATTCA**

DNA Fragment Sizes: \_\_\_\_\_

DNA Ladder

Crime Scene DNA

Suspect #1: Will

Suspect #2: Natalie

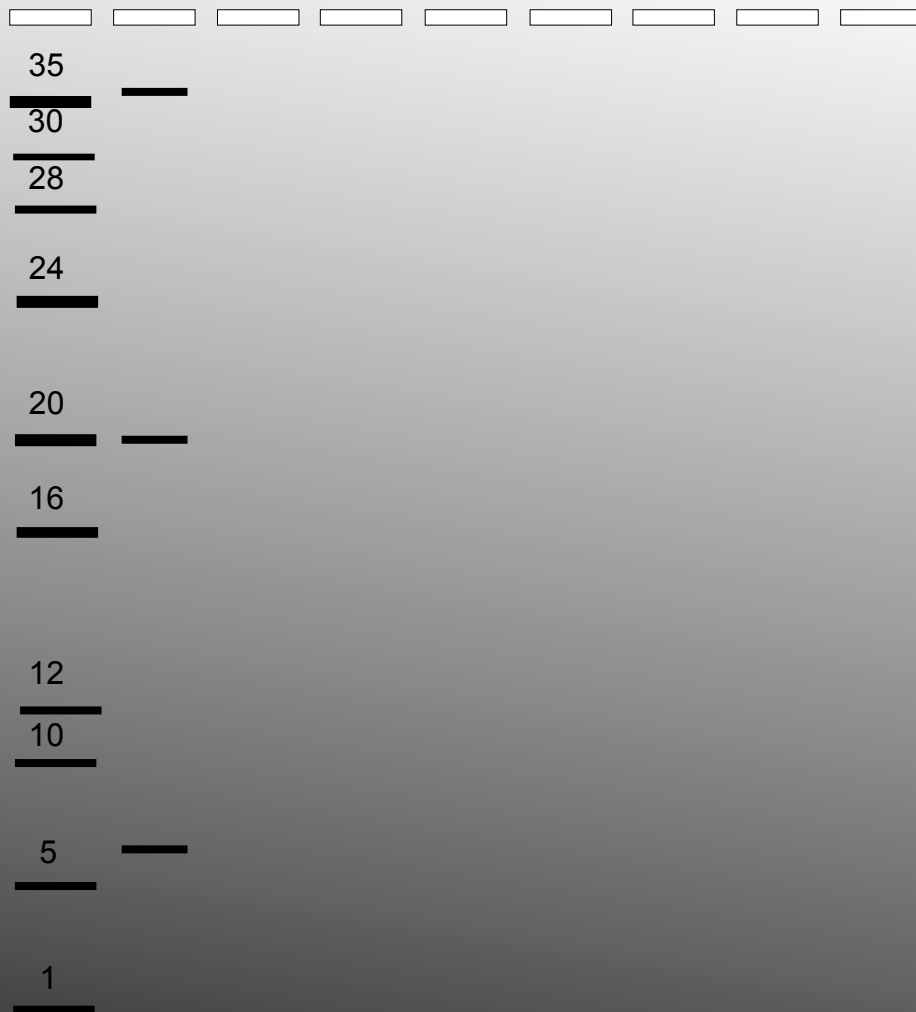
Suspect #3: Molly

Suspect #4: Jude

Suspect #5: Maggie

Suspect #6: Vince

Suspect #7: Liza



**Can we ID the thief?**

# **Can we ID the thief?**

Please PAUSE and analyze your suspect's DNA.

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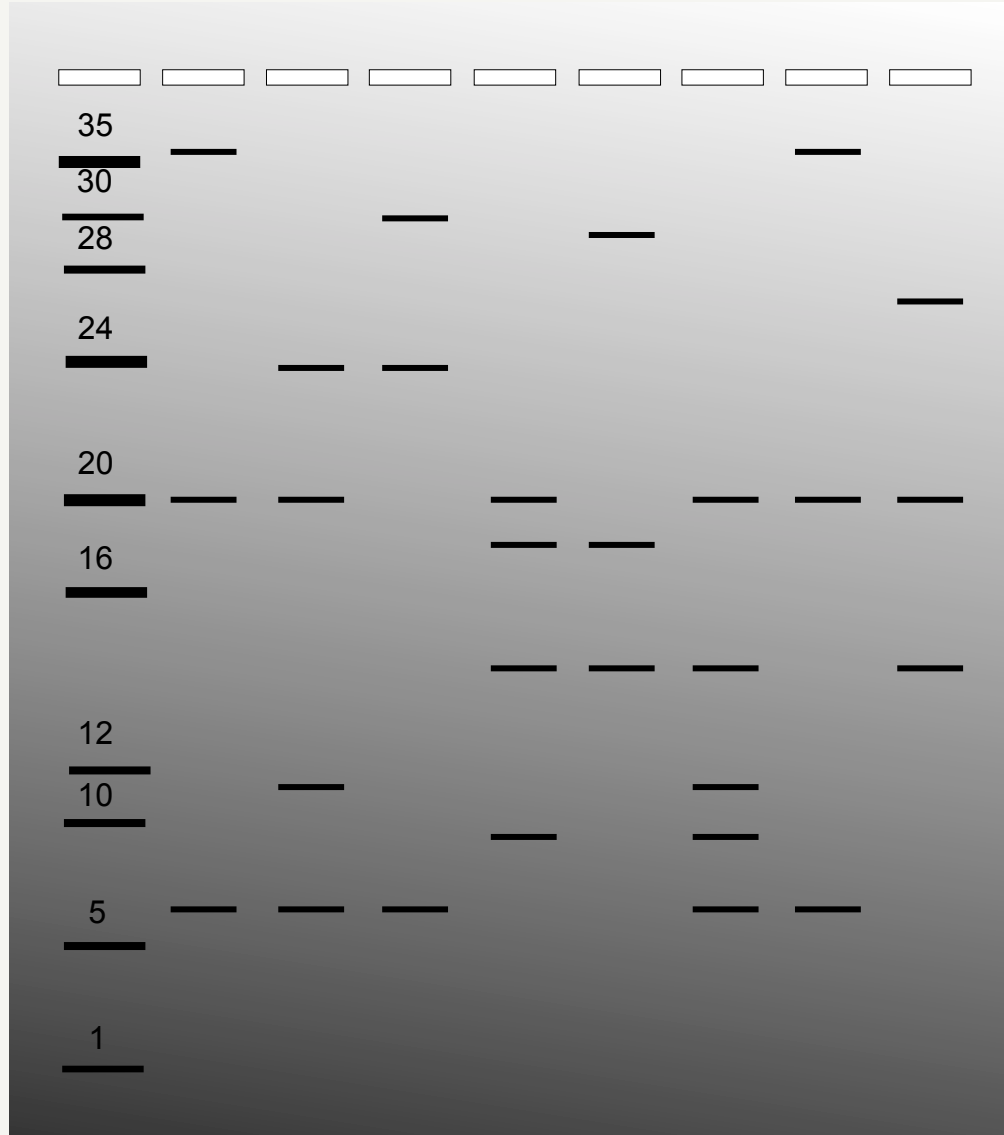
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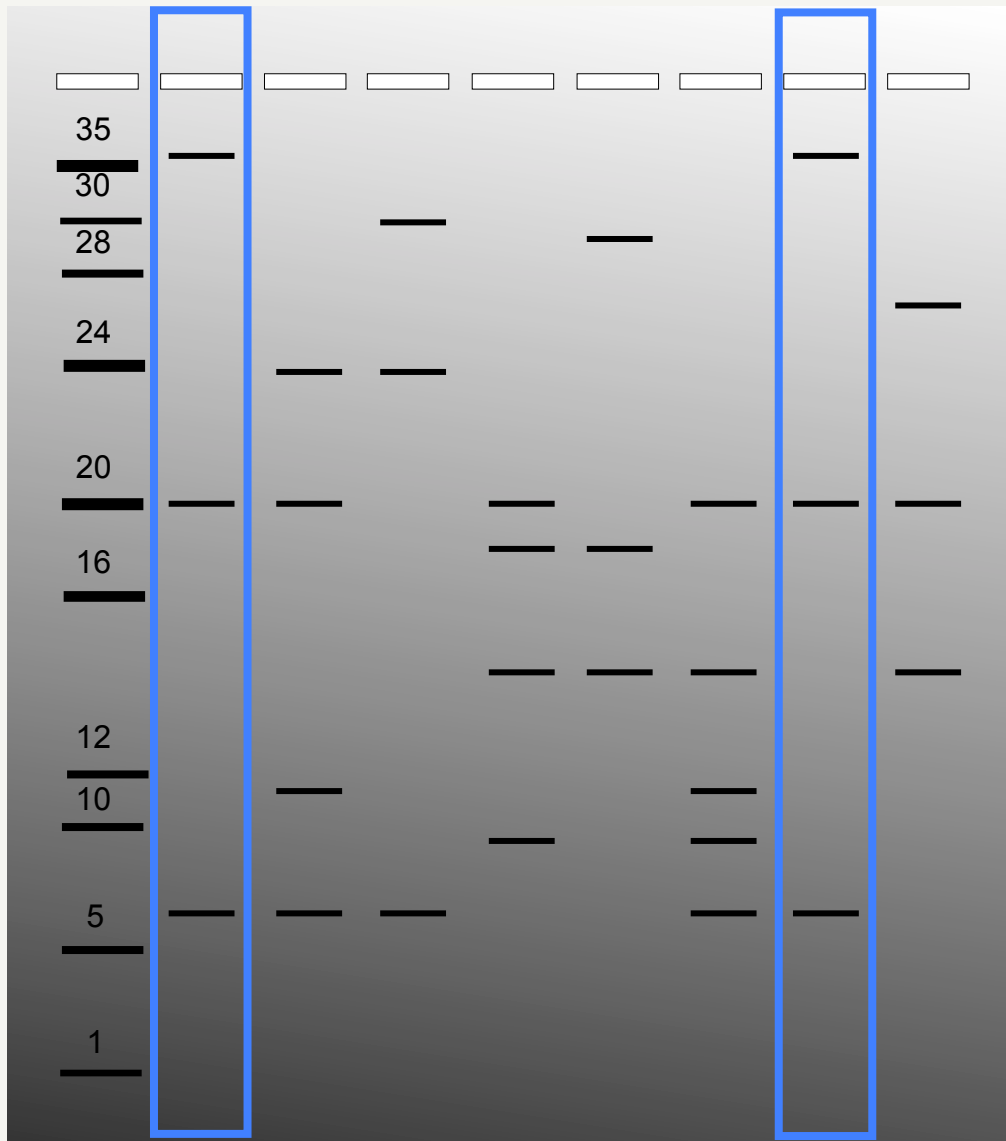
Suspect #3: Molly

Suspect #4: Jude

Suspect #5: Maggie

Suspect #6: Vince

Suspect #7: Liza









# Let's Compare their DNA!

Will: TCGATGAATTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGACTTCTCGAGAATTCTGCGGATTCTCGGATTCA  
(6,11,19,24)

Natalie: TCGATGAATTCTATCGCAATTCTCGCAATTCTCGAGAATTCTGCGGATTCTCGGATTCA  
(6,30,24)


Molly: TCGATGAAGTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGAATTCTCGACAATTCTGCGGAATTCTCGGATTCA  
(17,9,20,14)


Jude: TCGATCAATTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGATTCTCGACAATTCTGCGGAATTCTCGGATTCA  
(17,29,14)

Maggie: TCGATGAATTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGAATTCTCGACAATTCTGCGGAATTCTCGGATTCA  
(6,11,9,20,14)

Vince: TCGATGAATTCTATCGAAATTCTCGGAATTCTCGAGAATCCTTGCGGACTTCTCGGATTCA  
(6,20,34)

Liza: TCGATGAAGTCTATCGGAATTCTCGGAATTCTCGAGATTCTGCGGAATTCTCGGATTCA  
(26,20,14)

 non-cut site

 EcoRI cut site

# **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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- Do you think that it is fair that students are required to submit a DNA sample simply because they are a member of the Senior class?

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# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- On what basis should people be required to submit a DNA sample in a criminal investigation?
- What are some potential sources for error in such an investigation?
- Keeping these in mind, do you think that DNA fingerprinting alone provides substantial enough evidence for positive identification of a criminal?

# Think about TV crime dramas...

What kind of forensic analysis do they do?

*bite marks*      *blood spatter*      *handwriting*      *ballistics*

*tool marks*      *voices*      *hair*      *fibers*

*DNA*



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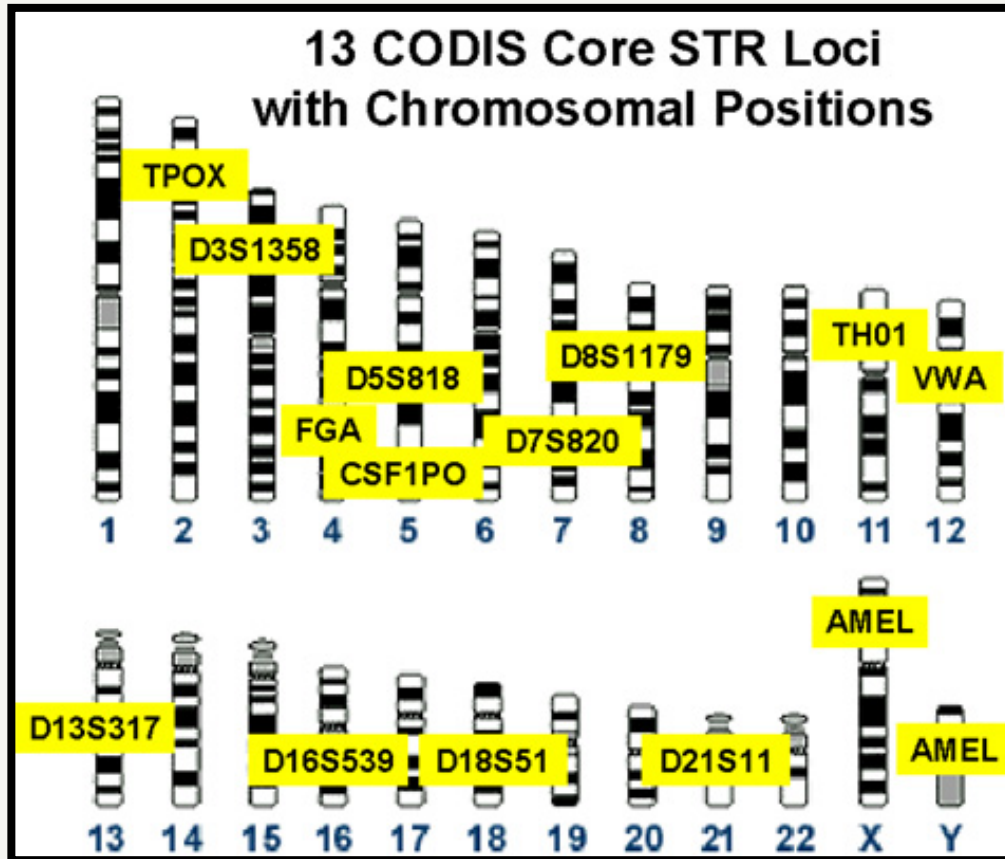
*fibers*

***DNA***



**only evidence which can link a suspect to a crime  
with mathematical certainty**

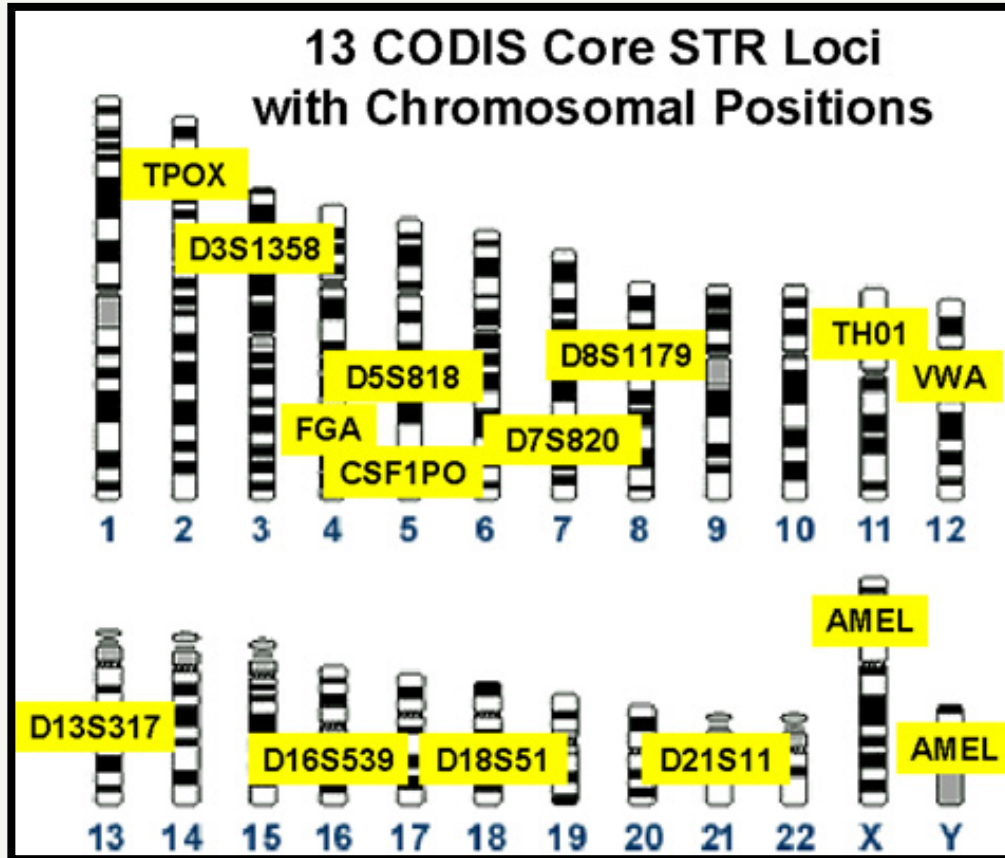
# Real World DNA Analysis



**CODIS** - Combined  
DNA Index System

**STR** - Short Tandem  
Repeat

# Real World DNA Analysis



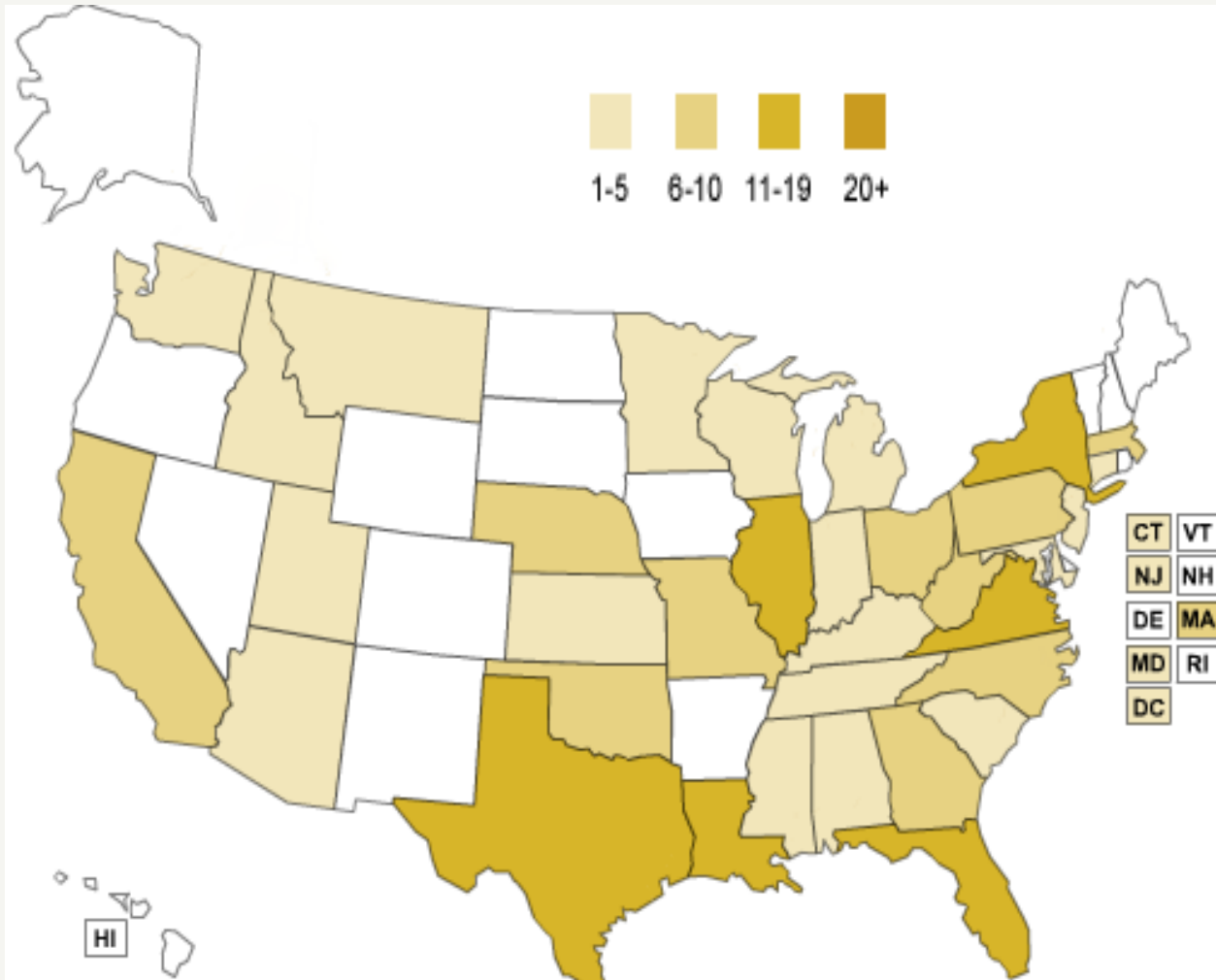
**CODIS** - Combined  
DNA Index System

**STR** - Short Tandem  
Repeat

A complete DNA profile is unique to 1 in 100,000,000,000 people!  
(in the US)

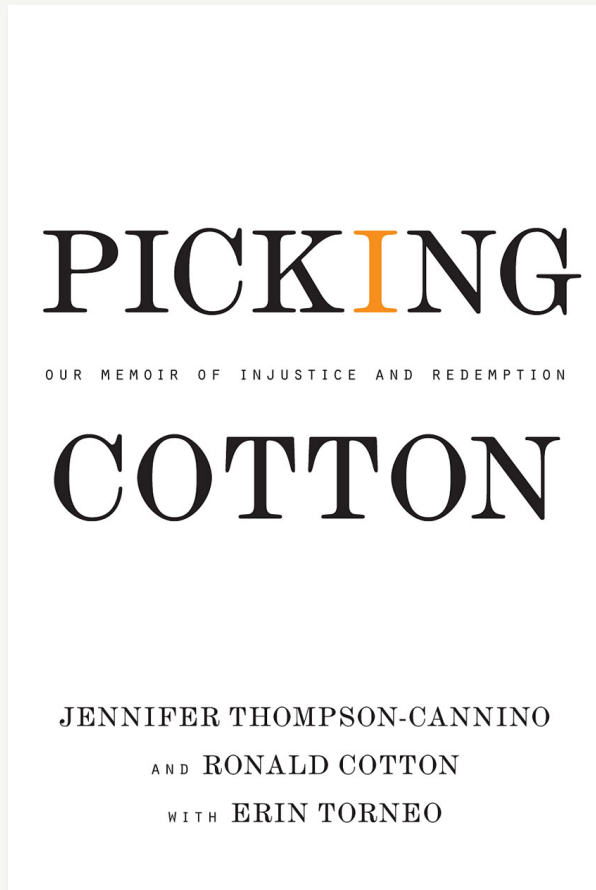


Organization dedicated to exonerating wrongfully convicted people through DNA testing.



As of Feb. 2011

266 people in the United States have been exonerated thanks to DNA testing; 7 in the state of NC



“A true story of forgiveness and hope.”

# What Happened?

Incident Year: 1984

Jurisdiction: NC

Charge: Rape, Burglary

Year of Conviction: 1985, 1987

Exoneration Date: 6/30/95

Sentence Served: 10.5 Years

Real perpetrator found? Yes

“...he had none of those things because I’d picked him.”

-Quote by Jennifer Thompson-Cannino (the victim) from Picking Cotton

**What Do You Think?**

# SUMMARY



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- Humans share 99.9% identity in DNA sequence

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- Areas of variability are used by forensic scientists to identify individuals
- Every person has a unique DNA fingerprint, which helps match DNA from crime scenes and suspects
- DNA evidence is the only evidence that can undeniably identify perpetrators of crime
- DNA evidence is important to exonerate wrongly convicted individuals

# About the Scientist:

- What do I study?
- Why do I love science?
- Questions?

