

# 北京地区汉族群体D1S1612和D18S535基因座的遗传多态性 Genetic polymorphism of D1S1612 and D18S535 in Chinese Han population of Beijing

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## 摘要

采用扩增片段长度多态性 (Amp-FLP) 分型技术, 调查中国北京地区汉族群体D1S1612、D18S535 基因座的遗传多态性, 获得等位基因频率分布。结果显示, D1S1612检出9个等位基因, 25种基因型, D18S535检出9个等位基因, 27种基因型。两个STR基因座的杂和度 (H) 分别为0.779、0.887; 个人识别率 (Dp) 分别为0.901、0.927; 非父排除率 (PE) 分别为0.564、0.770; 多态信息容量 (PIC) 分别为0.723、0.796, 卡方检验表明两个STR 基因座基因型频率分布符合Hardy-Weinberg平衡 (P>0.01)。D1S1612和D18S535 基因座均属高杂合度、高识别能力的遗传标记, 可用于法庭科学亲子鉴定和个人识别。

Abstract: To investigate the genetic polymorphism of D1S1612 and D18S535 in Han population of Beijing. Amp-FLP method was used. 9 alleles, 25 genotypes were observed for D1S1612 locus; and 9 alleles and 27 genotypes for D18S535 locus. All allele frequencies, heterozygosity (H), discrimination power (Dp), exclusion of paternity probability (PE) and polymorphism information content (PIC) were calculated. The allele distributions of the two loci were conformed to Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (P>0.01). According to the results obtained in this study, it is suggested that both D1S1612 and D18S535 are useful genetic markers for individual identification and paternity testing in forensic science practice as well for genetic study.

关键词 [法庭科学](#) [短串联重复序列](#) [遗传多态性](#) [基因频率](#) Key words [forensic science](#) [short tandem repeats](#) [genetic polymorphism](#) [gene frequency](#)

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