

**Brazilian Population Database: VNTR Alleles Frequency Distribution on Black and Non-Black Population Samples from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

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This work is part of the Rio de Janeiro Government, Justice Court and State University Program to develop DNA forensic analysis at the State of Rio de Janeiro. The Secretary of Science and Technology (SCT/ FAPERJ), Public Defense (DPGE) and the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Crime from Rio de Janeiro are also associated with the Program.

Seven hundred and fifty paternity cases were performed at our laboratory during the last year using whole blood DNA samples and, at least, six chemiluminescent single locus probes. Currently, the loci D1S7, D2S44, D4S139, D5S110, D6S132, D7S467, D8S358, D10S28, D14S13, D16S85 and D17S79 are being used for DNA typing at our laboratory.

Five hundred DNA samples from non-related individuals were used to determine the allelic frequency distributions from several loci using the 31 fixed bin key table. For this purpose, it was possible to work, separately, with a black and a non-black group. The allelic frequency distributions were compared between these groups for each one of the studied loci. Some of those DNA samples are being used to build a STR loci database of our population in collaboration with the Sorology and DNA Laboratory, West Palm Beach Police County, FL, USA.

DNA extracted from bone, hair, sperm, saliva and tissues are being used for PCR amplification of STR loci in our laboratory.

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