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| Altri autori (Persone)  | KupferDoris M  |
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| Nota di bibliografia    |  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | In this study, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's human Combined DNA Identity System (CODIS) loci were used on a rapid, inexpensive microfluidics chip electrophoresis platform to confirm the identity of forensic samples from an aircraft accident site. Absolute allele identification was not achieved with this method, but it was found to be suitable for comparative analysis, as demonstrated by validation of the results and conclusions from capillary electrophoresis. The nine CODIS Short Tandem Repeat loci and a gender discrimination locus used in this study have a greater than 5E+07 matching probability suitable for small sample sizes. |

