

The GP Method can be Effective as a Screening Test Before STR Typing

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ABSTRACT The identification of individuals from biological materials found at crime scenes is a critical part of criminal investigations. However, present methods are expensive, complicated, and time consuming. In this paper, the researchers investigated the genome profiling (GP) method as an inexpensive, fast, and simple alternative for obtaining approximate whole genome information from blood, nail, hair bulb, and buccal swab samples. The samples were taken from five individuals to test whether individuals could be identified using the GP method. Each sample group was classified into individual clusters. Despite the small number of the samples, the researchers show that the genome profiling method may be useful for human identification in forensic investigation.