

## ERRATUM

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**Reference:** Budowle B, Moretti TR, Baumstark AL, Defenbaugh DA, Keys KM. Population data on the thirteen CODIS core short tandem repeat loci in African Americans, US Caucasians, Hispanics, Bahamians, Jamaicans, and Trinidadians. *J Forensic Sci* 1999;44(6):1277–86.

Since the development in the late 1990s of the original short tandem repeat (STR) typing systems that included the 13 CODIS core loci, new amplification kits that expand the number of loci to 24 in a multiplex reaction are now commercially available. To establish allele distributions for the additional loci, population samples that were originally genotyped using AmpFISTR Profiler Plus, COfiler, Identifiler (Thermo Fisher Scientific, South San Francisco, CA), and/or GenePrint PowerPlex (Promega Corp., Madison, WI) (1,2) were retyped using GlobalFiler (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and PowerPlex Fusion (Promega Corp.). For any sample where a given locus is typed with different amplification kits, concordant genotypes should be obtained irrespective of the kit(s) used, with the exception of genotype differences due to rare primer binding site variants and improvements in allelic ladders that expand allele identification capabilities (e.g., an allele may be designated as <11 in one system and as 9 in another).

During a comparison of the 1100 profiles from African Americans, Caucasians, Southwest Hispanics, Bahamians, Jamaicans, Trinidadians, Filipinos, and Chamorros in the original (3,4)<sup>1</sup> and new studies, genotyping discrepancies were revealed. Discrepancies were attributable to (i) human error, typically due to the limited software capabilities for genotyping with manual data editing and recording, and (ii) technological limitations (e.g., insufficient resolution for distinguishing microvariants by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis). The published genotype data (3,4) from which allele frequencies were calculated also include data or sample processing errors (e.g., known genotype duplications).

Genotyping errors were made in 27 samples, affecting the reported frequencies of 51 alleles. Additionally, six samples exhibited full or partial genotype duplications, which affected all allele frequencies at the duplicated loci in the respective populations due to the change in N that resulted from removal of duplicate genotypes. The minimum allele frequency (5/2N) was amended accordingly. For alleles requiring a frequency correction, the magnitude of the change in frequencies ranged from 0.000012 to 0.018 (average 0.0020 ± 0.0025). See Table 1.

The published allele frequencies (1,2) have been used in the past to generate profile probabilities for autosomal STR typing results using FBI PopStats software. Empirical testing suggests that any discrepancy between profile probabilities calculated

using the original and corrected data is expected to be less than a factor of two in a full profile. The actual minimum ratio that we could obtain for a constructed profile in the direction of the profile probability being more rare in the original as compared to the amended data was for a highly homozygous partial profile in the Jamaica dataset. It was 0.76, which is well within the factor of 10 suggested by previous studies and the National Research Council (7–10). See Fig. 1 and Table 2. Amended data will be available at [fbi.gov](http://fbi.gov) and through FBI PopStats. The authors are of the view that these discrepancies require acknowledgment but are unlikely to materially affect any assessment of evidential value.

### References

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<sup>1</sup>Electronic genotype data corresponding to the published allele frequencies are not available for the Southeast Hispanic, Apache, Navaho, and Minnesota Native American populations (6), as well as Filipino and Chamorro populations (except for D2S1338 and D19S433) (7), and could not be assessed for concordance with GlobalFiler and Fusion genotypes.







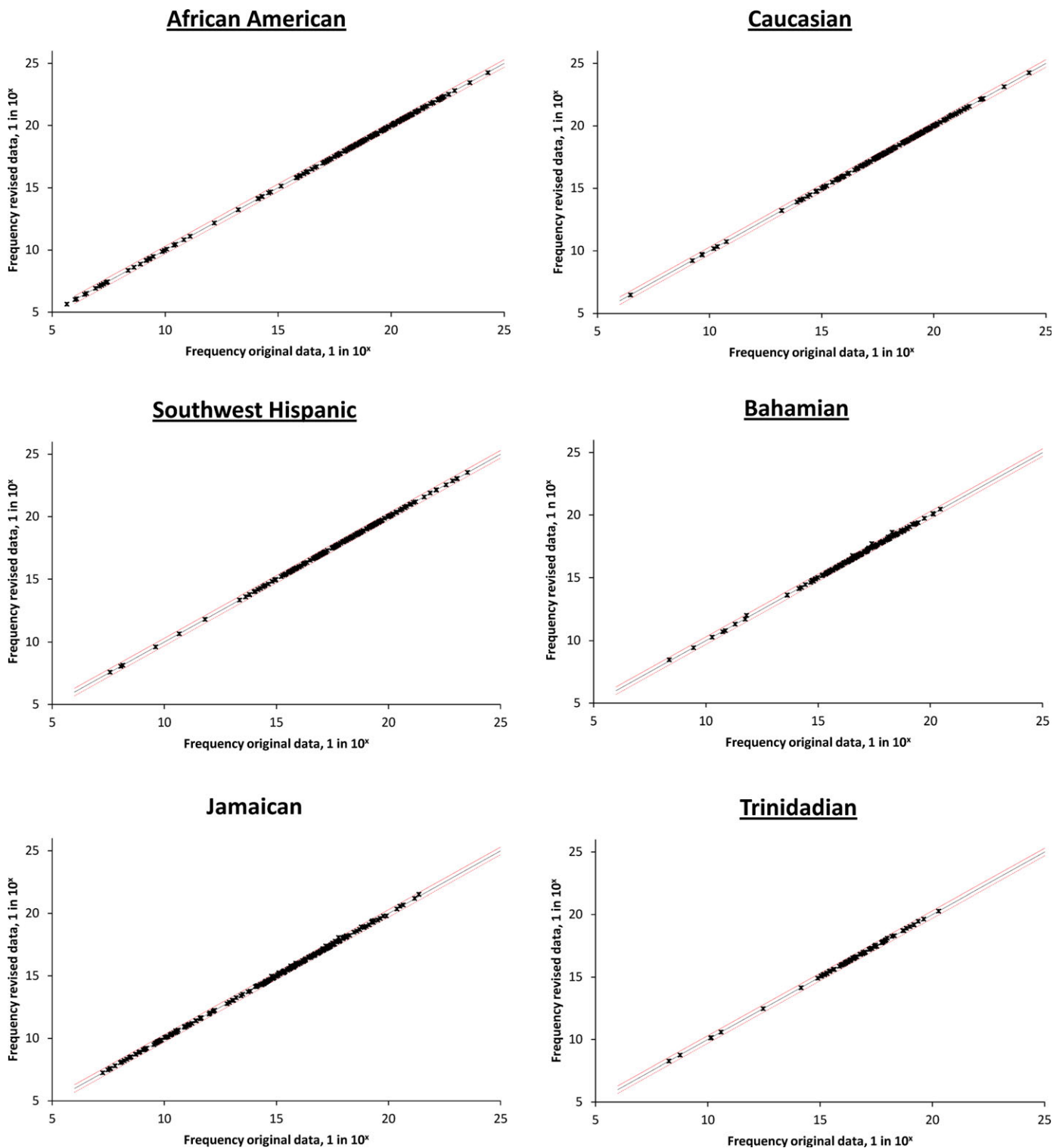


FIG. 1—The comparison of the log of the profile frequency for the original and amended data. The  $x = y$  line and lines for a factor of two in either direction are given.

TABLE 2—The ratio of profile probability produced during testing of the original and amended data. The profile probabilities of all samples in the original dataset were calculated using the original and the amended data.

Original Data Frequency/ Amended Data Frequency	African American	Caucasian	Southwest Hispanic	Bahamian	Jamaican	Trinidadian
Max (new frequency is more)	1.18	1.17	1.14	2.15	2	1.32
Min (new frequency is less)	0.87	0.92	0.92	0.81	0.79	0.84