



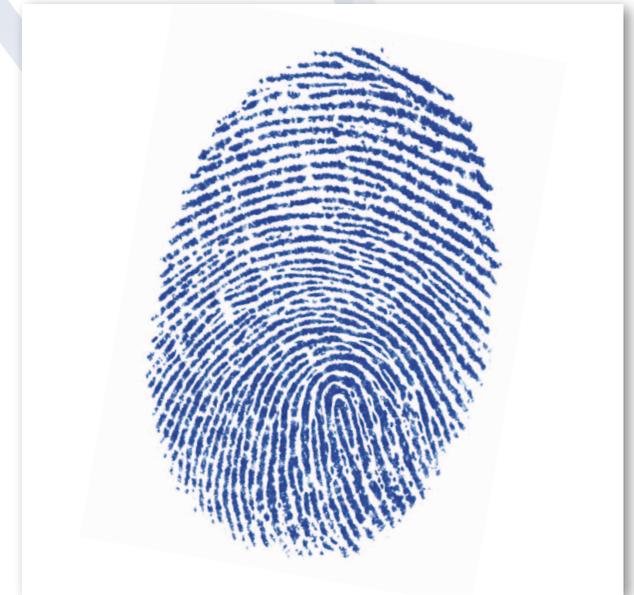
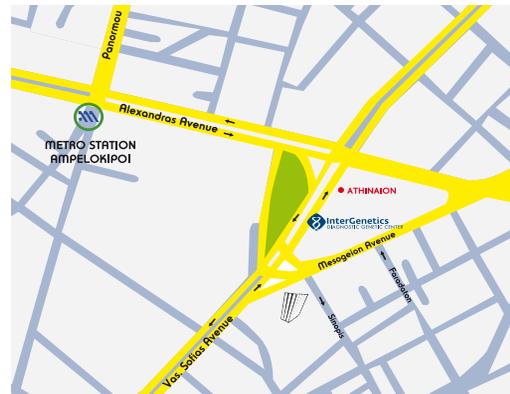
DNA PROFILING FOR PATERNITY TESTING AND OTHER FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

How is the test performed

DNA identity testing examines a number of specific polymorphic genetic markers, which are located on different chromosomes. These markers are present as pairs on our chromosomes and transferred from parent to child, so that for each pair of markers, one marker is derived from the mother and the other one from the father.

This simple rule of inheritance is the basis of DNA testing for family relationships.

In particular, the analysis of DNA using STR's (Small Tandem Repeats) examines a number of polymorphic genetic markers (STR) which are found on different chromosomes. Unlike previously used VNTR markers which are now very rarely used, and with the nowadays obsolete analysis of HLA histocompatibility antigens and blood groups, genetic identification through the analysis of specially certified STR markers is currently the reference method (gold standard), both in paternity investigations and in forensic applications.



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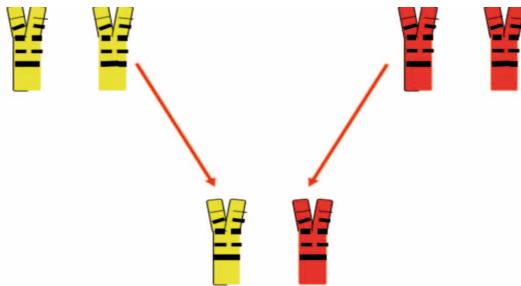
- ✓ *many years experience with >2,000 cases analyzed and internationally recognized expertise*
- ✓ *determination of complex family relationships and other specialized applications of genetic identity testing*

The identification of individuals through DNA analysis (DNA Profiling or DNA Fingerprinting) is a relatively new scientific process that can positively and with a probability of >99.99% identify individuals and their relationships by analyzing their DNA.

Since we share genetic material with our relatives, we can identify family relationships between people and conclusively determine with absolute precision, for example, if a man is the biological father of a child or resolve other family relationships.

Paternity testing with DNA analysis is the test which determines and certifies the actual biological relationship and is the internationally accepted definitive and absolutely conclusive test.

It is widely recognized, both by the international scientific community and the legal community, and is regarded as the reference method for solving controversial issues in paternity (and other family relations) and state law in most countries has been upgraded to include provisions relating to and regulating the above test.

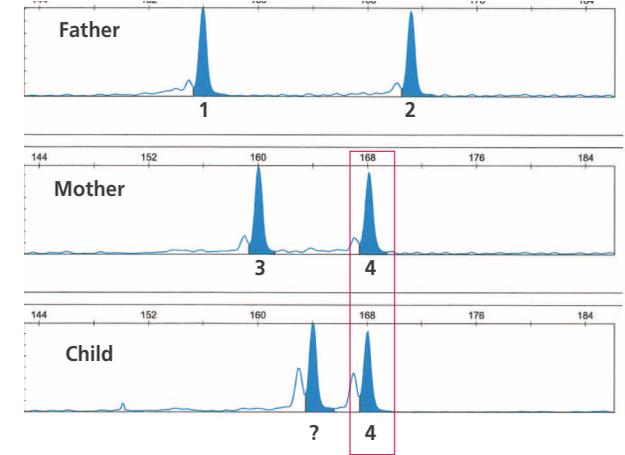


A basic prerequisite of all the above is that the test is performed in the safest and most reliable way possible.

By analyzing simultaneously several STR markers we obtain a 'genetic fingerprint' of the individual which is practically unique and identifies him completely.

Thus, the comparison of these data, coupled to the appropriate statistical analysis, allows us to derive odds ratios, which practically leave no doubt as to the inclusion or the exclusion of paternity.

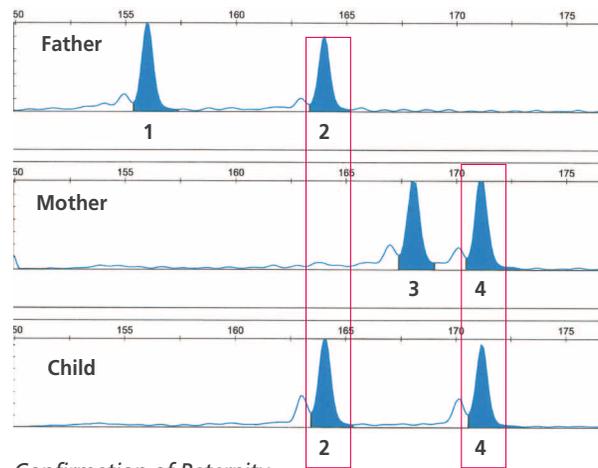
The simultaneous analysis of multiple polymorphic STR markers also allows us to establish paternity without the absolute need to examine and the mother, so we can determine if the putative father is actually the biological father of a child with a probability of >99.99%.



Exclusion of Paternity

Sampling

The analysis can be performed from any tissue sample, from which nuclear DNA may be extracted. A peripheral blood sample is typically obtained, mostly for adults, although DNA from e.g. buccal cells may be used with equal validity.



Confirmation of Paternity