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 Case No. #####

Sample Paternity Report - Legal Test

Sample Information				
No.	Name	Relationship	Race	Collected
1	*Thomas H. Morgan	Child	-	Date
2	**Gregor Mendel	Alleged Father	Caucasian	Date

Genetic Marker	Child		Alleged Father		Paternity Index
	Allele A	Allele B	Allele A	Allele B	
D8S1179	15		13	15	2.31
D21S11	30	33.2	29	32.2	0
D7S820	10	11	10		1.54
CSF1PO	12		10	12	1.66
D3S1358	16		15	16	1.62
TH01	9	9.3	9		3.4
D13S317	8	12	11	13	0
D16S539	13	14	8	9	0
D2S1338	20		21	22	0
D19S433	13	15.2	11	13.2	0
vWA	16	18	15	18	1.81
TPOX	11	12	8	10	0
D18S51	15	18	18	20	1.88
AMEL	X	Y	X	Y	1
D5S818	9	13	8	13	1.01
FGA	20	22	20	23	3.34
Combined Paternity Index			0		
Probability of Paternity			0%		

The results indicate that the alleged father is not the biological father of the child. This conclusion is based on the absence of two or more obligate paternal alleles in the alleged father, as indicated by a Paternity Index of 0.

Chromosomal Laboratories, Inc. is an American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) Accredited Relationship Testing Facility.

*Thomas Hunt Morgan bred fruit flies at Columbia University, providing proof of the Chromosomal Theory of Inheritance.

**Gregor Mendel is often referred to as the father of modern genetics. As a monk he studied pea plants and modes of inheritance.

Sample ONLY

Vince Miller, Ph.D. - Vice President & Chief Technical Officer
 Stephanie Gidget Hudson, Ph.D. - Assistant Paternity Laboratory Director



Relationship Testing - Case Narrative

Analytical Platform

Paternity test results and conclusions are founded in statistics and probabilities. The greater the number of genetic markers examined, the greater the strength of the genetic evidence and hence the greater the reliability of the final result. Chromosomal Laboratories tests a minimum of 16 DNA markers in routine relationship testing. The 16 marker technology can achieve a probability of identity of 1 in 40 quintillion, or 1 in 40,000,000,000,000,000,000. Paternity laws tend to vary from state to state. The following web link provides a nice synopsis for many states. <http://lawdigest.uslegal.com/paternity/general>

Extended Testing

For the majority of paternity cases, the 16 genetic marker panel is more than adequate. However, special circumstances can require extended testing to obtain a statistically desirable result. This typically occurs when there is a single genetic mutation or the mother is not included in the test. Extended testing options can include testing the mother, adding more autosomal genetic loci, or Y chromosome testing, if the child is a male. During case review our doctors may determine that extended testing is necessary or statistically useful, and will make recommendations for extended tests that are likely to be the most productive.

Motherless Testing

While motherless paternity testing is a relatively common practice, it can present a number of problems, ranging from inconclusive results, or in the case of incest or related alleged fathers, a false inclusion. DNA testing of the mother, even if maternity is not disputed, improves the chance of obtaining conclusive results and is a quality control check for both the scientific and legal community. In all relationship testing, every effort should be made to test the mother when she is available.

Y-Chromosome Testing in Relationship Studies

The Y chromosome is male specific and passes through generations unchanged from father to son. In circumstances where an alleged father is unavailable for testing or is deceased, a male child can be tested against any number of his male relatives including, but not limited to, other known male children, brothers and half brothers with the same father, uncles, a grandfather, and grandfather's brothers. Since the Y chromosome is only found in males, this type of testing is not useful for female offspring. This test is also not appropriate for paternity in circumstances where there are two related alleged fathers.

Genetic Inconsistencies (Mutations)

Genetic inconsistencies (mutations) are naturally occurring mismatches between a child and the alleged parent. The frequencies of these naturally occurring mismatches are factored into the final combined paternity index. Due to the nature of these calculations, the statistical value of the result is significantly reduced; therefore some degree of extended testing is required to obtain a conclusive result.

Result Interpretation - Relationship Studies

The results of siblingship, avuncular and grand paternity testing are generally reported as the likelihood in support of or against an alleged relationship. While interpretation of the strength of the statistical value can be variable, and should ultimately be considered in context with all case circumstances, the table below summarizes published interpretative criteria for use as a guide.

Combined Likelihood Ratio	Value of Evidence in Support of Hypothesis
<1	Genetic evidence does not support hypothesis
1	Neutral
1 to 10	Limited Support
10 to 100	Moderate support
100 to 1,000	Strong Support
1,000 and greater	Very Strong Support