

Independent Forensics
Rapid Stain Identification
Of Human Saliva (RSID™-Saliva)
Provided Protocols

GENERAL GUIDELINES

When possible, stains deposited on fabric or other substrates that can be easily cut, should be dissected to preserve at least half of the questioned stain in order to allow for retesting. Scissors or scalpels used to cut the underlying substrate of questioned stains should be washed in 95% ethanol and deionized water, and then dried with a fresh Kimwipe before use, and between each cutting, with special emphasis on the hinge region of scissors. We recommend immersing scissors and scalpels sequentially in 95% ethanol and deionized water between uses. Use a clean new cutting surface for each sample.

Stains deposited on substrates that cannot be cut (e.g., glass, metal) may be sampled with a clean new swab moistened with sterile deionized water. Use a 'sponge' technique to transfer the stain to the moistened swab; medium pressure may be required on smooth surfaces, use less pressure on rough surfaces to avoid shredding the swab batting. Swabs should be air-dried in a protective environment and stored dry at room temperature, protected from light.

Swab batting can be removed from the shaft of the swab using a scalpel or scissors. The swab head can be removed from the shaft of the swab using scissors: place the swab in a microcentrifuge tube and cut the shaft as close as possible to the batting while leaving the swab head in the tube. Once cut, the shaft can be saved or discarded as per laboratory protocol.

-Supplies required: 0.6 or 1.5 ml disposable microcentrifuge tube (Certified DNase, RNase, Pyrogen, RNA/DNA Free or equivalent), filter/barrier pipette tips (low retention or equivalent), disposable transfer pipettes, Kimwipes

-Reagents required: ddH₂O and 95% EtOH

Extraction Protocol, Single Tube - Stain ID Integrated into STR Analysis

This protocol is designed to extract a probative swab such that *both* stain identification and DNA-STR analysis can be performed from the same sample in a single tube format.

Protocol

1.) Cutting: Place cutting in 0.6 or 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube using laboratory clean technique.

Swab: Place swab head or batting into 0.6 or 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube using laboratory clean technique.

2.) Add 200-300 µl of RSID™-Saliva Extraction Buffer (0.6 ml or 1.5 ml tube). Close tube.

3.) Vortex tube vigorously to thoroughly wet swab or cutting.

4.) Extract at room temperature for 1-2 hours.

5.) Remove a 20 to 40 µl aliquot of extract for stain ID testing. Add extract to either 80 or 60 µl of RSID™-Saliva Running Buffer to a final volume of 100 µl in a 0.6 ml microcentrifuge tube. Set timer for 10 minutes.

6.) Add extract in running buffer (100 µl) to sample well of an RSID™-Saliva cassette. Start timer.

7.) At 10 minutes, score and record results as shown (see diagram, Technical Information Sheet, pg. 3).

8.) Start DNA extraction with remaining extract -
(a) Chelex extraction: add Chelex bead solution directly to swab or cutting, proceed as per Chelex extraction protocol.
(b) Phenol/Chloroform extraction: remove cutting or swab from tube. Proceed with DNA extraction as per standard laboratory protocol.
(c) Other extraction methods: remove cutting or swab from tube and proceed with DNA extraction as per supplied protocol (e.g., Qiagen, Promega or similar).

Extraction Protocol - Positive control for Stain ID

Positive Control for RSID™-Saliva can be produced from an oral swab or from 50 µl of human saliva deposited on a sterile cotton swab.

Protocol

- 1.) Moisten a sterile cotton swab with human saliva; use at least 50 µl of saliva.
 - 2.) Extract swab in 1 ml of RSID™-Saliva Extraction Buffer in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube for 1-2 hours at room temperature.
 - 3.) Mix 20 µl of extract with 80 µl of RSID™-Saliva Running Buffer (total volume, 100 µl).
 - 4.) Load entire 100 µl into the sample window of the cassette.
 - 5.) Record result at 10 minutes.
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Extraction Protocol – Negative control for Stain ID
Negative control for RSID™-Saliva can be produced from a sterile cotton swab.

Protocol

- 1.) Moisten a sterile cotton swab with ddH₂O.
 - 2.) Extract swab in 1 ml of RSID™-Saliva Extraction Buffer in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube for 1-2 hours at room temperature.
 - 3.) Mix 20 µl of extract with 80 µl of RSID™-Saliva Running Buffer (total volume, 100 µl).
 - 4.) Load entire 100 µl into the sample window of the cassette.
 - 5.) Record result at 10 minutes.
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Extraction Protocol, Multiple Tube Method - Stain ID Distinct from STR Analysis

Many laboratories choose to analyze evidence swabs by testing small cuttings from the swab batting before diverting the remainder of the swab for DNA testing. This technique can be easily integrated into RSID™-Saliva testing.

Protocol

- 1.) Remove cutting(s) from the swab batting using laboratory clean technique. The number of cuttings and method of cutting removal will be determined by your laboratory's SOP.
- 2.) Extract each cutting by soaking in 50 µl of RSID™-Saliva Extraction Buffer in a 0.6 ml microcentrifuge tube for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 3.) Briefly centrifuge extract to pellet cutting.
- 4.) Transfer all liquid (~40 µl) to a fresh tube and bring volume to 100 µl with RSID™-Saliva Running Buffer (add ~60 µl of running buffer). Set a timer for 10 minutes.

- 5.) Add extract in running buffer (100 µl) to sample well of an RSID™-Saliva cassette. Start timer.
 - 6.) Record result at 10 minutes.
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Validation Protocol -

This document is provided as a convenience and is meant to be a guide to documenting the validation and testing of RSID™-Saliva. All laboratories must follow their own validation and testing protocols.

Validation Summary

- 1.) Record number of samples types tested. Sample types tested should include those samples commonly encountered in forensic case work.
 - 2.) Record total number of samples tested – a minimum of 5 is usually required for most laboratory audits.
 - 3.) Record test results. Circle results for Precision/Sensitivity and Accuracy/Reproducibility. Fill in check boxes for Results and record the date and the initials of the analyst who performed the validation/testing study.
 - 4.) Record approval of appropriate laboratory supervisory personnel.
 - 5.) Record date of Test Release. This is the date that the test passes laboratory validation and can be used for samples and casework.
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Not for in vitro diagnostic use

Manufactured by:



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