



Forensic Profiling from a Radiologically Contaminated Scene

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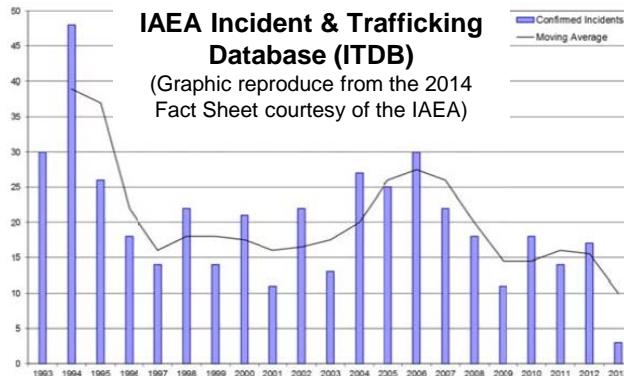


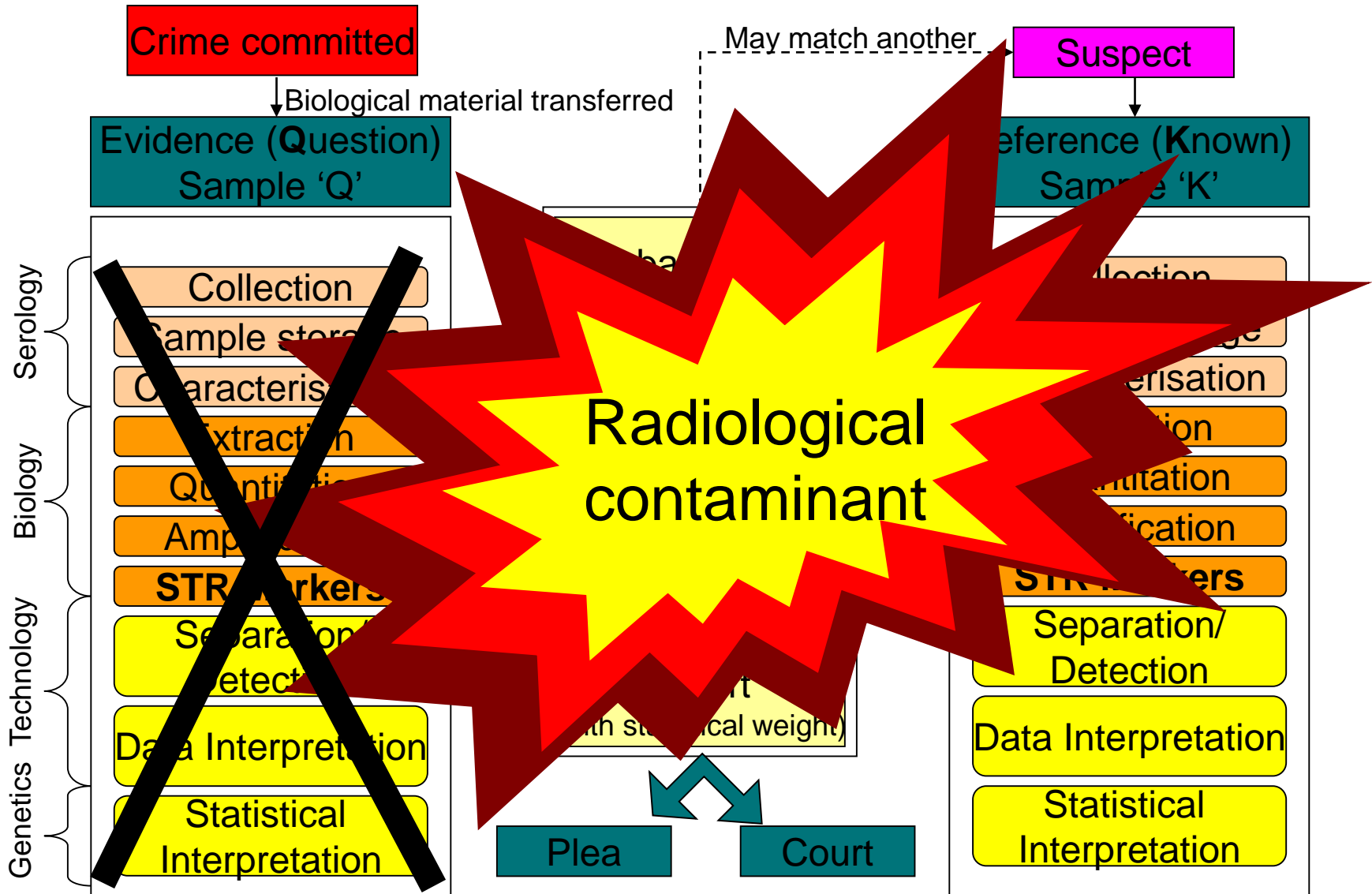
Contents

- Overview of the forensic DNA project
 - Nuclear forensics meets conventional forensics
- Project objectives
- STR analysis
- Work to date
- Future work

Types of radiological Incident

- Broad range of potential scenarios involving nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control
- Since the early 1990's there have been a number of cases of illicit smuggling/trafficking of nuclear material
 - e.g. The interdiction of a small quantity of uranium at the Bulgaria border in 1999 (case-study given in Moody, Hutcheon & Grant, CRC Press (2005))
- Potential for the malicious use of nuclear or radiological material in a radiological dispersal device (RDD)





Conventional Forensic Analysis Capability (CFAC) at AWE

- Home Office have funded the development of a specialist laboratory at AWE to enable the conventional forensic analysis of radiological contaminated items



- ✓ Laboratory licensed to handle radiological material
- ✓ Laboratory designed for operations with radiological materials
- ✓ Broad range of traditional forensic science examinations possible:
 - ✓ Record photography
 - ✓ **DNA**
 - ✓ Trace evidence recovery
 - ✓ Digital data recovery
 - ✓ Fingerprints
 - ✓ Questioned Documents

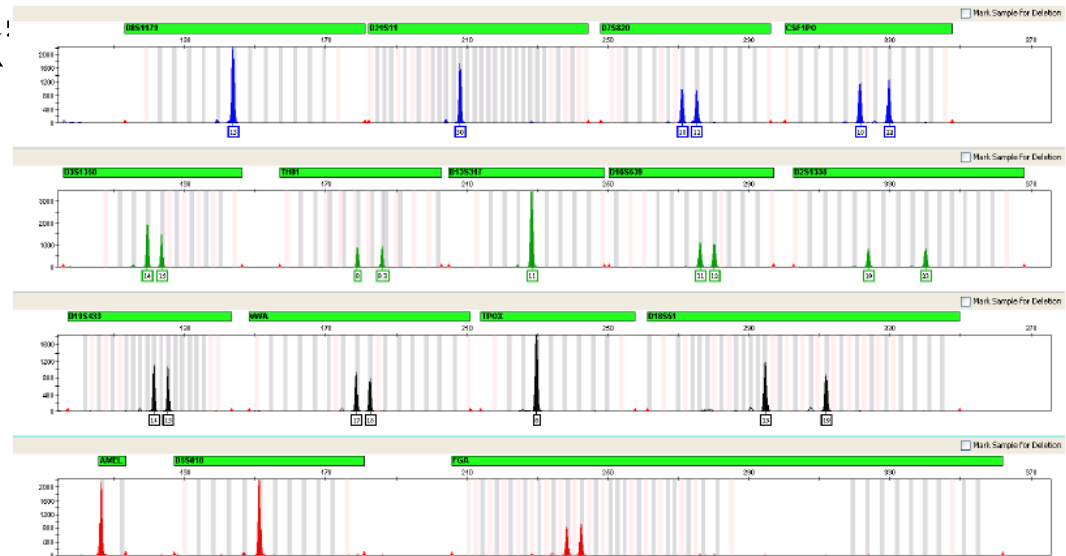


Project overview

- To gain an understanding of the potential effects on human DNA recovered from a crime scene / incident where an ionising radiation source or radioactive contamination could be present
- To establish a DNA laboratory capable of researching radiological material interactions with DNA

STR profile summary

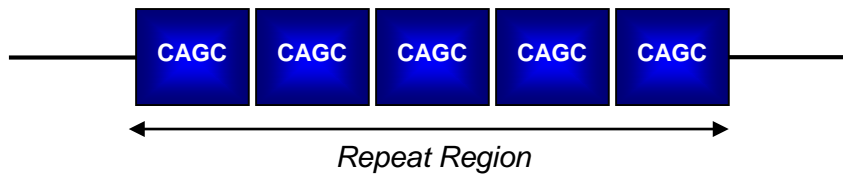
- Short Tandem Repeats
- Areas of repeated 'junk' DNA
- Variable between individuals
- 15 loci and gender identification
- $1:1 \times 10^{18}$ probability of DNA match of non related individuals



AMPF/STR® Indetifiler® PCR amplification DNA standard from manual

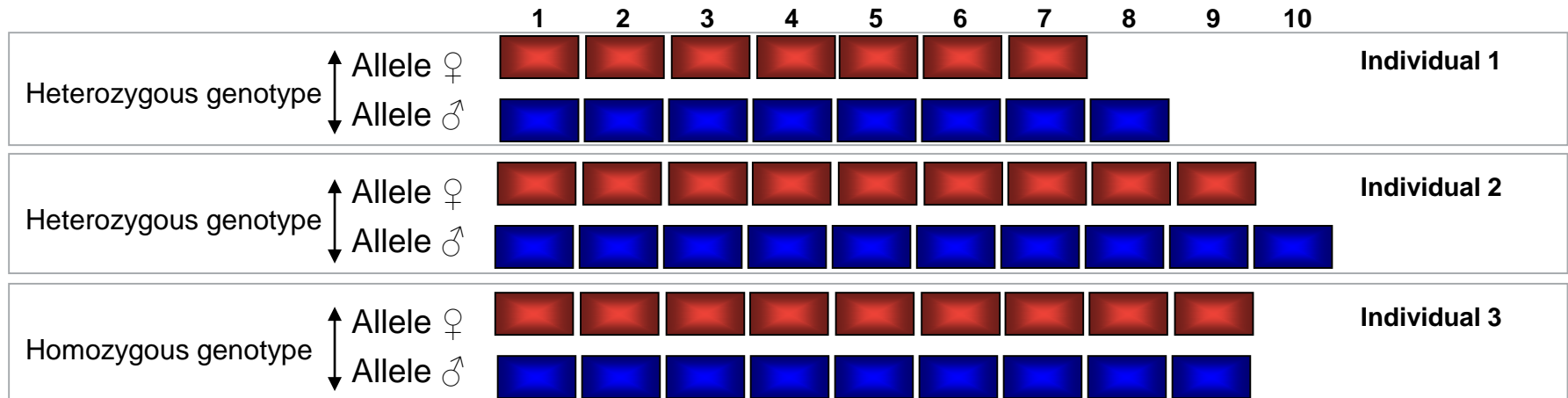
Short Tandem Repeats (STR)

Area of chromosome of interest (loci)



 Short Tandem Repeats

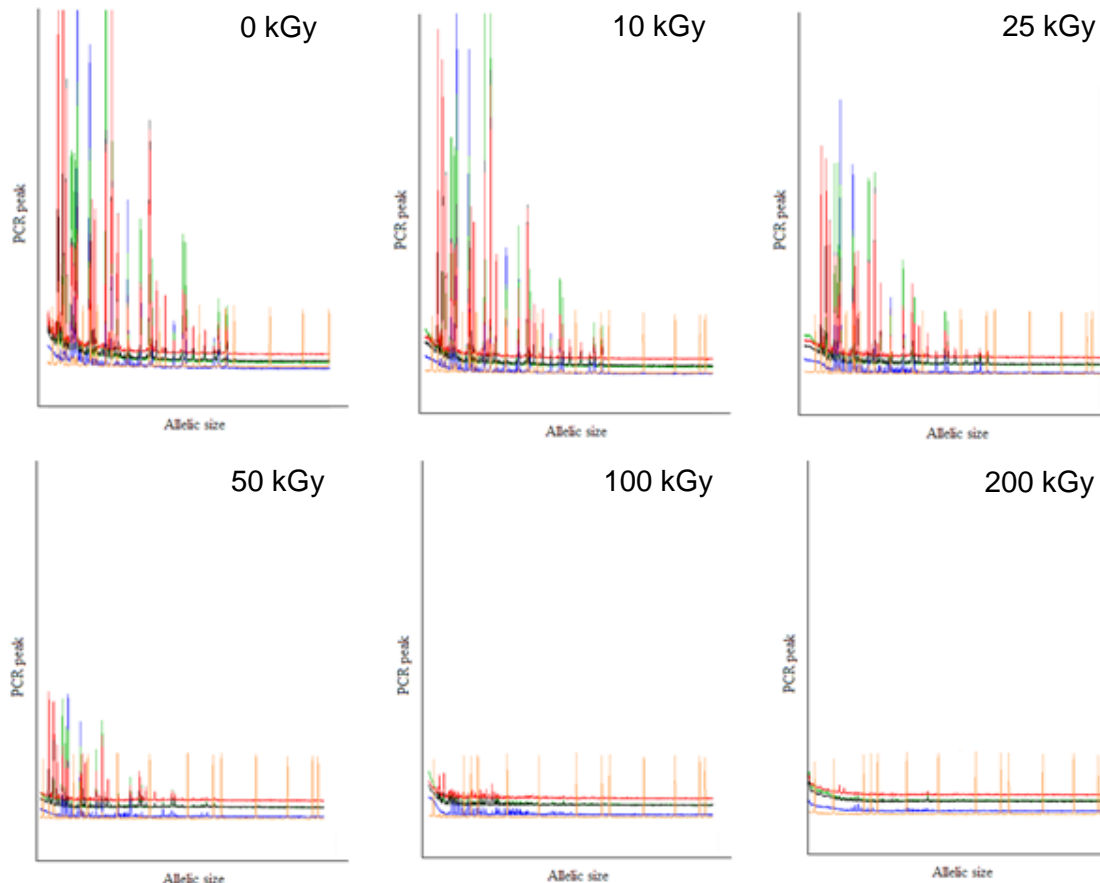
The number of STRs in a given loci



- Random match probability between individuals of $\sim 10^{-18}$

Previous work done at AWE

- Assessment of gamma irradiation on Buccal cells
- General decline in STR profile with increasing dose, as expected
- However, issues in STR amplification observed for both samples and controls
- Standard cells (BJ-5ta) will be undergoing irradiation



A Hodgson and A Baxter (2012) Preliminary studies into profiling DNA recovered from a radiation or radioactivity incident. *Journal of radioanalytical and nuclear chemistry*

DOI 10.1007/s10967-012-2088-0

Previous issues with irradiation work

- Quantification
 - Different prior to and post irradiation
 - At high doses, containers became brittle
- Solution
 - Avoid freeze thaw cycles
 - Irradiation to 60 kGy only with smaller increments between
 - Different containers used

Current irradiation work

- A further cell irradiation is planned
- Gamma irradiation undertaken at:
 - 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 kGy
- Cells will be in two formats:
 - PBS solution
 - hTERT cell line BJ5tA
 - Buccal cells
 - Whatman FTA card
 - hTERT cell line BJ5tA
 - Buccal cells
 - Blood cells

Improvements to techniques

OLD

- Identifiler
- Quantifiler
- Ethidium Bromide
- MRC-9 and MRC-5 cell line

RETAINED

- QIAGEN mini

NEW

- Identifiler plus
- Identifiler direct (needs ABI 3500)
- Quantifiler duo
- ChargeSwitch
- Gel Red
- BJ-5ta cell line
- QIAGEN investigator
- Whatman FTA card

Decontamination of DNA

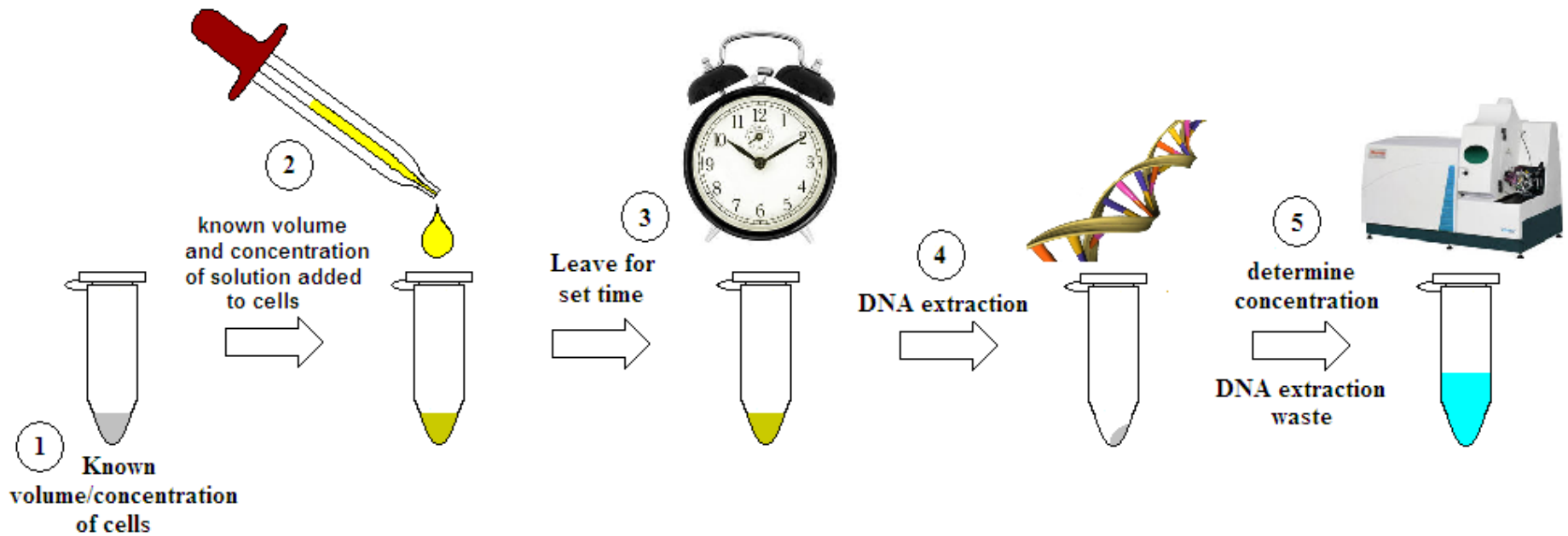
- Standard DNA extraction procedures may not allow decontamination
- Contaminants can cause degradation of DNA molecules or interfere with the extraction or amplification processes
- Removal of the contaminant will allow for storage of evidence for long periods of time without continued degradation



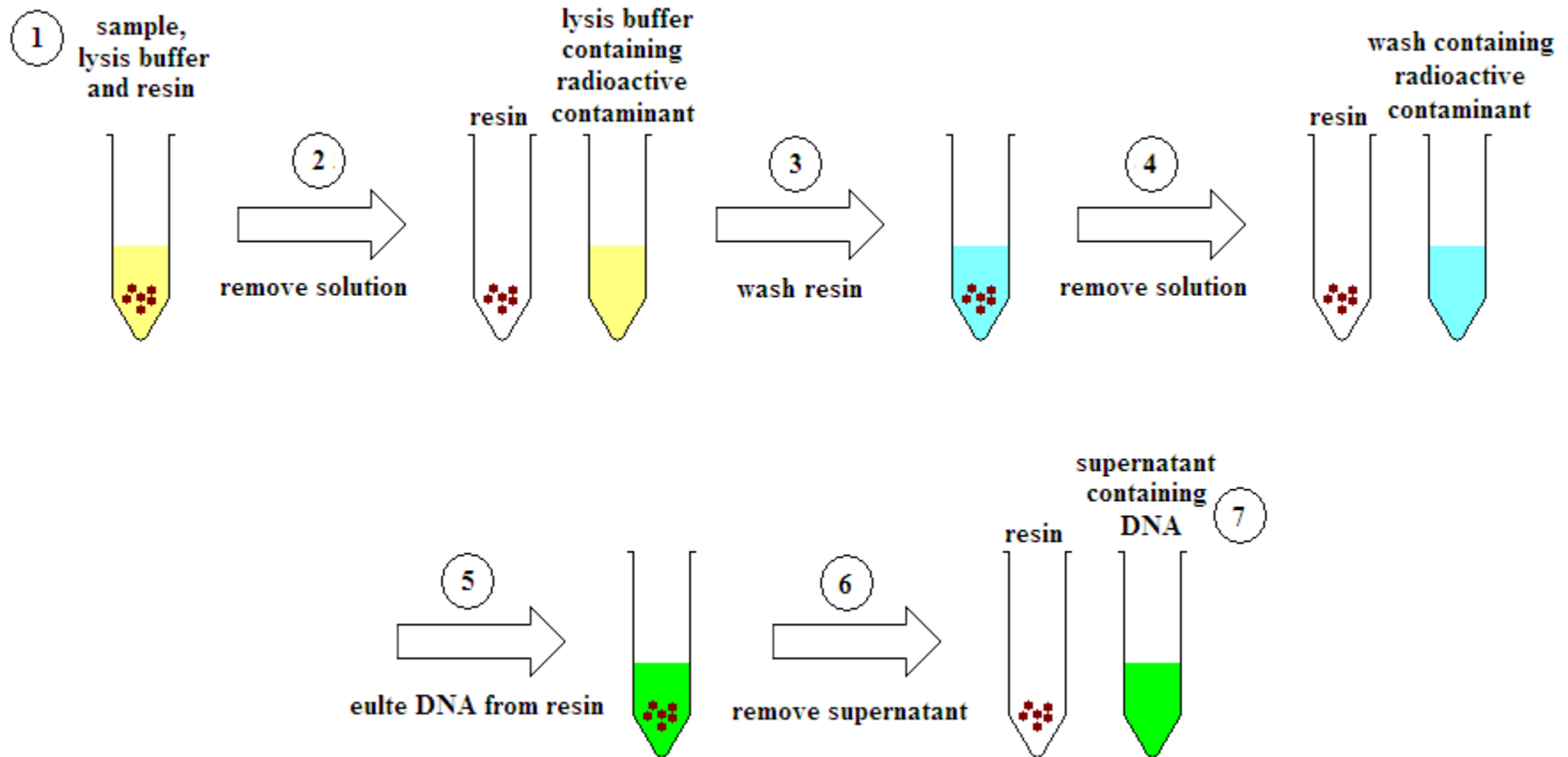
Initial Decontamination trial methods - AWE

- Qiagen DNA extraction kit/investigators kit
- ChargeSwitch®
- Standardised cell line (BJ-5ta)
- Initial experiment with known concentration at known timescale
- Increase timescale/concentrations

Suggested initial experiment



Decontamination scheme - ChargeSwitch





Any Questions