



Technology Transition Workshop | *Robert Bever, Ph.D.*
Robert Driscoll, M.F.S.
Heather Cunningham, M.S.
Abigail Bathrick, M.F.S.

Welcome and Introductions

Introductions

- **Bode Technology**
 - Robert Bever, Ph.D.
 - Robert Driscoll, M.F.S.
 - Heather Cunningham, M.S.
 - Abigail Bathrick, M.F.S.
- **NFSTC**
 - Joan Ring, M.S.
 - Karolyn Tontarski, M.S.

Bode Technology Overview

- **Provides forensic DNA analysis, DNA collection products, and research services to law enforcement agencies, federal and state governments, crime laboratories, and disaster management organizations**
- **Identified criminals in nearly every U.S. state, as well as victims of war, terrorism, crime, and natural disasters throughout the world**

Bode Technology Overview

- **Identified remains of U.S. soldiers and victims from the World Trade Center attack, the war in Bosnia, Hurricane Katrina, and the Thailand tsunami**
- **Over 12 years of experience in the development of techniques associated with the analysis of challenging DNA forensic samples**
- **Processed over 1 million convicted offender samples, thousands of touch evidence samples from burglary and property crimes, and hundreds of chemically processed fingerprints samples**

Bode Technology Facilities

- **ASCLD/LAB, FQS-I ISO/IEC 17025 accredited**
- **Laboratories have seamless floors, pass-through windows, HEPA-filters, and controlled access**
- **Large pre-amp laboratory with smaller connected laboratories for screening, extraction and research and development work**

Bode Technology Facilities

- **Post-amp laboratory equipped with:**
 - **Nine 3100 and four 3130x/ Applied Biosystems™ Genetic Analyzers**
 - **Two Applied Biosystems™ 7000 Real-Time PCR Systems and three 7500 Real-Time PCR Systems**
 - **Twenty-four 9700 and three 9600 Applied Biosystems™ Thermal Cyclers**
- **Arcturus® PixCell® II and Carl Zeiss® PALM® MicroBeam laser microdissection (LM) systems**

Safety

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
 - Always wear proper clothing and footwear
 - Legs and feet must be completely covered at all times
 - Always wear a lab coat, goggles, and gloves in the labs
 - Wear a respirator when handling hazardous chemicals
- **Eyewash/shower stations**
 - Stations are located in each of the labs
 - Running water stations (Main Lab and Research)
 - Saline eye rinse stations (Serology only)
 - Flush eyes or stand under shower for at least **15 minutes**

Safety

- **MSDS - Read every MSDS prior to chemical usage**
 - **Hazardous**
 - **Hybridization Buffer - contains formamide**
 - **Formalin - formaldehyde solution; toxic by inhalation, absorption, and consumption; corrosive and carcinogenic**
 - **Magnesium chloride hexahydrate - requires extreme caution; has delayed effects on CNS, kidneys, and GI tract through inhalation, absorption, and consumption**
 - **Hydrochloric acid - corrosive**
 - **Most others are irritants**
 - **Wear respirator when handling hazardous chemicals**
 - **Wash your hands upon exiting the lab**

Safety

- **Evacuation procedures**
 - **In the event of an emergency, listen to and follow the instructor to the designated meeting point outside of the building**
- **Chemical spill or medical emergency**
 - **If a chemical is spilled or someone needs medical attention, immediately ask the lab instructor to contact the Assistant Safety Officer, Hannah Gillis**
 - **If for some reason the lab instructor is unavailable, use the intercom to page Hannah Gillis (x601)**
- **If you have any questions, please ask**

Experience with LM Techniques

- **FBI Contract J-FBI-05-178**
 - **Investigate and determine which LM instrument is best for separating the individual components of sexual assault mixtures**
 - **Develop automated sperm search programs for the chosen LM instrument**
 - **Evaluate effectiveness of instrument when used with samples of various age, ratio, and originating substance**

Experience with LM Techniques

- **NIJ Contract # 2006-DN-BX-K032**
 - Physical separation and collection of male and female cells using the Arcturus[®] PixCell[®] II and Carl Zeiss[®] PALM[®] Microbeam laser microdissection systems
 - Identification of male and female cells using fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) techniques
 - Optimization of downstream processing for LM collected samples

Experience with LM Techniques

- **NIJ Contract # 2008-IJ-X-K016**
 - **Separate cellular mixtures of similar morphology and same gender by using sequence-specific FISH probes based upon the genetic polymorphisms associated with the Duffy and ABO blood groups**
- **NIJ Contract # 2009-DN-BX-K250**
 - **Separate cellular mixtures of similar morphology and same gender by using sequence-specific FISH probes based upon human SNP genetic variations**
 - **Use of laser microdissection to optimize front-end LCN sample processing techniques**

Workshop Purpose

- **Provide workshop attendees with an introduction to the:**
 - **Forensic uses of LM instruments**
 - **Various platforms available**
 - **Techniques available for sample processing**

Agenda Review

Workshop attendees will split into two groups of 6:

Lecture Session:

- Introduction to LM
- Introduction to FISH
- LM methods
- Role of LM and FISH in the forensic laboratory
- Overview of commercially available LM instruments
- Closing remarks

Laboratory session:

- Slide preparation
- FISH methods
- Separation of mixture samples via LM
- Sample extraction, amplification, and data interpretation

Evidence Mixtures

- **The generation of clean, single source genetic profiles from sexual assault and touch evidence cellular mixtures continually proves to be a difficult challenge in forensics**
- **Evidence of this nature can contain trace amounts of human DNA from mixtures of cell types of various morphologies**
- **Commonly utilized DNA extraction techniques for the purposes of cellular separation are laborious and not always effective**

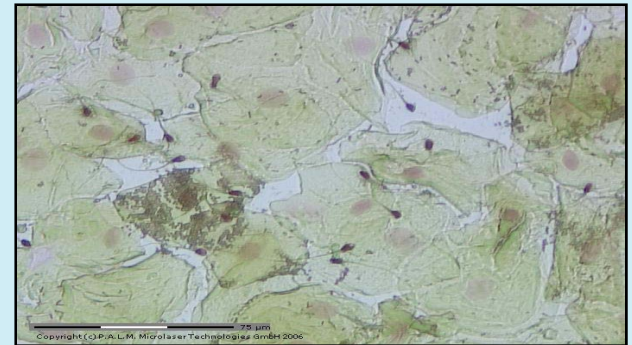


Image courtesy of Rob Driscoll

Laser Microdissection

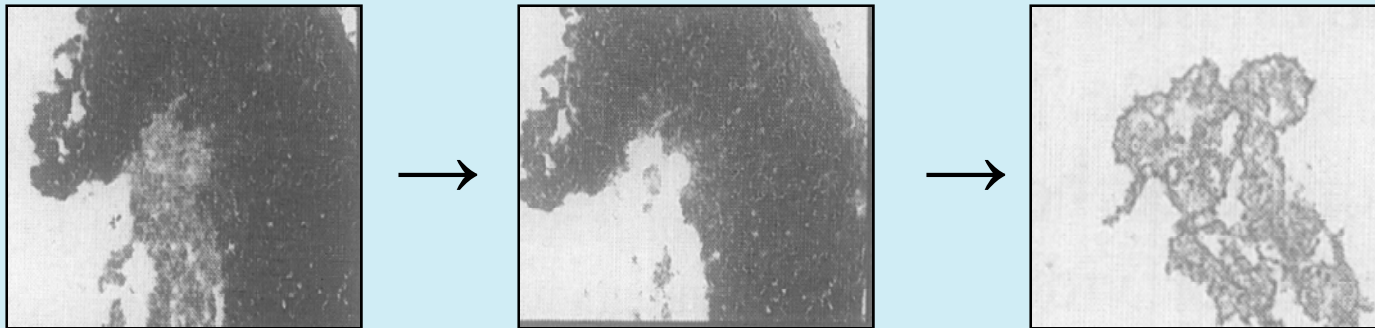
- **A method of isolating and collecting cells of interest from biological samples and mixtures**
- **Allows for a scientist to perform single source genomic interpretation on samples originating from multi-cellular tissues or mixtures**
- **Utilized primarily in medicine for cancer diagnostics and in forensics for mixture separations**

LM History

- **A biomedical technique used for isolating cells of interest from tissues or mixtures**
- **Laser is focused upon the surface of a specimen slide to “cut” or “separate” sections of interest**
- **Technology first emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s using argon lasers**
 - **Instrumentation was not suitable for routine use**
 - **Specificity of dissection points was not optimal**

LM History

- **Revival of technique occurred during the mid-1990s at the National Institutes of Health (NIH)**
 - **UV lasers and laser capture microdissection**
- **Now routinely used in medical research for DNA, RNA, and protein analysis**



Images from reference # 10 (See Handout, Relevant Scientific Literature)

LM History

- **LM can be performed on a variety of biological specimens:**
 - **Solid tissue**
 - **Cytologic preparations**
 - **Blood smears**
 - **Paraffin embedded tissue**
 - **Archival slides**
- **LM has only just recently (< 6 years) been utilized within the forensic community**

Interphase FISH Techniques

- **FISH is a cytogenetic technique used to detect the presence or absence of specific chromosomes and/or sequences**
- **Interphase FISH techniques incorporate probes which pass through cellular membranes and into the nucleus eliminating the need to lyse cells during processing**
- **Fluorescence compatible microscopes are typically employed to visualize the multicolor probes used in these hybridizations**

FISH History

- **In situ hybridizations (ISH) utilizing probes labeled with radioisotopes were first performed in the late 1960s**
- **Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) was developed as an alternative method in the 1980s**
 - **Use of fluorescent probes led to increased resolution, speed, and safety**
 - **Allowed for detection of multiple targets, quantitative analysis, and live cell imaging**

FISH History

- **Use in cytogenetics**
 - **Whole chromosome painting**
 - **Deletions and duplications of chromosomal regions are detected by different fluorescent signals**
 - **Detection of diseases caused by chromosomal abnormalities**
 - **Down Syndrome**
 - **Cancer prognosis**
 - **Breast cancer – detection of multiple copies of gene HER2**

FISH History

- **Chromosome painting:
FISH identification of
human chromosomes**
 - **Fluorescent probes
specific to regions of
particular chromosomes
are hybridized to a
chromosome spread**
 - **Small variations in
fluorescence are detected
and enhanced**
 - **The resulting computer
generated image is called
a “false color” image**

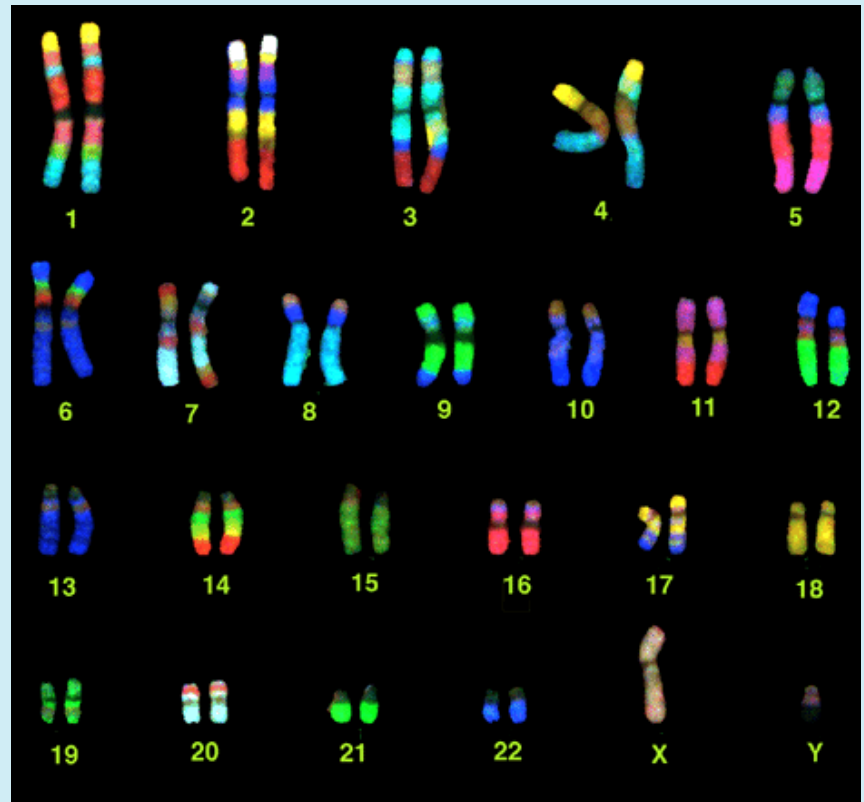


Image from reference # 5 (See Handout, Relevant Scientific Literature)

LM and FISH in Forensics

- **LM and FISH processing provide a tool for processing previously unusable items of evidence**
 - **Mixture is detected**
 - **Sample is processed with LM/FISH**
 - **Clean, interpretable profiles are generated**

Questions?

Contact Information

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