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Recent advances in human DNA fingerprinting in forensics

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Abstract

DNA fingerprinting is the use of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) in criminal justice testing. People can leave evidence behind when they commit a crime and normally they leave biological materials that contains DNA. If the evidence matches the latent print found at the scene of a crime, the match can provide evidence about the involvement of that person in the crime. Likewise, DNA recovered from stains of blood, semen, saliva, or from materials such as hair, bone and skin can be matched to DNA of a suspect. DNA can even be recovered from fingerprints.

Human body consists of about six thousand billion cells. DNA is present only in nucleated cells. The total DNA in a cell is about 108 cm in length. With recent advances, even twins can be differentiated. New techniques and technologies for DNA profiling continue to evolve every year.

Keywords- Deoxyribonucleic acid, Polymerase chain Reaction, Short tandem repeats, DNA Profiling.