

DNA Fingerprinting

Posted at: 26/03/2025

DNA Fingerprinting: Role in Law, Medicine, and National Security

Context:

DNA fingerprinting is a key tool in **forensic science**, **criminal investigations**, **ancestry tracing**, **and medical research**. It identifies individuals using **DNA polymorphisms**, aiding justice, security, and genetic studies.

What is DNA?

- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) is the genetic material in skin, blood, bone, and teeth.
- Humans have 46 chromosomes (23 from each parent).
- Chromosomes contain genes that determine traits like eye color and disease susceptibility.

DNA Polymorphisms & Identification

• Variations in DNA sequences that distinguish individuals.

• Used for crime-solving, paternity testing, and ancestry tracing.

• Forms the basis of **DNA fingerprinting**.

Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)

• Repeated DNA sequences (e.g., GATC-GATC-GATC).

- Unique to individuals, making them useful for:
 - Forensic identification.
 - Parent-child testing.
 - Genetic studies.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

- Amplifies DNA for analysis.
- Key steps:
 - 1. DNA Extraction from blood, bones, saliva, etc.
 - 2. Denaturation (95°C) DNA strands separate.
 - 3. Annealing (60°C) Primers bind.
 - 4. Extension (72°C) DNA polymerase creates new strands.

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5. Repetition - Multiplies DNA.

What is a DNA Fingerprint?

- Unique genetic profile based on STR variations.
- Created using Capillary Electrophoresis.
- Sources: Teeth, bones, blood, saliva, semen, skin cells.

Relevance to UPSC & Governance

- Forensic Science & Justice: Solves crimes, prevents wrongful convictions.
- National Security: Identifies terrorists, missing persons.
- Medical Research: Helps in disease studies, organ transplants.
- Ethical Issues: Privacy concerns over DNA databases.