

# HOW TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS BY PROMOTING FORENSIC TESTING

*Specially designed for Private Investigators*

***PROVIDING THE ANSWERS YOU NEED  
...WHEN YOU NEED THEM***

- Offer more services to your clients
- Enhance your professional image with knowledge of the latest technology
- Receive special dealer pricing or repeat business discounts, dependent upon the volume and type of testing performed
- Free support for semen detections and DNA testing which includes consultations, special written test report interpretations and legal affidavits.

*Presented by*



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<http://www.DNATestingCentre.com>



**SEMEN AND SPERM DETECTION INC.**

<http://www.Semen-Detection.com>  
<http://www.ProstateSpecificAntigen.net>  
<http://www.semenonpanties.com>  
<http://www.InfidelityPrivateInvestigator.com>



## ***INTRODUCTION TO DNA TESTING CENTRE, INC.***

DNA Testing Centre resolves issues of paternity (fatherhood), maternity (motherhood), sibling ship (brothers or sisters), personal identity matching, infidelity (cheating partners), forensic studies, and more. Results are achieved quickly and accurately, utilizing the most precise, advanced methods available.

DNA Testing Centre has coordinated over ten thousand DNA tests worldwide, and was the first to sell a DNA test kits via the Internet. We are members in good standing of the Better Business Bureau, Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



DNA Testing Centre is affiliated with multiple laboratories, each of which is accredited by the Association of Blood Banks (AABB). The AABB grants accreditation to the select relationship testing laboratories that meet the rigid criterion, and they periodically conduct laboratory inspections to be certain that all testing is performed in accordance with the standards set forth by the Parentage Committee. In addition to the AABB accreditation, our forensic testing laboratories hold certification by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA). Only DNA Testing Centre provides this combination of resources to provide Private Investigators with access to special testing such as forensic samples, special samples including bone, teeth, cigarette butts, chewed gum, drinking cups, glasses, bottles, tampons, semen stains, and more.

### ***REASONS TO TEST***

- Match evidence (sperm, blood, body fluid stains, etc)
- Determine infidelity (semen/saliva detection, DNA extraction from sperm or saliva)
- Sex typing (male or female allele generated for special extractions)
- Personal Identity (file results with Last Will and Testament)
- Provide legal documentation of paternity for custody, visitation rights, child support
- Identify Grandparents
- Discover biological family members for those who were adopted
- Determine Sibling Relationship
- Determine paternity before a child is born (prenatal)
- Immigration

- Relationship to deceased for inheritance and/or Social Security benefits

### ***TYPES OF DNA TESTS***

- Paternity
- Maternity
- Prenatal Paternity
- Grand paternity
- Full Sibling Study
- Half Sibling Study
- Family Reconstruction
- Twin Study
- YPLEX Comparison (male specific)
- Linear Array Mitochondrial mtDNA
- Special Extraction for Comparison
- Special Extraction for Sex Typing
- Infidelity Studies
- Personal Identity



## ***ACCURACY***

DNA Testing Centre, Inc. offers the most accurate and reliable means of identity verification available. Our “power of paternity” guarantee ensures positive test results (without mother’s sample included) returned as 99% or higher, and tests with the mother’s sample included as 99.9% or higher. The majority of all positive paternity reports are 99.999% or higher. If the alleged father is not the biological father, the paternity index will be 0%, concluding that he is 100% excluded. All tests are 100% accurate. All test reports are clear and concise with the conclusion stated in the final paragraph, and signed by the laboratory director of the AABB accredited laboratory.

## ***CONSULTATIONS / CUSTOMER SERVICE***

You will find each representative at DNA Testing Centre to be quite helpful, friendly, and responsive in communicating with you regarding your case. Each staff member is well trained to answer almost all questions, however, a technical specialist or PhD may assist you if warranted. There is no consultation fee to discuss the various testing options, and all cases are strictly confidential.

## ***TEST RESULTS***

Test results are provided immediately upon completion of the test. A representative will call you to provide verbal results, and in addition, you may choose any or all of the methods listed below to receive results:

- Email
- Mail
- Fax
- Overnight courier (additional fee)

## ***HOME KIT (SELF COLLECTION)***

Our self-collection DNA Home Test Kit is ideal to use when the test results are not required for court purposes. Although an AABB accredited laboratory analyzes the self-collected samples in the same manner as the formal legal test and with identical accuracy, the results will not usually be admissible in a court of law due to the lack of "chain of custody". The self-collection kits may be shipped anywhere in the world by Global Priority, and domestic orders may be shipped by USPS Priority Mail or FedEx, to multiple locations and/or overnight if needed.



### ***COURT ADMISSIBLE TESTING***

Court Admissible Testing requires collection by a neutral party at a DNA sample collection affiliate designated by DNA Testing Centre. We utilize a network of over 3000 sample collection sites worldwide. Qualified professionals collect each tested person's buccal swab sample and verify his or her identification to establish a legal chain of custody. The term "chain of custody" refers to the various "chain of hands" that the individual sample passes through from collection to the laboratory. Appointments are scheduled within 24 hours at a convenient location and time. International collections can be scheduled in most countries. Once all samples arrive at the lab, it takes an average of three to five business days to complete the test.

In the event the legal chain of custody documentation is insufficient for cases involving forensic testing, a notarized affidavit for an obtained special sample *may* be acceptable to the court from the private investigator, coroner, funeral home, or attorney.

### ***DNA LABORATORY INFORMATION***

All laboratories associated with DNA Testing Centre must maintain accreditation by the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) at all times. Our forensic testing laboratories also maintain accreditation by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. All laboratories participate in proficiency testing issued by College of American Pathologists (CAP) in association with AABB. Participation in external and internal proficiency testing is part of the laboratory's quality assurance programs to maintain the highest testing standards. Additional certifications include National Forensic Science Technology Center (NFSTC) and State Health Department certifications as required by law.

Our forensic laboratories employ 16-allele testing, which exceeds the requirements of several standardization entities throughout the world. These organizations include the FBI, INTERPOL (the European police network) and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI). Thirteen out of the 16 alleles are approved by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and are the same alleles that are currently used in their DNA typing database called Combined DNA Index System (1) (CODIS). Four of the alleles have been standardized by INTERPOL (the European police network) and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes selected seven of the 16 alleles. Because these 16 alleles satisfy the needs of the major standardization entities worldwide, DNA testing can be easily accomplished for both United States and European clients.

### ***INTRODUCTION TO SEMEN AND SPERM DETECTION, INC***

Semen and Sperm Detection, Inc. provides a 100% accurate and conclusive examination for the detection of semen, sperm, and saliva. SSDI has performed over one thousand semen/sperm and saliva detections and sold over 13,000 prostate specific antigen test kits. Our detection testing will determine without a doubt whether the tested sample contains semen, sperm, or saliva. A detailed written notarized report is provided for each test. Follow this link for report examples: [http://www.semen-detection.com/semen\\_detection\\_testing.htm](http://www.semen-detection.com/semen_detection_testing.htm) (semen\_detection\_testing).

### ***SEROLOGY LABORATORY INFORMATION***

Our 4-phase test is the most accurate and reliable semen/saliva detection test available. In just one to two days, you will have the answers you seek regarding uncertainties of infidelity or rape.

### **Semen/Sperm/Saliva Detection – 4 Phase Tests**

Same day service, follow on support, Christmas tree stain slides of positive sperm samples, digital photos of the tested articles, and legal affidavits are just a few of the free services offered to Private Investigators.

1. Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test is also sometimes referred to as “P30”. The detection of PSA on forensic samples is often helpful because it confirms the presence of semen even in samples that involve vasectomized or azoospermic individuals. PSA is a glycoprotein produced by the prostate gland and secreted in seminal fluid at concentrations from  $2.0 \times 10^5$  to  $5.5 \times 10^6$  ng/ml. PSA tests are also available as a home test kit.
2. Acid Phosphatase (AP) testing is a presumptive test for semen detection. Acid Phosphatase is an enzyme present in semen at concentrations of 20 to 400 times that of other body fluids. The presence of acid phosphatase is a presumptive test only for the presence of semen. AP results must be confirmed by DNA testing or the presence of a Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)
3. Microscopic inspection for sperm is a presumptive test for the presence of sperm unless intact, non-degraded sperm are detected. Intact sperm are rarely visible after 4 days unless the sample was immediately frozen and properly stored.
4. Human salivary amylase (HSA) is a test to detect the presence of human saliva. This test will detect as little as 1  $\mu$ l of human saliva with no cross-reaction to blood, semen, urine, vaginal secretions or menstrual blood.

## ***DNA TEST REPORTS***

The majority of laboratories currently use the 16-allele PowerPlex or Identifiler profile when analyzing data for paternity, maternity, grand paternity, sibling studies, identical/fraternal twins, or personal identification. There are a few variations of reporting this data, which include extended system studies (such as running both PowerPlex and Identifiler and/or adding FFFL) and company proprietary alleles. Extended systems are required when the base alleles do not provide conclusive evidence. This happens primarily when genetic mutations are present or the tested parties are closely related. (Example: the alleged fathers are biological brothers)

\*\*\*\*\*Genetic relationship reports described in this section are available at our main website <http://www.DNATestingCentre.com/order.htm> under the heading of the related test (paternity, maternity, sibling, etc.). Infidelity DNA test reports are available at [http://www.semen-detection.com/semen\\_detection\\_testing.htm](http://www.semen-detection.com/semen_detection_testing.htm) (semen\_detection\_testing).

With standard DNA reporting for relationships, each allele contains 2 numbers, one from the mother and one from the father. For paternity and maternity, the child must match the parent on one number of each allele. For grandpaternity, the grandchild must match one of the combinations of the grandparents 4 numbers on each allele. For sibling studies, a statistical calculation is performed and reported in a likelihood of relationship ratio. For identify verification purposes, the profiles must be identical if from the same person (such as comparing a DNA profile extraction from a semen stain against a mouth swab). DNA extractions from panties, tissue, male underwear, and condoms are commonly used to prove or refute infidelity issues.

## ***METHODS OF TESTING: 16-ALLELE POWERPLEX AND IDENTIFILER***

Although the 16-Allele PowerPlex is now the industry standard for DNA testing, the Identifiler systems are still used by many labs or government agencies so we continue to maintain the capability of analyzing these alleles for comparison.

**STANDARD ALLELES USED FOR DNA TESTING**

The column “Allele” below in Table I indicates the standard alleles that are utilized in DNA testing for 16-Allele PowerPlex and/or Identifiler methods. The last three columns indicate which of those alleles are employed by specific government agencies.

<b>TABLE I</b>					
<b>ALLELE</b>	<b>POWERPLEX</b>	<b>IDENTIFILER</b>	<b>CODIS</b>	<b>INTERPOL</b>	<b>ENFSI</b>
<b>PENTA D</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>PENTA E</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>D8S1179</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>D21S11</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>D7S820</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>CSF1PO</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>D3S1358</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>TH01</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>D13S317</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>D16S539</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>D2S1338</b>		<b>X</b>			
<b>D19S433</b>		<b>X</b>			
<b>vWA</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>TPOX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>D18S51</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>D5S818</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		
<b>FGA</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Amelogenin</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>

CODIS=FBI alleles; INTERPOL=the European police network alleles; ENFSI = European Network of Forensic Science Institutes alleles.



**12 AND 17 ALLELE YPLEX FOR MALE SPECIFIC DNA**

Circumstances necessitate male specific DNA primarily when analyzing for infidelity situations. When the objective is to obtain male DNA in a sample contaminated with female DNA (such as ladies panties) the YPLEX is a very useful test. Another advantage of the YPLEX over the PowerPlex is that the YPLEX is a much more sensitive extraction. Many times a marginal or a contaminated sample will not produce any useful PowerPlex or Identifiler data but the YPLEX extraction will provide a clean profile. PLEASE NOTE: All paternally related males will contain the exact same YPLEX profile (unless a genetic mutation occurs), therefore, it is not possible to differentiate between YPLEX profiles coming from paternal brothers or between a father and son.

Table II provides YPLEX alleles

<b>TABLE II</b>		
<b>ALLELE</b>	<b>YPLEX 12</b>	<b>YPLEX 17</b>
<b>DYS391</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS389I</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS439</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS389II</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS438</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS437</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS19</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS392</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS393</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS390</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS385 –2 Alleles</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>DYS456</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>DYS458</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>DYS635</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Y GSTS H4</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>DYS448</b>		<b>X</b>



***LINEAR MITOCHONDRIAL (MtDNA)***

Mitochondrial DNA is useful when there is insufficient nuclear DNA available for a PowerPlex or YPLEX extraction. Common samples used to obtain MtDNA include hair without roots, badly degraded bone, or body tissue samples. MtDNA extractions can only be used to determine maternal lineage or if the sample is from the same contributor. Exclusions are 100% accurate, however, inclusions are only 95% accurate due to the low number of available probes. If the linear mtDNA screening is a match, it is recommended in writing on the test results report that direct sequencing should be performed to determine conclusive results. We do not run direct screening due to the high cost, time period required (2 months) and the limited demand.

A single pubic hair without root is sometimes found in a bed, bathroom floor, sink, or underwear to name a few. In this type of situation, the MtDNA test is useful to determine if the hair is from the husband/spouse/child or possibly an adulterer.

Table III provides the regions and probes for the linear mitochondrial screening report.

<b>TABLE III</b>	
<b>REGION</b>	<b>PROBE</b>
<b>HVI</b>	<b>16093</b>
	<b>1A</b>
	<b>1C</b>
	<b>1D</b>
	<b>1E</b>
<b>HVII</b>	<b>IIA</b>
	<b>IIB</b>
	<b>IIC</b>
	<b>IID</b>
	<b>189</b>



### ***DNA SAMPLE COLLECTION OPTIONS***

Buccal swabs and FTA swabs are commonly used to collect DNA samples. The buccal swab collection process the preferred method for collection because it is the simplest and most cost effective. To collect DNA by this method, a sterile cotton tipped swab is rubbed against the inside of the cheek using a firm scraping motion. The buccal cells in the cheek area are highly concentrated with DNA.

FTA swabs are foam tipped and rubbed vigorously against the inside of both cheeks and around the gum line. After collection, the FTA swab is applied to a specially treated FTA card. The FTA card is a patented chemically bonded paper, which can store DNA at room temperature in excess of 15 years.

There is no difference between DNA taken from a cheek swab when compared to DNA taken from the white blood cells for relationship testing. Swab collection is non-invasive, pain free, and can even be used on newborn babies.

### ***“SPECIAL SAMPLE” COLLECTION***

A “special sample” is any sample other than a buccal swab, FTA swab, or FTA blood card on which a DNA extraction is performed. It is not always possible to obtain a swab sample from each tested party. In some cases, issues of paternity or other identity testing are raised after a person has passed away. This may require testing DNA samples from the deceased individual’s body such as blood, body tissue, or femur bone. If available, these types of samples would be retained by a coroner or medical examiner’s office, and require a release from next of kin if used for testing. Individuals may also initiate testing to determine infidelity or identity without one or more person’s knowledge. In these cases, a special sample such as plucked hair, cigarette butts, or chewed chewing gum may be used to obtain a person’s DNA sample to complete testing. The special sample extraction fees are in addition to the cost of testing. Please refer to pages 12-14 for a list of our most commonly used samples.

***UNIQUE CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH DNA EXTRACTIONS FROM  
SPECIAL SAMPLES***

DNA extraction from special samples can sometimes be difficult and may require extended processing time. Samples vary significantly and some will require more time for testing than others. For example, extraction from a blood stained item may take only a few days, while extraction from bone can take in excess of one month. To avoid delays, please follow the suggestions below when possible.

1. Always handle DNA samples using latex gloves or sterile devices such as tweezers.
2. Send the item for testing as soon as possible; DNA degrades with time and is also affected by environmental conditions.
3. For short-term DNA storage, store the DNA material in a paper bag at room temperature in a dry place.
4. Never store the sample in a plastic bag unless absolutely necessary (such as a blood soaked item). Sealing any biological sample in a plastic bag will promote bacterial decay due to moisture entrapment.
5. If the item cannot be sent in for testing within a few weeks, store the item in a paper bag in the freezer. Household refrigerator/freezers use self-defrosting cycles causing wide temperature variations and should not be used for long-term DNA storage. Items that are frozen will immediately lose 10% of the capability for a successful extraction.
6. If you are considering obtaining a special sample for testing purposes and are not sure of the best way to collect or store the sample, consult our representative for expert advice on preserving the sample for optimal results.

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Excellent Samples</b>	<b>These are the ones to obtain if possible</b>
FTA Classic Card	The FTA Card is the best collection method for long-term storage of DNA. Containing no reference to DNA, this card can be used to simulate an allergy or other type of test.
Whole Blood	Whole blood works very well if it has been properly collected in a vacutainer tube with the appropriate preservative (yellow capped tubes are best, though any will work). The test works best if the sample is recent; blood that is not sent to the lab immediately should be refrigerated.
Cord Blood	Taken at birth. Cord blood works very well if the lab receives it in good condition.
Bloodstains	Properly collected bloodstains on standard blood collection cards work well and take no additional time to process; bloodstains on clothing and other materials may also be used.
Sperm (Semen)	If you are not sending it in within a few days, keep frozen. Collect in Kleenex or container.
Amniotic Fluid	Taken past 14 weeks gestation.
Chorionic-Villus Sampling	Taken between 9 - 12 weeks gestation.
Fetal Tissue (Products of Conception)	Taken on miscarriages or terminations. Fetal tissue is an excellent source of DNA if it has not been exposed to

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	formalin.
<b>Good Samples</b>	<b>These work most of the time.</b>
Chewed Chewing Gum	Well-chewed chewing gum works most of the time. Wrigley Juicy Fruit has been found to work best. Provide several samples of different types of gum if possible.
Cigarette Butts	Works well with smokers who get the cigarette butt wet with saliva while smoking. Brown or black filters indicate that the DNA extraction will normally be successful. Provide up to 6 butts for multiple attempts if necessary.
Hard Candy	Hard candy such as a lollipop will usually work as long as it has been sucked on for awhile. Provide multiple pieces if possible.
Used Condom	Condoms can work well if refrigerated after use and sent for analysis immediately.
Semen Stains On Clothing	Semen (Sperm) is a good source of DNA.
Used Tampons or Used Feminine Pads	These can be an excellent source of DNA.
Sweaty Hat or Ball Cap	A heavily sweat stained hat or ball cap usually works as long as it has not been washed.
Hocked Loogie	It sounds disgusting, however a large wad of mucus from a person not infected (cold, flu, fever) is usually a good source of DNA.
Plucked Hair	Hair that has been pulled from the body with enough force to remove living tissue. 3 to 10 strands, each with tissue attached are required.
Q-tips with earwax	Can also provide adequate DNA for typing.
Snotty Kleenex	Used tissues full of mucus usually work well if the person does not have an infection (cold, flu, fever).
Urine	Urine can work very well if it is collected in a sterile container and always kept refrigerated. At least 50 ml is required.

<i>Type of Sample</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Marginal Samples</b>	<b>These samples can work but are not the best choice</b>
Soda or Beer Cans	These samples work about 75% of the time. Drain any remaining fluid in the can by punching a hole in the bottom. Let dry and send in as soon as possible in an envelope. Two cans may be provided with each order.
Envelope or Stamp (Glue strip)	DNA extraction is successful on 66% of these tests. Storage in humid conditions will reduce the chance of a successful extraction with a clean DNA profile.
Electric Razor Debris	The contents of an electric shaver can be a good source of DNA. The key to the extraction is to inspect the razor debris for white or light tipped hair follicles. The newer razors are too efficient and will not snag or pull the hair out. DNA for paternity testing is only found in the hair follicle.
Exhumed Tissue or Bone	Exhumed specimens collected from deep thigh tissue or marrow taken from the large leg bone (femur) will work approximately 75% of the time. The lab needs additional time to process these samples (could be weeks).
Dried Umbilical Cords	Dried umbilical cords work approximately 50% of the time and may take several weeks to test.
Fecal Matter	Fecal matter is almost entirely composed of bacteria. You must freeze fecal matter immediately (at least within 12 hours) and keep frozen until you send it in.
Toothbrush	Toothbrushes work approximately 50% of the time; they are usually rinsed after use, which washes off the DNA.

### *ACTUAL CASE EXAMPLES*

The following are actual case examples that demonstrate the significant need for DNA testing to resolve many issues and situations in life. The examples reflect some of the ways in which DNA testing can be beneficial for professions such as Private Investigators.

1. A deceased male was cremated per his request and no DNA sample was obtained prior to cremation. Subsequently, two children of different mothers were disclosed during probate. The deceased male had no other living children. An eight-month-old toxicology blood sample was retrieved from the hospital with a legal chain of custody. Paternity tests were conducted on both children, and they were proven to be the biological children of the deceased with a paternity index of 99.9999% using 16 allele forensic tests.
2. An automobile accident occurred involving 4 intoxicated teenagers. All parties were badly injured and the driver side airbag was spotted with blood. The owner of the car and all passengers denied driving the vehicle at the time of the accident. A private investigator obtained the driver side airbag and submitted it to DNA Testing Centre for DNA extraction. The vehicle's owner also provided a swab sample for comparison, which matched the blood found on the airbag.
3. A husband found his wife's stained panties in the laundry basket and suspected her of having sex recently, knowing they had not been intimate for weeks. The semen detection test was positive and DNA was extracted from the sperm. The customer provided a buccal swab (mouth swab sample) from himself, which was compared to the semen sample. The DNA from the sperm sample did not match the husband's DNA profile.
4. A man found a drop of blood on the bathroom floor. His wife said that it was not hers and he knew that it was not from himself. The tile was sent to DNA Testing Centre's forensic lab for DNA extraction. The sixteen-allele PowerPlex results displayed the sex of a sample, which concluded the blood on the floor was from a female. No further testing was required.
5. An alleged father's paternity was questioned seven years after his death. The estate administrator provided several items of the deceased father's to DNA Testing Centre. An old snotty Kleenex was determined to have the best chance for obtaining DNA. A 16 allele forensic extraction was successful, and a paternity test was initiated with the assumed child.



6. A female who lives alone had been dealing with harassment from an unknown assailant. She discovered mysterious articles of clothing that did not belong to her on a shelf in her closet. The clothing contained numerous white crusty stains. Her private investigator advised her to submit the samples for DNA analysis with a legal chain of custody. The clothing was tested for the presence of semen and a male DNA profile was obtained.
7. A young man drowned several years ago leaving behind his fiancé and two children. In order to collect social security benefits, the fiancé was required to prove that the deceased man was the biological father of her two children. His parents agreed to submit a DNA sample for a Grandpaternity DNA test. The result was presented to the judge proving the children's biological relationship to the deceased man's parents.
8. A man went to his doctor for a prostate biopsy. The doctor's office was so disorganized that when the patient's biopsy tested positive for cancer, the customer doubted the accuracy. The tissue sample was requested from the pathologist and the patient provided a mouth swab. The biopsy sent from the pathologist produced a female profile, proving to the customer that the sample was not from him, which eliminated the need for further testing to a comparison sample.
9. Human feces were found on the wall of a high school in Arizona. Police detectives immediately collected the fecal matter and kept frozen until sent in for analysis. School and police officials provided swab samples from potential suspects. DNA was extracted from the control swab samples and compared against the DNA amplified from the fecal matter to determine the perpetrator.

***WHAT CAN I DO TO BEGIN OFFERING DNA TESTING AND INFIDELITY TESTING AS A LICENSED PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR?***

1. Request a ***DISCOUNTED PRICE LIST*** for all DNA Testing Centre and Semen and Sperm Detection (SSDI) services
2. Update your website and literature to offer DNA and semen detection testing services...then leave the rest to us!