The application of targeted mRNA massively parallel sequencing for body fluid identification on challenging and mock casework-type samples.

Carrie Mayes^{1*} BS; Rachel Houston¹ PhD; Bobby LaRue¹ PhD Sarah Seashols-Williams² PhD; Sheree Hughes-Stamm^{1,3} PhD

¹Department of Forensic Science, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX
²Department of Forensic Science, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

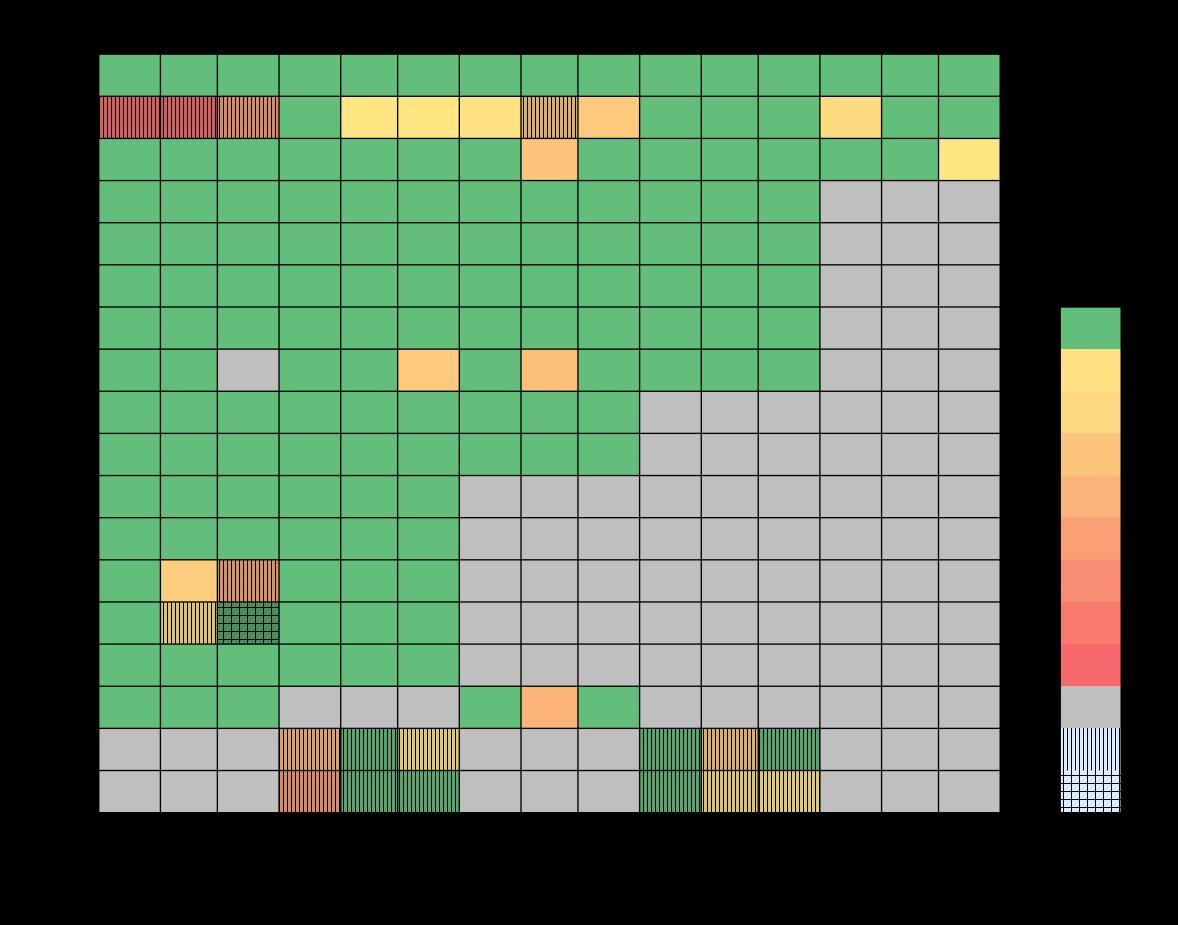
³School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD, AUSTRALIA

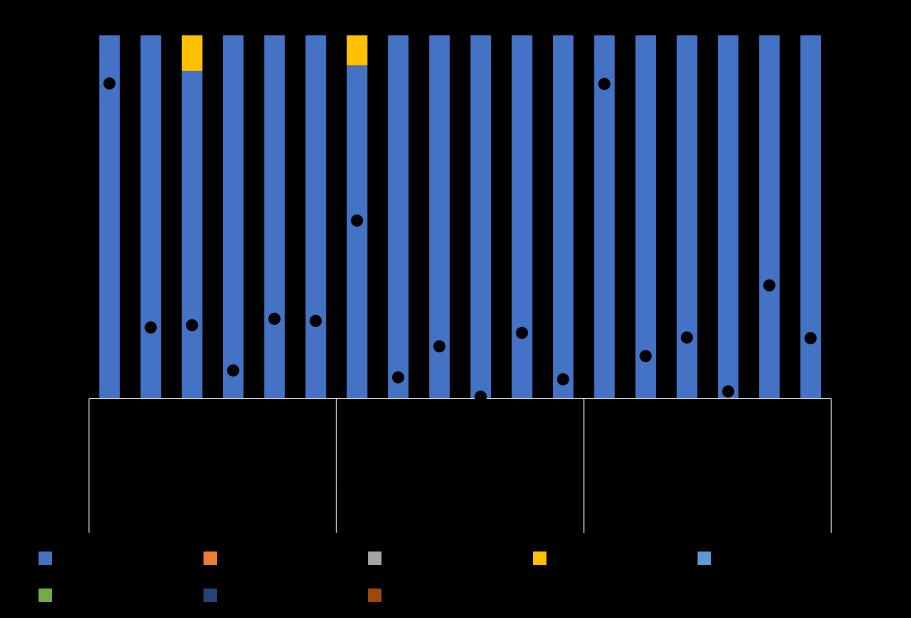
INTRODUCTION

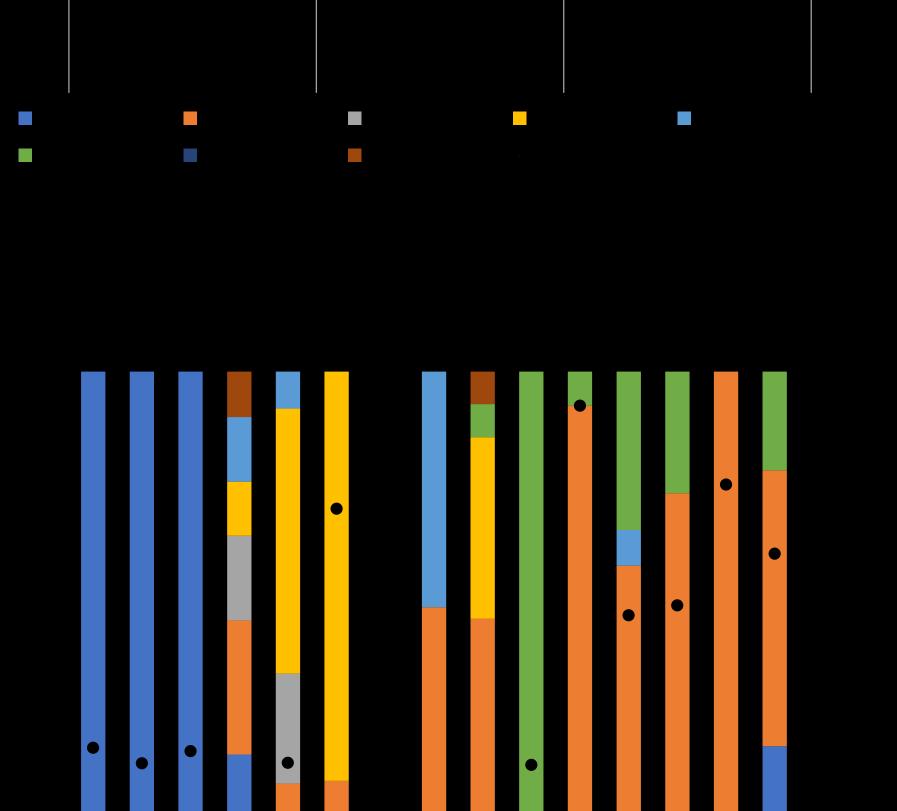
MATERIALS AND METHODS

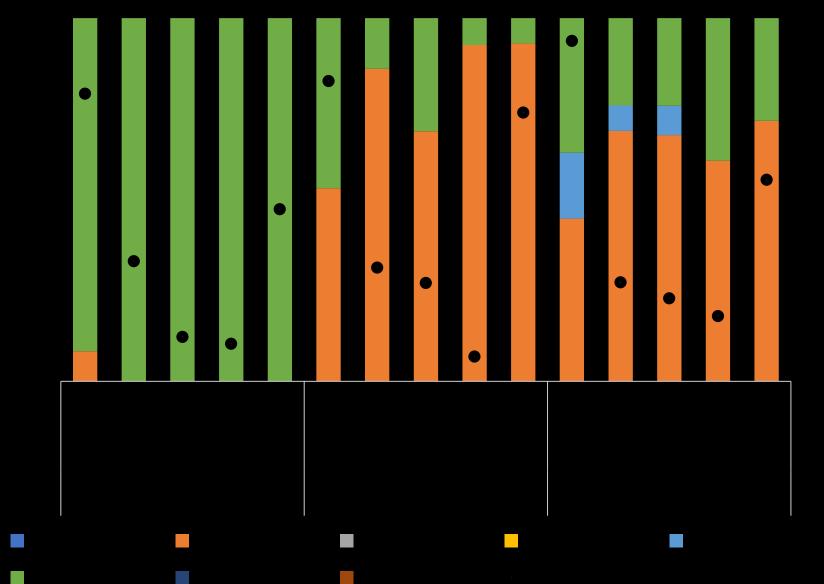
Treatment	Biological Sources/ Fluid	Fluids	Time in Treatment/ Collection Timepoints
Control	3	VB,SE,SA,MB,VS	n/a
Buried	3	VB,SE,SA,MB,VS	3 days
Outside – No Rain	3	VB,SE,SA,MB,VS	1 month
Outside	3	VB,SE,SA,VS	Days 1,3,7,10,14
Decomposing Cadaver	3	VB,SE	Days 1,3,7,10,14
Wash (Air Dry)	3	VB,SE,SA	30 min wash
Wash (Machine Dry)	3	VB,SE,SA	30 min wash/45 min dry
Aged	3	VB,SE	37 weeks – 25°C oven
Post-Coital Underwear (Female)	3	SE,VS	As provided

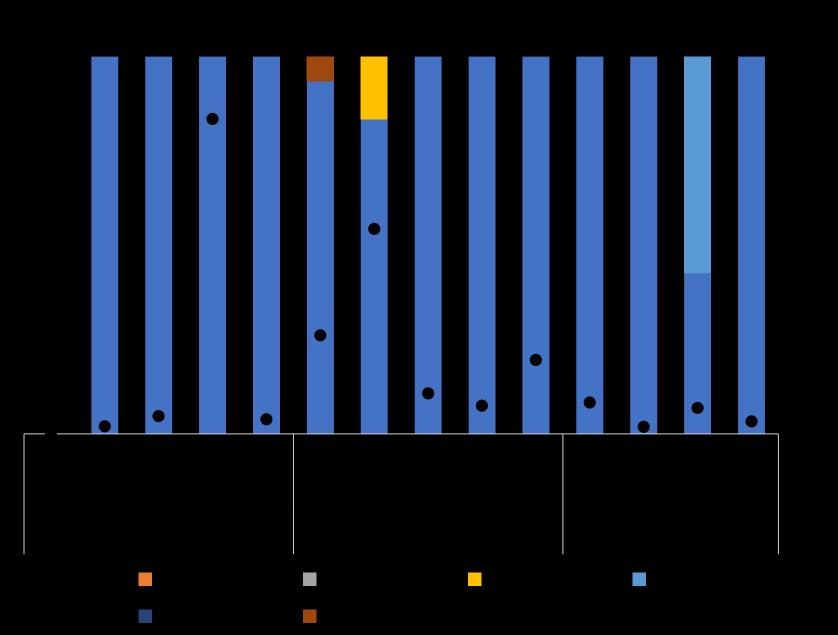
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

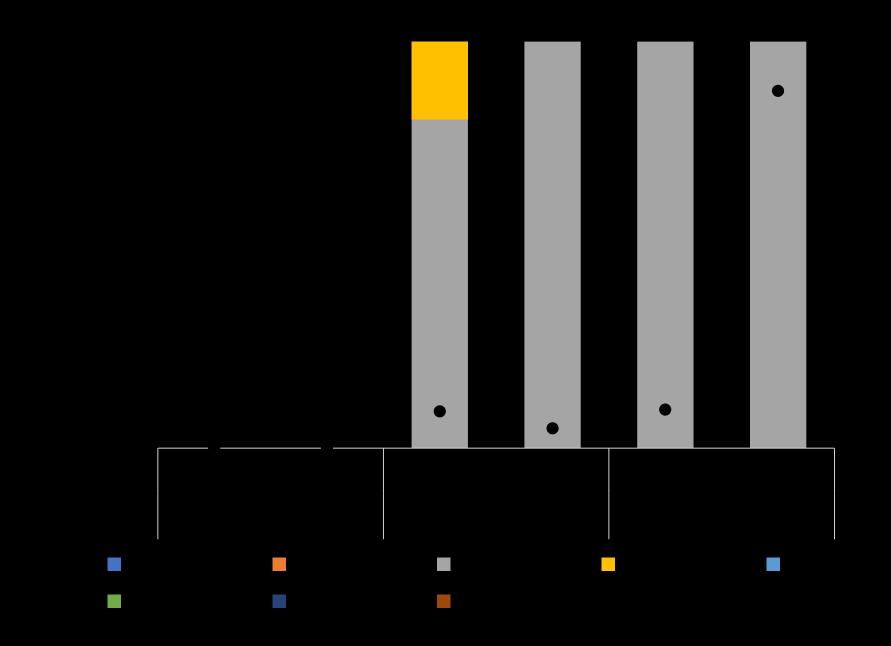












REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS