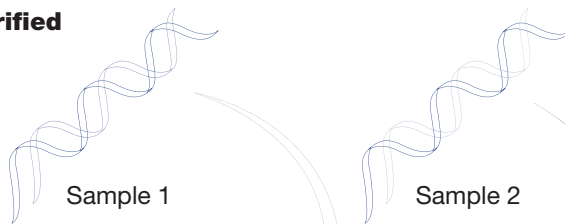


RFLP

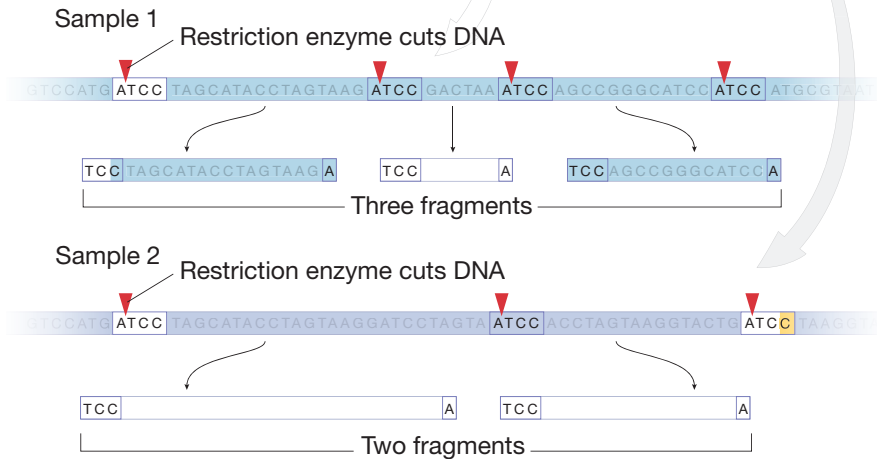
Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) analysis measures fragments of DNA containing short sequences that vary from person to person, called VNTRs. After extracting DNA from a sample and amplifying it with the technique known as Polymerase Chain Reaction (See page 4), a technician adds restriction enzymes that cut the DNA at specific points. The resulting fragments can be sorted by length with gel electrophoresis technology to determine how many times a given VNTR is repeated.

If two different samples show VNTRs of different lengths, the samples could not have come from the same person. On the other hand, two samples showing VNTRs of the same length could have come from the same person, or from two people who happen to have VNTRs of the same length at that location. By comparing enough VNTRs from two individuals, however, the likelihood of a coincidental match can be reduced to nearly zero. RFLP testing requires hundreds of steps and weeks to complete, and it has been largely replaced by newer, faster techniques.

1. DNA Purified



2. DNA Fragmentation



3. Gel Electrophoresis

