

# Comparative study between a new forensic reagent STK<sup>™</sup> SPERM TRACKER versus multispectral Alternative Light Sources (ALS) to detect specifically sperm traces on swab and fabrics in real sexual assault cases.

## **Background :**

It is estimated that more than 5 million rapes are committed globally each year. For 1 000 rapes, only 4.6 rapists will go to jail because rape is highly under-reported but also because classic alternative light sources (ALS) miss a great number of semen stains. Specific semen stains localization is an important challenge amongst the variety of biological fluids present on evidences. These detections are often performed using non-fully specific techniques, leading to a great proportion of false positives and even worse, false negatives (missed stained).

A product from **STK<sup>™</sup> Sperm Tracker** portfolio has been developed in order to detect and locate specifically semen traces on fabrics, by emitting a fluorescent blue signal : STK<sup>™</sup> Lab (pre-impregnated and ready-to-use Paper) with the combination of a 365 nm UV lamp. The manufacturer does not recommend the use of STK<sup>™</sup> Lab for swabs, however it was evaluated in this study.

#### **Objective :**

The objective of the study is the:

- ► Comparison between classical lamps examination and the newly available product STK Lab<sup>™</sup>
- ► Determination of STK Lab<sup>™</sup>'s specificity vs spermatozoids observation / male profile determination

## Materials & Methods :

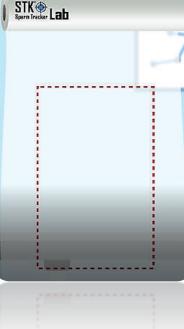
Spermatozoids observation: 1 cm<sup>2</sup> of fabric containing the stain or the swab head are incubated 5 minutes at 37°C with trypsine solution (0.25%) and centrifuged 3 minutes at 14000 rpm using spin baskets (DNA IQ Spin baskets, PROMEGA). The pellet is resuspended in 50µl of PBS 1X. 10µl are spotted on microscope slide and dried in a steamroom (at least 10 minutes at 56°C). Spermatozoids are tagged using Nuclear Fast Red (NFR) coloration. Spermartozoids are detected and counted using the Pannoramic MIDI 2 BF scanner (designed and manufactured by 3DHISTEC) at 20x zoom scan and by using the detection software Calopix (by TRIBVN HEALTHCARE).

Male profile determination: Differential DNA extraction is performed from the pellet resuspended using Ademtech chemistry kit E-Lysis Buffer kit and Crime Prep Adem-kit, in order to separate male fraction and female fraction. DNA profile are obtained after DNA quantification (Quantiplex Pro, Qiagen), PCR amplification (GlobalFiler IQC, ThermoFisher) and CE (3500XL, ThermoFisher (Injection voltage=1.2 kV, injection time = 24 sec).

ALS obsrevation was performed under a CrimeLite2 UV illumination, with yellow filtered goggles, and Crime Lite ML PRO UV spot.

STK<sup>™</sup> Lab was purchased from AXO Science (FRANCE). Ref. AXO-STK-9240. Observation was performed using a UV lamp Vilber VL6L (365 nm).

# **STK<sup>™</sup> Lab protocol :**



evidence



(must be saturated)



(you can pin or staple)

() 3'



Fabrice Kabile, Alexandre Poussard, Nathalie Angelini, Guillaume Calvayrac, Carole De Mari and Sylvain Hubac Forensic Science Laboratory of the French Gendarmerie (IRCGN<sup>™</sup>) dcbg.ircgn@gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr

under a 365nm UV lamp

#### Study :

Comparison between classical forensic lamps examination and the newly available product STK Lab<sup>™</sup> + the 365 nm UV lamp on casework samples (fabrics and intimate swabs).

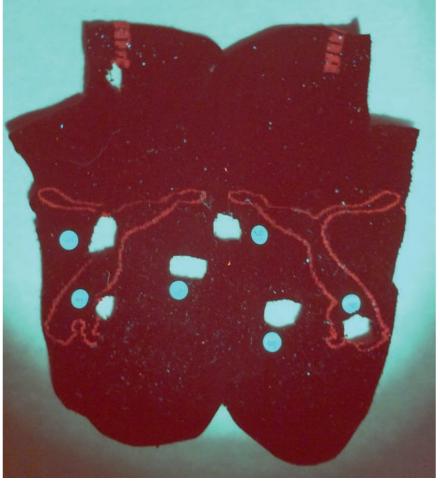
Example of the different observations made on fabrics, here on a sock



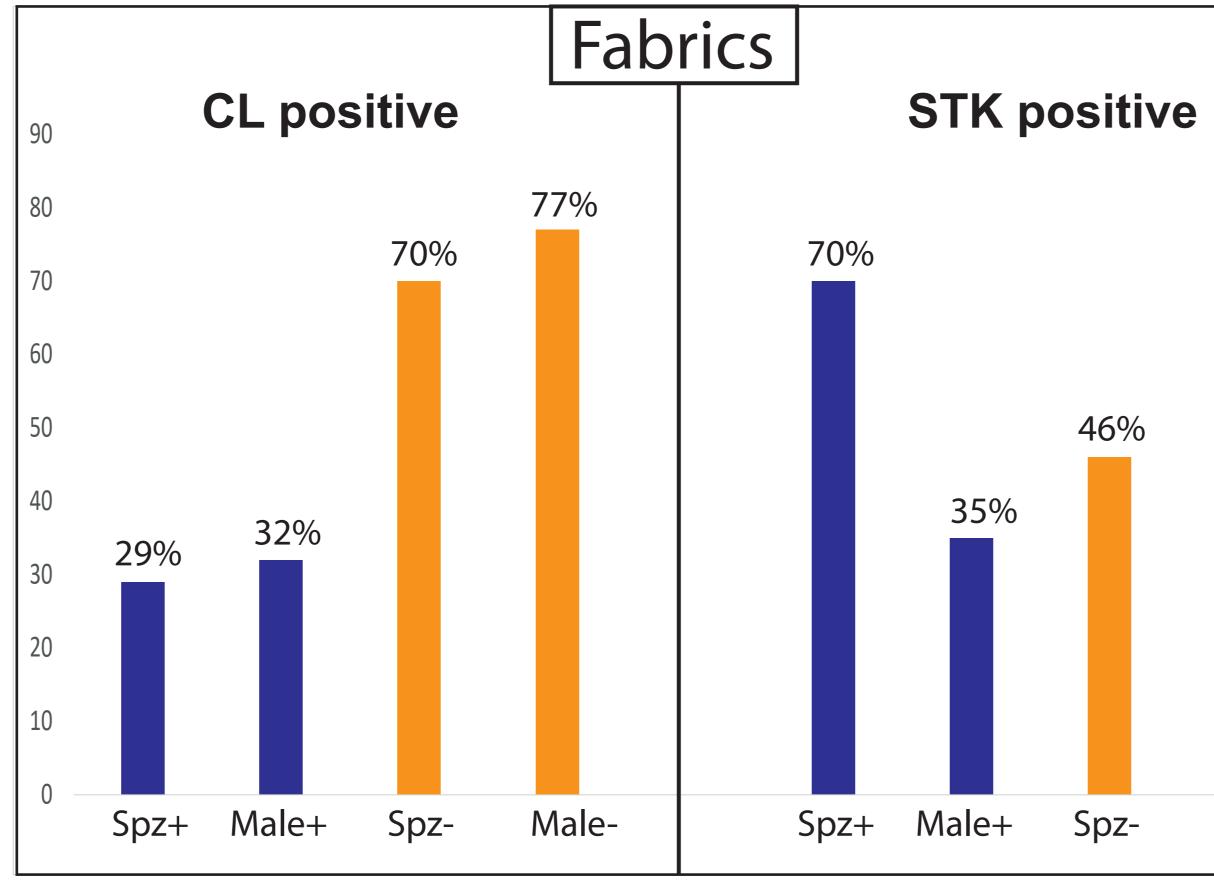
Visible Light



**Crime Lite** Blue

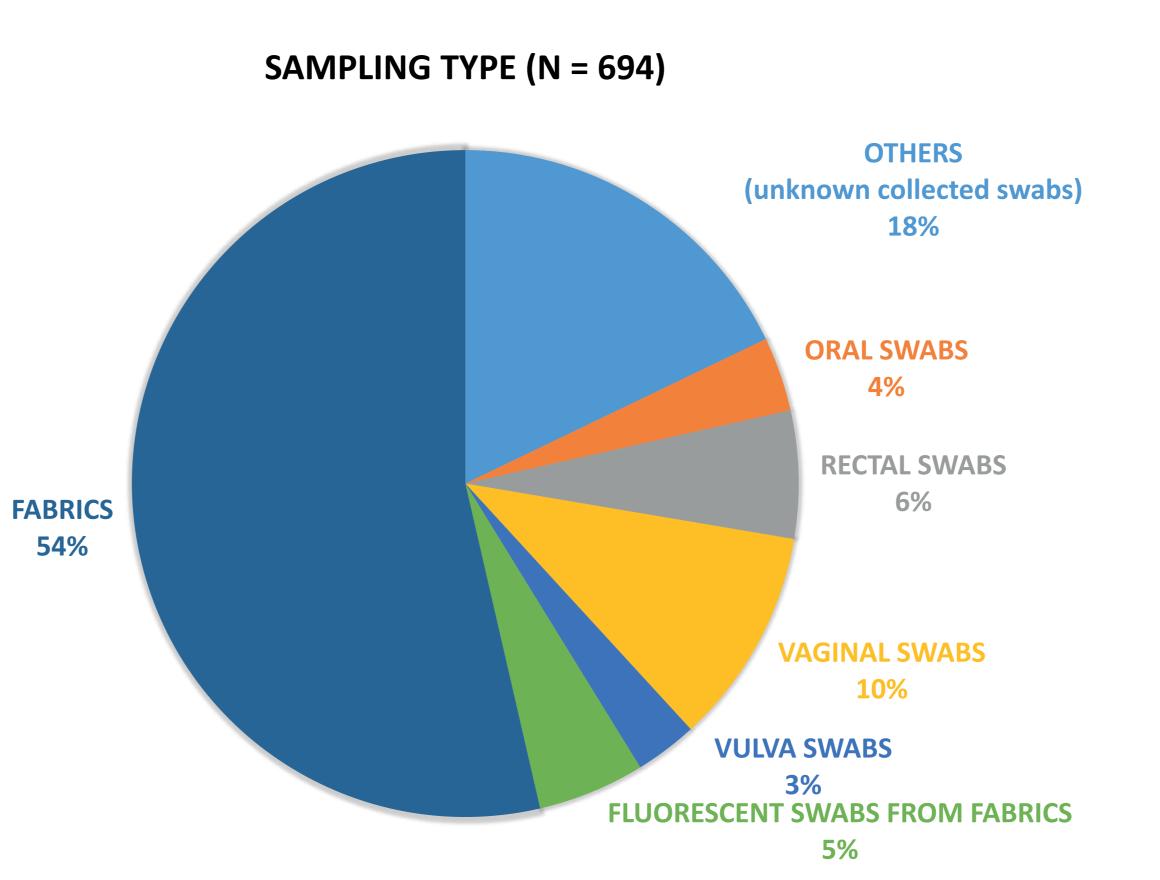


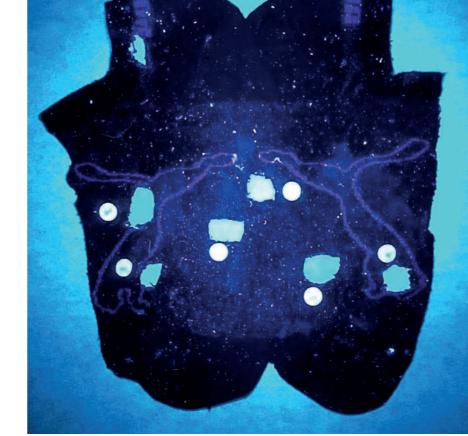
► No stain is visible or detectable by using regular lamps examination with blue or violet filters. A large but vague fluorescent area is noted with ML PRO UV SPOT LP 420 lamp. ► STK Lab<sup>™</sup> (applied on the surface of the sock) reveals specifically sperm stains within the fluorescent area. These observations with STK Lab<sup>™</sup> lead to positive spermatozoid research and human male genetic profile.



STK improves the performances on fabrics both by reducing the ratio of false positive (Spz -, male -) and by increasing the specificity (Spz +, male +).

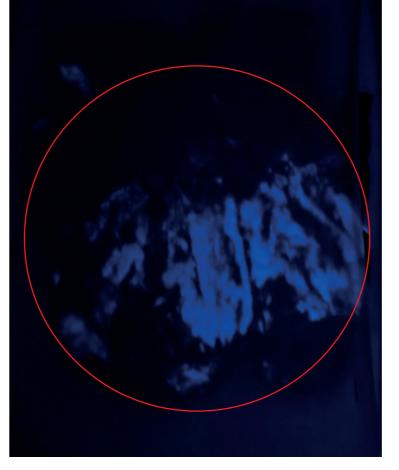
CL = Crimelite STK = Sperm Tracker Spz = Spermatozoïd presence Male = Male profile



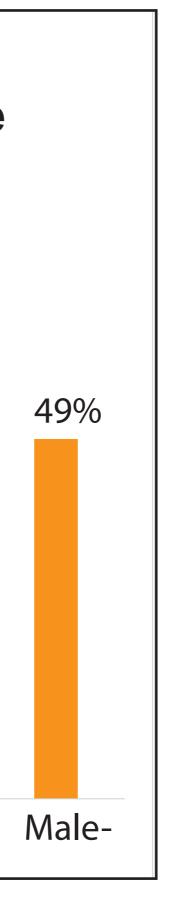


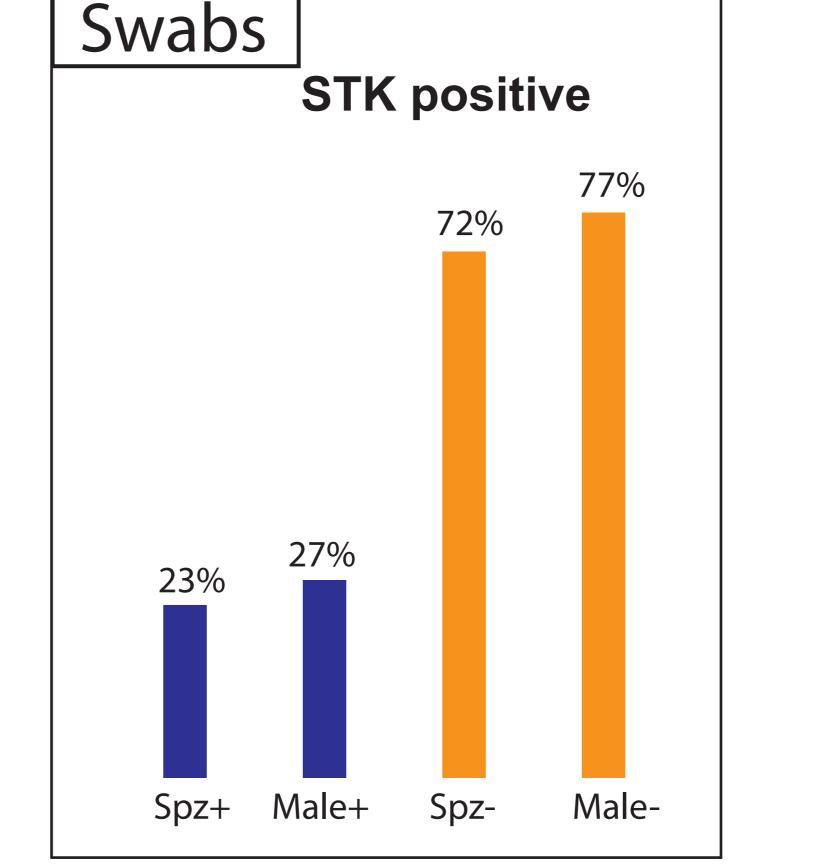
Crime Lite Violet

ML PRO UV Spot-LP420



STK Lab UV 365nm



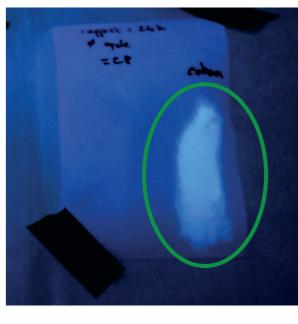


STK test can be performed on swabs, whereas ALS cannot be used (coton and fibers autofluorescence). Intimate swabs give a high false positive ratio (spz -, male -) resulting by a blue signal at low itensity due to phosphatase acid at low concentration in vaginal secretions.

# **Specificity optimization from vaginal swabs :**

Swabbing 24 hours after sexual intercourse with ejaculation (mix of sperm and vaginal fluids)



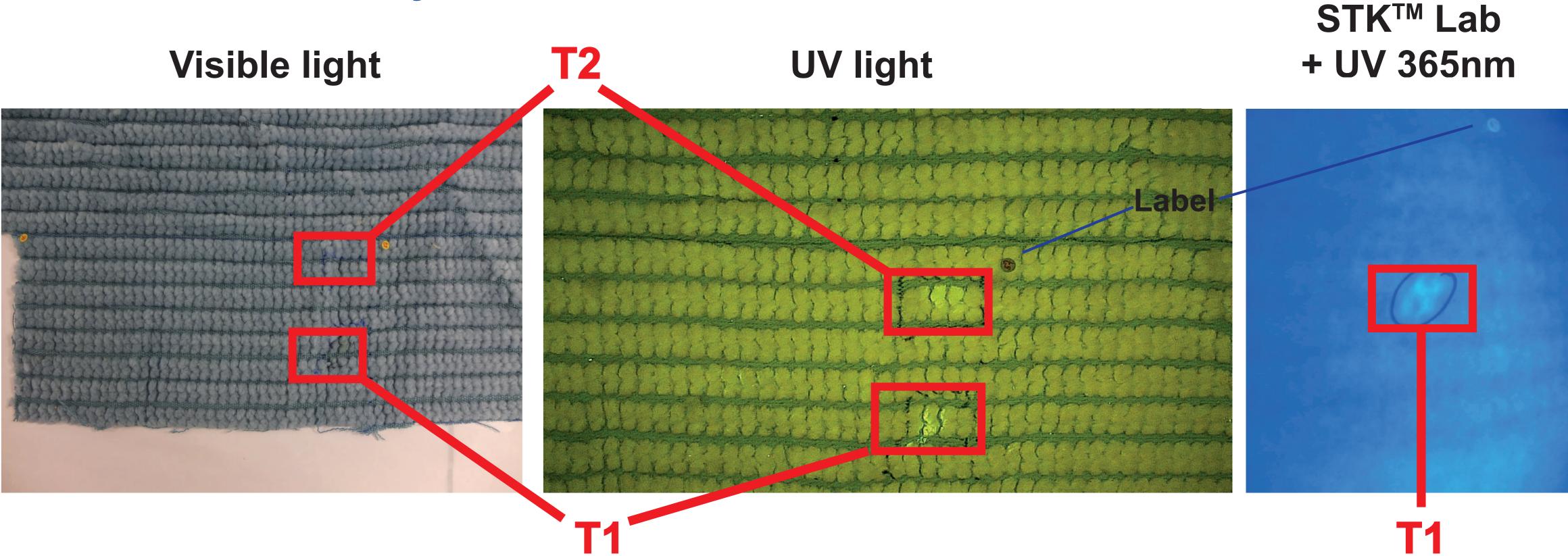


Positive signal (regular) 20 sec post trasnsfer

Positive signal (strong) 5 min post trasnsfer

False positive results from vaginal swabs can be reduced by just rolled the head of swab on STK Lab paper (no press needed) and read the presence/absence of signal after only 20 seconds

# **STK<sup>™</sup> Lab on a 25 years old evidence, to solve a cold case**



► Positive revelation with STK<sup>™</sup> Lab on a 25 years old case: confirmed with spermatozoid observation and human male genetic profile determination. T1 shows a clear specific signal

#### Conclusion

STK<sup>™</sup> Lab is an innovative strategy to detect specifically sperm traces on swab and fabrics in real sexual assault cases. By targeting the human Acid Phosphatase, STK improves the performance by reducing the false positive number, and by avoiding missing stains compare to regular lamps examination. STK<sup>™</sup> Lab can be used in cold case (> 25 years).

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fluids)

Swabbing after absence of

sexual intercourse (only vaginal

No signal

20 sec

post trasnsfer

No specific signal post trasnsfei

Specific signal appears quickly (20 seconds) after the reaction between STK Lab paper and prostatic acid phosphatase.

Non Specific signal appears around 5 minutes after the reaction between STK lab paper and vaginal acid phosphatase.

The transfer was performed by rolling the swab head on the STK lab.