



Why is paternity testing performed?

Paternity testing is performed to find out if a man may be the natural (biological) father of a particular child. Test results may have an impact on legal decisions about child support, child custody and visitation rights, insurance and inheritance claims, and adoption and immigration.

How powerful is the test?

LabCorp was the first national DNA laboratory to perform genetic analysis of more than 20 markers in combination with our standard double-blind process for every paternity sample in every paternity test we perform.

This testing method increases the chance of excluding a man who is not a child's biological father. LabCorp's current test provides a probability of exclusion greater than 99.9999%. When a man is not excluded, this testing method may provide results that show a high likelihood that he is the father.

Who is LabCorp?

Laboratory Corporation of America® Holdings (LabCorp) is one of the nation's largest clinical laboratories and has offered paternity testing since 1981.

The staff at LabCorp is dedicated to obtaining reliable test results. All genetic testing for paternity evaluation is reviewed by an experienced, qualified expert.



More than 10,000
locations for specimen collection
globally, including more than 900
LabCorp-operated locations in the US.



DNA PATERNITY TESTING

Contact us at:

LabCorp
1440 York Court
Burlington NC 27215

800-742-3944

www.LabCorpDNA.com
DNA@LabCorp.com



LabCorp Specialty Testing Group



LabCorp Specialty Testing Group

How is paternity testing performed?

Samples taken from the mother, the child, and the possible (alleged) father are sent to a lab for testing. Some form of positive identification, such as a driver's license, is required for each person being tested. Each person is photographed as part of the identification procedure.

Sample collection is performed by a trained specimen collector arranged by LabCorp. The sample is typically obtained by inserting a swab into the person's mouth and rubbing the swab on the inside of the cheek.

Paternity testing is based on identifying genetic information that is passed from biological parents to their child. A child receives half of his or her genetic information from the mother and half from the father. By matching the test results of the mother and child, the lab determines what genetic information the mother has passed to the child. It then follows that the father must have passed the remaining genetic information to the child. If the tested man is found to have the required genetic information, he may be the father of the child. If he does not have the necessary genetic information, he cannot be the child's biological father.

Note that the mother is an important part of this process, and testing without the mother gives a less informative result. This is why LabCorp recommends that the mother be tested whenever possible.



4. Individuals* establishing paternity

Depending on state law, an individual may order a paternity test by visiting www.LabCorpDNA.com or calling LabCorp's Paternity Testing Service at 800-742-3944. LabCorp's experienced customer service team will coordinate all testing arrangements to produce a legal document acceptable in a court of law. Non-legal tests using an at-home collection kit are also available.

*Restrictions apply to New York residents.

5. Probate and testing without the disputed person

If the disputed person is not available for testing—for example, if the alleged father has died—relationship testing can still be performed. LabCorp's highly trained laboratory staff can test nonstandard samples, such as bone. Another approach is to use biological relatives of the missing person. Please call 800-742-3944 and speak to one of LabCorp's customer service representatives about these options.

Who can order paternity testing?

1. Child support agencies

The administration of child support programs varies from state to state. The child support agency will be able to help obtain testing for those who qualify under state and federal guidelines or may provide more information for those who do not meet those guidelines.

2. Private attorneys and/or physicians

Depending on state law, an attorney or physician may order paternity testing on behalf of parties involved in a case by calling LabCorp's Paternity Testing Services at 800-742-3944 and creating an account.

3. Immigration, Visa, Passport, and Citizenship

LabCorp's experienced staff can handle requests for DNA testing for immigration purposes. LabCorp is AABB-accredited and provides results that are acceptable to the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and embassies. LabCorp can collect specimens in all US territories and coordinate collections in other countries. All testing arrangements are handled by LabCorp's specialized staff, who can be reached at 877-370-1129 or immigration@labcorp.com.

Are paternity test results kept private?

LabCorp will release paternity test results only to the person or agency that ordered the test, to a person designated by the account, or as otherwise required by law.





¿Por qué se realiza la prueba de paternidad?

La prueba de paternidad se realiza para determinar si un hombre puede ser el padre natural (biológico) de un niño en particular. Es posible que los resultados de la prueba tengan un impacto en las decisiones legales respecto de la manutención del niño, de los derechos de tutela y visita del niño, de las reclamaciones de seguro y de herencia, y de la adopción y la inmigración.



Más de 10,000

locales para la recolección de especímenes en el mundo, incluyendo más de 900 locales operados por LabCorp en los EE. UU.

¿Quién es LabCorp?

Laboratory Corporation of America® Holdings (LabCorp) es uno de los laboratorios clínicos más grandes del país y ha ofrecido pruebas de paternidad desde 1981.

El personal de LabCorp está dedicado a obtener resultados de pruebas confiables. Todas las pruebas genéticas para la evaluación de paternidad son revisadas por un experto experimentado y calificado.



¿Cuán eficaz es la prueba?

LabCorp es el primer laboratorio nacional de ADN que realiza análisis genéticos de más de 20 marcadores en combinación con nuestro proceso estándar a doble ciego para cada muestra de paternidad en cada prueba de paternidad que realizamos.

Este método de prueba aumenta la probabilidad de excluir a un hombre que no sea el padre biológico de un niño. La prueba actual de LabCorp tiene una probabilidad de exclusión superior al 99.9999%. Cuando no se excluye a un hombre, este método de prueba puede proporcionar resultados que muestran una alta probabilidad de que él sea el padre.

Comuníquese con nosotros a:

LabCorp
1440 York Court
Burlington NC 27215

800-742-3944

www.LabCorpDNA.com
DNA@LabCorp.com



LabCorp Specialty Testing Group

PRUEBA DE PATERNIDAD POR ADN



¿Cómo se realiza la prueba de paternidad?

Se envían las muestras que se tomaron de la madre, del niño y del posible (presunto) padre a un laboratorio para realizar una prueba. Se requiere alguna forma de identificación confirmatoria, como una licencia de conducir, de cada persona que se someta a la prueba. Como parte del proceso de identificación, se toma una fotografía de cada persona.

Una persona capacitada en recolección de muestras, designada por LabCorp, realizará la recolección de la muestra. Por lo general, la muestra se obtiene introduciendo un hisopo en la boca de la persona y frotando el hisopo contra la parte interna de la mejilla.

La prueba de paternidad se basa en la identificación de información genética (también denominada marcadores) que los padres biológicos transmiten a sus hijos. Un niño recibe una mitad de sus marcadores genéticos de la madre y la otra mitad del padre. Al emparejar los resultados de la prueba de la madre y del niño, el laboratorio determina cuáles son los marcadores genéticos que la madre ha transmitido al niño. Entonces, se deduce que el padre debe haber transmitido el resto de los marcadores al niño. Si se determina que el hombre que se somete a la prueba posee la información genética requerida, es posible que sea el padre del niño. Si no posee la información genética necesaria, no puede ser el padre biológico del niño.

Tenga en cuenta que la madre es una parte importante de este proceso, y la realización de la prueba sin la madre proporciona un resultado menos informativo. Es por ello que LabCorp recomienda que la madre se someta a la prueba, siempre que sea posible.



¿Quién puede pedir una prueba de paternidad?

1. Agencias de apoyo al niño

La administración de los programas de apoyo al niño varía de un estado a otro. La agencia de apoyo al niño podrá ayudar a conseguir la prueba a aquellos que reúnan los requisitos en virtud de las pautas estatales y federales, o puede proporcionar más información a aquellos que no cumplan con esas pautas.

2. Médicos y/o abogados* privados

Según la ley del estado, un abogado o un médico pueden solicitar una prueba de paternidad en nombre de las partes implicadas en un caso comunicándose con los Servicios de Pruebas de Paternidad de LabCorp, llamando al 800-742-3944, y creando una cuenta.

3. Inmigración

El personal experimentado de LabCorp puede gestionar las solicitudes de pruebas de ADN con fines inmigratorios. LabCorp está acreditada por la Asociación Americana de Bancos de Sangre (American Association of Blood Banks, AABB) y proporciona resultados que son aceptables para el Servicio de Ciudadanía e Inmigración de los EE. UU. (US Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS) y para las embajadas. LabCorp puede recolectar muestras en todo el territorio de los EE. UU. y coordinar recolecciones en otros países. Todas las gestiones relacionadas con la prueba son llevadas a cabo por personal especializado de LabCorp, con quienes es posible comunicarse llamando al 877-370-1129 o por correo electrónico a immigration@labcorp.com.

4. Personas* que desean establecer su paternidad

Dependiendo de las leyes estatales, una persona puede pedir una prueba de paternidad visitando www.LabCorpDNA.com o llamando al Servicio de Pruebas de Paternidad de LabCorp al 800-742-3944. El experimentado equipo de servicio al cliente de LabCorp coordinará todas las gestiones para crear un documento legal aceptable en un tribunal de derecho. También disponemos de pruebas no legales empleando un kit de recolección doméstico.

*Se aplican restricciones a los abogados y a los residentes de Nueva York.

5. Validación de testamento y pruebas en ausencia de la persona en disputa

Si la persona en disputa no está disponible para realizarse la prueba —por ejemplo, si el presunto padre ha fallecido— de todos modos se pueden realizar pruebas de relación. El personal altamente capacitado de LabCorp puede realizar la prueba en muestras no estándares, como muestras óseas. Otro enfoque consiste en utilizar parientes biológicos de la persona ausente. Comuníquese con el 800-742-3944 y hable con uno de los representantes de atención al cliente de LabCorp para consultar sobre estas opciones.

¿Las pruebas de relación se mantienen en privado?

LabCorp informará los resultados de la prueba de paternidad únicamente a la persona o a la agencia que solicitó la prueba, a una persona designada por la cuenta o, por lo demás, según lo exija la ley.



Identidad mediante ADN de LabCorp

www.LabCorpDNA.com

Interpretación de los resultados de ADN

Al evaluar el ADN (o al llevar a cabo cualquier otra prueba genética), tenga en cuenta que cada persona recibe dos conjuntos de información genética (también llamados "marcadores genéticos" o "alelos"): un conjunto proviene del padre y el otro, de la madre.

En un caso de paternidad, el científico primero observa la información genética que la madre y el niño tienen en común. El resto de la información genética que se encuentra en el niño proviene del padre biológico.

Si se encuentra que el presunto padre tiene un marcador genético que permanece una vez que la información del marcador genético de la madre se compara con la del niño, entonces el presunto padre no se excluye.

Por ejemplo, un resultado de ADN puede aparecer como sigue:

Persona Evaluada	Marcador Genético
Madre	3 4
Hijo	3 6
Padre presunto núm. 1	7 6

La madre en el ejemplo anterior tiene marcadores genéticos 3 y 4. Estos son los marcadores genéticos que la madre heredó de sus padres. La madre y el niño comparten el marcador genético 3. El 3 es lo que el niño heredó de la madre. El 6 en el niño debe provenir del padre biológico, dado que la madre no tiene ese marcador genético. En este ejemplo, el presunto padre núm. 1 tiene el marcador genético 6 que se necesita para completar la información de marcadores genéticos del niño. Por lo tanto, el presunto padre no puede excluirse de la paternidad dado que él tiene el marcador genético 6. Si todos los marcadores genéticos evaluados no excluyen al presunto padre, se hace un cálculo para determinar la probabilidad de que este pudiera ser el padre.

Examinemos qué sucede cuando el ADN de otro padre presunto se envía para el mismo caso y se obtienen los siguientes datos:

Persona Evaluada	Marcador Genético
Madre	3 4
Hijo	3 6
Padre presunto núm. 2	2 8

Dado que sabemos que la madre y el niño están conectados por el marcador genético 3, sabemos que el padre biológico debe contribuir el marcador genético 6. Al observar los datos genéticos del presunto padre núm. 2, veremos que él tiene el marcador genético 8 y no el marcador genético 6. Por este motivo, el presunto padre núm. 2 se excluye de la paternidad, dado que no tiene el marcador genético 6. **Nota:** Normalmente, se obtienen exclusiones de más de dos marcadores genéticos antes de emitir un informe que excluya a una persona.

P.O. Box 2230, Burlington, NC 27216-2230 Telephone: (336) 584-5171 Relationship Report

LabCorp Case # C0M-#####

Account Information

Acct #: 999999999
Account's Name
Acct Ref 1:
Acct Ref 2:
Acct Ref 3:
Account's City, State, Zip

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Party</u>		<u>Race</u>	<u>Date Drawn</u>
Mother	Doe, Jane	4CP-9991-0	Caucasian	02/25/2010
Child	Doe, Johnny	4CP-9992-0		02/25/2010
Alleged Father	Doe, John	4CP-9994-0	Caucasian	02/25/2010

DNA Analysis

	D3S1358	D7S820	vWA	FGA	D8S1179	D21S11	D18S51	D5S818	D13S317	D16S539	TH
M	15, 16	10, 12	15	23, 24	10, 15	30, 31, 2	12, 18	12, 13	12, 13	11, 12	8
C	15, 16	9, 12	15, 18	23, 24	10, 16	29, 30	12, 18	12, 13	12, 13	10, 12	6, 8
AF	16	9, 11	17, 18	23, 24	13, 16	29, 30	16, 18	11, 12	12, 13	8, 10	6, 8
PI	1.64	4.40	3.55	2.95	16.95	2.60	2.73	0.83	1.72	4.19	3.79

DNA Analysis

	TPOX	CSFIPO	Penta D	F13A	F13B	LPL	Penta C	Penta E	FESFPS
M	9, 10	7, 12	8, 13	3, 2, 5	6	9, 13	9, 12	15	10, 3, 11
C	9	7, 12	10, 13	5, 6	6	13	9, 11	12, 15	11, 12
AF	8, 9	7, 10	10	6, 7	6	10, 13	11	9, 12	11, 12
PI	4.67	1.53	9.75	4.32	2.77	6.48	4.03	9.90	

Conclusion:

Combined Paternity Index: 6,294,290,779,751 to 1

Probability of Paternity: 99.9999% (Prior Probability = 0.5)

The alleged father, John Doe, cannot be excluded as the biological father of the child, Johnny Doe, since they share genetic markers. Using the above systems, the probability of paternity is 99.9999%, as compared to an untested, unrelated man of the Caucasian population.

I, the undersigned Director, upon being duly sworn on oath, do depose and state that I read the foregoing report on the analysis of specimens from the above named individuals, signed by myself, and under penalties for perjury it is my belief that the facts and results therein are true and correct.

George C. Maha, JD, Ph.D., D(ABMG)

State of North Carolina
County of Alamance

I, [Notary's Name], a notary public for Alamance County, North Carolina, certify that George C. Maha, JD, Ph.D., D(ABMG) personally came before me this day and acknowledged that he (or she) is an employee of Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, a corporation, and that as an employee being authorized to do so, executed the foregoing on behalf of the corporation.

Subscribed and sworn to [or affirmed] before me this 28th day of February 2010 at Burlington, NC.

Notary Public

LabCorp DNA Identity

www.LabCorpDNA.com

Interpreting DNA Results

When evaluating DNA (or any other genetic test), keep in mind that each person receives two sets of genetic information (also called "genetic markers" or "alleles"): one set is from the father and the other set is from the mother.

In a paternity case, the scientist first looks at what genetic information the mother and child have in common. The rest of the genetic information found in the child comes from the biological father.

If the alleged father is found to have a genetic marker that remains once the mother's genetic marker information is compared to the child's, then he is not excluded.

For example, one DNA result may appear as follows:

Person Tested	Genetic Marker
Mother	3 4
Child	3 6
Alleged Father No. 1	7 6

The mother in the example above has genetic markers 3 and 4. These are the genetic markers that the mother inherited from her parents. The mother and child share the 3 genetic marker. The 3 is what the child inherited from the mother. The 6 in the child must come from the biological father, as the mother does not have this genetic marker. In this example, alleged father No. 1 has the 6 genetic marker that is needed to complete the child's genetic marker information. Therefore, the alleged father cannot be excluded from paternity as he has the 6 genetic marker. If all the genetic markers tested do not exclude the alleged father, a calculation is made to determine the probability that he could be the father.

Let's examine what happens when DNA from another alleged father is submitted in the same case and the following data are obtained:

Person Tested	Genetic Marker
Mother	3 4
Child	3 6
Alleged Father No. 2	2 8

Since we know that the mother and child are connected through genetic marker 3, we know that the biological father must contribute the 6 genetic marker. In looking at the genetic data for alleged father No. 2, you'll see that he has the 8 genetic marker and not the 6 genetic marker. For this reason, alleged father No. 2 is excluded from being the father, as he does not have the 6 genetic marker. **Note:** Normally, exclusions for more than two genetic markers are obtained before issuing a report excluding a person.

P.O. Box 2230, Burlington, NC 27216-2230 Telephone: (336) 584-5171 Relationship Report

LabCorp Case # COM-#####

Account Information

Acct #: 999999999

Account's Name

Acct Ref 1:

Acct Ref 2:

Acct Ref 3:

Account's City, State, Zip

<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Party</u>		<u>Race</u>	<u>Date Drawn</u>
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C	9	7, 12	10, 13	5, 6	6	13	9, 11	12, 15	11, 12
AF	8, 9	7, 10	10	6, 7	6	10, 13	11	9, 12	11, 12
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Conclusion:

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The alleged father, John Doe, cannot be excluded as the biological father of the child, Johnny Doe, since they share genetic markers. Using the above systems, the probability of paternity is 99.9999%, as compared to an untested, unrelated man of the Caucasian population.

El padre presunto, John Doe, no puede excluirse como el padre biológico del niño, Johnny Doe, ya que los dos comparten marcadores genéticos. Usando los sistemas arriba citados, la probabilidad de paternidad es 99.9999%, cuando se compara con un hombre que no ha sido evaluado ni emparentado de la población caucásica.

I, the undersigned Director, upon being duly sworn on oath, do depose and state that I read the foregoing report on the analysis of specimens from the above named individuals, signed by myself, and under penalties for perjury it is my belief that the facts and results therein are true and correct.

George C. Maha, JD, Ph.D., D(ABMG)

State of North Carolina
County of Alamance

I, [Notary's Name], a notary public for Alamance County, North Carolina, certify that George C. Maha, JD, Ph.D., D(ABMG) personally came before me this day and acknowledged that he (or she) is an employee of Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, a corporation, and that as an employee being authorized to do so, executed the foregoing on behalf of the corporation.

Subscribed and sworn to [or affirmed] before me this 28th day of February 2010 at Burlington, NC.

Notary Public

Laboratory Corporation of America is accredited by the AABB

Page 1 of 1



LabCorp DNA Identity

Family Reconstruction Testing

In cases involving a deceased or missing family member, a family relationship test may be performed in order to reconstruct the decedent’s probable DNA profile and/or to determine the person’s biological relationship to known family members. This type of testing is possible because the genes of the deceased or missing family member are present in his/her known biological family members. The recommended parties for testing in order to yield the most accurate results in these complex cases are listed in the chart below. If all of the individuals listed are not available, other combinations of known relatives can be used for testing.

Type of Test	Recommended Parties	Description
Grandparentage Test	Mother, child, and both alleged paternal grandparents	Testing for paternity of a child when the alleged father is unavailable or deceased. In this scenario, there is an assumption that both paternal grandparents are the parents of the alleged father.
Full Sibling Test	2 potential siblings and their mother	Testing for paternity between two siblings who share a common mother and want to verify that they share the same father.
Half Sibling Test	2 potential siblings and both of their mothers	Testing for paternity between two individuals who know they do not share a common mother but want to determine if they share the same father.
Avuncular Test (Uncle/Aunt)	2 potential aunts/uncles, mother and child	Testing for paternity of a child by using full siblings of the alleged father to verify if a relationship exists between the two alleged aunt(s)/uncle(s) and their potential niece or nephew. Two aunts, two uncles, or one aunt and one uncle may be tested.
Family Reconstruction Test	At least 2 samples from known relatives, which may include a mix of the above, plus the mother and child. Please contact our customer service specialists at 1-800-742-3944, option 3, to determine which available family members would be the most helpful in performing a family reconstruction test.	Testing for paternity of a child when the relatives above are not all available. In this scenario, there is an assumption that the relatives’ stated relationships to the other tested relatives and the alleged father are accurate.