

Human uni-parentally markers analysis from samples of the Moroccan population

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Bi-parentally inherited short tandem repeat polymorphisms have been routinely used in human identity testing for about 30 years. More recently, the analysis of uni-parentally inherited markers from the human Y chromosome and mitochondrial DNA was introduced for special applications of DNA-based human identification. This communication provides results on uni-parental markers (mtDNA control region, 17 Y-STRs, and 22 biallelic Y SNPs) from various Moroccan population groups (Arab speaking, Berber speaking, and Sahrawi speaking).

Biography

Rachid Aboukhalid, received his Ph.D. in molecular biology and forensic genetics from Mohammed V - Agdal University in 2013. He is Principal Investigator at forensic genetic unit at the same university and my research relates primarily to forensic genetics on human uni-parental markers (Y-chromosome - mitochondrial DNA) and human evolutionary genetic. He was a visitor scientist at Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL, Rockville, MD, USA) during my Fulbright scholarship in 2008 for one year. He is currently a field application scientist at GENOME Biotechnologies on Human Identification and molecular biology. He regularly gives lectures and invited talks in conferences and training workshops to graduate students, colleagues, and professionals.

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