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The use of systemic lupus erythematosis (SLE) biomarkers in forensic investigation: A suggested approach

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orensic investigations usually depend on collecting clues, evidences and references. Long time ago, gene banks and finger prints have found their application in forensic analysis of crimes and for identification of individuals in mass disasters. Teeth and oral tissues were also included before. Recent studies used the characteristics DNA extracted from teeth remains to identify totally- deteriorated bodies. This article directs the attention toward the possibility of using diseases-associated biomarkers as a provisional tool for identifying individuals located incomplicated forensic challenges. Systemic Lupus erythematosis (SLE) is one among the diseases that associated with the release of different biomarkers in body fluids. These biomarkers could help a differential identification of individuals at acceptable level of validity, however a disease-related biomarker banks should be established first.

Biography

Hossam A Eid has completed his PhD from Suez Canal University, Ismailia city, Egypt. He has published more than 26 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute. He has recorded five new bacterial strains at Genbank, Maryland, USA 2012.

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