

## **STANDARDIZATION OF A TECHNIQUE FOR OBTAINING DNA FROM FOOTPRINTS**

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Currently our country has high numbers of missing persons, Tamaulipas being one of the states with the highest rate of disappearances. The identification of people has become more important thanks to the development of molecular techniques. However, the limitations are very high, because it is necessary to compare the genetic pattern of the disappeared with the parents. Therefore, the objective of this research is to standardize a genomic DNA extraction technique from contact surfaces for its subsequent implementation in the identification of disappeared, allowing the comparison of the genetic pattern with the disappeared itself. For this, genomic DNA extraction was carried out using the Phenol-Chloroform technique from fingerprint samples on a slide. The analysis was performed in duplicate on 5 fingerprint donors at various times; 24 hours, 7 days, 15 days, 30 days and the quality and concentration of DNA was obtained by means of a Nanodrop spectrophotometer. An increase in DNA concentration was shown during the exposure time but a decrease in quality without presenting statistically significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ). These results may be because with the passing of days and exposure to the environment it interferes with the quality of DNA due to the presence of nucleases.