

Quantification of DNA Extracted from Teeth

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Teeth are an excellent source of tissue for forensic deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analyses when other tissue has been burned, decomposed or is otherwise unsuitable. There is ample literature that demonstrates the availability of dental tissue even after being subjected to environmental extremes, including scorching, that preclude DNA analysis from conventional sites. This study examines DNA recoveries from various teeth classifications (anterior, premolar and molar) and conditions (restored, unrestored, carious lessions), and compares DNA recovery rates.