



Intermountain Forensics

SOP #

SER-201

Revision #

01

Forensic DNA Technical Leader Approval

Issue Date

5/28/20

RSID Serology Testing Devices

1. Purpose

To describe the protocol for RSID Saliva (Human Salivary Alpha-Amylase) and RSID Semen (Human Semenogelin Antigen) cartridge testing devices.

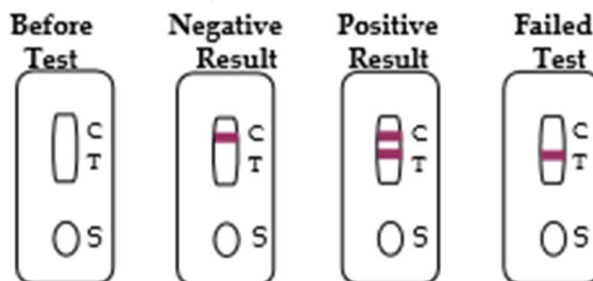
2. Summary

Supernatant collected for semen and/or saliva testing is added to the applicable RSID cartridge. Tests are observed with a final reading at 10 minutes. Results are recorded in LIMS.

3. Procedure

Sample Processing

1. Add ~100µl of the supernatant to the sample well. Keep remaining volume for additional dilutions or tests if necessary.
 - a. Note: no positive or negative control is necessary as these will have been run per lot number during QC of the kits.
2. Read result after 10 minutes incubation at room temperature. There should be no remaining fluid in the sample well at this time point.
3. Results:
 - a. Negative – Visible red line at only the Control (C) position.
 - i. Saliva – No alpha-amylase detected.
 - ii. Semen – No human semen detected.
 - b. Positive – Visible red lines at both the (C) and Test (T) positions.
 - i. Saliva – Alpha-amylase detected.
 - ii. Semen – Human semen detected.
 - c. Failed Test – Visible red line at only the (T) position.
 - i. No Conclusions possible.



4. Document results in LIMS.

4. References

Independent Forensics Rapid Stain Identification of Human Semen (RSID-Semen) Technical Information and Protocol Sheet for use with Universal Buffer.
Independent Forensics Rapid Stain Identification of Human Semen (RSID-Saliva) Technical Information and Protocol Sheet for use with Universal Buffer.

5. Definitions

Human Salivary Alpha-amylase – Human specific enzyme produced by the salivary glands.
Human Semenogelin Antigen – Human specific protein that originates in the seminal vesicles.
RSID – Rapid Stain Identification. Body fluid stain cartridge tests that are manufactured by Independent Forensics.