

Independent Forensics
Small Field Kit for Rapid Stain
Identification of Human Blood (RSID™)
Provided Protocols

General Guidelines

The RSID™-Blood Field Kit is a confirmatory test for **human blood** that is designed for fast, easy, and reliable detection of human blood from stains encountered at crime scenes. The RSID™-Blood Field Kit does not cross-react with animal (including ferret and skunk) or primate blood. Furthermore, the RSID™-Blood Field Kit does not exhibit a high dose Hook effect and is therefore not prone to false negative results.

RSID™-Blood Field Kit testing will assist investigators in determining which samples are the most likely to yield DNA profiles. All of the materials needed to perform stain analyses on 5 individual samples, in the field, are provided. Single use, individually packaged components eliminate the possibility of sample contamination.

Components of the RSID™-Blood Field Kit

- *Five clear plastic bags* - each bag contains the components needed to sample an individual stain: RSID™-Blood cassette and plastic transfer pipette. Bag components are intended for single use only.
- *Five sample tubes*- each with pre measured (700 µl) extraction /running buffer.
- *Sample tube rack* - holds tubes during extraction.

Sample Collection

When possible, stains deposited on fabric or other substrates that can be easily cut, should be dissected to preserve a portion of the stain for DNA analysis.

The recommended cutting size for RSID™-Blood Field Kit is approximately 30-40 mm². The following figures demonstrate the recommended cutting size:



Stains deposited on substrates that cannot be easily cut (e.g., glass, metal) should be sampled by sponging the stain with a swab moistened in the provided water. The swab can be moistened by quickly dipping the swab into the water. When analyzing a large stain, reserve a portion of the stain for possible DNA analysis.

When testing a small stain, sponge the entire stain with a moistened swab and test a portion of the swab batting by removing a cutting of the swab. The remainder of the swab should be preserved for

additional analysis (e.g., RSID™-Semen, RSID™-Saliva, DNA analysis, etc.).

Protocol

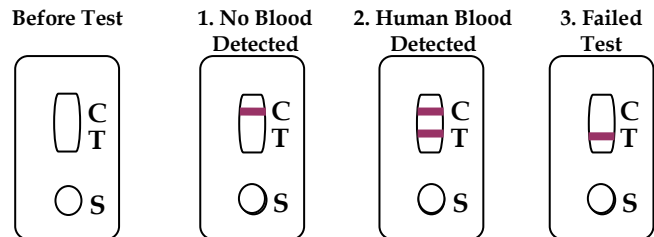
1. Remove plastic bag containing single use components.
2. Take cutting (from stain or swab) and place it into the extraction tube (see *Sample Collection*, above).
3. Close extraction tube and shake vigorously.
4. Incubate sample in extraction buffer for a minimum of 20 minutes at room temperature.*
5. After incubation/soak step, remove RSID™-Blood cassette from sealed foil pouch.
6. Vigorously shake extraction tube and using provided transfer pipette, place **4 drops** of extraction solution into the sample well of the cassette (circular well indicated by "S" on the cassette). Note time.
7. After 10 minutes, score cassette as positive or negative based on the presence or absence of a red line at the test position. See *Result Interpretation*, below.
8. Document the results and information regarding the sample. We recommend photo documentation prior to discarding used cassette.

**Longer incubation and soak time are recommended for older evidence samples or for questioned samples with minimal biological material. We have noted only a minor increase in test sensitivity after 50 minutes of incubation.*

Result Interpretation

RSID™-Blood should be evaluated exactly 10 minutes after sample addition. Possible results are:

1. A single red line at the Control (C) position indicates that **no** blood was detected.
2. Two red lines (at the Control, C, and Test, T, positions) indicate that **human blood** was detected.
3. A single red line at the Test (T) position indicates a failed test, no conclusion possible.



Manufactured by:

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