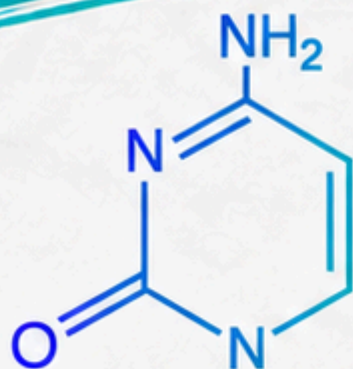


FORMAT

Explains

5 terms in
forensic
epigenetics



DNA methylation

A natural chemical tag that attaches to DNA without changing the genetic code itself. These tags can change over time and with biological processes, increasing or decreasing their DNA methylation levels – which is why researchers study them as a possible source of forensic information.



Epigenetic clock

A scientific prediction model that uses DNA methylation patterns to estimate individual age. It's a statistical estimate, not an exact figure, and is still the subject of active forensic research.



Forensic age estimation

A method used to estimate a person's likely age range from a biological sample. ForMAT is developing a DNA methylation-based approach as one contribution to this field, alongside existing forensic methods.



Disaster victim identification (DVI)

The forensic process of identifying human remains after mass-casualty events such as natural disasters or accidents. ForMAT is developing a dedicated kit intended to support this established process, working alongside existing identification protocols.



Body fluid / tissue identification

A forensic method used to determine what type of biological material a sample came from – for example, blood, saliva or semen. ForMAT is developing a DNA methylation-based kit intended to support this kind of analysis.





Curious how this research works in practice?

Follow along as we
unpack the science
behind ForMAT.
Visit our website at
<https://format-forensics.eu/>

