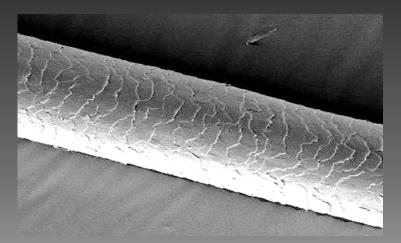
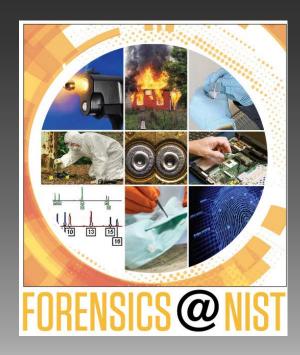
Hair analysis: Historical overview and current research collections

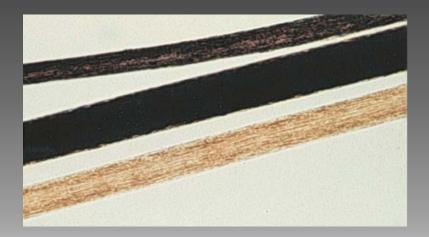


Sandra Koch, F-ABC NIST Trace Workshop 2016





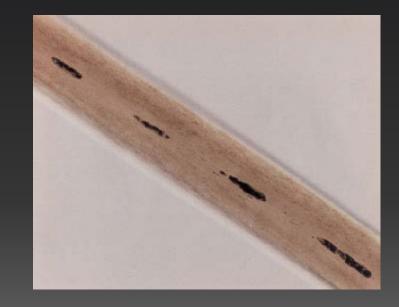
Disciplines involved in hair analysis
Development of forensic microscopical hair analysis
Resources and collections
Other techniques used to research hair





Anthropology
Developmental Biology
Dermatology
Cosmetic science

♦ Forensic science





http://zenzele.us/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/curl_pattern.jpg



♦ Museums

 Private Industry/Commercial laboratories



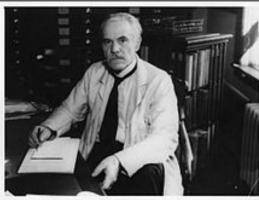


♦ Mildred Trotter

- Washington University, Dept of Anatomy
- ♦ Leon Augustus Hausman
- ♦ Morris Steggerda
 - ♦ Carnegie Institution
- - ♦ Smithsonian NMNH







Anthropology: Trotter Hair Collection

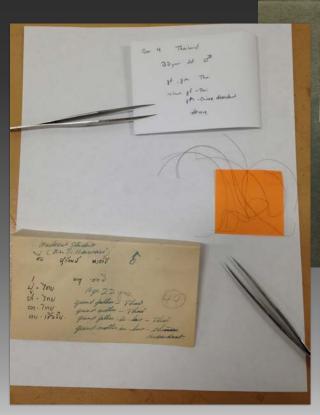


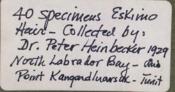
Some demographic information is available: family relationships, age, sex, etc.

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)

useum collection

- ♦ Hrdlička
- National Museum of Health and Medicine
- - ♦ Caroline Bond Day Collection
- ♦ Field Museum of Natural History





30 specimens Chinese Hair - Collected 1922 from U. of Wisconsin Stadants



- ♦ Smithsonian NMNH
- National Museum of the American Indian
- American Museum of Natural History
- Musée du quai Branly Paris
- ♦ Field Museum of Natural History





♦ Penn State University

- Cut hair samples from living subjects
- Associated data (age, sex, genetic ancestry, family relationships, etc.)
- ♦ Genotypes based on 500,000
 SNP's
- ♦ Human Hair Research Repository

♦ 200+ and still collecting

Ancestry*	ADAPT/	Double	Common	UIUC	Total per
	ADAPT2	Take	Traits	study	ancestry
	studies	study	study		
Black, African, or African-American	215	16	24	10	265
East Asian	128	3	13	20	164
Hispanic or Latino	169	10	54	5	238
Middle Eastern	29	3	0	3	35
Native American	9	6	4	0	16
Pacific Islander	6	1	1	0	8
South Asian	75	0	6	3	84
Southeast Asian	50	1	0	0	51
White, European, or European- American	1,802	167	239	78	2,286
# of hair samples per study:	2,483	207	341	119	3,150



- University of Tennessee Forensic
 Anthropology Center

 - ♦ 300+ pulled hair samples from donated bodies (~25 hairs)
- - \diamond 150 donor individuals to date

"Destructive analysis is defined as the permanent loss of any biological tissues from the body, including hair, skin, organs, blood and other bodily fluids, bone, cartilage, finger- or toenails, and muscle."



TEXAS STATE

Department of Anthropology

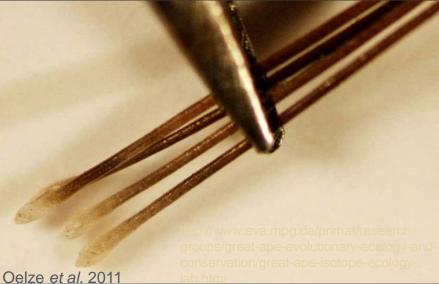
Forensic Anthropology Center

Research Techniques

Private/Commercial research interests

- - ♦ Raman
 - ♦ Electron Microscopy
- - ♦ Drug analysis
 - ♦ Elemental analysis
 - ♦ Isotopic analysis

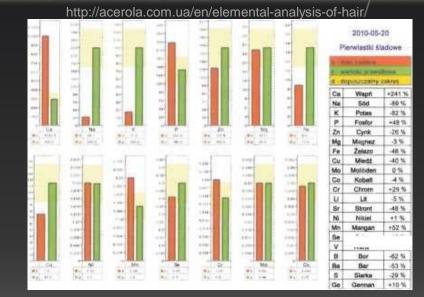






Elemental Analysis

The elemental composition of human hair obtained from different studies at Surrey University over a period of 25 years has been recorded and forms part of a database, for biological and environmental samples



Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, Vol. 259, No. 3 (2004) 493-498

The University of Surrey database of elemental composition of human hair

W. J. Altaf,^{2*} O. A. Akanle,¹ L. L. Admans,¹ D. Beasley,¹ C. Butler,¹ N. M. Spyrou¹

¹ Physics Department, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, UK
 ² Physics Department, University of Umm Al-Qura, Makkah, P.O.Box 6924, Saudi Arabia

(Received July 21, 2003)

The elemental composition of human hair obtained from different studies at Surrey University over a period of 25 years has been recorded and forms part of a database, for biological and environmental samples, which is being developed. Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA), using reactor neutrons, was the principal method employed and from which reported data are presented. Elemental concentrations of Br, Ca, Cc, Cl, Ca, Cr, Cs, F, Fe, Hf, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, V and Zn were obtained and recorded in the database. Chronological variations in two sets of subjects separated by a period of time of 16 years are also given. Variations in the concentration values of some elements related to the state of health and disease were reported for hair samples collected from subjects suffering from manic depression, senie dementia and breast cancer. Concentration values of some elements with relation to the nationality of subjects from Bulgaria, England, Kenya, Nigeria and Wales are presented and compared. This study is part of on-going research in the analysis of biomedical and bioenvironmental materials. The database is still in its infancy.

Altaf, W et al. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry (2004) 259: 493



♦ Stable Isotopes
 ♦ Private labs
 ♦ Universities

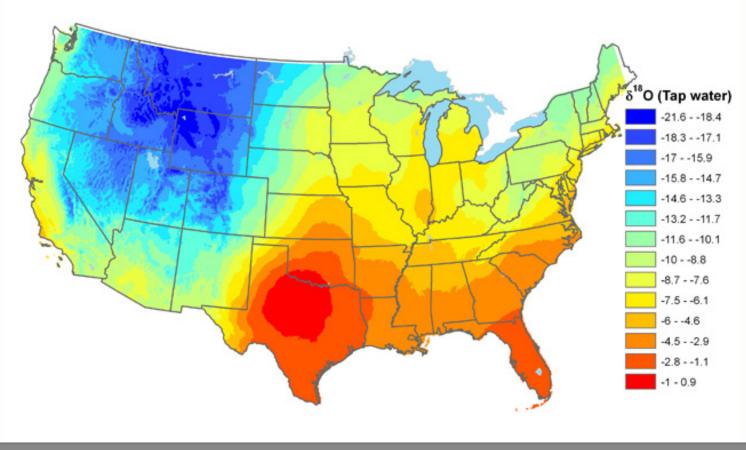


Photo credit: IsoForensics, Inc. 2012



Forensic animal hair atlas : a searchable database

Contains high-resolution SEM and optical images of 35 different species of the most common animal hairs encountered in forensic casework. Includes an examination guidebook, overview of preparation techniques, glossary, bibliography, microscopic characterization, and many topics in animal hair characterization.

RJ LeeGroup, ©1999.



Arbidar Fiber and Hair Collections



Microtrace has acquired all rights to the products sold under the Arbidar name. In the ensuing time, Microtrace has worked to refine the collection and improve the quality and authenticity of each specimen.

The Arbidar Animal Hair and Fur Collection

This diverse set is composed of eighty animal hair samples from around the world representing 49 genera. Each sample is individually packaged and labeled. The collection is organized in clear binder pages for ease of reference and accessibility.



- ♦ Destructive sampling
 - Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
 - University of Tennessee Forensic Anthropology Center
 http://fac.utk.edu/research-requests-and-application-forms/
 - Texas State Forensic Anthropology Center
 http://www.txstate.edu/anthropology/facts/Forms/FARF.html
 - ♦ Human Hair Research Repository
 - ♦ Contact Sandra Koch at slk336@psu.edu



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PennState

♦ Jablonski Lab♦ Shriver Lab

Contact: slk336@psu.edu

