

DNA Analyst Training Laboratory Training Manual

Protocol 2.11 SALIGaE® Test for the Presence of Saliva



This laboratory protocol (or part thereof) has been provided as an example of a laboratory SOP, courtesy of the National Forensic Science Technology Center. It has been included for training and example purposes only.

PRESIDENT'S
DNA
INITIATIVE



INTRODUCTION

The SALIGaE® test is used to determine the possible presences of trace levels of saliva. In this procedure, a small amount of sample is added to test vials that contain a colorless solution. If saliva is present in the specimen, the colorless solution will turn yellow. If saliva is not present in the sample or too dilute to detect, the solution will remain colorless.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to the Laboratory Safety Manual(s)

PREPARATIONS

SALIGaE® Test kit

INSTRUMENTATION

- SALIGaE® Test kit vials
- Pipettes
- Timer

MINIMUM STANDARDS & CONTROLS

- Positive control (known saliva)
- Negative control – Deionized water

PROCEDURE OR ANALYSIS

1. Place approximately 5 mm² cutting or 1/2 of a swab into a sterile 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube.
2. Pipette 30 µl – 50 µl of sterile deionized water into the tube.
3. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
4. Allow the test vials to warm to room temperature
5. Remove bubbles from the test vials by gently tapping the vials.
6. Add 8 µl of sample to the test vial
7. Mix gently

8. Read the result after 10 minutes.
9. A yellow color change indicates a positive result. No color change indicates a negative result. A negative result indicates that there is no saliva present or is below the limit of detection of the test.

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