

The Mumbai Paternity Case

Lara, a 28-year-old woman from Cainta, Rizal, has a six-year-old daughter named **Jasmine**. At the time of conception, three men were involved in her life:

1. **Rohan** – Lara’s legal husband, an Indian mestizo, goes regularly to Mumbai, India where his family has a flourishing financing business. In the Philippines, he finances local Indian businessmen engaged in retail trade paid on installment basis.
2. **Jiro** – Lara’s former high school boyfriend who recently returned to town to attend their high school reunion held the day after Rohan left for India.
3. **Ben** – is an FedEx delivery rider who frequently visited Lara’s home whenever Rohan is in India to deliver packages from Rohan. He delivered a package a week after Rohan left for Mumbai.

On routine check-up in the Philippines, Rohan discovered that he could not have been the father of Jasmine. Lara insisted that she was faithful to Rohan. To prove this, Lara backtracked to find out who she may be have been associated with at the time of her conception, which narrowed down to Jiro and Rohan. Lara requested blood samples from Jiro and Rohan for blood typing and DNA tests. They obliged.

Blood and buccal swab samples were collected from Lara, Jasmine, and the three men for **ABO blood typing** and **DNA profiling (13 STR loci)**. The results are as follows:

Person	ABO Type
Lara	A
Jasmine	AB
PF1 – Rohan (Legal Husband)	O
PF2 – Jiro (Ex-Boyfriend)	AB
PF3 – Ben (Delivery Rider)	B

Locus	Jasmine	Lara	PF1 – Rohan	PF2 – Jiro	PF3 – Ben	Allele Frequencies (Observed)	Paternity Index
D3S1358	15,16	15,18	16,17	14,16	14,15	14:0.18; 15:0.29; 16:0.27; 17:0.12; 18:0.14	
vWA	16,18	14,16	16,18	15,18	14,15	14:0.20; 15:0.21; 16:0.28; 18:0.19	
FGA	21,24	24,25	21,23	20,24	22,24	20:0.10; 21:0.17; 22:0.15; 23:0.12; 24:0.24; 25:0.11	
D8S1179	12,14	10,12	14,15	12,13	13,14	10:0.09; 12:0.26; 13:0.19; 14:0.23; 15:0.11	
D21S11	29,32	30,32	29,30	29,31	28,31	28:0.07; 29:0.18; 30:0.15; 31:0.16; 32:0.20	
D18S51	13,15	12,13	15,17	14,15	13,14	12:0.12; 13:0.22; 14:0.19; 15:0.21; 17:0.08	
D5S818	11,12	11,12	12,13	10,12	10,11	10:0.13; 11:0.28; 12:0.31; 13:0.07	
D13S317	8,11	8,11	9,11	8,12	8,10	8:0.30; 9:0.10; 10:0.12; 11:0.27; 12:0.09	
D7S820	9,10	8,10	9,11	8,9	8,10	8:0.24; 9:0.26; 10:0.25; 11:0.08	
TH01	6,9.3	6,7	6,9.3	7,9.3	6,7	6:0.33; 7:0.20; 9.3:0.21	
TPOX	8,11	8,11	8,11	8,9	11,12	8:0.32; 9:0.10; 11:0.29; 12:0.07	—
CSF1PO	10,12	10,11	11,12	12,12	10,12	10:0.25; 11:0.18; 12:0.31	—

D16S539 11,12 11,11 12,13 9,12 11,12 9:0.09; 11:0.29; —
12:0.30; 13:0.08

1. Who is/are the possible fathers based on the blood types? Why?
2. Who is/are excluded? why?
3. Encircle the obligate paternal allele in the column of Jasmine's DNA profile.
4. Encircle the obligate alleles present in each putative father's profile.
 - a. What does it mean if the putative father does not have all or some of the obligate paternal allele? Why?
 - b. What does it mean if a putative father has all the obligate paternal allele? Why?
5. Compute the Paternity Index (PI).
 - a. How is this computed?
 - b. What does the PI signify?
6. Compute the Combined Paternity Index (CPI).
 - a. How is this computed?
 - b. What does CPI signify?
7. Derive the Probability of Paternity and convert it into a percentage format.
 - a. How is this computed?
 - b. What does PoP signify?
8. Prepare a Legal Memorandum based on the facts and results of the paternity test.