

Ancient DNA

DTU Next Generation Sequencing Analysis



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The past month in ancient DNA

DNA sleuths solve mystery of the 2,000-year old corpse

🕒 19 December 2023



B B C

NEWS



©MOLA HEADLAND INFRASTRUCTURE

DNA analysis showed that this young man travelled to Cambridgeshire from the furthest reaches of the Roman Empire 2,000 years ago

19th December 2023

Nobel prize in Medicine 2022

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2022

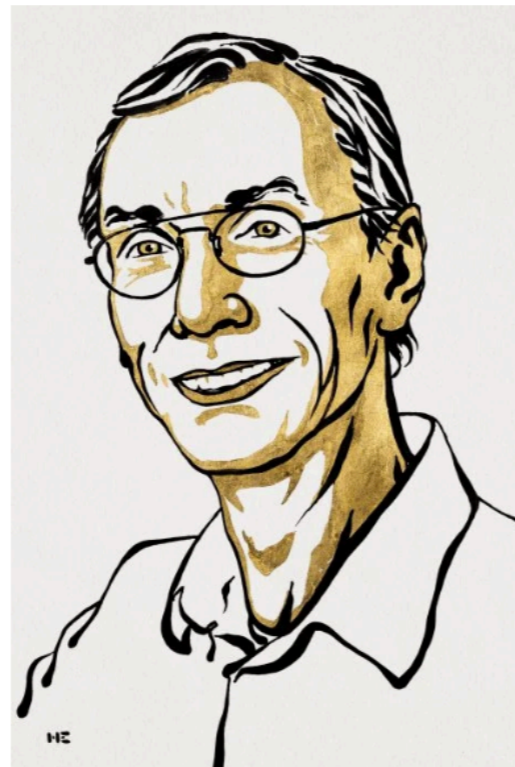
Svante Pääbo

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Svante Pääbo

Facts



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel
Prize Outreach

Svante Pääbo

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2022

Born: 20 April 1955, Stockholm, Sweden

Affiliation at the time of the award: Max Planck Institute for
Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany, Okinawa
Institute of Science and Technology, Okinawa, Japan

Prize motivation: “for his discoveries concerning the
genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution”

Prize share: 1/1

4th October 2022

1984 - the first 2 ancient DNA sequences

NATURE VOL. 312 15 NOVEMBER 1984

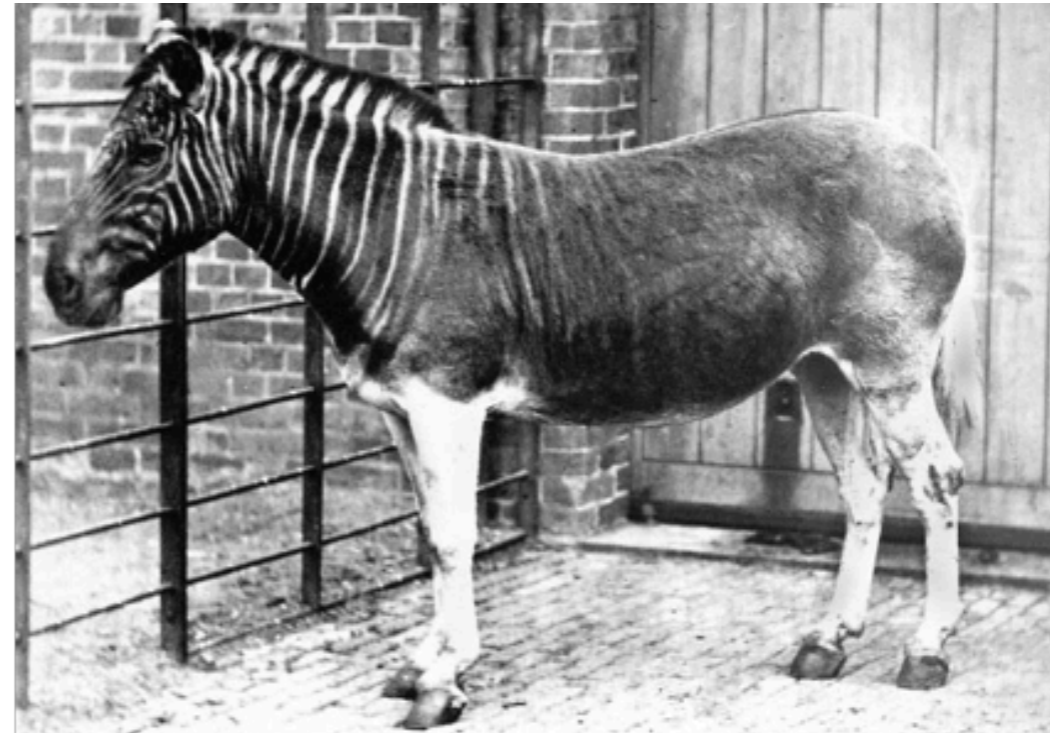
DNA sequences from the quagga, an extinct member of the horse family

Russell Higuchi*, Barbara Bowman*, Mary Freiberger*, Oliver A. Ryder† & Allan C. Wilson*

* Department of Biochemistry, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

† Research Department, San Diego Zoo, San Diego, California 92103, USA

To determine whether DNA survives and can be recovered from the remains of extinct creatures, we have examined dried muscle from a museum specimen of the quagga, a zebra-like species (*Equus quagga*) that became extinct in 1883 (ref. 1). We report that DNA



Unidentified reading frame 1

Quagga	C CCA ATC CTG CTC GCC GTA GCA TTC CTC ACA CTA GTT GAA CGA AAA GTC TTA GGC TAC ATA CAA CTT CGT AAA GGA CCC AAC ATC GTA GGC CCC TAT GGC CTA CTA CAA CCC ATT AC
ZebraT.....G.....T.....C.....G*

Cytochrome oxidase I

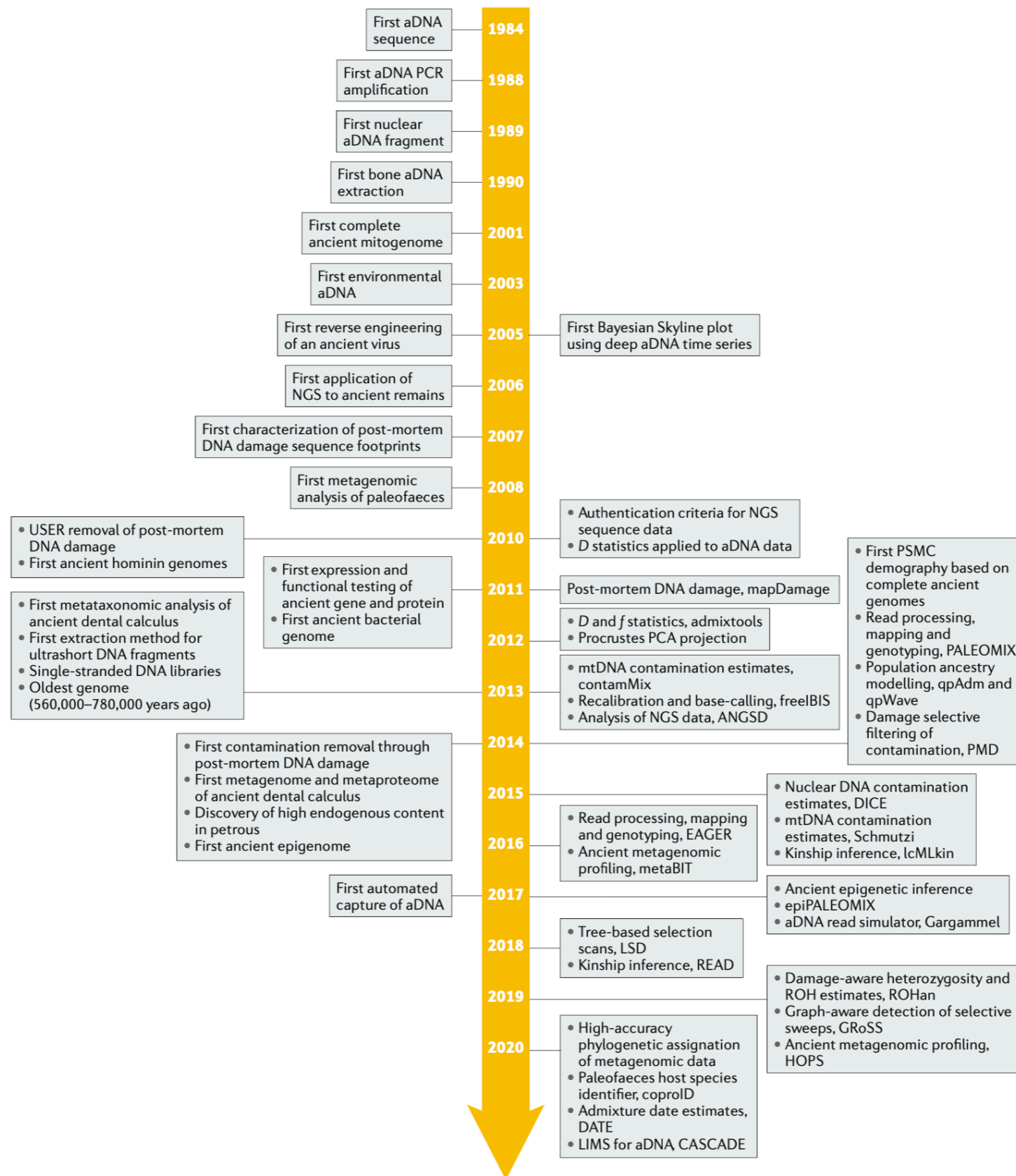
Quagga	A GGA GGA TTC GTT CAC TGA TTC CCT CTA TTC TCA GGA TAC ACA CTC AAC CAA ACC TGA GCA AAA ATT CAG TTT ACA ATT ATA TTC GTA GGG GTC AAC ATA ATT TTC TTC CCA
Zebra	G.....T.....G.....C.....A.....T.....C*

Fig. 1 Sequences of the coding strands determined for two pieces of quagga mtDNA. The sequences are arranged in triplets corresponding to the amino acids that they encode. At 12 positions, the quagga sequences differ from those of mtDNA from a mountain zebra; only for these positions is the nature of the base specified for the zebra. The two asterisks identify triplets at which the zebra and quagga differ by an amino acid replacement.

Milestones in aDNA research

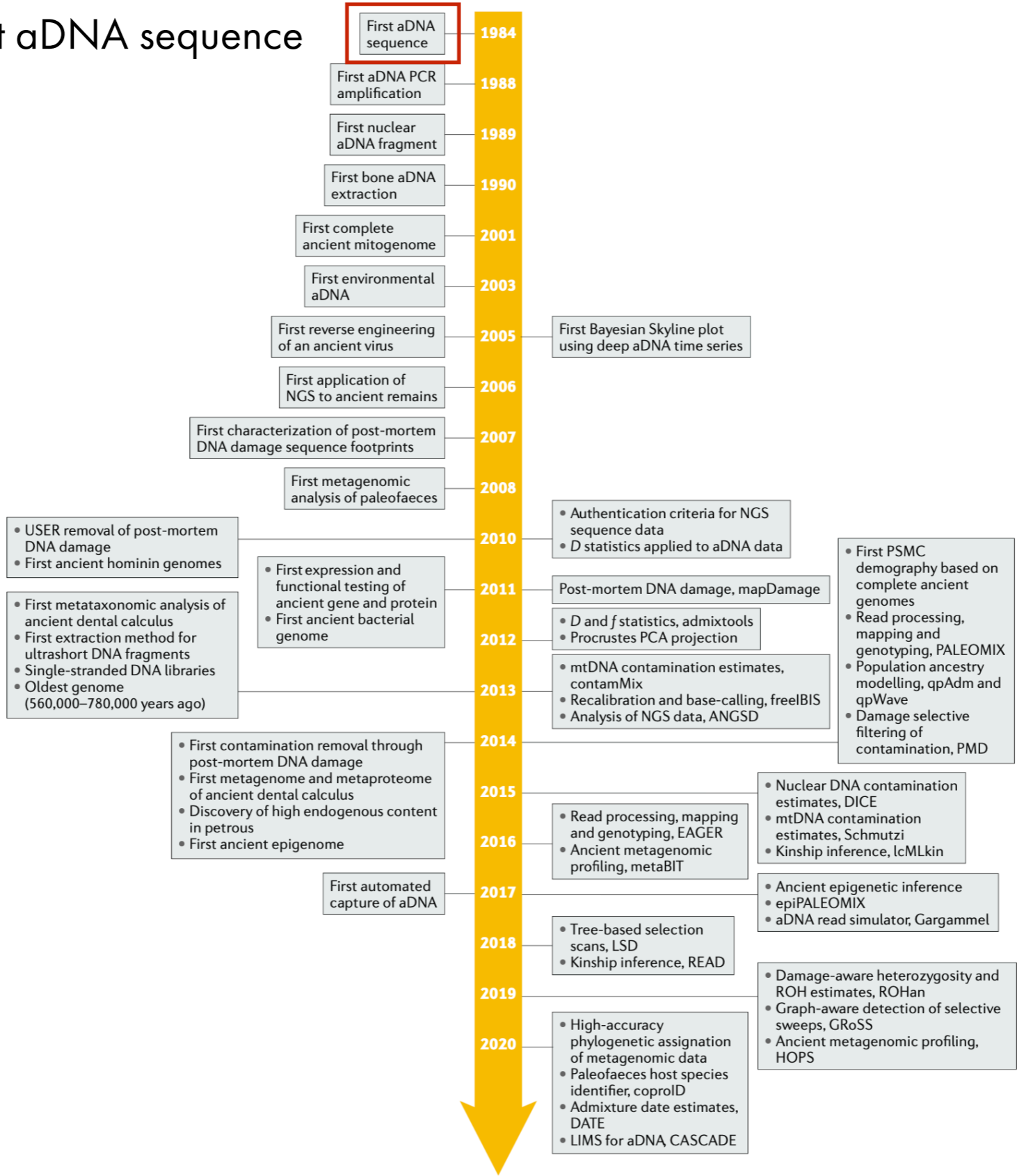
Wet lab

Dry lab



Milestones in aDNA research

First aDNA sequence



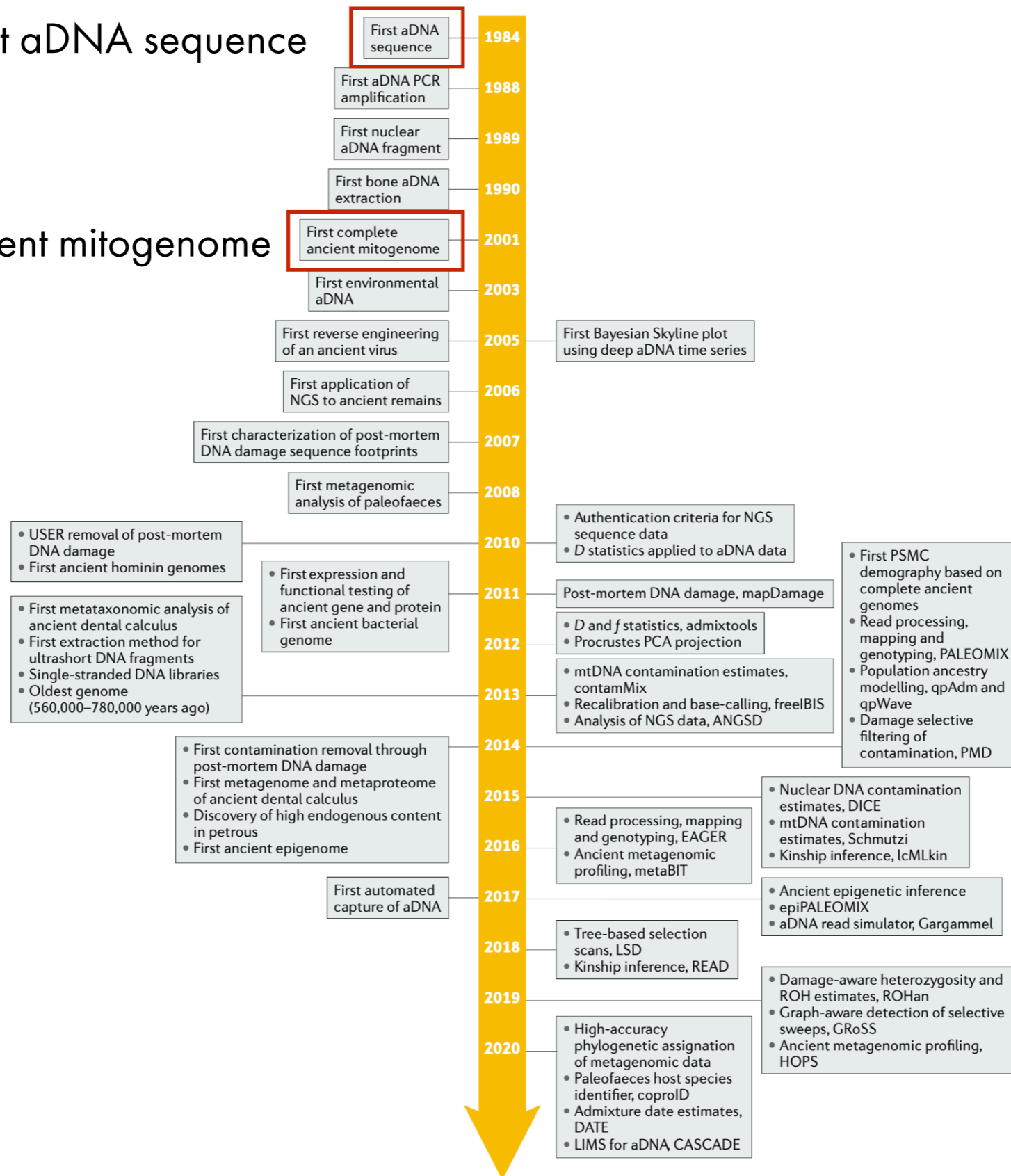
Wet lab

Dry lab

Milestones in aDNA research

First aDNA sequence

First ancient mitogenome



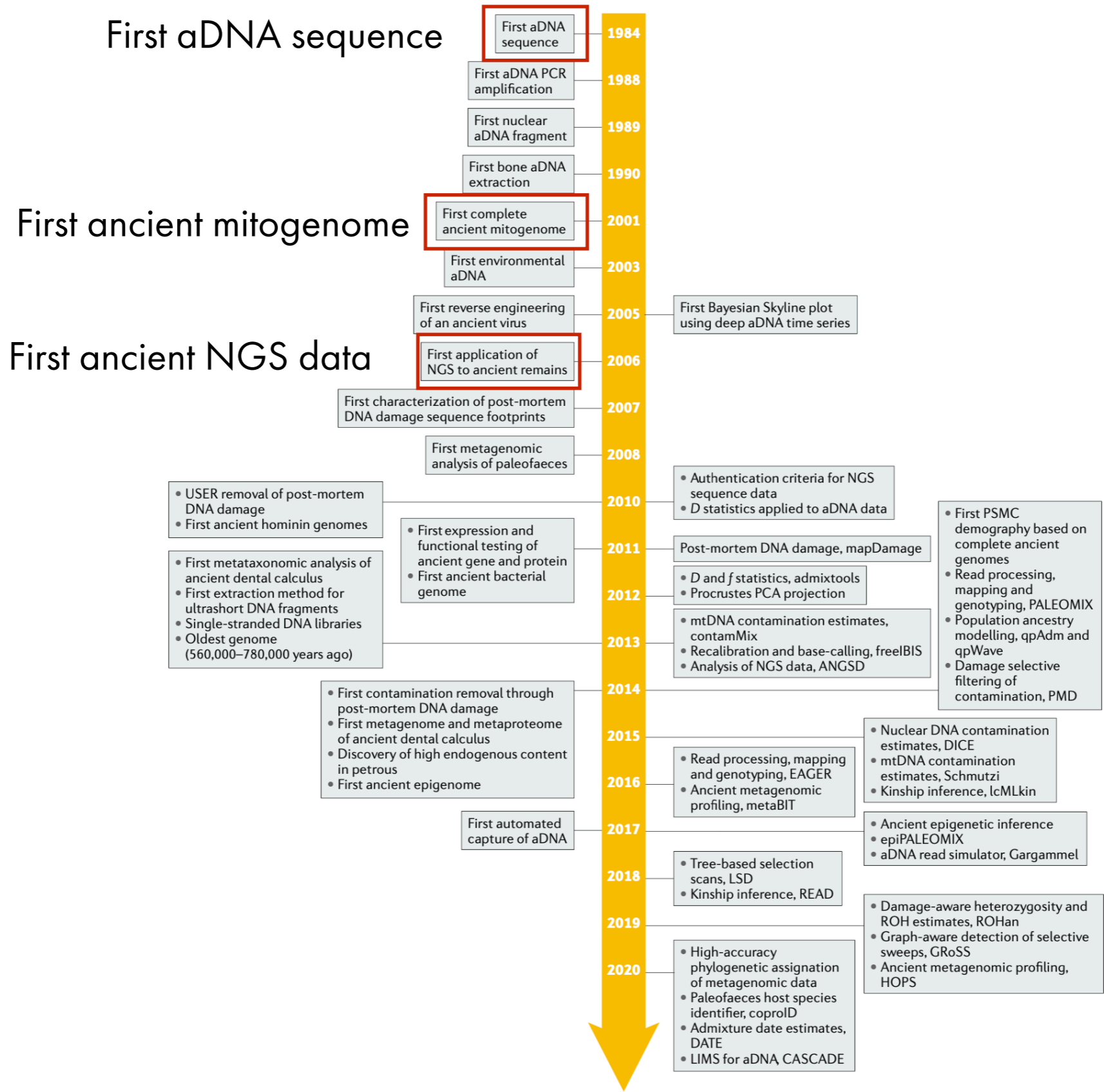
Wet lab

Dry lab

Milestones in aDNA research

Wet lab

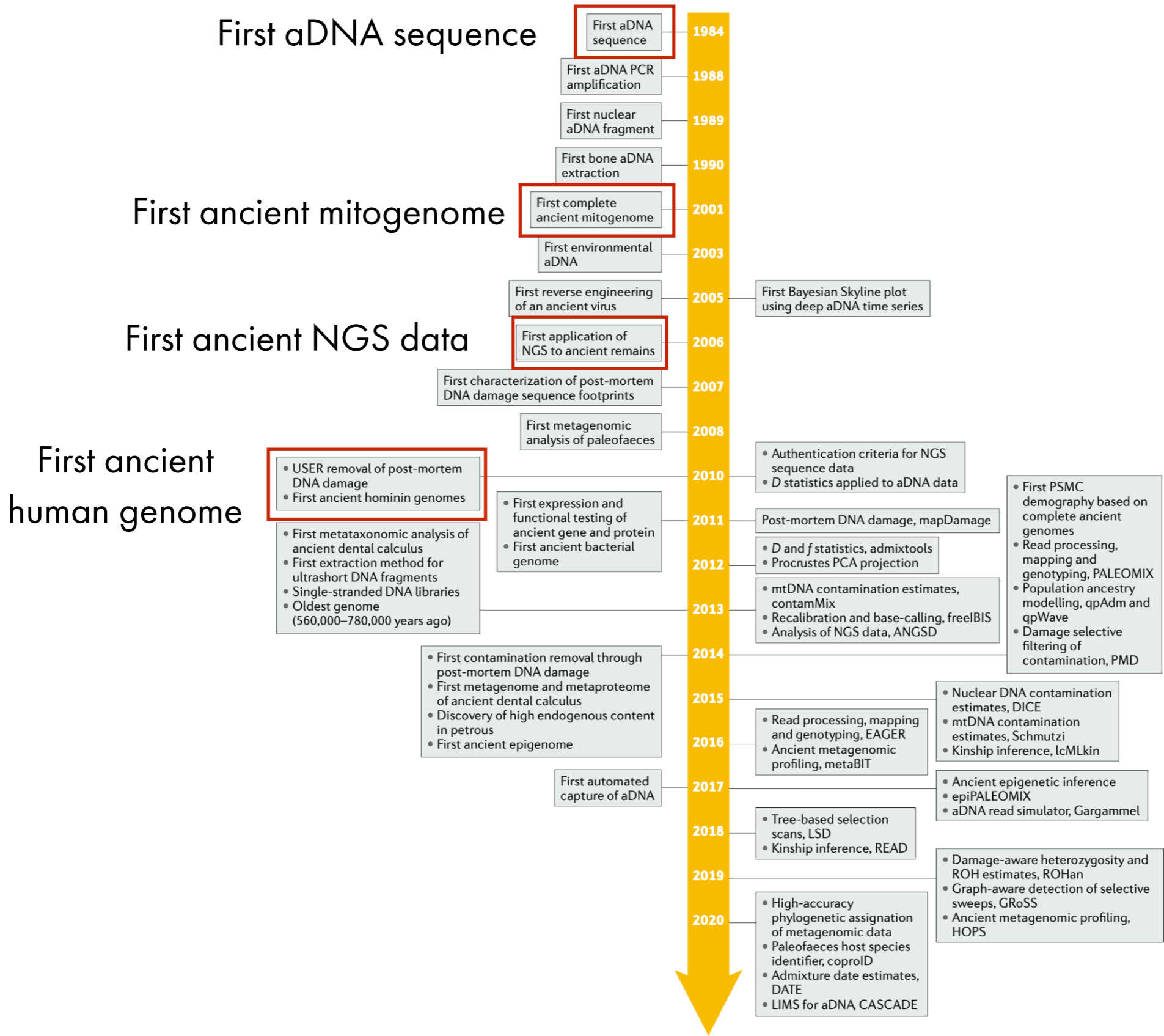
Dry lab



Milestones in aDNA research

Wet lab

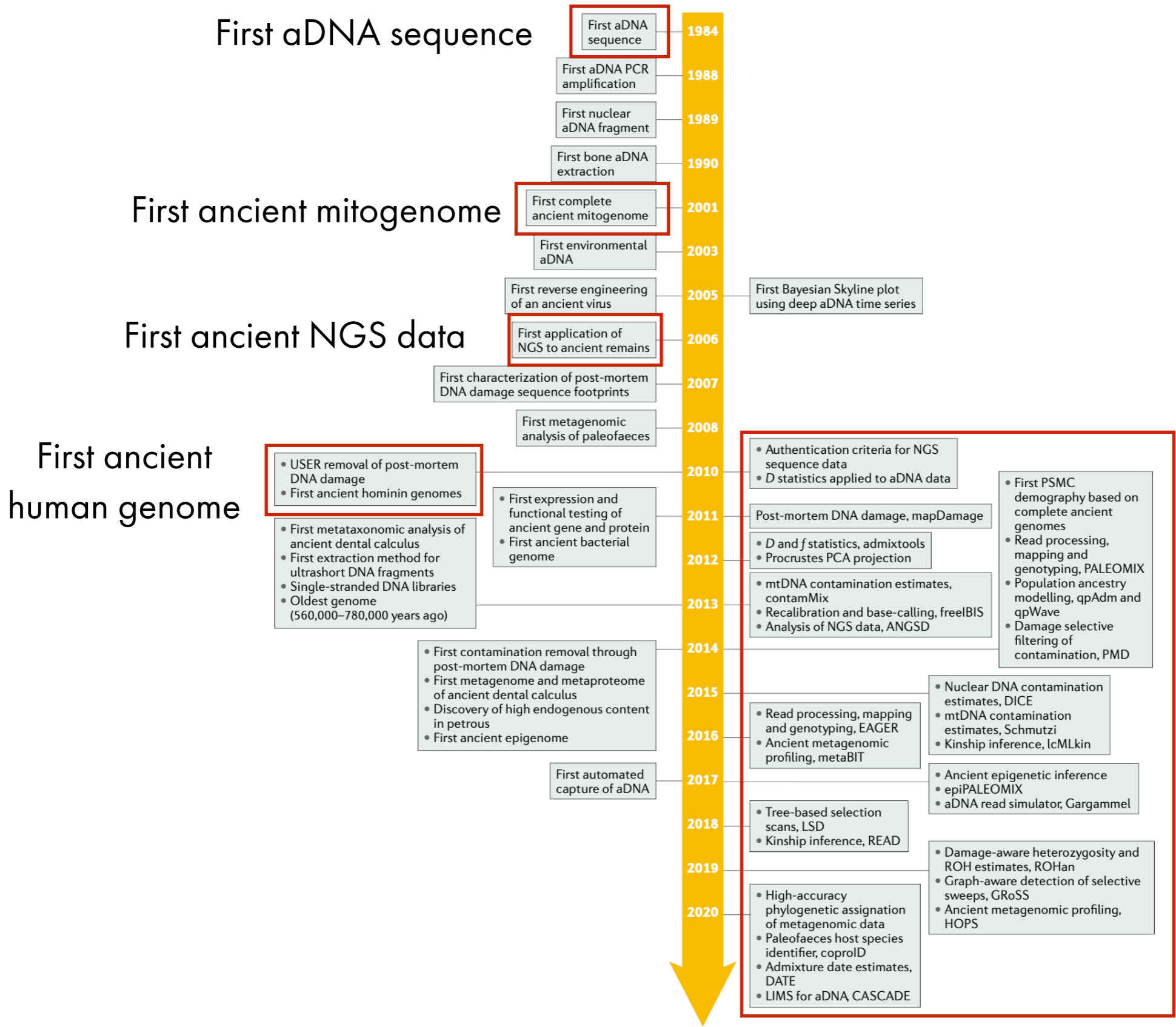
Dry lab



Milestones in aDNA research

Wet lab

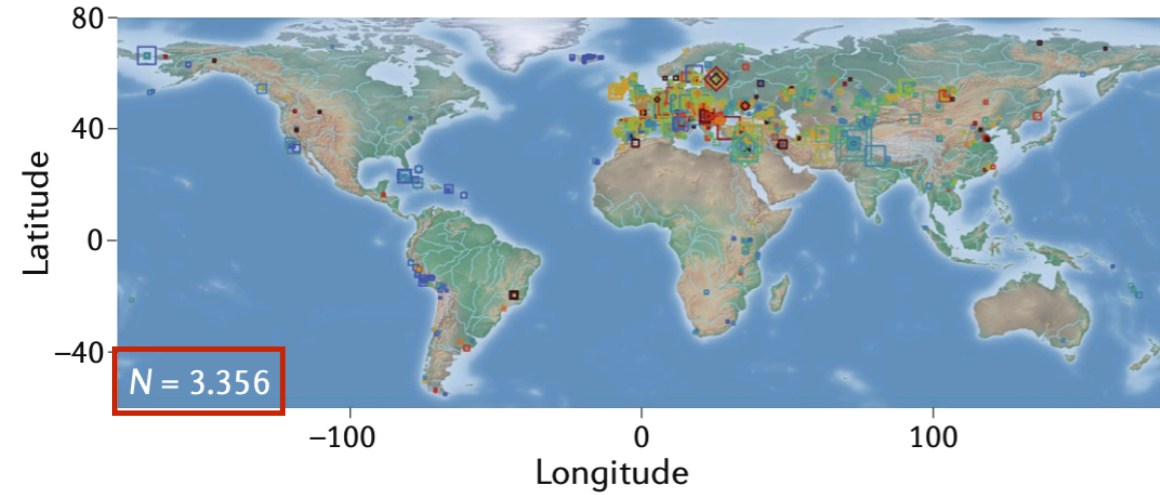
Dry lab



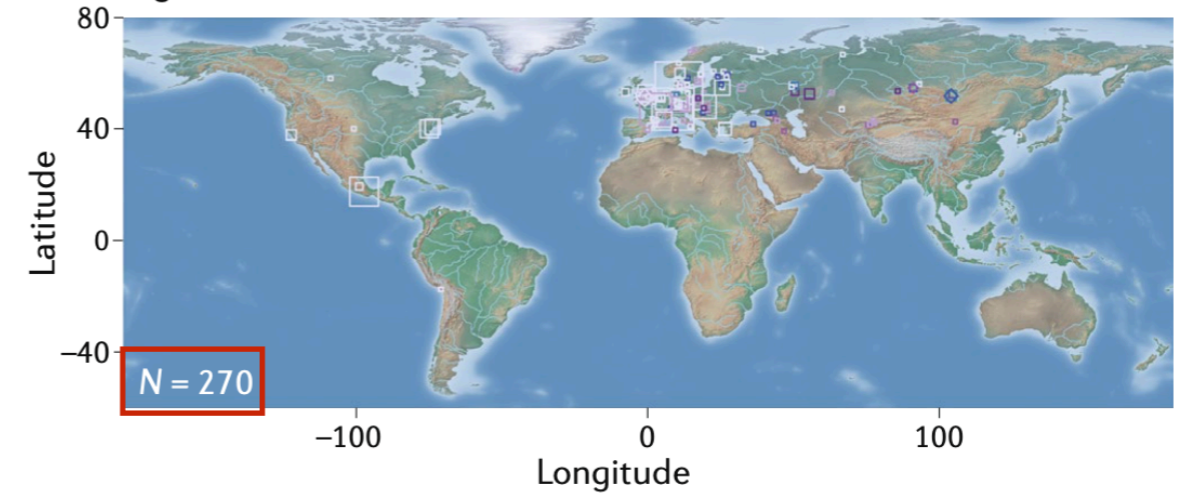
Rich analysis toolkit development after 2010

2021 - the floodgates are open

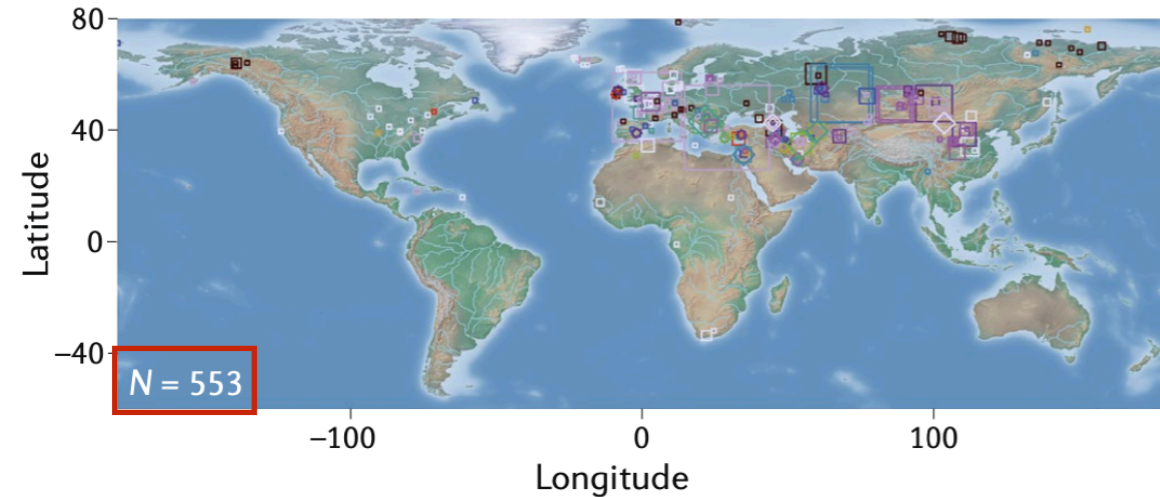
a Humans



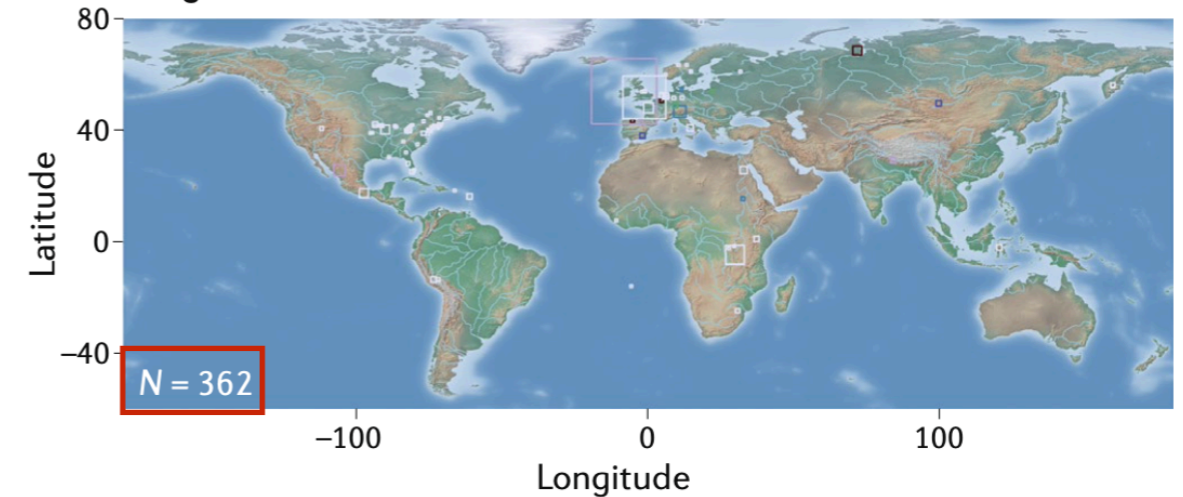
d Pathogens



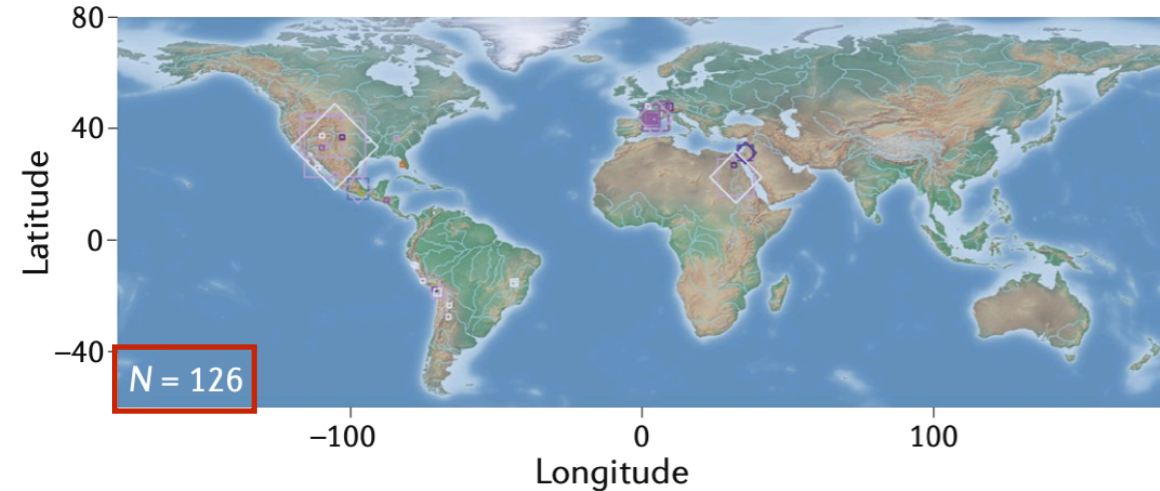
b Animals



e Microorganisms

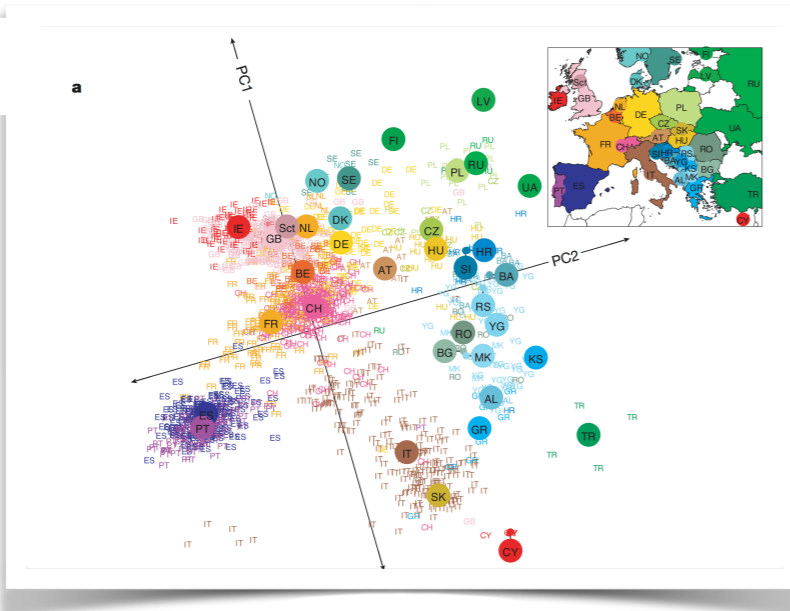


c Plants

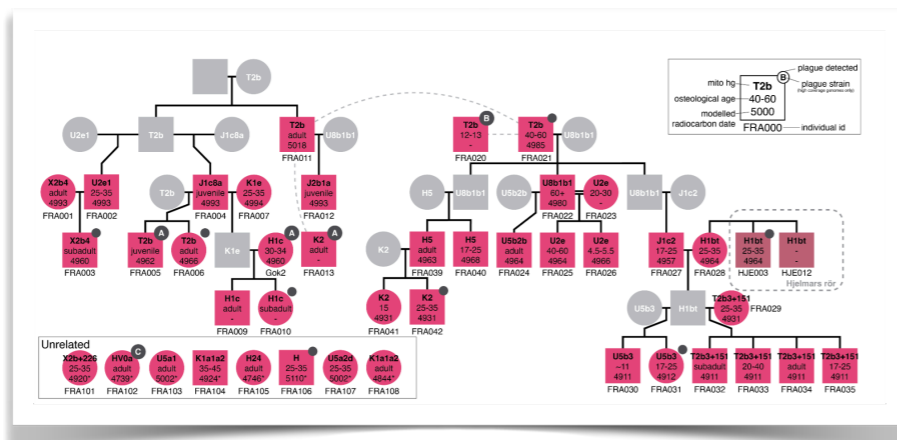




Characteristics and challenges of ancient DNA



Ancient DNA population genomics

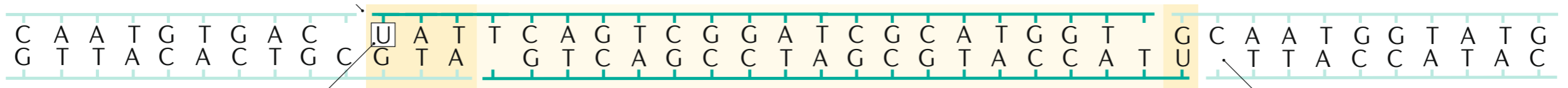


Ancient DNA studies showcase

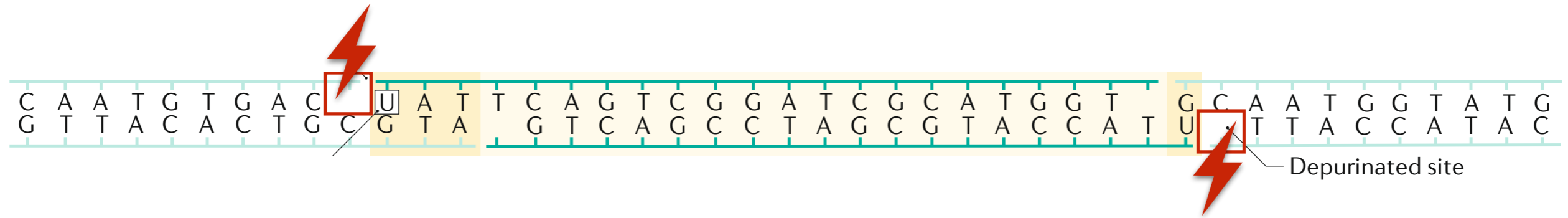
Characteristics and challenges of aDNA data



Characteristics of ancient DNA

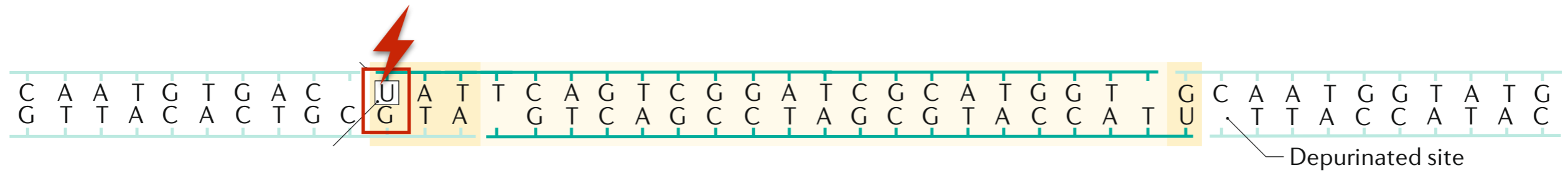


Characteristics of ancient DNA



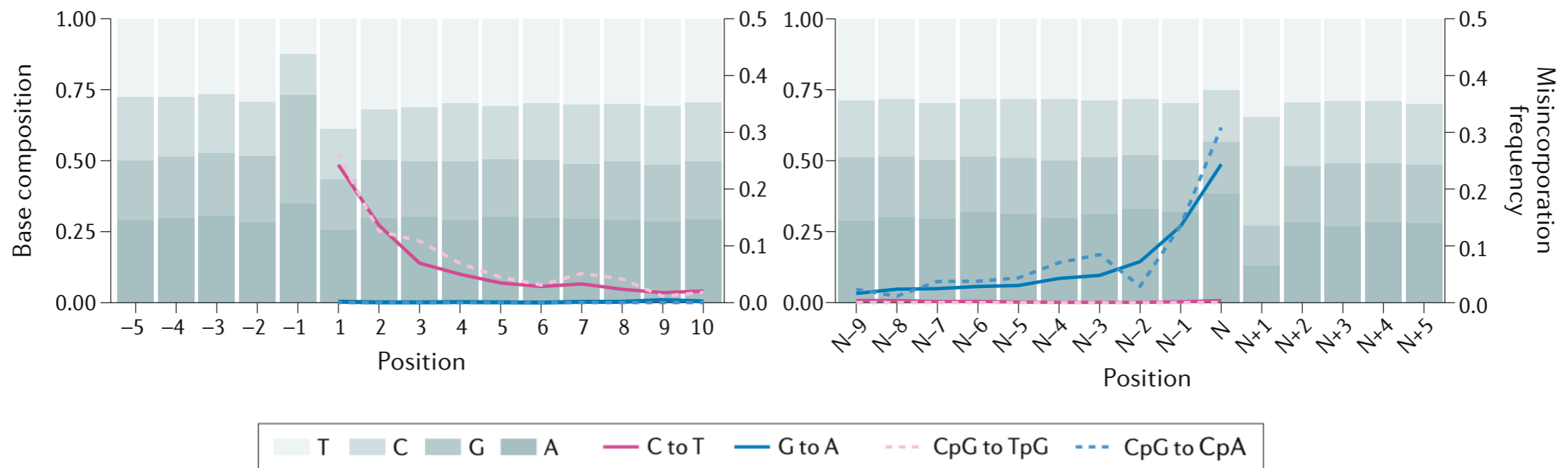
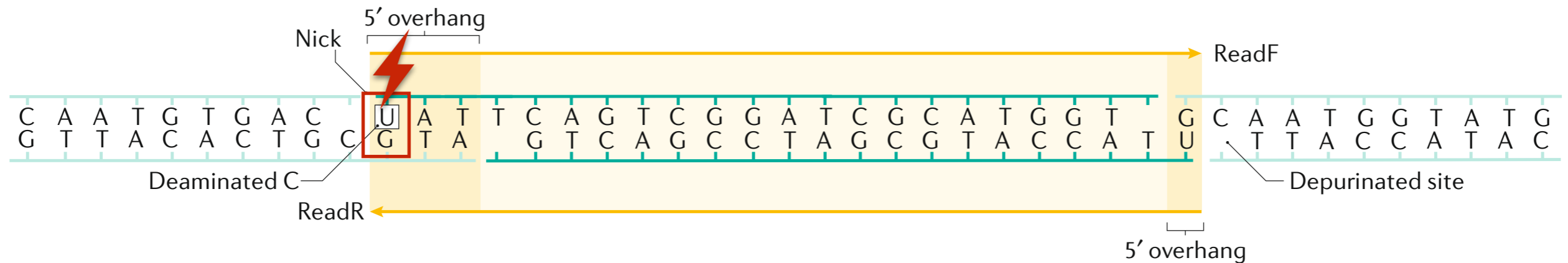
Highly fragmented - short molecules (< 100bp)

Characteristics of ancient DNA



Post-mortem DNA damage

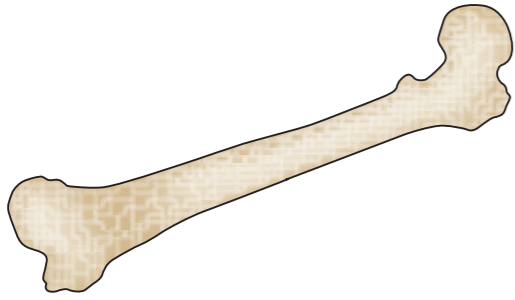
Characteristics of ancient DNA



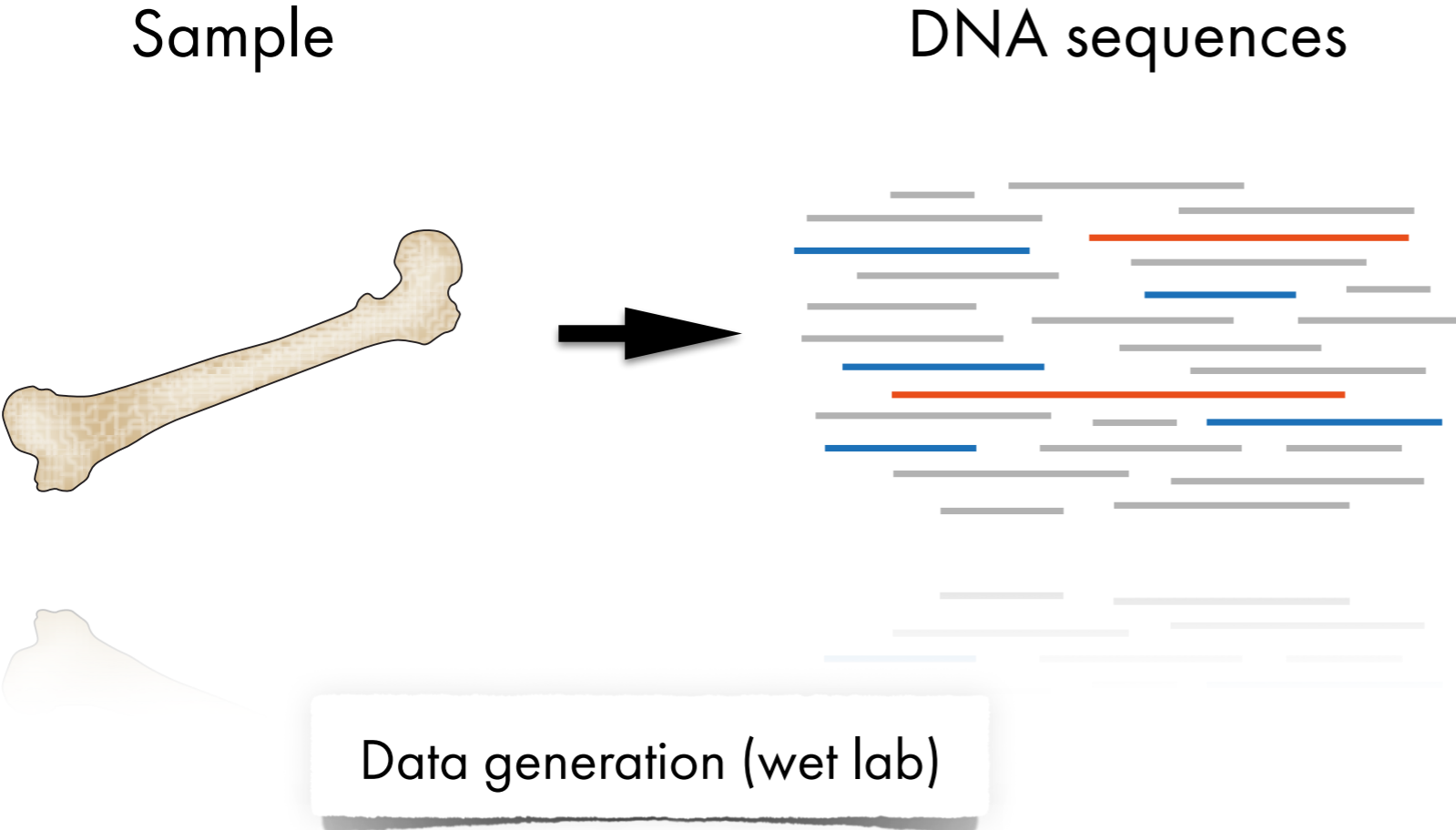
Excess of purine bases upstream of 5' read start
 Increased rates of C>T substitutions towards 5' read ends

Ancient DNA workflow

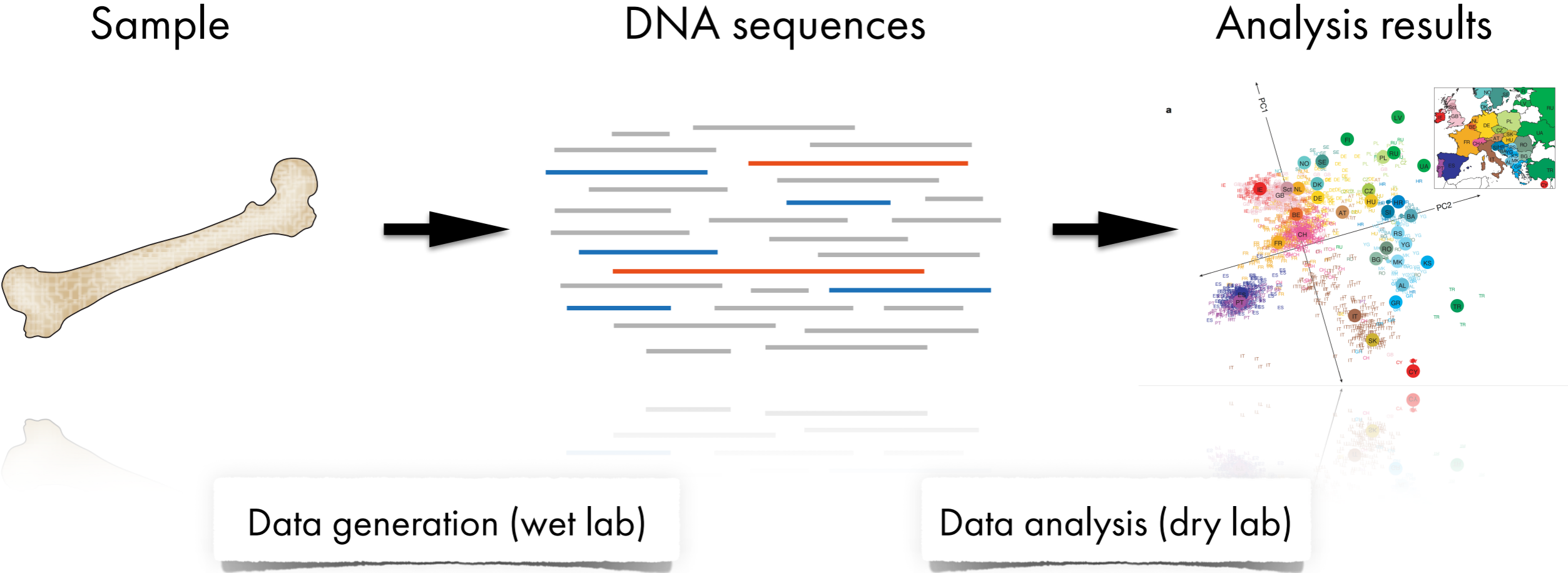
Sample



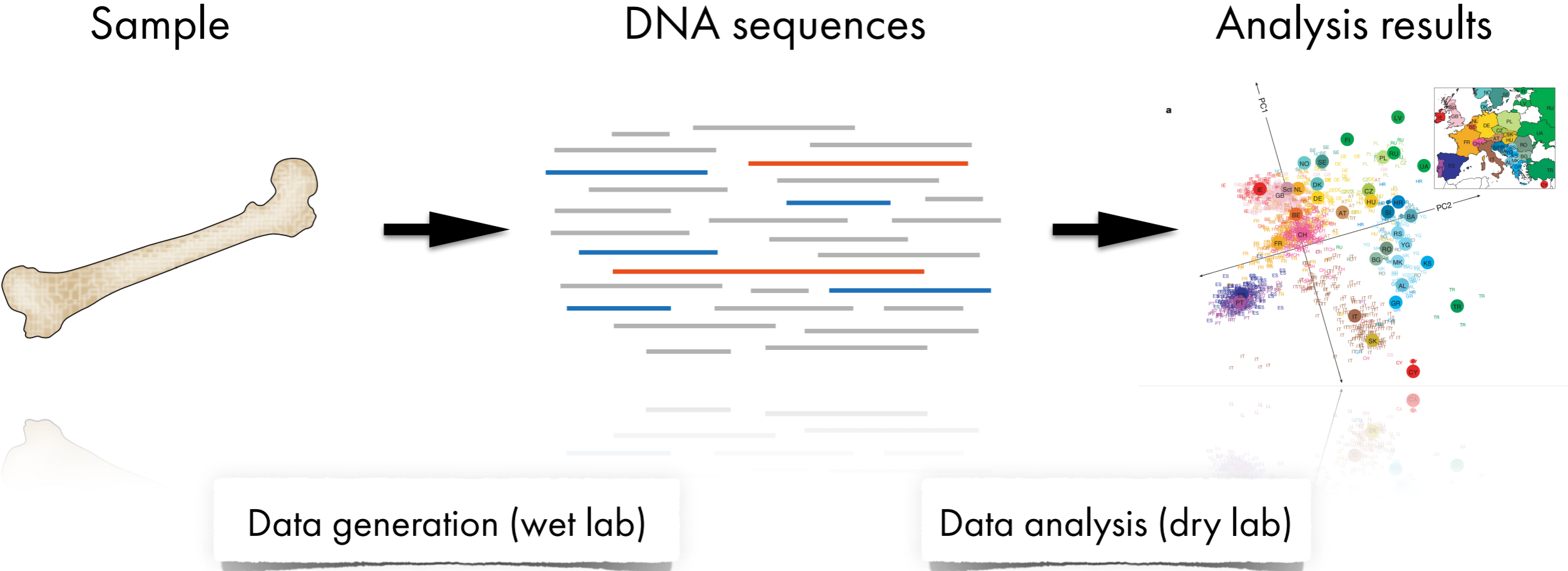
Ancient DNA workflow



Ancient DNA workflow

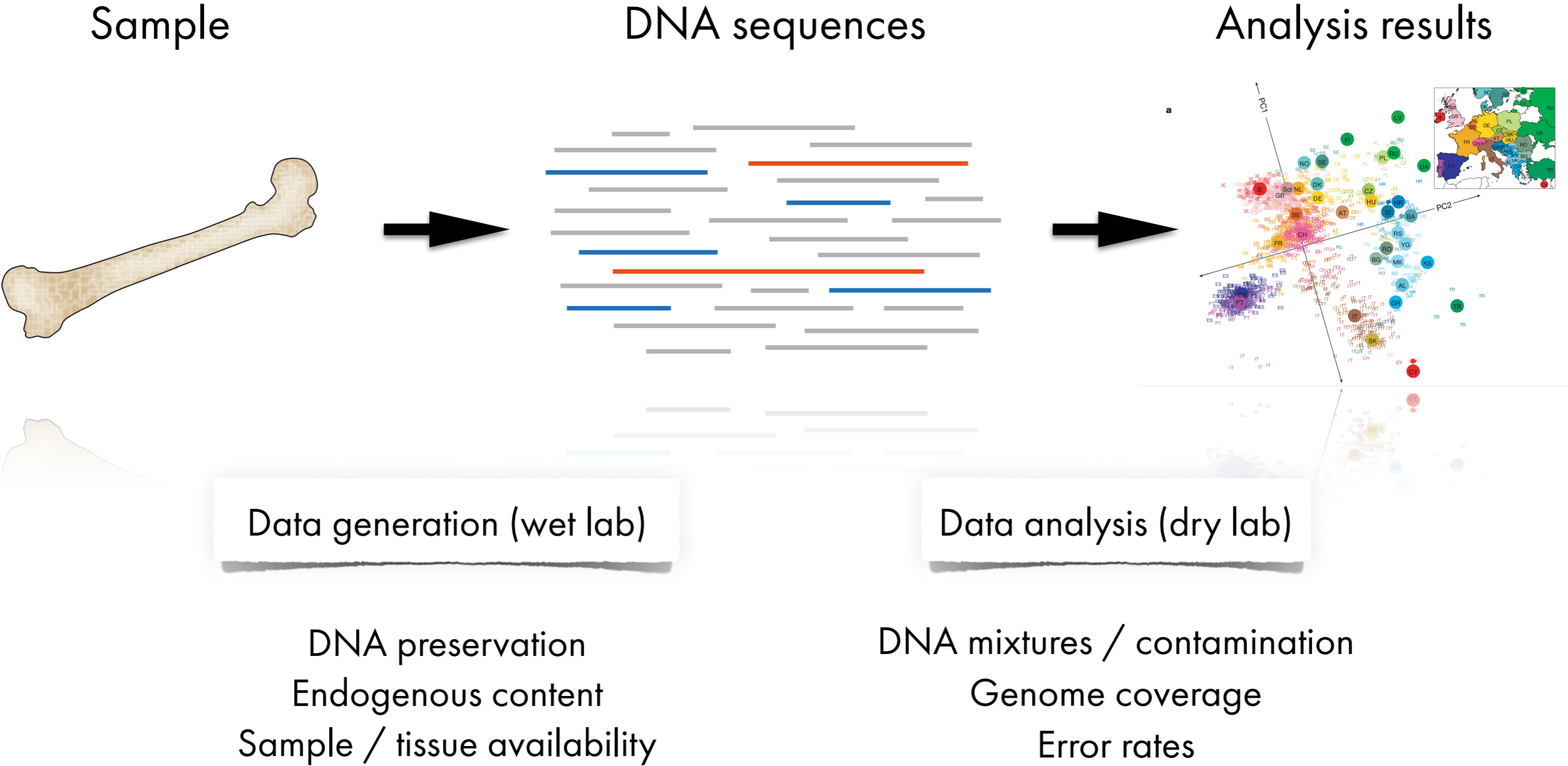


Ancient DNA workflow

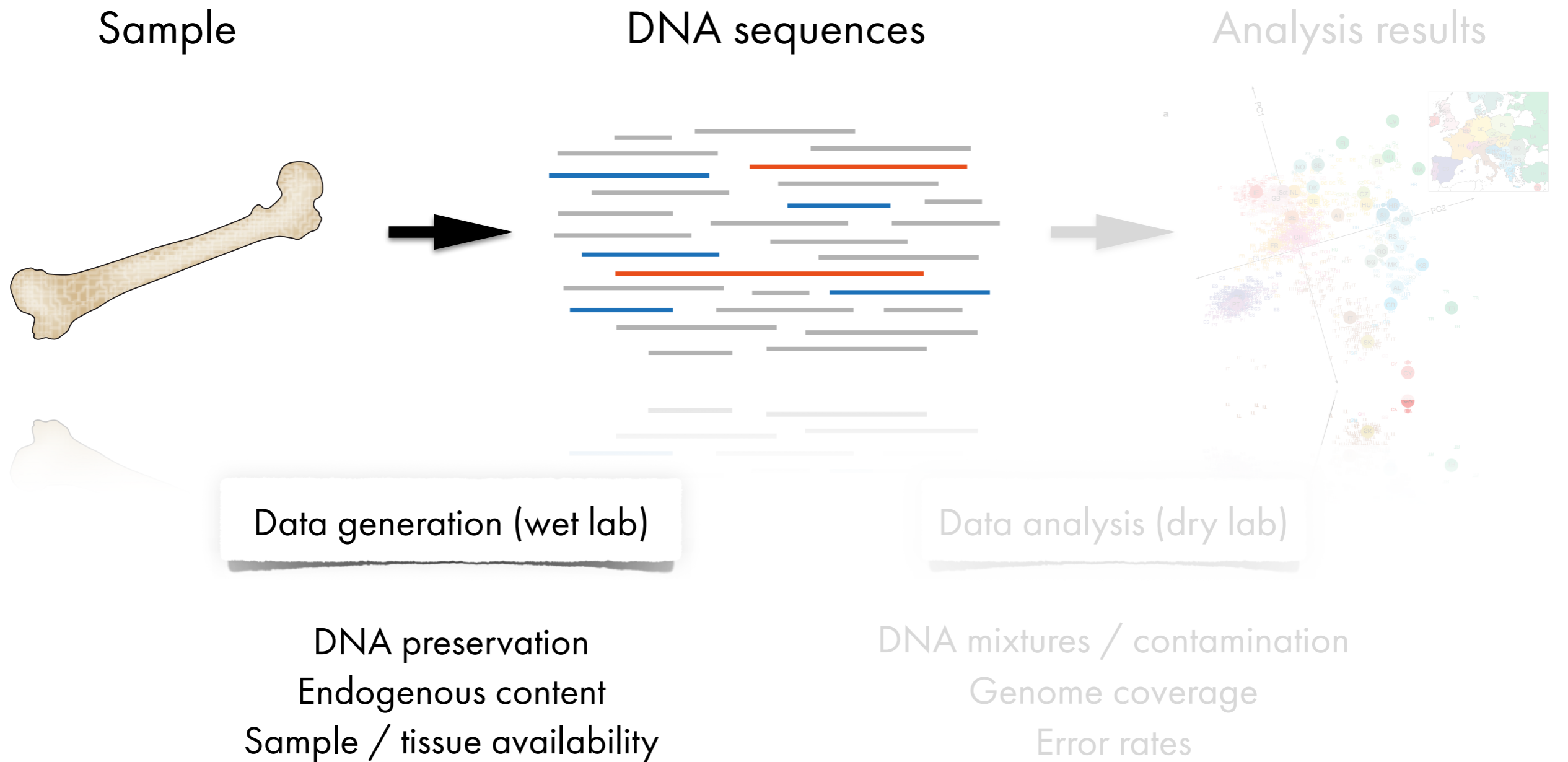


DNA preservation
Endogenous content
Sample / tissue availability

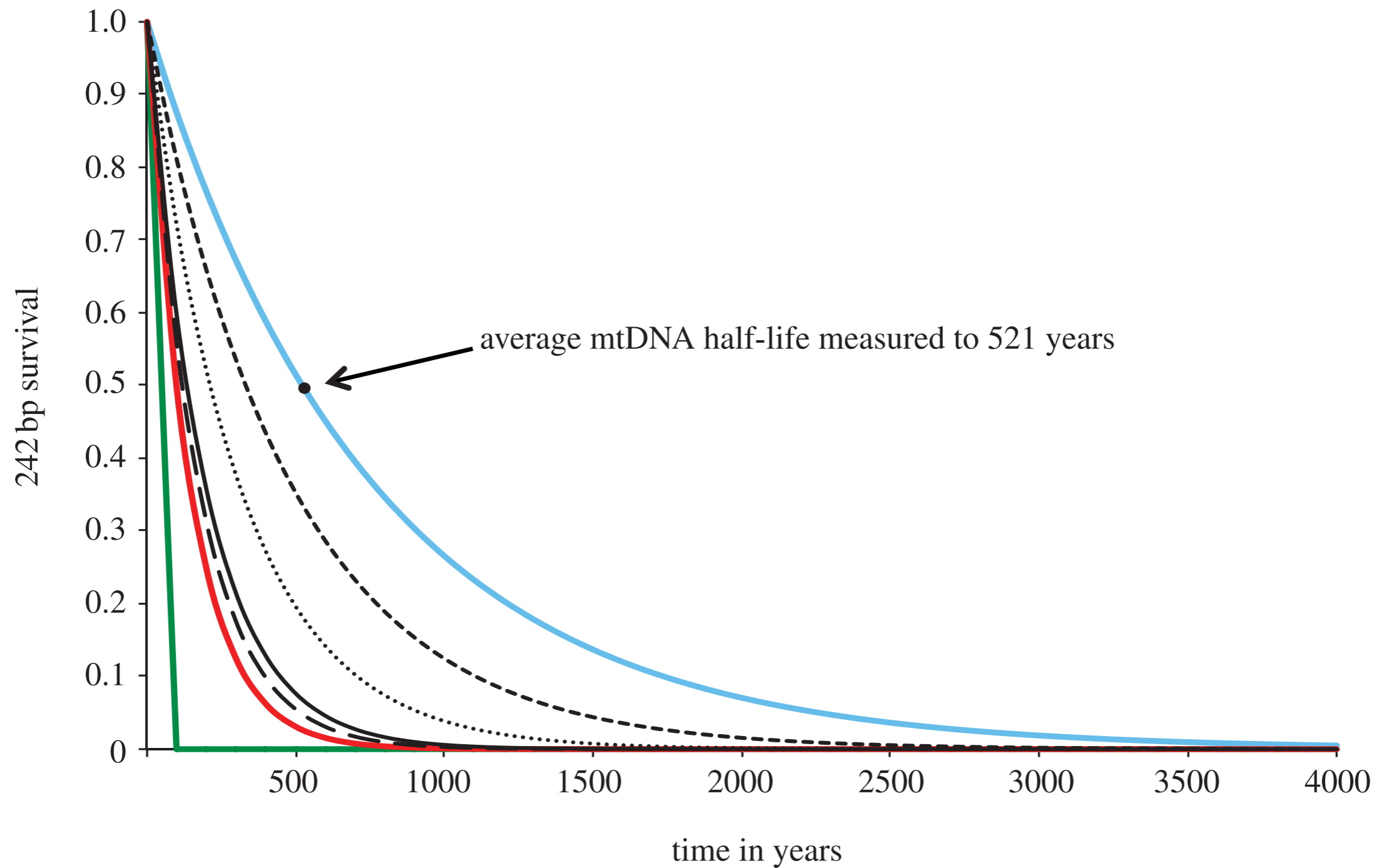
Ancient DNA workflow



Ancient DNA workflow

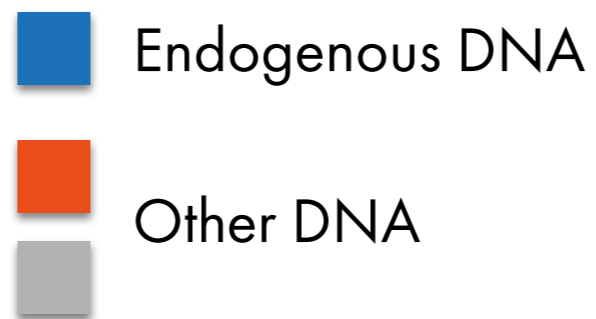


Wet lab challenges - DNA preservation



Ancient DNA fragmentation follows exponential decay

Wet lab challenges - endogenous DNA

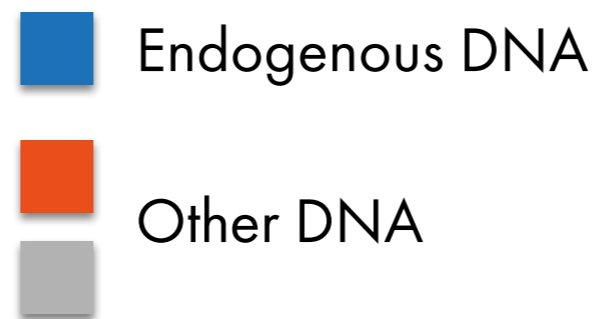


Wet lab challenges - endogenous DNA

Low endogenous

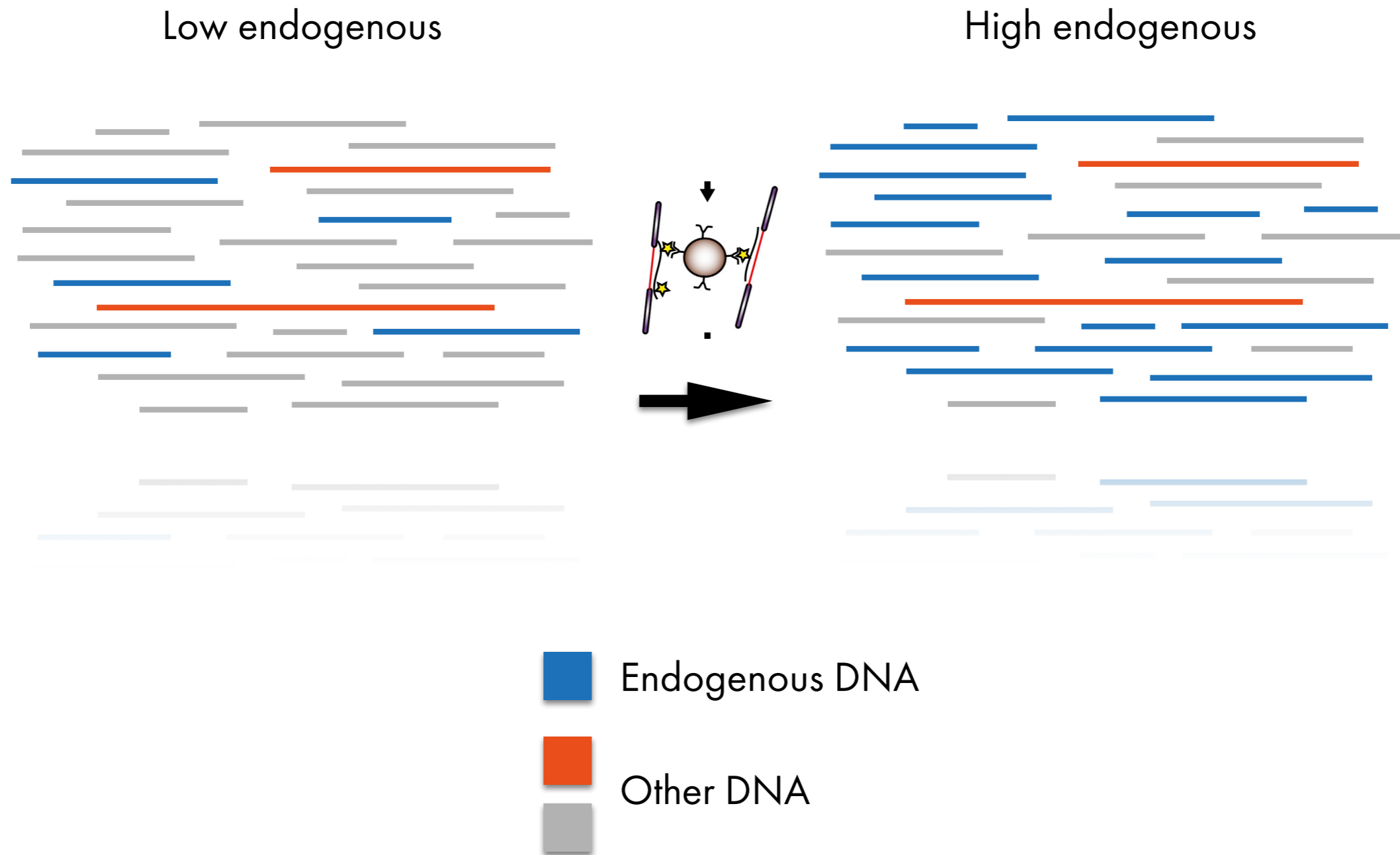


High endogenous



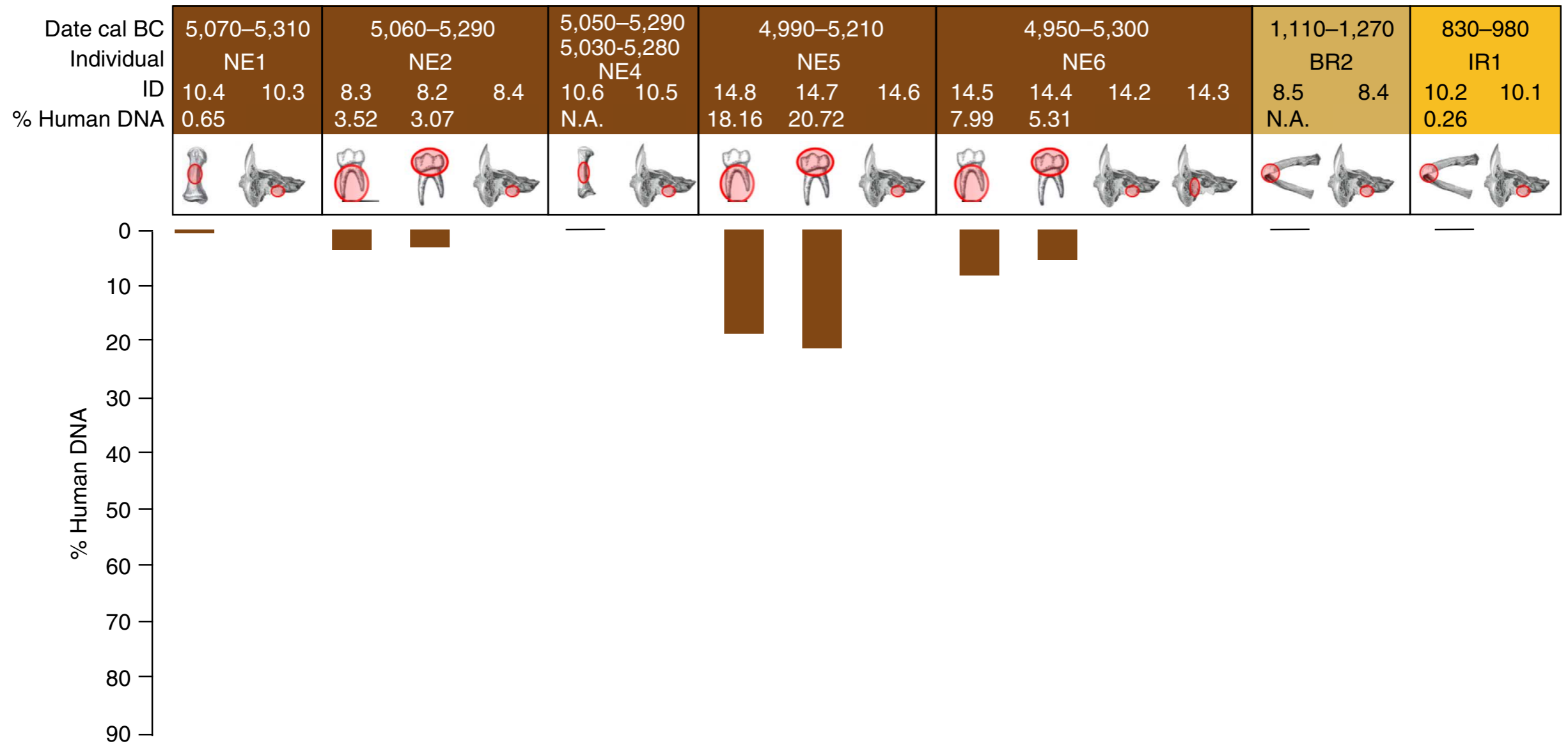
Endogenous DNA content varies substantially between samples

Wet lab challenges - endogenous DNA

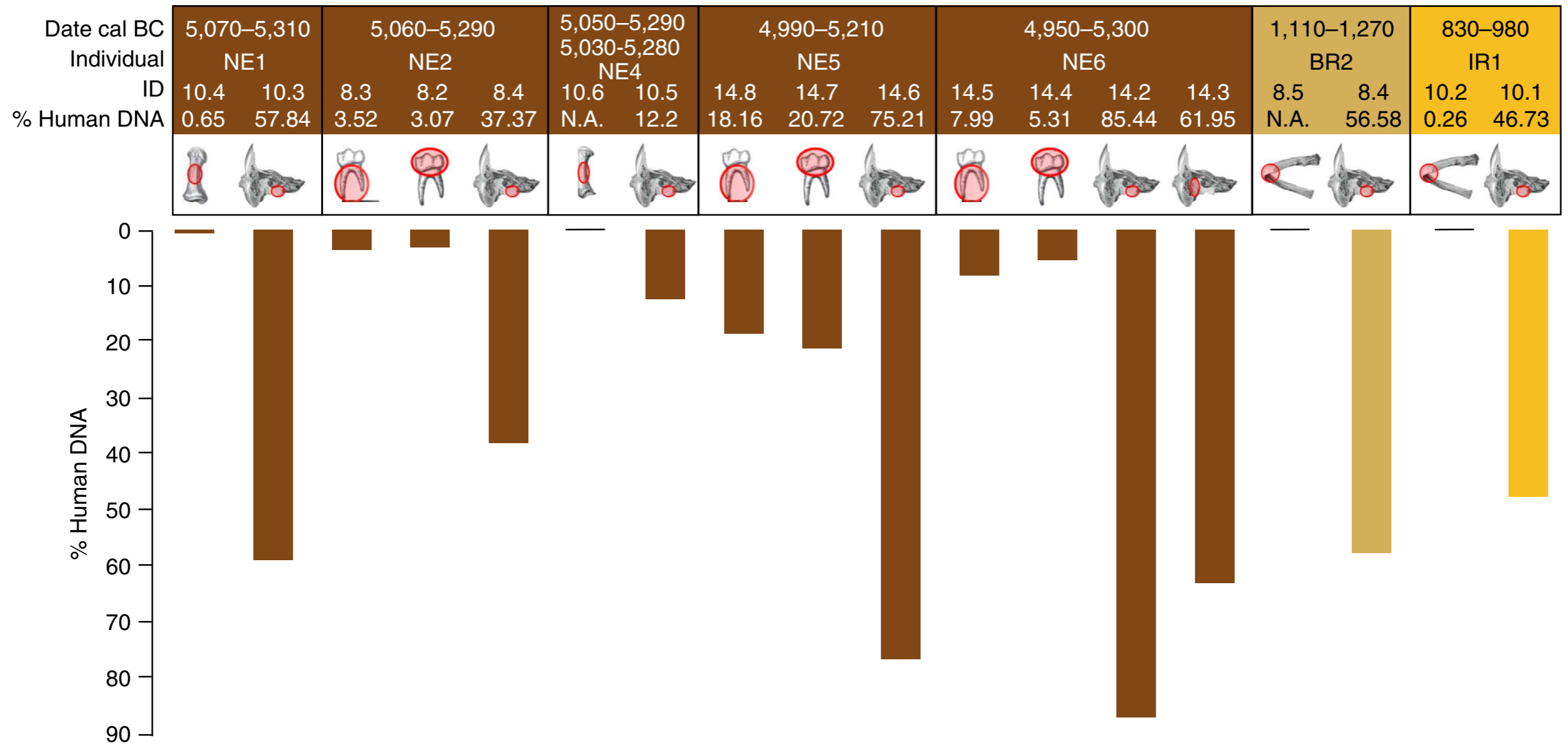


DNA capture enrichment (targeted or whole genome) to increase endogenous DNA

Wet lab challenges - endogenous DNA

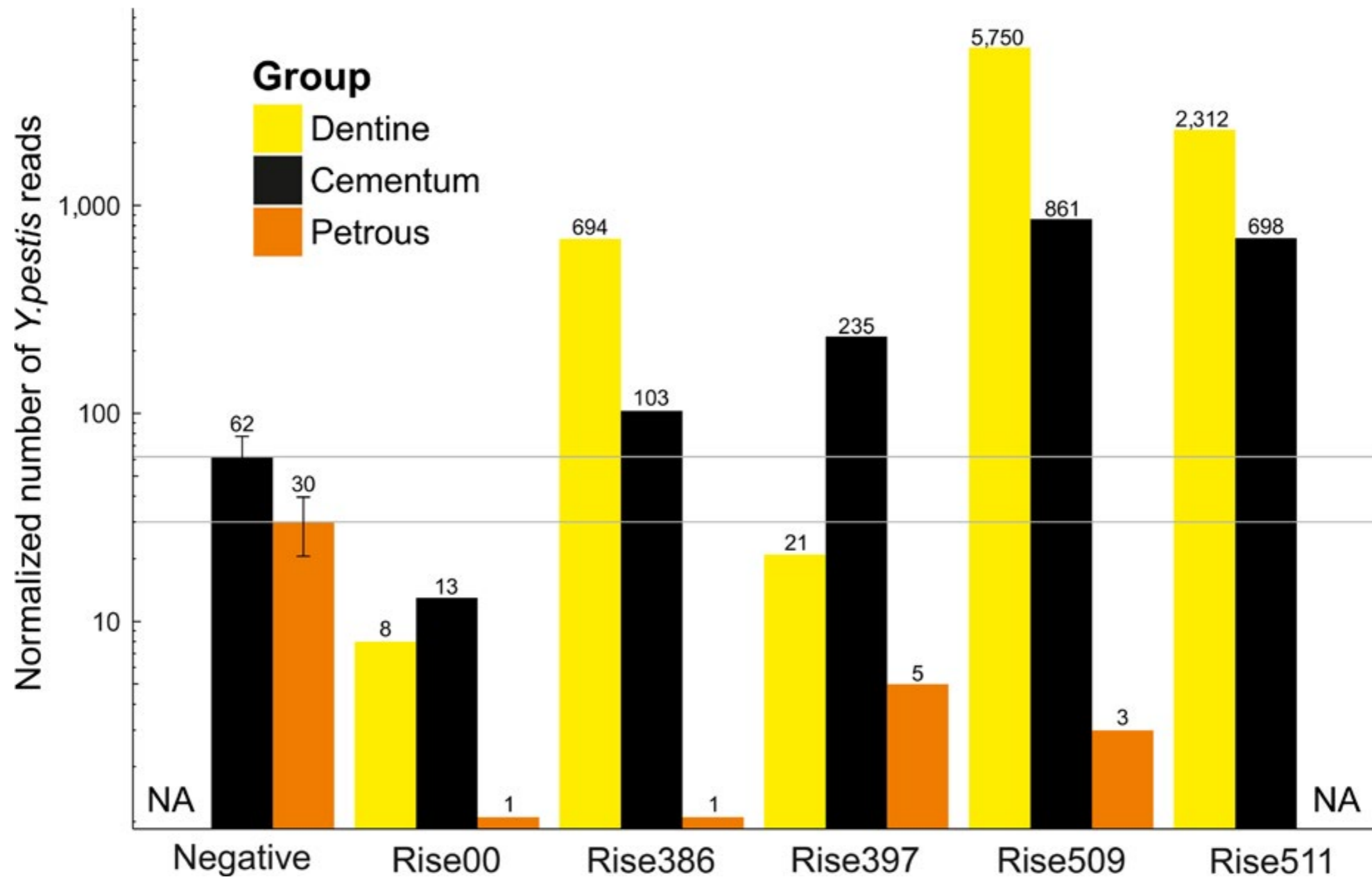


Wet lab challenges - endogenous DNA



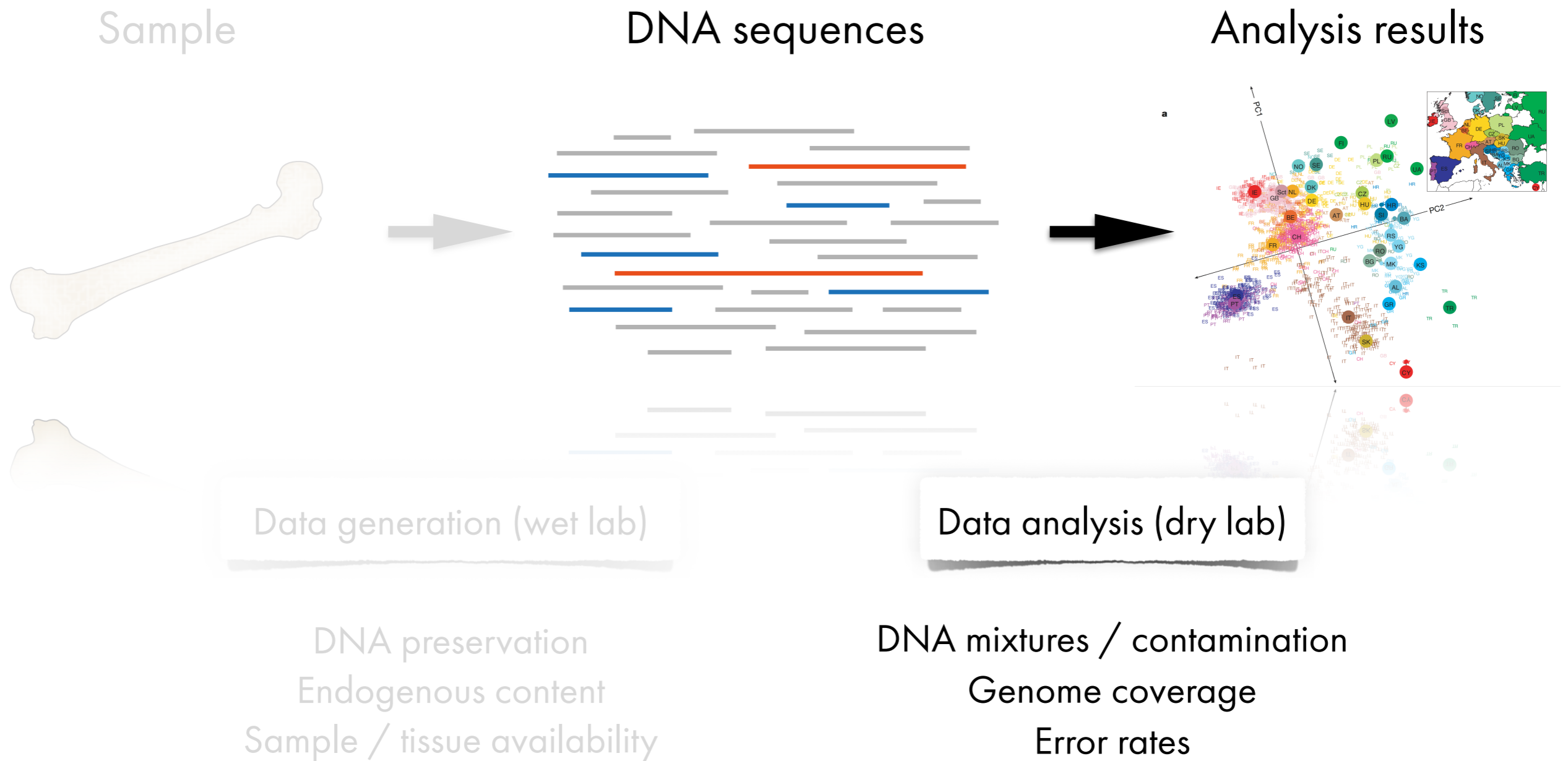
High endogenous human DNA yield from petrous portion of temporal bone

Wet lab challenges - tissue availability



Presence of pathogen DNA in different tissues

Ancient DNA workflow



Dry lab challenges - DNA mixture

Endogenous
ancient DNA



Dry lab challenges - DNA mixture

Endogenous
ancient DNA

Modern DNA
contamination



Dry lab challenges - DNA mixture



Ancient DNA data is metagenomic data

Dry lab challenges - DNA contamination

Barcelona lab

Monti Lessini (L906-H924)

- B.2.1
- B.2.2
- B.2.3
- B.2.4
- B.2.5
- B.2.6
- B.2.7
- B.2.8
- B.2.9
- B.2.10
- B.2.11
- B.2.12

TCATCTACGCCTTCCACAGCCAGGAGCTCCGCAAGGACGCTCAAGGAGGTGCTGACAT

```
.....G.....
.....G.....
.....G.....
```

Neandertal sequences

Florence lab

Monti Lessini (L884-H936)

- CTCCTGGTGA
- F.1.1
- F.1.2
- F.1.3
- F.1.4
- F.1.5
- F.1.6
- F.1.7
- F.1.8
- F.1.9
- F.1.10
- F.1.11
- F.1.12
- F.1.13
- F.1.14
- F.1.15
- F.1.16
- F.1.17
- F.1.18
- F.1.19
- F.1.20
- F.1.21
- F.1.22
- F.1.23
- F.1.24
- F.1.25
- F.1.26
- F.1.27
- F.1.28
- F.1.29
- F.1.30
- F.1.31
- F.1.32
- F.1.33
- F.1.34
- F.1.35
- F.1.36
- F.1.37
- F.1.38
- F.1.39
- F.1.40
- F.1.41
- F.1.42
- F.1.43

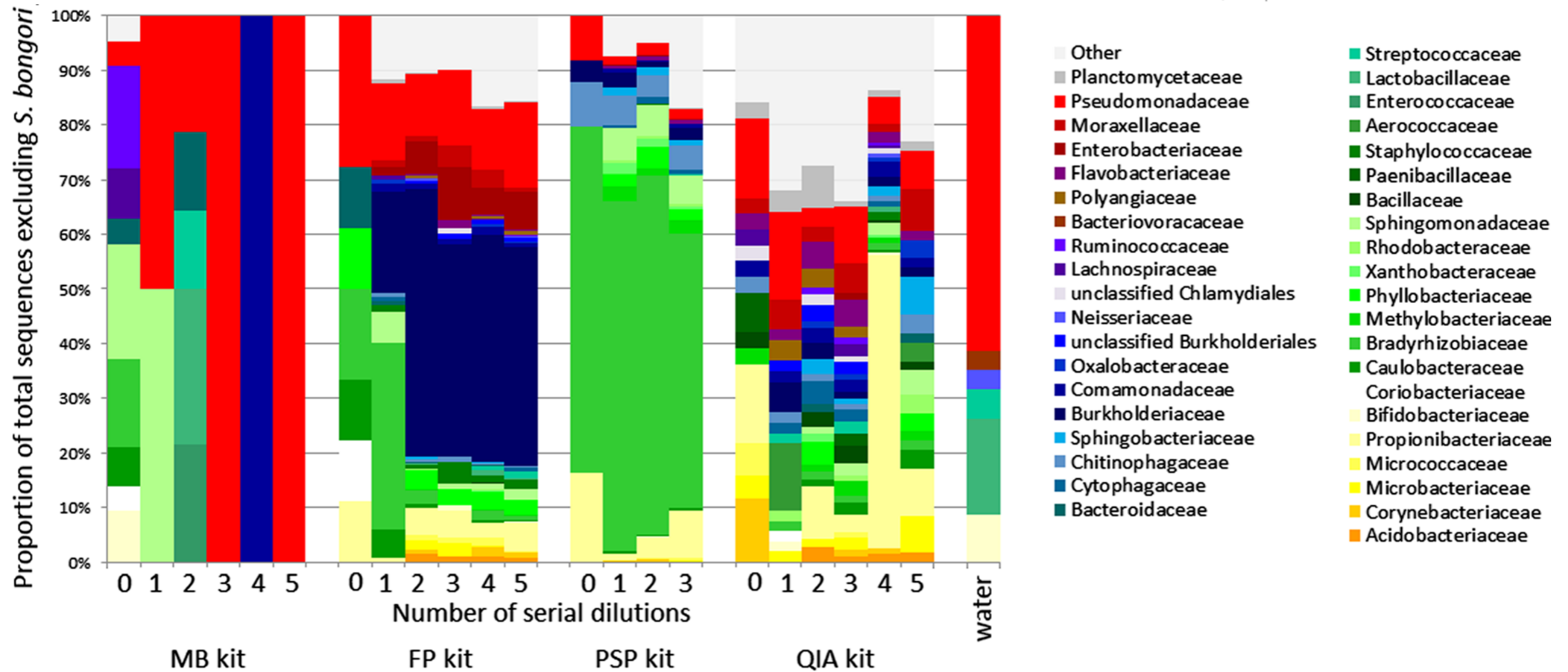
TGCAATGCCATCATCGACCCCTCATCTACGCCTTCCACAGCCAGGAGCTCCGCAAGGACGCTCAAGGAGGTGCTGACATG

```
.....G.....
.....G.....
.....G.....
.....G.....
```

Neandertal sequences

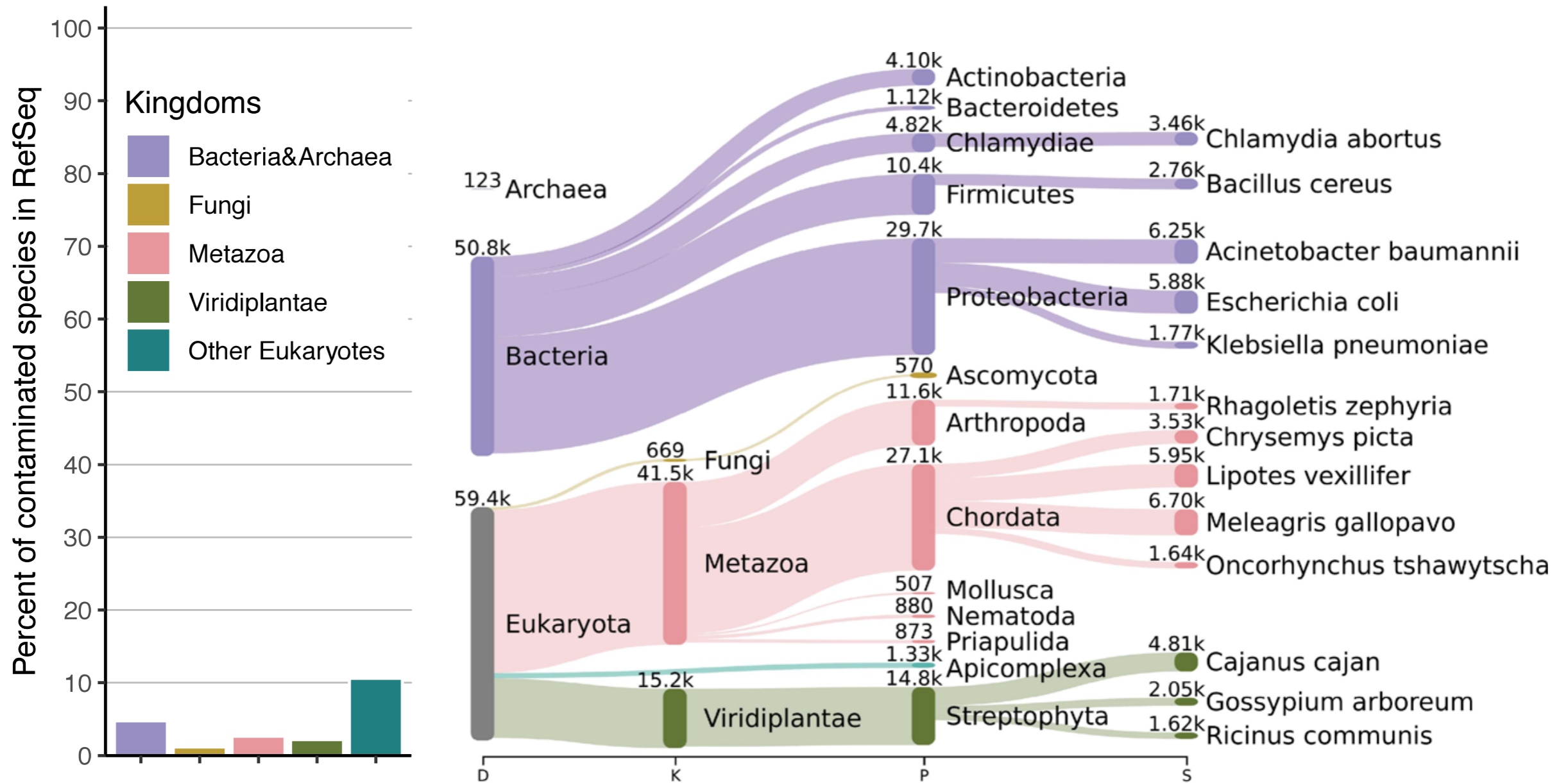
MC1R gene fragments amplified from Monti Lessini Neandertal DNA extract

Dry lab challenges - DNA contamination



Commonly used laboratory reagents have distinct microbial contamination profiles

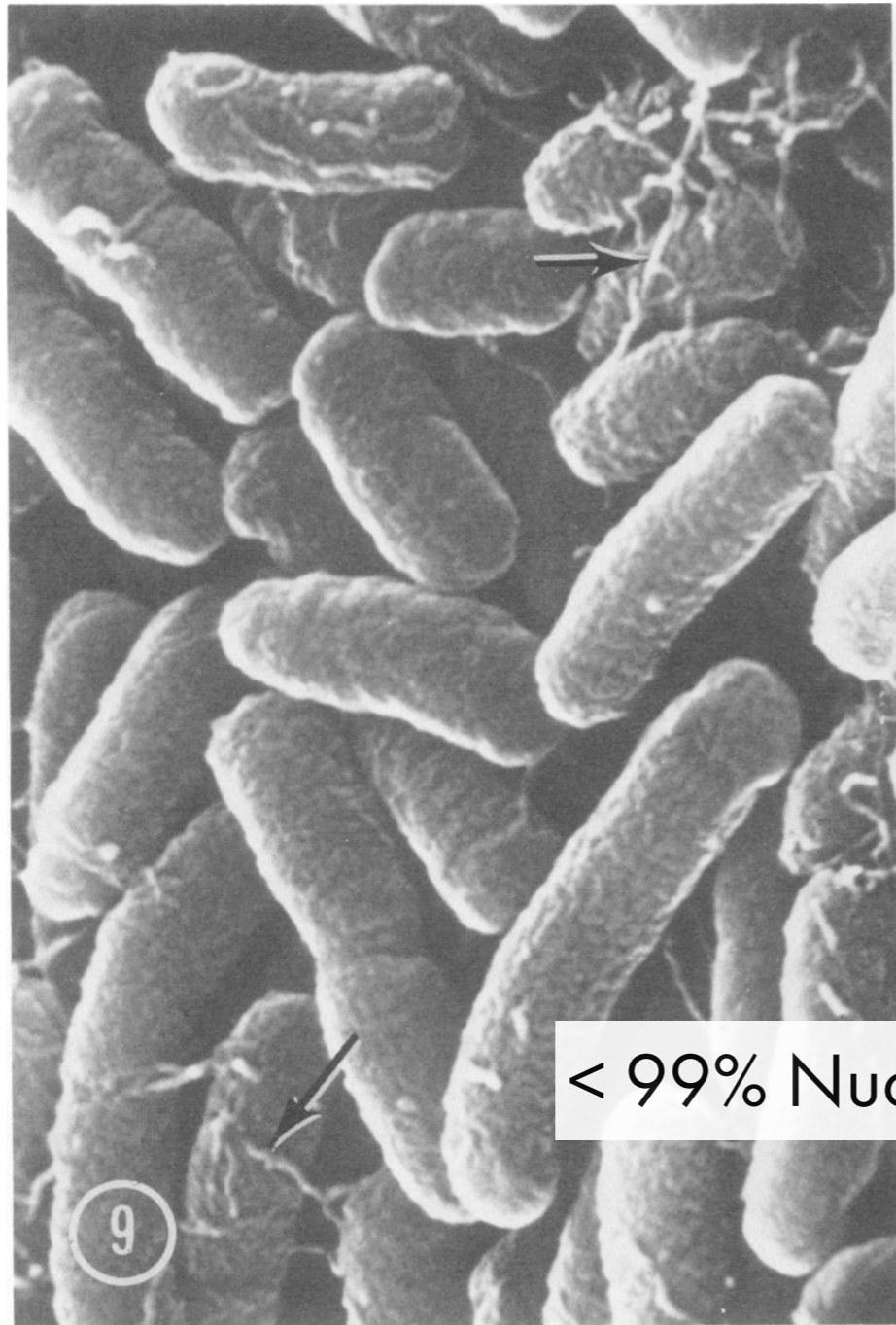
Dry lab challenges - DNA contamination



Public genome databases contain many contaminated entries

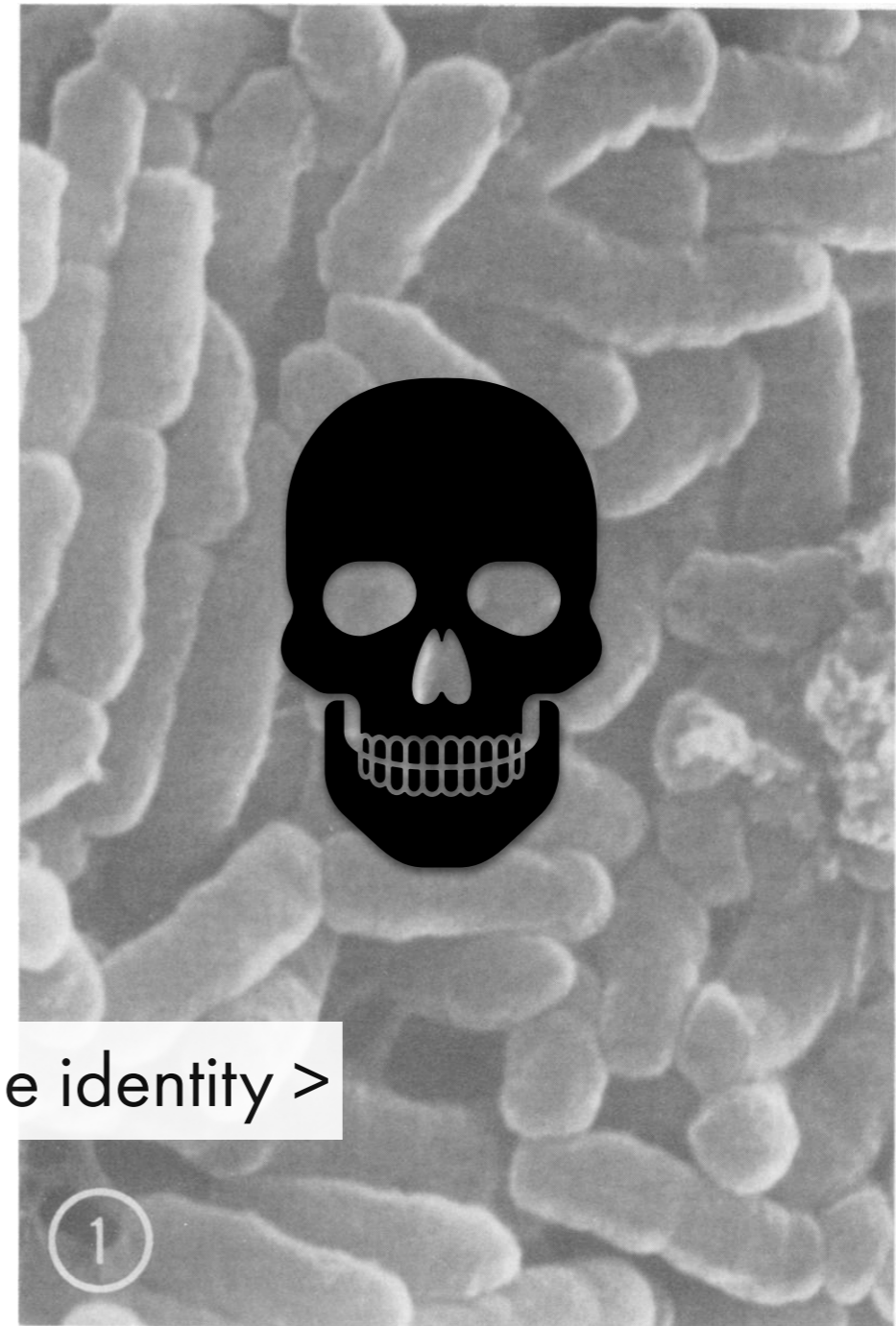
How can we authenticate our data?

Y. pseudotuberculosis



Commonly found in environment
occasional mild pathogen

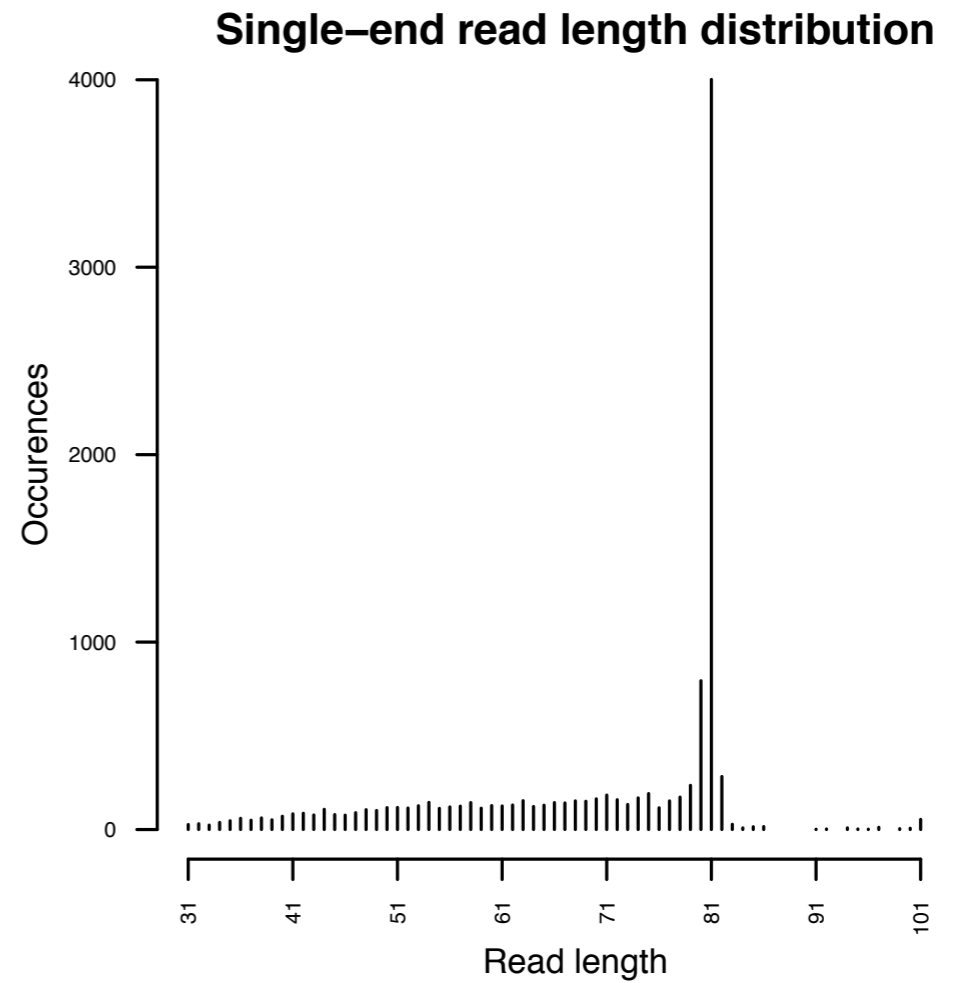
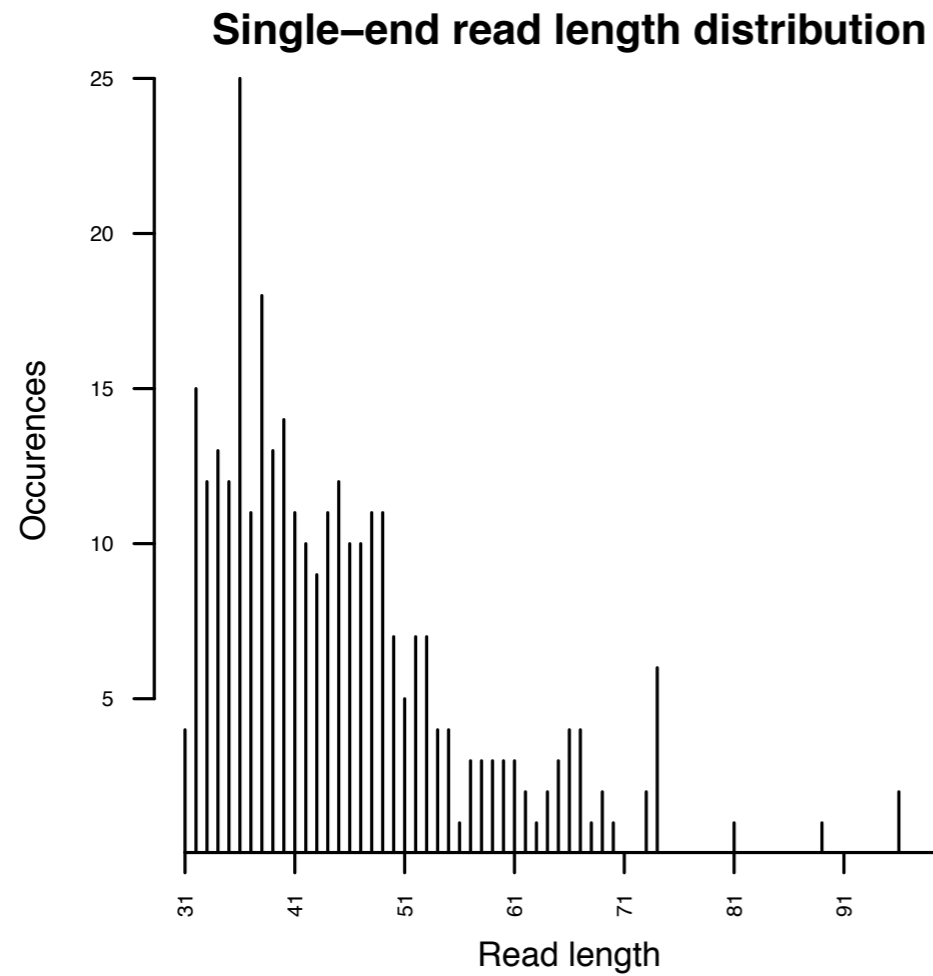
Y. pestis



Vector-borne
Severe pandemic pathogen

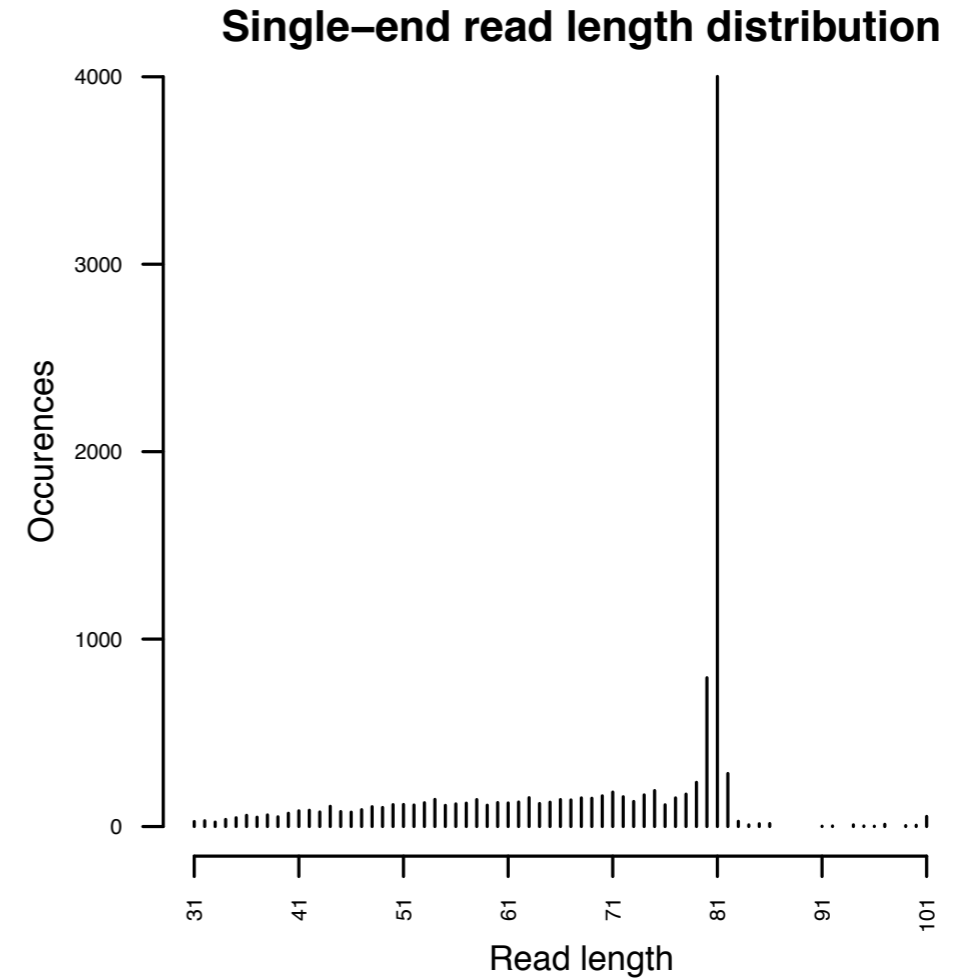
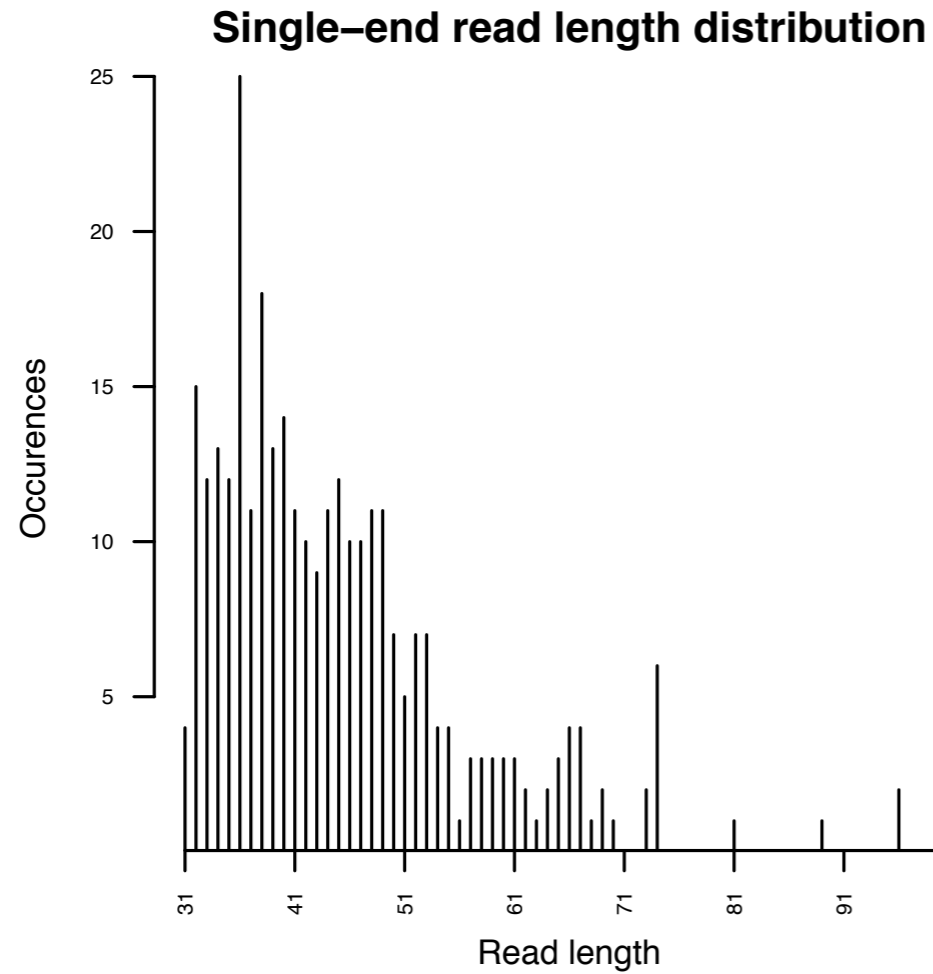
< 99% Nucleotide identity >

Authentication of ancient DNA



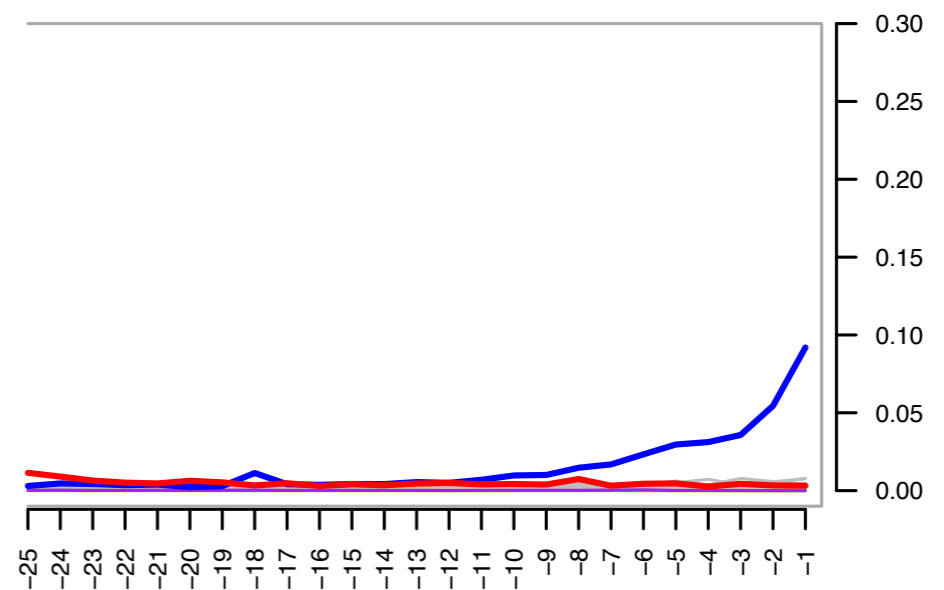
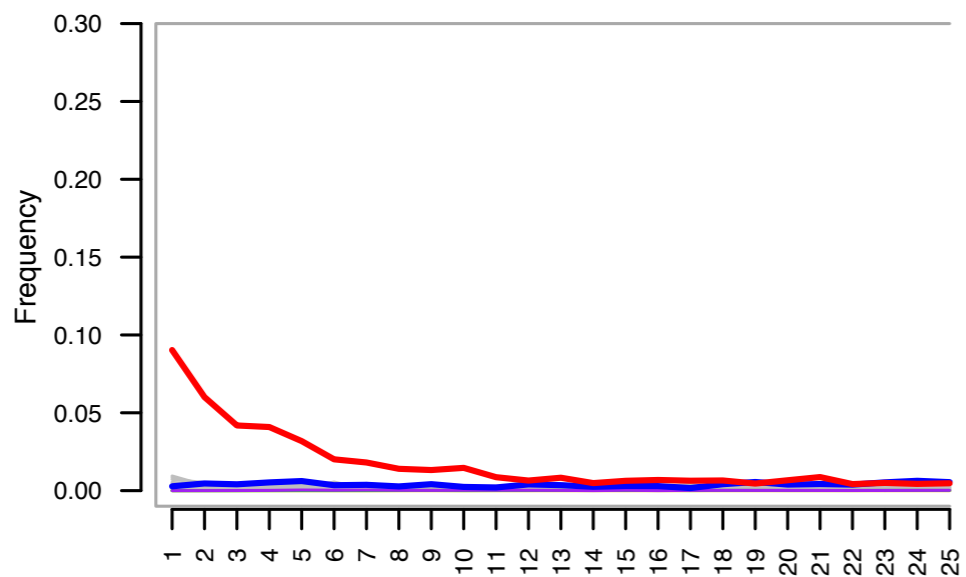
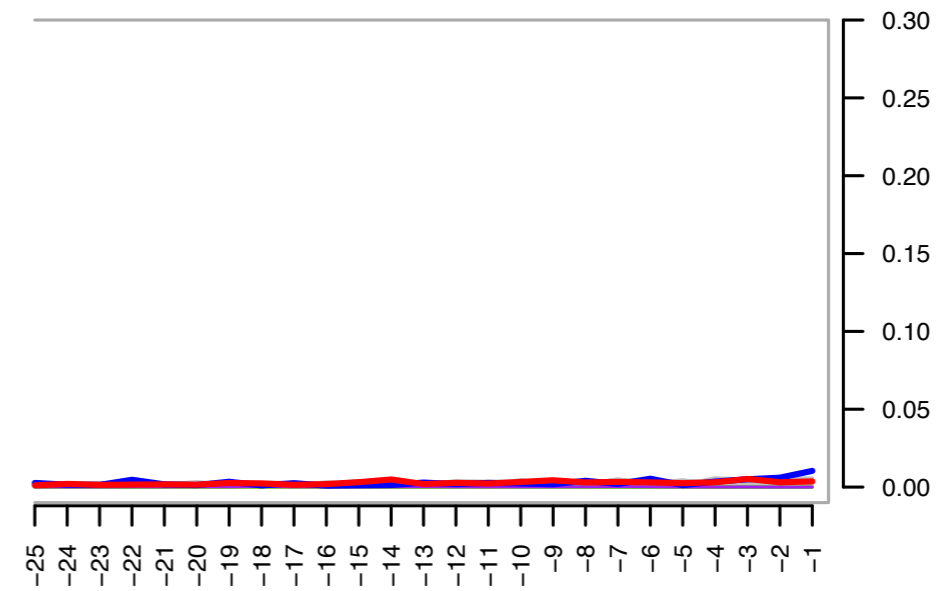
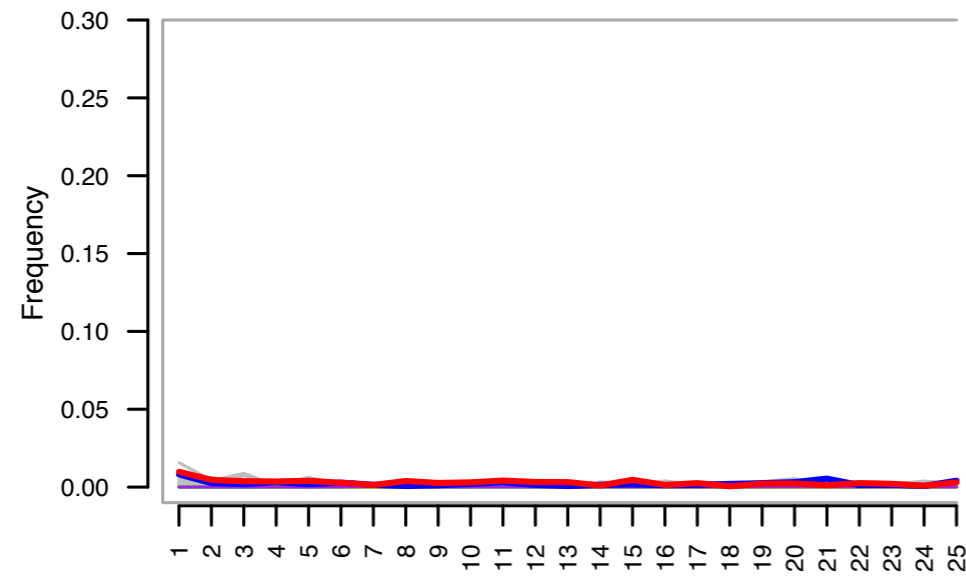
DNA fragment length distribution

Authentication of ancient DNA



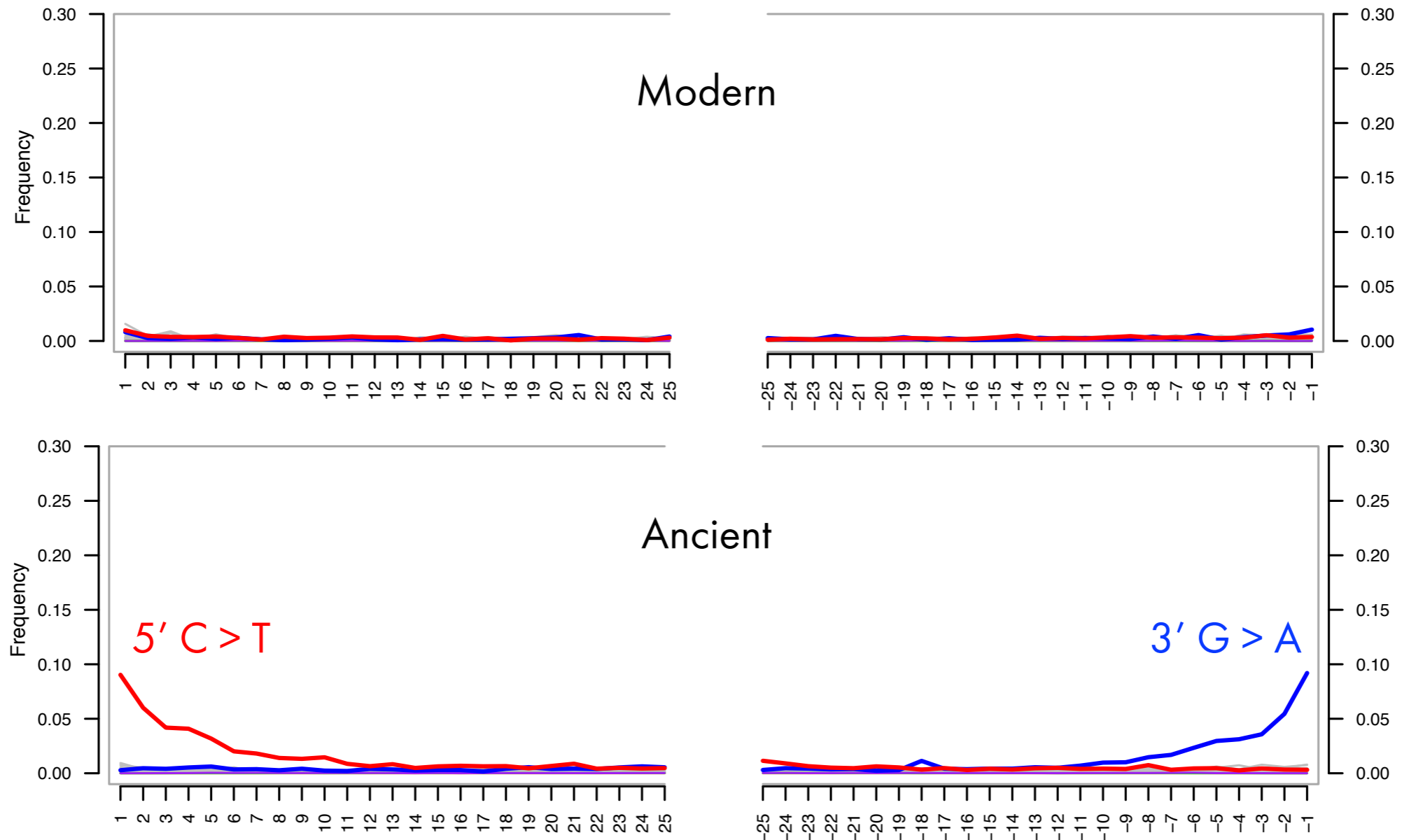
DNA fragment length distribution
Ancient DNA molecules are usually short

Authentication of ancient DNA



Post-mortem DNA damage

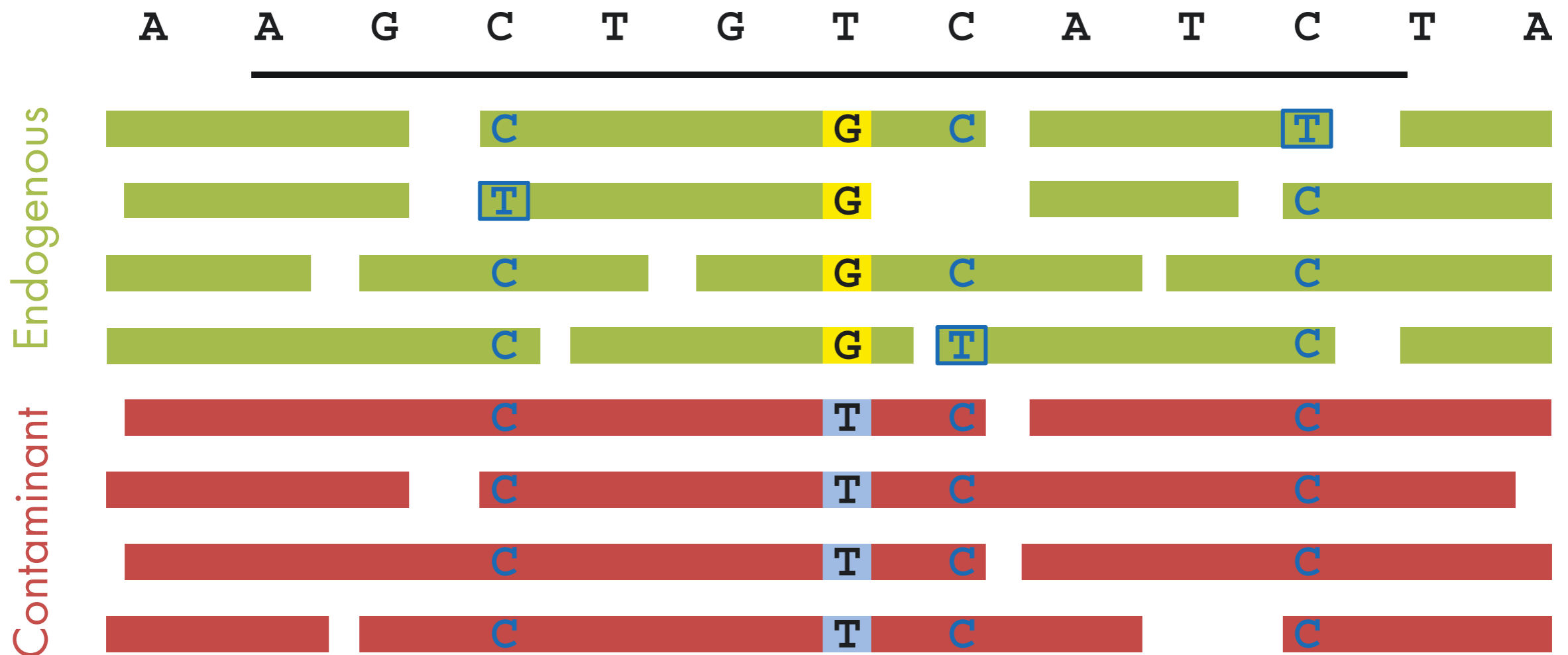
Authentication of ancient DNA



Post-mortem DNA damage

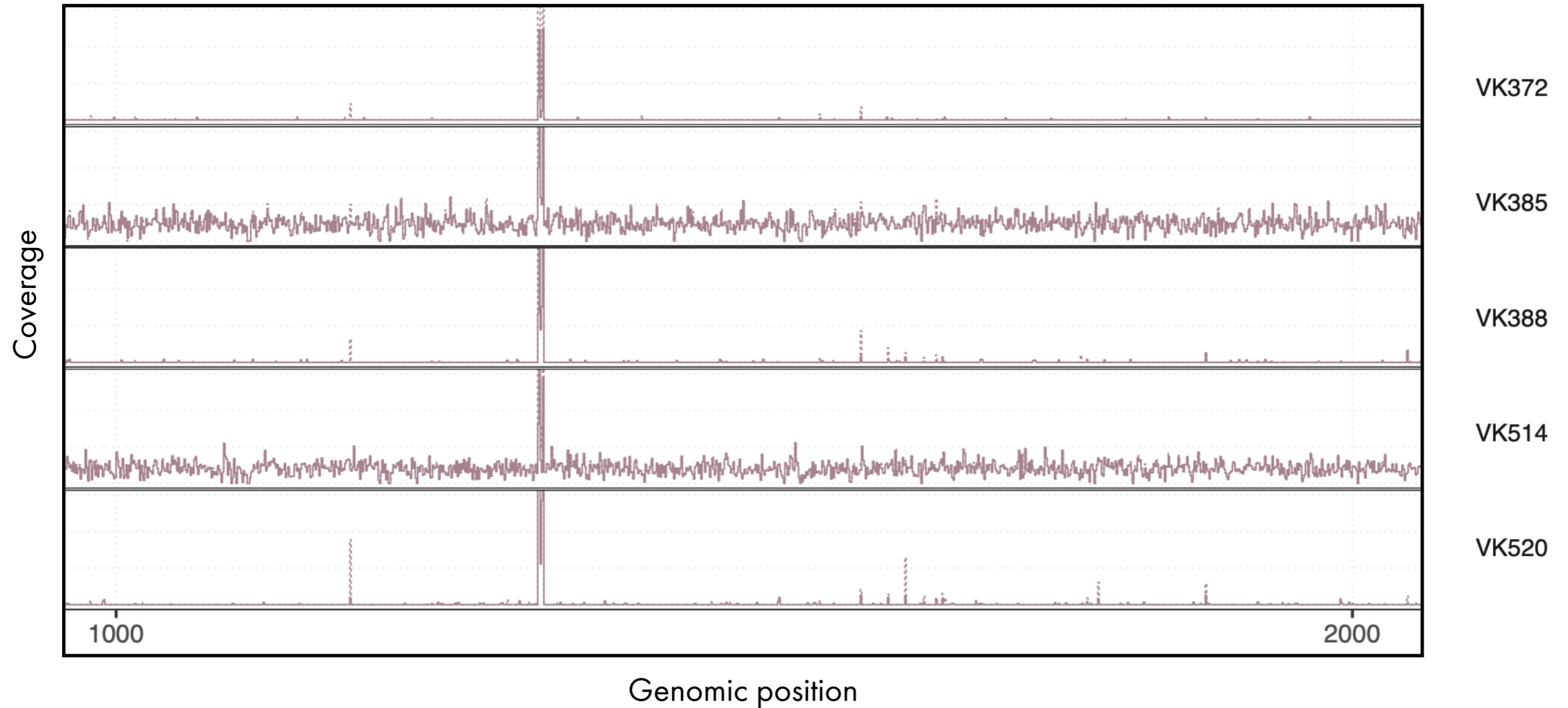
Increased rates of C>T and G>A substitution towards read ends

Authentication of ancient DNA



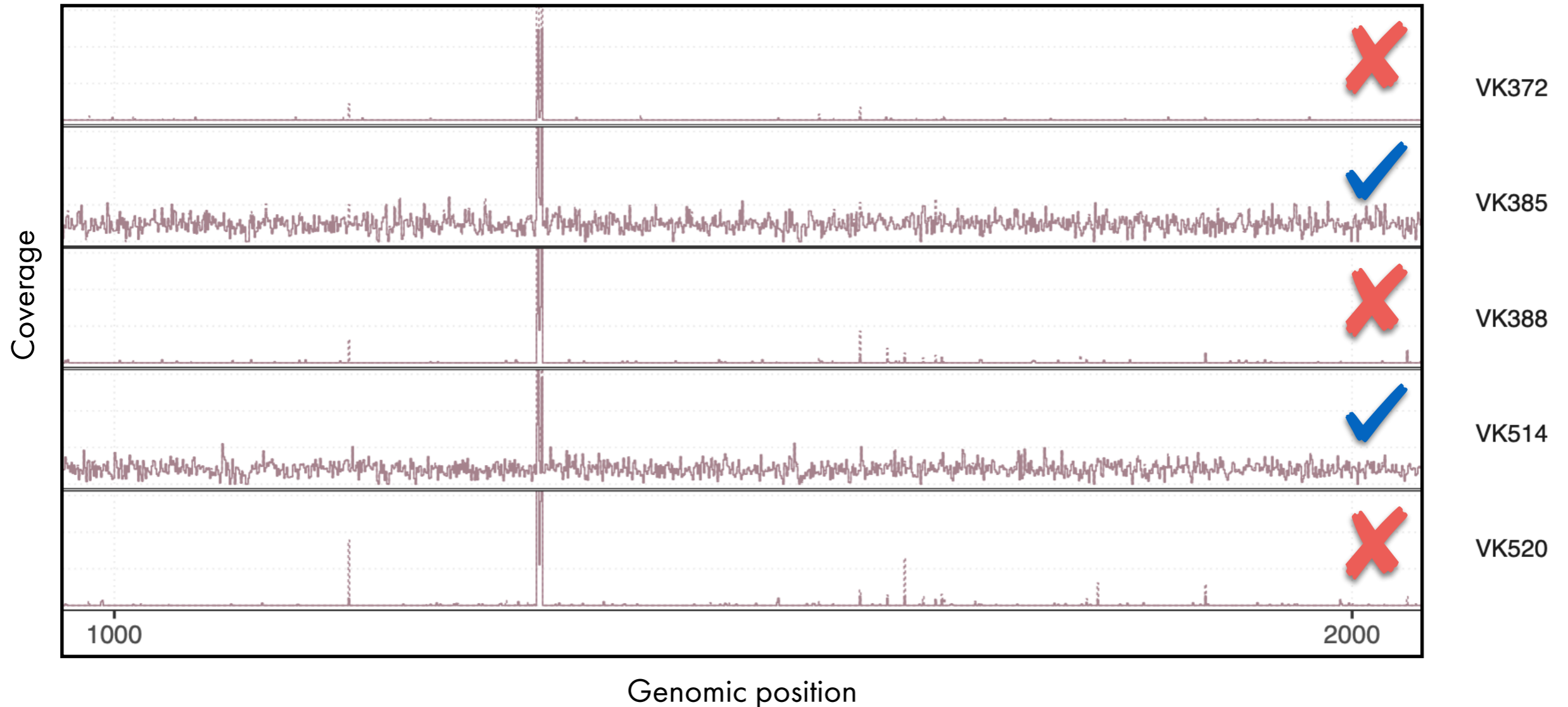
Quantify fraction of contaminating sequences

Authentication of ancient DNA



Genomic coverage

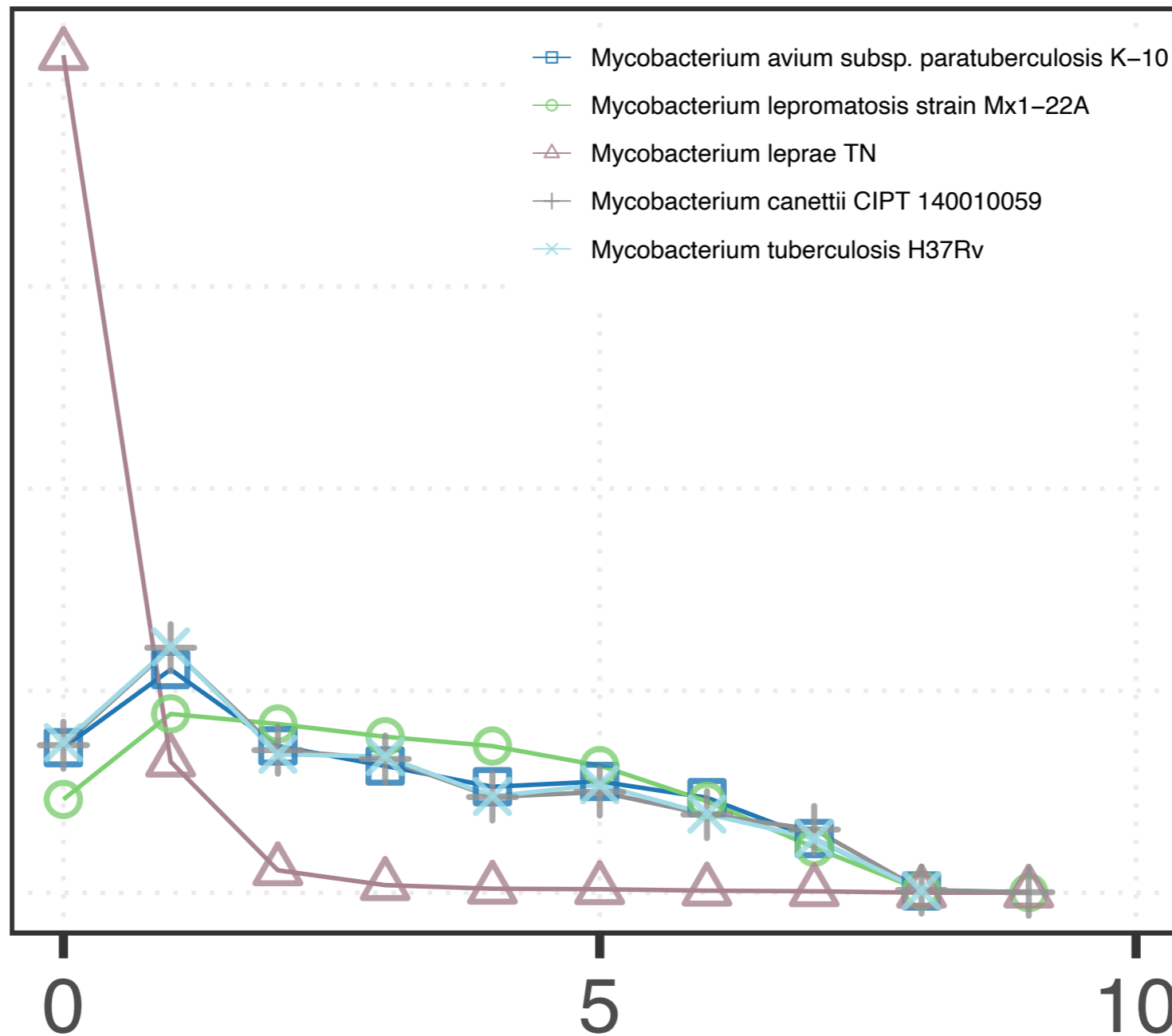
Authentication of ancient DNA



Genomic coverage

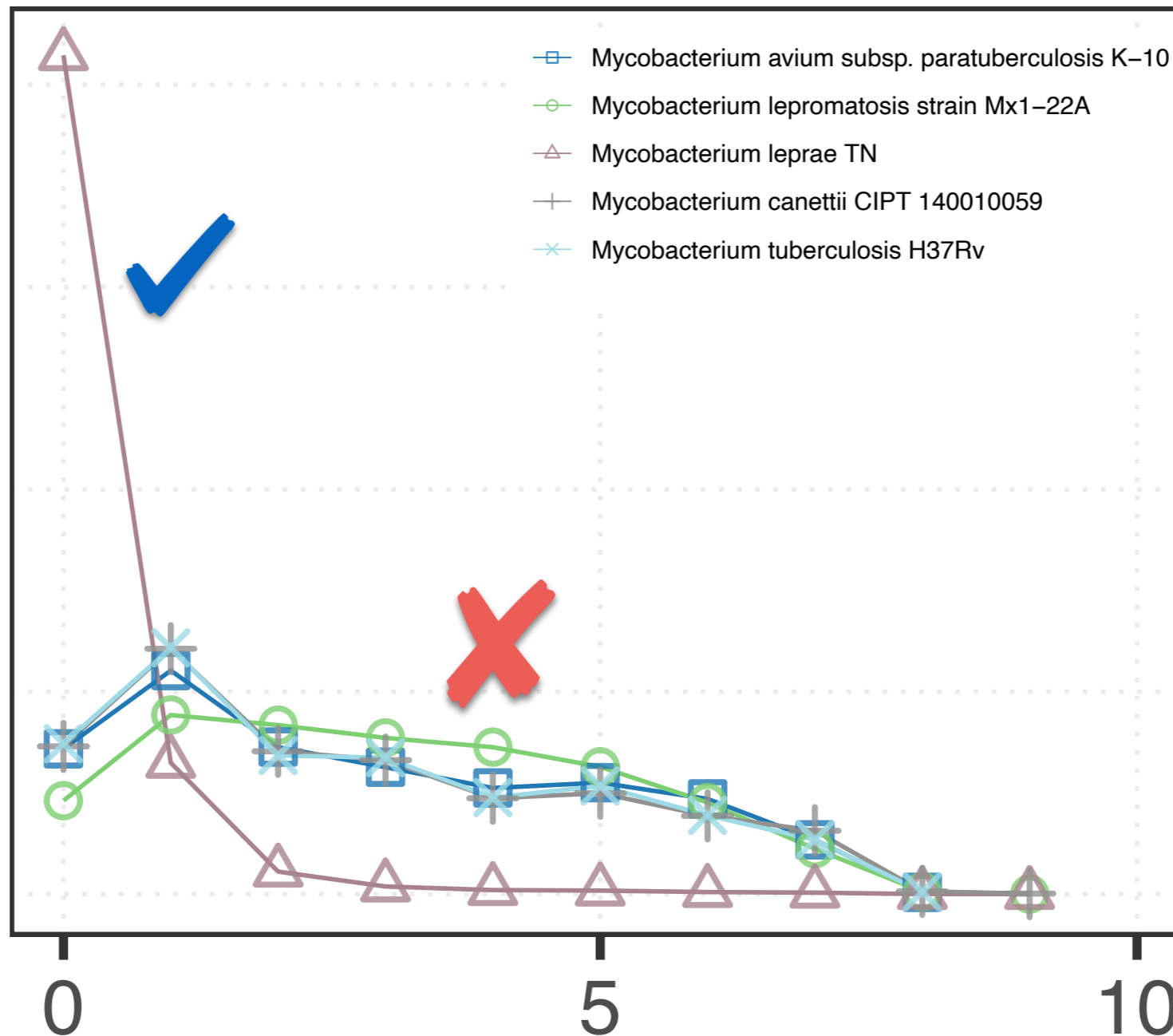
Mapped reads should be evenly distributed across the reference

Authentication of ancient DNA



Edit distance distribution

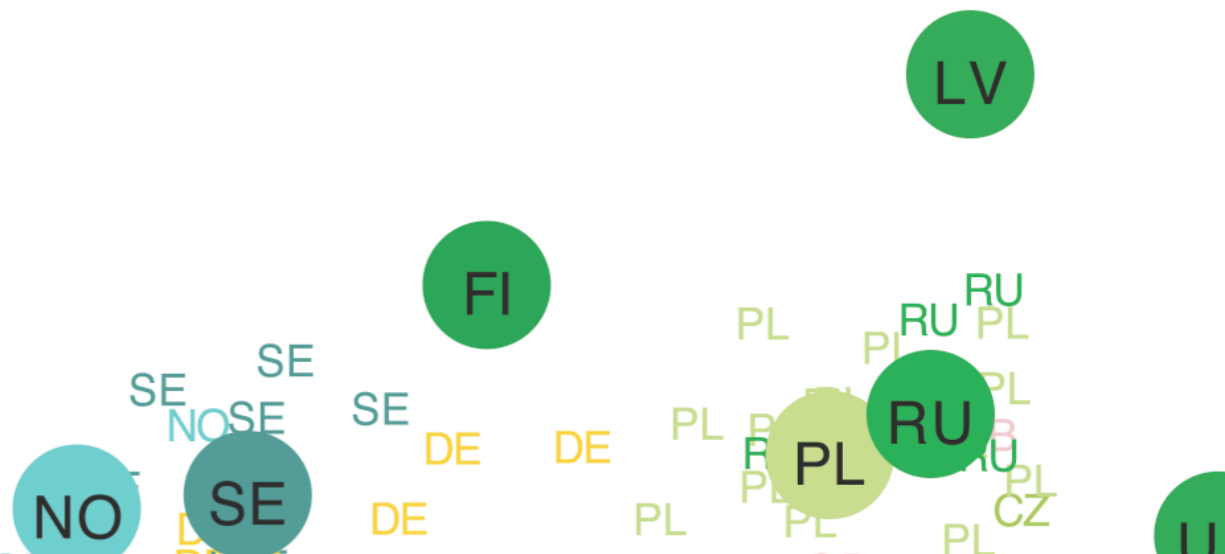
Authentication of ancient DNA



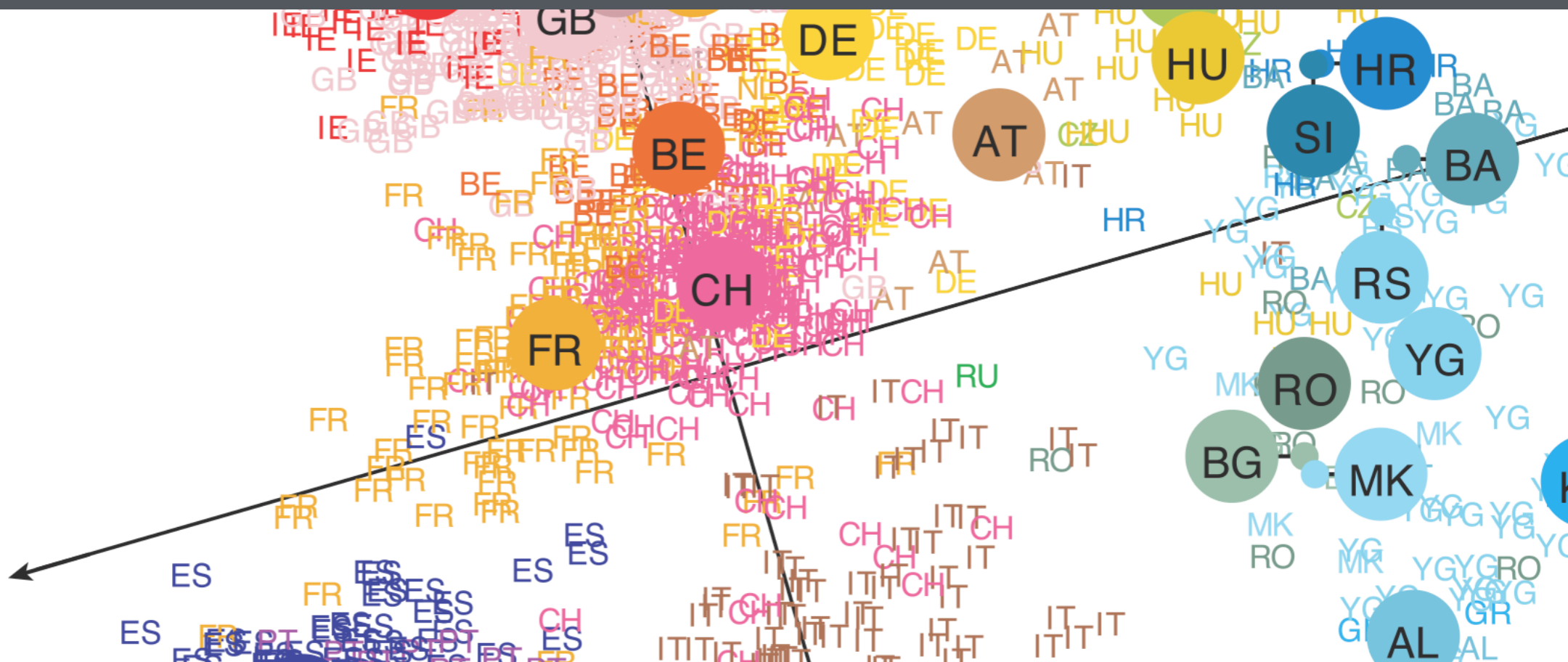
Edit distance distribution

Reads should have low divergence to the reference

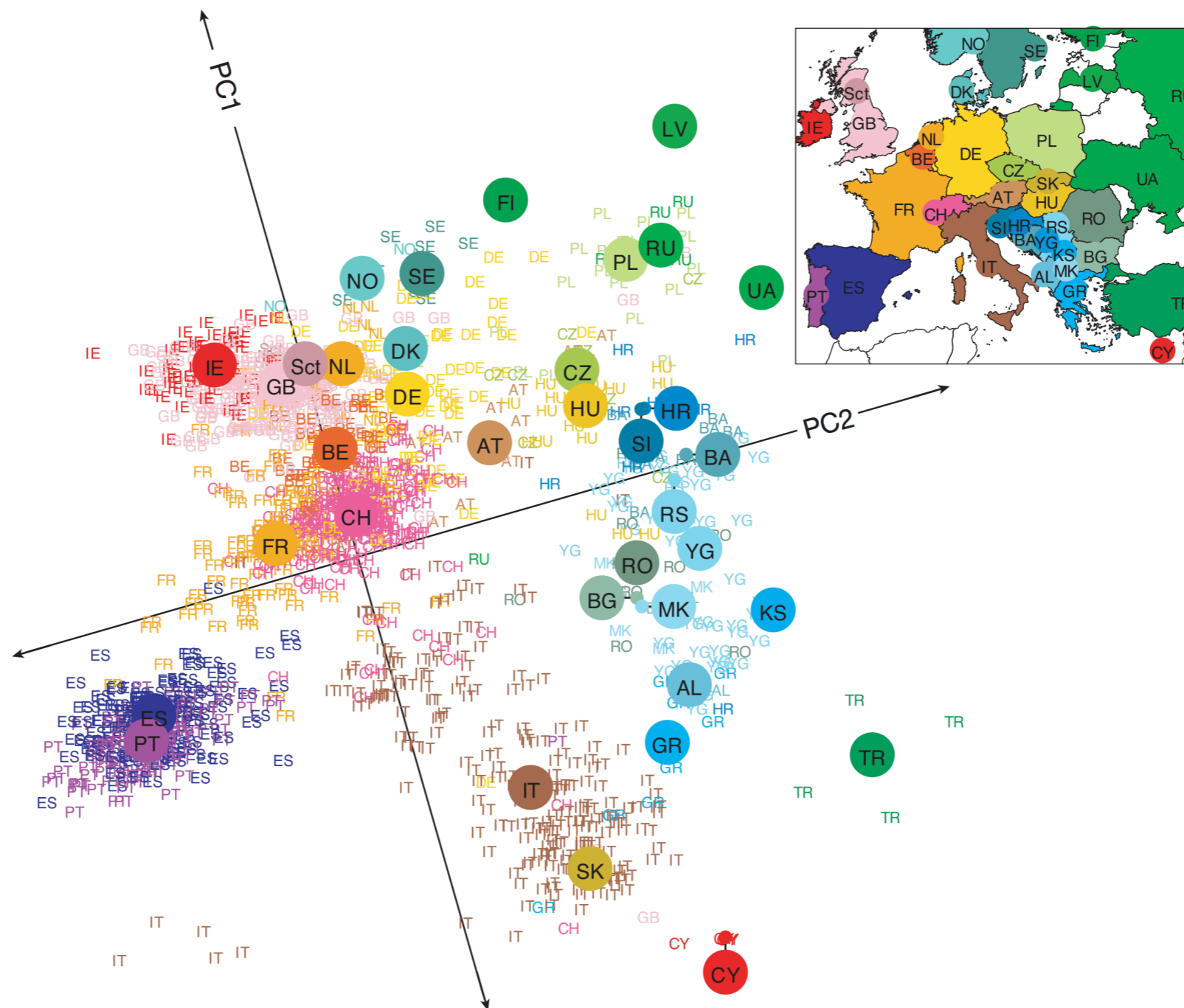
PC1



Ancient DNA Population genomics

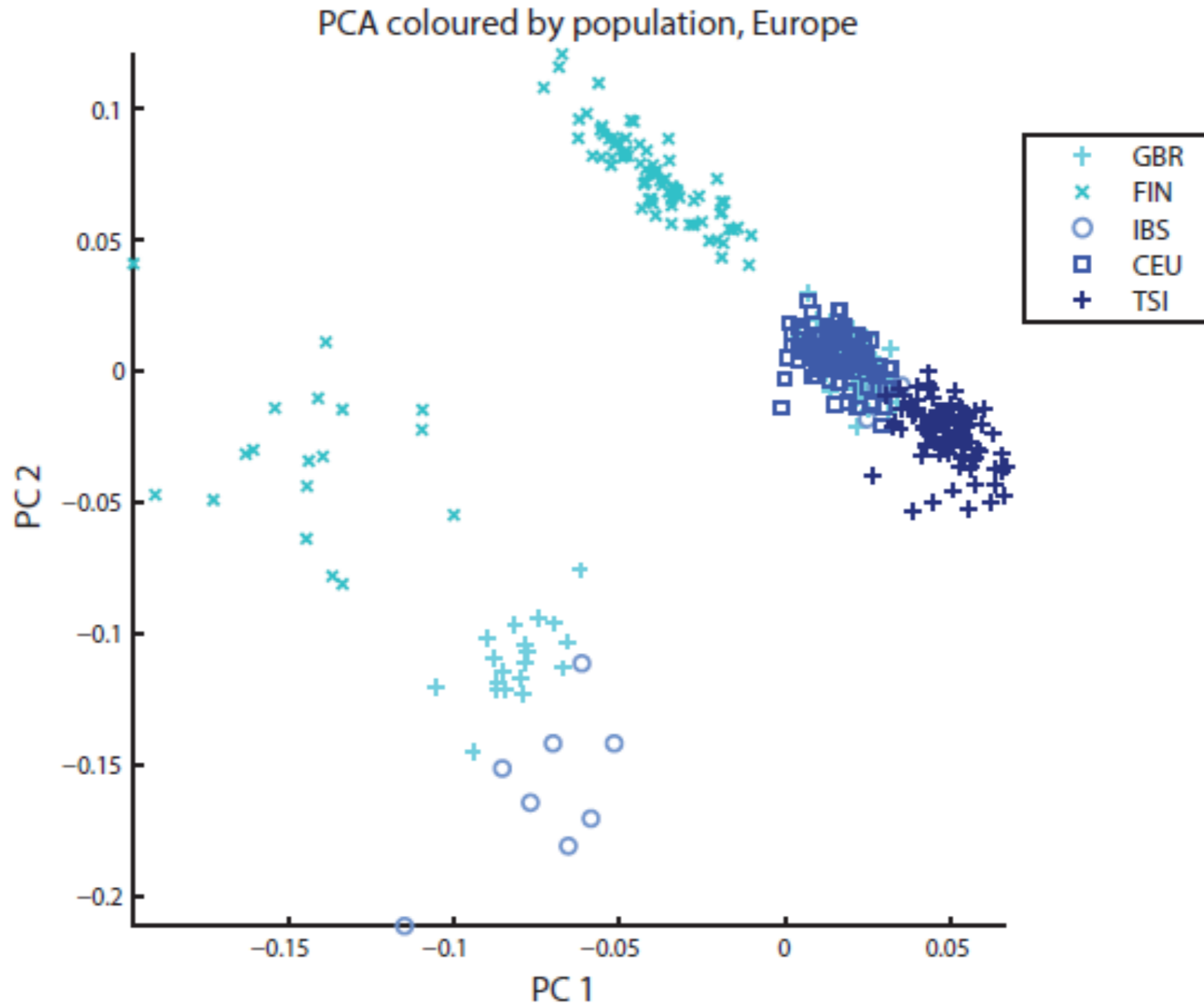


Principal component analysis

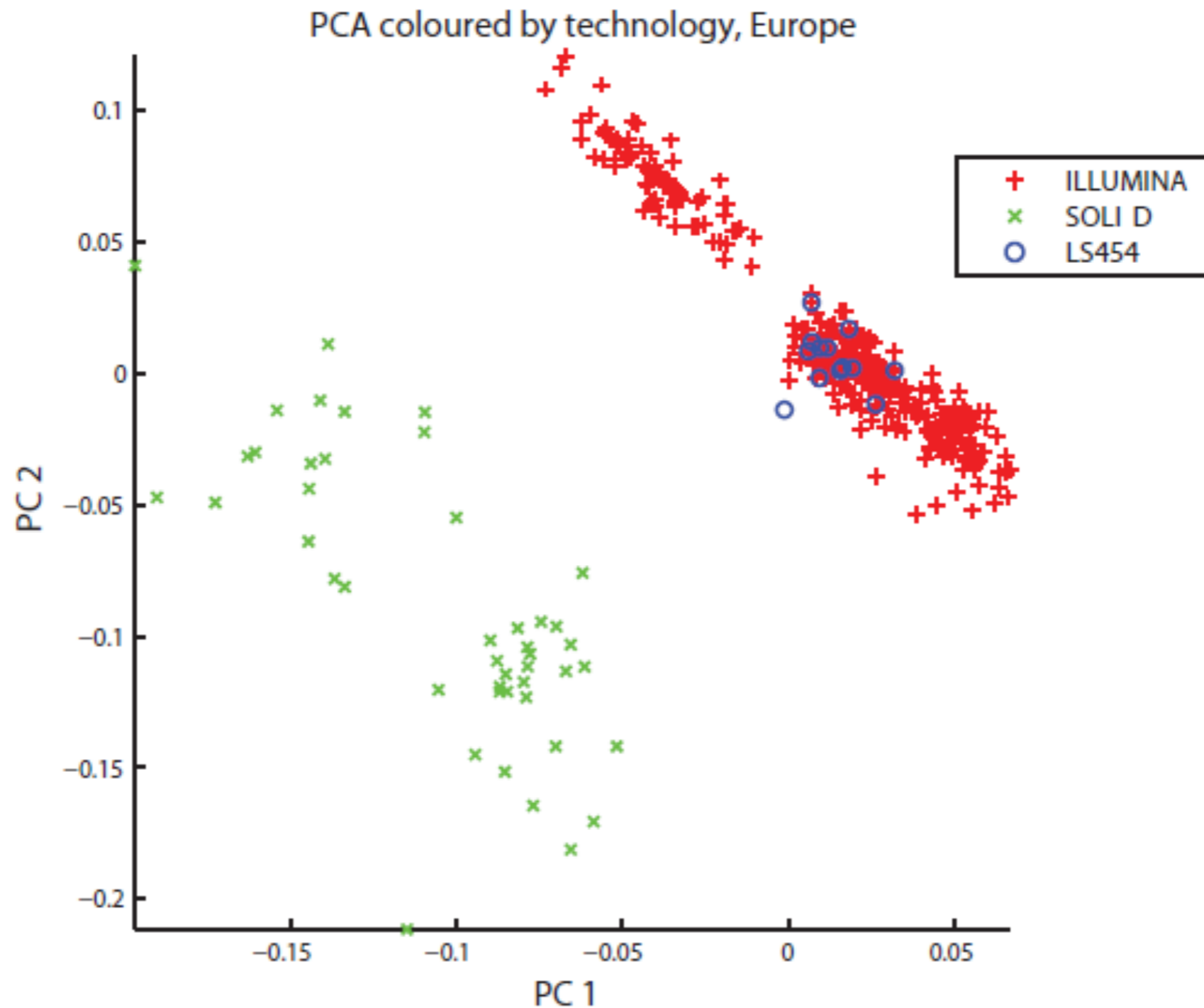


Genes mirror geography in Europe

Usage case: QC

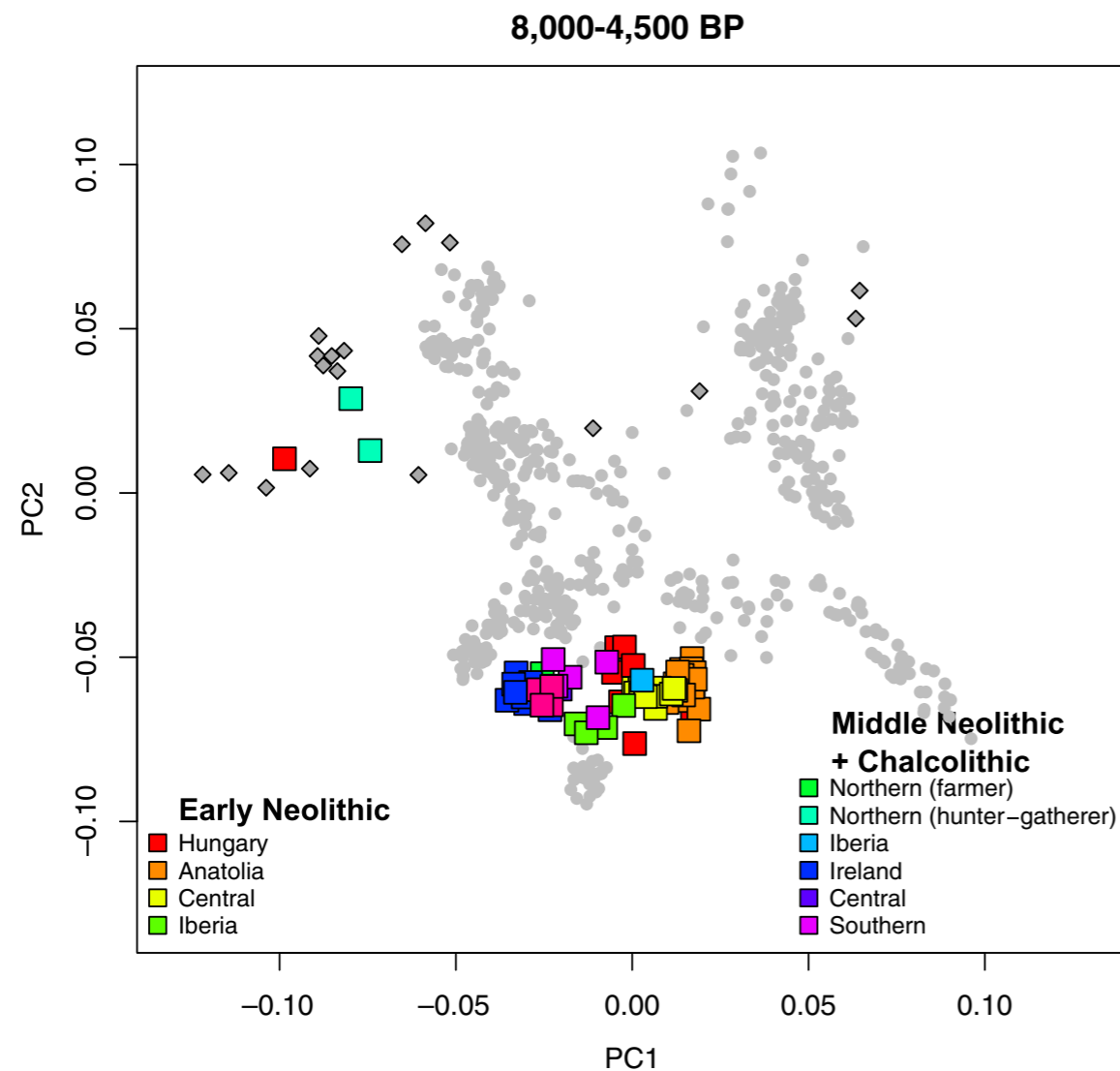


Usage case: QC



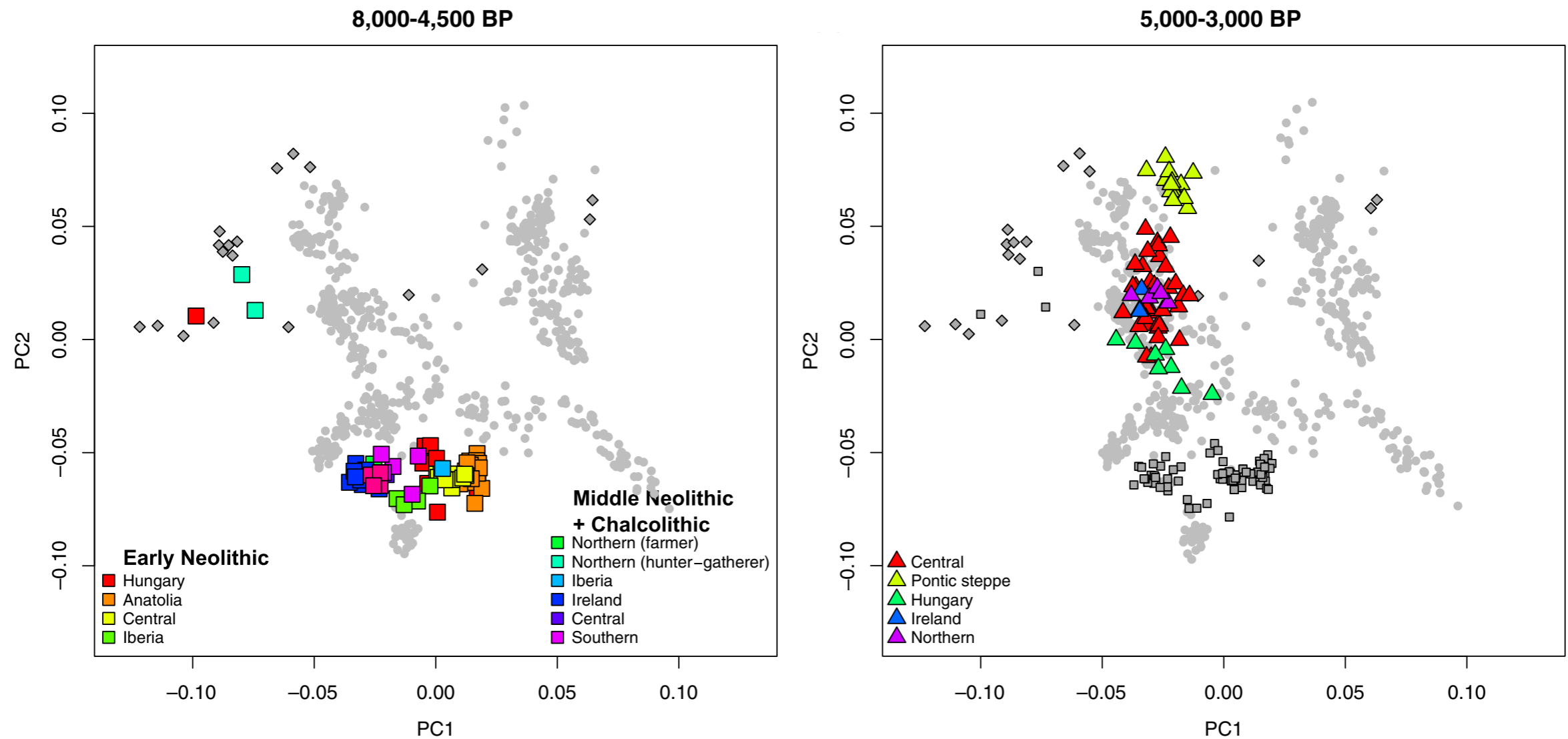
PCA can reveal batch effects in datasets

PCA of ancient humans in West Eurasians



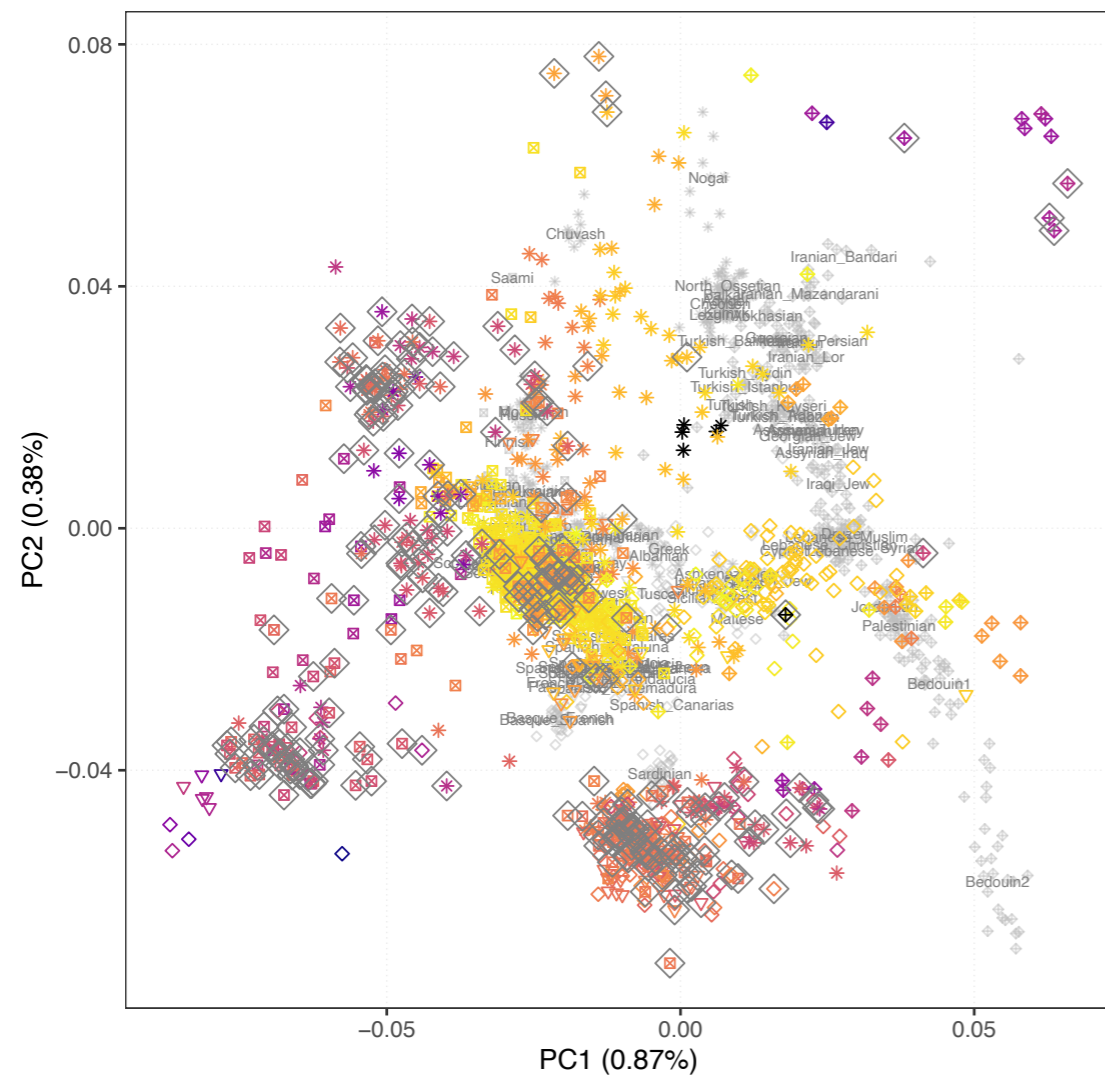
Infer principal components using high quality modern data
Project low coverage ancient samples onto inferred components

PCA of ancient humans in West Eurasians



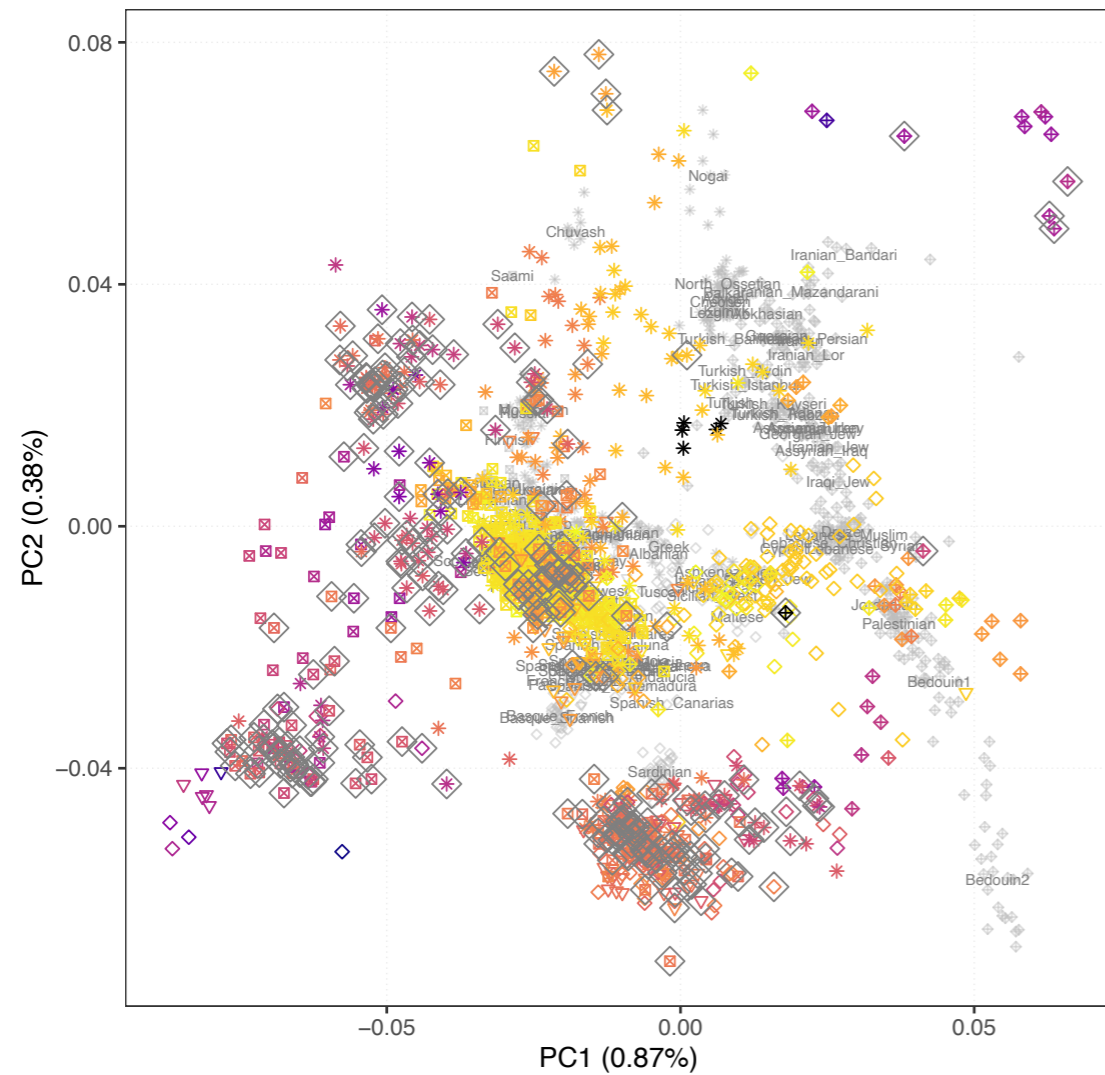
Infer principal components using high quality modern data
Project low coverage ancient samples onto inferred components

Drawbacks with PCA projections

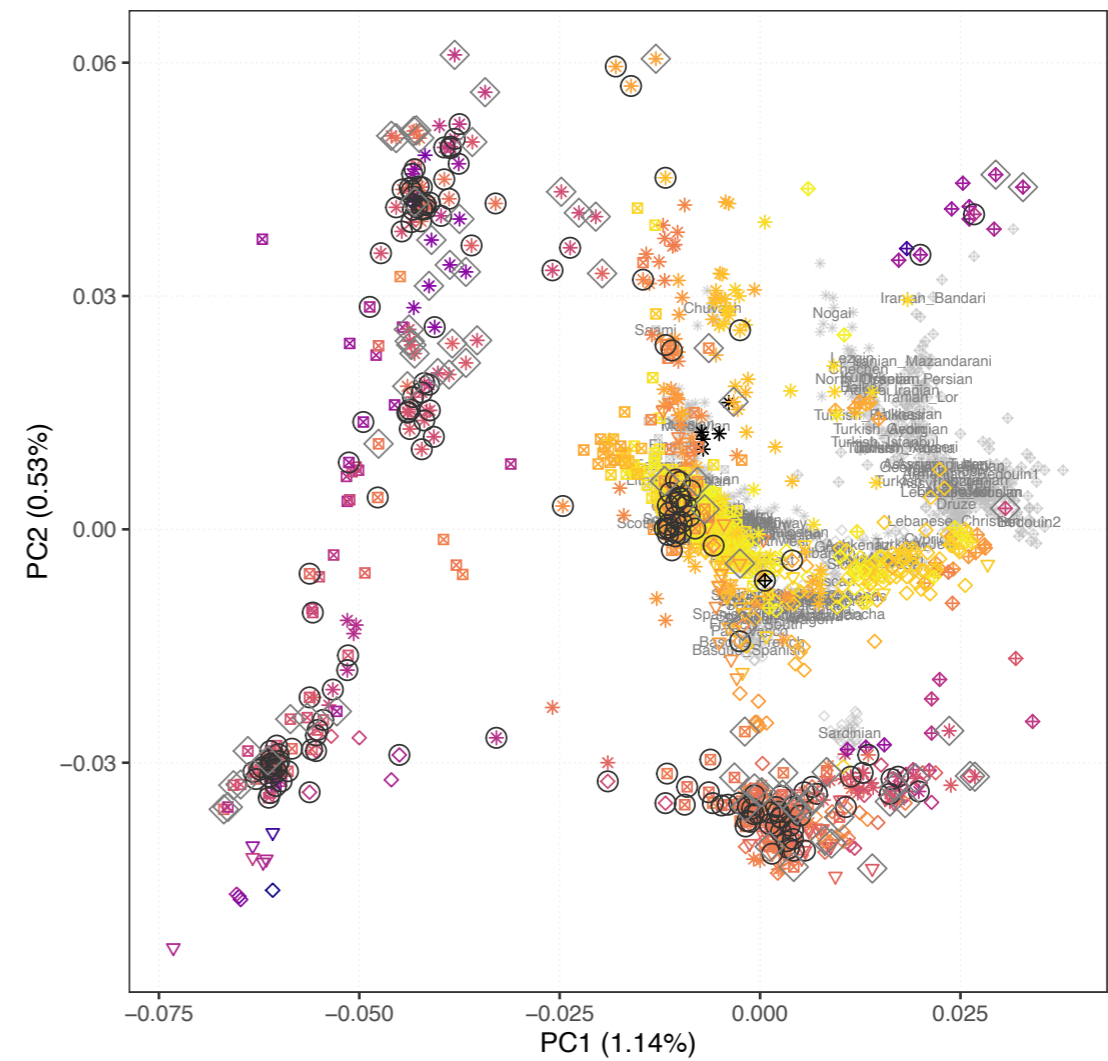


Ancient projected
(pseudohaploid)

Drawbacks with PCA projections

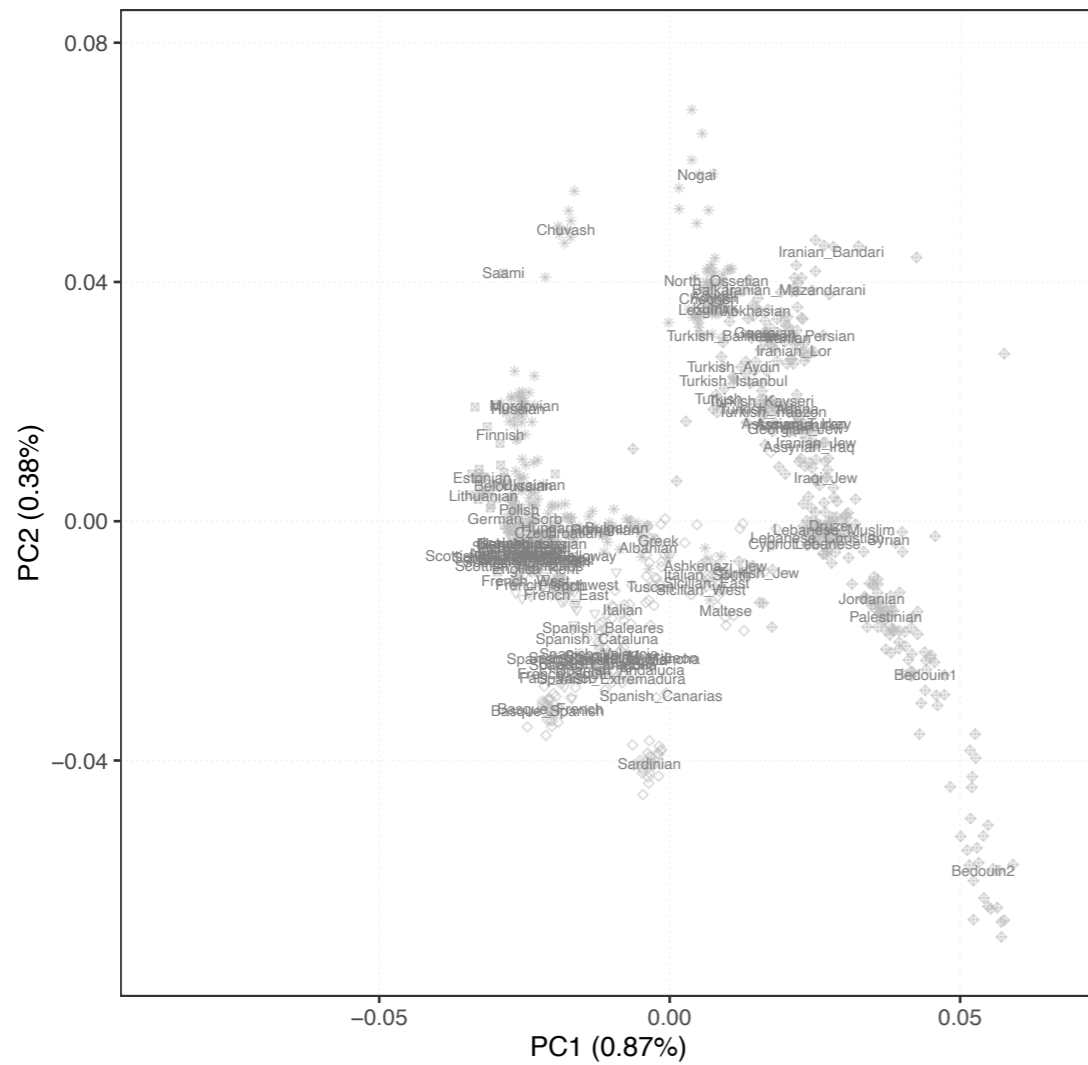


Ancient projected
(pseudohaploid)

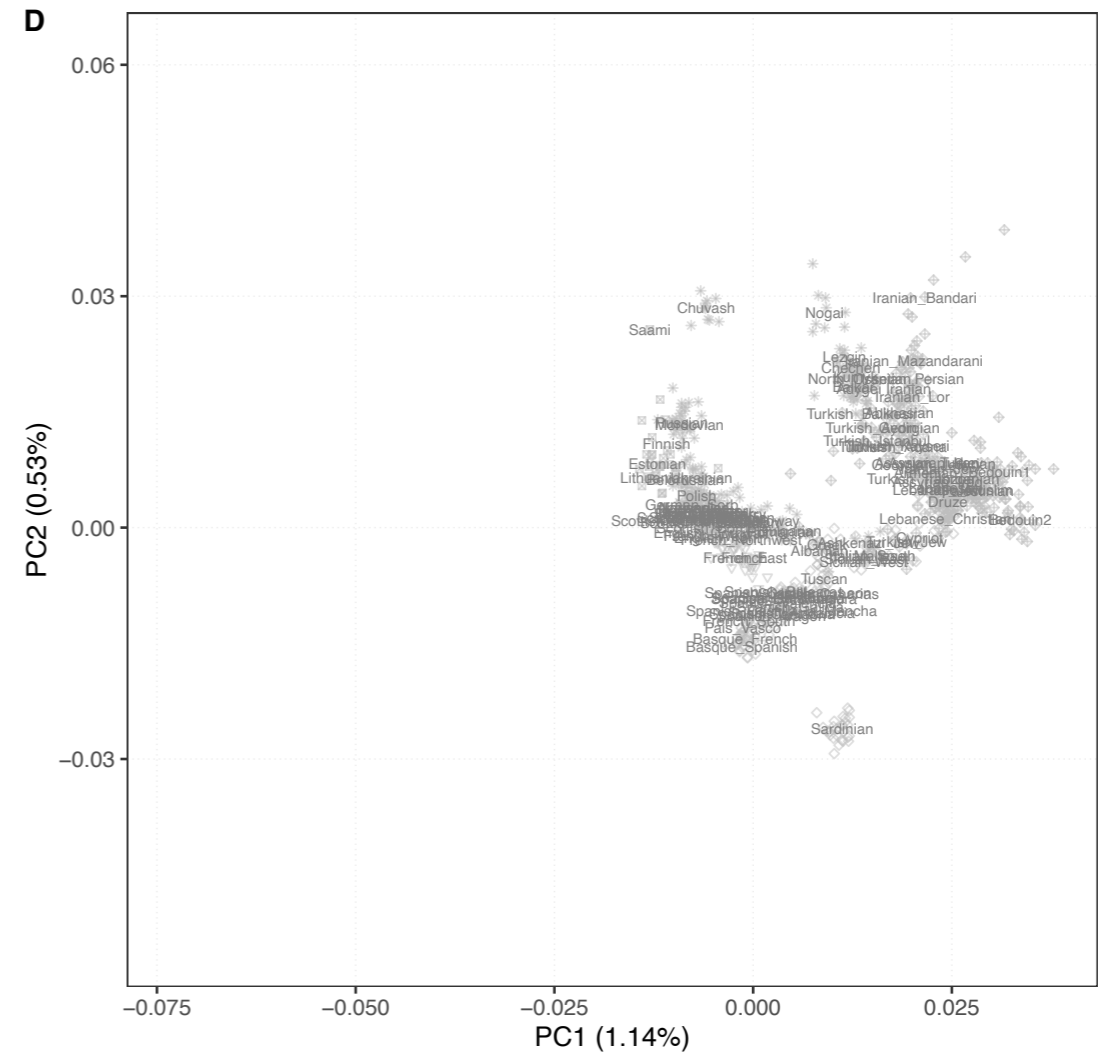


Ancient included
(diploid imputed)

PCA of ancient West Eurasians

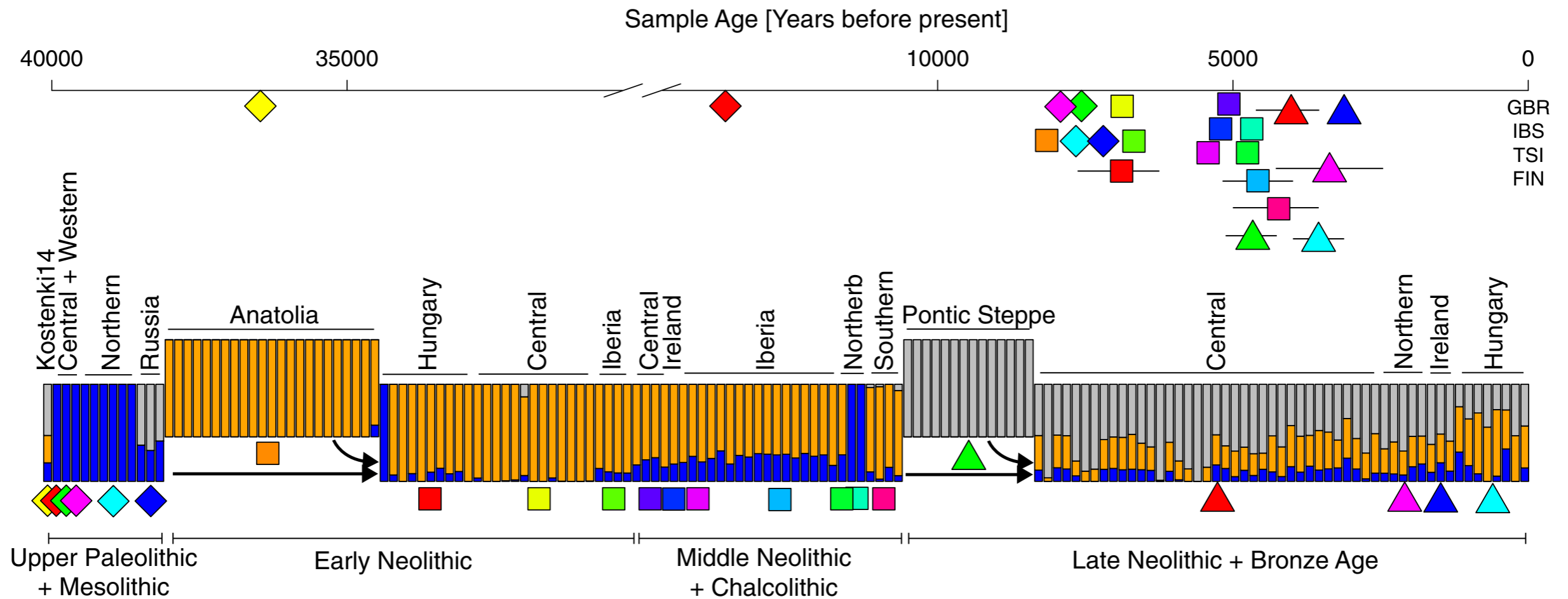


Ancient projected
(pseudohaploid)



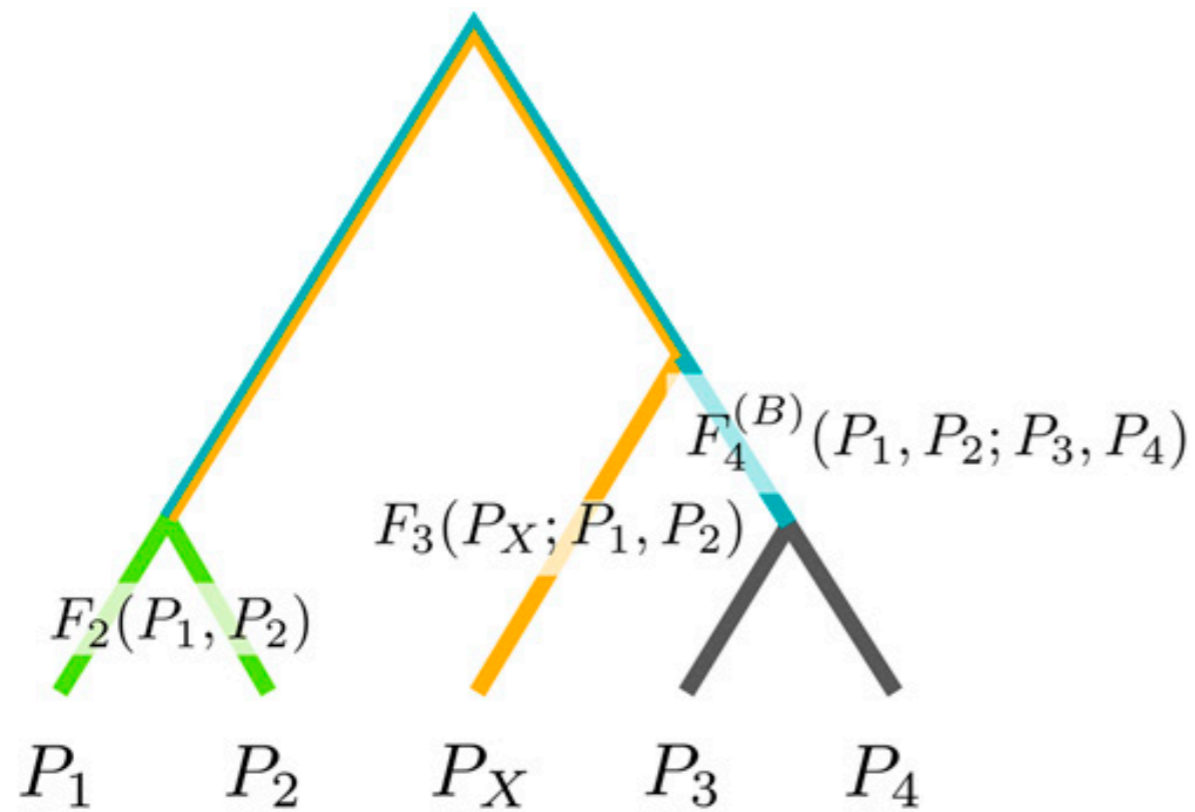
Ancient included
(diploid imputed)

Model-based clustering



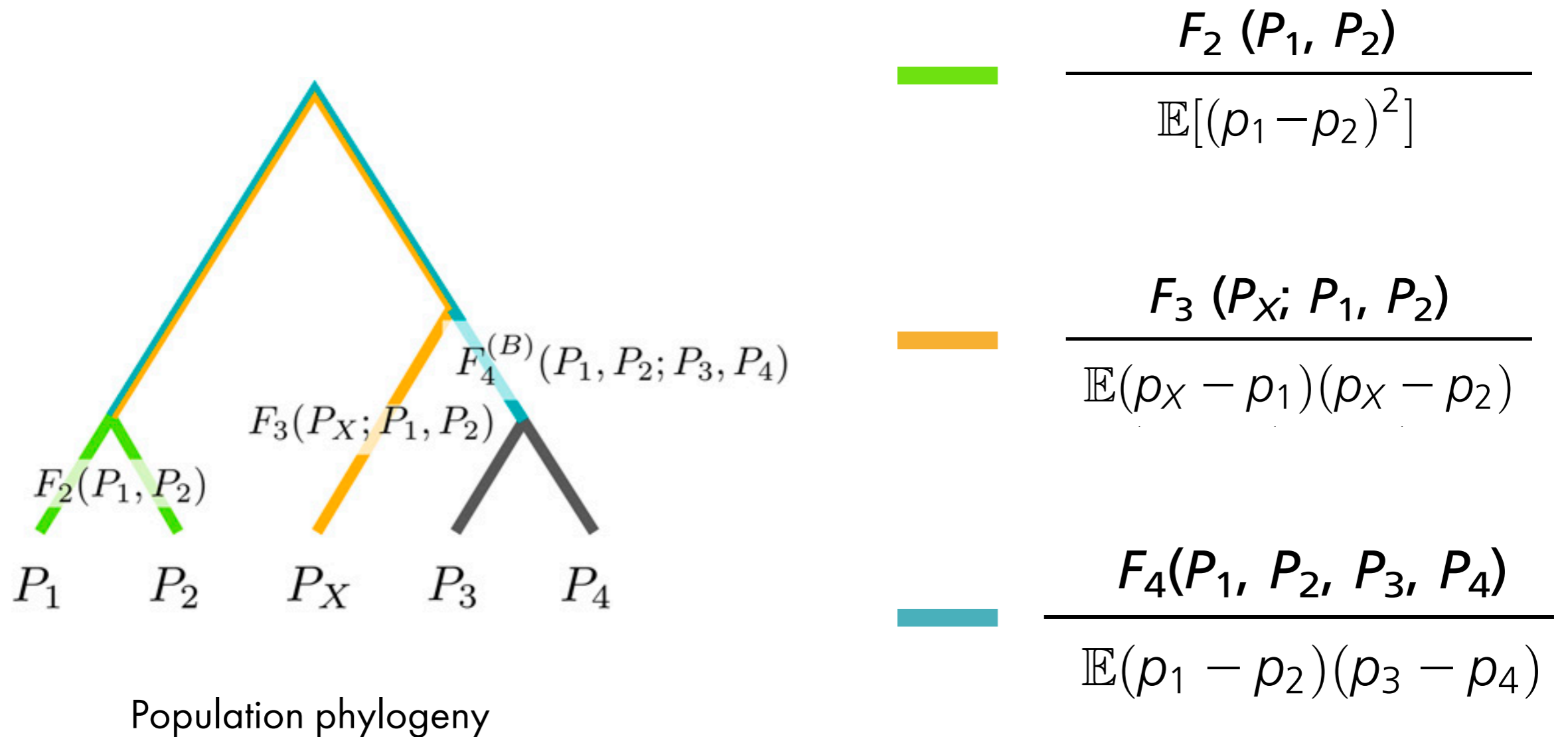
Individuals are modelled as mixtures of a pre-defined number of source populations

The F-statistic framework



Population phylogeny

The F-statistic framework



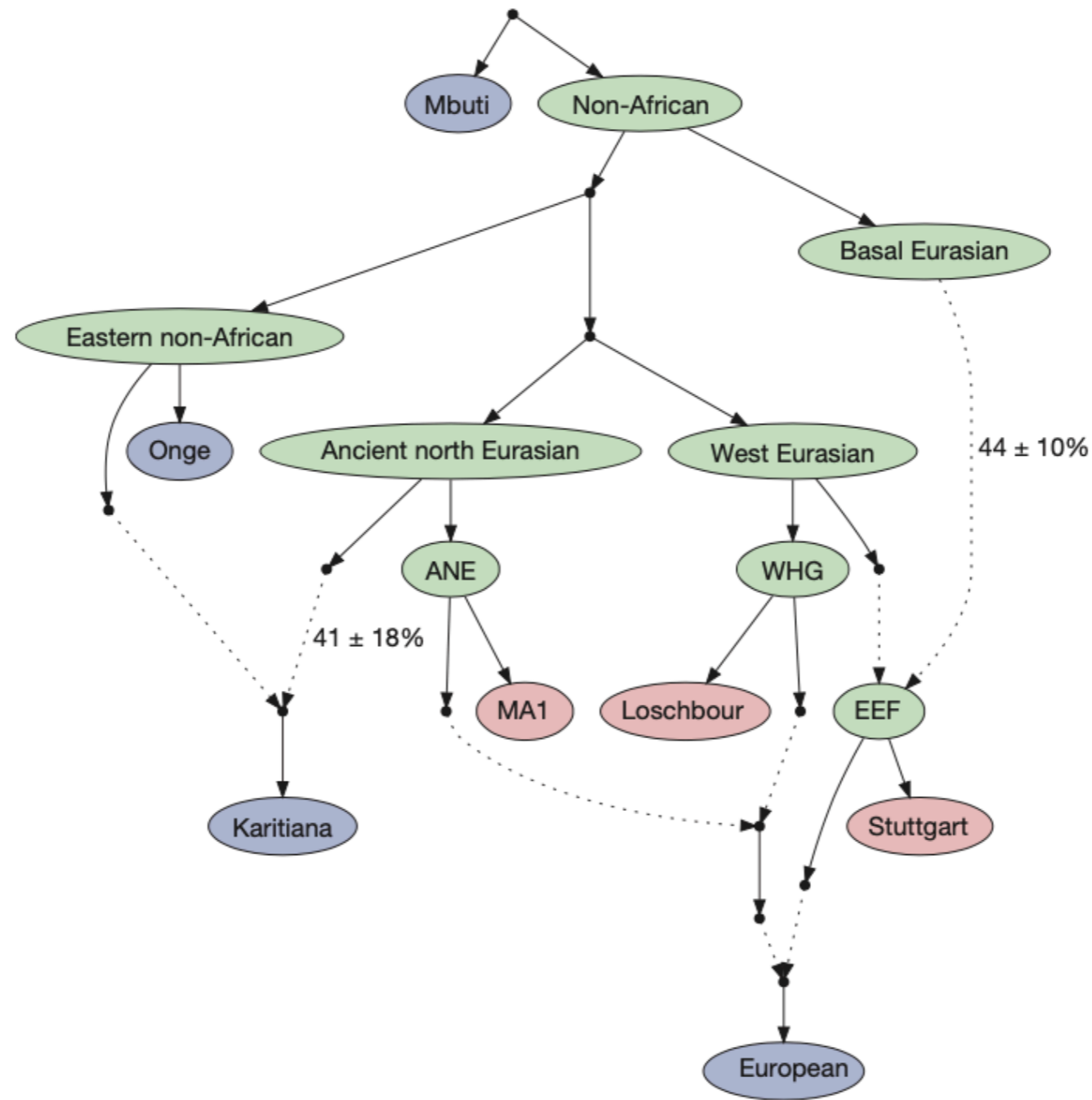
F-statistics can be interpreted as branch lengths between populations

The F-statistic framework

F-statistic	Application	Test	Interpretation
$f_2(A,B)$	Branch length		
$f_3(X;A,B)$	Admixture f_3 - test	$f_3 < 0$	X is admixed related to A,B
	Outgroup - f_3		If X is outgroup to (A,B), f_3 proportional to shared drift between X and divergence of (A,B)
$D(A,B;C,D)$	D - test	$D = 0$	(A,B) form a clade with respect to (C,D)
$D(O,B;C,D)$	Symmetry test	$D = 0$	If O is outgroup to (B,C,D), tests for symmetry of B with respect to (C,D)
$f_4(A,B;C,D)$	f_4 - ratio test	$\alpha > 0$	Admixture proportion > 0
	Number of distinct ancestry streams between sets of outgroup and target populations (<i>qpWave</i>)		If rank of f_4 - matrix is m , target populations are carry at least $m + 1$ streams of ancestry differentially related to the outgroup set
	Phylogeny-free estimation of admixture proportions (<i>qpAdm</i>)		Admixture proportions and fit for a target population as a mixture of N source populations
	Admixture graph fitting (<i>qpGraph</i>)		Goodness of fit of f-statistics predicted for specific graph topology

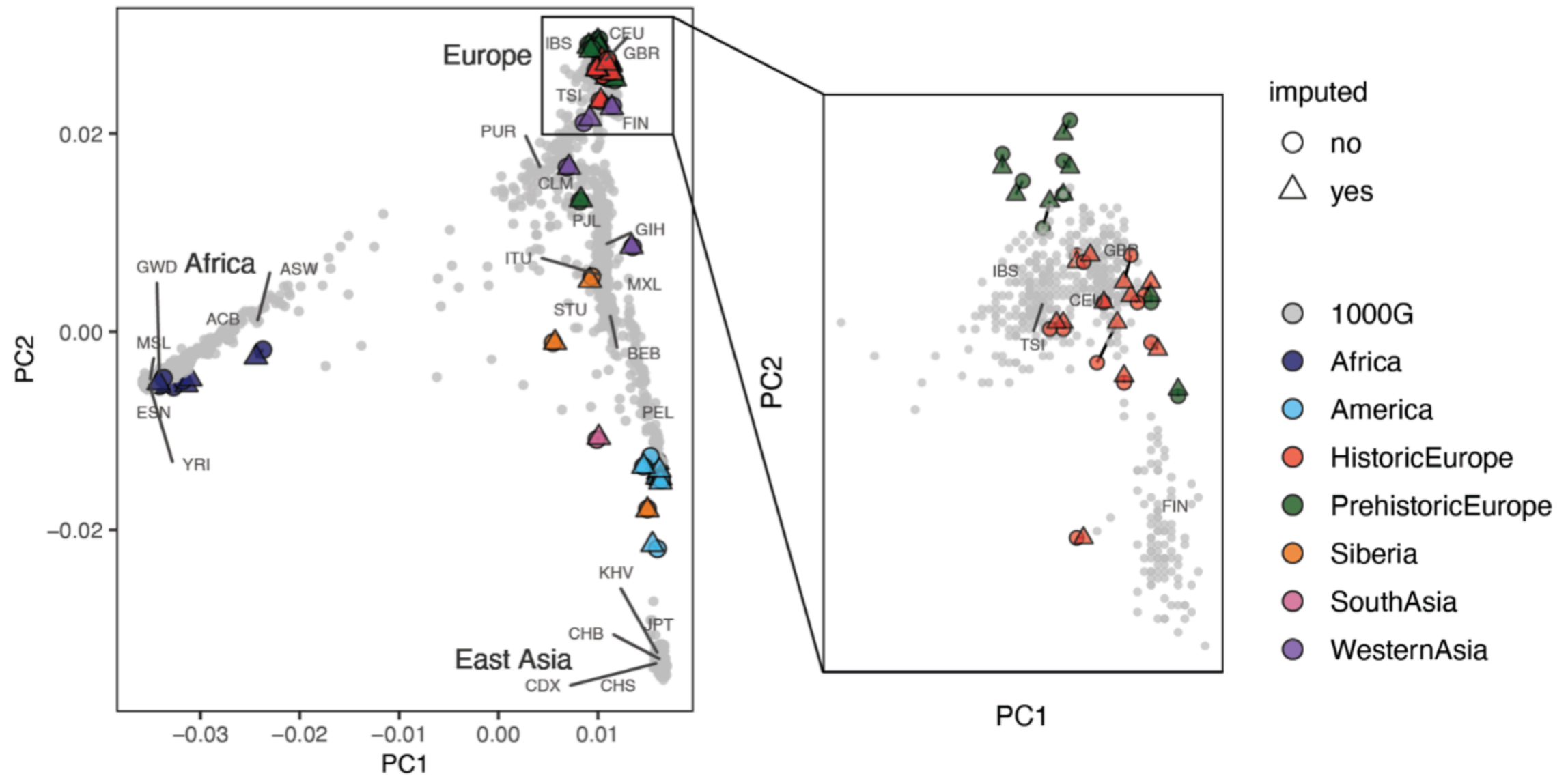
Wide range of applications to test hypotheses about admixture between populations

Admixture graphs

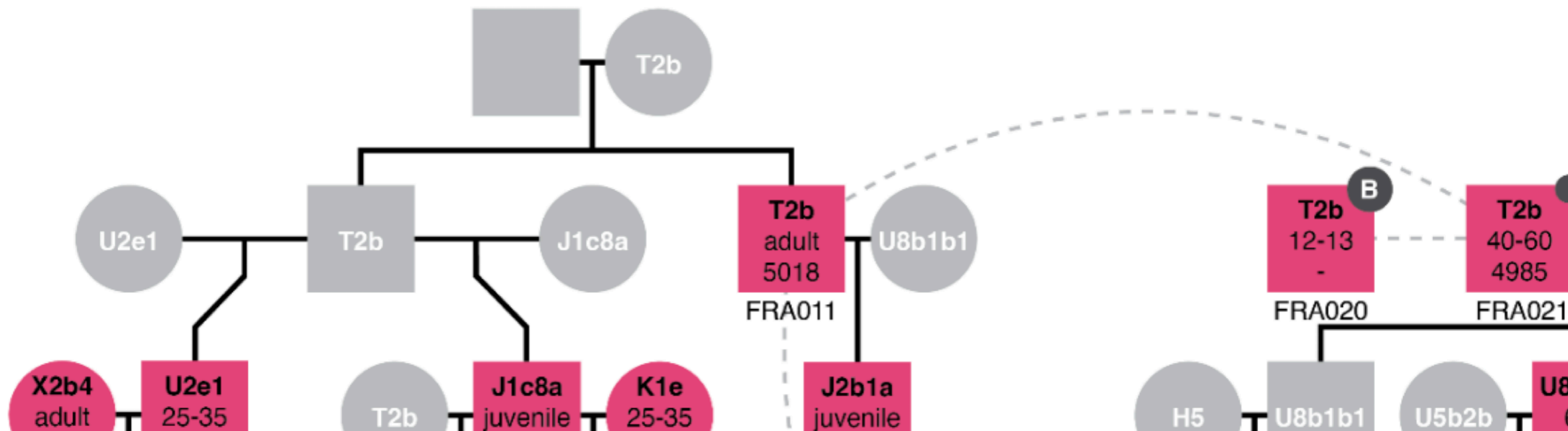


Admixture graph fitting suggests three ancestral populations for modern Europeans

Imputation of ancient DNA



Ancient human genomes can be accurately imputed using modern reference panels



Ancient DNA studies showcase

subadult
4960
FRA003

juvenile
4962
FRA005

adult
4966
FRA006

K1e
30-34
4960
Gok2

adult
-
FRA013

K2
adult
4963
FRA039

17-25
4968
FRA040

adult
4964
FRA024

4
4
FR

H1c
adult
-
FRA009

H1c
subadult
-
FRA010

K2
15
4931
FRA041

K2
25-35
4931
FRA042

Unrelated

X2b+226
25-35
4920*
FRA101

HV0a
adult
4739*
FRA102

U5a1
adult
5002*
FRA103

K1a1a2
35-45
4924*
FRA104

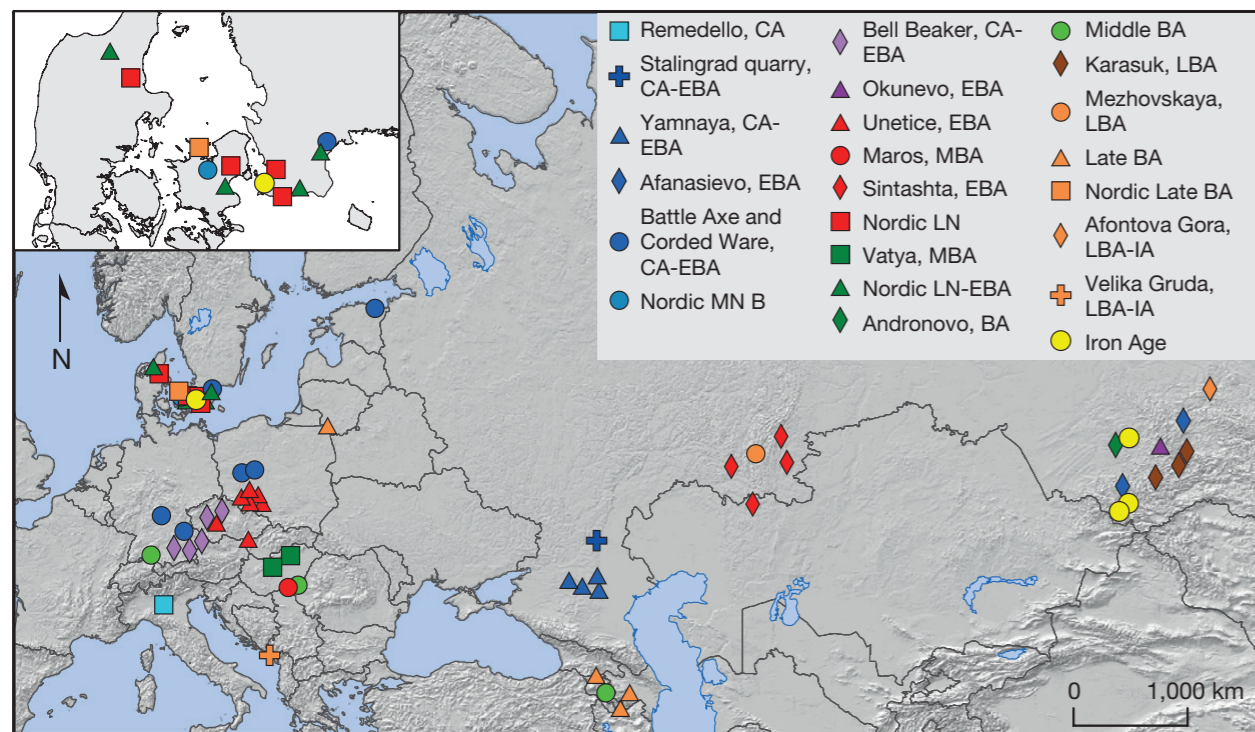
H24
adult
4746*
FRA105

H
25-35
5110*
FRA106

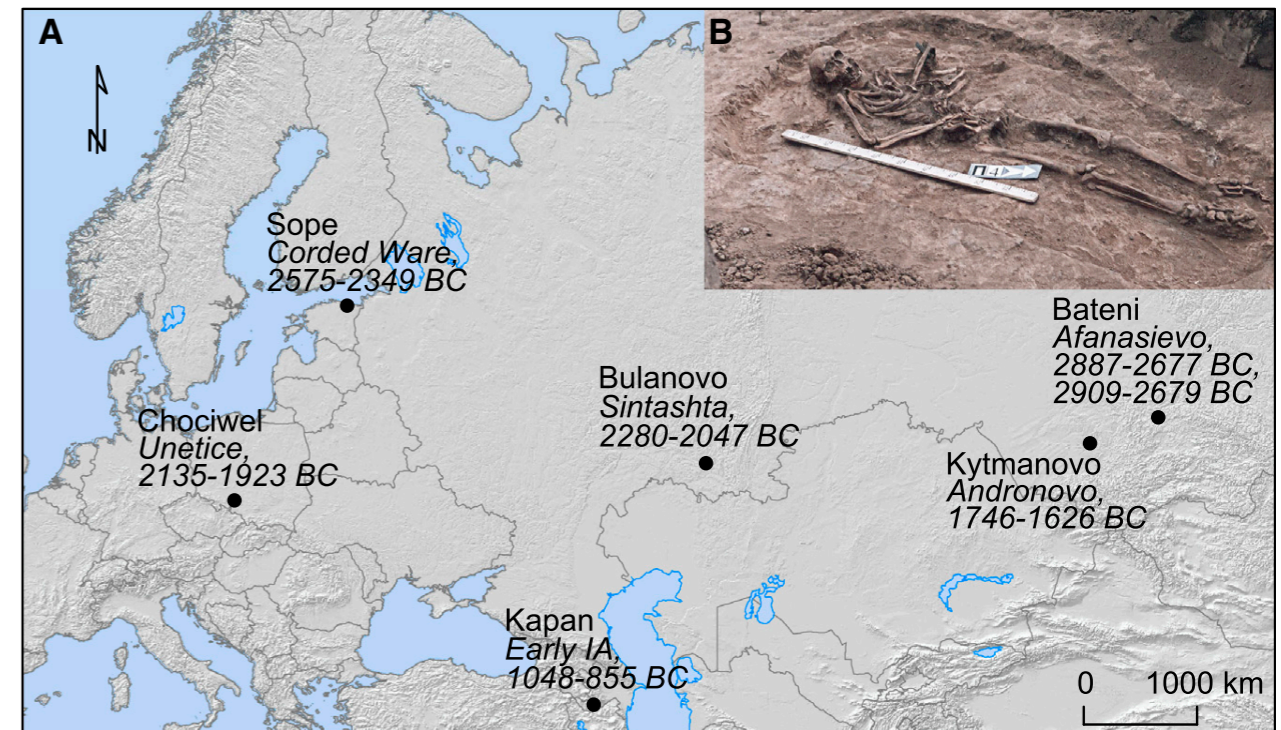
U5a2d
25-35
5002*
FRA107

K1a1a2
adult
4844*
FRA108

Discovery of ancient plague strains in population-scale data

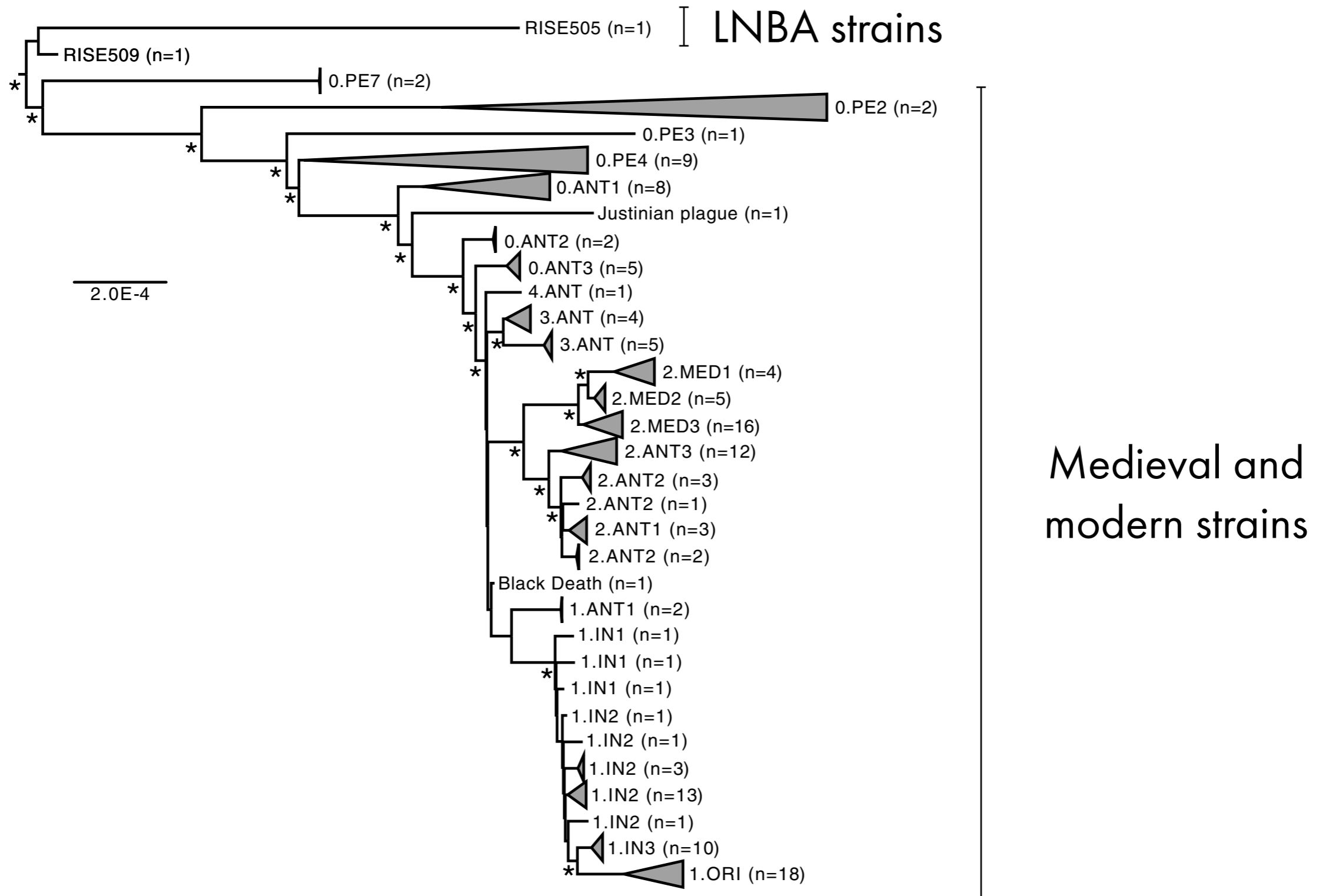


101 ancient human genomes from Late Neolithic / Bronze Age Eurasia

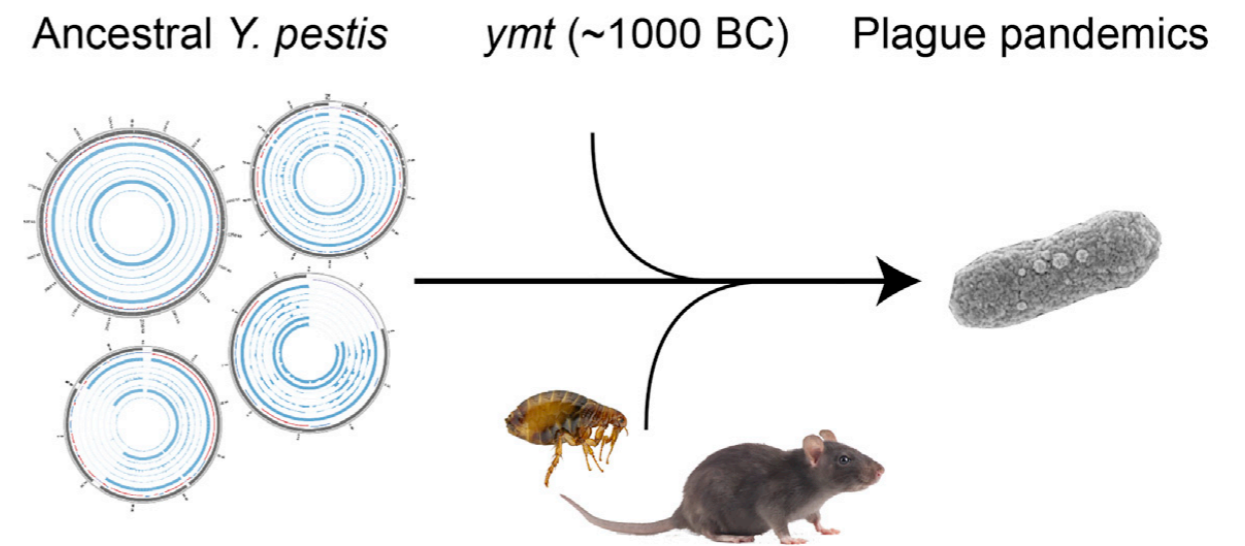
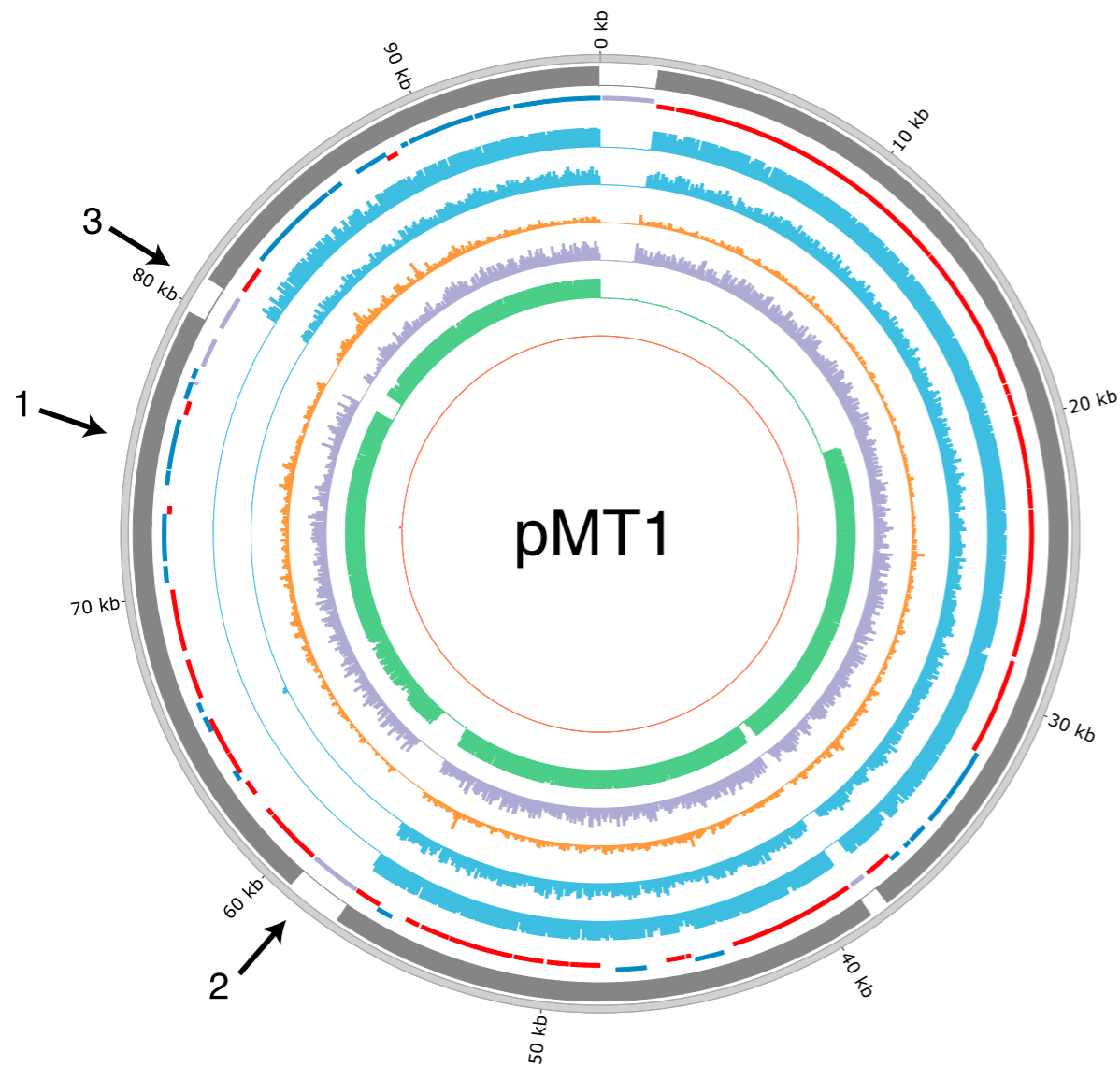


Ancient *Yersinia pestis* genomes recovered from 7 individuals

Ancient strains form extinct basal clade

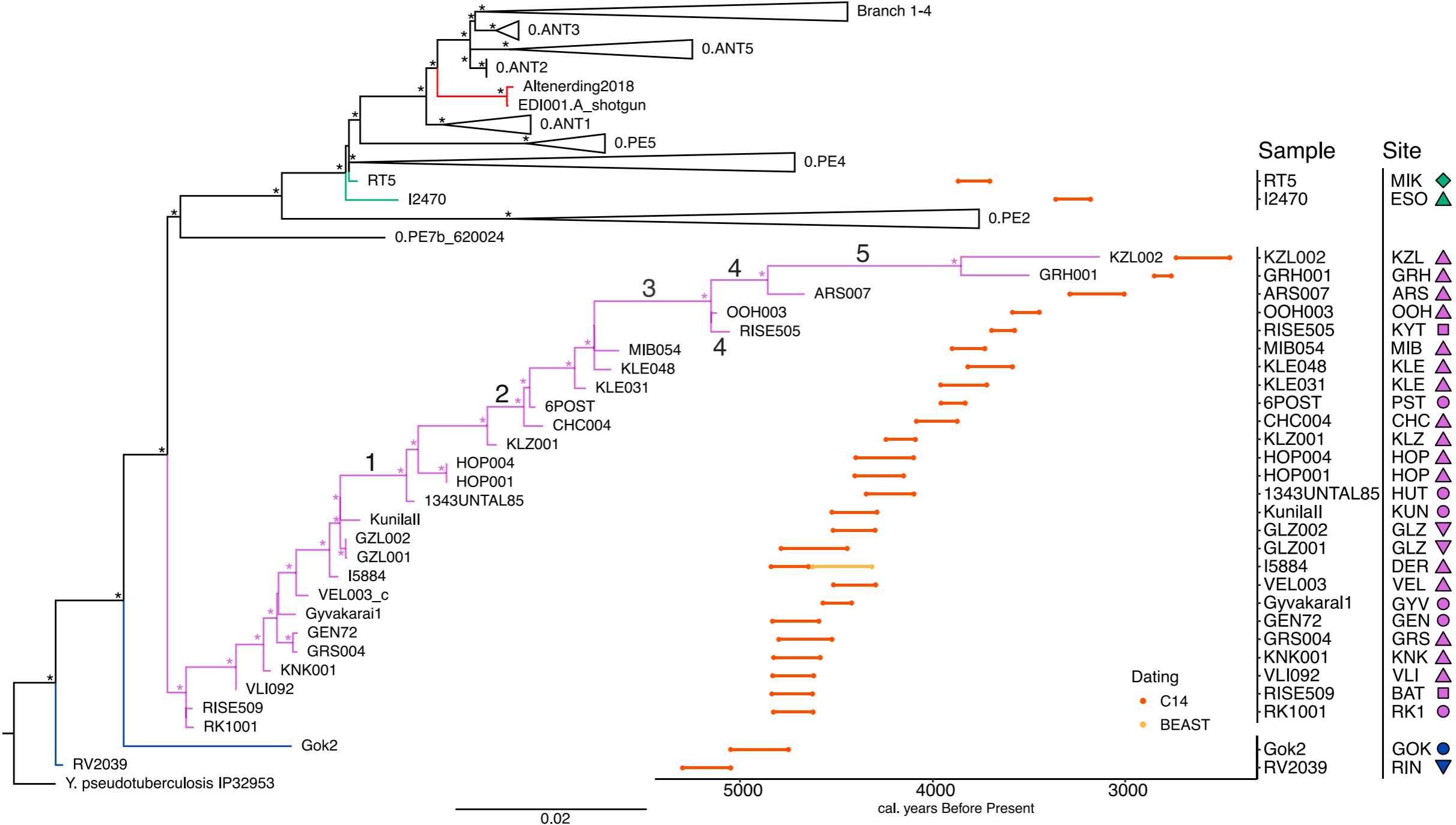


Evolution of virulence factors



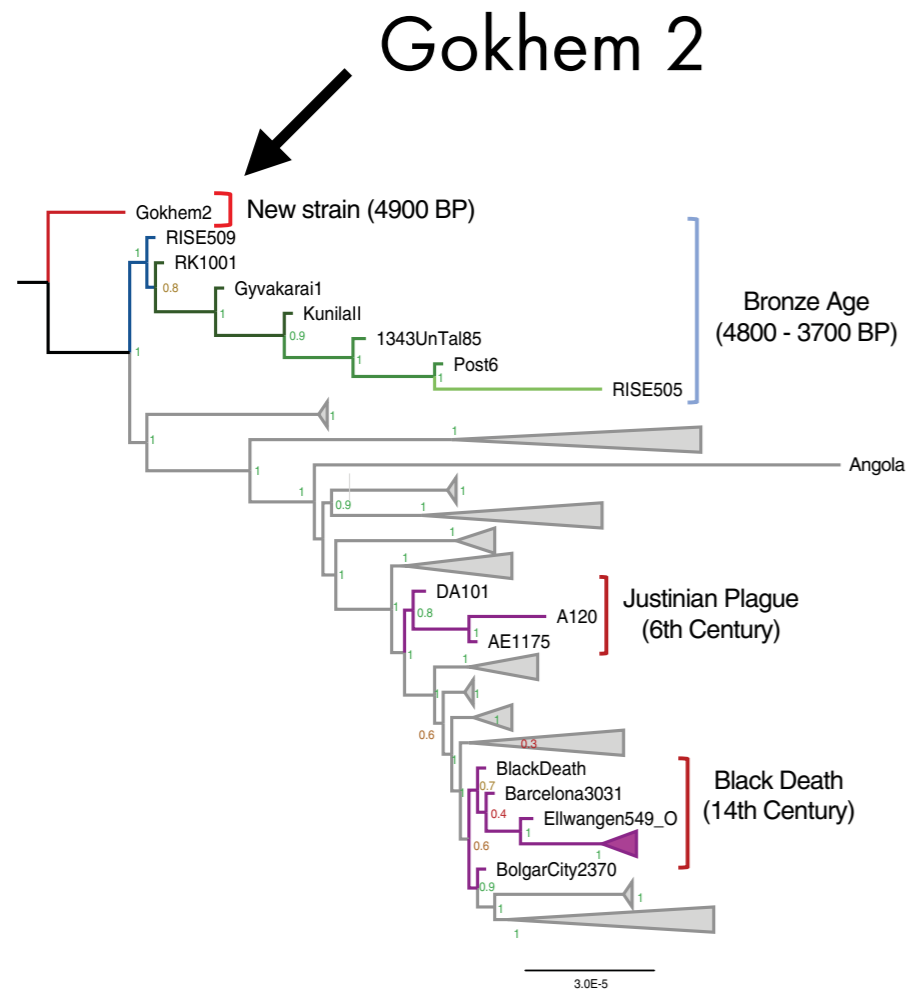
Bronze Age *Yersinia pestis* genomes lack *ymt* gene for efficient transmission in fleas

Rapid plague dispersals during the Stone Age



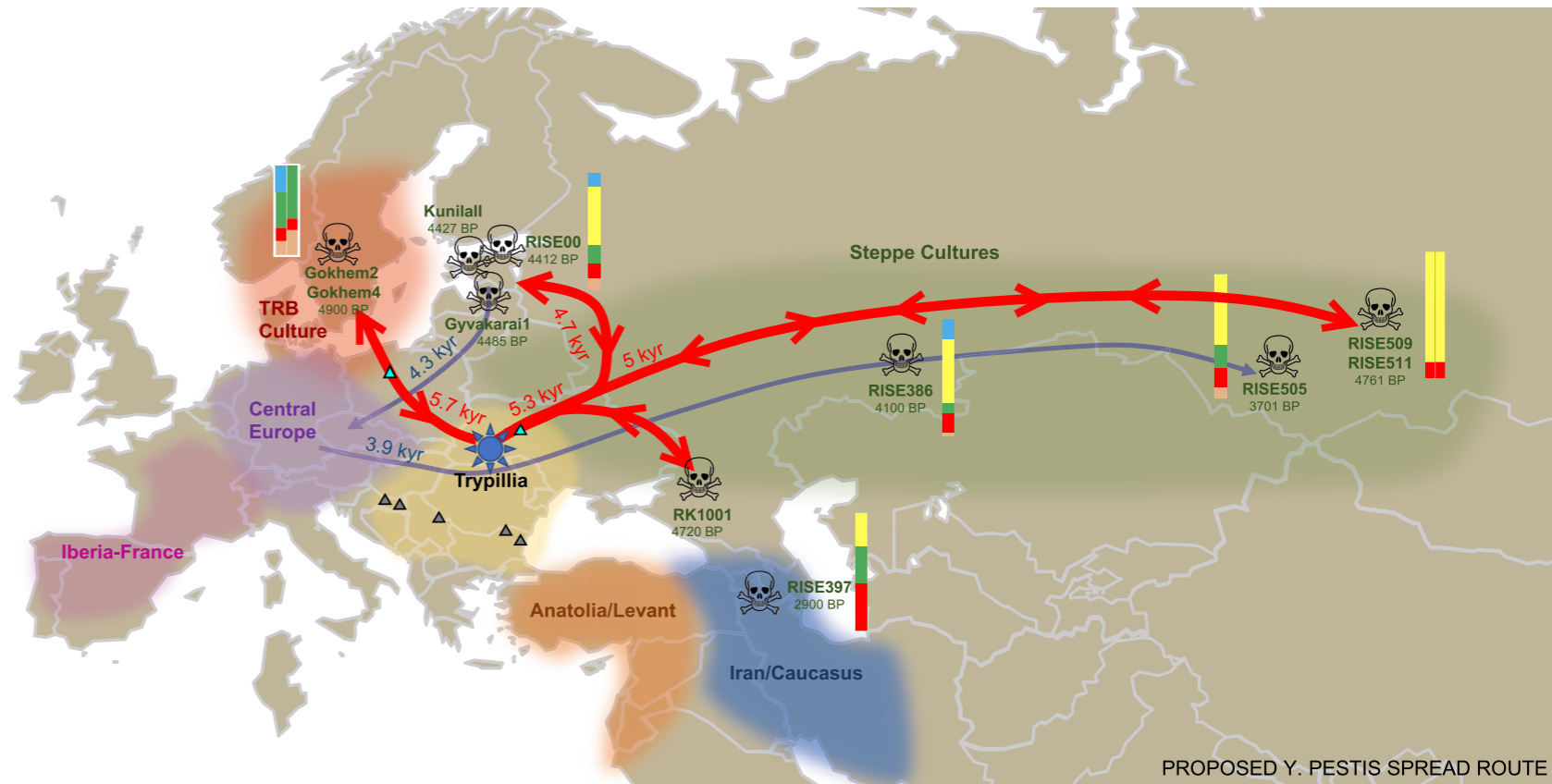
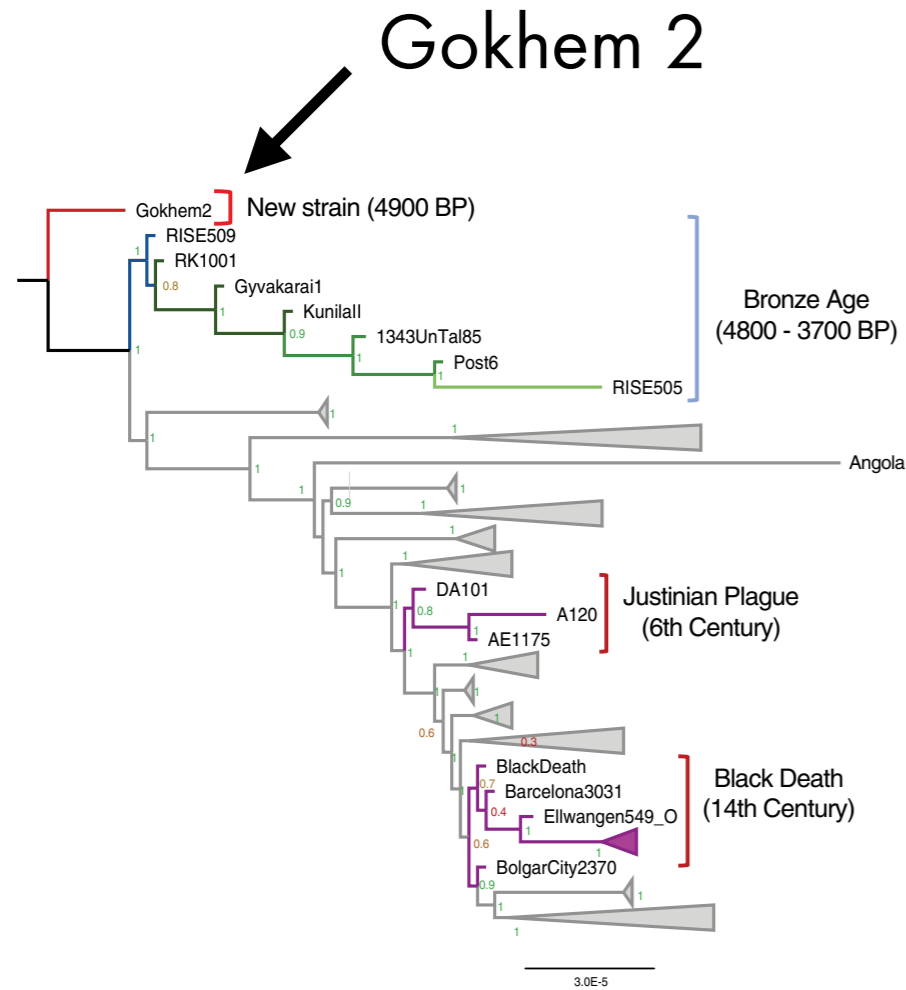
LNBA genomes derive from a single lineage

Plague and the Neolithic decline



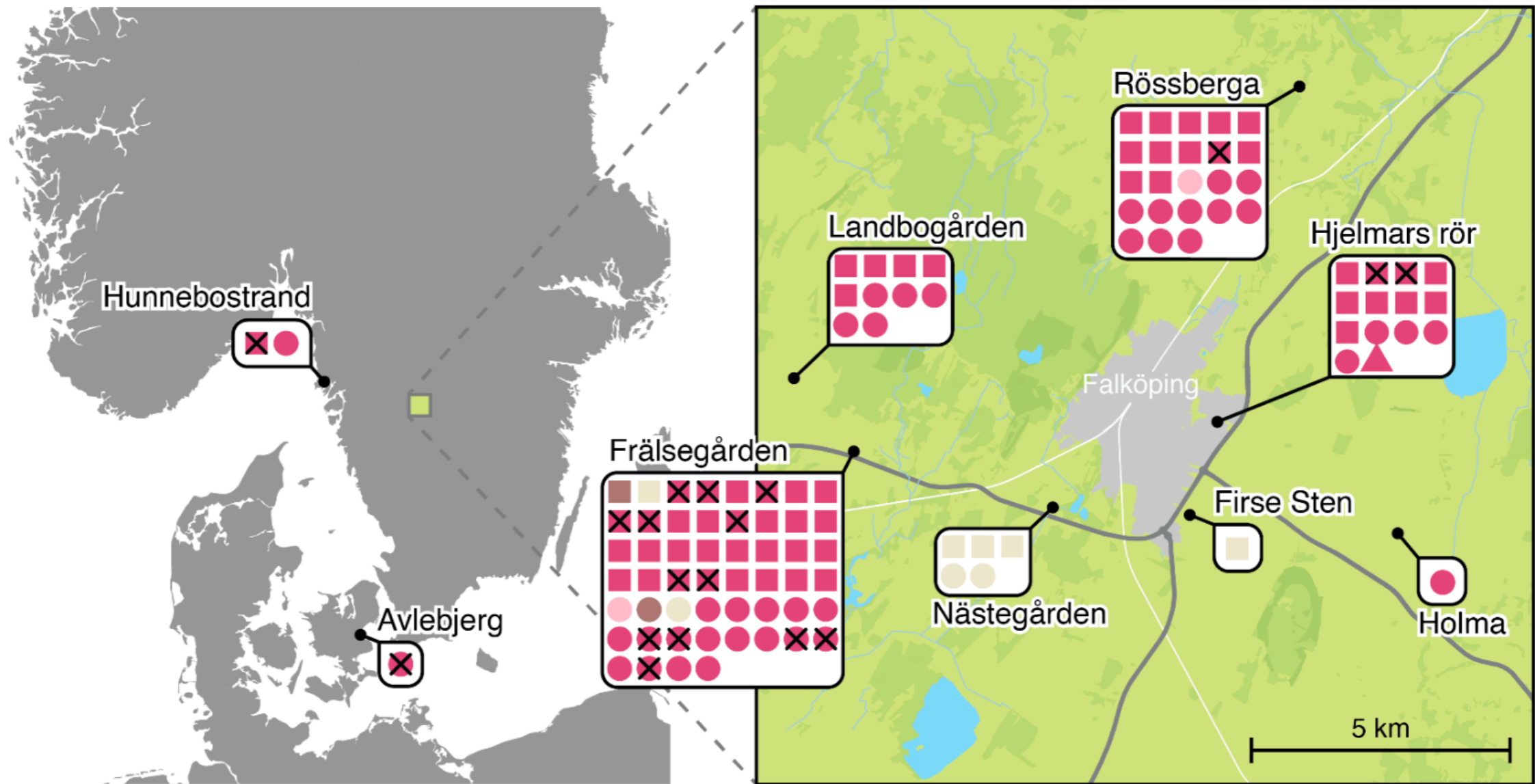
Discovery of a basal plague lineage in Late Neolithic Sweden

Plague and the Neolithic decline



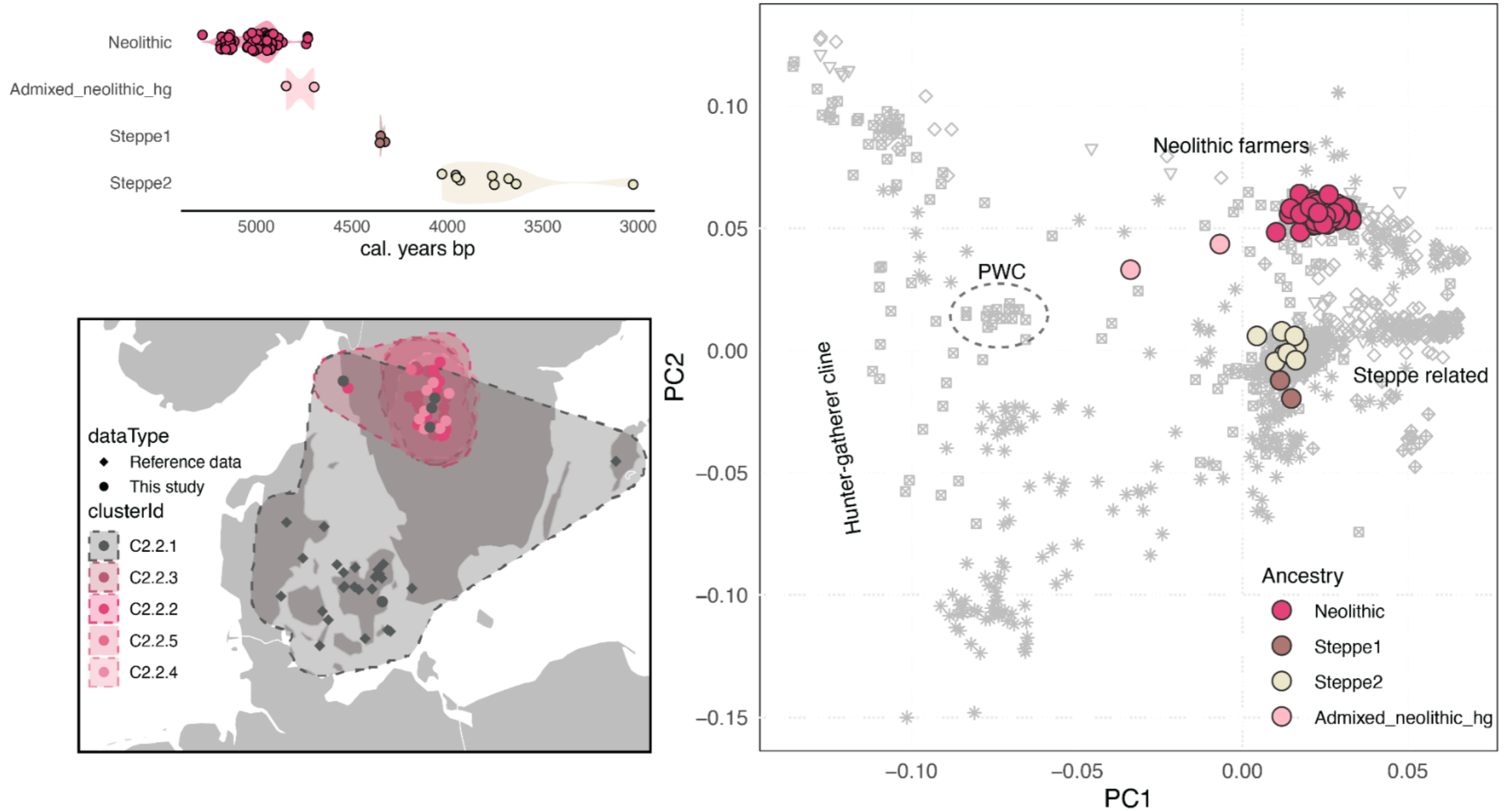
Discovery of a basal plague lineage in Late Neolithic Sweden

Population genomics of LN Scandinavia



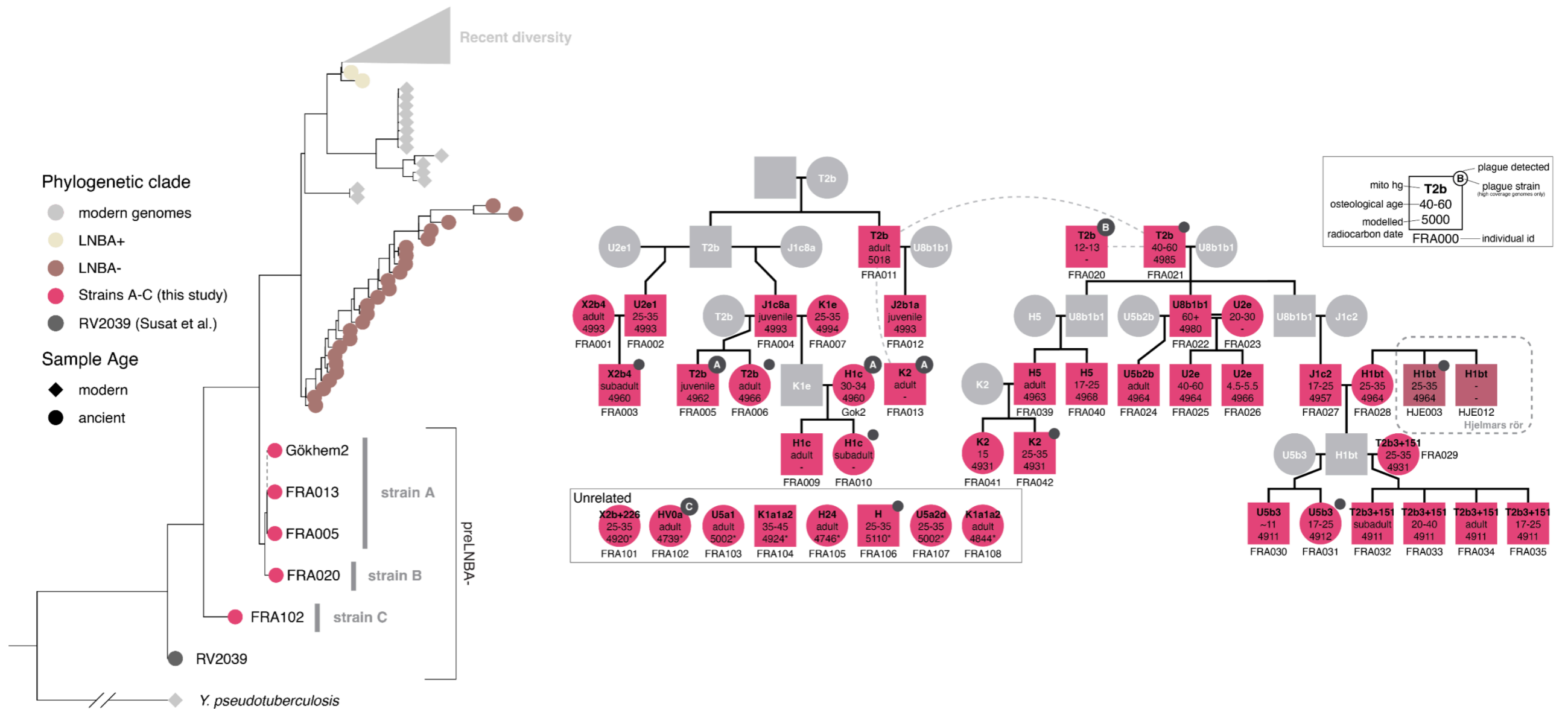
109 ancient human genomes from megalithic graves in southern Scandinavia

Multiple distinct ancestries over time



Repeated use of megalithic graves by peoples with different ancestries

Multiple plague outbreaks across families



High prevalence of plague and multiple outbreaks of distinct strains

A sneak peak of next week's Nature issue



Population Genomics of Stone Age Eurasia

[Morten E. Allentoft](#), [Martin Sikora](#), [Alba Refoyo-Martínez](#), [Evan K. Irving-Pease](#), [Anders Fischer](#), [William Barrie](#), [Andrés Ingason](#), [Jesper Stenderup](#), [Karl-Göran Sjögren](#), [Alice Pearson](#), [Bárbara Sousa da Mota](#), [Bettina Schulz Paulsson](#), [Alma Halgren](#), [Ruairidh Macleod](#), [Marie Louise Schjellerup Jørkov](#), [Fabrice Demeter](#), [Maria Novosolov](#), [Lasse Sørensen](#), [Poul Otto Nielsen](#), [Rasmus H.A. Henriksen](#), [Tharsika Vimala](#), [Hugh McColl](#), [Ashot Margaryan](#), [Melissa Ilardo](#), [Andrew Vaughn](#), [Morten Fischer Mortensen](#), [Anne Birgitte Nielsen](#), [Mikkel Ulfeldt Hede](#), [Peter Rasmussen](#), [Lasse Vinner](#), [Gabriel Renaud](#), [Aaron Stern](#), [Theis Zetner Trolle Jensen](#), [Niels Nørkjær Johannsen](#), [Gabriele Scorrano](#), [Hannes Schroeder](#), [Per Lysdahl](#), [Abigail Daisy Ramsøe](#), [Andrei Skorobogatov](#), [Andrew Joseph Schork](#), [Anders Rosengren](#), [Anthony Ruter](#), [Alan Outram](#), [Aleksy A. Timoshenko](#), [Alexandra Buzhilova](#), [Alfredo Coppa](#), [Alisa Zubova](#), [Ana Maria Silva](#), [Anders J. Hansen](#), [Andrey Gromov](#), [Andrey Logvin](#), [Anne Birgitte Gotfredsen](#), [Bjarne Henning Nielsen](#), [Borja González-Rabanal](#), [Carles Lalueza-Fox](#), [Catriona J. McKenzie](#), [Charleen Gaunitz](#), [Concepción Blasco](#), [Corina Liesau](#), [Cristina Martinez-Labarga](#), [Dmitri V. Pozdnyakov](#), [David Cuenca-Solana](#), [David O. Lordkipanidze](#), [Dmitri En'shin](#), [Domingo C. Salazar-García](#), [T. Douglas Price](#), [Dušan Borić](#), [Elena Kostyleva](#), [Elizaveta V. Veselovskaya](#), [Emma R. Usmanova](#), [Enrico Cappellini](#), [Erik Brinch Petersen](#), [Esben Kannegaard](#), [Francesca Radina](#), [Fulya Eylem Yediay](#), [Henri Duday](#), [Igor Gutiérrez-Zugasti](#), [Inna Potekhina](#), [Irina Shevina](#), [Isin Altinkaya](#), [Jean Guilaine](#), [Jesper Hansen](#), [Joan Emili Aura Tortosa](#), [João Zilhão](#), [Jorge Vega](#), [Kristoffer Buck Pedersen](#), [Krzysztof Tunia](#), [Lei Zhao](#), [Liudmila N. Mylnikova](#), [Lars Larsson](#), [Laure Metz](#), [Levon Yepiskoposyan](#), [Lisbeth Pedersen](#), [Lucia Sarti](#), [Ludovic Orlando](#), [Ludovic Slimak](#), [Lutz Klassen](#), [Malou Blank](#), [Manuel González-Morales](#), [Mara Silvestrini](#), [Maria Vretemark](#), [Marina S. Nesterova](#), [Marina Rykun](#), [Mario Federico Rolfo](#), [Marzena Szymt](#), [Marcin Przybyła](#), [Mauro Calattini](#), [Mikhail Sablin](#), [Miluše Dobisíková](#), [Morten Meldgaard](#), [Morten Johansen](#), [Natalia Berezina](#), [Nick Card](#), [Nikolai A. Saveliev](#), [Olga Poshekhonova](#), [Olga Rickards](#), [Olga V. Lozovskaya](#), [Olivér Gábor](#), [Otto Christian Uldum](#), [Paola Aurino](#), [Pavel Kosintsev](#), [Patrice Courtaud](#), [Patricia Ríos](#), [Peder Mortensen](#), [Per Lotz](#), [Per Persson](#), [Pernille Bangsgaard](#), [Peter de Barros Damgaard](#), [Peter Vang Petersen](#), [Pilar Prieto Martinez](#), [Piotr Włodarczak](#), [Roman V. Smolyaninov](#), [Rikke Maring](#), [Roberto Menduina](#), [Ruben Badalyan](#), [Rune Iversen](#), [Ruslan Turin](#), [Sergey Vasilyev](#), [Sidsel Wählin](#), [Svetlana Borutskaya](#), [Svetlana Skochina](#), [Søren Anker Sørensen](#), [Søren H. Andersen](#), [Thomas Jørgensen](#), [Yuri B. Serikov](#), [Vyacheslav I. Molodin](#), [Vaclav Smrcka](#), [Victor Merz](#), [Vivek Appadurai](#), [Vyacheslav Moiseyev](#), [Yvonne Magnusson](#), [Kurt H. Kjær](#), [Niels Lynnerup](#), [Daniel J. Lawson](#), [Peter H. Sudmant](#), [Simon Rasmussen](#), [Thorfinn Korneliusen](#), [Richard Durbin](#), [Rasmus Nielsen](#), [Olivier Delaneau](#), [Thomas Werge](#), [Fernando Racimo](#), [Kristian Kristiansen](#), [Eske Willerslev](#)

The Selection Landscape and Genetic Legacy of Ancient Eurasians

[Evan K. Irving-Pease](#), [Alba Refoyo-Martínez](#), [Andrés Ingason](#), [Alice Pearson](#), [Anders Fischer](#), [William Barrie](#), [Karl-Göran Sjögren](#), [Alma S. Halgren](#), [Ruairidh Macleod](#), [Fabrice Demeter](#), [Rasmus A. Henriksen](#), [Tharsika Vimala](#), [Hugh McColl](#), [Andrew Vaughn](#), [Aaron J. Stern](#), [Leo Speidel](#), [Gabriele Scorrano](#), [Abigail Ramsøe](#), [Andrew J. Schork](#), [Anders Rosengren](#), [Lei Zhao](#), [Kristian Kristiansen](#), [Peter H. Sudmant](#), [Daniel J. Lawson](#), [Richard Durbin](#), [Thorfinn Korneliusen](#), [Thomas Werge](#), [Morten E. Allentoft](#), [Martin Sikora](#), [Rasmus Nielsen](#), [Fernando Racimo](#), [Eske Willerslev](#)

Genetic risk for Multiple Sclerosis originated in Pastoralist Steppe populations

[William Barrie](#), [Yaoling Yang](#), [Kathrine E. Attfield](#), [Evan Irving-Pease](#), [Gabriele Scorrano](#), [Lise Torp Jensen](#), [Angelos P. Armen](#), [Evangelos Antonios Dimopoulos](#), [Aaron Stern](#), [Alba Refoyo-Martínez](#), [Abigail Ramsøe](#), [Charleen Gaunitz](#), [Fabrice Demeter](#), [Marie Louise S. Jørkov](#), [Stig Bermann Møller](#), [Bente Springborg](#), [Lutz Klassen](#), [Inger Marie Hyldgård](#), [Niels Wickmann](#), [Lasse Vinner](#), [Thorfinn Sand Korneliusen](#), [Martin Sikora](#), [Kristian Kristiansen](#), [Santiago Rodriguez](#), [Rasmus Nielsen](#), [Astrid K. N. Iversen](#), [Daniel J. Lawson](#), [Lars Fugger](#), [Eske Willerslev](#)



Questions? Interested in a project?

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