

Ancient DNA

Next Generation Sequencing Analysis

DTU, 10/1/2025



Martin Sikora, PhD
Globe Institute
University of Copenhagen
martin.sikora@sund.ku.dk

The week in ancient DNA



News > Science > Archaeology

DNA study reveals secrets of migrations across Europe 2000 years ago

Most of the migrations involved people speaking three main branches of Germanic languages

Vishwam Sankaran • Thursday 02 January 2025 11:11 GMT •  Comments



Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 01 January 2025

High-resolution genomic history of early medieval Europe

[Leo Speidel](#) , [Marina Silva](#), [Thomas Booth](#), [Ben Raffield](#), [Kyriaki Anastasiadou](#), [Christopher Barrington](#), [Anders Götherström](#), [Peter Heather](#) & [Pontus Skoglund](#) 

[Nature](#) **637**, 118–126 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

71k Accesses | **716** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Nobel prize in Medicine 2022

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or
Medicine 2022

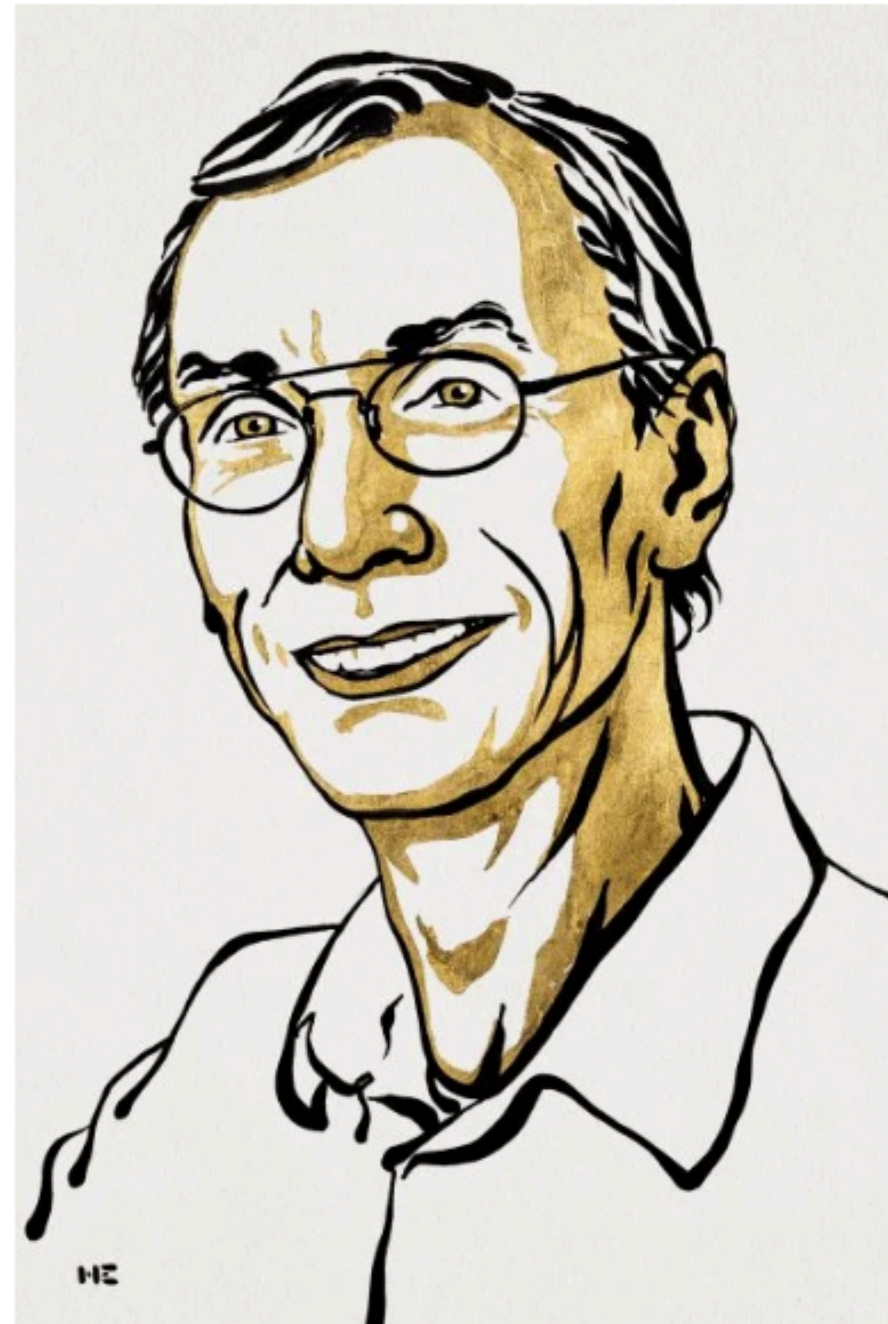
Svante Pääbo

Share this



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

1984 - the birth of ancient DNA

NATURE VOL. 312 15 NOVEMBER 1984

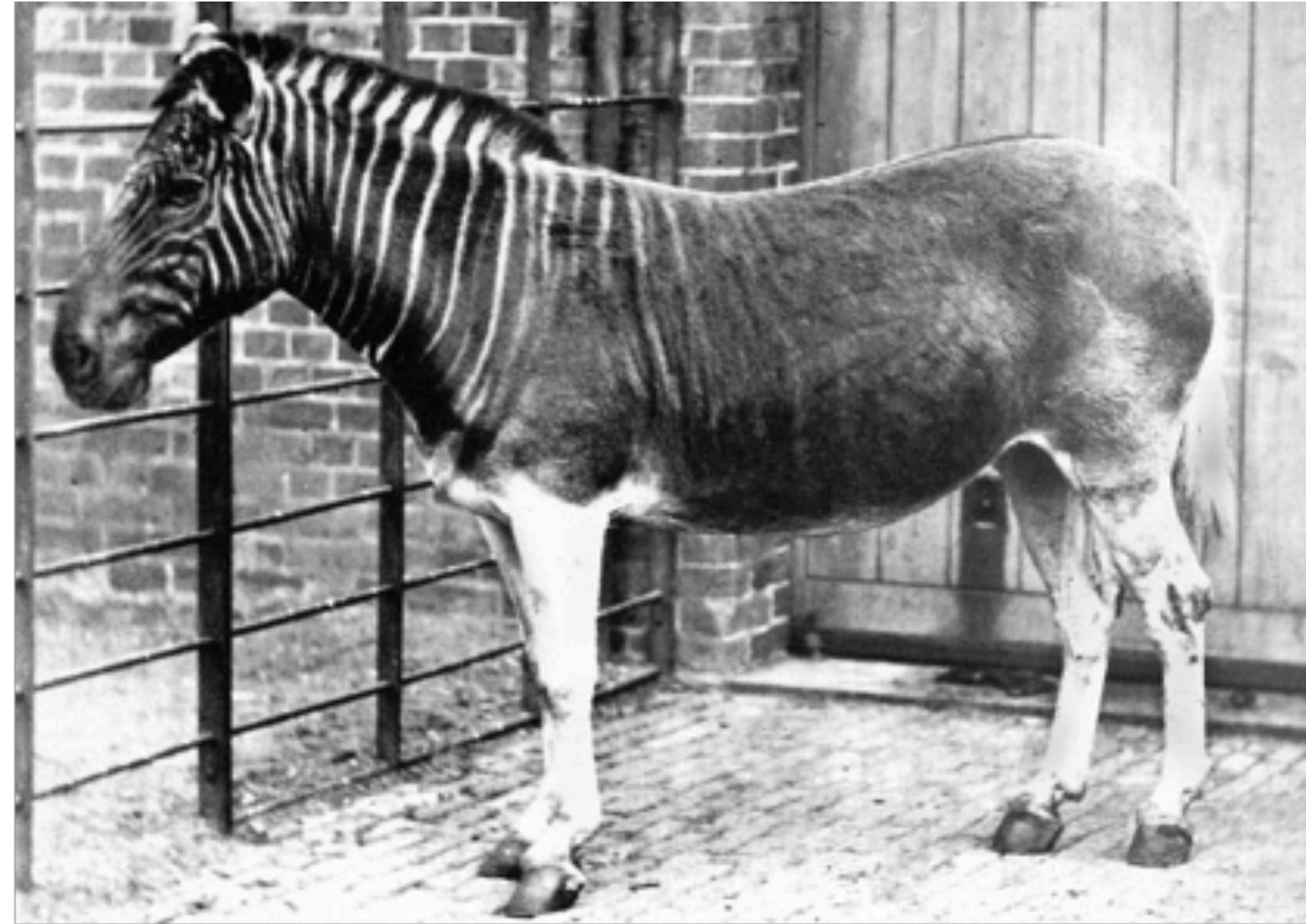
DNA sequences from the quagga, an extinct member of the horse family

Russell Higuchi*, Barbara Bowman*, Mary Freiburger*,
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
Zebra T G T C G*

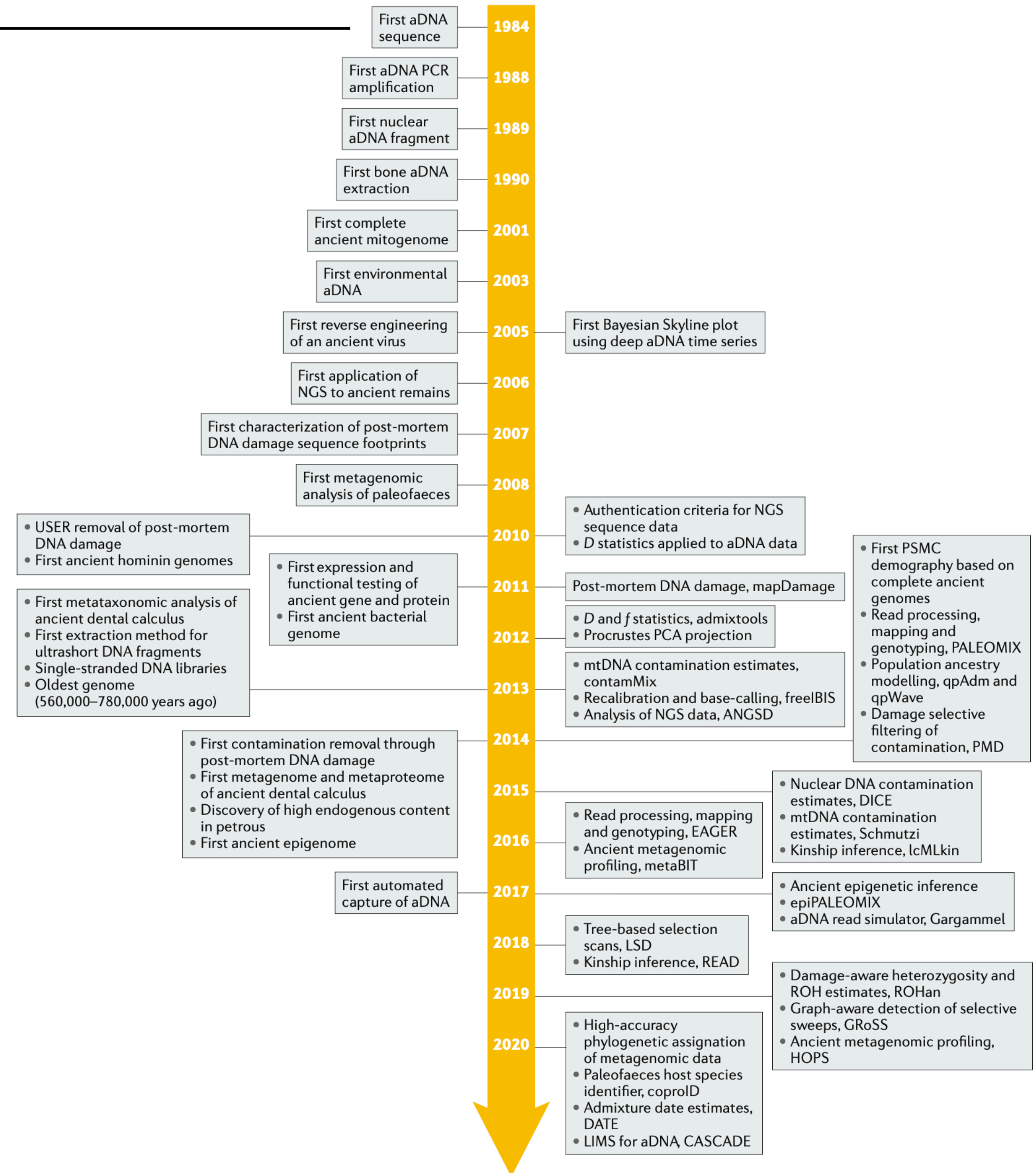
Cytochrome oxidase I

Quagga A GGA GGA TTC GTT CAC TGA TTC CCT CTA TTC TCA GGA TAC ACA CTC AAC CAA ACC TGA GCA AAA ATT CAC 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 ancient DNA

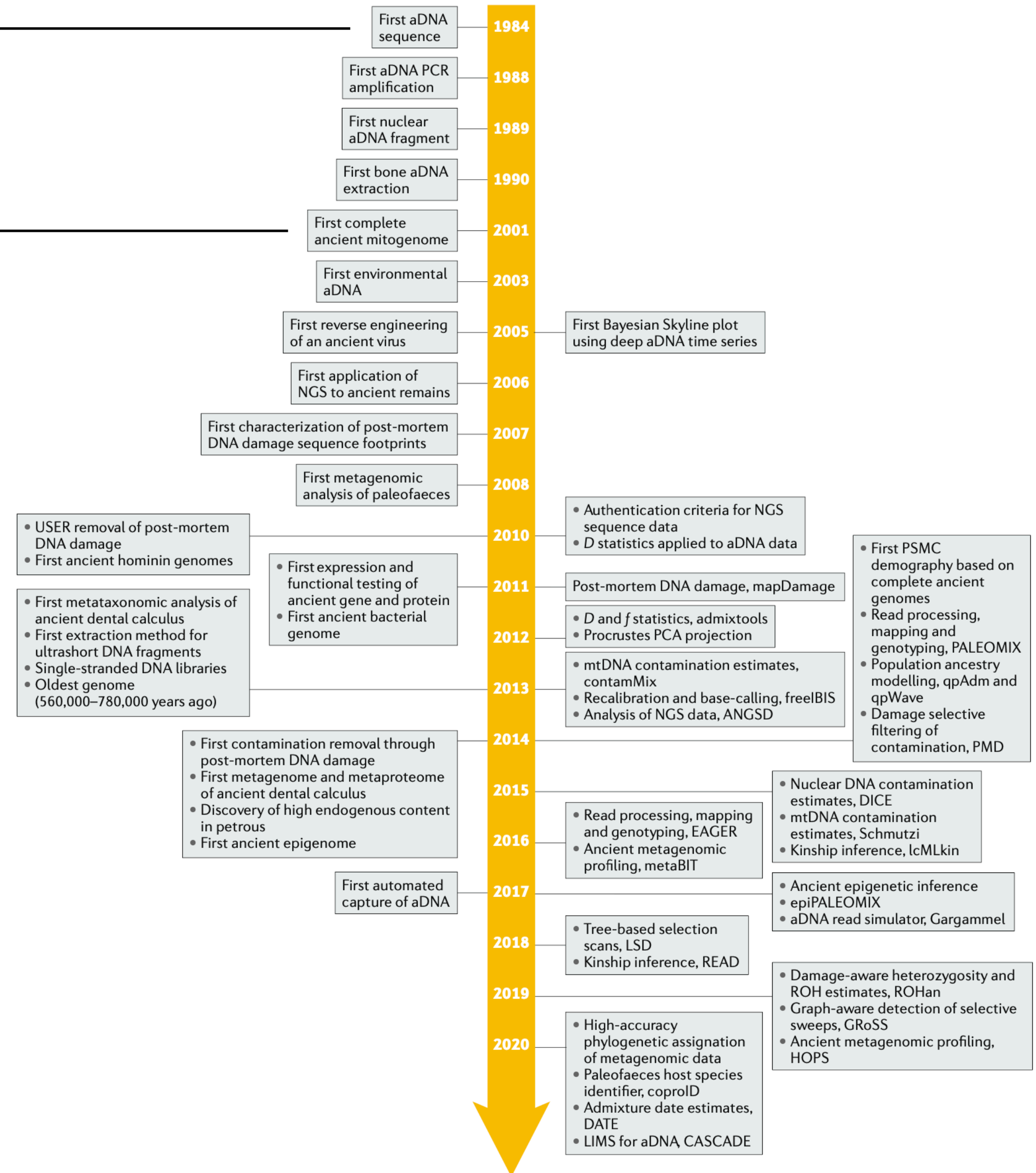
1984 - First aDNA sequence



Milestones in ancient DNA

1984 - First aDNA sequence

2001 - First ancient mitogenome

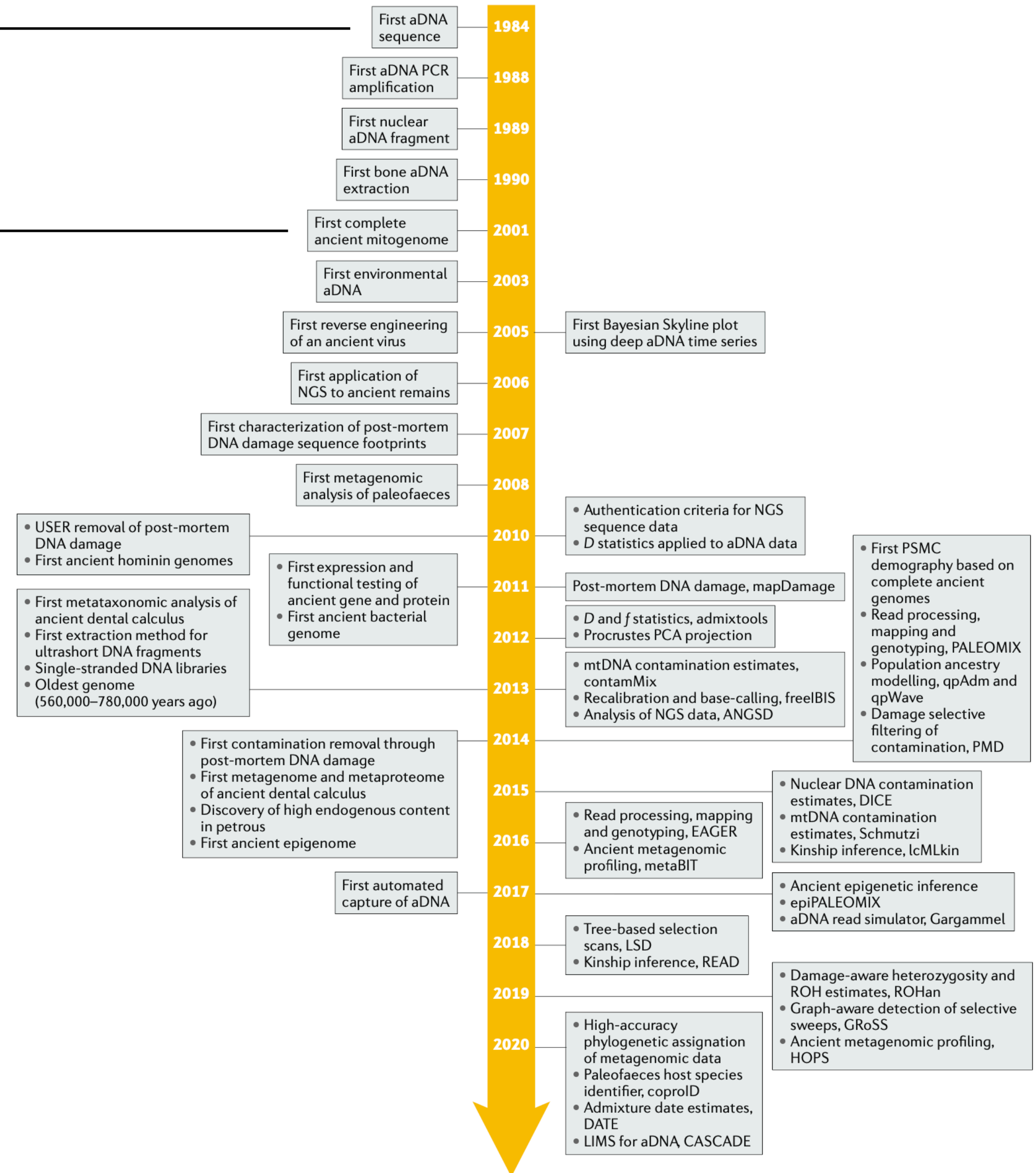


Milestones in ancient DNA

1984 - First aDNA sequence

2001 - First ancient mitogenome

2010 - First ancient human genome



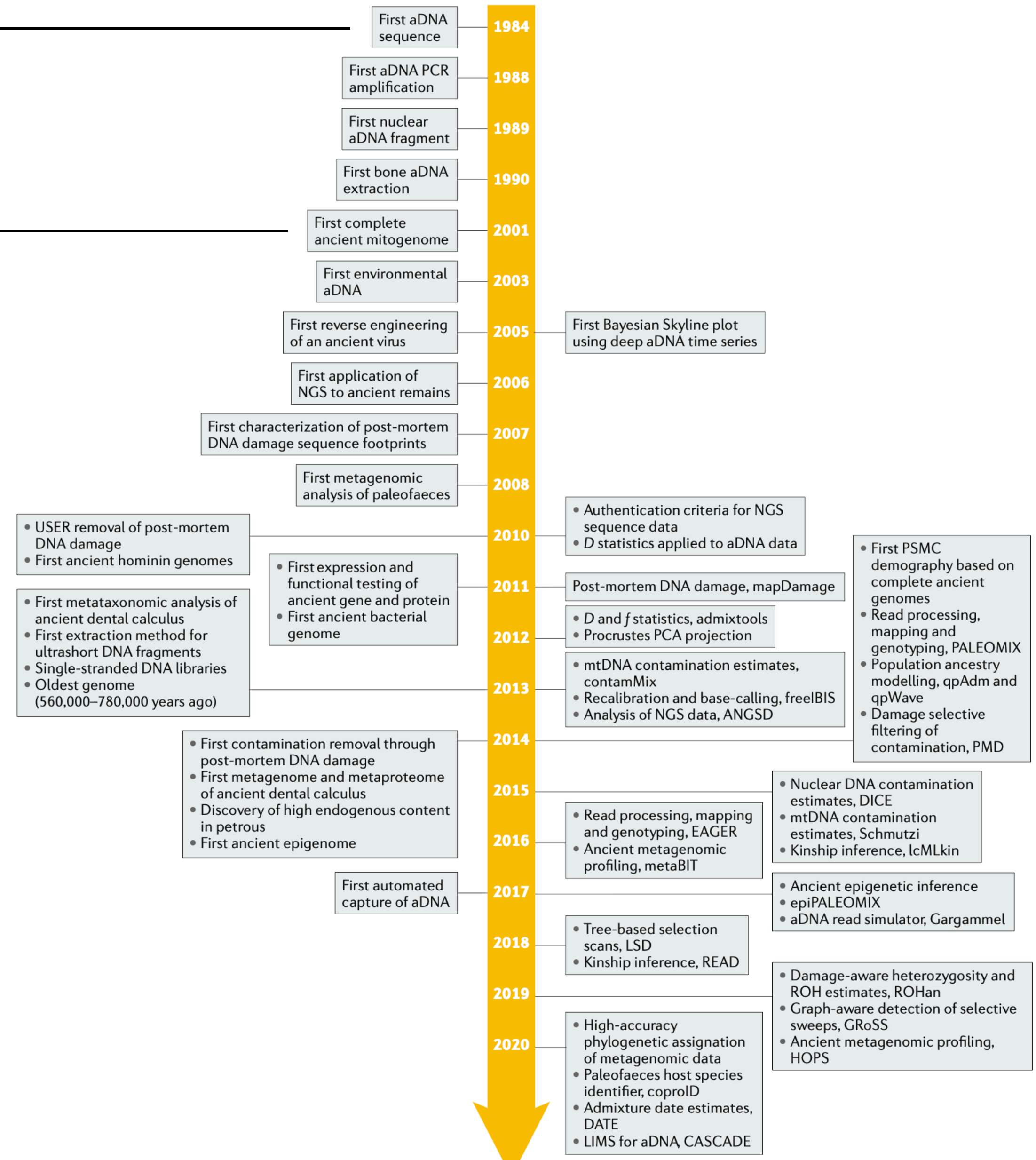
Milestones in ancient DNA

1984 - First aDNA sequence

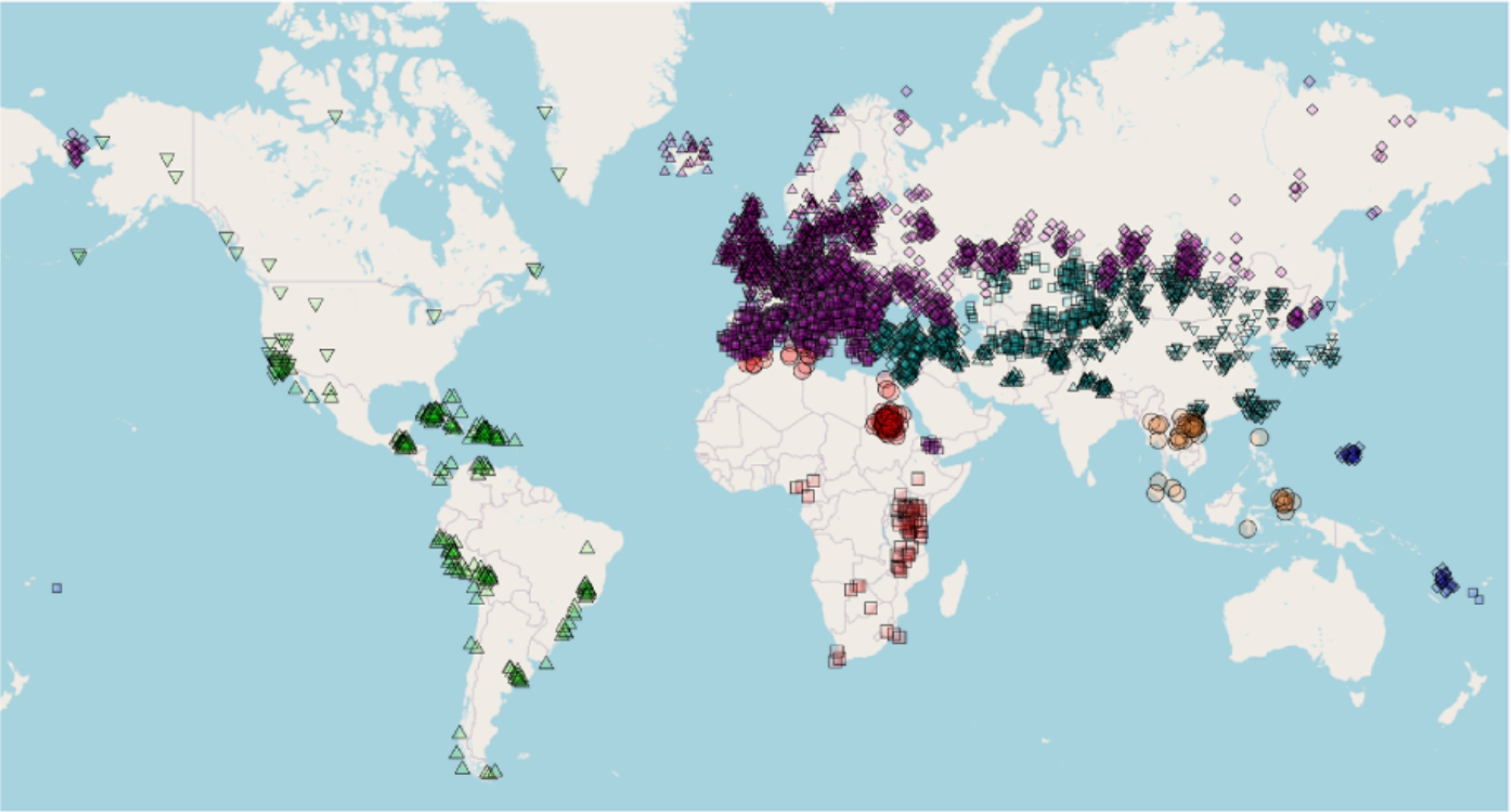
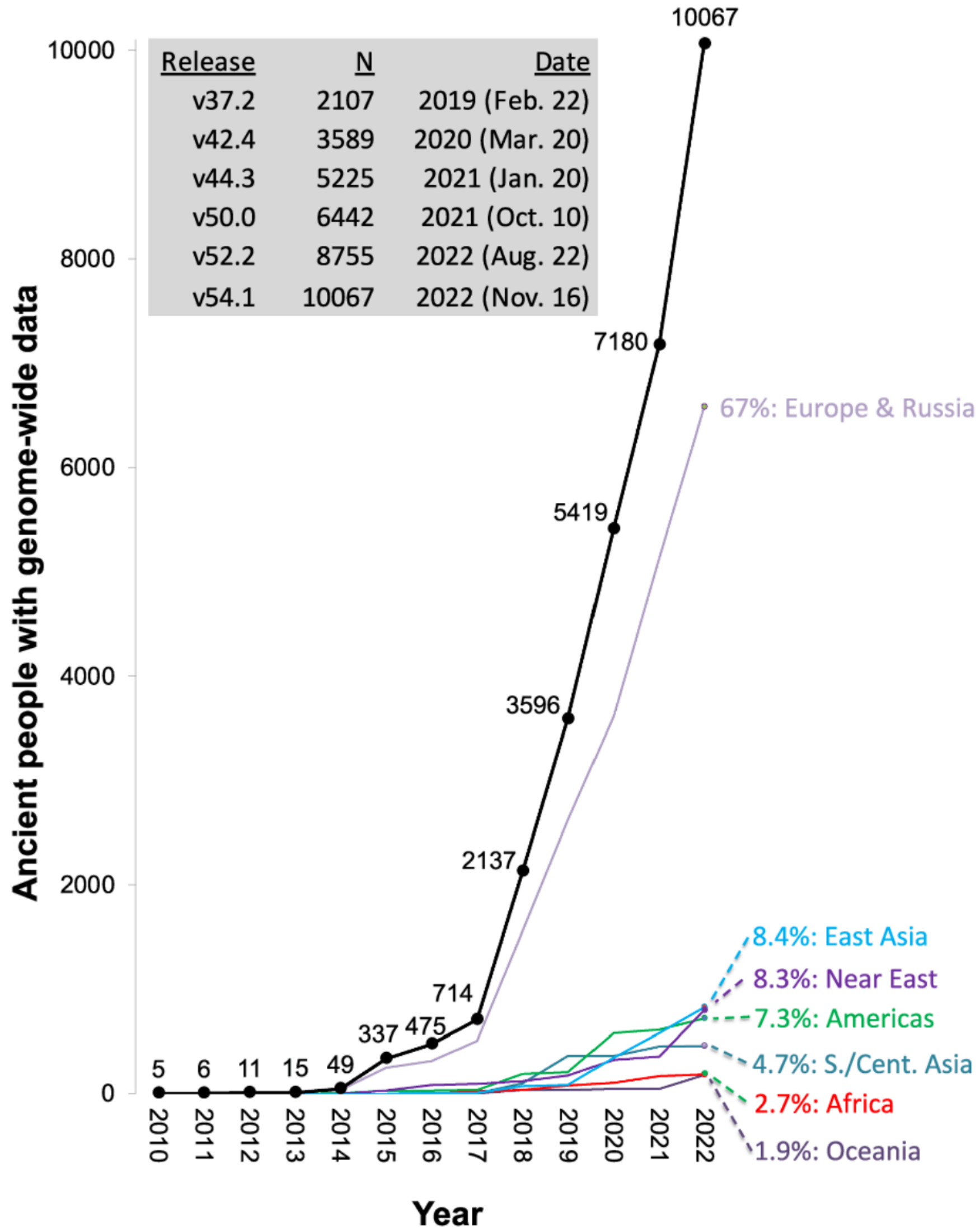
2001 - First ancient mitogenome

2010 - First ancient human genome

The "big data" era of ancient genomics

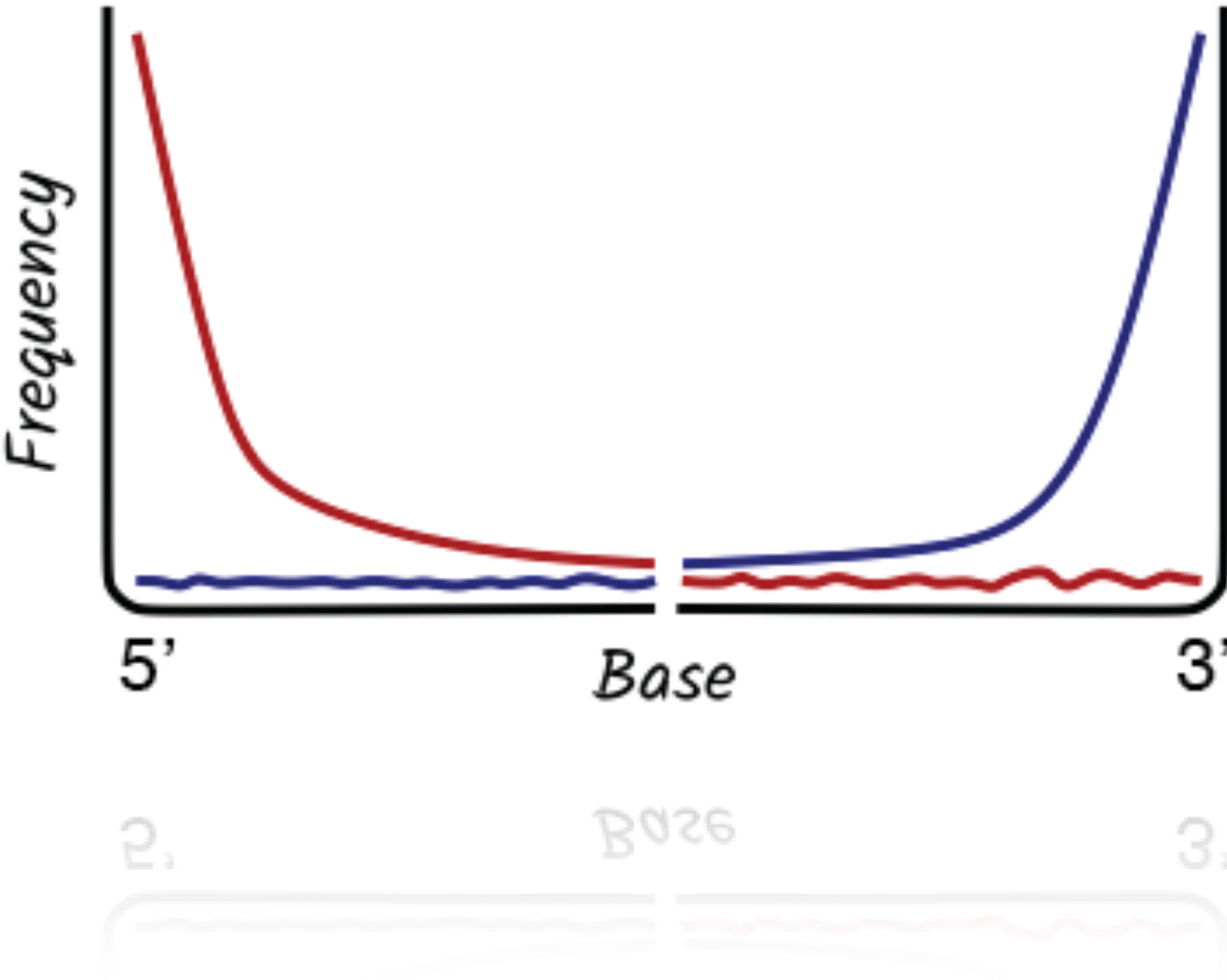


The ancient human DNA revolution



Over 10,000 ancient humans with genome-wide data since 2010

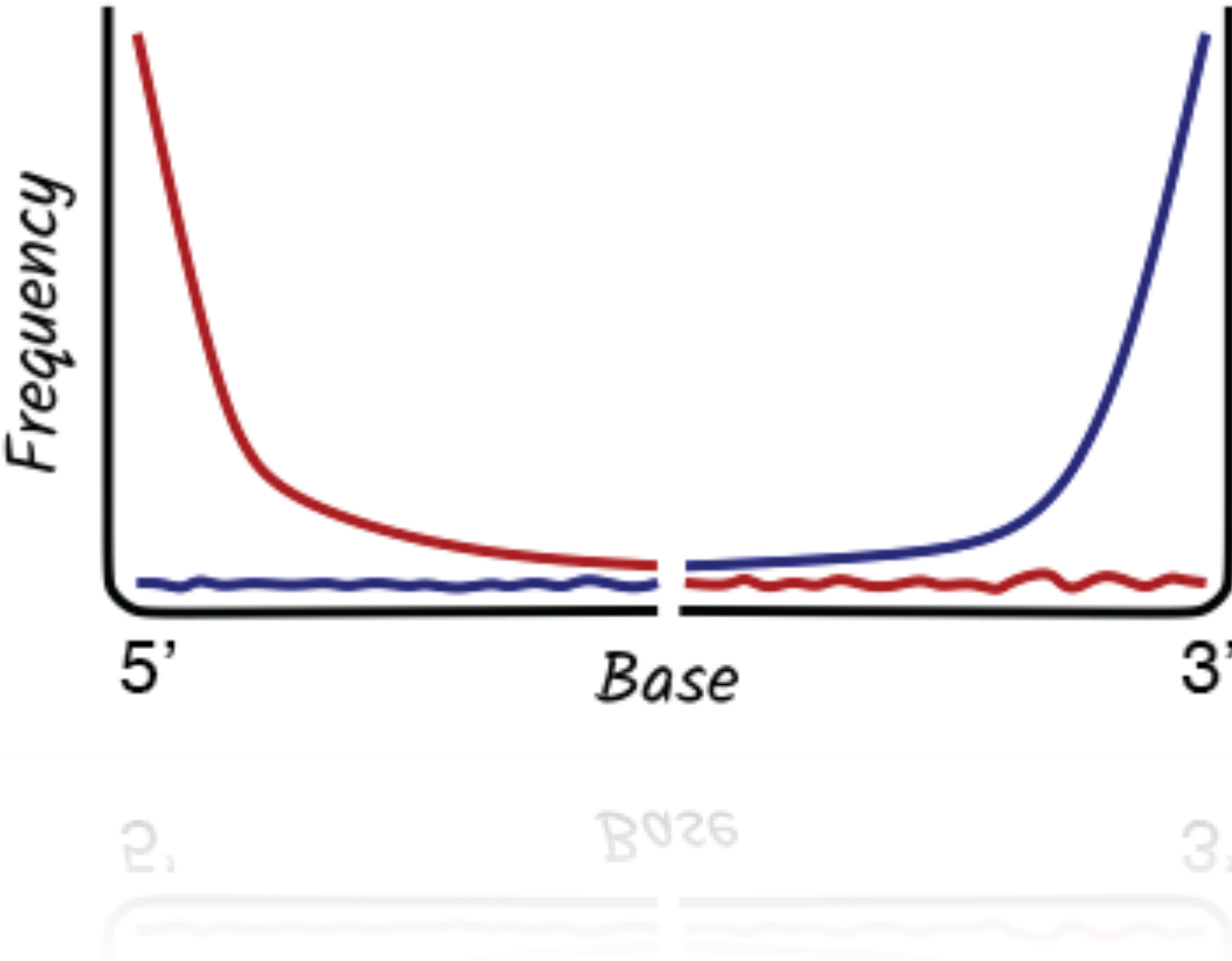
Topics for today's lecture



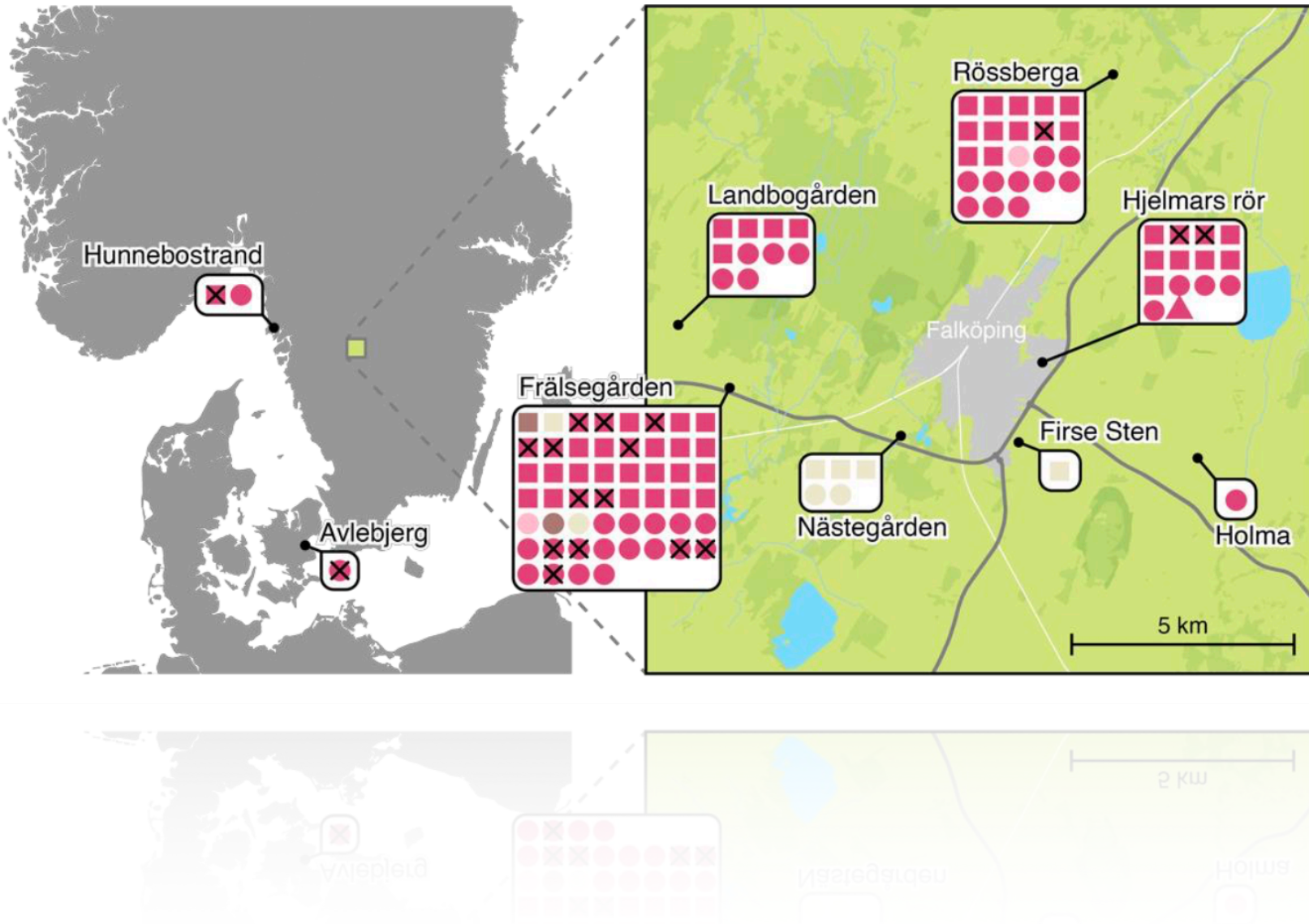
Ancient DNA primer

Characteristics and challenges

Topics for today's lecture

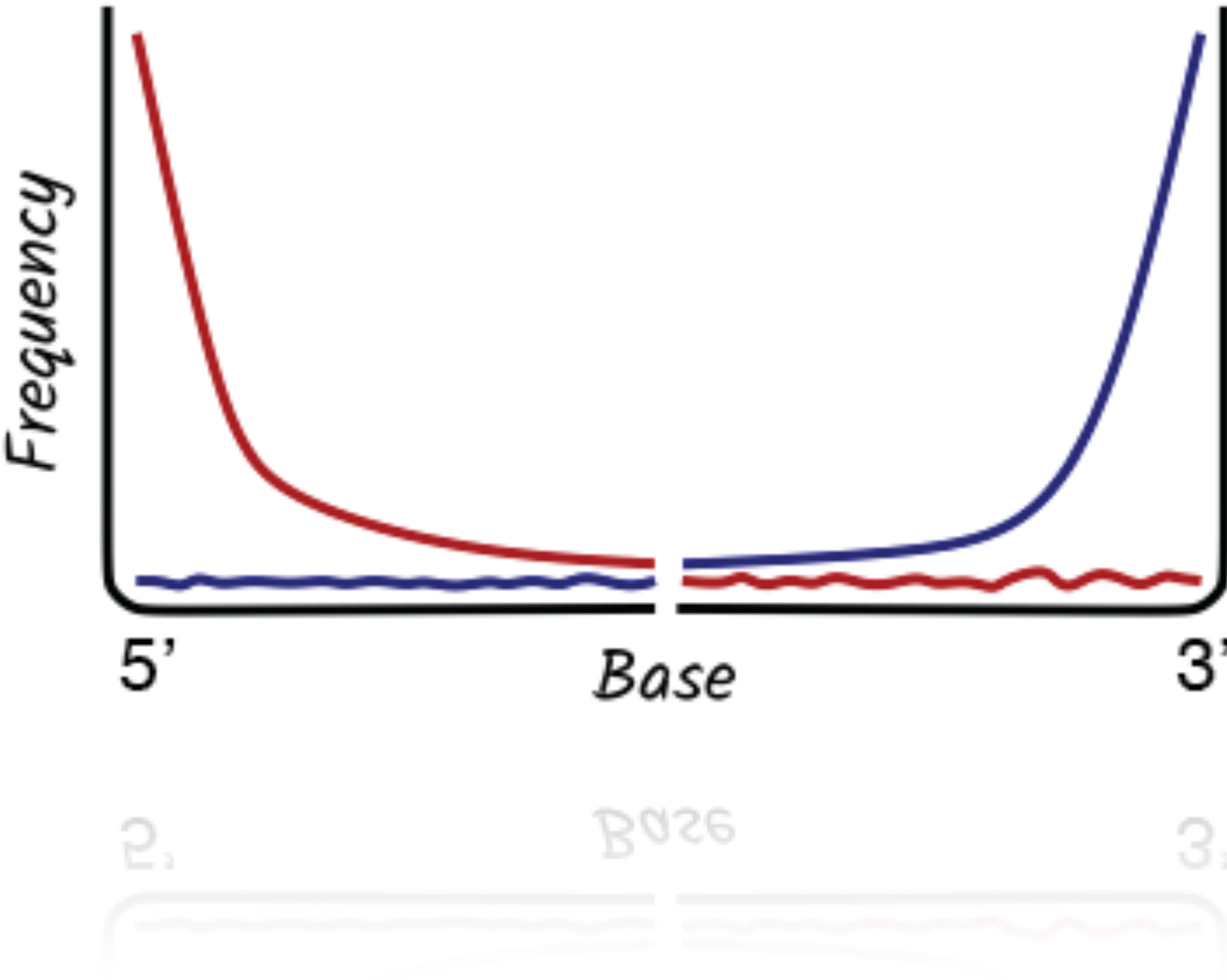


Ancient DNA primer
Characteristics and challenges

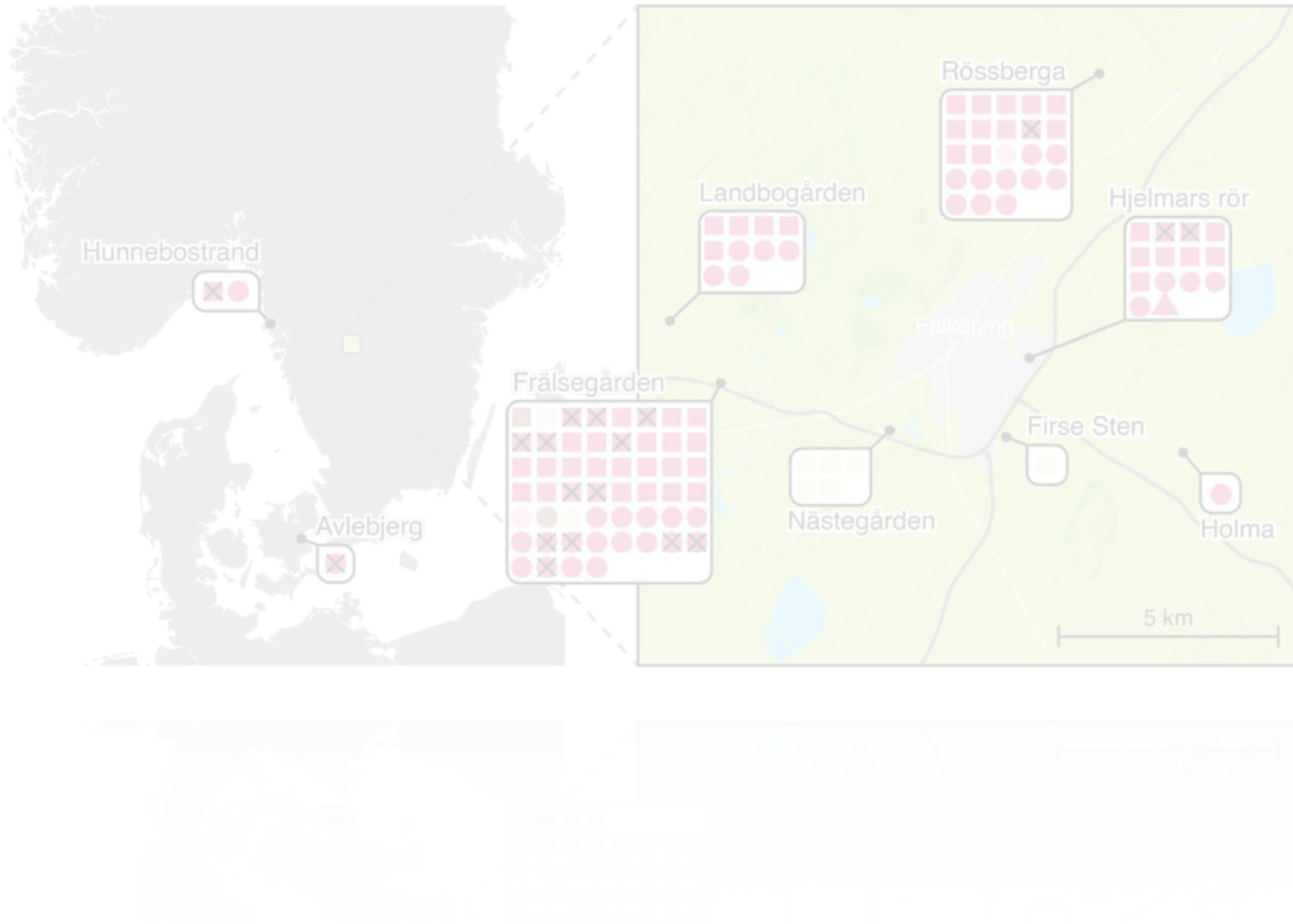


Ancient DNA showcase
Kinship and plague in Stone Age Scandinavia

Topics for today's lecture



Ancient DNA primer
Characteristics and challenges



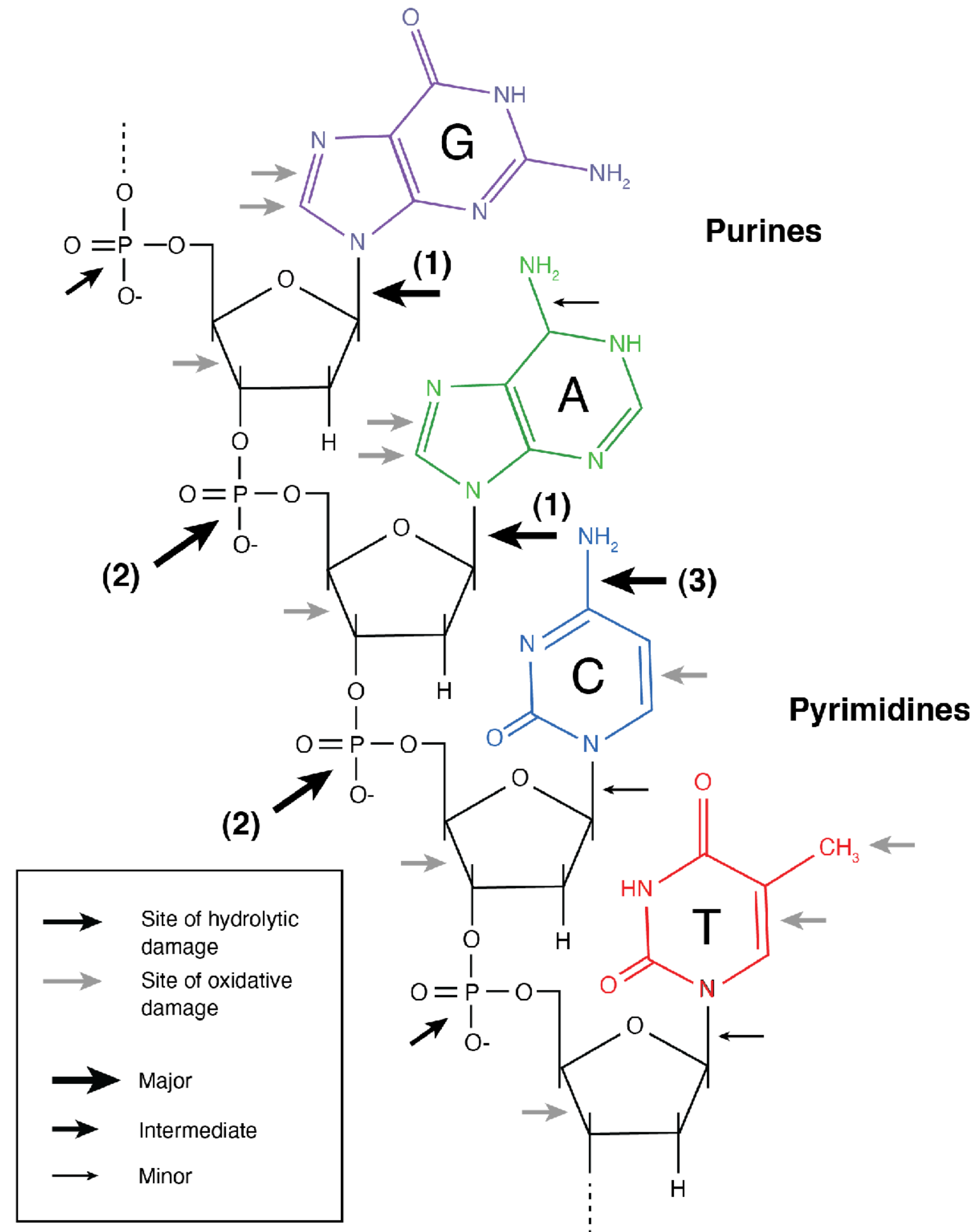
Ancient DNA showcase
Kinship and plague in Stone Age Scandinavia

Characteristics of ancient DNA

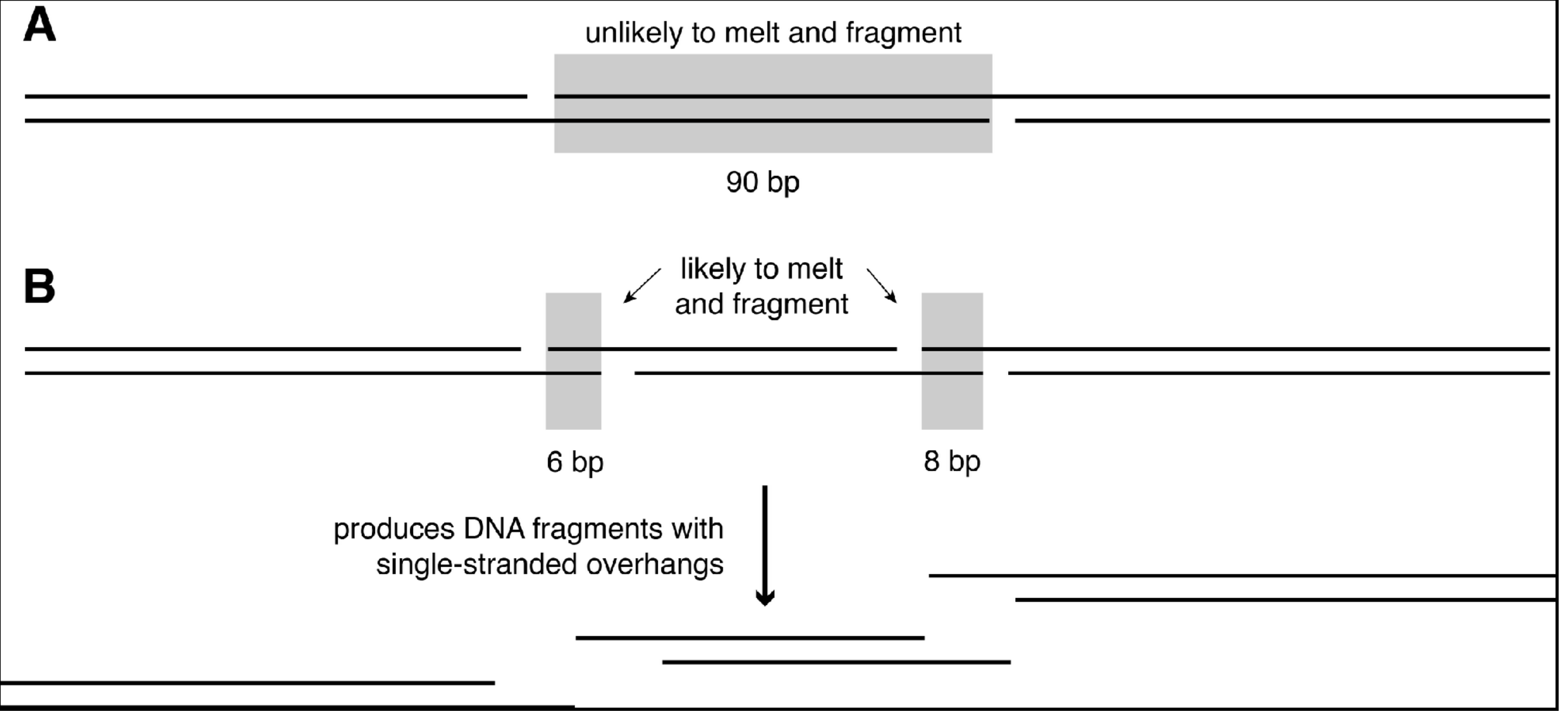
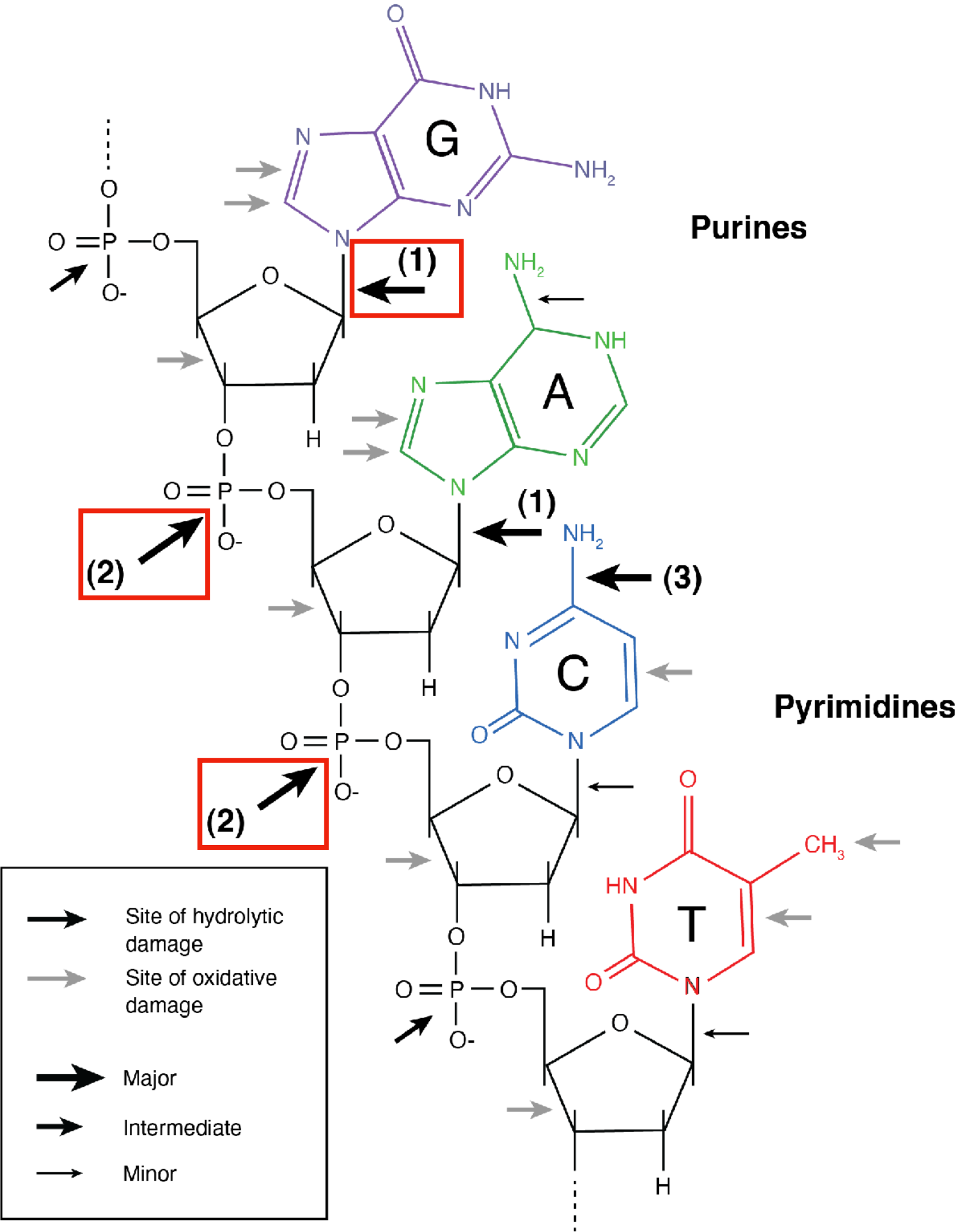


5,000 year-old human remains from the Provadia salt mine, Bulgaria

How does DNA degrade?

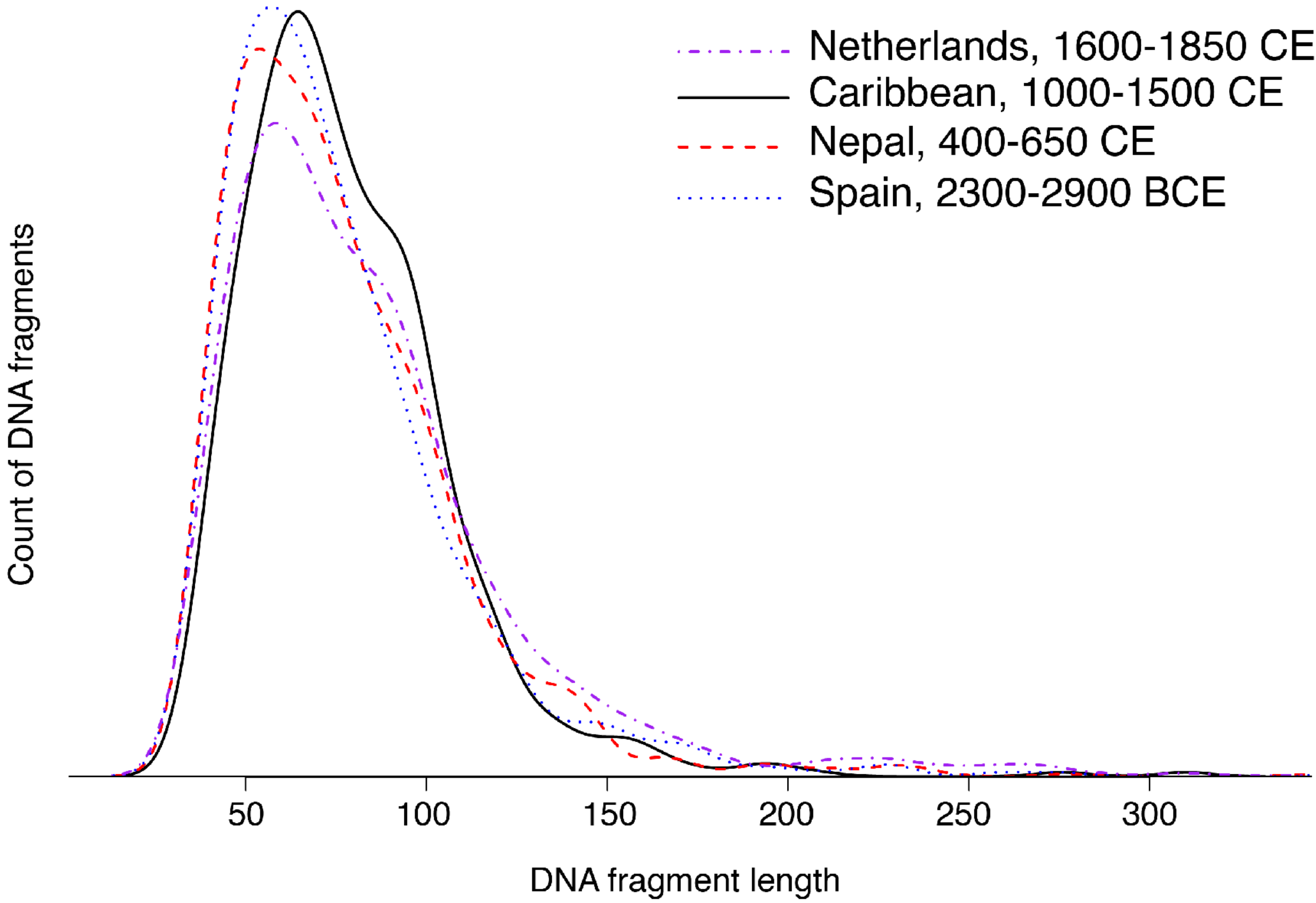


Fragmentation of DNA



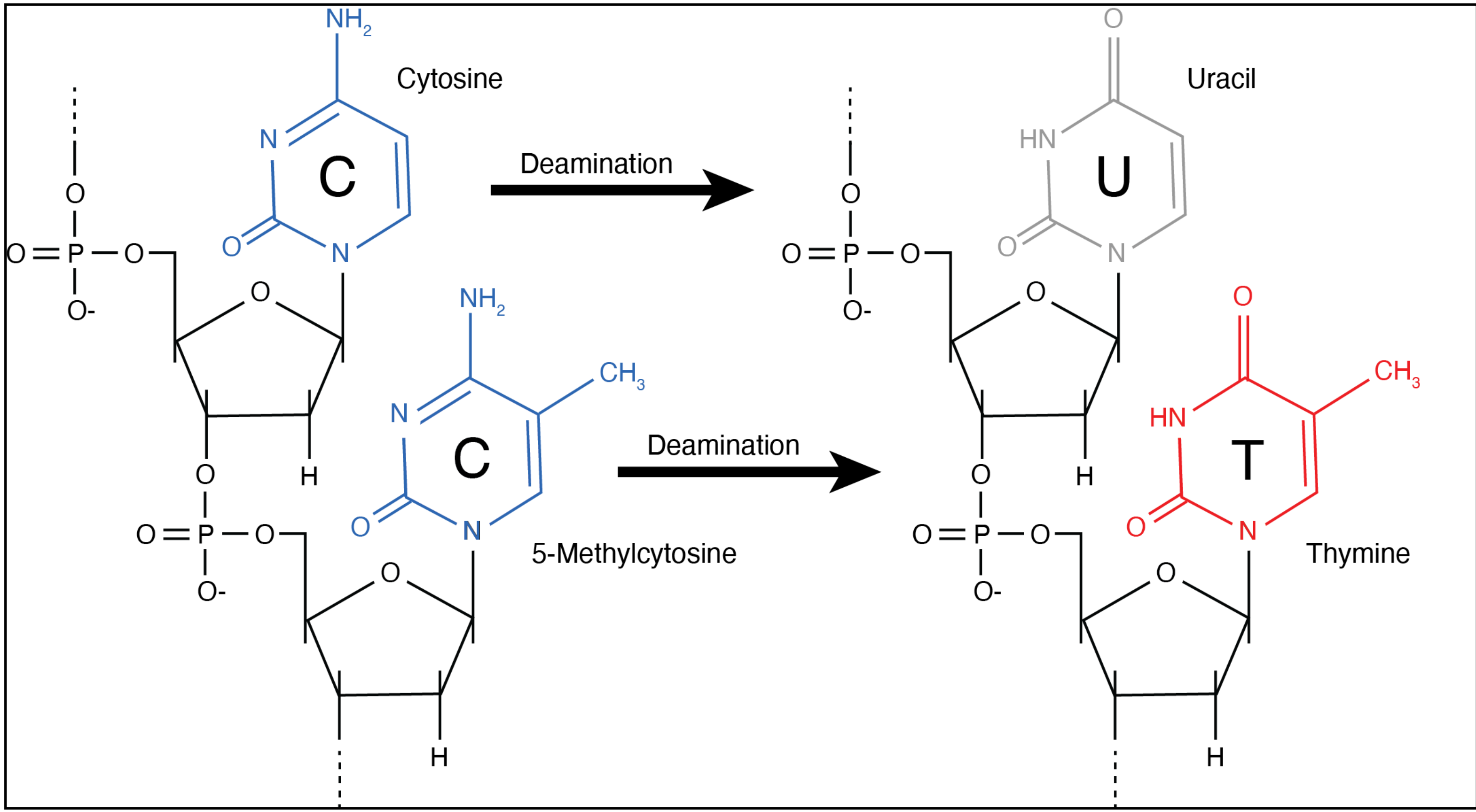
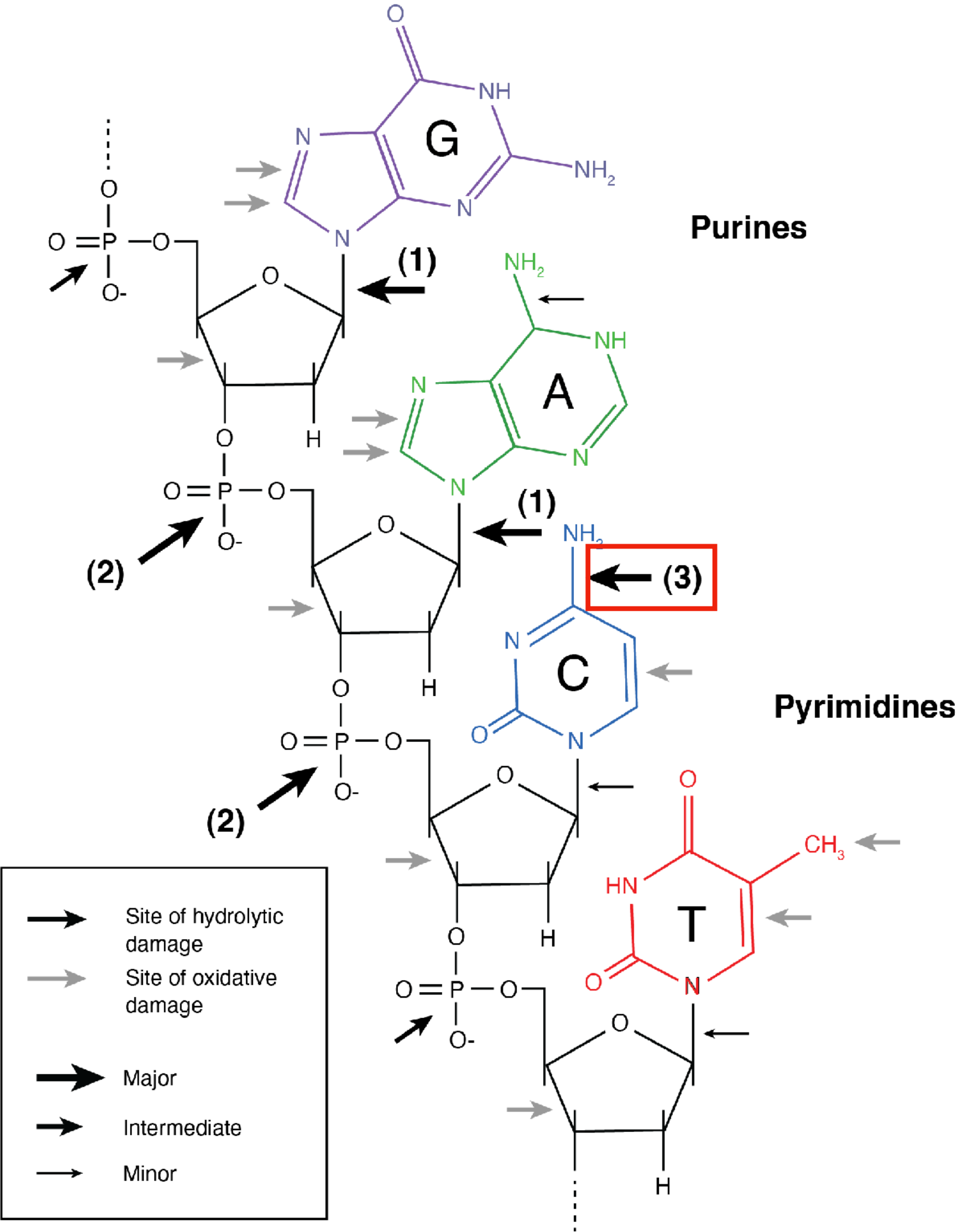
Depurination and nicking results in DNA fragmentation

Characteristics of ancient DNA



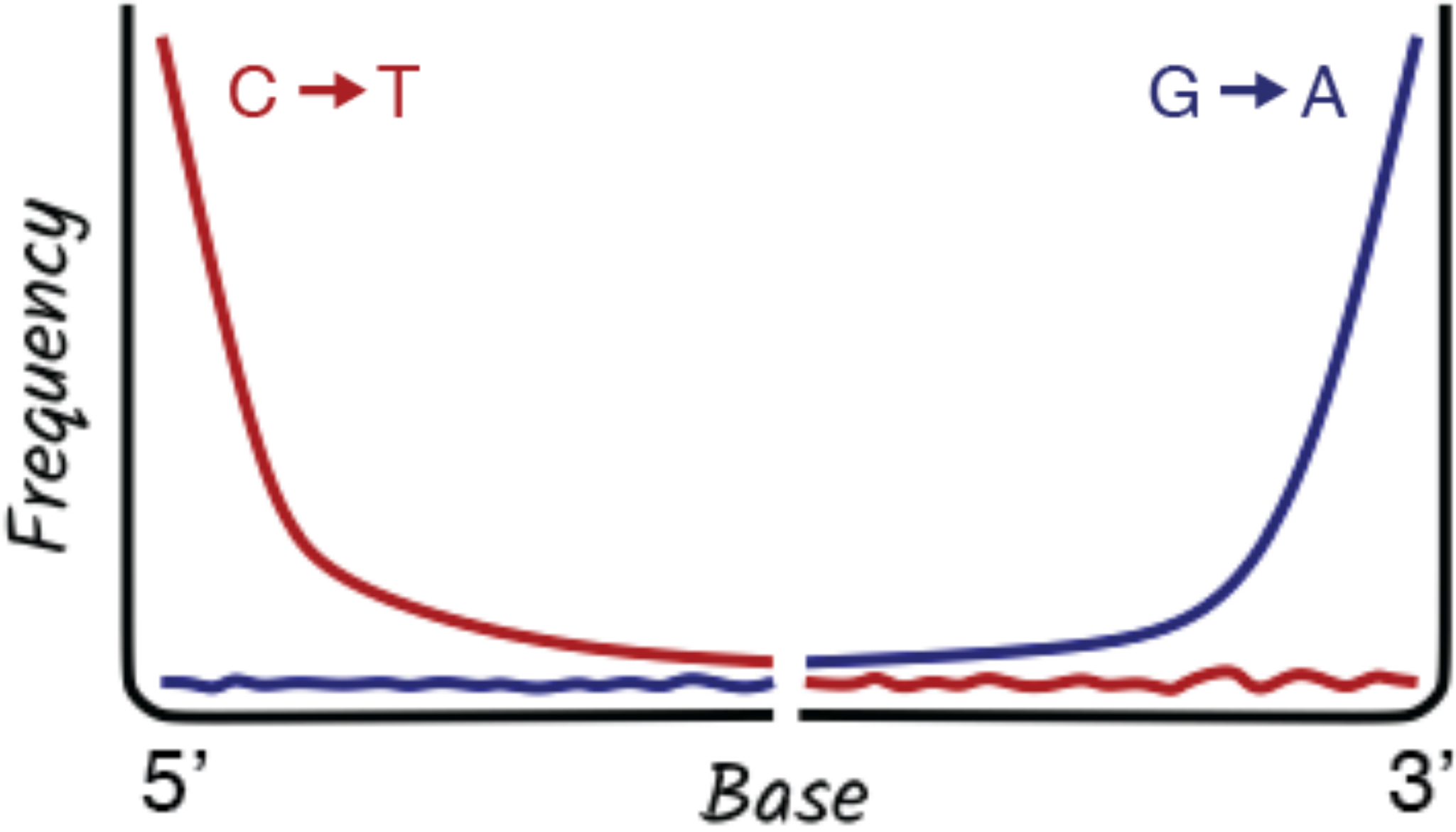
Ancient DNA is short and fragmented

Accumulation of DNA damage



Deamination results in base substitutions

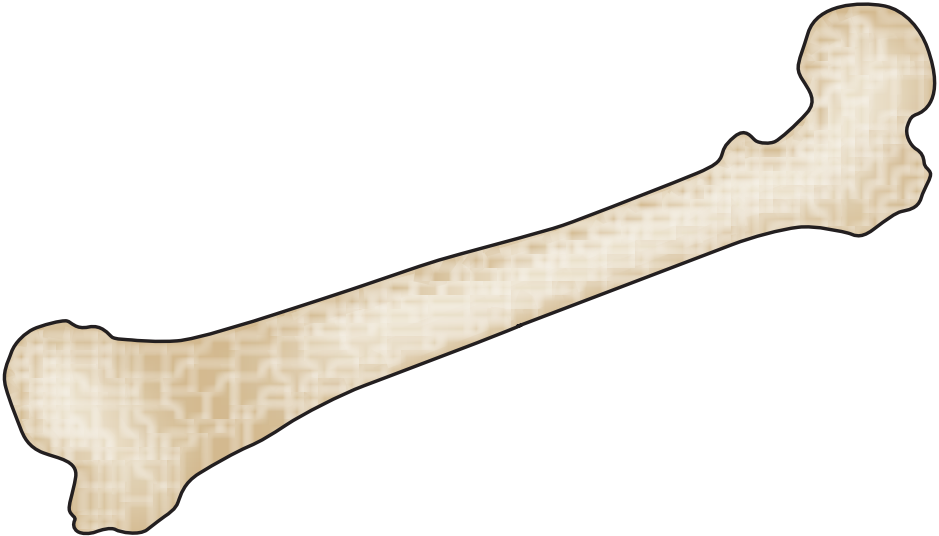
Characteristics of ancient DNA



Ancient DNA is damaged with characteristic substitution patterns

Ancient DNA challenges

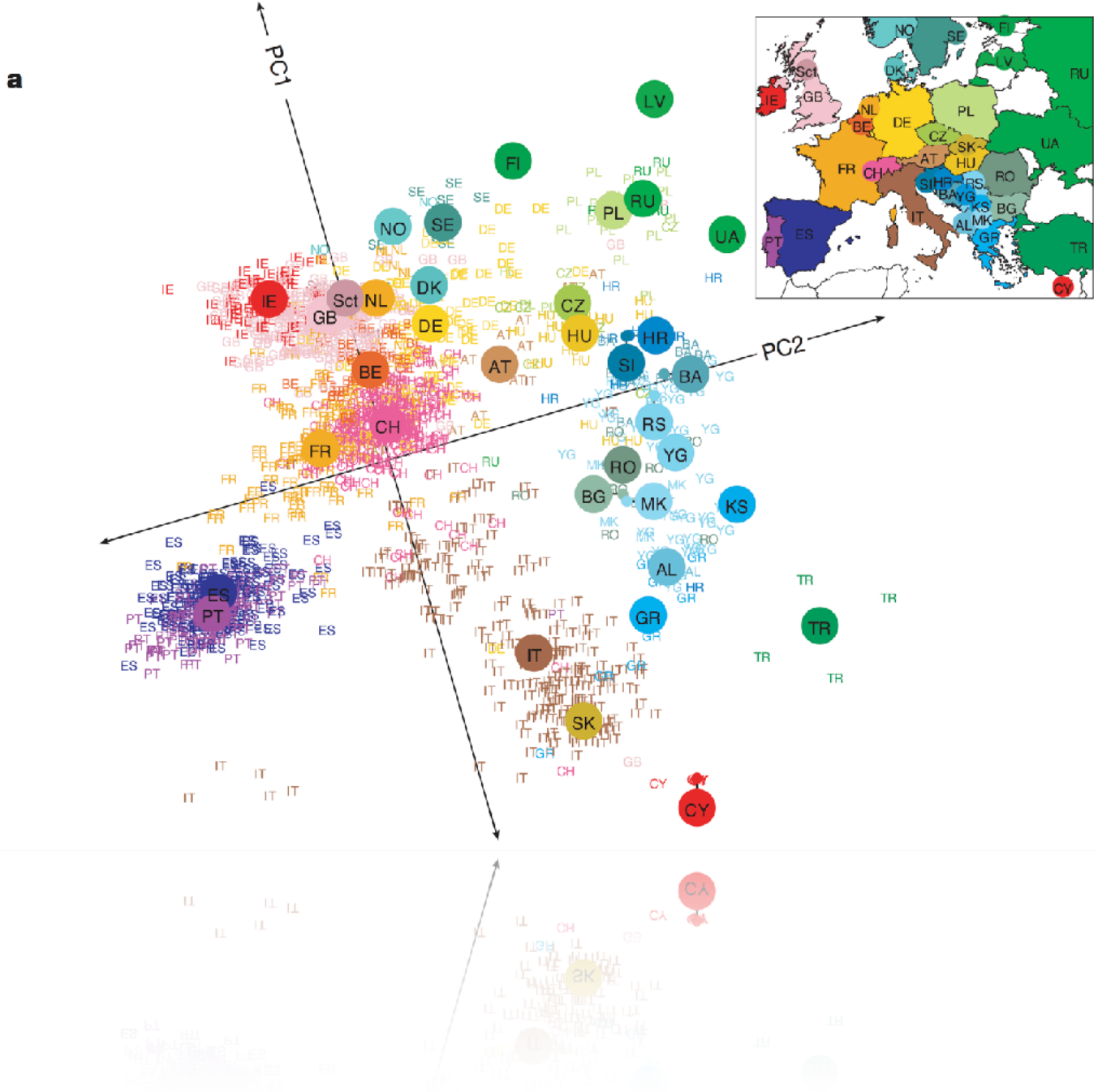
Sample



DNA sequences

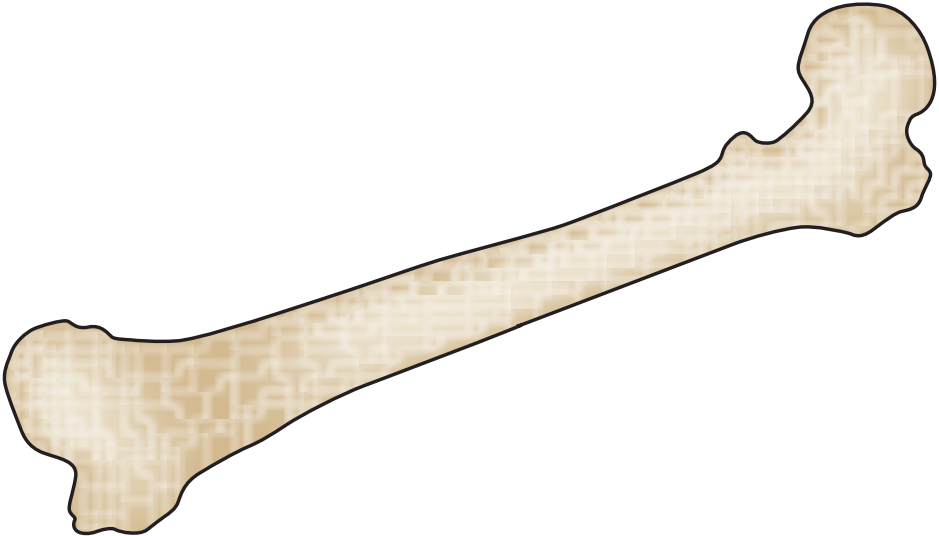


Analysis results



Ancient DNA challenges

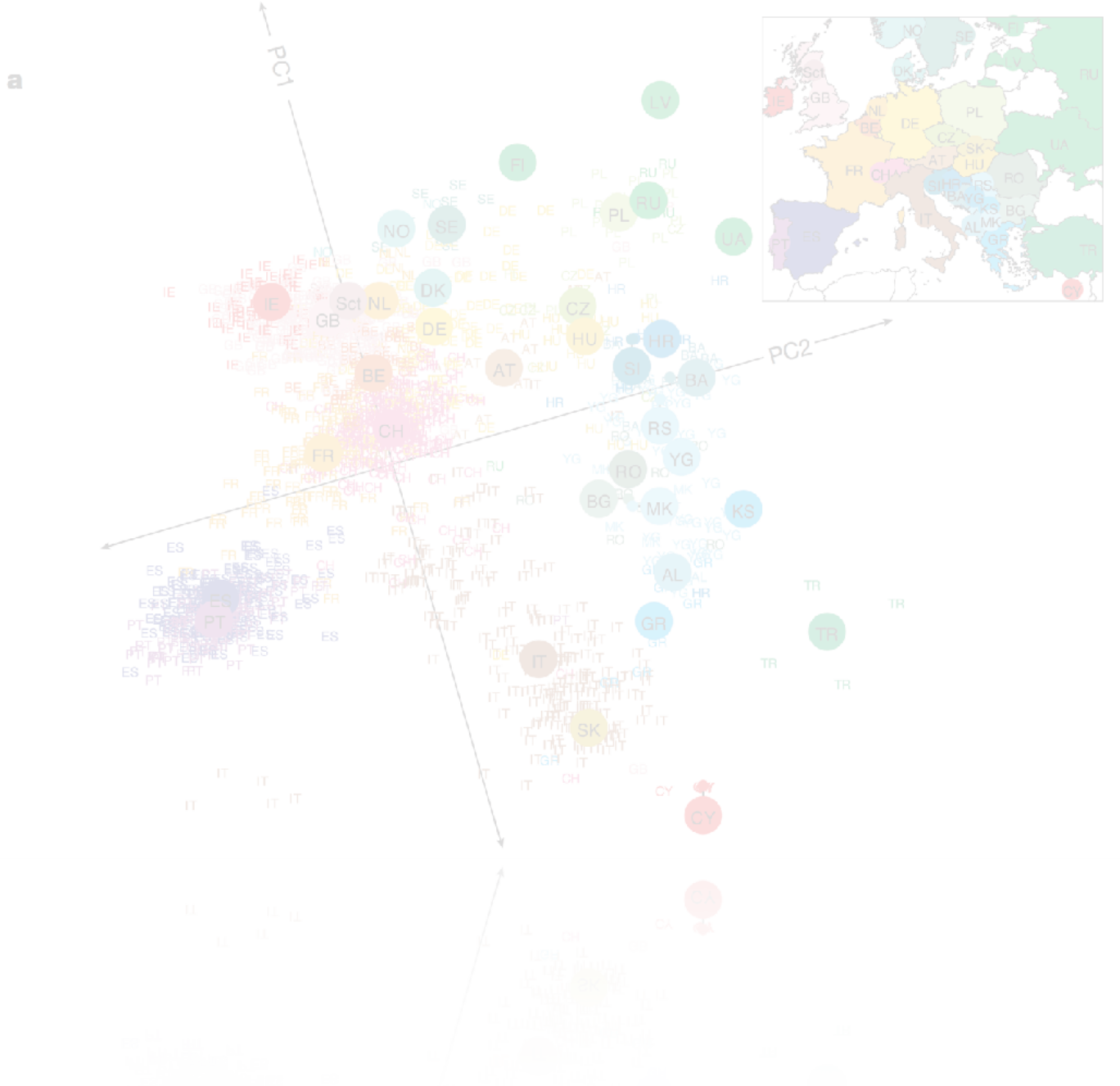
Sample



DNA sequences



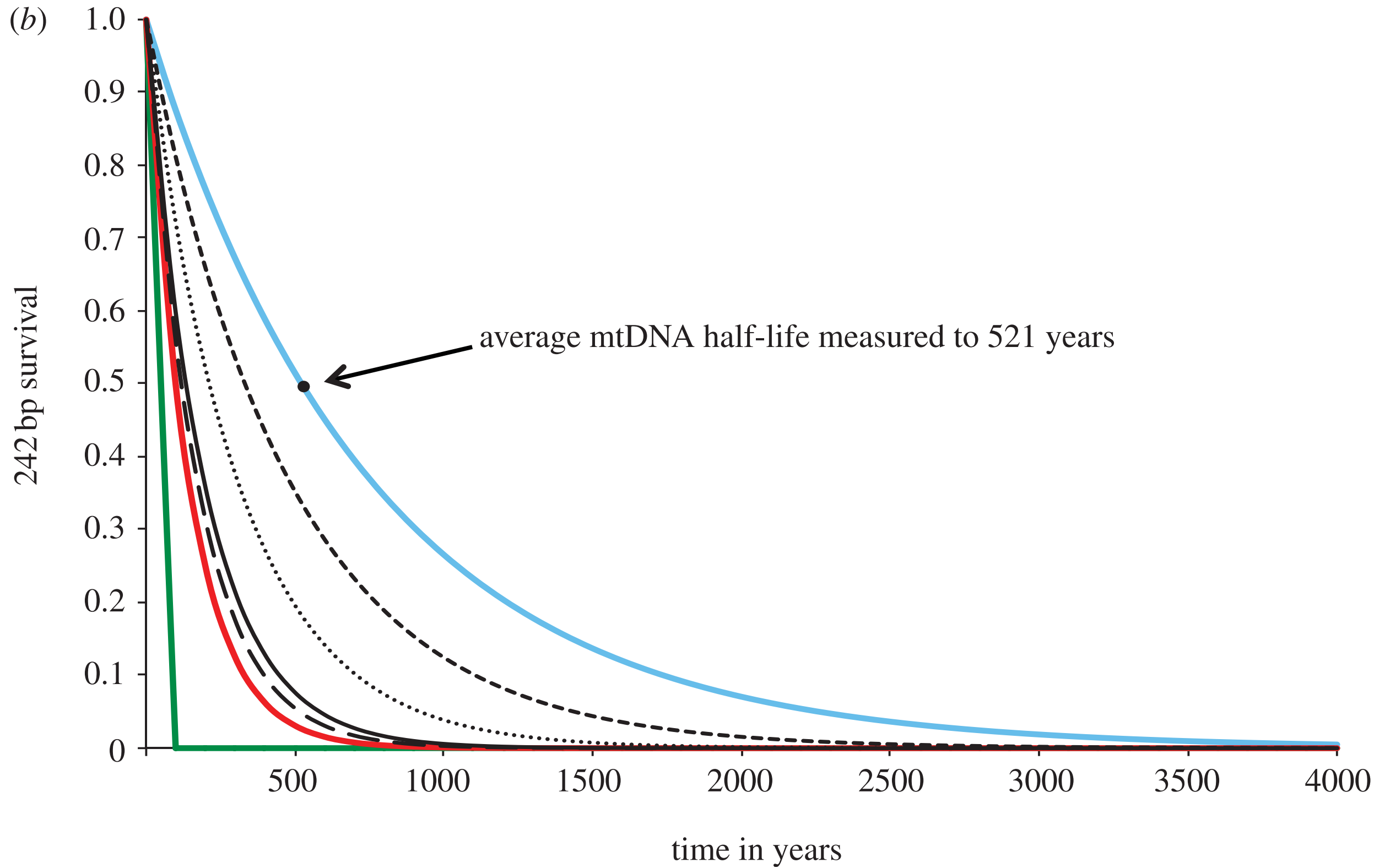
Analysis results



DNA recovery

Preservation
Sample material

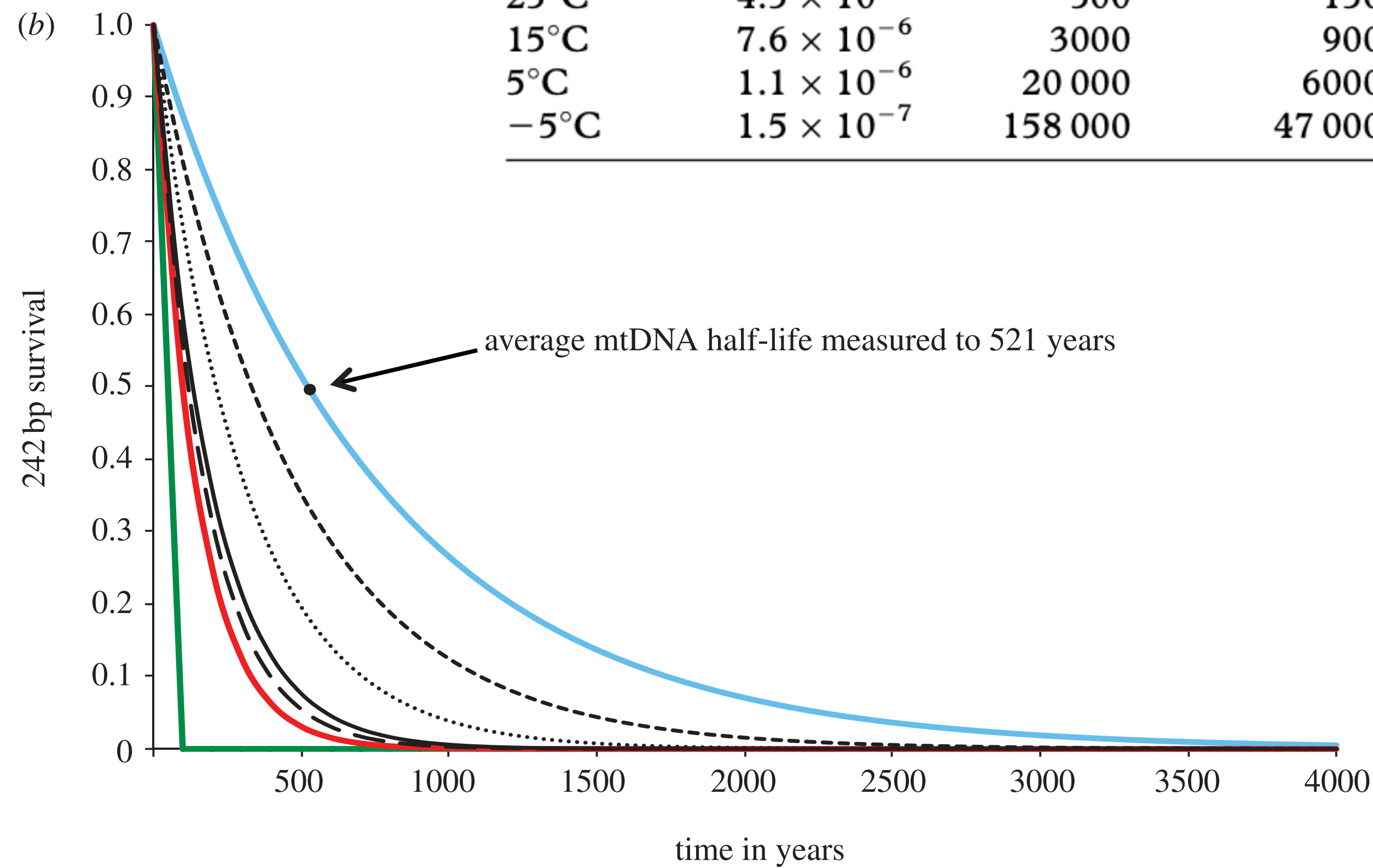
Challenges - Ancient DNA preservation



Ancient DNA fragmentation follows exponential decay dynamics

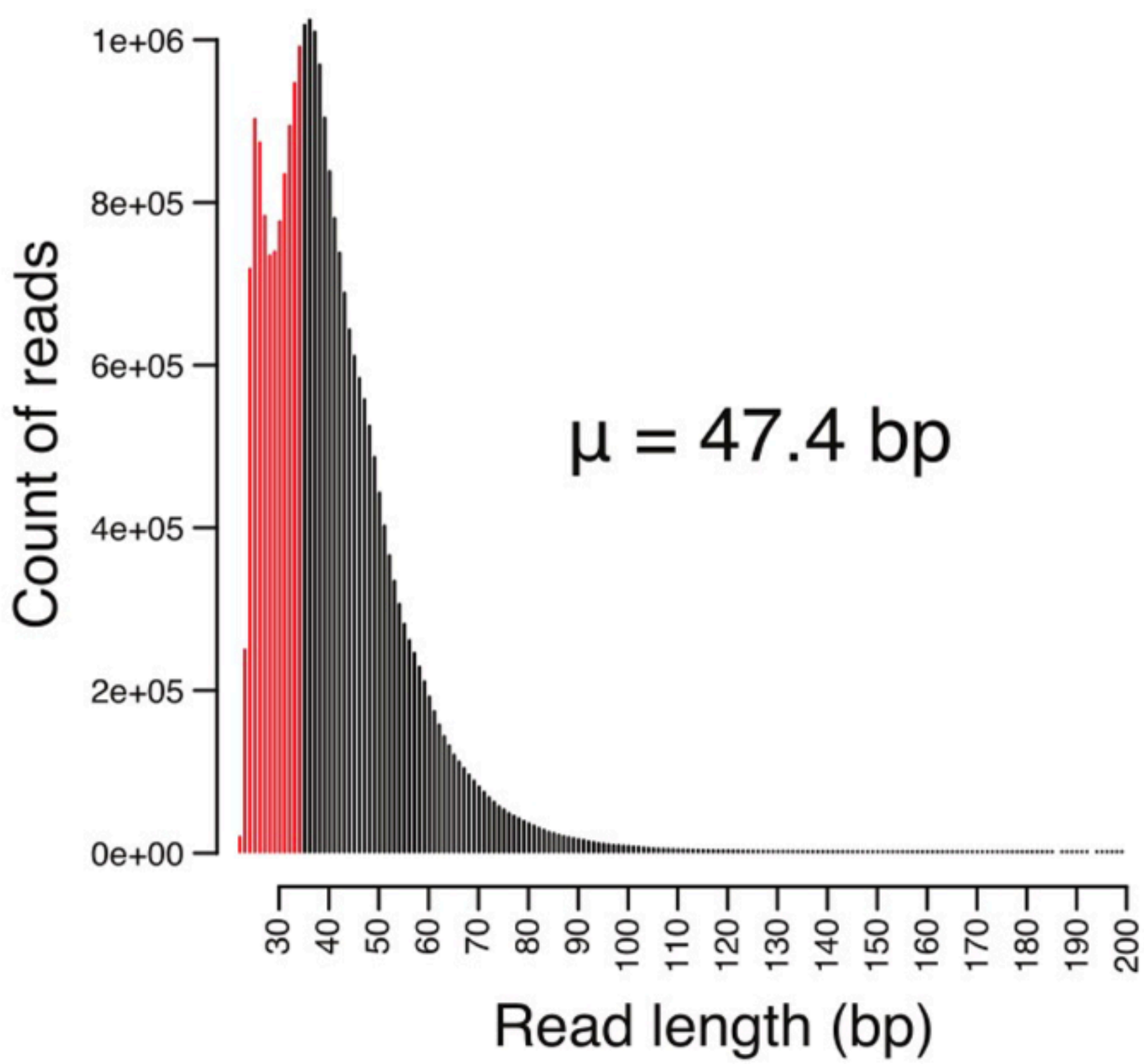
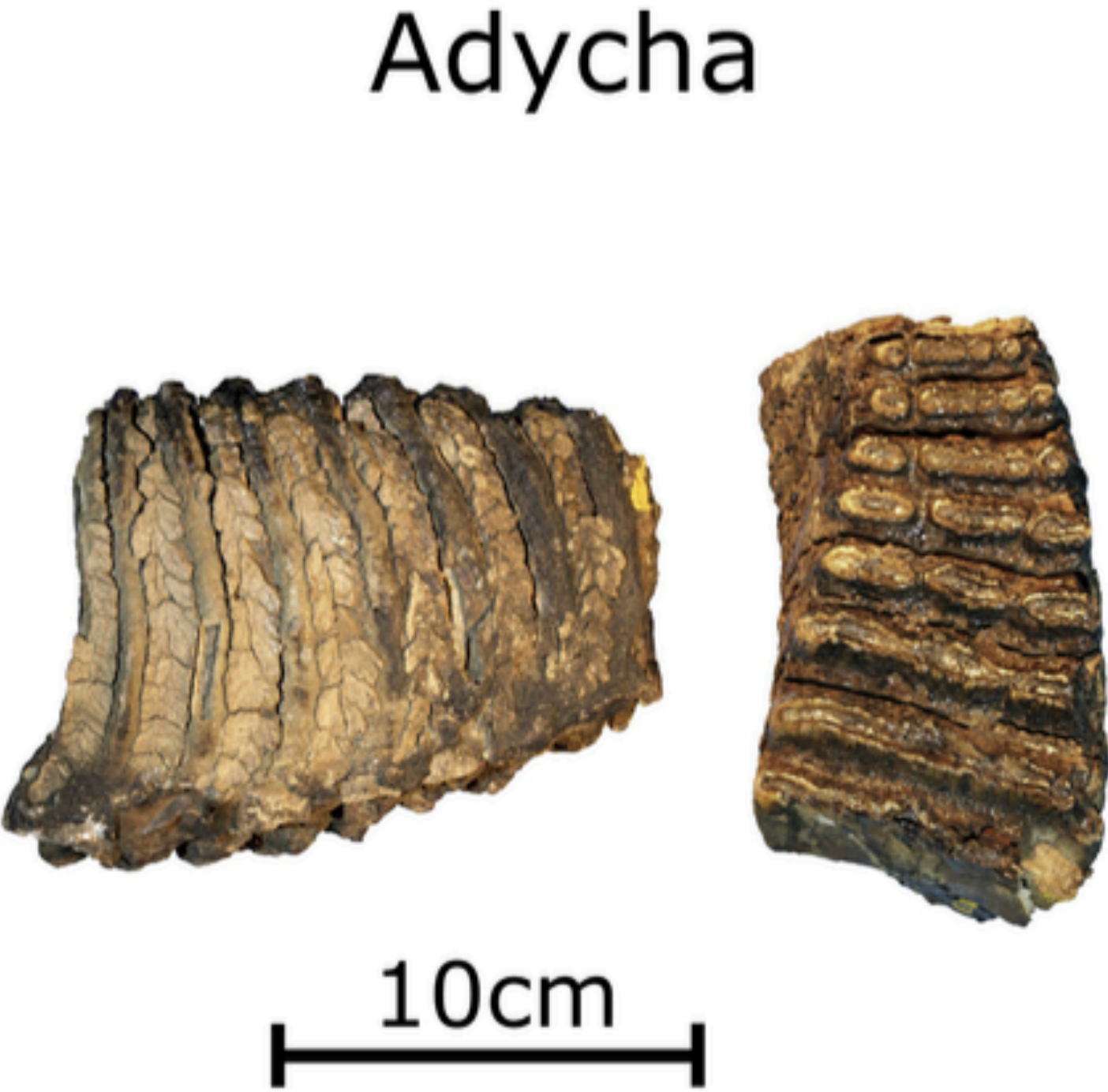
Challenges - Ancient DNA preservation

temperature	k per site per year	half-life (years), 30 bp	half-life (years), 100 bp	half-life (years), 500 bp	average length at 10 kyr	time (years) until average length = 1 bp
25°C	4.5×10^{-5}	500	150	30	2 bp	22 000
15°C	7.6×10^{-6}	3000	900	180	13 bp	131 000
5°C	1.1×10^{-6}	20 000	6000	1200	88 bp	882 000
-5°C	1.5×10^{-7}	158 000	47 000	9500	683 bp	6 830 000



Average fragment length of 6.8 million-year old DNA
1 base pair

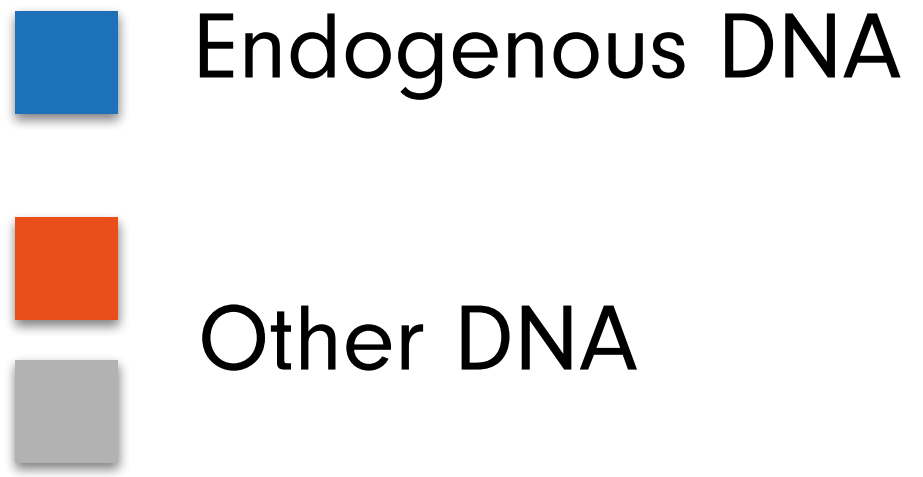
Challenges - Ancient DNA preservation



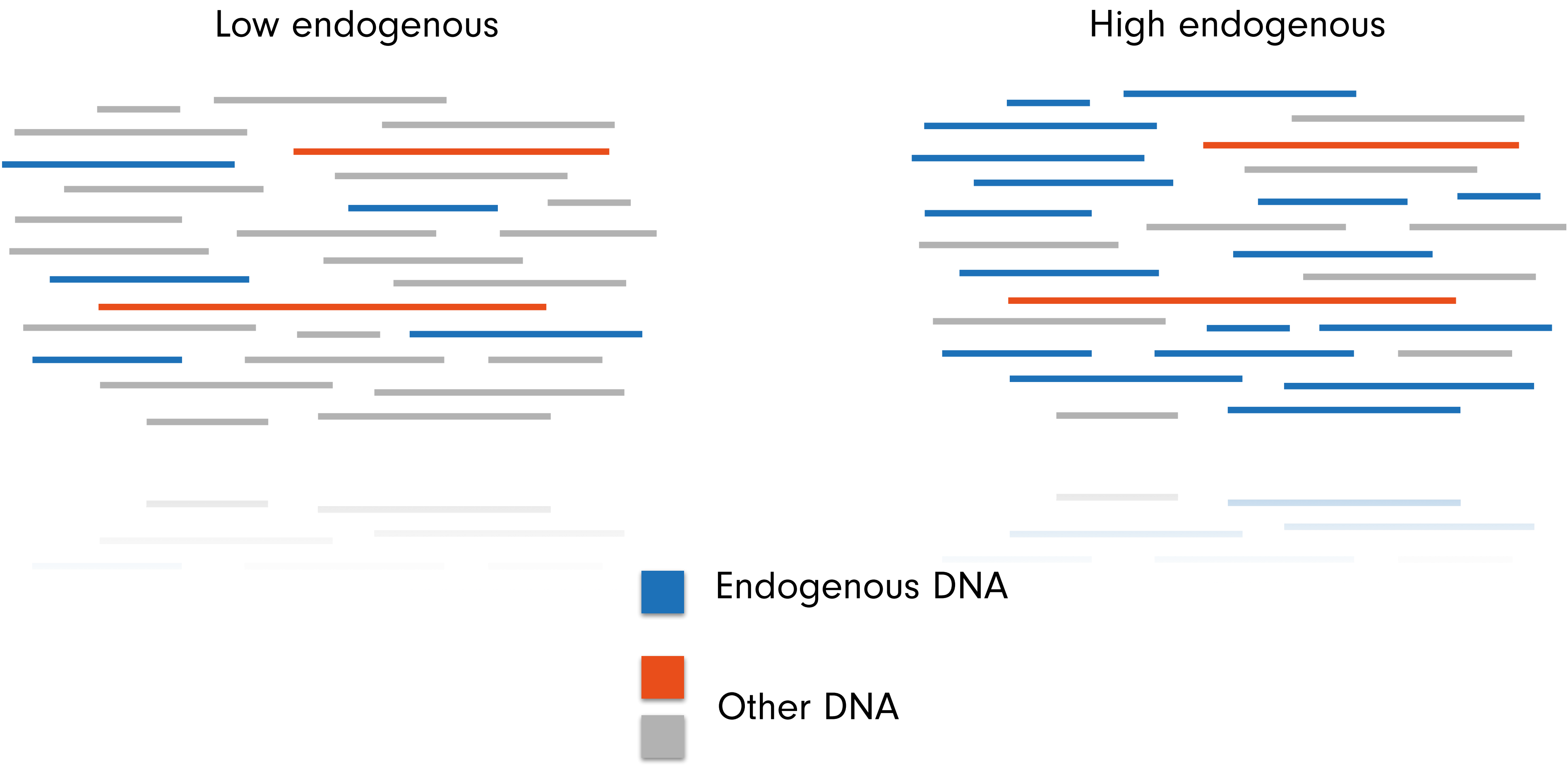
DNA from a 1.2 million year old mammoth tooth is highly fragmented

Challenges - Endogenous DNA content

Low endogenous

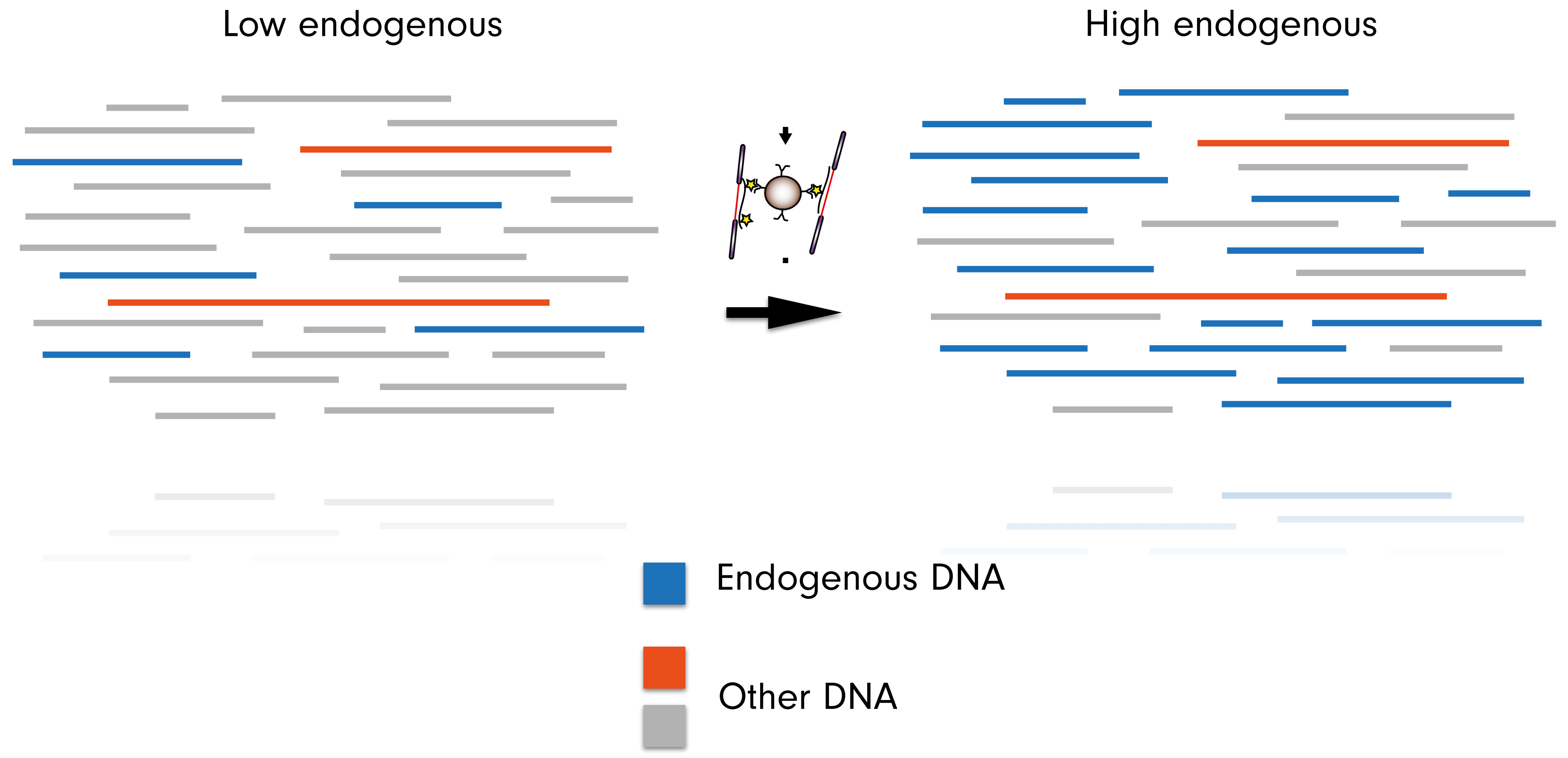


Challenges - Endogenous DNA content



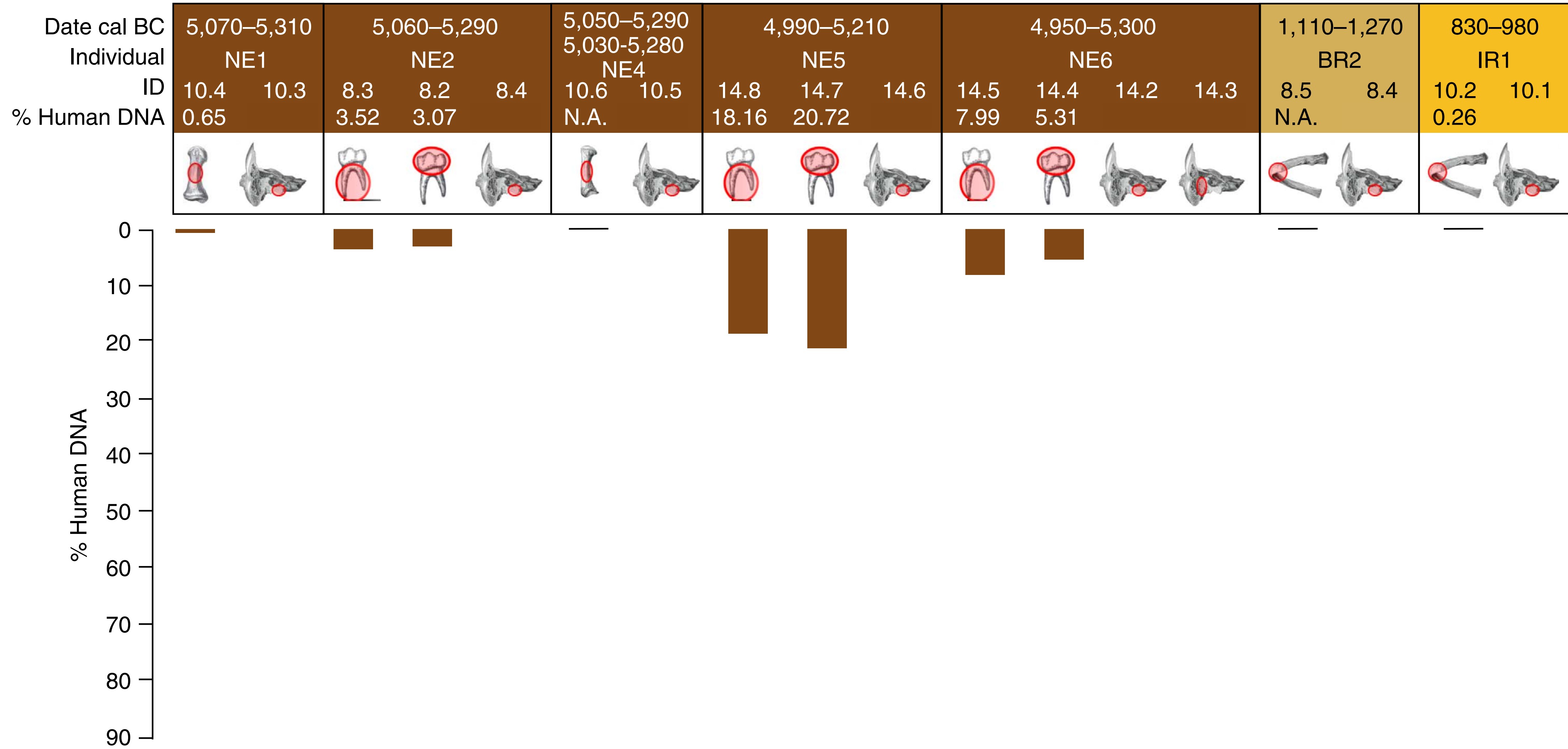
Endogenous DNA content varies substantially between samples

Challenges - Endogenous DNA content

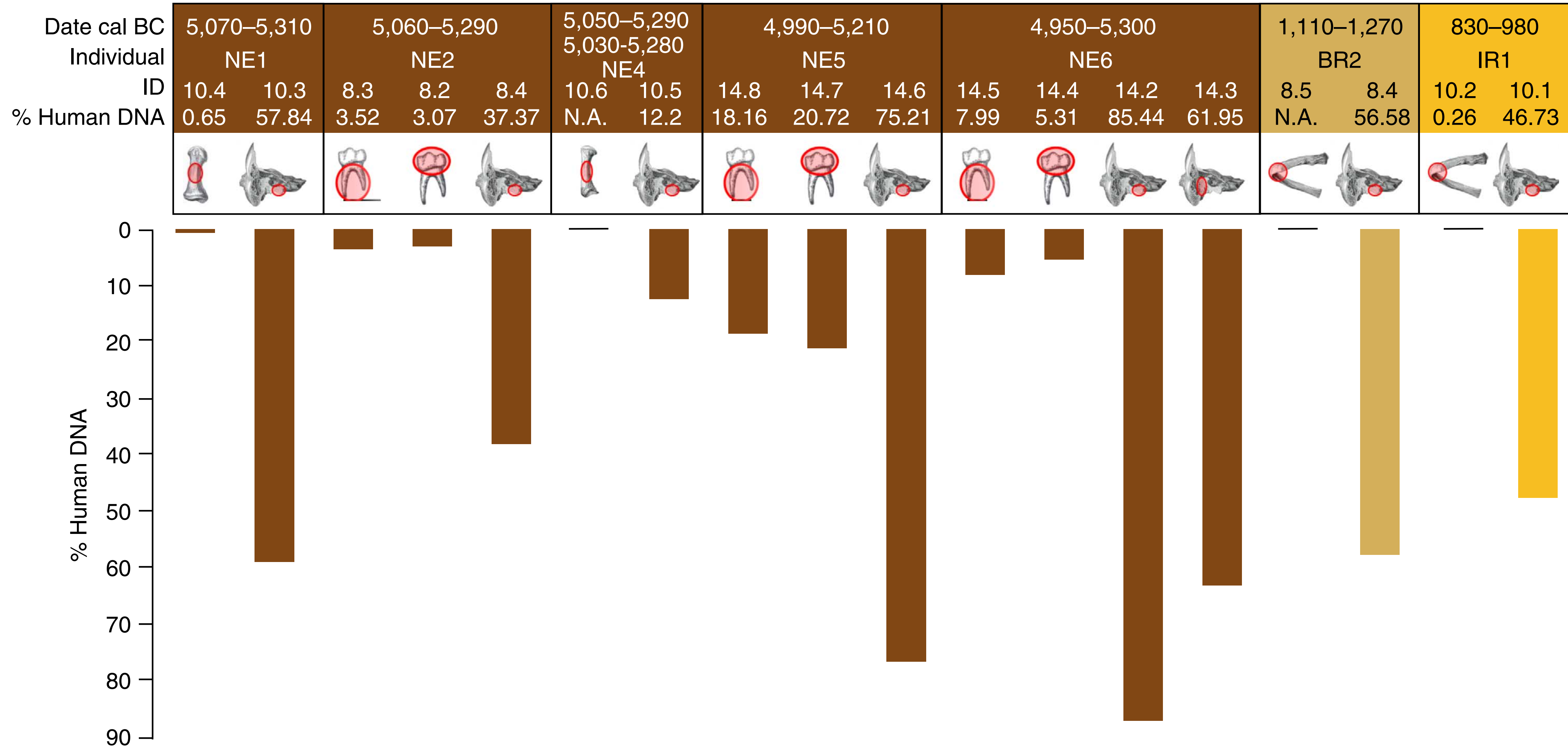


DNA capture enrichment (targeted or whole genome) to increase endogenous DNA

Impact of sample material



Impact of sample material



Ancient DNA challenges

Sample



DNA sequences



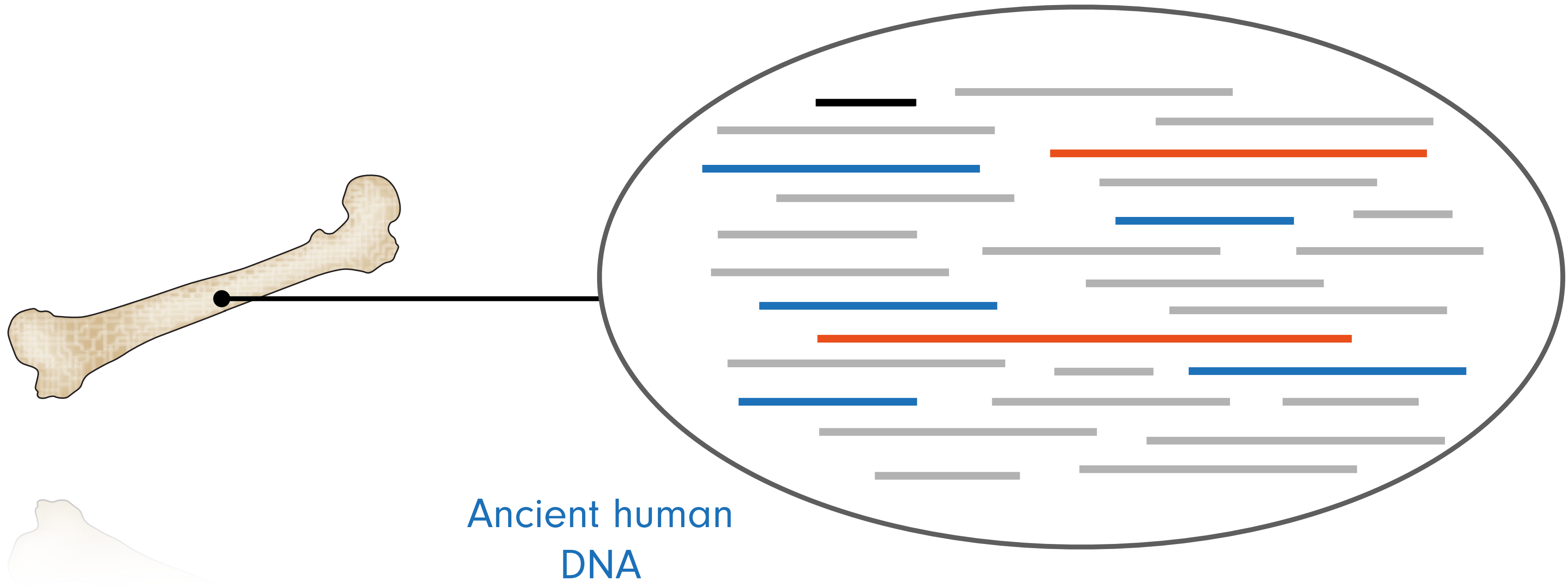
Analysis results



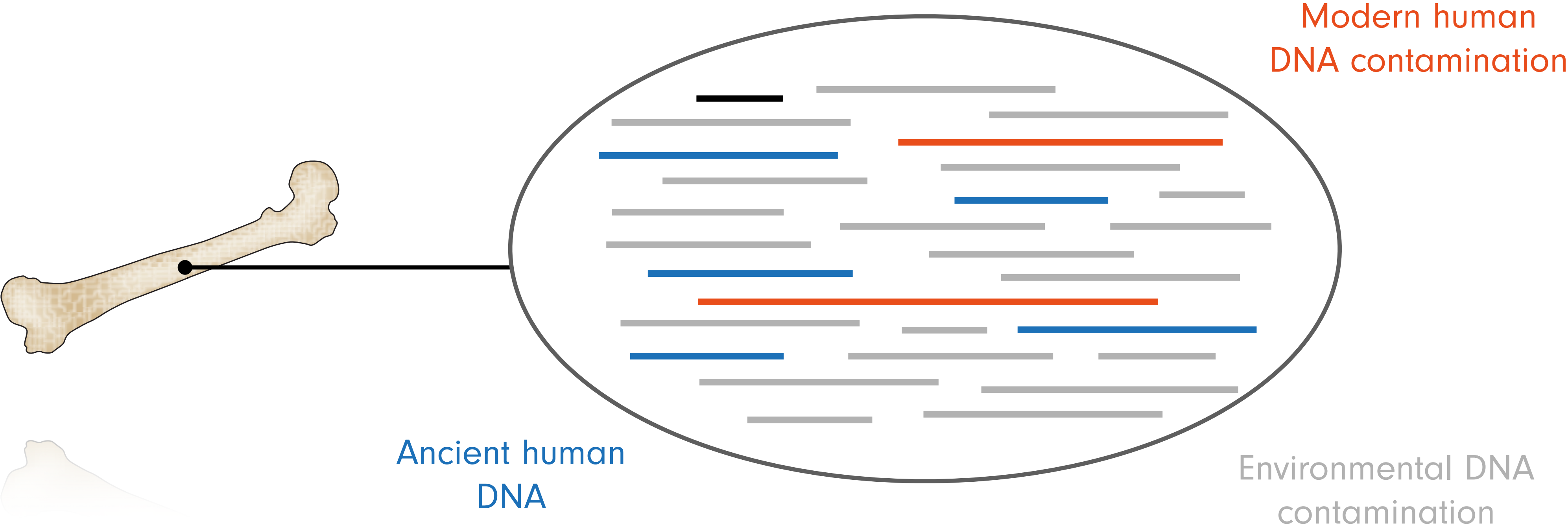
Data quality

- Contamination
- Genome coverage
- Error rates

Challenges - Contamination

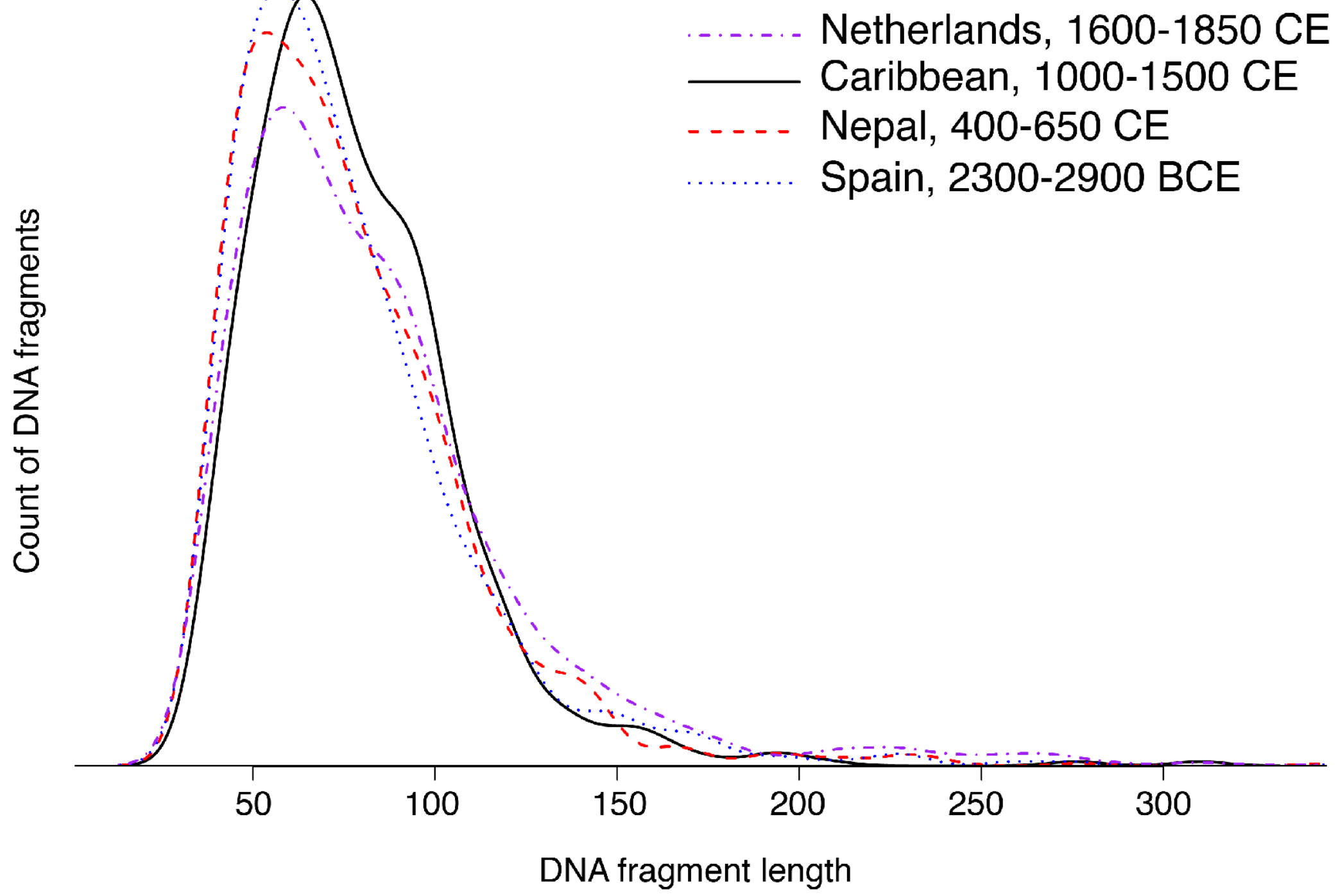


Challenges - Contamination

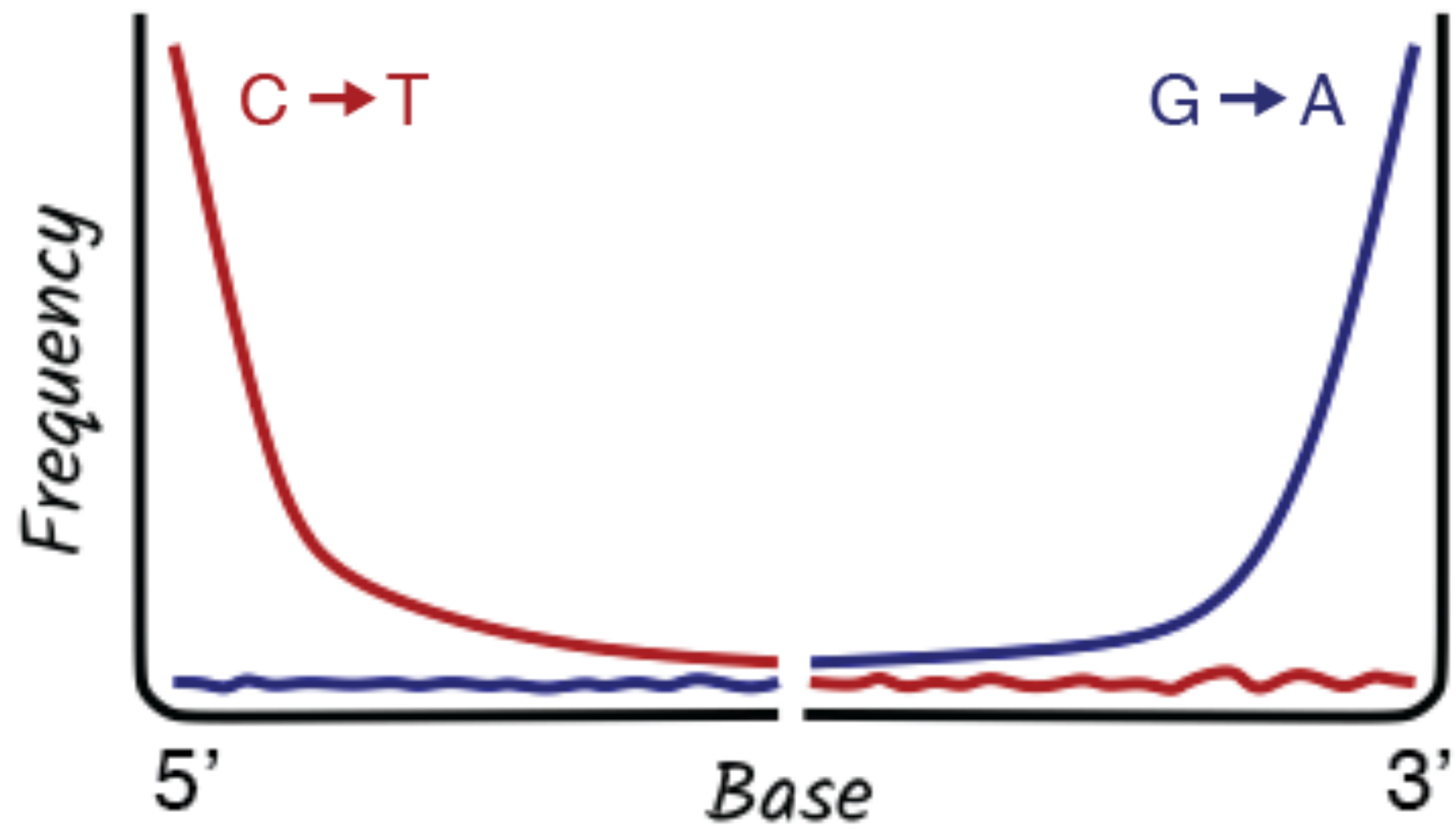


Ancient DNA data is a complex mixture of DNA from different sources

Authentication of ancient DNA

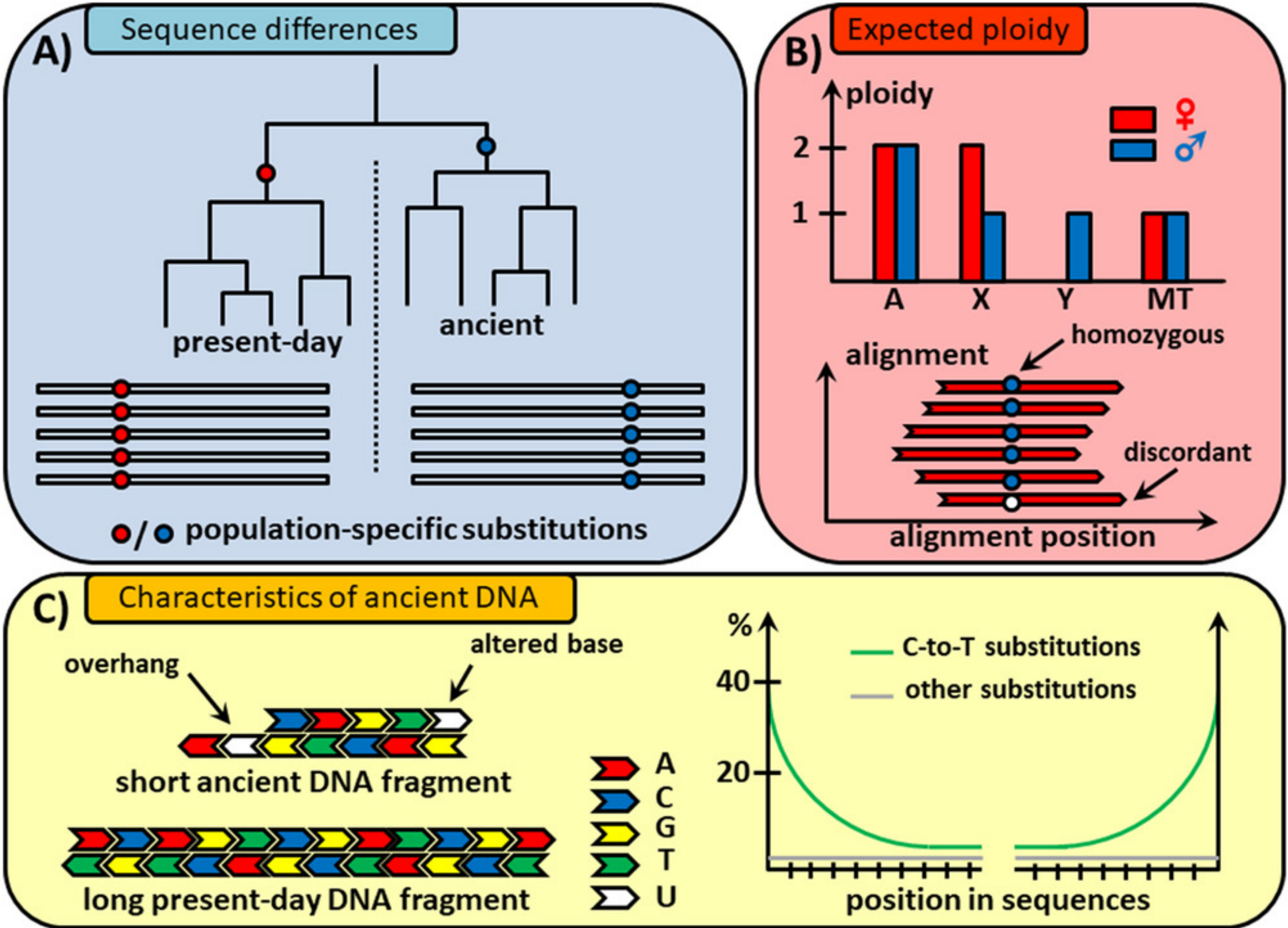


Ancient DNA is short and fragmented



Ancient DNA is damaged with characteristic substitution patterns

Authentication of ancient DNA



Approaches to estimate contamination levels

Challenges - Genome coverage and errors

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

```
0000000011000001100110000000101010000011100000000010100001
0000100001000101000100000110001010000101010001000010000000
```

Diploid individual

Challenges - Genome coverage and errors

* * * * * * * * * * * *

```

00000000110000011001100000001010100000111000000000101000001
000010000100010100010000011000101000001010100010000100000000
    
```

Diploid individual

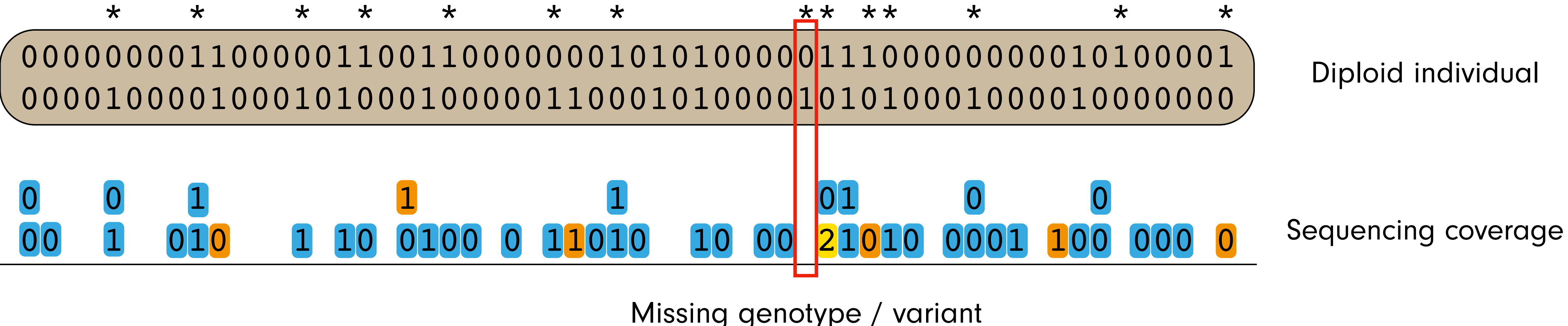
```

0   0   1   1   1   1   01   0   0
00  1  010 1 10 0100 0 11010 10 00 21010 0001 100 000 0
    
```

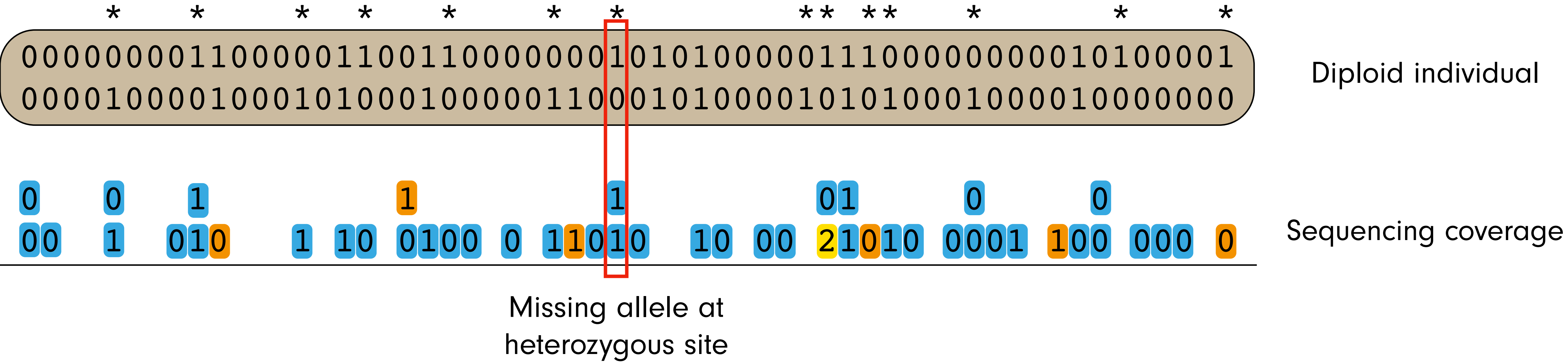
Sequencing coverage



Challenges - Genome coverage and errors



Challenges - Genome coverage and errors



Challenges - Genome coverage and errors

* * * * * * * * * * * *

```

00000000110000011001100000001010100000111000000000101000001
0000100001000101000100000110001010000101010001000010000000
  
```

Diploid individual

```

0   0   1   1   1   01   0   0
00 1 010 1 10 0100 0 11010 10 00 21010 0001 100 000 0
  
```

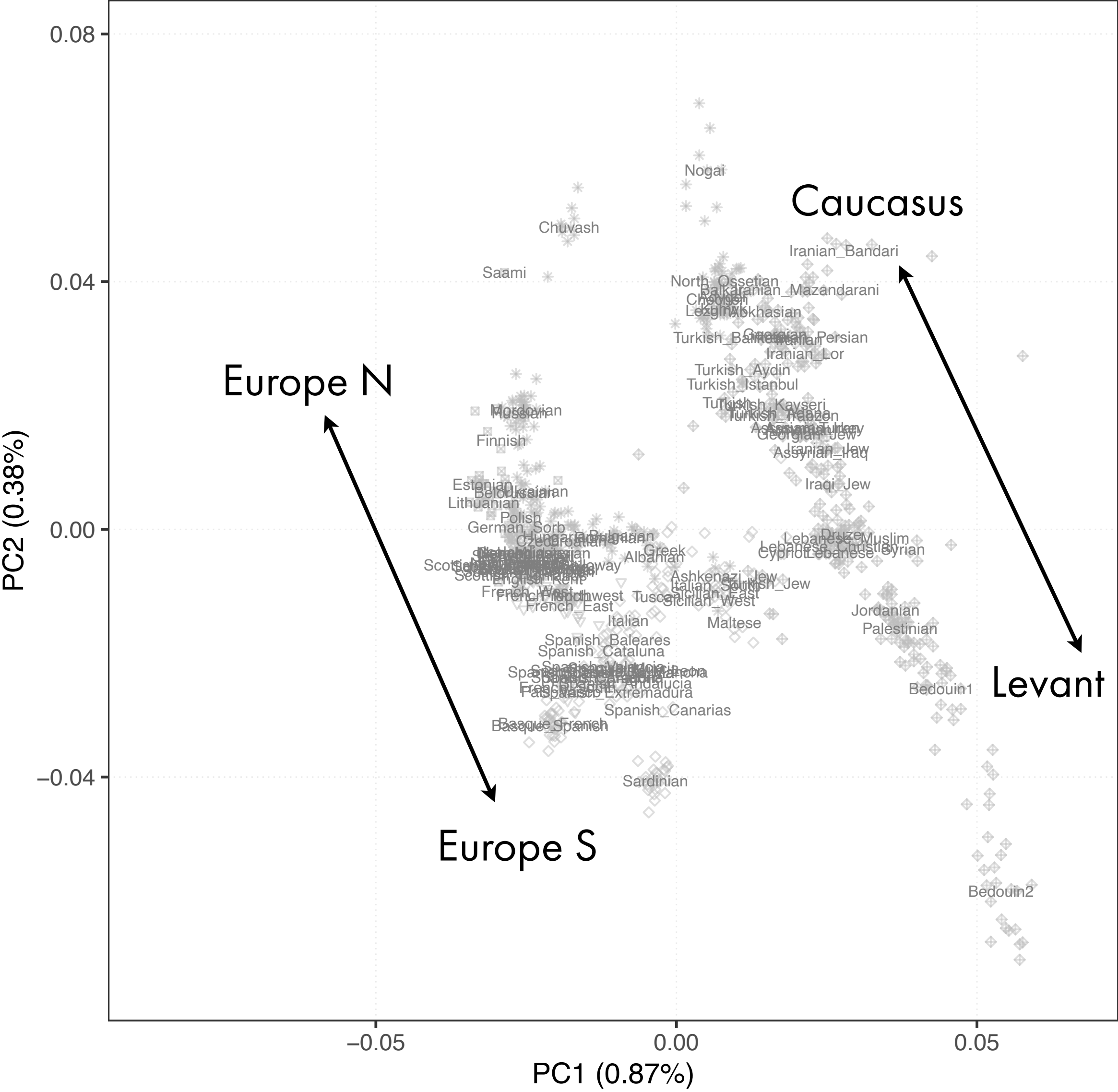
Sequencing coverage

```

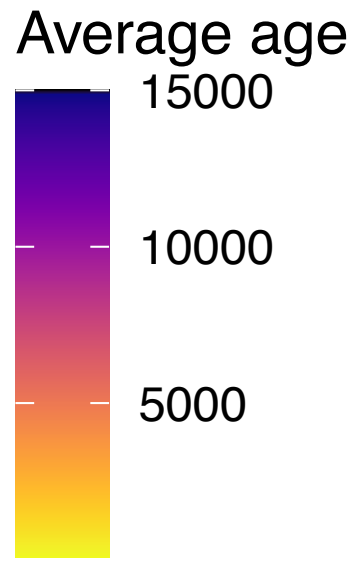
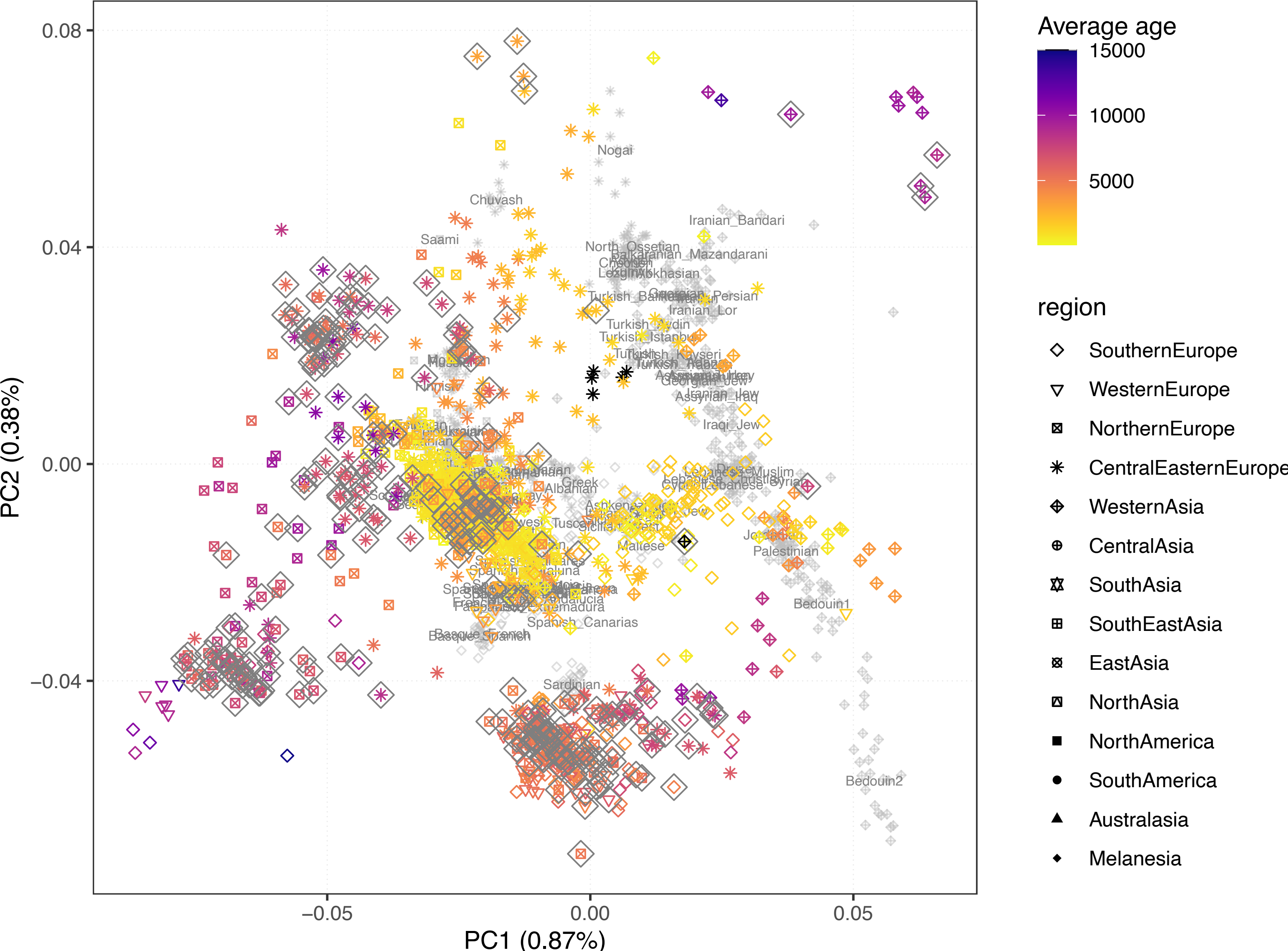
00 . 1 . 010 . . 1 . 10 . 1100 . 1 . 11010 . 10 . 00 . 21010 . 0001 . 100 . 000 . 0
  
```

Pseudo-haploid
genotypes

A PCA tour of western Eurasia

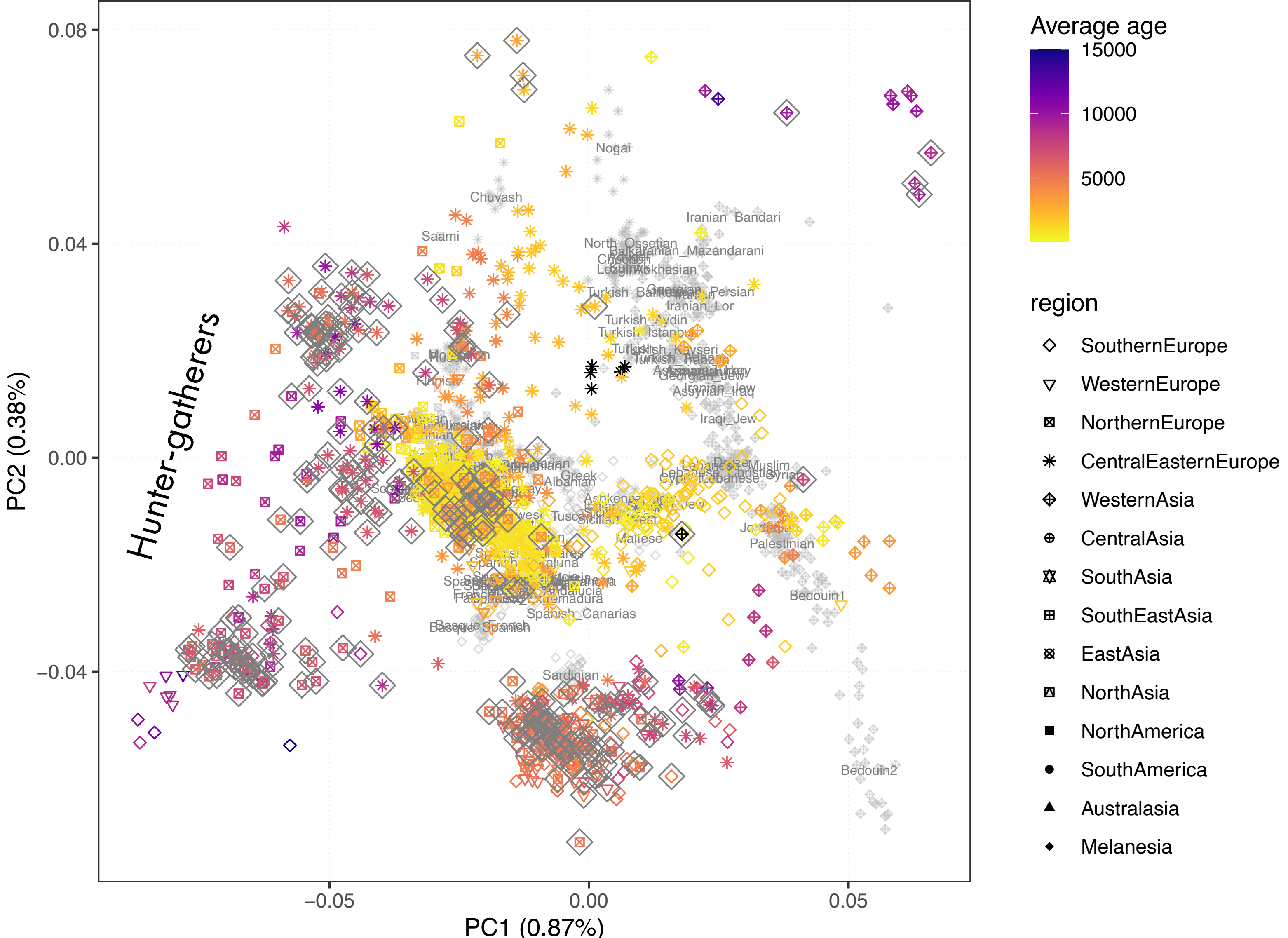


A PCA tour of western Eurasia

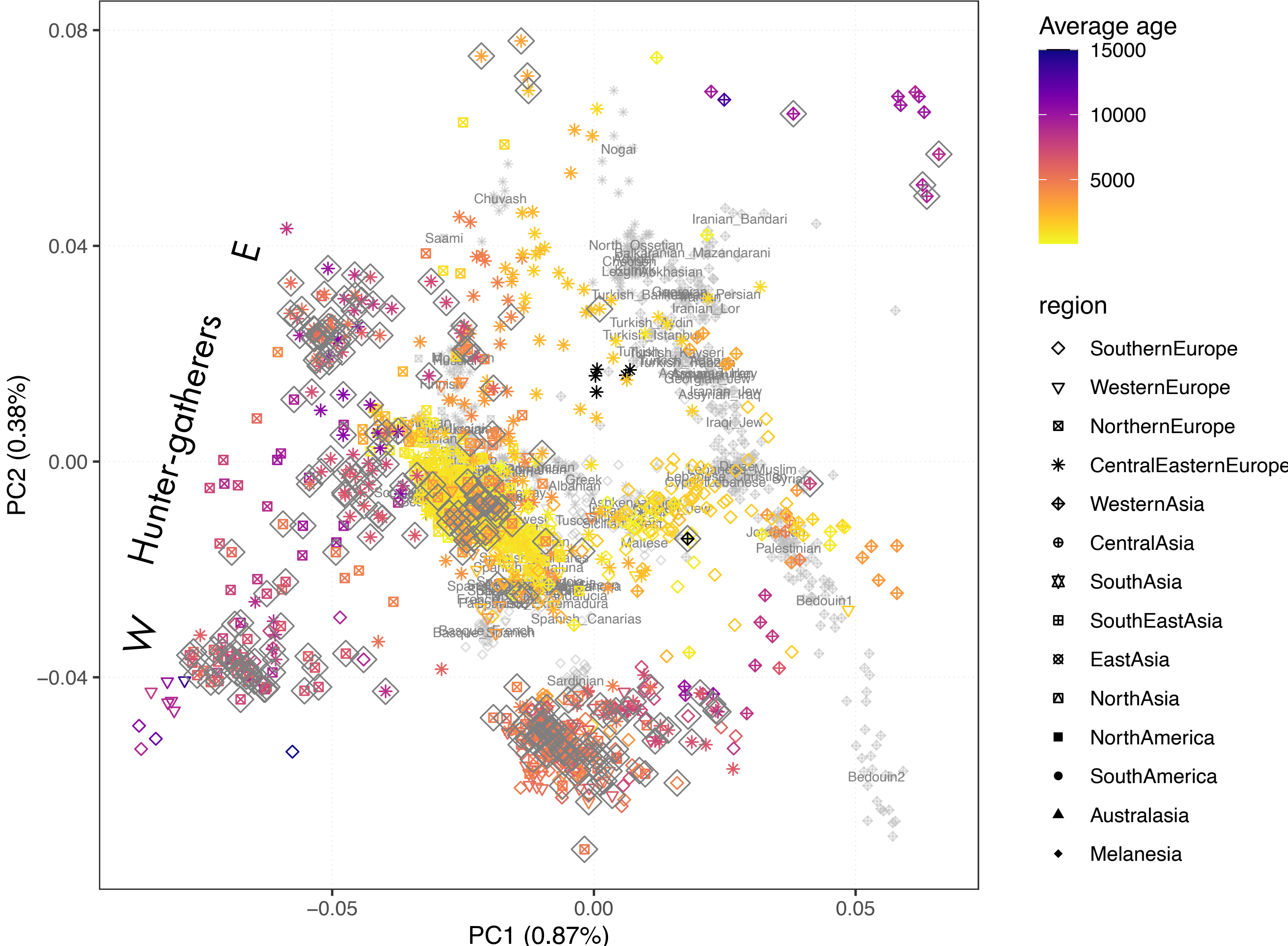


- region
- ◇ SouthernEurope
 - ▽ WesternEurope
 - ⊠ NorthernEurope
 - * CentralEasternEurope
 - ◊ WesternAsia
 - ⊕ CentralAsia
 - ⊗ SouthAsia
 - ⊞ SouthEastAsia
 - ⊠ EastAsia
 - ⊠ NorthAsia
 - NorthAmerica
 - SouthAmerica
 - ▲ Australasia
 - ◆ Melanesia

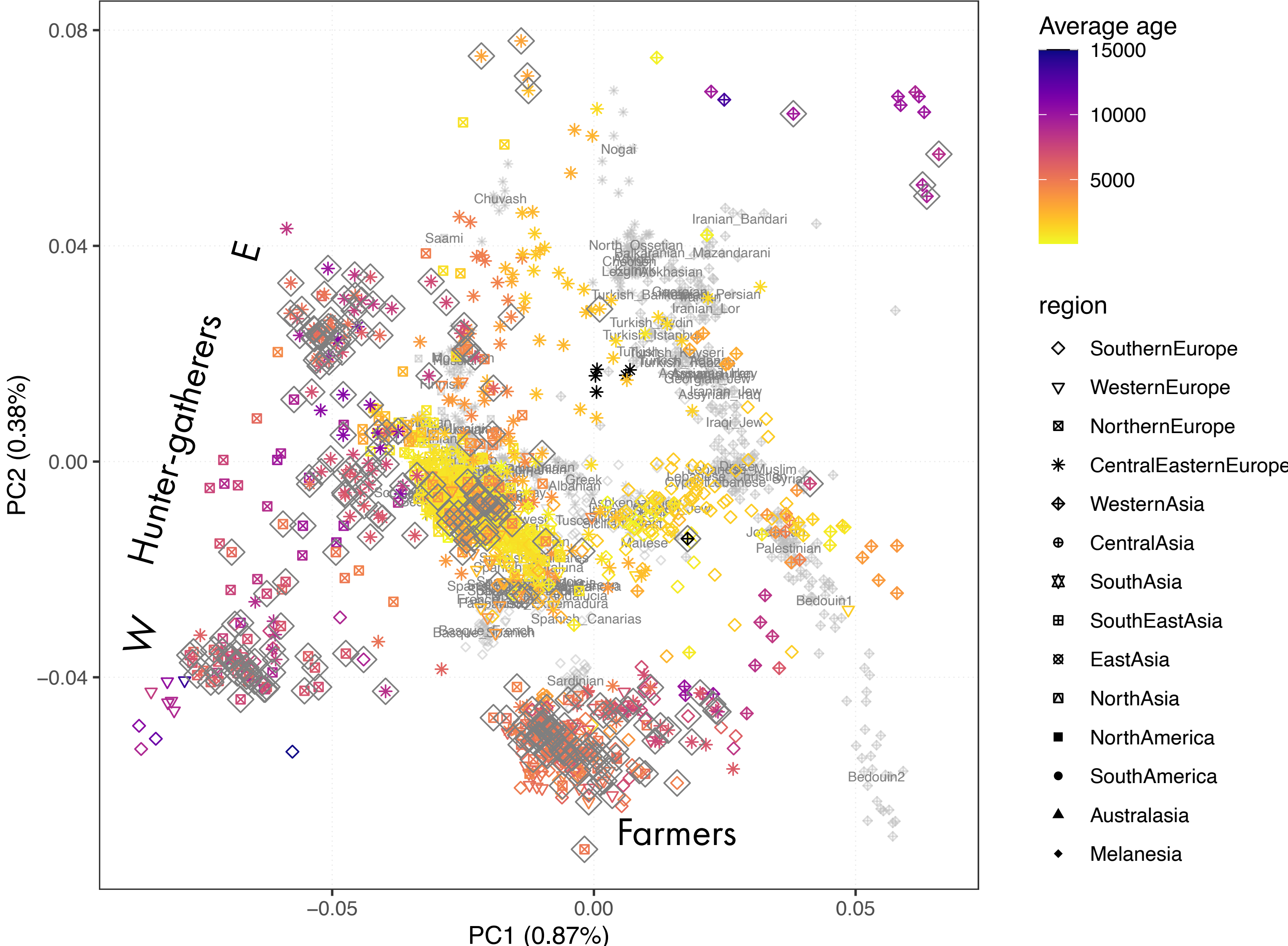
A PCA tour of western Eurasia



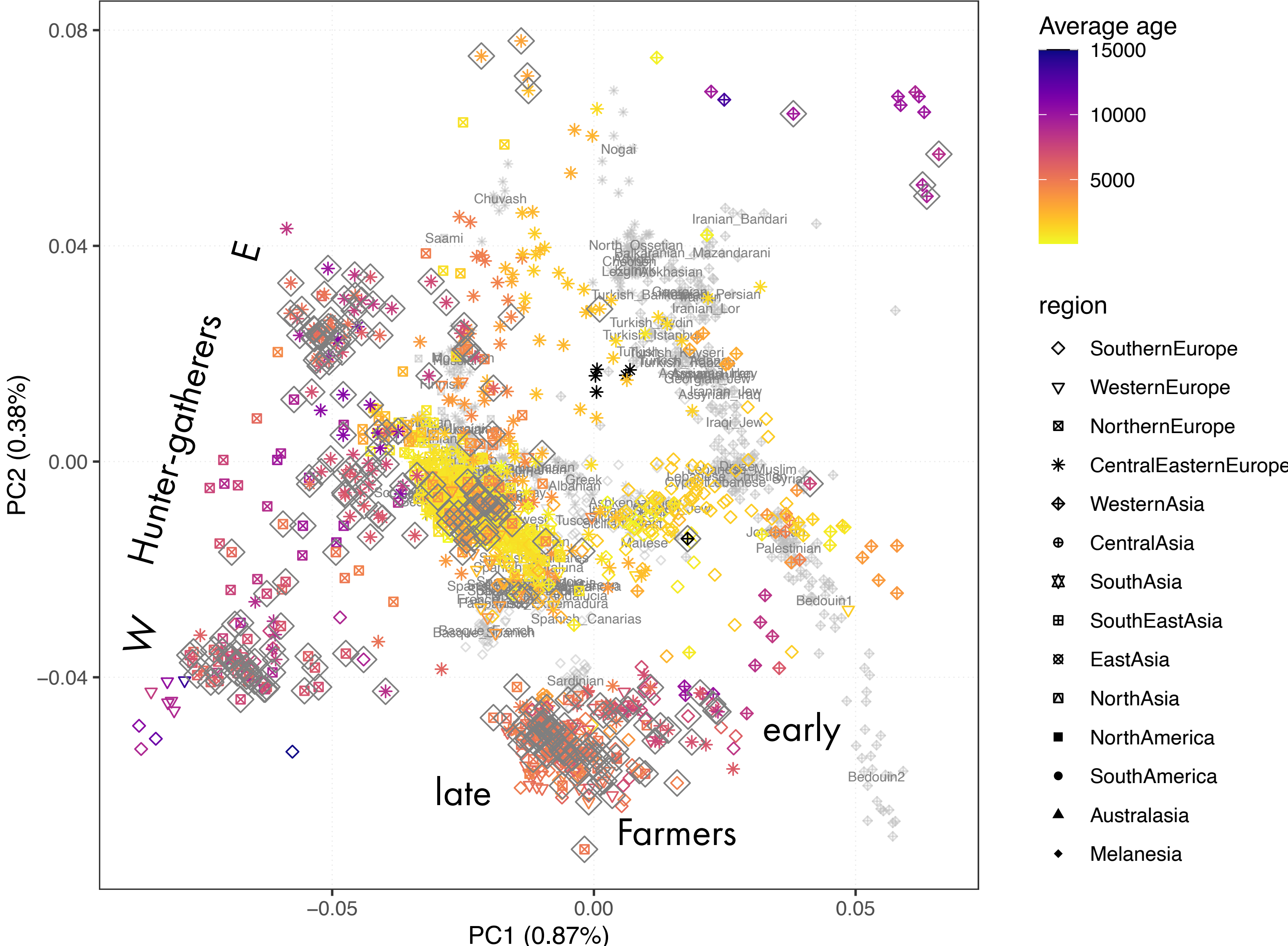
A PCA tour of western Eurasia



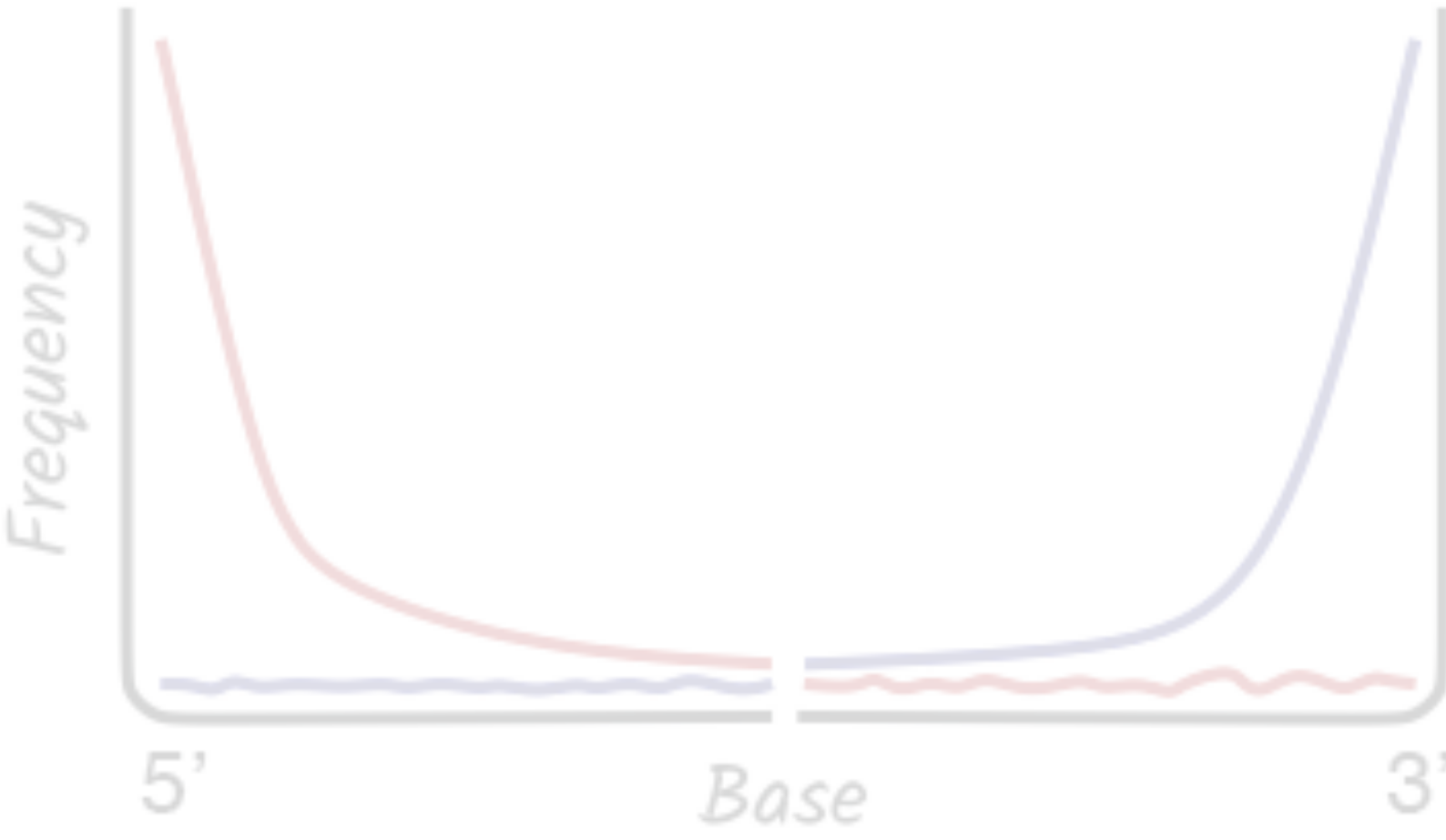
A PCA tour of western Eurasia



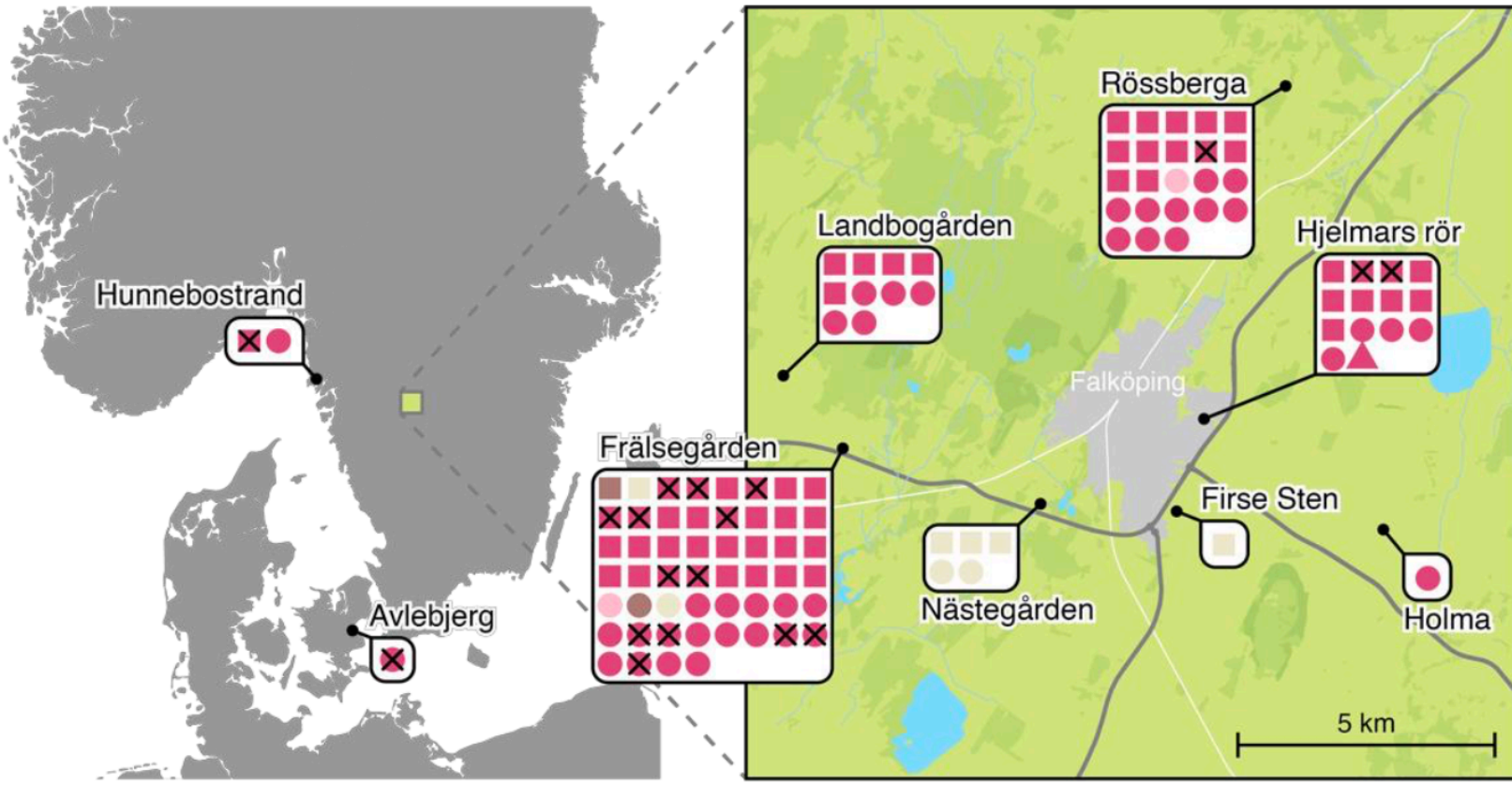
A PCA tour of western Eurasia



Topics for today's lecture

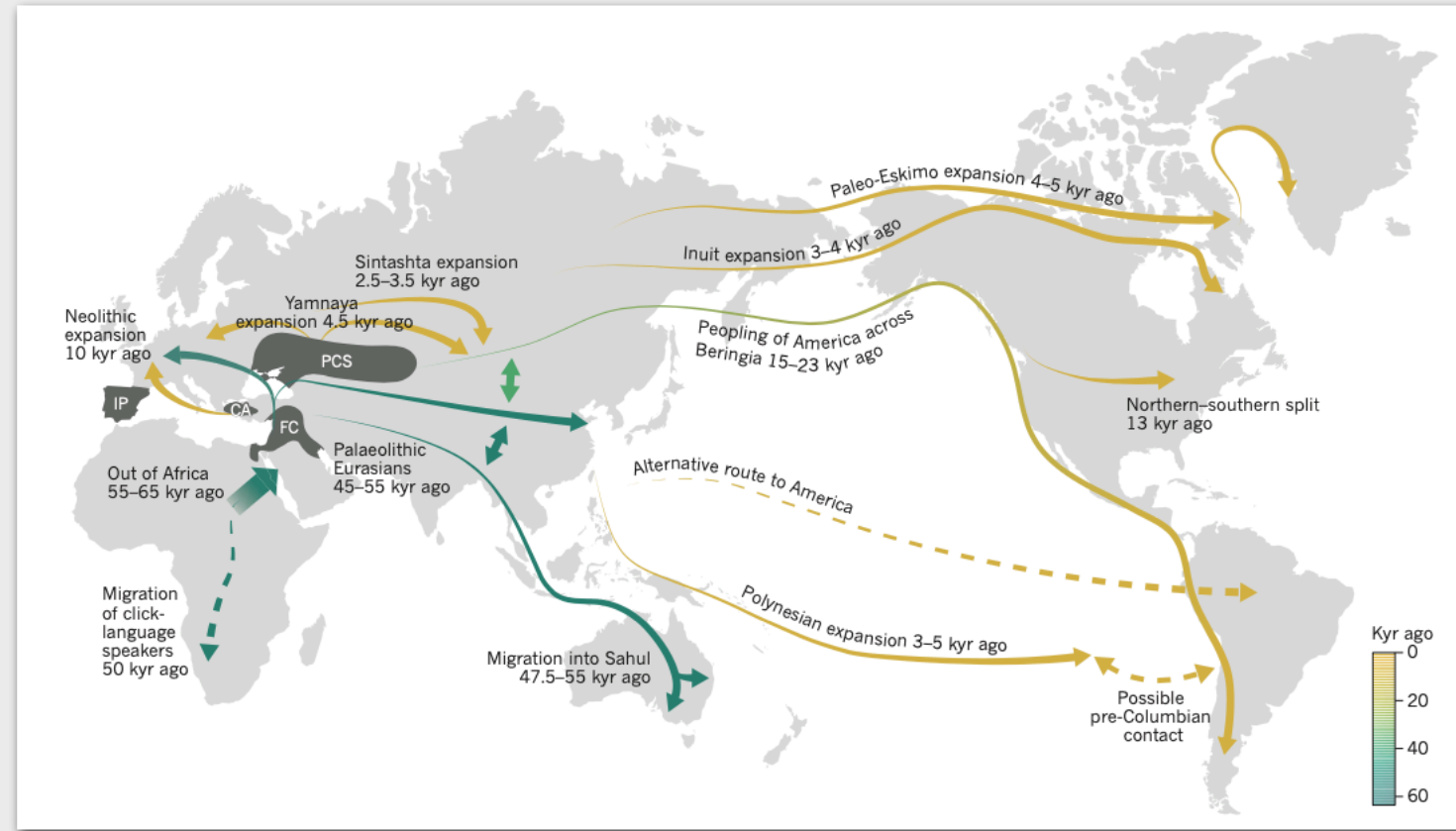


Ancient DNA primer
Characteristics and challenges



Ancient DNA showcase
Kinship and plague in Stone Age Scandinavia

Demography



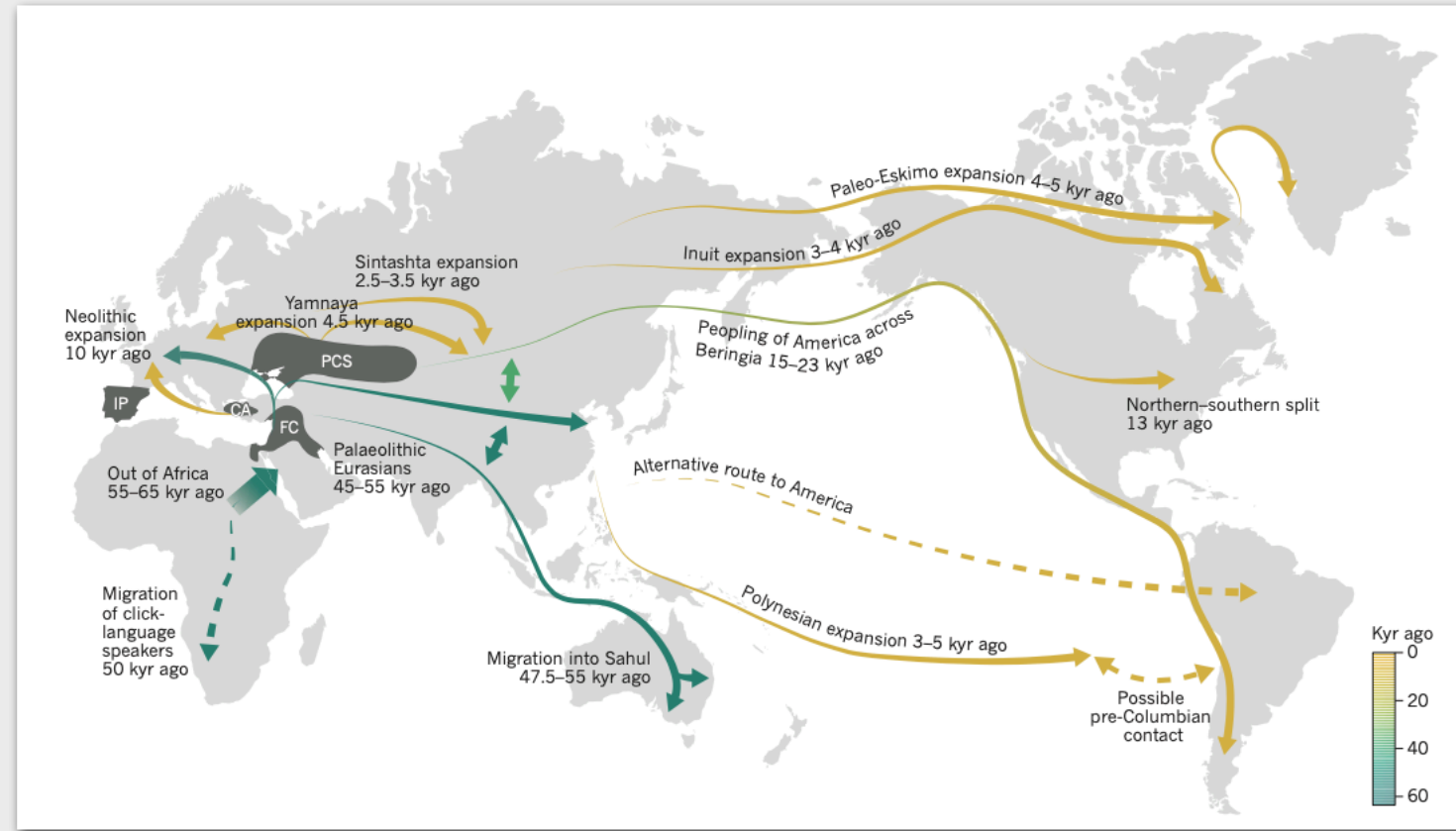
Social organisation



Endogenous host DNA



Demography



Social organisation



Endogenous host DNA



Diet and microbiome



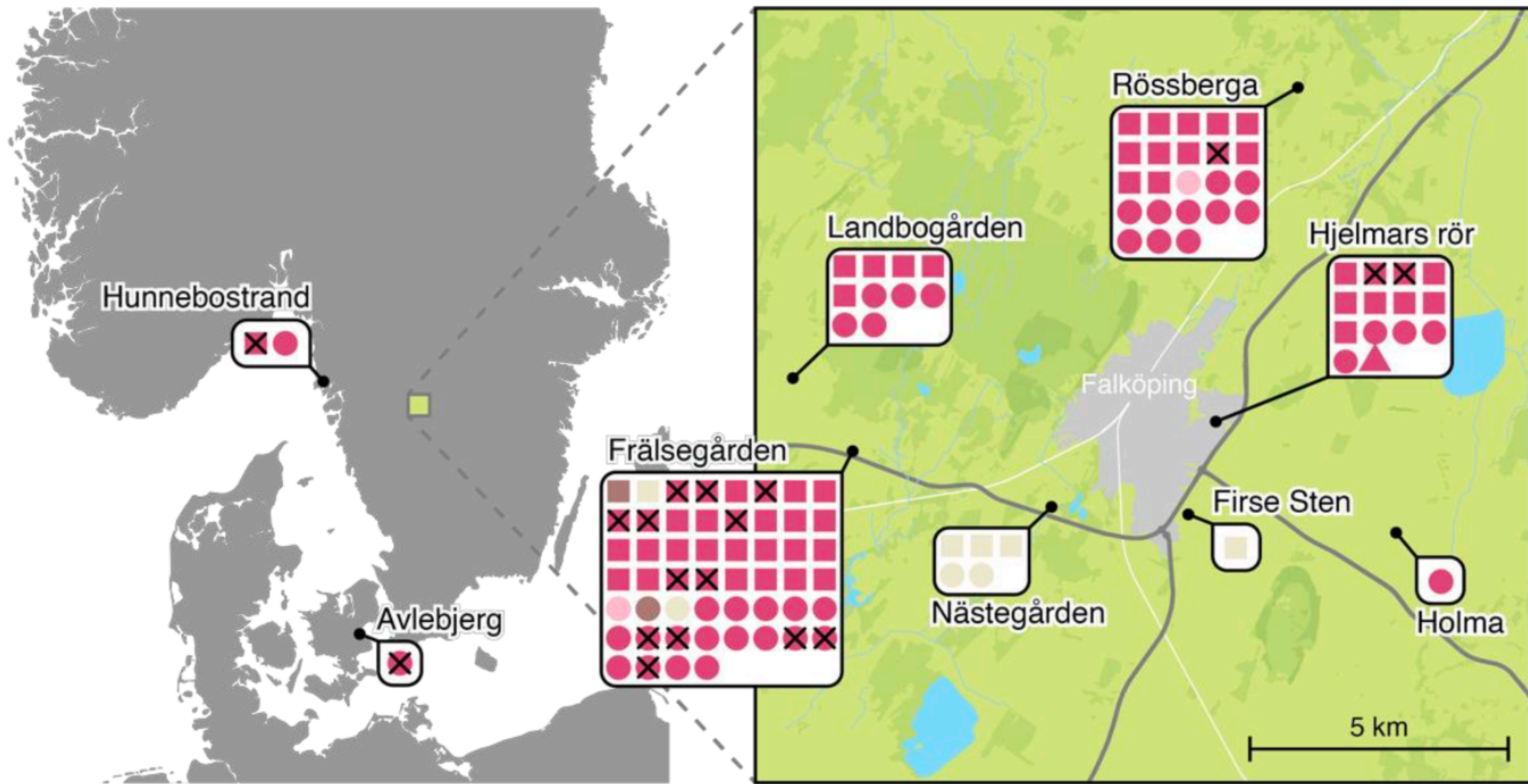
Infectious diseases



Non-host DNA



Population genomics of late Neolithic Scandinavia



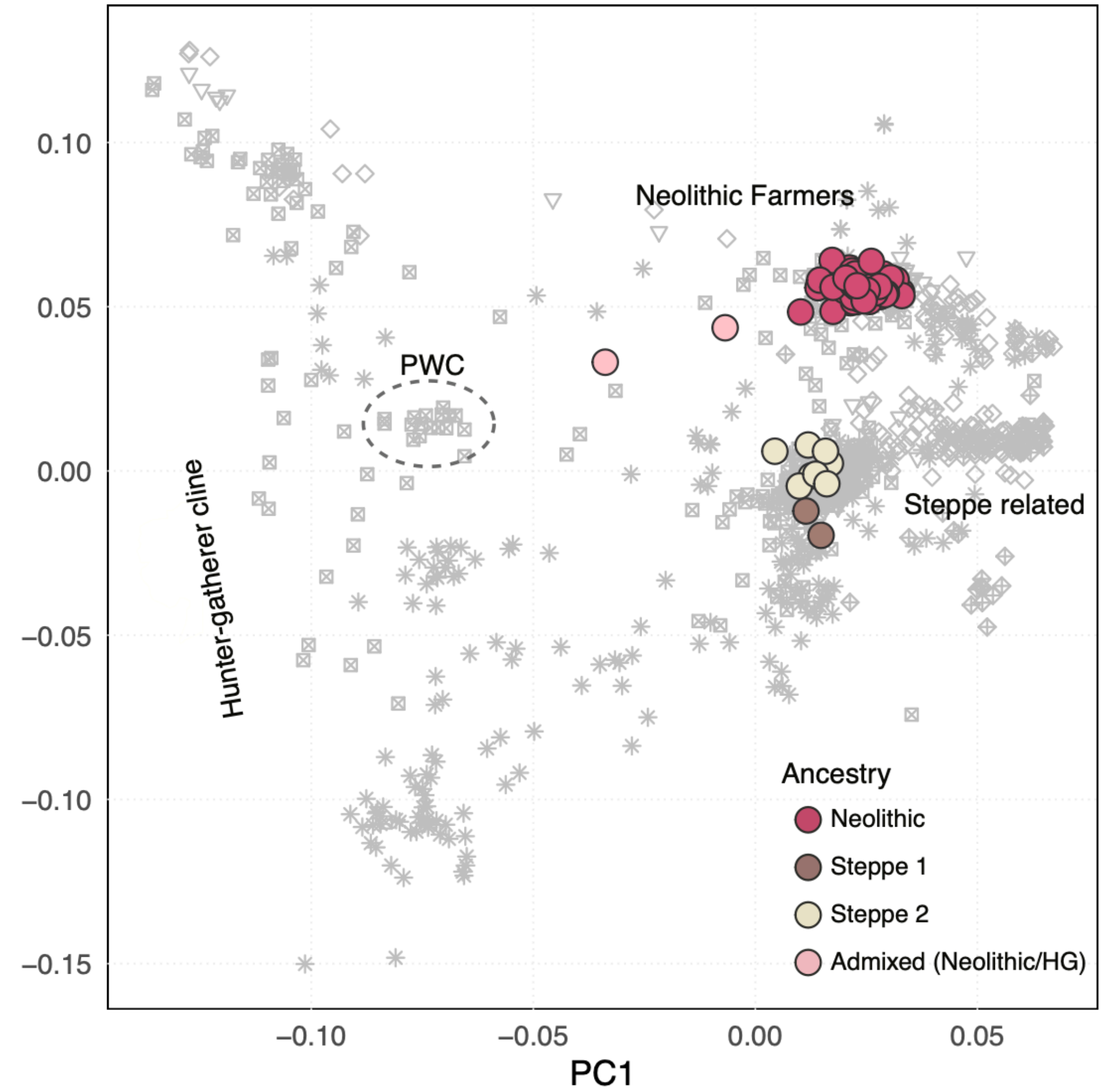
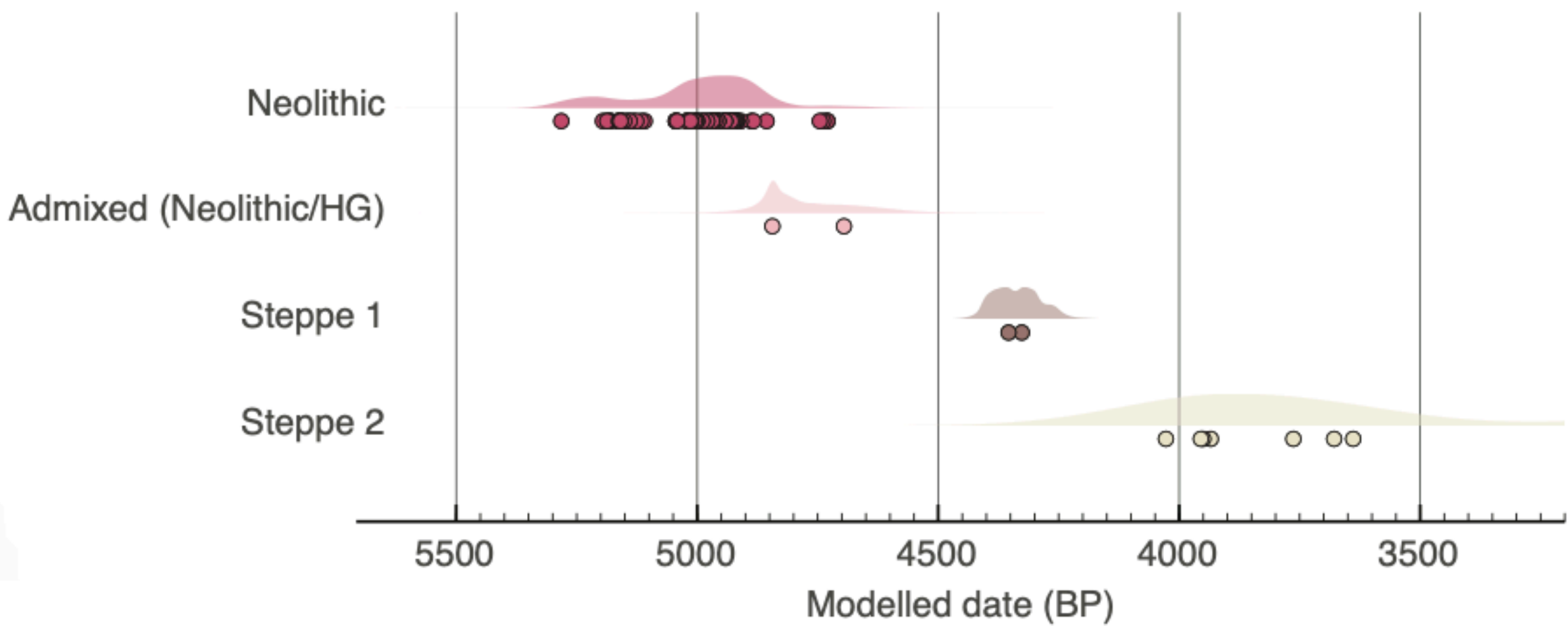
Frederik Seersholm



Karl-Göran Sjögren

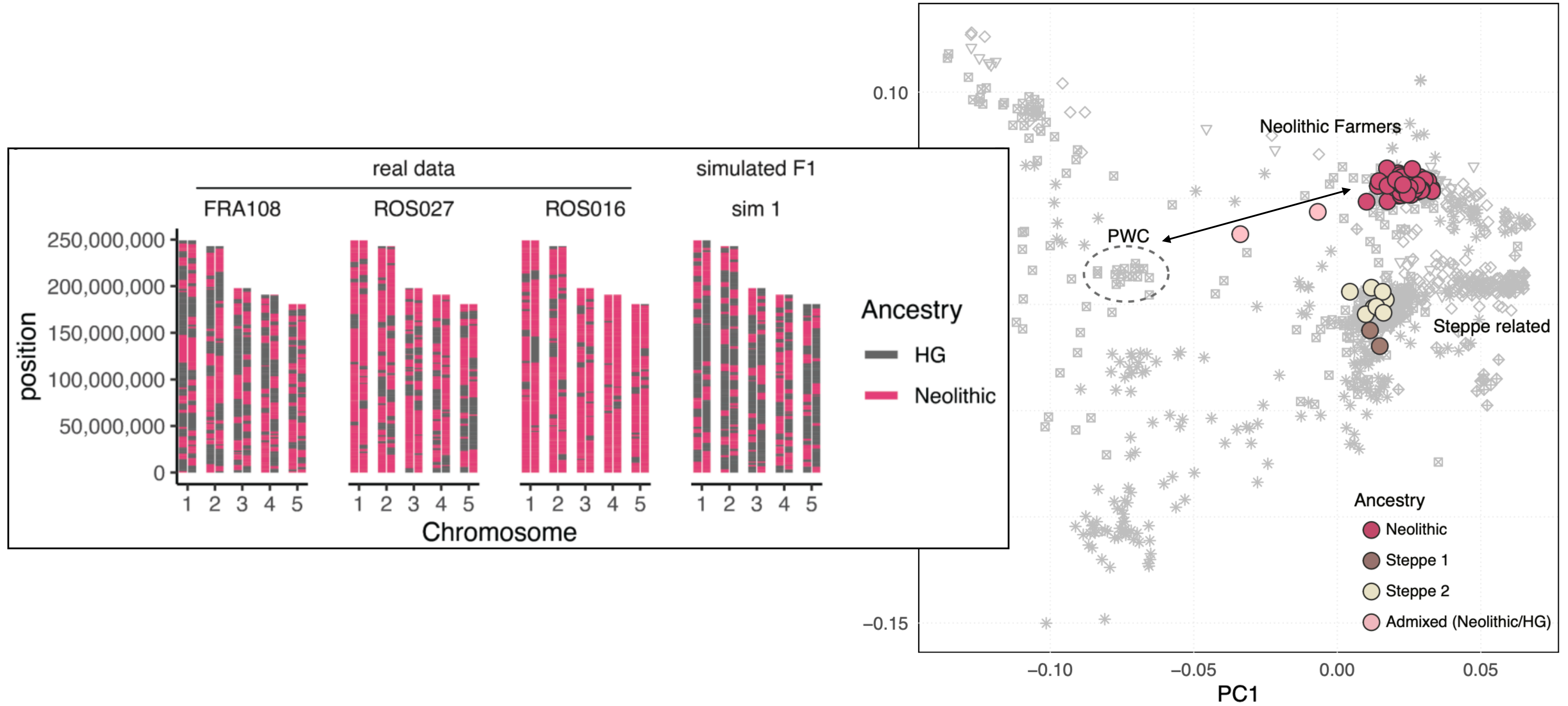
109 ancient human genomes from megalithic graves in southern Scandinavia

Genetic diversity of human populations



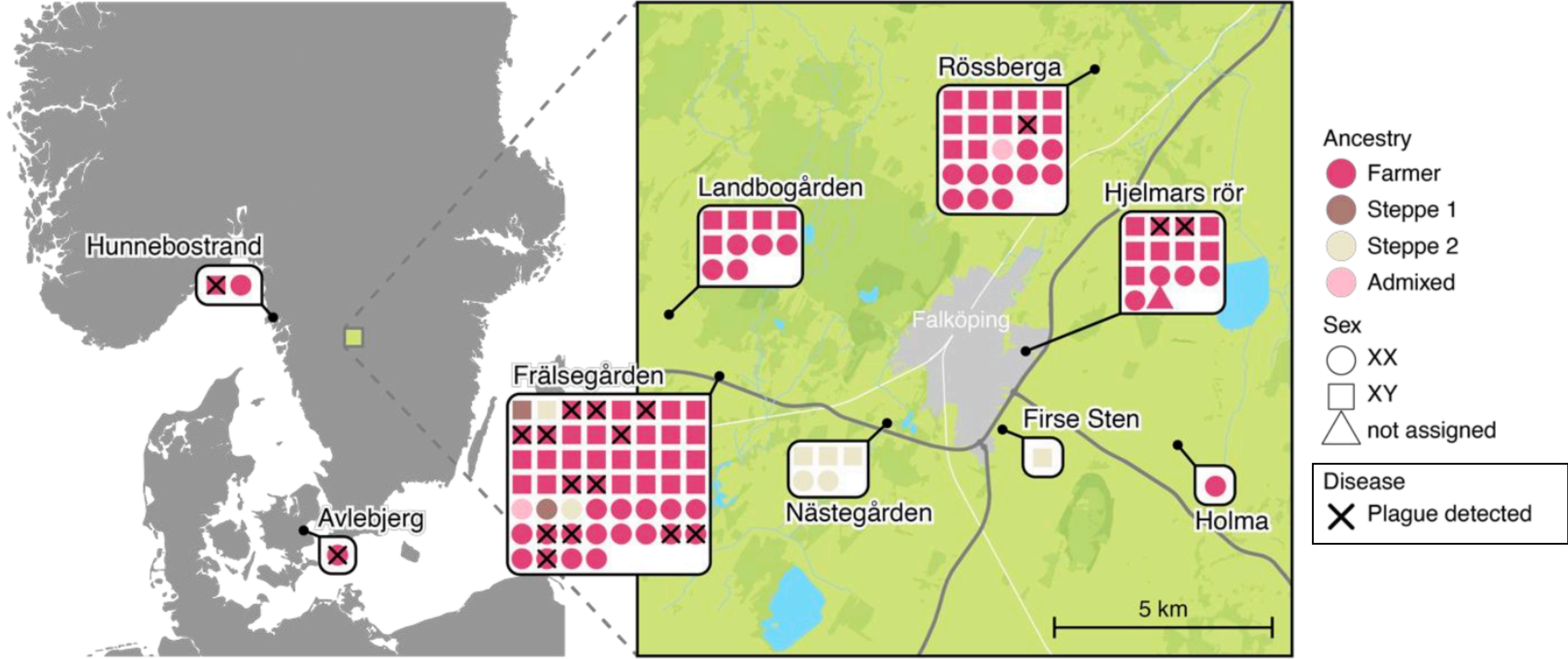
Repeated use of megalithic graves by peoples with different ancestries

Recent admixture with Pitted-ware culture hunter-gatherers



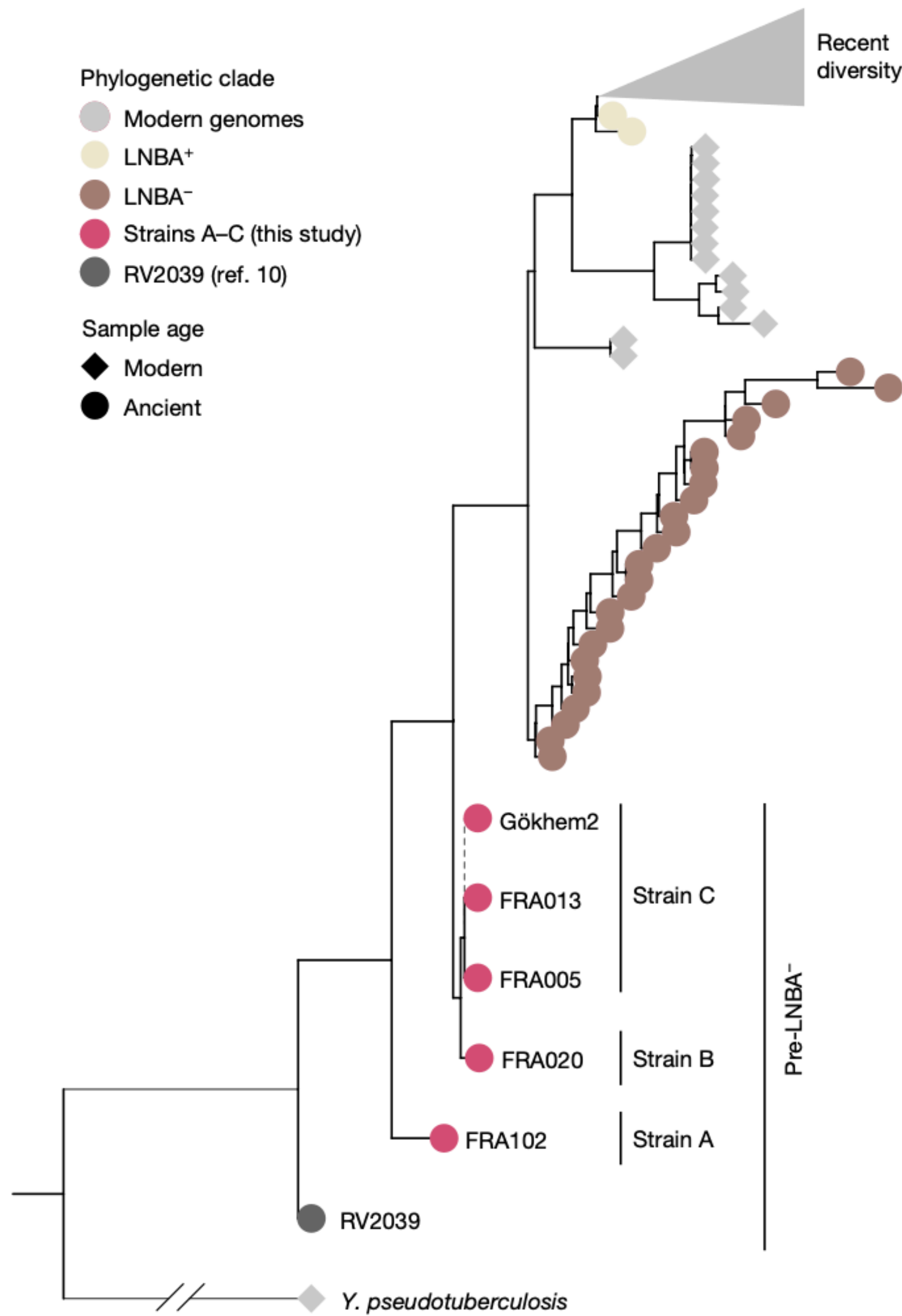
Likely first- and second generation offspring at Fralsegarden and Rossberga

High prevalence of plague in late Neolithic Scandinavia

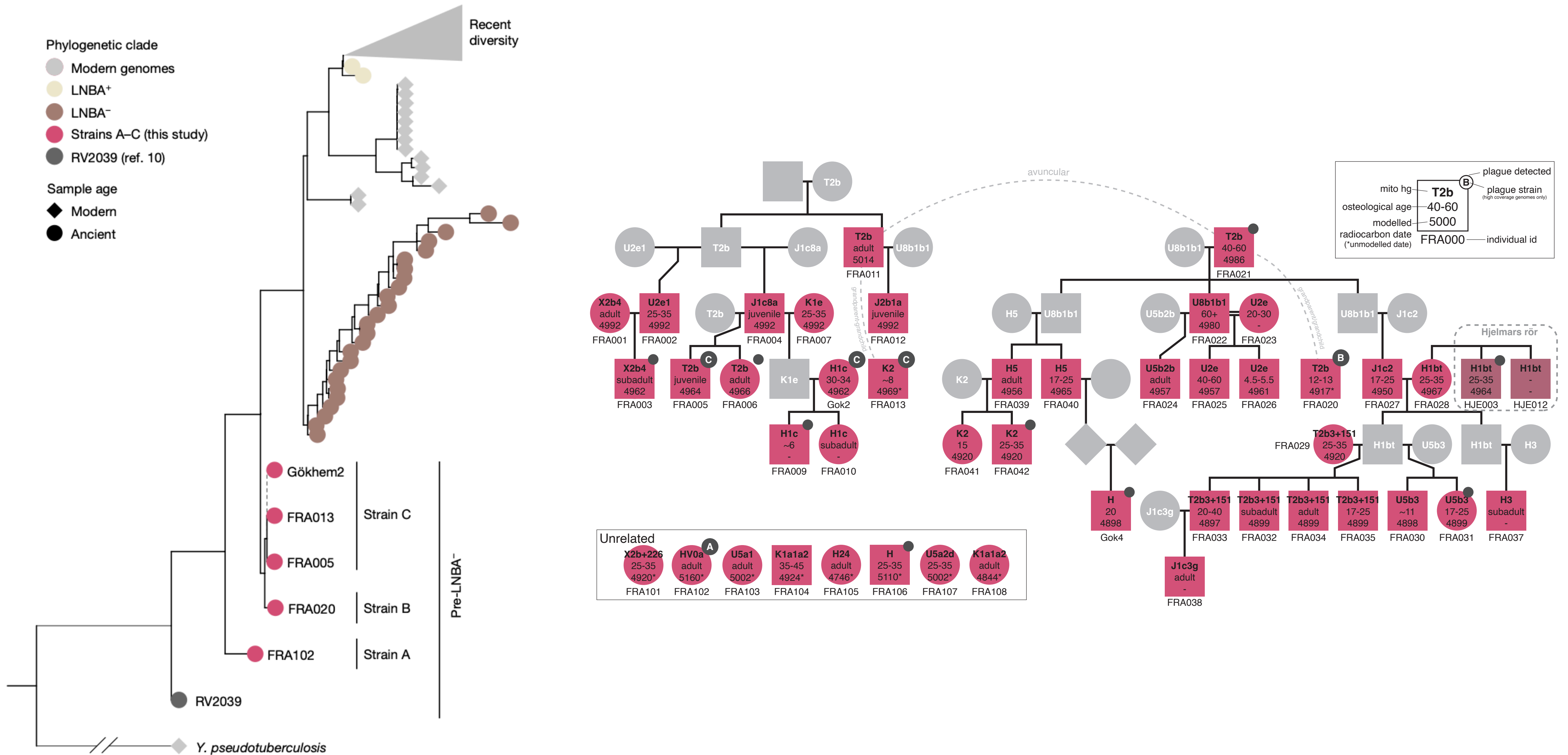


Plague detected in ~17% of individuals

Multiple plague strains in Neolithic farmer families

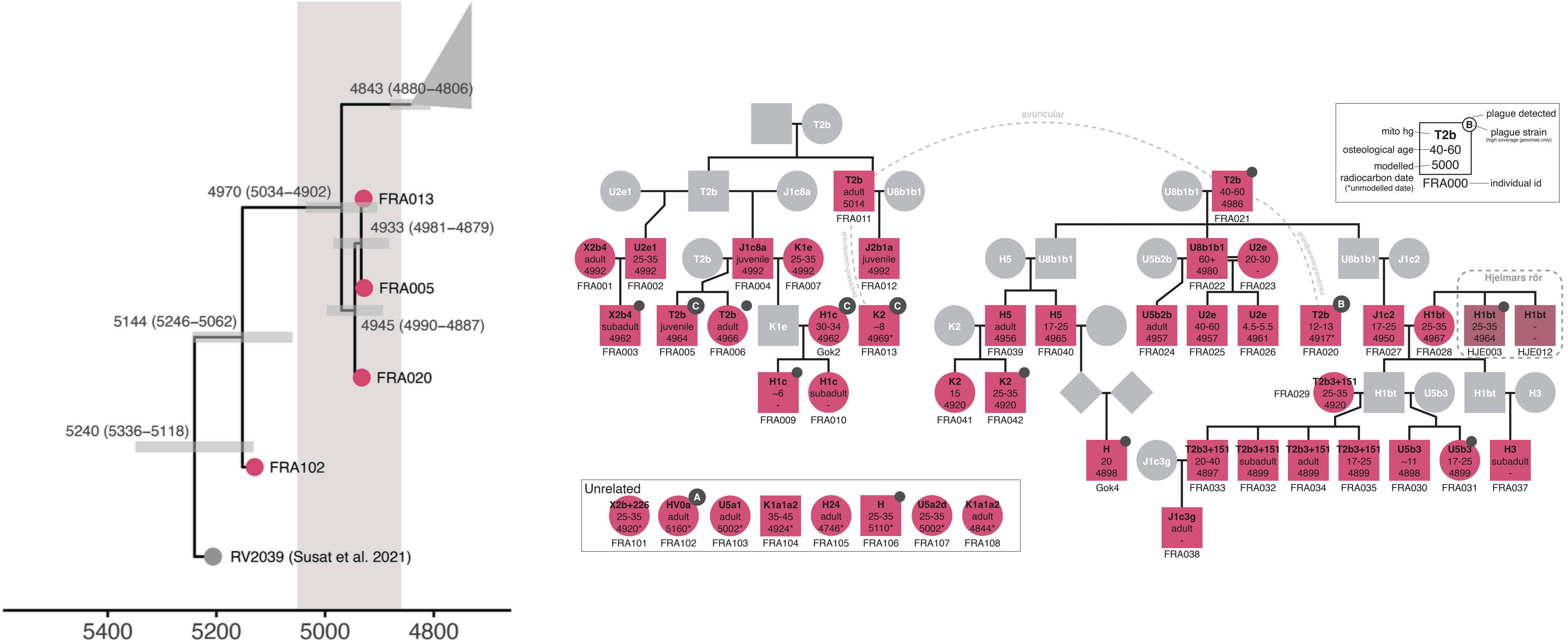


Multiple plague strains in Neolithic farmer families



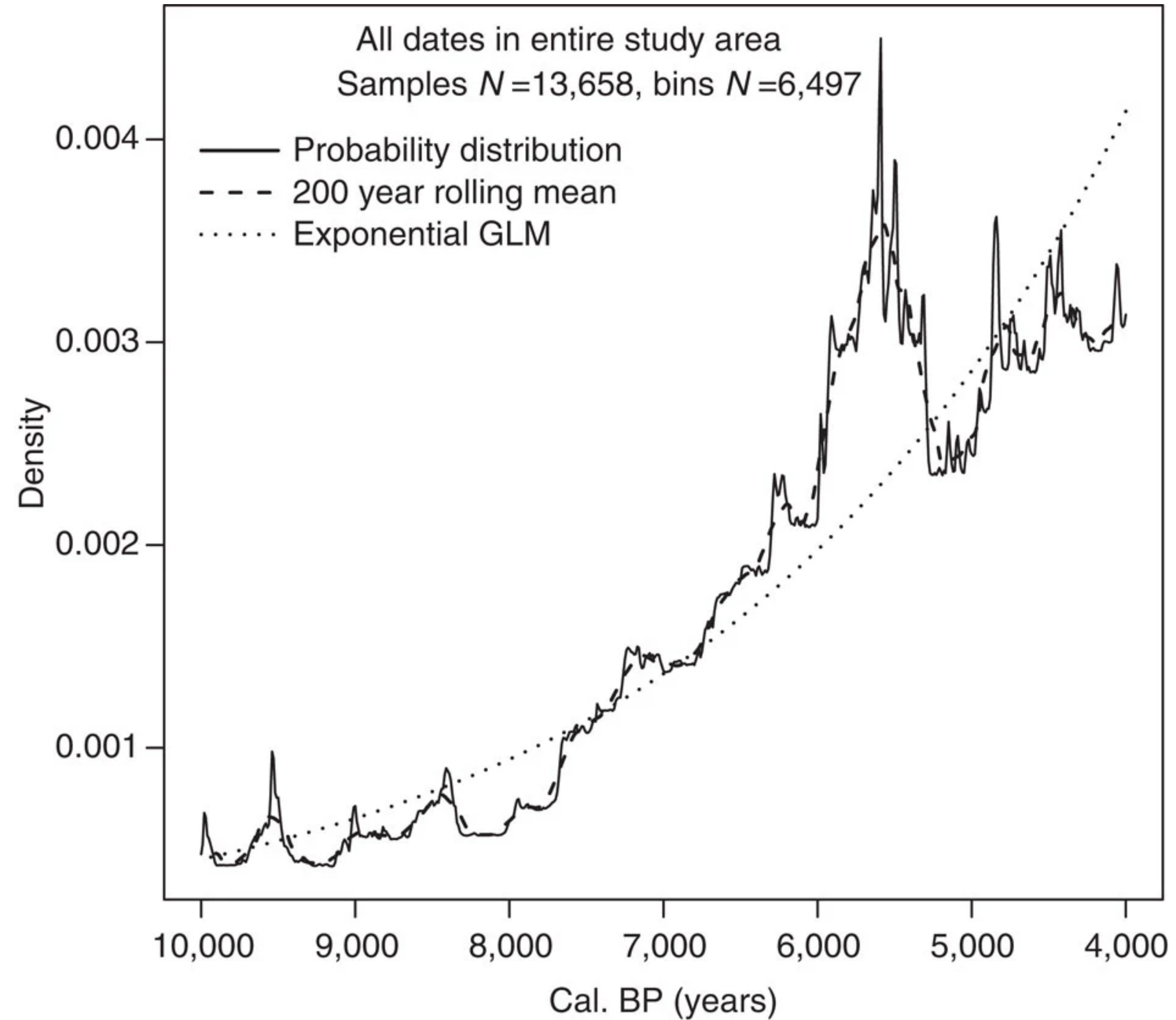
High prevalence of plague in Fralsegarden (28%) and multiple distinct strains

Multiple plague strains in Neolithic farmer families



Divergence of strains A and B during Fralsegarden pedigree chronology

Did plague play a role in the Neolithic decline?



Population change in Western European history

Novel sources for ancient DNA

ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-13549-9>

OPEN

A 5700 year-old human genome and oral microbiome from chewed birch pitch

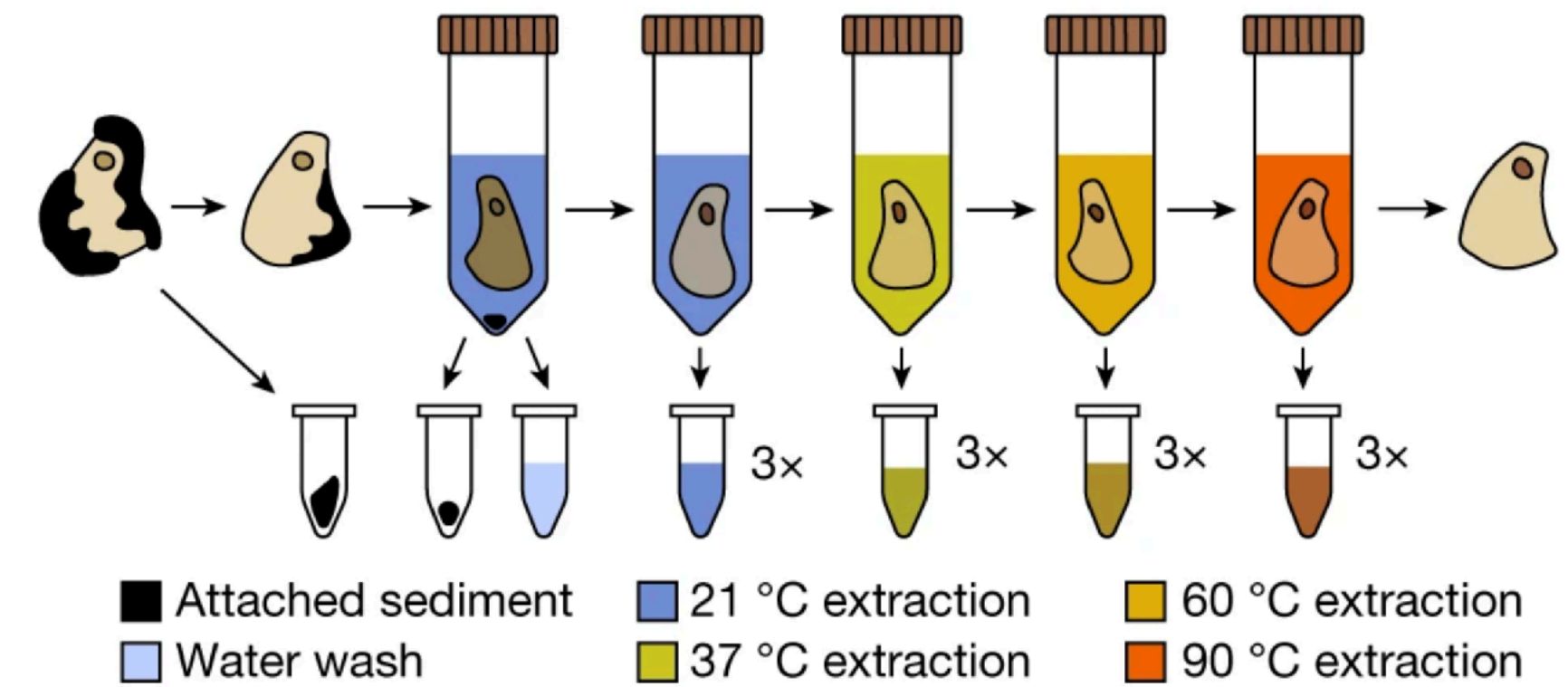
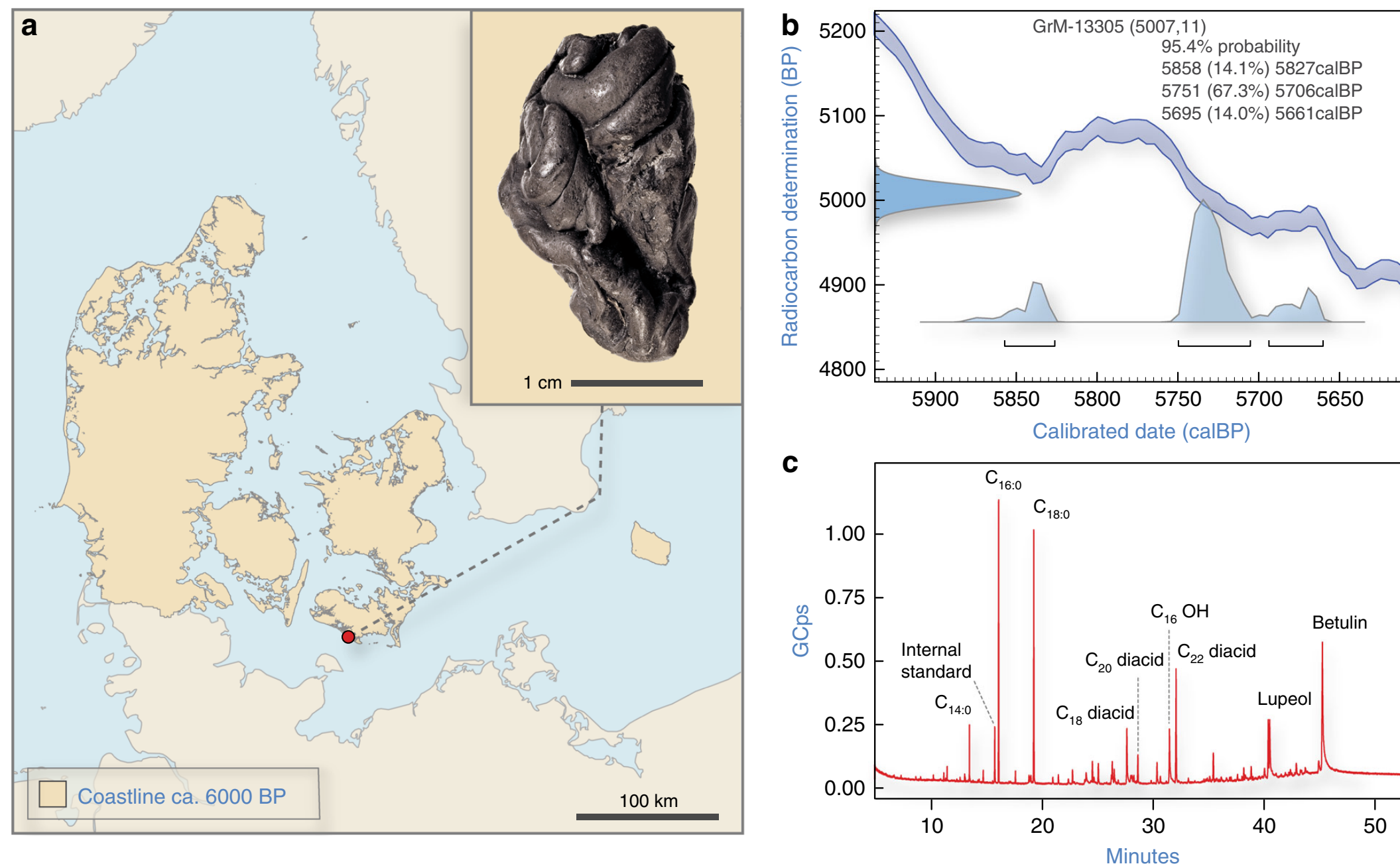
Theis Z.T. Jensen^{1,2,10}, Jonas Niemann^{1,2,10}, Katrine Højholt Iversen^{3,4,10}, Anna K. Fotakis¹, Shyam Gopalakrishnan¹, Åshild J. Vågane¹, Mikkel Winther Pedersen¹, Mikkel-Holger S. Sinding¹, Martin R. Ellegaard¹, Morten E. Allentoft¹, Liam T. Lanigan¹, Alberto J. Taurozzi¹, Sofie Holtsmark Nielsen¹, Michael W. Dee⁵, Martin N. Mortensen⁶, Mads C. Christensen⁶, Søren A. Sørensen⁷, Matthew J. Collins^{1,8}, M. Thomas P. Gilbert^{1,9}, Martin Sikora¹, Simon Rasmussen¹ & Hannes Schroeder^{1*}

Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 03 May 2023](#)

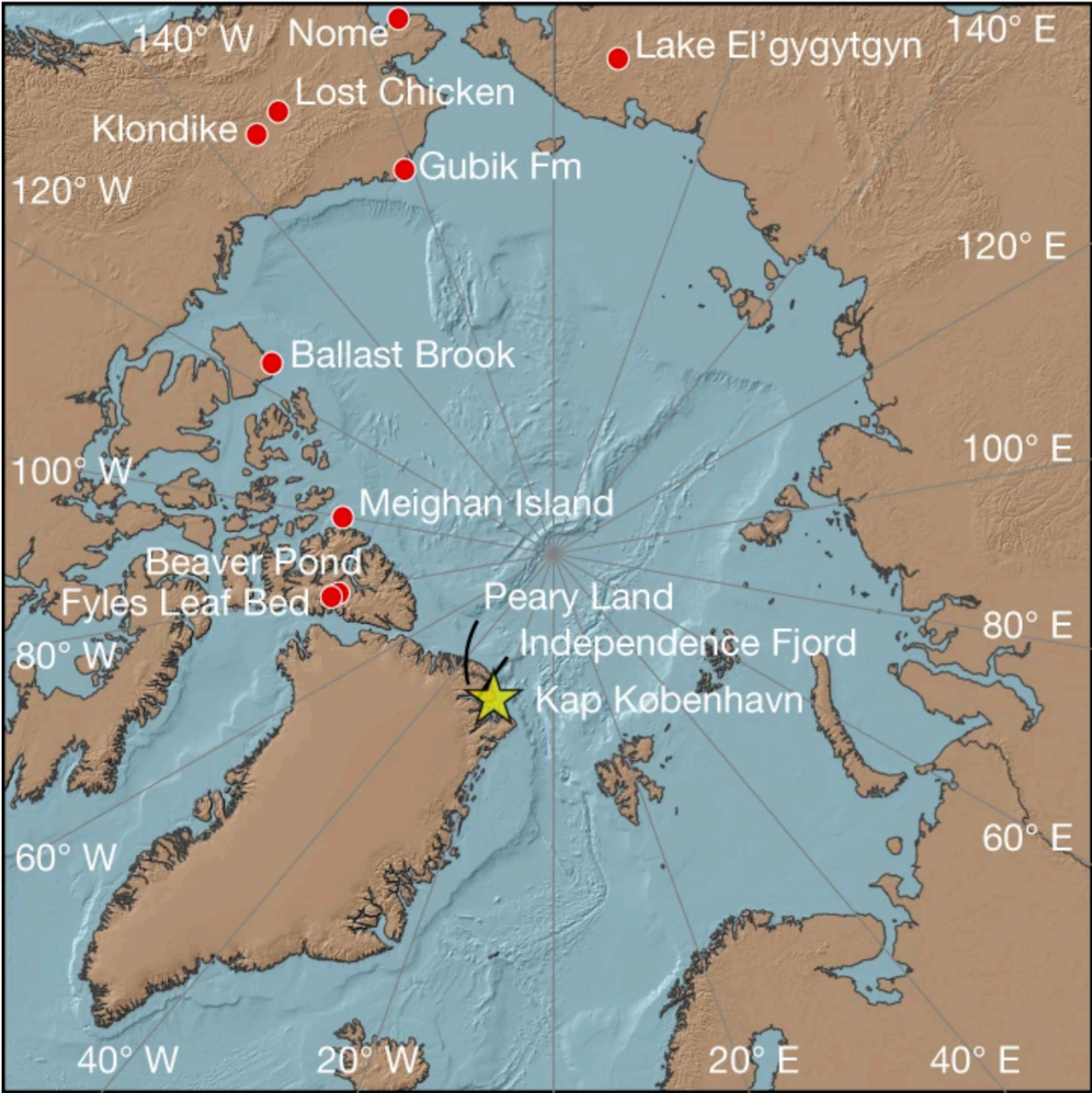
Ancient human DNA recovered from a Palaeolithic pendant

[Elena Essel](#) , [Elena I. Zavala](#), [Ellen Schulz-Kornas](#), [Maxim B. Kozlikin](#), [Helen Fewlass](#), [Benjamin Vernot](#), [Michael V. Shunkov](#), [Anatoly P. Derevianko](#), [Katerina Douka](#), [Ian Barnes](#), [Marie-Cécile Soulier](#), [Anna Schmidt](#), [Merlin Szymanski](#), [Tsenka Tsanova](#), [Nikolay Sirakov](#), [Elena Enderova](#), [Shannon P. McPherron](#), [Jean-Jacques Hublin](#), [Janet Kelso](#), [Svante Pääbo](#), [Mateja Hajdinjak](#), [Marie Soressi](#)  & [Matthias Meyer](#) 

Nature **618**, 328–332 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)



Ancient environmental DNA - the next revolution



Reconstruction of a 2 million year-old ecosystem from ancient environmental DNA

Ancient DNA

Next Generation Sequencing Analysis

DTU, 10/1/2025

Interested in a project?
martin.sikora@sund.ku.dk

