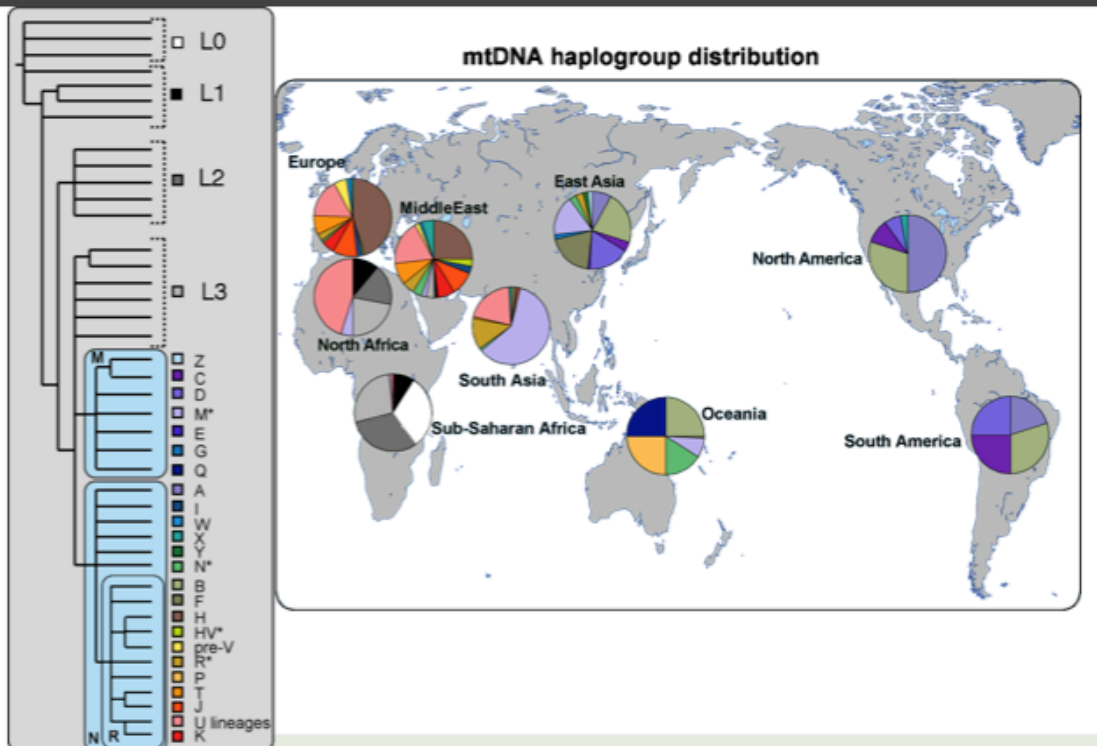


- Autosomal DNA is subjected to recombination
- Uniparental DNA (mtDNA, Y chromosome) traces back to mother and father's lineages

mtDNA phylogeography



Haplogroups are lineages (phylogenetic branches) characterized by a common ancestor, typically diffused in particular regions/populations

'GLOSSARY'

autosomes: non-sex chromosomes (paired, one from each parent)

Fst: measure of population divergence; proportion of the total genetic variance that is due to differences between populations

haplogroup: related set of haplotypes defined by shared mutation (defined by shared innovations – comparable to language families). Only for mtDNA and Y chromosome.

haplotype: specific set of associated mutations at one locus

MDS: multidimensional scaling analysis (method to visualize genetic distances, usually between populations F_{st} , in two dimensions)

microsatellite: = STR, repeated structure of 2-6 bp length, high mutation rate

mtDNA: mitochondrial DNA (maternal inheritance!)

mutation: errors in DNA transcription

NRPY: non-recombining portion of the Y-chromosome

nucleotide: building blocks of DNA; come in four kinds: A (adenosine), G (guanine), C (cytosine), T (thymine)

PCA: principal components analysis (method of depicting genetic relationships, usually between single individuals, and visualize them usually in two dimensions)

recombination: the exchange of parts of homologous chromosomes during meiosis

SNP [snip]: single nucleotide polymorphism, a mutation by which a single base pair is exchanged for another, low mutation rate

Y-chromosome: paternal inheritance!