



Johanna Doe Jewish DNA Ancestry Test

D506x: DP11-24xxxx

Three [autosomal markers](#) in a person’s forensic [profile](#) or [DNA fingerprint](#) are linked to ethnic Jewish ancestry. The results of your Jewish DNA Ancestry Test are shown below and on your certificate.

Your DNA was obtained from a [cheek-swab](#) sample analyzed in a certified and secure genomics laboratory, [Chromosomal Laboratories](#), by state-of-the-art procedures. The markers Jewish I, II and III are located on three different chromosomes. They are only a tiny part of the three billion nucleotides that make up the package of information found in every cell of your body.

Marker	Parent	Parent
JEWISH I	✓	✓
JEWISH II	✓	
JEWISH III		

[JEWISH](#). These markers do not *necessarily* point to Jewish ancestry. They can also signal ancestry in any of the places where Jews historically lived. Thus, they are often found in combination with Eastern European. They are sensitive for the two major branches of Jewry, Ashkenazi and [Sephardic](#), or Spanish, Jews. Ashkenazi Jews (“German,” in Hebrew) started out in the Rhineland and northern France following the collapse of the Roman Empire. During the Age of Charlemagne around 800 they began to settle eastward as the lands of the Central and Eastern European Slavs were conquered by the Franks and Germans. There they met the Turkic Khazar people moving in from the Caucasus region. They reached a high point in their development in seventeenth-century Poland, Lithuania, Silesia, the Ukraine, Russia and Romania. During Germany’s Third Reich, six million or more of them were killed in the Holocaust. In contemporary times, they represent perhaps the best-known face of Judaism, accounting for about 80% of American and Israeli Jews. Because they trace back to a small nucleus (founder effect or bottlenecking) which kept expanding while preserving the same gene pool (genetic drift), Ashkenazi Jews have very recognizable genetic traits. They are subject to a range of hereditary disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease. As in the case of other markers, Jewish I, II and III are not completely conclusive in showing ancestry, nor do they tell you how much you may have or where in your genealogies it may stem from.

[JEWISH I](#). This is the most common of the three markers. It can occur without known Jewish ancestry for a variety of reasons including an ancestor’s conversion to Christianity during the centuries of persecutions against Jews in Europe. Its frequency is highest in Poles, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Romanians and Slavic peoples who

intermarried with Ashkenazi Jews. It also appears in Spanish, Portuguese and Moroccan Jews (Sephardim).

JEWISH II. This marker is the strongest. It is found in Jewish families who have intermarried with other Jews down through the centuries. It is characteristic of Ashkenazi Jews.

JEWISH III. This marker is an indication of Middle Eastern roots. Preserved by Jews, it is also borne by Kurds, Syrians, Arabs, Berbers, Basques, Turks, Greeks, Italians and other populations from the ancient world.

Note that since you receive one gene from one parent and one from the other in the process of conception, you can potentially have two markers, one or none. It is not possible on the face of your results to say which parent you inherit your Jewish marker from. This is up to you to judge from what you know of your genealogy. Because of how DNA recombines from generation to generation, you might receive a marker and a sibling might not. But if you have a checkmark for a marker in your chart it is reasonable to conclude that it reflects at least one line in your family tree that was predominantly Jewish in recent times.

Current research on Jewish DNA repeatedly stresses the overall genetic unity and solidarity of the Jewish people. Your results prove that you belong to this distinctive world population by ancestry. More information on your overall ancestry can be obtained by upgrading to the complete [DNA Fingerprint Plus](#).

Understanding Your Results

Your Jewish DNA Ancestry Test is based on population statistics and a [Random Match Probability](#) of the occurrence of certain markers in your DNA profile compared to more than 400 populations in our computer program [atDNA 2.0](#). Your autosomal DNA sample was tested at Chromosomal Laboratories, Phoenix.

Remember, having Jewish ancestry does not make you a Jew. You can have a large amount of Jewish ancestry and not be a Jew in a religious sense, and you can be a practicing Jew without any Jewish ancestry.

References and Suggestions for Further Reading

1. Atzmon, Gil et al. (2010), "Abraham's Children in the Genome Era: Major Jewish Diaspora Populations Comprise Distinct Genetic Clusters with Shared Middle Eastern Ancestry," *American Journal of Human Genetics* 86:850-59.
2. Barnavi, Eli, gen. ed. (1992). *A Historical Atlas of the Jewish People from the Time of the Patriarchs to the Present*. New York: Schocken Books. Perhaps the best one-volume guide to Jewish history.
3. Butler, John M. (2006). "Genetics and Genomics of Core Short Tandem Repeat Loci Used in Human Identity Testing." *Journal of Forensic Science* 51/2:253-65.
4. DNA-Interactive (web site) <http://www.dnai.org/index.html>. Easy to explore video modules on the many applications of DNA in the words of the founders and practitioners of genetics today.
5. Entine, Jon (2007). *Abraham's Children. Race Identity, and the DNA of the Chosen People* (New York: Grand Central). Popular book on the subject, now a bit outdated.
6. Wade, Nicholas (2010). "Studies Show Jews' Genetic Similarity." *The New York Times*, Science, page 1 (June 9, 2010).

Frequently Asked Questions about Your Report:

<http://dnaconsultants.com/understandingfingerprintplus.html>

Statement on Ethnicity. Allelic population analysis is a science still in the early stages of development. As our understanding of human history and prehistory improves and more specific markers are discovered for distinct populations we can expect the accuracy of prediction of the ethnic constituents in our ancestry to increase.

Reliability. While the laboratory methods used to determine your DNA markers are completely accurate and their statistical analysis is reliable, interpretation of the data is subjective. Conclusions will vary. To form more confident opinions, we suggest that you combine the findings in this report with other testimony, such as genealogical records and family history and tradition.

Confidentiality. Your testing, results and this report are 100% confidential.



THIS DOCUMENT CERTIFIES THAT

Johanna Doe

Ordered a DNA Fingerprint Ancestry Test from Our Laboratories
Showing One or More Ancestral Jewish Ethnicity Markers



Donald Yates

DNA Consultants, 26438 N. 42nd Way, Phoenix, AZ 85050



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