



John Doe

Basic Jewish DNA Fingerprint Test

Dxxxxx - 8xxxxxxx

Jewish populations appear in our data base in four sections: World Matches, Megapopulations, European Populations, and Markers. Within these sections there are ten possible indicators of Jewish ancestry. In the report below, each section is described, and your matches and their strengths are identified.

Based on your results, it is likely you have significant amounts of Jewish ancestry.

World Matches

The scores shown in green, blue and yellow (see Technical Notes) were compared with profile frequencies for more than 490 populations from around the world stored in our computer program atDNA 10.2. The following populations—though not in strict order of importance—proved to be the leading matches for you on a multi-locus basis. The n-number (n=109, n=228, etc.) reflects the number of participants in the sample used to represent the population in the published study. For more information, links and representative examples of any given ancestry, click on the linked population or see [All Populations](#).

Rank	World Population Matches
1	Jewish (n = 124)
2	Saudi Arabian (n = 73)
3	Yemeni - Sanana (n = 100)
4	Majorcan Jews - Chueta (n = 102)
5	Aboriginal - Northern Australia (n = 586)
6	<u>Iranian (n = 93)</u>
7	Singapore Malaysian (n =161)
8	Omani (n = 79)
9	Chinese Hui - Ningxia (n = 100)
10	Aboriginal - Northern Australia (n = 5378)
11	Omani (n = 162)
12	Spanish - Valencian (n = 101)
13	India - Dhangar (n = 80)
14	Korean (n = 379)
15	Arab - Syrian (n = 121)
16	Arab - Damascus, Syria (n = 119)
17	Japanese (n = 594)
18	India - Chitpavan Brahmin (n = 67)

19	Japanese - Western U.S. (n = 75)
20	Bangladeshi - British Columbia (n = 50)
21	Chinese Han - Northern (n = 2211)
22	Arabs (Palestinian & Related) (n = 100)
23	Arab - Damascus, Syria (n = 100)
24	Mongolia - Ulaanbaatar - Lai (n = 92)
25	Korean (n = 500)
26	India - Nepali (n = 110)
27	Slovak - Presov (n = 276)
28	India - Golla (n = 65)
29	Turkish (n = 198)
30	Pakistani (n = 220)
31	Libyan (n = 103)
32	Spanish - Cantabria (n = 158)
33	Black - Trinidad (n= 43)
34	Korean - Western U.S. (n = 63)
35	Chinese Han - Shaanxi (n = 203)
36	Chinese - Hong Kong (n = 325)
37	East Indian - Canadian (n = 167)
38	Taoyan - Taiwan (n = 597)
39	Chinese - Beijing (n = 198)
40	Singapore Malaysian (n =161)
41	Omani (n = 79)
42	Chinese - Hong Kong (n = 284)
43	Japanese - Tokyo (n = 650)
44	Spanish - Northeast (n = 204)
45	Turkish (n = 500)
46	Belarusian - Northeastern Poland (n = 212)
47	Malaysian - Sarawak - Iban (n=195)
48	Albanian - Italy (n = 100)
49	Korean (n = 231)
50	Albanian - Kosovo (n = 136)
...	
51	Ukraine (n=900)
60	Hungarian - Ashkenazim (n = 178)

Megapopulations: The Bottom Line

Megapopulations are groups of world populations. However, sometimes deep ancestry shows up that is not relevant to modern ancestry. In your case, Jewish was ranked at #1 and Middle Eastern was at #2.

European Countries

According to recent research in population forensics, genes mirror the geography of Europe. Modern-day European subpopulations correspond roughly to national and linguistic boundaries (Lao et al. 2008). An additional search was made for high Random Match Probabilities according

to the [Strbase](#) method of [ENFSI](#), covering 47 national populations all together. By a calculation restricted to European data, Israeli Jews showed up as #1 and Ukrainian at #6.

Jewish Marker Ethnic Panel

These markers correlate at a rate of 80% with probable ethnic ancestry as indicated. They reflect major human migrations as depicted on the following map. Since you receive one allele (unit of human variation) from one parent and one from the other, you can potentially have two markers, one or none. It is not possible to say which parent you get a marker from in any instance, and the fact that you do not have a marker does *not* mean that you lack that ancestry. Due to the nature of autosomal DNA, one sibling can get a marker and another could miss getting it.

Marker	Allele	Allele
JEWISH I	✓	
JEWISH II	✓	
JEWISH III	✓	✓
JEWISH IV		

Technical Notes

Genetic systems known as [autosomal](#) markers were analyzed at [DNA Diagnostics Center](#). Testing revealed a unique [DNA fingerprint](#) or [profile](#). The table below shows you how your lab results look. The numbers (alleles) reflect your genetic inheritance from all previous generations and produce a picture of your overall ancestry and ethnicity once put into our computer program [atDNA 10.2](#). Your alleles from both parents are represented on the chart; it is not possible to determine which allele on each line came from which parent. Locus is the location on the chromosome for these alleles, also known as STRs, or [Short Tandem Repeats](#).

Your Genetic Profile

Locus	Alleles		Typical Range
D8S1179	11	14	7 - 24
D21S11	28	29	12 - 41.2
D7S820	10	10	5 - 17
CSFIPO	10	10	6 - 18
D3S1358	16	17	9 - 21.1
THO1	9	10	4 - 13.3
D13S317	9	11	5 - 17
D16S539	11	13	4 - 20
D2S1338	15	17	10 - 28
D19S433	16	16	9 - 19.2
VWA	16	17	8 - 24
TPOX	8	8	5 - 16
D18S51	15	16	7 - 31
D5S818	10	11	6 - 17
FGA	22	24	6 - 48.2

Population and Ethnicity Notes

Hispanic matches (including Brazilian) do not necessarily indicate Latin American ancestry but may signal rather a mixture of Iberian and Native American ancestry. Some of the Iberian matches can probably be attributed to deep ancestry, as it is believed that Iberians on the Atlantic Coast such as the Basques and Portuguese were the leading colonizers of the British Isles following the last Ice Age (Oppenheimer). Sub-Saharan African is common with anyone who has matches to older populations like Jewish and Middle Eastern.

Remember: results do not equal percentages. They show only that your profile, on the face of it, is most common in the populations indicated. These unique genetic **polymorphisms** may or may not be reflected in your individual physical appearance. Nonetheless, they can be expected to be associated with certain recognizable family traits. You may order an [Ancestry Certificate](#) for one or more of these ancestries. We suggest also that you add our [Rare Genes from History Upgrade](#) and a [Mid Upgrade](#) to obtain the maximum information about your autosomal ancestry.

Susan Levin

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[DNA Consultants](#)

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Disclaimers

This DNA Test is a probabilistic prediction of ancestry for personal knowledge only. It is a non-chain of custody form of testing and is not intended for legal or official purposes. Its results may or may not confirm expected ethnic composition, family history or genealogical determinations. Alone, it may not be used to prove identity, biological relationships, nationality, citizenship, immigration or tribal enrollment.

Key to Ethnic Groups

JEWISH. These markers do not *necessarily* point to Jewish ancestry but can also signal ancestry in any of the places where Jews historically lived due to Jews' admixture with local populations, conversion, identity loss and the phenomenon of Crypto-Judaism. *Still, statistics show that over 80% of modern-day Jews have one or more markers.* They are sensitive for both major branches of Judaism, Ashkenazi and **Sephardic**, or Spanish, Jews. Because they trace back to a small nucleus (founder effect or bottleneaking) 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. It is particularly common in Sephardic Jews.

JEWISH IV. A marker indicative of Tatar or Khazar heritage. Khazars were a Central Asian people of Turkic, Hunnish and Iranian elements that arose in the Caucasus region. After converting to Judaism in the early Middle Ages, they moved westward into Russia and the Ukraine under pressure from Islam, eventually becoming a large component of Eastern and Central European Jewry. Many Ashkenazi Jews now find they have some Khazar (or intermingled Tatar) ancestry.

References and Suggestions for Further Reading

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Glossary of Terms Used in This Report

<https://dnaconsultants.com/dna-glossary/>

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. Here are some links to common ancestries mentioned in this report.

Albanian Arab Armenian Ashkenazi Austrian Belarusian Belgian Berber British Bulgarian Croatian Czech/Slovak Danish Dutch English Estonian Europeans Finnish French German Greek Hungarian Irish Italian Jewish Israeli Jews Majorcan Jews (Chuetas) Latvia Lithuania Middle Eastern Moroccan Norwegian Polish Romani/Gypsy Romanian Russian Scottish Sephardic Serbia Slovenian Slovakian South Slavic Spanish/Portuguese Swedish Swiss Turkish Ukrainian Welsh

While the laboratory methods used to determine your DNA markers are completely accurate and their statistical analysis is reliable, interpretation of the numerical results 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 that of DNA haplotypes, genealogical records and family history.

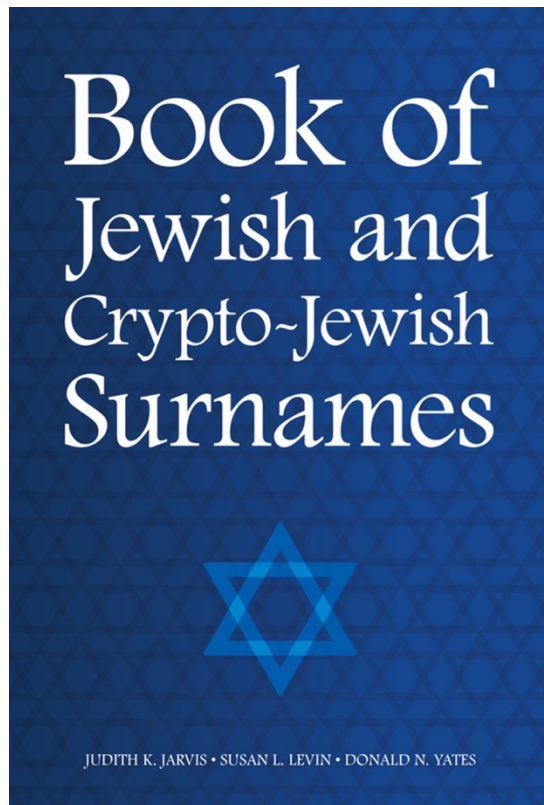
Confidentiality

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

Following Up

Join a Forum at [DNA Communities](#) for free. Just follow the prompts to register and set your preferences. Begin exploring your results and sharing your genealogy with others. Choose from European, World, Native American, Hispanic, Melungeon, African, Jewish and Gypsy/Roma discussions. Visit our [blog](#) for interesting reviews of news and research about genetics and ancestry tracing. Also, check out the populations where your ancestors originated on [Population Pages](#).

Recommended for You



Book of Jewish and Crypto- Jewish surnames

Judith K. Jarvis, Susan L. Levin *and*
Donald N. Yates

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[\(Print Version\)](#) ([Kindle](#))

With interest in genealogy and DNA increasing, many Americans are finding hidden or long-lost Jewish lines in their family tree. From unlikely places like Scotland and the Appalachian Mountains to the Bible and archives of the Spanish Inquisition, this compendium is the first to cover the naming practices of Conversos, Marranos and secret Jews along with more familiar Central and Eastern European Jewries. Includes Joseph Jacobs' classic work on Jewish Names, chapter on Scottish clans and septs, thousands of Sephardic and Ashkenazic surnames from early colonial records and Rabbi Malcolm Stern's 445 Early American Jewish Families. Appendix A contains 400 surnames from the Greater London cemetery Adath Yisroel. Appendix B provides a combined name index to the indispensable *When Scotland Was Jewish, Jews and Muslims in British Colonial America* and *The Early Jews and Muslims of England and Wales*, all by Elizabeth Caldwell Hirschman and Donald N. Yates. Extensive index and bibliography.

“Up-to-date and valuable research tool for genealogists and those interested in Jewish origins.”
—*Eran Elhaik, Assistant Professor, The University of Sheffield*