

more detailed than others, depending upon the lineage. For example, if you are of African descent, your results will show the initial movements of your ancestors on the African continent, but will not reflect most of the migrations that have occurred within the past 10,000 years.³

MY GENETICS

Type: Y-Chromosome

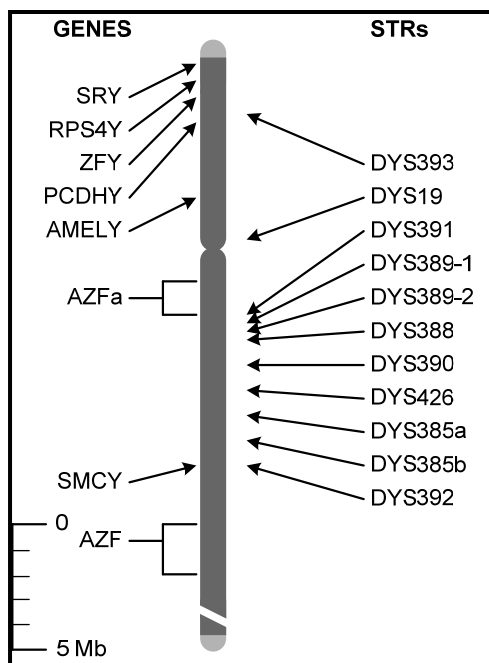
Haplogroup: Q1 (M120)

My STRs:

DYS393: 13	DYS439: 11	DYS388: 12	DYS385a: 13
DYS19: 13	DYS389-1: 12	DYS390: 23	DYS385b: 17
DYS391: 10	DYS389-2: 16	DYS426: 12	DYS392: 13

How to Interpret My Results

Above are results from the laboratory analysis of my Y-chromosome. My DNA was analyzed for Short Tandem Repeats (STRs), which are repeating segments of your genome that have a high mutation rate. The location on the Y chromosome of each of these markers is depicted in the image, with the number of repeats for each of your STRs presented to the right of the marker. For example, DYS19 is a repeat of TAGA, so if my DNA repeated that sequence 12 times at that location, it would appear: DYS19 12. Studying the combination of these STR lengths in my Y Chromosome allows researchers to place me in a haplogroup, which reveals the complex migratory journeys of my ancestors. Y-SNP: In the event that the analysis of my STRs was inconclusive, my Y chromosome was also tested for the presence of an informative Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP). These are mutational changes in a single nucleotide base, and allow researchers to definitively place me in a genetic haplogroup.



My Genetic History

My Y-chromosome results identify me as a member of haplogroup Q.

The genetic markers that define my ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168*, and follow my lineage to present day ending with *M242*, the defining marker of haplogroup Q. Some in this lineage also carry the markers *M120* (Q1) and *M25* (Q2).

If you look at the map below highlighting my ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup Q carry the following Y-chromosome markers:

M168 > M89 > M9 > M45 > M242

Today, nearly all native Siberians, South Americans, and most native North Americans are descended from this line.

What's a haplogroup, and why do geneticists concentrate on the Y-chromosome in their search for markers? For that matter, what's a marker?

Each of us carries DNA that is a combination of genes passed from both our mother and father, giving us traits that range from eye color and height to athleticism and disease susceptibility. One exception is the Y-chromosome, which is passed directly from father to son, unchanged, from generation to generation.