

Mitochondrial DNA Analysis of Ancient Peruvian Highlander

K - S ^{1*} N A ² S G ³ I S ⁴
¹D A ^g, N H B ^g
I , , H M

in allusion and road and its architectural and ceramic style, the history of Paucacancha dates back to the reign of the Inca king Tupa Inca (son of the king Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui), a gold image in the late 15th century (Kendall, 1985). Based on architectural, ceramic, and other artifacts found in association, the belief that Bingham established Paucacancha and Paucallanca can be assigned to the period of the Inca control of the Uchumbamba Valley, from ca. mid-15th to early 16th century (Bingham, 1913; Kendall, 1985; MacCord, 1923).

Over the past 20 years, in addition to the aforementioned work led by Kendall, there have been much effort of the Inca and pre-Inca occupation along the "Sa-

expressed in the HVR 1 region. For the characterization of

inde enden], using the monoallelic PCR method primarily because of the robustness of PCR.

A multiplicity of the PCR products was analyzed by electrophoresis in an 8-cm native polyacrylamide gel (10% T, 5% C) containing 1 × TBE buffer (pH 8.0) in running buffer (0.5 × TBE, pH 8.0). DNA bands were detected by ultraviolet illumination after staining with ethidium bromide (Fig. 2).

Data analysis

With improved knowledge of the global mtDNA tree in recent years, an understanding of the structure of mtDNA data and analyzing the mtDNA haplogroups in the global mtDNA tree have been improved. Consequently, we identified four major haplogroups and their subgroups (Alte-Silva et al., 2000; Bandelt et al., 2001; Kilgild et al., 2002; Kong et al., 2003; Macaulay et al., 1999; Malmström et al., 2003; Qinana-Maci et al., 1999; Yao et al., 2002, 2003).

The effects were assigned each mtDNA haplogroup according to the HVR 1, HVR 2, and coding-region data, using the data and classification described above, which had each sample allocated to the haplogroup named haplogroup which it belonged. If the haplogroup had further characterized subgroups, an asterisk was attached to the name of the haplogroup indicating that the haplogroup could not be identified from the (Table 3). Since several segments of the same mtDNA were analyzed independently, meticulous care was taken to avoid artificial recombination caused by potential sample crossover. After analyzing the mtDNA haplogroups, we classified them from the inferential line, based on the nucleotide change observed in the control and coding region.

To elucidate biological relationships between 4420-1...4493a

ABLE 3. N

Site and specimen number	Material line	Ha log ₁₀	Major ion in specimen ¹		APLP analysis ³				
			16209-16402 (16000+)	128-267 ²	5178	8794	14318	9 b	
Pa cancha					10382-10465 (10000+)				
195	A*-1	A*	223 290 319 362	146 235	CRS	.	T	.	2
208	A*-1	A*	223 290 319 362	146 235	CRS	.	T	.	2
216	A*-2	A*	217 223 266 290 319 343T 362	146 153 235 260	CRS	.	.	.	2
192	B4*-1	B4*	217 272 362	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
213	B4*-2	B4*	217 289	143	CRS	.	.	.	I
198	B4*-2	B4*	217 289	143	ND	.	.	.	I
203	B4*-3	B4*	217	146 215	CRS	.	.	.	I
210	B4*-4	B4*	217 228 379N	214	CRS	.	.	.	I
212	B4*-5	B4*	214 217 262	23IN	CRS	.	.	.	I
214	B4*-6	B4*	217 278	146 215	CRS	.	.	.	I
227	B4*-7	B4*	217 357	143	CRS	.	.	.	I
233	B4*-8	B4*	217 362	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
230	B4a-1	B4a	217 261 319	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
193	C*-1	C*	223 298 325 327	146 249d	398 400	.	.	C	2
204	C*-1	C*	223 298 325 327	146 249d	398 400	.	.	C	2
211	C*-2	C*	223 298 325 327	249d	ND	.	.	C	2
Pa allac									
680	B4*-2	B4*	217 289	143	CRS	.	.	.	I
978	B4*-3	B4*	217	146 215	CRS	.	.	.	I
681	B4*-9	B4*	217 296N 321 363 390	214 234	CRS	.	.	.	I
686	B4*-10	B4*	217	152	CRS	.	.	.	I
689	B4*-10	B4*	217	152	CRS	.	.	.	I
687	B4*-11	B4*	217	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
974	B4*-11	B4*	217	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
981	B4*-12	B4*	217 268 348 378 379	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
989	B4*-13	B4*	217 294	143 210	CRS	.	.	.	I
677	B4*-14	B4*	217	152, 204	CRS	.	.	.	I
683	B4a-2	B4a	217 261	CRS	CRS	.	.	.	I
976	B4a-3	B4a	217 261N 357	143	CRS	.	.	.	I
678	B*-1	B*	217 381	CRS	398	.	.	.	I
682	C*-1	C*	223 298 325 327	146 195 249d	398 400	.	.	C	2
975	C*-3	C*	223 246N 298 325 327 373	CRS	398 400	.	.	C	2
676	C*-1?	C*	223 298N 325N 327	CRS	398 400	.	.	C	2
977	D*-1	D*	325 362N	CRS	398 400	A	.	.	2
Ha a									
899	C*-1	C*	223 298 325 327	398 400	398 400	.	.	C	2
897	C*-4	C*	223 298 325 327	392 400	392 400	.	.	C	2

¹ All of the material is from the same site (Andersson et al., 1999). CRS denotes the chemical composition of the specimen, and N indicates the number of specimens analyzed.

ecore, and enclosing a ϕ of 61.5% and 70.8%, respectively. In contrast of even individuals from the Haplogroup (only 28.6%) were completely enclosed.

Haplogroup distribution for the total sample was as follows: 8.6% A, 65.7% B, 22.9% C, and 2.9% D. Haplogroup frequencies of contemporary Amerindian populations and ancient north coast samples are also shown in Table 4. Frequencies from haplogroup frequencies among regional populations are shown in Table 5. An exact test of differentiation between each pair of populations revealed statistically significant differences between the ancient highlands and contemporary central Andean populations ($F_{ST} = 0.180 \pm 0.054$).

To investigate the relationship among the allelic community of the total ϕ of Machu Picchu, mtDNA evidence of Paucabamba and Paucapata were compared. Haplogroup frequencies of Paucabamba and Paucapata are shown in Table 6. Genetic diversity levels for the total ϕ are shown in Table 7. Mean number of alleles and nucleotide diversity are highlighted in the Paucabamba.

DISCUSSION

Haplogroup profile of individuals examined in the present study

We found that haplogroup B is the most frequent among the total sample analyzed in the Inca-epoch identity of the Uchumbamba Valley, followed by haplogroups C, A, and finally D. The most distinctive feature of the haplogroup profile of individuals examined in the present study is the high frequency of haplogroup B (65.7%; 23 of 35 individuals; Table 3 and 4). Classification of individuals in a maternal lineage led in haplogroup B having at least 18 different lineages in 23 individuals. In other words, the high frequency of haplogroup B indicates a high concentration of individuals on a specific maternal lineage.

Haplogroup B is the common haplogroup in contemporary Central Andean populations. When the haplogroup profile of the ancient identity of the Uchumbamba Valley is compared with that of others. South American populations, we found a clear similarity to the modern Central Andean populations that are distributed mainly in the Peruvian and Bolivian highlands (Table 4). This finding is not surprising, considering the highland location of the study area.

On the other hand, the ancient highlands considerably differ from individuals of the ancient north coast community in terms of mtDNA haplogroup frequencies. Various lines of archaeological evidence indicate a genetic relationship between the ancient north coast populations and contemporary Ecuadorian and Colombian populations (Shimada, 1995, 1999; Shimada et al., 1997, 2000). Relatively high frequency of ha-

Antropología e Historia del Perú) and Japanese ethnographic. Yaka Yohi for the analysis in the collection of pollen samples in the mtDNA analysis. Research K.I.S. for the study of the genetic diversity in the Andean region. Science, 135:75017 from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, Japan.

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