

Multi-generational SNP dates – explanatory notes

Criteria for inclusion in spreadsheet

A SNP is only included if the approximate formation date is known and it can be associated with identifiable, named persons.

Confidence level

The conclusions in the spreadsheet should be regarded as having around a 90% confidence level. Conclusions are always subject to revision.

Symbols

? indicates an approximate date

> separates SNPs only one step apart in a SNP hierarchy

>> separates SNPs more than one step apart in a SNP hierarchy

SNP sheet

Position of SNPs is based on GRCh38 (hg38).

Allele-ANC: ancestral value of the nucleotide base in GRCh38.

Allele-DER: derived value of the nucleotide base if SNP is present.

Alternative name of SNP: SNPs occurring at the same position in the genome may have been allocated different names by different labs or individuals. The names used in the spreadsheet are those used by Family Tree DNA, but alternative names have also been provided.

Equivalent SNPs: different SNPs which occur at different positions on the chromosome and form a phylogenetically equivalent block of SNPs which, based on current knowledge, were all formed by the time of the LAST POSSIBLE person and inherited by his descendants.

Reference: This indicates the organisation or individual to whom reference should be made for any further available information.

Notes: This field may include the names of equivalent SNPs. Subsequent test results may show that these SNPs occurred at different points in time.

Family sheets

ID numbers: ID numbers in the family sheets identify the SNP followed by the number allocated to the individual in which the SNP may have been formed. In some cases this may refer to the descendants of the individual with the preceding ID number.

Potential SNP progenitors: Where these are described as Descendants of ... the SNP may have been formed in a male line descendant at an unknown date.

Son 1 (Positive +): If a name is present, this indicates that a male line descendant of this individual has tested positive for the SNP.

Son 2 (Positive +) for Confirmation: If a name is present, this indicates that a further male line descendant of this individual has tested positive for the SNP and confirms that the SNP was inherited from the father of Son 1 and Son 2.

Son 2 (Negative -) for Elimination: If a name is present, this indicates that a male line descendant of this individual has tested negative for the SNP and confirms that the SNP was not inherited from the father of Son 1 and Son 2.

Brother's line tested (Negative -): If a name is present, this indicates that a male line descendant of this individual has tested negative for the SNP, confirming that the proposed progenitor's father was negative for the SNP.

Status: FIRST POSSIBLE indicates that the named individual is the earliest possible SNP progenitor; POSSIBLE indicates that the named individual is a possible SNP progenitor; LAST POSSIBLE indicates that the named individual or descendants are the latest possible SNP progenitors.