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Linking the sub-Saharan and West Eurasian gene pools: maternal and paternal heritage of the Tuareg nomads from the African Sahel

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Running title: Genetic diversity of Tuareg nomads

Abstract

The Tuareg presently live in the Sahara and the Sahel. Their ancestors are commonly believed to be the Garamantes of the Libyan Fezzan, ever since it was suggested by authors of antiquity. Biological evidence, based on classical genetic markers, however, indicates kinship with the Beja of Eastern Sudan. Our study of mtDNA sequences and Y-chromosome SNPs of three different southern Tuareg groups from Mali, Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger reveals a West Eurasian-North African composition of their gene pool. The data shows that certain genetic lineages could not have been introduced into this population earlier than approximately 9,000 years ago while local expansions establish a minimal date at around 3,000 years ago. Some of the mtDNA haplogroups observed in the Tuareg population played an important role in the post-Last Glacial Maximum human expansion from Iberian refugia towards both Europe and North Africa. Interestingly, no Near Eastern mtDNA lineages connected with the Neolithic expansion have been observed in our population sample. On the other hand, the Y-chromosome SNPs data shows that the paternal lineages can very probably be traced to the Near Eastern Neolithic demic expansion towards North Africa, a period which is otherwise concordant with the above-mentioned mtDNA expansion. The time frame for the migration of the Tuareg towards the African Sahel belt overlaps that of Early Holocene climatic changes across the Sahara (from the optimal greening ~10,000 YBP to the extant aridity beginning at ~6,000 YBP) and the migrations of other African nomadic peoples in the area.

Key words: Tuareg; genetic diversity; phylogeography

Introduction

The Tuareg call themselves *Kel Tamasheq* (people of the *Tamasheq* language) or *Imashaghen* (free people). The *Tamasheq* tongue is a Berber language belonging to the Afro-Asiatic phylum. The Tuareg maintain a nomadic and/or semi-nomadic lifestyle in the Central Sahara and adjacent regions of the African Sahel, where they number about 1,262,000 in total. Their contemporary geographic distribution is shown in the upper map in Figure 1.

The 5th century BC Greek historian Herodotus suggested that the ancestral homeland of the ancient Tuareg (i.e. Garamantes) was the Libyan Fezzan.¹ It has been suggested that subsequent to the camel being adopted for Saharan trade in the 1st or 2nd century AD, the area of Tuareg influence expanded further to the south. Oral accounts and sparse written records in *Tifinagh* (the script of the *Tamasheq* language) date back to 14th century AD when the first caravan traders were documented in the Air Mountains. Hereafter, it seems that from the 17th century onward the increasingly frequent invasions of North Africa by various Arabic tribes drove the Tuareg yet further southward to the African Sahel.

Since the beginning of European explorations of the Sahara and the Sahel, the Tuareg have been known mainly as caravan traders linking the sub-Saharan and Mediterranean cultures. Their contact with the various sub-Saharan peoples was not always peaceful, however, and they were known to take war captives. Centuries of mutual contact led to substantial assimilation of others into the Tuareg population.

Carrying out biological or genetic investigations of the Tuareg has not always been easy due to their demanding lifestyle and their often negative attitude to the European colonists. Cavalli-Sforza et al.,² whose synthesized study of classical protein and serological markers is well known, noticed a genetic link between the Tuareg and Beja from Eastern Sudan. The fact that the genetic distances between the Tuareg and

Berber/North-western Africans were larger than that between the Tuareg and Beja, giving a picture of a common origin and population separation at some point more than 5,000 years ago. Interestingly, both peoples are also pastoralist and speak Afro-Asiatic languages, even if the Beja language (*Bedawi*), with its four dialects, belongs to the Cushitic branch, while *Tamasheq* belongs to the Berber branch. The fact that these two peoples today speak different languages might be explained either by the Tuareg having acquired the Berber language during their westwards migration, or possibly by the Beja coming under the influence of some Eastern African peoples as language shift is a relatively common phenomenon.

Among the first African mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequences were those from datasets^{3,4} obtained mostly from Tuareg living in Niger and Nigeria, and which revealed a rather sub-Saharan affinity of their population. More recently, however, a study based on 129 Tuareg samples from two villages of the Libyan Fezzan, stressed a high frequency but concomitant low diversity of the West Eurasian component, bearing only haplogroups H1, V and M1. The sub-Saharan component of the Libyan Tuareg was more diversified but predominantly represented by only two haplogroups (L2a1 and L0a1a). The Tuareg population from Libya was homogenous with very low estimates of haplotype diversity suggesting high genetic drift.⁵

The above-mentioned studies have thus revealed a dual influence in the genetic make-up of this African people. In this study we provide new mtDNA and Y-chromosome datasets of three unrelated Tuareg groups from three different countries (Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso). At the same time, we try to unravel the questions of their genetic origin, the mutual relationships among their sub-populations as well as possible links to neighbouring populations. The genetic heritage of the Tuareg population is analysed

within the context of the West Eurasian versus sub-Saharan contributions to their gene pool.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

The biological samples (buccal swabs) were obtained from three different groups of self-identified Tuareg (90 unrelated individuals in total). One population sample (n=38) was secured in Burkina Faso around the village Gorom-Gorom (further referred to as TGo). The second sample (n=31) was taken in the Republic of Niger in the vicinity of Tanout (TTan). The third sample (n=21) was collected in Mali near Gossi (TGos). The samples from Mali and Burkina Faso are geographically relatively close to each other as they are located within the bend of the Niger River, while the sample collected in the central part of the Republic of Niger is located some 1,500 km eastward (Figure 1). The field sampling was undertaken with the collaboration of local Tuareg assistants. Of these 90 healthy and unrelated individuals, 47 were male and 43 were female. Oral informed consent was obtained from all participants in the study and research permits were obtained from the Ministries of Education and/or Health in all three countries.

Laboratory analyses

DNA extractions and PCR amplifications of mtDNA hypervariable segment I and II (HVS-I and HVS-II) were carried out as in earlier studies.^{6,7} Amplicons were purified and sequenced using forward PCR primers. In some cases, e.g. the poly-C stretch between nt 16184 – 16193, the reverse primer was also used for sequencing. In some samples SNP testing was analyzed through Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry.⁸ Whole genome sequencing of mtDNAs affiliated

by D-loop to the haplogroup M1 was undertaken following the protocols reported elsewhere.^{7,9-11}

For the detection of Y chromosome SNP polymorphisms, the Signet Y-SNP Identification System v 2.0 (Marligen) was used. All the samples were first analysed by A-R multiplex (polymorphisms M122, M168, M175, M207, M304, M343, M45, M89, M96 and M9), differentiating main evolutionary branches of Y chromosome phylogeny.¹² Subsequently, samples belonging to haplogroup E were further analyzed for polymorphisms DYS391, M2, M33, M35, M58, M75, M78, M81, and M123.

Haplogroup nomenclature

mtDNA classification into haplogroups L, H, U and M was carried out in accordance with the most recent phylogenetic studies of Salas et al.¹³, Kivisild et al.¹⁴ and Behar et al.¹⁵ for L; Olivieri et al.¹⁶ for U and M, and Achilli et al.¹⁷ for H. The numbering is consistent with the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence or rCRS.¹⁸ The three complete mtDNA sequences have been deposited in GenBank (accession numbers GQ377749; GQ377750 and GQ377751). For the Y-chromosome SNP affiliation, the nomenclature of Karafet et al.¹² was followed.

Statistical and phylogenetic analyses

Analysis of population structure and molecular diversity measures were calculated by using Arlequin software version 3.0.¹⁹ Two-tailed Fisher's exact test P-values of 2 x 2 contingency tables were calculated in DnaSP.²⁰ F_{ST} genetic distances calculated by Arlequin were subsequently visualized in Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) by means of SPSS 10.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). Extensive datasets of both mtDNA sequences and Y-SNPs were used to characterize the Tuareg diversity within

Mediterranean and sub-Saharan population contexts (see Supplementary Material SM1 and SM2).

Phylogenetic reconstruction of mtDNA diversity was based on both HVS-I and complete sequences. The dates of the most recent common ancestor of specific subclusters in the phylogeny were estimated using ρ^{21} . The average number of transitions from the ancestral haplotype to all haplotypes in the cluster, for both coding (between positions 577-16023) and HVS-I (between positions 16090-16365) regions was considered with respect to mutation rate estimates of 5,138 years²² and 20,180 years per transition²³ within the region, respectively. Standard errors were calculated as in Saillard et al.²⁴ Recently updated mutation rates published by Soares et al.²⁵ were also used for the entire molecule (1 mutation every 3624 years) and synonymous substitutions (1 mutation every 7884 years). As the mutation rate determined by these authors for the HVS-I (between positions 16090-16365) region, however, is very similar to the one used above (1 transition every 20,129 years vs. 20,180) the calculations overlapped and we present only those estimated with the original ρ mutation rate of 1 substitution every 20,180 years.

Interpolation maps

To determine and visualise the geographical distribution of haplogroups H1, H3 and V, we drew interpolation maps using the “Spatial Analyst Extension” of ArcView version 3.2 (www.esri.com/software/arcview/). Inverse Distance Weighted option we used assumes that each input point has a local influence that diminishes with distance. The geographic location used is the centre of the distribution area, from where the individual samples of each population were collected. Comparative data for H1 and H3 were taken from Finnilä et al.²⁶, Herrnstadt et al.²⁷, Pereira et al.²⁸, Cherni et al.²⁹ and Ennafaa et

al.³⁰; and those for haplogroup V from Torroni et al.¹⁰, Pereira et al.³¹, Behar et al.³² and Cherni et al.²⁹

RESULTS

The mtDNA pool of the Tuareg

The polymorphisms present in the 90 Tuareg individuals led to the identification of 53 different D-loop haplotypes (Table 1). As can be seen in the network based only on HVSI diversity (Supplementary Material SM3), for which only 33 different haplotypes are observed, there are varying degrees of sharing of haplotypes among the analysed groups: only one belonging to haplogroup H was shared by all three groups; two haplotypes were shared by TGos-TGor and TGos-TTan; and three haplotypes were shared by TGor-TTan. Only 18 of the 33 haplotypes are unique, what is a rather low proportion when compared to most African samples³¹. This is further corroborated by haplotype diversities in the three Tuareg samples, which are lower as compared with other populations – especially in the two groups of the Niger bend (0.861 +/- 0.027 in TGor; 0.910 +/- 0.037 in TGos; and 0.963 +/- 0.020 in TTan; see Supplementary Material SM4).

In classifying the mtDNA haplotypes observed in the Tuareg populations, (48%) can be ascribed to sub-Saharan haplogroups, as would be expected. Another 39%, however, were of West Eurasian ancestry (non-L types in table 1), which is a substantial proportion considering the sub-Saharan geographical location. In fact, it has been observed that in typical North African populations there is a gradient of increasing frequency of West Eurasian lineages ranging from around 50% to 75% in the northernmost locations³³. The Tuareg's neighbours however, have a markedly smaller proportion of West Eurasian haplotypes (22% in Western Chad Arabs, 8% in Shuwa

Arabs from North-eastern Nigeria, 7% in the Buduma from South-eastern Niger, and 6% in the Kanuri from North-eastern Nigeria).³⁴ The remaining 13% of Tuareg haplotypes belong to the typical East African haplogroup M1.

Furthermore, we noticed some differences in the distribution of West Eurasian mtDNA haplogroups between Tuareg groups. Most of the West Eurasian haplogroups (30 out of 35 sequences, amounting to 6 out of 9 HVS-I haplotypes) and the East African M1 (11 out of 12 sequences but amounting to only 2 out of 3 HVS-I haplotypes) are observed in the two Tuareg populations – TGos and TGor – located within the bend of the Niger. Tuareg from the Republic of Niger, TTan, have much higher proportion of sub-Saharan (81%) haplogroups than of West Eurasian (16%) and East African (3%) ones. These differences in haplogroup distribution led to statistically significant genetic distances when comparing HVS-I haplotypes between Tuareg from Mali (TGos) with those from the Republic of Niger (TTan) ($F_{ST} = 0.048$; unadjusted p-value = 0.009), as well as Tuareg from Burkina Faso (TGor) with those from the Republic of Niger (TTan) ($F_{ST} = 0.064$; unadjusted p-value = 0.000), while Tuareg from Mali (TGos) and from Burkina Faso (TGor) are not statistically different ($F_{ST} = 0.012$; unadjusted p-value = 0.234). Similarly, analysis of multidimensional scaling (MDS) based on F_{ST} distances and using a large database of West Eurasian and African mtDNA sequences has shown a very good separation of the sub-Saharan and West Eurasian-North African gene pools (Figure 2). Only some East African populations are closer to the West Eurasian samples, respectively to the North African populations analysed here. This picture is a good representation of F_{ST} values as the normalized raw stress is very low (0.01165). However, the analysed Tuareg populations are divided between two gene pools: like the sample from Libya⁵, the groups located within the bend of Niger (TGor and TGos) fall into the West Eurasian gene pool, while the Tuareg from the Republic of Niger (TTan),

like the Tuareg sample from the Watson's dataset^{3,4}, are permeated by the sub-Saharan mtDNA gene pool.

The West Eurasian component observed in the Tuareg is highly interesting. A major proportion (94%) could be allocated to haplogroups H1, H3 and V, West Eurasian lineages of Iberian origin that spread to Europe^{7,10,17,25,28,35} and most probably North Africa^{29,30} with the improvement of the climatic conditions after the retreat of the ice sheets 15,000 – 13,000 years ago. The interpolation maps of these lineages across North Africa and Europe (Supplementary Material SM5) clearly place the Tuareg population in the path of the southern African edge of post-Last Glacial Maximum expansions. The H1 haplogroup (SM5A and SM5B, with and without the outlier Norway, respectively) is as frequent in our southern Tuareg groups as in Libya and the centre of the dispersion within the Iberian Peninsula. The H3 haplogroup is almost vestigial in Tuareg (SM5C), having the highest observed frequencies outside of Iberia in Algeria and Tunisia. Again for haplogroup V, Tuareg present frequencies as high as in the Basque country (SM5D). Both H1 and H3 commonly display rather low diversity in the D-loop region, but the Tuareg haplotypes belonging to haplogroup V have a specific diagnostic mutation – the transition at position 16234. All the Tuareg V haplotype samples collected in Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger (three haplotypes observed in 11 individuals) bear this mutation together with the defining substitution at position 16298. This polymorphism is present in two of the five V haplotypes observed in the recently published Libyan Tuaregs.⁵ This fact seems to point to a founder effect in haplogroup V occurring in our southern Tuareg population; the further presence of two other polymorphisms in two V samples (substitutions at positions 16189 and 16293) allows a very preliminary estimation for the Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) of this Tuareg

V sub-lineage at around $3,600 \pm 2600$ years ago or at a maximum of 8,800 years ago if using a 95% confidence interval (see Supplementary Material SM6 for the network).

Another very interesting characteristic of the West Eurasian mtDNA pool in the Tuareg population as a whole (including Watson's and Ottoni's datasets) is the total absence of so-called Neolithic haplogroups derived from the branch JT, which are otherwise common in Near Eastern, North African, Mediterranean, and even some East African populations. The virtual absence of these lineages in the Tuareg is statistically significant when comparing the frequency of these lineages in Morocco³³ (18%; unadjusted p-value = 0.000, Tunisia²⁹ (12%; unadjusted p-value = 0.000) and Egypt³⁶ (29%; unadjusted p-value = 0.000). Notice also the absence of the haplogroup U6, which is present mainly in Berbers but also in several others North African groups.^{13,16,37}

The sub-Saharan mtDNA pool of the Tuareg is composed of various lineages from the major L-type haplogroups including: 2.3% of L0; 14.0% of L1; 58.1% of L2; 23.3% L3; and 2.3% of L4. We assayed to search for haplotype matches in an extensive database of 7,211 individuals from all over Africa (Table 2). The most ancient lineages L0a1a and L1c, characteristic of east/southeast Africa¹³ and the Pygmies³⁸, respectively, were each observed in only one individual. The highly frequent African haplogroup L2, and specifically its dominant clade L2a is also dominant in Tuareg – it is probable that some branches of L2a were involved in the Bantu expansion towards the African south^{13,39} and many matches are observed for these haplotypes all over the continent. Curiously, the two L2a lineages having substitutions at positions 16192 and 16193, respectively, have no match in Africa. As far as the L3 macrohaplogroup is concerned, the two L3b haplotypes observed in the Tuareg are widespread throughout the continent, but one of the L3f1 haplotypes (T47 in Table 1) has no matches. Both are included in the L3f1

sub-haplogroup, which is quite frequent and widespread, and which very probably originated in East Africa. No L3f3, a typical marker of the Chadic migration,⁴⁰ have been observed in the Tuareg.

In summary, the matches between Tuareg sub-Saharan haplotypes and the diverse African regions were, after correcting for the size for each region: 5.6% with Africa-Central; 4.3% with Africa-East; 3.4% with Africa-North; 1.1% with Africa-South; 4.3% with Africa-southeast; 4.5% with Africa-southwest; 12.7% with Africa-West; and 13.4% with Africa-westcentral. The West Africa or West-central African lineages thus are clearly dominant in the extant Tuareg.

The influence of East Africa in the Tuareg can be investigated more directly through haplogroup M1¹⁶. As concerns the finer classification of Tuareg M1 haplotypes, two of them (5 sequences out of 12) belong to M1b, which has a clear Mediterranean distribution, pointing to North Africa as its most probable gateway to the Tuareg. This finding is inconsistent with the absence of U6, which is believed to have entered Africa together with M1 in a back-migration from western Eurasia around 45,000 years ago. The time estimate for M1b, based on the coding region is $23,400 \pm 5,600$ years¹⁶, placing its origin in the Early Upper Palaeolithic. More promising in ascertaining Eastern African origin is another haplotype observed in seven Tuareg individuals from Burkina Faso belonging to haplogroup M1a, which, while being considered dominant in East Africa⁴¹ also spread to the Mediterranean, and which has a total age of $28,800 \pm 4,900$ years.¹⁶ We performed the complete sequencing of three individuals which despite not displaying any difference at HVS-I and HVS-II, in case we might find some substitutions in the coding region, which would allow for a better estimate of a TMRCA. These three samples, however, did not bear any difference even when sequencing the complete genome. Nonetheless, when taken together with the other

M1a2a individuals (Figure 3) reported in Olivieri et al.¹⁶ (sample 1 in Figure 3, accession number EF060335; sample 2, accession number EF060336), González et al.⁴² (sample 3; accession number DQ779927) and Maca-Meyer et al.⁴³ (sample 4; accession number AF381984) allowed an age estimation for this subhaplogroup at $8,000 \pm 2,400$ years old based on diversity in the coding region. We checked the TMRCA using Soares et al.²⁵ mutations rates for the entire molecule and for the synonymous substitutions, obtaining, respectively, the following concordant dates: $10,400 \pm 2,300$ and $10,200 \pm 3,400$. Notice, however, that all the other four M1a2a complete sequences were observed in the Mediterranean region and in Table 2 the HVS-I motif observed in Tuareg has 10 perfect matches in the Africa-North dataset and one in Africa West-Central.

Y-chromosome pool in Tuareg

From the 20 branches of the Y-chromosome tree which could be discriminated by the analyses performed, only 7 were observed in our Tuareg population sample (Supplementary Material SM7). Again, from this perspective of Y-chromosome diversity, TTan is closer to sub-Saharan populations than the other two Tuareg populations, presenting 5.6% of the old AB lineages and 44.4% of E1b1a, while TGor and TGos have, respectively, 16.7% and 9.1% of E1b1a. Curiously, TTan also presents the highest frequency (33.3%) of West Eurasian R1b lineages while TGor presents only 5.6% of lineage K* (xO,P), and TGos presents none. There were no instances of the Eurasian J haplogroup in the Tuareg, which is otherwise frequent in North Africa (an average of 20% ; see Arredi et al. 2004), and attains the highest frequency in the Middle East (around 50%; see Semino et al. 2004).

The dominant haplogroup in TGor (77.8%) and TGos (81.8%) is E1b1b1b, which has a much lower frequency in TTan (11.1%). This haplogroup reaches a mean frequency of 42% in North Africa, decreasing in frequency from 76% in Morocco to ~10% in Egypt.⁴⁴ Arredi et al.⁴⁴ dated this haplogroup in North Africa from 2,800 to 9,800 YBP, associating its expansion with the Neolithic demic diffusion of Afro-Asiatic-speaking pastoralists from the Middle East.

The low level of diversity attained in the Tuareg populations and the ascertainment bias in the selection of a few Y-SNPs (see Supplementary Material SM8) can be interpreted as being consistent with a model of population constancy. Haplotype diversities and mean number of pairwise differences were very low in TGor and TGos, being amongst the lowest values observed in many populations, but TTan showed much higher levels of diversity.

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) of F_{ST} distances based on available Y-SNP West Eurasian and African population datasets shows, as in the case of mtDNA, separation of the West Eurasian-North African and sub-Saharan populations (Figure 4). A certain separation between the Iberian and Near Eastern groups can be explained by the absence of samples from the Central Mediterranean for the Y-NRY dataset. However, while the Tuareg groups from the Niger bend (TGor and TGos) belong clearly on the West Eurasian side, the Tuareg from central Niger lean toward sub-Saharan variability.

DISCUSSION

The Tuareg have a nomadic lifestyle and according to some demographic reports they show reduced fertility in comparison with their neighbours.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ The data observed here for mtDNA and Y-SNP diversities is concordant with those independent reports, especially for the Tuareg living within the bend of the Niger.

The overall West Eurasian mtDNA gene pool in the Tuareg population as a whole (H1, H3 and V) seems to favour a rather a North African heritage.⁴⁸ The only exception is the absence of the otherwise rare U5b that might have rather come to Africa via the Near East, and then drifted to higher frequencies only in some isolated populations such as in the Egyptian oasis Siwa.⁴⁹ The absence of U6 can further be explained by genetic drift during the expansion of this haplogroup within North Africa.⁴⁹ Note that U6 was observed at low frequencies in several population groups from the Chad Basin, such as in the Nilo-Saharan Kanuri and the Afro-Asiatic Masa.³⁴

Relationships with the peoples of Eastern Sudan (the Beja) as pointed to by the study of classical genetic markers² cannot yet be disregarded here as there is still no mtDNA of the Beja people available for study. However, according to historical reports, the origin of the Beja is more likely to be traceable to the Arabian Peninsula⁵⁰ And the West Eurasian mtDNA lineages seen in the Tuareg have a rather Iberian affiliation in the post-LGM, and probably expanded to North Africa first.^{29,30} The weak Eastern African influence in Tuareg is further supported by the M1 haplotypes belonging to the lineages characteristic of the later Mediterranean expansion (M1b and M1a2a) and the presence of very few matches for sub-Saharan L haplotypes with East Africa. The main post-LGM Eurasian and M1a2a lineages found in the Tuareg favour North African origin with migration to its southern location in the Sahel between ~9,000 and ~3,000 years ago. The upper time limit is defined by the age of the M1a2a, (estimated here from the coding region diversity observed in the three Tuareg, two North and two south Mediterranean individuals at $8,000 \pm 2,400$), and by the upper 95% confidence interval for the Tuareg V lineages having polymorphism 16234 (8,800 years ago); the lower limit is defined by the age of the Tuareg V lineages having polymorphism 16234 (3,600 years ago).

The dates obtained from the genetic data coincide well with climatic changes in the Sahara, which resulted in repopulation during the first half of the Holocene when by ~10,000 YBP (the Holocene Climatic Optimum) humid conditions and greening were established. The climatic optimum lasted until ~6,000 YBP, when the shift towards more permanent aridity occurred, culminating with the formation of the current Sahara Desert. This desertification could have entrapped Tuareg populations coming from North Africa to the Sahel belt together with other pastoralists such as the Chadic speaking peoples⁴⁰ coming from East Africa and Fulani nomads⁶ coming from West Africa. In fact, by performing complete mtDNA sequencing of the L3f3 lineage, specific for Chadic-speaking groups of the Chad Basin, Černý et al.⁴⁰ estimated a local demographic expansion during the Holocene period at about $8,000 \pm 2,500$ YBP. No doubt all populations arriving to the Sahel were further enriched by various admixtures of many other sub-Saharan lineages, an effect even more pronounced in the Chadic groups who adopted a sedentary lifestyle soon after their arrival to the fertile Chad Basin than in the Tuareg who remain nomadic until present.

It is curious that, at least for the Tuareg maternal gene pool, there are no mtDNA lineages connected with the Neolithic expansion from the Near East despite being present in considerable frequencies in other North African populations. For example, the conservation of the high frequency and remarkable internal variability of T1 haplotypes within the distant and relatively isolated Egyptian oasis of el-Hayez led to an estimation of local expansion at around $5,138 \pm 3,633$ YBP.³⁶ There are no indications yet of the ages of local expansions in the more central and western regions of North Africa, which could contribute further insights for its absence in the Tuareg population as a whole.

Interestingly, for the Y-chromosome, the dominant haplogroup in North Africa as well as the Tuareg is E1b1b1b. This haplogroup was associated with Neolithic diffusion in North Africa, with an age estimation of 2,800-9,800 YBP.⁴⁴, but the lower resolution of the Y-chromosome tree did not allow us to investigate this issue further. Nonetheless, disregarding whether they are in fact Neolithic, the ages for the mtDNA and Y-chromosome lineages of North African origin observed in southern Tuareg are consistent with the same period, between 9,000 – 3,000 years ago.

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Table 1 – HVS-I, HVS-II and other polymorphisms observed in the 90 Tuareg samples from the three populations (TGos, TGor and TTan), as well as its haplogroup (HG) affiliation. Variant positions from the rCRS are shown between 16017 and 16399 in HVSI (minus 16000) and 064 and 340 for HVS-II. Substitutions are transitions unless the base change or a deletion is explicitly indicated, while insertions in poly-C tract are indicated by “.1”. An heteroplasmy for position 16192 is indicated by “C>T”.

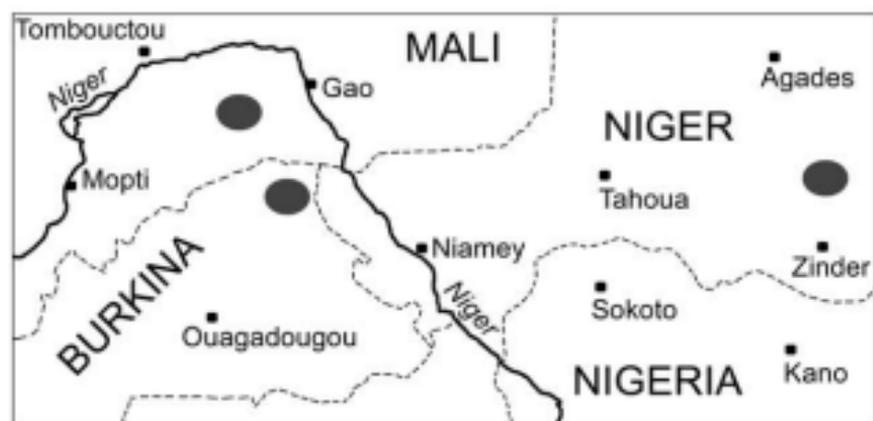
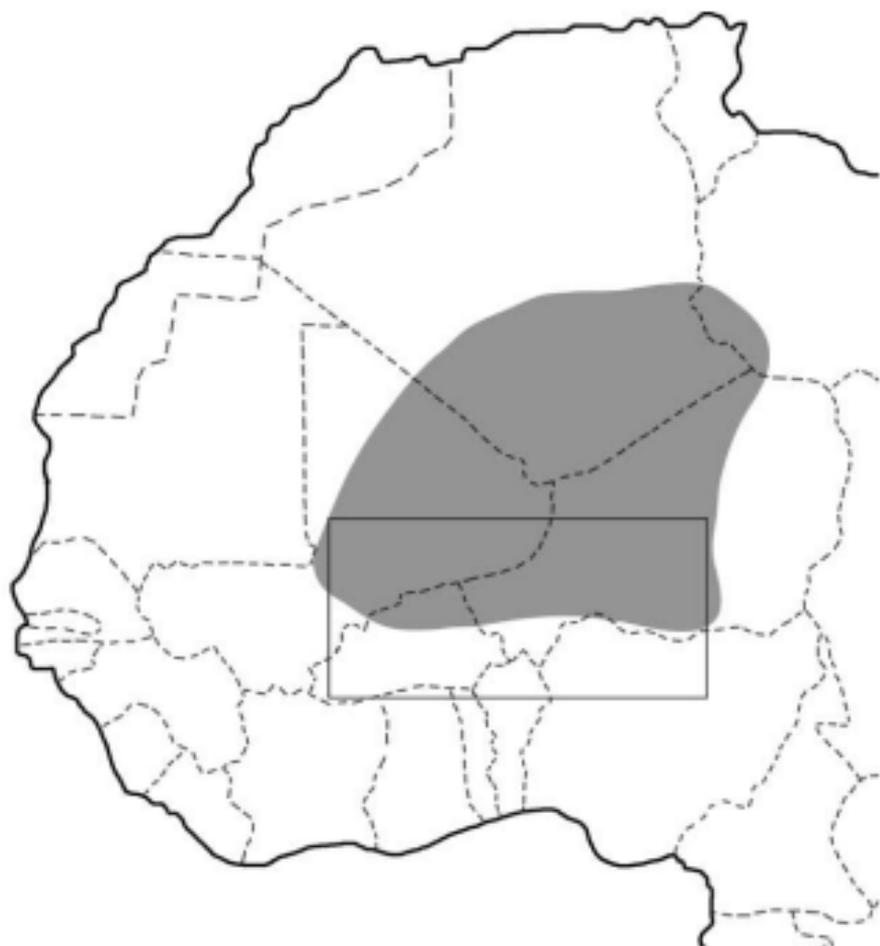
sample_ID	TGos	TGor	TTan	HVI	HVII	Other polymorphisms	HG
T1	1			129 183C 189 519	263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1*
T2		1		189 519	073 263 315.1	750 3010 4769 14552	H1a?
T3	2			189 519	073 263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T4	1			189 519	073 263 315.1 328	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T5	1			189 192C>T 519	073 263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T6	1			311 519	152 263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T7		1		311 519	263 315.1	750	U3/H?
T8	1			311 519	263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T9		1		519	073 309.1 315.1	750 3010 4769 12308 14552	H1a
T10		1		519	152 263 315.1	750 3010 4769 14552	H1
T11		2		519	263 309.1 315.1	750 3010 4769 14552T	H1
T12	1			519	263 309.1>309.2 315.1	750 4769 8602	H3*
T13		2	1	519	263 315.1	750 3010 4769 14552	H1
T14		3		519	263 315.1	750 3010 4769 14552T	H1
T15	3			519	263 315.1	750 3010 4769 8602	H1
T16			1	093 260 343 390 519	073 150 263 315.1		U3a
T17		1		234 298	064 072 239 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 14552	V
T18			1	234 298	072 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 12308 14552	V
T19			1	189 234 298	072 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 14552T	V
T20			1	234 293 298	072 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 12308 14552	V
T21		5		234 298	072 239 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 14552	V
T22		1		234 298	072 239 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 12308 14552	V
T23		1		234 298	072 239 263 309.1 315.1	750 2706 4580 4769 7028 14552T	V
T24			1	129 148 168 172 187 188G 189 193 223 230 278 293 311 320	093 095C 152 185 189 236 247 263 309.1 315.1 523-524delAC		L0a1a
T25	1			093 126 145 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311 519	073 152 182 185T 195 247 263 315.1 357 523-524 delAC		L1b
T26			1	126 172 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311 519	073 146 152 182 185T 195 247 263 315.1 357 523-524delAC		L1b1
T27			1	126 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311	073 146 152 263 315.1 357 523-524delAC		L1b1

					573insCCCC		
T28			1	126 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311 519	073 152 182 185T 189 195 247 263 315.1 357 523-524delAC		L1b1
T29	1			126 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311 519	073 152 182 185T 189 195 247 263 309.1 315.1 357 523-524delAC		L1b1
T30			1	129 183C 189 215 223 261 278 294 311 360 519	073 151 152 182 186A 189C 247 263 315.1 316 523-524delAC		L1c
T31	1			172 213 223 261 278 318 390	073 146 150 152 182 195 198 263 315.1 523-524delAC		L2*
T32	1	2		093 189 192 223 278 294 311 390 519	073 143 146 152 195 263 309.1 315.1		L2a
T33		2	1	093 189 193 223 278 294 311 390 519	073 143 146 152 195 263 315.1		L2a
T34	1			169 223 239 278 294 309 390 526	073 143 146 152 189 195 263 309.1 315.1 523-524delAC		L2a
T35			2	183C 189 223 278 294 390	073 143 146 152 189 195 263 315.1 517		L2a
T36			1	188 189 223 278 294 311 320 390	073 146 152 263 309.1 315.1		L2a
T37		3		189 223 278 294 390	073 143 146 152 195 263 309.1 315.1		L2a
T38		2		189 223 278 294 390	073 143 146 152 195 263 315.1		L2a
T39			5	189 192 223 278 294 309 390 519	073 146 152 195 263 315.1		L2a1
T40			2	223 278 294 309 390 519	073 143 146 152 195 263 315.1 523-524delAC		L2a1
T41			1	223 278 294 309 390 519	073 143 146 152 189 195 203 204 263 309.1 315.1		L2a1
T42	1			223 278 294 309 390 519	073 146 152 195 263 315.1 398		L2a1
T43			1	223 355	073 150 152 235 263 309.1 315.1 494		L3
T44		2		124 223 278 311 362 519	073 152 263 315.1 523-524delAC		L3b
T45			2	124 223 278 362 519	073 152 200 263 309.1 315.1 523-524delAC		L3b
T46			2	124 166 223 309	073 152 263 315.1 523-524delAC		L3d
T47			1	209 223 261G 292 311 519	073 152 189 194 200 263 315.1		L3f1
T48			1	209 223 292 311 519	073 189 200 214 263 309.1 315.1		L3f1
T49			1	129 174 192 218 223 256 311 362	073 151 152 189C 195 263 294 315.1 523-524delAC		L3h
T50		1		093G 223 287A 293T 301 311 355 362 399	073 146 150 152 192 200 244 263 315.1 513		L4g
T51		7		129 183C 189 223 249 311 519	073 152 195 263 315.1+315.2 489 513		M1a2
T52			1	129 182C 183C 189 223 249 311 362 399 519	073 195 263 315.1 489		M1b2
T53	4			129 185 189 223 249 311 519	073 195 198 263 309.1 315.1 466 489		M1b1
Total	21	38	31				

Table 2 – HVS-I haplotype match for the haplotypes observed in Tuaregs and an extensive African database (composed of the following geographical regions: North, Central, West, East, South, Southeast, Southwest and West-Central).

HAPLOTYPES	Tuareg	AF-C	AF-E	AF-N	AF-S	AF-SE	AF-SW	AF-W	AF-WC	TOTALS	Haplogroup
0	14	0	4	193	2	0	1	7	5	226	H
093 126 145 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	L1b
093 189 192 223 278 294 311	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	L2a
093 189 193 223 278 294 311	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	L2a
093 260 343	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	U3a
0938 223 287A 293T 301 311 355 362	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	9	12	L4g
124 166 223 309	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	L3d
124 223 278 311 362	2	11	3	0	0	3	1	2	14	36	L3b
124 223 278 362	2	5	3	4	0	1	2	67	34	118	L3b
126 172 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	L1b1
126 187 189 223 264 270 278 293 311	3	26	2	15	0	1	0	47	37	131	L1b1
129 148 168 172 187 188G 189 193 223 230 278 293 311 320	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L0a1a
129 174 192 218 223 256 311 362	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L3h
129 1821 1831 189 223 249 311 362	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	M1b2
129 1831 189	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	H1
129 1831 189 215 223 261 278 294 311 360	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L1c
129 1831 189 223 249 311	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	18	M1a2
129 185 189 223 249 311	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	M1b1
169 223 239 278 294 309	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L2a
172 213 223 261 278 318	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L2*
1831 189 223 278 294	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	L2a
188 189 223 278 294 311 320	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	L2a
189	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	H
189 192 223 278 294 309	5	14	9	8	3	3	3	19	24	88	L2a1
189 223 278 294	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	13	L2a
189 234 298	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	V
209 223 261G 292 311	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L3f1
209 223 292 311	1	1	12	4	0	0	0	4	18	40	L3f1

223 278 294 309	4	18	4	12	0	10	1	38	20	107	L2a1
223 355	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	L3
234 293 298	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	V
234 298	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	V
311	3	0	4	19	1	0	0	0	0	27	U3?/H
PARTIAL TOTALS	90	79	45	280	6	18	8	191	167	884	
TOTALS (SAMPLE SIZES PER CONTINENTAL REGION)	90	1404	862	1360	266	416	157	1454	1202	7211	

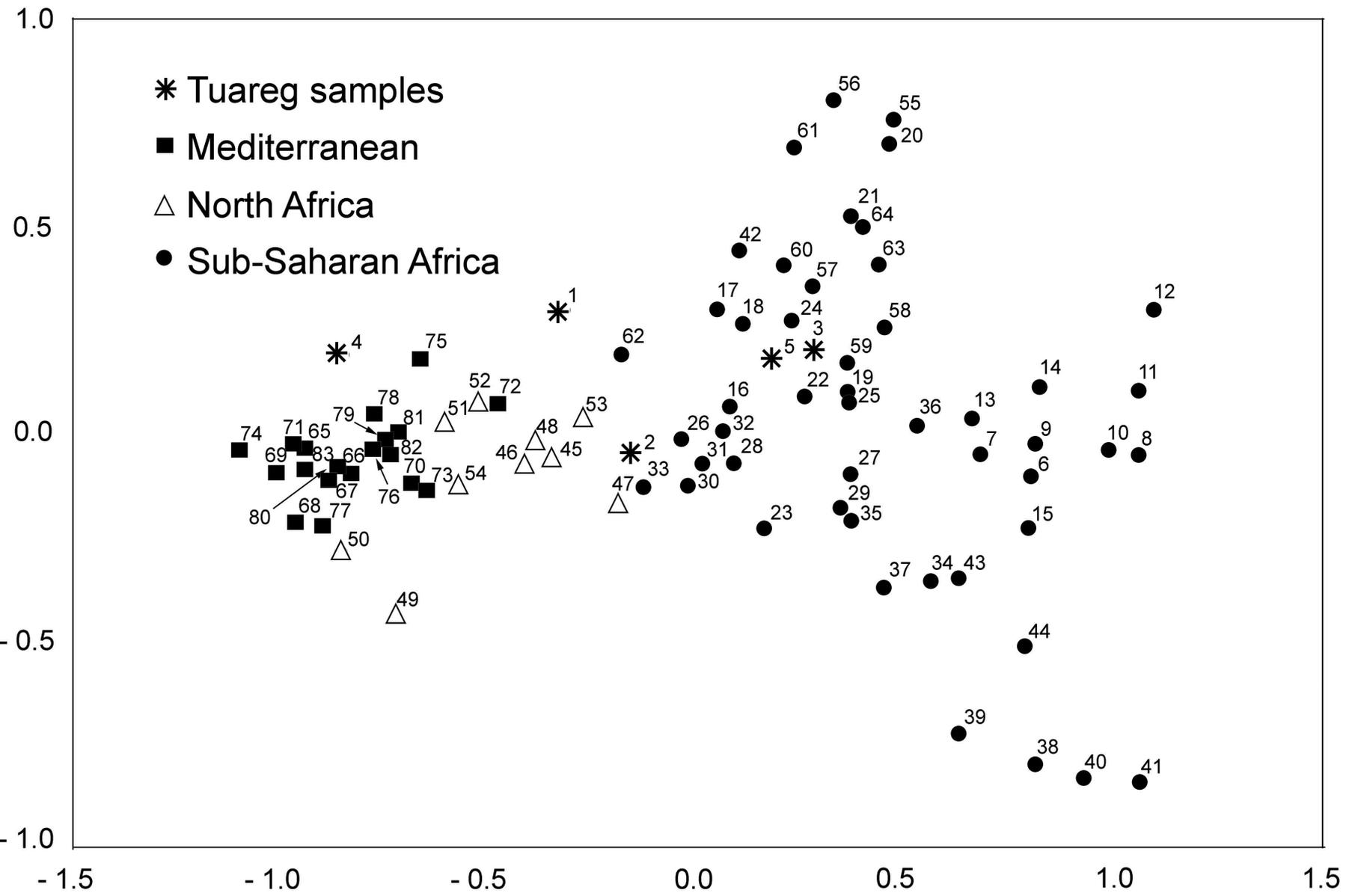


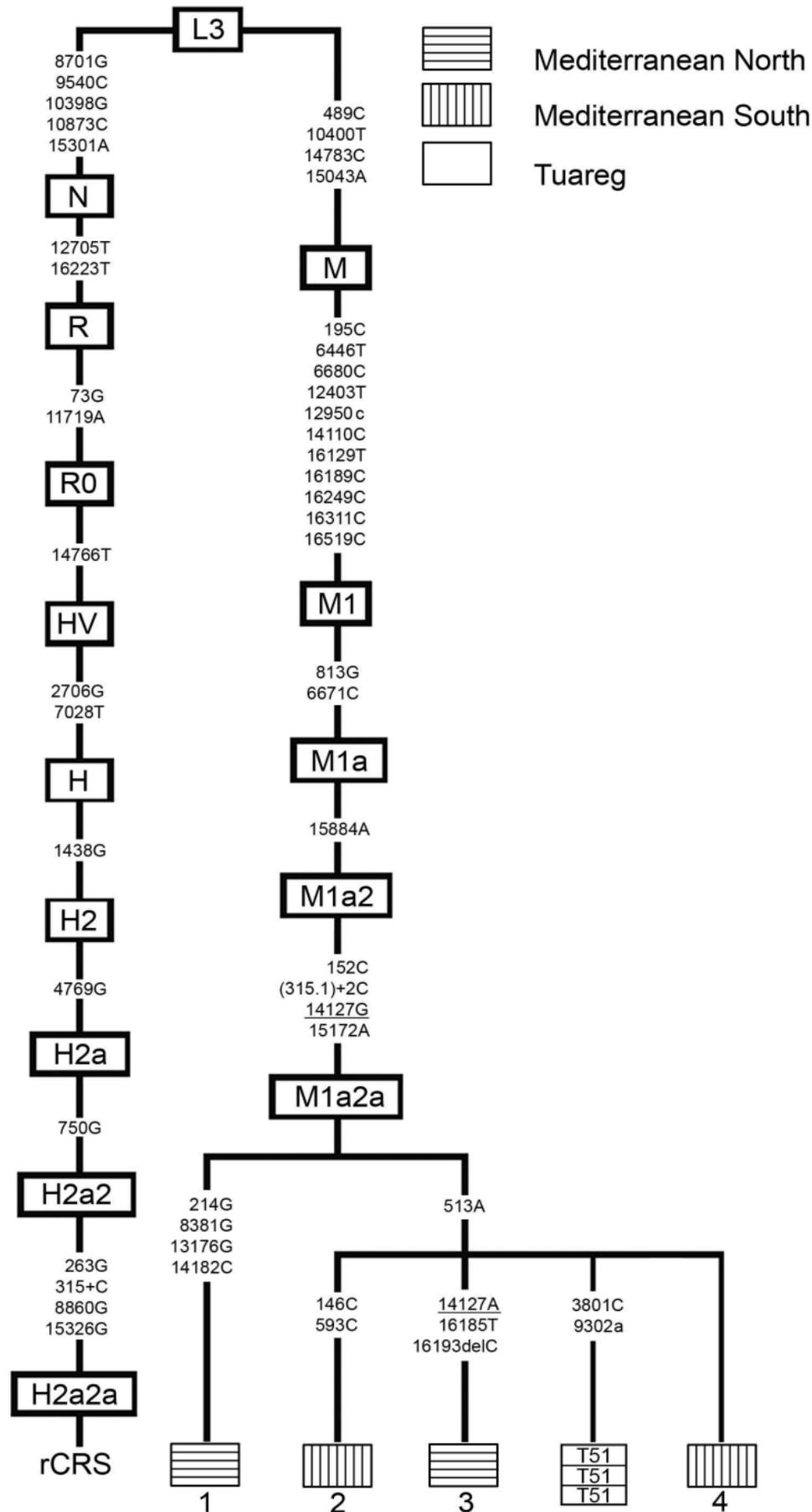
* Tuareg samples

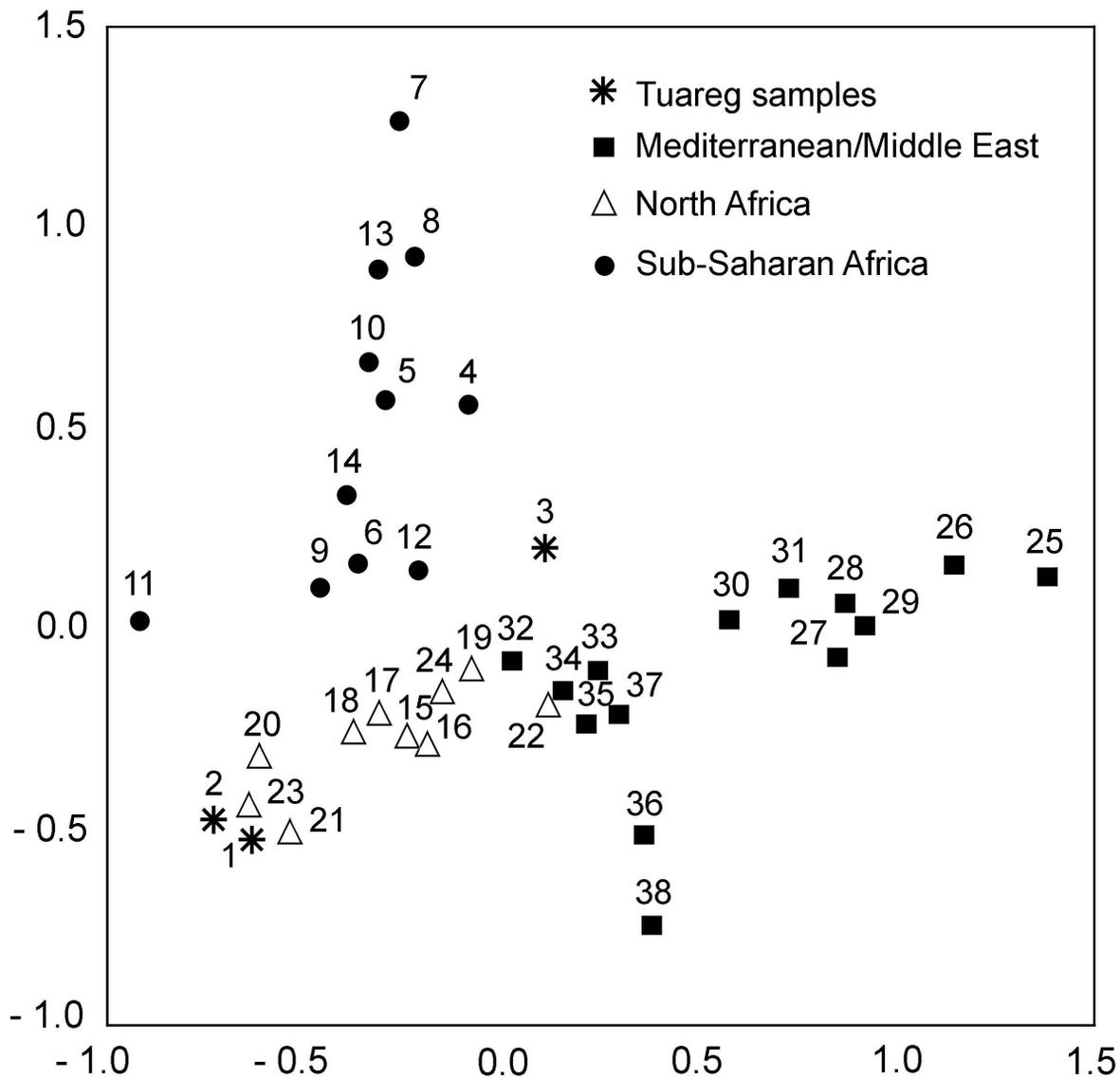
■ Mediterranean

△ North Africa

● Sub-Saharan Africa







Titles and legends to figures

Figure 1 – The geographical location of southern Tuareg populations, including the ones studied here: TTan in the Republic of Niger, TGor in Burkina Faso and TGos in Mali.

Figure 2 – MDS plot of F_{ST} genetic distances calculated from HVS-I mtDNA sequences. For numbers see Supplementary material SM1.

Figure 3 – Phylogeny of the complete M1a2a mtDNA sequences, including the ones from Tuaregs and the published so far. Integers represent transition; when a suffix of “A”, “G”, “C” or “T” is appended, then it indicates a transversion. Deletions are indicated by a “del” following the deleted nucleotide position. Underlined nucleotide positions appear more than once in the tree.

Figure 4 – MDS plot of F_{ST} distances calculated from NRY haplogroup frequencies. For numbers see Supplementary material SM2.