



Jean Deaux EURO DNA Fingerprint Report

D5444

Distinct genome-wide genetic systems known as **autosomal markers** were analyzed at **Chromosomal Labs**. This generated a uniquely identifying **DNA fingerprint** or **profile** for the subject. The table shown below depicts the alleles, or scores, at each marker location, or locus. **Alleles** are values in our genes that make us different from others. The resulting DNA Fingerprint reflects inherited changes from all previous generations and can suggest probable ethnic matches for the individual (Balding et al., 2001). Since the 1990s, this test has provided **forensic** evidence in criminal cases to prove, for example, that blood found on a crime victim belongs to a certain suspect (Butler). More recently, it has been adapted to explore an individual's ancestral origins.

Your Lab Results

Locus	Alleles		Range
D8S1179	13	12	<9 - >17
D21S11	31	29	<24.2 - >36
D7S820	9	12	6 - >14
CSFIPO	9	11	<6 - 15
D3S1358	16	16	<12 - >19
THO1	9.3	9.3	<5 - >10
D13S317	8	11	<8 - >15
D16S539	12	13	<8 - 15
D2S1338	20	20	15 - 28
D19S433	12	12	9 - 18.2
VWA	16	16	11 - >22
TPOX	11	11	<6 - >13
D18S51	13	14	<11 - >22
D5S818	12	13	<7 - >15
FGA	20	24	<18 - >30

The scores shown above known as **CODIS** markers were compared with profile frequencies for over 380 populations from around the world stored in our database

known as atDNA 2.0. The following populations proved to be the leading matches in Europe:

1. Spanish
2. Greek
3. Italian
4. South Slavic

Results are shown on the attached ancestry map, where green indicates locations of strongest probable genetic origins, red likely absence of ancestry, and brown weak or ambiguous contributions of ancestry.

A search was also made for high Random Match Probabilities in the [ENFSI](#) database, which specifically covers European populations, mostly those countries in the [European Union](#). The leading matches were:

Rank in ENFSI	Population
I	Netherlands
II	Spain
III	Czech Republic
IV	Northern Ireland
V	Slovenia
VI	Italy
VII	Norway
VIII	England/Wales
IX	Croatia
X	Scotland/Glasgow

Analysis and Conclusion

Profile frequencies suggest the subject's principal ancestries are [Dutch](#), [Spanish](#), [Czech](#), northern [Irish](#), [Slovenian/Croatian](#) or [South Slavic](#), [Italian](#), [Norwegian](#), [English/Welsh](#), [Greek](#) and Lowlands [Scottish](#). Some of the British, Irish or Scottish matches (or alternatively, 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).

Results do not equate to percentages. They show only that the subject's profile, on the face of it, is most common in present-day Dutch, Spanish, Greek, Czech and certain other populations. These unique genetic [polymorphisms](#) may or may not be reflected in the subject's individual physical appearance but can be expected to be associated with certain recognizable family traits.

Donald N. Yates, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator
[DNA Consultants](#)
September 17, 2010

References and Suggestions for Further Reading

1. Cavalli-Sforza, L. et al (1994). *History and Geography of Human Genes*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
2. DNA-Interactive (web site) <http://www.dnai.org/index.html>. Easy to explore video modules on the many applications of DNA in the words of the founders and practitioners of genetics today.
3. Elliott, Carl and Paul Brodwin (2002). "Identity and Genetic Ancestry Tracing," in *BMJ* 325(7378):1469-1471.
4. ENFSI: European Network of Forensic Science Institutes. ENFSI DNA WG STR Population Database, available <http://www.str-base.org/index.php>. Population frequencies for 22 European countries, containing 5,700 profiles.
5. Iovita, Radee P. and Theodore G. Schurr, (2004), "Reconstructing the Origins and Migrations of Diasporic Populations: the Case of European Gypsies", *American Anthropologist* 106/2:267-281.
6. Lao, Oscar et al. (2008), "Correlation between Genetic and Geographic Structure in Europe." *Current Biology* 18/16: 1241-48.
7. Oppenheimer, Stephen (2006). *The Origins of the British. A Genetic Detective Story*. New York: Carroll & Graf.
8. Wells, Spencer (2006). *Deep Ancestry: Inside the Geographic Project*. Washington: National Geographic.
9. Yates, Donald N. (2009). *Peoples of the World: An Album of Ethnic Types*. Scottsdale: DNA Testing Systems. Preview and order at [Blurb](#).

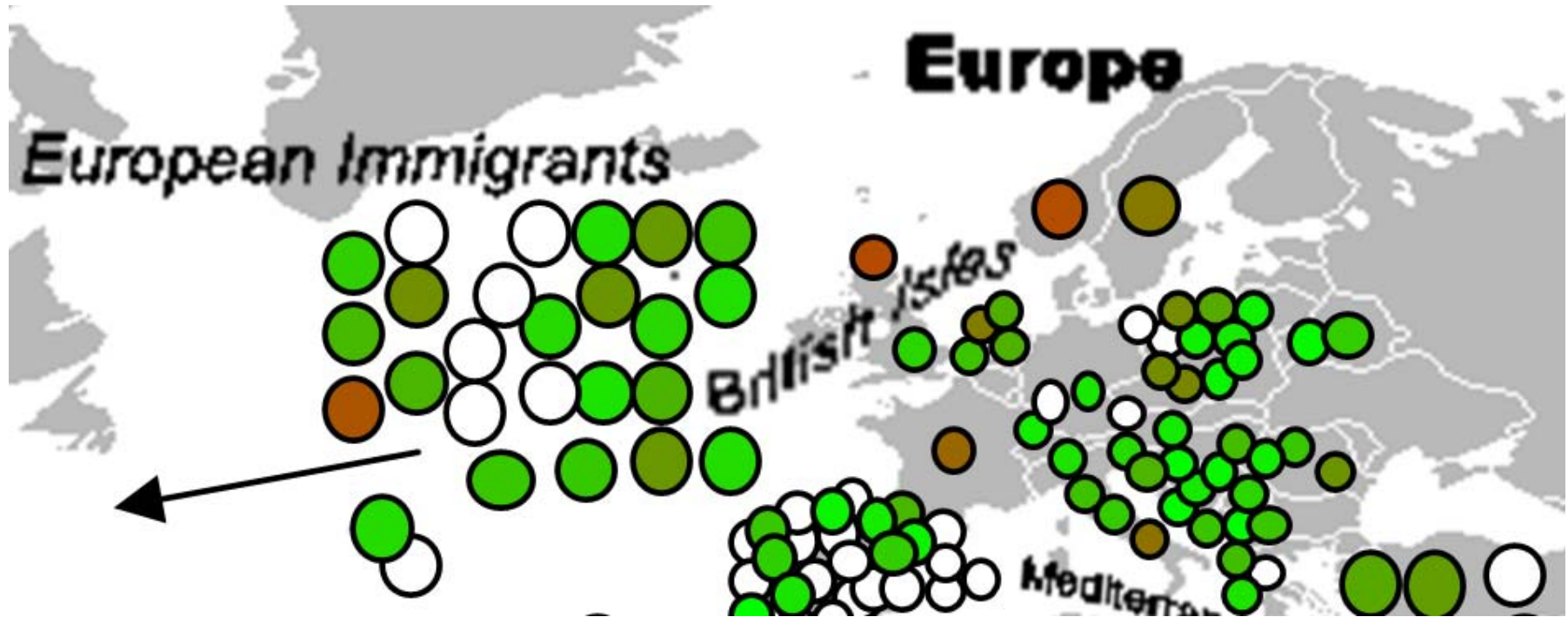
Statement on Ethnicity

Allelic population analysis is a science still in its infancy. As our understanding of human migration and deep history 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.

Terminology. Since racial terms are unclear and often emotionally charged, we have avoided them wherever possible. Such designations as "Caucasian" and "Hispanic" occur in the original studies. The language used to refer to different populations comes from the same sources. We do not endorse one name over another.

Reliability. While the laboratory methods used to determine your DNA markers are virtually error-free and their statistical analysis is reliable, interpretation of the numerical results is subjective. Conclusions will vary. Bear in mind also that the results are expressed as probabilities, not absolute certainties. 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.

European Ancestry of Jean Deaux





THIS DOCUMENT CERTIFIES THAT

JEAN DEAUX

Ordered a EURO DNA Fingerprint Ancestry Test from Our Laboratories
Yielding the Following Matches:

- I Netherlands
- II Spain
- III Czech Republic
- IV Northern Ireland
- V Slovenia
- VI Italy
- VII Norway
- VIII England/Wales
- IX Croatia
- X Scotland/Glasgow

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dawn N. Yates".

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