

East Asian mtDNA haplogroup determination in Koreans:

Haplogroup-level coding region SNP analysis and subhaplogroup-level control region sequence analysis

Hwan Young Lee, Ji-Eun Yoo,
Myung Jin Park, Ukhee Chung,
Kyoung-Jin Shin, Chong-Youl Kim

Department of Forensic Medicine, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
Human Identification Research Institute, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

Korean mtDNA database establishment and haplogroup assignment

- ❖ A high quality mtDNA control region sequence database was established in **593 Koreans** (<http://forensic.yonsei.ac.kr/>)
- ❖ Based on **shared haplogroup-specific polymorphisms in control region sequence**, 592 mtDNAs (99.8%) were classified into various East Asian haplogroups or subhaplogroups
- ❖ Statistical parameters were calculated using **“mtDNA Star”**

| Statistics | Mutations | Transitions | Transversions | Deletions | Insertions | Length (nt) | Pair (nt) | IT Types | GD | RFMP (%) | AMNP |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| Target Region | 193 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 486 | 0.9905 | 0.32 | 10.44 | |
| Control Region | 284 | 236 | 26 | 25 | 19 | 11 | 484 | 0.9992 | 0.25 | 13.46 | |
| Proportion (%) | 77.46 | 61.79 | 79.57 | 66.67 | 36.94 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 94.33 | 99.93 | 126.28 | 77.46 |

(K-J Shin, Yonsei University, unpublished)



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

mtDNA haplogroup determination has practical value in forensic field

- ❖ Sequencing and documenting processes are prone to copying errors (e.g. base shift, reference bias, phantom mutations, base misscoring, artifactual recombination)
- ❖ As mtDNA evolves along a tree, assigning new mtDNA types to a spot in the global mtDNA tree can prevent potential errors in mtDNA database
- ❖ Phylogenetic analysis is the key tool in understanding the structure of the mtDNA data



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

The ideal approach is confirmation of diagnostic coding region SNP

- ❖ Previously identified control region mutation motifs cannot exactly define major haplogroups and their subhaplogroups without complementation of coding region information
- ❖ As an example, D4, G and M9 mtDNA are not distinguishable only with control region sequence polymorphisms

| Sample | Haplogroup | Control region sequence |
|--------|------------|---|
| BF4229 | D4 | 16223 16362 16519 73 263 309.1C 315.1C 489 523d 524d |
| 385 | G | 16223 16362 16519 73 263 309.1C 315.1C 489 |
| 476 | G | 16078T 16179 16223 16234 16362 16519 73 152 263 309.1C 309.2C 315.1C 489 |
| BF4102 | M9 | 16223 16234 16274 16362 73 153 263 315.1C 489 |
| 409 | G | 16189 16223 16269 16278 16362 73 260 263 284 309.1C 309.2C 315.1C 489 |
| BF4271 | D4 | 16172Y 16189 16223 16278 16362 73 263 309.1C 315.1C 489 573.1C 573.2C 573.3C 573.pC |

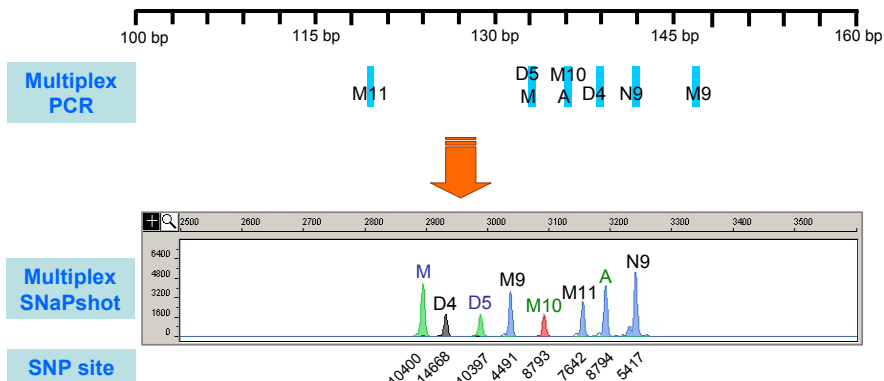


YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

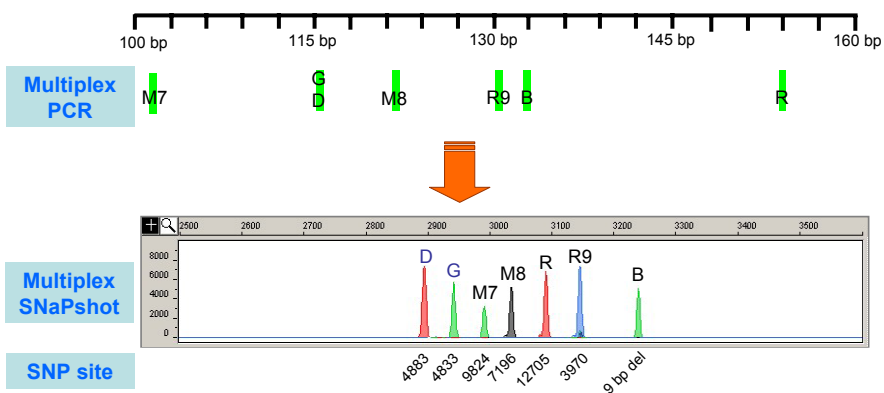
Design of three multiplex systems for coding region SNP scoring

❖ Multiplex I



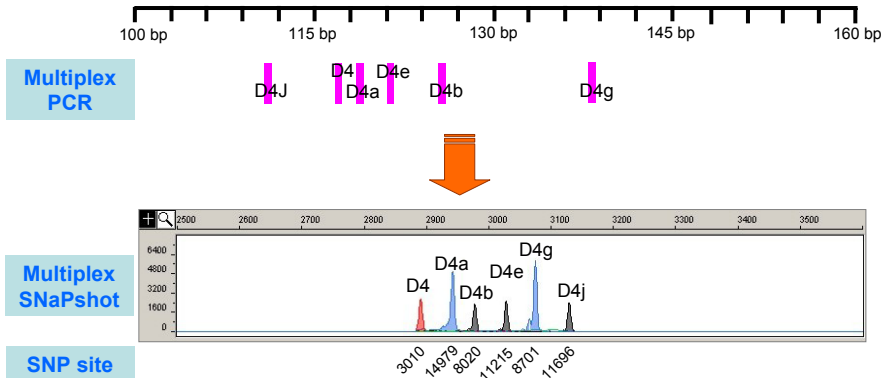
Design of three multiplex systems for coding region SNP scoring

❖ Multiplex II



Design of three multiplex systems for coding region SNP scoring

❖ Multiplex III



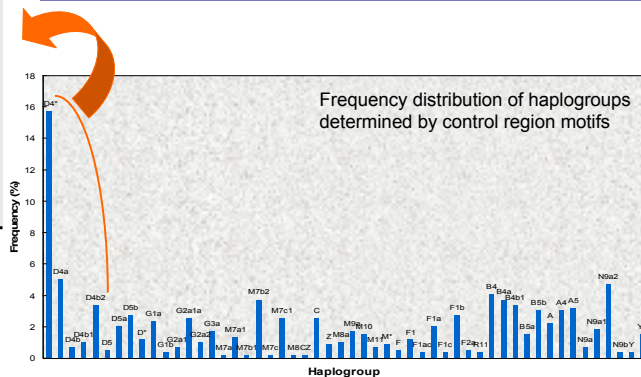
Control region motifs for East Asian haplogroups were identified

| Haplogroup | HV1 | HV2 | HV3 etc |
|------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| B4 | 16183C-16189-16217 | | |
| B4a | 16182C-16183C-16189-16217-16261 | | (16519), 523d-524d |
| B4b1 | 16136-16183C-16189-16217 | | 16519, 499 |
| B4d | 16183C-16185-16189d-16217-16234 | | 546 |
| B4c1a | 16183C-16189-16217-16311 | | 16519 |
| B4c1b | 16140-16183C-16189-16217-16274-16335 | 150 | |
| B4c1c | 16183C-16189-16217-16311 | 150-195-214 | |
| B4f | 16168-16172-16183C-16189-16217-16249-16325 | 200 | 16390 |
| B5a1 | 16129-16140-16187-16189-16266R | 93-210 | 16519, 523d-524d |
| B5b | 16140-16183C-16189-16243 | | 16519, 523d-524d, (or 513d-514d) |
| A | 16223-16290-16319 | 235 | |
| A4 | 16223-16290-16319-16362 | 235 | 523d-524d |
| A5 | 16187-16223-16290-16319 | 235 | 523d-524d |
| N9a | 16223-16257A-16261 | 150 | |
| N9a1 | 16129-16223-16257A-16261 | 150 | |
| N9a2 | 16172-16223-16257A-(16261) | 150 | |
| N9a2a | 16172-16223-16257A-16261 | 150 | 16497 |
| N9b | 16183C-16189-16223 | | 16519 |
| Y1b | 16126-16231-16266 | 146 | 16519 |
| Y2 | 16126-16231-16311 | | 482 |

Coding region SNP scoring is useful for molecular dissection of D4 haplogroup

| Haplogroup | Freq.(%) |
|------------|-------------|
| D4* | 8.26 |
| D4a | 5.06 |
| D4b | 0.84 |
| D4b1 | 1.69 |
| D4b2 | 3.71 |
| D4e | 2.52 |
| D4g | 1.00 |
| D4j | 2.35 |

Coding region SNP scoring using Multiplex III



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

Control region motifs for D4 subhaplogroups are identified

| Haplogroup | HV1 | HV2 | HV3 etc |
|------------|--|----------------|---------------------|
| D4 | 16223-16362 | | 489 |
| D4a | 16129 -16223-16362 | 152 | (16519)-489 |
| D4b1 | 16223- 16319 -16362 | | 489-523d-524d |
| D4b2* | 16223-16362 | | 489-523d-524d |
| D4b2b | (16223)-16362 | 194 | 16519-489-523d-524d |
| D4d | 16245 -16362 | | 489 |
| D4e* | 16223-16362 | | 489 |
| D4e1 | 16223-16362 | 94 | 489 |
| D4g1 | 16223- 16278 -16362 | | 489-573.pC |
| D4h* | 16223-16362 | | 489 |
| D4h1 | 16174 -16223-16362 | 146-183 | 489 |
| D4h2 | 16174 -16223- 16311 -16362 | 152 | 489 |
| D4i | 16223- 16294 -16362 | | 489 |
| D4j* | 16223-16362 | | 489 |
| D4j1 | 16184 -16223- 16311 -16362 | | 489 |
| D4k1 | 16192 -16223 | 195 | 489 |
| D4k2 | 16223- 16274-16290-16319 -16362 | 195 | 489 |
| D4m | 16244 -16362 | | 489 |
| D4n | 16223- 16355A -16362 | | 489 |



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

Coding region SNP scoring is indispensable in some haplogroups

- ❖ One of G2a1 haplotype according to control region sequence was found to be D4g haplogroup, and 8 and 1 of D4 haplotypes turned out to be G and M9 haplogroups, respectively
- ❖ D4 paragroups, e.g., D4*, D4b2*, D4e* and D4j*, which have a mutation motif 16223-16362-489, need coding region SNP scoring for exact haplogroup determination
- ❖ Complementation of coding region SNP information to control region polymorphisms will lead to mtDNA data quality control and molecular dissection of haplogroups



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

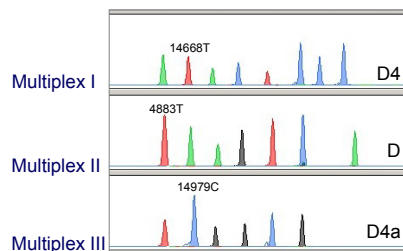
ISFG 2005

Multiplex systems are proved to be efficient in skeletal remain analysis

- ❖ Efficiency test was performed in 101 skeletal remains from Korean War (1950~1953) victims
- ❖ Small amplicon sizes enabled SNP score in old skeletal remains to be successfully analyzed without artifact

HV1-HV2-HV3 region sequence

16093-16129-16223-16362
73-152-263-309.1C-315.1C
489



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

East Asian HG can be determined using “mtDNA Sequence Manager”

❖ We have developed the haplogroup determining program, “mtDNA Sequence Manager” based on the collated control region mutation motifs for East Asian haplogroups or subhaplogroups

❖ By using this program, 593 Korean mtDNAs and 101 Korean War victim mtDNAs can be classified into various East Asian haplogroups or subhaplogroups

| Sample | Expected HG | Determined HG | Sequence |
|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| C5881 | M7b2 | M7b2 | 16189C 16129A 16183C 16189C |
| C5882 | D4a1 | D4a1 | 16192T 16223T 73G 195C 263G |
| C5883 | D5b | D5b | 16140C 16182C 16183C 16189C |
| C5884 | M10b | M10b | 16066G 16223T 16311C 73G 29H |
| C5886 | H5a1 | H5a1 | 16111T 16129A 16223T 16257A |
| C5887 | D4a | D4a | 16182C 16183C 16189C 16194C |
| C5888 | D5b | D5b | 16140C 16183C 16189C 16194C |
| C5889 | D5a1 | D5a1 | 16129A 16140C 16187T 16189C |
| C5818 | M7b2 | M7b2 | 16129A 16183C 16189C 16223T |
| C5811 | M7c | M7c | 16223T 16319A 16519C 73G 14H |
| C5812 | M7b2 | M7b2 | 16129A 16172C 16189C 16223T |
| C5813 | V1b | V1b | 16126C 16231C 16268T 16319A |

(K-J Shin, Yonsei University, unpublished)



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

Concluding remarks

❖ East Asian haplogroup determination is efficiently carried out using haplogroup-level coding region SNP analysis and subhaplogroup-level control region sequence analysis

❖ Identification of control region mutation motif and molecular dissection of haplogroups can be achieved by coding region SNP analysis

❖ The 3 multiplex systems work well even in degraded samples and it will present a promising means for forensic and human genetics involving East Asian mtDNA haplogroups



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005

Acknowledgement

❖ *to our lab members and to Kokuryo Research Foundation for research fund support*



YONSEI UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ISFG 2005