

# **Report: Evolutionary Analysis of Human mtDNA and Related Lineages**

## **Steps Performed**

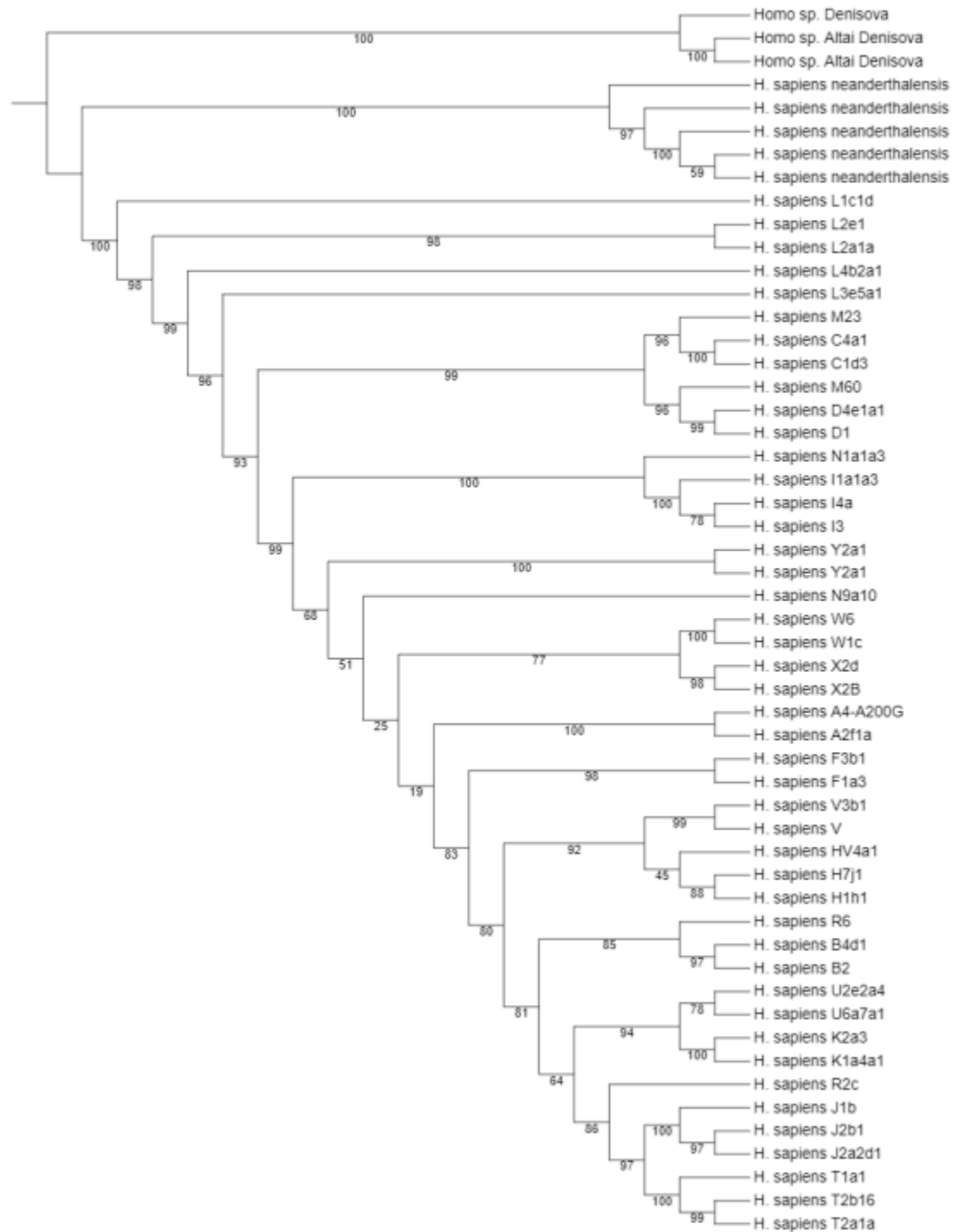
The multiple sequence alignment: MAFFT algorithm.

A phylogenetic tree was constructed IQ-tree software and then refined using the iTOL platform.

The calculated the matrix of pairwise distances between all species: MEGA 11.

The mtDNA sequences of humans, Denisovans, and Neanderthals were combined into a single FASTA file.

### **1. Mitochondrial Eve**



To estimate the age of a specific sequence, it is necessary to calculate the number of genetic variations between that sequence and others. Mitochondrial Eve (mtEve) is considered the common ancestor of all modern humans.

Based on the literature, the L1 haplogroup is as the most ancient lineage. This haplogroup is also the first to branch from the root, which includes Denisovan sequences.

Using MEGA, the average number of nucleotide differences between the L1 haplogroup and other haplogroups was calculated to be 85,045. A human mtDNA mutation rate of  $1.91 \times 10^{-8}$  mutations per site per year (msy) was adopted based on recent studies. (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-84583-1>)

Age of mtEve can be calculated as:

$$85.045/16569 / (1.91 \times 10^{-8}) = 268731.8 \text{ years}$$

This result is consistent with previous scientific estimates ranging from 200,000 to 300,000 years.

### **Separation time and branching order of the Neanderthal and Denisovan population:**

Mean distance between Homo sapiens neanderthalensis and all modern Homo sapiens sequences was amounted to 208.64 nucleotides. Hence the separation of Neanderthal population happened  $208.64 / 16569 (1.91 \times 10^{-8}) = 659277$  years ago.

Mean distance between Denisovan population and modern humans after calculations is equal to 379.98. Using the formula we obtain:

$$208.64 / 16569 (1.91 \times 10^{-8}) = 1200690.5 \text{ years}$$