



Hey Jamie!

You have more Neanderthal DNA than **39%** of other customers.

Neanderthals were prehistoric humans who interbred with modern humans before disappearing around 40,000 years ago.

Summary

Scientific Details

### What does this mean?



You have **<2% Neanderthal DNA**

You inherited a small amount of DNA from your Neanderthal ancestors. Out of the 2,872 variants we tested, we found **270 variants** in your DNA that trace back to the Neanderthals.

All together, your Neanderthal ancestry accounts for less than **~2 percent of your DNA**.

### You have Neanderthal DNA that may influence your traits

This report highlights associations between your Neanderthal variants and your traits, but it does not explore how other factors may be involved — such as your many other DNA variants, your environment, or your lifestyle.



You have one variant associated with **having a worse sense of direction.**



You have one variant associated with **being less likely to have a fear of heights.**

[See all possible traits](#)



Help us improve this report! Answer a few quick questions

### Neanderthals, Decoded

In 2010, scientists sequenced the Neanderthal genome for the first time, leading to the discovery that most people can trace up to 2% of their DNA to the Neanderthals, who lived throughout western Eurasia — from Wales to southern Siberia near the Altai mountains.



### Neanderthal Facts



What does Neanderthal mean?



nee·an·dr·taal



The word “Neanderthal” is a nod to a 17th-century German theologian named Joachim Neander and the secluded valley (Thal) he loved to visit. Nearly 200 years after Neander’s death, peculiar bones were found in the valley — initially believed to belong to a human with bone deformities (it was, in fact, a Neanderthal). It wasn’t until 1886, when two nearly complete Neanderthal skeletons were found in Belgium, that the scientific community recognized the remains for what they were — a unique flavor of human.



What did Neanderthals look like?



Could Neanderthals talk?



Were Neanderthals intelligent?



Who has Neanderthal ancestry today?



What about Denisovans?



# Do more with your Neanderthal results.



## Join the forum

Join the discussion with other 23andMe customers interested in ancient DNA.



## View Scientific Details

See where your Neanderthal variants are in your genome.



## Take survey

Contribute to research and help us understand more about how DNA relates to ancestry.



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Summary

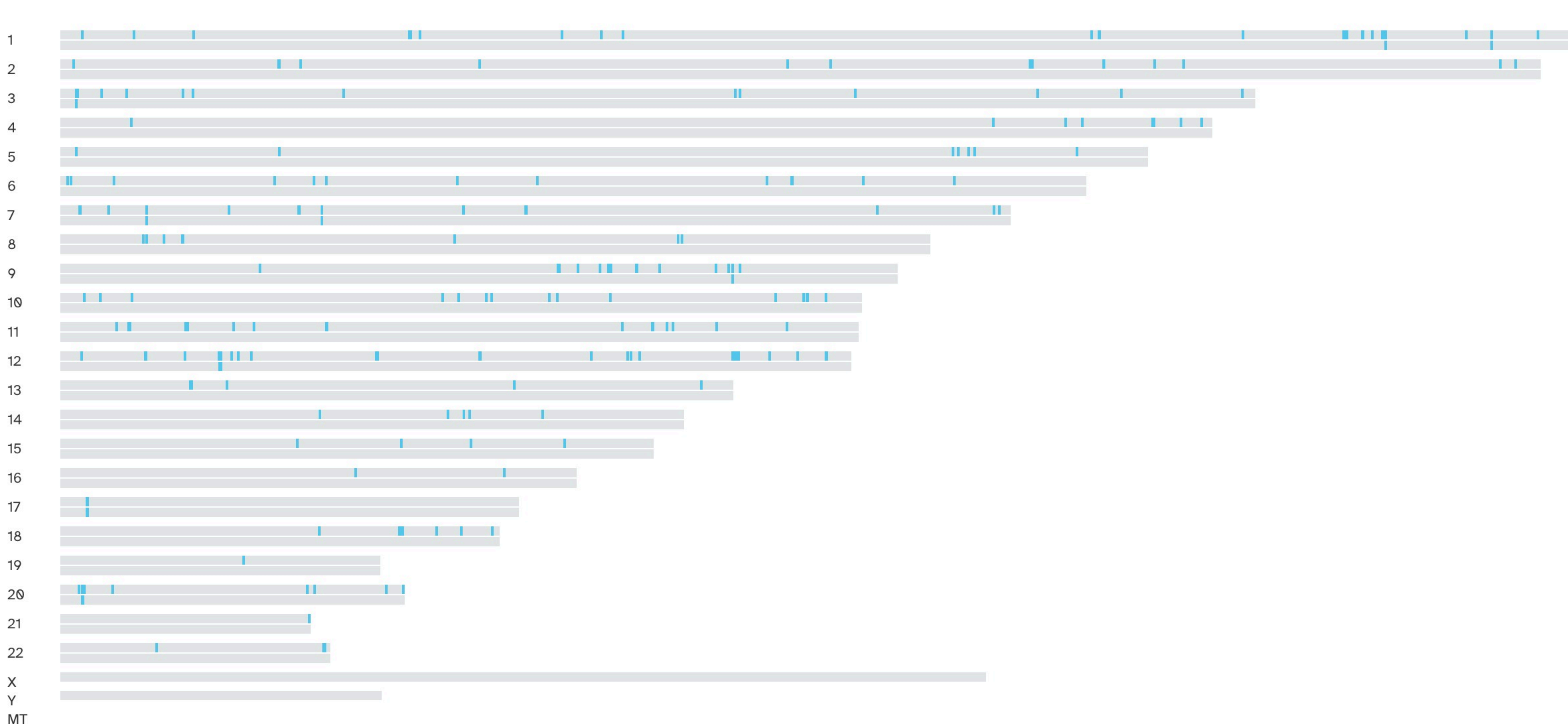
Scientific Details

## Your Neanderthal Ancestry

23andMe tests for Neanderthal ancestry at 1,436 markers scattered across the genome. At each of these markers you can have a genetic variant that evolved in Neanderthals and came back into the human lineage when the two groups interbred. Because you inherit variants from both of your parents, you can have 0, 1, or 2 copies of the Neanderthal variant at each marker. We report your total number of Neanderthal variant copies, which is therefore a number between 0 and 2,872. However, nobody has all 2,872 — the most we've ever seen in a 23andMe customer is less than 500.

[Read our white paper for more details](#)

Markers tested for Neanderthal ancestry	Markers where you have two Neanderthal variants	Markers where you have one Neanderthal variant	Your Neanderthal Variant Total
1,436	15 x 2	240	270



## You have 2.0 variants associated with Neanderthal traits.

[Variants Detected](#)
[View All Tested Markers](#)

Marker Tested	Genotype*	Additional Information
<b>rs13097409</b> Trait: fear of heights	<b>G</b> Neanderthal copy from one of your parents	<b>A</b> Human copy from your other parent Each copy of a G is associated with being less likely to have a fear of heights
<b>rs1364405</b> Trait: sense of direction	<b>G</b> Human copy from one of your parents	<b>A</b> Neanderthal copy from your other parent Each copy of a A is associated with having a worse sense of direction

\* 23andMe always reports genotypes based on the 'positive' strand of the human genome reference sequence (build 37). Other sources sometimes report genotypes using the opposite strand. This test cannot distinguish which copy you received from which parent.

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