

## LETTERS

# The complete mitochondrial DNA genome of an unknown hominin from southern Siberia

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**With the exception of Neanderthals, from which DNA sequences of numerous individuals have now been determined<sup>1</sup>, the number and genetic relationships of other hominin lineages are largely unknown. Here we report a complete mitochondrial (mt) DNA sequence retrieved from a bone excavated in 2008 in Denisova Cave in the Altai Mountains in southern Siberia. It represents a hitherto unknown type of hominin mtDNA that shares a common ancestor with anatomically modern human and Neanderthal mtDNAs about 1.0 million years ago. This indicates that it derives from a hominin migration out of Africa distinct from that of the ancestors of Neanderthals and of modern humans. The stratigraphy of the cave where the bone was found suggests that the Denisova hominin lived close in time and space with Neanderthals as well as with modern humans<sup>2–4</sup>.**

The first hominin group to leave Africa was *Homo erectus* about 1.9 million years (Myr) ago<sup>5</sup>. Archaeological as well as genetic data indicate that at least two groups of hominins left Africa after this event: first, the ancestors of the Neanderthals between 500,000 and 300,000 years ago (500 and 300 kyr ago, respectively), presumably *Homo heidelbergensis* or *Homo rhodesiensis*<sup>6–9</sup>; and, second, anatomically modern humans about 50 kyr ago<sup>10,11</sup>. Despite recent advances in the retrieval of ancient DNA from Neanderthals and early modern humans<sup>12–14</sup>, DNA sequences have not been recovered from other Pleistocene hominins such as *H. erectus*, *H. heidelbergensis* or *Homo antecessor*<sup>15</sup>. A major reason for this is that exceptional circumstances are required for DNA to survive over long time periods. DNA degradation increases with temperature and soil conditions such as acidity<sup>16</sup>, and most early hominin fossils come from equatorial and tropical regions in Africa and Eurasia, where conditions for DNA survival are therefore poor. Thus, although direct descendants of *H. erectus* might have survived until less than 100 kyr ago in Indonesia<sup>17</sup>, it is unlikely that endogenous DNA will be retrieved from these hominins. However, archaeological evidence suggests that archaic hominins such as *H. erectus*, *H. heidelbergensis* and Neanderthals also lived at higher latitudes where the potential for DNA preservation is better. One such region is the Altai Mountains in southern Siberia<sup>4</sup> where hominin occupation may go back to more than 125 kyr ago (for example, the Karama site)<sup>18</sup>.

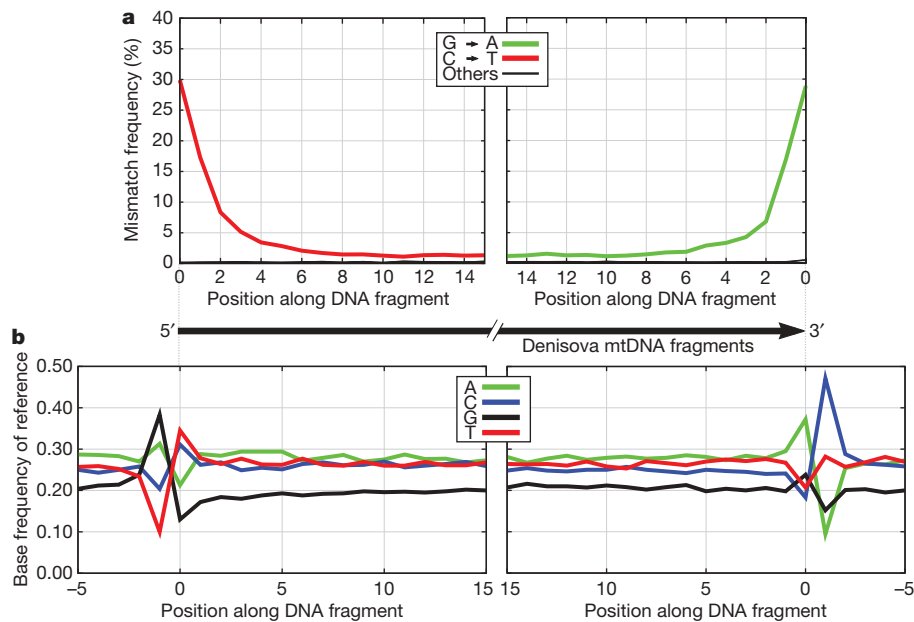
Fossils complete enough for morphological classification do not exist from most sites in the Altai. Rather, small pieces of human skeletons such as teeth and bone fragments are generally recovered<sup>4,19</sup>. In 2008, the distal manual phalanx of the fifth digit of a hominin was excavated in Denisova Cave (51°40' N; 84°68' E) in the Altai Mountains, Russia. Episodic hominin occupation has been documented at this site for at least 125 kyr<sup>20</sup> and the phalanx was found in a stratum (layer 11) dated to 48–30 kyr ago where an assemblage

containing both Upper and Middle Palaeolithic elements has been reported (see Supplementary Information).

We extracted DNA from 30 mg of bone powder and converted it into an Illumina sequencing library using DNA adaptors that carry project-specific barcodes. We next used a recently published protocol for targeted sequence retrieval called primer extension capture (PEC)<sup>1</sup> to isolate mtDNA fragments from the entire mitochondrial genome. The isolated fragments were sequenced from both ends on the Illumina GA<sub>II</sub> platform, using 76 cycles for each read. Fragments were included in further analyses if their forward and reverse reads overlapped by at least 11 base pairs (bp) and thus could be merged into single sequences. This removes all fragments over ~134 bp from analysis, but reduces errors at the 3' ends of Illumina reads where error rates are highest<sup>21,22</sup>. We generated 1,178,300 merged sequences, of which 93,349 (7.9%) aligned to the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (rCRS)<sup>23</sup> using an iterative mapping assembler, MIA<sup>1</sup>. This alignment program is particularly suitable for aligning ancient DNA sequences because it takes into account the frequent sequence errors associated with base damage in ancient DNA sequences<sup>24,25</sup>. Owing to the library amplification steps involved in the primer extension capture procedure, multiple copies of each original DNA molecule may be sequenced. Thus, fragments with identical start and end coordinates were merged to single sequences where at each position the base with the highest quality score was used. A total of 30,443 such distinct sequences were then used to assemble a mtDNA sequence<sup>1</sup>. The final assembled mtDNA sequence was identical irrespective of whether the reference mtDNA sequence used for the assembly was modern human or Neanderthal. Coverage across the mtDNA was high (mean = 156-fold, lowest 2-fold, highest 602-fold; Supplementary Fig. 1).

Several different approaches were used to assess the reliability of the mtDNA sequence determined. First, we made a second DNA extract from the Denisova phalanx and determined 9,908 mtDNA fragments by shotgun sequencing on the Illumina platform. From the reads we assembled a complete mtDNA sequence that was identical to the one retrieved with the PEC approach (Supplementary Information). This shows that the mtDNA sequence retrieved is reproducible and not dependent on the particular primers used for PEC. Second, we used 276 sequence positions where the Denisova hominin mtDNA is different from >99% of present-day human mtDNAs to assess whether the mtDNA recovered with PEC comes from a single individual. Among the 15,008 fragments that overlap these 276 positions, 14,961 carry the bases of the Denisova hominin mtDNA. This suggests that 99.7% (95% confidence interval; 99.6–99.8%) of all mtDNA fragments in the bone come from a single individual. Third, we used three physical features of the DNA fragments sequenced to gauge their extent and patterns of degradation: (1) the average length of the

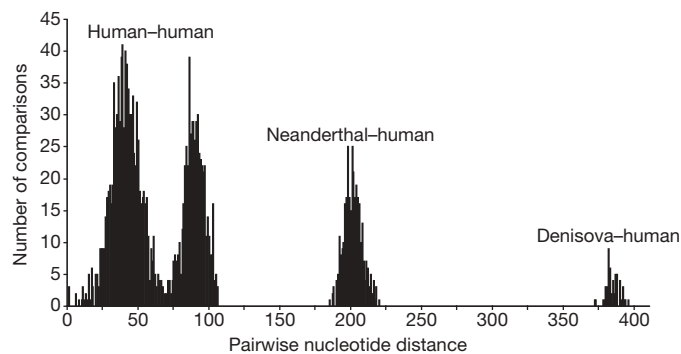
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**Figure 1 | Physical features of Denisova mtDNA.** **a, b,** Nucleotide misincorporation patterns (**a**) and nucleotide frequencies of the aligned reference sequence (**b**) at and around the ends of mtDNA fragments sequenced from the Denisova hominin.

fragments is 85.3 bp (Supplementary Fig. 3); (2) at the 5' ends of the fragments about 30% of cytosine residues are replaced by thymine residues whereas at the 3' ends the complementary replacement of guanine residues by adenine residues is seen; (3) at the positions immediately outside the fragments purines (A and G) are over-represented (Fig. 1). These three features have recently been shown to be typical of ancient DNA relative to contaminating DNA fragments in several Neanderthal specimens<sup>13</sup>. Because the mtDNA retrieved from the Denisova hominin stems overwhelmingly from a single individual and its extent and patterns of degradation as well as nucleotide misincorporations are typical of ancient DNA, the assembled mtDNA is likely to represent the mtDNA sequence carried by the Denisova individual when alive.

We aligned the Denisova hominin mtDNA sequence to 54 present-day modern human mtDNAs, a Late Pleistocene mtDNA recently determined from an early modern human from Kostenki, Russia<sup>13</sup>, six complete Neanderthal mtDNAs<sup>1,26</sup>, one bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) mtDNA and one chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) mtDNA. Whereas Neanderthals differ from modern humans at an average of 202 nucleotide positions, the Denisova individual differs at an average of 385 positions (Fig. 2), and the chimpanzee at 1,462 positions (Supplementary Information). The Denisova hominin mtDNA thus

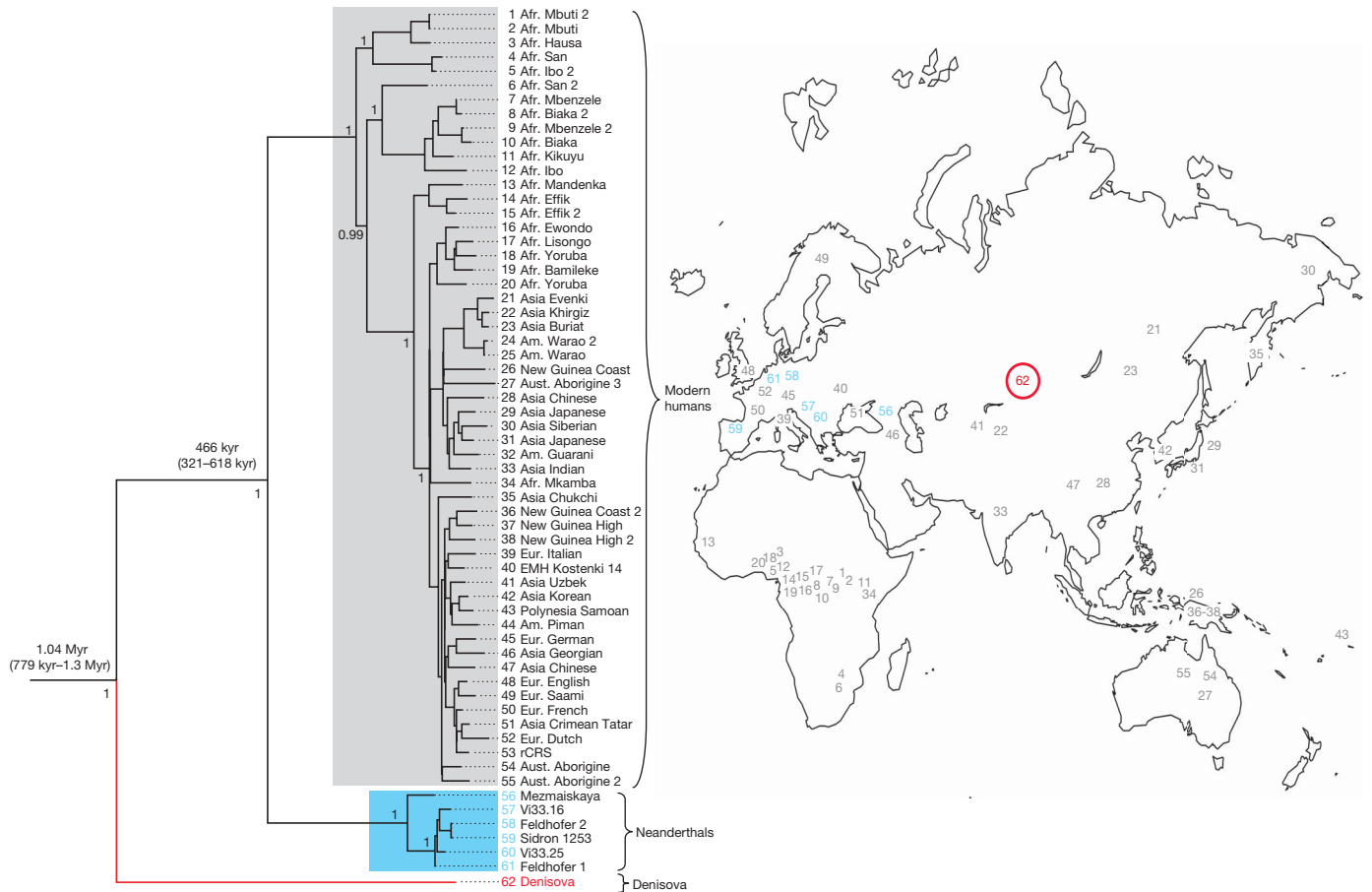


**Figure 2 | Distribution of pairwise nucleotide differences.** Pairwise nucleotide differences from all pairs of complete mtDNAs from 54 present-day and one Pleistocene modern human, six Neanderthals and the Denisova hominin are shown.

carries almost twice as many differences to the mtDNA of present-day humans as do Neanderthal mtDNAs. A phylogenetic analysis similarly shows that the Denisova hominin mtDNA lineage branches off well before the modern human and Neanderthal lineages (Fig. 3). Assuming an average divergence of human and chimpanzee mtDNAs of 6 million years ago, the date of the most recent common mtDNA ancestor shared by the Denisova hominin, Neanderthals and modern humans is approximately one million years ago (mean = 1,040,900 years ago; 779,300–1,313,500 years ago, 95% highest posterior density (HPD)), or twice as deep as the most recent common mtDNA ancestor of modern humans and Neanderthals (mean = 465,700 years ago; 321,200–618,000 years ago, 95% HPD) (Fig. 3). Although the absolute dates depend on several assumptions and are subject to uncertainty (Supplementary Information), the fact that the divergence of the Denisova hominin mtDNA is about twice as old as the divergence of Neanderthal and modern human mtDNAs is robust to most assumptions.

The 12 proteins encoded by the Denisova hominin mtDNA (excluding ND6, Supplementary Information) show low per-site rates of amino acid replacements ( $d_N$ ) when compared to the per-site rates of silent substitutions ( $d_S$ ), consistent with strong purifying selection influencing the evolution of the mitochondrial proteins ( $d_N/d_S = 0.056$ ). Notably, when the evolution of mitochondrial protein-coding genes in modern humans, Neanderthals, chimpanzees and bonobos is gauged in conjunction with the Denisova hominin mtDNA, a previously described reduction of silent substitutions causing an increased  $d_N/d_S$  in Neanderthals<sup>1,26</sup> is not observed. This is probably due to a more accurate reconstruction of substitutional events when the long evolutionary lineage leading to modern humans and Neanderthals is subdivided by the Denisova hominin mtDNA (see Supplementary Information).

Although nuclear DNA sequences are needed to clarify definitively the relationship of the Denisova individual to present-day humans and Neanderthals, the divergence of the Denisova mtDNA lineage on the order of one million years shows that it was distinct from the initial radiation of *H. erectus* that first left Africa 1.9 Myr ago, and perhaps also from the taxon *H. heidelbergensis*, if the latter is the direct ancestor of Neanderthals<sup>27</sup>. An unambiguous association of the Denisova mtDNA with morphologically defined hominin taxa awaits determination of mtDNA sequences from more complete skeletal remains.



**Figure 3 | Phylogenetic tree of complete mtDNAs.** The phylogeny was estimated with a Bayesian approach under a GTR+I+ $\Gamma$  model using 54 present-day and one Pleistocene modern human mtDNA (grey), 6 Neanderthals (blue) and the Denisova hominin (red). The tree is rooted with a chimpanzee and a bonobo mtDNA. Posterior probabilities are given for

We note that the stratigraphy and indirect dates indicate that this individual lived between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago<sup>20,28</sup>. At a similar time individuals carrying Neanderthal mtDNA<sup>4</sup> were present less than 100 km away from Denisova Cave in the Altai Mountains, whereas the presence of an Upper Palaeolithic industry at some sites, such as Kara-Bom and Denisova, has been taken as evidence for the appearance of anatomically modern humans in the Altai before 40,000 years ago<sup>2,3</sup>. Although these dates are associated with large and unknown errors, this temporal concurrence suggests that complete and successive replacements of distinct hominin forms, similar to what occurred in Western Europe<sup>11</sup>, may not have taken place in southern Siberia. Rather, representatives of three genetically distinct hominin lineages may all have been present in this region at about the same time. Thus, the presence of *Homo floresiensis* in Indonesia about 17,000 years ago<sup>29,30</sup> and of the Denisova mtDNA lineage in southern Siberia about 40,000 years ago suggest that multiple Late Pleistocene hominin lineages coexisted for long periods of time in Eurasia.

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each major node. The map shows the geographical origin of the mtDNAs (24, 25, 32, 44 are in the Americas). Note that two partial mtDNAs sequenced from Teshik Tash and Okladnikov Cave in Central Asia fall together with the complete Neanderthal mtDNAs in phylogenies<sup>4</sup> (not shown).

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**Supplementary Information** is linked to the online version of the paper at [www.nature.com/nature](http://www.nature.com/nature).

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**Author Information** The sequence of the Denisova mtDNA is deposited at the EMBL nucleotide database under accession number FN673705. Reprints and permissions information is available at [www.nature.com/reprints](http://www.nature.com/reprints). The authors declare no competing financial interests. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.K. ([krause@eva.mpg.de](mailto:krause@eva.mpg.de)).