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Correction: Mitochondrial DNA Variation in Amerindians

To the Editor:

We thank Yao et al. (2003 [in this issue]) for calling our attention to inconsistencies in our data reporting mitochondrial DNA variations in Amerindians (Silva et al. 2002). We reviewed the original chromatograms and re-sequenced all the samples (forward and reverse). On the basis of the reanalysis of the initial data and sequencing that has been repeated, we conclude that most criticisms of Yao et al. are correct. We identified two sources of problems: (a) alignment with a variant CRS (Macaulay et al. 1999) and (b) mutations missed at regions of low-quality chromatograms in one (forward or reverse) of the first sequencing. Elimination of these two problems, by a second (and, in a few cases, a third) sequencing, careful manual checking of the chromatograms, and use of the correct rCRS reference sequence (MITOMAP) eliminated the discrepancies. A summary of all 40 corrected sequences is presented in figure 1, and the general pattern is similar to that recently reported by Herrnstadt et al. (2002). The presence of a private mutation in more than one individual or the absence of a basal mutation probably represent examples of homoplasmy or of reverse mutations. Extensive homoplasmy within the coding region of mtDNA has been documented (Eyre-Walker et al. 1999; Herrnstadt et al. 2002) and will probably be found more often as the number of mtDNA samples sequenced increases. For instance, the group C basal mutation 9545G was found in one individual from the haplogroup A, whereas private mutation 14460G was found in two individuals who belong to haplogroups A and D, and 15670C is present in one individual who belongs to haplogroup A and two who belong to haplogroup C (Herrnstadt et al. 2002). The finding of two similar private mutations (TYR0004 and TYR0016) is probably the consequence of a single mutational event, as is the occurrence of the reverse mutation 8584 in two individuals of another tribe (YAN0669 and YAN0650).

Recalculation of the age estimates for the four founder haplogroups on the basis of the reviewed data continues

Mitomap iCRS	TCTGTCCCGC	GGAGGGGCAT	GGATGCTACG	ACATAGCTAT	GTCGACTTA	AATCCCGCC	CTTAGCGAG	TGGTAGAG	ACAGATCG	CTCGAAGTTT	AACACTGA	GGTGTGATGA	TCCCGTAAA
GR00149 A	A	A	T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
KT00130 A	A	A	T.G	T.A	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
KP00013 A	A	A	A.T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
PTJ0003 A	A	A	T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
WTE1182 A	T	A	T.G	A	GA	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
WPI0167 A	A	A	G.T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
YAN0623 A	A	A	T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	T	AG
YAN0655 A	A	A	T.G	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	T	AG
KCR0029 A	A	A	T.G.A	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
GR00169 B4b	T	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	G
KT00209 B4b	G	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	G
KP00001 B4b	G	G	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	T	G
KP00039 B4b	C	G	C	TTT	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	C
KP00023 B4b	C	G	C	T	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	C
QUE1876 B4b	T	G	G	T	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
QUE1881 B4b	A	G	G	T	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
YAN0637 B4b	A	G	G	GT	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
KRC0033 B4b	TC	G	G	GT	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
QUE1880 B4b	G	G	G	GT	A	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
JAF1044 B4c	G	G	G	T	G	A	A	A	A	T	T	T	G
ARE0058 C	A	A	A.G.G	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
PTJ0068 C	A	A	A.G.G	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
QTE1875 C	A	A	A.G.G	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
QTE1878 C	A	A	A.G.G	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
YAN0659 C	A	A	A.G.CG	CG.C	A	GT	C	A	A	T	G	C	TC
YAN0591 C	A	A	A.G.CG	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
YAN0650 C	A	A	A.G.CG	CG	GT	C	A	A	A	T	G	C	TC
JAF1045 D4	T	G	GT	T.C	A	C	G	C	A	T	T	T	TC
GR00131 D4	T	G	G	T.C	A	C	G	C	A	T	T	T	TC
JAF1043 D4	T	G	G	C	T	A	A	A	A	G	G	T	TC
KT00018 D	T	G	G	C	GT	C	T	A	A	T	T	T	TC
PTJ0001 D	T	G	G	C	GT	C	A	A	A	T	T	T	TC
TYR0004 D	T	G	G	C	GT	C	A	A	A	T	T	T	TC
TYR0016 D	T	G	G	C	GT	C	A	A	A	T	T	T	TC
NGR0524 L2a	C	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	G	A	T	G
NGR0522 L2a	C	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	GT	A	T	G
NGR0475 L2a	C	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	Ag	A	T	G
NGR0510 L2a	C	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	GT	A	T	G
WTE1150 L2a	C	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	GT	A	T	G
WTE1145 U	A	TT	A	G	A	G	G	C	C	GA	C	A	T

Figure 1 Data matrix showing the corrected informative nucleotide positions for the 8.8-kb mtDNA segment for 40 individuals sequenced by us

Table 1
Nucleotide Diversity and Age Estimates for mtDNA Belonging to the Four Founder Haplogroups of New World Natives

Haplogroup	No. of Sequences	Genetic Diversity ^a (SE)	Mean Age in Years ^b (95% CI)
A	10	0.73 (0.15)	15,398 (12,052–18,744)
B	11	0.75 (0.14)	15,819 (12,659–18,970)
C	9	0.64 (0.13)	13,520 (10,616–17,425)
D	5	0.86 (0.18)	18,144 (14,137–22,151)
Weighted mean		0.75 (0.15)	15,720 (12,366–19,074)

^a $\pi (\times 10^{-3})$.

^b Calculated as in Silva et al. (2002).

to show similarities between the four haplogroups and does not differ significantly from the previously published values (table 1). This supports our primary conclusion in favor of a single migration wave, with a mean age for the four haplogroups of 12,366–19,074 years before present.

The revised versions of the sequences have been submitted to GenBank.

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Electronic-Database Information

The URL for data presented herein is as follows:

MITOMAP, <http://www.mitomap.org> (for a human mitochondrial genome database)

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Reply to Silva et al.

To the Editor:

Silva et al. (2003 [in this issue]) have certainly improved their data by eliminating many of the errors in the current version of the data matrix, and they have admitted most of their innocent mistakes. Their efforts and atti-