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3,000 Years of Solitude: Extreme differentiation in the island isolates of Dalmatia, Croatia.

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Abstract

Communities with increased shared ancestry represent invaluable tools for genetic studies of complex traits. "1,001 Dalmatians" research program collects biomedical information for genetic epidemiological research from multiple small isolated populations ("metapopulation") in the islands of Dalmatia, Croatia. Random samples of 100 individuals from 10 small island settlements ($n < 2000$ inhabitants) were collected in 2002 and 2003. These island communities were carefully chosen to represent a wide range of distinct and well-documented demographic histories. Here, we analysed their genetic make-up using 26 short tandem repeat (STR) markers, at least 5cM apart. We found a very high level of differentiation between most of these island communities based on Wright's fixation indexes, even within the same island. The model-based clustering algorithm, implemented in STRUCTURE, defined 6 clusters with very distinct genetic signatures, 4 of which corresponded to single villages. The extent of background LD, assessed with 8 linked markers on Xq13-21, paralleled the extent of differentiation and was also very high in most of the populations under study. For each population, demographic history was characterised and 12 "demographic history" variables were tentatively defined. Following stepwise regression, the demographic history variable that most significantly predicted the extent of LD was the proportion of locally born grandparents. Strong isolation and endogamy are likely to be the main forces maintaining this highly structured overall population. **(218 words)**

Key words: isolated populations, linkage disequilibrium, demographic history, structure, Croatia

Introduction

Despite an overall low level of differentiation in human population, local factors such as geographic or cultural isolation can greatly enhance genetic discontinuity. Clearly differentiated genetic isolates have been very valuable for the mapping of rare genetic diseases ¹ and are also believed to offer advantages for unravelling the genetics of more common complex diseases ²⁻⁴. Along with a small number of young isolate populations, many small isolates of ancient origins have persisted to this day in stable environments and many could be amenable to genetic studies. On a small scale, within isolated regions, a substructure of markedly differentiated endogamous sub-populations is often maintained, as reported in the Sardinian region of Ogliastra, in the Daghestan highlands and in mountainous areas in Bosnia ⁵⁻⁷.

The communities on the Eastern Adriatic islands in Dalmatia, Croatia, have been the subject of extensive anthropological studies ⁸⁻¹⁰. Those more remote from the coast display an unusually high degree of isolation, endogamy and inbreeding. Preliminary genetic studies using serological markers ¹¹, a small number of STR markers ¹² as well as analysis of uniparentally inherited mtDNA ^{13,14} and Y chromosome markers ¹¹ indicated reduced diversity within the island populations surveyed in comparison to the general Croatian population and a high degree of differentiation among and within island populations, consistent with the action of strong genetic drift. The analysis of mtDNA and Y chromosome markers, taken together with the known phylogeographic patterns of their major haplogroups, further suggest that the founding groups may have been of multiple, diverse, origins. This is not surprising since these Adriatic islands have witnessed a turbulent history, being situated at a major crossroads between Europe and the Near East. The demographic history of each island community differs according

to the founding times, origin and number of founders, bottleneck and admixture events, length of isolation, and historical fluctuations in population size. All of these characteristics are expected to influence the extent of genetic differentiation and shape specific linkage disequilibrium (LD) patterns within each population, through their impact on random genetic drift and levels of endogamy and inbreeding.

Here, we describe in detail the genetic make up of ten of these island communities, which were carefully chosen to represent a wide range of distinct demographic histories. The primary aim was to characterize the extent of genetic variation in these populations, some of which are candidates for future epidemiological and genetic studies. We describe the level of differentiation of these different villages to provide information on their isolation and uniqueness. Their well-documented demographic histories also provide an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the action of diverse demographic factors on LD. The 10 communities sampled (Figure 1), all populated by less than 2,000 inhabitants, were the villages of Banjol, Barbat, Lopar, Rab and S. Draga, on the Island of Rab, the villages of Vis and Komiza, separated by about 10 km, on the Island of Vis; the village of Lastovo on the island of Lastovo, a mix of small village communities on the island of Mljet, and the village of Susak on the most remote inhabited island of Susak.

Historic and demographic background

Demographic history data were collated from numerous sources: census data, church records and official demographic statistics, and were used to construct timelines of key recent historical events (Table 1).

The earliest settlements studied are the two villages of Rab and Vis, which date back at least to the Illyrian period, approximately 1,000 years BC. Both were later fortified, first

by incoming Greeks and subsequently by Romans, representing their main strongholds in the eastern Adriatic. Banjol and Lopar were founded by the Greeks, in the 4th century AD, as military camps. Barbat was founded two centuries later, by the Romans, as a place of worship. The Croats, people of Slavic origin, arrived in the 7th century AD and admixed with populations in all these settlements. Croats founded the villages of Lastovo and villages on Mljet in the 9th century, S. Draga (11th century) and Komiza (14th century). Finally, the Cyprian and Candian wars from 1570 to 1650 AD, with the Turkish Empire, forced immigration from the Croatian mainland to the islands. This resulted in the last major admixture, affecting mainly the villages on the Island of Rab and the village of Vis, while the most geographically remote villages of Komiza, Mljet and Lastovo remained isolated. This migration wave from the mainland also resulted in the foundation of the most remote village investigated, Susak.

For this study, we recorded severe bottleneck events, which had led to a reduction in population size greater than 40% within a maximum time of 2 generations (50 years). Plague epidemics affected the island of Rab in years 1449 and 1456 such that 95% of the inhabitants of Rab and 60% of inhabitants from S. Draga, Banjol, Barbat and Lopar were killed or forced to take refuge. The villages of the islands of Vis, Lastovo and Mljet were spared, while Susak was not yet founded. However, the isolation that saved those communities during the 15th century became a burden in the 20th century (Table 1). The proximity of the mainland helped the island of Rab to develop economically while Vis and Susak experienced hardship, which caused a 44-88% reduction in their populations during the second half of the 20th century^{10,15}. The island of Susak lost the majority of its population (nearly 90%) due to massive emigration to the United States of America after 1951¹⁶.

Recent demographic trends and current population size

Current population sizes in the villages studied range from 188 (Susak) to 1,971 (Banjol). Populations of the most geographically isolated villages, Lastovo, Vis, Komiza, Susak and the villages on Mljet, which continuously expanded until the mid 20th century, rapidly declined through emigration thereafter, especially sharply in the case of Susak. Four settlements on the island of Rab (Rab, S. Draga, Barbat, Lopar) maintained relatively constant population size after their recovery from plague epidemics and, during the last two centuries, 700-1300 persons inhabited them. The population of Banjol is the only one, which continuously expanded over the past 10 generations, from 300 residents in the year 1750 to the present size of nearly 2,000.

Subjects and methods

Subjects

In each of the five villages from the island of Rab, examinees were chosen through consecutive selection of household numbers from random number tables. Then, the local general practitioner (GP) alternately included male and female participants from the chosen households until 100 examinees were recruited in each village. In two villages from the island of Vis, examinees were randomly chosen from voting lists and invited to participate, until a sample of 100 examinees was reached. In the village of Susak with only 180 inhabitants, the entire population was invited to participate and 72 of them agreed. In Mljet, samples were drawn randomly from the lists of the 2 local Health centers covering the whole island community, in the villages of Babino Polje and Sobra. This sample will be called Mljet for simplicity in the rest of the paper. In Lastovo, samples were drawn randomly from the village GP list. Research teams from the Andrija Stampar School of Public Health and the Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia, collected blood samples at local medical clinics and administered questionnaires providing basic information on the examinees. Fieldwork in Susak was undertaken in October 2001, in Vis in February 2002, in Rab in March 2002, in Lastovo in April 2003 and in Mljet in October 2003. Informed consent, DNA sampling procedures and questionnaires were reviewed and approved by relevant ethics committees in Scotland and Croatia.

DNA extraction and genotyping of microsatellite markers

DNA was extracted from blood samples using Nucleon DNA purification kits (Tepnel). DNA was amplified using fluorescent primer-pairs. Genotyping was performed using an ABI3700 DNA sequencer and Genotyper software (Applied Biosystems).

To investigate population structure, twenty-six microsatellite markers, at least 5cM apart, from ABI Prism linkage panels 11 and 19 were genotyped: D7S517, D7S513, D7S516, D7S484, D7S510, D7S502, D7S669, D7S630, D7S657, D7S640, D8S264, D8S549, D8S258, D8S1771, D8S260, D8S514, D8S272, D12S352, D12S364, D12S326, D12S324, D13S153, D13S265, D13S159, D13S158, and D13S173.

To investigate the extent of pairwise linkage disequilibrium between markers, ten X-linked microsatellites were genotyped, eight of them on Xq13-21. These markers encompassed six of the markers described by Laan and Paabo¹⁷ that have been genotyped in various populations: DXS983, DXS8092, DXS8037, DXS1225, DXS8082, and DXS995 as well as two additional interspaced microsatellites: DXS1165 and DXS56. These eight markers span 3.36 cM. To investigate LD patterns at genomic distances that are an order of magnitude greater, two additional markers were genotyped: DXS8085 and DXS8014. They are located in Xp21 region, and situated 18 cM and 23.68 cM away from the most proximal Xq13 marker (DXS983), respectively.

Statistical analyses

Allele frequencies for each microsatellite marker were computed by the FSTAT software (<http://www2.unil.ch/popgen/softwares/fstat.htm>). Estimate of population heterozygosity per locus, or gene diversity, was calculated as one minus the sum of the squared allele frequencies¹⁸. The multilocus estimates of Wright's fixation indexes F_{IT} , F_{IS} , and F_{ST} were computed following Weir and Cockerham¹⁹, and their 95% CIs were derived by bootstrapping over loci using the Genetix package (<http://www.univ-montp2.fr/~genetix/genetix/genetix.html>). Chord genetic distances²⁰ were computed

using the Genetix software, and were represented in two-dimensional space by multidimensional scaling analysis using SPSS 6.0 Software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). We used the model-based clustering algorithm implemented in STRUCTURE v2.0 (<http://pritch.bsd.uchicago.edu>) to infer population structure²¹. The algorithm was run with a burn-in length of 100,000 MCMC iterations followed by 1,000,000 iterations for estimating the model parameters.

To measure pairwise LD between the X chromosome markers, male haplotypes were readily available while female haplotypes were inferred using a Bayesian method implemented in PHASE v2.0²² (<http://www.stat.washington.edu/stephens/>). The algorithm was run 5 times and the run with the best average goodness-of-fit kept. At each locus, only those genotypes for which phase certainty was >80% were further analysed. Such inferred female haplotypes and the males haplotypes were then used to calculate a pair-wise measure of LD, D'_{adj} , an adjusted D' , the multiallelic measure of LD²³, using the software miLD developed by Aultchenko et al²⁴. D'_{adj} is defined as $D'_{adj} = D' - D'_{sto}$, where D'_{sto} is the mean D' obtained from samples generated by random loci permutation (1000 replicates).

Historic “variables” were quantified to enable correlation to LD measures and entered into SPSS 6.0 statistical software as presented in Table 1. They were defined as: (1) *CurPop*: current population size; (2) *GrPar%*: the percentage of subjects’ grandparents born in the same village; (3) *FoundT*: time since the founder event (years); (4) *AdmixN*: number of putative admixture events; (5) *AdmixT*: time since the most recent putative admixture (years); (6) *BottlT*: time since the most recent bottleneck event (years); (7) *Bottl%*: the percentage of reduction in population size during last major bottleneck; (8) *MaxPop*: maximum population size in the history; (9) *Dem10G%*: demographic trend

over the past 10 generations (since 1750), with 25 years per generation and current population of each village expressed as % of 1750 population; (10) *Dem5G%*: demographic trend over the past 5 generations (since 1875); (11) *Dem2G%*: demographic trend over the past 3 generations (since 1925). In addition to these 11 historical predictor “variables” of LD, another one was constructed to take into account both the time elapsed since the last bottleneck and the reduction in population size. It was defined as “bottleneck index” (*BottIX*) and calculated as: $BottIX = BottIT \times (100 - BottI\%)$.

The only criterion variable was pair-wise LD (*LD28p*) between closely linked markers (i.e. on Xq13-21), expressed as the number of marker pairs on Xq13 with $D'_{adj} > 0.1$. Spearman rank correlation coefficients were calculated using SPSS 6.0 Software. To determine the most significant explanatory variables, stepwise regressions of the LD measure on the different demographic variables were performed using Minitab 14 Software (<http://www.minitab.com/>).

Results

Isolation

To estimate the degree of recent isolation of the villages, we used the proportion of examinees' grandparents born in the same village. With the number of successfully genotyped individuals ranging between 70 and 94 in the villages, this provided the opportunity to establish the birthplace of 280 to 376 examinees' grandparents per community. This study indicates that the villages even today preserve extreme levels of isolation. More surprisingly, this was true not only in the villages affected by recent economic crisis (Vis, Komiza, Susak, Mljet and Lastovo), but also in two villages on the island of Rab: Barbat and Lopar. In Lopar as many as 98.4% of examinee's

grandparents were autochthonous. In Barbat, Vis, Komiza, Lastovo, Mljet and Susak this proportion ranged from 71.7% to 93.5% (Table 1). Those figures are all exceptionally high. The remaining three settlements, all on the island of Rab, had values ranging from 39.4% to 46.9% which agrees with the fact that these villages were much more open to immigration (Table 1).

Gene diversities and effective number of alleles were measured for 26 autosomal and 9 X-linked STR markers and compared with their values in the CEPH reference consisting of 8 to 20 outbred families of European descent (Table2). They were clearly low for both set of markers in the remote island of Susak, but were quite similar for the others samples with Barbat, S. Draga, Mljet and Lopar at the lower end of the small spectrum and the CEPH families at the highest end.

Wright's fixation index F_{IT} , measuring the global heterozygote deficit, was positive and highly significant, 0.035 (95% CI: 0.026-0.044), based on 26 autosomal markers. Most villages taken singly were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, with F_{IS} values non-significantly different from zero (Table 2). However, Mljet and S.Draga, and to a lesser degree Barbat and Lopar, had a significant excess of homozygous genotypes compared to the proportions expected under random mating, suggesting inbreeding or residual structure within these communities. F_{IT} measured after removing these four villages was lower, but still positive and highly significant, 0.02 (95% CI 0.01-0.027), suggesting separation among the villages and structure in the overall sample.

High level of differentiation between villages

The variance-based measure of differentiation, F_{ST} , indicated a strong, highly significant, level of differentiation overall, with an estimated F_{ST} value of 0.02 (95% CI: 0.017-0.022) based on the 26 autosomal markers genotyped. Pairwise comparisons

among populations indicated that all villages sampled are highly differentiated from each other, the least differentiated being Banjol-Rab and Komiza-Vis (Table 3). The population of the remote island of Susak appeared the most distinct with pairwise F_{ST} with any of the other villages being above 3.5%. Barbat, Mljet and Lopar were the next most strongly differentiated. Plots of genetic distances derived from STR allele frequencies by multidimensional scaling summarised the amount of differentiation among populations taking account of all the data simultaneously (Figure 2).

Attempts to assign individuals to K distinct source populations solely on the basis of their multilocus data (26 autosomal STRs), without prior assignment of individuals to distinct villages, were carried out using the model-based clustering approach implemented in the STRUCTURE program. Each source population is characterised by a set of allele frequencies at each locus. This revealed a highly structured overall population with an impressive clustering of individuals by location (Figure 3).

Individuals strongly assigned to distinct populations were those from Susak, Mljet, Barbat and Lopar. The optimal number of different source populations, K , appears to be 5 as the value of $\text{Pr}(K)$ reach a plateau with larger values of the parameter K , with a lower increase between consecutive $\log \text{Pr}(X/K)$, the log likelihood of the data given a number of source populations. The village of Susak appeared to have a very distinct genetic signature as people from this village cluster even when only three populations are allowed ($K=3$). The inhabitants of Mljet, Barbat and Lopar also seem to be very differentiated in runs with higher values of K . Interestingly, Lopar and to a lesser degree Barbat appeared to have a very different genetic make up from the other three villages investigated on the same island (Rab): Banjol, Rab and S. Draga. These three villages

shared a similar gene pool, very distinct from Lopar's. The villages of Komiza and Vis, on Vis Island, shared a similar genetic composition, close to that of Lastovo.

LD

The extent of background linkage disequilibrium (LD) in the ten subpopulations was assessed using 8 markers on Xq13-21, a region of very low recombination (0.25 cM/Mb). Xq13-21 has been extensively used to explore population-specific differences in LD and markers in that region consistently displayed increased pairwise association in populations with a history compatible with a reduced effective population size^{17,25-29}. The 10 villages analysed displayed variability in the strength of LD (Figure 4). At the extremes of the range, Susak, the remotest village, displayed the most extensive LD while Rab village, which had a high flow of emigrants from the mainland, displayed less LD. For comparison, the level of LD measured in a sample of 96 unrelated individuals from an outbred population, the UK²⁹, analysed in the same way, was very low (Figure 4). Lopar and Mljet showed a high level of LD followed by Barbat and Komiza, then by Draga, Banjol, Vis and Lastovo.

LD between unlinked markers (Marker on Xp21-Marker on Xq13-21 pairs) was observed in the Susak and Lopar samples suggesting that these samples are admixed or more likely, given the nature of the samples and the outcome of the clustering algorithm, composed of closely related individuals.

Correlations between historic and demographic “variables” and estimated LD

Given that values of some historic variables could not be accurately estimated whereas their hierarchy between villages is more probably correct, we calculated rank correlation between variables and LD (supplementary Table 1). The proportion of grandparents

from the same village displayed the highest correlation with LD strength ($\rho=0.70$; $P=0.024$). Significant negative correlation was also noted between founding time and LD ($\rho=-0.64$; $P=0.048$): the older the population, the lower the extent of pairwise LD. Using stepwise regression, the only significant demographic predictors of LD strength were in order of decreasing relative contribution (decreasing P-values): the proportion of local grandparents, the founding time and the time since the most recent admixture (the more recent the event, the stronger the disequilibrium). These 3 predictors are uncorrelated. As mentioned above Susak and Lopar may have a high proportion of closely related individuals biasing this analysis (i.e. high proportions of grandparents from the same village and high LD). Removing these two villages, the proportion of local grandparents and the founding time remained suggestive predictors of LD ($P=0.057$; $P=0.063$).

Discussion

In this study, the variance-based measures of differentiation, F_{ST} , were generally above 1%, the very conservative upper bound often cited for F_{ST} between major European countries (consequently well above the more realistic F_{ST} value of 0.28% obtained with the forensic STR set using 11 diverse countries across Europe³⁰). The among-group component of genetic variation is expected to be accentuated by the strong homogeneity within groups when isolated populations are compared. This provides further detail of the overall picture of a high degree of isolation of villages between islands previously reported for villages on the other Adriatic Islands of Hvar, Krk, Brac and Korcula³¹. The island of Susak is an extreme isolate which we have described separately in an earlier publication¹⁶, and is confirmed as very distinct by this analysis. Recently founded on a remote island, with strong protective policies for many years, which

further prevented contacts with mainland Croatia or other islands, Susak has only 2 frequent surnames (5 in total) ¹⁶ and has recently undergone a 90% population decline due to massive emigration. It is likely that this village represents a pool of related individuals as suggested by the low number of family surnames, the low gene diversity, the high degree of allelic association even between unlinked markers and the distinctive signature of individual genotypes based on multilocus data.

Our data also illustrated the maintenance within an island of a high level of structure: on the island of Rab, the villages of Lopar and to a lesser extent Barbat, are very distinct from the 3 other villages studied on the same island. Here again, it is likely that the samples analysed, representative of these villages, consist of small groups of related people each with a high level of endogamy and likely inbreeding. Similar situations of differentiation within short distances, have been reported among villages geographically no more than 15-25km apart in the mountainous Bosnian area⁷, and have long been recognised in Sardinia³². The organization into small groups (sub-structuring) was probably a characteristic demographic feature during the vast majority of human population history, and persists today to a greater or lesser degree in many rural areas. This phenomenon is largely ignored when modelling human population history and may lead to distorted demographic inferences. For example, a population structure developing during an initial human population geographic range expansion could weaken a subsequent growth signal³³. Novel metapopulation models for human evolution, which take into account the likely structure of early settlements as well as realistic sub-groups dynamics, seem very promising tools³³⁻³⁵.

Results obtained with the clustering algorithm implemented by STRUCTURE illustrate that a relatively small number of loci, of high heterozygosity, is sufficient to reveal

consistent structure when differentiation is high. Due to genetic drift, small isolates rapidly acquire very distinctive alleles frequencies³⁶. Shared ancestry could be readily visualised. Individuals from the villages of Susak, Barbat, Lopar and Mljet clustered clearly into 4 distinct groups corresponding to their 4 predefined communities, while the 3 remaining villages on Rab formed a fifth group and Vis, Komiza and Lastovo, a sixth. The strength of pairwise association between markers on Xq13-21 ranged from very low in the outbred population control (UK), low in the village of Rab, which has many incomers from the mainland, to intermediate in Lastovo, Banjol, Draga, and Vis, high in Barbat and Komiza, and to very high in Mljet, Lopar and Susak. This is in perfect agreement with the differentiation data and structure results and indicates that this set of markers, that has been used in many population studies, is indeed a very sensitive indicator of any process leading to increased kinship. Recently, Laan et al³⁷ showed that regions of low crossing-over activity, such as Xq13, preserved the footprint of a demographic event for longer, thus displaying differences in level of LD more readily, than regions of high crossing-over activity.

Each isolate has its own unique evolutionary history. Theoretical studies have shown that many demographic factors affect the extent of background LD: population size, population growth scenarios, inbreeding, population structure and admixture. The sub-populations studied here are all very small (current size under 2000) and isolated to variable degrees. High inbreeding levels have been suggested in two of the communities investigated, Mljet and Susak, by the occurrence of rare autosomal Mendelian disorders Mal de Meleda in Mljet³⁸ and hereditary mental retardation in Susak³⁹. Linkage disequilibrium is expected to stretch over large distances mostly in proportion to genetic drift and endogamy. We tested the significance of correlations of LD strength with

several demographic variables that were recorded in these villages and reflected their time of founding, size over time, severity of bottlenecks and growth pattern. It is clear that the number of admixture events is the more poorly defined variable and likely to be unreliable as it is very difficult to ascertain the genetic contribution of past dominating elites. A reliable predictor of increased LD was the proportion of locally born grandparents. This index of endogamy was also positively correlated with the strength of LD in a study of unrelated individuals drawn from larger rural communities within Scotland²⁹. It can be practically applied to quickly identify populations of interest for LD mapping. Two of the communities studied displayed LD between unlinked markers (here markers on both arms of the X chromosome), which could reflect an excess of close relatives in the samples and strong inbreeding, and would in fact hinder disequilibrium mapping.

The other communities studied, which display a high level of LD, represent good candidate populations for large-scale genetic studies. One main feature of small isolates is that, given good genealogical records, most members of the population can be connected into large extended pedigrees. Several genetic studies of quantitative, disease-related, phenotypes have already been successfully carried out in such small isolated communities^{40,41} by exploiting the availability of an increased number of pairs of relatives to compare in variance components methods⁴². Studies of many more small and geographically clustered communities of increased shared ancestry should offer invaluable tools for future successful gene mapping.

Supplementary information is available at EJHG's website.

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TITLES AND LEGENDS TO FIGURES

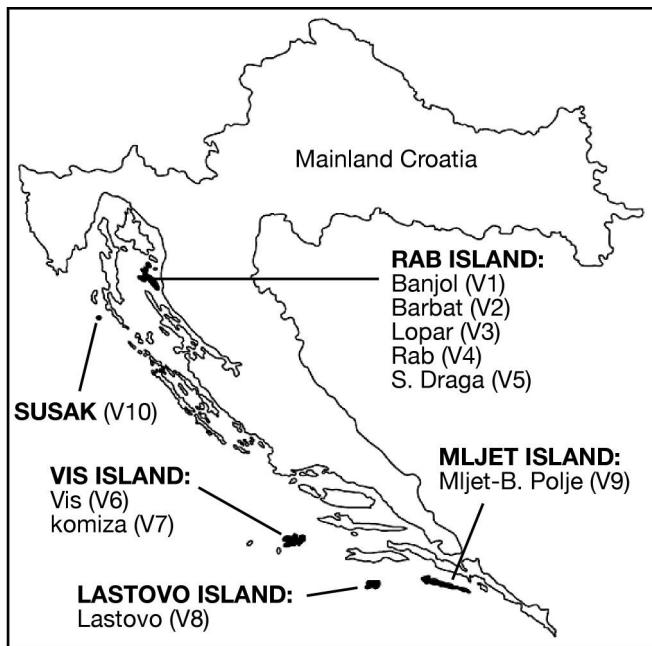


Figure 1. Geographic location of the 10 studied villages on islands of the Eastern Adriatic, Northern and Middle Dalmatia, Croatia.

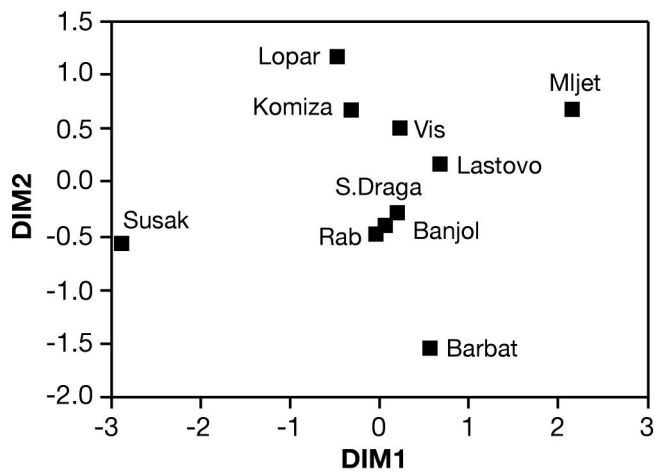


Figure 2. Representation, in two-dimensional space, of genetic distances between villages based on allele frequencies at 26 autosomal short tandem repeat (STR) markers. Chord distances²⁰ were computed using the Genetix software, and were represented in two-dimensional space by use of multidimensional scaling analysis using the SPSS 6.0 package. The average proportion of variance in the initial distance matrix accounted for in the 2 dimensional plots is 97%.

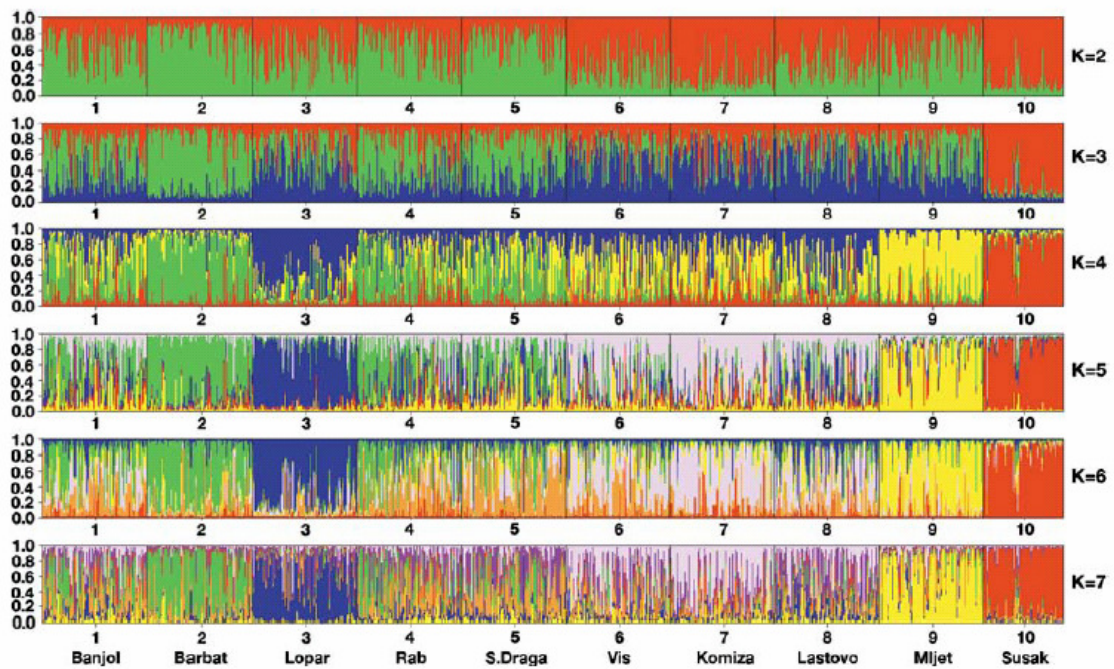


Figure 3. Population structure in the 10 Croatian villages analysed based on 26 STR markers.

Results from the clustering method implemented by the program STRUCTURE for inferring population structure under the different assumptions about the number of clusters ($K=2, \dots, 7$). In each run, each separate cluster is represented by a colour. Each individual is represented by a line, which is partitioned into coloured segments according to the individual's estimated membership fractions in each of the K clusters. Predefined villages: 1-Banjol, 2-Barbat, 3-Lopar, 4-Rab, 5-S.Draga, 6-Vis, 7-Komiza, 8-Lastovo, 9-Mljet, 10-Susak.

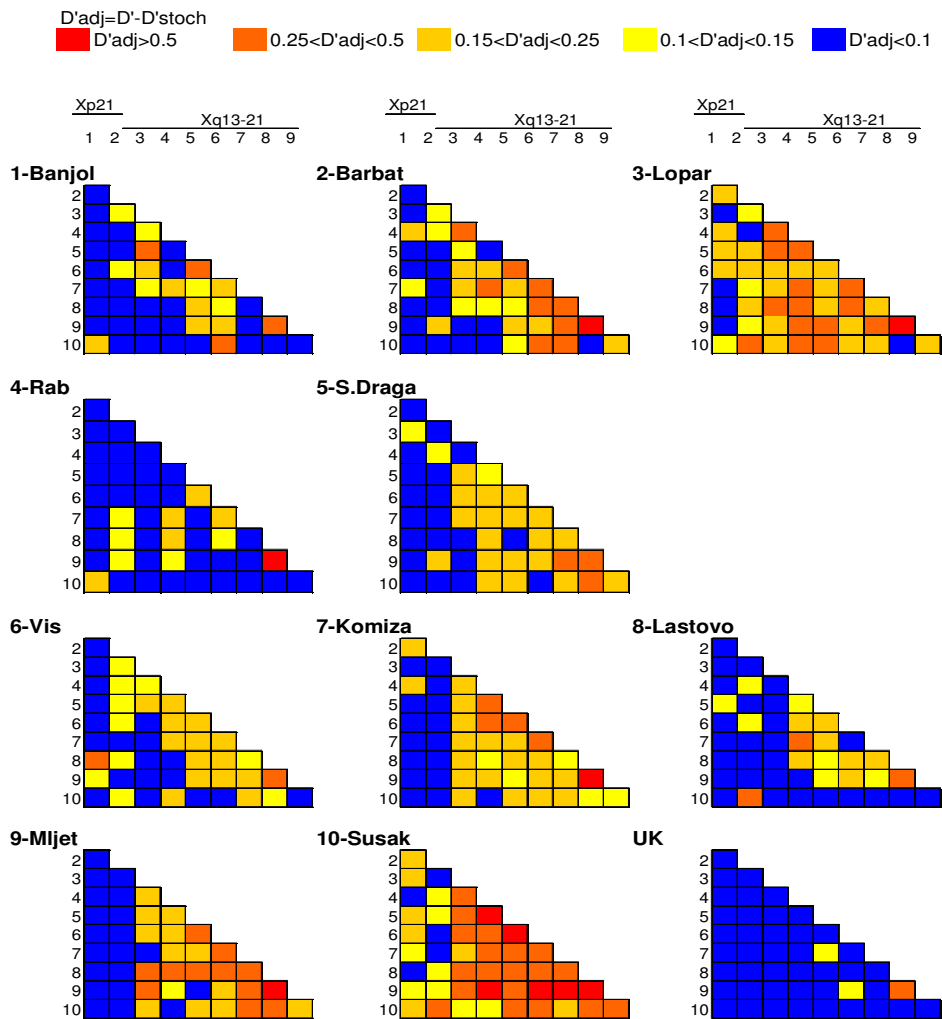


Figure 4. Number of STR pairs on Xq21-Xp13-21 displaying significant linkage disequilibrium (LD) in the 10 Croatian isolate village samples surveyed and in a sample of similar size consisting of unrelated individuals from an outbred population, the general UK population.

Table 1. Demographic variables in the 10 villages studied.

Village	Current population size (2001)	Number of randomly sampled individuals	Number and % of their grandparents who were born in the same village	Founding time expressed in years (generations) before present time	Number of putative admixture events between different founders	Time since most recent admixture in years (generations) before present time
1. BANJOL	1,971	83	139 (41.9%)	1,600 (64)	3	350 (14)
2. BARBAT	1,205	85	307 (90.3%)	1,450 (58)	2	350 (14)
3. LOPAR	1,191	79	311 (98.4%)	1,600 (64)	3	350 (14)
4. RAB	554	92	145 (39.4%)	3,000 (120)	4	350 (14)
5. S.DRAGA	1,164	90	169 (46.9%)	940 (38)	1	350 (14)
6. VIS	1,776	94	330 (87.7%)	3,000 (120)	4	350 (14)
7. KOMIZA	1,523	92	336 (91.3%)	640 (26)	0	640 (26)
8. LASTOVO	835	92	281 (71.7%)	1200 (48)	0	1200 (48)
9. MLJET	1,111	92	344 (93.5%)	1200 (48)	0	1200 (48)
10. SUSAK	188	70	240 (85.7%)	450 (18)	0	450 (18)
Village (continued)	Time since most recent bottleneck in years (generations) before present time	Percentage reduction in population size in last bottleneck	Maximum population size achieved (and approximate year)	Demographic trend (current population expressed as % of 1750 population)	Demographic trend (current population expressed as % of 1875 population)	Demographic trend (current population expressed as % of 1925 population)
1. BANJOL	550 (22)	60%	1,971 (2001)	657%	505%	208%
2. BARBAT	550 (22)	60%	1,300 (1950)	402%	280%	110%
3. LOPAR	550 (22)	60%	1,500 (1400)	340%	229%	167%
4. RAB	550 (22)	95%	5,000 (1400)	55%	62%	64%
5. S.DRAGA	550 (22)	60%	1,164 (2001)	333%	162%	116%
6. VIS	25 (1)	53%	4,300 (1910)	127%	58%	55%
7. KOMIZA	25 (1)	44%	3,572 (1910)	585%	68%	46%
8. LASTOVO	25 (1)	32%	1,602 (1931)	76%	83%	58%
9. MLJET	25 (1)	43%	2,106 (1948)	101%	77%	57%
10. SUSAK	25 (1)	88%	1,541 (1930)	63%	14%	12%

Table 2. Gene diversity and excess homozygosity based on STR markers

Sample	Average Gene Diversity based on 9 X-linked STR (effective number of alleles)	Average Gene Diversity based on 26 autosomal STR (effective number of alleles)	F _{IS} (95% CI)
1.BANJOL	0.69 (3.74)	0.77 (4.93)	0.012 (-0.017_0.025)
2.BARBAT	0.67 (3.45)	0.75 (4.53)	0.029 (0.0005_0.043) *
3. LOPAR	0.69 (3.35)	0.74 (4.58)	0.021 (-0.007_0.035) *
4. RAB	0.69 (3.48)	0.77 (4.95)	0.009 (-0.022_0.027)
5. S.DRAGA	0.67 (3.40)	0.77 (4.88)	0.031 (0.002_0.046) **
6. VIS	0.69 (3.73)	0.77 (4.87)	-0.006 (-0.034_0.009)
7. KOMIZA	0.70 (3.58)	0.76 (5.01)	0.01 (-0.016_0.025)
8. LASTOVO	0.70 (3.64)	0.77 (5.03)	0.0104 (-0.018_0.027)
9. MLJET	0.67 (3.48)	0.75 (4.62)	0.053 (0.016_0.072) **
10. SUSAK	0.66 (3.16)	0.72 (4.23)	-0.011 (-0.045_0.0038)
CEPH ^a	0.70 (3.69)	0.79 (5.06)	NP

The effective number of alleles, measuring the number of equally frequent alleles that would give the gene diversity observed, was calculated as

$$\frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{1}{1 - D_j}$$

, where D_j is the gene diversity of the jth of r loci.

^a based on 20 CEPH families data (X-linked markers) and at least 8 CEPH families data (autosomal markers) from the CEPH genotype database at <http://www.cephb.fr/>

* significant at the 5% level; ** significant at the 1% level.

Table 3. Pairwise village differentiation

	BARBAT	LOPAR	RAB	DRAGA	VIS	KOMIZA	MLJET	LASTOVO	SUSAK
BANJOL	0.009**	0.022**	0.002*	0.008**	0.008**	0.012**	0.021**	0.009**	0.036**
BARBAT		0.031**	0.008**	0.014**	0.024**	0.028**	0.033**	0.020**	0.044**
LOPAR			0.018**	0.017**	0.017**	0.021**	0.034**	0.019**	0.041**
RAB				0.007**	0.008**	0.013**	0.026**	0.009**	0.035**
S.DRAGA					0.008**	0.015**	0.021**	0.010**	0.040**
VIS						0.004*	0.019**	0.006**	0.036**
KOMIZA							0.024**	0.010**	0.035**
MLJET								0.021**	0.051**
LASTOVO									0.041**

Pairwise F_{ST} estimates based on allele frequencies of 26 unlinked autosomal STRs are used to classify the table. The levels of statistical significance were tested by performing 1600 permutations using the Genetix Software. **represents significance at 1% level, and * at the 5% level.

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Supplementary data

Table 1. Matrix of rank correlations between 12 historic and demographic “variables” and pair-wise LD (number of Xq13 marker pairs with $D_{\text{corr}} > 0.1$): (1) *CurPop*: current population size; (2) *GrPar%*: percentage of subjects’ grandparents born in the same village; (3) *FoundT*: time since the founder event expressed years; (4) *AdmixN*: number of major admixture events; (5) *AdmixT*: time since the most recent admixture expressed

in years, (6) *BottlT*: time since the most recent bottleneck event; (7) *Bottl%*: percentage reduction in population size during last major bottleneck; (8) *MaxPop*: maximum population achieved through the course of history; (9) *Dem10G%*: demographic trend over the past 10 generations (since 1750), with current population of each village expressed as % of 1750 population and 25 years period presumed one generation; (10) *Dem5G%*: demographic trend over the past 5 generations (since 1875); (11) *Dem2G%*: demographic trend over the past 2 generations (since 1950); (12) *BottlX*: “bottleneck index”, as defined in the text; (13) *LD28p*: number of marker pairs on Xq13-21 displaying D_{adj} measure >0.1.

	<i>CurPop</i>	<i>GrPar%</i>	<i>FoundT</i>	<i>AdmixN</i>	<i>AdmixT</i>	<i>BottlT</i>	<i>Bottl%</i>	<i>MaxPop</i>	<i>Dem10G%</i>	<i>Dem5G%</i>	<i>Dem3G%</i>	<i>BottlX</i>	<i>LD28p</i>
<i>CurPop</i>	1.0000												
<i>GrPar%</i>	-0.004	1.0000											
<i>FoundT</i>	0.22	-0.28	1.0000										
<i>AdmixN</i>	0.34	-0.32	**0.88	1.0000									
<i>AdmixT</i>	-0.17	0.27	-0.32	*-0.66	1.0000								
<i>BottlT</i>	0.13	-0.51	0.25	0.56	*0.63	1.0000							
<i>Bottl%</i>	-0.52	-0.37	0.26	0.41	*-0.64	0.41	1.0000						
<i>MaxPop</i>	0.11	-0.18	*0.70	0.50	-0.16	-0.17	0.26	1.0000					
<i>Dem10G%</i>	*0.69	-0.1	-0.27	0.06	-0.34	0.39	-0.23	-0.19	1.0000				
<i>Dem5G%</i>	0.58	-0.33	0.01	0.35	-0.35	*0.66	-0.07	-0.37	*0.73	1.0000			
<i>Dem3G%</i>	0.56	-0.33	0.11	0.45	-0.39	*0.76	-0.06	-0.34	*0.66	**0.92	1.0000		
<i>BottlX</i>	0.37	-0.22	-0.07	0.31	-0.53	**0.84	0.04	-0.54	0.61	**0.81	**0.87	1.0000	
<i>LD28p</i>	-0.07	*0.70	*-0.64	-0.50	0.24	-0.28	0.02	-0.36	0.19	-0.18	-0.37	-0.15	1.0000

**represents significance at 1% level, and * at the 5% level