

Your Global Ancestry



Most Frequent Ethnicity

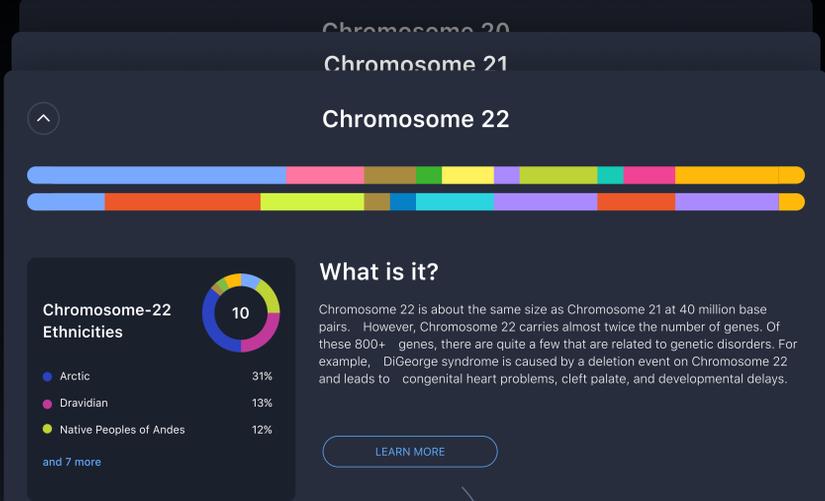
24% Balkan

Most Unique Ethnicity

1% Scandinavian Vikings



Your Ancestry by chromosome



Chromosome 22 details



Most Frequent Ethnicity

31% Arctic

Most Unique Ethnicity

1% Scandinavian Vikings

Chromosome 22 is about the same size as Chromosome 21 at 40 million base pairs. However, Chromosome 22 carries almost twice the number of genes. Of these 800+ genes, there are quite a few that are related to genetic disorders. For example, DiGeorge syndrome is caused by a deletion event on Chromosome 22 and leads to congenital heart problems, cleft palate, and developmental delays. While this deletion only removes 30-40 of Chromosome 22's 800 genes, it can cause very serious issues. In addition to DiGeorge syndrome, Chromosome 22 is also home to Cat-Eye syndrome, genes that cause neurofibromatosis, and chronic myeloid leukemia. Interestingly, a well-researched microdeletion event on Chromosome 22 can also cause schizophrenia - leading to changes that affect a person's thinking, sense of self, and perception of reality.

Chromosome Ethnicities

[CHECK ALL ETHNICITIES](#)

- Arctic**
Shared within 6 chromosomes
6% Total
- Dravidian**
Shared within 5 chromosomes
4% Total
- Native Peoples of Andes**
Shared within 1 chromosomes
12% Total
- Native Peoples of Amazon and Caribbean**
Shared within 6 chromosomes
10% Total

Deep dive into ethnicities

Rich dynamic content for each ethnicity

Dravidian

Shared within 5 chromosomes

01 - 2% 02 - 6% 03 - 4% 05 - 1% 22 - 13%

20% Total

4,200 years ago there was a massive climatic shock across Eurasia. Drought's spread across the land. This event resulted in the fall of the Old Kingdom of Egypt, the overthrow of the Mesopotamia dynasty of Sargon of Akkad, and, perhaps the first step in the collapse of the cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. For the two former civilizations we have texts, documents. For the third, we have archaeology. We do not know what they called themselves, though the Mesopotamians seem to have called them the Meluhhans. Their civilization included most of modern Pakistan, and parts of the north and west of India, and was anchored by two great cities, Mohenjo Daro and Harappa.

After 2000 BC this civilization went into decline. The cities disappeared. Humans devolved to small-scale villages.

We do not know what language these people spoke, but we know something of their genes. Their ancestors had occupied the eastern edge of the Iranian plateau, and developed farming independently, though perhaps with some inspiration from their cousins to the west. They expanded eastward into the basin of the Indus river. Over 5,000 years ago they mixed with hunter-gatherers moving north and west, people distantly related to the indigenous people of Southeast Asia. The resultant people were a synthesis of west and east, though perhaps with more western heritage.

Today this ancestral component is the largest fraction in India. It is most prominent in Dravidian speaking groups of the south, who seem to have arisen through the mixture of people who migrated from this society and indigenous hunter-gatherer groups.

While the north of the subcontinent has been washed over by outsiders, Aryans, Huns, and Turks, the south has been insulated from war, though exposed to trade. Roman colonies and Roman coins were numerous along the southern coast, and shielded from the shock of Islamic invasions great temples arose at the southern tip of the subcontinent.

More than 20 ethnicity

- Native Peoples of North America**
Shared within 6 chromosomes
- Iberian**
Shared within 18 chromosomes
- African Hunter Gatherer**
Shared within 18 chromosomes
- Roman**
Shared within 6 chromosomes
- Southeast Asia**
Shared within 6 chromosomes
- Byzantine**
Shared within 18 chromosomes
- Northwestern Continental**
Shared within 18 chromosomes
- China**
Shared within 18 chromosomes