

Genebase Y-DNA Haplogroup Mutations Table

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Determining your Y-DNA haplogroup using your Y-DNA SNP Backbone Test Results:

Each major Y-DNA haplogroup is defined by a unique set of Y-DNA SNP markers. The following table lists the defining markers for each major haplogroup. Individuals who belong one of the haplogroups listed in the table below must have a positive mutation for all of the Y-DNA SNP markers listed for that haplogroup.*

Haplogroups	Mutations
A	no mutations
B	SRY10831.1
C	SRY10831.1>M168
D	SRY10831.1>M168>M174
E	SRY10831.1>M168>M96
F	SRY10831.1>M168>M89
G	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M201
H	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M69
I	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M170
J	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M304
K	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9
L	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M11
M	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M5
N	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M214
O	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M214>M175
O3	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M214>M175>M122
P	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M45
Q	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M45>P36
R	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M45>M207
R1a	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M45>M207>SRY10831.2 (the same as M168>M89>M9>M45>M207)
R1b	SRY10831.1>M168>M89>M9>M45>M207>M343

* The only exception is in cases of where a "reverse-mutation" has occurred. A reverse-mutation is a mutation which changes an existing mutation at a defined SNP back to the non-mutated form. Since mutations occur naturally over time, reverse-mutations can and do happen, although it is an extremely rare event. In the event that you have a reverse mutation at one of your SNPs, your SNP marker panel may match closely to one of the haplogroups in the list above with the exception of a single missing SNP mutation. In the event that we suspect that you may have a reverse mutation, we will provide the most likely haplogroup that you belong to.