

Supplementary Materials for

Ancient DNA from Mesopotamia suggests distinct Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic migrations into Anatolia

Iosif Lazaridis, Songül Alpaslan-Roodenberg *et al.*

Corresponding authors: Iosif Lazaridis, lazaridis@genetics.med.harvard.edu; Songül Alpaslan-Roodenberg, msglalpaslan@gmail.com; Ron Pinhasi, ron.pinhasi@univie.ac.at; David Reich, reich@genetics.med.harvard.edu

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The PDF file includes:

Materials and Methods
Supplementary Text
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Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

MDAR Reproducibility Checklist

Materials and Methods

The materials and methods of this paper were shared across it and two other studies (12, 25) and to avoid duplication are described uniquely in the Supplementary Information of (12).

S1: The Near Eastern Neolithic Continuum

In this section we perform qpWave/qpAdm analysis(18) in order to study the formation of Neolithic populations in West Eurasia and in particular to place the new Neolithic data from Albania, Armenia, Cyprus, Iraq, and Turkey in the context of other known Neolithic populations. We use a set of 9 ‘right’ outgroups:

Mbuti.DG(28), CHG(10), EHG(2, 18), ISR_Natufian_EpiP(1), MAR_Taforalt_EpiP(29), RUS_AfontovaGora3(30), SRB_Iron_Gates_HG(19), TUR_Pınarbaşı_EpiP(6), WHG(17, 10, 30, 31)

This set includes an African outgroup (Mbuti), pre-Neolithic hunter-gatherers from mainland Europe (WHG), eastern Europe (EHG), Siberia (AfontovaGora3), and the Caucasus (CHG), Epipaleolithic hunter-gatherers from Anatolia (Pınarbaşı), the Levant (Natufians), and North Africa (Taforalt). (We note that the WHG group includes Loschbour, Villabruna, LaBrana1, and Bichon, EHG the two hunter-gatherers from Karelia and one from Samara(2, 18), and CHG two hunter-gatherers from Kotias and Satsurblia caves in Georgia).

This set of outgroups is conservative in the sense that it avoids the use of any Neolithic populations themselves, and consists only of pre-Neolithic hunter-gatherers from Europe, the Near East and North Africa (plus the Central African outgroup). Outgroups more closely intertwined with the phylogeny of the modeled population have increased power to determine its origins, but this comes at a cost of potential gene flow from it to the outgroups. By choosing the conservative set of outgroups we eliminate this possibility and thus model rejections (which occur when the relationship between the modeled Test population and the outgroups is not wholly mediated via the Sources) clearly signify that the Test population cannot indeed be modeled in a proposed way.

We use a set of 20 candidate Source populations:

ARM_Aknashen_N (this study), ARM_Masis Blur_N (this study), AZE_N(7), CHG, CYP_PPNB (this study), EHG, IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N(1), ISR_Natufian_EpiP(1), Levant_PPN(1), Mesopotamia_PPN (this study, combining IRQ_Nemrik9_PPN and the TUR_SE_Mardin_PPN population from the Boncuklu Tarla site), MAR_Taforalt_EpiP(31), RUS_AfontovaGora3(29), RUS_MA1_HG(32), SRB_Iron_Gates_HG(19), TUR_C_AşiklıHöyük_PPN,(8) TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN(6), TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N,(8) TUR_Marmara_Barcin_N(2), TUR_Pınarbaşı_EpiP(6), WHG

Two sets of individuals were published from the Boncuklu PPN site from Central Anatolia(5, 6) and we use the 1240K capture data of (6) to represent this population.

The Sources include all of the ‘right’ outgroups (except the right basis population Mbuti). They also include additional Neolithic source populations from the Near East, including new Neolithic populations of our study. The Levant_PPN and Mesopotamia_PPN populations include samples from multiple countries: Israel and Jordan for the Levant and Nemrik9 from Iraq and Mardin (Boncuklu Tarla) from SE Turkey for Mesopotamia.

We use a set of 15 Test populations, which includes all the new Neolithic populations from our study

ALB_N, ARM_Aknashen_N, ARM_Masis Blur_N, AZE_N, CYP_PPNB, IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N, IRQ_Bestansur_PPN, IRQ_Shanidar_N, Levant_PPN, Mesopotamia_PPN, TUR_C_Aşıklı Höyük_PPN, TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN_Feldman, TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N, TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N, and IRQ_Nemrik9_LBA (a late 3rd millennium BCE individual from Nemrik9 that is the only post-Neolithic individual from Iraq and clusters with the earlier PPN ones),

We try to fit models for each Test population as a mixture of $K=1, 2$ from the sources. In Table S 1 and Table S 2 that follow we list feasible models (mixture proportions within [0, 1] interval and p-value for rank $K-1 \geq 0.01$)

The inclusion of new Neolithic populations of our study as well as previously published ones in both Test and Sources helps us avoid “publication order bias”, i.e., the potential pitfall of trying to fit newly published samples as mixtures of previously published ones rather than considering all samples de novo on an equal footing.

Below, we describe how each Test population can be modeled.

Modeling of Test Neolithic populations

Neolithic Albania (ALB_N; this study)

The Neolithic of Albania is represented by individual I15705 (6223-6067 calBCE) and can be modeled as a simple clade (Table S 1) with the Northwest Anatolian Neolithic of Barçın, and the Central Anatolian Neolithic of Aşıklı Höyük and Çatalhöyük as well as the PPN of Cyprus, which as we shall see is a related population to the Anatolian farmers. The Neolithic sample from Masis Blur in Armenia and the Epipaleolithic sample from Pınarbaşı in Turkey can also be sources for this population, albeit with low p-values; our inability to reject these latter two models at high statistical significance may reflect loss of power for these source populations consisting of single individuals.

Overall, we conclude that the single individual of the Neolithic of Albania was NW Anatolian-like, and similar to other early farmers from southeastern Europe.(2, 4) Interesting models not listed in the Tables include WHG or SRB_Iron_Gates_HG as a 2nd source to complement the NW Anatolian Neolithic. The proportion of Anatolian Neolithic ancestry in these models is estimated as 103±2.2% and 102±2.5% respectively, suggesting that there is no evidence for absorption of European hunter-gatherer ancestry in Albania, part of a general pattern of lack of such hunter-gatherer ancestry in the South Balkans, which we also discuss in terms of the main 5-way model of (12).

Neolithic South Caucasus (Armenia: ARM_Aknashen_N and ARM_Masis Blur_N, this study; Azerbaijan(7): AZE_N)

The two newly reported Neolithic individuals from Armenia in the 6th millennium BCE can be modeled with each other as a source ($p=0.059$) and also with AZE_N as a source, and all South Caucasus Neolithic populations can be modeled with Mesopotamia_PPN as a source, complementing the picture from PCA (Fig. 2) that all these samples cluster broadly together in the context of West Eurasian variation. The Masis Blur individual can also be modeled well ($p=0.56$) as deriving from the PPN population of Aşıklı Höyük in Central Anatolia, while this source is less convincing for the Aknashen individual ($p=0.018$).

Given that the p-value of many of the 1-way models are rather close to the 0.01 cutoff, we also examined 2-way models (Table S 2). When we model the Aknashen individual as one other Neolithic population (Anatolian or Levantine) plus CHG, the mixture proportion for CHG ancestry is positive, suggesting that greater CHG-related ancestry is what differentiates this individual from other Neolithic populations of the Near East. The Masis Blur individual, more “southern” in the PCA, can be modeled as a mixture of the Aknashen one with extra Levantine ancestry. Comparing both individuals from Armenia using Anatolian Neolithic as one source and CHG as the other, we observe that the CHG ancestry is higher in the Aknashen one.

Given that the Aknashen individual is earlier (5985-5836 calBCE) than the one from Masis Blur (5633-5532 calBCE), and considering that it is differentiated from it in a greater CHG/less Levantine ancestry direction, it is possible to interpret these results as pointing to the Masis Blur individual belonging to a later or perhaps a transient population, as it also stands apart from the entirety of the (later) time series of samples from Armenia in its more “southern” tendency. The samples from Azerbaijan can be modeled as mixtures of these two extrema (albeit with high standard errors); they date from ~5700-5400BCE and are thus roughly contemporaneous. In sum, the Neolithic data from the South Caucasus point to the presence there of higher CHG-related ancestry compared to other areas of the Southern Arc to the west and south, and the presence of some variability suggesting “southern” admixture exemplified by the Masis Blur individual.

Pre-Pottery Neolithic Cyprus (CYP_PPNB; this study)

The PPN population of Cyprus can be modeled as a clade with that of NW and Central Anatolia (Table S 1), but with a positive coefficient of ancestry from Levantine (PPN or Natufian) sources when considering two-way models. This pattern is also evident in the main 5-way model of (12). Thus, while Cyprus is geographically intermediate between the Levant and Anatolia, its PPN population is more related to that of Anatolia than the Levant, although the pattern seems possibly consistent with ancestry from both sources. However, when modeling the PPN of Cyprus as a mixture of the Aşıklı Höyük PPN population from Central Anatolia and Levantine PPN, only a non-significant $6.8 \pm 4.2\%$ of the latter is estimated, so overall, we can say that the PPN of Cyprus resembled that of the PPN of the Anatolian mainland to the north.

Zagros (IRQ_Bestansur_PPN, IRQ_Shanidar_N, IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N(1))

We note that one of the Test populations, the Neolithic population of the Zagros from Iran(1) cannot be well-modeled with either 1 or 2 of the Sources, consistent with its extreme PCA position in the context of West Eurasian variation. The only population that can be modeled with it as a source is the Bestansur PPN individual from the Zagros foothills in Iraq; however, the low data yield of this individual allows it to be modeled with a variety of sources (Table S 1). Two more Neolithic individuals from Shanidar in the Zagros in Iraq can be modeled as a clade with either of the Neolithic individuals of Armenia, however this should not be over-interpreted given the low data yield for these individuals. Both the Bestansur and Shanidar individuals carry a substantial proportion of CHG ancestry in terms of the main 5-way model of (12). Moreover, 2-way models with Ganj Dareh as one source and an Anatolian or Mesopotamian source as the 2nd, show an excess of Ganj Dareh ancestry consistent with the eastern geographical position relative to Anatolia and Mesopotamia. While data quality precludes very precise inferences of ancestral composition, the data from the Zagros in Iraq seems consistent with these populations being transitional from Anatolia and Mesopotamia and the population at Ganj Dareh further south in the Central Zagros mountains.

Levant_PPN(1)

A single source for the Levantine Neolithic (from Jordan and Israel) can be firmly rejected ($p<1e-12$), but a total of six 2-way models work well, all of which involve an Anatolian Neolithic or related source and the Epipaleolithic Natufians.(*I*) Interestingly, the model in which the source for the Levantine Neolithic is Mesopotamian rather Anatolian is firmly rejected as well ($p=5e-6$). In a previous publication(*I*), the Levantine PPN population was modeled in a similar 2-way fashion but there was an open question whether a more intermediate population (such as Mesopotamian) might be contributing to the Levant. Our results prove that this was not the case by rejecting a contribution from Mesopotamian populations of the Tigris region. As we will now see in the modeling of the population of Mesopotamia, this can be explained by the presence of CHG-related ancestry in Mesopotamia.

Neolithic North Mesopotamia (Mesopotamia_PPN; this study)

The Northern Mesopotamian population includes two individuals from Nemrik9 in Iraq and an individual from Mardin (Boncuklu Tarla) in SE Turkey; the two are co-analyzed given their geographical and temporal proximity and clustering in PCA. A one-way model fits them with Aknashen ($p=0.894$), Masis Blur ($p=0.103$), or Azerbaijan Neolithic ($p=0.340$) as a source (Table S 1). Given that the Mesopotamian samples predate these 6th millennium BCE ones, the Mesopotamian samples are unlikely to be derived from those of the South Caucasus, and these models merely point to the overall similarity of North Mesopotamian with South Caucasus populations. To determine the origins of the Mesopotamian PPN population we also examined 2-way models (Table S 2) and find that a model in which Mesopotamian samples are a mix of Anatolian PPN Neolithic (Aşıklı Höyük) and Ganj Dareh ($p=0.16$) and also as a mix of Cyprus PPN and Ganj Dareh ($p=0.194$); we remarked above on the similarity between the Cyprus PPN and the Central Anatolian PPN, so it makes sense that its population can also be used as a genetic source stand-in although this scenario is less plausible geographically. North Mesopotamia is geographically intermediate between Anatolia and Iran, so this model is more plausible, although by no means definite, given the uncertainty about the genetic composition of PPN populations elsewhere in the ancient Near East between Central Anatolia and the Zagros.

We note that an Anatolian Neolithic+CHG model fails ($p<1e-9$) as does a Levantine+Ganj Dareh one ($p<1e-9$), as does a Barçın Anatolian Neolithic+Ganj Dareh one ($p=0.002$), as does a Levantine Neolithic+CHG one ($p=0.008$) thus excluding these other possible pairwise combinations for which Mesopotamia is geographically intermediate.

The LBA individual from Nemrik9 fits as a clade with the Mesopotamian PPN ($p=0.27$) and with Azerbaijan Neolithic ($p=0.25$) and with Masis Blur ($p=0.026$) providing some evidence for long-term continuity of the population of Mesopotamia and its environs, a pattern that must be verified with more individuals at both ends of the time span between the PPN period and the Late Bronze Age. Given that it is of higher data quality than the other samples from Mesopotamia we group it with them in a Mesopotamian meta-population which we use in our analyses of the rest of the paper.

Neolithic Anatolia (TUR_Marmara_Barcin_N(2), TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN_Feldman(6), TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN(8), TUR_C_Catalhöyük_N(8))

Finally, we turn to Neolithic Central/Western Anatolia; we remarked above on the similarity between it and the PPN population of Cyprus, and this is the only population that can be used as

a source for the Neolithic NW Anatolia; however, it would seem unlikely that the Neolithic population of the geographically large region of Anatolia would be descended from that of the small island to its south, especially since the 2-way models involve the Epipaleolithic sample from Pınarbaşı as one of the two sources, suggesting a rooting of Neolithic Anatolian populations on local (pre-Neolithic) hunter-gatherers of the region. The pottery Neolithic from Çatalhöyük are marginally consistent with forming a clade with the PPN of Aşıklı Höyük ($p=0.03$), but other than that, no pairs of Anatolian Neolithic populations form a clade, suggesting that the PPN and pottery Neolithic groups inhabiting the large Anatolian peninsula did not form a single homogeneous population. Moreover, while Pınarbaşı features prominently in 2-way models for Anatolian Neolithic populations, it does not form a clade with any of them by itself: thus, a general conclusion can be drawn that Anatolian Neolithic populations were descended from local hunter-gatherers but not exclusively so.

For the two PPN populations from Boncuklu and Aşıklı Höyük who both inhabited Central Anatolia during, models of Pınarbaşı + Mesopotamian Neolithic fit with contrasting amounts of Mesopotamian ancestry in the two sites (~26% low at Boncuklu vs. ~70% high at Aşıklı Höyük). The results point to gene flow from the east (represented by Mesopotamia_PPN) into Anatolia, a conclusion that makes sense given the earlier appearance of agriculture in SE Anatolia and N Mesopotamia and its subsequent spread westward. But, gene flow was potentially bidirectional, as we have seen that Neolithic populations of the South Caucasus can be modeled as admixtures of Anatolian populations with CHG and the Mesopotamian population could be modeled as a mixture of Ganj Dareh + Aşıklı Höyük. Thus, in both locales (Central Anatolia and the South Caucasus) there is persistence of the local hunter-gatherer ancestry (Pınarbaşı and CHG respectively) but with some influence from the other (CHG/Mesopotamian in Anatolia and Anatolian in the South Caucasus). The results on the Anatolian PPN add another cline to the picture: between Anatolia and Mesopotamia in which PPN samples from Boncuklu in Anatolia and Nemrik 9 and Mardin in Mesopotamia occupied opposite ends, with Aşıklı Höyük being intermediate. We cannot speak of persistence of hunter-gatherer ancestry in Mesopotamia itself, as we lack pre-Neolithic individuals; it is possible that the population there was also a Neolithic mixture (as suggested by the 2-way admixture models that fit it), but admixture in this population may also precede the advent of the Neolithic.

For the two pottery Neolithic populations, we observe that the Çatalhöyük population from Central Anatolia can be modeled as mostly (~96%) of Aşıklı Höyük origin (+Pınarbaşı) suggesting continuity with the pre-pottery Neolithic population of the same region. We note, however, that while we were able to model the Aşıklı Höyük population as a mixture of Pınarbaşı and Mesopotamian PPN ($p=0.25$), the same model fails for Çatalhöyük ($p=0.002$); we investigate the cause of this disparity below. As for the other pottery Neolithic population (Barçın from NW Anatolia), we can model it well as a mixture of about half Çatalhöyük and half Pınarbaşı ancestry. Thus, the data are consistent with this population from the NW end of the Anatolian peninsula being derived from pottery Neolithic populations of Central Anatolia (closer to the centers of domestication of the Fertile Crescent) but with absorption of Epipaleolithic hunter-gatherer ancestry.

A common 3-way model for the Neolithic Near East

To better understand the origin of Neolithic Near Eastern populations, many of which could be modeled as mixtures of each other we considered them in terms of the 3-way model (CHG +

Pınarbaşı + Natufians) that allow us to compare them using a common set of sources representing the earliest (and pre-Neolithic) populations in the South Caucasus, Anatolia, and the Levant. Thus this model describes the studied populations in terms of ancient Near Eastern populations predating the emergence of agriculture. The results of this model are shown in Table S 3. We summarize them below:

(1) Many of the populations of Table S 3 require ancestry from all 3 sources of the model. Exceptions are the Levantine PPN for which the contribution of the CHG is consistent with zero and the farmers from the Zagros (Bestansur, Shanidar, and Ganj Dareh) for which the contribution of Pınarbaşı is consistent with zero. The PPN farmers from Boncuklu in Central Anatolia have a small and not significantly positive fraction of Natufian ancestry ($4.8 \pm 6.8\%$), and this jumps to $40.3 \pm 12.1\%$ at Aşıklı Höyük and $51.3 \pm 5\%$ at Çatalhöyük. Importantly, none of them have ancestry only from a single pre-Neolithic source.

(2) Anatolian Epipaleolithic ancestry (represented by Pınarbaşı) makes up a major source of ancestry of Neolithic farmers from Central/NW Anatolia; Levantine Epipaleolithic ancestry (represented by Natufians) makes up the major source of ancestry of PPN farmers from the Levant; CHG ancestry is represented across the West Asian highlands but diminishes towards the west (in Anatolia) and the South (into the Levant)

(3) The PPN population of Mesopotamia is intermediate in the context of these three Epipaleolithic sources of ancestry and is modeled as deriving its ancestry from all three. Two possibilities are raised: first, that the PPN population was indeed deeply admixed as its geographically intermediate position would suggest, or, second, that there is another unsampled hunter-gatherer population in the Mesopotamian region from which the PPN population is descended. As an analogy, prior to the sampling of Pınarbaşı(6) the Anatolian Neolithic population could be modeled as a 3-way mixture involving Levantine Neolithic, WHG, and CHG sources(1), but now can be modeled with Pınarbaşı as its major source on top of which Mesopotamian Neolithic ancestry was added to various degrees

(4) The PPN population of Cyprus and the Neolithic populations of the South Caucasus (Armenia and Azerbaijan) represent similar mixtures as the PPN population of Mesopotamia but with varying proportions of the three components. Cyprus is similar to Anatolia in its lack of substantial CHG ancestry, but its Pınarbaşı/Natufian balance tilted towards the latter, explaining the results of 2-way modeling above. The South Caucasus is similar to Mesopotamia, but with an excess of Pınarbaşı-related ancestry.

These observations are presented visually in Fig.2.

Caucasus hunter-gatherer vs. Iranian Neolithic ancestry

CHG and IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N often appear as interchangeable sources for Neolithic populations and we wanted to determine if we can differentiate between the two. We thus fit the two 3-way models: (CHG or IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N) + Pınarbaşı + Natufians, i.e., setting one of the two populations as a source and including the other in the right set of outgroups (Table S 4).

For many Test populations both models cannot be rejected, and so for them the “Caucasus-Iran” influence does not clearly stem from either the CHG or Neolithic Iran.

For two populations (AZE_N and Mesopotamia_PPN) which neighbor both Iran and the South Caucasus *both* models are rejected, suggesting that while these populations clearly have some “Caucasus-Iran”-related ancestry as suggested by the modeling of Table S 2, they cannot be modeled with only one of the two to the exclusion of the other: a possible interpretation is that

these geographically intermediate populations possess ancestry related to both their Caucasus and Iran neighbors.

For the Barçın Neolithic, the CHG model is rejected ($1.13E-03$) while the Iran one narrowly accepted (0.0142). This population can be modeled to derive some of its ancestry from the east of NW Anatolia, and thus potentially from both CHG- and Iran-related sources.

Finally, for the South Caucasus Neolithic at Aknashen, the CHG model is not rejected ($p=0.46$) while that with Iran as a source is ($p=3.23E-04$), suggesting that in the South Caucasus the Neolithic population can be modeled with CHG ancestry alone.

Levantine vs. Mesopotamian influence in Anatolia

Anatolian Neolithic populations cannot be modeled with only ancestry from Pınarbaşı (Epipaleolithic Central Anatolia), but also require Natufian and CHG ancestry (pre-Neolithic sources from the Levant and Caucasus) (Table S 3). In order to identify the proximate source of this ancestry we examined a 3-way model Levant_PPN+Mesopotamia_PPN+ Pınarbaşı (Table S 5).

This model reveals that for the PPN populations from Central Anatolia (Boncuklu and Aşıklı Höyük) Mesopotamian PPN ancestry alone can be added to the Pınarbaşı substratum, with the two sites contrasting in their proportions of the two components, with Boncuklu derived more from the substratum and Aşıklı Höyük more from a Mesopotamian source.

By contrast, both pottery Neolithic populations (Barçın and Çatalhöyük) from NW and Central Anatolia are modeled not only with Mesopotamian ancestry but with a statistically significant proportions of ~13-17% Levantine PPN ancestry.

(One of the individuals from Aşıklı Höyük (Ash133.SG) is a PCA outlier, Fig. 2, clustering with Çatalhöyük individuals. Out of caution, we refit the model of Table S 5 excluding this individual and obtained an estimate of $-1.0\pm9.8\%$ Levant_PPN, $68.1\pm13.9\%$ Mesopotamia_PPN, and $32.9\pm12.5\%$ CHG ancestry, similar to those of Table S 5.)

An interpretation of these results is that the population of Anatolia experienced an influx from North Mesopotamia during the spread of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic while the later spread of the pottery Neolithic was derived from a slightly different population that was intermediate between the sampled Levantine and Mesopotamian PPN populations. Future sampling of the first pottery Neolithic populations of the Near East may reveal whether these could be a source that could account for the westward spread of the extra Levantine ancestry westward into Anatolia.

Test	P-value	Source
ALB_N	0.099	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
ALB_N	0.939	CYP_PPNB
ALB_N	0.253	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
ALB_N	0.430	TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N
ALB_N	0.167	TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N
ALB_N	0.015	TUR_Pınarbaşı_EpiP
ARM_Aknashen_N	0.059	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
ARM_Aknashen_N	0.039	AZE_N
ARM_Aknashen_N	0.894	Mesopotamia_PPN
ARM_Aknashen_N	0.018	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	0.059	ARM_Aknashen_N
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	0.348	AZE_N
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	0.103	Mesopotamia_PPN
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	0.563	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
AZE_N	0.039	ARM_Aknashen_N
AZE_N	0.348	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
AZE_N	0.340	Mesopotamia_PPN
CYP_PPNB	0.374	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
CYP_PPNB	0.048	TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N
CYP_PPNB	0.119	TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.090	ARM_Aknashen_N
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.477	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.085	AZE_N
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.064	CHG
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.274	CYP_PPNB
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.092	IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.073	ISR_Natufian_EpiP
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.658	Mesopotamia_PPN
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.105	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.373	TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.239	ARM_Aknashen_N
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.082	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.257	Mesopotamia_PPN
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.030	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
Mesopotamia_PPN	0.894	ARM_Aknashen_N
Mesopotamia_PPN	0.103	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
Mesopotamia_PPN	0.340	AZE_N
Mesopotamia_LBA	0.026	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
Mesopotamia_LBA	0.245	AZE_N
Mesopotamia_LBA	0.269	Mesopotamia_PPN
TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN	0.018	ARM_Aknashen_N
TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN	0.563	ARM_Masis_Blr_N
TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN	0.374	CYP_PPNB
TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN	0.030	TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N
TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N	0.048	CYP_PPNB
TUR_C_Çatalhöyük_N	0.030	TUR_C_AşıklıHöyük_PPN
TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N	0.119	CYP_PPNB

Table S 1 Test populations that fit as simple clades of Source populations

TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.217	ARM Aknashen N	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.715	0.285	0.134	0.134
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.105	ARM Aknashen N	TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.671	0.329	0.187	0.187
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.910	ARM Aknashen N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.752	0.248	0.086	0.086
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.345	ARM Masis Blur N	EHG	0.998	0.002	0.027	0.027
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.500	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.891	0.109	0.126	0.126
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.417	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.925	0.075	0.219	0.219
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.690	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.885	0.115	0.106	0.106
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.444	ARM Masis Blur N	WHG	0.996	0.004	0.013	0.013
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.292	AZE N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.716	0.284	0.132	0.132
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.246	CHG	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.305	0.695	0.091	0.091
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.231	CYP PPNB	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	1.000	0.000	0.126	0.126
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.317	CYP PPNB	TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.329	0.671	0.720	0.720
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.010	IRN Ganj Dareh N	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.160	0.840	0.061	0.061
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.150	IRN Ganj Dareh N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.294	0.706	0.061	0.061
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.016	Levant PPN	TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.003	0.997	0.080	0.080
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.038	Mesopotamia PPN	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.659	0.341	0.175	0.175
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.251	Mesopotamia PPN	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.699	0.301	0.108	0.108
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.015	MAR Taforalt EpiP	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.051	0.949	0.027	0.027
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.015	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.089	0.911	0.561	0.561
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.311	TUR C Catalhöyük N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.992	0.008	0.175	0.175
TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.165	TUR Marmara Barcin N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.936	0.064	2.286	2.286
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.625	ARM Aknashen N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.336	0.664	0.066	0.066
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.554	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.416	0.584	0.081	0.081
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.459	AZE N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.245	0.755	0.051	0.051
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.823	CHG	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.112	0.888	0.045	0.045
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.030	EHG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.036	0.964	0.013	0.013
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.207	IRN Ganj Dareh N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.122	0.878	0.031	0.031
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.424	Mesopotamia PPN	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.263	0.737	0.055	0.055
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.429	SRB Iron Gates HG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.022	0.978	0.007	0.007
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.223	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.622	0.378	0.141	0.141
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.296	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	WHG	0.968	0.032	0.008	0.008
TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.042	TUR C Catalhöyük N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.309	0.691	0.091	0.091
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.324	ARM Aknashen N	CYP PPNB	0.214	0.786	0.079	0.079
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.286	ARM Aknashen N	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.221	0.779	0.078	0.078
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.145	ARM Masis Blur N	CYP PPNB	0.284	0.716	0.219	0.219
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.012	ARM Masis Blur N	Levant PPN	0.903	0.097	0.058	0.058
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.374	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.320	0.680	0.116	0.116
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.070	ARM Masis Blur N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.973	0.027	0.073	0.073
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.174	AZE N	CYP PPNB	0.114	0.886	0.048	0.048
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.275	AZE N	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.134	0.866	0.050	0.050
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.143	CHG	CYP PPNB	0.042	0.958	0.033	0.033
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.331	CHG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.082	0.918	0.026	0.026
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.251	CYP PPNB	IRN Ganj Dareh N	0.944	0.056	0.021	0.021
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.028	CYP PPNB	ISR Natufian EpiP	0.925	0.075	0.071	0.071
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.028	CYP PPNB	Levant PPN	0.987	0.013	0.040	0.040
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.282	CYP PPNB	Mesopotamia PPN	0.849	0.151	0.056	0.056
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.023	CYP PPNB	MAR Taforalt EpiP	0.992	0.008	0.010	0.010
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.017	CYP PPNB	RUS AfontovaGora3	0.988	0.012	0.029	0.029
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.029	CYP PPNB	RUS MA1 HG	0.997	0.003	0.017	0.017
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.057	CYP PPNB	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.372	0.628	0.379	0.379
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.294	EHG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.036	0.964	0.012	0.012
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.140	IRN Ganj Dareh N	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.050	0.950	0.022	0.022
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.103	Mesopotamia PPN	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.134	0.866	0.068	0.068
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.031	MAR Taforalt EpiP	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.006	0.994	0.009	0.009
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.155	RUS AfontovaGora3	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.047	0.953	0.025	0.025
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.266	RUS MA1 HG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.038	0.962	0.013	0.013
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.066	SRB Iron Gates HG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.014	0.986	0.006	0.006
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.024	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.931	0.069	0.150	0.150
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.423	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.961	0.039	0.048	0.048
TUR C Catalhöyük N	0.066	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	WHG	0.986	0.014	0.007	0.007
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.083	ARM Aknashen N	CYP PPNB	0.025	0.975	0.044	0.044
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.089	ARM Masis Blur N	CYP PPNB	0.056	0.944	0.079	0.079
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.074	AZE N	CYP PPNB	0.000	1.000	0.031	0.031
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.060	CHG	CYP PPNB	0.004	0.996	0.021	0.021
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.136	CYP PPNB	EHG	0.983	0.017	0.011	0.011
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.083	CYP PPNB	RUS AfontovaGora3	0.981	0.019	0.014	0.014
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.112	CYP PPNB	RUS MA1 HG	0.989	0.011	0.011	0.011
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.164	CYP PPNB	SRB Iron Gates HG	0.989	0.011	0.006	0.006
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.132	CYP PPNB	TUR C Boncuklu PPN	0.907	0.093	0.068	0.068
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.081	CYP PPNB	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.908	0.092	0.083	0.083
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.129	CYP PPNB	WHG	0.993	0.007	0.006	0.006
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.052	EHG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.025	0.975	0.011	0.011
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.190	SRB Iron Gates HG	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	0.013	0.987	0.006	0.006
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.050	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.833	0.167	0.077	0.077
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.108	TUR C AşıklıHöyük PPN	WHG	0.975	0.025	0.007	0.007
TUR Marmara Barcin N	0.164	TUR C Catalhöyük N	TUR Pınarbaşı EpiP	0.553	0.447	0.056	0.056

Table S 2 Test populations that fit as 2-way mixtures of the Source populations. Models discussed in the text are highlighted in bold.

	P-value	Mixture Proportions			Standard Errors		
		CHG	Natufian	Pınarbaşı	CHG	Natufian	Pınarbaşı
ALB_N	0.412	0.182	0.431	0.386	0.087	0.129	0.124
ARM_Aknashen_N	0.512	0.54	0.243	0.217	0.115	0.116	0.084
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	0.977	0.346	0.36	0.294	0.067	0.088	0.077
AZE_N	0.194	0.438	0.32	0.241	0.05	0.05	0.046
CYP_PPNB	0.320	0.062	0.423	0.515	0.074	0.092	0.09
IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N	1.44E-04	1.113	0.262	-0.375	0.087	0.082	0.062
IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N	1.77E-15	1.079	-0.079	0	0.094	0.094	0
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.122	0.401	0.668	-0.069	0.334	0.211	0.248
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	0.278	0.357	0.643	0	0.211	0.211	0
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.172	0.67	0.506	-0.176	0.133	0.155	0.117
IRQ_Shanidar_N	0.028	0.597	0.403	0	0.142	0.142	0
Levant_PPN	0.424	-0.012	0.812	0.2	0.038	0.026	0.044
Levant_PPN	0.053	0	0.799	0.201	0	0.027	0.027
Mesopotamia_LBA	0.670	0.419	0.423	0.158	0.058	0.054	0.054
Mesopotamia_PPN	0.022	0.413	0.441	0.146	0.057	0.060	0.051
I6445:IRQ_Nemrik9_PPN	0.020	0.443	0.448	0.109	0.076	0.078	0.066
I6457:IRQ_Nemrik9_PPN	0.016	0.294	0.642	0.064	0.140	0.107	0.102
I8432:TUR_SE_Mardin_PPN	0.255	0.277	0.532	0.191	0.076	0.080	0.072
TUR_C_Aşıklı Höyük_PPN	0.801	0.138	0.403	0.460	0.078	0.121	0.097
TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN_Feldman	0.795	0.109	0.048	0.843	0.05	0.068	0.064
TUR_C Çatalhöyük_N	0.756	0.164	0.513	0.323	0.045	0.050	0.048
TUR_Marmara_Barcin_N	0.549	0.071	0.258	0.671	0.037	0.045	0.048

Table S 3 A common 3-way model for Neolithic Near Eastern populations. For model fits with a negative admixture proportion, we also show the simpler 2-way model in which the negative source is omitted and marked in grey. For the Mesopotamia_PPN population we also show the model fits for the 3 sampled individuals. These proportions are visualized in Fig. 3A.

	X=CHG						X=IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N							
	Proportions			Standard Errors				Proportions			Standard Errors			
	P-value	X	Natufian	Pınarbaşı	X	Natufian	Pınarbaşı	P-value	X	Natufian	Pınarbaşı	X	Natufian	Pınarbaşı
ALB_N	5.79E-01	0.187	0.428	0.386	0.047	0.126	0.115	3.65E-01	0.157	0.362	0.481	0.061	0.157	0.136
ARM_Aknashen_N	4.63E-01	0.649	0.196	0.154	0.082	0.120	0.067	3.23E-04	0.601	-0.050	0.448	0.121	0.218	0.122
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	5.21E-01	0.430	0.346	0.224	0.052	0.098	0.069	9.21E-02	0.357	0.209	0.434	0.060	0.122	0.089
AZE_N	5.05E-03	0.562	0.279	0.159	0.037	0.053	0.040	6.31E-05	0.471	0.156	0.374	0.037	0.065	0.047
CYP_PPNB	3.28E-01	0.125	0.392	0.484	0.043	0.090	0.084	4.81E-01	0.096	0.362	0.541	0.046	0.096	0.086
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	1.07E-01	0.616	0.708	-0.324	0.380	0.282	0.193	1.94E-01	0.335	0.615	0.050	0.219	0.257	0.128
IRQ_Shanidar_N	2.28E-01	0.720	0.534	-0.253	0.134	0.160	0.072	4.43E-01	0.721	0.135	0.144	0.129	0.203	0.102
Levant_PPN	1.93E-02	0.077	0.807	0.115	0.022	0.026	0.032	1.22E-01	0.041	0.791	0.168	0.021	0.026	0.031
Mesopotamia_LBA	9.37E-02	0.538	0.390	0.073	0.041	0.058	0.045	8.73E-02	0.414	0.302	0.284	0.039	0.057	0.045
Mesopotamia_PPN	6.81E-07	0.651	0.355	-0.006	0.053	0.091	0.058	6.33E-04	0.530	0.159	0.311	0.052	0.085	0.051
TUR_C_Aşaklı Höyük_PPN	8.99E-01	0.125	0.412	0.463	0.045	0.108	0.096	1.62E-01	0.224	0.214	0.562	0.072	0.177	0.139
TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN	8.42E-01	0.133	0.034	0.833	0.031	0.065	0.061	1.25E-01	0.135	-0.031	0.896	0.037	0.075	0.066
TUR_C_Catalhöyük_N	8.65E-01	0.176	0.508	0.316	0.025	0.048	0.043	1.97E-02	0.209	0.412	0.379	0.032	0.064	0.050
TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N	1.13E-03	0.176	0.212	0.612	0.023	0.045	0.042	1.42E-02	0.113	0.191	0.696	0.026	0.049	0.046

Table S 4 Differentiating between CHG and IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N ancestry. The two models are fit with one of CHG, IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N as a source and the other as an outgroup.

Test	P-value	Proportions			Standard Errors		
		Levant_PPN	Mesopotamia_PPN	Pınarbaşı	Levant_PPN	Mesopotamia_PPN	Pınarbaşı
ALB_N	6.24E-01	0.12	0.424	0.456	0.084	0.122	0.108
ARM_Aknashen_N	8.27E-01	-0.051	1.033	0.019	0.066	0.069	0.081
ARM_Masis_Blr_N	9.10E-01	-0.042	0.846	0.196	0.068	0.084	0.077
AZE_N	7.37E-01	0.016	0.891	0.093	0.043	0.049	0.05
CYP_PPNB	1.18E-01	0.229	0.252	0.519	0.116	0.186	0.122
IRN_Ganj_Dareh_N	1.68E-06	-0.133	1.488	-0.355	0.06	0.063	0.073
IRQ_Bestansur_PPN	6.10E-01	-0.25	1.23	0.02	0.534	0.374	0.304
IRQ_Shanidar_N	8.66E-01	-0.007	1.205	-0.198	0.096	0.095	0.127
Mesopotamia_LBA	3.98E-01	0.096	0.887	0.017	0.052	0.06	0.061
TUR_C_Aşaklı Höyük_PPN	1.62E-01	0	0.697	0.303	0.085	0.132	0.108
TUR_C_Boncuklu_PPN	4.56E-01	-0.047	0.296	0.751	0.043	0.064	0.058
TUR_C_Catalhöyük_N	1.55E-01	0.166	0.559	0.275	0.046	0.059	0.05
TUR_Marmara_Barcın_N	2.71E-01	0.128	0.268	0.604	0.033	0.045	0.042

Table S 5 Differentiating between Levantine and Mesopotamian PPN ancestry in Anatolia. These proportions are visualized in Fig. 3D

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