The genetic landscape, gene flow and adaptation in Ladakh highlanders of trans-Himalayas

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Abstract

The Ladakh in the trans-Himalayas has witnessed complex cultural movements, genetic assimilation and demographic changes since the Neolithic period, which continue despite the harsh, inhospitable and cold climate. Although geographically isolated from mainland South Asia, Ladakh has historic trade routes (the Silk Road) and is well connected and accessible to travelers from Tibet and Central Asia. Despite its rich cultural heritage, a detailed description of the genetic landscape of the Ladakh region is completely lacking, particularly with regard to genome-wide markers and larger sample sizes. Therefore, in our current study, we genotyped 80 individuals from Kargil and Leh districts of the Union Territory of Ladakh, India. Here, we performed a comprehensive genetic analysis based on allele frequency and haplotype sharing. Our analysis revealed the presence of two distinct genetic lineages in the region with quite different genetic composition. The population of the Leh region is more similar to East Asian and Southeast Asian populations with population drift. In contrast, the population of the Kargil region is more similar to the Indo-European population. The former group shares a genetic history with Tibetans and Sherpas, while the latter group from Kargil associates with Kashmiri Muslims, Gujjars and Nepalese Brahmins. For both groups, there was a founder event at about 18th to 22th generations ago and duration coincided with the Mughal invasion. The genome-wide scan for a signal of positive selection revealed genetic signatures of altitude adaptation in the Leh population, while in the Kargil population the key gene signatures were associated with immunity and female fertility.

Introduction

Ladakh, the country's ice-cold desert, is an isolated area in the Indian outback often referred to as Little Tibet, the land of high passes. The passes in this region allowed people to establish trade routes and strategically connected the region with many routes. Despite the isolation, the passes in Ladakh allowed people to establish trade routes from Tibet and Central Asia. This made the region strategically important for important trade routes such as the Silk Road. It is the intersection of several roads passing through Hoshiyarpur, Kullu, Rohtang Pass, Keylong, BaraLacha Pass, Lahchung Pass, Tanglang Pass, Srinagar, and Karakoram Pass to reach Amritsar from Yarkand [1]. The ancient trade routes played a crucial role in the flow of ideas, people, cultures, exotic goods, and religions. Along these routes, monasteries established positions as mentors, promoted trade, and sent funds to missionaries and traders [1-3]. Archaeological expeditions explored Ladakh's past, focusing on ancient monasteries, abandoned trade routes, and enigmatic petroglyphs. Ladakh, known as the Roof of the World, was the site of the first prehistoric settlement and was inhabited by diverse people [4; 5]. The discovery of Palaeolithic and Neolithic artifacts in this region indicates that early humans once lived there [5; 6]. The Palaeolithic artifacts showed at least three phases of cultural development, with the Lower Palaeolithic representing the initial phase and the Middle Palaeolithic representing the final two phases [7]. Research along the banks of the Indus River has revealed several Palaeolithic tools, including discoids, worked stones, one- and two-sided choppers, and primary flakes [5]. The Neolithic sites of Burzahom and Wakha have remains of two different types of Kashmir's earliest pottery [8]. There are also two different types of pottery in Ladakh: the first type is found in Changthang, Upper Ladakh and Zanskar (characterized by cord-shaped imprints) and the second type is found in Leh (painted pottery more similar to western Tibet) [8].

There is a large gap between the Neolithic period and the Kushan Empire in the first century AD. Before the spread of Buddhism, Ladakh is said to have been dominated by the Bon religion, which existed until the 7th century BC [5]. It is generally accepted that Sthavira Madhyantika and other fellow monks wrote the preface to Buddhism in Ladakh [5; 9]. Therefore, there are numerous archaeological sites in Kargil, which forms an important Buddhist centre in Ladakh. However, there still remains a gap in the genetic and archaeological evidence of human occupation of Ladakh. Genetics show the influx of important maternal ancestors from China into the Tibetan Plateau during the Upper Palaeolithic and early Neolithic [10]. Mitochondrial DNA markers have confirmed that the majority of maternal lineages with additional archaic Denisovan-like autosomal elements arrived on the Tibetan Plateau from northern China during the latest Upper Palaeolithic and early Neolithic (Middle Holocene) [11; 12]. The historical evidence for the occupation of the area by the Kushan Empire in the first century CE, in the mid-7th to mid-9th centuries CE by the Tibetans, and in the 14th to 16th centuries CE due to frequent Mughal invasions are the responsible factors for the increase in genetic mixing of Ladakh populations [13; 14].

Ladakh, along with Kashmir, was conquered by Muslim invaders in the 14th century, which was later followed by repeated invasions called jihad [15]. The decentralization of the Mughal Empire, relocated from the mountains of Ladakh and the Hindu Kush, formerly called Upariyena (in Vedic Sanskrit) or Upirisana (in Avestan), comes from Proto-Iran and means covered with juniper, so out of reach of eagles [16]. The naming of the mountain as Hindu Kush came after the genocide of Hindu slaves during transport to Central Asia between the 9th and 18th centuries. This all led to gene flow from South Asia to Ladakh and the Trans-Himalayas [17]. The local demography of the Ladakh region reflects a co-occurrence of people with distinct customs and cultures. The Dah-Hanu area of Leh is inhabited by a unique Dard-speaking tribe that claims its origins in the army of Alexander [18]. These tribes are called Brokpa, Brogpa, or Broqpa. The term Brok means hill, and pa is the people; so Brokpa are the mountain people, the highlanders. They mainly follow

Buddhism and have the traditional Phasphun or clan system [19; 20]. The cremation culture and speaking of the Dardic language, Brokskat, suggest that they are descendants of the protorigvedic culture [21]. The tribe became popular because there were rumours that they were the last pure Aryans [22]. The pastoral, semi-nomadic Changpa tribe was one of the region's main inhabitants throughout the Neolithic period, which was also marked by community migrations. The tribe is believed to have originated on the Tibetan Plateau [7; 23]. Changpa or Champa inhabit the cold deserts between Ladakh and Tibet, which are extremely cold and plagued by snowstorms. They converse in Changskhat, a Tibetan dialect. The Changpa people are sometimes referred to as the Changthang Plateau people, who settled the area around the 8th century and came from Tibet. They mainly follow Buddhism [24; 25]. Another tribe, the Monpa people, is believed to have originated from the Monyul region, which existed south of Tibet between 500 and 600 AD [26].

Genetic studies of trans-Himalayan migration have resulted in conflicting views, with some viewing the Himalayas as a natural barrier to human migration while others view them as beneficial [27]. Ladakh populations have been shown to have a close relationship with Southeast Asia [28], highlighting that the populations from Ladakh were not genetically isolated. The Y chromosome diversity in Ladakh is very high and has a mixed prevalence of East, West, and South Asian Y haplogroups. This also confirms the fact that the region lies at a genetic confluence as it has experienced many episodes of demographic change with cultural and genetic changes due to trade, immigration, migration, and military interventions [28; 29]. The abundance and diversity of mitochondrial haplogroup M9 highlight the potential genetic contribution of the Tibetan Plateau and China [30]. This genetic proximity to East Asians is also supported by the frequency of Hg A, a haplogroup not so common in India but very common among Tibeto-Burmans, including Tibetans and Mongolians [28-32]. Genetic studies carried out to date are based on a limited number of samples and low-resolution markers. The present study is the first attempt to gain deeper insight into the

origin and genetic relationship of Ladakhi genomes. We performed an in-depth autosomal analysis of the Brokpa, Changpa, Monpa, and Minaro populations.

Methodology

Sampling

A total of 80 unrelated Ladakh individuals were enrolled in this study, which comprised Minero (n = 11), Brokpa (n = 35) from Kargil district, and Changpa (n=34) from Leh district in the Union territory of Ladakh. All subjects confirmed in a questionnaire that they and their parents were born in Ladakh and had lived there their entire lives. Genomic DNA was extracted from venous blood using the standard phenol-chloroform method. This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow. All experiments were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. All participants provided written informed consent before beginning this study.

Genotyping and Quality control

Genotyping of all DNA samples was performed using Illumina HumanOmniExpress-24-v1 at a total of 642,824 genome-wide single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) sites. Changpa samples came from four different locations and were referred to as LDK_BS, LDK_KDL, LDK_VA, and LDK_V, Minero as LDK2_RK; and Brokpa as LDK_RK genotype samples in the final dataset. All genotyped Ladakh individuals were merged with modern references from the Simon Genome Diversity Panel (SGDP) [33], the Human Genome Diversity Panel (HGDP) [34], 1000 Genomes Panel [35] and, unpublished South Asian genotype data from our laboratory. The combined data was quality filtered using Plink-1.9 [36] and with a quality cutoff of geno 0.03 and mind 0.05. For principal component analysis and admixture, the combined genotype data were adjusted for linkage disequilibrium (LD) (independent pairwise 200 25 0.4). For haplotype-based analysis and Identity-

By-Descent (IBD) analysis, reference groups with fewer than five individuals were excluded in the downstream analysis. SGDP samples were excluded in the haplotype-based analysis and all F-statistic calculations to increase the power of the statistics by increasing sample numbers.

Clustering analysis

The clustering analysis for combined genotype data was performed using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Admixture analysis. PCA was done using *smartpca* tool in EIGENSOFT[37] package. The first two principal components were plotted using custom R script. Admixture analysis was done using a Admixture v1.3.0 [38] by first calculating the cross-validation (CV) error from K = 2 to K = 12. Then final Admixture run was performed at the K value with the lowest cross-validation error, and Q-matrix was plotted using a custom R script.

Three population and four population tests and Maximum Likelihood based tree

Three population tests were performed using Admixtools 2 [39] to calculate shared genetic drift in the form of outgroup F3 statistics and Mbuti as the outgroup population. Gene flow pattern was inferred using the qpDstat function of Admixtools 2 [39] package in R. All the results for outgroup F3 tests were plotted using custom R scripts. A Maximum-Likelihood tree was constructed in TreeMix v-1.1 [40] using the outgroup population as Mbuti and with a LD window of 500 SNPs. Tree was plotted using plot_tree.r script provided with the package.

Haplotype based clustering and Identity by Descent analysis

We also used ChromoPainter-v2 [41] and FineStructure-v4 [41] to infer fine-level population clustering and recent gene flow by haplotype sharing pattern using a haplotype-based approach. We first phased our data with SHAPEIT5 [42] using default parameters. Chromosome painting was performed using ChromoPainter, first by doing 10 EM iterations with 5 randomly selected chromosomes with a subset of surrogate and target individuals to infer the global mutation rate

(μ) and switch rate parameters (Ne). Then, we performed the main ChromoPainter run for downstream FineStructure [41] analysis with a switch to paint all recipients with all donor haplotypes using an estimated fixed value of the global mutation rate and switch rate parameters. FineStructure was run using an inferred chunk sharing matrix and 5 million iterations with 1 million burns in each iteration. The final tree was plotted using the provided R script in the FineStructure-v4 package, with some modifications.

For identity by descent analysis, we performed haplotype inference or phasing with three independent runs of Beagle-5.4 [43]. IBD segments were determined from phased data of all three runs separately using refined-IBD [44], subsequently combining segments from all three runs, and then combined segments were merged using the merge-IBD-segments tool. Then the IBD sharing matrix was plotted using a custom script in R. Principal component analysis was performed using the Chromopainter matrix, and the first two components were plotted using a custom R script. Runs of homozygosity in two window sizes (1000 kb and 5000 kb) were calculated using Plink-1.9 [36].

Genetic simulation to test the effect of founder event

We performed forward genetic simulations using SLiM-3.7 [45] to replicate the founder event scenario of Ladakh groups. For all simulations, we started with a population of size 12500 at 1800 generations (similar to the African split) and produced 20 sample vcfs. We used a genome size of 100 mb with a uniform recombination rate of 1e-8 and a mutation rate of 2.36e-8. For the no bottleneck population scenario, the population Sim_NOBot maintained a uniform population size (Ne = 12500) from generation 1800 to generation 2100 with no change. For the Sim_LA-BOT population scenario we used the founder event strength similar to Ladakh_LA (Ladakh Low Altitude; $I_f = 1.1$) group with a population size change of 650 from 12500 at generation 1982. For Sim_HA-BOT population scenario, we used the founder event strength similar to the Ladakh_HA

(Ladakh High Altitude; I_f = 0.9) group with a population size change of 850 from 12500 at generation 1978. Runs of homozygosity were performed on simulated data (VCF format) in Plink-1.9 [36] and plotted in R using a custom script.

Cross population test for genome wide signatures of selection

We performed a cross-population test for selection in (i) the high-altitude (11,480 ft) Ladakh population (LDK_BS, LDK_KDL, LDK_VA, and LDK_V), jointly referred as Ladakh_HA and (ii) the lower-altitude (8,780 ft) Ladakh group (LDK_RK and LDK2_RK), jointly referred to as Ladakh_LA, using the R package *rehh* [46]. We phased the genotype data using SHAPEIT5 [42] and then used the phased haplotypes of Ladakh_HA and Ladakh_LA with a minor allele frequency cutoff of 0.05 to perform an XP-EHH selection test with the East Asian and European population, respectively, for the reference population. These reference groups were selected based on the genetic affinity inferred from PCA, admixture, and haplotype sharing. The candidate regions were determined using a threshold value of 8, and a window of 100kb was used with 10kb overlaps. The flanking region genes were determined using a custom R script and a human genome annotation file (GFF3 format). Manhattan plots for genome wide regions depicting selection signatures were done with custom R scripts.

Results

Genetic structure of Ladakh highlanders

In the allele frequency-based principal component analysis, all Eurasians were distributed along three major axes, with one extreme formed by west Eurasian groups like Caucasus and European populations, another extreme occupied by east Eurasian populations from east Asia and south east Asia, and in the third axis, south Asian Austroasiatic and Dravidian linguistic groups were present (Fig. 1b). Ladakh populations were split into two genetically distinct clusters. Four Ladakh

groups from the Leh region (LDK_BS, LDK_KDL, LDK_VA, and LDK_V) were forming an extended genetic cluster along the east Asian and south-east Asian axis, but not overlapping with either east Asian or south-east Asian groups. The second cluster of two Ladakh groups (LDK_LK and LDK2_RK) was more into the Indian main cline and more specifically among the north (Jatav, Bihar, and Jain) and north-west Indian (Kashmiri-Muslim, Khatri, and Gujjar) Indo-European groups and also Nepal-Brahmins (Fig. 1b). The first group closer to east and south-east Asians is mainly comprised of the Changpa population from the Leh region, while the second group closer to Indo-Europeans is comprised of the Minero and Brokpa populations from Kargil region. Few individuals from Brokpa and Minero, as well as Nepal Brahmins, lie in between two Ladakh clusters.

In our model-based clustering using nine ancestral sources (K = 9), we observed a very clear dichotomy in the distribution of ancestral components between two Ladakh groups, referred to as Ladakh_HA (Changpa) and Ladakh_LA (Brokpa and Minero) hereafter. Ladakh_HA group is maximised in pink colour component, which is also present majorly among Tibetan and Sherpa populations and with minor presence in Nepal Brahmin and Kashmiri Muslim populations (Supplementary Fig S2). Ladakh_LA group is maximised in the purple-coloured ancestral component, which is only present in Nepal Brahmin and Kashmiri Muslim populations but neither in Tibetan nor in Sherpa. Surprisingly, the major ancestral components of East Asia and south east Asia were not present in either of the Ladakh groups. However, south Asian components (red and forest green) were present in many individuals of both Ladakh groups (Supplementary Fig. S2). A high amount of west-Eurasian component was observed in four Brokpa individuals (typical of north-west Indian populations), consistent with PCA-based clustering.

Haplotype based genetic structure and IBD sharing

In the haplotype sharing based genetic structure inferred in the form of the FineStructure [41] tree, all Eurasian populations were distributed between two major clades, one occupied by west Eurasian populations and the other by east Eurasian populations. Consistent with the frequency-based clustering, the Ladakh_HA group was sharing the clade with east Asian and south-east Asian populations, while Ladakh_LA was present in the west Eurasian clade along with Indian Indo-European populations, Pakistan, the Middle East, and European populations (Supplementary Fig. S1). However, four Ladakh_LA and three Nepal Brahmins were present in the east Eurasian clade, along with Hazara, Uyghur, and Papuan populations. LDK_RK (Brokpa) and LDK2_RK (Minero) shared many minor clades within the west Eurasian major clade (Supplementary Fig S1). Compared to frequency-based PCA, Chromopainter haplotype-sharing matrix-based PCA revealed a very tight clustering pattern of the LDK_RK (Brokpa) and LDK2_RK (Minero) groups with the Gujjar population (Fig. 1c). Whereas, four Brokpa individuals were still clustered with Kashmiri Muslim individuals in the main Indian cline, indicating their very close genetic affinity. On the other hand, Changpa (LDK_BS, LDK_KDL, LDK_VA, and LDK_V) were making distinct clusters with few individuals in between both Ladakh clusters, indicating some shared genetic history (Fig. 1c).

Gene flow pattern inferred from F-statistics

In the outgroup F3 statistics, a distinctive pattern of allele sharing was clearly observed. Ladakh_LA (Brokpa and Minero) groups had the highest outgroup F3 statistics distribution (represented by a darker green color), with mostly north-west Indian and north-Indian Indo-European populations (Fig. 1d). Ladakh_HA (Changpa) shared the highest drift with Tibetan, Sherpa, east Asian, and south-east Asian populations (Fig. 1e). In Patterson's D-statistics [47] in

the form of F4 (Mbuti, Ladakh_HA/Ladakh_LA: east Asian/south east Asians, west Eurasian/Indian Indo-Europeans), to infer gene flow pattern in Ladakh population, we observed a similar pattern with both Ladakh groups as observed in outgroup F3 statistics. Ladakh_HA groups had higher gene flow from east Asian, south east Asian, Tibetan, and Sherpa (negative D-statistics) populations compared to most of the west Eurasian and south Asian groups (Supplementary Table S1). Whereas, Ladakh_LA groups showed higher gene flow from Indian Indo-Europeans and west Eurasian populations (positive D-statistics) except Sindhi, Makrani, and Balochi from Pakistan (D-statistics were negative with these groups) (Supplementary Table S1). We considered only those D-statistics which that had a z-score higher than 3 in all cases.

Identity By Descent segments sharing and Runs of Homozygosity (RoH)

The genome-wide distribution patterns of Runs of Homozygosity segments in the 1 kb window size showed a higher distribution in Ladakh_LA groups in terms of both mean total length and number of segments compared to Ladakh_HA groups (Fig. 2a). In the higher window size of 2.5 kb, three of the Ladakh_HA groups (LDK_V, LDK_BS, and LDK_VA) are outcompeting the Ladakh_LA groups and all other populations except Koraga in terms of mean total length of RoH segments (Fig. 2b).

In terms of intra-population IBD sharing, Brokpa (LDK_RK) and Minero (LDK2_RK) had very high IBD segments sharing within the population (with an LOD score > 10) and were comparable to the Gujjar population (Fig. 2c). All the Changpa groups (LDK_BS, LDK_KDL, LDK_VA, and LDK_V) showed comparatively lower intrapopulation IBD segments sharing (with an LOD score > 10). In the cross-population IBD sharing, both Ladakh groups share the highest IBD segments with each other than with other Eurasian populations, with the exception of LDK_KDL (Fig 3).

Effect of founder events on RoH distribution based on simulated data

We tested the effect of historical changes in population size on the RoH distribution in the simulated genome under three different conditions: (i) constant population size (Sim_NOBot), (ii) a historical bottleneck 18 generations ago with a strength similar to that of Ladakh low height (Sim_LDK-LA), and (iii) a bottleneck 22 generations ago with a similar strength of the founder effect as observed in LDK_HA (Sim_LDK-HA). We performed 100 simulations for each genetic scenario and found that the RoH distribution (mean KB and mean NSEG) is similar to the actual observed data (higher distribution in LDK-HA at 1kb and comparable distribution at 5kb in both LDK-HA and LDK-LA). The Sim_LDK-LA sample had a comparatively lower genomic distribution of RoH segments, while the Sim_LDK-HA sample was highest at a window size of 1 kb. However, with a larger window size of 5 kb, the distributions were reversed.

Signatures of genetic selection in Ladakh groups

We performed a cross-population test for inferring genetic signatures of selection in both Ladakh groups (Ladakh_HA and Ladakh_LA) individually. For Ladakh_HA, we used east Asian populations as the reference group, and using the XP-EHH approach, we found a total of 33 Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) markers under positive selection (Supplementary Table S2). These markers defined three putative candidate regions on chromosome 2 (16 SNPs), chromosome 3 (5 SNPs), and chromosome 7 (12 SNPs) under selection (Supplementary Table S3). In total, 22 Gene signatures were found in 250 kb flanking region of three putative candidate regions in the Ladakh_HA group. Some of these are well-known signatures of high-altitude adaptation (*EPAS1, ELMO2*), while many of these genes are broadly categorized under Immunity related genes (Supplementary Table S3). For Ladakh_LA, we used the European population as a reference group in cross population test, and we found a total of 57 genetic signature loci under selection in three candidate regions (two on chr4 and one on chr9) (Supplementary Table S4).

Some of the gene signatures in the flanking region of candidate regions on chr 4 are strongly expressed in blood vessels (*OCIAD1 and 2*), while others are related to immunity and female fertility (*TXK* and *TEC* are immunity-related and *ZAR1* for female fertility) (Supplementary Table S5).

Discussion

Ladakh is a cold, high-altitude desert region where cultivation is not profitable without irrigation due to the short growing season and low annual rainfall. The presence of Neolithic sites and historical evidence suggest that suitable climatic conditions for human habitation existed near the Middle Holocene [7]. Ladakh was one of the most important areas in northwest India and was known for Buddhist sacred artifacts, gold, silver, borax, salt, copper, and precious fabrics. The region's high ingenuity made it one of the recognized main trade routes. These hypotheses are supported by the presence of archaeological evidence that the most important stations along the above-mentioned routes were marked by petroglyphs and massive rock sculptures of Buddhist deities [1]. The earliest known petroglyphs in the region were created by steppe populations associated with the Chinese Empire and Persia, dating back to the Neolithic or Bronze Age [48].

However, despite the archaeological evidence, the exact origin and genetic ancestry of the Ladakhi peoples are still unknown. The exact sequence of migration movements and the timing of their arrival are still a question mark for the scientific community. The land was inhabited by several groups. Previous research in this area has mentioned numerous references to human migrations. Hunters are said to have found the site, planted wood and grain to test the fertility of the land, and eventually built a hamlet or fort [49]. The Dards of Gilgit and neighbouring Baltistan, also known as the first known people of Ladakh, established it as a Goldilocks zone; however, they were driven out by the Tibetans. It has also been documented that nomadic pastoralist communities from neighbouring areas such as Changthang and Zhang-zhung moved to the

region seasonally in search of shelter and resources; the group of remaining nomads preferred to stay on the southeastern border, while the majority became sedentary farmers [49]. Three travel routes connect Ladakh with the northern regions, and trade links have existed between Khotan, Yarkand, and Ladakh for thousands of years. Structures, rock-cut images, scattered sculptures, and carvings of Buddhist deities found at sites such as Mlbek, lc, Drss, ey, Saku, Padum, Tumel, Krtse, and Sni strongly reflect the Kashmiri tradition and are features of the second phase of the spread of Buddhism in Ladakh. Kashmiri has made contributions to the script of Ladakh, including the Boti script in Ladakhi, which is derived from the Kashmiri language [50].

Further archaeological and anthropological evidence of migration and trade movements includes the presence of wall fortifications. This provides insights into Ladakh's past, cultural exchanges with Tibet and Central Asia, and involvement in Himalayan wars. The petrographic records of Ladakh describe the native flora and economy. The depiction of human masks from the 2nd and 3rd millennium BC. B.C. shows striking similarities to those from southern Siberia and northern Pakistan. Similarly, “tip-toe” creatures in later artworks suggest a connection to the Scythian societies of Central Asia from the 1st millennium BCE [51]. Both examples suggest possible cultural mergers and trade movements in the Ladakh region. The genetic studies carried out so far on migration in the Trans-Himalayan region sometimes suggest contradictory hypotheses. On the one hand, the Himalayan border is considered a natural barrier to migration movements; on the other hand, it is considered a favorable corridor for human migration [52], but there is no solid genetic evidence to support such claims [29]. Studies based on uniparental markers suggest high chromosomal diversity from East Asia (Uyghur, Han Chinese, and Nepalese), West and South Asia in terms of patrilineal markers, while the matrilineal studies suggest local ancestry and low diversity.

The haplogroup diversity in the region shows the presence of rare haplogroups such as Q, J1, R1a, L, and H, supporting the rich cultural assimilation mediated by males. Furthermore, the

presence of these haplogroups suggests an early wave of migration from Central Asia and southern Siberia around 1525 kya and a series of more recent waves of migration from southern India around 10 kya [28]. These results suggest the patrilocal nature of Ladakhi populations [28; 29]. The uniparental mitochondrial markers in the region support low but significant diversity, mainly from the Tibetan Plateau region and northern China during the middle Holocene. This hypothesis is supported by the abundant occurrence of haplogroups M9, A21, and I4b [53]. Several factors have led to the rich mix of ethnic diversity in the region, including the emergence of regimes and kingdoms such as the Kushan Empire, frequent Mughal invasions in the 14th to 16th centuries, and the slave trade in Central Asia in the 18th century [10; 29; 32; 54]. Analysis of the haplogroup base of Himalayan and adjacent populations shows high levels of genetic heterozygosity and massive interpopulation exchange, as well as a strong presence of shared ancestry between these groups [52].

We observed very clear dichotomy in the distribution of ancestral components between two Ladakh groups, termed Ladakh_HA (Changpa) and Ladakh_LA (Brokpa and Minero) from the genetic analysis of 80 unrelated Ladakh individuals. The comprehensive results show that the Ladakhi population is genetically split into two distinct clusters in frequency based methods (Figs. 1b and c). The first cluster from the Leh region (Changpa) formed an extensive genetic cluster along the East Asian and Southeast Asian axis of the PCA. The second cluster, with two Ladakh groups (Minero and Brokpa), was closer to northwest Indian high ANI groups [55] like Gujjar and Kashmiri Muslims in the Indian mainline and particularly among North Indian, Northwest Indian, Indo-European, and Nepalese Brahmin groups. Only a few Brokpa and Minero individuals and Nepalese Brahmins lie between two Ladakh clusters (Figs. 1b and c). Changpa's genetic ancestry is similar to that of the Tibetan and Sherpa populations, which is evident from the sharing of components in model-based clustering of admixture (Supplementary Fig. S2). On the other hand, the Minero and Brokpa groups only showed genetic similarities with the Nepalese Brahmin and

Kashmiri Muslim populations. Both groups shared South Asian components (Supplementary Fig. S2), but neither group shared the major ancestral components of East Asia or Southeast Asia. This may be a consequence of drift occurring in the Changpa population (presence of a distinct pink colour component in Admixture plot) (Supplementary Fig. S2). Some of the earlier studies also recorded strong drift in South Asian populations, such as Kalash and Coorg [56; 57]. A high proportion of West Eurasian proportions was observed in Brokpa and Minero individuals. These patterns are more obvious in haplotype-based clustering, where Changpa (LDK_HA) closely share clades with major East and southeast Asian clade, whereas Brokpa and Minero (LDK_LA) share clade with Indian Indo-European linguistic groups (Supplementary Fig S1). The same applies to the outgroup F3 and D statistics, where Changpa shares most alleles with East and Southeast Asian groups, while Brokpa and Minero share more alleles with Northwest Indian populations (Supplementary Table S1 and Fig. 1d and e).

These genetic findings are on par with archaeological evidence of possible diverse and multicultural migrations and settlements in the Ladakh region. The ceramic types found in the Leh region are consistent with the Tibetan type inhabited by the Changpa group [8], with higher affinity to East and Southeast Asia and genetically closer to the Tibetans and Sherpa groups. On the other hand, the other Ladakh regions (Changthang and Zanskar) were rich in corded pottery patterns, reflecting the West Eurasian influence [8]. The West Eurasian influence on the genetic relationship of Brokpa and Minero confirms this type of corded pottery and illustrates very well the mixing of culture and genetics of the region. The genetic influence of ancient migrations from East Asia and Tibet has previously been well documented by studies that included mitochondrial markers with the prevalence of the East Asian M9a and Tibetan A21 haplotypes [30]. The further sharing of the genetic component with northwest Indian groups such as Gujjar and Kashmiri Muslims fits quite well with the historical accounts of the Mughal invasion and forced conversion of the Ladakh population, some of whom may have migrated and settled further downstream as

Kashmiri Muslims. The Changpa people were likely more protected due to their geographical isolation (higher elevation) and Buddhist practices (protection from ruling classes). This can also be attributed to the higher strength of the founder event in Brokpa and Minero compared to Changpa. The estimated dates of the founder event in both groups (around the 22nd generation in Changpa and around the 18th generation in Brokpa and Minero) also correspond to the historically documented Mughal invasion phase in the region [15] (around the 16th century). Selection scan-based genetic signatures in the Changpa group showed known signatures of altitude adaptation, with some broadly categorized selection markers among immunity-related genes. Similar genetic signatures were not observed in Brokpa and Monpa, but they did exhibit immunity-related genetic signatures.

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Fig1. A. Sampling locations of Leh and Kargil districts in the union territory of Ladakh. **B.** PCA biplot with allele frequency-based analysis, **C.** PCA biplot with Chromopainter Chunk sharing matrix, **D.** Outgroup F3 statistics of Brokpa and Minero with all Eurasians, D. Outgroup F3 statistics of Changpa with all Eurasians.

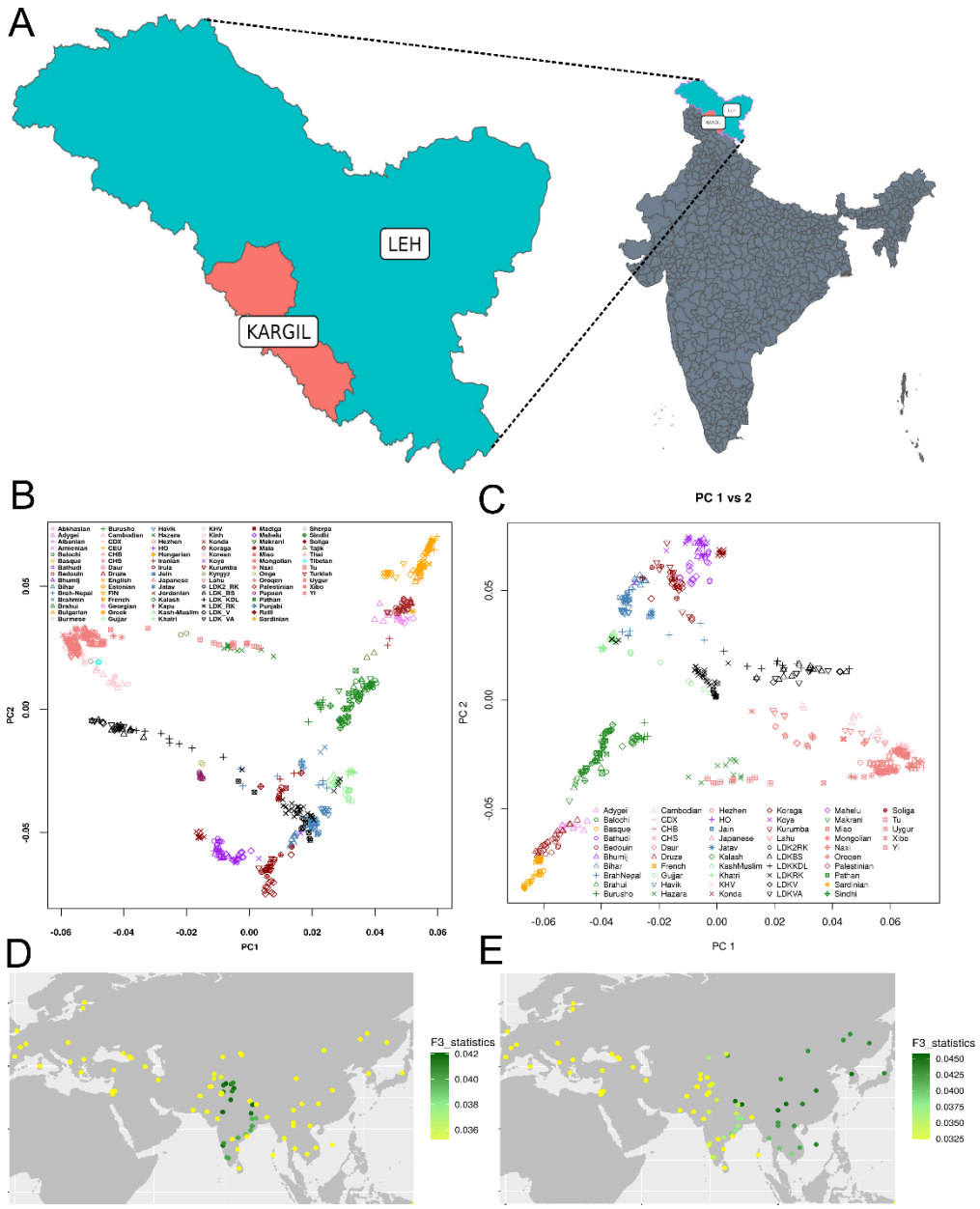
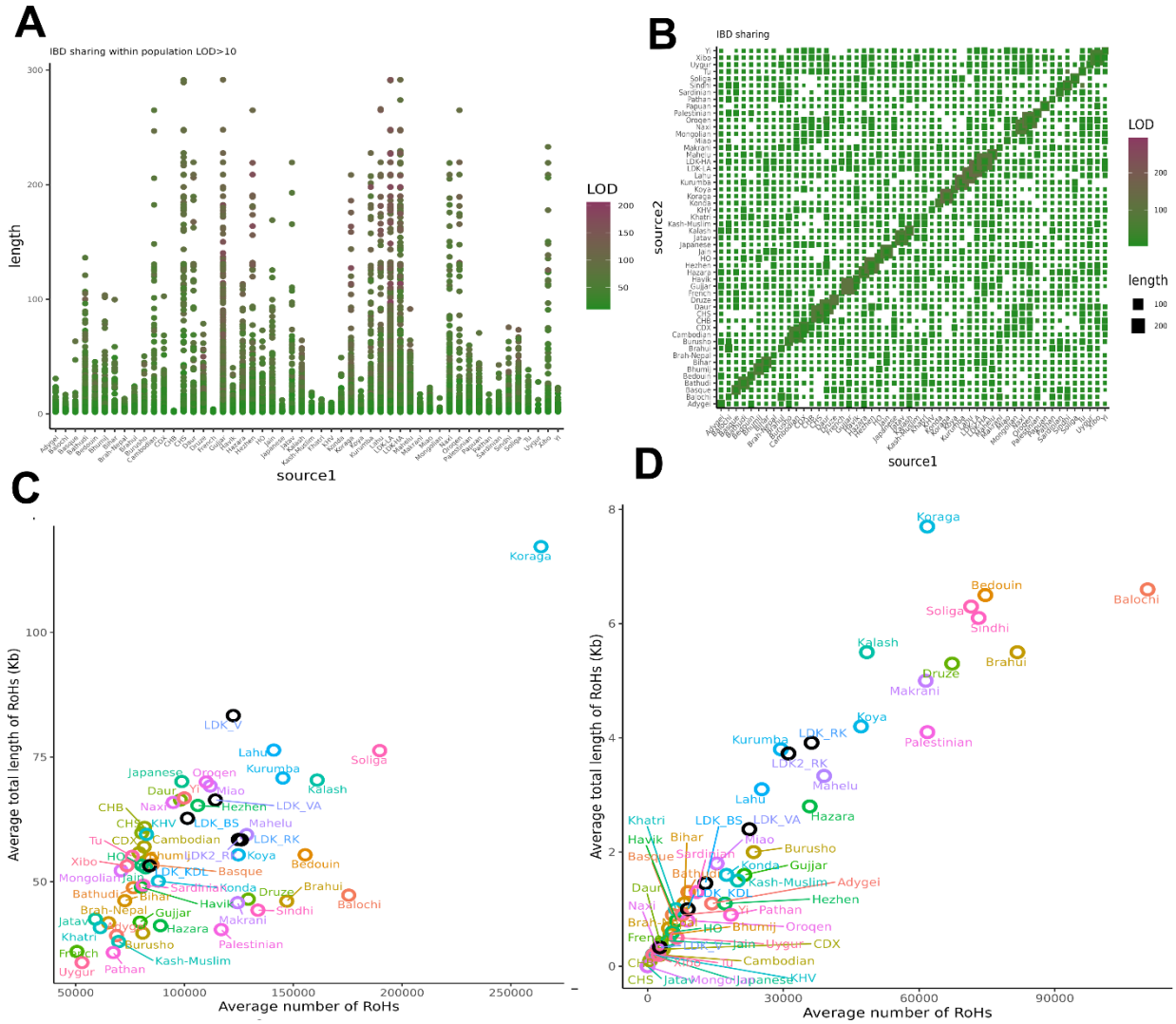


Fig 2. IBD sharing **A.** within population distribution**, B.** interpopulation sharing and RoH distribution among two Ladakh groups along with other modern Eurasian populations in window size of **C.** 1 kb and **D.** 5 kb.


A
IBD sharing within population LOD>10
length
source1
LOD
B
IBD sharing
source2
source1
LOD
length
C
Average total length of RoHs (Kb)
Average number of RoHs
Koraga
LDK_V
Lahu
Soliga
Kurumba
Japanese
Oroqen
Daur
Miao
Kalash
CHB
Naxi
Hezhen
LDK_VA
CHS
KHV
LDK_BS
Mahelu
Tu
CDX
Cambodian
LDK_RK
Xibo
HO
Bhumij
LDK2_RK
Koya
Bedouin
Mongolian
Jain
LDK_KDL
Basque
Bathudi
Bihar
Sardinian
Konda
Druze
Brahui
Brah-Nepal
Gujjar
Hazara
Sindhi
Balochi
Jatav
Makrani
Khatri
Burusho
Palestinian
French
Kash-Muslim
Uygur
Pathan
D
Average total length of RoHs (Kb)
Average number of RoHs
Koraga
Bedouin
Balochi
Soliga
Sindhi
Kalash
Brahui
Druze
Makrani
Koya
Palestinian
Kurumba
LDK_RK
LDK2_RK
Mahelu
Lahu
Hazara
Khatri
LDK_BS
LDK_VA
Miao
Havik
Bihar
Basque
Sardinian
Burusho
Konda
Gujjar
Bathudi
Kash-Muslim
Adygei
Daur
LDK_KDL
Hezhen
Naxi
Pathan
Brah-Nepal
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Japanese
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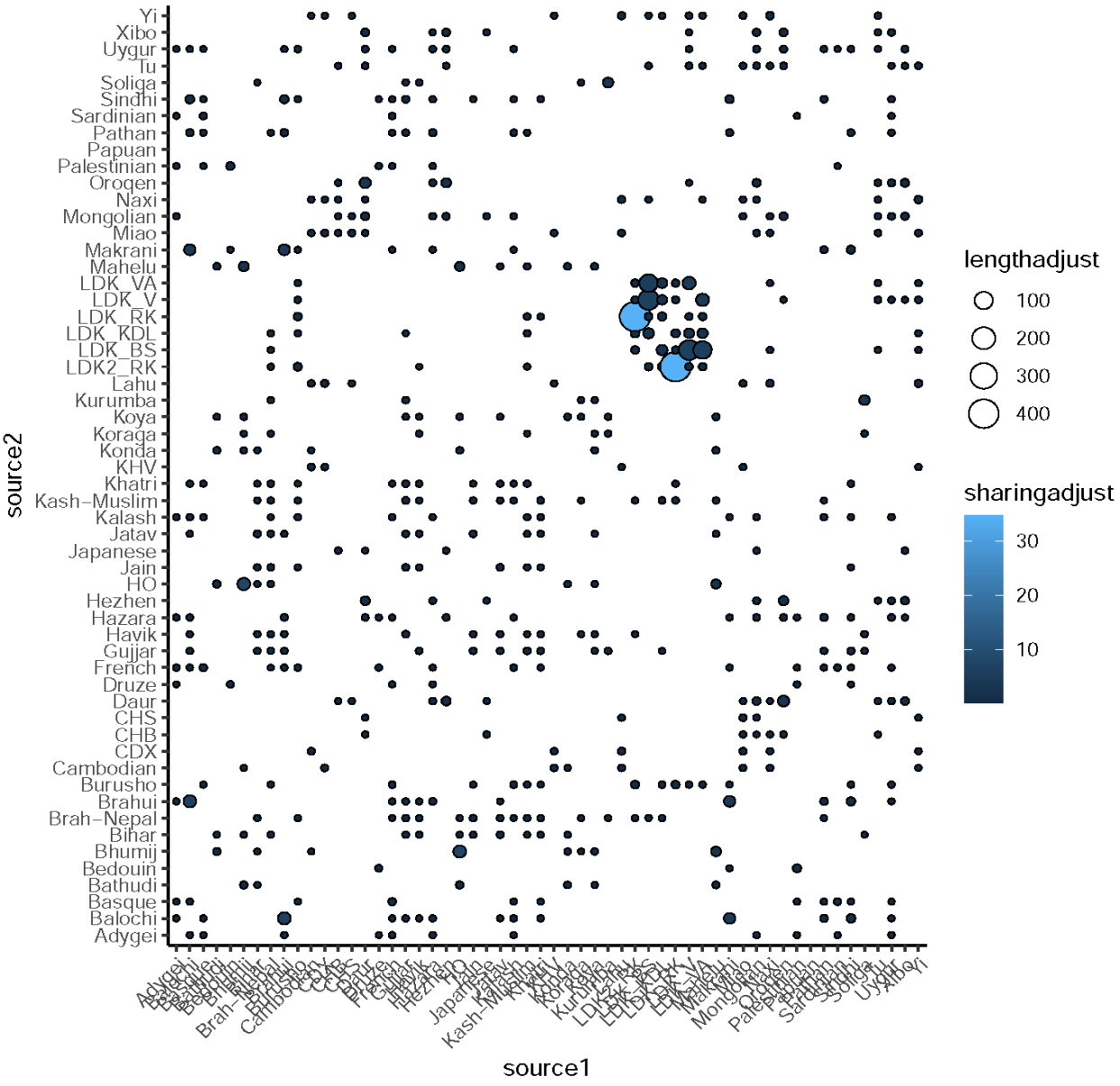
Fig 3. Cross-population IBD sharing matrix adjusted for sample number.