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Molecular sex identification of stillborn and neonate individuals ("Traufkinder")

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With 3 figures

Summary: The study reports on the molecular sex identification of 121 early modern individuals who were not baptised before the Reformation.

To perform a molecular sex identification, DNA was extracted from different skeletal elements using an automated phenol/chloroform extraction protocol. Finally, the amelogenin gene was amplified and sequenced.

The morphometrical analysis of the female individuals (about 60%) showed results in contrast to the results of the male individuals. Looking at the results of the individuals during the late Middle Ages, the results accorded with the natural sex distribution.

Zusammenfassung: In der Studie wurden 121 früh- und neuzeitliche Individuen aus der Schweiz rekonstruiert. Die Geschlechterverteilung ist unmittelbar an der Kirche ablesbar.

Die Anwendung der molekularen Geschlechtsidentifizierung an Skeletten, die verschärfte DNA (aDNA) wurde durch eine automatisierte Phenol/Chloroform-Extraktion durchgeführt. Zusätzlich wurde aDNA durch PCR amplifiziert und eines Reinigungs-Kit gereinigt. Die Extrakte mit einem Primer für das amelogenin-Gen wurden sequenziert. Anhand morphometrischer Analysen der weiblichen Individuen (ca. 60%) zeigten sich Ergebnisse im Gegensatz zu den Ergebnissen der männlichen Individuen. Die Ergebnisse der Individuen während des späten Mittelalters stimmten mit der natürlichen Geschlechterverteilung überein.

Anhand morphometrischer Analysen der weiblichen Individuen (ca. 60%) zeigten sich Ergebnisse im Gegensatz zu den Ergebnissen der männlichen Individuen.

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