



**World
Neolithic
Congress**

ŞANLIURFA • 2024

**WORLD NEOLITHIC CONGRESS 2024
4-8 NOVEMBER 2024 ŞANLIURFA, TÜRKİYE**

ABSTRACTS

1997-Domestication of the Pig in the PPNB Period in Southeastern Anatolia in the Light of Ancient DNA: The Case of Boncuklu Tarla

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Abstract: Studying animal bones helps us understand how past societies lived. Morphometric and molecular analyses of the remains of domestic animals also provide important information about the history of human-animal relationship, the domestication process of animals, their place in the economy and their areas of use. It is known that the domestication region of sheep, goat, cattle and pig, which are the most widely used livestock species in the world today, is today's Anatolia. Since the pig has undergone a different domestication process compared to sheep, goat and cattle, it is necessary to support the ancient pig remains found in Anatolia with DNA-based studies in terms of both anthropology and zooanthropology. It examines the history of pig domestication in Southeastern Anatolia. In this study, DNA was isolated from bone samples of 17 pigs belonging to the 2012 Boncuklu Tarla Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Period (10000-7000 BC) and sufficient quantity and quality of DNA was obtained. An 80 bp region in the D-loop of the mtDNA was then amplified by PCR. PCR products were obtained from five samples, and sequence analysis provided a usable sequence from only one sample. When analysed alongside other sequences in the database from the same region, the sample clustered with sequences from the early domestication period. This project is supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office with the code 19.M.037. Investigation of the domestication process of pig in Southeast Anatolia Region by aDNA-based methods: The case of Boncuklu Tarla.

Keywords: Domestication, Anatolia, DNA Analysis, Zooarchaeology, Anthropology