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Schroeder, Hannes; Sikora, Martin; Gopalakrishnan, Shyam; Cassidy, Lara M.; Delserc, Pierpaolo Maisano; Velasco, Marcela Sandoval; Schraiber, Joshua G.; Rasmussen, Simon; Homburger, Julian R.; Avila-Arcos, Maria C.; Allentoft, Morten E.; Moreno-Mayar, J. Victor; Renaud, Gabriel; Gomez-Carballa, Alberto; Lafloon, Jason E.; Hopkins, Rachel J. A.; Higham, Thomas F. G.; Carr, Robert S.; Schaffer, William C.; Day, Jane S.; Hoogland, Menno; Salas, Antonio; Bustamante, Carlos D.; Nielsen, Rasmus; Bradley, Daniel G.; Hofman, Corinne L.; Willerslev, Eske

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Hannes Schroeder a,b,1, Martin Sikora a, Shaym Gopalakrishnan a, Lara M. Cassidy a, Pierpaolo Maisano Delser c,d, Marcela Sandoval Velasco a, Joshua G. Schraiber a, Simon Rasmussen a, Julian R. Homburger h, Maria C. Ávila-Arcos h, Morten E. Allentoft b, J. Victor Moreno-Mayar e, Gabriel Renaud h, Alberto Gómez-Carballa i, Jason E. Laffoon b,k, Rachel J. A. Hopkins i, Thomas F. G. Higham g, Robert S. Carr m, William C. Schaffer e,f, Jane S. Day d, Menno Hoogland b, Antonio Salas a, Carlos D. Bustamante b, Rasmus Nielsen a,g, Daniel G. Bradley a, Corinne L. Hofman b, and Eske Willerslev a,d,r,1

a Center for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, 1350 Copenhagen, Denmark; b Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, 2333 CC Leiden, The Netherlands; c Smurfit Institute of Genetics, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland; d Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, CB2 3EJ Cambridge, United Kingdom; e Department of Biology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122-6078; DTU Bioinformatics, Department of Bio and Biotech Information, University of Aarhus, Denmark; f Department of Genetics, School of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; g International Laboratory for Human Genome Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico; h Institute of Forensic Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; i Center for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, 1357 Copenhagen, Denmark; j Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Department of Archaeology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; k Department of Clinical Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; l Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; m Center for Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33324; n Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Department of Geography, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; o Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; p Department of Archaeology, School of Natural Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; q Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; r Department of Archaeology, School of Natural Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; s Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; t Center for GeoArchaeological Research, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; u Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; v Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; w Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; x Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; y Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341; z Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc., Davie, FL 33341

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The Caribbean was one of the last parts of the Americas to be settled by humans, and how and when the islands were first occupied remains a matter of debate. Ancient DNA can help answering these questions, but the work has been hampered by poor DNA preservation. We report the genome sequence of a 1,000-year-old Lucayan Taino individual recovered from the site of Preacher's Cave in the Bahamas. We sequenced her genome to 12.4-fold coverage and show that she is genetically most closely related to present-day Arawakan speakers from northern South America, suggesting that the ancestors of the Lucayans originated there. Further, we find no evidence for recent inbreeding or isolation in the ancient genome, suggesting that the Lucayans had a relatively large effective population size. Finally, we show that the native American components in some present-day Caribbean genomes are closely related to the ancient Taino, demonstrating an element of continuity between precontact populations and present-day Latino populations in the Caribbean.

ancient DNA studies in the Caribbean have been hampered by poor preservation (8), and the few studies that exist are limited to mitochondrial DNA and, therefore, lack in resolution (9–11).

Significance

Ancient DNA has revolutionized the field of archaeology, but in the Caribbean and other tropical regions of the world, the work has been hampered by poor DNA preservation. We present an ancient human genome from the Caribbean and use it to shed light on the early peopling of the islands. We demonstrate that the ancestors of the so-called “Taino” who inhabited large parts of the Caribbean in pre-Columbian times originated in northern South America, and we find evidence that they had a comparatively large effective population size. We also show that the native components in some modern Caribbean genomes are closely related to the ancient Taino, suggesting that indigenous ancestry in the region has survived through the present day.


When Columbus set foot in the Americas, the so-called “Taino” were the dominant group in the Greater Antilles, the northern Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas, where they were known as the Lucayans (1). The ancestors of the Taino are thought to have been Arawakan speakers who entered the Caribbean from South America, starting as early as 2,500 y cal BP (2). The Bahamas were not settled until 1,000 y later, as part of the Ostionoid expansion that started around 1,400 y cal BP (1). Opinions vary as to where these migrations originated, but archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests strong links with South America (2). Some scholars trace their origins to the Amazon basin, where the Arawakan languages developed (3). Others have argued for an origin further west in the Colombian Andes, connected with the Arhuaco and other Chibchan-speaking groups (4). The differences in opinion illustrate the difficulty of tracing population movements based on a patchy archaeological record.

Modern DNA studies (5, 6) also point to South America, but they are complicated by the fact that modern Caribbean genomes are largely composed of African and European ancestry and that only relatively little indigenous Caribbean ancestry remains (5–7). Furthermore, it is unclear whether this native component reflects Taino ancestry or whether it reached the Caribbean as a result of later population movements and migrations. The key to solving these issues lies in ancient DNA, but so far
whole-genome enrichment and high-throughput sequencing. The sequence was obtained from a tooth excavated at the site of Preacher's Cave, which is located on the island of Eleuthera in the Bahamas (SI Appendix, Fig. S1). The tooth was directly dated to 1,882 ± 29 14C yr BP (cal AD 776–992) (SI Appendix, section 3), and strontium isotope analysis suggests that the individual grew locally in the Bahamas (SI Appendix, section 4). All DNA libraries displayed features typical for ancient DNA, including short average fragment lengths, characteristic fragmentation patterns, and an increased frequency of apparent C-to-T substitutions at the 5' end of DNA molecules (SI Appendix, section 8). Contamination was estimated to be around 0.1–1.2% (SI Appendix, section 9), which is within the normal range observed for other ancient genomes (13–15) and unlikely to affect downstream analyses (16).

Chromosomal Sex and Mitochondrial DNA. We determined the sex of the individual to be female, based on the number of reads mapping to the X and Y chromosomes, respectively (SI Appendix, section 10). The mitochondrial genome was sequenced to an average depth of ~167x and was placed at the root of Native American haplogroup B2 (SI Appendix, section 11). As one of the founding lineages of the Americas, B2 has a pan-American distribution among present-day Native Americans (17), although our analysis suggests that it occurs at higher frequency among South Americans (SI Appendix, Fig. S9). A close search of the literature on modern published mtDNAs from the Caribbean (7, 18–23) revealed no matches or closely related sequences (SI Appendix, section 11). Generally speaking, the B2 lineage appears to be quite rare in Caribbean populations today and, interestingly, it has not been previously detected in ancient populations from the region (9–11). It is possible, therefore, that haplotype B2 was relatively rare in the Caribbean in the past. Alternatively, it may have been lost during the dramatic population declines experienced by Caribbean populations after 1492 (5).

Genome-Wide Affinities. To assess the genome-wide affinities of the ancient Taino, we computed outgroup f3-statistics of the form f3(Yoruba; Taino, X), where X is one of 50 Native American groups from a previously published dataset (24) that we used as reference. Due to high levels of recent European and African admixture in many Native Americans, those genomic segments were excluded before analysis (SI Appendix, section 12). We find that the ancient Taino is most closely related to the Palikur and other Arawakan speakers from the Amazon and Orinoco basins (Fig. 1A). We observe similar affinities using D-statistics (Fig. 1B), principal component analysis (SI Appendix, Fig. S10), and a neighbor-joining tree based on pairwise FST distances, which places the Taino on the same branch as other Arawakan speakers (Fig. 1C). These results are further supported by ADMIXTURE (25) results, which show that the Taino has ancestry proportions similar to those of the Palikur and other Arawakan speakers (SI Appendix, Fig. S11).

To further explore the ancestry of the ancient Taino, we used the haplotype-based approach implemented in ChromoPainter (26). By leveraging linkage information, haplotype-based approaches are more powerful in detecting fine-scale structure than those using unlinked loci. To avoid the confounding effects of missing data, we ran ChromoPainter (26) on the unmasked dataset. As expected, we observe the highest levels of shared haplotypes between the Taino and Arawakan speakers, which strikingly provide all of the top hits in the analysis, as shown in Fig. 1D. Interestingly, this includes admixed groups, such as the Wayuu, who were not picked up in the SNP-based analyses, probably as a result of additional gene flow from the Istmo-Colombian area, which can be seen as the light blue component in the ADMIXTURE result (SI Appendix, Fig. S11).

We also specifically looked for traces of Australasian ancestry in the Taino genome, since previous studies (27) have found surprising affinities between some Amazonian populations (e.g., Surui) and populations from Melanesia, Australia, and the

Fig. 1. The genetic origins of the Taino. The individual from Preacher’s Cave is most closely related to Arawakan and Cariban speakers from the Amazon and Orinoco basins. (A) Heat map of outgroup f3-statistics testing (Yoruba; Taino, X) where X is one of 50 Native American populations (24). Warmer colors indicate higher levels of allele sharing. (B) We computed D-statistics of the form D (Yoruba, Taino; Palikur, X) to test if any other group is more closely related to the Taino than the Palikur. Thick and thin whiskers represent 1 and 3 SEs, respectively. (C) Neighbor-joining tree based on FST distances. (D) Expected total length (cM) of shared haplotypes between the Taino and 50 Native American groups based on ChromoPainter analysis (26). To avoid the confounding effects of missing data, we ran ChromoPainter (26) on the unmasked dataset. Horizontal bars mark mean values ± SD. For language classification, see SI Appendix, section 1.
Andaman Islands. Using $D$-statistics of the form $D(Yoruba, X; Mixe, Taino)$ computed with the Affymetrix Human Origins SNP array data (28), we do not detect the same excess affinity in the ancient Taino (SI Appendix, Fig. S12), suggesting either that the signal was somehow lost in the Taino or that it entered Amazonian populations after the divergence from the Taino within the last 3,000 y.

**Runs of Homozygosity.** Next, we analyzed the ancient genome for runs of homozygosity (ROH) to investigate the demographic history of the Taino (SI Appendix, section 14). ROH can inform about past demography: short ROH being indicative of ancient restrictions in effective population size, while longer ROH reflect recent episodes of isolation and/or inbreeding (29, 30). Fig. 2 plots the ROH distributions for the ancient Taino genome and the Clovis genome (13), against a backdrop of 53 modern Native American and Siberian genomes (15, 31, 32). As previously observed (29, 30), all Native American genomes, including the Taino, show clear evidence for having undergone one or more ancestral population bottlenecks, as indicated by the excess of shorter (<2 Mb) ROH. This is consistent with the proposed occurrence of an extreme founder event on entry to the continent, followed by successive bottlenecks (33, 34). Interestingly, the Clovis genome (13) (~12,600 BP) appears to provide a snapshot of one such early bottleneck. The individual does not share the same excess of shorter runs seen in modern Native Americans, but instead exhibits inflated ROH coverage between 2 and 8 Mb. The relatively low level of shorter ROH could argue against an extremely long or intense Beringian Incubation Model, which states that the people who eventually colonized the Americas descended from a small population that spent up to 15,000 y isolated on the Bering Land Bridge before entering the Americas (35).

At the other end of the spectrum, the Taino genome displays some of the lowest levels of longer (>8 Mb) ROH of any Native American genome (Fig. 2). This argues against a history of recent isolation or inbreeding in the Lucayan population and suggests that the Lucayans had a relatively large effective population size. Based on the distribution of longer ROH (≥1.6 Mb), we estimate an effective size of around 1,600 individuals, which is considerably higher than our estimates for some present-day South American populations, such as the Karitiana and Surui (SI Appendix, Table S13). However, the island of Eleuthera measures only around 518 km$^2$, and it is difficult to imagine how this community was able to sustain such a relatively large effective size without outside contact. Current thinking suggests that Caribbean communities were highly mobile and maintained pan-regional networks that extended far beyond the local scale (36, 37). Our results are consistent with this view. Evidently, these networks did not only involve the exchange of goods and ideas, as evidenced by archaeology, but also of genes. With the arrival of Europeans, however, these networks were disrupted, which may have contributed to the catastrophic population declines suffered by Caribbean communities soon after contact (38).

**Genetic Legacies.** Previous studies (5–7) have shown that the amount of Native American ancestry in modern Caribbean populations varies widely across the region. While some retain substantial amounts of Native American ancestry, others are largely composed of African and/or European ancestry (5–7). Puerto Ricans, for example, harbor between 10 and 15% Native American ancestry; however, it is unclear to what extent this component reflects Taino ancestry. To address this issue, we added 104 modern Puerto Rican genomes from the 1000 Genomes Project (39) to our dataset and used the clustering algorithm ADMIXTURE (25) to estimate the composition of genetic ancestry in each individual (SI Appendix, Fig. S13). Due to the high levels of African and European ancestry in modern Puerto Ricans, the native components are difficult to discern; however, when we compare only the estimated ancestry clusters that reflect non-African/European ancestries, there are clear similarities between Puerto Ricans, Arawakan speakers, and the ancient Taino (SI Appendix, Figs. S14 and S15).

To explore these relationships further, we then masked segments of African and European ancestry in the Puerto Rican genomes (SI Appendix, section 12) and computed a set of out-group $f$-statistics to assess the amount of shared drift between Puerto Ricans, other present-day Native Americans, and the ancient Taino. The results are shown in Fig. 3 and demonstrate that Puerto Ricans share more drift with the Taino than any other native American group in our dataset. To formally test this relationship, we then computed two sets of $D$-statistics of the form $D(YRI, Taino; PUR, X)$ and $D(YRI, X; Taino, PUR)$, where X is the test population. Results are consistent with Puerto Ricans and the ancient Taino forming a clade without any significant gene-flow postdivergence (SI Appendix, Fig. S16). To test whether other present-day Latino populations in the Caribbean share the same affinities with the ancient Taino, we repeated the analyses with SNP array data for a more diverse set of Caribbean populations from Haiti, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic (5); however, due to the low amounts of Native American ancestry in these populations, we were unable to replicate the results.

Finally, we tried to fit both the ancient Taino and masked Puerto Ricans on a previously defined admixture graph (24). Fig. 3B shows a model that is a good fit to the data in the sense that none of the predicted $f$-statistics are more than three SEs from what is observed (max|$Z$ = 2.6). In this model, the ancient Taino and masked Puerto Ricans form a clade that branches off the main South American lineage. By contrast, a model where Puerto Ricans are added as direct descendants of the Taino does not fit the data (SI Appendix, Fig. S18). To determine if patterns of allele frequencies in modern Puerto Ricans and the ancient Taino individual are compatible with direct ancestry we then

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**Fig. 2.** Taino demography. Total estimated length of genomic ROH for the Taino and the Clovis genome (13) and selected Native American and Siberian genomes (15, 31, 32) in a series of length categories. ROH distributions for modern individuals have been condensed into population-level silhouettes (SI Appendix, section 14).
used a recently developed likelihood ratio test (40). While the test rejects the hypothesis of direct ancestry, it also shows that the ancient Taino only recently diverged from the ancestors of modern Puerto Ricans (SI Appendix, Table S15). This result is mirrored in the ChromoPainter analysis (26), which shows that Puerto Ricans share large parts of their genomes with the ancient Taino, despite significant European and African admixture (SI Appendix, Fig. S19).

Conclusion
Our study provides a glimpse of the initial peopling of the Caribbean from an ancient genome perspective. Specifically, we were able to show that the Lucayan Taino were genetically most closely related to present-day Arawakan speakers from northern South America, suggesting that their ancestors originated there. However, we note that this does not preclude the possibility of other/earlier migrations to the Caribbean that originated elsewhere, and more data will need to be collected to address this issue. Further, we find no evidence for recent isolation or inbreeding in the ancient genome, suggesting that the Lucayans had a comparatively large effective population size despite their island location. This is consistent with archaeological evidence, which suggests that indigenous Caribbean communities were highly mobile and maintained complex regional networks of interaction and exchange that extended far beyond the local scale. Lastly, we find that the native component in present-day Puerto Rican genomes is closely related to the ancient Taino, demonstrating an element of continuity between precontact populations and present-day Latino populations in the Caribbean despite the disruptive effects of European colonization.

Materials and Methods

Samples. The samples for this study were excavated at the site of Preacher’s Cave, which is located on the northern part of the island of Eleuthera in the Bahamas (SI Appendix, Fig. S1). During excavations in 2007 (SI Appendix, section 2), a total of six Lucayan primary burials were discovered within the cave, three of which were well preserved (12). The three burials belonged to two adult males and one female, aged 20–35 y at the time of death (12). For the present study, we sampled five of the burials for isotopic and ancient DNA analysis, and in the absence of petrous bones, we opted for teeth.
then sequenced the ancient genome to an average depth of 12.4-fold using a combination of shotgun and captured libraries.

Mapping. Basecalling was done with CASAVA-1.8.2. Only reads with correct indices were kept. FASTQ files were filtered using AdapterRemoval (47) to remove adapter sequences, low quality stretches, and ambiguous bases at the ends of reads. The minimum length allowed after trimming was 25 nucleotides. Trimmed and filtered reads were mapped to GRCh37/hg19 (build 37.1) using bwa-0.7.5 (48), with the seed disabled to allow for better sensitivity (49) and filtering for reads with a minimum mapping quality of 30. The mitochondrial sequence in the reference was replaced by the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (50). Clonal reads were removed using samtools-1.2.1 (51) rmdup function, and bam files from different sequencing runs were merged using samtools-1.2.1 (51) merge.

Genotype Calling. Diploid genotypes were called using samtools-1.2.1 (51) mpileup function (-C 50 option) and bcftools-1.2.1 call with the consensus caller enabled. Genotype calls were filtered for a minimum depth of one-third and a maximum depth of two times the average depth of coverage (12.4-fold). Subsequently, clustered variants were filtered out by removing SNPs in reads that were called within 5 base pairs of each other. Variants were also filtered for a Phred posterior probability of less than 30, strand bias, or end distance bias $p < 10^{-4}$. Overall and type-specific error rates were estimated using ANGSD (52) (SI Appendix, section 7).

Genetic Affinities. To explore the genetic affinities of the Taino individual, we merged the called ancient genome with a previously published SNP-chip dataset (24), which includes 493 individuals from 50 Native American populations genotyped at 346,465 SNPs (SI Appendix, Table S7) for which segments of European and African ancestry had been masked. In addition, we included 21 Yoruba, 34 Han Chinese, and 28 French individuals from HGDP (51). Merging was done using PLINK 1.9 (54). While transition SNPs are sensitive to postmortem damage, we opted to include all SNPs, since only ~1% of the sites included in the reference panel involve inversions, corresponding to 4,856 sites. Genotypes where the ancient genome had a different allele to the ones observed in the reference panel were set to missing, resulting in a final dataset of 325,139 SNPs.

Outgroup $F_D$ and $D$-statistics. Outgroup $F_D$ and $D$-statistics were computed using AdmixTools (55). To estimate the amount of shared drift between the ancient Taino and present-day Native Americans, we computed outgroup $F_D$-statistics of the form $F_D(Yoruba; Taino, X)$, where $X$ is one of 50 Native American populations in our dataset (24) (Fig. 1A). We then computed a set of allele frequency-based $D$-statistics of the form $D(Yoruba, Taino; Palikur, X)$, where $X$ is the test population, to test whether any other Native American group in our dataset is more closely related to the Taino than the Palikur (Fig. 1B).

$F_D$ Tree. We used EIGENSOFT (102) to calculate pairwise $F_D$ distances based on allele frequencies in our dataset. The distance matrix was then used to build a neighbor-joining tree using the APE package in R (56). The phylogenetic tree in Fig. 1C was rendered using FigTree (tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree).

ADMIXTURE Analysis. We ran ADMIXTURE (25) both on the masked and unmasked datasets using default parameters for $K = 2$ to $K = 14$ and diploid genotype calls for both the ancient genome and the modern reference populations. For the masked dataset, we removed individuals with more than 60% missing genotypes and any variants with call rates of less than 40%, resulting in a final dataset of 466 individuals typed at 346,418 SNPs. The unmasked dataset includes 1,112 individuals typed at 346,465 SNPs. For both datasets, we ran 100 replicates for each $K$ and picked the one with the highest log-likelihood as result for that $K$ (SI Appendix, Figs. S11 and S13).

ChromoPainter Analysis. To avoid the confounding effects of missing data, ChromoPainter (26) was run on the unmasked dataset. The dataset was split by chromosomes and phased using SHAPEIT 2 (83). For the estimation of haplotypes, the 1000 Genomes Project Phase3 dataset was used as a reference panel including 2,504 individuals from 26 populations. Hap files were converted into ChromoPainter (26) format using the “impute2chromopainter.pl” script, while recombination maps were produced with “convertrecfile.pl” (both scripts are available for download on the ChromoPainter website).

Runs of Homozygosity. For the ROH analysis, we merged the ancient Taino genome with 109 other modern Native American genomes (53). The average depth of coverage was $\sim 37.1$ using bwa-0.7.5 (48), with the seed disabled to allow for better sensitivity. We then sequenced the ancient genome to an average depth of 12.4-fold using a combination of shotgun and captured libraries.

Genetic Legacies. To explore the relationship between the ancient Taino and modern Caribbean populations, we added 104 modern Puerto Rican genomes from the 1000 Genomes Project (39) to our dataset and performed ADMIXTURE analysis (25) as described above (SI Appendix, Fig. S13). Outgroup $F_D$ and $D$-statistics were computed using AdmixTools (55), but due to the high levels of European and African ancestry in the Puerto Rican genomes, those segments were masked before analysis (SI Appendix, section 12). The direct ancestry test was also performed on the masked data (SI Appendix, section 16), and the admixture graphs (Fig. 3B and SI Appendix, Fig. S17) were fitted using ogpGraph from the AdmixTools package (55) (SI Appendix, section 17). The ChromoPainter (26) analysis was run on the unmasked dataset (SI Appendix, Fig. S19).

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