

The whole tooth: New method to find biological sex from a single tooth

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Tooth of a European-American buried in San Francisco in the 1850s. Teeth are often found in archaeological sites but may not be associated with a complete skeleton. A new technique developed at UC Davis allows archaeologists to find a person's biological sex based on a single tooth, up to at least 7,300 years old. Credit: Jelmer Eerkens/UC Davis

A team led by UC Davis researchers have come up with a new way to estimate the biological sex of human skeletal remains based on protein

traces from teeth.

Estimating the sex of human remains is important for archaeologists who want to understand ancient societies and peoples. Researchers can measure features of bones that differ between males and females, usually the pelvis. But skeletons of children and adolescents don't show these structural changes, and often sites may only yield a few pieces of bone.

DNA analysis is relatively expensive and DNA is quite fragile compared to other molecules, said UC Davis anthropologist Jelmer Eerkens.

Teeth, on the other hand, preserve well and are often found in [archaeological sites](#).

A tooth can tell us a lot about the person to whom it belonged, Eerkens said.

"Wear patterns on the tooth can tell us about diet. Morphology of the tooth can tell us about ancestry (different populations around the world have slight variations in the shape of teeth). Plaque adhering to the tooth can tell us about bacteria in the person's mouth, including pathogenic bacteria. We can radiocarbon date the tooth to learn how old it is. And stable isotope data can tell us about how a person traveled across the landscape," he said.

The new method developed by Glendon Parker, associate adjunct professor of environmental toxicology at UC Davis with Julia Yip, a student in the UC Davis graduate program in forensic sciences, Brett Phinney of the UC Davis Proteomics Core Facility, Eerkens and colleagues uses sensitive mass spectrometry to measure proteins from teeth.

Tooth enamel genes on sex chromosomes

Amelogenin proteins play a role in the formation of tooth enamel. The genes for amelogenins happen to be located on the X and Y chromosomes that determine [biological sex](#) in humans, although amelogenin has nothing to do with this. Forensic DNA analyses for sex often depend on looking for the amelogenin X or Y genes.

Females will have amelogenin-X in their teeth; males should have both the X and Y versions of the protein.

Yip looked at 40 enamel samples from 25 individuals including both adult teeth and "milk teeth" from children. The ages of the teeth varied from 100 to 7,300 years before present, collected from archaeological sites in North America and Peru. She also looked at samples from modern [teeth](#).

Yip was able to find traces of amelogenin-X in all the samples and amelogenin-Y in about half of them.

A positive result for amelogenin-Y means the tooth must have come from an XY male. Because amelogenin-Y is usually at lower levels than amelogenin-X, a tooth that tested negative for amelogenin-Y could be a false negative if there was just too little of the Y form to detect. To overcome this, the researchers were able to develop a statistical method to work out the probability of such false negatives given a certain amount of amelogenin-X.

The new method adds another piece to the information archaeologists can learn from a single [tooth](#), Eerkens said.

"Like DNA our method is quantitative and does not depend on anatomical training, it is cheaper to run per sample (than DNA) and can

be done in non-sterile conditions," Parker said. The method would likely be used alongside existing techniques, he said.

The study was published Nov. 9 in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

More information: Glendon J. Parker et al, Sex estimation using sexually dimorphic amelogenin protein fragments in human enamel, *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jas.2018.08.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2018.08.011)

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