Modern SouthWest Asians and Neolithic Central European's share the same basic ancient West Asian mtDNA gene pool, but most of their lineages split from each other very early on, maybe even before farming was invented.

HV(xH)

>Neolithic Central European HV(xH) only consisted of HV0 and HV6-17. Modern SouthWest Asians belong to those two HV(xH) clades and more: HV(xH): HV1, HV2, HV4, HV8, HV12, and others.

H

H14a, H7c1, H1ba, H6b H2a3, H2a1, H13a1c, H8, H20, and H4a1a1a3, are among the many H clades consistently found in SouthWest Asian countries but are completely absent from Neolithic Central Europe.

R0(xHV)

>No Neolithic Central Europeans had R0(xHV), while a decent amount of modern SouthWest Asians do. There's a lot of diversity of R0 in SouthWest Asia, from R0*(xR0a'b), to R0a'b*(xR0a, R0b), to R0a1a, R0a1b, R0a2c, R0a2h, R0a2i, R0a2b, etc. It looks like R0a'b has been evolving exclusively in the Middle East since the Upper Palaeolithic.

R0(xHV) diversity and frequency peaks in Saudi Arabia. This isn't the result of a recent founder effect, and may be a relic of a very old R0(xHV) rich population from the Middle East. R0a1a and R0a2c were found in Upper Palaeolithic Morocco dating to 10,000BC, but the study is from 2001, so who knows if the results are legit.

R2

R2 is the sister of mega West Eurasian JT and is consistently found in SouthWest Asia at around 1%. It hasn't been found in Neolithic Central Europe.

J

J1b takes up anywhere ~30-60% of SouthWest Asian J, from Yeman-Lebanon, but is completely absent from Neolithic Central Europe. J1d1(almost all J1d1a), J2a1a, J2a2c, J2a2b, and J2b or pre-J1d take up most of what's left of J in South West Asia. Except for a single J2b or pre-J1d none of those haplogroups have been found in Neolithic Central Europe.

Of Neolithic Central European J that was tested for HVR2, most come out J1c, which is very rare in SouthWest Asia. I've looked at Basque and BeloRussian J and they come out mostly J1c like Neolithic Central Europeans.

T

Close to 1/3, of SouthWest Asian T is T1a. There are only two examples of T1a from Neolithic Central Europe, it was very unpopular. There's also T1b in SouthWest Asia which hasn't been found in Neolithic Central Europe. The majority of Neolithic Central European T is; T2b, which is rare in SouthWest Asia.

There are various T2 clades SouthWest Asians and Neolithic Central European's share: T2c1, T2e, and pre-T2f. There are also T2 clades found in SouthWest Asia but not in Neolithic Central Europe: T2a1b, T2k.

U(xK)

U(xK) is more popular in SouthWest Asia than it was in Neolithic Central Europe. SouthWest Asian U though is a different animal. U3 is the most popular U clade in SouthWest Asia, and besides U5 the same was true for Neolithic Central Europe.

Although U1(various different clades), U7, U2e, U2d, U2b, U8b1a1 and U6 are all U clades found in SouthWest Asia but are absent in Neolithic Central Europe. The single U2 from Neolithic Central Europe is a basal form of U2 that can't find a subclade with HVR1 coverage. Most of the U6 from SouthWest Asia couldn't find a U6 subclade on phylo tree which is strange, they may be basal-types.

N1

In Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Palestine most N1 is N1b1, which is non-existent in Neolithic Central Europe. In Saudi Arabia and Yeman the most popular N1 clade is N1a1a, like in Neolithic Central Europe. Although they also have some N1b1.

N1a3a and N1a1b1 aka I are the two other N1 clade consistently found in SouthWest Asia but are non-existent in Neolithic Central Europe.

N2

N2a is found in SouthWest Asia at 1% or less, and is non-existent in Neolithic Central Europe. Of W, W6 is the most popular subclade in SouthWest Asia, but none of the Neolithic Central Europeans Ws are W6.

M*+N*+R*

There is no M in Neolithic Central Europe and it takes up a few percent of the mtDNA in SouthWest Asia. The most popular M clade there is; M1, which is represented by various different clades. There are also several other M*, R*, N* clades found in SouthWest Asia and not in Neolithic Central Europe.