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Editorial

An Alternative Molecular View Of Evolution:how Dna Was Altered Over Geological Time.

epnnjim pathia, ijsd nabrs, ndkd mnavs, jdie djisi.

Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

INeo-Darwinism is the foundation of contemporary evolutionary theory. Mutation, a fundamental element of neo-Darwinism, is acknowledged as the primary source of variety in the evolutionary mechanism. Penicillin, for instance, may kill every bacterium in a colony of bacteria except for one that occurs to possess a novel enzyme (penicillinase) that can deactivate the antibiotic due to a mutation. A single bacterium that thrives in spite of penicillin grows into a freshly formed colony of bacteria that are resistant to the antibiotic. Darwin's theory of "natural selection" is best shown by the extinction of all microorganisms save the lone mutant. One new mutation, one new enzyme, and one new competence, distributed throughout the colony to represent what is referred to as "microevolution," is neo-Darwinism in action [1].There is no question about the construct's validity; it is one of the best concepts in biology.

Understanding macro-evolution—the creation of complex characteristics, unique morphologies, and new species through multi-gene modifications—is far more challenging. In this paper, four significant Examples of macro-evolution that are not sufficiently addressed by neo-Darwinism are discussed: (1) The intelligence of humans. Unless the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of our ancestors more than 10,000 years ago is linked to the ability to solve differential equations, compose music, build computers, or even operate a vehicle, humans today possess more intellectual capacity than can be explained by current evolutionary theory. (2) Domestication of cats. In less than 12,000 years, wildcats were domesticated into housecats, a process that involved numerous genetic and morphological changes.It is challenging to attribute wildcat-to-housecat conversion to neo-Darwinism because it occurs over a negligible amount of time in comparison to both mutational and evolutionary timescales. (3) The explosion of Cambria. About 540 million years ago, the Cambrian period began, and throughout that time, an amazing diversity of life was produced. Actually, the majority of the body-plans that are now recognized first appeared during this period.

Contrary to what one might anticipate from neo-Darwinism, fossils of Cambrian life's progenitors, or "precursors," are not readily found. "The Cambrian explosion was the most remarkable and puzzling event in the history of life," according to a statement made by S. J. Gould [2]. (4) Evolution by convergence. Both whales and bats have developed incredibly intricate multi-organ echolocation systems to locate prey.Since the two animals lack a common ancestor, their echolocation abilities must have evolved independently. Although mutations are rare, random, and mainly harmful, they managed to find their way through a maze of biological complexity, with the aid of natural selection, not once but twice.An alternative model that clarifies all four evolutionary puzzles, designated "preassembly", will be set forth momentarily. Note that preassembly is meant to supplement, not supplant, neo-Darwinism.As already mentioned, neo-Darwinism works well with microevolution and with those instances of macroevolution where step-by-step fossil evidence is available. However, gaps in our understanding of evolution, such as the four just cited, should not be sloughed off as minor "anomalies" or "aberrations".

When taken as a whole, they raise important concerns regarding neo-Darwinism's comprehensiveness. Incidentally, as theological ideas of evolution fall under a different area of human thought, they will not be discussed here.Even though I've already covered the evolution of human intelligence [3], I'll go over it again in quick here to bolster the three other examples of preassembly. One of the primary issues with neo-Darwinism is the following query: How can a sizable collection

***Corresponding Author:** epnnjim pathia, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.
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of energy-intensive genes,They all came together to form a permanent existence in the genomes of every single member of a small population (that was dispersed and geographically isolated over a huge planet) with low reproductive output, a low rate of advantageous mutations, and a low level of genetic contact, each of which likely had little apparent benefit when created individually [3].Neo-Darwinists still haven't explained how intelligence-enhancing mutations, which were frequently produced separately in far-flung regions of the world, came together to form each and every human genome. A collection of these It appears that genes were too widespread and "perfect" to be written off as the result of things like migration and war. But there's something even more crucial to consider. A neo-Darwinian explanation of intelligence would not work if our ancient predecessors possessed a modern but mainly unused intelligence, as natural selection would not reward such energy-intensive and dormant genes [4]. If, on the other hand, human abstract thought emerged only recently, then neo-Darwinism must be avoided with equal stance.This is because it is said that over painfully long periods of time, complex organs like the brain evolved in microscopic stages [5, 6]. These challenges are circumvented by evolution via preassembly, as will now be demonstrated.

Domesticity was in fact encouraged by the human environment [20, 21]. This finding is strengthened by preassembly, which also offers an explanation as to how this gene waking occurred. Therefore, a neo-Lamarckian preassembly mechanism is put forth whereby wildcats were exposed to a human milieu that had positive characteristics, including a lower stress level. Repressed domesticity genes that were already present in the non-coding region of the wildcat genome awoke across the species in a negligible period of time. Furthermore, the domestic cat appeared in this way. at such a phenomenal pace on the scene. It is possible to "justify" almost any evolutionary story, no matter how unlikely, by referencing almost infinite time periods. In fact, a complex evolutionary event that took place less than 12,000 years ago was chosen for the current discussion specifically to avoid this prevalent deception.

Neo-Darwinian transformation, which suggests the development of numerous, gradually achieved, and screened mutations, is implausible when limited to this few thousand years.All of these alterations had to be focused on domesticity, which added to the likelihood. Furthermore, gene-gathering into single genomes would have been possible because the defective genes would have manifested separately in various cats.merely increases the enormous time expenses of the neo-Darwinian. However, highly coordinated, low-probability mutations that occur in a whisper of time and are followed by sluggish gene dissemination need not be a worry for preassembly. This is because, in accordance with the principles of preassembly, many of the genetic requirements were already established long ago in the wildcat's past.The Cambrian period started at 540 million years ago, and an amazing diversity of life was produced in 5–15 million years [22, 23]. The Cambrian seas were suddenly rich in arthropods, both in quantity and variety. With their segmented bodies and exoskeletons, these invertebrates bodies, such as termites, shrimp, insects, spiders, millipedes, lobsters, and the most famous Cambrian dweller, the trilobite [24]. The earliest plankton, worms, mollusks, shelled protozoans, and sponges also dispersed throughout the earth [25]. Furthermore, Cambrian fossils have been discovered to contain chordates, or animals with a dorsal nerve cord [26]. The "Cambrian explosion" is the term used to describe the materialization of the majority of modern animal body designs. The most astounding truth is that there are no known ancestors of any of these numerous animals [27].In other words, fossils found in earlier rock beneath the Cambrian layer do not include the anticipated forebears of Cambrian life. There is currently no explanation for what is arguably the most spectacular event in evolution. According to Neo-Darwinism, antecedents But simply put, they don't exist. There is still a significant issue facing modern biology today.

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