Patterns of Intelligence

Chapter 22

The "Morphing of the embryo" Algorithms - Part 1

Introduction

This chapter and the next chapter will likely introduce the most challenging concepts in this book. Indeed, no human on earth can comprehend the key issues in these chapters.

It will be shown that it is insane to think that human DNA is **only** 3.2 billion nucleotides long. After reading this chapter and the next chapter you will know why I say this.

While scientists constantly gloat over all the things they know about DNA, they are not very anxious to admit that about 97% of human DNA has functions they know nothing about.

At one time this 97% of DNA was considered "junk DNA." This term is not used much anymore because scientists now realize that this section does have many very important functions, they just don't know what those functions are.

I will call these sections of DNA, "Dark DNA," as some others also do. It is called "Dark DNA" because the functions of these sections are unknown.

It is quite possible that the things I am going to talk about in this and the next chapter, namely the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms, are controlled by what is on the "Dark DNA" sections of DNA. I will make this assumption because there is nowhere else on the DNA these functions could be, assuming the theory of evolution is true and the human spirit is not a factor.

If the "dark DNA" section on the DNA does what I think it does, then scientists will **never figure out** what the "dark DNA" section does. This is because the "dark DNA" is essentially a compressed computer program far, far, far beyond human comprehension. It is not just a computer program in "base 4," it is a highly compressed program using compression technology humans cannot comprehend.

Not only that, but we do not know the language it was written in, we do not have the "source code," and we do not have the compiler or the processor. All we have is the compiled and compressed code.

However, it is also possible that what I am going to talk about is controlled, in part or in full, by things that happen on the other side of the veil, meaning by something that is part of our spirit body or other forces in the spirit world that humans cannot see.

You will understand why I say these things as you start to understand the massively incredible issues related to the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms on DNA in this and the next chapter.

Few things, if any, are a more profound proof that the theory of evolution is nonsense than the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms on DNA, coupled with the concept that randomness could have created these incomprehensible DNA sequences.

Getting a human to understand the "morphing of the embryo" algorithms would be like trying to teach a mouse how to program a computer to land a man on the moon.

But the inability of scientists to understand what the 'Dark DNA" does will not stop me from giving the reader a small glimpse into why the morphing of the embryo algorithms are a major proof that the theory of evolution cannot be true.

As you read this and the next chapter, contemplate how the sophistication of "Dark DNA" could ever have happened by accidental mutations to DNA **or even by careful design!!**

So let us begin.

How Many Cells Are There in the Human Body

How many cells are there in the human body? No one knows, and over time there have been many different estimates. No doubt the estimates will continue to change.

But for now we will use the following numbers (you will see that fine-tuning these numbers will not change the outcome of these two chapters):

There are about *100 trillion* cells in the adult human body.

There are about 100 *billion* neurons (i.e. brain cells in this context) in the brain.

There are about 1 trillion neurons (i.e. brain and nerve cells in this context) in the entire body. The nerve cells are of course scattered throughout the body in a complex network of nerves.

There are about 5 trillion glial cells in the body (they largely do housecleaning tasks such as cleaning out debris to protect the neurons and I assume they include the neuron connectors, but I don't know).

As I said, these numbers constantly change as scientists learn more. Nor do I claim the above numbers are internally consistent because they came from different sources.

The first number I will focus on is the 100 trillion cells in the human body of an adult and 16 trillion cells in a newborn baby.

Most of the cells in the body contain a complete copy of the **same DNA strand**. The exception is red blood cells, which have no DNA.

How Many Cell Division Are Needed?

Starting from the fertilized egg, which divides into two cells and these divide into four cells, how many cell divisions are needed to create 100 trillion cells?

First, let us look at first six cell divisions from the fertilized egg.

1st cell division) **The fertilized egg (1)** divides and there are now 2 cells,
2nd cell division) These **2** cells each divide and there are now 4 cells,
3rd cell division) These **4** cells each divide and there are now 8 cells,
4th cell division) These **8** cells each divide and there are now 16 cells,
5th cell division) These **16** cells each divide and there are now 32 cells,
6th cell division) These **32** cells each divide and there are now 64 cells.

Note that when one cell divides into two cells, the original cell that divided no longer exists. This is because the one cell **becomes** two cells. A cell division **does not add** two cells to the one original cell.

So essentially the net result of a cell division is that **one cell division adds one cell to the overall cell count**. Essentially it is two new cells minus one old cell which no longer exists. That is a net of one new cell for each cell division.

So after 6 levels of cell divisions there are **64 cells** in the developing fetus. But also note that there have been **63 cell divisions** (i.e. **1+2+4+8+16+32**). Only the original egg was not created by a cell division, which is why <mark>there is always exactly one less cell division than there are cells</mark>. This will always be the case.

When the adult is finished growing, there will be **100 TRILLION cells** and **100 TRILLION cell divisions**. We don't care about subtracting 'one' cell division because the 100 trillion is an estimate, not an exact number.

After 6 levels of cell divisions, we are far short of the roughly 16 trillion cells needed for the new baby (this is my estimate) and 100 trillion cells for an adult!!

After 10 levels of cell divisions there are 1,024 cells in the developing fetus.

After 20 levels of cell divisions there are 1,048,576 cells in the developing fetus.

After 30 levels of cell divisions there are 1,073,741,824 (about 1 billion) cells in the developing fetus.

After 40 levels cell divisions there are 1,099,511,627,776 (about 1 trillion) cells in the developing fetus.

About 16 trillion cell divisions (roughly 44 levels of cell divisions) will be needed to create the baby and 100 trillion cell divisions will be needed to create the adult.

Asymmetric Cell Division

As the cells are dividing, how does a brain cell become a brain cell? How does a skin cell become a skin cell? How does a liver cell become a liver cell? And so on? All of these cells came from the same fertilized egg.

The difference between a brain cell and a bone cell, as two examples, is in which "genes" on the DNA are "activated." Of course this is simplistic, but it will suffice for our discussions here. When a "gene" is activated it can create proteins. When a "gene" is deactivated," or has not been activated, it cannot create proteins.

It is the proteins inside the cell, which are activated, that determine what kind of cell it is. The proteins (which are created by the patterns of nucleotides of the gene on the DNA) provide the size, shape and function of the cell. And the correct proteins exist because the correct genes are activated.

The proteins have function inside the cell and actually extend to outside the cell and are used to attach to contiguous cells.

My point is that every cell has exactly the same DNA and every cell has exactly the same genes. What gives a cell its function and shape is in what genes are activated. This is the key variation in the different types of cells.

So what determines which genes are activated, in a specific cell, as it is created during the morphing of the embryo algorithm? No one really knows. We just know it happens.

Remember, during growth, when a cell divides, the **one old cell** becomes **two new cells**. <mark>The old cell no longer exists.</mark>

I am going to repeat that again to make sure the reader understands: when a cell divides, the **one old cell** becomes **two new cells and the old cell ceases to exist**.

Why do I say this? I say this because it is possible that the genes that are activated in the two new cells are not the same genes that were activated in the "mother cell."

In other words, during cell division **the two new cells may not have the same genes activated as the old cell** that divided!!!

This is called "<mark>asymmetric cell division</mark>" because the two new cells **may not be the same as the "old cell"** **or the same as each other!!**

For example, let us consider three cells:
M) The mother cell,
1) The new cell #1,
2) The new cell #2.

These three cells, the mother cell, the new cell #1 and the new cell #2 (created by cell division) may have **three different sets of genes activated**!!

Asymmetric cell divisions only happen when the person/fetus is growing. A "mother cell" divides into two "new" cells, which then become "mother cells" themselves when they divide.

When the cells quit dividing asymmetrically the finished and permanent cell, when it "gets old," is simply replaced by an identical new cell. The new cell and the old cell have the same genes activated and the cell count does not increase because the one cell continues to be one cell.

But asymmetric cell division is needed to create a human baby, with many different types of cells when the baby is born.

A combination of symmetric and asymmetric cell divisions occur between the time the baby is completely made until the time he or she becomes an adult, but this subject is beyond the scope of these two chapters.

To summarize, when "asymmetric cell division" happens, the two "new" cells may have different genes activated than the "mother cell," but after cell division the "mother cell" is gone. Thus, the one cell divides into two cells (because the "mother cell" no longer exists after the cell division) and each of the two new cells

may have different genes activated than what the "mother cell" had activated **and the two new cells may have different genes activated than each other.**

How do we know this?

Let us take an example. How did the first "bone cell" get created during the morphing of the embryo? The first "bone cell" (i.e. the first cell to have the "bone cell" genes activated) had to be created during an asymmetric cell division during the morphing of the embryo.

The first "bone cell" did not exist in the first, second or third levels of cell divisions. In fact, no one knows when the first true "bone cell" is created in this process.

Thus, at some point, a cell which was NOT a bone cell, must have divided to create two new cells, one or both of which became bone cells. In fact, this had to happen many, many times during the morphing of the embryo because the bones are scattered over the entire body.

That is the nature of asymmetric cell division. One cell divides into two cells (the mother cell is gone) which may or may not have the same genes activated as the mother cell and may or may not have the same genes activated as each other.

So let us get back to our mathematics.

During the 44th layer of cell divisions (for example) there are more than the required 16 trillion cells in the baby. Some cells may actually need more than 44 layers of cell divisions, but again this does not affect that fact that **16 trillion cell divisions** will be needed in total because there are 16 trillion cells in the newborn baby.

It is totally inconceivable **how much information is needed** for 16 trillion asymmetric cell divisions where every cell requires a specific set of genes that are activated!!

What information existed, and where did it exist, to tell each of these 16 trillion cells which genes to activate??

For example, let us look at an automobile. An automobile will have front glass, glass in each door, rear glass, door handles, a steering wheel, front seats, back seats, carpet, a glove box, and on and on.

Each part is carefully designed by human beings and is built by human beings.

When a baby is born, it will need brain cells, nerve cells, glial cells, skin cells, bone cells, bone marrow cells, several types of eyeball cells, liver cells, kidney cells, heart cells, artery cell wall cells, stomach cells, etc. etc.

Each of these types of cells needs to have specific genes activated to make that kind of cell. The cells must also be attached to contiguous cells via proteins on the outside of the cells.

But the human baby starts out as a single cell. Each of these cells, meaning the type of cell and the location of the cell, are controlled by the morphing of the embryo as the asymmetric cell divisions are executing.

> **Do Not Forget:** In each case of cell division: a single mother cell, with a certain set of activated genes, divides into two new cells (the mother cell is gone) which may or may not have the same genes activated as the mother cell, **plus** the two new cells may not have the same genes activated as each other. Thus there could be three different sets of genes which are activated as a result of the cell division (though one of the cells no longer exists).

Thus, during the creation of the **16 trillion cells**, there are **16 trillion cell divisions** (again we don't care about the '1' less count), **meaning we need the information** about **16 trillion sets of genes which must be activated and deactivated when each new cell is created** because there is no pattern as to when specific sets of genes are activated.

The key to the prior paragraph is the word "information." The "information" about which genes to activate, for any asymmetric cell division, must come from somewhere!!

Where does the information come from?? No one has a clue, as the reader will soon understand.

In other words, the set of genes which were activated in each cell that is created by cell division does not necessarily have the same set of activated genes as either the mother cell or its "companion daughter cell." This is because the two new daughter cells do not necessarily have the same set of activated genes as each other (which is the definition of asymmetric cell division).

Thus, something must keep track of each of the 16 trillion cell divisions and determine which genes will be activated in each newly created cell during each asymmetric cell division.

Each cell division is unique because there is no pattern as to which genes are activated during these trillions of cell divisions. Each gene activation, during each cell division, is independent and is not part of a pattern. **Thus, the**

information about activating the genes on 16 trillion cells, each of which is created independently, is needed.

Where does this information come from?? No one has the slightest clue.

When finished the baby will have many bone cells, many cells in the lining of the stomach, many cells in the lining of the blood vessels, many cells in the skin, roughly 100 billion neurons just in the brain (new brain cells are not made after birth or shortly after birth if the baby is premature), and so on.

So where does all the information come from about which genes to activate in each of the 16 trillion cells of a newborn baby and how is this information about all 16 trillion cells passed through the 16 trillion cell divisions? These are the two key questions.

> **Remember, the INFORMATION about which genes to activate, for 16 trillion cells, must be available on the fertilized egg because there are no patterns and there is nowhere else this information can come from because no new information is ADDED to the DNA during the morphing of the embryo!!! Every cell has exactly the same DNA as the fertilized egg.**

Read that last paragraph again as it is critical to what you are about to read. The key words are "**no new information is ADDED to the DNA during the morphing of the embryo!!!**"

Thus, ALL of the information for all of these 16 trillion asymmetric cell divisions MUST BE on the single fertilized egg, which has about 3.2 billion nucleotides!!!!!!

Think about where you think I am headed in this discussion before reading on.

More Details On Asymmetric Cell Divisions

Definition: "Morphing of the Embryo Algorithm": The control of **information** about which genes are activated, in each cell, during the morphing of the embryo during the creation of the new baby and then all the way to an adult.

The "morphing of the embryo algorithm" information must be on the DNA of the fertilized egg because there is no where else for it to be according to the theory of evolution.

In other words, when the fertilized egg is created by conception, **NO NEW INFORMATION IS GIVEN TO THE NEW HUMAN BEING FROM OUTSIDE**

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SOURCES ALL THE WAY FROM CONCEPTION TO WHEN THE NEW HUMAN BEING IS BORN AND LATER DIES OF OLD AGE!!!

This single fertilized cell, which might be called an egg, must contain all of the information necessary for the complete construction of the baby and throughout the person's life because no additional, outside information is added to the DNA in each cell (which is the same information that was on the fertilized egg) - ever.

Think of the DNA of the fertilized egg as a "textbook" or "blueprint" of how to create a human being from scratch. This "textbook" or "blueprint" must completely reside on the DNA of the fertilized egg.

While people say that a human being is made of a brain, a liver, skin, bones, etc. this is a macro view.

In fact, a human being is made of nothing but cells!! The liver is made of cells, the bones are made of cells, the brain is made of cells, etc. *If you removed every cell from a human being, there would be nothing left on the ground* except blood (which has cells in it) and other liquids. YOU are nothing but a collection of cells.

These cells are created, and attached to each other, during the "morphing of the embryo."

Thus, the incredibly precise timing as to which cell divisions will create the bones and bone marrow (which are scattered throughout the body) must be information which is on the DNA of the fertilized egg.

This is according to the theory of evolution because evolutionists do not believe that each person has a **spirit body or spirit intelligence, which may contain this information**.

> Thus, the theory of evolution must teach that the information for every cell in every body, as to **which genes are activated/deactivated in every cell**, during the morphing of the embryo, and throughout life, had to be on the DNA of the first cell, the fertilized egg.

The bottom line is that evolutionists must explain how the DNA on the fertilized egg **can contain enough information** to create the <mark>16 trillion</mark> cells in a baby, including **which of the 20,000 genes, on the DNA of each cell,** are activated or deactivated, at any given time.

<mark>Only</mark> the DNA of the fertilized egg <mark>can be the source</mark> of this information because no new "data" is added to the cell during the creation of the baby or adult.

Understanding Asymmetric Cell Division

This next discussion is purely hypothetical, because it is not what really happens, but let us assume the single fertilized egg divided into two cells: a brain cell and a bone cell.

While the single fertilized egg does not divide into a brain cell and a bone cell; in many, many cases during the morphing of the embryo, one type of cell divides into two completely different types of cells. This is part of "asymmetric cell division"

For example, a muscle cell CAN divide into two cells: a bone cell plus a muscle cell which is attached to the bone. I don't know if this ever happens, but it is mathematically obvious that one type of cell can divide into two different kinds of cells which are not the same type of cell as the original cell, but I won't go into the graphics to prove this.

While this may seem impossible, remember that the only difference between types of cells is in which genes are activated (I am sure it is more complicated than that, but this issue is sufficient for my purposes).

So when one type of cell divides into two types of cells, all it means is that the two new cells have a different set of genes activated.

If you could physically see the morphing of the fetus you would know what I mean. To some degree such videos have been made, and they are interesting to watch. More will be said about this later.

Thus a cell with one set of activated genes can divide into two different cells, which each have a different set of genes activated, meaning they are different types of cells.   In other words, **all three cells can have a different set of genes which are activated!! But remember that the mother cell no longer exists after cell division.**

In fact, there may be types of cells, created during the morphing of the embryo, that do not even exist in the baby when it is born. In fact, this certainly happens (e.g. the bones during the morphing of the embryo are frequently "soft" indicating a different type of cell or different types of enzymes are on the outside of the bone cells).

Or a cell could divide into two cells of the same type as the original cell. The point is that the dividing cell is still creating "new" cells rather than just replacing an old cell.

But the real question is about "information." How does the **information** in a single cell (which has the same DNA as every other cell in the body) tell its two daughter cells **which genes to activate**!!!

Now let us get back to our example of the fertilized egg dividing and creating a bone cell and a muscle cell.

Because the fertilized egg and both daughter cells have exactly the same DNA, how was the **information** passed from the fertilized egg into the two daughter cells such that the bone cell knew which genes to activate and the muscle cell knew which genes to activate **since they both had the same parent cell and the same DNA as the parent cell and neither of them had the same set of genes which needed to be activated as the mother cell??!!**

Where did that information come from?

But it gets worse, each of the two daughter cells will divide into two cells, which may have yet different genes activated!!

This type of thing must happen trillions of times during the morphing of the baby because when the baby is born, it has 16 trillion cells which are in just the right place, at just the right time (e.g. the artery walls must be completed before the blood starts to circulate). And there are many different types of cells which are scattered all around the body, such as skin cells.

For example, think about how the information to create the artery walls must pass through the trillions of cell divisions. The artery cells are scattered throughout the body.

An Example

To understand asymmetric cell division better, suppose you had a sheet of paper with 500 words related to breeding cats on the sheet of paper. If you made two copies of this sheet of paper, on a copy machine, both copies would have the same 500 words on it!!

But that is not the way that asymmetric cell divisions work.

Suppose the 500 words on the original sheet of paper were about breeding cats, but after a copy machine makes two copies of the original sheet of paper, one copy has 700 words about how to build a ship and the other copy had 600 words about Einstein's special theory of relativity.

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That would certainly surprise the person who made the copies, but that is the way that asymmetric cell division works!! **The "copies" may or may not have the same activated genes than the cell from which they were created.**

That is the nature of asymmetric cell divisions!! Remember, after a "mother cell" divides, it no longer exists. And also remember that the two cells created from the mother cell may not have to have the same set of genes activated as the "mother cell." They may, but they may not.

Doing the Math About How Much Information Is Needed

OK, now let us talk about the mathematics of how the information regarding gene activation is passed through 16 trillion cell divisions.

The single fertilized egg must have ALL of the information about how to pass the information (about which genes to activate) for each of 16 trillion cells!!! **And this information must be "passed" down through 16 trillion cell divisions which involve at least 44 levels or layers of cell divisions.**

If you divide **16 trillion** (cells) in the baby, by the 3.2 **billion** (nucleotides) on the DNA, then we can calculate that there are **5,000 times more cells and cell divisions than there are nucleotides on the DNA!!**

Ponder that carefully.

Now, if we carry this forward to the full-grown adult, who has 100 trillion cells, for **each nucleotide** on the fertilized egg there must be the information (about which genes to activate) for **31,250 cells (100 trillion divided by 3.2 billion)!!!**

I am going to repeat that last paragraph:

Each nucleotide on the fertilized egg must contain the information about which genes to activate on **31,250 cells!!!**

But a nucleotide only has four pieces of information, an A, C, G or T? So where does a single nucleotide get 31,250 pieces of information about activating the genes on 31,250 cells, which is its share of the cells that are created?

Obviously, it can't. So where on the DNA is the information about which genes to activate for 100 TRILLION cells??

Things Get Worse For Evolution

This is even more insane when you consider that there are more than 20,000 genes on each DNA strand and it is these 20,000+ genes that need to be told whether to activate or deactivate every time a new cell is created!!

Thus, <u>each nucleotide</u> on the DNA of the fertilized egg is responsible for the information to activate or inactivate 625,000,000 genes (the 31,250 cells it is responsible for, times the roughly 20,000 genes on each of these cells)!! This is the data for an adult human with 100 trillion cells.

In other words, each and every nucleotide, which is an A, C, G or T, must contain the information about whether to activate or inactivate, **625 million genes**!!!

There is something very wrong with this picture. How can a single nucleotide, which contains four pieces of information (A, C, G, T), control the information about activating or deactivating 625,000,000 (625 **MILLION**) genes!!!!!

We have a definite mathematical problem for the theory of evolution to explain!!

Let us look at this from another perspective in the next chapter. (Of course, thing are going to get a lot worse for the theory of evolution in the next chapter.)