According to a recent <u>article</u>, the human genome has been decoded.



Scientific advances have allowed researchers to fill in the genome's missing pieces. "It would have been unthinkable 20 years ago to have this technology," Suddenly, researchers could order and place into context those repetitive parts of the genome. "Those sequences have genes ... there's very important functions contained within those regions."

Recently a scientist friend of mine sent me a text. In it he stated:

"For all the ones that think they can control complexity and rank interventions over self-organizing systems:

Humans are complex organisms made up of trillions of cells, each with their own structure and function. Scientists have come a long way in estimating the number of cells in the average human body. Most recent estimates put the number of cells at around 30 trillion. (Written out, that's 30,000,000,000,000)

The team's analysis reveals for the first time how many molecules of each protein there are in the cell, with a total number of molecules estimated to be around 42 million.

Now multiply 30 trillion by 42 million molecules. Easy??

*Now calculate the possible interactions.* 

Then you start to believe that there must be a GOD.

Our microbiome is an estimated 39 trillion microbial cells including bacteria, viruses and fungi that live on and in us. Add that to the equation!"

Oh, and remember- nothing works until EVERYTHING works... Perhaps this is why Proverbs 14:1 says, "The fool says in his heart, "There is no God."

In an age of scientific enlightenment we know far too much to reasonably conclude that something that took over 100 scientist 22 years to decode spontaneously sprang from non-living matter in perfect order. Mathematicians place the odds of this happening at 10 to the 390th power (1 followed by 390 zeroes). To put that in perspective the commonly accepted answer for the number of particles in the observable universe is 10 to the 80th power (1 followed by 80 zeroes). This number would include the total of the number of protons, neutrons, neutrinos and electrons.

It has been argued that (because) "the simplest theorized self-replicating peptide is only 32 amino acids long, the probability of it forming randomly, in sequential trials, is approximately 1 in 10 to the 40th power (1 with 40 zeroes), which is much more likely than the 1 in 10 to the 390th power claim which creationists often cite." Okay. let's run with that. Under this scenario, the chances of simplest self-replicating peptide springing from non-lining matter would then drop to

Now consider the diversity of living organisms on planet earth which would have to survive these random processes. Considering fungi alone-(Microbiology Spectrum) published in July of 2017, estimates the number is between 2.2 and 3.8 million species- we're getting into an area of mathematics that few (if any) are able to comprehend.