What About …
DNA Evidence Opposes Evolution

By Dave DeWitt

Our adult bodies are made up of nearly 100 trillion cells. Each cell contains all the organism's genetic instructions stored in a ribbon-like structure known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). Each set of DNA (one per cell) contains all of our genetic information. However, each cell uses only the instructions from part of the DNA. A brain cell uses the DNA that tells the brain what to become or do, and the liver uses the DNA that tells the liver what to become or do, and so forth.

The length of a cell's DNA is about 7 feet long. We have one of these strands of DNA at conception, and about 100 trillion of these strands (one per cell) as an adult. If you strung the entire DNA in your adult body together, it would equal 132 billion miles. The moon is about 240,000 miles from the earth. That means it would go to the moon 552,000 times, or nearly 70 round trips to the sun.

Now, what are the odds that our DNA came about by chance? The DNA is a ribbon of two strands. Each strand (one from our mother and one from our father) has a chain of amino acids on them which matches up with the ones on the other strand. There are four amino acids in DNA. There is a 1 in 4 chance that the first amino acid will be in the right spot. But the same is true for its matching one. So, there is a 4x4 or 1 in 16 chance that the first pair will line up correctly by chance. The same is true of the second pair, but they must also be in correct spacing with the first pair to give the correct information about you to your cell. So, the odds of two base pairs lining up correctly by chance are 16x16 or 1 in 256.

The chance of three pairs lining up correctly is 1 in 4096, the 5th pair would have the odds of 1 in 16,777,216. That is the odds for matching correctly 5 base pairs of amino acids. Do you know how many pairs there are in one cell's DNA? 3 billion!

Proteins are coils of several hundred amino acids. Take a typical protein to be a chain of 300 amino acids. There are 20 commonly occurring amino acids in life. This means that the number of possible combinations of the amino acids in our model protein is 20 to the power of 300 (that is 20 multiplied by itself 300 times) … Can this have happened by random mutations? Not if our understanding of statistics is correct. It would be as if nature reached into a grab bag containing a billion proteins and pulled out the one that worked and then repeated this trick a million million times.

OR *"God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him"* (Genesis 1:27).