

Quote: “The cells of a multicellular organism are specialized with **different cell types** playing different roles.” [emphasis added]

Question: How are NEW cell types, structures, and tissues produced by evolution?

Answer: Since cell/tissue type and structure are NOT coded in the DNA, genetic mutations cannot produce new cell types. These important designs of the cell are inherited only from the parents, and are not subject to change through protein mutation.

The Evidence: No Mechanism for Evolution of Cell Types (or Body Plans)

There is powerful evidence that falsifies the neo-Darwinian hypothesis: Cell structures (and body plans) are not coded in the DNA.

Neo-Darwinists have assumed that DNA, RNA and proteins are the only repositories of biological information, leading them to believe that processes of genetic variation and mutation alone could explain biological form.

Ref: Biology, Miller and Levine, p.375: “. . .without mutations, organisms could not evolve, because mutations are the source of genetic variability.”

This is not true; biological forms represent specified arrangements of cells at many levels in the organism’s hierarchy, exhibiting many more levels of information-rich structure. New proteins must be organized into new systems within the cell; new cell types must be organized into new tissues and organs. These must be organized to form body plans. Such hierarchal organization itself represents a type of information, comprising functionally specified arrangements of lower level parts.

DNA alone does not determine how individual proteins assemble themselves into larger systems of proteins; still less does it determine how cell types, tissue types, and organs arrange themselves into body plans. Instead, other factors—such as the three-dimensional structure of the cell membrane and microtubules that form the cell’s cytoskeleton, and the spatial architecture of the fertilized egg determine body plan formation during embryogenesis. **These structures are inherited by cells, and are not subject to change by protein mutation.**

“Thus in each new generation, the form and structure of the cell arises as the result of both gene products and pre-existing three-dimensional structure and organization—inherent in cellular structures. . . .natural selection acting on genetic variation alone cannot produce the new body forms that arise in the history of life.”

Source:

Steven Meyer, “The Origin of Biological Information and the Higher Taxonomic Categories,” *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, V. 117(2): pp 213-239.