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"Evolutionary Memory Theory": how cells "Junk DNA" (Non-functional DNA; 98% of total) constitutes Cosmos Life Evolution Library, and how Earthly life consults this Library to evolve on Earth

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Abstract
DNA is the library of life, but we can distinguish three forms of DNA:

1. Coding DNA: 2% of the total.
2. Junk DNA (Non-coding DNA): 98% of total.
3. Viral DNA: 8% of total (genetic material from ancient viruses that infected our ancestors millions of years ago); much of it is classified as non-coding DNA.

"Evolutionary Memory Theory" has been formed based on two mysterious premises:

1. Which is the function of junk DNA that makes up 98% of the total? Is it there for something, or for nothing? And if so, how can 98% of the total DNA be useless? This is a huge incongruity.
2. Living DNA beings on Earth has taken many millions of years to develop; however, the day Earth disappears due to a cataclysm or the end of our star, the Sun, will all this DNA development disappear as well?

"Evolutionary Memory Theory" uses these 2 premises to deduce that Nature stores Universal history of life in the Cosmos within this "junk DNA" so that its history is not lost.

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Keywords: Non-coding DNA (or Junk DNA), Evolutionary Memory, Viral DNA, Cosmic Biology

1. Introduction

1.1. Darwin's Evolution Theory problems

Darwinian evolution proclaims a random genetic mutations evolution. Whether positive or negative; only the positive ones are selected by natural selection to endure. However, a current of thought has emerged in recent years—"Neo-Darwinism" or "Creationism"—that casts certain doubts on the process of Darwinian evolution. For example: The bacterial flagellum, which behaves like a helicopter propeller and is made up of about 30 different parts or membranes. Creationists claim that each membrane has a distinct function and that some of these membranes do not work alone, but rather as part of the flagellar whole. If any of these membranes fail, the whole does not work either. How could the flagellum be the product of a gradual evolution of random changes if it requires parts that only function as a whole? Rather, it seems like the work of a Divine design that previously knew the blueprints of the flagellum. The same can be said regarding the human eye. Something similar happens with "Convergent Evolution." Between marsupials and placentals, we can find species that have converged and are very similar: the Wolf and the Tasmanian Wolf; Ocelot and marsupial cat; Anteater and the marsupial anteater; placental mole and the marsupial mole; marsupial mouse and placental mouse. According to Cornelius Hunter in his book *Darwin's God* (often

discussed regarding intelligent design), these two groups must have split much earlier in evolutionary history; in other words, random mutations must have duplicated dozens of designs in these two groups.The problem is that evolution has billions of possibilities and outcomes, and for the exact same outcome to occur, it would take little less than a miracle.

Darwinists, at this point, as Cornelius says, get stuck looking for an explanation as to why lightning has struck twice in the same spot, or why lightning always strikes in the same places and not in others.The Platypus: It is an egg-laying mammal with a duck bill. In 2004, researchers at the University of Australia described that its genome retains both reptilian and mammalian genes, as well as two genes associated with birds, amphibians, and fish. The fact that the platypus retains traits of mammals, birds, and reptiles is very surprising, given that the separation of these branches occurred before the features possessed by the platypus (duck bill, etc.) appeared.However, the most serious problem for "Darwinian Evolution" comes from the BUTTERFLY:Darwinian evolution is based on random genetic mutations that are selected by Natural Selection to survive; although initially it is a sudden evolution (produced by accidental genetic mutations), the evolutionary path of species is gradual and dependent on a previous, prior state.Thus, deer eat the lowest leaves on trees, and suddenly a genetic mutation of a deer with a longer neck arises. Natural Selection chooses this mutation because these deer are better fed by reaching higher leaves. Another mutation arises, elongating the deer's neck even further, which is once again protected by Natural Selection. This process occurs several times, and at the end of the process, we have a giraffe. We can see that the deer has gradually elongated its neck until it became a giraffe.But what happens with the butterfly? At the beginning, we have a worm that goes into a cocoon, and after some time, a butterfly appears and takes flight; this is what we call metamorphosis. How can Darwin explain this? Because according to him, evolution is gradual and comes from a previous similar organism.In the documentary *"Metamorphosis: The Science of Change"*, presented by David Malone, Dr. Paola Oliveri, a biologist at University College London (UCL), studies sea urchins. "How this larva transforms into an adult sea urchin is a disturbing process of metamorphosis because, even before the process begins, the animal that this creature will become is already seen growing inside it. The young urchin is growing inside the larva." We are talking about a sea urchin embryo growing inside the larva, which is a completely different animal from the urchin. Darwin's Evolution clearly falls short there. Furthermore, we must keep in mind that all insects undergo some kind of metamorphosis, from the mosquito to the butterfly. Given that insects make up 70% of all animal species on Earth, this means that Darwin's evolution would only cover the remaining 30%.

The conclusion is evident: DARWIN'S EVOLUTION IS AN INCOMPLETE THEORY.

Evolutionary Memory

Fig 1

There are several theories regarding the formation of life. According to Oparin, life is a special state of inorganic matter. The most accepted theory is that life formed on Earth in a prebiotic broth, likely existing in hydrothermal vents and deep-sea trenches.

In September 2020, an experiment on the International Space Station (ISS) proved that terrestrial bacteria can survive for years in space. This experiment points to Panspermia, a theory which posits that life is harbored in the form of bacteria on meteorites—originating from cosmic cataclysms on inhabited worlds—and drifts through space on these meteorites with desiccated bacteria acting like seeds. These meteorites randomly fall onto different worlds like a sowing of seeds, and if the world they land on is conducive to life, these bacteria develop, initiating life on that new world.

Another theory is Evolutionary Developmental Biology (EVO-DEVO). It argues that DNA is a "toolbox" and that evolution consists of taking the most appropriate tool out of that toolbox at any given time to take a new evolutionary step. EVO-DEVO would provide an explanation for each of the problems with Darwin's theory of evolution: by pulling out the necessary tool at each moment, we could explain the formation of the butterfly, the platypus, the bacterial flagellum, etc. The difficulty lies in explaining how evolution could create such a toolbox.

All living beings that exist on Earth base their structure on the DNA helix. This double helix is composed of a basic structure of 4 nucleotides that combine in different ways to form a link in the chain; on this link, another link is attached,

formed in turn by the same 4 nucleotides but combined differently, and so on. Each link influences the formation of a specific and differentiating characteristic of each living being.

Progressive evolution consequence: first living being appeared spontaneously on Universe, contained only one link on its DNA chain. This initial living being evolved into other beings that, instead of one link, had two; and thus, little by little, evolution progressed toward increasingly complex beings with more links in their DNA chain. Furthermore, species Evolution has always been highly branched, such among current species there are highly evolved organisms; that is, organisms that originate from branches that, in turn, originate from other branches, and so on, until reaching their evolutionary ancestor.

But there are other less evolved organisms that develop directly from the initial trunk, remaining almost unchanged to this day, for example, the Australian Wollemi Pine is considered a living fossil from 150 million years ago, or Ancioxus worm considered direct descendant of Picaya of 500 million years ago on Cambrian period, or Tetrapods; fish capable of walking from water to land.

Species Evolution Outline

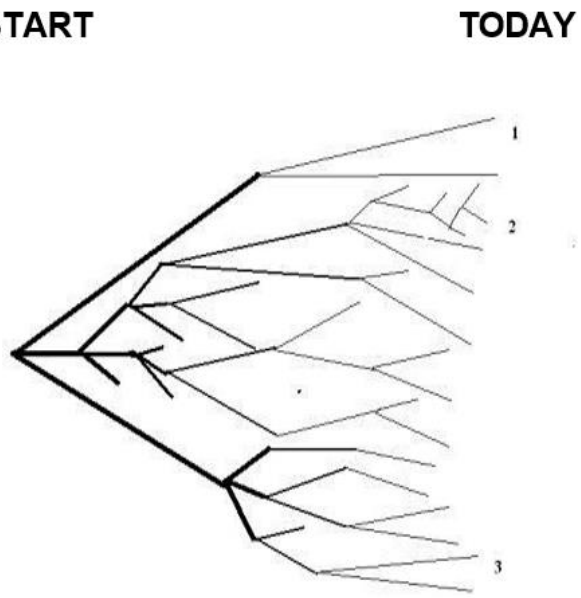

Fig 2

In this diagram, we see the branching evolution of life. We can appreciate that while species number 1 has undergone only one evolutionary process to reach the present day, species number 2 has had to undergo nine evolutionary processes to reach the present day. We can conclude that if the first living being from which all others descend had arisen by chance on Earth, we would surely still have some vestige or living organism or fossil closely related to this first one that retained a few links in its DNA. However, no matter how many samples we collect, whether from living or non-living beings (fossils), they have an enormous chain of DNA. The simplest living organism we know of is Nasuia Deltocephalinicola. It maintains 112,000 base pairs. This peculiar fact, so far removed from the progressive evolution of all living beings, can be considered a fundamental pillar in the argument to life on Earth came from space (probably via a meteorite), and therefore, arrived already evolved with a long DNA chain. If this were not the case, and life originated directly on our planet, we should find some trace of these archaic beings with few links in their DNA chain. It seems we have an unexpected leap in evolution, only explainable if we understand that life comes from the cosmos. The DNA helix may have developed in other solar systems, and although advanced organisms may have evolved there, to travel to other planets—via a meteorite, for example—it chose the most resistant form we know: that of bacteria and unicellular organisms.

Let's look to Prokaryote or Archea schematic image, which are the oldest known living organisms and on which the long chain of their DNA can be seen.

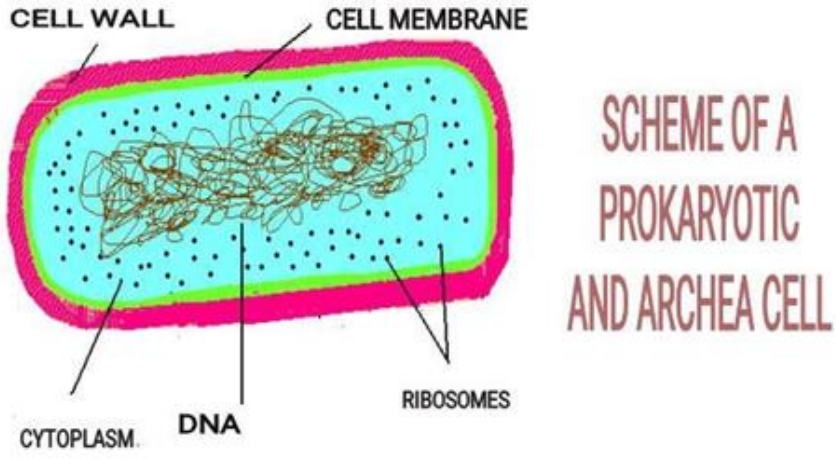

Fig 3

Life on Cosmos is infinitely more developed than on our planet. Life on our planet has barely managed to further develop the DNA that came to us prefabricated from up there. The complexity of life "on the other side" must be unimaginable; it is evident that we are a small island on life development and DNA molecule on Cosmos.

Life seems to evolve from Archaea and Prokaryotes to present-day living beings, but we must reconsider this idea. Bacteria would be the seeds that DNA has chosen to be transported through the Universe via comets or meteorites, as indicated Panspermia science. Therefore, bacteria and Archaea are not the beginning of life, but rather its seed. Within them, the initial bacteria carry the genetic information in DNA of wings, bones, lungs, etc., recorded throughout life Evolution on Cosmos. And once this seed arrived on Earth, species evolution has been using these extraterrestrial DNA sequences. so that the new land animals could adapt to the new environment; that is, they used DNA as a "spare parts box" to draw upon when they needed a new change (EVO – DEVO).

The extraterrestrial origin of life along with EVO-DEVO theory, thus seems to explain certain confusing aspects of Darwin's evolution theory.It would explain why the Tiktaalik fossil, a water-loving fish, had wrists on its forelimbs—an attribute considered an innovation strictly limited to animals that had already made the transition to Earth. Tiktaalik simply acquired the wrist gene from its DNA prematurely, and its descendants quickly suppressed it because it wasn't needed at that time.

Let's imagine life development on a world like Earth, through combination of nucleic acids and nitrogenous bases,
carbon molecules, etc. Adding billions of years, we would achieve a diversified life form. But if at a certain point there were a cataclysm on this world, or a natural disaster, exacerbated volcanism, etc. A mass extinction could occur.

Life here is tied to the planet on which it formed, and if some bacteria manage to survive this extinction and travel on meteorites, life would have to begin developing again from that first surviving bacterium, which we call LUCA (Last Universal Common Ancestor). In other words, life would start from scratch and, through Darwinian evolution, would develop again over billions of years.

DNA Memorization

From everything discussed, intuition leads us to believe that evolution needs a more efficient mechanism than starting all over again.

Surely, in the nucleic acid combinations that occurred in the earliest moments of life, countless combinations developed, giving rise to multiple life forms with different structures. All these life forms became extinct with the cosmic cataclysms that befell the planets they inhabited. But among the millions of life forms created randomly through chemical
combinations, a system suddenly appeared that based evolution not only on the chemical combinations that could be produced starting from scratch, but also memorized the changes and developments of life that had occurred.

Thus, when a cataclysm occurred, all the developments of previous life forms were forced to start from zero. However, a new development existed that memorized the previous changes. So, when a bacterium with a memory-enhanced development traveled to a new planet and a meteorite struck, life no longer started from zero. Instead, in the evolution on the new planet, life gathered the necessary information from that memory-enhanced DNA. traits it needed to restart evolution from a much more advanced point, from which all other life forms would originate.

Why have I reached this conclusion? Because by applying Natural Selection to a life form with memory, it would thrive over other life forms destined for extinction.

If life Evolution on Cosmos has ample time to unfold, when a system with memory develops, this system would populate the Universe itself with life much more rapidly and occupy a much larger area, since it would ultimately be the only surviving system.

This development of life with memory is what constitutes "EVOLUTIONARY MEMORY THEORY".

Socialization and Information exchange

The problem raised by "Evolutionary Memory" is what I have termed information socialization.

How is it possible that a bacterium that randomly survives a cataclysm contains all the information developed by life on that planet?

To answer this, we must assume that there is a mechanism for the information of evolution on that planet to be socialized

and contained in the DNA of all bacteria, and this mechanism could be "Genetic Transduction," a process by which DNA is transferred from one bacterium to another through the action of a virus. It is also used to designate the process by which exogenous DNA is introduced into a cell by means of a viral factor.

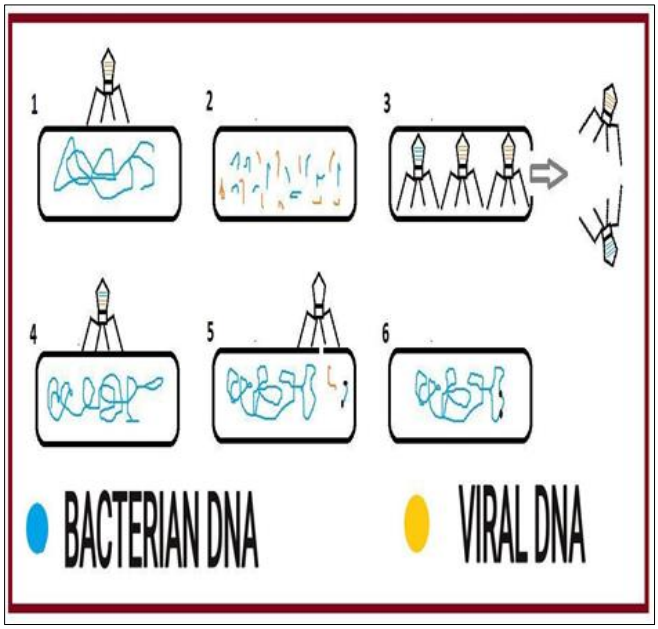

Fig 4

But what drives viruses to carry out this socialization? Viral infections and flu would be the catalysts for this information sharing.

Viruses would be responsible for spreading this information to all living organisms. The purpose of viruses, therefore, would not be to kill their victim but to transmit information in DNA. Now the real surprise is enormous; it turns out that viruses, instead of being our enemies, could be the vehicle developed by evolution to socialize evolutionary information on a planet. Instead of enemies, viruses would be friends that have enabled the evolution of all species, including the human species.

With the described system of "EVOLUTIONARY MEMORY," life would develop more rapidly than in any other way. Once a bacterium arrives in a new world, evolution would consist of reading the sequences created in other worlds in its DNA book to develop new species in the new world with previously produced characteristics.

From that moment on, evolution would have two directions; Looking back, DNA sequences would be read from previously developed DNA, and looking forward, new life forms, traits, and DNA sequences that arise in this new world would also be socialized through flu and viral infections, awaiting a cataclysm that could not eliminate these vestiges, thus preserving them for the future. But if this theory were true, all cells and bacteria would have the DNA not only of their own species but also the traits of all existing species; and where could this immeasurable information be stored?

At the j level, it is known that 2% of DNA is protein-coding, 8% is viral, and 90% is junk DNA, which is currently considered not necessarily harmful genetic material, but rather unreadable and fragmented nucleotide sequences that are non-functional. The library of life—that is, the characteristics developed by life in the Cosmos and stored in our DNA for reuse—would be written in this junk DNA.

But even 90% of DNA seems like too little space to contain the book of life. The reason may be that this book is summarized in the sense that these disconnected DNA sequences can, by combining with other specialized DNA sequences, develop genes carrying characteristics of extraterrestrial beings. The miracle of life leads us down a different path: junk DNA would go from being garbage to being the jewel of the Library of Life in the Universe. But it would be a book written in a language we don't know; we would first have to decipher it to read it. That 8% of viral DNA could represent the path of evolution that has existed on Earth, moving forward with new creations. And the junk DNA would represent the book of extraterrestrial evolution, from which the evolution of species on Earth collects pre-existing characteristics that were already present in the DNA helix of LUCA (the first bacterium that arrived on the meteorite). It would be a reading of the book of life looking back. Implicit in the junk DNA of LUCA is not only the memory of life in the cosmos but also the information for the development of viruses; it only needs the corresponding genetic trigger to be activated. The use of sequences from the junk DNA would constitute primary evolution, or the development of life already created and stored in LUCA's junk DNA. The use of DNA sequences obtained from the viral DNA would constitute secondary evolution. Over time, viral DNA and junk DNA would merge into one.

How life searches the DNA library to continue evolving

To study this mechanism, let's first observe this enigmatic human evolution process: Tall parents, tall children.

If parents are well-nourished, they will have taller children, and if the children are well-nourished, they will have taller grandchildren. It seems that height is related to nutrition and the generations that develop.

Interestingly, this mechanism is somehow incorporated into

the genome, because if we put a baby from several generations of good nutrition with another baby from several generations of poor nutrition, and feed both the same, the baby from several generations of overfed children will be taller than the baby from several generations of poor nutrition.

The solution to this enigma could be that the rule "If you eat well, grow taller and bigger, because otherwise predators will grow tall and big in this environment of abundance and will be able to overpower you" is implicit within human genes.

The problem is that for height to be passed on to subsequent generations, a genetic mutation affecting the individual's genome and reproductive cells is needed.

However, natural selection doesn't act in this process, since both well-nourished and malnourished generations of humans survive.

In conclusion, the rule "better nutrition leads to taller individuals" is hidden in the human genome, and the DNA sequences associated with height traits are activated by “Genetic Triggers”sensitive to the environment (in this case, improved nutrition).

In conclusion: genes carry within them "Genetic Triggers" that are activated by environmental stimulation. These Genetic Triggers, present in our genome, would be responsible for reading, searching for, and rescuing from junk DNA the DNA sequences inherited from evolution in Cosmos, and using them for evolution on Earth.

"Evolutionary Memory theory" predictions

"If Evolutionary Memory Theory is correct, non-coding DNA should contain genetic modules associated with biological structures, functions, or developmental pathways that have never been expressed in the evolutionary history of life on Earth."

Non-coding DNA should contain genetic sequences unrelated to the anatomy, physiology, development, or evolutionary history of the organism in which they are found

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