CHIMP & HUMAN DIFFERENCES

Many Biology texts say chimp and human DNA sequences are 95-99% identical.

This 95-99% figure is factually erroneous due to its:

- **RANK CHERRY-PICKING** In comparing chimp and human genomes,* commonly-used "low-complexity sequence masking" excludes many non-aligning DNA segments, understating disparities between the two genomes.

- **STATISTICAL SLANT** Focusing only on the most similar portions of chimp and human genomes exaggerates their total actual harmony.

- **HIGH DISCREPANCY** 23% of chimp and human DNA sequences show no similarity. Chimp and human Y-chromosome DNA sequences differ by over 30%, or about as much as human and chicken autosomes* differ. 83% of amino acid sequences in chimp chromosome 22 differ from those in its human chromosome 21 counterpart.

- **BLOATED PERCENTAGE** Counting the gaps between closely aligning strands of chimp and human DNA sequences deflates the overall identity ratio between their respective genomes to 70-87%.

- **OVERRATED SYNC** The longer the DNA sequence segments compared, the lower the percentage of match-up between portions of chimp and human genomes.

- **CONFLICTING DESCENTS** Biochemical phylogenies* of chimp, humans, gorillas, and orangutans contradict their standard anatomical phylogeny 40% of the time.

- **RISKY SNAP JUDGMENT** Any assured correspondence between the two genomes is premature and arbitrary. Unacknowledged functions of now-omitted, non-aligning DNA sequence sections may revolutionize comparisons.

**Chromosome-2 Fusion Hypothesis**

The Chromosome-2 Fusion Hypothesis says that chimp and human lineages from a common ancestor split when chromosomes 2A and 2B in the 24-chromosome chimp genome fused to form chromosome 2 in the henceforth 23-chromosome human genome.

These errors of fact discredit this Fusion Hypothesis.

- **NOT UNIQUE** Contrary to Fusion Hypothesis predictions, the 789 nucleotide* long DNA sequence at the alleged human chromosome-2 fusion site is not exceptional, but instead common (80% or greater in similarity) to DNA sequences on most other human chromosomes.

- **NOT CONGRUENT** Chimp DNA sequences nowhere closely match the 789 nucleotide* long DNA sequence at the postulated human chromosome-2 fusion site.

- **NOT LOCALIZED** Telomeres consist of DNA, RNA, and proteins. They exist at the ends of chromosomes to protect them. At the human chromosome-2 site where chimp chromosomes 2A and 2B purportedly fused to form human chromosome 2, are about 300 telomere sequences, a density cited as evidence for the claimed union of the two chimp chromosomes into human chromosome 2. Yet chromosomes contain many internal telomere sequences in addition to their telomere end-caps. Human chromosome 2 has a total of over 91,000 such internal telomere sequences. The unremarkable 300 at the putative fusion site suggest no special fusion event.

- **NOT COMPLEX** The supposed human chromosome-2 fusion site does not display the expected highly-ordered structure of multiple standard fused telomeres from the ends of the two proposedly-united chimp chromosomes.