

Re: Lactose

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- *From:* "Mario Petrinovic" <mario.petrinovic1@xxxxxxxxxxx>
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Mario Petrinovic:

<gregory.cochran@xxxxxxxxxxx>:

We didn't have to rely on a molecular clock. Burger et al, in PNAS, checked some skeletons from northern Europe, 7000–8000 years old (archeologically and/or carbon dated). None of them had the 13.910*T allele.

Ok, finally some real conversation.

So, you believe that this specific allele does that, and in just the specific way you expect it do that.

How it does that?

They "prove" that something do that by seeing if some allele is present or not. Gee. I encountered situations where they initially thought that some allele is for sure for some job, but when they did a real research

on it, they found out that it only remotely affects some condition.

Also, there is evolution still present. At that time, maybe it was achieved in some other way. At this place maybe people did it differently.

If olders ate milk (that way), what were children eating.

In other words, this thinking is pretty unreliable. First you have to know exactly how some mechanism works. Those geneticians don't know that. They just know iof some gene is present or not, in a condition they don't fully understand. All this gene business is still too superficial.

But it doesn't stop superficial people in their greed to achieve "BIG" goals by fastly revealing the truths of life. Of course, I am not surprised when they find out that they were wrong all the way.

So, those two are "sure" that this allele is for exactly this, and they are sure that this way was all the way in the past. But they are not sure how exactly all this works.

I don't rely on genetics. Whoever relies on genetics, encountered numerous problems. I don't rely on much more obvious things than genetics, because those things also sometimes don'tt work like expected. You rely on that. Well, be prepared for surprises. -- Mario Petrinovic

IOW, it looks like you can fairly fastly GAIN that gene. And, you

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can lose it. If your kind, for some time lives in an area where you have to complement your diet with milk, you can GAIN that gene, if your kind later goes to some other area, they can lose that gene. Simple as that. You think they cannot? Hm. Are you sure? I am not (though, I don't know much about that gene business anyway). I tend to KNOW what I know.

So, you are telling me that nature produced a perfect solution in just 7000 – 8000 years? Hm, well, a good CREATION. This doesn't happen so fast out of nothing.

After all, doesn't this actually only prolongs lactation? So, wouldn't it be normal that you can gain this fastly? When you gain it out of the need, when that need goes away, you can easily lose it, since you can gain it fastly back again. -- Mario Petrinovic