Title	Comparison of a putative role of mutation during tumorigenesis and evolution
Topic/Field	Life sciences
Target audience	Professionals / General

In biology, mutation indicates alterations in the sequence of nucleic acid of an organism. The most-well established flow of expression of genetic information is that RNA is made from DNA and the protein is made from RNA. This process is called the central dogma. Therefore, mutations in DNA can significantly affect various aspects of organisms. DNA mutations occur naturally during the cell division, and it can be also caused by extra or intracellular stresses. Humans have a variety of DNA repair systems, which identify mutations or DNA damage and repair them. In the present study, I will compare and analyze the putative role of mutation during tumorigenesis and evolution.

The clear result of modern molecular biology is that mutations are responsible for a wide range of diseases, including cancer, and this claim is well established and agreed upon by all scientists through correlation and causation studies.

Genes involved in cancer development can be divided into two main groups based on their function: oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes. These two groups of genes typically function to regulate cell growth, cell cycle regulation, cell differentiation, signal transduction, and DNA repair mechanisms. When the function of these genes is altered by mutations, the growth of the cell becomes uncontrolled and cells divide indefinitely to turn into a cancer cell. According to the 2025 Catalog of Somatic Mutations in Cancer (COSMIC) Cancer Gene Census, there are an estimated 753+ genes involved in cancer development, and this number is expected to grow as research advances.

According to the process of evolution, the development of lower life forms into higher life forms requires the acquisition of new genetic information, and this process must take place in the DNA. In other words, the driving force of evolution must be in the DNA, and these changes can only be explained by mutations. Therefore, DNA mutations are a key concept to explain the theory of evolution.

However, the alleged role of mutations in evolutionary theory has serious logical contradictions. First, there is no clear evidence that evolution has occurred. Second, evolution theory inevitably claims mutations, which are the biggest cause of disease, as the driving force behind the development of life. Third, the role of mutations in evolutionary theory is impossible to prove unequivocally with current research methodologies.

Nevertheless, because there is no better way to explain evolution other than through mutations, the study of evolution theory involves a number of untested assumptions. In the end, mutations cannot be the cause of the development or diversity of life.

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Author's organization and appointment	Kyung Hee University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Professor

Curriculum Vitae

After receiving his Ph.D. in biochemistry and molecular biology, Dr Joohun Ha joined the faculty of Kyung Hee University College of Medicine in 1996. Since then, he has been conducting research on cellular energy homeostasis and has published about 170 papers in international journals. He joined the Korea Association for Creation Research in 1999 and has been conducting research and lecturing on the fallacy of evolutionary theory and the possibility of the creation of life. Dr. Ha has been the president of the Korea Association for Creation Research since 2024.

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Education

1983-1987	Bachelor of Arts, University of California, Berkeley Department of Molecular Biology
1987-1994	Ph.D., Purdue University Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
1994-1996	Post-doctoral Research Associate, Purdue University Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

Professional Experiences

2007.7-2008.08	Visiting Professor at University of California at San Diego
2007.4-present	Professor Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Kyung Hee University School of Medicine
2002.4-2007.3	Associate Professor Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Kyung Hee University School of Medicine
1996.03-2002.3	Assistant Professor Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Kyung Hee University School of Medicine
2001.08- present:	Reactive Oxygen Species Medical Research Center

Research Interests

1. Cellular energy sensing signals (AMP-activated protein kinase and its related p rotein kinase)
2. Metabolic Stresses
3. Cancer Metabolism

4. Metabolic Syndrome

Awards and Honors

1. Year 2023 top 2% of global scientists selected by Elsevier and Stanford Univers ity
2. 2017 Science and Technology Excellent Journal Award (The Korean Federation of Science and Technology Society)
3. Chung-San Award by Korean Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (2 017)
4. Award for the most cited paper (2010) by Korean Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
5. Excellent Research Award 2007~201, Kyung Hee University
6. Professor of the Year 2007, Kyung Hee Medical School
7. ILCHON Young Scientist of the Year 2007 by Korean Society of Biochemistry an d Molecular Biology
8. SK Chemical fellowships for year 2003-2004