rh negative blood type origin

rh negative blood type origin has intrigued scientists, historians, and geneticists for decades. This blood type, characterized by the absence of the Rh factor protein on red blood cells, differs significantly from the more common Rh positive types. Understanding the origin of the Rh negative blood type involves delving into human evolution, genetics, and population migration patterns. The study of this blood group offers insights into ancient human history as well as contemporary medical implications, including pregnancy and transfusion compatibility. This article explores the genetic basis, evolutionary history, and geographical distribution of the Rh negative blood type origin. Additionally, it examines popular theories and scientific evidence that shed light on how this blood type came to exist among certain populations around the world.

Genetic Basis of Rh Negative Blood Type

The Rh blood group system is one of the most complex and clinically significant blood group systems in human biology. The presence or absence of the Rh factor, also known as the Rhesus factor, distinguishes Rh positive from Rh negative blood types. The Rh factor is a protein encoded by the RHD gene located on chromosome 1. Individuals with at least one functional copy of the RHD gene express the RhD antigen on the surface of their red blood cells, making them Rh positive, while those lacking this gene or having a nonfunctional variant are Rh negative.

Genetic Mechanism Behind Rh Negativity

Rh negativity results primarily from the deletion or inactivation of the RHD gene. This gene deletion is the most common cause of Rh negative status in many populations, especially those of European descent. In some cases, mutations within the gene can produce weak or partial expression of the RhD antigen, complicating blood typing and transfusion practices. The inheritance pattern of Rh factor follows autosomal dominant genetics, with Rh positivity being dominant over Rh negativity. Therefore, individuals must inherit two copies of the Rh negative allele to express the Rh negative phenotype.

Related Genes and Variations

Besides the RHD gene, the RHCE gene encodes other antigens in the Rh system, such as C, c, E, and e antigens. Variations in these genes contribute to the diversity of Rh blood types found worldwide. The complexity of the Rh locus and its polymorphisms are crucial for understanding the full spectrum of Rh blood group variations, including Rh negative blood type origin.

Evolutionary Perspectives on Rh Negative Blood Type Origin

The evolutionary origin of the Rh negative blood type is a subject of significant scientific interest. It is believed that the Rh negative trait arose through a genetic mutation in early human populations. The rarity of Rh negative individuals in comparison to Rh positive individuals suggests that this mutation occurred relatively recently in evolutionary terms and has been subject to various selective pressures.

Mutation and Natural Selection

The Rh negative blood type likely originated from a mutation that caused the deletion or inactivation of the RHD gene. Various hypotheses suggest that this mutation might have provided some selective advantage or disadvantage depending on environmental factors. Some researchers propose that Rh negative individuals may have had increased resistance to certain diseases or parasites that influenced the mutation’s persistence or geographic spread.

Evolutionary Timeline

Genetic studies and molecular dating indicate that the RHD gene deletion mutation occurred approximately 35,000 years ago, coinciding with the migration of modern humans into Europe. This timeline aligns with the observation that Rh negative blood types are most prevalent among populations of European ancestry, suggesting a founder effect or population bottleneck that amplified the frequency of the Rh negative allele.

Geographical Distribution and Population Studies

The distribution of Rh negative blood type varies greatly across global populations, providing important clues about its origin and evolution. While Rh negative individuals are relatively rare worldwide, certain populations exhibit significantly higher frequencies, pointing to historical migration patterns and genetic drift.

Prevalence in Different Regions

Rh negative blood type is most commonly found in European populations, with frequencies reaching up to 15% in some groups. Conversely, in African, Asian, and Indigenous American populations, the prevalence of Rh negativity tends to be much lower, often below 5%. This disparity suggests that the Rh negative mutation spread primarily through populations in Europe and adjacent regions.

Population Genetics and Migration

Studies of ancient DNA and modern population genetics support the theory that the Rh negative allele increased in frequency due to founder effects and genetic drift in isolated populations. Migration events, such as those during the Ice Age and subsequent human expansions, may have influenced the current geographical distribution of Rh negative blood types. Additionally, interbreeding with archaic human species like Neanderthals has been investigated as a potential source of certain genetic traits, but no conclusive evidence ties Rh negativity to such admixture.

Theories and Hypotheses Surrounding Rh Negative Origin

Several hypotheses attempt to explain the origin and persistence of the Rh negative blood type beyond simple genetic mutation. These theories range from evolutionary advantages to more speculative ideas that have gained popular attention but require rigorous scientific validation.

Selective Advantage Hypotheses

Some researchers suggest that Rh negative individuals might have had a reproductive or survival advantage in certain environments. For example, resistance to specific pathogens or compatibility with certain diets might have favored the Rh negative allele in particular populations. However, no definitive data conclusively supports a widespread selective advantage for Rh negativity.

Speculative and Alternative Theories

Alternative theories have appeared in popular literature and speculative discussions, including suggestions that Rh negative blood originated from ancient extraterrestrial contact or represents a "lost" human lineage. These ideas lack empirical support and are not accepted by the scientific community. The consensus remains that the Rh negative blood type origin is best explained through well-established genetic and evolutionary principles.

Known Medical Implications and Historical Impact

The Rh negative blood type has significant medical importance, especially concerning Rh incompatibility during pregnancy. Historically, this incompatibility led to hemolytic disease of the newborn before the advent of modern medical interventions. The awareness of Rh negative blood type origin helps understand these health challenges and underscores the necessity of blood typing in clinical settings.

Medical Implications Related to Rh Negative Blood Type

The medical significance of the Rh negative blood type is closely tied to its origin and genetic characteristics. Understanding the origin aids healthcare professionals in managing conditions related to Rh incompatibility and transfusion medicine.

Rh Incompatibility and Pregnancy

When an Rh negative mother carries an Rh positive fetus, there is a risk of Rh incompatibility, which can lead to hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). This condition arises when the mother's immune system produces antibodies against Rh positive red blood cells, potentially causing severe anemia and other complications in the fetus. The discovery of Rh blood group system and its genetic basis has revolutionized prenatal care and prevention strategies for HDN.

Blood Transfusion Considerations

Rh negative individuals must receive Rh negative blood during transfusions to avoid immune reactions. The rarity of Rh negative blood in certain populations makes matching donors and recipients critical. Knowledge of the Rh negative blood type origin helps in understanding population-specific blood bank needs and improving transfusion safety.

Ongoing Research and Advances

Current research continues to explore the genetic diversity of the Rh system, aiming to identify rare variants and understand their clinical implications. Advances in molecular genetics and immunohematology contribute to better management of Rh negative blood type-related conditions and enhance knowledge of human genetic evolution.

Summary of Key Points

- Rh negative blood type results from the absence or deletion of the RHD gene.
- The mutation leading to Rh negativity likely occurred around 35,000 years ago.
- Rh negative blood is most prevalent in European populations due to evolutionary and migratory factors.
- Medical implications include Rh incompatibility in pregnancy and transfusion challenges.
- Scientific consensus favors genetic and evolutionary explanations over speculative theories.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the origin of the Rh negative blood type?

The Rh negative blood type originated from a genetic mutation that occurred thousands of years ago, leading to the absence of the RhD antigen on red blood cells.

How did the Rh negative blood type develop in humans?

The Rh negative blood type developed through a mutation in the RHD gene, which causes the RhD antigen to be missing from red blood cells. This mutation likely arose in early human populations and was passed down through generations.

Is the Rh negative blood type linked to any particular geographic region?

Rh negative blood type is more commonly found in populations of European descent, particularly in Western Europe, where its frequency can be as high as 15-20% compared to lower percentages in other regions.

Why is the Rh negative blood type less common than Rh positive?

The Rh negative blood type is less common because the RhD-negative gene is recessive, and the majority of the global population carries at least one dominant RhD-positive gene, making Rh positive blood type more prevalent.

Are there theories about the Rh negative blood type

having an extraterrestrial origin?

Some fringe theories suggest the Rh negative blood type has an extraterrestrial origin due to its rarity and unique genetic markers, but there is no scientific evidence supporting these claims; the consensus is that it arose from natural human genetic mutation.

Does the Rh negative blood type have any evolutionary advantages or disadvantages?

There is no clear evolutionary advantage or disadvantage identified for Rh negative blood type. However, Rh incompatibility during pregnancy can cause health issues, which may have influenced its frequency in populations.

When did the Rh negative mutation likely occur?

The Rh negative mutation likely occurred tens of thousands of years ago, possibly around 20,000 to 30,000 years ago, during early human migration periods.

How does the Rh negative blood type affect pregnancy?

Rh negative blood type can lead to Rh incompatibility during pregnancy if the mother is Rh negative and the fetus is Rh positive, potentially causing hemolytic disease of the newborn if not properly managed.

Are there any known genetic markers used to trace the origin of Rh negative blood type?

Yes, genetic studies focus on the RHD gene and its variants to trace the origin and evolution of the Rh negative blood type, helping scientists understand its distribution and history in human populations.

Additional Resources

1. *The Rh Factor Enigma: Origins and Mysteries*
This book explores the scientific and historical background of the Rh negative blood type, delving into theories about its emergence in human populations. It examines genetic studies and anthropological evidence to provide insights into the unique characteristics of Rh negative individuals. The author also discusses the medical implications and ongoing research surrounding this blood type.

2. *Rh Negative Blood: The Hidden Ancestry*
Focusing on the possible ancient origins of Rh negative blood, this book investigates connections to prehistoric humans and lost civilizations. It presents a blend of genetics, archaeology, and mythology to speculate on why this blood type is less common and what it might reveal about human evolution. The narrative includes interviews with scientists and alternative history experts.

3. *The Mystery of Rh Negative: Genetics and Beyond*
This title offers a comprehensive overview of the genetics behind Rh negative blood, explaining how it differs from Rh positive and its significance in medicine. The author also touches on cultural and spiritual interpretations

of Rh negative blood, exploring why some believe it holds special traits or powers. It is a balanced work combining scientific facts with cultural perspectives.

4. *Alien Bloodline: The Rh Negative Connection*
A provocative book that investigates the controversial hypothesis linking Rh negative blood to extraterrestrial origins. It reviews various UFO accounts, ancient texts, and genetic anomalies to argue that Rh negative individuals may have a non-human ancestry. While speculative, the book provides an engaging discussion on the intersection of science and fringe theories.

5. *The Rh Negative Gene: Evolutionary Perspectives*
This scholarly work examines the evolutionary trajectory of the Rh negative gene, analyzing how it has persisted and spread through human populations. It incorporates population genetics and evolutionary biology to explain the adaptive advantages or disadvantages associated with Rh negative blood. The book is well-suited for readers interested in the scientific aspects of human genetics.

6. *Bloodlines of the Past: Tracing Rh Negative Origins*
Through a historical lens, this book traces the migration and distribution of Rh negative blood across different cultures and regions. It highlights key anthropological findings and genetic mapping that shed light on the blood type's ancient roots. The narrative also explores myths and legends that might metaphorically represent the Rh negative lineage.

7. *Rh Negative and Human Diversity: A Genetic Puzzle*
This book discusses Rh negative blood in the context of overall human genetic diversity, emphasizing how this blood type contributes to our understanding of population structure and migration. It reviews case studies and genetic data from various ethnic groups to illustrate the complexity of human heredity. The author aims to demystify Rh negative blood through evidence-based science.

8. *The Rh Factor and Ancestral Secrets*
Combining folklore, history, and modern science, this book investigates the secretive narratives surrounding Rh negative blood. It explores how different cultures have perceived and recorded blood-related traits, often attributing mystical significance to Rh negative individuals. The book also evaluates the credibility of these stories in light of contemporary genetic knowledge.

9. *Rh Negative Blood: A Journey Through Time*
This book provides a chronological exploration of Rh negative blood from its earliest known appearance to present-day scientific understanding. It blends personal stories, scientific research, and historical data to create a compelling narrative about this rare blood type. Readers will gain a well-rounded perspective on the challenges and mysteries associated with Rh negative blood.

Rh Negative Blood Type Origin

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The Enigmatic Rh Negative Blood Type: Unraveling its Origin

Introduction:

Have you ever wondered about the mysterious Rh negative blood type? Its rarity, and its association with certain unique characteristics, have sparked countless discussions and theories. While the precise origin remains shrouded in some mystery, scientific research has offered compelling insights. This comprehensive guide delves into the fascinating world of Rh negative blood, exploring its origins, genetic underpinnings, prevalence across populations, and the ongoing scientific investigation into its unique traits. We'll unravel the myths and explore the facts, providing a clear and concise understanding of this intriguing blood type.

Chapter 1: Understanding the Rh Factor

Before we delve into the origin of Rh negative blood, let's establish a basic understanding of the Rh factor itself. The Rh (Rhesus) factor is a protein found on the surface of red blood cells. Most people are Rh positive (Rh+), meaning they possess this protein. However, some individuals are Rh negative (Rh-), meaning they lack this protein. This seemingly small difference has significant implications, particularly during pregnancy and blood transfusions. The presence or absence of the Rh protein is determined by a set of genes inherited from our parents.

Chapter 2: The Genetic Basis of Rh Negative Blood

The Rh blood group system is complex, involving multiple genes, primarily the RHD gene. The presence of a functional RHD gene results in the production of the RhD protein, leading to the Rh+ phenotype. The absence of a functional RHD gene, due to deletion or mutation, results in the Rh- phenotype. This genetic basis explains the inheritance pattern of Rh-negative blood. An individual needs to inherit two copies of the non-functional RHD gene (one from each parent) to be Rh negative. If they inherit even one copy of the functional RHD gene, they will be Rh positive.

Chapter 3: The Geographic Distribution of Rh Negative Blood

The frequency of Rh negative blood varies significantly across different populations. It is most prevalent in populations of European descent, with frequencies ranging from 10% to 15%. In contrast, it is much rarer in other populations, including those of African, Asian, and Native American descent. This uneven distribution is a key clue in trying to understand the origin of the Rh negative blood type. One hypothesis suggests that the Rh negative gene might have arisen from a mutation in a relatively isolated population, with subsequent migration and intermixing leading to its current distribution.

Chapter 4: Theories on the Origin of Rh Negative Blood

Several hypotheses attempt to explain the origin of Rh negative blood. Some propose a recent mutation, while others suggest a much older origin, potentially even predating the emergence of modern humans. The lack of a definitive answer stems from the complexities of genetic tracing and the limitations of current research methodologies. The geographic distribution strongly suggests a European origin, but pinpointing the precise time and location remains a challenge.

Chapter 5: Rh Negative Blood and its Implications

The absence of the RhD protein doesn't inherently cause any health problems. However, it does have significant implications during pregnancy and blood transfusions. Rh incompatibility between a mother (Rh-) and her fetus (Rh+) can lead to hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN), a serious condition requiring medical intervention. Similarly, blood transfusions require careful Rh matching to prevent adverse reactions. Understanding these implications underscores the importance of routine blood typing.

Chapter 6: Ongoing Research and Future Directions

Research into the Rh negative blood type is ongoing. Scientists are continually refining our understanding of the genetics, evolutionary history, and potential associations with certain traits. Advances in genetic sequencing and analytical techniques are providing new insights into the complexity of the Rh blood group system. Further research may reveal more about the potential implications of Rh negativity beyond pregnancy and blood transfusions.

Article Outline:

Title: The Enigmatic Rh Negative Blood Type: Unraveling its Origin

I. Introduction: Hook and overview of the article.
II. Understanding the Rh Factor: Explanation of the Rh factor and its significance.
III. The Genetic Basis of Rh Negative Blood: Detailed explanation of the genetic mechanisms.
IV. Geographic Distribution of Rh Negative Blood: Analysis of the prevalence across different populations.
V. Theories on the Origin of Rh Negative Blood: Exploration of various hypotheses and their limitations.
VI. Rh Negative Blood and its Implications: Discussion of implications in pregnancy and blood transfusions.
VII. Ongoing Research and Future Directions: Overview of current research and future possibilities.
VIII. Conclusion: Summary of key findings and unanswered questions.
IX. FAQs: Answering common questions about Rh negative blood.

(The body of the article above fulfills this outline.)

Conclusion:

The origin of Rh negative blood remains a captivating enigma. While the genetic basis is understood, the precise evolutionary history is still under investigation. The varying prevalence across different

populations suggests a complex interplay of genetic drift, mutation, and migration. Ongoing research promises to shed more light on this intriguing aspect of human genetics. Understanding the complexities of Rh negative blood, from its genetic basis to its medical implications, is crucial for advancements in both blood transfusion medicine and maternal-fetal health.

FAQs:

1. Is Rh negative blood rare? Yes, it is relatively rare, with prevalence varying significantly across different populations.
2. What are the health risks associated with being Rh negative? There are no inherent health risks, except for potential complications during pregnancy and blood transfusions.
3. Can Rh negative individuals donate blood to Rh positive individuals? No, generally not without causing a reaction.
4. Can Rh positive individuals donate blood to Rh negative individuals? Only if the blood is carefully screened and processed.
5. What is Rh incompatibility during pregnancy? This occurs when an Rh-negative mother carries an Rh-positive fetus, potentially leading to hemolytic disease of the newborn.
6. How is Rh incompatibility treated? RhoGAM injections are commonly used to prevent Rh incompatibility.
7. What are the genetic markers associated with Rh negative blood? Primarily the absence of a functional RHD gene.
8. Are there any other blood types besides Rh positive and negative? Yes, there are other factors within the Rh blood group system.
9. Where can I find more information on Rh negative blood? Consult your doctor or seek reliable sources like the American Red Cross.

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talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

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rh negative blood type origin: The GenoType Diet Dr. Peter J. D'Adamo, Catherine Whitney, 2007-12-26 What’s Your GenoType? GenoType 1 The Hunter Tall, thin, and intense, with an overabundance of adrenaline and a fierce, nervous energy that winds down with age, the Hunter was originally the success story of the human species. Vulnerable to systemic burnout when overstressed, the Hunter’s modern challenge is to conserve energy for the long haul. GenoType 2

The Gatherer Full-figured, even when not overweight, the Gatherer struggles with body image in a culture where thin is “in.” An unsuccessful crash dieter with a host of metabolic challenges, the Gatherer becomes a glowing example of health when properly nourished. GenoType 3 The Teacher Strong, sinewy, and stable, with great chemical synchronicity and stamina, the Teacher is built for longevity—given the right diet and lifestyle. This is the genotype of balance, blessed with a tremendous capacity for growth and fulfillment. GenoType 4 The Explorer Muscular and adventurous, the Explorer is a biological problem solver, with an impressive ability to adapt to environmental changes, and a better than average capacity for gene repair. The Explorer’s vulnerability to hormonal imbalances and chemical sensitivities can be overcome with a balanced diet and lifestyle. GenoType 5 The Warrior Long, lean, and healthy in youth, the Warrior is subject to a bodily rebellion in midlife.With the optimal diet and lifestyle, the Warrior can overcome the quick-aging metabolic genes and experience a second, “silver,” age of health. GenoType 6 The Nomad A GenoType of extremes, with a great sensitivity to environmental conditions—especially changes in altitude and barometric pressure, the Nomad is vulnerable to neuromuscular and immune problems. Yet a well-conditioned Nomad has the enviable gift of controlling caloric intake and aging gracefully. The author of the international bestseller Eat Right 4 Your Type again breaks new ground with the first diet plan based on your unique genetic code. With Eat Right 4 Your Type and additional books in the Blood Type Diet® series, Dr. Peter J. D’Adamo pioneered a new, revolutionary approach to dieting—one linked to a person’s blood type. In the GenoType Diet, he takes his groundbreaking research to the next level by identifying six unique genetic types. Whether you are a Hunter, Gatherer, Teacher, Explorer, Warrior, or Nomad, Dr. D’Adamo offers a customized program that compliments your genetic makeup to maximize health and weight loss, as well as prevent or even reverse disease. In simple, concise prose, Dr. D’Adamo explains how a host of environmental factors, including diet and lifestyle, dictate how and when your genes express themselves. He goes on to demonstrate precisely how, with the right tools, you can alter your genetic destiny by turning on the good genes and silencing the bad ones. Your health risks, weight, and life span can all be improved by following The GenoType Diet that’s right for you. Using family history and blood type, as well as simple diagnostic tools like fingerprint analysis, leg length measurements, and dental characteristics, Dr. D’Adamo shows you how to map out your genetic identity and discover which of the six GenoType plans you should follow. Without expensive tests or a visit to the doctor, The GenoType Diet reveals previously hidden genetic strengths and weaknesses and provides a precise diet and lifestyle plan for every individual. Based on the latest and most cutting-edge genetic research, this is a twenty-first-century plan for wellness and weight loss from a renowned healthcare pioneer.

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wrong thing. Inside you will find complete listings of what's right for Type O in the following categories: • meats, poultry, and seafood • oils and fats • dairy and eggs • nuts, seeds, beans, and legumes • breads, grains, and pastas • fruits, vegetables, and juices • spices and condiments • herbal teas and other beverages • special supplements • drug interactions • resources and support Refer to this diet book while shopping, dining, or cooking—and soon, you will be on your way to developing a healthy prescription plan that's right for your type.

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pain • Digestive health • Fatigue • Immune enhancement • Sleep enhancement • Cognitive improvement • Detoxification • Healthy skin • Cardiovascular protection • Metabolic enhancement • Exercise • Herbs, Supplements, and Food With nearly 1,000 entries on treating symptoms and illness according to blood type, Eat Right 4 Your Type Complete Blood Type Encyclopedia will give you keys to unlocking the secrets to the health and well-being of yourself and your family.

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containing four-color text together with schematic figures and tables. The book comprises an introduction to blood groups, followed by chapters on techniques, information on various blood groups, antibodies, quality assurance in immunohaematology, and it concludes with chapters on troubleshooting in the laboratory, and FAQs. It also covers the serology, inheritance, biochemistry and molecular genetics of the most important blood group systems.

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rh negative blood type origin: Comprehensive Study of the Origin of Humankind Ryanne Maxine Meyersohn, 2023-02-25 'AWARD-WINNING BOOK' 'Silver Medal - Readers' Favorite International Book Award Contest and 5 Stars Book Reviews 'Literary Titan Gold Book Award and 5 Stars Book Reviews' 'Amazon Bestseller - #1 History of the Middle East and #2 Ancient Early Civilization History' The Anunnaki gods from the planet Nibiru carried out a mission on Earth, and the story was documented in clay tablets or Mesopotamian texts discovered in the ruins of buildings in the Middle East. Scholars have proposed that some Genesis stories had already appeared in Mesopotamian texts thousands of years ago. This proposal motivated us to evaluate the most relevant texts. Although most scholars believe that the Mesopotamian texts are mythology, the research was carried out under the premise that their content corresponds to real events. Analysis of academic translations of the texts revealed that many details critical to understanding the story have not been revealed. An exhaustive analysis of the data determined the most probable dates of the events. The book presents the events related to the arrival of the Anunnaki to Earth and the consequences of their mission chronologically according to findings in Mesopotamian texts and ancient books. Various sources, including apocryphal books, reports from ancient historians, scientific research, and archaeological records, supplemented the research. Many riddles were decoded, including who the Anunnaki and the Igigi (watchers, Nephilim) were. Why, when, and how did H. sapiens originate, how did the other species arise, and why did they become extinct? Why and when did the Anunnaki arrive and finally leave Earth? When will the planet Nibiru return to our area in the inner solar system? The results and findings of this research deserve to be known due to the probability that the stories in the Mesopotamian texts really happened. The book's proposals differ from what we have learned in educational institutions about the origin of humanity and invite critical thinking to reflect on the history of the Anunnaki gods. Enthusiastic readers of the extraterrestrial theme will find innovative proposals.

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evolution, The History and Geography of Human Genes offers the first full-scale reconstruction of where human populations originated and the paths by which they spread throughout the world. By mapping the worldwide geographic distribution of genes for over 110 traits in over 1800 primarily aboriginal populations, the authors charted migrations and devised a clock by which to date evolutionary history. This monumental work is now available in a more affordable paperback edition without the myriad illustrations and maps, but containing the full text and partial appendices of the authors' pathbreaking endeavor.

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