

# Shell-Shocked: Preserved Proteins in Supposedly Ancient Shells Surprises Scientists

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By: [Garrett Haley](#)

*A note from Pastor Kevin Lea follows this article.*



Scientists recently studying a collection of ancient shells were surprised to find not only no evidence of evolution in the specimens, but also clear evidence of protein-rich materials that normally cannot survive millions of years.

According to a [recent article](#) published in the European Association of Geochemistry's *Geochemical Perspective Letters*, researchers analyzed shells found along the coast of Maryland. The shells, which belong to the genus *Ecphora* and are believed to be several million years old, were subjected to a variety of testing techniques.

The scientists' research yielded some surprising findings. Despite the purported ancient ages of the shells, the specimens were rich with well-preserved proteins that had somehow escaped decay. The researchers described this discovery as "remarkable," because proteins usually cannot survive long eons of time without decomposing.

"Results from several analytical techniques are all consistent with the remarkable preservation of protein-rich, polymeric shell-binding material and associated pigments in specimens as old as 18 [million years]," the scientists wrote. "Four lines of evidence support this conclusion."

The scientists noticed "a very high degree of molecular preservation" in the *Ecphora* shells, including "the detection of intact amino acids," which is "evidence for at least intact fragments of protein." In fact, they say their study "represents some of the oldest and best-preserved examples of original protein observed in a fossil shell."

Furthermore, the scientists noted that the old shells had compositions "very similar" to that of modern creatures. In other words, the invertebrates have experienced nearly no evolution.

"The organic matter elemental and isotopic compositions are very similar to those from modern marine invertebrates," the researchers explained. "We conclude, therefore, that essentially intact shell-binding proteins have been preserved for up to 18 [million years]."

However, other scientists question the researchers' claims that the proteins were somehow preserved for nearly 20 million years. Dr. Jay Wile, a popular science textbook author with a Ph.D. in Nuclear Chemistry, says proteins simply cannot survive that long.

"Even at temperatures of zero degrees Celsius, the hardest proteins are not expected to be detectable in organic samples that are more than about 3 million years old," Wile wrote in a [blog post](#) last month. "Nevertheless, the authors found lots of essentially intact proteins in fossils that are supposed to be up to 18 million years old!"

"It seems to me," he continued, "that if you want to believe these fossils are millions of years old, you need to come up with some mechanism by which proteins can stay intact for so long."

Many other similar discoveries seem to fly in the face of the old-earth, evolutionary narrative. [As previously reported](#), Canadian scientists were shocked in 2013 when ...

To read this article in its entirety, go to:

<http://christiannews.net/2015/05/04/shell-shocked-preserved-proteins-in-supposedly-ancient-shells-surprises-scientists/>

*Note from Pastor Kevin Lea: Scientific discoveries like this one continue to mount – discoveries that fly in the face of evolutionary dogma but are completely consistent with a young earth interpretation of the biblical creation account.*

*Evidence supports the premise that fossils (and the geological column they are found in) are the result of a cataclysmic global flood only thousands of years ago, not the result of a slow process (60 plus million years) of gradually laid down sedimentary layers and fossil formation.*

*The discovery of soft tissue inside of multiple fossils of dinosaur bones has also shocked evolutionary scientists (<http://kgov.com/dinosaur-soft>). Carbon 14 is also found in dinosaur soft tissue (<http://kgov.com/carbon-14-and-dinosaur-bones>).*

*If the earth was made of solid Carbon 14, it would decay completely (one atom left) to nitrogen in 901,355 years. So how can Carbon 14 be found in every dinosaur fossil that has been found and tested, when these fossils are assumed to be 60 million years old?*

*Also, how can diamonds which are purported to be billions of years old, also contain Carbon 14 (<http://tinyurl.com/mbv4qws>)? Answer: The evolutionary story is a fairy tale and science is proving it to be so.*