

Human intelligence within the developing and developed world.

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Editorial

Scientists have assessed various genes with relevance to human intelligence within the developing and developed world. Low intelligence quotients (IQs) are linked environmental factors and genes within the developing world. Developing world individuals lack the anti-aging gene Sirtuin 1 (Sirt 1) that determine brain circuitry circuits with relevance to information science , thinking and synaptic transmission. Diets that contain caffeine, patulin,

bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and xenobiotics interfere with IQs in diabetic individuals. Inactivation of genes like Sirt 1 and therefore the refore the cholesterol interacting protein synatosomal associated protein 25 (SNAP 25) interfere with intelligence and insulin secretion with importance to adaptation and the survival of the species.

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