## Best of Last Week—Brain riddle solved, AIassisted stories are better, gene behind neurodisorders found

## July 15 2024, by Bob Yirka



Rates of relative brain mass evolution. Credit: *Nature Ecology & Evolution* (2024). DOI: 10.1038/s41559-024-02451-3

It was a good week for biology research as an international team of

geneticists and AI experts reframed the narrative of Neanderthals and other ancient humans through their study of the <u>history of genetic</u> <u>intermingling</u>—adding what they describe as whole new chapters to the shared hominin history. Also, a combined team of evolutionary researchers from the University of Reading and Durham University claimed to have <u>solved the brain size riddle</u>. They found evidence that the largest animals do not have proportionally bigger brains—except for humans. And a team of climate researchers in the U.S. announced <u>the</u> <u>first local extinction</u> due to sea level rise in the U.S. The Key Largo tree cactus, which lived near the sea in the Florida Keys, has disappeared.

In technology news, a team of chemists and engineers at Northwestern University moved closer to producing green hydrogen via water electrolysis. They combined complementary electron and X-ray-based characterization techniques. And a team of roboticists at Tencent Robotics X, in China, introduced a new framework for <u>enabling animallike agile movements</u> in four-legged robots. They also demonstrated its superiority by implementing it in a quadruped called MAX. Also, a team of engineers at the University of Texas at Austin developed a new <u>carbon storage technology</u> that they claim is the fastest of its kind. And a team of researchers from the University of Exeter Business School and Institute for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence working with the UCL School of Management, conducted a study involving 600 volunteers and found that <u>stories written with AI assistance</u> are more creative, better written and more enjoyable than those written by humans alone.

In other news, a large team of medical researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, and CellSight Technologies found that patients who develop long COVID show signs of <u>uncharacteristic</u> <u>immune cell activity</u> in many of their organs, and some have traces of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in their guts for up to two years after their initial infection. Also, a team of medical researchers at the Water Technology

Center in Karlsruhe, Germany, found that Europe's drinking water is <u>contaminated by "forever chemicals."</u> And finally, an international team of medical researchers found a gene whose variants potentially <u>cause</u> <u>neurodevelopmental disorders</u> in hundreds of thousands of people around the world.

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