Effective Variations of related Physicochemical Properties of Nucleotides Leading to Amino Acids for Characterizing Genes and Proteins

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to make quantitative analysis of the properties which is really being carried from DNA sequence and finally landing up to the properties of a protein structure through its primary protein sequence. Thus, the paper has a theory which is applicable for any arbitrary DNA sequence whether it is of various species or mutated data or a bunch of genes responsible for a function to be occurred. Irrespective to genes of any families, species, wild type or mutated, our paper here gives a standard model which defines a mapping between physicochemical properties of any arbitrary DNA sequence and physicochemical properties of its amino acid sequence. Experiments have been carried out with PPCA protein family and its four homologs PPC(B E) which establishes that DNA sequence keeps its signature even after its translation into the corresponding amino acid sequence.

Introduction

According to medical definition of Central Dogma – "Genetic information is coded in self replicating DNA and undergoes unidirectional transfer to messenger RNAs in transcription which acts as template for protein synthesis in translation"[22]. The definition itself implies that the canonical genetic code maps DNA codons onto corresponding amino acids and that mapping follow predefined protocols. There are 61 normal codons and 3 stop codons. Each codon codes for a specific Amino acid and each amino acid is responsible for a specific protein synthesis. As a result, it is clear that they do not have one to one mapping between them, instead some amino acids are mapped with more than one codon and degeneracy takes its birth which initiates 'multiplet structure' of genetic code [6]. As more than one codon can code for a specific amino acid so there must be specific protocols that are being adopted by nature for selection of codons to code different amino acids in a primary protein sequence. Several research papers are reported where researchers demand existence of relationships between the codons and the physical chemical (physicochemical) properties of the coded amino acids. Our literature survey observes that although the degeneracy is found primarily at the third position of a codon, the nucleotides at the first two positions are mostly sufficient to specify a unique amino acid. According to Lagerkvist[1][2] ''codons may be read according to the two out of three principle that relies mainly on the Watson–Crick base pairs formed with the first two codon positions, while the miss paired

nucleotides in the third codon and anticodon wobble positions make a comparatively smaller contribution to the total stability of the reading interaction''.

In this paper we have tried to investigate the physicochemical properties of DNA sequence that keep their signatures embedded while translated into the protein synthesis. Thus, here we have clearly defined a mapping between physicochemical properties of any arbitrary DNA sequence and physicochemical properties of its amino acid sequence. Each DNA sequence in our universe starts its journey with some specific physicochemical properties. Pyrimidine (Y=C/T) has one heterocyclic ring, whereas, Purine (R=A/G) has two heterocyclic rings, while in RNA sequence T becomes U. As the structure of a DNA is a double helix whose backbone is composed of sugars bound to phosphates, the bases face inward with a purine always binding to a pyrimidine. In this way, the helix bases are complementarily paired through hydrogen bonds. A makes bond with U and C bonds with G. U or A have 2 hydrogen bonds and they are weak(W), whereas, C or G have 3 hydrogen bonds and are strong(S). keto (K = U or G) or amino (M = A or C) have 6 keto and 6 amino bases respectively. If we take two same bases at a time out of A, C, G, and T, we have four combinations: AA, CC, GG and TT. The structures have been shown in the figure 1. Consequently, we obtain the Double Nucleotide or Dual Nucleotide set (DN set)**[19]** of 16 dual nucleotides: {AG,GA,CU,UC,AC,CA,GU, UG,AU,UA,CG,GC,AA,CC,GG,UU} which are responsible to code first two bases of 64 codons of Genetic Code table by introducing another base at third position in it.

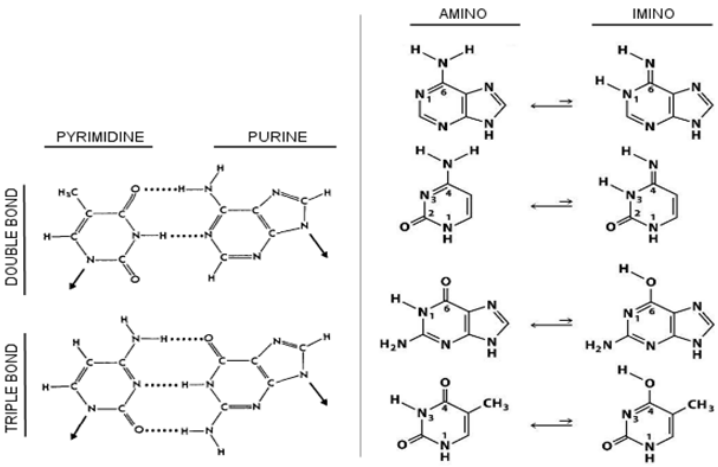


Fig1: Structures of Amino/Keto, and Purine/Pyrimidine[15].

In this paper, the section of materials and methods has several sub sections. In first sub section the whole methodology has been described in detail. A standard theory has been tried to establish regarding the interrelationship between the physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and the physicochemical properties they achieve after translation. The second section contains the Applications and their results. Here in this section methodology has been applied to PPCA protein family and its four homologs and experiments have been carried out. Lastly, in the section 3, the whole facts and findings are concluded.

1. Materials and Methods:

1.1 Binary interpretations of four bases of DNA sequence.

Mathematically DNA sequences (nucleotides) are symbolic sequences and may be interpreted as digital sequences to make computational analysis easier. As DNAs are one dimensional sequences, so they can be represented as binary strings. To uniquely identify 4 nucleotides, mathematically, $\log_2 4 = 2$ bits (Binary Digits) are needed which are 00, 01, 10, 11. It is worth to state that there are total 24 numbers of possible ways we can assign U, A, C, G the values 00, 01, 10, 11. We know that A bonds with U and C bonds with G. This is analogous to lock and key arrangement meaning that one is complementary to the other. It is our aim to reflect this logic in binary representation too. Among those 24 possible combinations 8 possible combinations really obey this rule as shown below in the table 1. Here in this paper one such mapping is selected, T (U) =00, T (A) =11, T(C) =01, and T (G) =10. It is worth to state that as Watson Crick base pairs (guanine cytosine and adenine thymine) allow the DNA helix to maintain a stable regular helical structure, the binary representations have been chosen accordingly. The explanation has been given in the following paragraphs.

For our analysis we concentrate on 3 pairs of chemical properties viz. 1. Purine (A,G) and Pyrimidine (C,T/U), 2. Strong H bond (C,G) and weak H bond (A,T/U), 3. Amino (A,C) and Keto (G,T/U). Group 1 and group 3 having distinct chemical properties. It is to be noted that within these groups hamming distances are consistently 1 for all 8 accepted possibilities of binary encodings shown in table**[2]**. Interestingly, group 2 consisting of strong H bond and weak H bond showing hamming distances of 2 consistently for all the 8 possibilities mentioned below in the table **2.** It is quite obvious to see that for providing the achieved storage in DNA (double helix bond) the distances are bigger, i.e. higher distance of 2 similar to the notion of opposite poles attract. Thus, our encodings (8 out of 24) carry more chemical/biological significances while the other sixteen encodings do not support these facts consistently.
Furthermore, although we have considered binary encoding U=00, A=11, C=01 and G=10, the hamming distances between all 4 bases will be same for all (8) possible encodings of nucleotide bases. The hamming distances are shown in the following table**[1].** Transitions make interchanges of either 2 rings for purine (A to G or G to A) or 1 ring for pyrimidine(C to U or U to C). So the hamming distance 1 specifies changes between bases of similar shapes. The encoding clearly distinguishes between pyrimidine (Y, U or C) and purine (R, A or G) bases. If we talk about inter instead of intra, viz. between U and A or C and G, they are called transversions and making the bonds. Thus, the Strong H and Weak H group of base pairs make changes between bases of different shapes or structures. Moreover Watson Crick base pairs (guanine cytosine and adenine thymine) allow the DNA helix to maintain a regular helical structure. The hamming distance 2 satisfies this fact in the sense of opposite poles attract as described earlier. The hamming distance 1 between the amino and keto base pairs U,G and A,C are also producing transversions, but here the definite chemical/biological properties remain intact although the interchanges take place between different structures. The base pair U and G follows wobble's base pairing rule and are critical for the proper translation of genetic rule. Pairing between same bases ((U,U),(A,A), (C,C), (G,G)) have hamming distances 0 as they have exactly same structures and can make proper translation of genetic code. TT and AA play major roles in making water soluble and membrane proteins respectively.

Table 1: Binary interpretations of four bases of DNA sequence.

Binary Representation	U	A	C	G	Distance within Purine	Distance within Pyrimidine	Dist. In Keto	Dist. In Amino	Dist. In Strong H	Dist. In Weak H
Nemzer [3]	00	10	01	11	1	1	1	2	1	1
Our Manuscript	00	11	01	10	1	1	1	1	2	2

Previously many researchers [4 14] contributed with one or other encodings. For example, the Nemzer [3] paper the encoding used is shown in the above table demonstrating the inconsistencies of our perceptions of the said chemical properties of the nucleotides as explained above.

The dual nucleotides occupy the first two positions and thus code for codons along with a nucleotide any one from A/T/C/G at third position, where each codon codes for a specific amino acid. The following diagram (figure 2) gives a schematic representation of the pair of bases to form dual nucleotides in a codon.

Fig2: A Schematic Representation of Physicochemical Properties of DNA sequence.

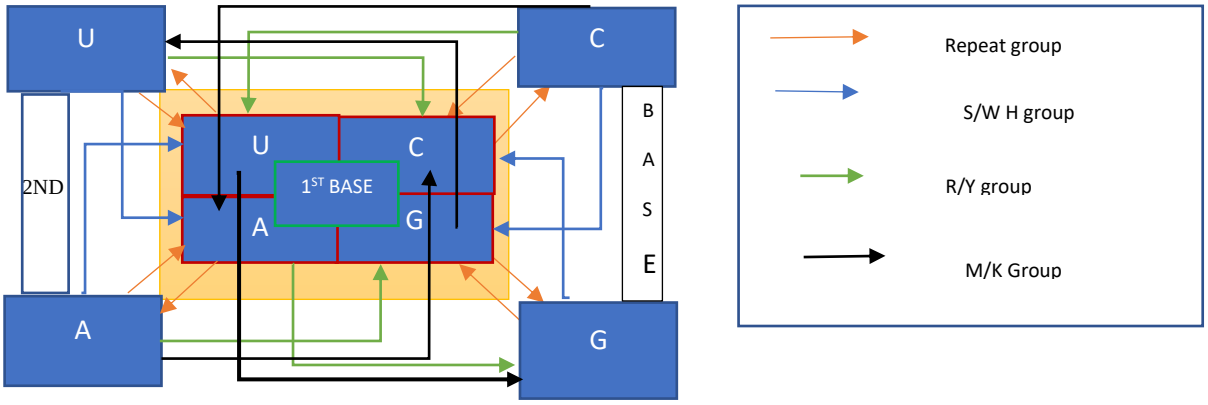


Table 2: 8 possible 2 bit representations of 4 bases and their hamming distances

Nucleotides	Distance between	8 Possible 2 bit Representations of 4 bases and their hamming distances															
		VALUE	HD	VALUE	HD	VALUE	HD	ALU	HD	ALU	HD	ALU	HD	ALU	HD	ALU	HD
A	U and A	00-	2	00-	2	11	2	11	2	01-	2	01-	2	10	2	10	2
U	C and G	11	2	11	2	00-	2	00-	2	10	2	10	2	01-	2	01-	2
C	G and U	01-	1	10	1	01-	1	10	1	00-	1	11	1	00-	1	11	1
G	A and C	10	1	01-	1	10	1	01-	1	11	1	00-	1	11	1	00-	1
	A and G		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
	U and C		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1
	A and A		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
	U and U		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
	C and C		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
	G and G		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0

Table 3: **Other 16 Possible Combinations of binary representations of Nucleotide bases that do not fulfil criteria**

Nucleotides	**Other 16 Possible Combinations of binary representations of Nucleotide bases that do not fulfil criteria**															
A	00	00	01	01	00	00	10	10	10	11	10	11	01	11	01	11
U	01	01	00	00	10	10	00	00	11	10	11	10	11	01	11	01
C	10	11	10	11	01	11	01	11	00	0	01	01	00	00	10	10
G	11	10	11	10	11	01	11	01	01	01	00	00	10	10	00	00

1.2 6 bit representation of 64 codons in genetic code

The encoding rule adopted here for the nucleotide bases can encode each codon of genetic code table using 6 bit identifiers accordingly. The first 4 bit of each code carries the binary expressions of physicochemical properties of DNA sequence from which the amino acid sequence is translated and the last two bits are for the third position of a codon which is necessary for small conformational adjustments that affect the overall pairing geometry of anticodons of tRNA.

Table4: 6 bit representation of 64 codons in genetic code

	U			C			A			G		
U	UU	U	000000	UC	U	000100	UA	U	001100	UG	U	001000
		C	000001		C	000101		C	001101		C	001001
		A	000011		A	000111		A	001111		A	001011
		G	000010		G	000110		G	001110		G	001010
C	CU	U	010000	CC	U	010100	CA	U	011100	CG	U	011000
		C	010001		C	010101		C	011101		C	011001
		A	010011		A	010111		A	011111		A	011011
		G	010010		G	010110		G	011110		G	011010
A	AU	U	110000	AC	U	110100	AA	U	111100	AG	U	111000
		C	1100001		C	110101		C	111101		C	111001
		A	110011		A	110111		A	111111		A	111011
		G	110010		G	110110		G	111110		G	111010
G	GU	U	100000	GC	U	100100	GA	U	101100	GG	U	101000
		C	100001		C	100101		C	101101		C	101001
		A	100011		A	100111		A	101111		A	101011
		G	100010		G	100110		G	101110		G	101010

The chemical features of 20 amino acids have basically depended on eight chemical properties [7],[16],[17]of them. A protein structure is dependent upon the chemical properties of amino acid by which it is formed. So, 20 amino acids are clustered or classified into 8 groups accordingly as shown in following Table 5.

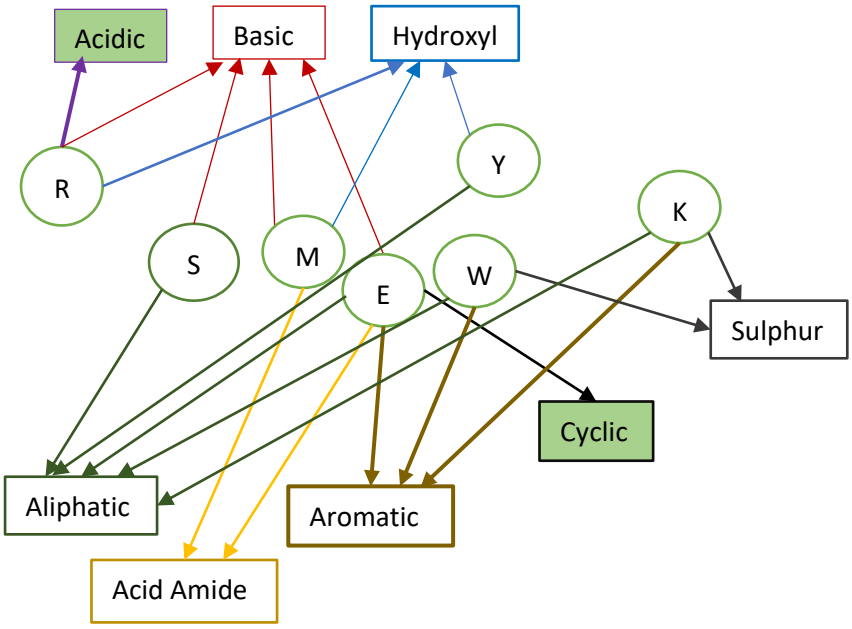
Table5: Classification of 20 amino acids according to their chemical properties.

Group Name	**Amino Acids included**
Acidic	Aspartate (D), Glutamate (E)
Basic	Arginine (R), Histidine (H), Lysine (K)
Aromatic side chain	Tyrosine (Y), Phenylalanine (F), Tryptophan (W)
Aliphatic side chain	Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Valine (V), Alanine (A), Glycine (G)
Cyclic	Proline (P)
Sulfur containing	Methionine (M), Cysteine (C)
Hydroxyl containing	Serine (S), Threonine (T)
Acidic amide	Glutamine (Q), Asparagine (N)

1.3 Mapping between physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and chemical properties of amino acid.

When a DNA sequence is translated into primary protein sequence, it finds itself with chemical properties of 20 amino acids. Thus, the nucleotide bases can map their physicochemical properties with the chemical properties of 20 Amino Acids. Mapping between DN Chemical properties and AA Chemical properties can be shown as follows in figure 3:

Fig3: Mapping between physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and chemical properties of amino acid.



The following 7X8 matrix representation specifies the mapping between physicochemical properties of an arbitrary DNA sequence and the chemical properties after translating into Amino acid sequence.

Table6: Mapping between physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and chemical properties of its amino acid sequence.

	Acidic	**Basic**	**Aromatic**	**Aliphatic**	**Cyclic**	**Sulfur**	**Hydroxyl**	**Acid Amide**
R	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Y	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
S	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
W	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
M	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
K	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
E	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

Thus, each of 64 codons of genetic table codes for specific amino acid. Each amino acid carries specific chemical property and enriched with physicochemical properties of a DNA sequence from which it is translated. Thus, 20 amino acids can be classified as follows according to chemical properties they contain.

Table 8: Classification of 20 amino acids according to chemical properties they have and their 6 bit representation.

AA CHEM	DN	3RD BASE	CODON	AA	AA CHEM	DN	3RD BASE	CODON	AA	AA CHEM	DN	3RD BASE	CODON	AA
Acidic	GA	U	101100	Asp	**Aliphatic**	AU	U	110000-	Ile	**Sulfur**	AU	G	110010	Met
		C	101101				C	1100001			UG	U	1000	Cys
		A	101111	Glu			A	110011				C	1001	
		G	101110			UU	A	11	Leu	**Hydroxyl**	UC	U	100	Ser
							G	10				C	101	
Basic	CA	U	11100	His		CU	U	010000-				A	111	
		C	11101				C	10001				G	110	
	AA	A	111111	Lys			A	10011			AG	U	111000	
		G	111110				G	10010				C	111001	
	CG	U	11000	Arg		GG	U	101000	Gly		AC	U	110100	Thr
		C	11001				C	101001				C	110101	
		A	11011				A	101011				A	110111	
		G	11010				G	101010				G	110110	
	AG	A	111011			GU	U	100000	Val	**Acid Amide**	CA	A	11111	Gln
		G	111010				C	100001				G	11110	
Cyclic	CC	U	10100	Pro			A	100011			AA	U	111100	Asn
		C	10101				G	100010				C	111101	
		A	10111			GC	U	100100	Ala	**Aromatic**	UA	U	1100	Tyr
		G	10110				C	100101				C	1101	
							A	100111			UU	U	0	Phe
							G	100110				C	1	
											UG	G	1010	Trp

The classification encodes the mapping between physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and chemical properties of amino acid specified in figure 3 through the light of binary representation.

More microscopic view of the mapping gives us the logic encapsulated between the role of 3 positions of a codon and the final derivation of the amino acid having specific chemical structure. The microscopic view is stated in the figure 4 below. It is to be noted that, in each graph the first layer indicates the physicochemical properties of dual nucleotides and the second layer, the third position of a codon and finally 3rd layer, the chemical properties of 20 amino acids.

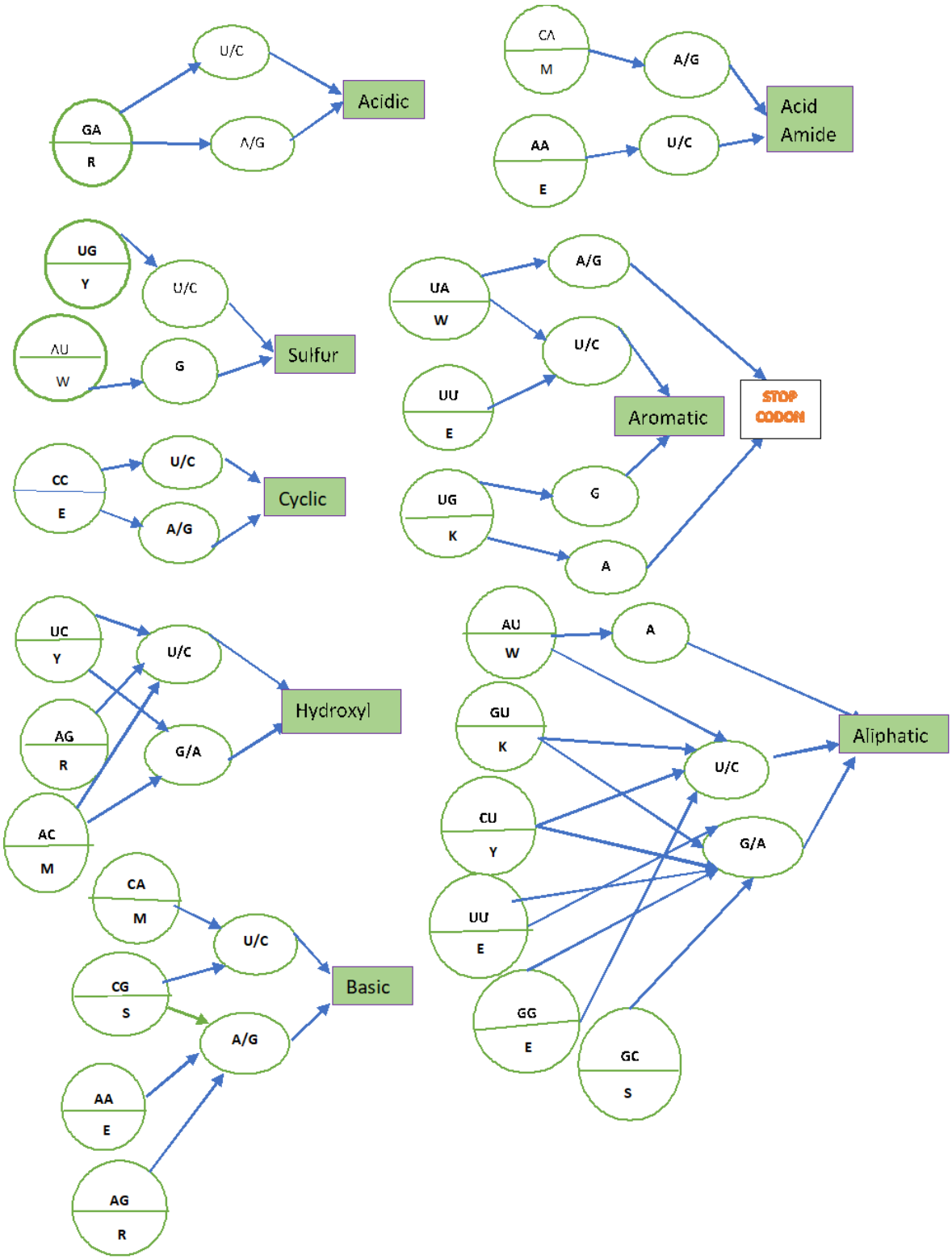


Fig4: Microscopic view of the mapping between physicochemical properties of DNA sequence and chemical properties of amino acid.

1.4 Binary decision tree structure of genetic code table

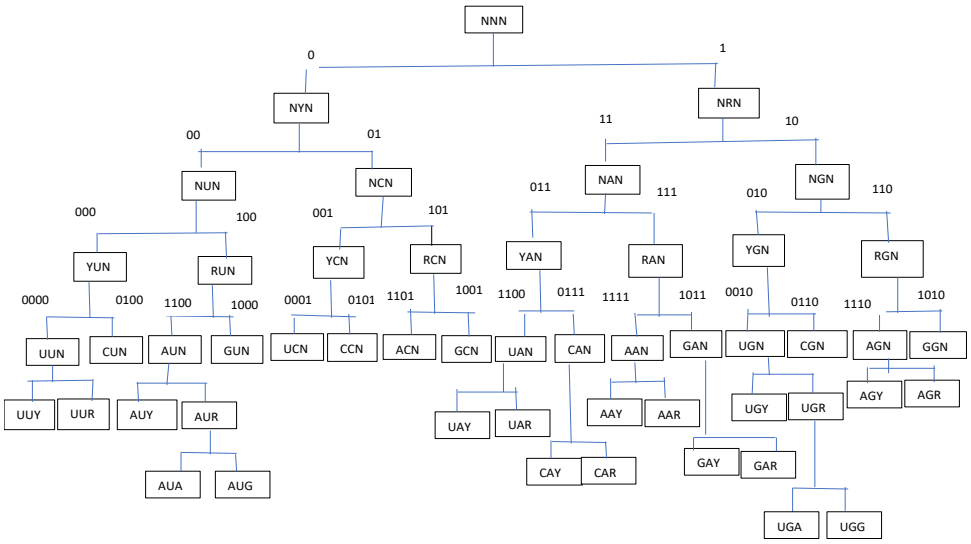


Fig 5: Binary decision tree structure of genetic code table

The Binary decision tree structure of genetic code table mentioned at figure 5 describes each node, which gives the IUPAC abbreviation for the codons consistent with the index chosen. It is worth to mention that, unlike the paper of Nemzer [3], in this manuscript the binary tree has followed the order of the nucleotides of any codon same, i.e.1,2,3. As an example, path leading to methionine, which is coded by AUG is shown in the following table 9.

Table 9: Pathway of AUG, in binary tree

Level	IUPAC	Index
1	NNN	.
2	NYN	0
3	NUN	00
4	RUN	100
5	AUN	1100
6	AUR	11001
7	AUG	110010

Searching codon elements of a DNA sequence from Binary Decision Tree

Now the arbitrary DNA sequence can be read in terms of codon elements using the following algorithm :

1. Start.
2. Make binary representation of the DNA sequence given, where
   If n=U
   Then U=00;
   Else if n=A
   Then A=11;
   Else if n=C

Then A=01;
Else if n=G
Then A=10;

3. read a DNA sequence as codons, such that codon sequence C = c1, c2, c3…c_j, where j= [n/6] and c_i is a codon for any i ∈ {1, 2,…, j}.
4. Start searching procedure,
5. Initialize NNN
6. Go to level 2:
   If C=NYN
   Then n=0;
   Else if C=NRN
   Then C=1;
7. Go for level 3:
   If L=NUN;
   Then C=00;
   Else if C=NAN
   Then C=11;
   Else if C=NCN
   Then C=01;
   Else if C=NGN
   Then C=10;
8. Go to Level4:
   If L=RUN;
   Then C=100;
   Else if C=RAN
   Then C=111;
   Else if C=RCN
   Then C=101;
   Else if C=RGN
   Then C=110;
   If L=YUN;
   Then C=000;
   Else if C=RAN
   Then C=011;
   Else if C=RCN
   Then C=001;
   Else if C=RGN
   Then C=110;
9. Go to level 5
   If L=AUN
   Then C=1100;
   Else if L=UUN
   Then C=0000
   Else if L=CUN
   Then C=0100
   elseif L=GUN
   then C=1000

   else if L=AAN
   Then C=1111;
   Else if L=UAN
   Then C=0011
   Else if L=CAN
   Then C=0111
   elseif L=GAN
   then C=1011

   else if L=ACN
   Then C=1101;
   Else if L=UCN
   Then C=0001

Else if L=CCN
Then C=0101
elseif L=GCN
then C=1001

else if L=AGN
Then C=1110;
Else if L=UGN
Then C=0010
Else if L=CGN
Then C=0110
elseif L=GAN
then C=1010

10. Go to level6

If L=AUY
Then C=11000;
Else if L=UUY
Then C=00000
Else if L=CUY
Then C=01000
elseif L=GUY
then C=10000

else if L=AAY
Then C=11110;
Else if L=UAY
Then C=00110
Else if L=CAY
Then C=01110
elseif L=GAY
then C=10110

else if L=ACY
Then C=11010;
Else if L=UCY
Then C=00010
Else if L=CCY
Then C=01010
elseif L=GCY
then C=10010

else if L=AGY
Then C=11100;
Else if L=UGY
Then C=00100
Else if L=CGY
Then C=01100
elseif L=GAY
then C=10100

If L=AUR
Then C=11001;
Else if L=UUR
Then C=00001
Else if L=CUR
Then C=01001
elseif L=GUR
then C=10001

else if L=AAR
Then C=11111;
Else if L=UAR
Then C=00111
Else if L=CAR
Then C=01111
elseif L=GAR
then C=10111

else if L=ACR
Then C=11011;
Else if L=UCR
Then C=00011;
Else if L=CCR
Then C=01011;
elseif L=GCR
then C=10011;

else if L=AGR
Then C=11101;
Else if L=UGR
Then C=00101
Else if L=CGR
Then C=01100
elseif L=GAR
then C=10100

11. Go to Level 7

If L=AUU
Then C=110000;
If L=AUC
Then C=110001;

Else if L=UUU
Then C=000000
Else if L=UUC
Then C=000001

Else if L=CUU
Then C=010000
Else if L=CUC
Then C=0100001

elseif L=GUU
then C=100000
elseif L=GUC
then C=100001

else if L=AAU
Then C=111100;
else if L=AAC
Then C=111101;

Else if L=UAU
Then C=001100
Else if L=UAC
Then C=001101

Else if L=CAU
Then C=011100
elseif L=GAC

```
then C=101101

else if L=ACU
Then C=110100;
else if L=ACC
Then C=1101001;

Else if L=UCU
Then C=000100
Else if L=UCC
Then C=000101

Else if L=CCU
Then C=010100
Else if L=CCC
Then C=010101

elseif L=GCU
then C=100100
elseif L=GCC
then C=100101


else if L=AGU
Then C=111000;
else if L=AGC
Then C=111001;

Else if L=UGU
Then C=001000
Else if L=UGC
Then C=001001

Else if L=CGU
Then C=011000
Else if L=CGC
Then C=011001

elseif L=GAU
then C=101000
elseif L=GAC
then C=101001


If L=AUA
Then C=110011;
If L=AUC
Then C=110010;

Else if L=UUA
Then C=000011
Else if L=UUG
Then C=000010

Else if L=CUA
Then C=010011
Else if L=CUG
Then C=010010

elseif L=GUA
then C=100011
elseif L=GUG
```

```
then C=100010


else if L=AAA
Then C=111111;
else if L=AAG
Then C=111110;

Else if L=UAA
Then C=001111
Else if L=CAG
Then C=011110

elseif L=GAA
then C=101111
elseif L=GAG
then C=101110


else if L=ACA
Then C=110111;
else if L=ACG
Then C=110110;

Else if L=UCA
Then C=000111;
Else if L=UCG
Then C=000110;

Else if L=CCA
Then C=010111;
Else if L=CCG
Then C=010110;

elseif L=GCA
then C=100111;
elseif L=GCG
then C=100110;


else if L=AGA
Then C=111011;
else if L=AGG
Then C=111010;

Else if L=UGA
Then C=001011
Else if L=UGG
Then C=001010

Else if L=CGA
Then C=011001
Else if L=CGG
Then C=011000

elseif L=GAA
then C=101001
elseif L=GAG
then C=101000

Exit;
```

2. Application and Results:

To validate our methods, PPCA protein family and its four homologs PPCB, PPCC, PPCD, PPCE are taken into account. Periplasmic c7 type cytochrome A (PpcA) protein is determined in Geobacter sulfur reducens along with its other four homologs (PpcB E). From the crystal structure view point the observation emerges that PpcA protein can bind with Deoxycholate (DXCA) [20 21], while its other homologs do not. DNA sequences of PPCA, PPCB, PPCC, PPCD and PPCE are taken from NCBI gene bank.

2.1 Find Amino Acid distribution in PPCA and its homologs:

Here in this section of the paper the distribution of 20 amino acids in each DNA sequences are investigated. It is worth to state that, PPCA and its 3 homologs PPCB, PPCD and PPCE consist of largest numbers of Lysine (Lys), which has chemical property basic by nature. In other hand PPCC is enriched with Glycine, which is aliphatic by nature.

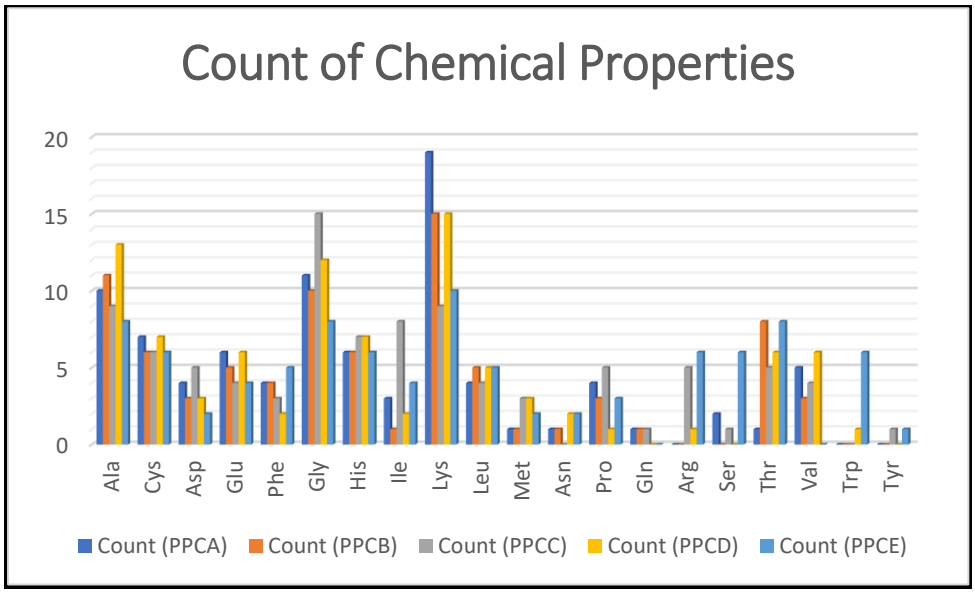


Figure 6: Pictorial analysis of chemical properties present in all the DNA sequences taken.

2.2Make dissimilarity analysis of the DNA Sequences according to chemical group they have.

Chemical group distribution test has been carried out for all the DNA sequences taken. It is worth to state that as they are of different lengths, so percentage wise chemical group count has been conducted.

Chem AA	(PPCA)	(PPCB)	(PPCC)	(PPCD)	(PPCE)
Acidic	10	8	9	9	6
Acidic amide	2	2	1	2	2
Aliphatic	33	30	40	38	25
Aromatic	4	4	4	3	12
Basic	25	21	21	23	22
Cyclic	4	3	5	1	3
Hydroxyl	3	8	6	6	14
Sulfur	8	7	9	10	8

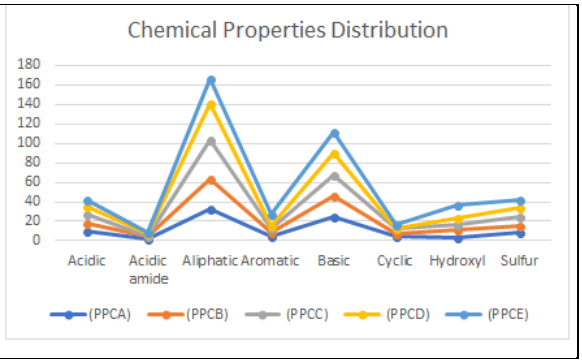


Figure 7: Distribution of chemical groups in each DNA sequences.

According to figure 7, PPCA and its homologs all have amino acids mostly from aliphatic group. Secondly, they are from basic and thirdly from acidic group. It is remarkable that Aliphatic R groups are hydrophobic and nonpolar, those are one of the major driving forces for protein folding, give stability to globular or binding structures of protein, whereas, Basic and acidic Amino Acids are essential in the formation of Beta sheets, which are secondary protein structures that are stabilized by the creation of hydrogen bonds between acidic and basic amino acids[18]. Physicochemical properties of proteins always guide to determine the quality of the protein structure[18].

Here, 8X1 matrix has been constructed for each DNA sequences as shown as a whole in table 10. Now distance matrix has been constructed to get dissimilarity scores they have among themselves, which is described in table 10 below.

Table 10: finding chemical properties percentage wise in all the data set taken.

Chem AA	PPCA
Acidic	11.23596
Acidic amide	2.247191
Aliphatic	37.07865
Aromatic	4.494382
Basic	28.08989
Cyclic	4.494382
Hydroxyl	3.370787
Sulfur	8.988764

Chem AA	PPCC
Acidic	9.473684
Acidic amide	1.052632
Aliphatic	42.10526
Aromatic	4.210526
Basic	22.10526
Cyclic	5.263158
Hydroxyl	6.315789
Sulfur	9.473684

Chem AA	PPCE
Acidic	6.521739
Acidic amide	2.173913
Aliphatic	27.17391
Aromatic	13.04348
Basic	23.91304
Cyclic	3.26087
Hydroxyl	15.21739
Sulfur	8.695652

Chem AA	PPCB
Acidic	13.5373
Acidic amide	2.707459
Aliphatic	44.67307
Aromatic	5.414918
Basic	33.84324
Cyclic	5.414918
Hydroxyl	4.061189
Sulfur	10.82984

Chem AA	PPCD
Acidic	9.782609
Acidic amide	2.173913
Aliphatic	41.30435
Aromatic	3.26087
Basic	25
Cyclic	1.086957
Hydroxyl	6.521739
Sulfur	10.86957

Table 11: Dissimilarity Matrix of PPCA E

	PPCA	PPCB	PPCC	PPCD	PPCE
PPCA	0	20.4819	18.4507	18.5149	40.7913
PPCB		0	24.9912	25.4824	58.0515
PPCC			0	11.8535	41.3273
PPCD				0	41.3044
PPCE					0

According to table 11, PPCC and PPCD are very similar to PPCA with respect to chemical properties they have. PPCC and PPCD are most similar. In this way PPCB is very much dissimilar to PPCE in the case of physicochemical contents they have.

2.3 Construct well defined mapping between physicochemical properties of dual nucleotide and chemical properties of amino acids through their journey:

Here in this part of the experiment, it is tried to show the journey of each DNA sequence starting with any one of the physicochemical properties and lastly converges to which chemical property of an amino acid. The figure clearly shows that except PPCD, PPCA and its remaining homologs are coming from physicochemical property repeating group (AA) and finally getting chemical property basic.

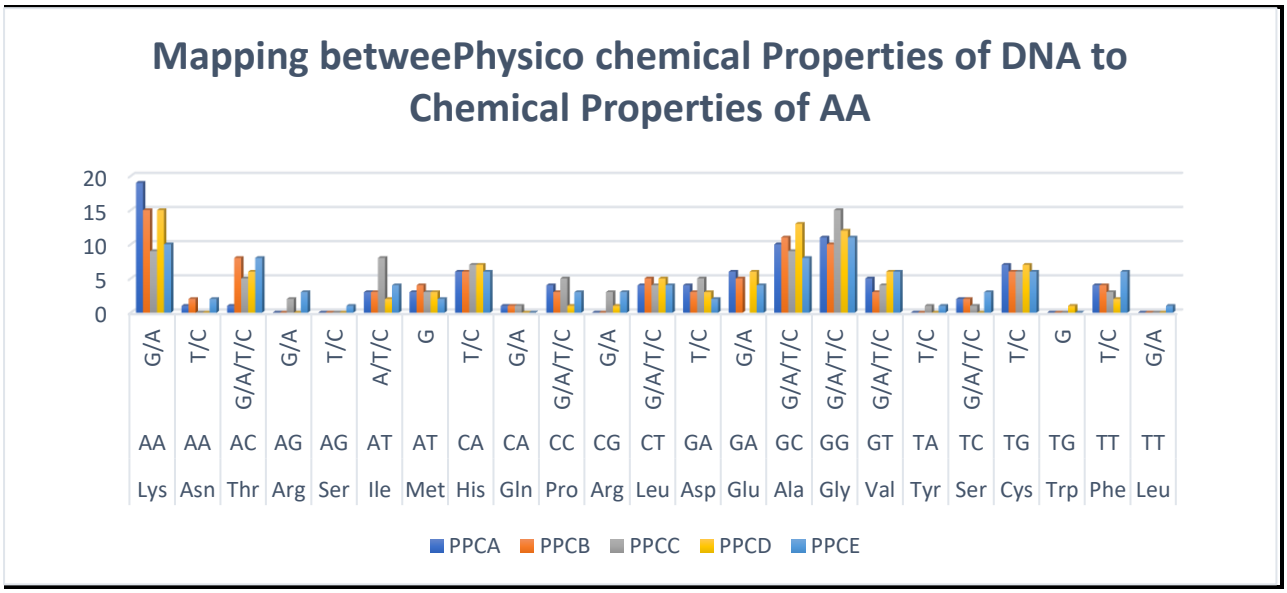


Figure 8: Graphical representation Mapping between Physico chemical Properties of DNA to Chemical Properties of AA

Representation of Mapping Between Physicochemical Properties of DNA To Chemical Properties of AA in Terms of Adjacency Matrix.

2.4 Physical properties of protein which are calculated for the data sets.

In this section quantitative analysis of some physical properties of amino acid sequences are carried out.

Table 11: quantitative analysis of some physical properties of amino acid sequences

PPCA E Seq No.	% Access Residues	% Buries Residues	Hydrophobicity	Isoelectric Point	Molecular Weight
PPCA	0.010486	0.010504	0.010486	8.31	9.75
PPCB	0.010461	0.010506	0.010493	8.23	9.67
PPCC	0.010485	0.010501	0.010484	7.96	10.08
PPCD	0.010462	0.010497	0.010488	8.1	9.7
PPCE	0.010463	0.010504	0.010488	8.86	9.9

3. Conclusion:

Transcriptions and translations are the process through which a DNA sequence traverses to get the structure of a primary protein. Many more incidents happen in between, lots of chemistries work. When Crick's law says about the irreversible flow of information from nucleic acids to proteins, Wobble's Hypothesis explains reasons for which multiple codons can code for a single amino acid. Irrespective to genes of any families, species, wild type or mutated, our paper here gives a standard model which define a mapping between physicochemical properties of any arbitrary DNA sequence and chemical properties of its amino acid sequence. DNA sequence keeps its signature even after the translation it gets into the properties of an amino acid sequence. The facts and findings are applied on PPCA gene and its four homologs. During experiment it has been observed that when Amino Acid distribution give similar result for PPCA, PPCB, PPCD, PPCE, only PPCC had different observation. It worked the same while mapping between physicochemical properties of dual nucleotide and chemical properties of amino acids has been constructed. Moreover, quantitative analysis of some physical properties of the data set taken finds similarity of PPCA with PPCB, PPCD, PPCE and remarkable difference with PPCC. These findings remark that our standard model of investigation of the journey from DNA to Amino Acid can justify the fact that bio physical properties along with chemical properties of PPCC finds maximum dissimilarities with PPCA. It emerges that, this mapping between physicochemical properties of dual nucleotides and the chemical properties of amino acids provide a new way of looking into the distribution of properties. It is our firm conviction that this investigation will give a new dimension in the task of finding the characteristics of various genes and protein sequences including the diseased and non diseased versions.

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