

## ON THE COMPLETENESS OF GENETIC CODE: PART IV

Miloje M. Rakočević

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Nish, Serbia  
(E-mail: milemirkov@open.telekom.rs; [www.rakocevcode.rs](http://www.rakocevcode.rs))

**Abstract.** In this fourth part of the work about the completeness of the genetic code, we present further connections and relations between nucleotide doublets and triplets within Genetic Code Table.

In Table 1 are designated nucleotide doublets from modified Rumer's Table (Part II): with brown color four 1<sup>st</sup>, blue color with four 2<sup>nd</sup>, dark tones with four 3<sup>rd</sup> and light tones with four 4<sup>th</sup> doublets. These four areas correspond with four classes of AAs, presented through chemically meaningful pairs (right side of Table 2).

| 1st | 2nd letter                                 |                                   |   |  | 3rd              |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
|     | U  | C                                 | A   | G  |                  |
| U   | UUU<br>UUC <b>F</b><br>UUA<br>UUG <b>L</b> | UCU<br>UCC<br>UCA <b>S</b><br>UCG | UAU<br>UAC <b>Y</b><br>UAA<br>UAG <b>CT</b> | UGU<br>UGC <b>C</b><br>UGA <b>CT</b><br>UGG <b>W</b> | U<br>C<br>A<br>G |
| C   | CUU<br>CUC<br>CUA <b>L</b><br>CUG          | CCU<br>CCC<br>CCA <b>P</b><br>CCG | CAU<br>CAC <b>H</b><br>CAA<br>CAG <b>Q</b>  | CGU<br>CGC<br>CGA <b>R</b><br>CGG                    | U<br>C<br>A<br>G |
| A   | AUU<br>AUC <b>I</b><br>AUA <b>M</b><br>AUG | ACU<br>ACC<br>ACA <b>T</b><br>ACG | AAU<br>AAC <b>N</b><br>AAA<br>AAG <b>K</b>  | AGU<br>AGC <b>S</b><br>AGA<br>AGG <b>R</b>           | U<br>C<br>A<br>G |
| G   | GUU<br>GUC<br>GUA <b>V</b><br>GUG          | GCU<br>GCC<br>GCA <b>A</b><br>GCG | GAU<br>GAC <b>D</b><br>GAA<br>GAG <b>E</b>  | GGU<br>GGC<br>GGA <b>G</b><br>GGG                    | U<br>C<br>A<br>G |

**Table 1.** Distributions of AAs within four times four codon quadruplets of GCT in connection with nucleotide doublets, presented in Table 2 in Part II (Rakočević, 2015).

At left side of Table 2 has presented the splitting into four classes of AAs: one-codon, two-codon, three-codon and four-codon amino acids (AAs), respectively; at right side, as in Table 1.

| 1          | 2   | 3         | 4  |  | Small     | Large      |
|------------|-----|-----------|----|--|-----------|------------|
| M          | F   | I         | L  |  | F         | W          |
| W          | L   |           | V  |  | C 20      | L          |
|            | S   |           | S  |  | G         | V          |
|            | Y   |           | P  |  |           |            |
|            | H   |           | T  |  | P         | T          |
|            | Q   |           | A  |  | H 27      | K          |
|            | N   |           | G  |  | N         | Q          |
|            | K   |           | R  |  |           |            |
|            | D   |           |    |  | A         | L          |
|            | E   |           |    |  | ct 09     | Y          |
|            | R   |           |    |  | S         | R          |
|            | C   |           |    |  |           |            |
|            |     |           |    |  | M         | I          |
|            |     |           |    |  | S 23      | R          |
|            |     |           |    |  | D         | E          |
|            |     |           |    |  |           |            |
| 29         | 131 | 13        | 66 |  |           |            |
| <b>160</b> |     | <b>79</b> |    |  | <b>79</b> | <b>160</b> |

**Table 2.** Distributions of AAs; on the left: after the number of coding codons; on the right: after the splitting into four times four nucleotide doublets (Table 1).

As it is self-evident from Table 2 two splittings are followed by a specific balance (near to be 2:1) in both cases:  $[2 \times (80 \pm 0)] : [1 \times (80 - 1)]$ . In addition there are other partial balances, such as these:  $(20 + 41 + 27 + 34 = 122)$  and  $(09 + 45 + 23 + 40 = 117)$  versus  $(20 + 27 + 45 + 40 = 122 + 10)$  and  $(41 + 34 + 09 + 23 = 117 - 10)$ . ... All these balances and relations go in favor of our hypothesis that the genetic code still in prebiotic conditions was complete.

## REFERENCE

Rakočević, M. M. (2015) On the Completeness of Genetic Code: Part II, viXra:1501.0117.