IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)
Volume 29, Issue 1, Series 2 (January, 2024) 33
e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.
www.iosrjournals.org

Total Number Of Electrons In A Gene: A Good Criterion To Distinguish It From Other Genes.

Author: Ghanshyam Ji(Ravi Kikar Sinha)
PRIVATE INDIAN RESEARCHER
CITY: PATNA, COUNTRY: INDIA.

Date of Submission: 25-12-2023 Date of Acceptance: 05-01-2024

Atomic Number Of All Elements Is Fixed. It Is Equal To The Number Of Protons Present In It's ATOMS .A Gene Is A Linear Sequence Of Nucleotides Along The Length Of DNA(Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid) Subunit.

The Nucleotide Comprises Several Atoms Forming A Molecule. So If We Know The Atomic Number Of Atoms Present In A Nucleotide, Then The Total Number Of Electrons Present In A Nucleotide Can Be Obtained. As The Nucleotides Are Arranged Linearly In A Gene, We Can Add The Total Number Of Electrons In Nucleotides Of A Gene To Obtain The Total Number Of Electrons In A Gene.

A Gene Is Nothing But A Linear Cylindrical Cushion Of Electrons, Somewhere Dense, Somewhere Sparse On Whom The Polymerases Traverse During Transcription And Replication Of The Gene Concerned.
But This Is Definite That The Total Number Of Electron Forming An Electron Cloud Is Unique For A Gene.

The Above Hypothesis, Accounts For The Degeneracy Of The Genetic Code. If We Take Overriding Physical View Of Messenger RNA Formation, The Missense And Stop Codons Can Be Explained On The Electron Density Of The Nucleotides.

It Is Not Difficult To Accept, That The Real Genetic Code Is The Number Of Double OR Triple Hydrogen Bonds Present Along The Length Of A Gene(Locus).

Reference :

[1]. Genetics, Fifth Edition: Susan Elrod, PhD William Stansfield, Ph.D Schaum's Outline Series, Copyright 2010, Mc Graw Hill.

.