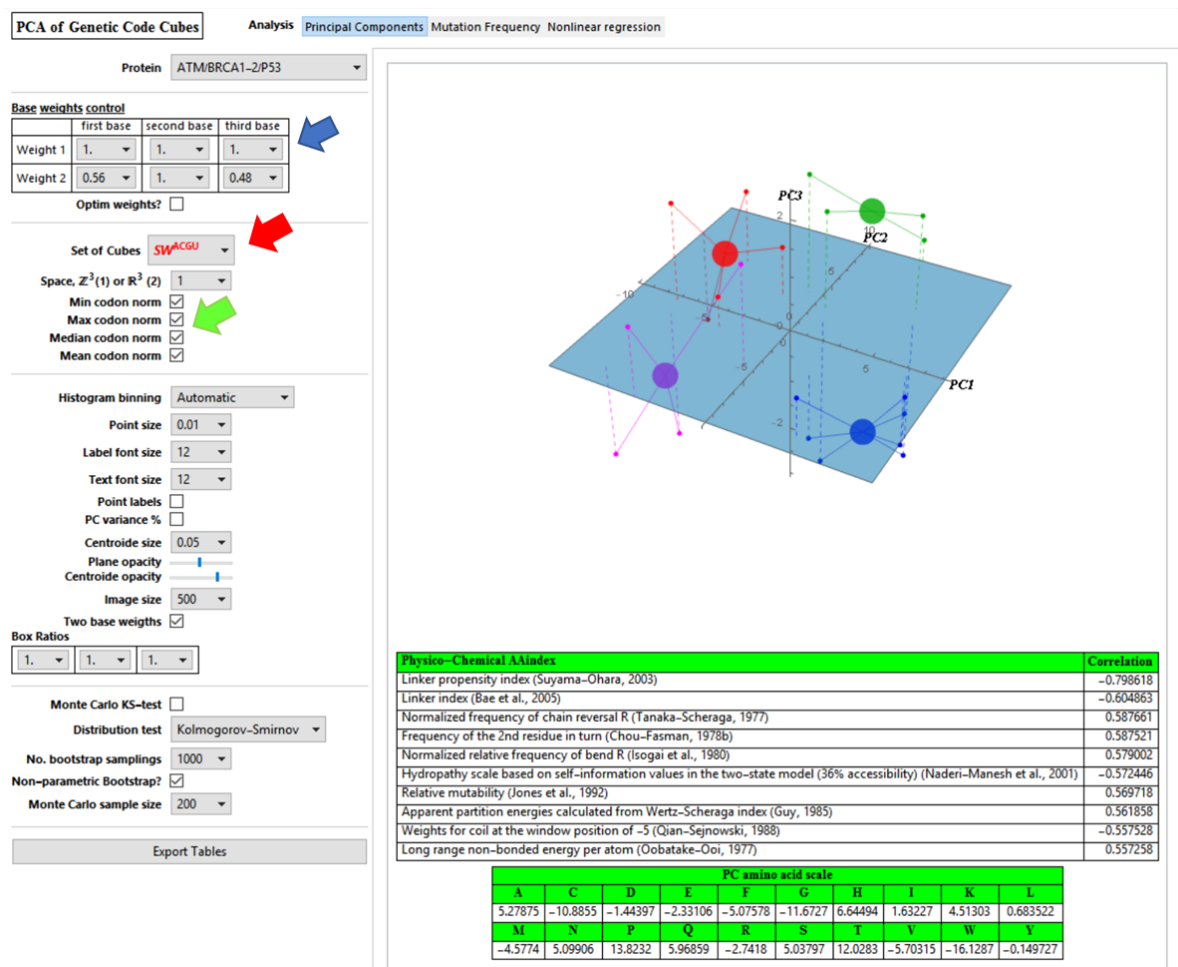
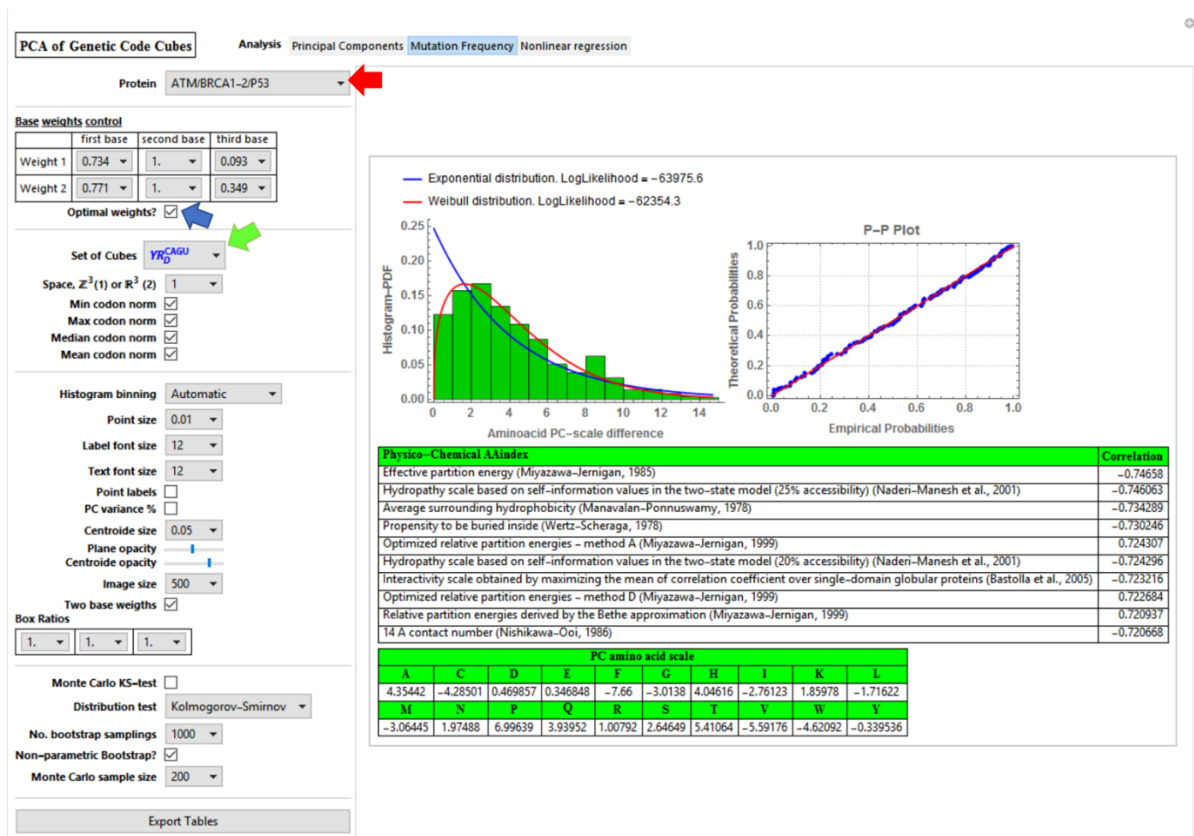


Introductory Snapshots to the Genetic-Code-Scales_of_Amino-Acids CDF

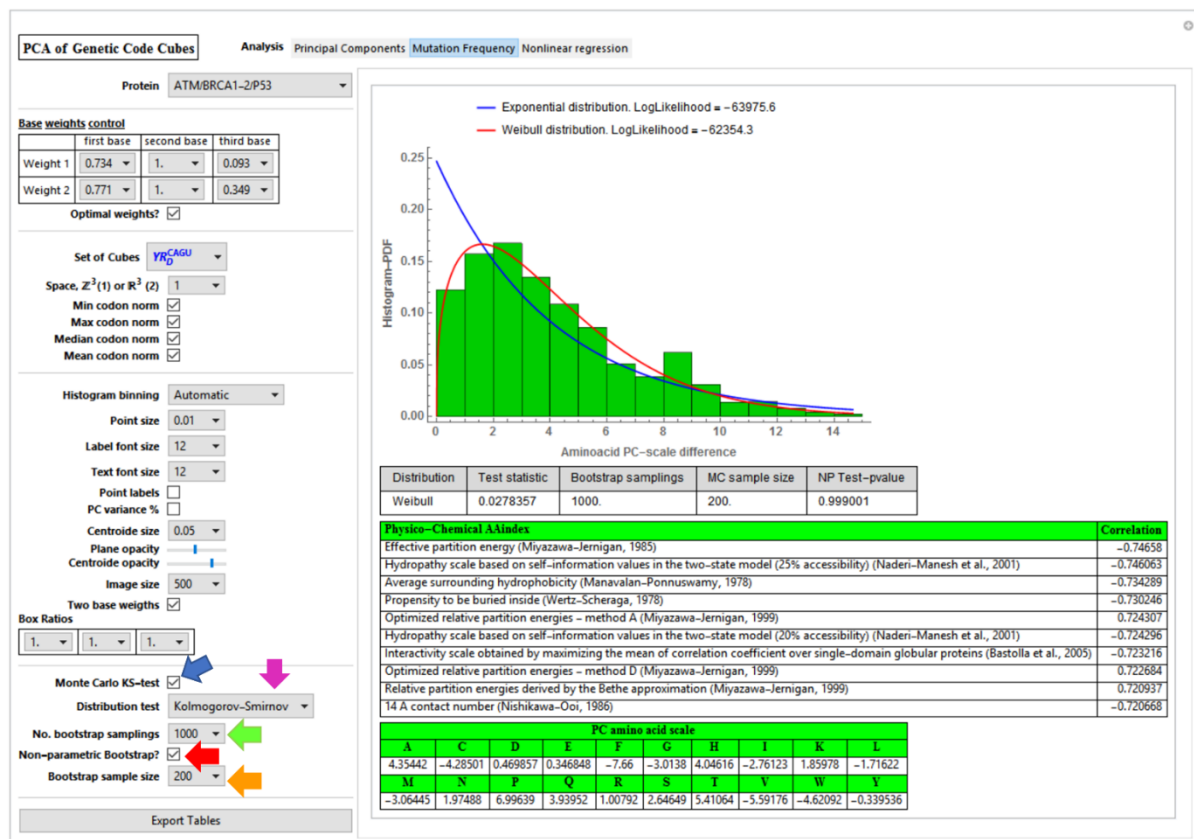
Two sets of weight (blue arrow) can be selected to evaluated Eq. 5 from the main text. The subset of genetic-code cubes where Eq. 5 will be evaluated can be selected as well (red arrow). By default, all the statistics (Min, Max, Mean and Median) of codon norms are selected, but the user could choose between them (green arrow).



If “Optimal weights” is selected (below, blue arrow), then weights are automatically changed to the best values found for the selected set of genetic-code cubes (green arrow) and on the set of protein sequence alignments of the protein selected (red arrow). In general, these weights are local optima, which can be found by applying genetic algorithm (in the present case) or any other suitable optimization algorithm. If the “Mutation Frequency” tab is selected in the “Analysis” menu, some fitting details of Weibull distribution model estimated for the given set of protein sequence alignment are given, as well as, the amino acid PC-scale and its correlations with amino acid physicochemical indexes found in AAindex.



If Monte Carlo KS-test is selected (below, blue arrow), then a table with the test results is shown. We can choose between Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Kuiper tests (magenta arrow), the number of bootstrap (green arrow) samplings and sample size (orange arrow). Parametric and non-parametric bootstrap options are available as well.



The “Nonlinear regression” tab from “Analysis” menu summarize the fitting of Weibull model on the set of protein sequence alignment selected. Different setting for weight values can be given unselecting “Optimal weights” and selecting a distinct set of genetic-code cubes. Additional “cosmetic” features are added. It is worthy to notice that the computation could take variable time for each protein selected. The processing time will vary depending on the computer processor power used to run the CDF. Unfortunately, I could not find the way to add a progress indicator that could work inside of the “Manipulate” function from Wolfram Mathematica.

PCA of Genetic Code Cubes

Analysis Principal Components Mutation Frequency Nonlinear regression

Protein ATM/BRCA1-2/P53

Base weights control

	first base	second base	third base
Weight 1	0.734	1.	0.093
Weight 2	0.771	1.	0.349

Optimal weights? ☒Set of Cubes YR_0^{CAGU} Space, $Z^3(1)$ or $R^3(2)$ 1Min codon norm ☒Max codon norm ☒Median codon norm ☒Mean codon norm ☒

Histogram binning Automatic

Point size 0.01

Label font size 12

Text font size 12

Point labels ☐PC variance % ☐

Centroid size 0.05

Plane opacity ☐Centroid opacity ☐

Image size 500

Two base weights ☒

Box Ratios

1. 1. 1.

Monte Carlo KS-test ☒

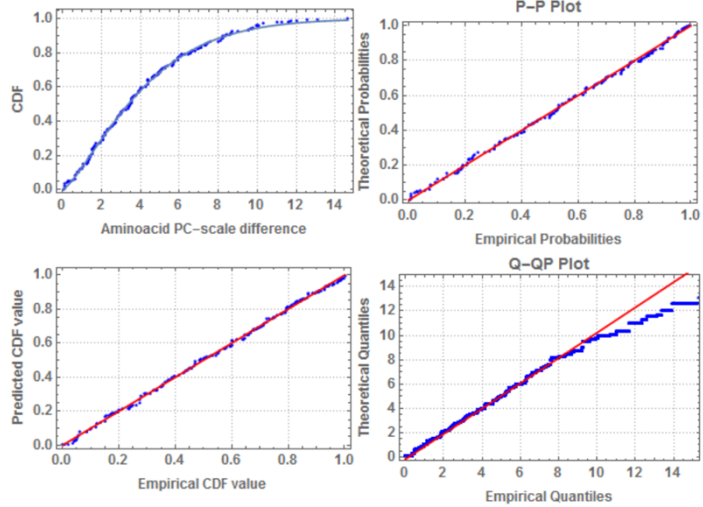
Distribution test Kuiper

No. bootstrap samplings 1000

Non-parametric Bootstrap? ☐

Bootstrap sample size 200

Export Tables



	Estimate	Standard Error	t	$P[Abs[T] > Abs[t]]$	Goodness-Of-Fit measures	
α	1.31772	0.00568461	231.805	5.62738×10^{-233}	AdjustedRSquared	0.999739
β	4.45567	0.00918486	485.11	3.6703×10^{-293}	AIC	-1198.1

Distribution	Test statistic	Bootstrap samplings	MC sample size	P Test-pvalue
Weibull	0.0550939	1000.	200.	0.95005

PC amino acid scale									
A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L
4.35442	-4.28501	0.469857	0.346848	-7.66	-3.0138	4.04616	-2.76123	1.85978	-1.71622
M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	Y
-3.06445	1.97488	6.99639	3.93952	1.00792	2.64649	5.41064	-5.59176	-4.62092	-0.339536