甲基胞嘧啶 在 *DNA* 计算中的定义 与 变嘧啶 *L-Pyrimidine* 推导过程描述(简述 *0.2.5*)

The Definition of The Methylcytosine in DNA Catalytic Computing and The Derivation of The IDUQ-U of The L-Pyrimidine

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中文

自从德塔 *AOPM VECS IDUQ* 的 *DNA* 意识编码 *1.2.2* 体系出来后，我一直在思考 怎么进行单链化,在 肽展公式 *1.2.2* 推导 出来后，我很惊讶, *DNA* 竟然可以展开成一篇文章，我得到很多新奇的发现，同时，我还推出了变嘧啶这个 莫须有的东西， 在不断的 推导和模拟我的语义词汇时候，我发现，变嘧啶成了不可缺失的组成部分. 于是觉得有必要进行理论化的进行描述这个莫须有的物质客观上是否真的存在. 是否有 合理性的分子表达式.因为主观上变嘧啶是 *IDUQ* 中的 *U, DNA* 和肽计算不可缺少的一个核心微元基单位,*L pyrimidine Initon.* 为了很好的描述这个变嘧啶，我开始观察 尿 嘧啶，胞嘧啶，鸟嘌呤，腺嘌呤，胸腺嘧啶，在人卫九的 生物化学与分子生物学中第 *32* 页核苷酸嘌呤嘧啶结构式，第 *39* 页, *TAT* 和 第 *46* 页 *tRNA* 以及 *59* 页 酶的给工作原理，于是我首先确定嘧啶结构，如图 *https://gitee.com/DetaChina/collection-of-papers-by-deta/blob/master/lpyrimidine1.jpg* 第 *11* 处，我得到一个 通用嘧啶结构.在肽展公式推导中，

https://gitee.com/DetaChina/collection-of-papers-by-deta/blob/master/lpyrimidine1.jpg

我已经有了比较具体的完整的 逻辑公式，比如 $C=U+D, D=DD, S=I+Q, C=D, I=U,$ 等，我开始持续的绝对专注，我只能依靠这些公式来推导 变嘧啶. 通过图片，推导出 *11* 和 *6, 7, 8,* 我思考了下，氨基对上进行 *5* 碳环肽解，腺嘧啶需要 共价氧，那，鸟嘌呤元基 *C* 上的公共价氧 应该对应的 *UD* 一定需要胺基来维持 *DNA* 平衡，这两个环可以锁存触发器的 *0* 和 *1* 这种基础信号. 这个酸碱溶液更像是数字逻辑触发器的时钟频率，而这个频率来自于人的心跳频率.于是得到 *9* 和 *10,* 我不确定 *10* 的 第五个位置的氮是共价 *NH,* 还是不共价 *NH2,* 于是开始继续思考. 非常的幸运，按照数字逻辑和离散数学 补码原理 推导 见 肽展公式 *1.2.2* 国家论著，我得到了 $C=D$ 这个公式，同时又得到 $C=U+D$ 这个公式，于是我不妨大胆一点, *U* 应该类似 *D,* 变嘧啶应该类似 胞嘧啶的结构. 于是确定 苯环上第 *5* 位的氮应该是 共价存在. 于是得到了 *13* 的 嘧啶物质.我又迷惑了 *13* 不就是 胞嘧啶吗? 我思考了下, $I=U,$ 我还有这个公式,尿嘧啶推导 变嘧啶，可是 *13* 是胞嘧啶呀. 开始疑惑了我的肽展公式有 问题?

我一直在思考, $I=U, U$ 和 胞嘧啶一样，如果确定我的公式是正确的，那我只有一个答案，就是 *U* 包含 胞嘧啶.结构 于是我又看了下 胸腺嘧啶的甲基，又看了 下 胞嘧啶++酸化成尿嘧啶，我得到一种思路，难道 尿嘧啶 通过碱化可得到一种包含胞嘧啶分子结构的氨基嘧啶?氢氧化钠? 不，那是烧碱，烈着呢，甲烷??? 甲烷又可能，想起浏阳三中的罗满生老师当年教这堂课, ...我又开始思考，我来了些灵感，人体的组织液里面 细胞核裂变怎么会有甲烷和烧碱呢?除了胃和 放屁，有甲烷，硫铵, ... 硫铵, , , 氨碱? 难道是氨基碱? 尿嘧啶 与氨基碱类，可以得到 *15* 类 一大把 胞嘧啶族的分子，我又看了下 胸腺嘧啶的甲基，难道是氨碱? *NH2CH3* ? 这就对上号了，最终我的得到, *15* 这个物质，因为，人体组织液里 不可能会有强碱分子的，所以，氨基碱类这种弱碱性普遍存在的组织液里，尿嘧啶可

以被氨化重复利用参与核计算., 这个结构 生化学 命名为 甲基胞嘧啶, 人类史第一次 推论 它的作用为 *IDUQ(*增删改查*)* 的 *U* 元基功能 *(*改嘧啶*)* 我将它命名为 变嘧啶 *(L-Pyrimidine) 2020* 年 *10* 月 *25* 日

罗瑶光 浏阳

英文

Since the AOPM VECS IDUQ and The INITONS Catalytic Reflection Between Humanoid DNA and Nero Cell 1.2.2 finished, The Author has been thinking that how to let the software programming code build as the AOPM VECS IDUQ linklist. Until the AOPM-VECS-IDUQ Catalytic INITONS PDE LAW and Its Application1.2.2 finished, Human begin to know that the DNA could be extended in an article. In that same time, the Author did research out a lot of results. For example L-Pyrimidine, Because of the large Derivations and monitors from the human thinking and mind cognitions, It proofs that L-pyrimidine became the important part of the NLP and DNA catalytic computing. Then the Author begin to proof that Does the L-pyrimidine is a real thing in this real world? Does the L-pyrimidine which has its own chemistic model. Since we have AOPM VECS IDUQ, the U/update is one of a basic initon, Not only The U/update initon is an important part of the DNA catalytic computing. It also is a basic part of the PDN extension initons. L-pyrimidine Initon. At the first, The Author named it as L-pyrimidine Initon, the first char of Luo, Liang, Li and Liu. (Author's family)
Since we have uracil, cytosine, guanine, adenine and thymine, From the Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, page 32, it shows the chemistic model of the purines and pyrimidines. From the page 39, page 46 and page 59, it shows the TAT, tRNA, and Enzyme tasks. So, the Author did a definition of the common model of pyrimidine. The Author did an identification in a figure 11 at the picture:
https://gitee.com/DetaChina/collection-of-papers-by-deta/blob/master/lpyrimidine1.jpg. Since we have already get a DNA PDE farmular likes : C = U + D, D = DD, S = I + Q, C = D and I = U etc. Ok let's continue, base on those farmulars, Author could find out the 11, 6, 7, 8 factors in the picture1, It shows with the amino pair, adenine and thymine need a covalent oxygen. Also, cytosine and guanine need amino base, the Author proofs the DNA catalytic computing absulutely is an Accamulation of PLC digit logic computing. The 'covalent Oxygen' and 'Amino base' are the DNA Clock. Base from the human Heart heating. There fore, It shows the results 9 and 10, For the position 5, which is NH or NH2, the author begin fallinn in thinking. From the 'Catalytic INITONS PDE LAW and Its Application' s farmular, it has C = D, C = U + D, then could get U -> D, The model of L-pyrimidine will similar with sytosine. above all, it proofs that the position 5 of the pyrimidine is a covalent nitrogen. as the figure 13. definitly, the figure 13 is sytosine.. please see the I = U formular.the uracil could be a L-pyrimidine, but L-pyrimidine similar with sytosine...if the PDE famular is a true function and the L-pyrimidine is not the same with sytosine, then proof L-pyrimidine contains sytosine. finally see thymine, the CH3 with the position 1, the author think, NH2CH3 add uracil could be a Methylcytosine. because scientist is hard to find NAOH, CH4...in human's tissue fluid. only the result that is NH2CH3 or Amino Alkali..Finally, Author proofs the figure 15, Methylcytosine is a L-pyrimidine, Methylcytosine is a L-pyrimidine, is a AOPM_VECS_IDUQ-U initon (update part role) in DNA Catalytic computing, The Author named it as L-Pyrimidine, L, the first char of Luo, Liang, Li and Liu(Author's family name).

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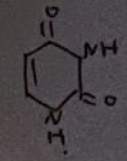
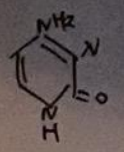
2. 嘧啶指导.

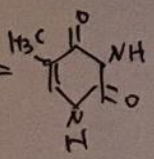
C = U + D ①

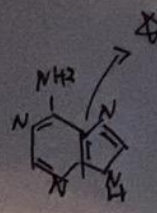
I = D! U = Q! ②

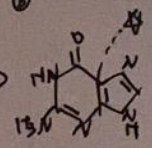
罗福芝.
注意更健康.
2020.11.?
5.41.

③ I = 

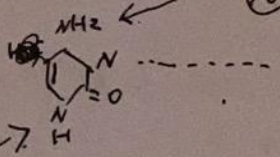
④ D = 

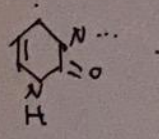
⑤ Q = 

S = I + Q.  => ⑥ => NH2 封 => ⑦

C = U + D  => ⑧ => 氨基 封 => ⑨

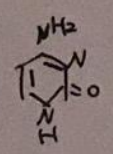
U ? => ?

⑩ 

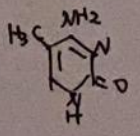
通用嘧啶. ⑪ 

⑫

⑬

C = D → U 去氧 D => 

⑭ ⑮

I → U → 环化. => I + NH2 CH3 脒环 =>  => 2 pyrimidine 嘧啶.

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