Appendixes of: Castro-Chavez, F. The Digram I Ching Genetic Code Compresses the Genetic Code into 24 Compatible Main Codons. Biomed J Sci \& Tech Res 20(2): 14834-14843; 2019. BJSTR.MS.ID.003413.

## Appendix 1.

Table representing the positional arrangement of the codon groups when we consider the C-rings of the nucleotides, being the " $C$ " for "Carbon", the " $R$ " for "Purine" and the " $Y$ " for "Pyrimidine" (added the products of multiplying the $R=3=A=G$, while the $Y=2=C=U$ ), keeping the same alternate relation as before (when using the H -bonds, only with the difference that here the subdivision to sum the 24 groups is given by the $S$ and not by the * as with the H -bonds), giving us now 23 groups due to the current fusion in one big group of the Leucine (L); the same "musical" relation of Pythagoras 3/2, 2/3, 3/2, 2/3 in the four horizontals macro-groups is kept as when the initial relation with the H -bonds was done:

| CR-CR | -1stCR G or A | GGG G=27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GGA } \\ & \text { G=27 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AGG } \\ & \text { R=27 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AGA } \\ & \text { R=27 } \end{aligned}$ | GAG E=27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAA } \\ & \text { E=27 } \end{aligned}$ | AAG K=27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AAA } \\ & \text { K=27 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | -1stCR | GGC | GGU | AGC | AGU | GAC | GAU | AAC | AAU |
|  | G or A | $\mathrm{G}=18$ | $\mathrm{G}=18$ | S=18 | S=18 | D=18 | D=18 | $\mathrm{N}=18$ | $\mathrm{N}=18$ |
| CY-CR | -3rdCY | CAC | CAU | GCC | GCU | ACC | ACU | CGC | CGU |
|  | Cor U | $\mathrm{H}=12$ | $\mathrm{H}=12$ | $A=12$ | $A=12$ | $\mathrm{T}=12$ | $\mathrm{T}=12$ | $\mathrm{R}=12$ | $\mathrm{R}=12$ |
| 0-1 | -3rdCR | CAG | CAA | GCG | GCA | ACG | ACA | CGG | CGA |
|  | G or A | $\mathrm{Q}=18$ | $\mathrm{Q}=18$ | $A=18$ | $A=18$ | $\mathrm{T}=18$ | T=18 | $\mathrm{R}=18$ | $\mathrm{R}=18$ |
| CR-CY | -3rdCR | AUG | AUA | GUG | GUA | UGG | UGA | UAG | UAA |
|  | G or A | $\mathrm{M}=18$ | I=18 | $\mathrm{V}=18$ | $\mathrm{V}=18$ | W=18 | *=18 | * $=18$ | * $=18$ |
| 1-0 | -3rdCY | AUC | AUU | GUC | GUU | UGC | UGU | UAC | UAU |
|  | Cor U | \|=12 | \|=12 | $\mathrm{V}=12$ | $\mathrm{V}=12$ | $\mathrm{C}=12$ | $C=12$ | $Y=12$ | $Y=12$ |
| CY-CY | -1stCY | CCC | CCU | UUC | UUU | CUC | CUU | UCC | UCU |
|  | Cor U | $\mathrm{P}=8$ | $\mathrm{P}=8$ | $\mathrm{F}=8$ | $\mathrm{F}=8$ | L=8 | L=8 | S=8 | $\mathrm{S}=8$ |
| 0-0 | -1stCY | CCG | CCA | UUG | UUA | CUG | CUA | UCG | UCA |
|  | $\mathrm{Cor} \mathbf{U}$ | $\mathrm{P}=12$ | $\mathrm{P}=12$ | L=12 | L=12 | L=12 | L=12 | $\mathrm{S}=12$ | $\mathrm{S}=12$ |

Figure 8. Relation of C-rings in the Genetic Code.

## Appendix 2.

Table representing the positional arrangement of the codon groups when we consider the tautomerism of nucleotides, being the "T" for "Tautomer", the "E" for "Enol/Keto" (or vice versa for U and G, forming a triple H-bond) and the "I" for "Imino/Amino" (or vice versa for A and C, forming a double H-bond) and (added the products of multiplying the $E=3=U=G$, while the $I=2=C=A$ ), keeping the same alternate relation as before (when using the H -bonds and when using, above, the C-rings); again, the same "musical" relation of Pythagoras $3 / 2,2 / 3,3 / 2,2 / 3$ in the four horizontals macro-groups is kept as when the initial relation with the H -bonds was done:

| TE-TE | -1stTE <br> U or G | GGU $\mathrm{G}=27$ | GGG $\mathrm{G}=27$ | UUU $F=27$ | GUU $\mathrm{V}=\mathbf{2 7}$ | GUG $V=27$ | UUG $\mathrm{L}=27$ | UGU $C=\mathbf{2 7}$ | UGG $W=27$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-1 | -1stTE <br> U or G | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GGC } \\ & \text { G=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GGA } \\ & \text { G=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UUC } \\ & \text { F=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GUC } \\ & \text { V=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GUA } \\ & \text { V=18 } \end{aligned}$ | UUA $\mathrm{L}=18$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UGC } \\ & \text { C=18 } \end{aligned}$ | UGA *=18 |
| TI-TE | -3rdTI <br> C or A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GCC } \\ & \mathrm{A}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GCA } \\ & \mathrm{A}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUC } \\ & L=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUA } \\ & \mathrm{L}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUC } \\ & \\|=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUA } \\ & \text { \|=12 } \end{aligned}$ | UAC $Y=12$ | UAA *=12 |
| 0-1 | -3rdTE <br> U or G | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GCG } \\ & \text { A=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GCU } \\ & A=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUG } \\ & \text { L=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUU } \\ & \mathrm{L}=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG } \\ & \mathrm{M}=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUU } \\ & \text { I=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UAU } \\ & Y=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UAG } \\ & *=18 \end{aligned}$ |
| TE-TI | -3rdTE <br> U or G | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAU } \\ & \mathrm{D}=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCG } \\ & \text { S=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCU } \\ & \mathrm{S}=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CGG } \\ & \text { R=18 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CGU} \\ & \mathrm{R}=18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AGG } \\ & \text { R=18 } \end{aligned}$ | AGU $\mathrm{S}=18$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAG } \\ & E=18 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1-0$ | -3rdTI <br> C or A | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GAC } \\ & \mathrm{D}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCC } \\ & \mathrm{S}=12 \end{aligned}$ | UCA $\mathrm{S}=12$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CGA } \\ & \text { R=12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CGC} \\ & \mathrm{R}=12 \end{aligned}$ | AGA $\mathrm{R}=12$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AGC } \\ & \mathrm{S}=12 \end{aligned}$ | GAA $E=12$ |
| TI-TI | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-1 \mathrm{stTI} \\ & \mathrm{C} \text { or } \mathrm{A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AAU } \\ & \mathrm{N}=12 \end{aligned}$ | AAA K=8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAC } \\ & H=8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACC } \\ & \mathrm{T}=8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACA } \\ & \mathrm{T}=8 \end{aligned}$ | CAA $\mathrm{Q}=8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CCC } \\ & P=8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCA } \\ & \mathrm{P}=8 \end{aligned}$ |
| $0-0$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \mathrm{stTI} \\ & \text { C or A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AAC} \\ & \mathrm{~N}=8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AAG } \\ & \mathrm{K}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAU } \\ & H=12 \end{aligned}$ | ACU $\mathrm{T}=12$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ACG } \\ & \mathrm{T}=12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAG } \\ & \text { Q=12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCG } \\ & \text { P=12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCU } \\ & \mathrm{P}=12 \end{aligned}$ |

Figure 9. Relation of Tautomerism in the Genetic Code.
Reference for this Appendix 2: Khuu, P., \& Ho, P. S. (2009). A rare nucleotide base tautomer in the structure of an asymmetric DNA junction. Biochemistry 48(33): 824-7832.

## Appendix 3.

Concluding this appendix: These 20 replacements have been perpetrated to my favorite Mexican text:
 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced to ${ }^{\text {an }}$ (p. 87 of $\boldsymbol{B}$ ), $\underline{\mathbf{3}}$.

 तथर (p. 133 of $B$ ), 8 . (p. 160 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced to (p. 147 of $\boldsymbol{B}$ ), $\underline{9}$.
9. (p. 163 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced to (p. 150 of $\boldsymbol{B}$ ), $\underline{10}$ (p. 164 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced


 of $\boldsymbol{A})$ was replaced to $\mathbf{V}_{\text {(p. } 166 \text { of } B), ~}^{14}$.
 (p. 169 of $\boldsymbol{B}), \underline{15}$. B), 16. Once more
 (p. 175 of $B), \underline{17}$. (p. 193 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced to
 (p. 177 of $B$ ), 18. And once more, the (p. 196 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ), was replaced on this occasion with (p. 180 of $B$ ), 19. ${ }^{\text {an* }}$ (p. 197 of $A$ ) was replaced to finally: $\underline{20}$.
 (p. 198 of $\boldsymbol{A}$ ) was replaced with (p. 182 of $B$ ).

Figure 10. Relation of the 20 adulterations in "The Fair" by Juan José Arreola. Further information about these "mutational" changes in books: https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07GZZ9ZWS and
https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07JJF3X2N, in Spanish for now (more details about the specific context of each history and the significance of the adulteration or replacement to be discussed in an article in Spanish elsewhere).

Note: Having celebrated the $100^{\text {th }}$ birthday of my best Mexican educator: Juan José Arreola, I did the discovery that his novel "La feria" ("The fair") was tampered in precisely 20 vignettes between the versions published in the 60s (1963, 1964, 1966; the ones with five vignettes on the cover) and the ones published starting on 1971 (the ones with the red cover), and this done by his same publisher "Joaquín Mortiz". For the record I leave here the respective adulterations and its corresponding pages in their order of appearance (being the first the one of the 60s and the second the 1971 one (see ref.), per each, as seen in the image below).

## References for this Appendix 3:

A. ORIGINAL: Arreola, Juan José. "La feria". [First edition]. D.F.: Joaquín Mortiz ("Serie del volador"; Editorial Muñoz, S. A.; 4,000 ejemplares; "Asteriscos de Vicente Rojo"), 5-XI-1963:200 p.
B. ADULTERATED: Arreola, Juan José. La feria. [In: "Obras de J. J. Arreola". "First edition"]. D.F.: Joaquín Mortiz (Editorial Muñoz, S. A.; 6,300 ejemplares; it does not say, as it used to say before: "Asteriscos de Vicente Rojo"), between the 15th \& the 29th of Nov., 1971:184 p.

## Appendix 4.

At the last moment, as a plus, I wanted to consign an amazing capture that I did:
I want to emphasize here, at the last minute, the tremendous importance of colors, in my most current captures, in relation to the electric storms, those that to the naked eye look almost always just like white (because of its high speed. Remember the colored rotating circle at full speed..., or the fast processes of the DNA replication and of transcription, which then also, theoretically, may look as white: "When they rotate at full speed (like in a "disco zumbador"), blend themselves producing the white color (Newton, 1730, quoted below)."), but that to the cell phone camera, they can be captured with all the colors of the visual range; here are some that I was able to film recently (on the $28^{\text {th }}$ of July, 2019, between 10 PM and 11:30 PM on the Prol. of L. Cárds. 42, at Ajijic, Jal., MX): https://youtu.be/z0rMArtTJY, compiled from my videos at: https://youtu.be/OQVPSjOY4gk, https://youtu.be/VJovhGFGOvE, and https://youtu.be/UeR4kAa9Ju0" And, to commemorate the $50^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary of the landing on the Moon (07/20/69): https://youtu.be/3BNRwz-WeKs, and music: https://youtu.be/PmzKVLTCXBQ


Figure 11. Some of the visual wavelength spectrum colors of an electric storm: Brown, blue, red, purple.
Reference for this Appendix 4: Castro Chavez, F (2011). The quantum workings of the rotating 64 -grid Genetic Code. NeuroQuantology 9(4):728-746.

