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# WHY THE GENOMIC LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL SNPS IS FUNCTIONAL?

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Research

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**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

There are no conflicts of interest for any of the authors.

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Every human individual is differentiated from all other humans by the few million SNPs. We are interested in the immediate neighborhood of each SNP. Would the SNP point have particular properties with respect to the surrounding nucleotides at short or medium distance?

**Methods:** The regions encompassing each SNP are analyzed by the biomathematical method of the "Master Code of DNA" published elsewhere. In particular, we will use a progressive approach of dichotomy type.

**Results:** There are then two types of remarkable results. Evidence of fractal properties such as self-similarity and scale invariance. On the other hand, the position of each SNP seems to play a functional role of the "active site" type as it is found in genes and proteins.

**Conclusions:** Each SNP would be more important by its precise location in the genome than by the value of its local mutation T / C or A / G for example. Consequently, SNPs would play a major functional role. We demonstrate here this property on 5 SNPs located in intron functional regions.

**Keywords :** Human genome, SNP, Fractals, self similarity, scale invariance

**INTRODUCTION**

Facing the new CRISPR genome editing technology [1] it is urgent to do research on possible hidden codes of DNA, chromosomes and genomes [1]. Since 1990, we are looking for possible hidden numerical codes that would control and structure the DNA of genes and genomes [2, 3, 4]. On the one hand, all the genetic difference between two human beings comes from some 1% of TCAG bases of the whole human genome constituting the SNPs [5, 6]. On the other hand, we have discovered and published a law and a method of analysis: the "master code of DNA" [7, 8], which UNIFIES all the information of the 3 types of CODES of Biology: DNA, RNA and amino acid sequences. Other numerical codes of DNA and genomes were discovered during these 25 years [ 8, 9, 10, 11]. Some of these codes, as will be the case here, are fractal [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].

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## METHODS

### Master code summary:

Starting from the atomic masses constituting nucleotides and amino acids, a numerical scale of integers characterizing each bioatom, each TCAG DNA base, each UCAG RNA base, or each amino acid, an integer numbers scale code is obtained. Then, for each sequence of double - stranded DNA to be analyzed, the sequence of integers that characterizes it (genomics) is constructed as well as the sequence of amino acids that would encode this double strand if each of the strands was a potential protein (proteomics). The remarkable fact is that this proteomics image still exists, even for regions not translated into proteins (junk dna). The computational methodology of the Master code (7, 8) then produces 2 patterned images (2D curves, see Figure 1) which are very strongly correlated. This would mean that beyond the visible sequence of DNA there would be a kind of MASTER CODE being manifested by two supports of biological information: the sequences of DNA and of amino acids, the RNA image constituting a kind of neutral element like the zero of the mathematics. Our thousands of genes and genomes Master Code analyses (viruses, archaeas, bacteria, eucaryotes) demonstrated [7, 8] that the extremums (max and min) signify functional regions like proteins active sites, fragility points like chromosomes breakpoints). The main discovery of the paper will be the fact that each SNP is located precisely in such extremums. This allows us to consider the probable functionality of each SNP.

Figure 1 below illustrates Master Code computing showing strong correlation between the 2 images Genomics and Proteomics.

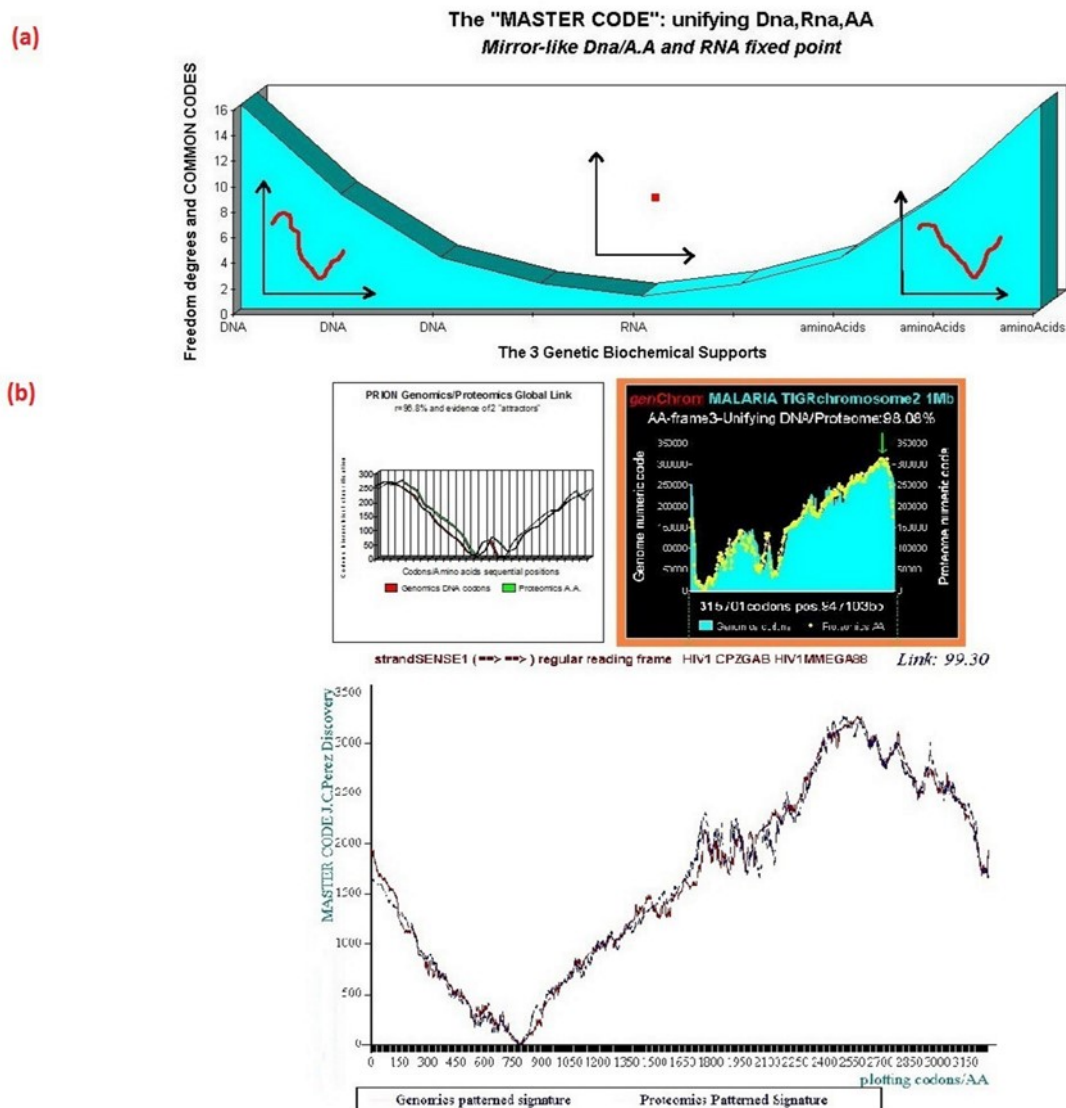


Figure 1 • (a) “Master code of biology” and Great Unification shows an equivalence of both Genomics (DNA) and Proteomics (amino acids) signatures while the RNA signature is a neutral area like a “zero”. (b) A typical correlation between Genomics and Proteomics signatures related to the Prion protein, the whole Malaria chromosome 2, and the whole HIV1 genome.

We work with the public SNPs WEB database from “CSHL”:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12519964>

SNP		dbSNP #	Chrom	GenBank Ver	Golden Path	SNP Pos Relative to:		
reference number	identifier				Contig	GB	Contig	Chrom (kb)
		.../...						
Example 2	TSC1004969	2827238	Chr1	AL391359.6	ctg12483	71095	47949	75163.3
		.../...						
Example 3	TSC0080881	2076091	Chr1	AL391359.6	ctg12483	114011	70061	75185.5
		.../...						
Example 4	TSC1004962	2827231	Chr1	AL391359.6	ctg12483	130072	80327	75195.7
		.../...						
Example 5	TSC1004975	2827244	Chr1	AL391359.6	ctg12483	151041	93765	75209.2
		.../...						
Example 1	TSC1270753		Chr1	AL391359.5	ctg12483	58750	119856	75235.3
	.../...	.../...						

Table 1 - Five SNPs from human chromosome 1 in the region referenced AL391359.6

We proceed by successive analyzes of dichotomous type (embedded zooms): a sequence of 12000 bases is defined on each side of the SNP, then a second half-reduced sequence (6000 bases) is analyzed, then 3000 bases, then 1500 bases, and finally 750 bases.

## Results

We analyzed several tens of SNPs according to this Master Code of DNA method. We have included only the five most representative types in this synthesis document, knowing however that ALL the cases analyzed lead to results of this nature. Here we present results for 5 examples of SNPs from the human chromosome1. They were chosen randomly within this long chromosome1 SNPs region.

**Example 1** [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/snp\\_ref.cgi?rs=2211603](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/snp_ref.cgi?rs=2211603) **Function** **class:**

rs2211603 is located in the intron region of NM\_001037341.1. Homo sapiens phosphodiesterase 4B

( PDE4B), transcript variant d, mRNA

rs2211603 is located in the intron region of NM\_001297440.1. Homo sapiens phosphodiesterase 4B

( PDE4B), transcript variant e, mRNA

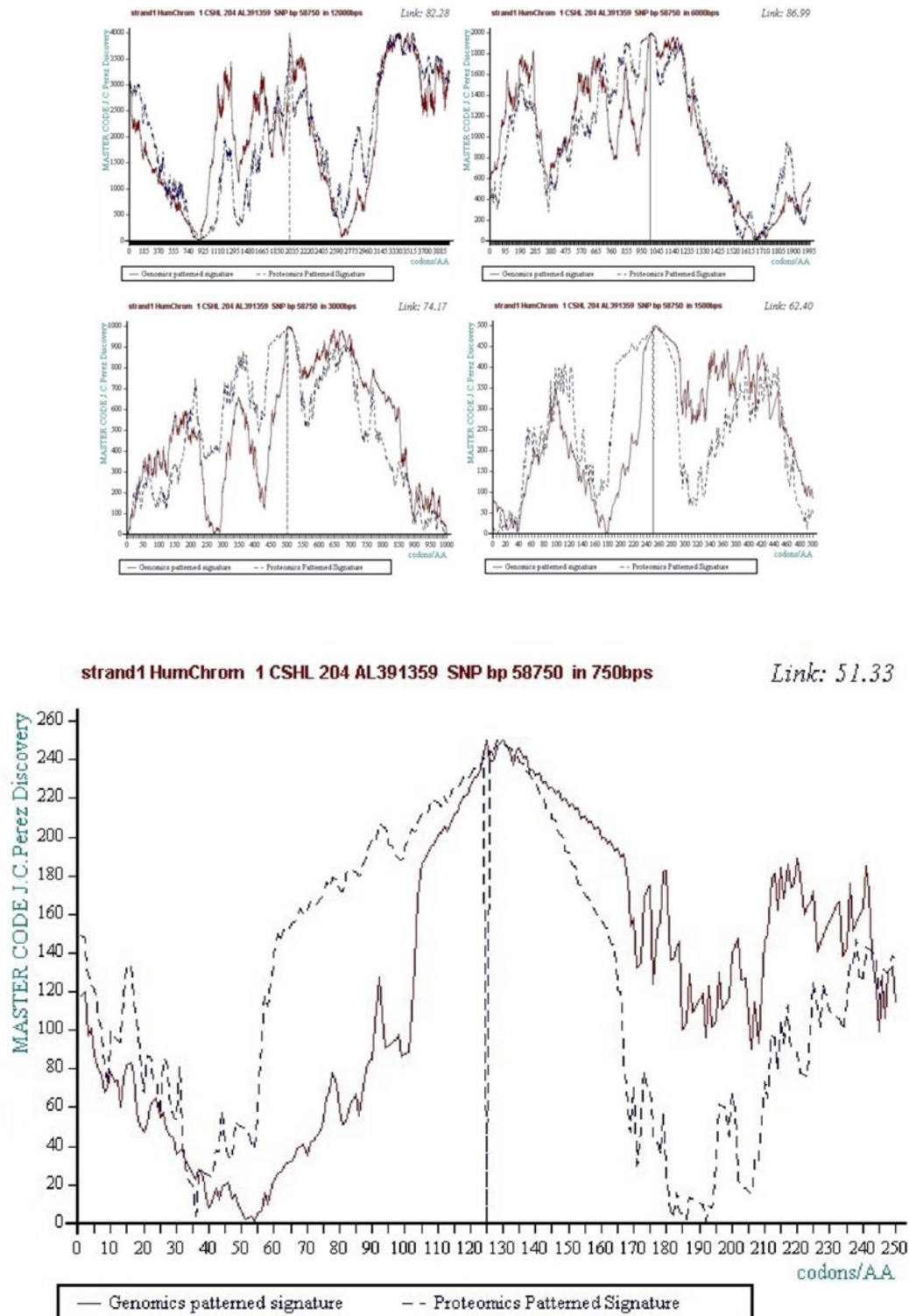
rs2211603 is located in the intron region of NM\_001297441.1. Homo sapiens phosphodiesterase 4B

( PDE4B), transcript variant f, mRNA

rs2211603 is located in the intron region of NM\_002600.3. Homo sapiens phosphodiesterase 4B ( PDE4B),

transcript variant a, mRNA

rs2211603 is located in the intron region of XM\_011541566.1. PREDICTED: Homo sapiens phosphodiesterase 4B (PDE4B), transcript variant X3, mRNA



**Figure 2 – Example 1, the SNP TSC1270753.**



## Example 2

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/?term=TSC1004969> intron variant in PDE4B gene (enzyme cAMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase 4B )

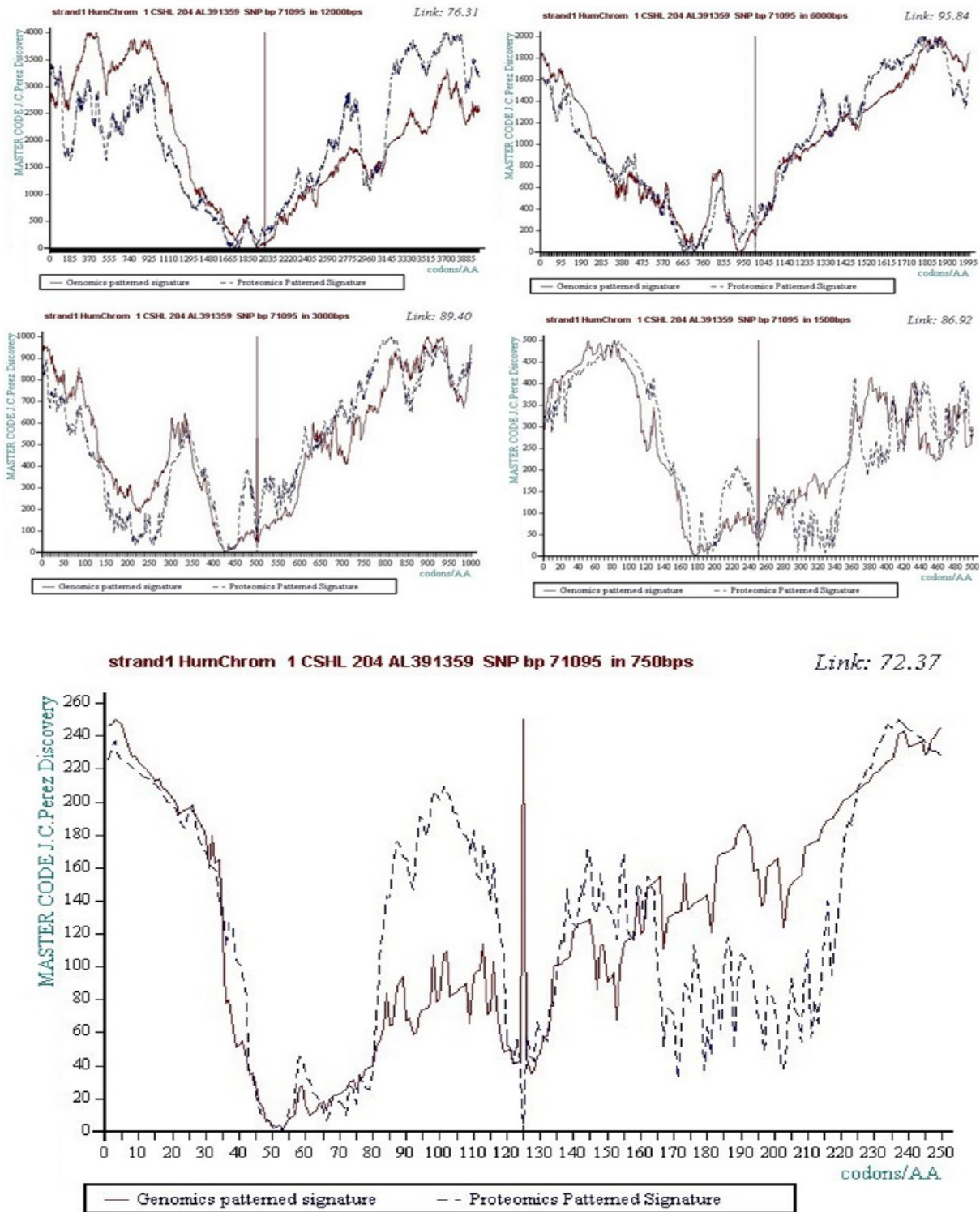


Figure 3 – Example 2, the SNP TSC1004969

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/?term=TSC0080881>

intron variant in PDE4B gene (enzyme cAMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase 4B )

Example3:

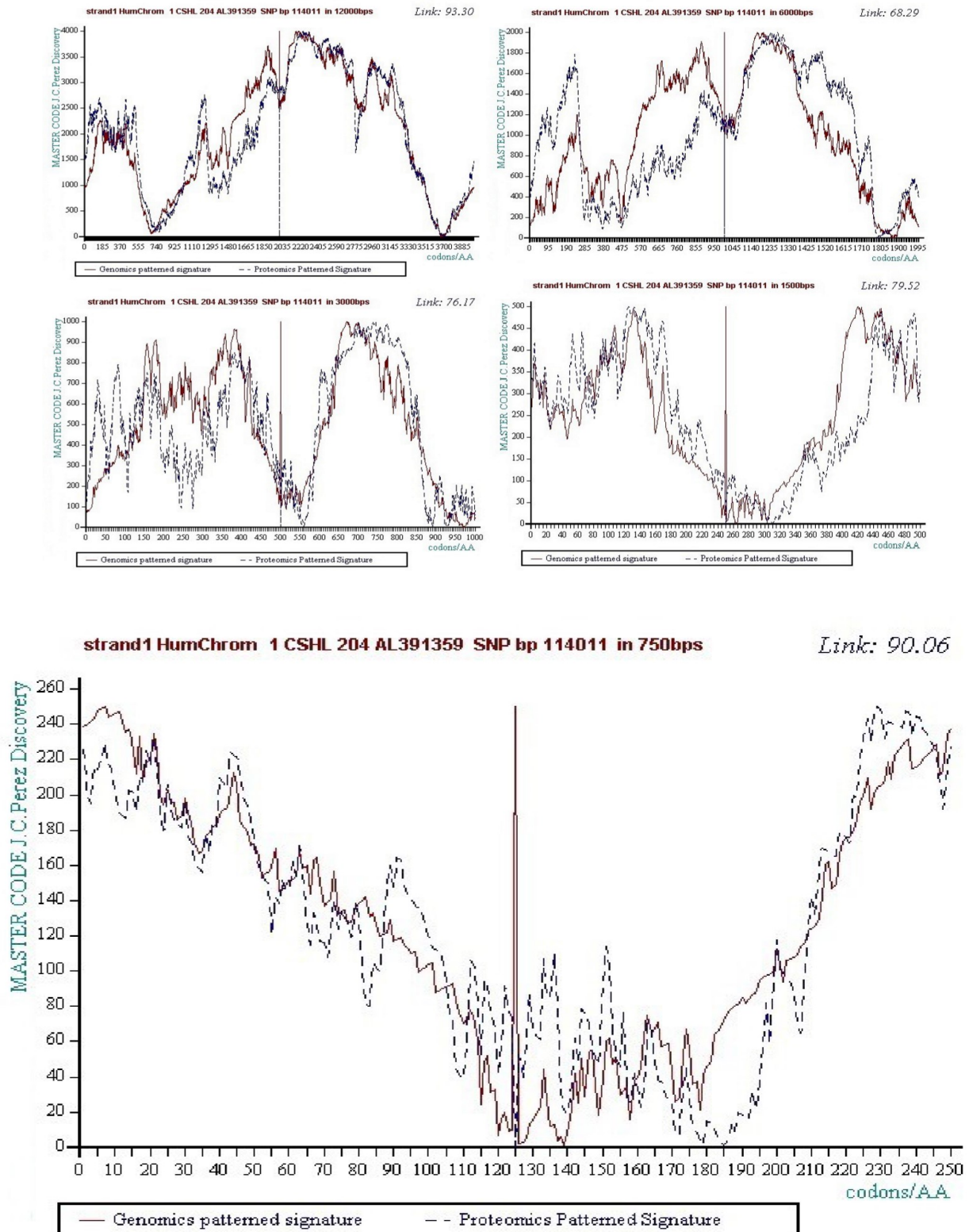


Figure 4 – Example 3, the SNP TSC008088 1

## Example 4

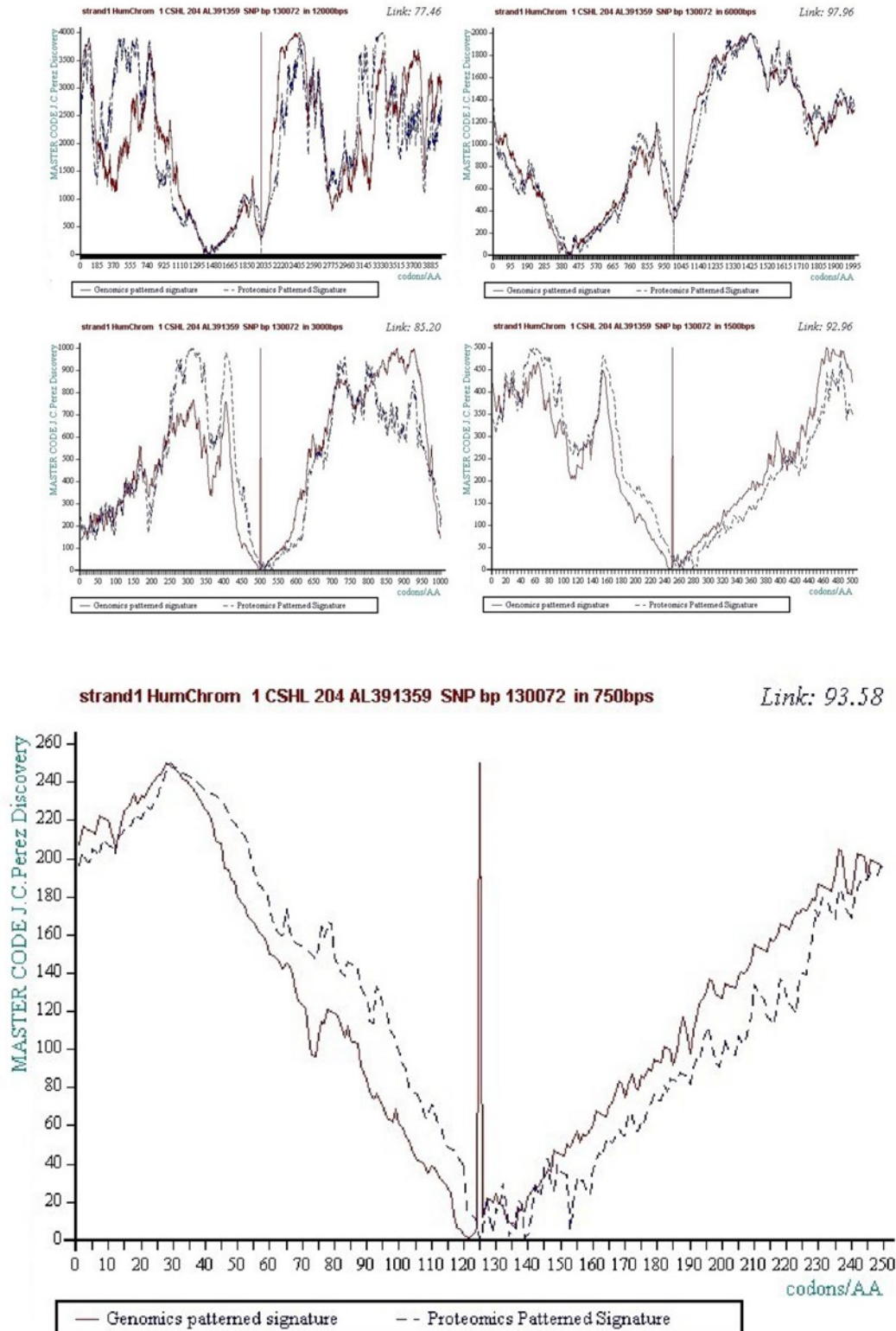


Figure 5 – Example 4, the SNP TSC1004962

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/?term=TSC1004975> intron variant in PDE4B gene (enzyme cAMP-specific 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase 4B )



Example 5

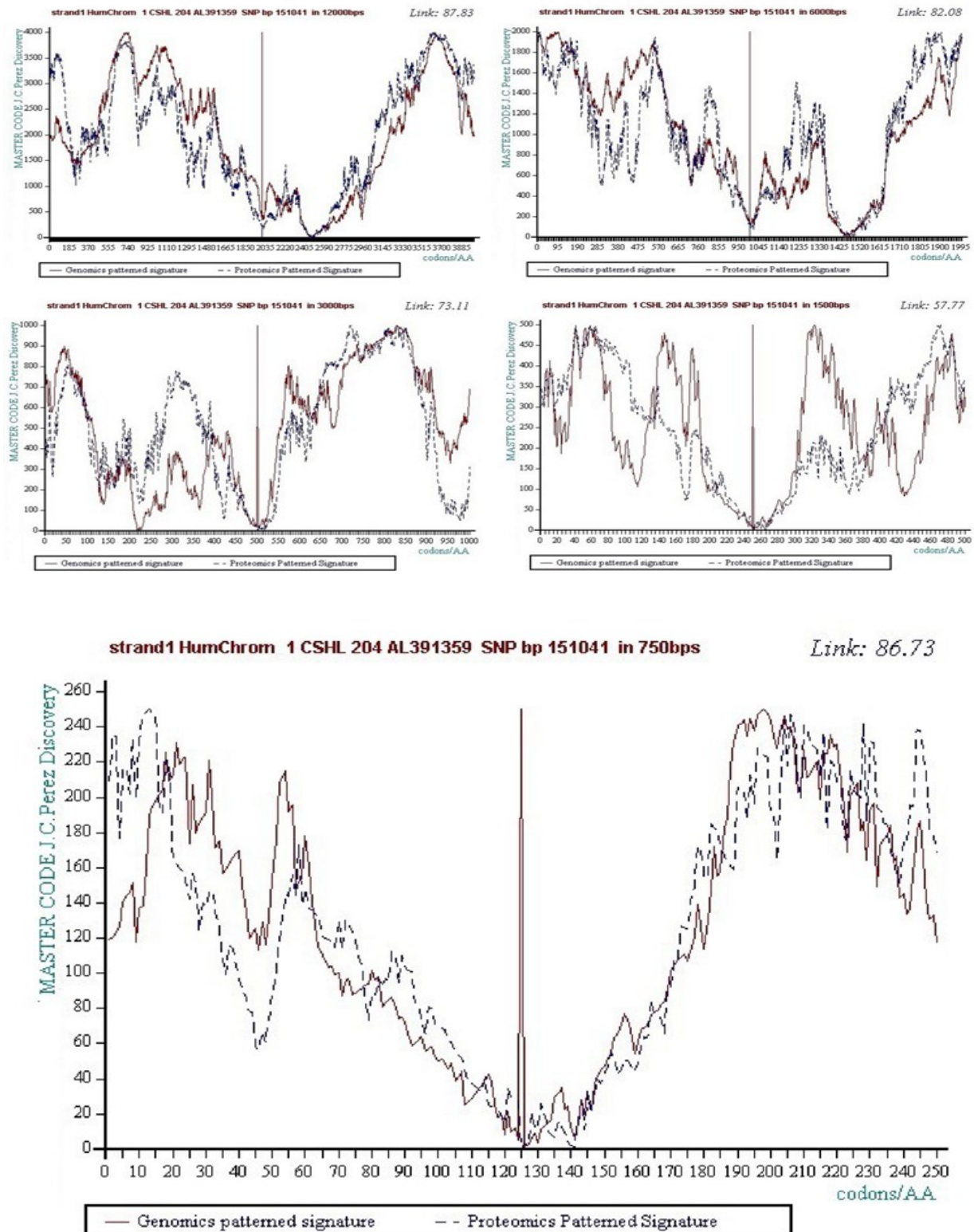


Figure 6 – Example 5, the SNP TSC1004975



## Discussion

The 5 examples of SNPs analyzed here were chosen at random. On the one hand, it is noted that these 5 SNPs are located in functional regions (introns). On the other hand, in all the cases analyzed here, these SNPs are located in precise regions revealed FUNCTIONAL according to the MASTER CODE (peak or trough). We deduce that the location of SNPs is a remarkable and very important point at the functional level.

## Conclusions

We will retain here the point most remarkable:

***" the SNPs are LOCATED in strategic and functional sites areas within the genome. Beyond the nucleotide value of a SNP (mutation/polymorphism), It IS THUS MUCH MORE ITS ADDRESS WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT "***

Finally, analysing the SNP locations within genomic contigs establishes the evidence of a strong link between the "FUNCTIONAL SITES" proposed by MASTER CODE law and the exact LOCATIONS of SNPs within the genome.

**In other hand: SNPs LOCATIONS are FUNCTIONAL...**

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