A Table that Produces DNA

Wu Jianxun

ABSTRACT

How does DNA originate, how does DNA come into being, and what are the rules? According to the TongYilogic of "the TongYiLun Thought", combined with the DNA composition mode that has been found now, after determining that the mechanism of increasing yang in DNA system is that the increase of deoxyribose number causes the transformation order of four bases, the differentiation of deoxyribose, phosphoric acid and bases constitutes 128 kinds of basic DNA, thus forming the cycle table of DNA production.

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The DNA here is extended on the basis of the existing concept, which refers to fragments composed of bases, phosphoric acid and deoxyribose.

So, what is the rules of DNA production? People can get a lot of experimental data and results from experiments, but this is obviously not enough. People need to analyze the experimental results, which is just like "analytical chemistry". People need some logical, mathematical or other tools to analyze, compare or synthesize it, so as to find out the relationship between these experimental results and get the rules of DNA production.

There is a paper that needs to be mentioned and paid attention to, which is *A Table That Produces Elements* published by Wu Jianxun in the American magazine---*Advances in Chemical Engineering and Science* in 2022 (https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=120438. This paper discusses the principle of how elements generate 128 basic elements when they are formed. In the introduction of this paper, a series of basic theories of philosophy and science are introduced in detail, so I won't go into details here. The key to the success of this paper is that it uses the "TongYi Logic" created by Wang Xijia and Wu Jianxun in the "TongYiLun Thought [2] and Wu Jianxun in *Object, Concept Science and the Essence of Mathematics*" [3] to analyze the production of elements, thus obtaining the rules of the production table of elements. Similarly, we need to use "TongYi Logic" to analyze the production of DNA here, so as to get the cycle table of DNA production or DNA production table.

I. INTRODUCTION

As stated in the above-mentioned paper: "As physics, chemistry and biology, human conceptual science is also developing, that is to say, mathematics, logic and psychology are also developing. On the basis of experimental methods, human beings should also seek more progress in tool science. From Klein's *Ancient and Modern Mathematical Thoughts*[4], we can see that mathematics is developing. Logic, like mathematics, is also developing. From Aristotle's syllogism logic to the development of modern logic and contemporary logic, the development of logic is also fascinating. In logic, Hegel's *Logic* [5] is unique, and Wittgenstein's *Philosophy of Logic* [6] makes an in-depth analysis of logic. As for the development history of logic, Niels' *The Development of Logic* [7] depicts the development course of logic, and China logician Jin Yuelin's simple logic theory *Logic* [8] and Zhu Zhikai's *Logic and Method* [9] also have unique insights. "

"TongYi Logic" is a strict logical science system based on the previous logic and demonstrated by philosophy and science, and it is not a subjective conclusion.

II. QUOTATION OF THE TWELVE SYSTEM LOGIC [10] RULES OF "TONGYI LOGIC" SYSTEM

It is the establishment of unified logic that leads to a new idea of DNA production in biology. That is, DNA has a rules of origin, which is the DNA production table or the DNA production cycle table.

In TongYi's logic, there are twelve system logics that reveal the laws of the generation of things. As long as the conditions comply with the Yin Yang law, BianZheng positive law, and TongYiTi law, they can generate twelve systems. And the DNA system precisely meets this logical condition, so it is a complete generation system of twelve systems.

Twelve System Logic tables are expressed as follows, in which the name of the product in the table is the totlename of its properties:

Table 1: Twelve-System Logic Table

upper hexagra lowest hexagra	坎	坤	震	巽	乾	兑	艮	离
坎(a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	128坎	127师	126解	125涣	124讼	123困	122蒙	121未济
	64离	63同人	62家人	61丰	60明夷	59贲	58革	57既济
坤	120比	119坤	118豫	117观	116否	115萃	114剥	113晋
	56大有	55乾	54小畜	53大壮	52泰	51大畜	50夬	49需
震(a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	112屯	111复	110震	109益	108无妄	107随	106颐	105噬嗑
	48鼎	47姤	46巽	45恒	44升	43蛊	42大过	41井
巽(a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	104井	103升	102恒	101风	100姤	99大过	98蛊	97鼎
	40噬嗑	39无妄	38益	37震	36复	35颐	34随	33屯
乾	96需	95泰	94大壮	93小畜	92乾	91夬	90大畜	89大有
	32晋	31否	30观	29豫	28坤	27剥	26萃	25比
兑	88节	87临	86归妹	85中孚	84履	83兑	82损	81睽
	24旅	23遁	22渐	21小过	20谦	19艮	18咸	17蹇
艮	80蹇	79谦	78小过	77渐	76遁	75咸	74艮	73旅
	16睽 硫S	15履 磷P	14中孚 硅Si	13归妹 铝Al	12临 镁Mg	11损 钠Na	10兑 氖Ne	09节 氟F
离(a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	72既济	71明夷	70丰	69家人	68同人	67革	66贲	65离
	08未济	07讼	06涣	05解	04师	03蒙	02困	01坎

The relative attributes of yin and yang within the upper and lower 64 hexagrams are as follows:

组别	阳	与阳相对应的阴
坤组	乾、颐、坎、小过	坤、大过、离、中孚
中孚组	屯、蒙、遯、大壮	临、观、革、鼎
离组	需、讼、震、艮	晋、明夷、巽、兌
坎组	师、大有、咸、益	比、同人、恒、损
小过组	小畜、谦、噬嗑、困	履、豫、贲、井
乾组	泰、随、渐、未济	否、蛊、归妹、既济
颐组	复、夬、旅、涣	剥、姤、丰、节
大过组	无妄、大畜、蹇、解	家人、睽、萃、升

According to the ShiErXiTong logic, the above table follows the "ShiErXiTongHouBianZheng logic" and the "ShiErXiTongHouBianZheng TongYi logic ", i.e. Based on (Gan 1+ Gan 2+ Li 1 dialectical Li 2+ Zhen 1 dialectical zhen 2), driven by (Dui 1+ Dui 2+ Gen 1+ Gen 2), and (Kun 1+ Kun 2+ Kan 1 dialectical Kan 2+ Xun 1 Dialectical Xun 2) for leading. The three BianZheng are

unified in the "unity" of the total system composed of twelve systems. At the same time, these twelve systems follow the "ShiErXiTong-HouSiXiang logic" and "ShiErXiTongHouWu-Xiang logic" etc.

III. THE CALCULATION PROCESS OF DNA GENERATION PERIODIC TABLE

The analysis process is as follows:

First, the two major contradictions between yin and yang in the production of DNA. yin and yang are the state properties of things, with yin representing passive properties and yang representing active properties. The contradiction between yin and yang is the contradiction between deoxyribose and phosphoric acid, which is the chemical bond connection mode, and the contradiction between deoxyribose and base, which is the chemical bond connection mode. Phosphoric acid is a basic substance, and deoxyribose is a driving factor of the two contradictions. Phosphoric acid and base are connected by chemical bonds, which is also the "yang" factor. That is to say, the chemical bond between deoxyribose and phosphoric acid is yang, while the chemical bond between deoxyribose and base is yin. Thus, these two contradictions are opposite to each other.

Correspondingly, when the yang contradiction drives the DNA basic BianZZheng, it generates the basic form of the yang system, while the yin contradiction generates the basic form of the yin system.

The interaction of these two contradictions will form the basic image of DNA, which constitutes the state mechanism of the positive movement of deoxyribose, which is the four images. The unity of these two contradictions is DNA properties, which is expressed through the sequence of DNA. It realizes the change of image state by the way of deoxyribose rotating four bases, and the performance of this image state is the arrangement order of A, T, C and G. That is to say, these four bases are the four images of DNA.

Second, what is the composition mechanism of the basic form of DNA?

As we known, the mechanism of increasing the yang of atoms in the atomic system is that during the process of increasing protons, electrons construct the properties of an atom through the operation of outer orbits. Similarly, the 128 basic forms of DNA construct a basic DNA properties through the DNA sequence of base operation.

Here, the three elements of DNA form a certain base sequence by forming three nucleotides to complete the production of 128 basic forms of DNA. This can be verified by the correspondence between DNA and protein, that is, the codon of protein is composed of three bases. This is only a function of the basic form. In fact, the same codon may have other functions, which is also proved by experiments.

This mechanism is the differentiation between deoxyribose, phosphate, and base with the increase of deoxyribose, and its effect is unified in the newly formed DNA sequence, which is a form of "unity". Therefore, this order is not a single element of deoxyribose at work, but a unified result of BianZheng. Instead, phosphate, base, and deoxyribose correspond to four elephantine state changes, and form a three element form with each other, that is, each element has four elephantine state changes, thus BianZheng forms a certain three element form. In this way, the combination of the three elements and the four phenomena forms exactly the 64 forms, driven by the changes in the yin and yang states, and forms the 64 forms corresponding to the inside and outside, thus forming the twelve systems and forming the 128 forms.

Specifically, phosphate, base, and deoxyribose form nucleotides, and the four dimensional changes of the four bases of nucleotides are reflected in the three elements, with changes in yin and yang, resulting in the formation of a twelve DNA system, which forms one hundred and twenty-eight basic DNA forms. This nucleotide mechanism is the morphological mechanism of the three elements, which means that during the formation of morphology, it can only be the BianZhang morphological mechanism of three nucleotides linked between the three elements. Therefore, the triad mechanism is

necessary and cannot be two nucleotides or three nucleotides. In layman's terms, it is a hexagram in the form of six trigrams, with each adjacent two trigrams forming one image. Such a hexagram can only consist of three such BianZhang forms. Therefore, the triad mechanism is the morphogenetic mechanism of DNA.

There are two mechanisms for the formation of such DNA, namely, two basic contradictory chemical bonds, and two sixty-four basic morphological systems of yin and yang.

These two systems are in the functional structure of DNA. If it is a basic morphological system, it is a double-stranded structure with opposite yin and yang. For the DNA structure of life, it is a double helix structure of yin and yang.

The sequence of DNA also shows the yin and yang of this double helix and double strand. One direction in a DNA molecule is 5'→3', and the other direction is 3'→5'. Moreover, DNA polymerase in organisms can only catalyze DNA synthesis from the direction of 5'→3'.

The two strands of DNA are divided into yin and yang under the unified properties, and the positive properties is established on the basis of negative. That is to say, the basic form of DNA on the positive chain is defined in the order of its corresponding increase in yang value. The same codon in the two chains actually represents different properties of yin and yang, and they are completely different basic forms of DNA in the unity property of DNA, just like the property differentiation of atomic system. If it must be expressed by codon, it should be the basic form of positive DNA followed by the negative triplet code and the corresponding positive triplet code.

Compared with the atomic properties formed by the mechanism that the electrons in the atomic system run along a certain orbit and suborbital, the "electrons" or "bases" of DNA living bodies are established by using the arrangement order of four bases at three positions where three deoxyriboses are formed. This is the secret of how DNA works.

So it shows that any form of DNA is based on a "triplet" as the basic unit. This "triplet" is a piece of DNA composed of three adjacent nucleotides.

In other words, any DNA is based on "triplet".

Third, what is the unity property of the basic form of DNA? It is the base sequence representing 128 basic genetic properties.

Forth, the functional structure of DNA. This does not refer to the morphology of 128 basic genes, but to the DNA of the functional structure of a living body.

The DNA of any functional structure is a "compound" of basic genes, and RNA is just a product of DNA.

So, what is the structure of DNA? It includes at least three aspects, namely, DNA unity, DNA material form system, DNA movement form system and DNA thought form system.

For a living body, DNA includes the psychological state of all living individuals, and it is distributed in the twelve systems of living body in the functional differentiation of living body. Therefore, all the properties of individual life are reflected in the DNA system. The DNA system here refers to the functional structure of DNA of living individuals.

Because DNA contains all the psychological states of a living individual, it forms the DNA of the twelve major systems corresponding to the twelve major systems of the living individual. Of course, this still needs to be tested through experiments. Here we can make a theoretical prediction that DNA is a unified class set system with all psychological class sets, ultimately associated with the phenotypes generated by BianZZheng of living individuals, thus forming the overall structure of living individuals.

Then, the standard pattern of DNA can be described by conceptual unification. It is expressed by "the cycle table of concept unification".

The fifth is the basic unit level of life based on DNA. At this level, for some non-cellular life, it

may be DNA, or RNA's BianZZheng, together with the individual's functional structure, to form a living body. For cellular organisms, prokaryotes directly form functional structures, while eukaryotes undergo cell division, which can form the BianZZheng of cells, thus forming the basic unit of a living organism, forming the "type and type" structure of their own cellular units.Sixth, the image relationship of DNA.

The form of DNA is four bases. So, which one is shaoyang, shaoyin, laoyang and laoyin?

Cipher has two startup codes, namely AUG and GUG. Among these two startup codes, we investigate the most common AUG startup code. This promoter code refers to the codon of mRNA, which is reflected in the code of "nonsense strand" DNA as TAC. That is to say, in the process of DNA deoxyribose and base connection, it is generated in protein. Deoxyribose first shows the combination with T, which reflects the foundation of T's yang, that is to say, T is shaoyang, which is the basis for the increase of yang, and then the opposite base is A, shaoyin, and then C and G, which are opposite to each other. Then, purine and pyrimidine each have a yin and a yang, so C is Taiyin and G is Taiyang.

Their order properties is their unity, so adenine, guanine, unity order, thymine and cytosine constitute the five-element relationship of wood, fire, earth, gold and water.

Seventh, the sequencing of the basic forms of DNA.

The basic form of DNA is a "triplet" sequence, so how is this sequence sorted? If we sort by yang? This can be derived from the following DNA cycle table and is consistent with the existing "triplet" properties.

The six lines in the DNA periodic table can be replaced with corresponding A, T, C, and G to obtain the triplet code. How to replace it? The triad is actually the BianZheng of the three noumenons, namely the BianZheng of material form, motion form, and thinking form. In this way, the upper two lines, the middle two lines, and the lower two lines are respectively symbolic states. According to the table below, simply substitute it in.

The order is concerned, because the cycle table has already discharged the order, which is known.

What I want to talk about here is the codon of RNA, which is not 128 basic forms. It is a derivative of the basic form of DNA and cannot replace DNA itself. RNA is not qualified to be the basic form of DNA.

太陽	少陽	太陰	少陰
G guanine	T thymine	C cytosine	A adenine

The question is the order of DNA triplet the same as that of hexagrams? This is based on the cycle table of the universe. As can be seen from the start code of codon, it corresponds to the first position in the cycle table, that is, the beginning. In this way, it is a hurdle. Then, after conversion, it is found that if the triplet of DNA is based on the upper, middle and lower levels, it is the lower level in front, the upper level and the middle level in the back, so the order of yang of codons should be changed to be consistent with that of hexagrams.

The positions of the last two bases of the triplet can be reversed, so that the order of increasing the yang of the hexagrams is "three hexagrams" (this means that the triplet is regarded as three hexagrams, that is, two adjacent hexagrams form an image, and an image as a whole is regarded as one hexagram.), the order of the first (lower), middle and upper.

There is a question here, that is, is the rules of this codon universal? Yes, we mentioned earlier that the mechanism of DNA morphogenesis is the triplet mechanism.

Eighth, the cycle table of DNA production (abbreviated as DNA cycle table). In the "living body" system, the most basic "shaped" table is the "DNA cycle table".

As we known, DNA is driven by the contradiction between deoxyribose, phosphoric acid and base, that is, the contradiction between deoxyribose and

phosphoric acid, and the contradiction between deoxyribose and base, thus forming two internal and external systems of DNA, that is, yin and yang, thus forming two eight systems, and then forming twelve dialectical systems of the two systems.

We give the cycle table of DNA here

According to the unified naming method of the cycle table of the Universe, namely "serial number+hexagram name+basic form", we give these 128 basic forms of genes a unified name: "serial number+hexagram name+gene", for example, 128 Kan, its name is "128 Kan gene", and another example is 127 Shi, its name is "127 Shi gene". Among them, the names of hexagrams are arranged in the order of upper hexagram, middle hexagram and lower hexagram.

In the table, we use the "triple code". Although the names of the 64 hexagrams are the same, their properties are that the first 64 hexagrams are yang and the last 64 hexagrams are Yin, and their properties are different. The yin-yang mechanism under the same name is completed by DNA unity and appears as double-stranded yin-yang.

Table 2: Cycle Table of DNA Production

upper hexagram lowest hexagram	kan	kun	zhen	xun	qian	dui	gen	li
kan (a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	128 kan ACT	127 shi CCT	126 xie CTT	125 huan GCT	124 song GTT	123 kun ATT	122 meng TCT	121 weiji TTT
	64 li TGA	63 tongren GGA	62 jiaren GAA	61 feng CGA	60 mingyi CAA	59 bi TAA	58 ge AGA	57 jiji AAA
kun	120 bi ACC	119 kun CCC	118 yu CTC	117 guan GCC	116 pi GTC	115 cui ATC	114 bo TCC	113 jin TTC
	56 dayou TGG	55 qian GGG	54 xiaochu GAG	53 dazhuan g CGG	52 tai CAG	51 dachu TAG	50 guai AGG	49 xu AAG
zhen (a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	112 zhen ACA	111 fu CCA	110 zhen CTA	109 yi GCA	108wuw ang	107 sui ATA	106 yi TCA	105 shike
	48 ding TGT	47you GGT	46 xun CAT	45 heng CGT	44 sheng CAT	43 gu TAT	daguo 42 AGT	jing 41 AAT
xun (a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	jing 104 AAT	103 sheng CAT	102 heng CGT	101 xun CAT	100 you GGT	daguo 99% AGT	98 gu TAT	97 ding TGT
	40 shike TTA	39wuwa ng GTA	38 yi GCA	37 zhen CTA	36 fu CCA	35 yi TCA	34 sui ATA	33 zhen ACA
qian	96 xu AAG	95 tai CAG	94 dazhuan g CGG	93 xiaochu GAG	92 qian GGG	91 guai AGG	90 dachu TAG	89 dayou TGG
	32 jin TTC	31 pi GTC	30 guan GCC	29 yu CTC	28 kun CCC	27 bo TCC	26 cui ATC	25bi ACC
dui	jie 88 ACG	87 lin CCG	86 guimei CTG	85 zhongfu GCG	84lu GTG	83dui ATG	82 yang TCG	81 kui TTG
	24 lu TGC	23 dun GGC	22 jian GAC	21 xiaoguo GCG	20 qian CAC	19 gen TAC	18 xian AGC	17 jian AAC
gen	80 jian	79 qian	78 xiaoguo	77 jian	76 dun	75 xian	74 gen	73 lu

	16 kui TTG	15lu GTG	14 zhongfu GCG	13 guimei CTG	12 lin CCG	11 yang TCG	Ten dui ATG	jie 09 ACG
gen (a new system of upper and lower dialectics)	72 jiji AAA	71 mingyi CAA	70 feng CGA	69 jiaren GAA	68 tongren GGA	67 ge AGA	66 bi TAA	65 li TGA
	08 weiji TTT	07 song GTT	06 huan GCT	05 xie CTT	04 shi CCT	03 meng TCT	02 kun ATT	01 kan ACT

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