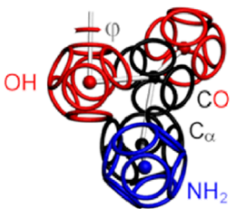


# Q-helices

## PICOTECHNOLOGY 2D, 3D, 4D SOLUTIONS AND ARTICLES


### CONVENTIONAL DESIGNATIONS

## HOW TO READ 2D DIAGRAMS OF PICOTECHNOLOGY



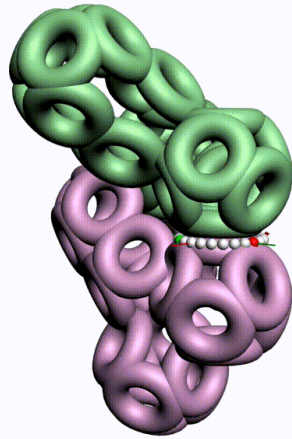
OH  $\phi$  CO  $C_{\alpha}$  NH<sub>2</sub>

Structural template of amino acid residue







The third letter of the triplet controls the angle of rotation

Front view	Back view	Left view	Right view	Bottom view	Top view	Perspective	Fundamental helix
							$\alpha$
							$\beta$
							$\pi$

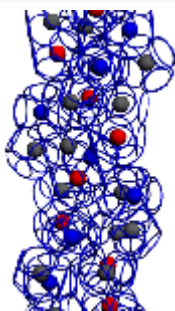


## Structure definition by 3D genetic code

<b>GGC</b>		Alpha-helix code
<b>GGA</b>		Beta-helix code
<b>GGT</b>		Pi-helix code
<b>GGG</b>		310-helix code

<b>Ala:</b> gcc, gca, gct, gcg	<b>Val:</b> gtc, gta, gtt, gtg	<b>Gly:</b> ggc, gga, ggg, ggg	<b>Leu:</b> ctc, cta, ctt, ctg	<b>Leu:</b> tta, ttg	<b>Lys:</b> aaa, aag
<b>Ser:</b> tcc, tca, tct, tcg	<b>Ser:</b> agc, agt	<b>Thr:</b> acc, aca, act, acg	<b>Met:</b> atg	<b>Arg:</b> cgc, cgt, cgt, cgg	<b>Arg:</b> aga, agg
<b>Glu:</b> gaa, gag	<b>Glu:</b> caa, cag	<b>Ile:</b> atc, ata, att	<b>Phe:</b> ttc, ttg	<b>Tyr:</b> tac, tat	<b>Pro:</b> ccc, cca, cct, ccg
<b>Asp:</b> gac, gat	<b>Asn:</b> aac, aat	<b>Cys:</b> tgc, tgt	<b>His:</b> cac, cat	<b>Trp:</b> tgg	<b>Stop-codon:</b> taa, tag, tga

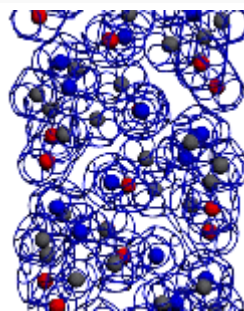
Примечание. Ядра атомов кислорода показаны красным цветом, углерода – голубым, азота – синим, серы – желтым. Электроны внешних электронных оболочек атомов, формирующие молекулярную электронную оболочку аминокислот, обозначены синими кольцами. Для Arg, Leu и Ser представлены по две модели изомеров по положению радикала, которые кодируются по разному.



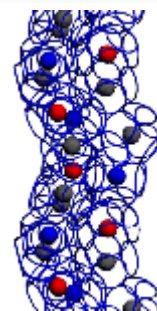
Alpha-helix



Beta-helix



Pi-helix



310-helix




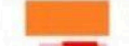








The pitch of the methionine helix is approximately 25% larger than that of a standard alpha helix

[Methionine helix](#)



- 5 - simplified composition code
  - 6 - graphical interpretation of a simplified composition code
  - 7 - composition code
  - 8 - graphic interpretation of the composition code
  - 9 - a note that sounds when you install this amino acid in a growing protein chain
  - 10 - graphic representation of a note (or percussion instrument)
- (Version Composition code 7)

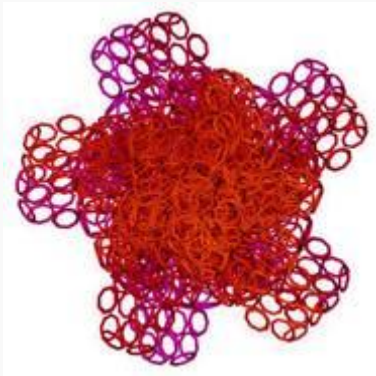
### Composition code Version 9

V	1		11111111111111	straight alpha helix
G	2		22222222222222	straight beta helix
Q	3		33333333333333	straight pi helix
L	4		44444444444444	straight 310 helix
T	5		5	single alpha/310 code
M	6		66666666666666	methionine in the helix
N	7		7	single pi code
G	8		8	single beta code
P	9		91	proline at the end of any helix
P			95	single proline
P			93	single proline
P			92	single proline

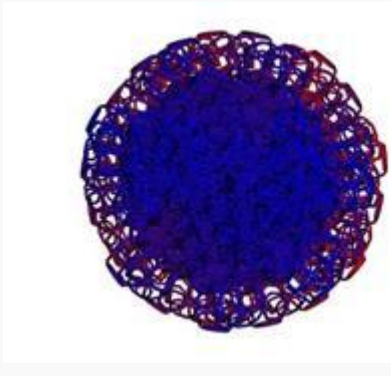


33333333333333333333 - straight pi-helix  
22222222222222222222 - direct beta helix  
232323 - software 23-helix  
141414 - software 14-helix

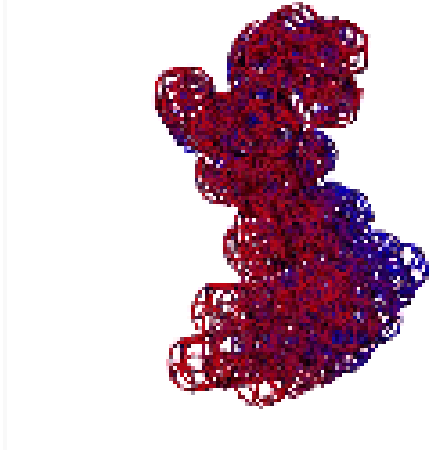
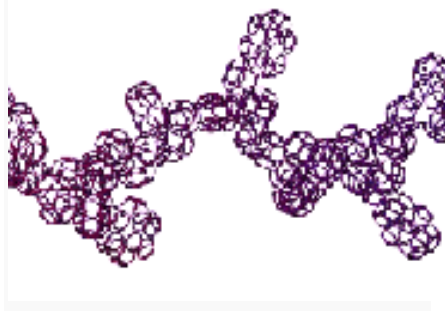
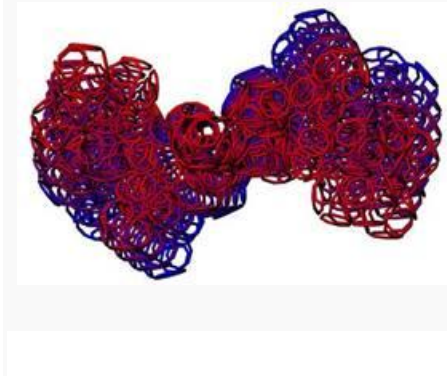
n 3212-helix



n 233 helix



n 13323 helix



# 3D-Genetic code

## 1992

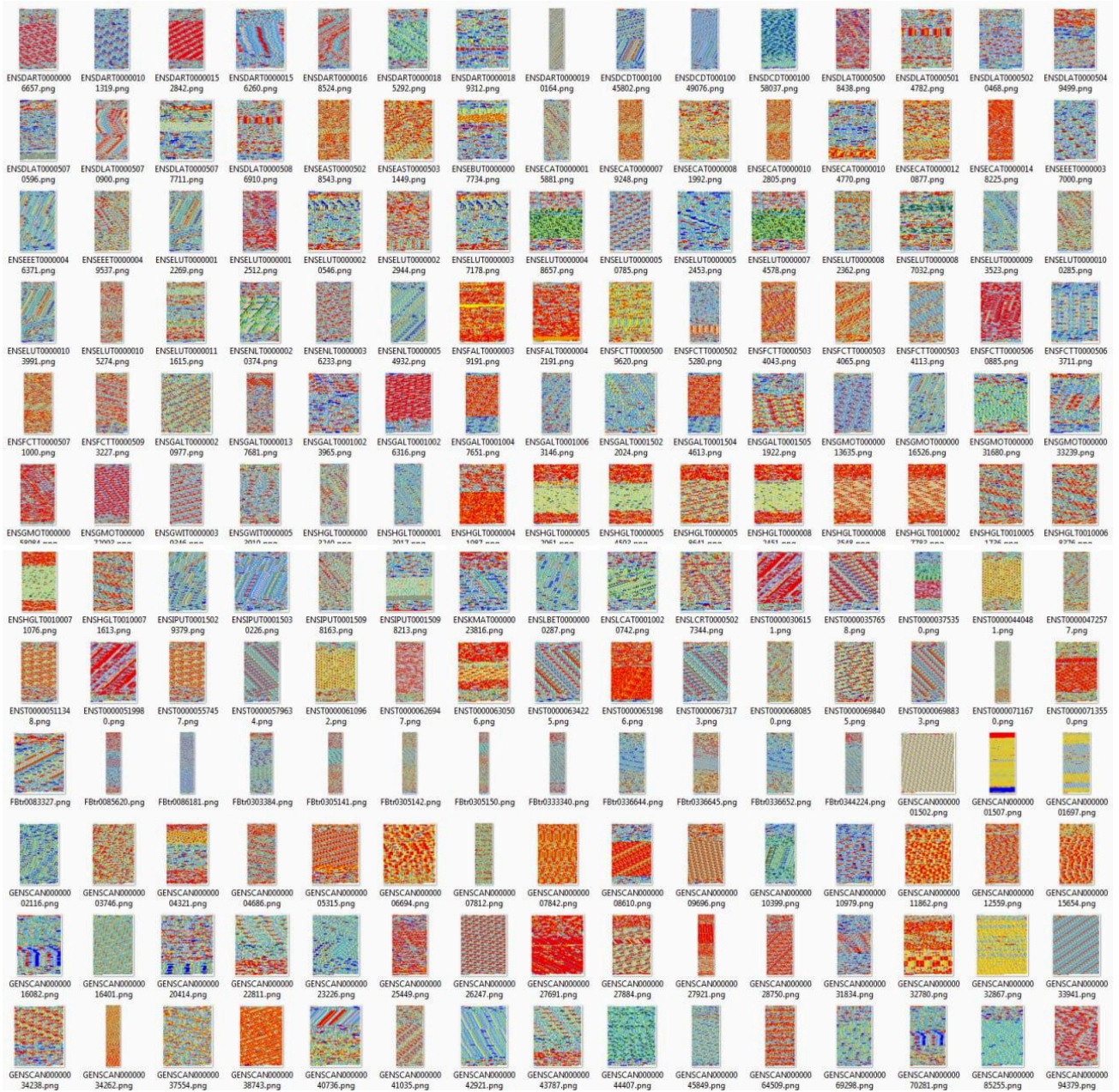
Код	Остаток	Вариант
AAA	Lys	3
AAC	Asn	1
AAG	Lys	1
AAT	Asn	3
ACA	Thr	2
ACC	Thr	1
ACG	Thr	4
ACT	Thr	3
AGA	Arg	3
AGC	Ser	1
AGG	Arg	1
AGT	Ser	3
ATA	Ile	2
ATC	Ile	1
ATG	Met	1
ATT	Ile	3
CAA	Gln	3
CAC	His	1
CAG	Gln	1
CAT	His	3
CCA	Pro	2
CCC	Pro	1
CCG	Pro	4
CCT	Pro	3
CGA	Arg	2
CGC	Arg	1
CGG	Arg	4
CGT	Arg	3
CTA	Leu	2
CTC	Leu	1
CTG	Leu	4
CTT	Leu	3
GAA	Glu	3
GAC	Asp	1
GAG	Glu	1
GAT	Asp	3
GCA	Ala	2
GCC	Ala	1
GCG	Ala	4
GCT	Ala	3
GGA	Gly	2
GGC	Gly	1
GGG	Gly	4
GGT	Gly	3
GTA	Val	2
GTC	Val	1
GTG	Val	4
GTT	Val	3
TAA	TKD	-
TAC	Tyr	1
TAG	TKD	-
TAT	Tyr	3
TCA	Ser	2
TCC	Ser	1
TCG	Ser	4
TCT	Ser	3
TGA	TKD	-
TGC	Cys	1
TGG	Trp	1
TGT	Cys	3
TTA	Leu	3
TTC	Phe	1
TTG	Leu	1
TTT	Phe	3

## 2019

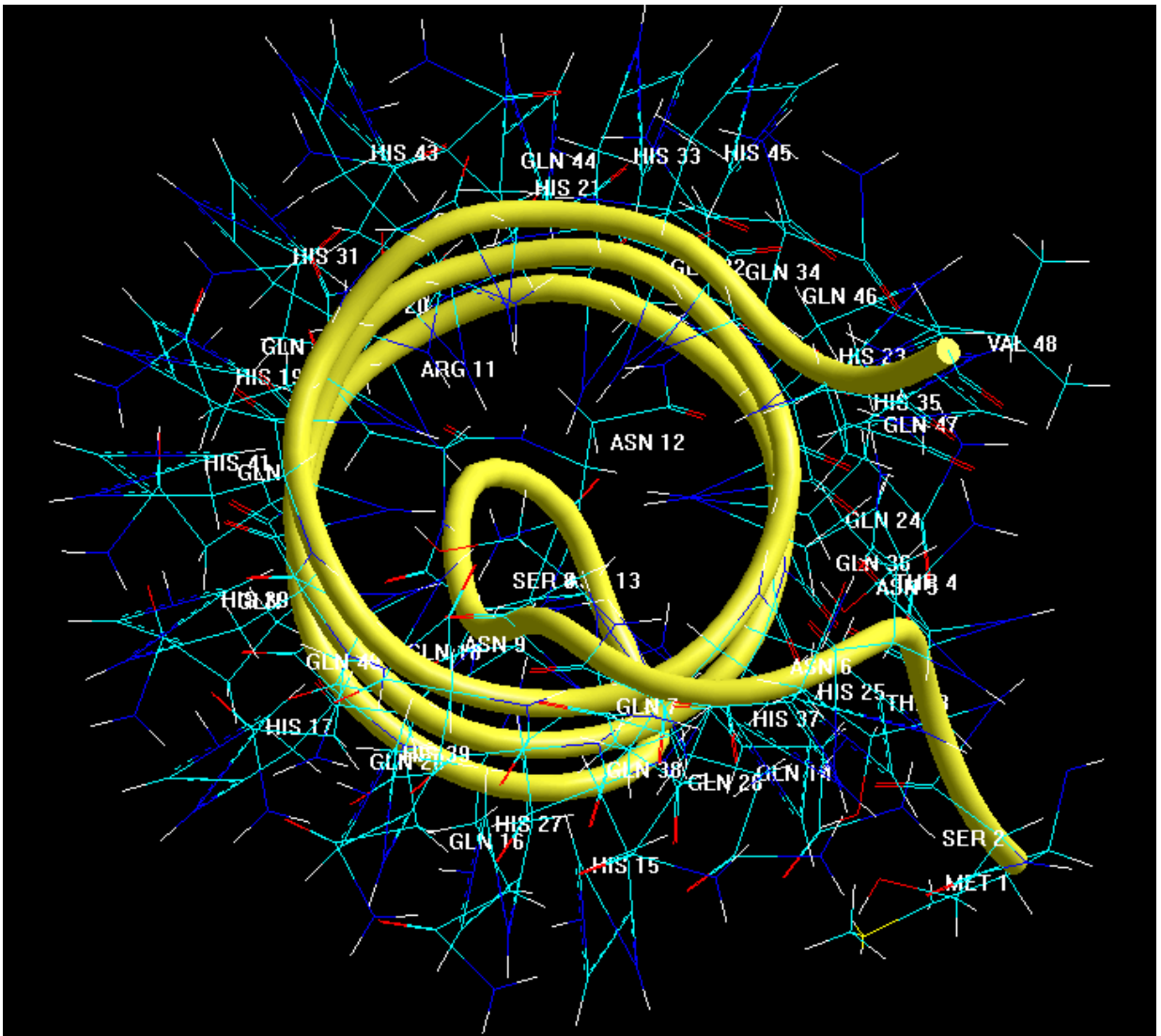
№	DNA	ami	AMI	9var	Score	
1	AAA	K	LYS	3	F#1	
2	AAC	N	ASN	5	H1	
3	AAG	K	LYS	5	F#1	
4	AAT	N	ASN	3	H1	
5	ACA	T	THR	2	E2	
6	ACC	T	THR	5	E2	
7	ACG	T	THR	5	E2	
8	ACT	T	THR	3	E2	
9	AGA	R	ARG	3	D1	
10	AGC	S	SER	5	A2	
11	AGG	R	ARG	5	D1	
12	AGT	S	SER	3	A2	
13	ATA	I	ILE	2	C2	
14	ATC	I	ILE	5	C2	
15	ATG	M	MET	6	G1	
16	ATT	I	ILE	3	C2	
17	CAA	Q	GLN	3	G1	
18	CAC	H	HIS	5	A1	
19	CAG	Q	GLN	5	G1	
20	CAT	H	HIS	3	A1	
21	CCA	P	PRO	92	A3	
22	CCC	P	PRO	91	A3	
23	CCG	P	PRO	95	A3	
24	CCT	P	PRO	93	A3	
25	CGA	R	ARG	2	D1	
26	CGC	R	ARG	5	D1	
27	CGG	R	ARG	5	D1	
28	CGT	R	ARG	3	D1	
29	CTA	L	LEU	2	H1	
30	CTC	L	LEU	5	H1	
31	CTG	L	LEU	5	H1	
32	CTT	L	LEU	3	H1	
33	GAA	E	GLU	3	G1	
34	GAC	D	ASP	5	H1	
35	GAG	E	GLU	5	G1	
36	GAT	D	ASP	3	H1	
37	GCA	A	ALA	2	A3	
38	GCC	A	ALA	5	A3	
39	GCG	A	ALA	5	A3	
40	GCT	A	ALA	3	A3	
41	GGA	G	GLY	2	G0	
42	GGC	G	GLY	5	G0	
43	GGG	G	GLY	5	G0	
44	GGT	G	GLY	3	G0	
45	GTA	V	VAL	2	G2	
46	GTC	V	VAL	5	G2	
47	GTG	V	VAL	5	G2	
48	GTT	V	VAL	3	G2	
49	TAA		TKD	0		
50	TAC	Y	TYR	5	D1	
51	TAG		TKD	0		
52	TAT	Y	TYR	3	D1	
53	TCA	S	SER	2	A2	
54	TCC	S	SER	5	A2	
55	TCG	S	SER	5	A2	
56	TCT	S	SER	3	A2	
57	TGA		TKD	0		
58	TGC	C	CYS	5	E2	
59	TGG	W	TRP	5	D1	
60	TGT	C	CYS	3	E2	
61	TTA	L	LEU	3	H1	
62	TTC	F	PHE	5	G1	
63	TTG	L	LEU	5	H1	
64	TTT	F	PHE	3	G1	



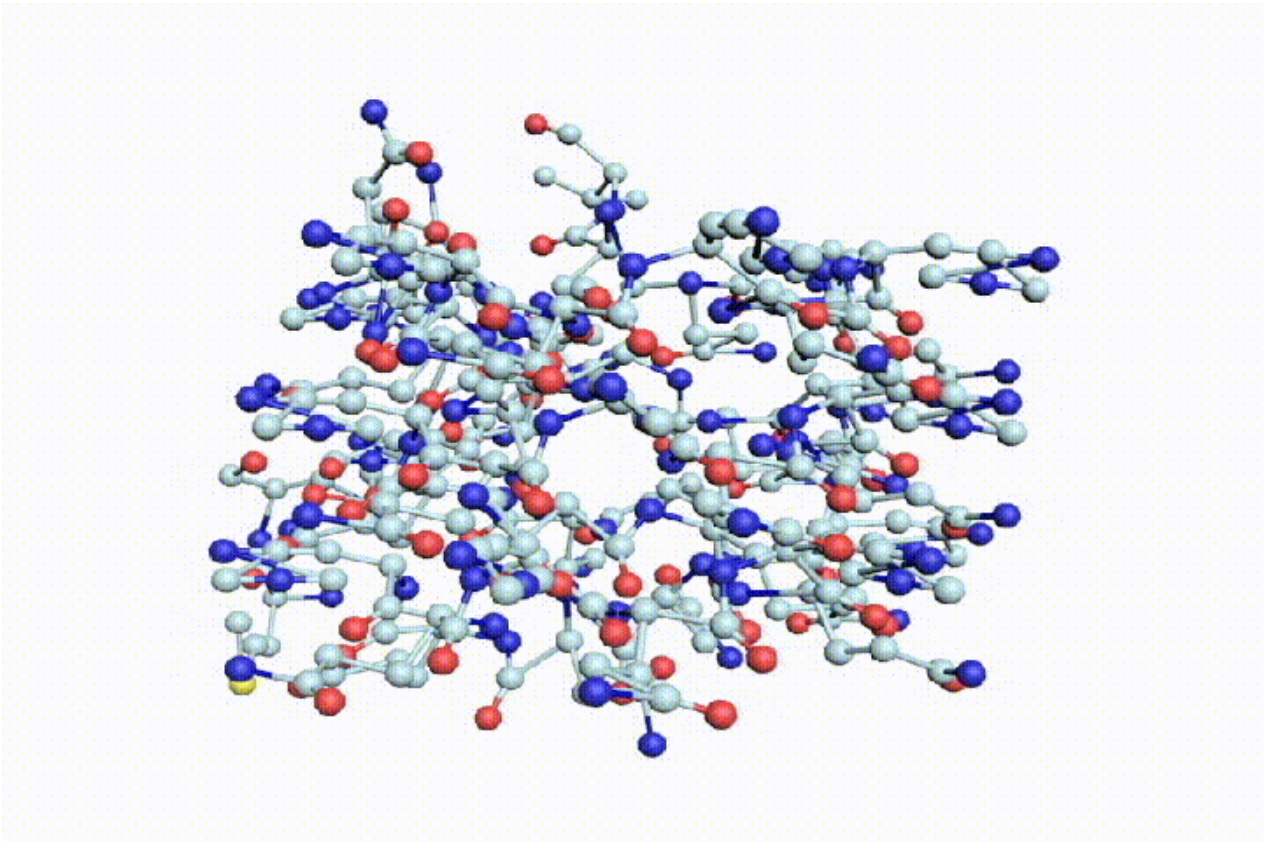
The result of processing 62 genomes (approximately 6 million proteins) was obtained in an hour '2025



DATA



Secondary structure of the protein Q-helix 12 amino acid residues per coil



JMNQ01000007

92480 bp

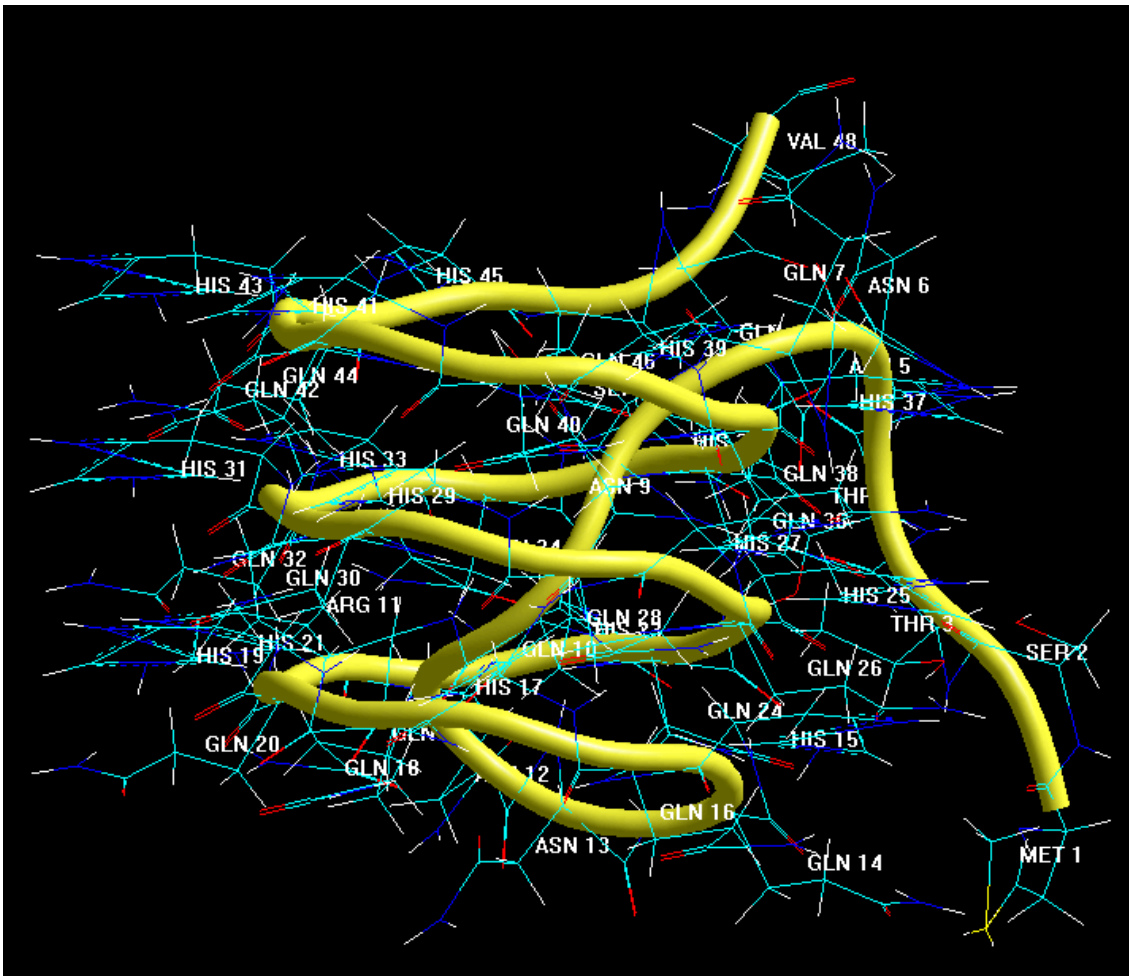
DNA

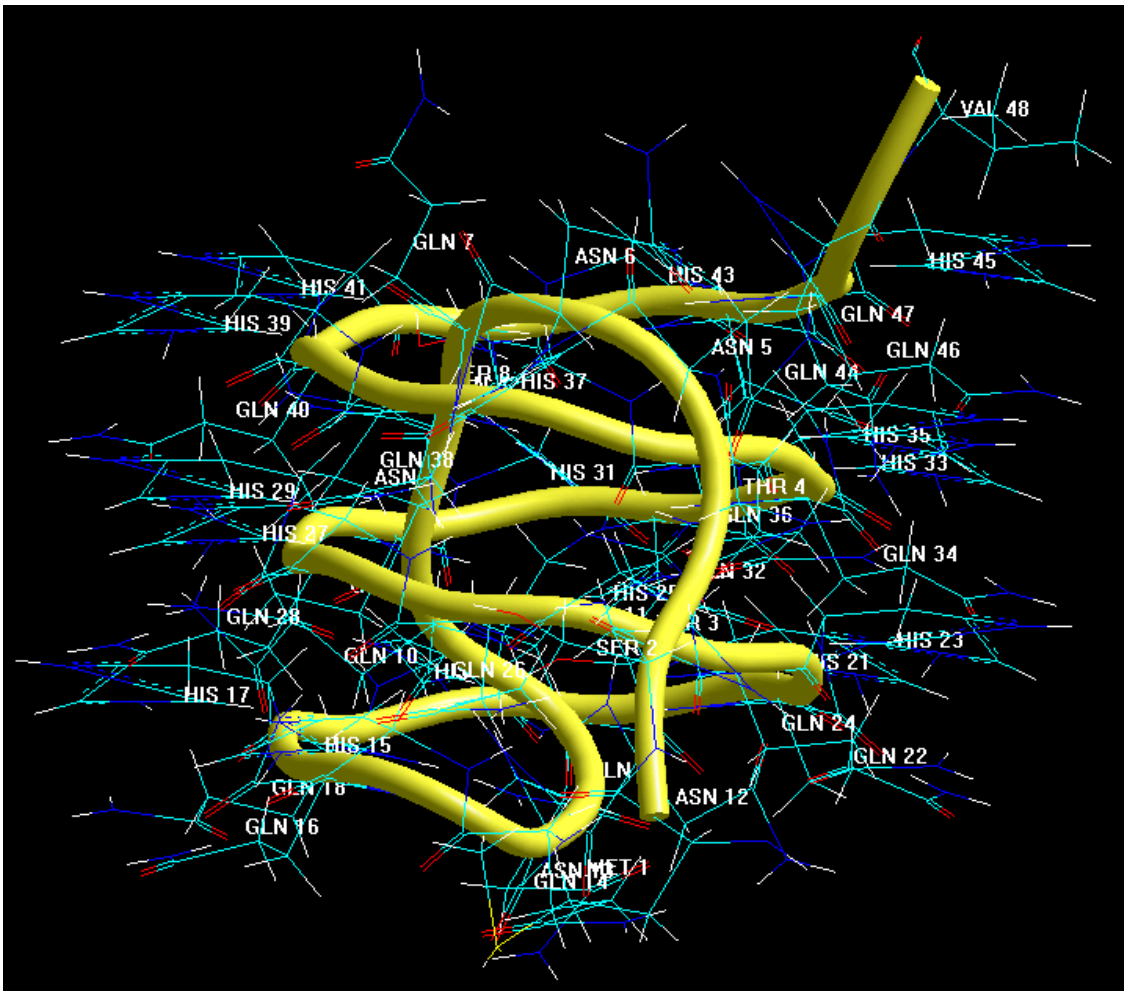
linear

BCT 06-MAY-2014

No	DNA	Lost	AMI	4var	6var	5clm	6clm	
1	atg	M	Met	1		5	G1	
2	agc	S	Ser	1		5	A2	
3	act	T	Thr	3		3	E2	
4	act	T	Thr	3		3	E2	
5	aat	N	Asn	3		3	H1	
6	aat	N	Asn	3		3	H1	
7	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
8	agc	S	Ser	1		5	A2	
9	aat	N	Asn	3		3	H1	
10	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
11	cgc	R	Arg	1		5	D1	
12	aac	N	Asn	1		5	H1	
13	aat	N	Asn	3		3	H1	
14	cag	Q	Gln	1		5	G1	
15	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
16	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
17	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
18	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
19	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
20	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
21	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
22	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
23	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
24	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
25	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
26	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
27	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
28	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
29	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
30	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
31	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
32	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
33	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
34	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
35	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
36	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
37	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
38	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
39	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
40	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
41	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
42	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
43	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
44	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
45	cac	H	His	1		5	A1	
46	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
47	caa	Q	Gln	3		3	G1	
48	gtg	V	Val	4		5	G2	
49	tag		TKD	0		0		







Approximately 32 amino acid residues per 11/4 coil turn. 128 amino acid residues for 11 turns.  
11.64 amino acid residues per turn.

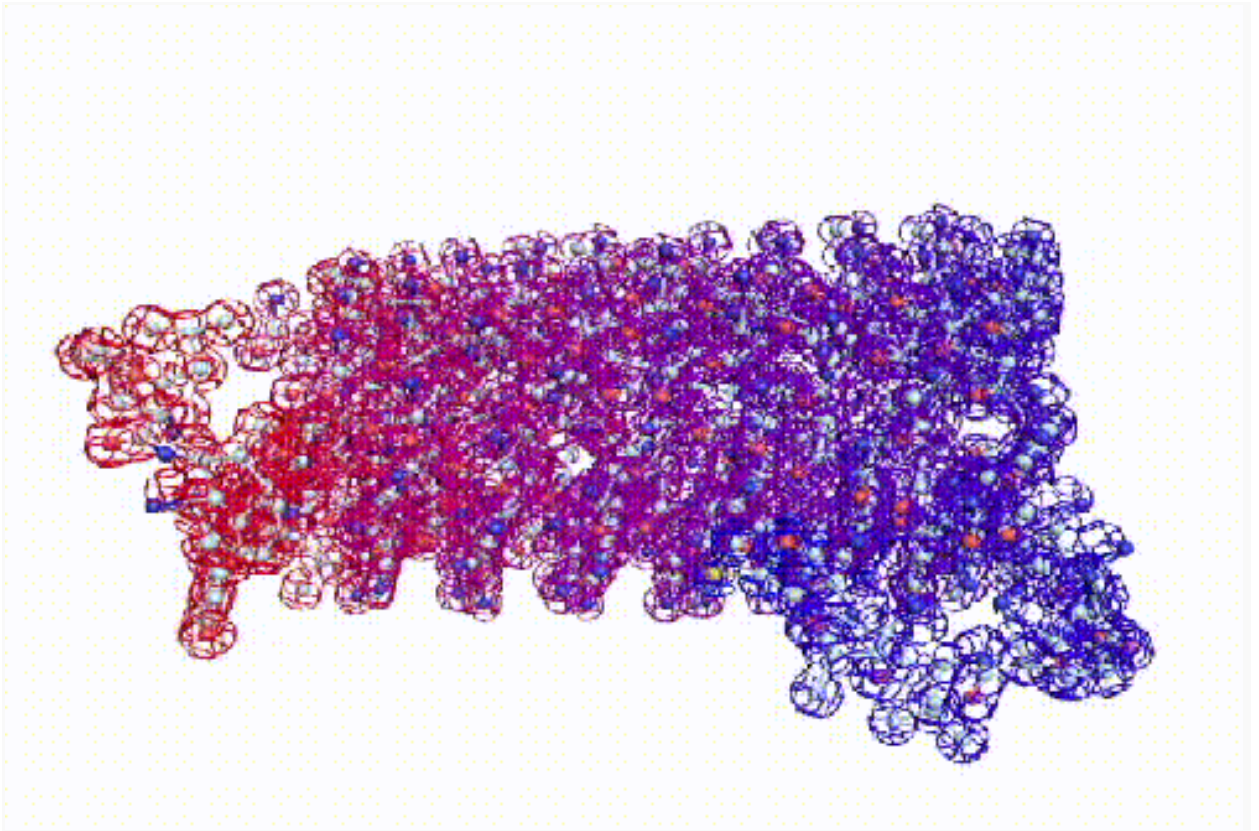
Kushelev: Let's see how the 3D model of a protein molecule with a Q-helix of 100 amino acid residues will look (from 14 to 114).

This is its 2D structure and assembly notes:

ENA|EF54881

No	DNA	ami	AMI	4var	6var	Score	Size
1	GTG	V	VAL	4	5	G2	
2	CTT	L	LEU	3	3	H1	
3	GTA	V	VAL	2	2	G2	
4	TTT	F	PHE	3	3	G1	
5	TAT	Y	TYR	3	3	D1	
6	ACA	T	THR	2	2	E2	
7	GCA	A	ALA	2	2	A3	
8	CTG	L	LEU	4	5	H1	
9	TTT	F	PHE	3	3	G1	
10	TTT	F	PHE	3	3	G1	
11	ATT	I	ILE	3	3	C2	
12	TCT	S	SER	3	3	A2	
13	GGT	G	GLY	3	3	G0	
14	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
15	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
16	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
17	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
18	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
19	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
20	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
21	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
22	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
23	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
24	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
25	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
26	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
27	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
28	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
29	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
30	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
31	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
32	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
33	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
34	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
35	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
36	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
37	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
38	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
39	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
40	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
41	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
42	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
43	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
44	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
45	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
46	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
47	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
48	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
49	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
50	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
51	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
52	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
53	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
54	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
55	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
56	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
57	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
58	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
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60	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
61	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
62	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
63	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
64	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
65	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
66	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
67	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
68	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
69	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
70	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
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72	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
73	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
74	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
75	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
76	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
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91	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
92	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
93	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
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99	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
100	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
101	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
102	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
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104	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	A1	
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107	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
108	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
109	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
110	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
111	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
112	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
113	CAC	H	HIS	1	5	A1	
114	CAA	O	GLN	3	3	G1	
115	TAT	Y	TYR	3	3	D1	
116	ATT	I	ILE	3	3	C2	
117	TCT	S	SER	3	3	A2	
118	AAA	K	LYS	3	3	F#1	
119	CTC	L	LEU	1	5	H1	
120	TTA	L	LEU	3	3	H1	
121	ATG	M	MET	1	5	G1	
122	TAA		TKD	0	0		





Animation in avi format: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/N5bF/bUViNuwqo>  
Build music in the MIDI standard: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/9bkb/CtgJt9pYx>  
3D structure in the PDB standard: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/GEj7/CAdbKGnWe>  
3D structure with electronic shells in the standard 3DS Max:  
<https://cloud.mail.ru/public/9wTk/Ltcwy4i6h>  
Coding nucleotide sequence DNE: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/7uZS/32J8iXqns>  
The coding nucleotide sequence fasta: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/BPWe/zUX3XVsxv>  
All these files can be viewed in the folder: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/3urL/EnXBJyzct>

34343(Q-helix) и 14141(QVQVQ-helix) in

Thioalkalivibrio nitratireducens DSM 14787 protein

<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/AGA34115&display=text>

>ENA|AGA34115|AGA34115.2 Thioalkalivibrio nitratireducens DSM 14787 hypothetical protein

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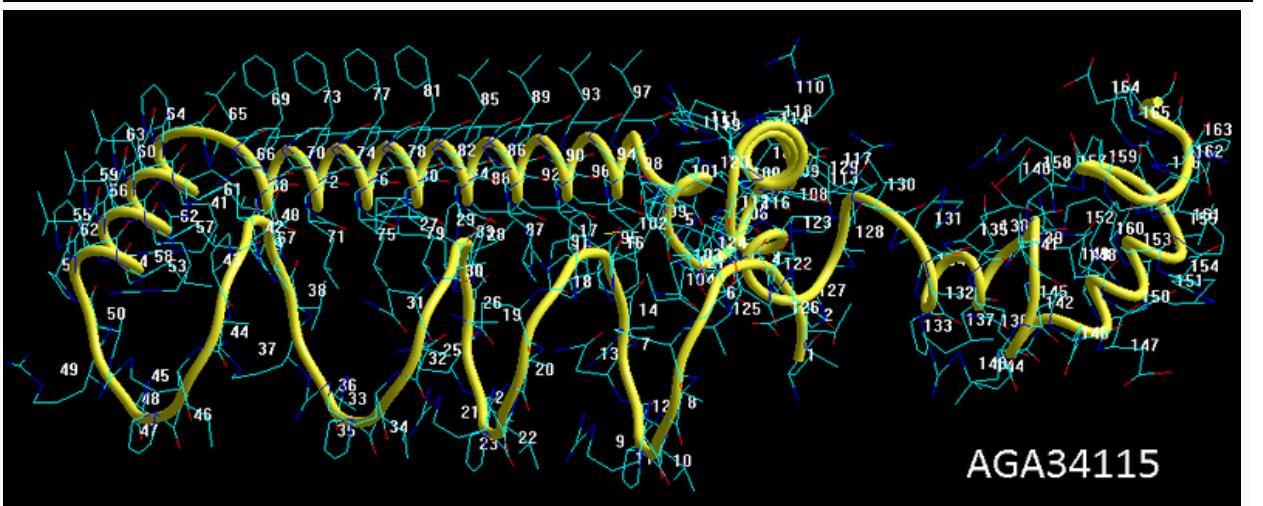
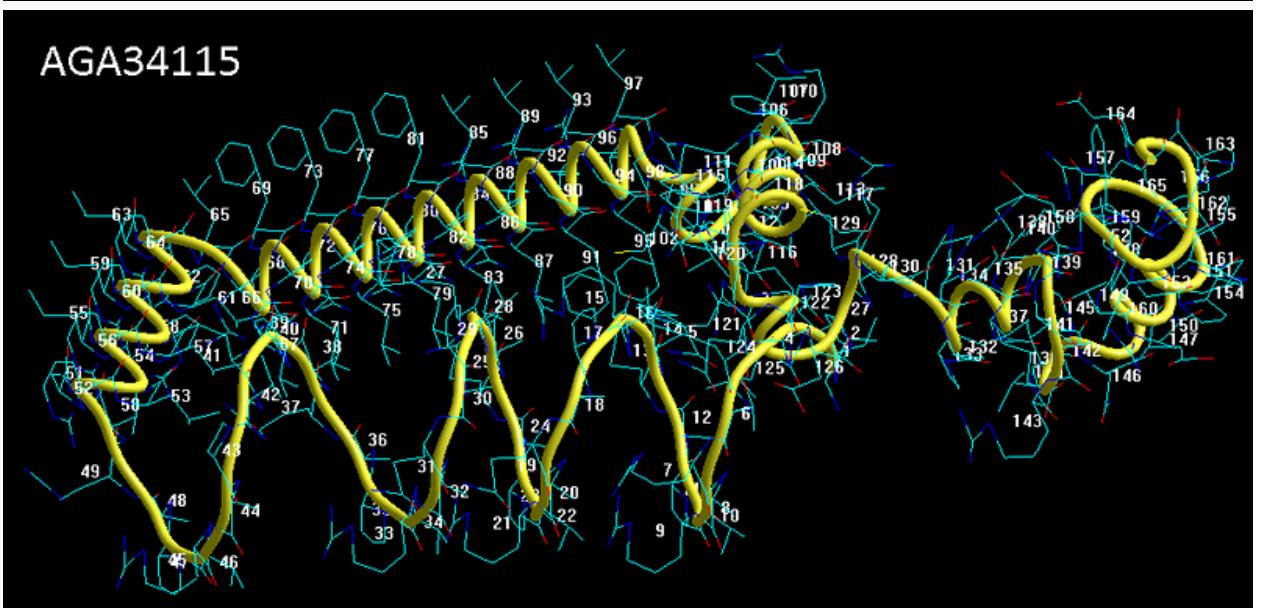
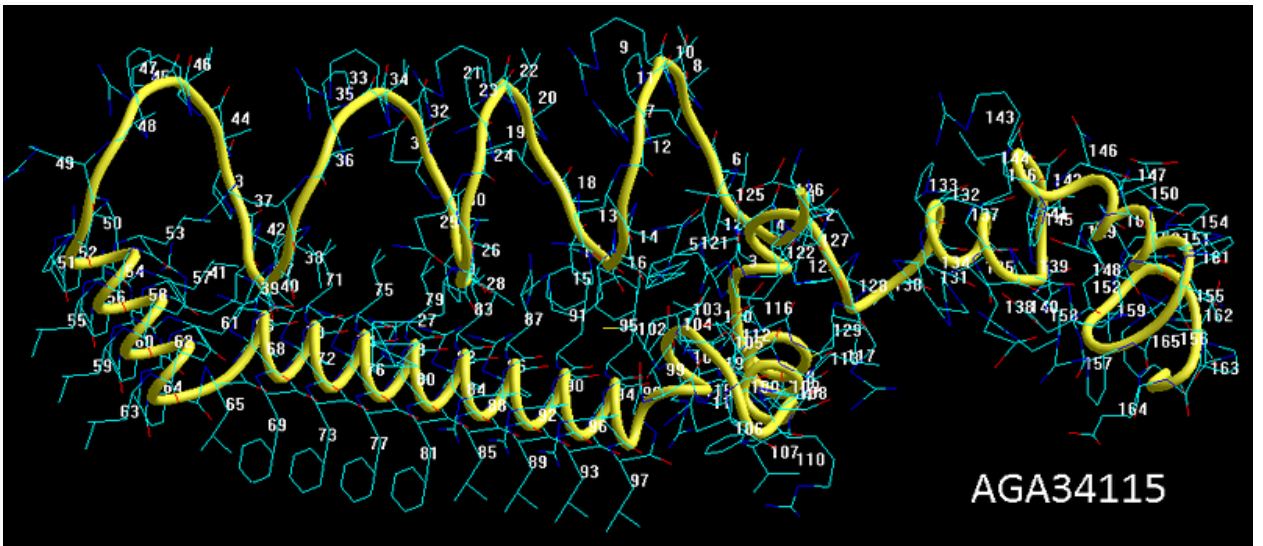
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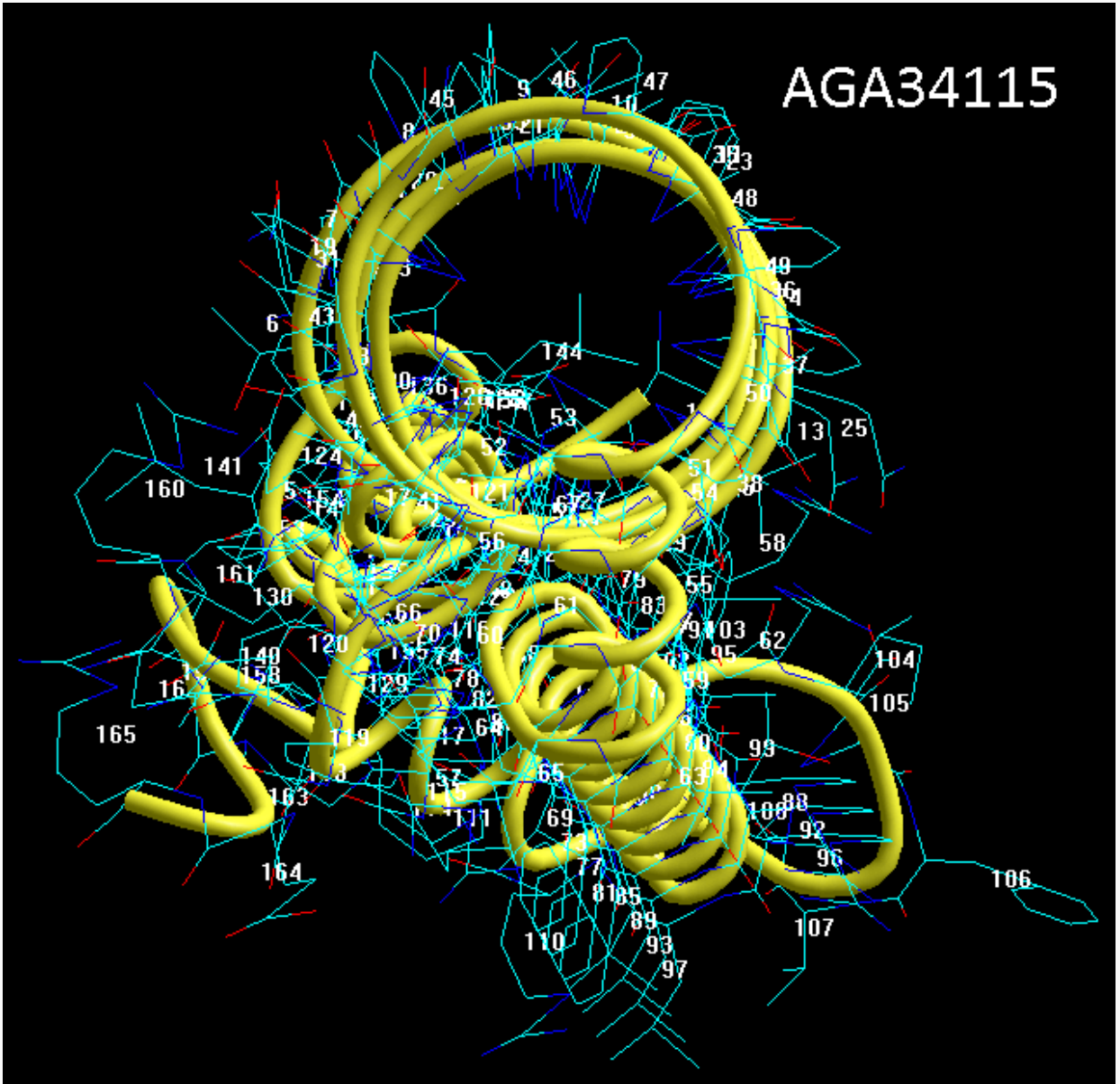
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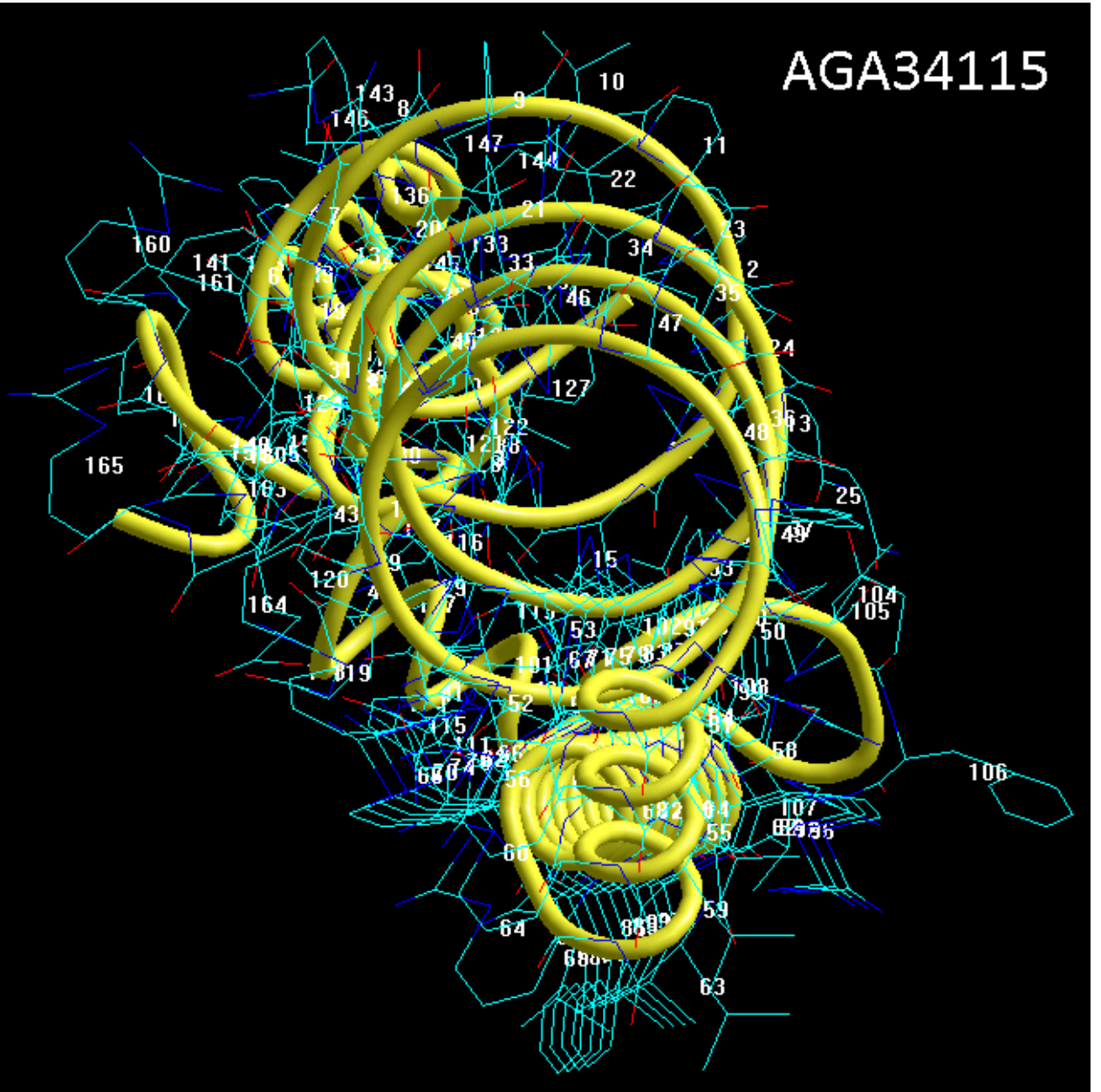


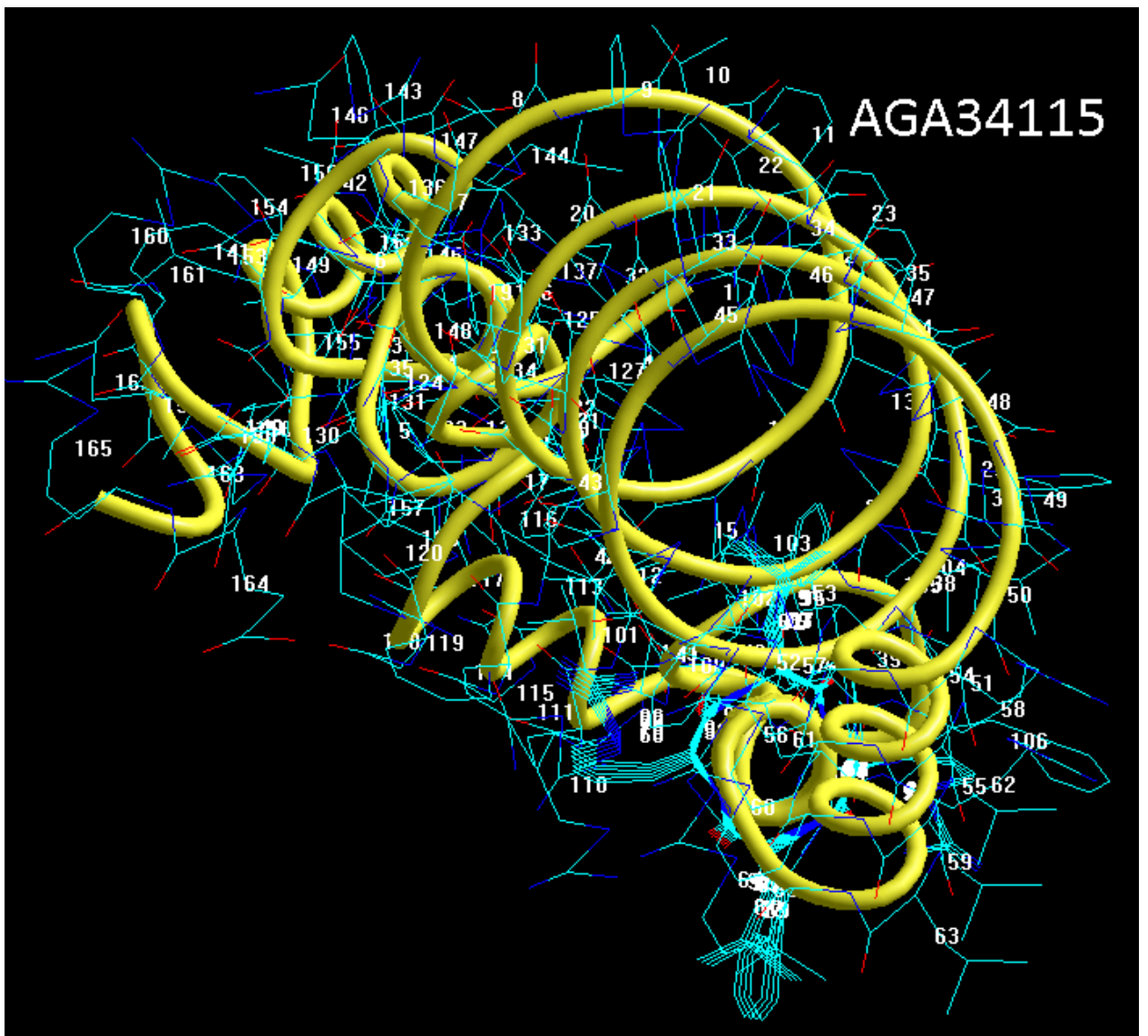


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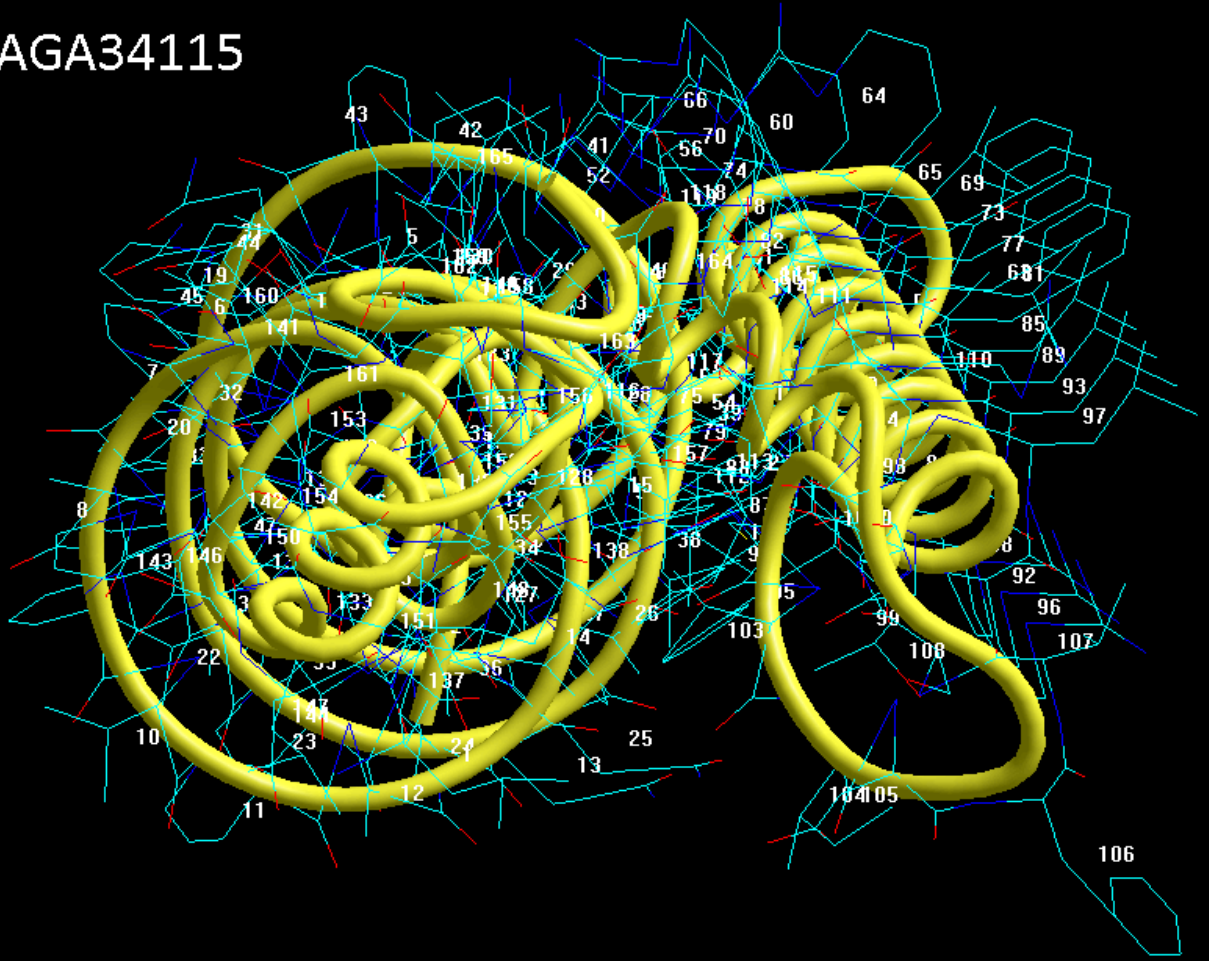


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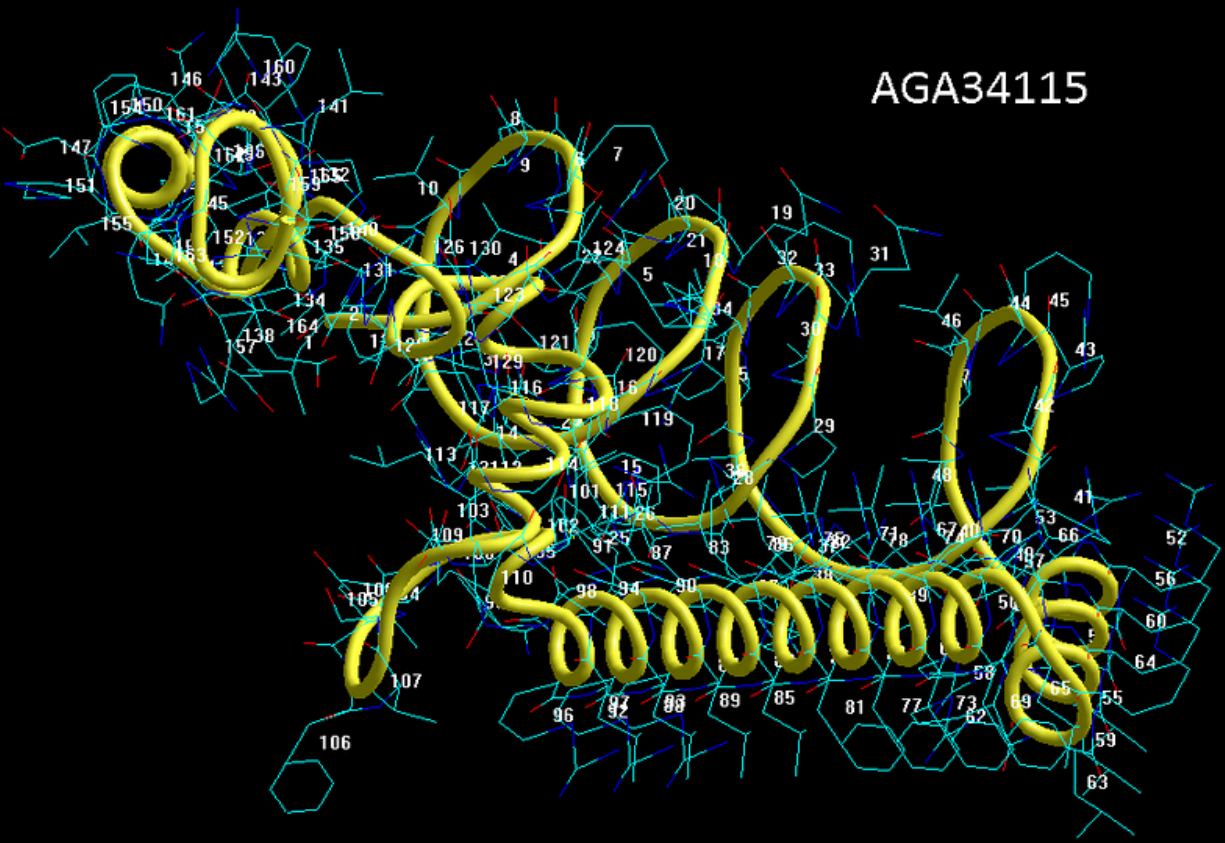


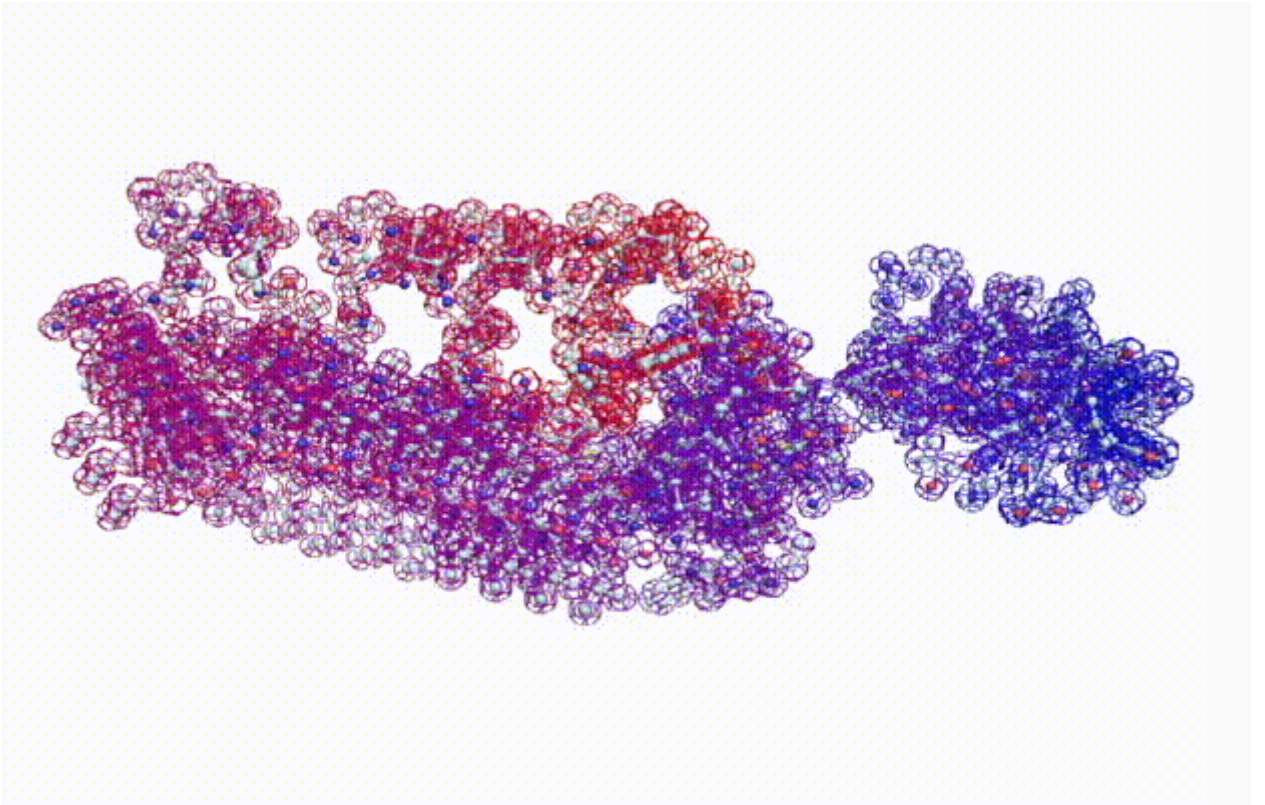


AGA34115



AGA34115





Full set of files: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/2rbQ/1taz9qHr9>

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/1111467114?report=genbank&log\\$=protop&blast\\_rank=9&RID=DDGPB4AU01R](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/1111467114?report=genbank&log$=protop&blast_rank=9&RID=DDGPB4AU01R)

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Q-helix (13131-helix) A.Kushelev length of more than 200 amino acid residues:

>ENA|CVL09568|

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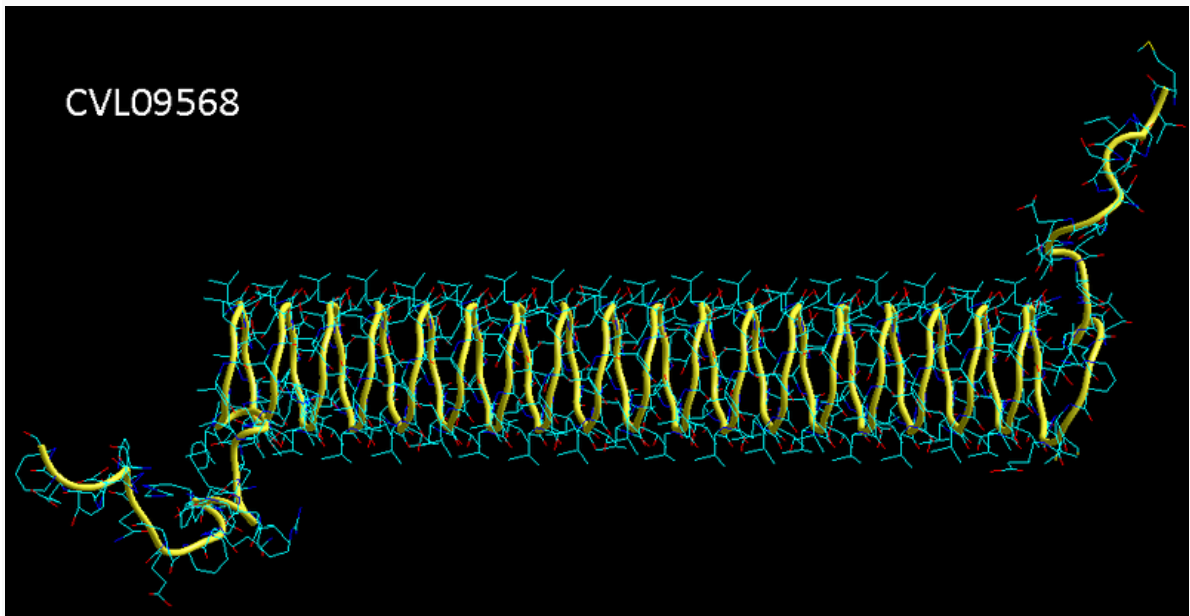
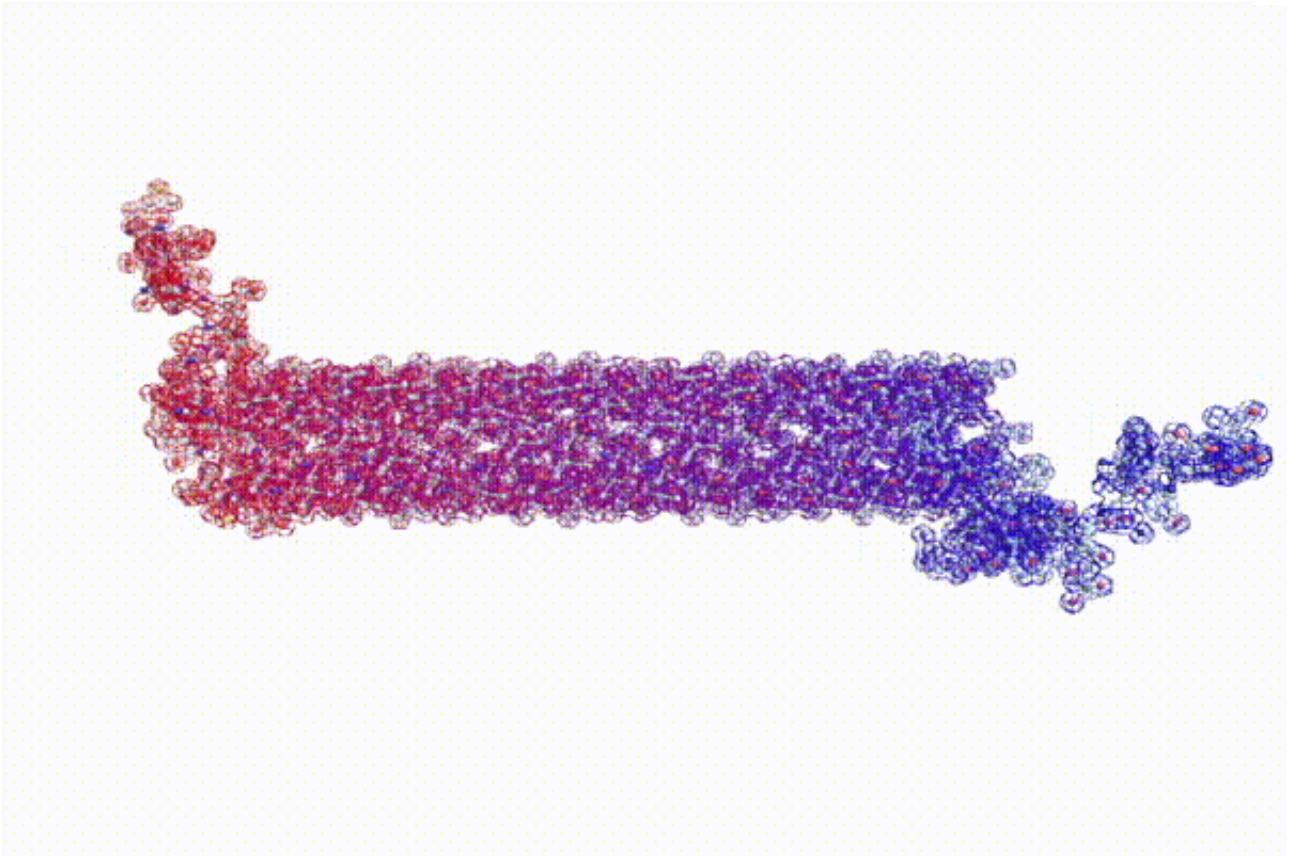
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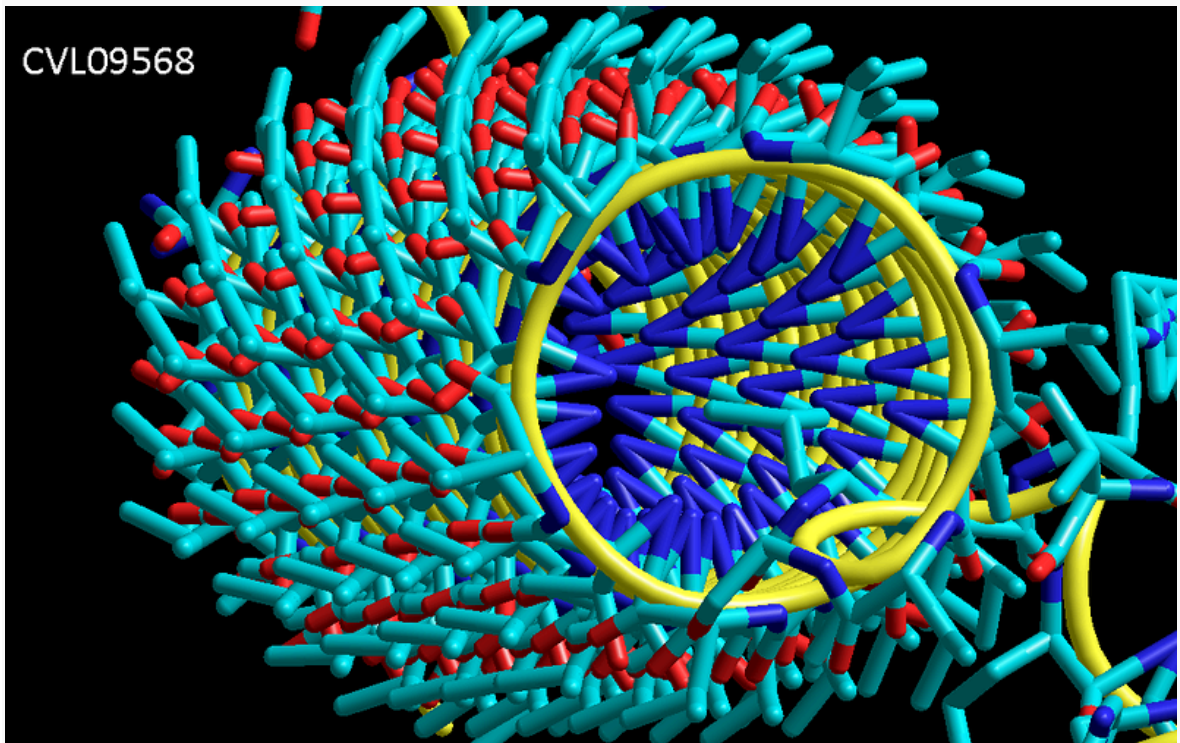
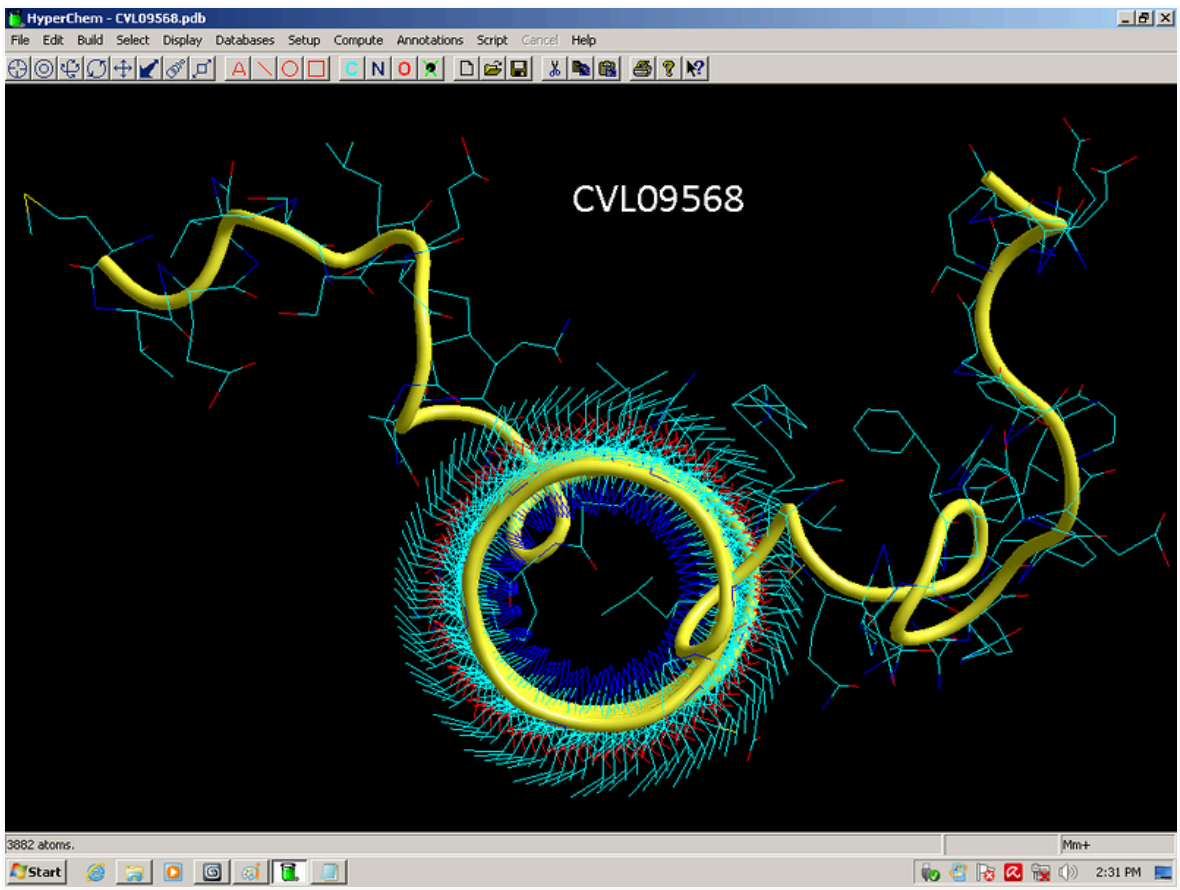
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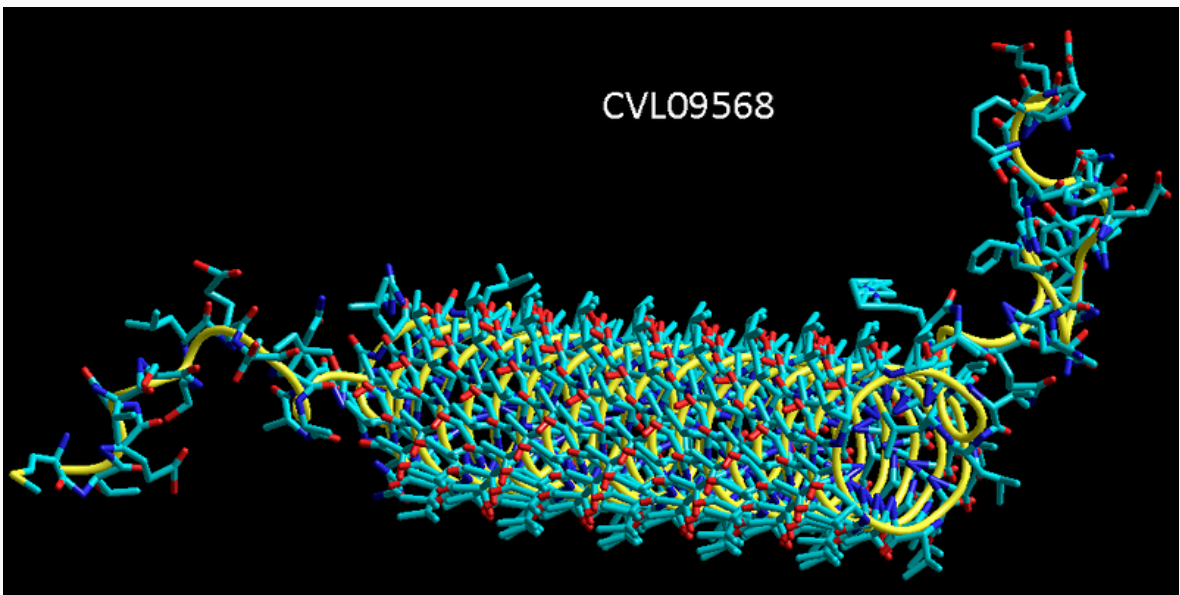
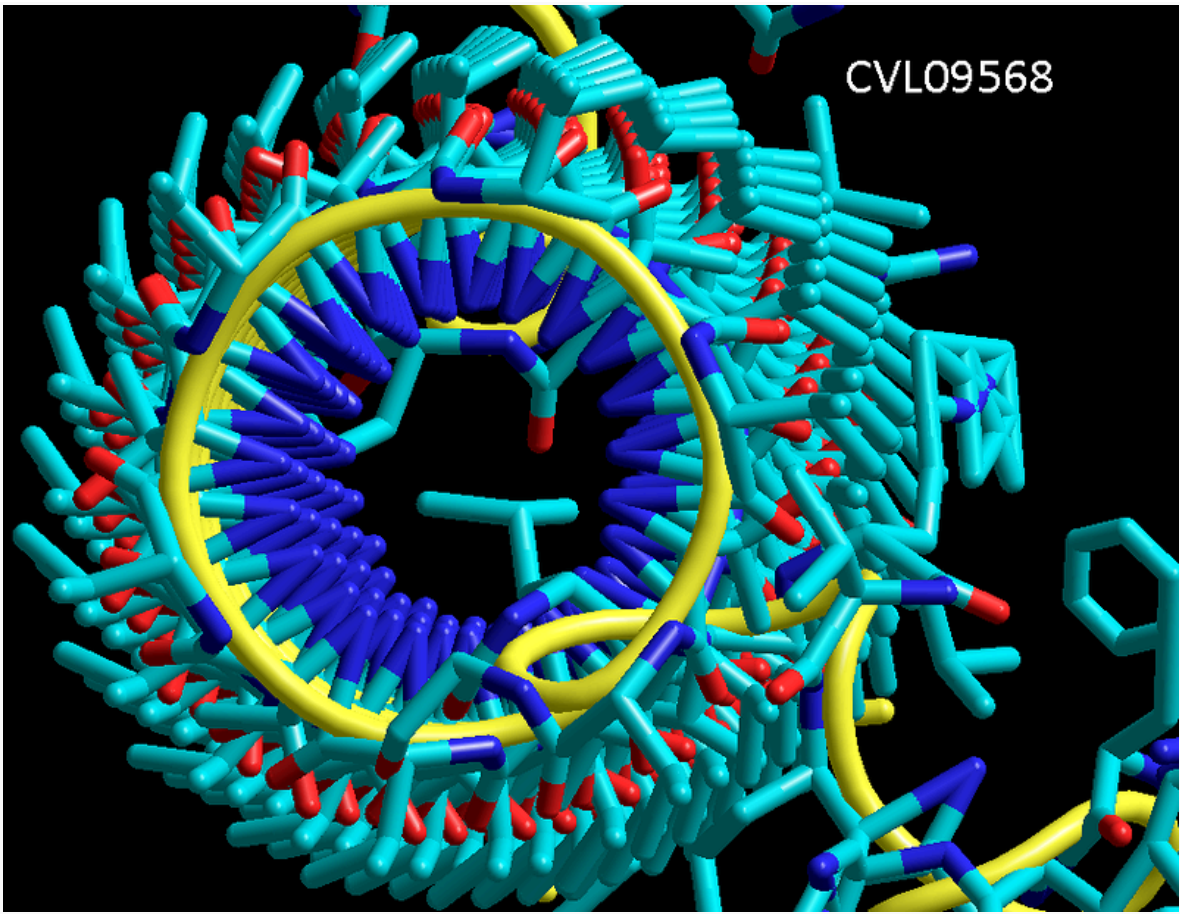
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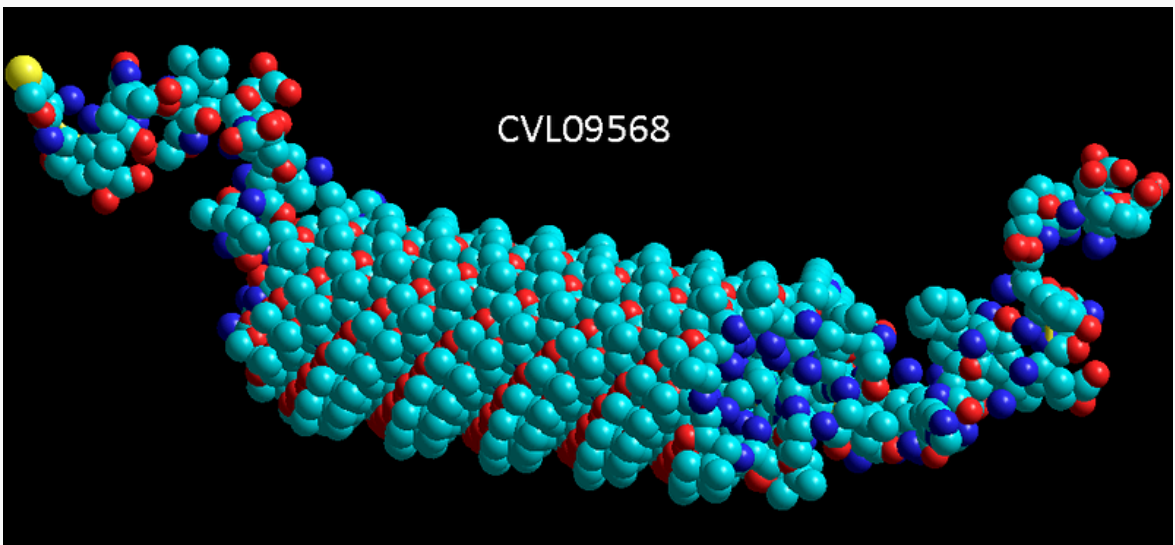
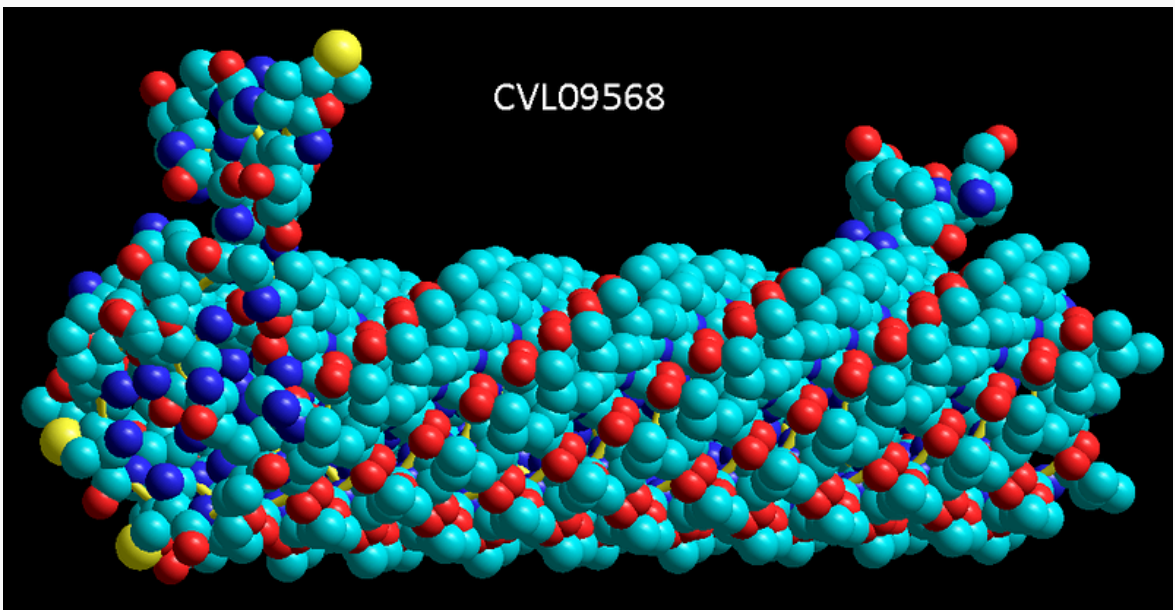
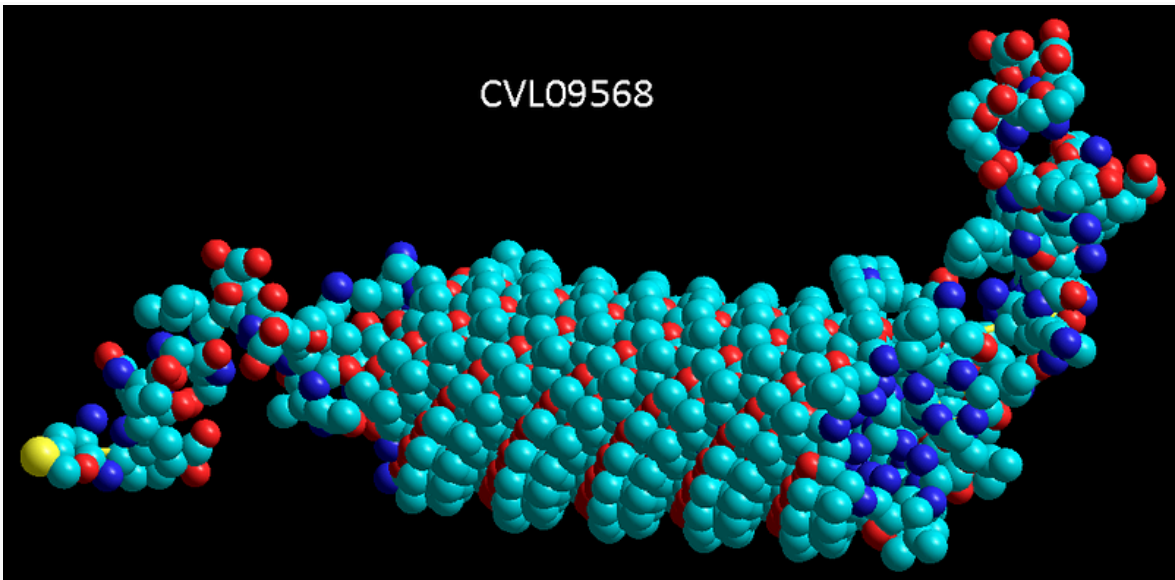
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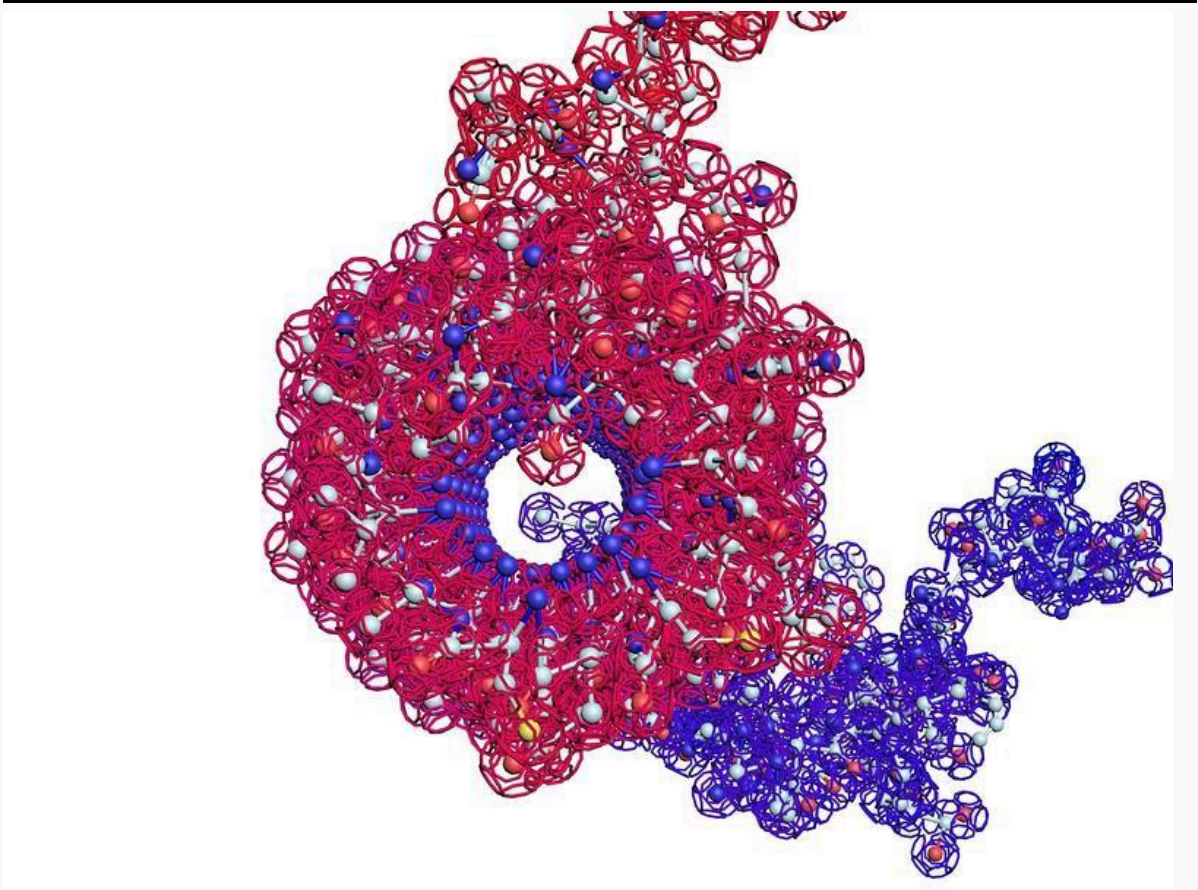
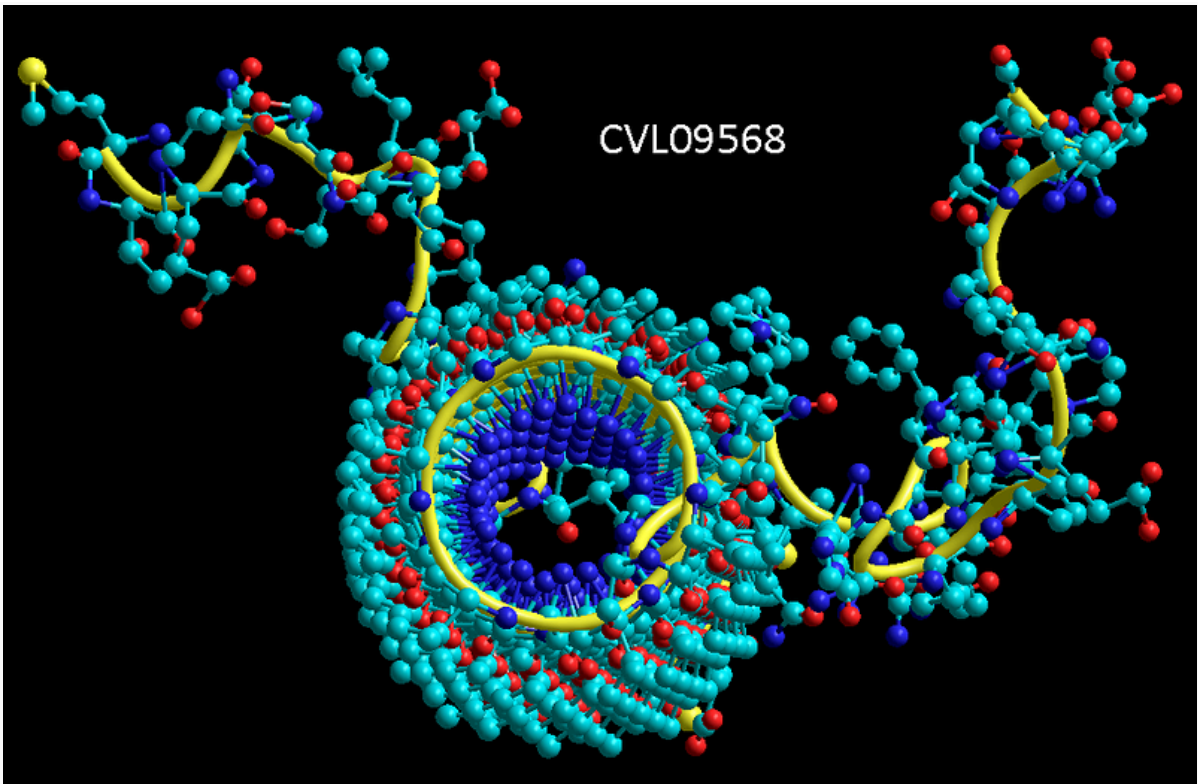


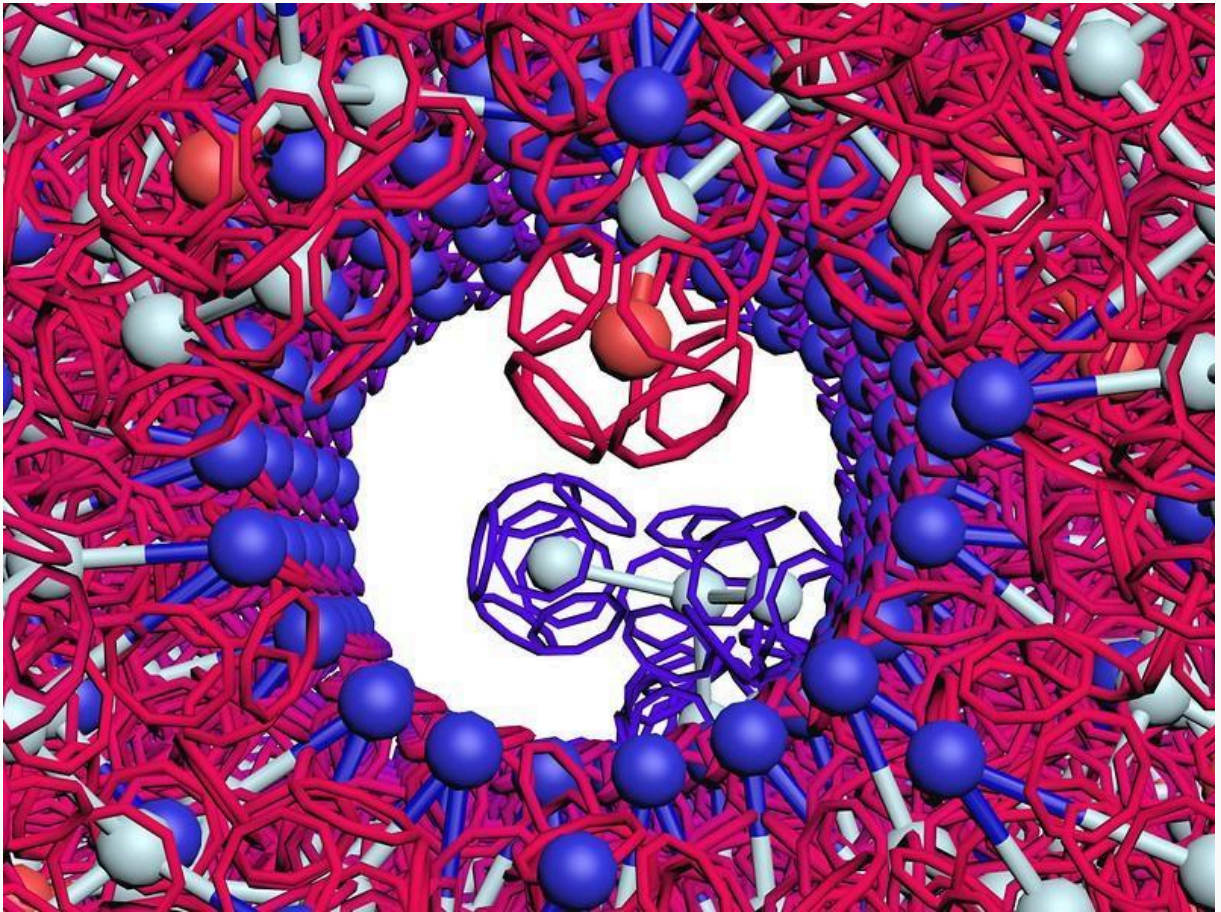












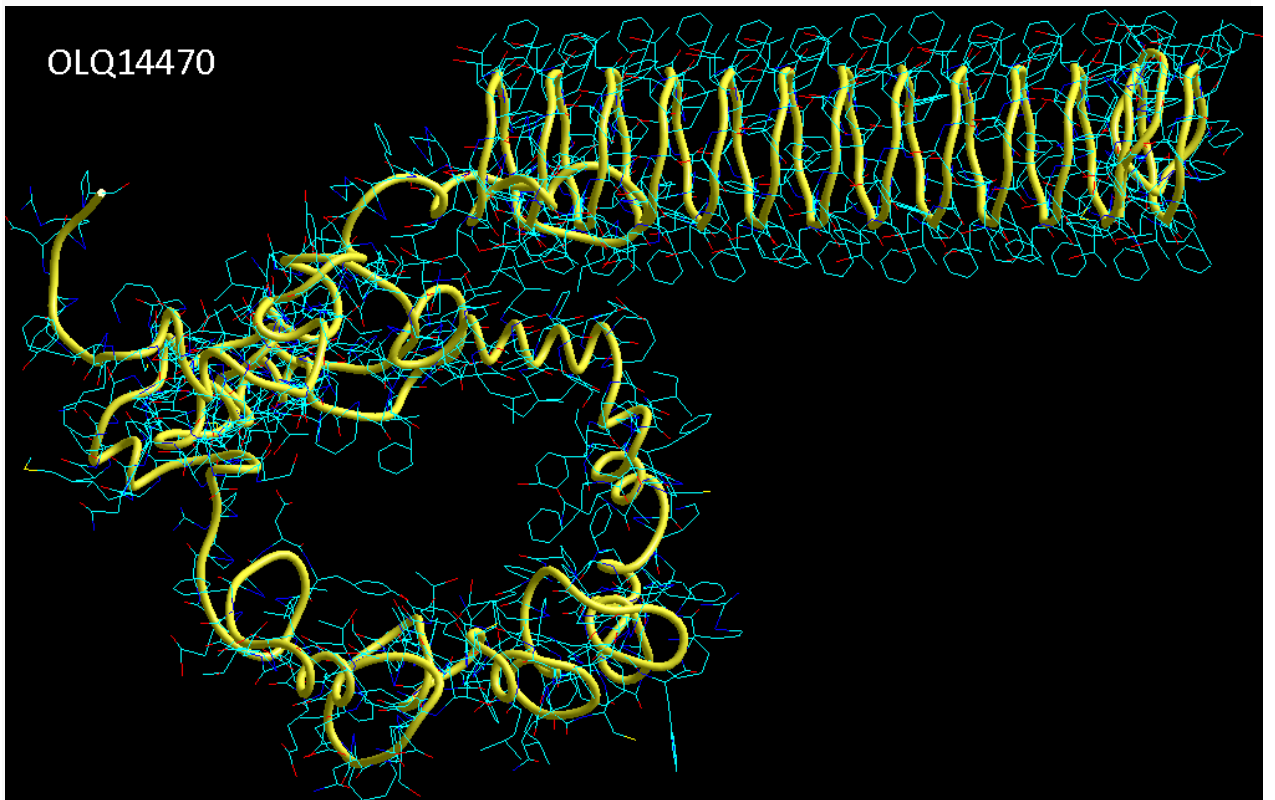
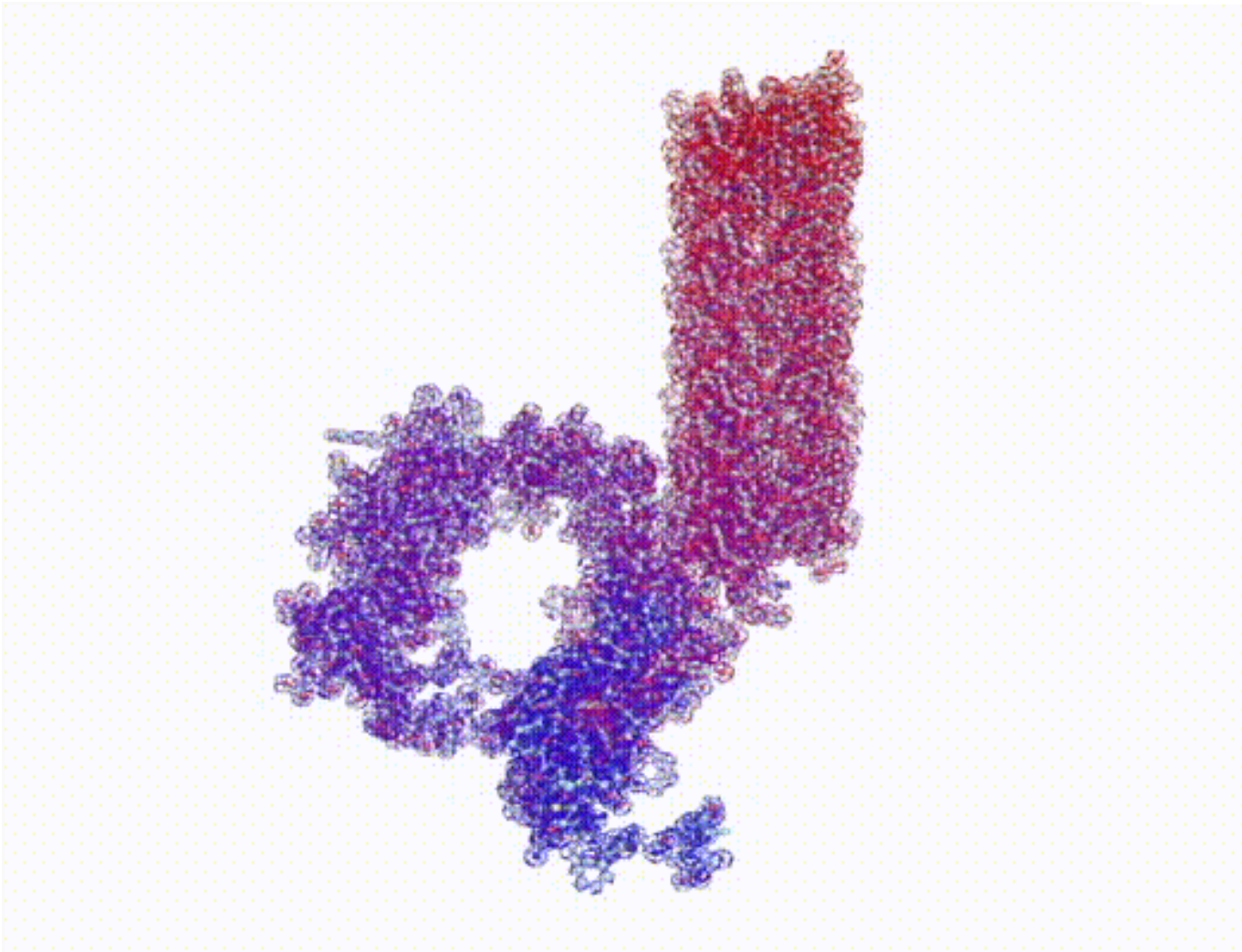
Q-helix is essentially a reactor consisting of nitrogen atoms - [Picotechnological Anisotropic Ultra-High Pressure Reactors](#).

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucore/1129213514#>

>ENA|OLQ14470|1188 nucleotides

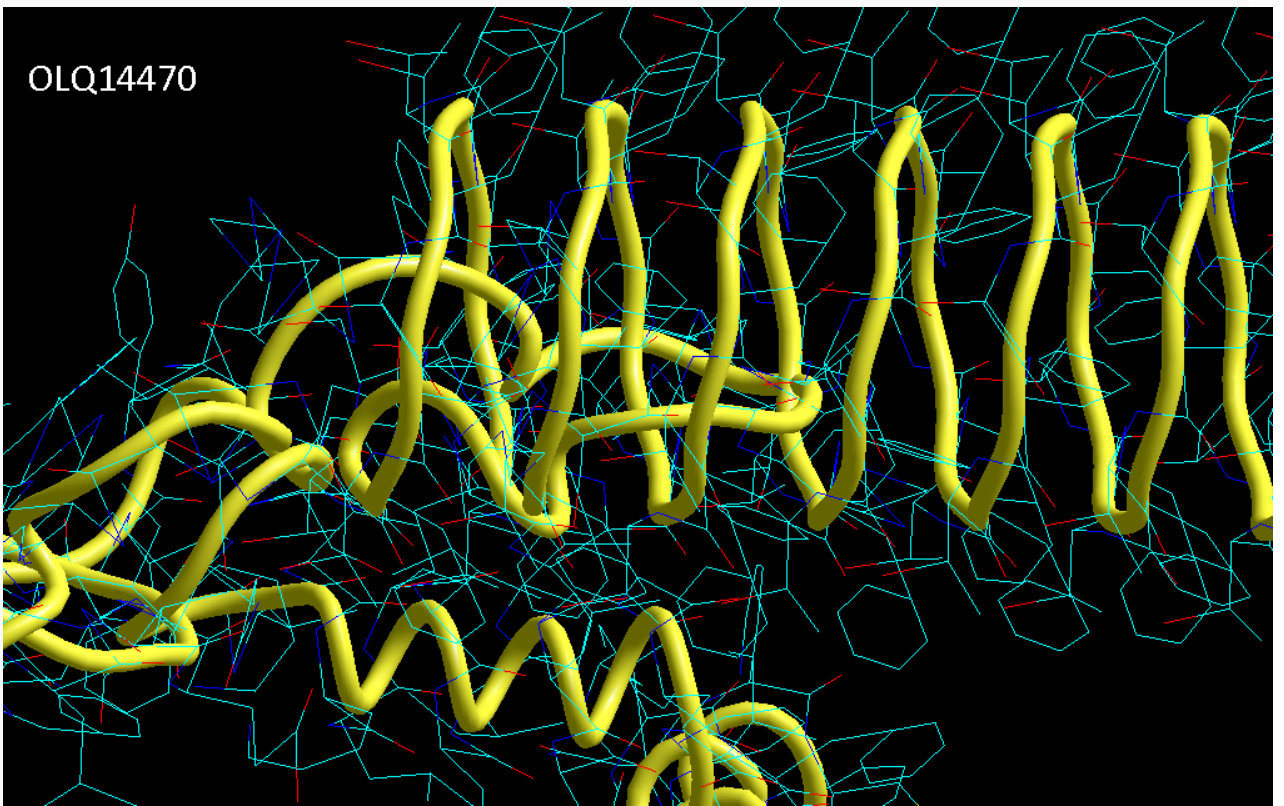
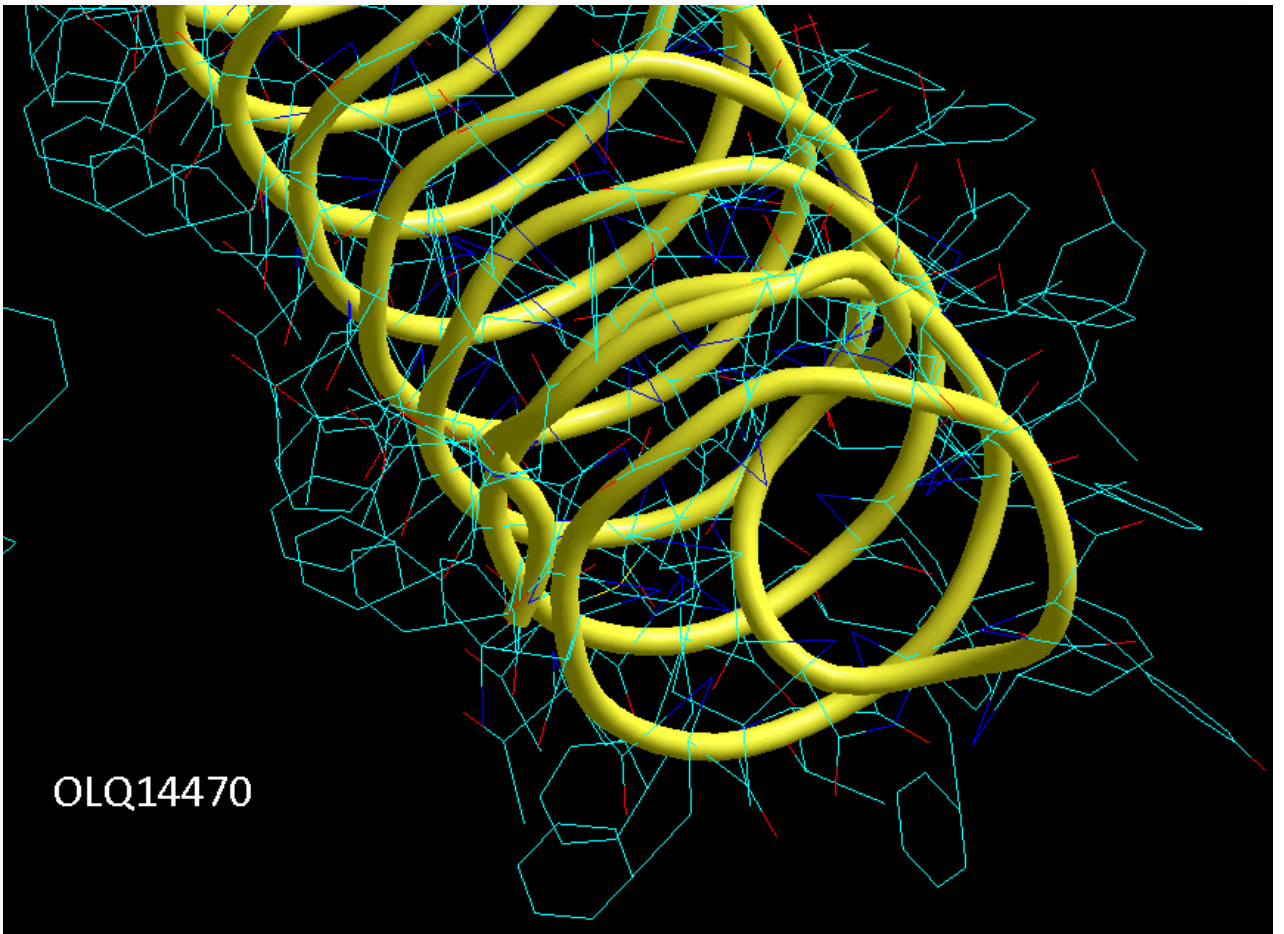
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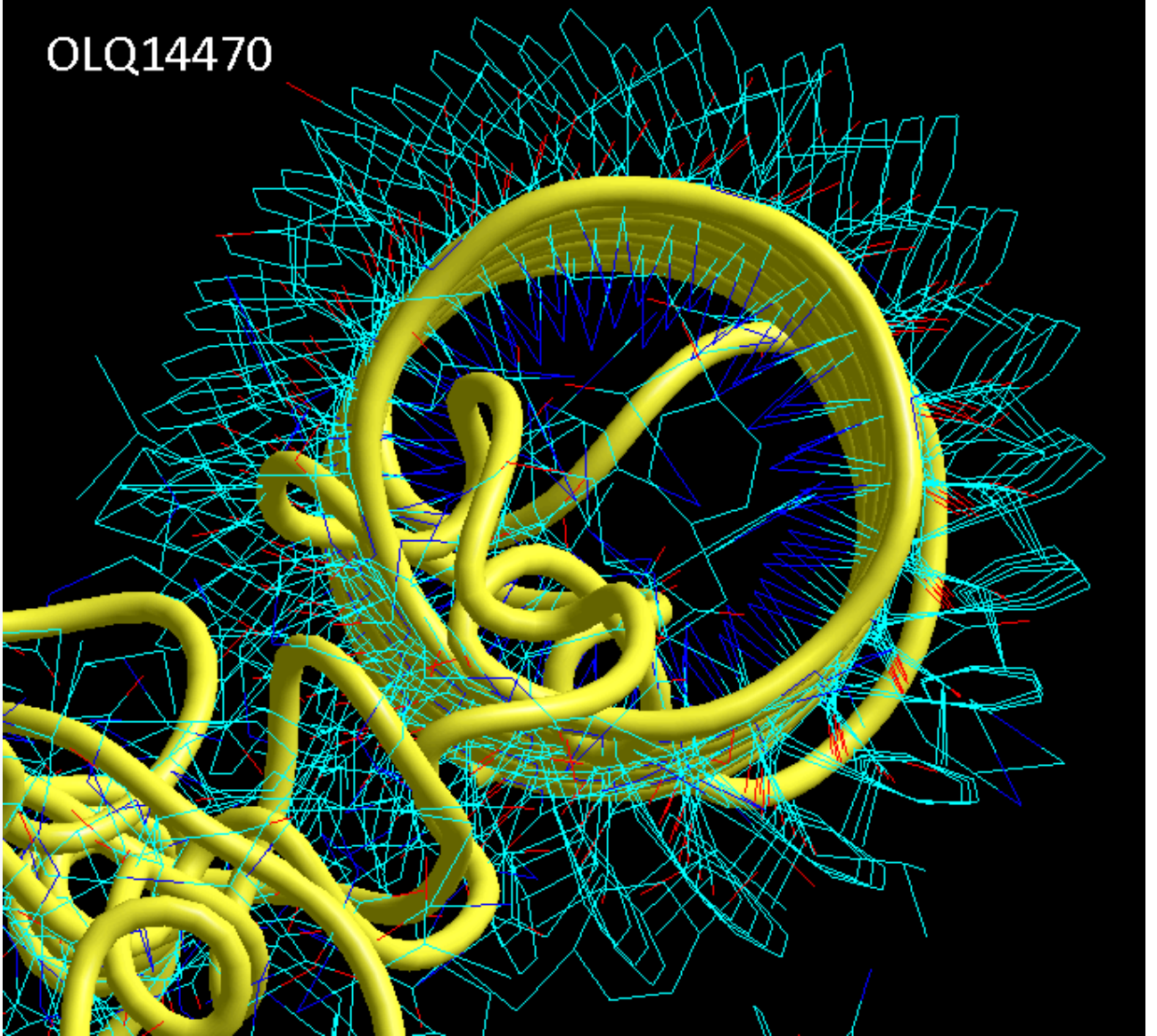


OLQ14470





OLQ14470



[https://img-fotki.yandex.ru/get/404236/... 8\\_orig.png](https://img-fotki.yandex.ru/get/404236/... 8_orig.png)

## Q-helix parameters determined

Kushelev: Let's try to determine the real parameters of the Kushelev program helix (Q-helix, 57-helix). It would seem that this is not difficult to do. After all, the Q-helix consists of alternating amino acid residues with the codes of alpha- and pi-helices. However, the parameters (compositional, transpositional and proline angles) differ for both types of residues, i.e. from the parameters in the alpha-helix and from the parameters in the pi-helix. Moreover, if we try to make a Q-helix from "frozen" elements of the alpha- and pi-helices, then at the next residue it turns out that it is impossible to add the next residue, since its place is occupied by the residue of the

previous turn of the Q-helix. And this means that the Q-helix can be continued only if we change the angles, i.e. "unfreeze" the parameters of the alpha- and pi-elements. What follows from this?

It follows from this that a set of 9 variants with three angles (compositional, transpositional and proline) can describe only a part of protein structures, for example, a straight section of alpha, 310, pi, beta helices, an arbitrary sequence of compositional (3D) codes in the case where there are no restrictions on hydrogen, van der Waals and Hooke bonds. In real proteins, which often contain program helices, such restrictions exist, therefore a set of 9 variants with 3 angles cannot describe most protein structures. Without taking into account physics, i.e. at the level of a geometric algorithm.

Taking physics into account is labor-intensive, but you can add a database for program spirals, which will greatly expand the capabilities of the geometric algorithm. And although there are a great many program spirals, there are not so many running program spirals, and rare program spirals will have to be studied taking into account physics. For now, in manual mode. The most relevant is the interactive 3D version, where you can visually observe the emergence of various restrictions in the process of constructing a protein model.

And while this version of Picotech 3D Pro interactive is being created, we will define the parameters of some software spirals manually...

I will publish the technology for determining the parameters of program spirals later, but for now I can say that there are ~5.8 amino acid residues per turn of the Q-spiral. The Q-spiral itself (it is right-handed), if it is polyglycine, looks something like this:



For clarity, cross-sections of the larger Q-helix and the smaller 310-helix are shown. By the way, the 310-helix is right-handed and has approximately 3.3 amino acid residues per turn. The pi-helix is left-handed and has approximately 4.4 residues per turn. The alpha-helix is right-handed and has 3.6 residues per turn. The beta-helix is left-handed and has approximately 3 amino acid residues per turn.





