Epigenetic Activities for DNA Viability

Biomedical research is unaware of the roles of PARP signaling for DNA anabolic (binding) activities. Given the fact that countless studies link PARP 1 - 3 to cancers, correlation - causation thinking has prompted the pharmaceutical industry to develop and market an array of PARP inhibitors.

The following is provided to discuss these iron - sulfur based signaling molecules that can be verified as the DNA binding proteins known collectively as NUP98.

Designation	Amino Acid Constituents
PARP 1	Glutamic Acid - Proline/Alanine[1]- Glycine
PARP 2	Leucine - Isoleucine - Valine
PARP 3	Phenylalanine - Tyrosine - Tryptophan

DNA Binding Mechanisms

The following is an overview of epigenetic markers for the three forms of binding mechanisms for DNA.

These mechanisms may regulate receptors or be part of "entanglement" or a "nano-cage" mechanism to explain what a gene really is; i.e. the activities that regulate the anabolic and catabolic activities necessary for hormones and other life-sustaining activities to be functional.

Note: Many alternative designations for each of the following categories have evolved over the past decades. The following are provided for introductory purposes but other designations or terms may be used to prevent complexity.

Category

[1]Chirality - Proline from hydrogen sulfide and alanine from nitric oxide

1. PARP1, GMP - GDP - GTP (They are known as Guanylate); AMP - ADP - ATP (aka AMPK)
2. PARP2, GLO1 - 3, NAD - NADH - NADPH
3. PARP3, Abl1 - Abl2 - BCR-Abl

DNA Catabolic (Disassembly) Mechanisms

The dynamics of DNA viability for gene entanglement requires anabolic (binding) and catabolic (autophagy) mechanisms.

The following are provided to discuss the catabolic mechanisms that are known collectively as PCSK9.

Category

CTLA5 aka Granzyme E or PAH1

CTLA6 aka Granzyme F or PAH2

CTLA7 aka Granzyme G or PAH3