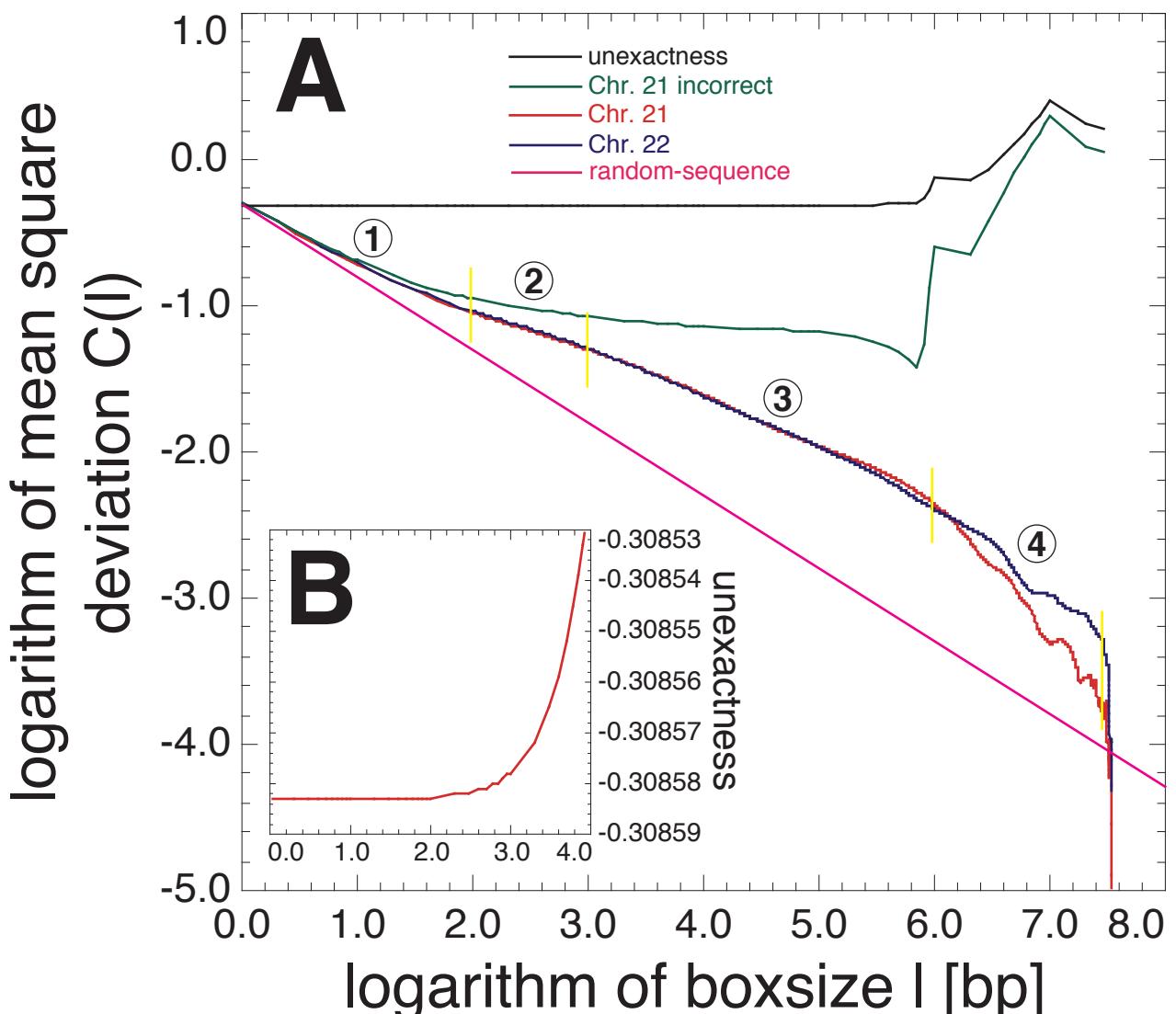
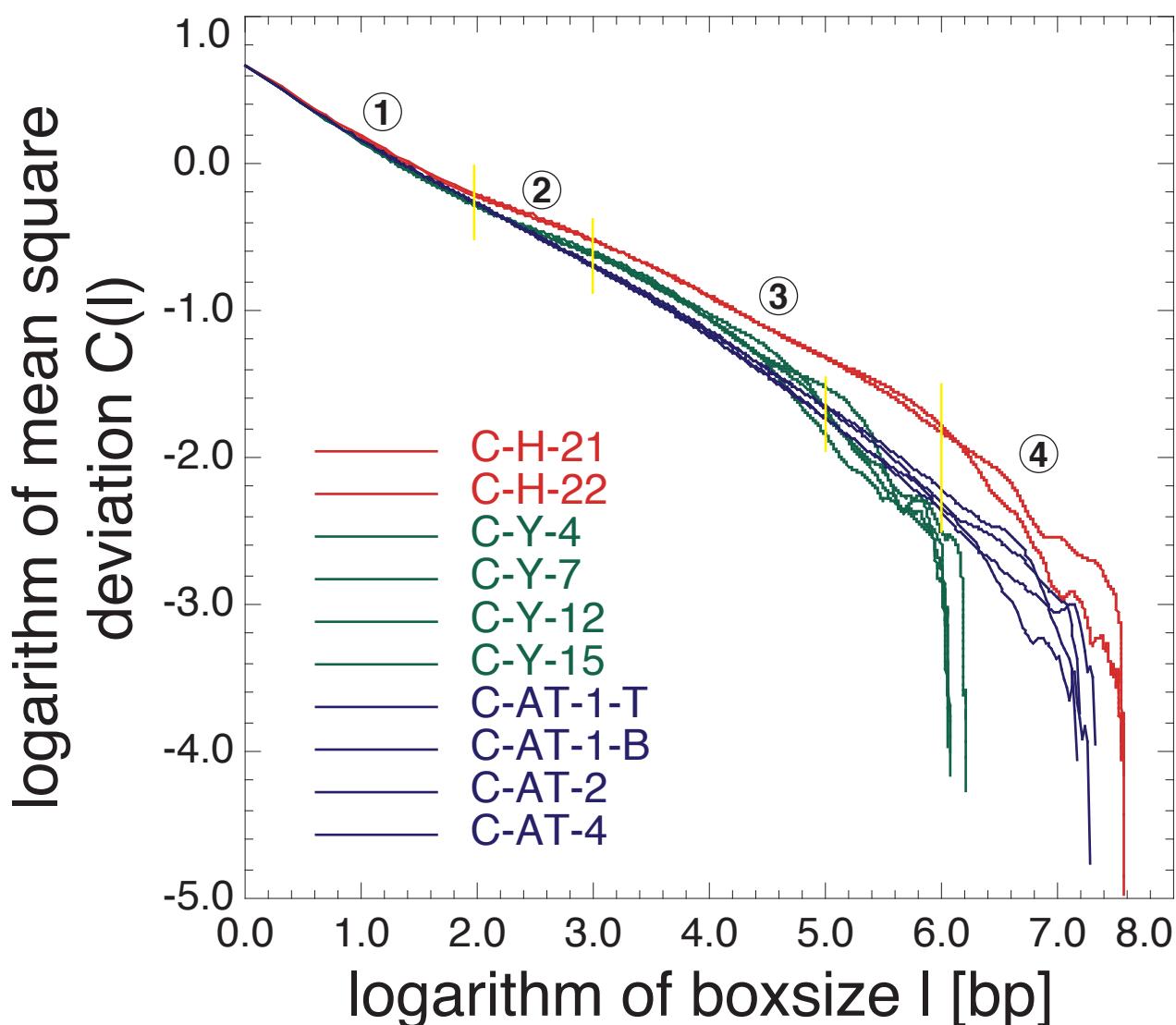


**Fractal analysis of the DNA sequence of
human chromosomes**
**show non trivial long range correlations over
 $10^{6 \text{ to } 7.5}$ base pairs, thus the genome seems to
consist of full correlated sequences (FCS)**



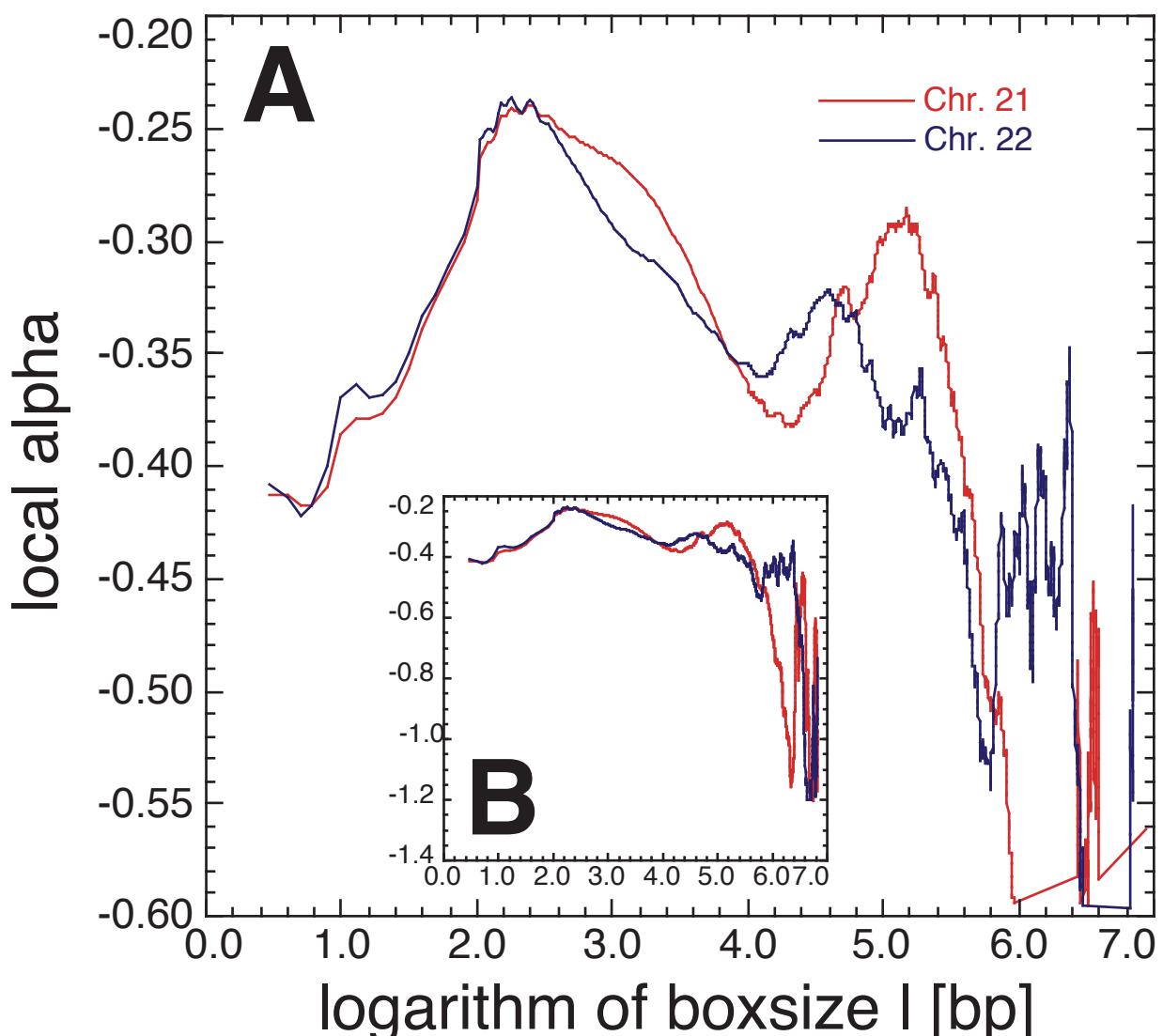
alpha	①	②	③	④
Chr. 21	-0.37084	-0.24881	-0.34588	-0.93132
Chr. 22	-0.36393	-0.25424	-0.36931	-0.63850

**Comparison of sequence correlations
between different species**
**Homo sapiens, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
and *Arabidopsis thaliana***
show differences in their full sequence correlations.



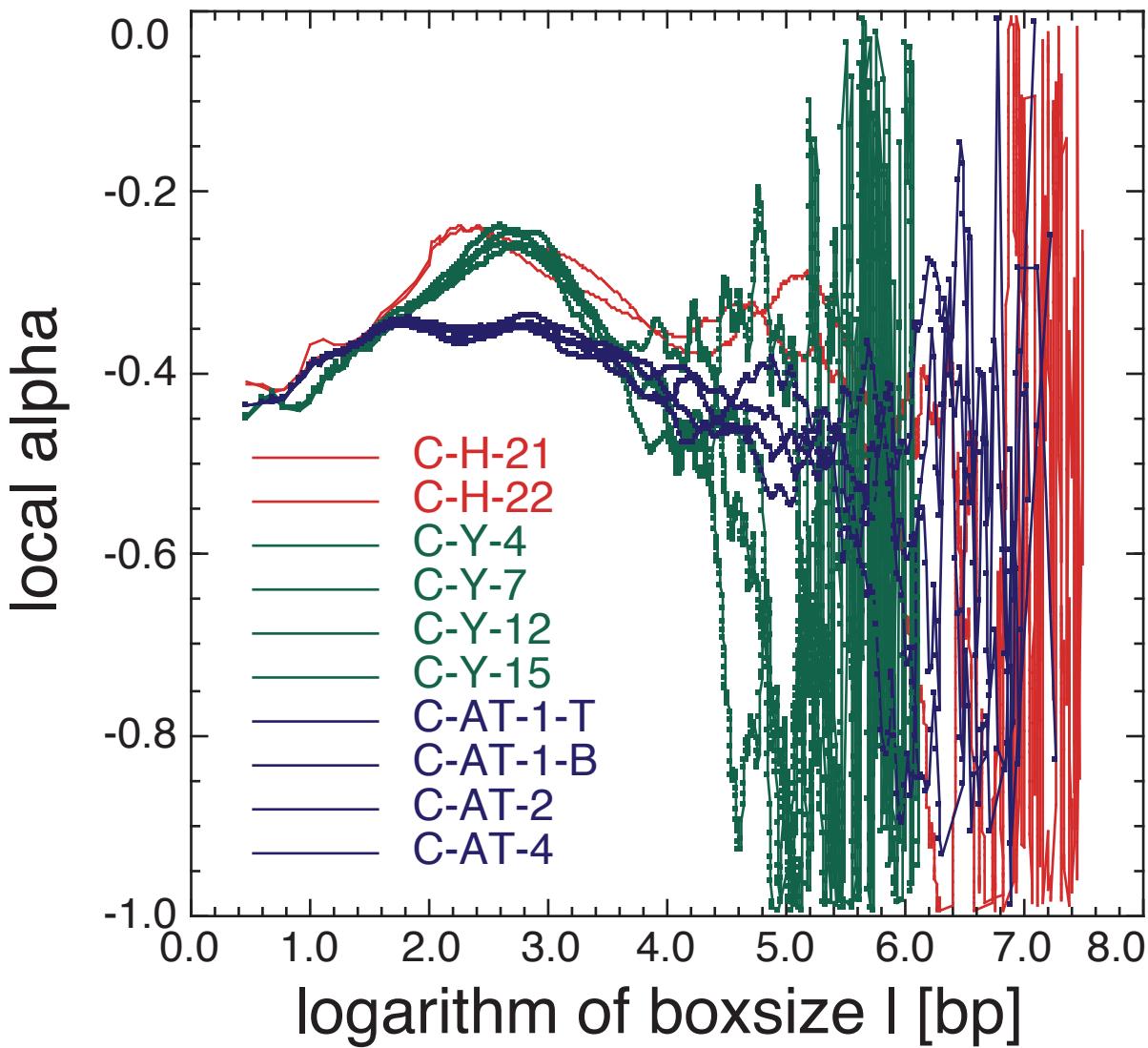
alpha	①	②	③
C-H-21	-0.37084	-0.24881	-0.34757
C-H-22	-0.36393	-0.25424	-0.37079
C-Y-4	-0.38630	-0.25659	-0.48930
C-Y-7	-0.38951	-0.27689	-0.49458
C-Y-12	-0.39239	-0.26320	-0.48487
C-Y-15	-0.39217	-0.27180	-0.53428
C-AT-1-T	-0.38014	-0.35539	-0.43333
C-AT-1-B	-0.38285	-0.35880	-0.44201
C-AT-2	-0.38075	-0.34596	-0.42440
C-AT-4	-0.38195	-0.35161	-0.44370

A more accurate fractal analysis of full correlated sequences is achieved by the local determination of the correlation parameter alpha, through taking the derivative of $C(l)$. Consequently alpha is a measure for the correlation on a scale of the respective boxsize.



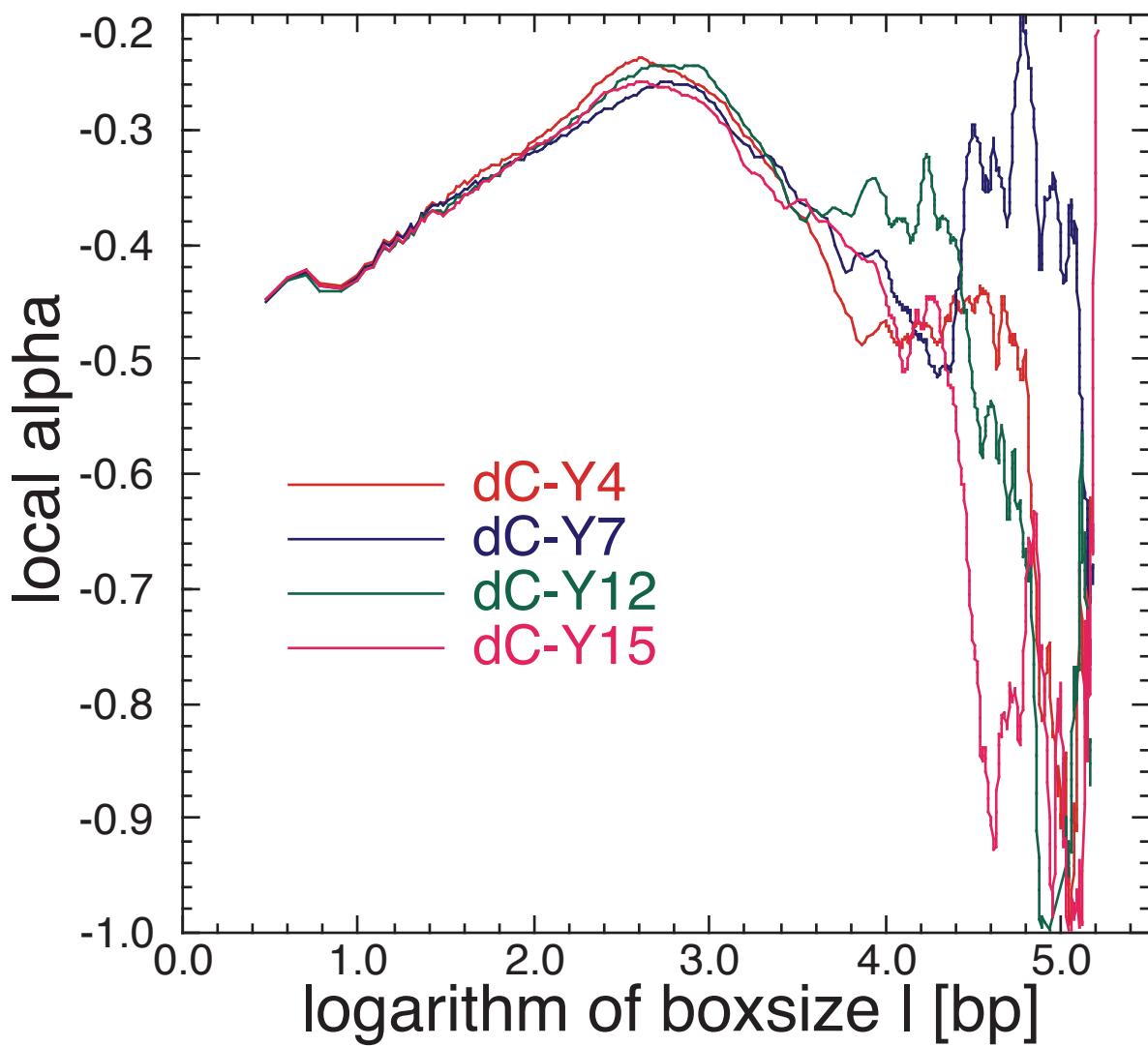
alpha	①	②	③	④
Chr. 21	-0.37084	-0.24881	-0.34588	-0.93132
Chr. 22	-0.36393	-0.25424	-0.36931	-0.63850

**Comparison of the local alpha for
Homo sapiens, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
and *Arabidopsis thaliana*
reveals the predicted differences
from C(l).**

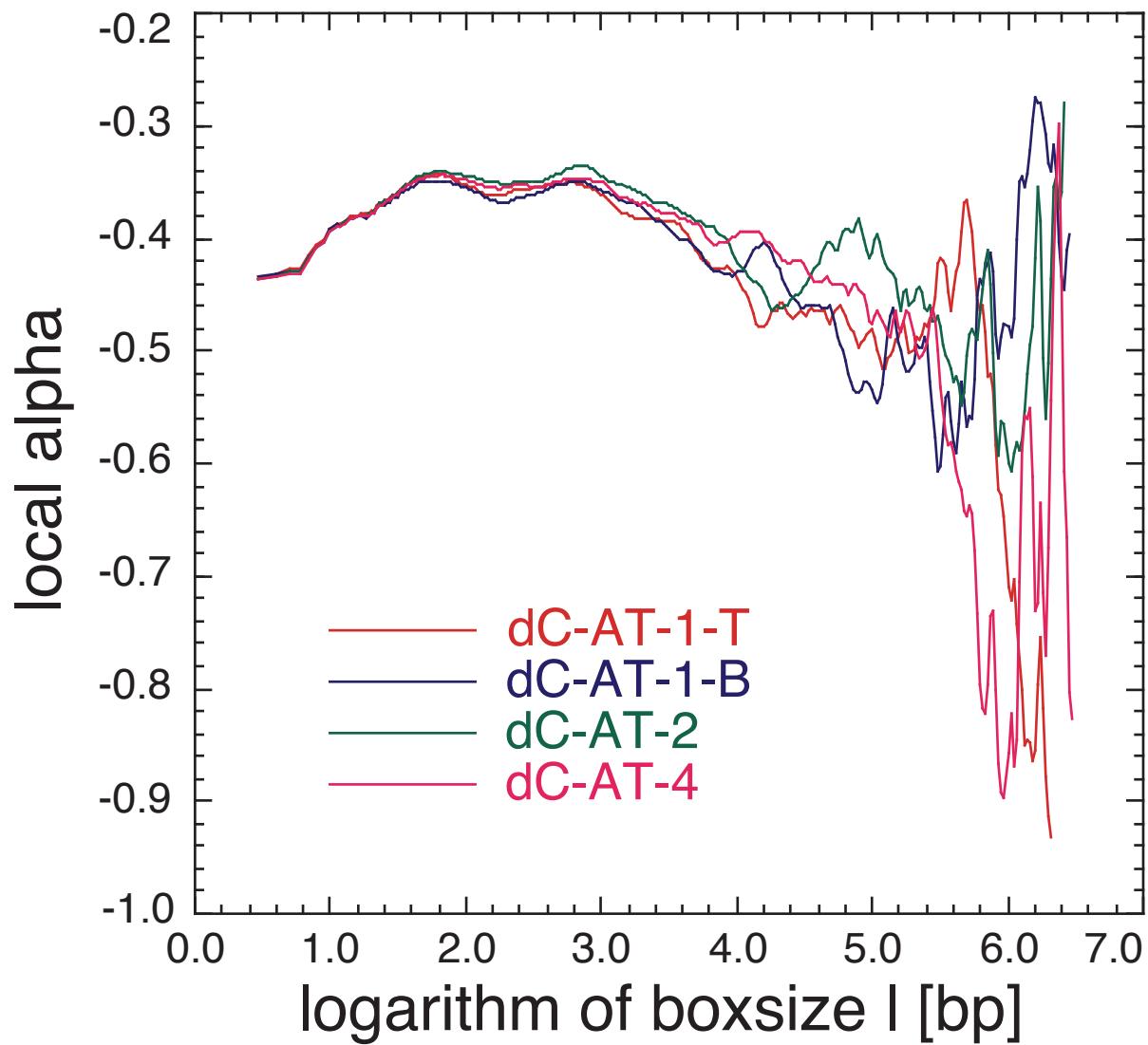


alpha	①	②	③
C-H-21	-0.37084	-0.24881	-0.34757
C-H-22	-0.36393	-0.25424	-0.37079
C-Y-4	-0.38630	-0.25659	-0.48930
C-Y-7	-0.38951	-0.27689	-0.49458
C-Y-12	-0.39239	-0.26320	-0.48487
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C-AT-1-T	-0.38014	-0.35539	-0.43333
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C-AT-2	-0.38075	-0.34596	-0.42440
C-AT-4	-0.38195	-0.35161	-0.44370

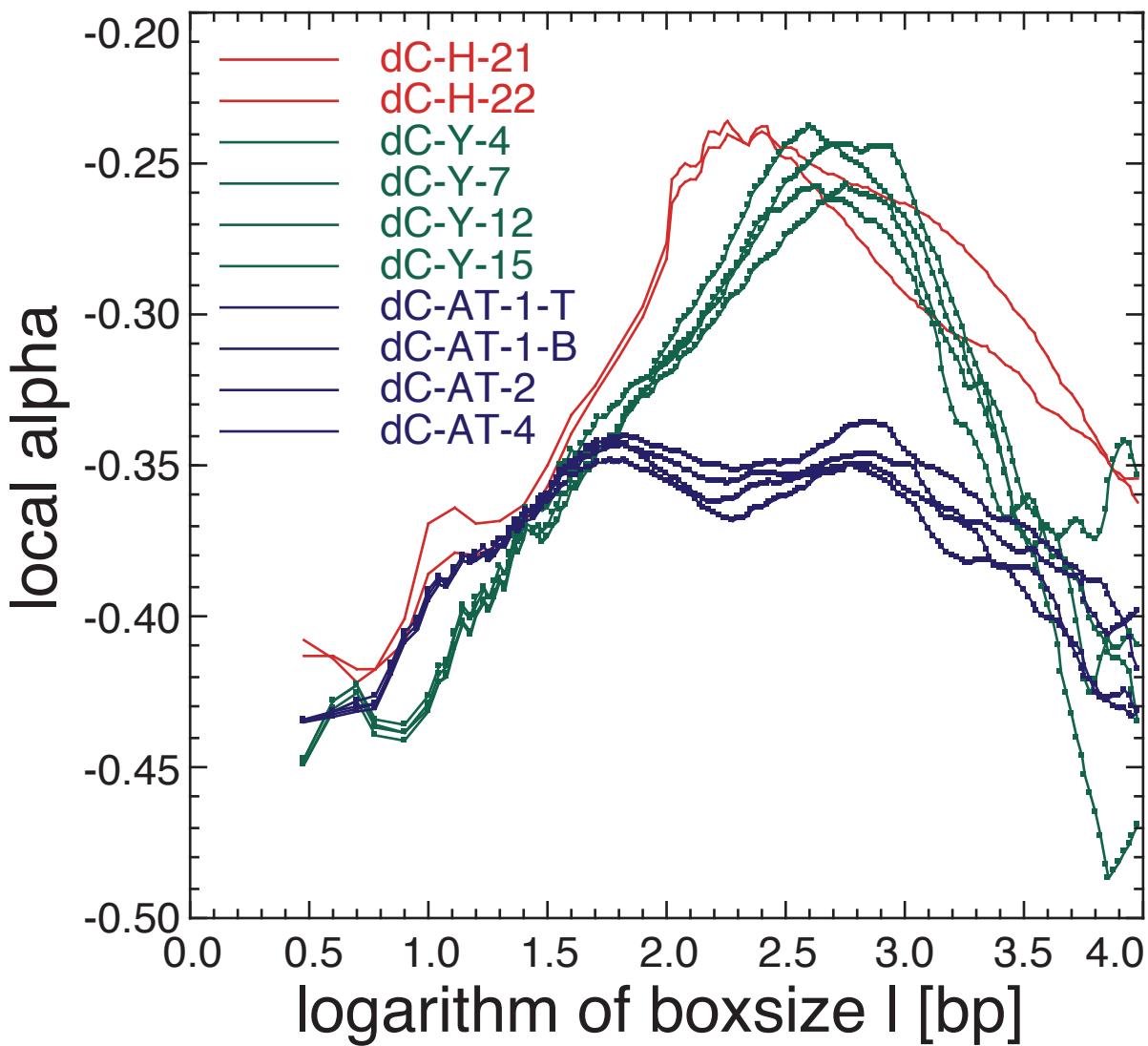
Local alpha of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.



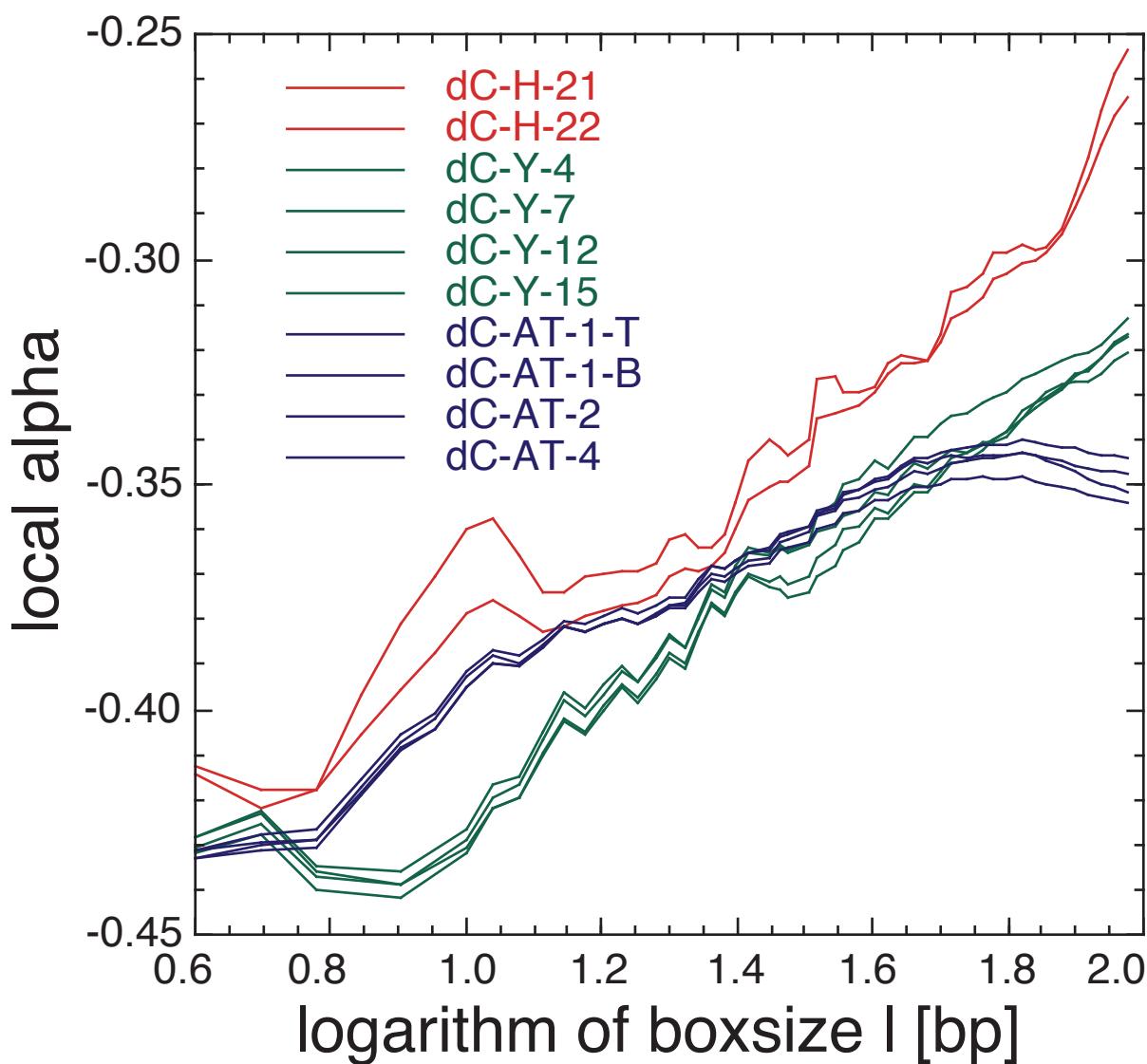
Local alpha of *Arabidopsis thaliana*.



**The local alpha reveals distinct structures
in the full correlated sequences.**



**The local alpha reveals distinct structures
in the full correlated sequences.**



Fractal Analysis of the DNA Sequence of Different Species

Knoch, T. A.

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Corresponding author email contact: TA.Knoch@taknoch.org

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Genome, genomics, genome organization, genome architecture, structural sequencing, architectural sequencing, systems genomics, coevolution, holistic genetics, genome mechanics, genome function, genetics, gene regulation, replication, transcription, repair, homologous recombination, simultaneous co-transfection, cell division, mitosis, metaphase, interphase, cell nucleus, nuclear structure, nuclear organization, chromatin density distribution, nuclear morphology, chromosome territories, subchromosomal domains, chromatin loop aggregates, chromatin rosettes, chromatin loops, chromatin fibre, chromatin density, persistence length, spatial distance measurement, histones, H1.0, H2A, H2B, H3, H4, mH2A1.2, DNA sequence, complete sequenced genomes, molecular transport, obstructed diffusion, anomalous diffusion, percolation, long-range correlations, fractal analysis, scaling analysis, exact yard-stick dimension, box-counting dimension, lacunarity dimension, local nuclear dimension, nuclear diffuseness, parallel super computing, grid computing, volunteer computing, Brownian Dynamics, Monte Carlo, fluorescence in situ hybridization, confocal laser scanning microscopy, fluorescence correlation spectroscopy, super resolution microscopy, spatial precision distance microscopy, autofluorescent proteins, CFP, GFP, YFP, DsRed, fusionprotein, in vivo labelling.

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