A sticky problem in quantum chemistry

A close examination of the pioneering work of many chemists in DNA sequencing reveals a major problem.

Current, established theory hypothesises that amino acids are sequenced from triplets of AGCU nucleotide bases pairs via tRNa, however Tetryonic theory reveals a glaring problem wrt to the respective mass-Matter geometries of the compound triplet-Matter geometries involved in this process.

Amino acid sequences are coded by tRNA supposedly from base pair triplets read from DNA strands

A	(CH)5-N5	[5,700]
G	(CH)5-N5-O	[6,372]
C	(CH)4-N3-OH	[4,692]
U	(CH)4-N2-O2	[4,728]

It is well know that Glycine is the simplest amino acid supposedly produced [coded] for by tRNA and contains only G nucleotides (or other triplet combinations as noted below)

Glycine	**C2-H5-N-O2**	[3,180]

Calculating for the 4 possible Glycine side chain solutions using triplet coding we get:

GGA	(CH)15-N15-O2	[6,372 + 6,372 + 5,700]	= [18,444]	**[5.80 x]**
GGG	(CH)15-N15-O3	[6,372 + 6,372 + 6,372]	= [19,116]	**[6.01 x]**
GGC	(CH)14-N13-O3-H	[6,372 + 6,372 + 4,692]	= [17,436]	**[5.48 x]**
GGU	(CH)14-N12-O4	[6,372 + 6,372 + 4,728]	= [17,472]	**[5.49 x]**

This simple calculation reveals that triplets cannot possibly code for amino acid side chains, they contain 4-6 times the required Matter (unless multiple Glycine molecules are formed with C,H,N,O by-products).

3 x [A]	3x[(CH)5-N5]	=	(CH)15-N15	[17,100]	**[5.37 x]**
3 x [G]	3x[(CH)5-N5-O]	=	(CH)15-N15-O3	[19,116]	**[6.01 x]**
3 x [C]	3x[(CH)4-N3-OH]	=	(CH)12-N9-(OH)3	[14,076]	**[4.42 x]**
3 x [U]	3x[(CH)4-N2-O2]	=	(CH)12-N6-O6	[14,184]	**[4.46 x]**

It may be suggested that perhaps the codon triplets are producing many Glycine amino acids in solution – but I simply lack the requisite information to simply make this assumptive leap, and have been unable to find any applicable information in reference texts on the matter. In any case physical modelling of the ATCG suggest that if Glycine is the amino formed through triplet coding there MUST be additional C,H,N,O compounds produced as well to account for all atoms present on both sides of the Triplet coding process hypothesized at present

G	(CH)5-N5-O	[6,372]	-	Glycine C2-H5-N-O2 [3,180]	->	C3-N4-O

A single Guanine base has twice the matter of Glycine [but is short 1 oxygen atom to produce 2 Glycine] - The math of triplet coding simply does not work ………………… imho