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Coronal mass ejection leads to lowering of rate of formation of polymerized actin -a platform for various vital cellular reactions.

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Coronal mass ejection (CME) from active Sun leads to more ultraviolet radiation. Ultraviolet radiation, along with its many other effect on biomolecules has effect on actin protein. Lamda max of protein in 280 nm which falls in UV-B range. As a result of exposure to UV-B radiation of same doze, which occurs during days of earth directed CME to the actin monomer, rate of formation of polymer from monomer actin is found to be lower down. Actin polymer acts as a platform for various vital cellular reactions. Since the location of Sunspot which leads to Coronal mass ejection corresponds to a particular geo-coordinate of earth, the entire biomass (as all living cells contain actin protein) of that particular area of the earth will be affected adversely due to ultraviolet radiation.