

TABLE 1

Protein, RNA and DNA and related parameters in exponentially growing *E. coli* B/r, as a function of the doubling time of the culture

Parameter	Symbol	Units	$\tau$	100	60	40	30	24 min
			$\mu$	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5 (doubl/hr)
Protein/mass <sup>a</sup>	$P/M$	$10^{17}$ aa/OD <sub>460</sub>	6.5	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.0	
RNA/mass <sup>a</sup>	$R/M$	$10^{16}$ nucleot./OD <sub>460</sub>	4.3	4.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	
DNA/mass <sup>a</sup>	$G/M$	$10^8$ genomes/OD <sub>460</sub>	18.3	12.7	9.5	7.9	7.6	
Cell number/mass <sup>a</sup>	$N_c/M$	$10^8$ cells/OD <sub>460</sub>	11.6	7.4	3.8	2.2	1.9	
Origins/genome <sup>a</sup>	$O/G$	dimensionless	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.52	1.63	
Protein/genome <sup>b</sup>	$P/G$	$10^8$ aa-residues	3.6	4.6	5.5	6.5	6.6	
RNA/genome <sup>b</sup>	$R/G$	$10^7$ nucleot. residues	2.4	3.9	6.0	8.4	10.3	
Mass/cell <sup>c</sup>	$\bar{M}$	OD <sub>460</sub> -units/ $10^9$ cells	0.8	1.35	2.6	4.6	5.3	
Protein/cell <sup>d</sup>	$\bar{P}$	$10^8$ aa-residues $\mu\text{g}/10^9$ cells	5.6	7.8	13.7	23.2	26.3	
RNA/cell <sup>d</sup>	$\bar{R}$	$10^7$ nucleot. residues $\mu\text{g}/10^9$ cells	101	140	246	417	474	
DNA/cell <sup>d</sup>	$\bar{G}$	genome equivalents $\mu\text{g}/10^9$ cells	3.7	6.6	15.0	30.0	41.1	
			20	36	81	162	222	
			1.6	1.7	2.5	3.6	4.0	
			6.3	6.9	10.0	14.4	16.0	
Sum $\bar{P} + \bar{R} + \bar{G}$ $(\bar{P} + \bar{R} + \bar{G})/\bar{M}$	$\bar{m}$ $\bar{m}/\bar{M}$	$\mu\text{g}/10^9$ cells $\mu\text{g}/\text{OD}_{460}$ -unit	127 148	184 136	337 128	594 131	711 135	
Peptide chain <sup>e</sup> elongation	$c_p$	aa/s per chain	12	16	18	21	22	
Protein/origin <sup>f</sup>	$P_0$	$10^8$ aa-residues	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.0	
C-period <sup>g</sup>	$C$	min	67	55	46	39	37	
D-period <sup>h</sup>	$D$	min	31	18	28	35	28	

<sup>a</sup> Observed parameters, averages based on graphs in which parameters were plotted as a function of growth rate; DNA/OD<sub>460</sub> and RNA/OD<sub>460</sub> from Churchward *et al.*, 1981a; cells/OD<sub>460</sub> from Shepherd, Churchward & Bremer, 1981; origins/genome from Churchward *et al.*, 1981.

<sup>b</sup>  $P/G = (P/M)/(G/M)$ ;  $R/G = (R/M)/(G/M)$ ;  $P_0 = P/O = (P/G)/(O/G)$ .

<sup>c</sup>  $\bar{M} = 1/(N_c/M)$ .

<sup>d</sup>  $\bar{P} = (P/M)/(N_c/M)$ ;  $\bar{R} = (R/M)/(N_c/M)$ ;  $\bar{G} = (G/M)/(N_c/M)$ ; for conversion into  $\mu\text{g}$ , the following molecular weights were used: average amino acid residue, 108 (composition of *E. coli* protein from Spahr, 1962); average RNA nucleotide, 324 (composition of *E. coli* stable RNA from Nierlich, 1972); *E. coli* genome,  $3.9 \times 10^6$  base pairs (Bachman & Brooks Low, 1980), 618 dal/base pair, i.e.  $2.41 \times 10^9$  dal/genome.

<sup>e</sup>  $c_p = 81(P/M)/(R/M)\tau$ , equation (7a).

<sup>f</sup>  $P_0 = P/O = (P/G)/(O/G)$ .

<sup>g</sup> C-period calculated from  $O/G$  and  $\tau$ , using  $O/G = [(C/\tau) \ln 2]/(1 - 2^{-C/\tau})$ , equation (11).

<sup>h</sup> D-period calculated from  $O/G$ ,  $\tau$  and  $\bar{G}$ , using  $D = \{(\tau/\ln 2) \ln [\bar{G} \cdot O/G]\} - C$ , equation (1). The fluctuations in  $D$  seen here with increasing doubling time are not significant; see text.