TABLE 3. Relative proportions of stable and mRNA synthesis in *E. coli* B/r and TJK16 growing in glucose minimal medium (TJK16 supplemented with 20 or 1 μg of thymine per ml, as indicated)

Strain	Thymine concn (μg/ml)	Doubling time (min)	Total cpm in hybridization mix		Hybridization efficiency[c] (%)	Relative proportions of:		
			^3H[a]	^{14}C[b]		Stable RNA synthesis		mRNA synthesis (avg %)
						%[d]	Avg %	
B/r	0	48	5616	258	64	52	54	46
		46	6029	258	34	51		
			6029	258	50	55		
		45	6573	290	22	57		
TJK16	20	45	5735	380	82	49	48	52[e]
		46	5963	368	84	46		
	1	45	2638	380	85	55	52	48
		46	3125	368	92	48		

[a] ^3H-pulse-labeled RNA.

[b] [^{14}C]rRNA (purified) added to hybridization mixture for determination of the hybridization efficiency.

[c] The differences in hybridization efficiency are mainly due to differences in the amount of λ *dilv* DNA loaded to the filters. In the B/r experiments, about 10 μg of DNA was used per filter; in the TJK16 experiments, about 25 μg of DNA was used.

[d] Each value given is the average from three hybridization vials.

[e] The slightly higher mRNA values for TJK16 in comparison with B/r mean that the rate of total RNA synthesis in TJK16 is 2 to 6% higher than in B/r (despite the lower DNA concentration in TJK16). This difference is experimentally not significant.