

Ron Milo: Number of mRNA molecules within one *E. coli* cell?

Step	Variable (units)	Calculation	Result
Cell size	V_{cell}	Length: $1 \mu\text{m}$, $10^{-6} \text{ m} = 10^{-18} \text{ m}^3$	10^{-18} m^3
Cell mass	M_{cell}	$V_{\text{cell}} \times \text{density} = 10^{-18} \text{ m}^3 \times 1 \text{ kg/l}$ (1.08 kg/l <i>E. coli</i>) multiply by $1 = 10^3 \text{ l/m}^3 = 10^{-15} \text{ kg} = 10^{-12} \text{ g} = 1 \text{ pg}$ Atom mass Dalton D (1 H atom), with $N_a = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \Rightarrow 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ Da} / 1 \text{ g}$ $M_{\text{cell}} = 10^{-12} \text{ g} * (6 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ Da} / 1\text{g}) = 6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Da}$	$6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Da}$
Protein mass / cell	M_{protein}	Cell: water 70%, DNA, RNA, lipids, proteins (half of the cell's dry weight) $M_{\text{cell}} \cdot 0.15 = 6 \cdot 10^{11} \cdot 0.15 \text{ Da} = 10^{11} \text{ Da}$	10^{11} Da
Protein number	N_{protein}	Average length: 300 aa, 110 Da/ aa $300 \text{ aa} \times 100 \text{ Da/aa} = 30\,000 \text{ Da} = 30 \text{ kDa}$ (average protein mass) number of proteins per cell / protein mass = $10^{11} \text{ Da} / 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Da} = 3 \cdot 10^6$ proteins/cell	$3 \cdot 10^6$ proteins
		What could go wrong (sensitivity analysis): cell volume cubic 5 fold larger size under good conditions than in resting state \Rightarrow number of proteins: $3 \cdot 10^6$ proteins per μm^3	
Protein production rate	$R1 = N_{\text{protein}} / \tau$	cell cycle: within this time the cell doubles and needs twice the amount of the protein 20 min (max) to 1 h (could be much slower...), $\tau = 3000 \text{ seconds} / 1 \text{ h}$ $R = N_{\text{protein}} / \tau = 3 \cdot 10^6 / 3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ s} = 10^3 \text{ proteins} / (\text{cell s})$	10^3 proteins per s
Proteins / mRNA	$R2 = N_{\text{protein}} / (\text{RNA s})$	Velocity (ribosome) $V_{\text{ribosome}} = 10 \text{ aa/s} = 30 \text{ nucleotide} / \text{s}$ 30 nucleotide ribosome footprint \Rightarrow max 1 protein / (RNA s)	1 - 0.1 proteins per RNA per s
mRNAs/cell	N_{mRNA}	$N(\text{RNA/cell}) = R1 (\text{protein}) / R2 (\text{protein/RNA})$ $= 10^3 \text{ protein/s} // 1 \text{ to } 0.1 \text{ protein} / (\text{RNA s}) = 10^3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ mRNA/cell}$	$10^3 \cdot 10^4$ mRNA/cell
mRNAs/human cell		different cell size (1000x) and cell cycle (20x) = $V_{\text{human}}/V_{\text{E.coli}} // \tau_{\text{human}} / \tau_{\text{Ecoli}}$ $= 3 \cdot 10^3 * 1000/20 = 10^5 \text{ mRNA} / \text{human cell}$ (human cell 1000 - 4000 x larger, yeast 40x larger)	10^5 mRNA / human cell