# Assignment 1: Dimensions, Units and Order of Magnitude Estimates (bio322) 

September 23, 2014

## [Total score: 16- individual scores in square brackets]

1. For the following variables provide dimensions and SI units. Please write out (i.e. show) how you arrived at the dimensions [4].
(a) The permittivity of the space $\left(\epsilon_{0}\right)$. Given: The force $(f)$ between like point charges $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ separated by a distance of $r$ is given by Coulomb's law to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
f=\frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{1} q_{2}}{r^{2}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

ANS: S.I. units: $\frac{C^{2}}{m^{2} \cdot N},\left[M^{-1} L^{3} I^{2} T^{4}\right]$.
(b) Viscosity of a medium $(\eta)$. Given: The Stokes frictional drag coefficient $(\zeta=2 m / \Delta t)$ for a sphere of mass $m$ and in time $(\Delta t)$ is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\zeta=6 \pi \eta r \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where r is the sphere radius.
ANS:SI unit: $\frac{k g}{s \cdot m},\left[\mathrm{ML}^{-1} T^{-1}\right]$
(c) Concentration (c) of proteins in cells. ANS: SI unit $\frac{m g}{m L},\left[\mathrm{ML}^{-3}\right]$
(d) Moles (with reference to molar concentration) of a substance. ANS: $\frac{m o l}{m^{3}},\left[\mathrm{molL}^{-3}\right]$ or $\left[N L^{-3}\right]$ or $\left[\mathrm{L}^{-3}\right]$.
2. Estimate the number of proteins in an E. coli cell given the cell consists of $70 \%$ water and proteins form half the dry mass. Assume an average protein length. Compare your estimate to that measured and discuss deviations or lack of them from accurate measurements, in the context of your assumptions. [4].
ANS: $3 \cdot 10^{6}$ proteins, measured value is $2.4 \cdot 10^{6}$ molecules.
3. What is the average spacing between two protein molecules of ftsZ (a cytoskeletal protein) in an idealized E. coli cell which has an approximate concentration of $1 \mu M$ [1]. [4].
a) Assuming uniform distribution of proteins in the cell:
$\mathrm{d}=\mathrm{c}^{-1 / 3}$, where d is the mean spacing and c is the concentration ( number
of molecules per unit volume)
$\mathrm{d}=\left(1 \mu \mathrm{M} \cdot 6.023 \cdot 10^{23}\right)^{-1 / 3}$
$\mathrm{d}=1.19 \mu \mathrm{~m}=119 \mathrm{~nm}$.
b) Assuming the proteins to be arranged as a ring in the bacterial cell of radius $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, then
total number of protein molecules in the cell $\approx 600$
circumference of the cell $=2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
assuming end to end arrangement of the proteins in the ring and spacing defined as the distance between the centers of the two monomers (2•d) i.e. radius of one monomer being $d$
An estimate of the mean spacing ( $2 \cdot \mathrm{~d}$ here) can be obtained from: $2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot \mathrm{r}$ $=$ total number of protein molecules $\cdot 2 \cdot \mathrm{~d}$
$\approx 5 \mathrm{~nm}$

## References

[1] Rueda,Vicente and Mingorance (2003) Concentration and Assembly of the Division Ring Proteins FtsZ, FtsA, and ZipA during the Escherichia coli Cell Cycle J Bacteriol. 185(11): 3344-3351

