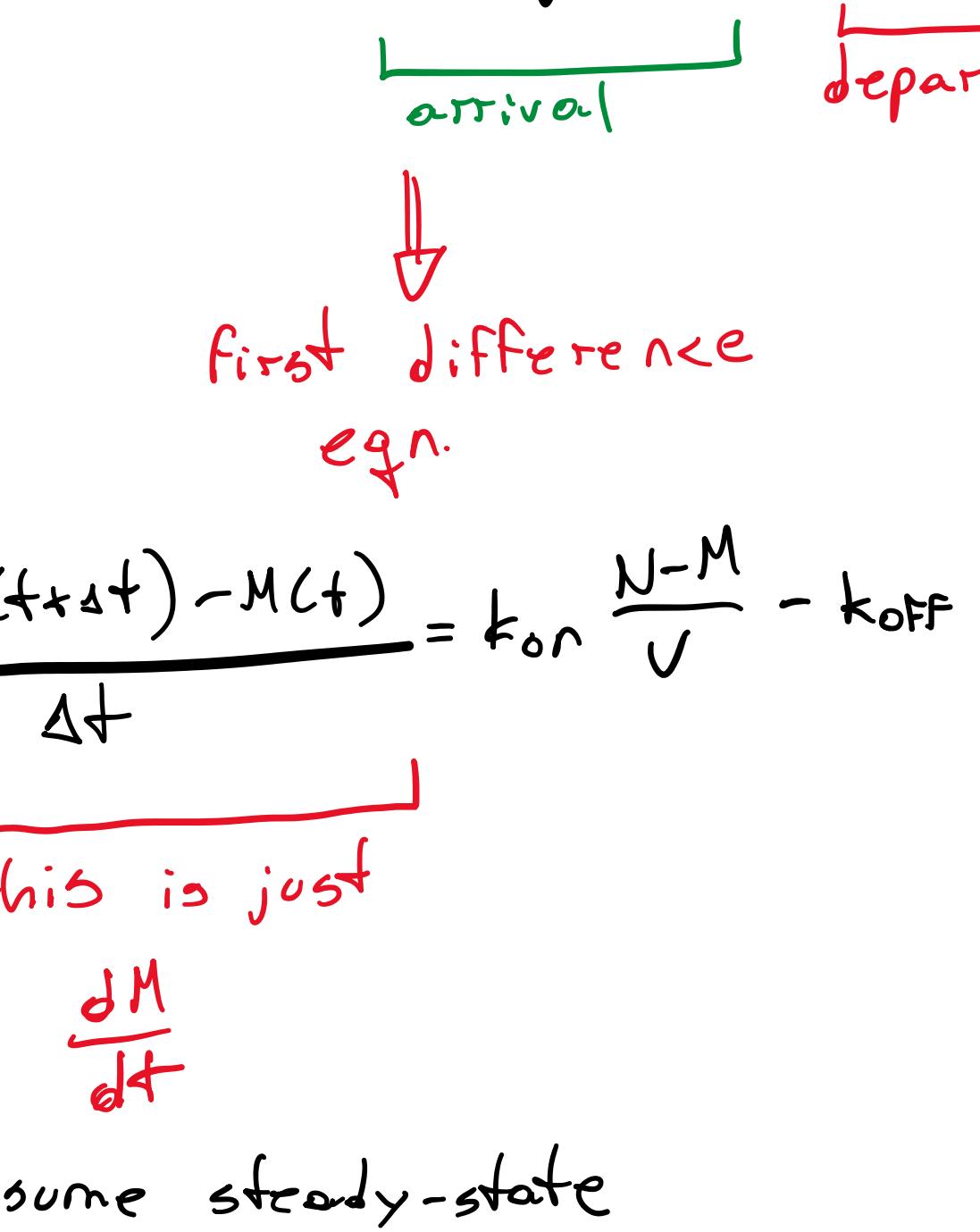
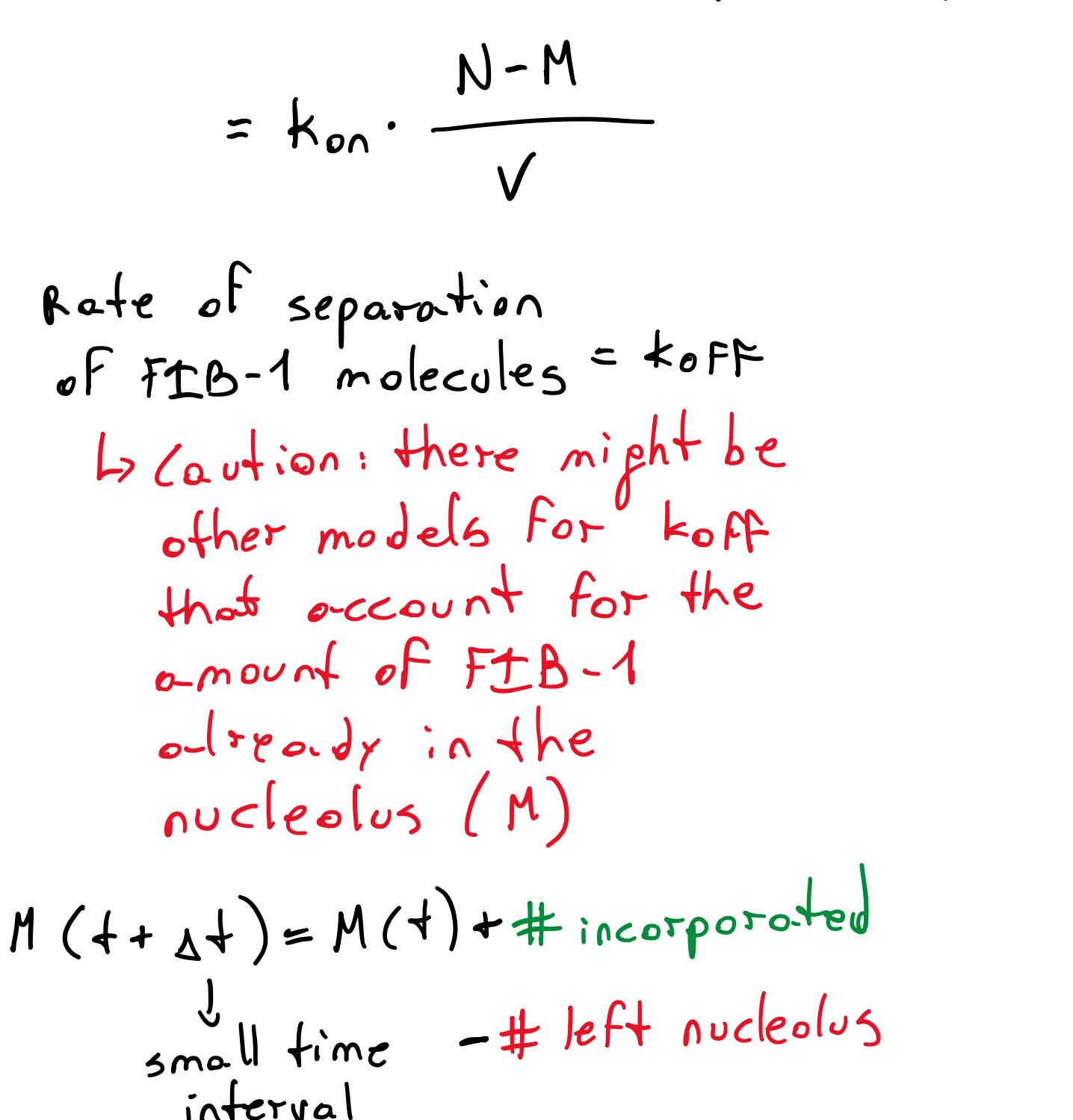
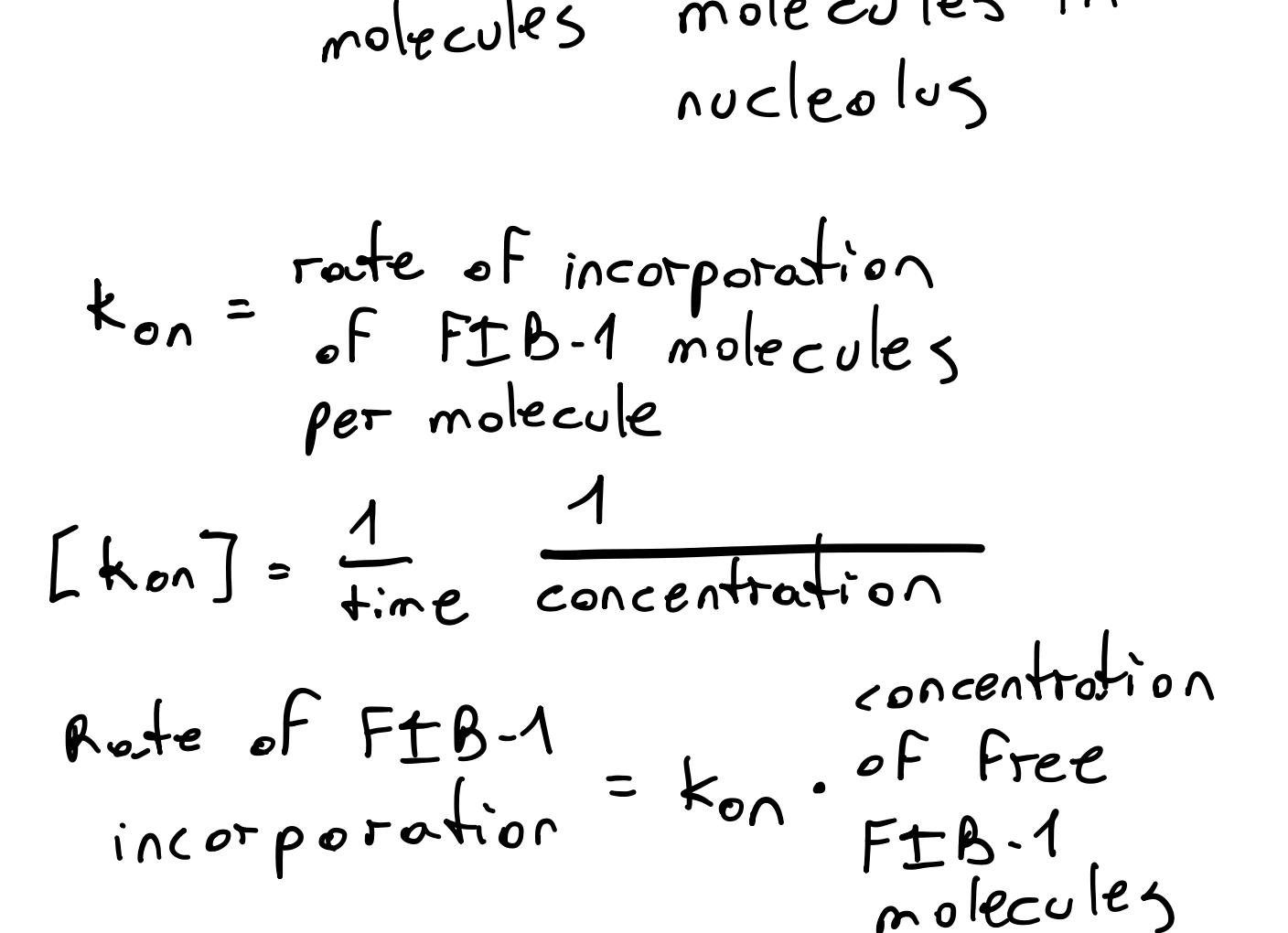
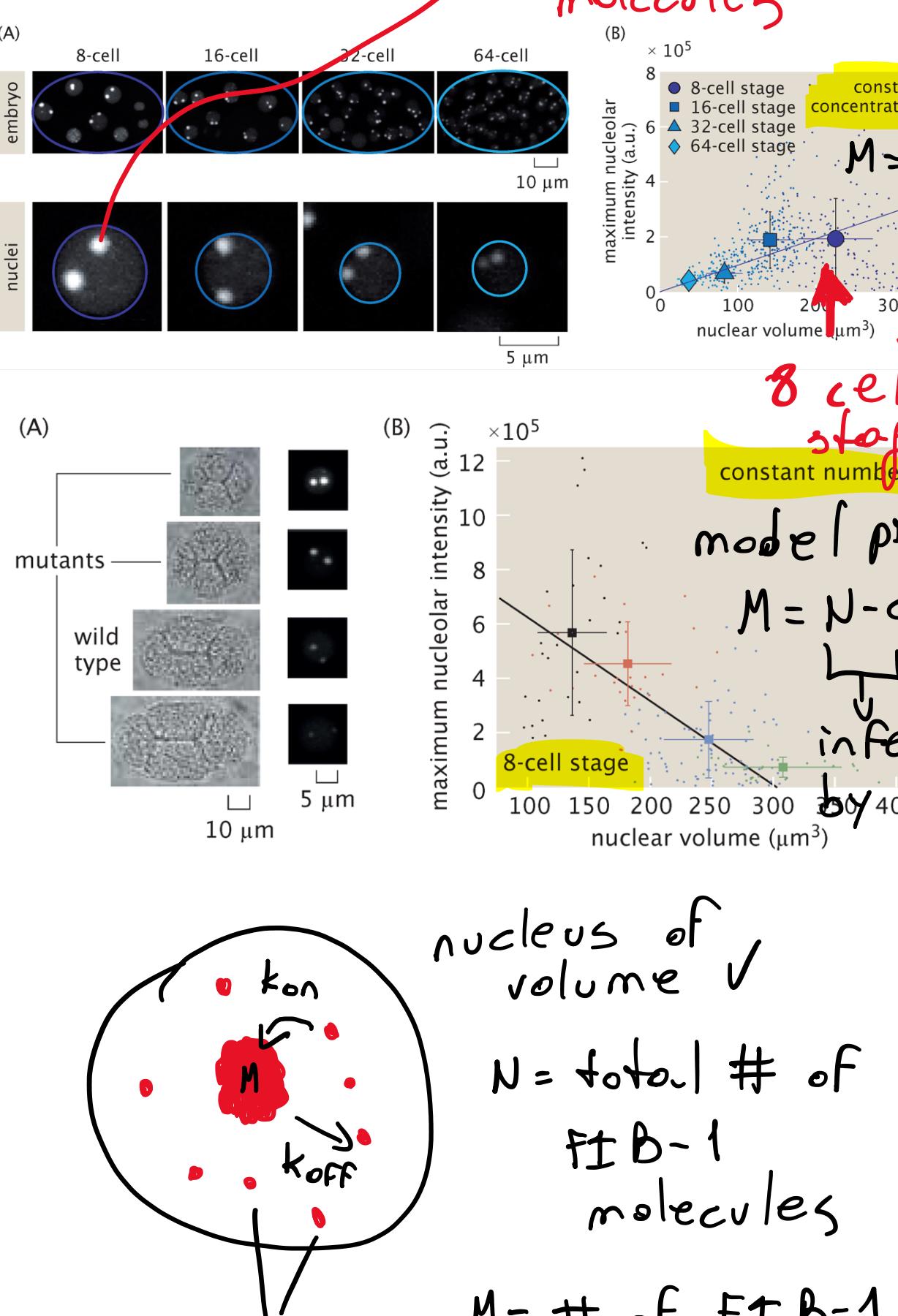


# In-class Lecture 3 - Scaling, Part 1

Wednesday, January 19, 2022 3:51 PM

## Scaling of nucleolar size with nucleus volume in the *C. elegans* embryo



$$k_{on} = \frac{\text{rate of incorporation of FIB-1 molecules}}{\text{per molecule}}$$

$$[k_{on}] = \frac{1}{\text{time}} \frac{1}{\text{concentration}}$$

$$\text{Rate of FIB-1 incorporation} = k_{on} \cdot \frac{\text{concentration}}{\text{FIB-1 molecules}}$$

$$= k_{on} \cdot \frac{N - M}{V}$$

$$M(t + \Delta t) = M(t) + \# \text{ incorporated}$$

$$\downarrow \text{small time interval} \quad - \# \text{ left nucleolus}$$

$$M(t + \Delta t) = M(t) + k_{on} \frac{N - M}{V} \cdot \Delta t - k_{off} \Delta t$$

$$\downarrow \text{arrival} \quad \downarrow \text{depart}$$

$$\text{first difference eqn.}$$

$$\frac{M(t + \Delta t) - M(t)}{\Delta t} = k_{on} \frac{N - M}{V} - k_{off}$$

$$\text{this is just } \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$Assume \text{ steady-state } M(t + \Delta t) = M(t)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$k_{on} \frac{N - M}{V} - k_{off} = 0$$

$$N - M = k_{off} \frac{V}{k_{on}}$$

$$N - k_{off} \frac{V}{k_{on}} = M$$

$$M = \left( \frac{N}{V} - \frac{k_{off}}{k_{on}} \right) V$$

$$\text{concentration of FIB-1 in the cell} = c_{tot}$$

$$M = (c_{tot} - \frac{k_{off}}{k_{on}}) V$$

$$\text{const.}$$

$$M \propto V$$

$$\text{For const. number}$$

$$M = b - a \cdot V$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$M = b - a \cdot V$$

$$\downarrow$$
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