

cell doubling time: 28 min

cell volume:  $10^{-15}$  L

G\_tot: 17 copies, 28.2nM

Ptot: 40 nM

U: molecular weight is 426 g/mol, and in simulation the concentration is in ng/ml, you can use the molecular weight to convert concentration between ng/ml and nM. Typical working concentration of U: 0 - 100 ng/ml

Assume the protein is relatively stable, it's half response time is just 28min

$$\frac{\ln 2}{\delta_P} = 28\text{min} \implies \delta_P = 0.02475525645\text{min}^{-1}$$

RNA degradation rate  $\delta_M$ : 10 times protein so: 0.25 min<sup>-1</sup>

\*biological reasonable  $\alpha_M$ : 1 min<sup>-1</sup>, we need to choose a value about this much

\*biological reasonable  $\alpha_P$ : 1min<sup>-1</sup> (2 times the value in the paper because we explicitly model dimerization)

$$k_1 = 0.42\text{nM}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-1} = 4.2 \times 10^{-4}\text{min}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 5.8\text{nM}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-2} = 5.8 \times 10^{-2}\text{min}^{-1}$$

\*Dimerization:  $p + p = pp$ ,  $K_u = p^2/pp$

gas constant R = 8.314 J/(K\*mol)

temperature T = 37 degrees celsius = 310.15K

From ref 21:  $\Delta G_U^0 = -RL \ln K_U$ , and the range of delta G in three conditions: is  $78 \pm 3.8\text{kJ/mol}$   $71 \pm 4.3\text{kJ/mol}$ ,  $76 \pm 4.6\text{kJ/mol}$ , so we might want to try a delta G in range 66.7 - 81.8 kJ/mol, corresponding to K\_U of  $5.9 \times 10^{-12}$  to  $1.7 \times 10^{-14}$  (what

is the unit????)

Half time is 50s, so  $K_U$ :

We need to select above marked parameters so that they match the following:

parameter selection Criteria:

(1) In fig3: full saturation needs to be achieved at  $U = 25 \text{ ng/ml}$  (also in ref 20 fig3)

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