The Limit on Divisions Bites Not on the Side That Builds the Body but on the Side That Sustains Its Renewal

— Building 3.7×10^{13} cells from one takes 45.072591 divisions, inside the limit of 50 — the separator is whether one counts a tree or a stream — [Paper 820]

Yuuki YAMAGISHI (山岸 勇輝)
Yamagishi Complexity Torus Lab, Japan
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— *From thinking to syncing.* —

Abstract

There is a limit on how many times a cell divides (the Hayflick limit, about 50).This paper counts one and the same total two ways to see on which side, building or renewing, that limit bites.No new theorem or law is claimed. First, it is enough to build a body——building 3.7×10^{13} cells from one takes 45.072591 divisions, inside the 50 (Section 2). **Second, counted as a tree, renewal barely exceeds it——the 8.766000×10^{15} cells of eighty years come to 52.960840 divisions, over the limit by only 2.960840 (7.785772 times)** (Section 3). **Third, and this is the core. Counted as a stream, the order of magnitude changes——with 2×10^{4} supplying cells and 20 stages of amplification, each must divide 4.179955×10^{5} times, or 8.359909×10^{3} times the limit** (Section 3). **Fourth, thicker amplification does not remove the gap——even at 23 stages it is 5.224943×10^{4} divisions, 1.044989×10^{3} times the limit** (Section 3). **Fifth, so the limit bites on the supplying side, not the amplifying side——amplifying cells may be spent and discarded, while supplying cells must keep the same role tens of thousands of times** (Section 4). **Sixth, the separator is whether one counts a tree or a stream——the same total demands counts differing by more than 10^{3}** (Section 4). **Keywords**: Hayflick limit, cell division, tissue renewal, amplification, way of counting, representative values.

Scope of this paper (scope note): No new theorem or law is claimed——the limit on divisions (Hayflick), that stem cells pass it through telomerase, and that tissues renew continuously, are all known.Every value is representative——3.7×10^{13} cells in a body, 3×10^{11} renewed a day, 2×10^{4} supplying cells and 20 to 23 stages of amplification are values chosen to see orders of magnitude.No mechanism is claimed——telomere length, the action of telomerase and the paths of differentiation are only named.Ageing is not argued——whether the limit causes ageing is not treated.Cancer is not entered——cells that escape the limit are not the subject.Relation to earlier papers: Paper 326 showed that the square-cube "law" is an identity, not a law——this paper stands beside it: here too what "50 divisions" means depends on which count it is said over.Paper 300 showed that whether two things share a root is decidable——the tree count and the stream count are distinct roots and are not put under one phrase.What is added is counting the building side at 45.072591 divisions, measuring that the tree count for renewal exceeds the limit by only 2.960840, showing that the stream count exceeds it by more than 10^{3}, and placing the separator on tree versus stream.

1. Notation and the Question

Setting: one cell dividing n times gives 2^{n} cells.The Hayflick limit is taken as 50, so $2^{50} = 1.125900 \times 10^{15}$.

A body is taken as 3.7×10^{13} cells, renewal as 2×10^{11} blood cells and 1×10^{11} gut cells a day, over 80 years.

Question: on which side does the limit of 50 bite?

2. The Side That Builds

Computation 2.1: building 3.7×10^{13} cells from one takes $\log_{2}(3.7 \times 10^{13}) = 45.072591$ divisions.

> **Observation 2.2**
>
> it is enough to build a body.45.072591 lies inside 50——assembling a body from a single fertilised cell never touches the limit.

3. The Side That Sustains Renewal

Computation 3.1: eighty years of renewal comes to 8.766000×10^{15} cells.Grown from one as a tree, that is 52.960840 divisions, over the limit by 2.960840 (a factor of 7.785772).

Observation 3.2

counted as a tree, the excess is small.It falls short by only 0.891302 of an order of magnitude——by this count alone the limit looks almost sufficient.

Computation 3.3: **but renewal is not one cell spreading into a tree; it is supplying cells issuing batches again and again.With 2×10^{4} supplying cells and each issue amplified into 2^{k} cells, the divisions required of each were computed.**

stages k	divisions each	per day	times the limit
0	4.383000×10^{11}	1.500000×10^{7}	8.766000×10^{9}
10	4.280273×10^{8}	1.464844×10^{4}	8.560547×10^{6}
20	4.179955×10^{5}	14.305115	8.359909×10^{3}
23	5.224943×10^{4}	1.788139	1.044989×10^{3}

Observation 3.4

this is the core. Counted as a stream, the order of magnitude changes.Even allowing 20 stages it is 8.359909×10^{3} times the limit, and 1.044989×10^{3} times at 23——amplifying cells may be spent and discarded, while supplying cells must keep the same role tens of thousands of times.

4. The Separator

Observation 4.1

the separator is whether one counts a tree or a stream.The same total of 8.766000×10^{15} demands 52.960840 divisions as a tree and 4.179955×10^{5} as a stream——with the total fixed, who divides how many times changes the requirement by more than 10^{3}.

Observation 4.2

so the limit is a problem only on the supplying side.The amplifying side finishes its work in some 20 stages and stays inside 50——only the side that must continue needs to pass the limit.

Observation 4.3

placed beside Papers 326 and 300.Paper 326 showed that the square-cube "law" is an identity——here too what "50 divisions" means depends on the count it is said over.Paper 300 showed that sharing a root is decidable——the tree count and the stream count are distinct roots.

Observation 4.4

what is not said.The telomere mechanism, the causes of ageing, cancer and the paths of differentiation are not treated——what is shown is that the way of counting changes the requirement by orders of magnitude.

5. Census and Closing

1. $\mathbf{45.072591}$ **divisions to build** (Computation 2.1): **inside the limit.**
2. $2^{50} = 1.125900 \times 10^{15}$ (Section 2): **what the limit allows.**
3. **renewal** 8.766000×10^{15} **cells** (Computation 3.1): **over eighty years.**
4. **tree count** $\mathbf{52.960840}$ (Computation 3.1): **over by** $\mathbf{2.960840}$**.**
5. **factor** $\mathbf{7.785772}$ (Observation 3.2): 0.891302 **of an order.**
6. **stream count** $\mathbf{4.179955} \times 10^{5}$ **at** $k = 20$ (Computation 3.3): **the core.**
7. $\mathbf{8.359909} \times 10^{3}$ **times the limit** (Observation 3.4): **the order changes.**
8. $\mathbf{1.044989} \times 10^{3}$ **times at** $k = 23$ (Computation 3.3): **the gap persists.**
9. 14.305115 **divisions a day** (Computation 3.3): **the supplying burden.**
10. **tree or stream** (Observation 4.1): **the separator; Papers 326, 300.**

Closing: **The limit on divisions bites not on the side that builds the body but on the side that sustains its renewal.Building** 3.7×10^{13} **cells from one takes** 45.072591 **divisions, inside the limit, and eighty years of renewal,** 8.766000×10^{15} **cells, counted as a tree is** 52.960840**, over by only** 2.960840 **(**7.785772 **times)——by that count the limit looks almost sufficient.But renewal is a stream: with** 2×10^{4} **supplying cells and** 20 **stages of amplification each**

must divide 4.179955×10^5 times, 8.359909×10^3 times the limit, and 1.044989×10^3 times even at 23 stages——because amplifying cells may be discarded while supplying cells must continue.The separator is whether one counts a tree or a stream.Placed among the earlier papers——standing beside Paper 326's "identity, not a law", and keeping Paper 300's discipline between the two counts.To be honest——every value is representative, and neither the telomere mechanism nor the causes of ageing is treated.

References

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Yuuki YAMAGISHI (山岸 勇輝)

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