

Accurate Division in *E. coli*



E. Coli [www.denskunkel.com]

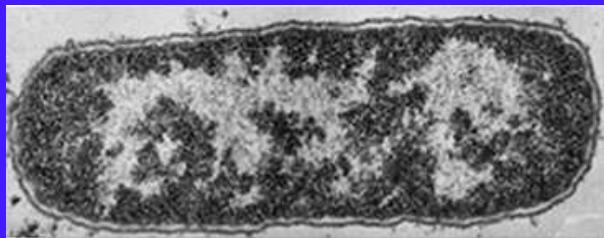
Andrew Rutenberg
Simon deVet

Department of Physics
Dalhousie University

Martin Howard
Department of Mathematics
Imperial College

Length and Time-scales

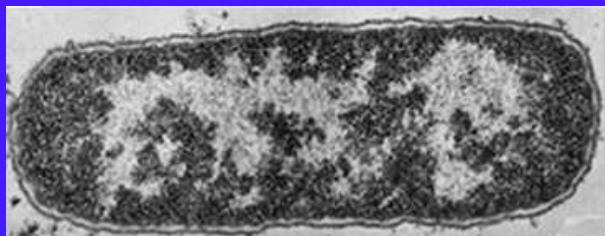
- small rod (2-4 μm in length, 1-1.5 μm in diameter)
- divides accurately every hour



E. coli [Alberts et al.]

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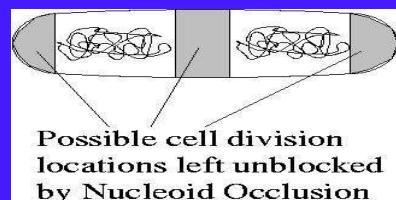
E. coli [Alberts et al.]

WHY HERE?

Qualitative Model

“Nucleoid Occlusion”

- midcell division
- minicell mutants
- no guillotining



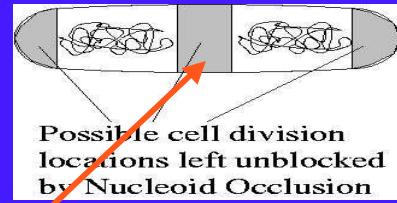
Possible cell division locations left unblocked by Nucleoid Occlusion

[Res. Microbiol. 141, p39 (1990).]

Qualitative Model

“Nucleoid Occlusion”

- midcell division
- minicell mutants
- no guillotining



[Res. Microbiol. 141, p39 (1990).]

How is midcell selected?

Experimental interactions:

MinC

- inhibits division
- recruited to membrane by MinD

MinE

- recruited by MinD
- releases MinD

MinD

- binds to membrane
- recruits MinE
- released by MinE

[labs of Larry Rothfield, Joe Lutkenhaus,
Piet de Boer, and others]

Phenomenology:

MinC/MinD

- suppress division
- mostly at cell poles
- ~1600 copies per cell



MinE

- suppresses MinD
- mostly at midcell
- ~1600 copies per cell



[Hale, Meinhardt, de Boer,
EMBO 20, p1563 (2001).]

Phenomenology:

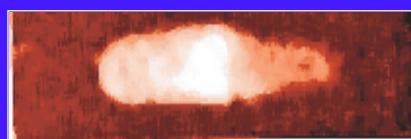
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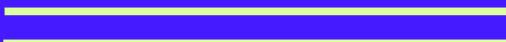
- suppresses MinD
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[Hale, Meinhardt, de Boer,
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Min Model:

Membrane



Bulk

$$\text{Bulk MinD} \quad \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Membrane MinD} \quad \frac{\partial d}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Bulk MinE} \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{Membrane MinE} \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial t}$$

Min Model:

- DIFFUSION
- all proteins diffuse along the bacterium
 - no diffusion when membrane associated \star

$$\text{Bulk MinD} \quad \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = D_D \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\text{Membrane MinD} \quad \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} =$$

$$\text{Bulk MinE} \quad \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = D_E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\text{Membrane MinE} \quad \frac{\partial e}{\partial t} =$$

Min Model:

- REACTION
- MinD goes onto membrane spontaneously, comes off due to MinE
 - MinE goes onto membrane due to MinD, comes off spontaneously

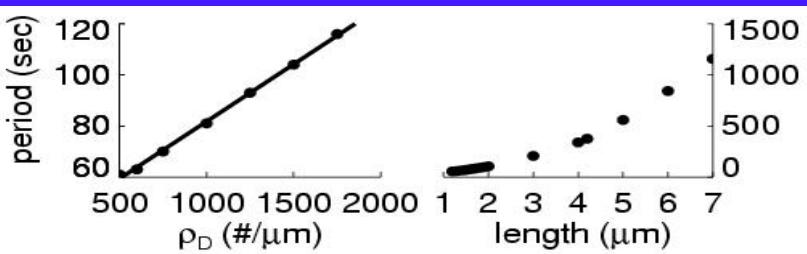
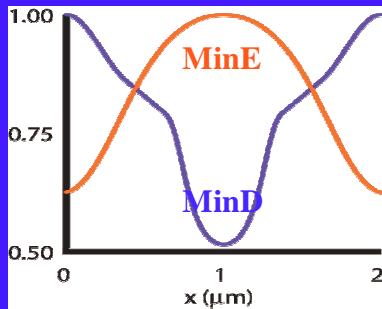
Bulk MinD $\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = D_D \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\sigma_1 D}{1 + \sigma'_1 e} + \sigma_2 e d$

Membrane MinD $\frac{\partial d}{\partial t} = \dots + \dots - \dots$

Bulk MinE $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = D_E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} - \sigma_3 E D + \frac{\sigma_4 e}{1 + \sigma'_4 D}$

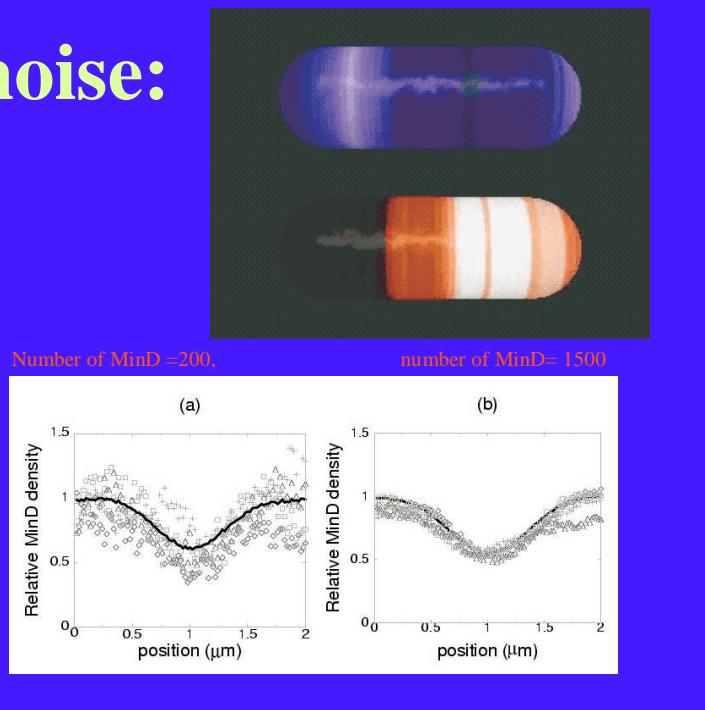
Membrane MinE $\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = \dots + \dots - \dots$

Results:

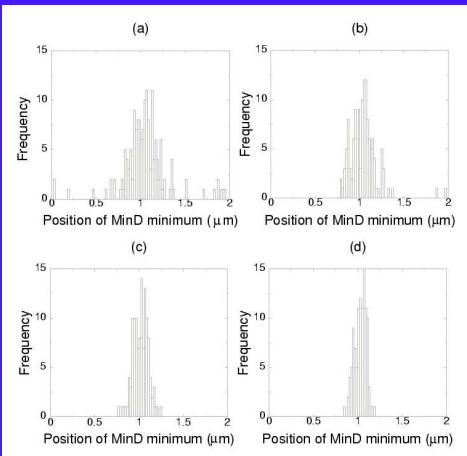


Pattern Formation Inside Bacteria

Shot-noise:

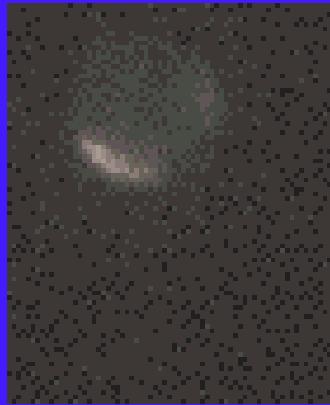


Shot-noise:



more MinD leads to more precise midpoint positioning in every oscillation.

Division of round cells:



- oscillation axis wanders
- deformations lock axis

[Corbin, Yu, and Margolin]

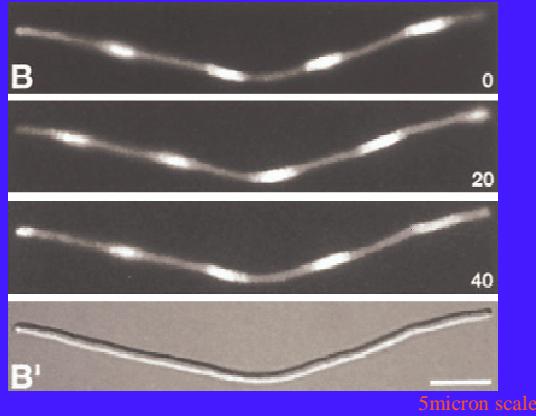
GFP-MinD in round *E. coli*

“Post-genomics”

- Quantitative model
- Dynamic compartmentalization:
 spatial regulation without organelles
- division accuracy imposes expression levels
- *in vivo* biochemistry

Tuning the model

- frequency tunable via time and parameter rescaling
- wavelength tunable via density and parameter rescaling



gfp-MinD
[Raskin and de Boer,
PNAS 96, p4971 (1999).]

5micron scale

Min Models

<u>paper</u>	<u># parameters</u>
Meinhardt, deBoer, PNAS, 98 (2001).	17
Wingreen, Huang, Meir, [01/2003, KITP biomolecular networks]	9
Kruse, Biophys J, 82 (2002).	6
Howard, Rutenberg, de Vet, PRL 87, (2001).	8

