

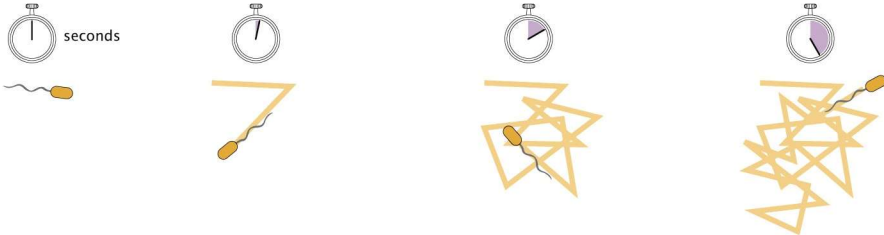
Quantitative principles in biological systems

4. Bacterial growth and optimization

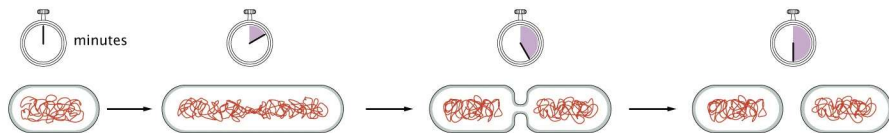
Spring 2026

Cell growth will be our model system for **emergent functions**.

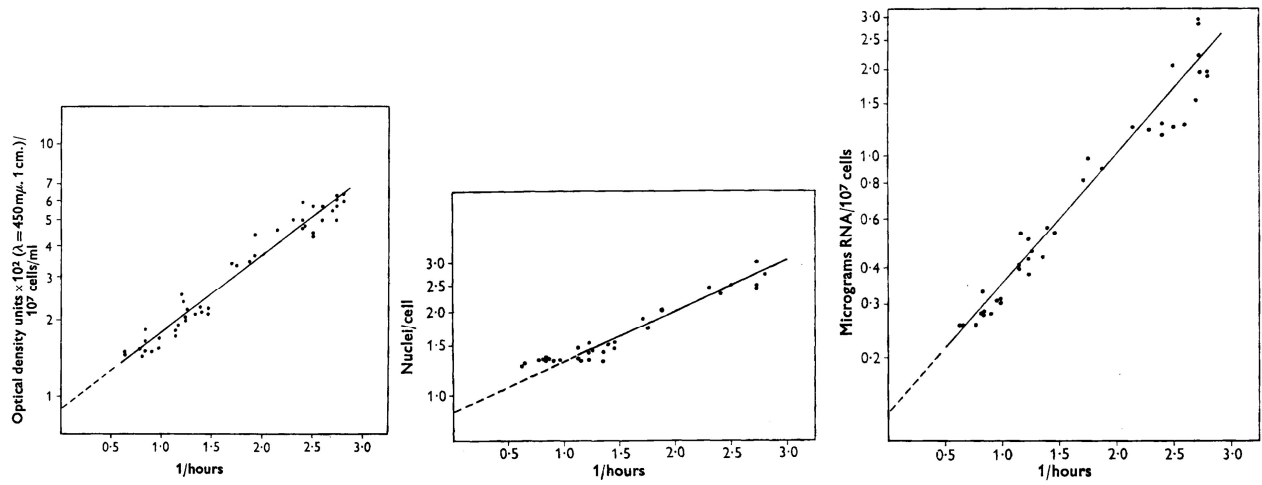
Cell movements



Bacterial cell division

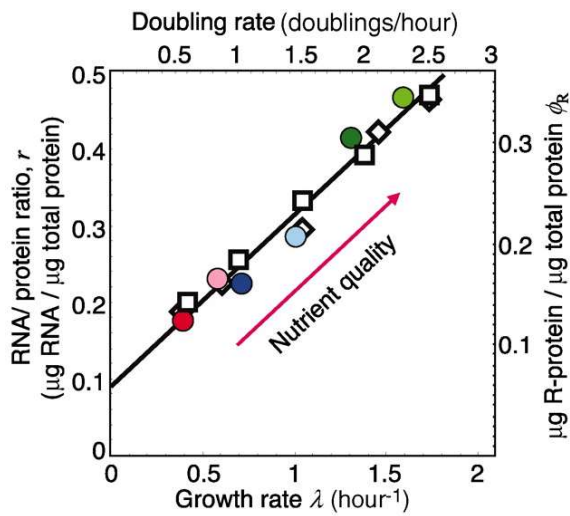


Growth laws



Schaechter et al. *J Gen Microbiol* (1958)

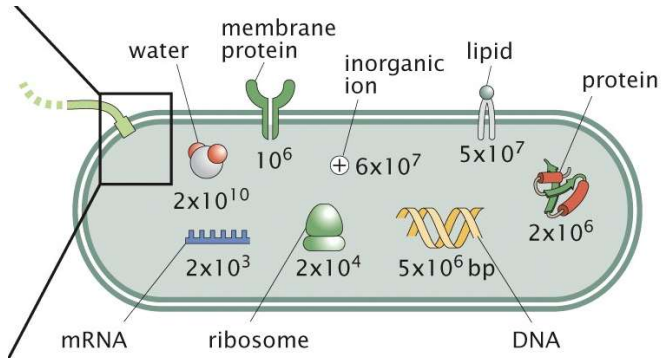
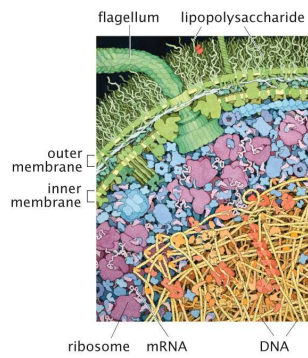
Ribosome concentration is proportional to growth rate.



- Cell state is plastic.
- There are **simple quantitative laws** for biological systems.

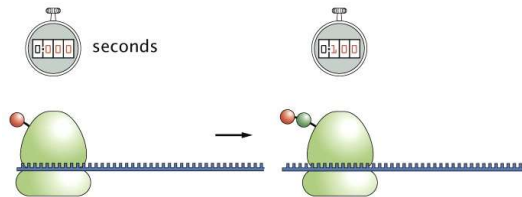
Scott et al. *Science* (2010)

Inside an *E. coli* cell

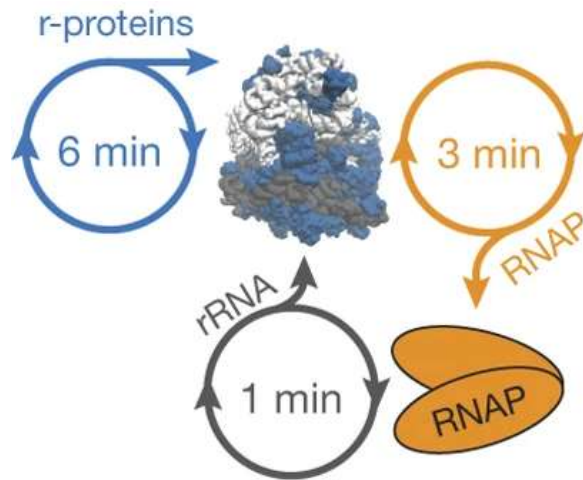


Protein synthesis

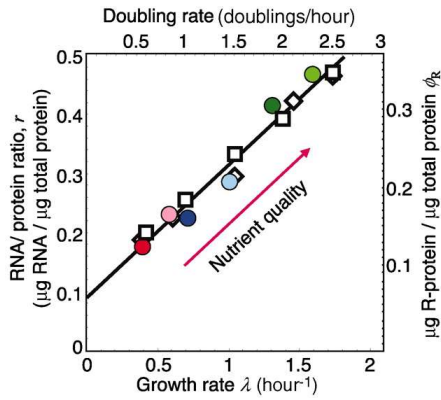
~20 amino acids per s



A costly autocatalytic cycle



Ribosome fraction is proportional to growth rate...



① $\frac{dM}{dt} = \lambda M$ (protein mass)

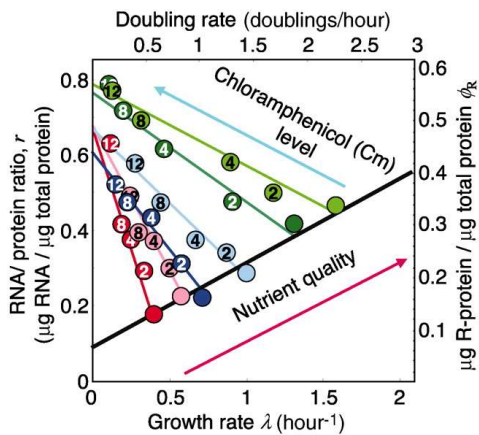
② $= k N_R$ (translation rate) \cdot N_R (number of ribosomes)

$N_R = \frac{M_R}{m_R}$ (mass per ribosome)

$\Rightarrow \lambda = k \phi_R$ (ribosomal fraction)

Scott et al. Science (2010)

Ribosome fraction is proportional to growth rate when nutrient quality is varied.



Nutrients \rightarrow amino acids \rightarrow protein mass

input flux = output flux

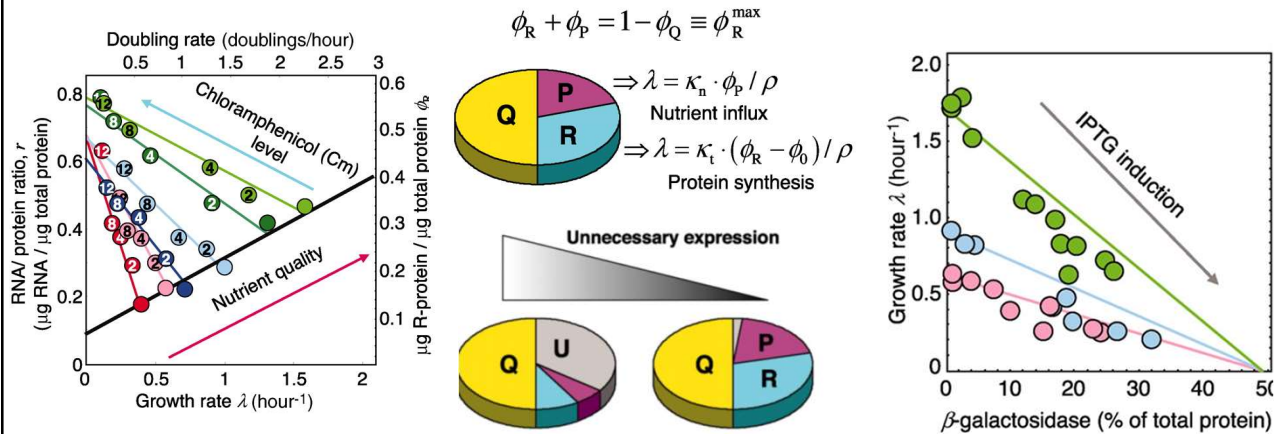
$\lambda = g \phi_p$ (analogous to ribosomal fraction)

(constrained! $\phi_p = 1 - \phi_R$)

$\Rightarrow \lambda = g(1 - \phi_R)$

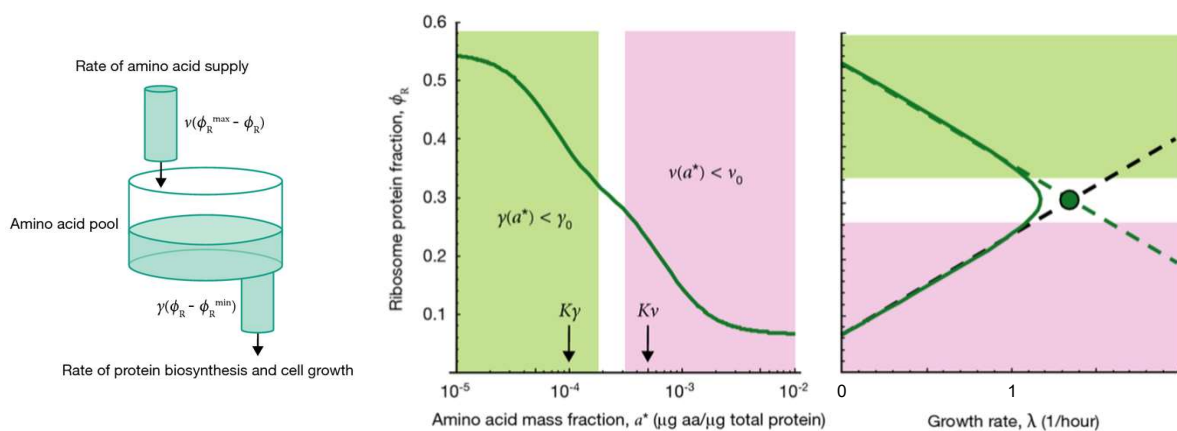
Scott et al. Science (2010)

Growth laws make **quantitative, parameter-free predictions.**



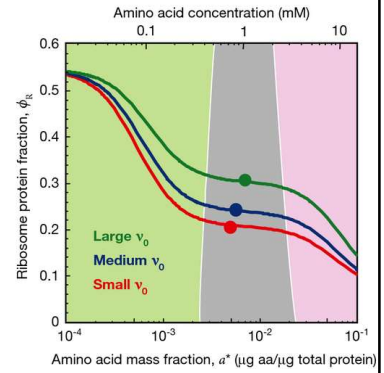
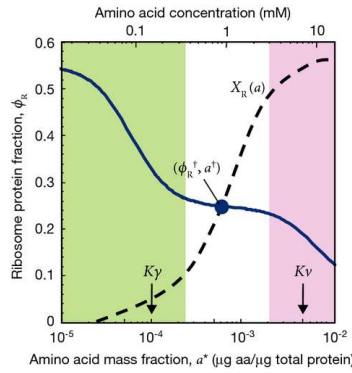
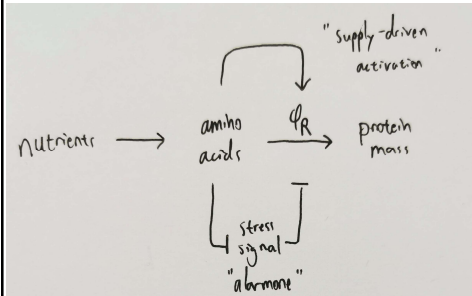
Scott et al. *Science* (2010)

Ribosome fraction is free to vary under flux balance and determines growth rate.



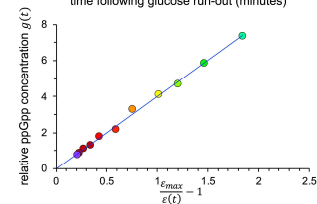
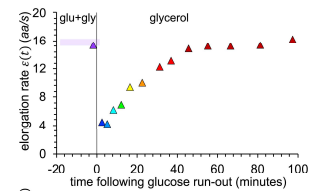
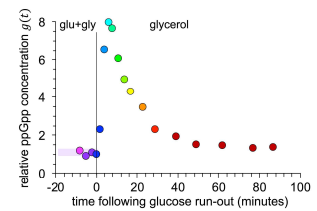
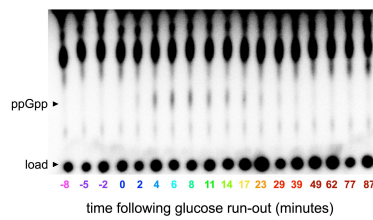
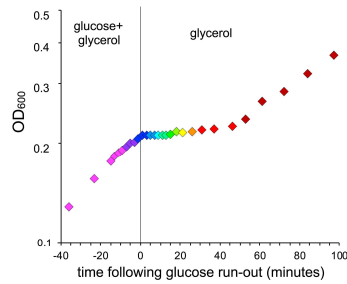
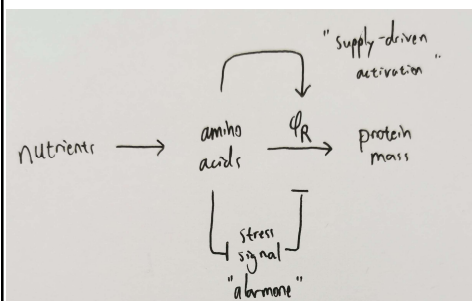
Scott et al. *Mol Syst Biol* (2014)

How is ribosomal fraction set?



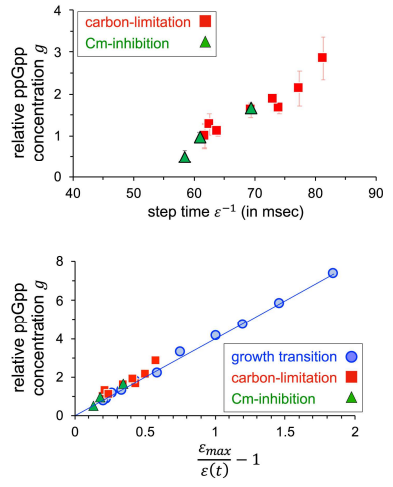
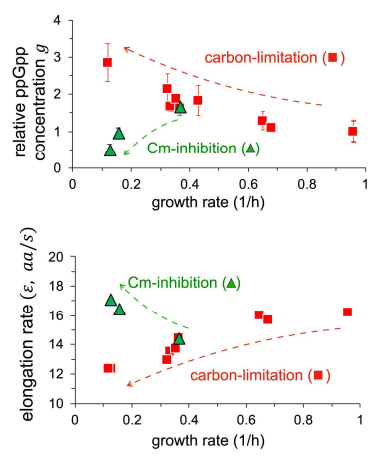
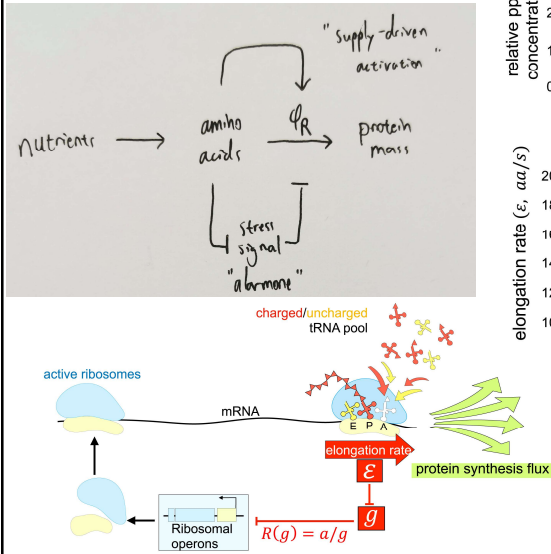
Scott et al. *Mol Syst Biol* (2014)

How is ribosomal fraction set?



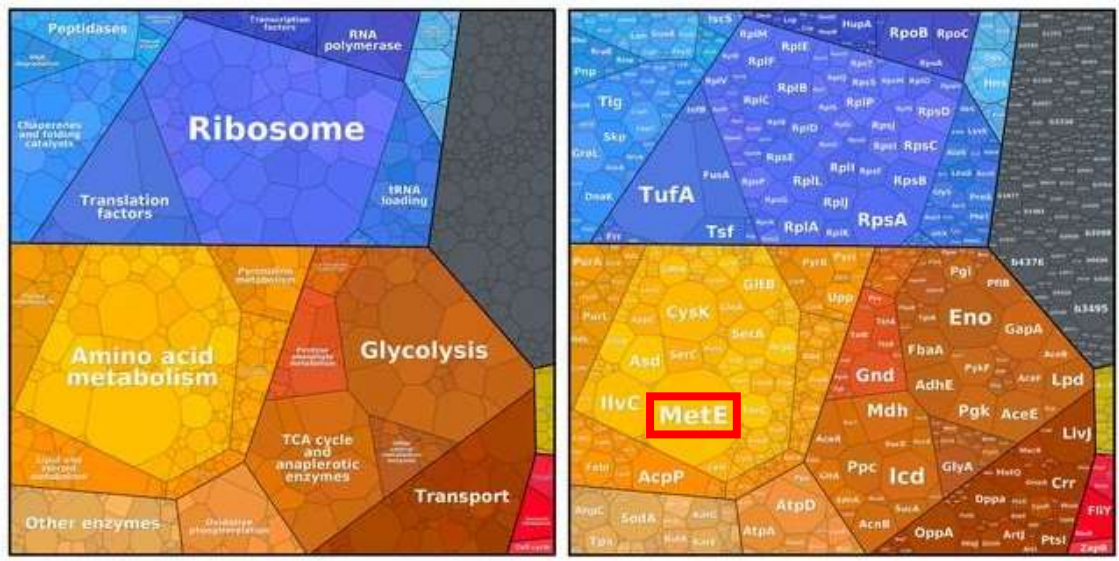
Wu et al. *PNAS* (2020)

How is ribosomal fraction set?



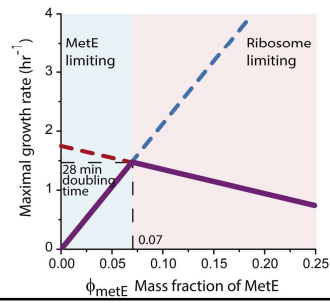
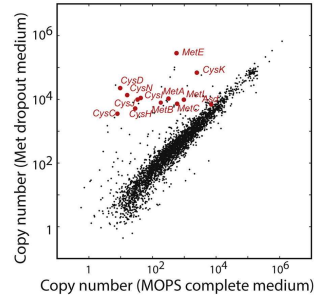
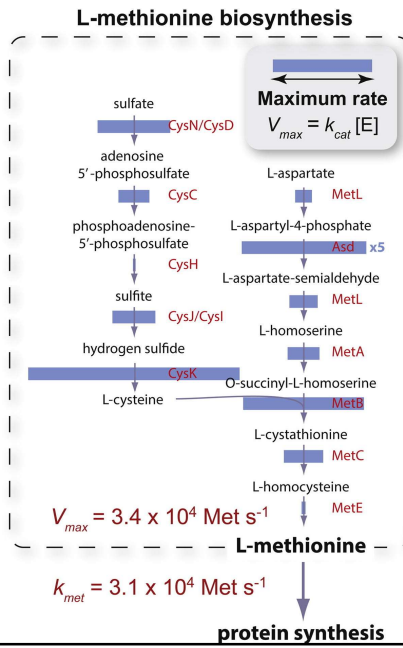
Wu et al. PNAS (2020)

Proteome of an *E. coli* cell



Liebermeister et al. PNAS (2014)

The proteome fraction allocated to methionine biosynthesis is optimal.



Gene-Wei Li et al. *Cell* (2014)