

Design of electroactive bacteria by coupling genetic networks to redox environments

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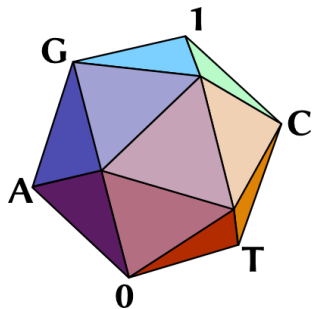
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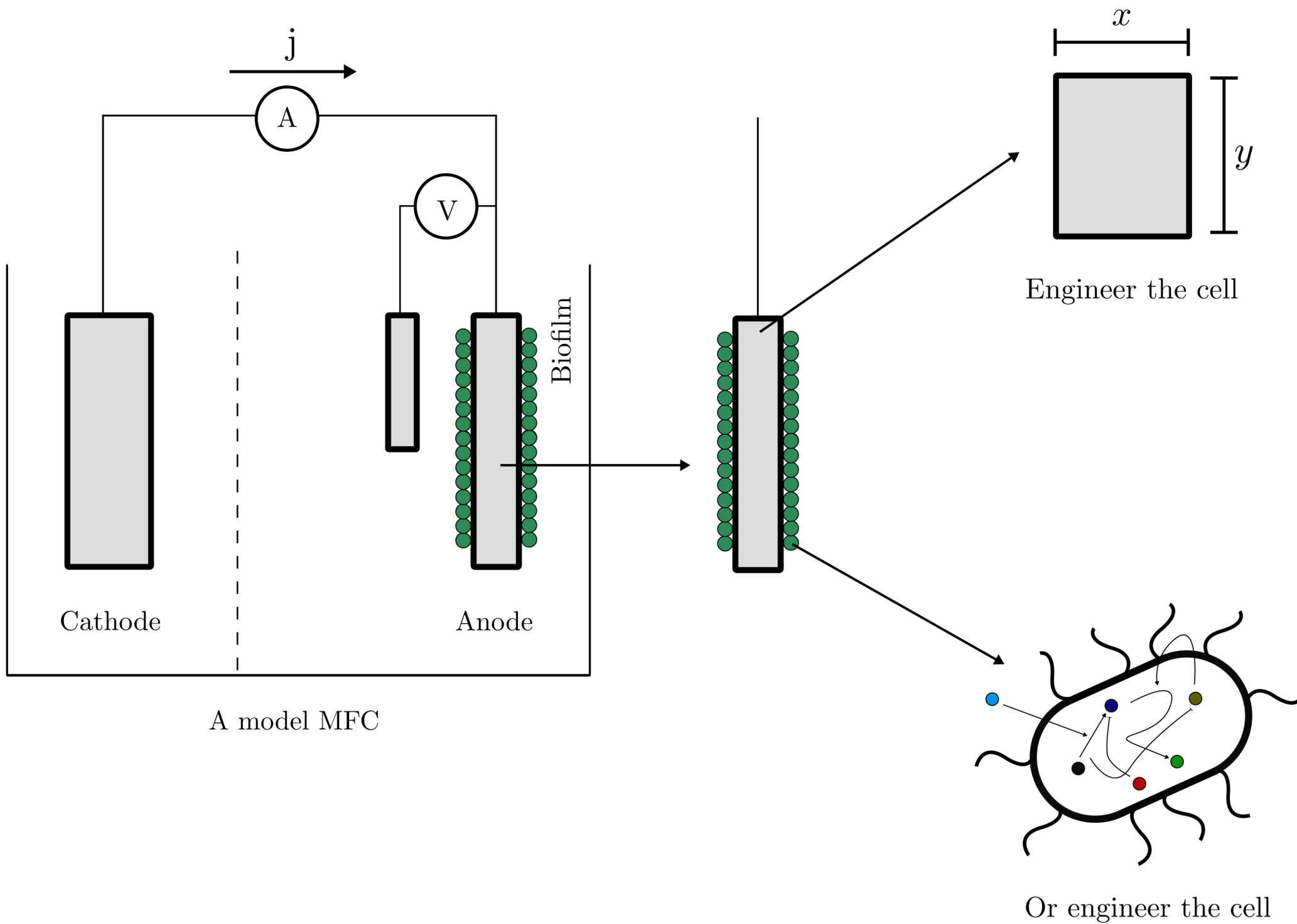
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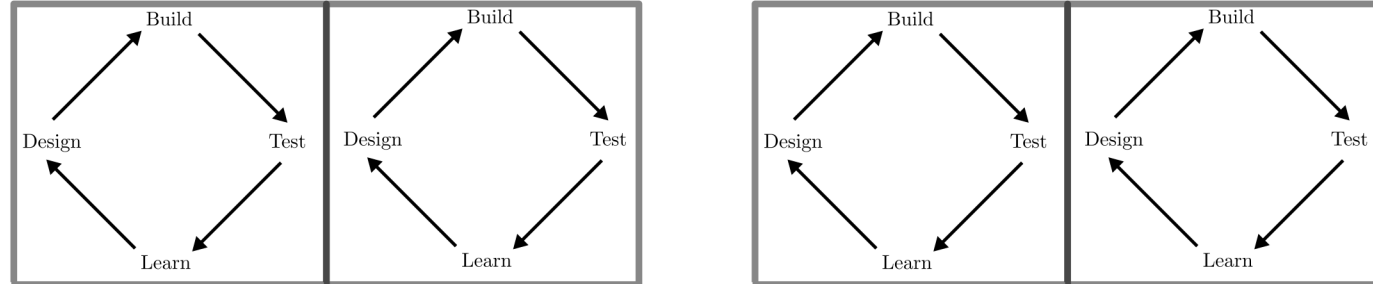
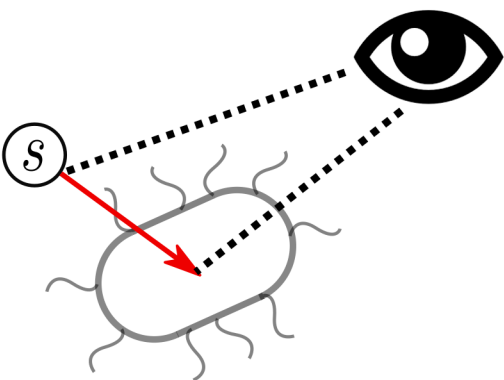
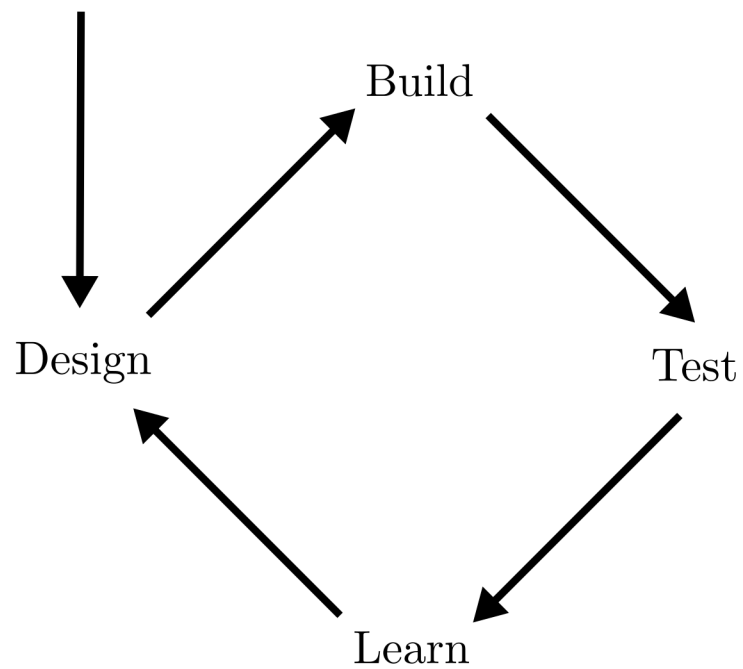
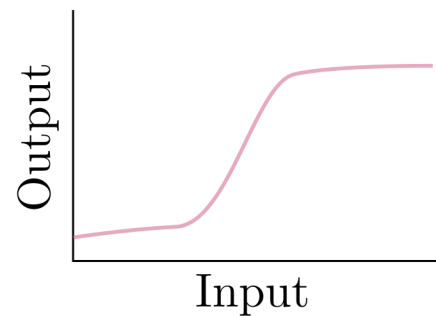


ICOS Group

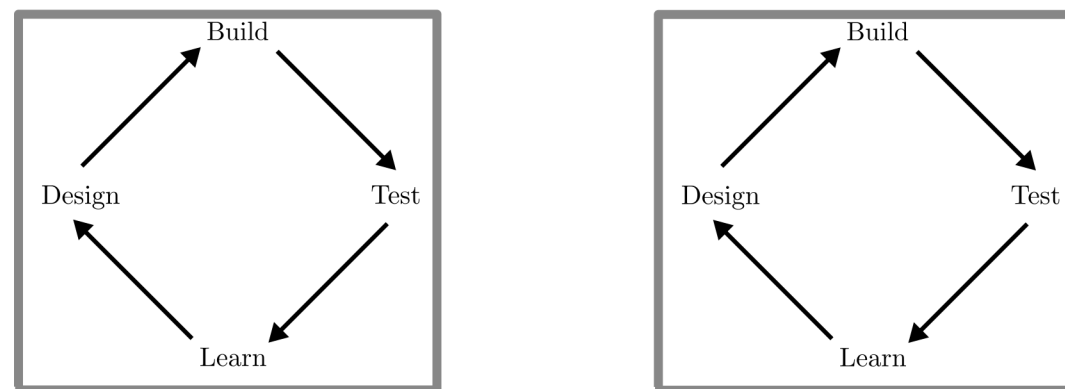




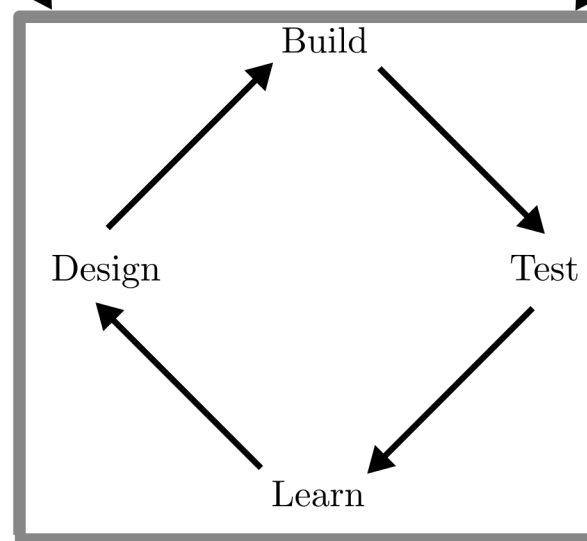
Desired behaviour



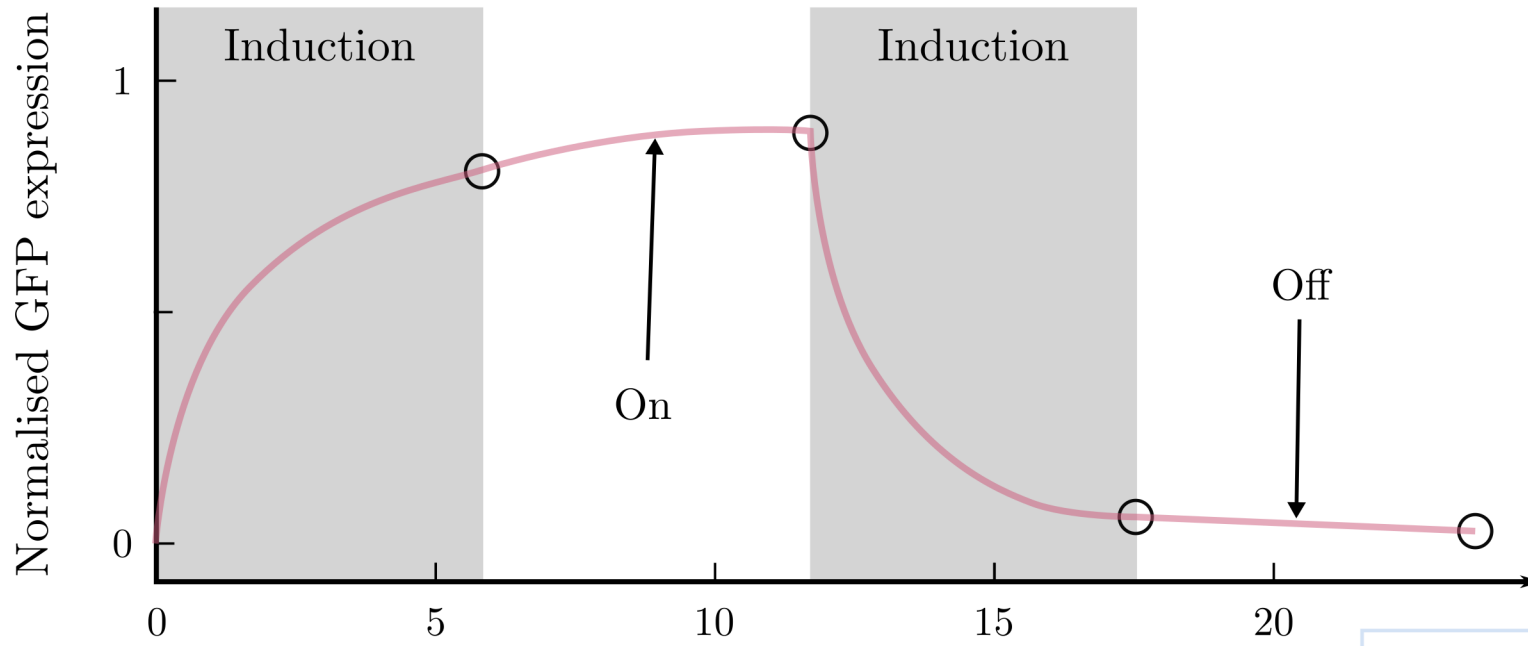
Simple parts



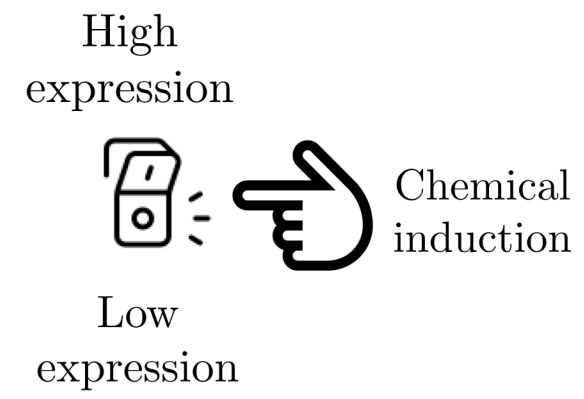
Modules



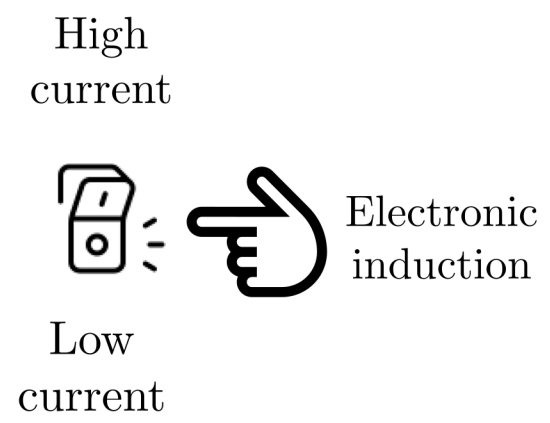
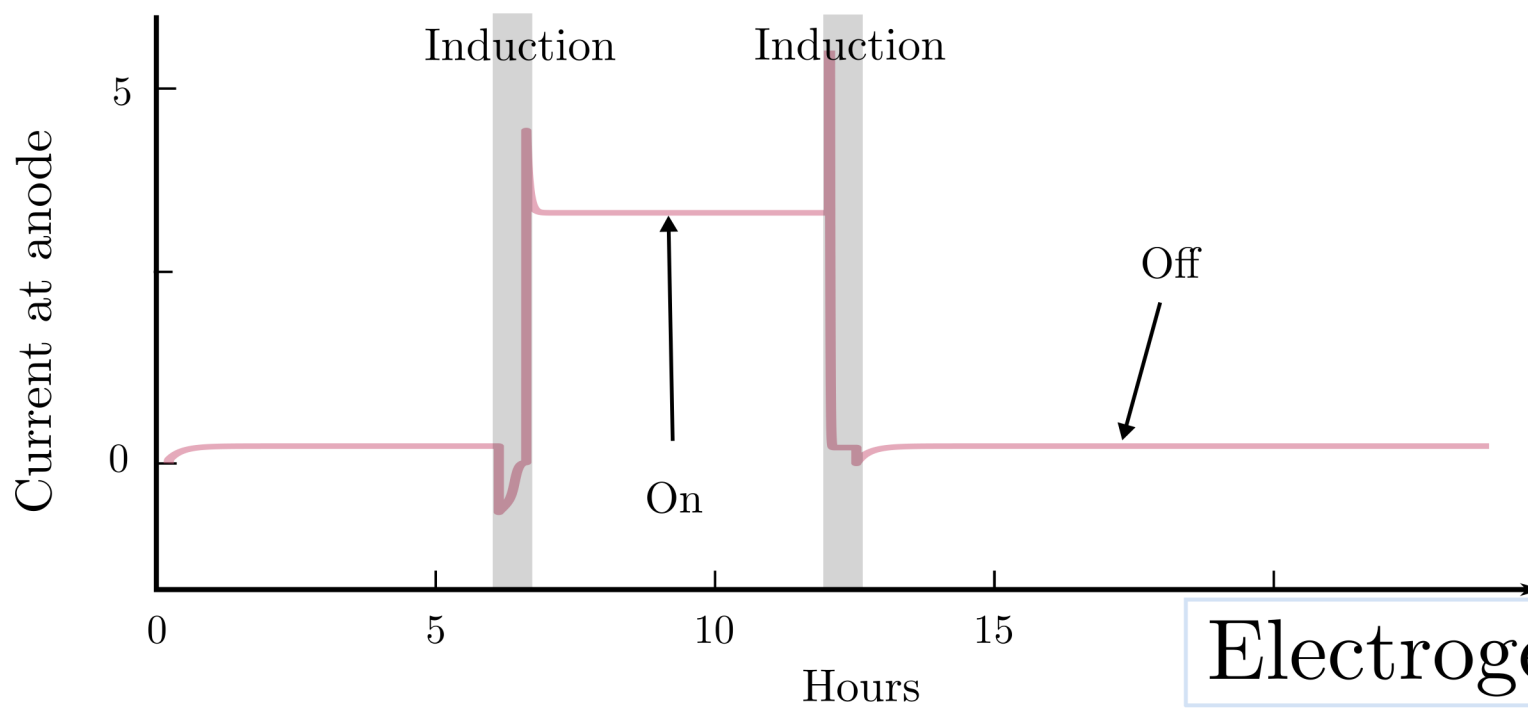
Complex systems



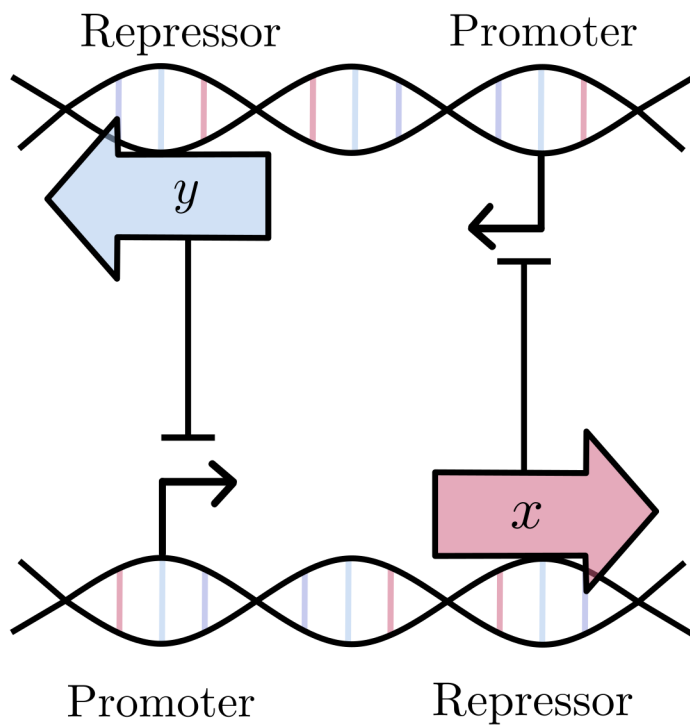
Adapted from Gardner, T., Cantor, C. and Collins, J. Construction of a genetic toggle switch in *Escherichia coli*. Nature 2000



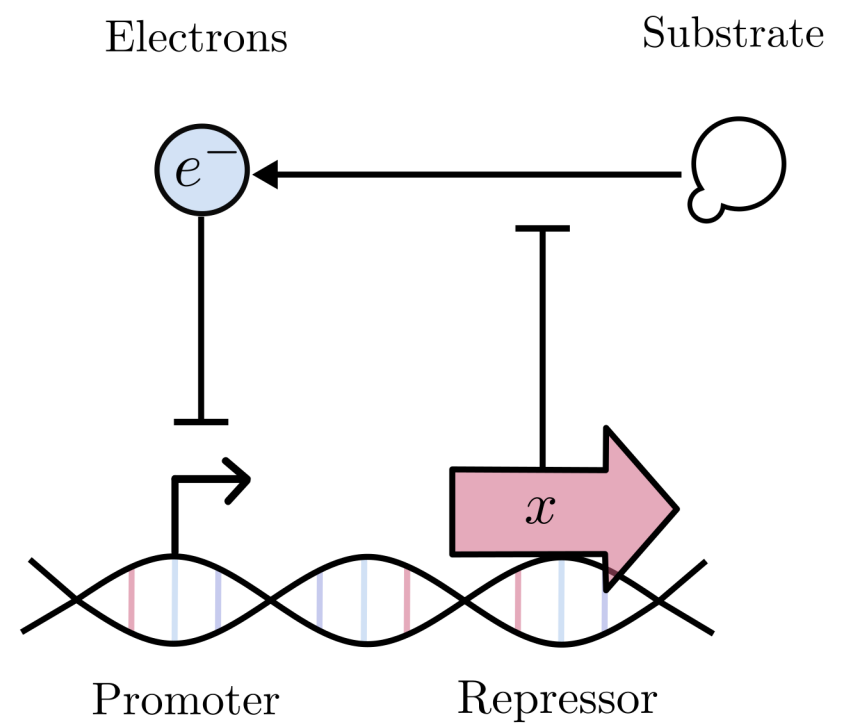
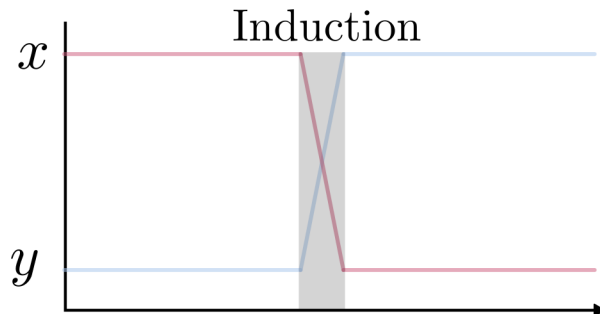
Genetic toggle switch



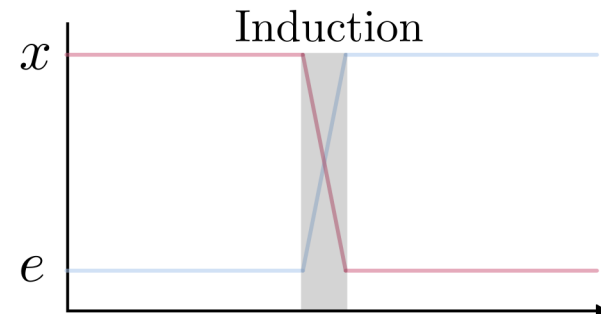
Electrogenic toggle switch

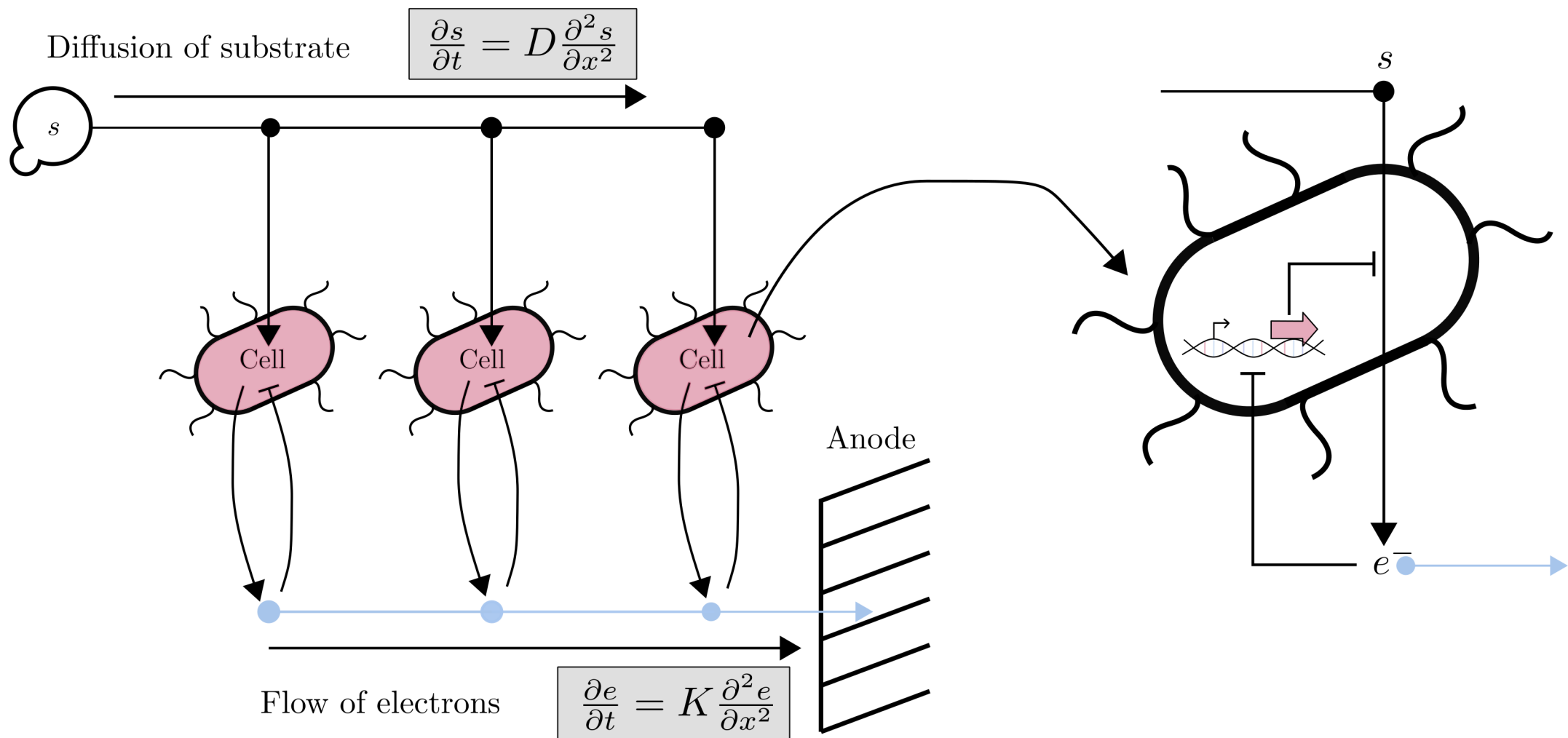


- Two genetic components
- Each gene inhibits the other
- Either x or y is highly expressed



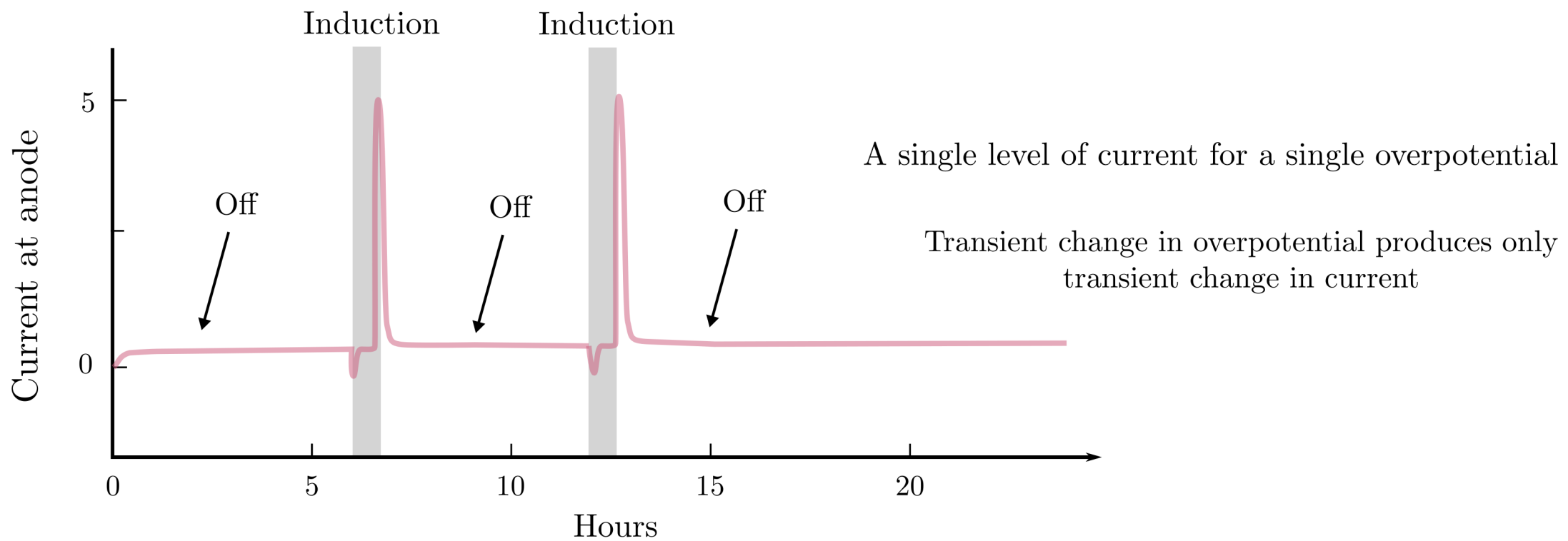
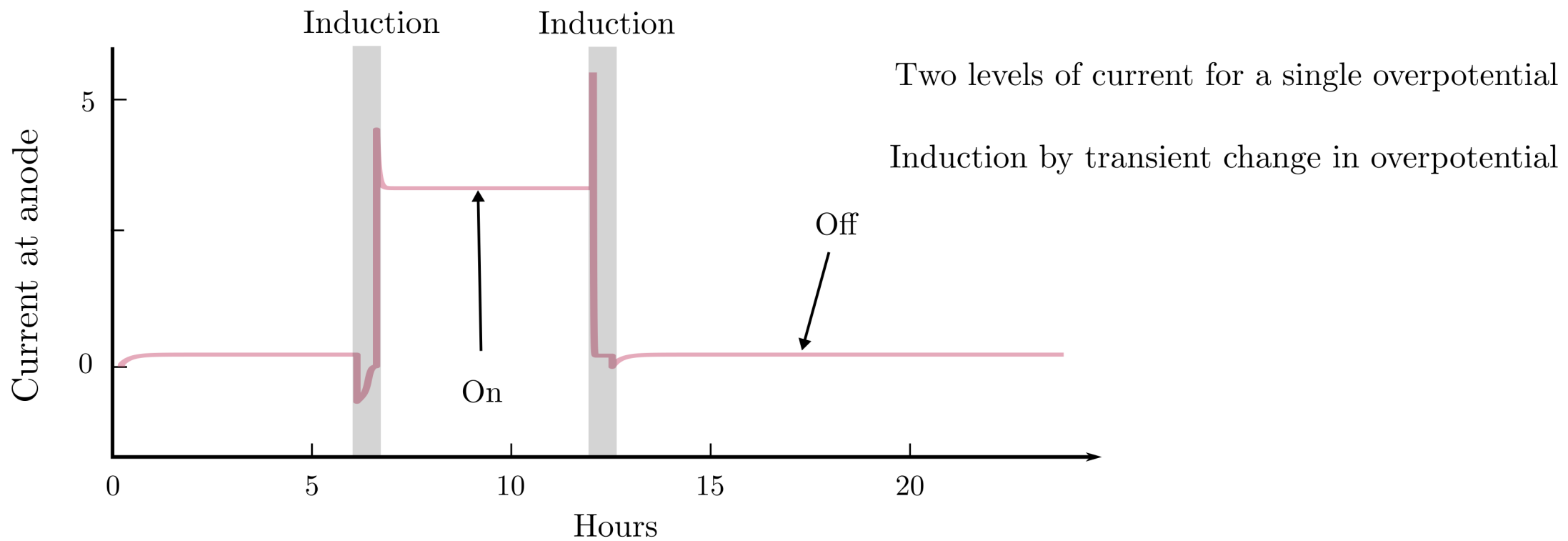
- One genetic one electrogenic component
- x inhibits electron 'production', electrons inhibit x
- Either lots of electrons, or lots of x

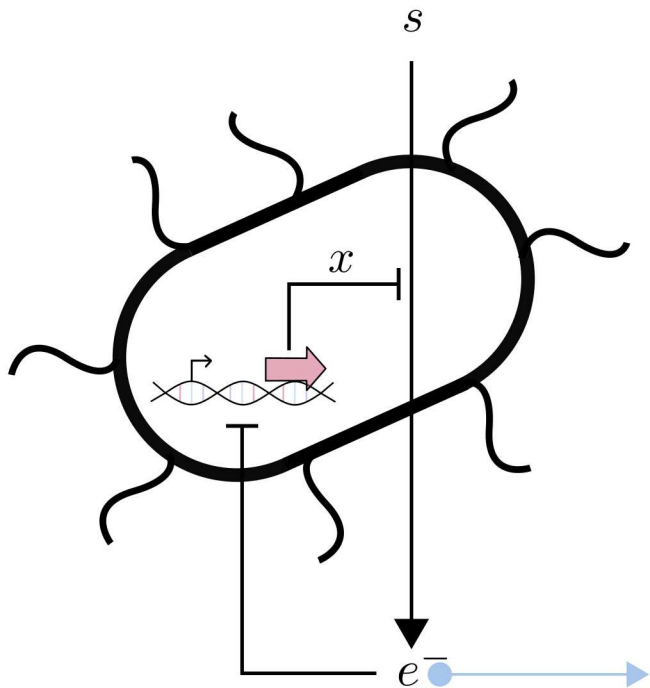




- One dimensional substrate diffusion modeled with PDE
- One dimensional electron flow modeled with PDE
- Cells communicate between substrate and electrons at different depths in biofilm

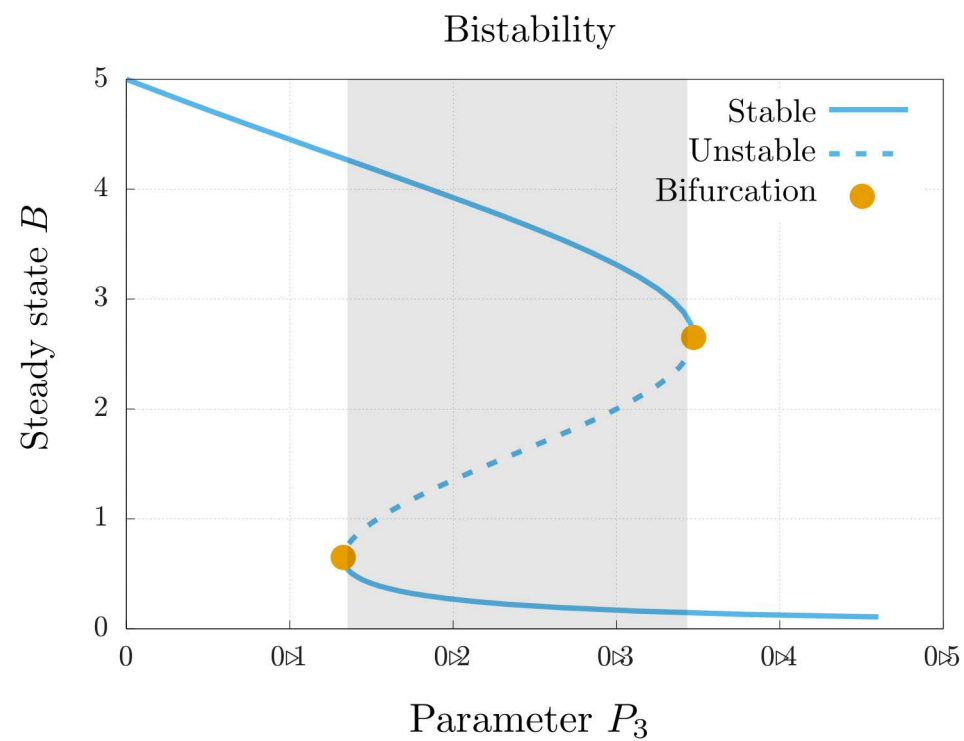
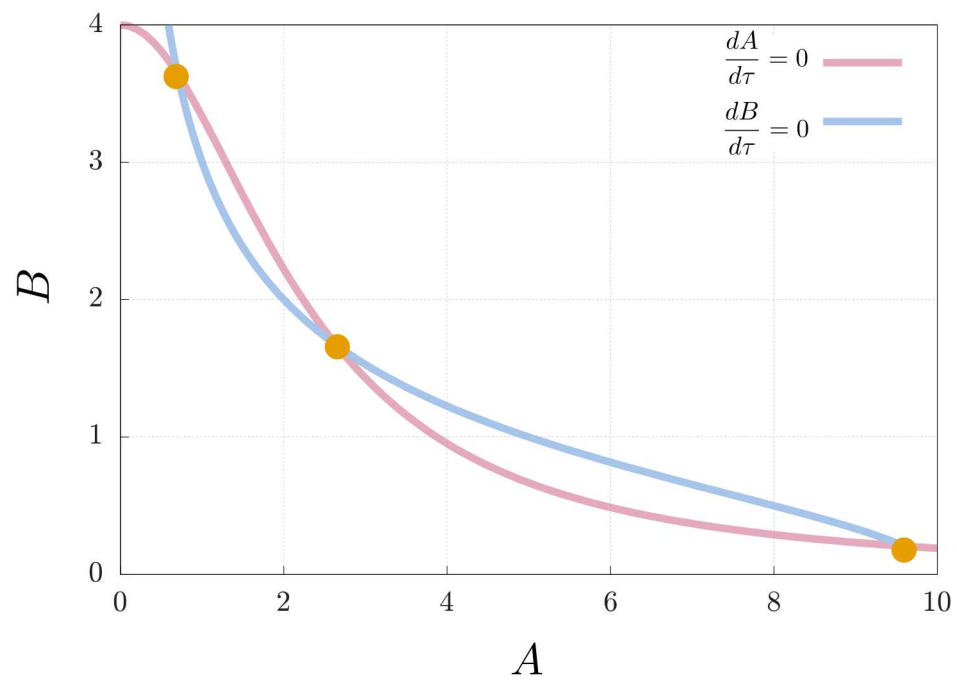
- Genetic component modeling with ODE
- Cells consume substrate, produce electrons at a rate determined by internal state



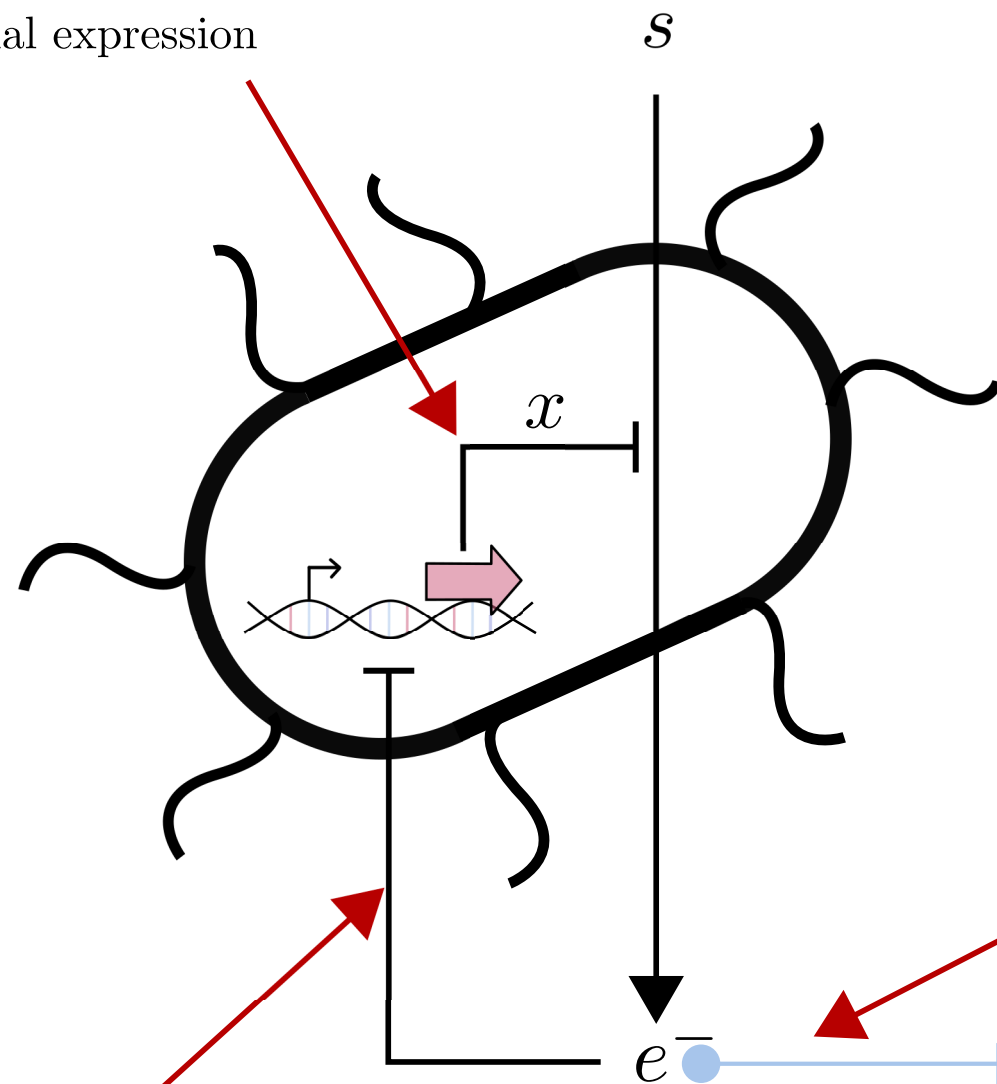


$$\frac{dA}{d\tau} = \frac{P_1}{1 + B^2} - P_2 A$$

$$\frac{dB}{d\tau} = \frac{B_0 - B}{1 + A^2} - P_3 B$$



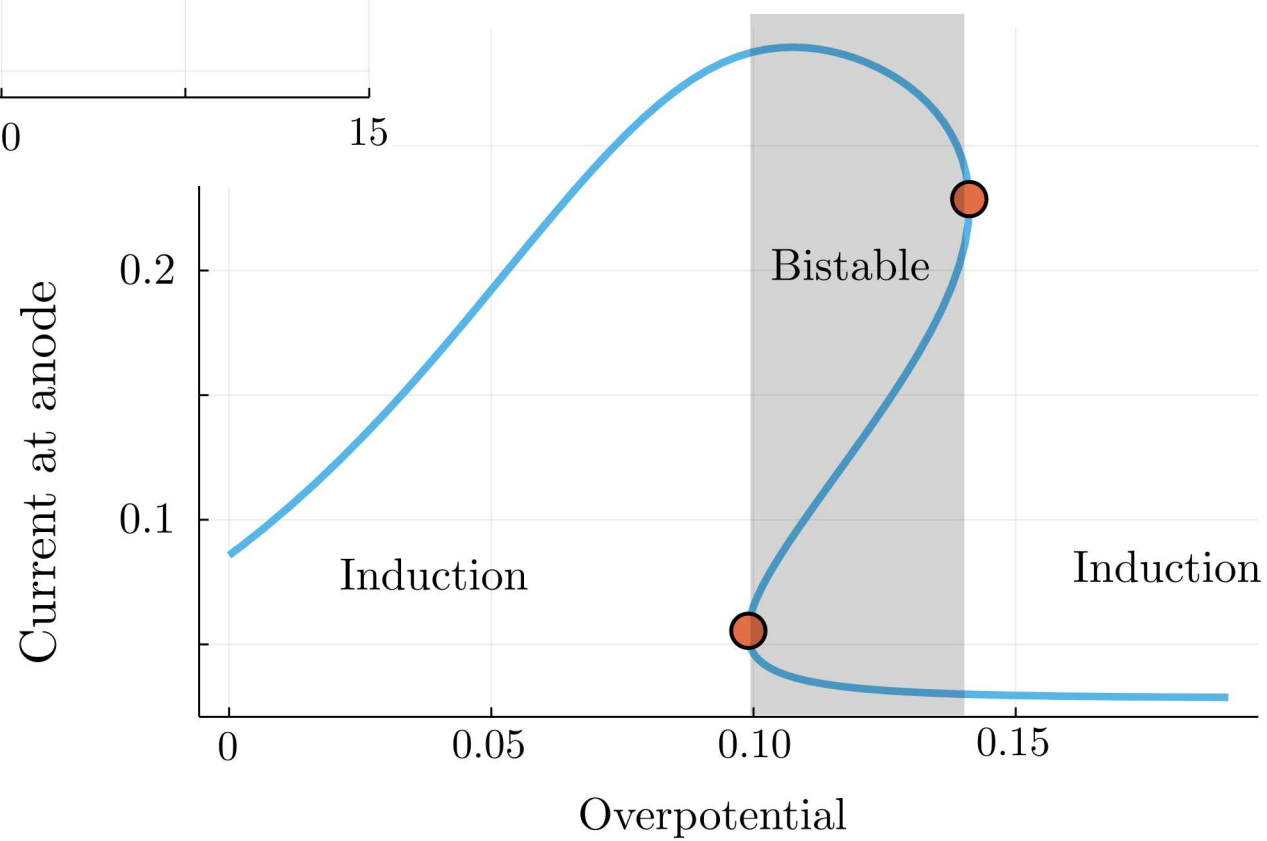
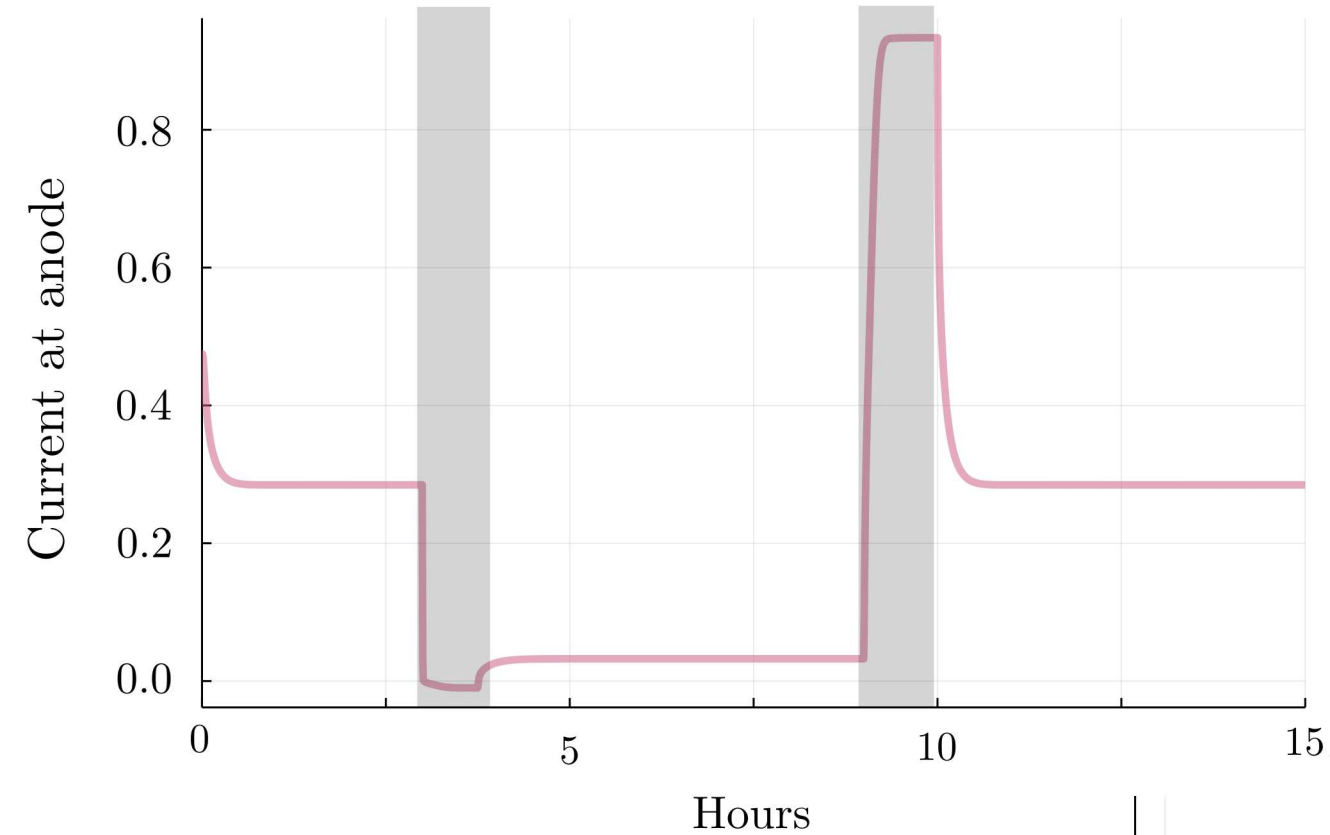
Half maximal inhibition at
tenth of maximal expression



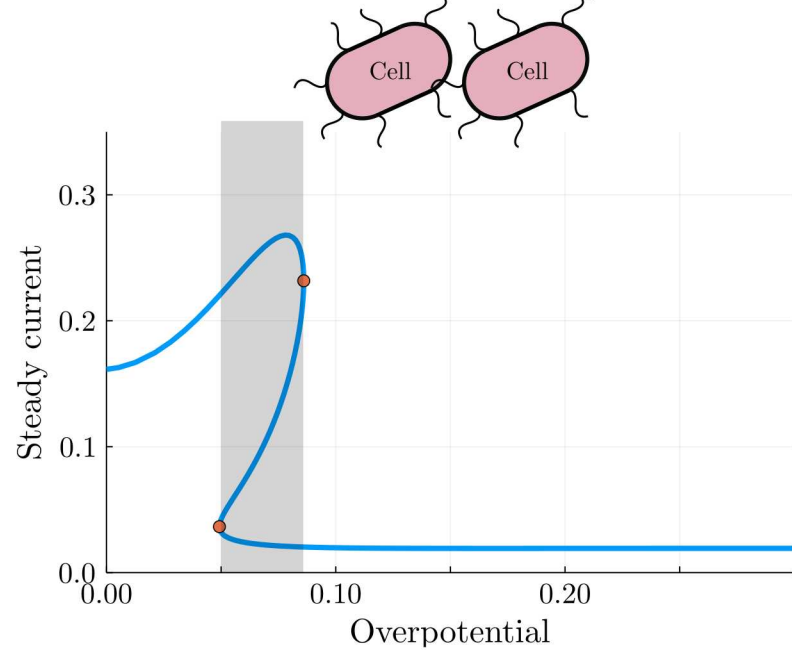
Electrons removed at quarter of
maximum production rate

Half maximal inhibition at
fifth of maximal concentration

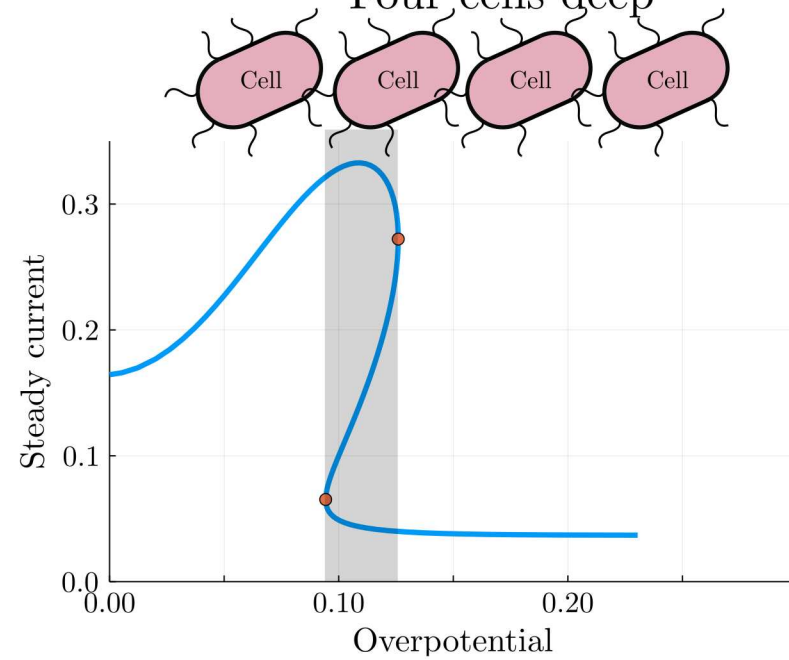
Biofilm three cells deep



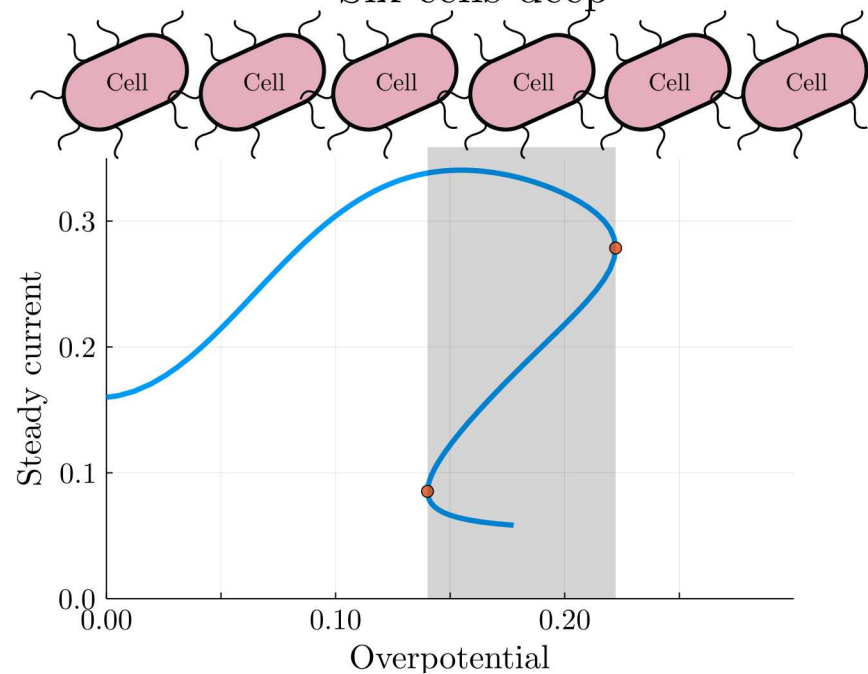
Two cells deep



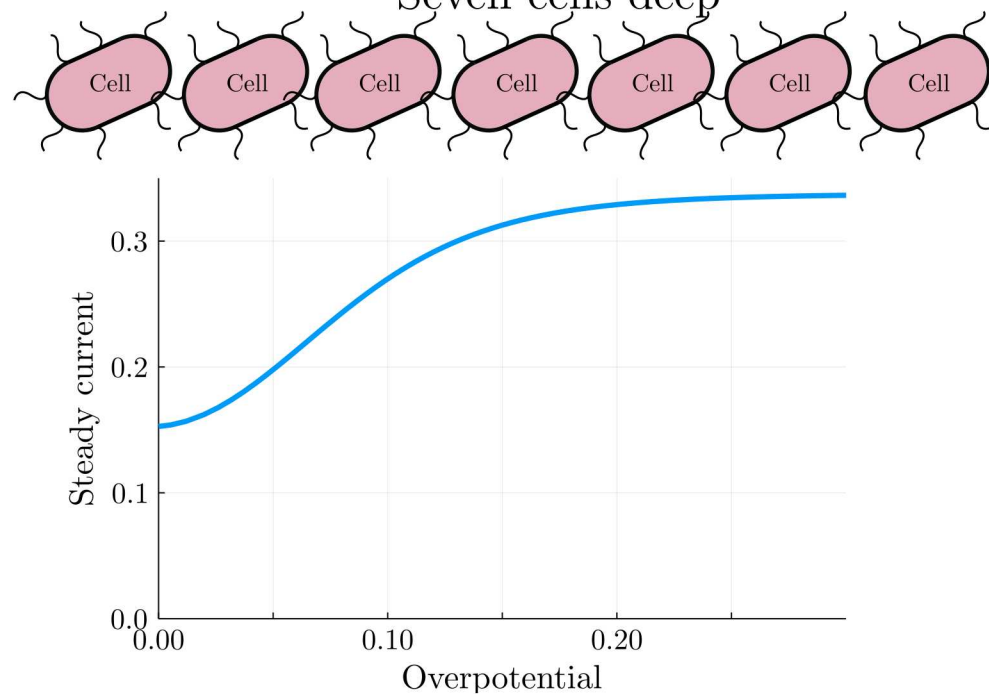
Four cells deep



Six cells deep

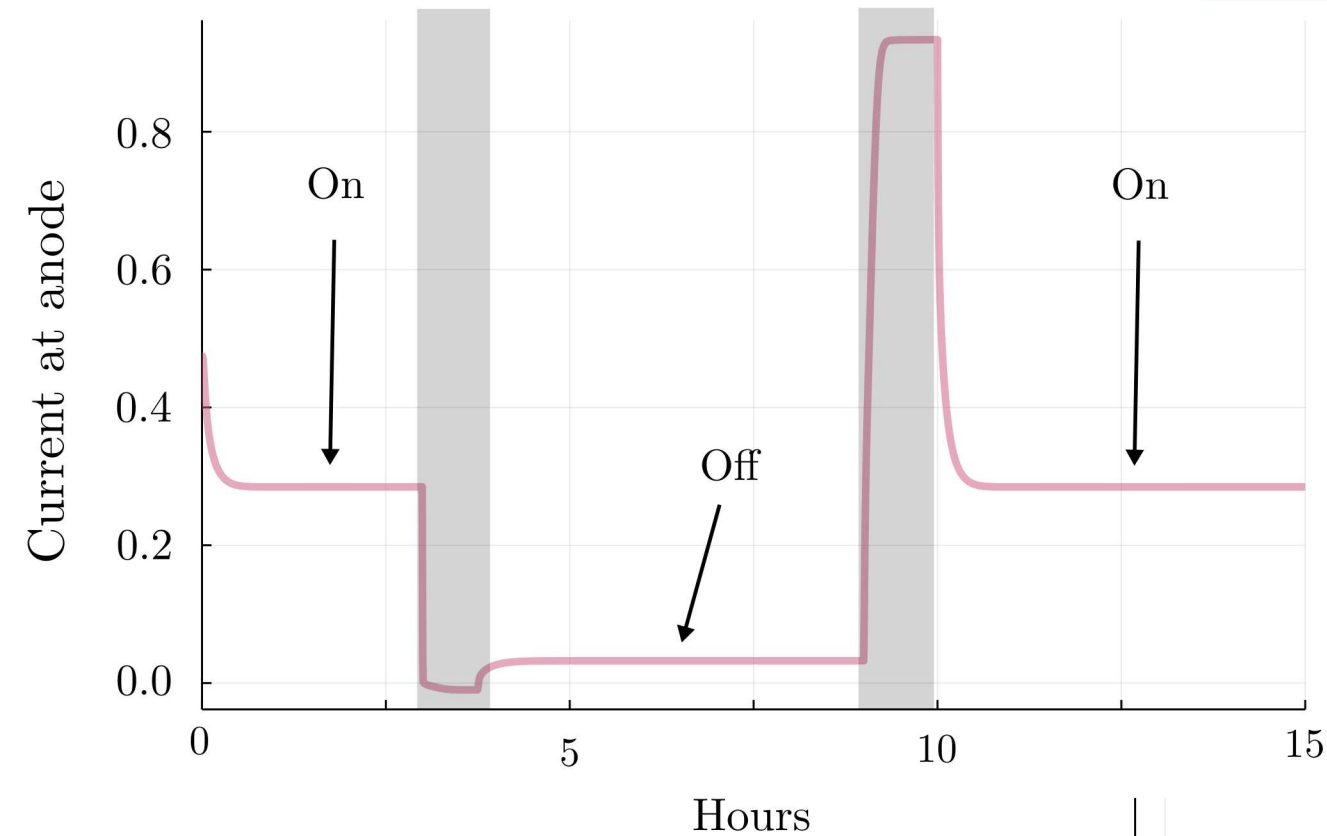


Seven cells deep



Biofilm three cells deep

Electrogenic toggle switch



High
current



Low
current



Electronic
induction

