

COLLOQUIUM
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2013

704 THACKERAY HALL

3:30 P.M.

JAMES KEENER

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE MATHEMATICS OF LIFE - DECISIONS, DECISIONS

ABSTRACT: A fundamental problem of cell biology is to understand how cells make measurements and then make behavioral decisions in response to these measurements. The full answer to this question is not known but there are some underlying principles that are coming to light. The short answer is that the rate of molecular diffusion contains quantifiable information that can be transduced by biochemical feedback to give control over physical structures.

In this talk, this principle will be illustrated by three specific examples of how rates of molecular diffusion contain information that can be used to make a measurement and a behavioral decision.

Example 1: Bacterial populations of *P. aeruginosa* are known to make a decision to secrete polymer gel on the basis of the size of the colony in which they live. This process is called quorum sensing and only recently has the mechanism for this been sorted out. It is now known that *P. aeruginosa* produces a chemical whose rate of diffusion out of the cell provides information about the size of the colony which when coupled with positive feedback gives rise to a hysteretic biochemical switch.

Example 2: *Salmonella* employ a mechanism that combines molecular diffusion with a negative feedback chemical network to "know" how long its flagella are. As a result, if a flagellum is cut off, it can be regrown at the same rate at which it grew initially.

Example 3: Yeast divide (i.e. undergo mitosis) when they are "large enough" and not before. It has recently been discovered that there is a molecule, pom1, whose gradients are used to measure the size of the cell thus enabling a decision to divide based on the size of the cell.

Refreshments served at 3:00 p.m.
in the Math Dept. COMMON ROOM, Thackeray 705