

Introduction In this chapter, I aim to study the genetic toggle switch experimentally. This chapter is organised as follows: In the first section I provide an overview of the circuit used and then outline the methods used for the experiments carried out. In the subsequent section I investigate the effect that the switch has on the growth rate of the bacteria. Then I examine the concentrations of the inducers and the time needed to flip the switch.

#### Flow cytometry and model fitting

Flow cytometry detects the fluorescent intensity levels in individual cells. It can also provide physical information about the size and granularity of a cell via the forward and side scattering respectively. An overview of flow cytometry is shown in Figure fig:flow\_Overview. A laser excites the fluorochrome present in the bacterial cells. The fluorochrome emits light which is detected by the photomultiplier tubes (PMTs). The flow cytometer can detect up to  $10^5$  cells.

figure\*[tb] center [scale=0.9]chapterABCFlow/images/flow-overview.png [LoF caption]fig:flow\_Overview :  
*Flow cytometry. A laser excites the fluorescent proteins present in each cell. The cytometer has up to 4 lasers, violet (V), red (R), blue (B) and green (G). The cytometer also picks up size and granularity information via the forward scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC).*