

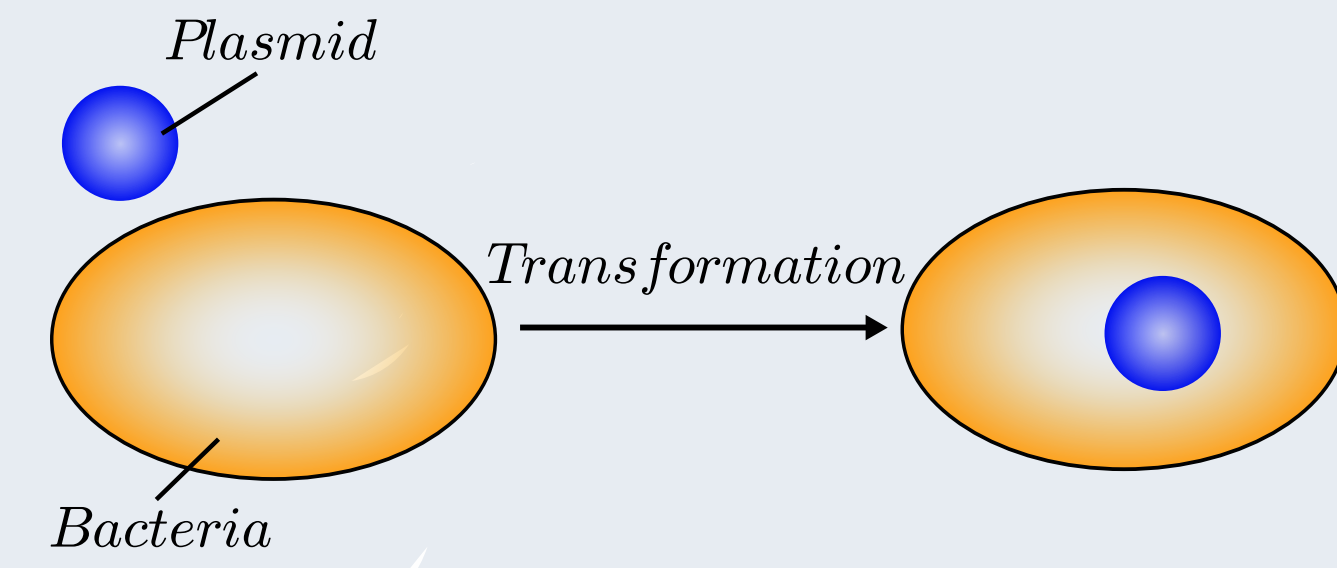
Simulation and Theory of Bacterial Transformation

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Introduction

- Ubiquitous threat of antibiotic resistant bacteria
- Investigate effect of different cellular transformation rates on antibiotic resistant bacterial population growth



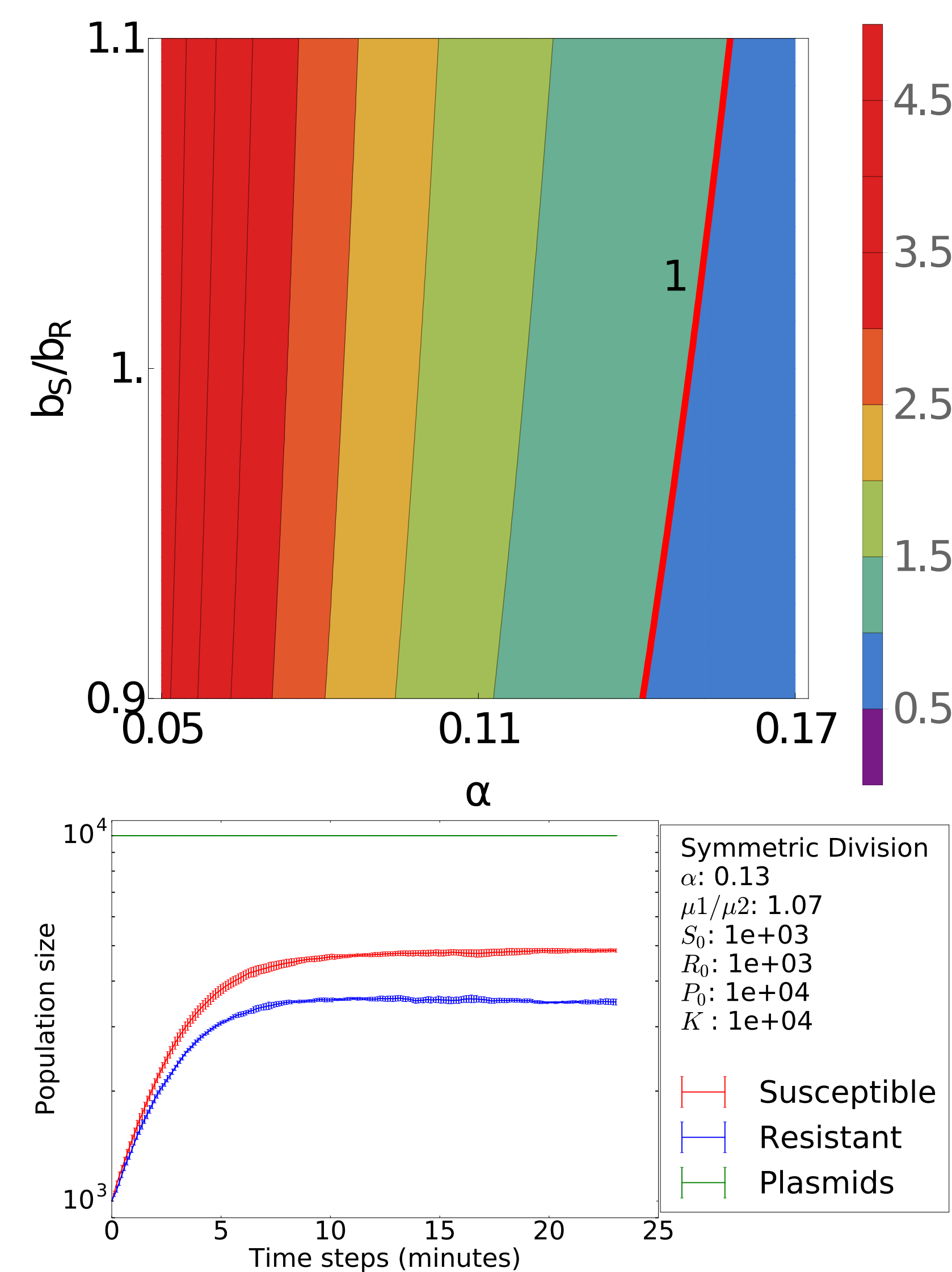
Biological Background

- Plasmids
- Fitness cost
- Transformation

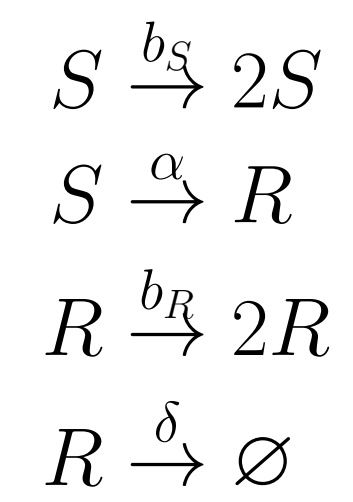
Simulation Methods

- Combined approach of Kinetic Monte Carlo simulation and numerical modeling
- Gillespie algorithm
- Well-mixed population
- Carrying capacity
- Constant, Linear, Recycled α
- Symmetric division

Constant α



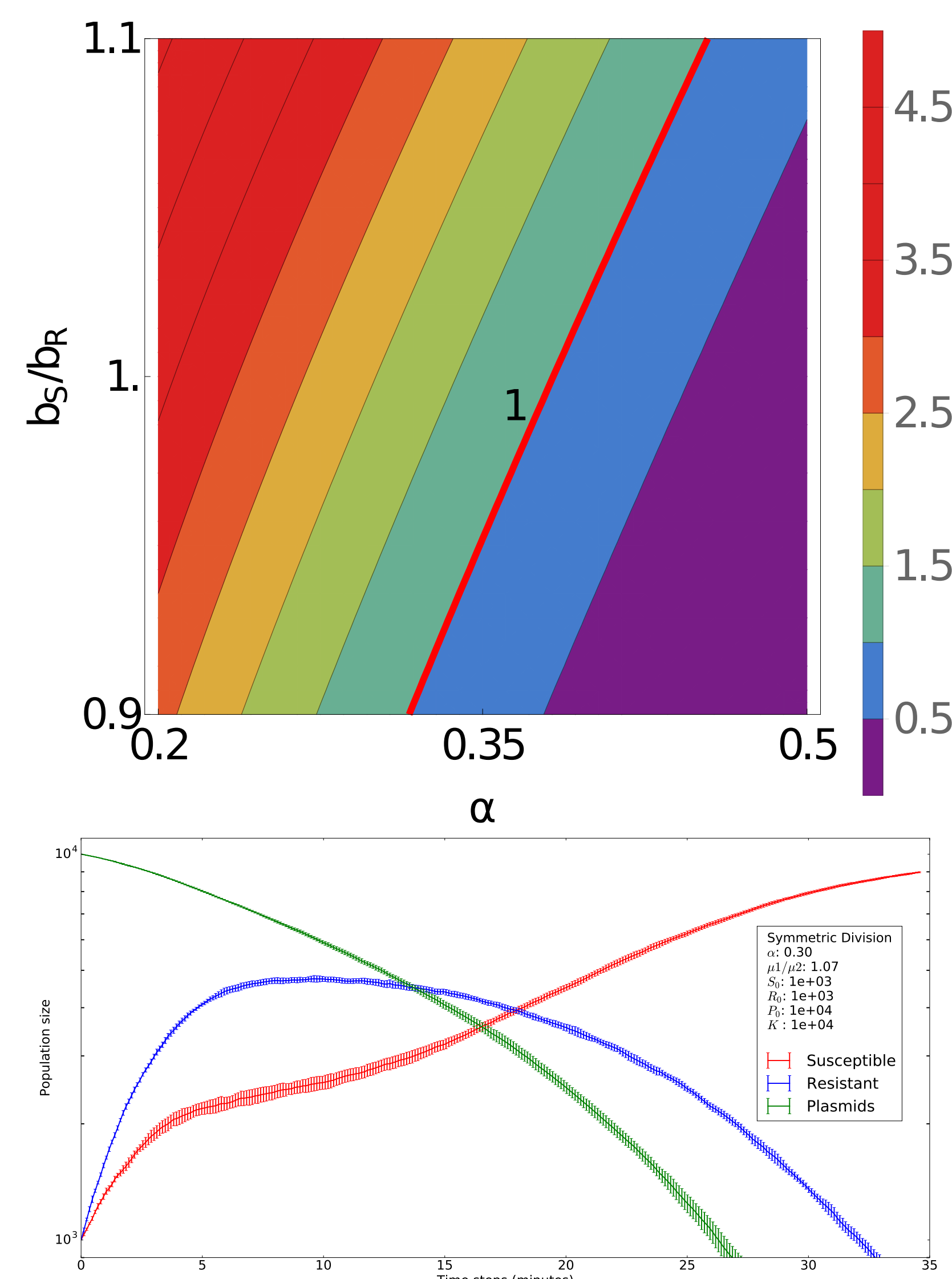
Reactions



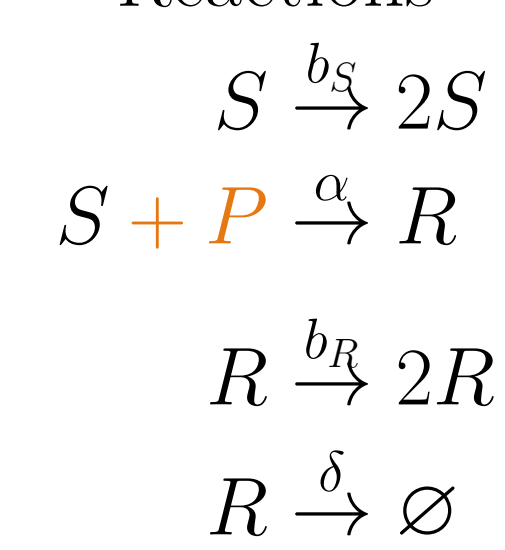
Equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= b_S \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) S - \alpha S \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= b_R \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) R + \alpha S - \delta R \end{aligned}$$

Linear α



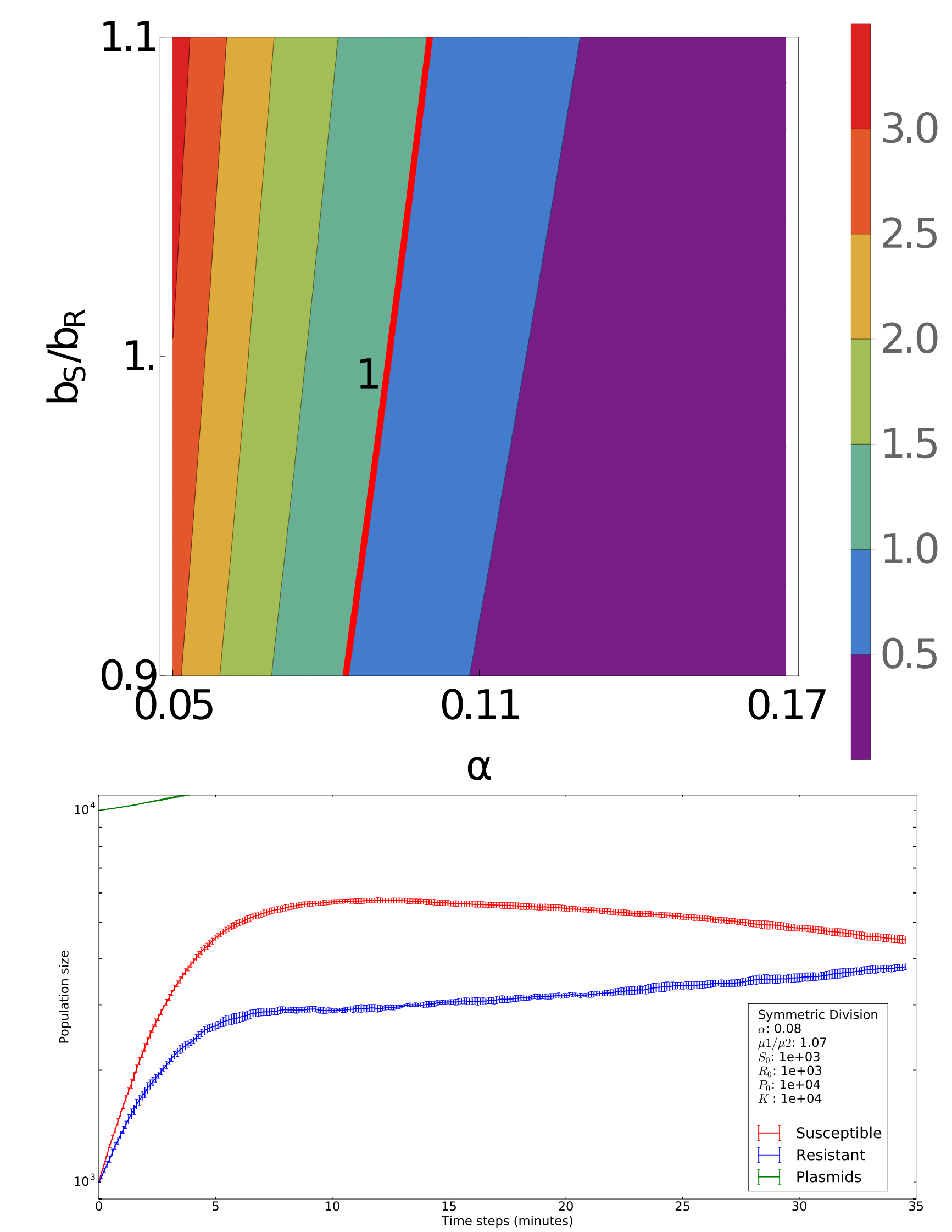
Reactions



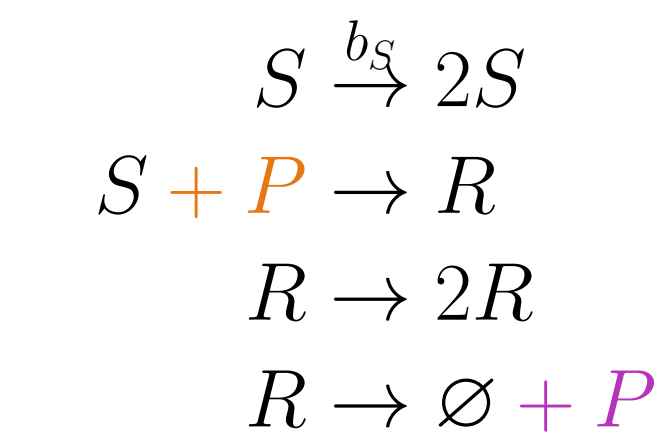
Equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= b_S \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) S - \alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= b_R \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) R + \alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S - \delta R \\ \frac{dP}{dt} &= -\alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S \end{aligned}$$

Recycled α



Reactions



Equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= b_S \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) S - \alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S + b_R \left(1 - \frac{S+R}{K}\right) R \\ \frac{dR}{dt} &= \alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S - \delta R \\ \frac{dP}{dt} &= -\alpha \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right) S + \delta R \end{aligned}$$

Conclusions

- S/R transition point depends on both rate and mechanism
- Population extinction in linear case

Future Work

- Simulation on a lattice
- Adding antibiotics
- Asymmetric division

Acknowledgements/References

Thank you etc etc

- Source 1
- Source 2