Predicting microbial relative growth in a mixed culture

Yoav Ram1, Eynat Dellus-Gur1, Maayan Bibi2,

Uri Obolski1, Judith Berman2, and Lilach Hadany1\*

July 12, 2016

1 Dept. Molecular Biology and Ecology of Plants, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

2 Dept. of Molecular Microbiology and Biotechnology,Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

\*Corresponding author: lilach.hadany@gmail.com

**Keywords:** mathematical model, fitness, selection coefficient, experimental evolution, mixed culture, microbial growth

# Abstract

Fitness is not well estimated from growth curves of individual isolates in monoculture. Rather, competition experiments, which measure relative growth in mixed microbial cultures, must be performed to better infer relative fitness. However, competition experiments require unique genotypic or phenotypic markers, and thus are difficult to perform with isolates derived from a common ancestor or non-model organisms. Here we describe *Curveball*, a new computational approach for predicting relative growth of microbes in a mixed culture utilizing mono- and mixed culture growth curve data. We implemented *Curveball* in an open-source software package (<http://curveball.yoavram.com)> and validated the approach using growth curve and competition experiments with bacteria. Thus, *Curveball* provides a simpler and more cost-effective approach to predict relative growth and infer relative fitness. Furthermore, by integrating several growth phases into the fitness estimation, *Curveball* offers a holistic approach to fitness inference from growth curve data.

Growth curves are commonly used in microbiology, genetics, and evolutionary biology to estimate the fitness of individual microbial isolates. Growth curves describe the density of cell populations in liquid culture over a period of time and are usually acquired by measuring the optical density (OD) of one or more cell populations. The simplest way to infer fitness from growth curves is to estimate the growth rate during the exponential growth phase by inferring the slope of the log of the growth curve1 (see example in Figure 1). Indeed, the growth rate is often used as a proxy of the selection coefficient, *s*, which is the standard measure of relative fitness in population genetics2,3. However, exponential growth rates do not capture the dynamics of other phases of a typical growth curve, such as the length of lag phase and the cell density at stationary phase4 (Figure 1). Thus, it is not surprising that growth rates are often poor estimators of relative fitness5,6.



Figure 1. Fitting an exponential model to growth curve data. The growth rate is calculated as the derivative of a polynomial function fitted to the mean of the data *N(t)*: the time point of maximum growth rate *tmax* is found; the 5 points surrounding *tmax* are taken; a line *b+at* is fitted to the log of the mean of the data *log(N(t))* at these time points; the slope and the intercept are interpreted as the initial density *N0=eb* and the growth rate *r=a* in an exponential growth model *N(t)=N0ert*. (A) The red markers represent *N(t)* the mean density in 22 growth curves. The dashed black line represents the exponential model *N0ert* fitted to the data, with *N0=0.058* and *r=0.27*. The dotted vertical line denotes the *tmax*,thetime of max growth rate. (B) The red solid curve shows *dN/dt,* the derivative of the mean density. The dotted vertical line denotes the *tmax*,thetime of max growth rate. Data in this figure corresponds to the red growth curves from Figure 2A.

Evolutionary biologists use competition experiments to infer relative fitness in a manner that accounts for all growth phases7. In competition experiments, two or more strains are grown together in a mixed culture: a reference strain and one or more strains of interest. The frequency of each strain in the mixed culture is measured during the course of the experiment using specific markers7 such as the expression of drug resistance markers on colony counts, fluorescent markers monitored by flow cytometry8 or by deep sequencing read counts9,10. The selection coefficient of the strains of interest can then be estimated from changes in their frequencies during the competition experiments. These methods can infer relative fitness with high precision8, as they directly estimate fitness from changes in isolate frequencies over time. However, competition experiments are more laborious and expensive than monoculture growth curve experiments, requiring the development of genetic or phenotypic assays (see Concepción-Acevedo et al.5 and references therein). Moreover, competition experiments are often impractical in non-model organisms. Therefore, many investigators prefer to use proxies of fitness such as growth rates.

Even when competition experiments are a plausible approach (for example, in microbial lineages with established markers7), methods for interpreting and understanding the differences between growth in a monoculture and in a mixed culture are lacking. Such differences have a crucial impact on microbial fitness and on the composition of microbial populations and communities.

Here we present *Curveball*, a new computational approach implemented in an open-source software package (<http://curveball.yoavram.com>). *Curveball* provides a predictive and descriptive framework for estimating growth parameters from growth dynamics, predicting relative growth in mixed cultures, and inferring relative fitness.

# Results

*Curveball* consists of three stages: (a) fitting growth models to monoculture growth curve data, (b) fitting competition models to mixed culture growth curve data and using the estimated growth and competition parameters to predict relative growth in a mixed culture, and (c) inferring relative fitness from the predicted relative growth. The following experimental setting was used to test this approach.

## a. Monoculture growth

In each experiment, two *Escherichia coli* strains, each labeled with a green or red fluorescent protein (GFP or RFP), were propagated in a monoculture and in a mixed culture, and the cell density was measured for each strain for at least 7 hours (Figure 2).

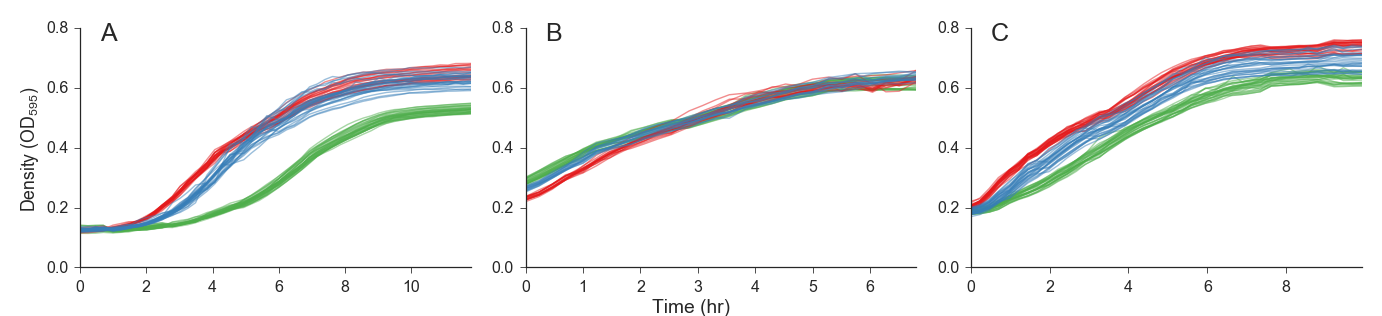


Figure 2. Growth curve data from three experiments with *E. coli*. The optical density (OD) of two strains growing in a monoculture (green lines for GFP labeled strain; red lines for RFP labeled strains) and a mixed culture (blue lines). Each of 30+ experimental replicates is represented by a separate line. (A) Strain DH5α labeled with GFP, strain TG1 labeled with RFP. Experiment started by diluting stationary phase bacteria into fresh media, yielding a lag phase culture in which lag phase is longer for the green strain. (B) Strain DH5α labeled with GFP, strain TG1 labeled with RFP. Bacteria were pre-grown in fresh media for 4 hours before the experiment and then diluted into fresh media, such that there is no observable lag phase. (C) Strain JM109 labeled with GFP and, strain K12 MG1655-Δfnr labeled with RFP. Experimental conditions as described in (A).

### Growth model

The Baranyi-Roberts model11was used to model growth composed of several stages: lag phase, exponential phase, and stationary phase. The model assumes that growth rate accelerates as cells adjust to new growth conditions, then decelerates as resources become scarce, and finally halts when resources are depleted. The model is described by the following ordinary differential equation [see eqs. 1c, 3a, and 5a in11]:

[1]

where is time, is the population density at time , is the specific growth rate in low density, is the maximum density, is a deceleration parameter, and is the adjustment function. For a derivation of eq. 1 and further details, see Supporting text 1.

The adjustment function describes the fraction of the population that has adjusted to the new growth conditions at time (). Typically, an overnight liquid culture of microorganisms that has reached stationary phase is diluted into fresh media. Following dilution, cells enter lag phase until they adjust to the new growth conditions. We chose the specific adjustment function suggested by Baranyi and Roberts11, which is both computationally convenient and biologically interpretable: characterizes the physiological state of the initial population, and is the rate at which the physiological state adjusts to the new growth conditions.

The Baranyi-Roberts differential equation (eq. 1) has a closed form solution:

[2]

where is the initial population density. For a derivation of eq. 2 from eq. 1, see Supporting text 1.

### Model fitting

We estimated the growth model parameters by fitting the model (eq. 2) to the monoculture growth curve data of each strain. The best fit is shown in Figure 3 (see Table S1 for the estimated growth parameters). From this model fit we also estimate the maximum specific growth rate , the minimal specific doubling time, and the lag duration (Table 1). The strains differ in their growth parameters; for example, in experiment A, the red strain grows 40% faster than the green strain, has 23% higher maximum density, and a 60% shorter lag phase.

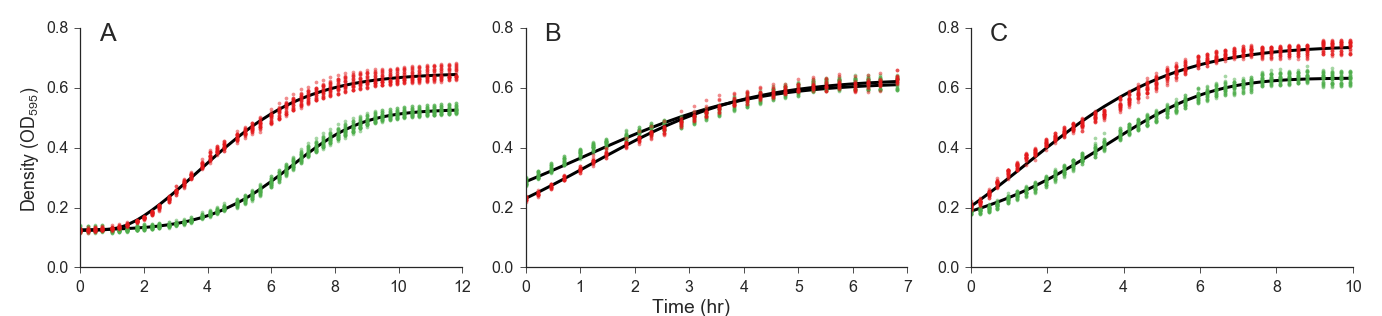


Figure 3. Fitting a growth model to the growth curve data. The best model fit (solid black lines) for the growth curve data (markers, data from Figure 2) of two strains (green and red) growing in monoculture.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Experiment A | | Experiment B | | Experiment C | |
| *Strain*  *Parameter* | **GFP** | **RFP** | **GFP** | **RFP** | **GFP** | **RFP** |
| Initial density | 0.125 | 0.124 | 0.286 | 0.23 | 0.188 | 0.204 |
| Max density | 0.528 | 0.650 | 0.619 | 0.631 | 0.633 | 0.741 |
| Max specific growth rate | 0.268 (0.262, 0.275) | 0.377 (0.371, 0.383) | 0.256 (0.251, 0.261) | 0.441 (0.417, 0.465) | 0.228 (0.226, 0.231) | 0.416 (0.392, 0.427) |
| Min doubling time (δ) | 2.698 (2.636, 2.766) | 1.843 (1.809, 1.868) | 4.372 (4.276, 4.474) | 2.126 (2.029, 2.227) | 3.120 (3.087, 3.147) | 2.075 (2.035, 2.124) |
| Lag duration | 3.927 (3.824, 4.031) | 1.578 (1.520, 1.639) | 0.006 (0.002, 0.012) | 0.001 (0.001, 0.001) | 0.714 (0.684, 0.747) | 0.045 (0.033, 0.082) |

Table 1. Estimated growth parameters. 95% confidence intervals, calculated using bootstrap (1000 samples), are given in parentheses. Densities are in OD595; growth rate in hours-1, doubling time and lag duration in hours. See Table S2 for additional parameter estimates.

## b. Mixed culture growth

### Competition model

To model growth in a mixed culture, we assume that interactions between the strains are solely due to resource competition. We derived a new 2-strain Lotka-Volterra competition model12 based on resource consumption (see Supporting text 2):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *[3a]*  *[3b]* |

is the density of strain and and are the values of the corresponding parameters for strain obtained from fitting the monoculture growth curve data. is a competition coefficient, the ratio between inter- and intra-strain competitive effect.

This competition model explicitly assumes that interactions between the strains are solely due to resource competition. Therefore, all interactions are described by the deceleration of the growth rate of each strain in response to growth of the other strain. Of note, each strain can have a different limiting resource and resource efficiency, based on the maximum densities and competition coefficients determined for each strain grown individually.

Eq. 3 is fitted to the growth curve of a mixed culture that includes both strains, in which the combined OD of the strains is recorded over time (but not the frequency or density of each individual strain). This fit is performed by minimizing the squared differences between (eq. 3) and the observed OD from the mixed culture and yields estimates for the competition coefficients (Figure 4A-C).

Using the estimated parameters, eq. 3 is solved by numerical integration, providing a joint prediction for the densities and . From the predicted densities, the frequencies of each strain over time can be inferred: .

### Prediction validation

To test this method, we performed growth curve and competition experiments with two different sets of *E. coli* strains marked with fluorescent proteins. In experiments A and B we competed DH5α-GFP vs. TG1-RFP; in experiment C we competed JM109-GFP with MG1655-Δfnr-RFP (Figure 2).

In each experiment, 32 replicate monocultures of the GFP strain, 30 replicate monocultures of the RFP strain alone, and 32 replicate mixed cultures containing the GFP and RFP strains together, were grown in a 96-well plate, under the same experimental conditions. The optical density of each culture was measured every 15 minutes using an automatic plate reader. Samples were collected from the mixed cultures every hour for the first 7-8 hours, and the relative frequencies of the two strains were measured using flow cytometry (see Materials and Methods).

Empirical competition results (colored error bars), *Curveball* predictions (in green and red solid lines), and exponential model prediction (dashed black lines; see Figure 1 for details) for three different experiments are shown in Figure 4. *Curveball* performs well and clearly improves upon the exponential model for predicting competition dynamics in a mixed culture.



Figure 4. Predicting growth in a mixed culture. Growth of two *E. coli* strains competing for resources in a mixed culture. (A-C) Competition model fit (solid blue lines; eq. 3) for mixed culture growth curve data (triangles, data of blue lines in Figure 2). Error bars show standard deviation from 30 replicates (extremely small in B); dashed black lines represent the exponential model prediction (see Figure 1). (D-F) Comparison of empirical (circles) and predicted (dashed lines; see Figure S3 for confidence intervals) strain frequencies in a mixed culture, corresponding to the growth curves in A-C. Green and red dashed lines show *Curveball* predictions; dashed black lines show exponential model predictions. Error bars show standard deviation (hardly seen in D and F). Root mean squared error of mixed culture fit (solid blue line to blue triangles): A, 0.011; B, 0.01; C, 0.008. Estimated competition coefficients: D, a1=10, a2=0.77; E, a1=3.7, a2=2; F, a1=0.31, a2=0.56. Inferred mean selection coefficients: D, 0.0108; E, 0.0101; F, 0.0209.

## c. Fitness inference

The best way to infer the relative fitness of two strains is to perform pairwise competition assays7: growing both strains in a mixed culture and measuring the change in their frequencies over time. Using *Curveball*, pairwise competitions can be predicted by simply measuring the optical density during growth in mono- and mixed cultures, without directly measuring strain frequencies.

Relative fitness (given by 1+*s*,where *s* is the *selection coefficient* of the strain of interest) can be estimated from pairwise competition results using3:

[4]

where and are the frequencies or densities of the strains and is time. Using *Curveball*, the relative fitness of the strain of interest can be inferred based upon eq. 4 applied to the predicted densities of strains (Figure 3D-F, S3).

# Discussion

We developed *Curveball*, a new computational approach to predict relative growth in a mixed culture from growth curves of mono- and mixed cultures, without measuring frequencies of single isolates within the mixed culture. We tested and validated this new approach, which performed far better than the model commonly used in the literature. *Curveball* only assumes that the assayed strains grow in accordance with the growth and competition models: namely, that growth only depends on resource availability; therefore, this approach can be applied to data from a variety of organisms, experiments, and conditions.

We have released an open-source software package which implements *Curveball* (<http://curveball.yoavram.com>). This software is written in Python13 and includes a user interface that does not require prior knowledge in programming. It is free and open, such that additional data formats, growth and competition models, and other analyses can be added by the community to extend its utility.

Growth curve experiments, in which only optical density is measured, require much less effort and resources than pairwise competition experiments, in which the cell frequency or count of each strain must be determined5,7,8,14. Current approaches to estimating fitness from growth curves mostly use the growth rate or the maximum population density as a proxy for fitness. However, the growth rate and other proxies for fitness based on a single growth parameter cannot capture the full scope of effects that contribute to differences in overall fitness15.

In contrast, *Curveball* integrates several growth phases into the fitness estimation, allowing a more holistic approach to fitness inference from growth curve data. This approach also provides information on the specific growth traits that contribute to differences in fitness. We hope that *Curveball* will improve and ideally standardize the way fitness is estimated from growth curves, thereby improving communication between empirical and theoretical evolutionary biologists and ecologists.

## Conclusions

We developed and tested a new method to analyze growth curve data, and applied it to predict growth of individual strains within a mixed culture and to infer their relative fitness. The method improves fitness estimation from growth curve data, has a clear biological interpretation, and can be used to predict and interpret growth in a mixed culture and competition experiments.

# Materials and Methods

**Strains and plasmids.** *Escherichia coli* strains used were DH5α (Berman lab, Tel-Aviv University), TG1 (Ron lab, Tel-Aviv University), JM109 (Nir lab, Tel-Aviv University), and K12 MG1655-Δfnr (Ron lab, Tel-Aviv University). Plasmids containing a GFP or RFP gene and genes conferring resistance to kanamycin (KanR) and chloramphenicol (CapR) (Milo lab, Weizmann Institute of Science16). All experiments were performed in LB media (5 g/L Bacto yeast extract (BD, 212750), 10 g/L Bacto Tryptone (BD, 211705), 10 g/L NaCl (Bio-Lab, 190305), DDW 1 L) with 30 μg/mL kanamycin (Caisson Labs, K003) and 34 μg/mL chloramphenicol (Duchefa Biochemie, C0113). Green or red fluorescence of each strain was confirmed by fluorescence microscopy (Nikon Eclipe Ti, Figure S1).

**Growth and competition experiments.** All experiments were performed at30°C. Strains were inoculated into 3 ml LB+Cap+Kan and grown overnight with shaking. Saturated overnight cultures were diluted into fresh media so that the initial OD was detectable above the OD of media alone (1:1-1:20 dilution rate). In experiments that avoided a lag phase, cultures were pre-grown until the exponential growth phase was reached as determined by OD measurements (usually 4-6 h). Cells were then inoculated into 100 μL LB+Cap+Kan in a 96-well flat-bottom microplate (Costar):

* ~30 wells contained a monoculture of the GFP-labeled strain
* ~30 wells contained a monoculture of the RFP-labeled strain
* ~30 wells containing a mixed culture of both GFP- and RFP-labeled strains
* 2 wells contained only growth medium

The cultures were grown in an automatic microplate reader (Tecan infinite F200 Pro), shaking at 886.9 RPM, until they reached stationary phase. OD595 readings were taken every 15 minutes with continuous shaking between readings.

Samples were collected from the incubated microplate at the beginning of the experiment and once an hour for 6-8 hours: 1-10 µL were removed from 4 wells (different wells for each sample), and diluted into cold PBS buffer (DPBS with calcium and magnesium; Biological Industries, 02-020-1). These samples were analyzed with a fluorescent cell sorter (Miltenyi Biotec MACSQuant VYB) with GFP detected using the 488nm/520(50)nm FITC laser and RFP detected with the 561nm/615(20)nm dsRed laser. Samples were diluted further to eliminate "double" event (events detected as both "green" and "red" due to high cell density) and noise in the cell sorter8.

Fluorescent cell sorter output data was analyzed using R17 with the *flowPeaks* package that implements an unsupervised flow cytometry clustering algorithm18.

**Data analysis.** Growth curve data were analyzed using *Curveball*, a new open-source software written in Python13 that implements the approach presented in this manuscript. The software includes both a programmatic interface (API) and a command line interface (CLI), and therefore does not require programming skills. The source code makes use of several Python packages: NumPy19, SciPy20, Matplotlib21, Pandas22, Seaborn23, LMFIT24, Scikit-learn25, and SymPy26.

**Model fitting.** To fit the growth and competition models to the growth curve data we use the *leastsq* non-linear curve fitting procedure20,24. We then calculate the Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) of several nested models, defined by fixing some of the parameters (see Supporting text 1, Figure S2, and Table S1). BIC is given by:

,

where is the number model parameters, is the number of data points, are the time points, is the optical density at time point , and is the expected density at time point according to the model. We selected the model with the lowest BIC27,28.

**Code availability**. Source code will be available upon publication at <https://github.com/yoavram/curveball> ; an installation guide, tutorial, and documentation will be available upon publication at <http://curveball.yoavram.com>. ***For editors and reviewers only:*** installation guide, tutorial, documentation, and source code is available at <https://curveball.netlify.com> (password: *dh5alpha*).

**Figure reproduction**. Data was analysed and figures were produced using a Jupyter Notebook29 that will beavailable as a supporting file and at <https://github.com/yoavram/curveball_ms>. ***For editors and reviewers only:*** the notebook is available at <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/1578682/supp.ipynb>.

# Acknowledgments

We thank Y. Pilpel, D. Hizi, I. Françoise, I. Frumkin, O. Dahan, A. Yona, T. Pupko, A. Eldar, I. Ben-Zion, E. Even-Tov, E. Kroll, H. Acar, J. Barrick, A.C. Gerstein, N. Antonovsky, T. Pupko, E. Rosenberg, J. Masel, I. Gordo, and C. Bank for helpful discussions and comments, and L. Zelcbuch, N. Wertheimer, A. Rosenberg, A. Zisman, F. Yang, E. Shtifman Segal, I. Melamed-Havin, and R. Yaari for sharing materials and experimental advice. This research has been supported in part by the Israel Science Foundation 1568/13 (LH) and 340/13 (JB), the Minerva Center for Lab Evolution (LH), Manna Center Program for Food Safety & Security (YR), the Israeli Ministry of Science & Technology (YR), TAU Global Research and Training Fellowship in Medical and Life Science and the Naomi Foundation (MB), and the European Research Council (FP7/2007-2013)/ERC grant 340087 (JB).

# Author contributions

All authors designed the experiments, analyzed data, discussed the results and edited the manuscript. Y.R. and L.H. developed the model and wrote the manuscript. U.O. advised on statistical analysis. Y.R. wrote the source code. Y.R., E.D.G. and M.B. performed the experiments. M.B. performed fluorescent microscopy. J.B. advised and gave support to all experiments. L.H. supervised all the work.

# References

1. Hall, B. G., Acar, H., Nandipati, A. & Barlow, M. Growth rates made easy. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **31,** 232–238 (2014).

2. Crow, J. F. & Kimura, M. *An introduction to population genetics theory*. (Burgess Pub. Co., 1970).

3. Chevin, L.-M. On measuring selection in experimental evolution. *Biol. Lett.* **7,** 210–3 (2011).

4. Wahl, L. M. & Zhu, A. D. Survival probability of beneficial mutations in bacterial batch culture. *Genetics* **200,** 309–20 (2015).

5. Concepción-Acevedo, J., Weiss, H. N., Chaudhry, W. N. & Levin, B. R. Malthusian Parameters as Estimators of the Fitness of Microbes: A Cautionary Tale about the Low Side of High Throughput. *PLoS One* **10,** e0126915 (2015).

6. Durão, P., Trindade, S., Sousa, A. & Gordo, I. Multiple Resistance at No Cost: Rifampicin and Streptomycin a Dangerous Liaison in the Spread of Antibiotic Resistance. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* msv143 (2015). doi:10.1093/molbev/msv143

7. Wiser, M. J. & Lenski, R. E. A Comparison of Methods to Measure Fitness in *Escherichia coli*. *PLoS One* **10,** e0126210 (2015).

8. Gallet, R., Cooper, T. F., Elena, S. F. & Lenormand, T. Measuring selection coefficients below 10-3: method, questions, and prospects. *Genetics* **190,** 175–86 (2012).

9. Bank, C., Hietpas, R. T., Wong, A., Bolon, D. N. A. & Jensen, J. D. A Bayesian MCMC Approach To Assess the Complete Distribution of Fitness Effects of New Mutations: Uncovering the Potential for Adaptive Walks in Challenging Environments. *Genetics* **196,** 1–35 (2014).

10. Levy, S. F. *et al.* Quantitative evolutionary dynamics using high-resolution lineage tracking. *Nature* **519,** 181–186 (2015).

11. Baranyi, J. & Roberts, T. a. A dynamic approach to predicting bacterial growth in food. *Int. J. Food Microbiol.* **23,** 277–294 (1994).

12. Murray, J. D. *Mathematical Biology: I. An Introduction*. (Springer, 2002).

13. Van Rossum, G. & others. Python Programming Language. in *USENIX Annual Technical Conference* (2007).

14. Hegreness, M., Shoresh, N., Hartl, D. L. & Kishony, R. An equivalence principle for the incorporation of favorable mutations in asexual populations. *Science (80-. ).* **311,** 1615–7 (2006).

15. Bell, G. Experimental genomics of fitness in yeast. *Proc. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.* **277,** 1459–1467 (2010).

16. Zelcbuch, L. *et al.* Spanning high-dimensional expression space using ribosome-binding site combinatorics. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **41,** e98–e98 (2013).

17. R Development Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. (2012).

18. Ge, Y. & Sealfon, S. C. flowPeaks: a fast unsupervised clustering for flow cytometry data via K-means and density peak finding. *Bioinformatics* **28,** 2052–2058 (2012).

19. van der Walt, S., Colbert, S. C. & Varoquaux, G. The NumPy Array: A Structure for Efficient Numerical Computation. *Comput. Sci. Eng.* **13,** 22–30 (2011).

20. Jones, E., Oliphant, T., Peterson, P. & others. SciPy: Open source scientific tools for Python. (2001). Available at: http://www.scipy.org/.

21. Hunter, J. D. Matplotlib: A 2D Graphics Environment. *Comput. Sci. Eng.* **9,** 90–95 (2007).

22. McKinney, W. Data Structures for Statistical Computing in Python. in *Proceedings of the 9th Python in Science Conference* (eds. van der Walt, S. & Millman, J.) 51–56 (2010).

23. Waskom, M. *et al.* seaborn: v0.6.0 (June 2015). (2015). doi:10.5281/zenodo.19108

24. Newville, M., Ingargiola, A., Stensitzki, T. & Allen, D. B. LMFIT: Non-Linear Least-Square Minimization and Curve-Fitting for Python. (2014). doi:10.5281/zenodo.11813

25. Pedregosa, F. *et al.* Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in {P}ython. *J. Mach. Learn. Res.* **12,** 2825–2830 (2011).

26. SymPy Development Team. SymPy: Python library for symbolic mathematics. (2014).

27. Kass, R. & Raftery, A. Bayes Factors. *J. Am. Stat. Assoc.* 773–795 (1995). doi:doi: 10.2307/2291091

28. Ward, E. J. A review and comparison of four commonly used Bayesian and maximum likelihood model selection tools. *Ecol. Modell.* **211,** 1–10 (2008).

29. Perez, F. & Granger, B. E. IPython: A System for Interactive Scientific Computing. *Comput. Sci. Eng.* **9,** 21–29 (2007).

30. Otto, S. P. & Day, T. *A biologist’s guide to mathematical modeling in ecology and evolution*. (Princeton University Press, 2007).

31. Gopalsamy, K. Convergence in a resource-based competition system. *Bull. Math. Biol.* **48,** 681–699 (1986).

32. Dilao, R. & Domingos, T. A General Approach to the Modelling of Trophic Chains. *Ecol. Modell.* **132,** 20 (1999).

33. Richards, F. J. A Flexible Growth Function for Empirical Use. *J. Exp. Bot.* **10,** 290–301 (1959).

34. Baranyi, J. Simple is good as long as it is enough. *Commentary* 391–394 (1997). doi:10.1006/fmic.1996.0080

35. Clark, F., Brook, B. W., Delean, S., Reşit Akçakaya, H. & Bradshaw, C. J. A. The theta-logistic is unreliable for modelling most census data. *Methods Ecol. Evol.* **1,** 253–262 (2010).

36. Gilpin, M. E. & Ayala, F. J. Global Models of Growth and Competition. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **70,** 3590–3593 (1973).

37. Verhulst, P.-F. Notice sur la loi que la population suit dans son accroissement. Correspondance Mathématique et Physique Publiée par A. *Quetelet* **10,** 113–121 (1838).

# Supporting material

## Supporting text 1: Monoculture model

We derive our growth models from a resource consumption perspective30,31. We denote by , the density of a limiting resource and by the density of the population cells, both in total mass per unit of volume.

We assume that the culture is well-mixed and homogeneous and that the resource is depleted by the growing population without being replenished. Therefore, the intake of resources occurs when cells meet resource via a mass action law with resource intake rate . Once inside the cell, resources are converted to cell mass at a rate . Cell growth is assumed to be proportional to , whereas resource intake is proportional to a power of cell density, . We denote .

We can describe this process with differential equations for and :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | , | [A1a]  [A1b] |

These equations can be converted to equations in and :

,

which yields:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | . | [A2a]  [A2b] |

with .

To solve this system, we use a conservation law approach by setting 32. We find that *M* is constant:

,

and so we can substitute in eq. A2b:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | . | [A3] |

Substituting again , and defining , we get

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | , | [A4] |

which is the Richards differential equation33, with the maximum population density *K* and the specific growth rate in low density: to the best of our knowledge this the first derivation of the Richards differential equation from a resource consumption perspective.

We solve eq. A4 via eq. A3, which is a logistic equation and therefore has a known solution. Setting the initial cell density :

.

Eq. A4 is an autonomous differential equation ( doesn't depend on ). To include a lag phase, Baranyi and Roberts11 suggested to add an adjustment function , which makes the equation non-autonomous (dependent on ):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | . | [A5] |

Baranyi and Roberts suggested a Michaelis-Menten type of function 34, which has two parameters: *q0* is the initial physiological state of the population, and *m* is rate at which the physiological state adjusts to growth conditions. Integrating gives

.

Therefore, integrating eq. A5 produces eq. 2 in the main text.

The term is used to describe the deceleration in the growth of the population as it approaches the maximum density . When , the deceleration is the same as in the standard logistic model and the density at the time of the maximum growth rate is half the maximum density, . When or , the deceleration is slower or faster, respectively, and the density at the time of the maximum growth rate is (Richards 1959, substituting *)*.

We use six forms of the Baranyi-Roberts model (Figure S2, Table S1). The full model is described by eq. 2 and has six parameters. A five parameter form of the model assumes , as in the standard logistic model, but still incorporates the adjustment function and therefore includes a lag phase. Another five parameter form has both rate parameters set to the same value (), which was suggested to make the fitting procedure more stable34,35. A four parameter form has both of the previous constraints, setting and 34. Another four parameter form of the model has no lag phase, with 1, which yields the Richards model33, also called the -logistic model36, or the generalized logistic model. This form of the model is useful in cases where there is no observed lag phase: either because the population adjusts very rapidly or because it is already adjusted prior to the growth experiment, possibly by pre-growing it in fresh media before the beginning of the experiment. The last form is the standard logistic model, in which and .

## Supporting text 2: Mixed culture model

We now consider the case in which two species or strains grow in the same culture, competing for a single limiting resource, similarly to eq. A1:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *[B1a]*  *[B1b]*  *[B1c]* |

We define , and (where *j* is 1 when *i* is 2 and vice versa) to find that and is constant. We then substitute into the differential equations for . Denoting and , we get:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *[B2a]*  *[B2b]* |

where .

We get a similar result if each strain is limited by a different resource that both strains consume:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *[B3a]*  *[B3b]*  *[B3c]*  *[B3d]* |

Here, we notice first that and therefore is a constant. We then substitute in eqs. B3a-d and continue as above. This only changes the definition of .

If the intake rates depend only on the resource:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *[B4a]*  *[B4b]* |

Then we define and and again continue as above.

# Supporting figures



Figure S1. Fluorescence microscopy of *E. coli* strains carrying GFP or RFP. Image of a mixture of DH5α-GFP and TG1-RFP cells taken using a Nikon Eclipe Ti microscope.



Figure S2. Growth models hierarchy. The Baranyi-Roberts model and five nested models defined by fixing one or two parameters. See Supporting text 1 and Table S1 for more details.

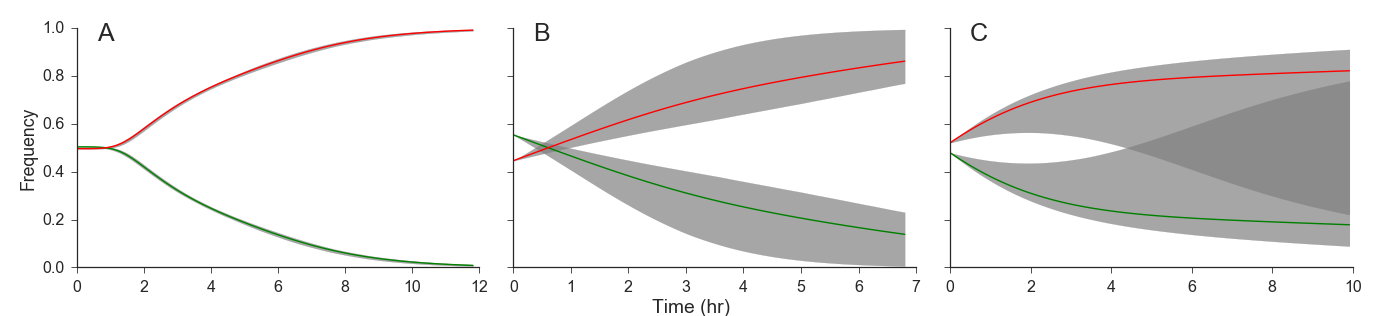
****

Figure S3. Mixed culture growth predictions with confidence intervals. The green and red lines correspond to the dashed green and red lines in Figure 4D-F, respectively. The gray area shows the 95% confidence interval, calculated using bootstrap (1000 samples).

# Supporting tables

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model name | **# Parameters** | **Free Parameters** | **Fixed Parameters** | **References** |
| Baranyi Roberts 1994 | 6 |  | - | 11 |
| Baranyi 1997 | 5 |  |  | - |
| Baranyi Roberts 1994 | 5 |  |  | - |
| Richards 1959 | 4 |  |  | 33 |
| Baranyi 1997 | 4 |  |  | 34 |
| Logistic | 3 |  |  | 37 |

Table S1. Growth models. The table lists the growth models used for fitting growth curve data. All models are defined by eqs. 1 and 2, by fixing specific parameters. is the initial population density; is the maximum population density; is the specific growth rate in low density; is the surface to mass ratio; is the initial physiological state; is the physiological adjustment rate. Note that when , the value of is irrelevant. See also the hierarchy diagram in Figure S2 and a detailed discussion in Supporting text 1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Experiment A | | | | Experiment B | | Experiment C | |
| *Strain*  *Parameter* | | **GFP** | | **RFP** | **GFP** | **RFP** | **GFP** | **RFP** |
|  | 0.125 | | 0.124 | | 0.286 | 0.23 | 0.188 | 0.204 |
|  | 0.528 | | 0.65 | | 0.619 | 0.631 | 0.633 | 0.74 |
|  | 0.376 | | 0.587 | | 0.304 | 0.483 | 8 | 8 |
|  | 2.636 | | 1\* | | 2.484 | 1.512 | 1\* | 0.164 |
|  | 0.032 | | 0.008 | | **-\*** | **-\*** | 0.039 | 0.393 |
|  | 0.937 | | 3.735 | | **-\*** | **-\*** | 0.188 | 0.104 |

Table S2. Estimated parameters from growth model fitting. \* denotes fixed parameters; - denotes invalid parameter values.