Stuttering of Min oscillations is induced by stochastic effects

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The site of cell division in wild type E. coli bacteria is determined through pole-to-pole oscillations of the Min proteins. Although the oscillations are fairly stable across a wide variety of cell shapes and protein concentrations the emerging patterns are subject to molecular noise, due to the small copy number of proteins in a single cell. This causes the oscillations to sometimes "stutter" and remain in the same polar configuration. We use a simple, generic model of protein interactions which shows similar behaviour as the Min-system and analyze the stochastic dynamics in the limit of weak noise to understand the underlying effects.