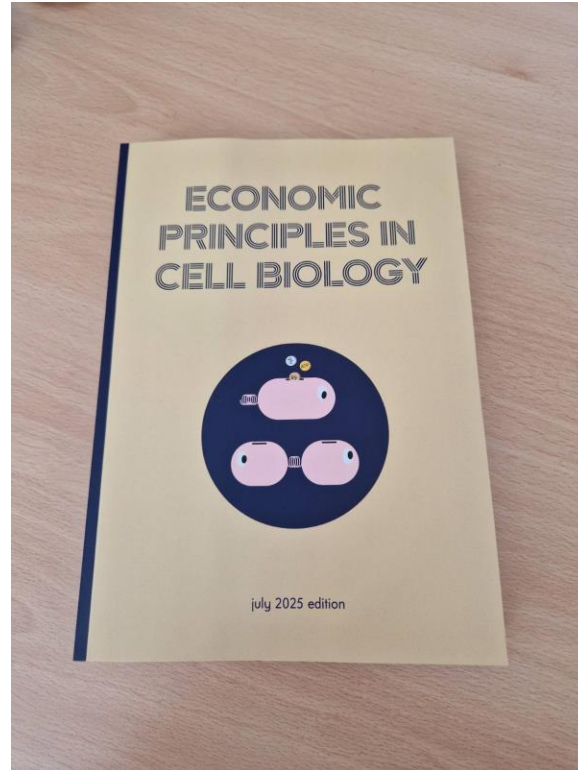


## The economy of the cell

Meike Wortel

# Collaborative book project



# Economic Principles in Cell Biology

What do we mean by Economic Principles?

- Examples?



# Economic Principles in Cell Biology

What do we mean by Economic Principles?

- Examples?
- Factory analogy

Restriction to Cell Biology

- Economic Principles in other (biological) disciplines?



# Economic Principles in Cell Biology

What do we mean by Economic Principles?

- Examples?
- Factory analogy

Restriction to Cell Biology

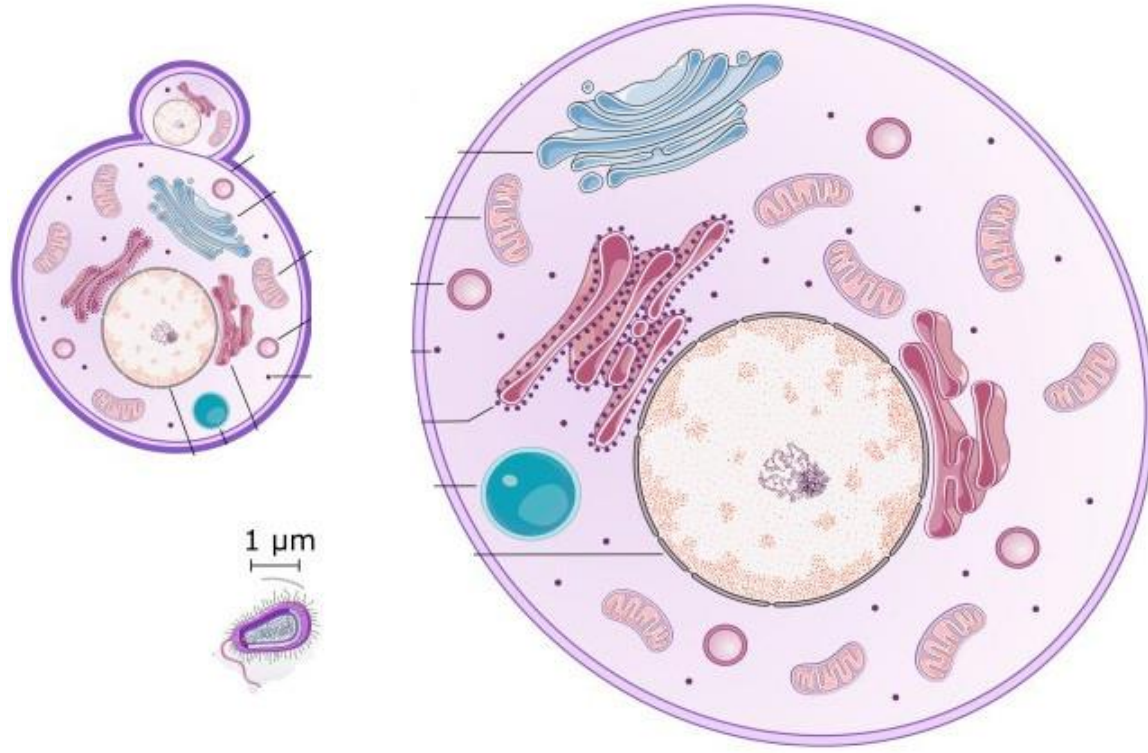
- Economic Principles in other (biological) disciplines?
- Focus on cell biology (some topics concerning cell populations)



# Factory analogy



# Cell biology



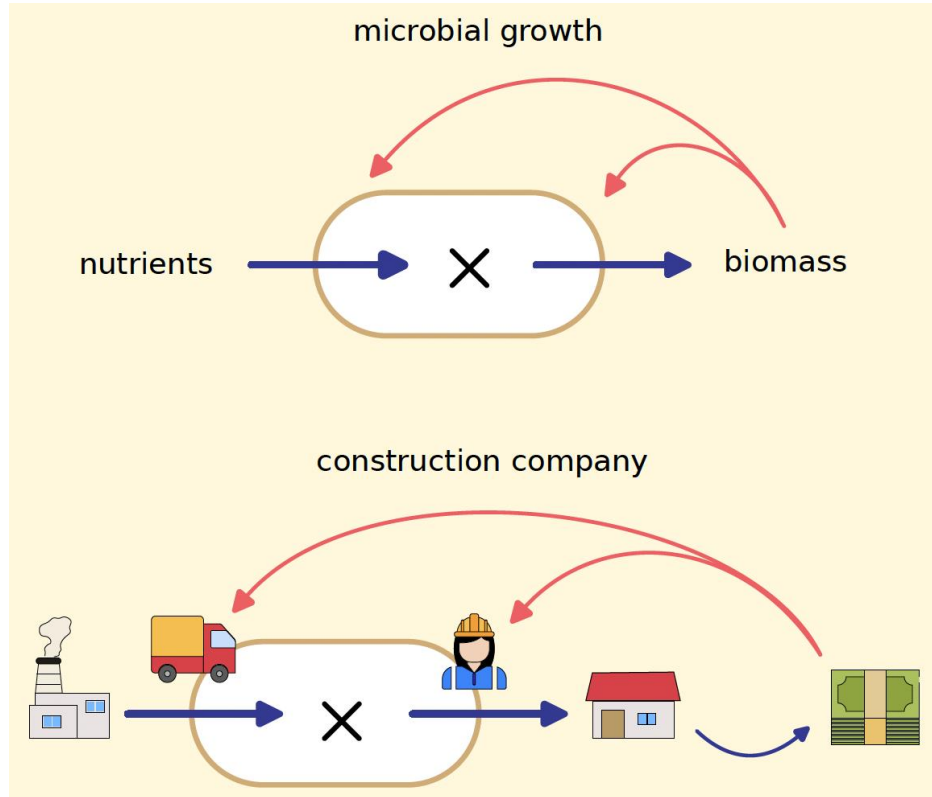
## 'Economic' processes in cells

- **Metabolic pathways**
- **The production of the cell's energy currency**
- **Resource allocation**
- **Storage and savings**
- **Waste management**
- **Trade and transport**
- **Division of labor**





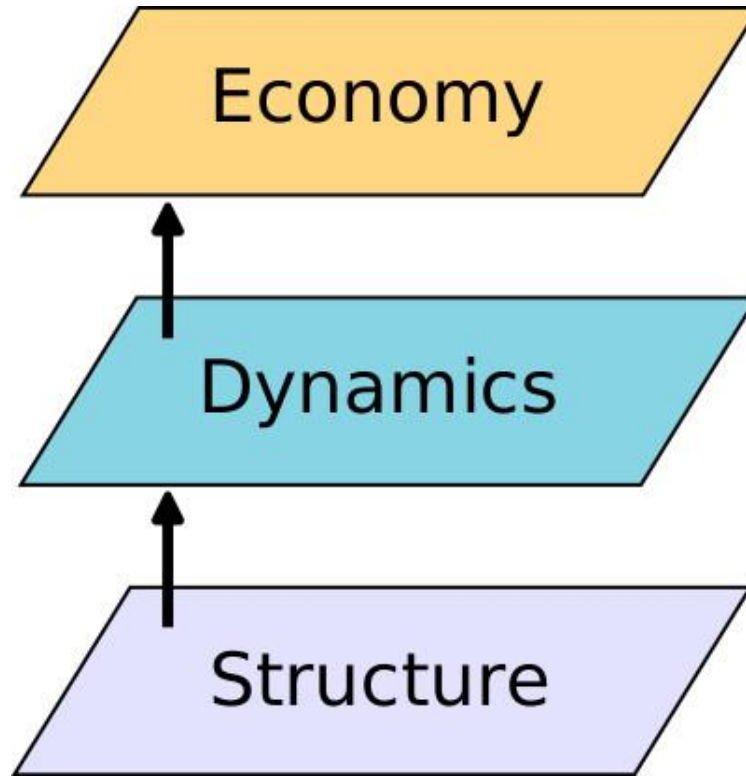
# Efficiency of cell processes



- **Constraints:** Diffusion, cell size
  - **Costs:** Enzymes, nutrients, toxic metabolites
  - **Benefits:** Biomass production
- 
- **Constraints:** Working hours
  - **Costs:** Personnel, materials, machines
  - **Benefits:** Revenue

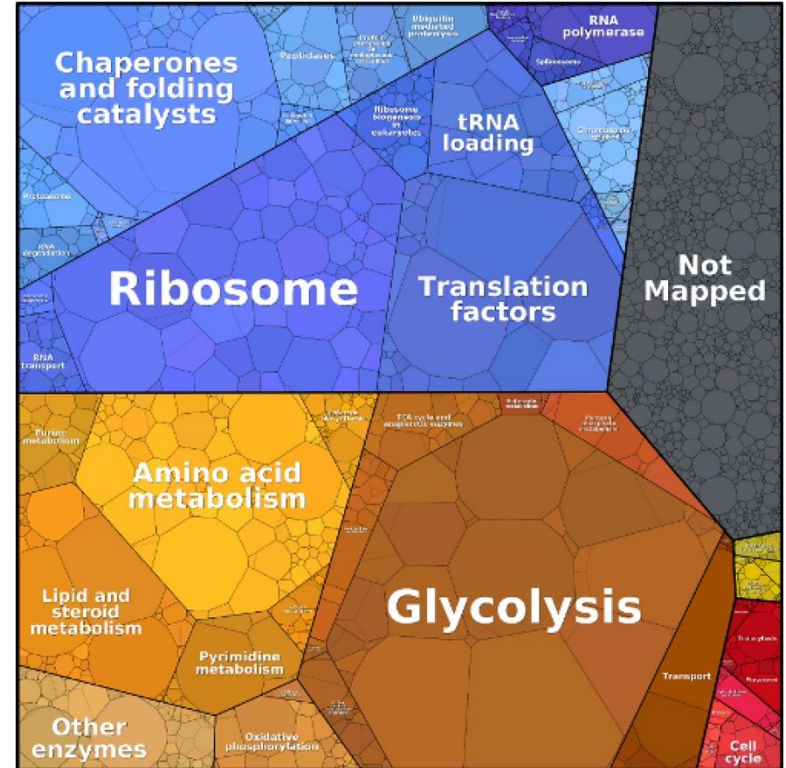


# Levels of description of cellular conversions



## Two answers to the 'why question'

“Why do cells use a large fraction of the proteome for glycolysis?”

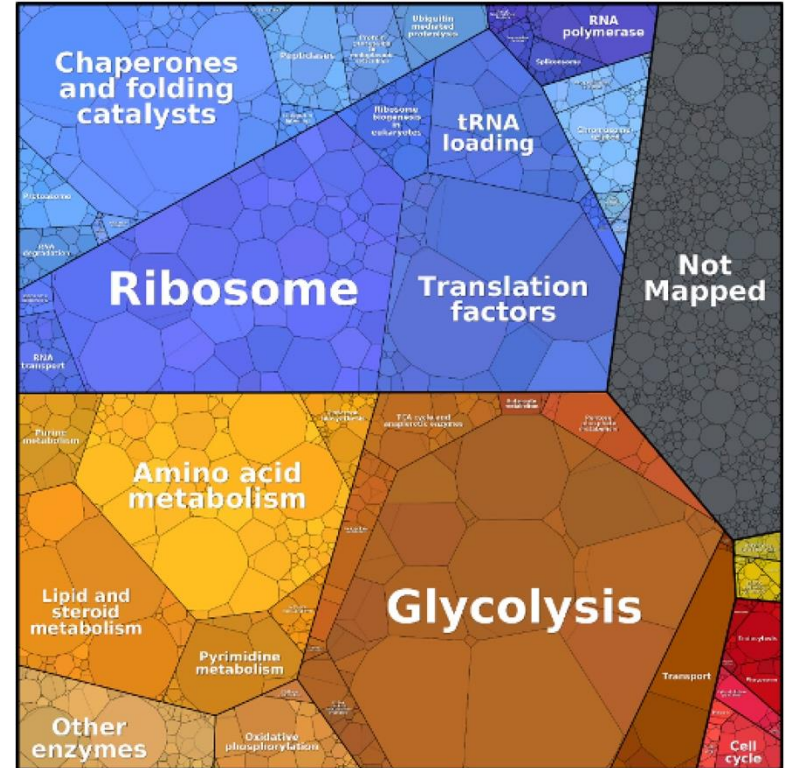


## Two answers to the 'why question'

“Why do cells use a large fraction of the proteome for glycolysis?”

1. Because glucose is sensed, a signalling cascade is activated, and glycolytic enzymes are produced

“Proximate explanation”



## Two answers to the 'why question'

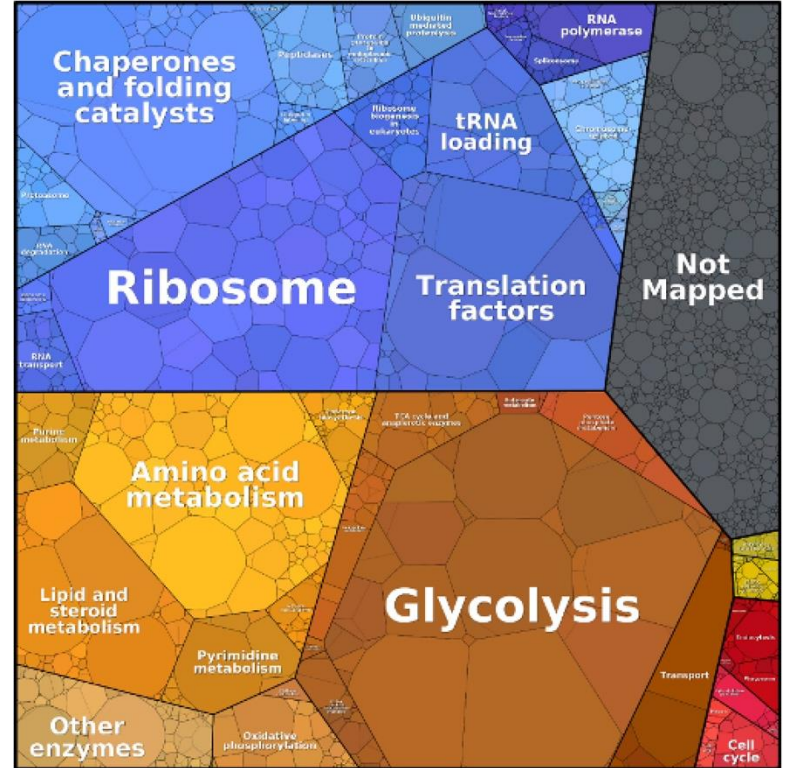
“Why do cells use a large fraction of the proteome for glycolysis?”

1. Because glucose is sensed, a signalling cascade is activated, and glycolytic enzymes are produced

## “Proximate explanation”

2. Because with less investment in glycolysis, a lack of precursors and energy for biomass production leads to slow cell replication and replacement by competitors

## “Ultimate explanation”



# Cells as thinking beings?

*"Bacteria make osmolytes to survive at high salt concentrations"*

*"The objective of the cell is to grow fast"*



# Growth in well-mixed environment

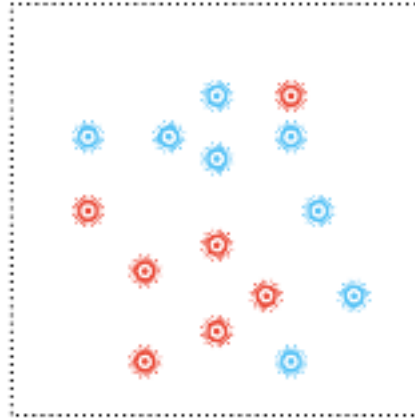


# Growth in well-mixed environment

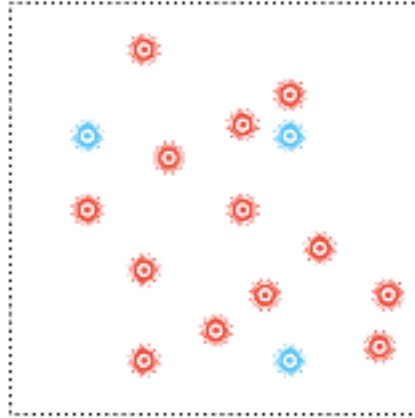




# Growth in well-mixed environment



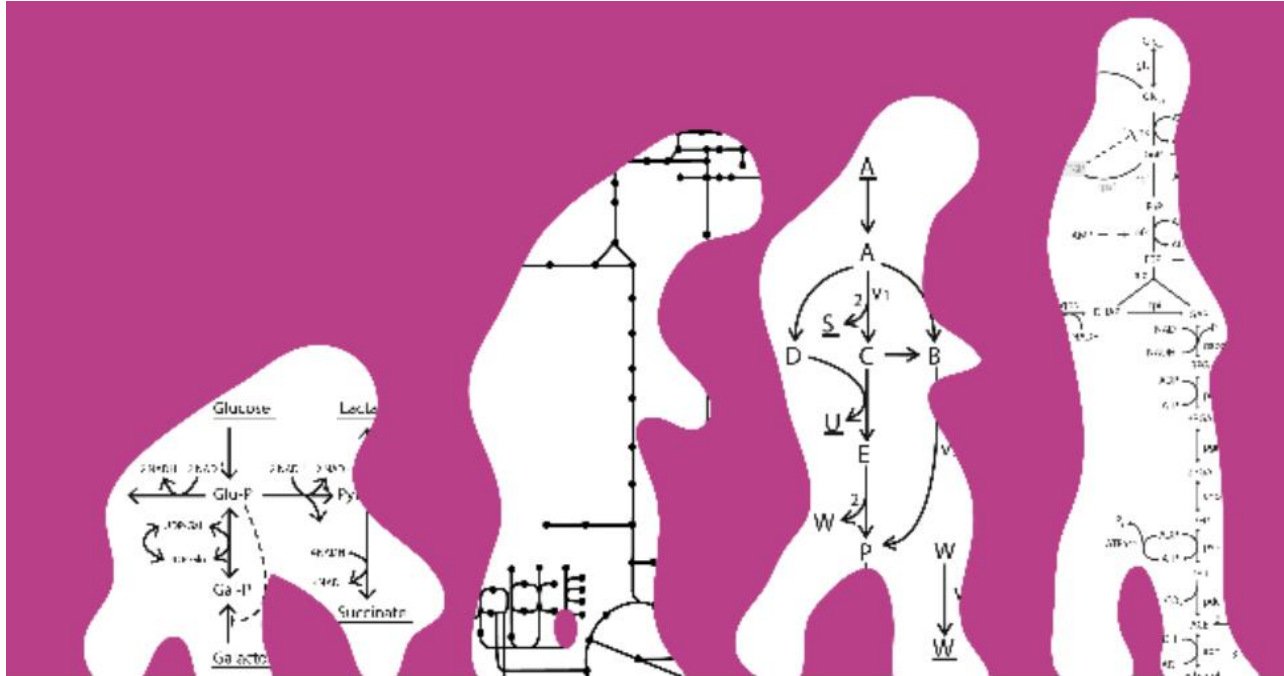
# Growth in well-mixed environment



Many cellular properties contribute to growth



Optimisation is a continuous process and conditions may be changing



# 'Economic' view of cells to understand cellular behaviour

