

Gene expression as a function of genome position, implications on growth rate and growth phase dependence of nucleoid organization.

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The bacterial genome is not uniformly organized, with binding sites for nucleoid associated proteins and topoisomerases found in clusters or in a gradient from the origin to the terminus, in addition the position of several key genes regulating cellular growth and adaptation is conserved when comparing the known gamma proteobacterial genomes. We thus asked whether the position of a gene can influence its expression and its regulation in response to stress. We have used a fluorescent protein reporter construct at six different positions along the chromosome in order to address this question.

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