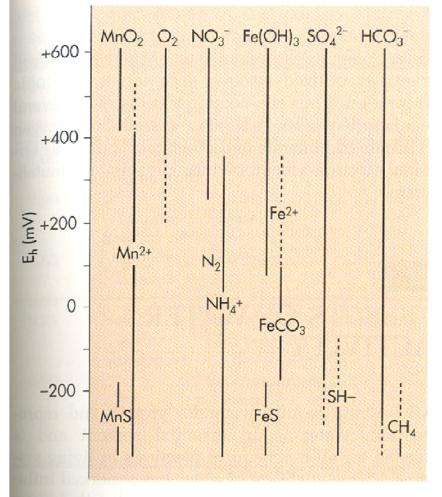
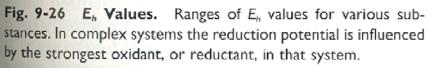
Reduction Potential or E_h

- A measurement of the tendency of a chemical species to acquire electrons & thereby be reduced.
- Each species has its own intrinsic reduction potential
 - More positive the potential, the greater the species' affinity for electrons and tendency to be reduced
- Biology follows chemical constants; Biological redox reactions are the same reactions as an inorganic battery
- Generally Aerobes are active at positive E_h and anaerobes at negative E_h





Redox Calculations

$\Delta G=-nFE$ or $E=\Delta G/nF$

 Δ G=the work exchanged by the system with its surroundings E=voltage, n=number of electrons involved, F=Faraday constant (96.4)

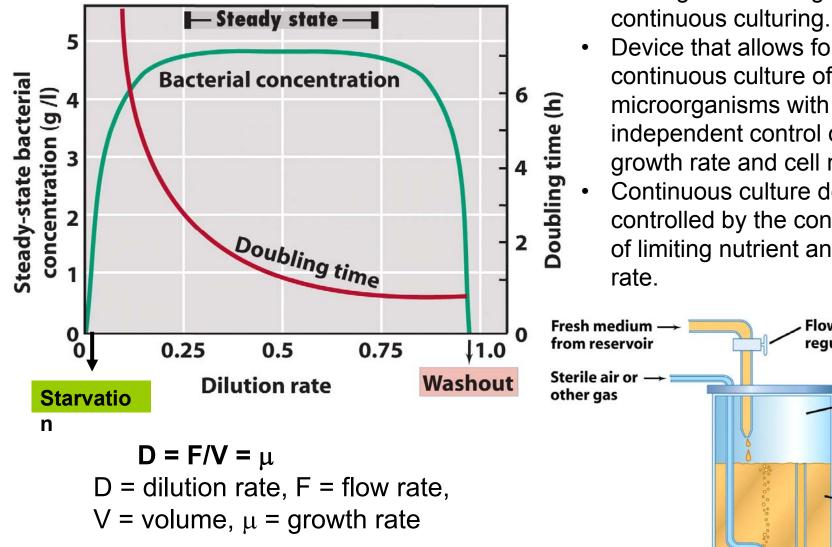
Fermentation of glucose to lactate

$$E^{o'} = -\frac{\Delta G^{o'}}{nF} = -\frac{-271.7}{4 \times 96.4} = +0.705 \, Volts$$

Chemostats

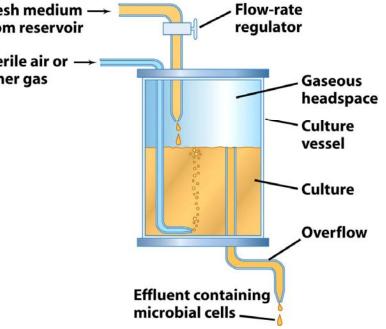
Remember:

At Steady State

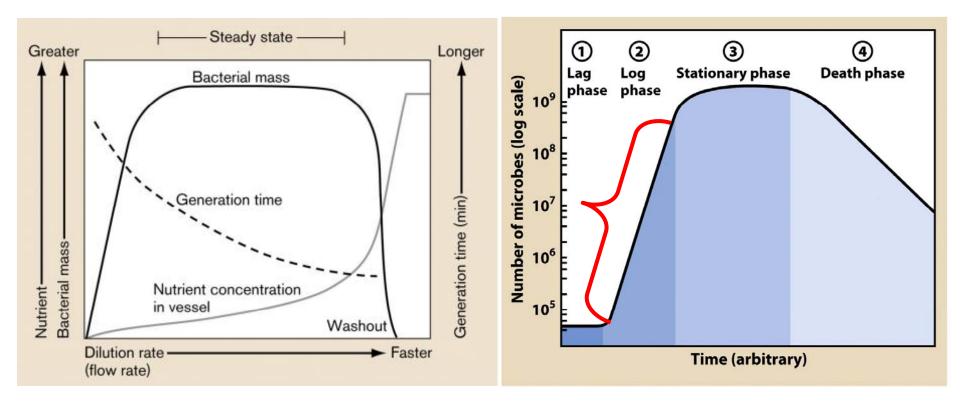


Culture vessel operated with • feeding and wasting to enable continuous culturing.

- Device that allows for the continuous culture of
 - independent control of both growth rate and cell number
- Continuous culture device controlled by the concentration of limiting nutrient and dilution



Growth Curves



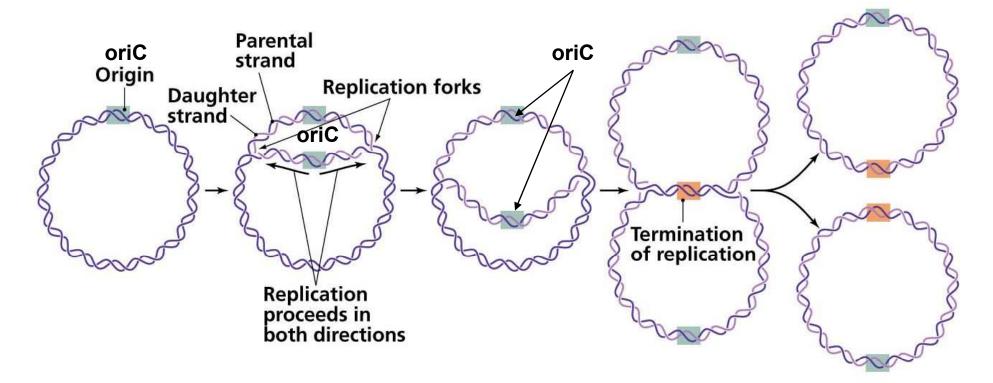
Chemostat-continuous culture

 Doubling time determined by dilution rate **Batch Culture**

 Use slope to calculate when population doubles

Doubling time=Generation time: -the time needed for a population to double

Genome Replication



Origin of Replication: where DNA replication begins oriC: specific sequence of DNA where DNA Replication begins

In a cell that is actively replicating there are two copies of oriC, however replication only initiated once