



Figure 1.16

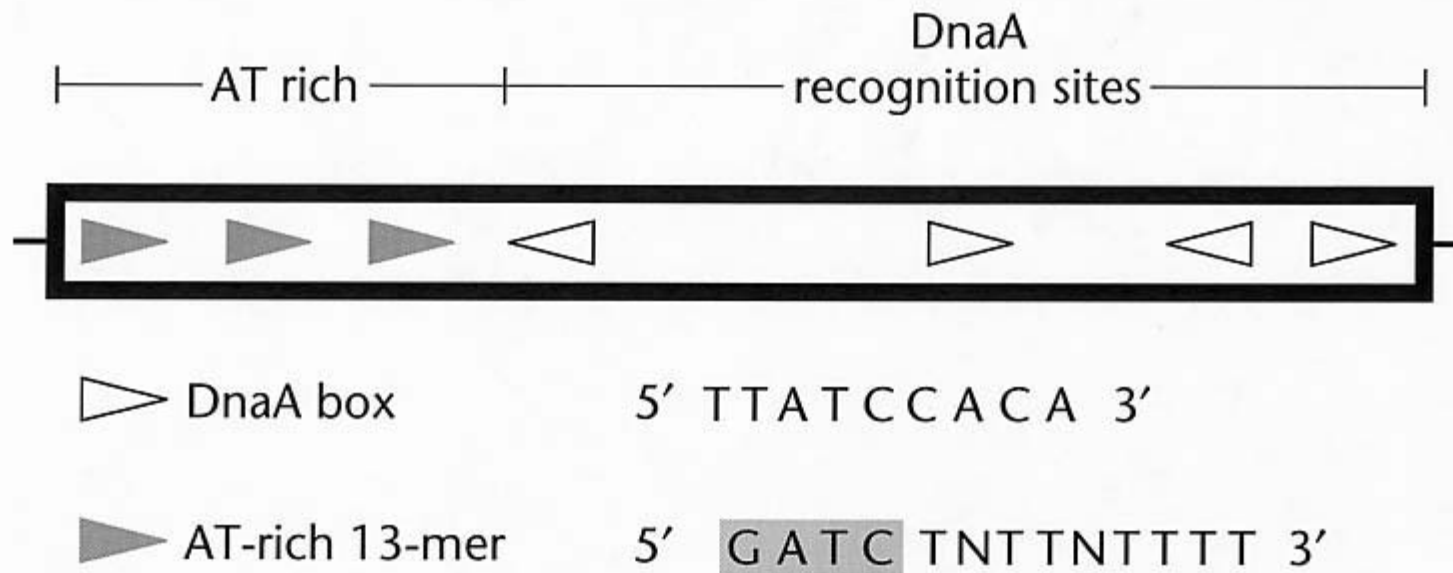




Figure 1.17

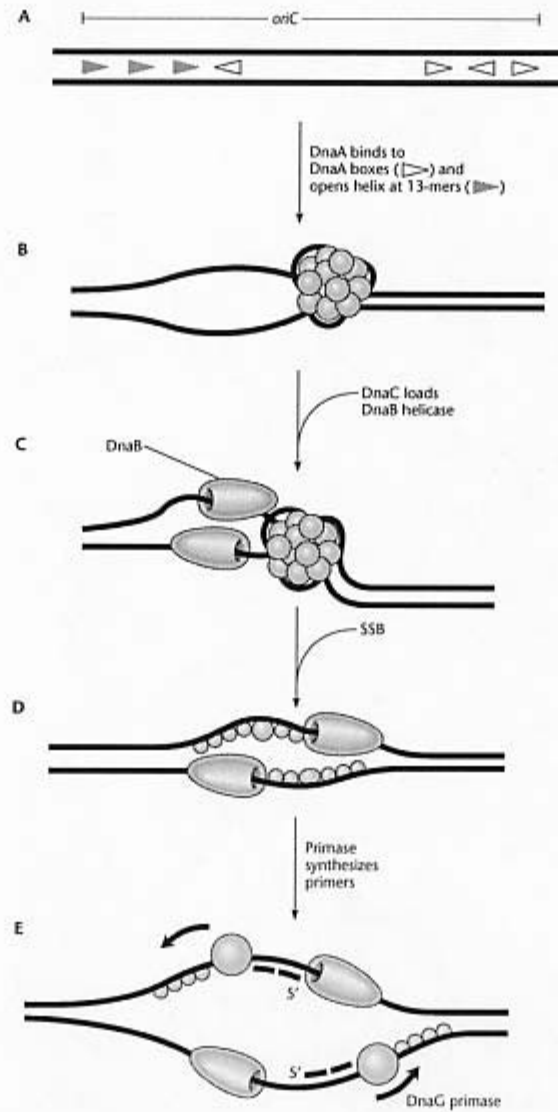




Figure 1.18

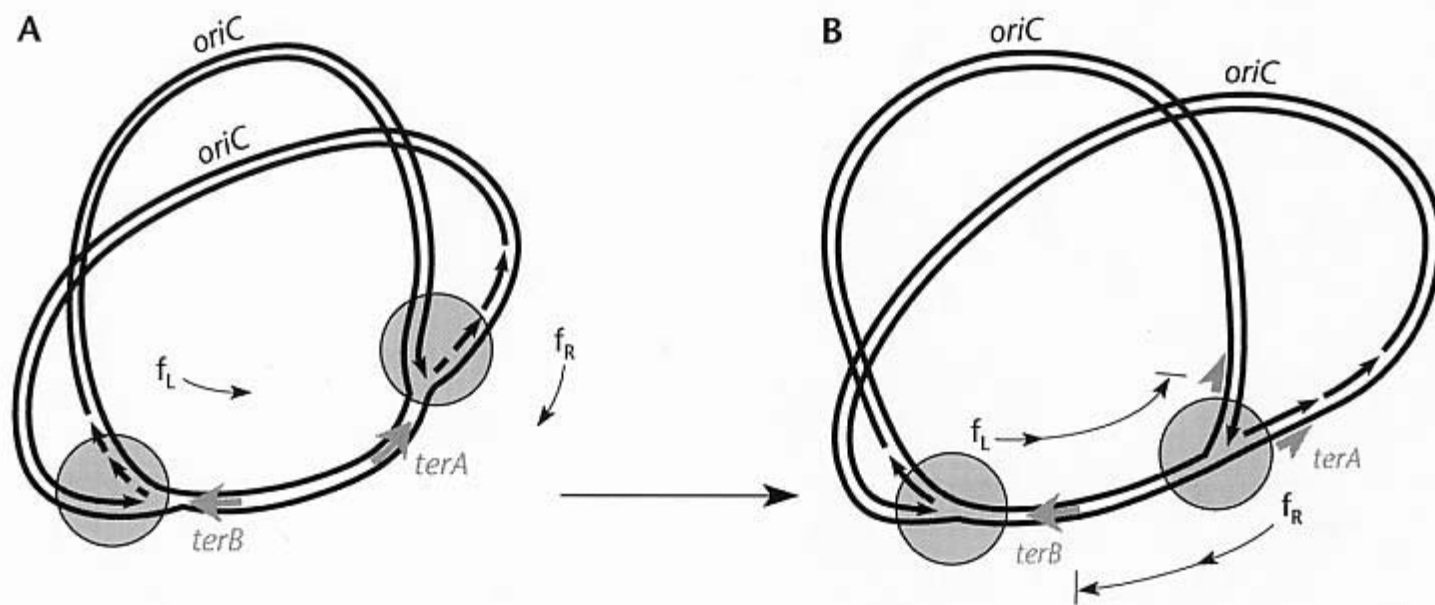




Figure 1.19

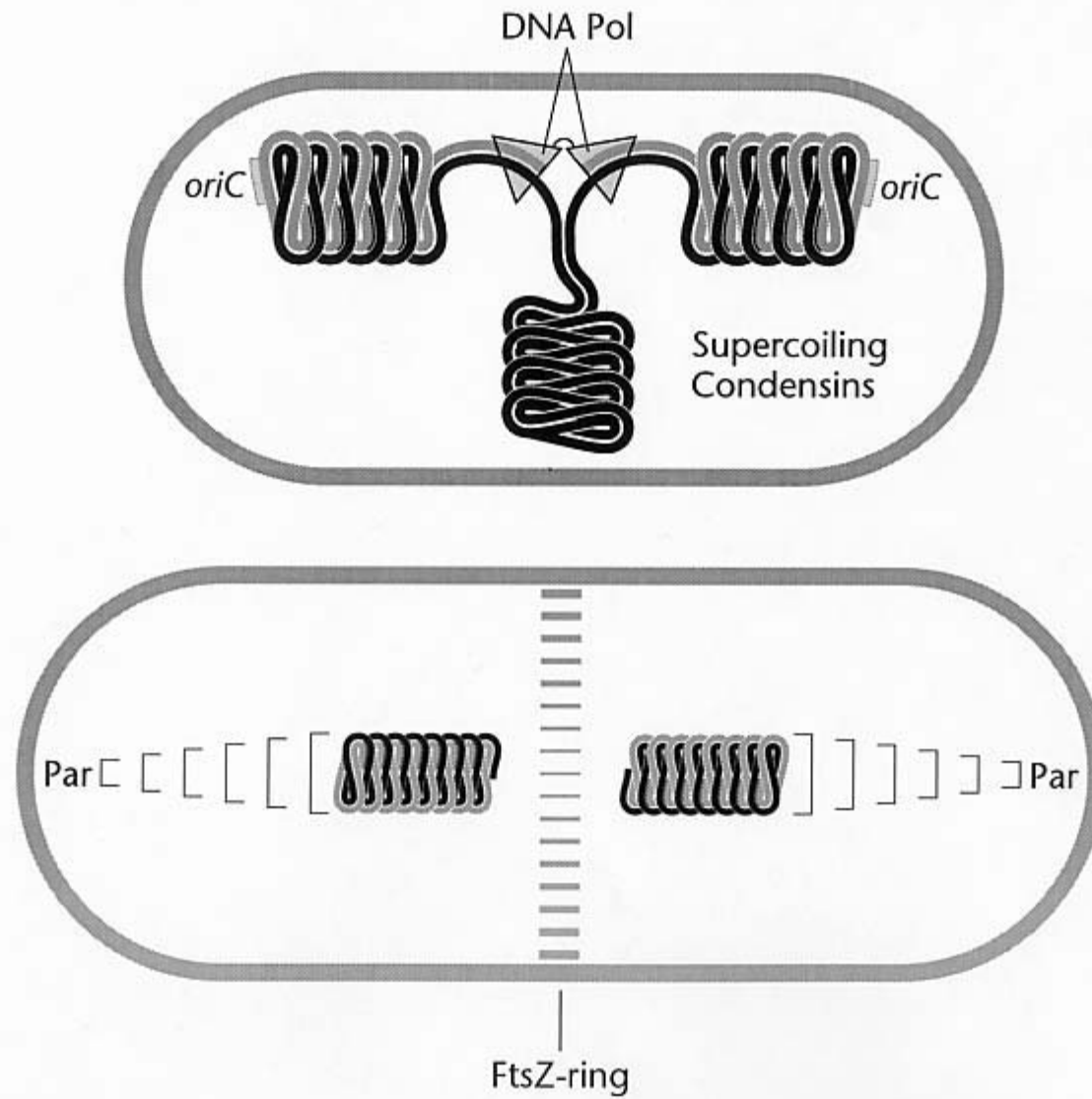




Figure 1.20

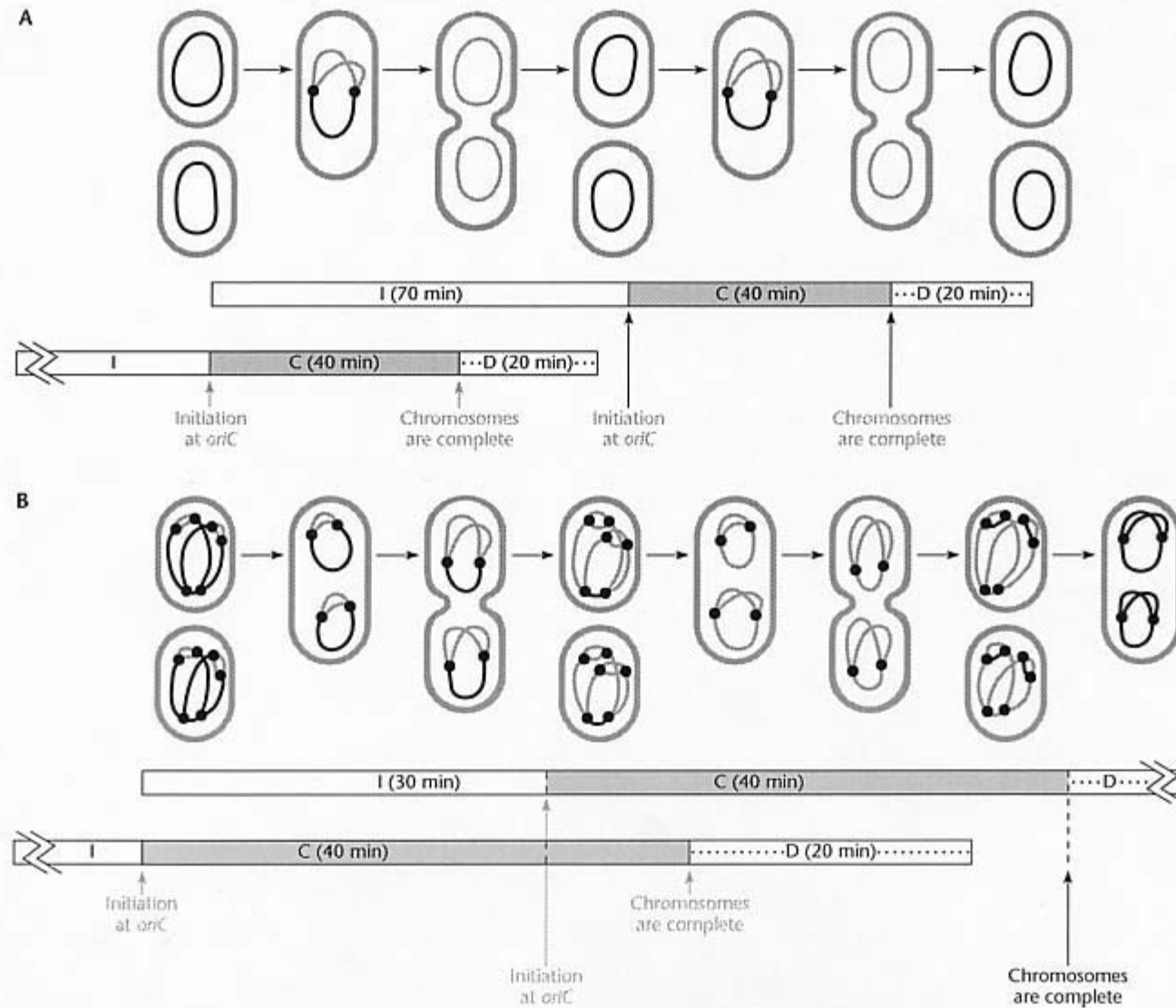
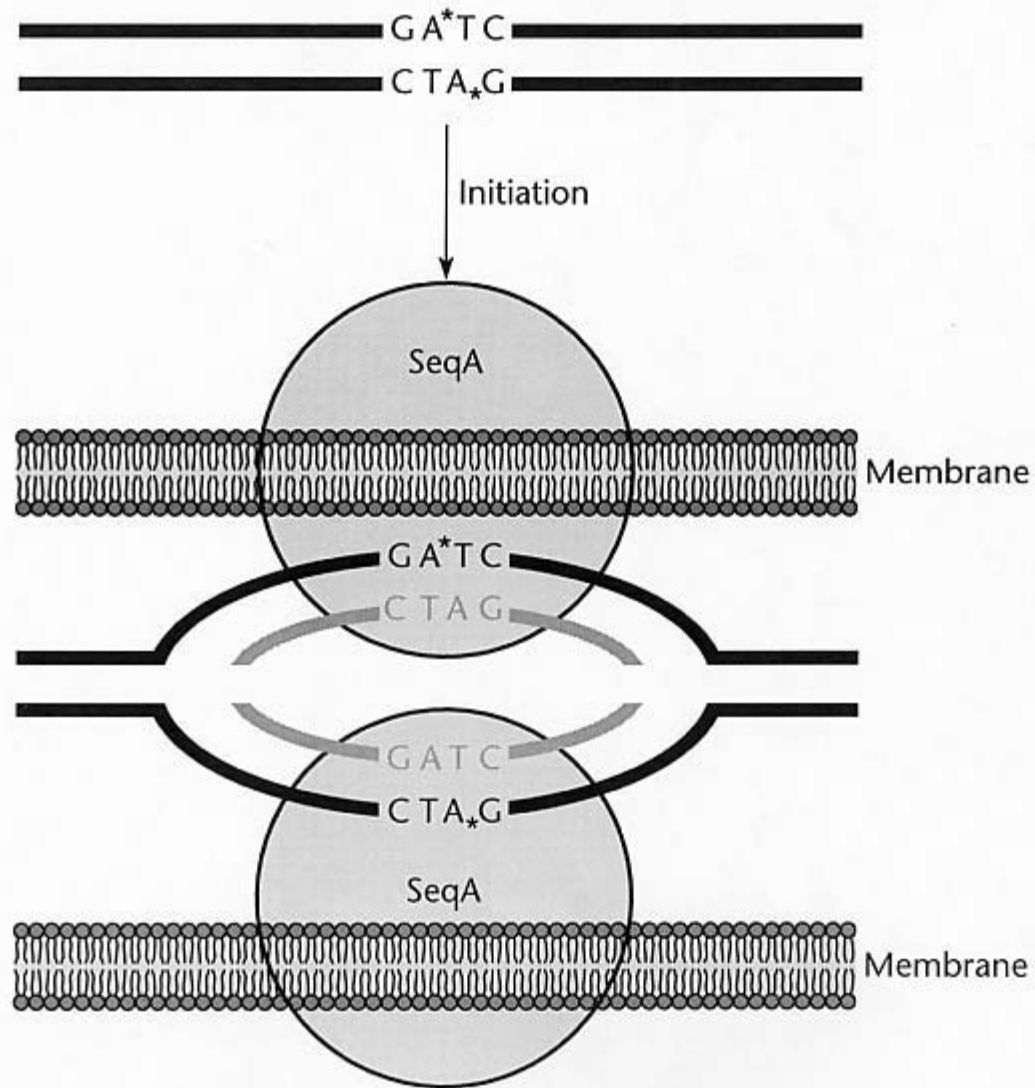




Figure 1.21



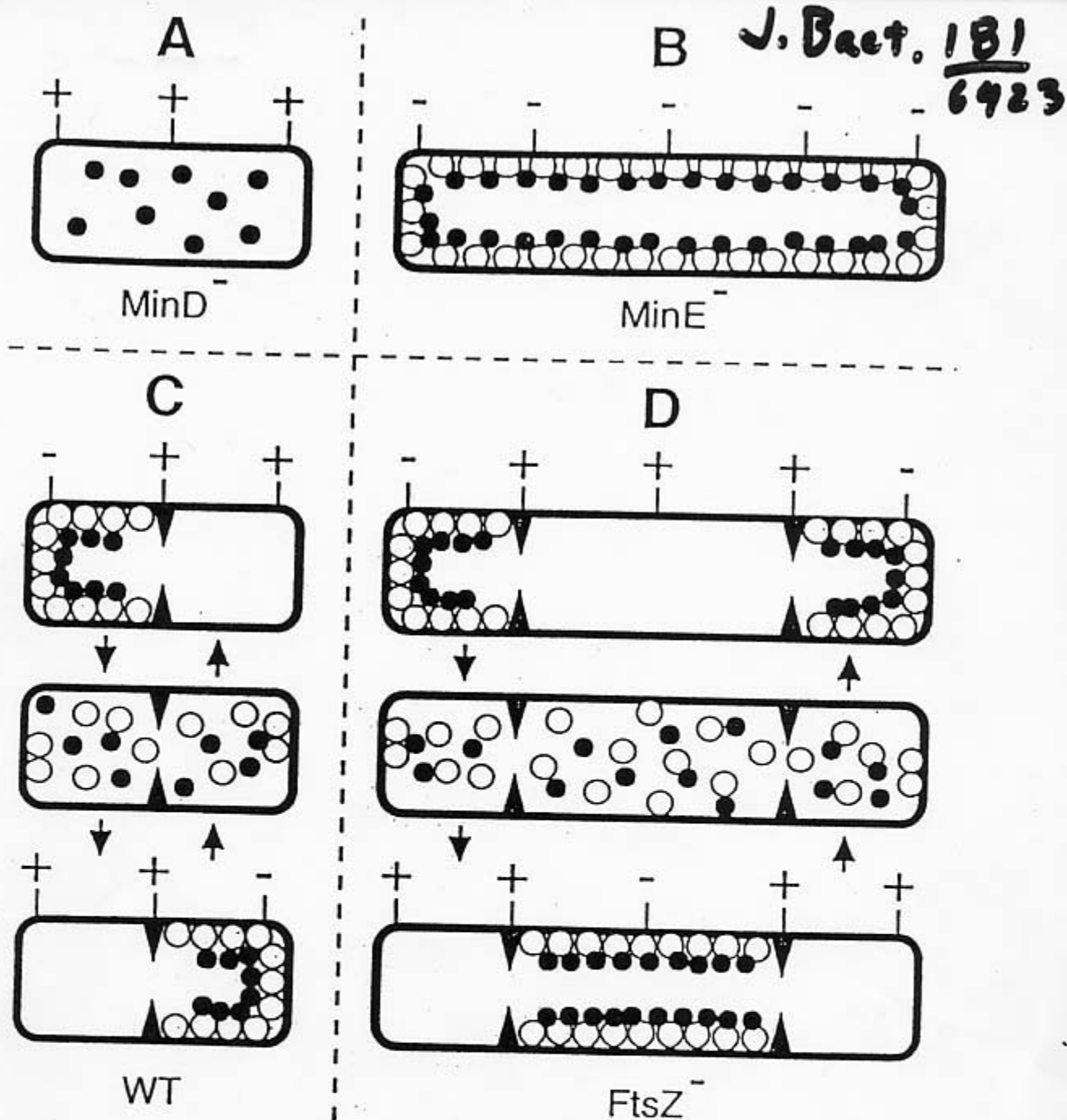


FIG. 4. Model for MinCDE action in preventing aberrant septation events. Symbols: ●, MinC; ⊙, MinD; ▲, the MinE ring. PDSs are represented by either a minus (blocked by MinC-MinD) or a plus (not blocked, available for FtsZ ring assembly) sign. (A) In the absence of MinD and MinE, MinC localizes nonspecifically to the cytoplasm and has no effect on septal or FtsZ ring formation. (B) In the presence of MinD, and absence of MinE, MinC associates with MinD along the entire membrane, preventing FtsZ ring formation at all PDSs. (C) In WT cells, MinC co-oscillates with MinD from one side of the MinE ring to the other, actively interfering with FtsZ ring assembly at each cell end in a sequential and rapidly repeating fashion. (D) In cells lacking FtsZ rings, multiple MinE rings define three or more cell segments. As in WT cells, MinC co-oscillates with MinD between the segments flanking each MinE ring. Note that although the figure suggests the presence of a limited number of regularly spaced PDSs in each cell, the proposed mechanism of MinCDE action does not depend on the exact number or nature of the PDSs and is equally tenable whether potential sites for FtsZ ring assembly are (see) distributed randomly or in a regular pattern.