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Recycling to grow

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Propositions accompanying the thesis

Recycling to grow

Cofactor conservation for sustainable phospholipid biosynthesis in synthetic cells

By Eleonora Bailoni

- 1. With a volume comparable to that of *E. coli*, giant-unilamellar vesicles of ~1-2 μ m diameter are ideal compartments for a sustainable metabolism. *This thesis, Chapter 1.*
- 2. Having nice and supportive colleagues makes all the difference.
- 3. Arginine breakdown-mediated glycerol 3-phosphate formation in compartment is limited by phosphate depletion but can be avoided by co-reconstituting the glycerol 3-phosphate/phosphate antiporter GlpT. *This thesis, Chapter 2-4.*
- 4. The multi-chamber dynamic dialysis setup developed for bottom-up synthetic cells ensures continuous substrate feed and waste product wash from the external environment, thus promoting sustained metabolic activities in confinement. *This thesis, Chapter 2*.
- 5. Increasing the number of reconstituted components has the cost of an enhanced stochastic distribution in large-unilamellar vesicles. *This thesis, Chapter 1-2.*
- Synthetic cells with an internal volume of 0.05 fL would require several days to undergo a full growth cycle if they were to rely exclusively on arginine breakdown for ATP formation. – *This thesis, Chapter 4.*
- Long-chain fatty acids do not diffuse through dialysis filters as free monomers, making dynamic dialysis an unsuitable technique to feed these substrates in combination with the retention of lipid vesicles. – *This thesis, Chapter 3.*
- 8. In reconstituted systems, poor protein preparation significantly limits reproducibility and experimental progress. *This thesis, Chapter 5*.
- 9. Freeze-thaw-extrusion is not a suitable technique to encapsulate membrane-associated PlsB and PlsC into large-unilamellar vesicles. *This thesis, Chapter 4*.
- 10. Eventually, the construction of an autonomous, life-like synthetic cell will reveal more mechanistic complexities than initially anticipated and raise further unforeseen questions.