

Table 2. Operons with Average Half-Lives ≤ 2.5 Minutes

Avg. HL	Operon
1.35	<i>pabA</i> <u><i>fic yhfG</i></u>
1.35	<u><i>yfeC yfeD</i></u>
1.65	<u><i>cadA cadB</i></u> <i>cadC</i>
1.75	<i>deoC deoA</i> <u><i>deoB deoD</i></u>
1.95	<i>yhcH</i> <u><i>yhcl nanE nanT</i></u>
2.05	<u><i>ynfB speG</i></u>
2.1	<i>thrL</i> <u><i>thrA thrB</i></u> <i>thrC</i>
2.2	<i>sdhC</i> <u><i>sdhD sdhA</i></u> <i>sdhB</i>
2.2	<u><i>yjbQ yjbR</i></u>
2.35	<i>lacA</i> <u><i>lacY lacZ</i></u>
2.4	<u><i>folX yfcH</i></u>
2.45	<u><i>ybjC mdaA</i></u>
2.47	<i>nagD</i> <u><i>nagC nagA nagB</i></u>

A number of these unstable operons enable biosynthesis that is presumably unnecessary in rich media, such as amino acid biosynthesis (*thr*, *cad*), alternative carbon sources (*lac*, *sdh*), and nucleotide biosynthesis (*deo*). Underlining indicates half-lives used in the average.