Table 1. Quantifying the contribution of protein aggregation to *E. coli* aging

Offspring with inclusion body	Mean growth rate ($\times 10^{-2}$ min^{-1})	
	Population 1 (332 cell pairs)	Population 2 (257 cell pairs)
Overall offspring ($GR_{offspring}$)	3.61 ± 0.01	3.61 ± 0.01
Old-pole offspring (GR_{old})	3.54 ± 0.02	3.59 ± 0.02
New-pole offspring (GR_{new})	3.69 ± 0.02	3.63 ± 0.02
Mother cell (GR_{mother})	3.62 ± 0.02	3.66 ± 0.02

Exponential growth rates (GR) of the old-pole (population 1) and new-pole (population 2) offspring cells from all new-pole mother cells containing inclusion bodies, subdivided into two populations as described. Statistical significance values (*t* test) for the GR differences across the obtained data are as follows: $GR_{old} \neq GR_{new}$, $P < 10^{-4}$ for population 1 and n.s. (not significant; $P > 0.1$) for population 2; $GR_{mother} \neq GR_{new}$, $P = 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ for population 1 and n.s. for population 2; $GR_{mother} \neq GR_{old}$, $P = 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ for population 1 and 1.7×10^{-3} for population 2. Difference in aging between the two populations: $(GR_{old} - GR_{new})_{population1} \neq (GR_{old} - GR_{new})_{population2}$, $P = 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$. Effect of inclusion body presence on new-pole offspring: $(GR_{new})_{population1} \neq (GR_{new})_{population2}$, $P = 0.019$. Effect of inclusion body presence on old-pole offspring: $(GR_{old})_{population1} \neq (GR_{old})_{population2}$, $P = 0.035$.