



Figure S2. Principle of the method used to calculate the number of cells for a given population. Initially, at (g-1) generation there are three cells, with $n=2$, $n=1$, and $n=0$, where n indicates plasmid copy number. In the next generation (g) due to random processes, there will be 6 newborn cells, one with $n=2$, three cells with $n=1$ and two cells with $n=0$