The molecular origins of life

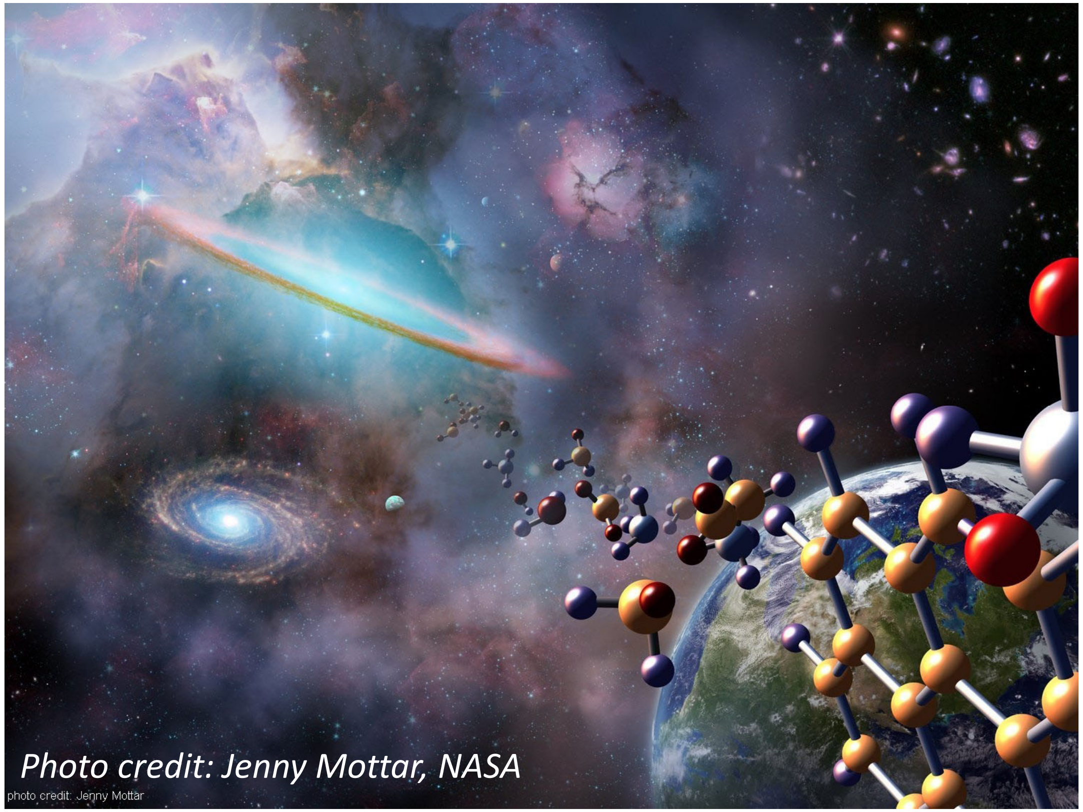


Photo credit: Jenny Mottar, NASA

L1 SoSe 2019

Zbigniew Pianowski

3 blocks (90 min. + 90 min., separated by 15-20 min break) in English
Fridays 13:00-c.a. 16:15, SR 335, OCI INF 270

7th, 14th and 28th of June, 2019

The most actual dates, handouts – on the website:
http://www.ioc.kit.edu/pianowski/

Mailing list for changes and supplementary information

General references

K. W. Plaxco, M. Gross ***Astrobiology. A brief introduction.*** **2nd Ed.**
(EN, The Jonh Hopkins Univ. Press)
Astrobiologie für Einsteiger (DE, Wiley-VCH)

K. Ruiz-Mirazo, C. Briones, A. Escosura ***Prebiotic Systems Chemistry: New Perspectives for the Origins of Life.***
Chemical Reviews, 2014, 114, pp. 285-366

A. Pross ***What is Life? How Chemistry Becomes Biology.***
(Oxford Univ. Press)

Overview of the course

Origin of the Universe – stars, planets, elements

Origin of biorelevant monomers – primordial soup

Complex chemical processes on the way to living systems

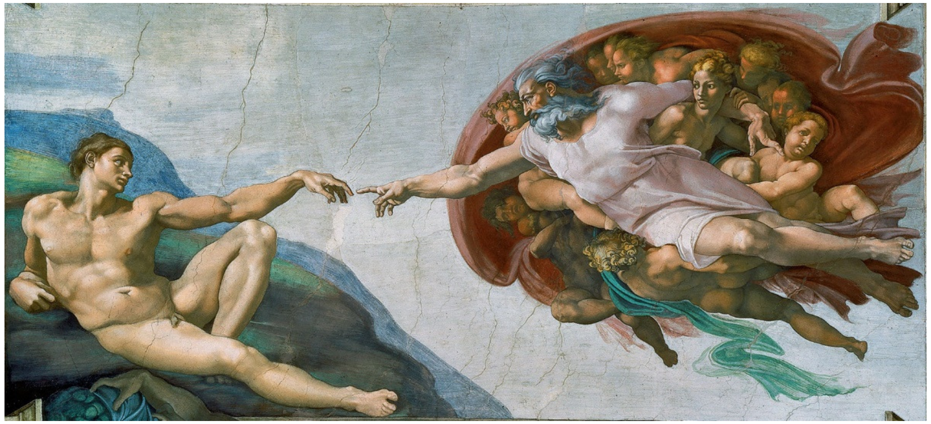
Protocells and LUCA

Overview of the course

Topic 1	*Introduction to life*
Topic 2	*The primordial soup: Aminoacids, Lipids, Sugars, Nucleobases*
Topic 3	*Systems chemistry: cyanosulfidic chemistry*
Topic 4	*Oligomerization, Self-assembly of biopolymers*
Topic 5	*RNA world*
Topic 6	*Metabolism, protocells*
Topic 7	*LUCA, extremophilic organisms, extraterrestrial life*

People always liked to know...

Where do we come from?



Michelangelo, the Sistine Chapel

Can we create life?

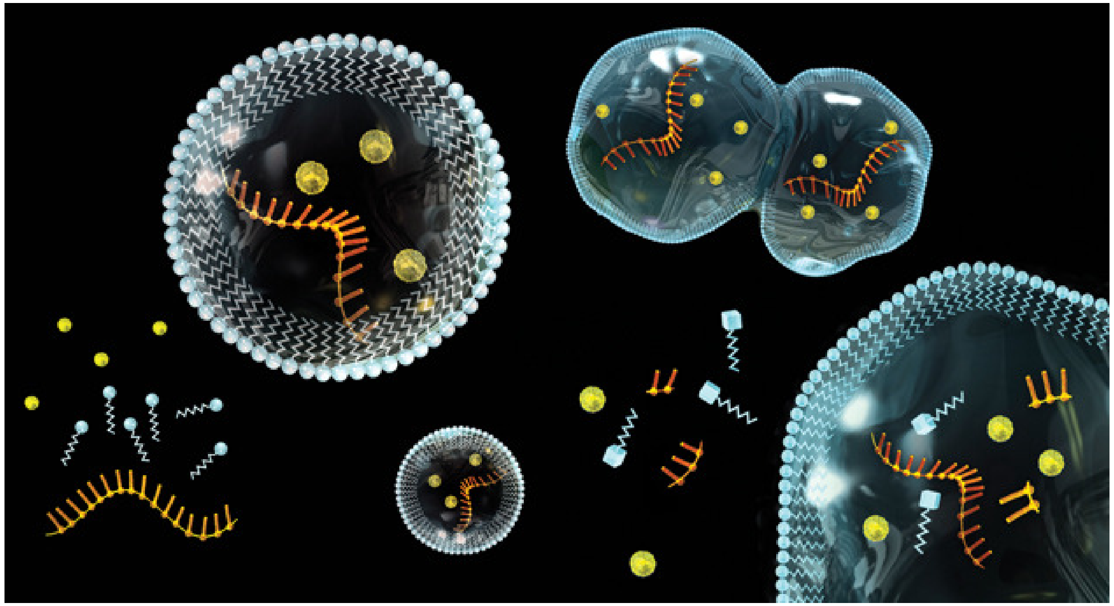
Young Frankenstein, by Mel Brooks

Are we alone in the Universe?

Alien, by Ridley Scott

Can science give the answers?

Nowadays, molecular sciences and particularly chemistry seem to be in the position to adress these questions



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How science can contribute?

What science can't do:

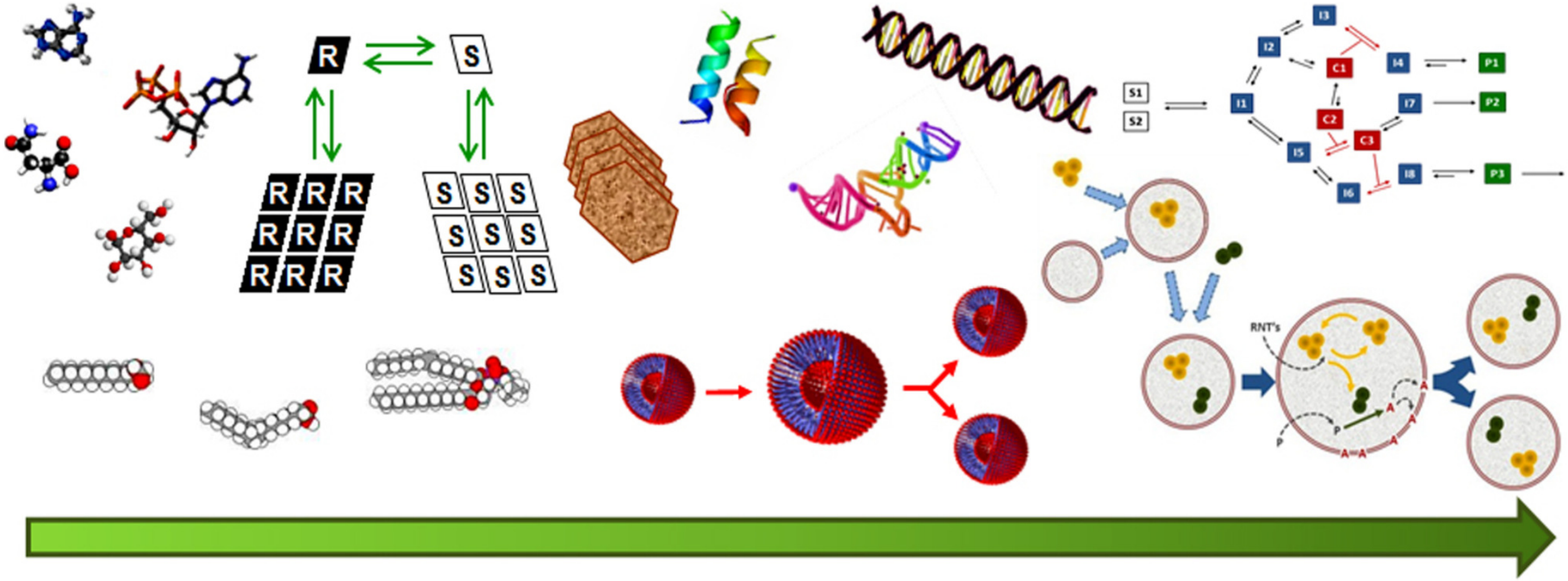
Exactelly repeat creation of the life → not enough time and resources

Science can demonstrate:

- The origin and abundance of elements and small molecules in the Universe
- How the small molecules self-assemble into biopolymers and complex systems
- How to dissect the origin of life into subsequent and overlaping stages
- How the particular stages can be achieved in the lab under abiotic conditions

Important stages of the origin of life

biomolecules – biopolymers – self-replication – metabolism - compartmentalization

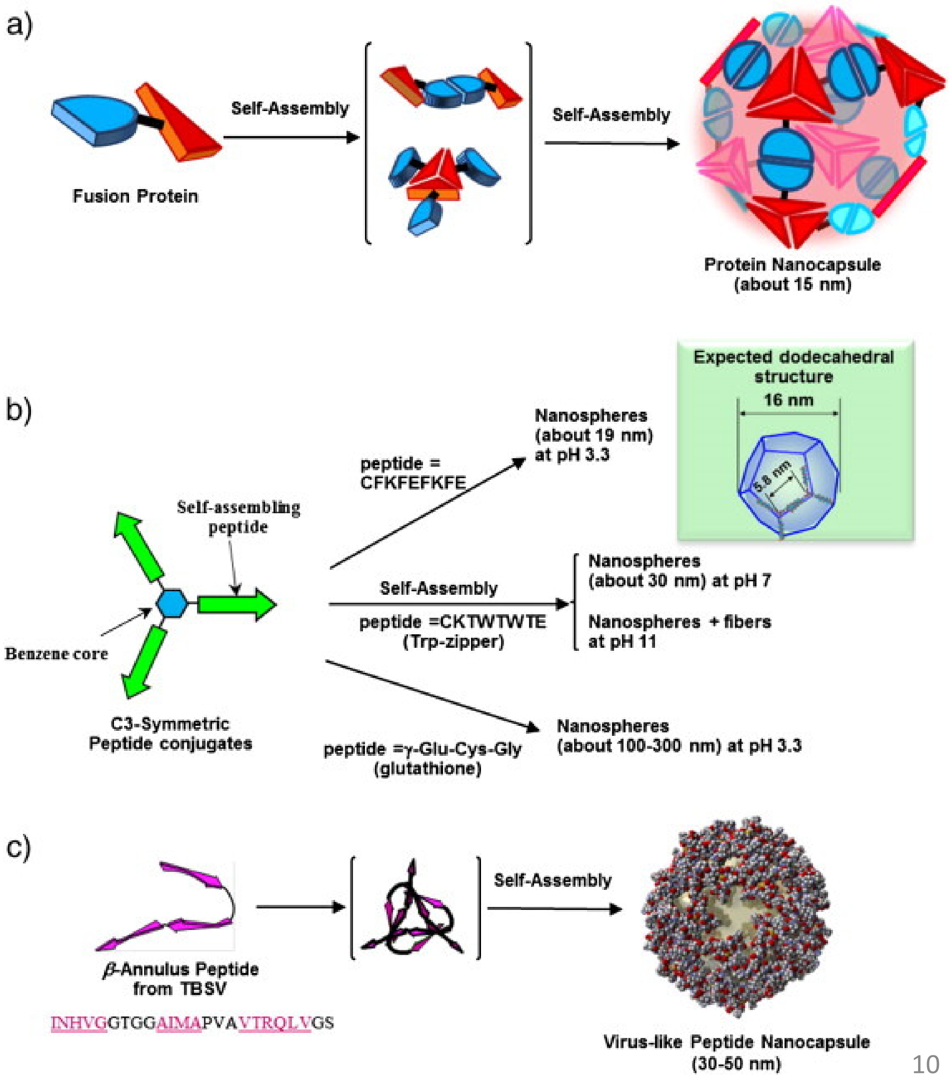


Increasing complexity from molecules to systems

Aspects of chemistry involved:

- Supramolecular chemistry
- Self-assembly
- Autocatalysis
- Organic chemistry
- Biochemistry
- Templated reactions
- Systems chemistry
- Geochemistry
- Astrochemistry

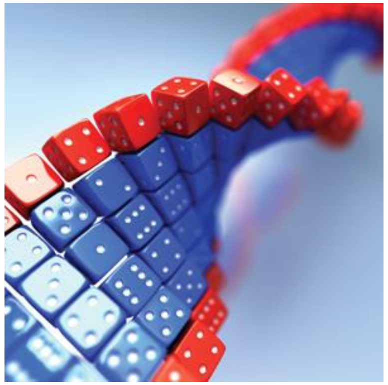
Self assembly



Feedback from:

- Biology
- Physics
- Mathematics and modelling
- Astronomy
- Geology

Modelling approaches



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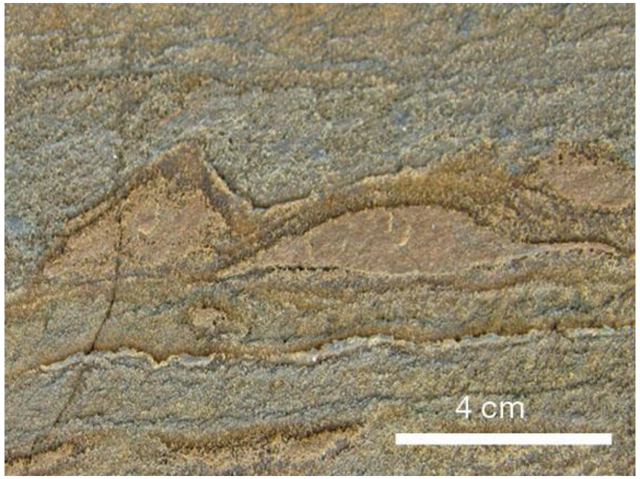
Game theory → complex life on Earth

Extremophilic organisms

Source: Chemistry World

Metabolism under extreme conditions

Ancient fossils



Source: © Springer Nature

The fossil stromatolites, observable as peaks in the rock, are the oldest ever found (3.7 billion years old)

Definitions of life


The Nobel Foundation

Erwin Schrödinger (1943):
Life: heredity and thermodynamics

Order from order
genetics

Order from disorder
ordered arrangements of molecules (cells, tissues) within themselves on the expense of increasing disorder of the environment

Definitions of life

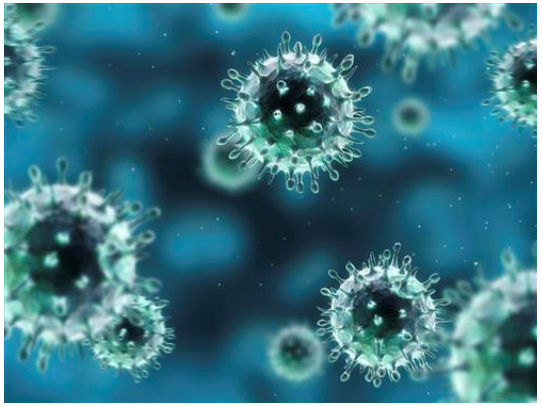
Life is a self-replicating chemical system capable of evolution (NASA, 2009)

Self-replicating: copies itself
Chemical system: based on assembly of molecules
Evolvable: adapt to the surroundings

Mules

Infertile or old animals

Viruses



The definition covers all species, not necessarily individuals

Definitions of life

Life is a self-sustaining kinetically stable dynamic reaction network derived from the replication reaction
(A. Pross, 2012)

Non-living systems → thermodynamic stability
Living systems →dynamic kinetic stability (DKS)
Better at making more of itself (replicating) → more stable in the DKS sense

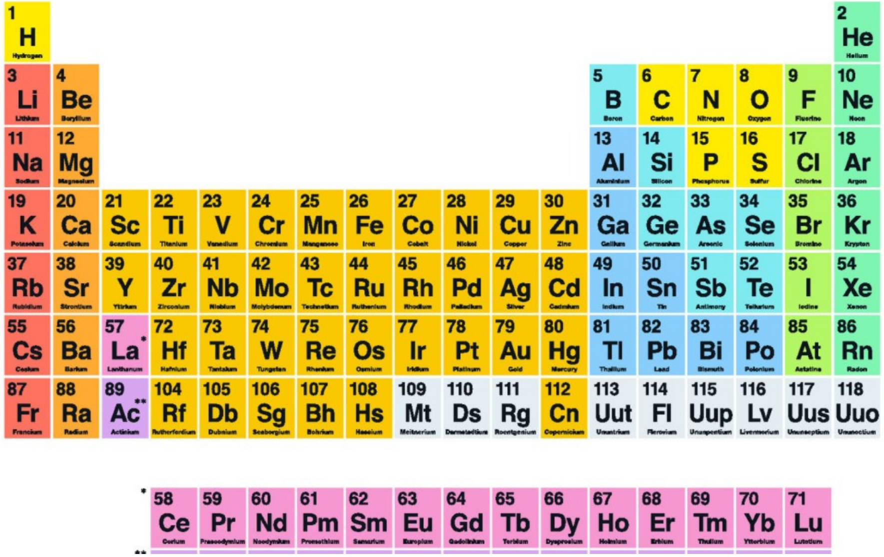
„self-sustaining” - orders itself on the expense of the external world (2nd LT)

Death is reversion of a system from the kinetic, replicative world back to the thermodynamic world

Elements of life

Carbon-based life well-justified:

- self-replicating chemical systems need sufficient complexity
- Carbon is tetravalent and can form complex structures (unlike H, He, Li, O, or F)
- Fourth most common element in the Solar system



1 H																	2 He
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La *	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac **	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
		*	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu	
		**															

Silicon is less well suited to support complex chemistry than carbon.

Other atoms are far worse than silicon

Solvents of life

Advantages of water:

- ice floats → nutrient transport, temperature modulation
- High heat capacity 4.2 J/g*^{0}C (3x of rocks or metals), heat of vaporization 41 J/g

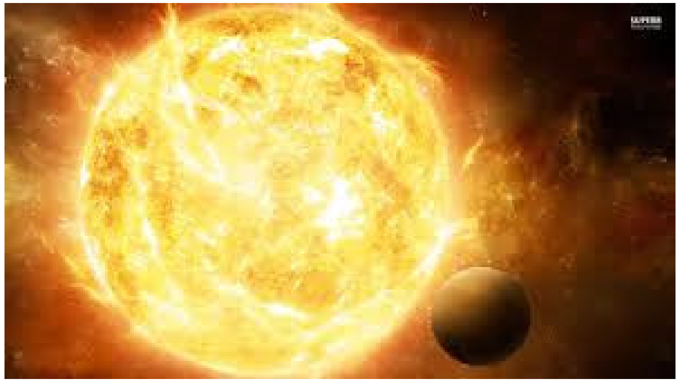
→ both help to moderate Earth's climate

- Liquidity range – 100^{0}C
- High dielectric constant – water is a very good solvent
- High molecular density 55.5 mol/L – „hydrophobic effect”:
  H_2O forces dissolved molecules to organize to minimize the enthropic cost
- H, O – very abundant in the Universe (1st, 3rd)
  H_2O – 2nd most abundant after H_2

Alternative solvents
HF, NH_3, CH_4, H_2

Energy for life

The energy of stars

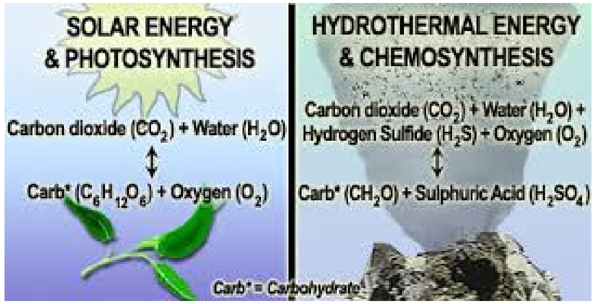


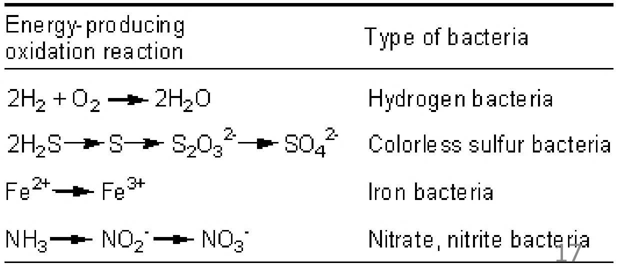
Geothermal/chemical

Life creates order from disorder → need for energy

High energy photons absorbed by plants
→ nutrients absorbed by animals;
both patterns used to run metabolic processes

However, not the only available source of energy
→ Further lecture on extremophiles

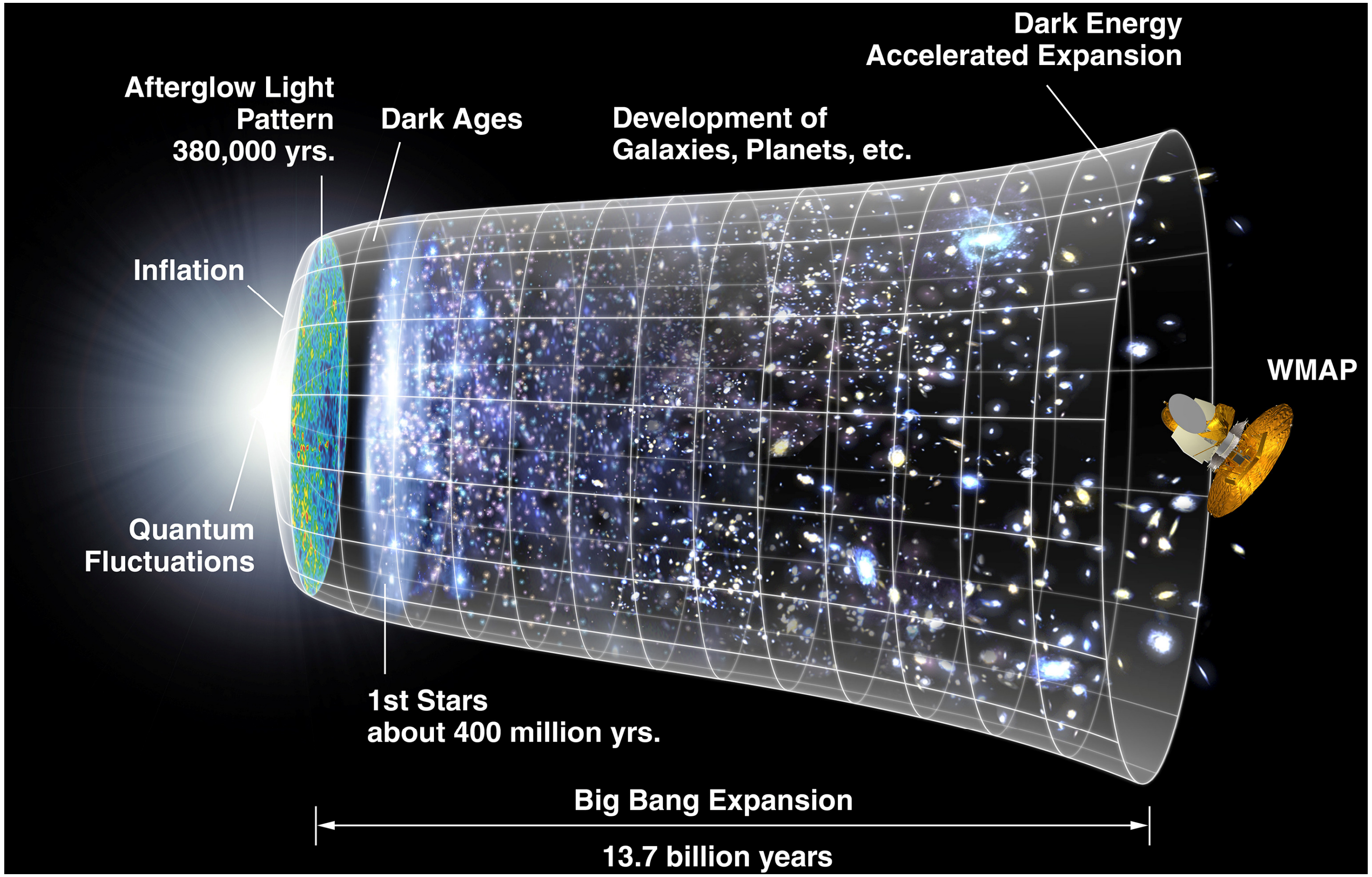




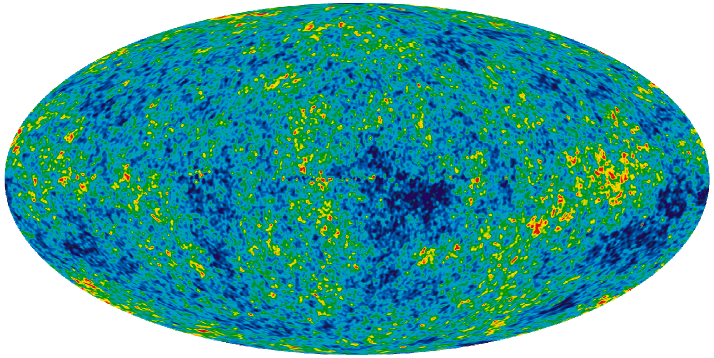
Energy-producing oxidation reaction	Type of bacteria
$2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$	Hydrogen bacteria
$2H_2S \rightarrow S \rightarrow S_2O_3^{2-} \rightarrow SO_4^{2-}$	Colorless sulfur bacteria
$Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+}$	Iron bacteria
$NH_3 \rightarrow NO_2^- \rightarrow NO_3^-$	Nitrate, nitrite bacteria

Echoes of the earliest Universe

Red shift of spectral lines in far galaxies (Hubble, 1929)
Theory of the Big Bang – Gamow (1948)

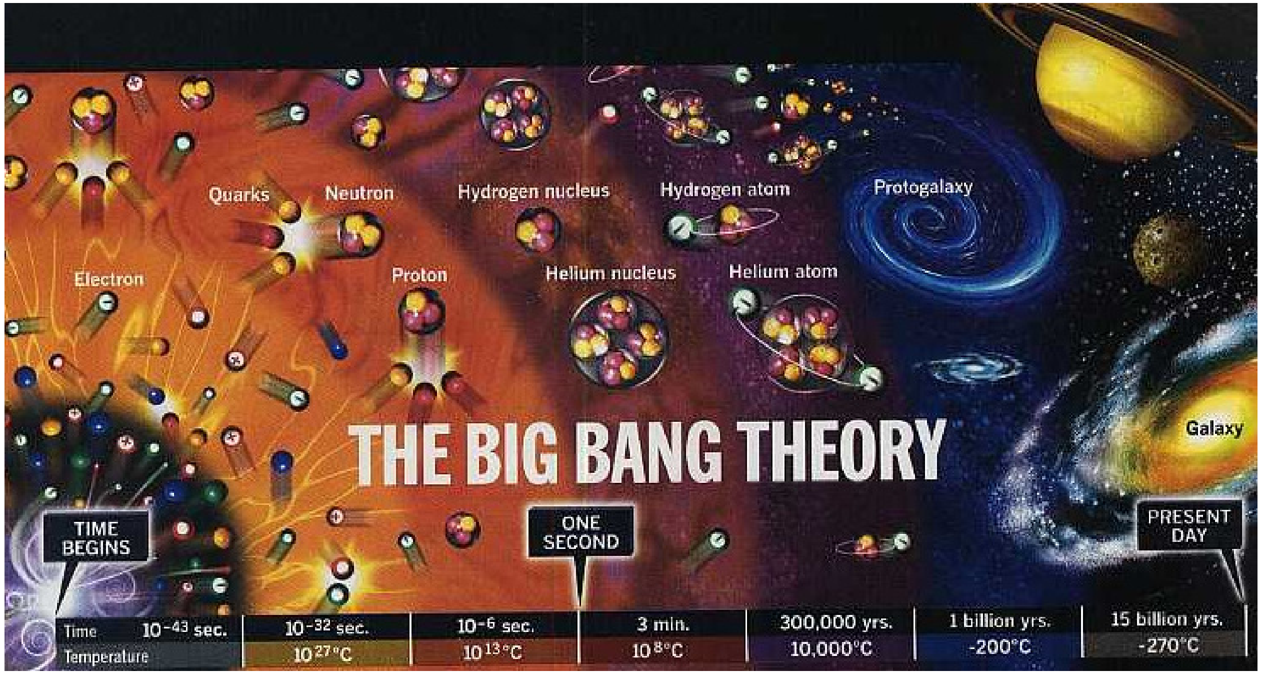


Cosmic microwave background
(Penzias, Wilson,1965 Bell AT&T)



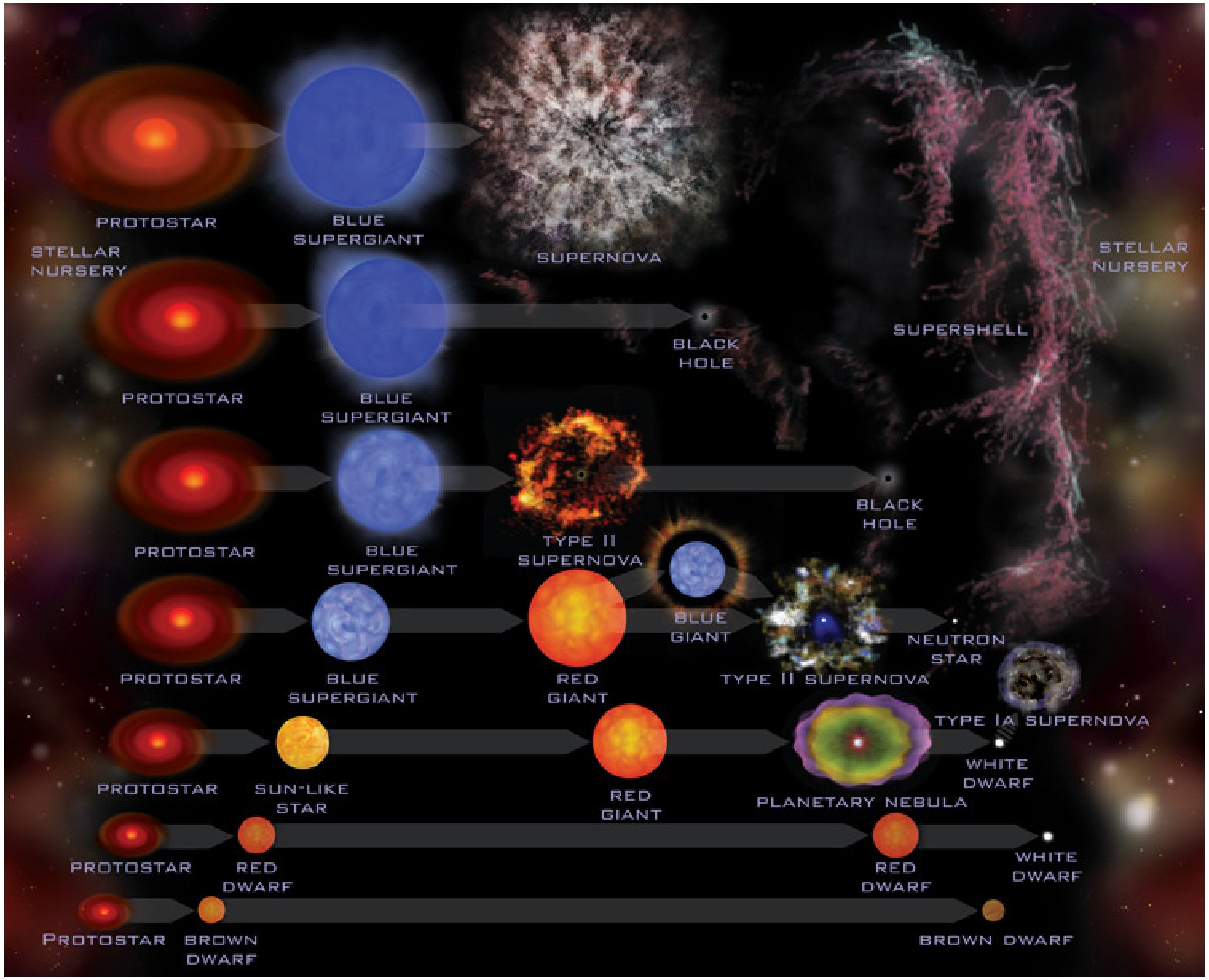
Heat of the Big Bang dissipated in the Universe as the 4 K residual radiation

Origin of the Universe



- Unsymmetric matter/antimatter anihilation
- only H and He elements formed during the Big Bang
- The Universe transparent aftr 377.000 yrs. → background µwave radiation
- Fluctuations registered there → autocatalytic formation of protogalaxies

Stellar evolution



Star that burned all its ^{1}H (red giants), beginns to synthesize ^{12}C and ^{16}O from ^{4}He

Big stars (>8 sun masses) ignite ^{12}C and ^{16}O to form ^{24}Mg, ^{23}Mg (-^{0}n), ^{23}Na (-^{1}H^{+}), and ^{28}Si
Last step: 2x^{28}Si → ^{56}Fe

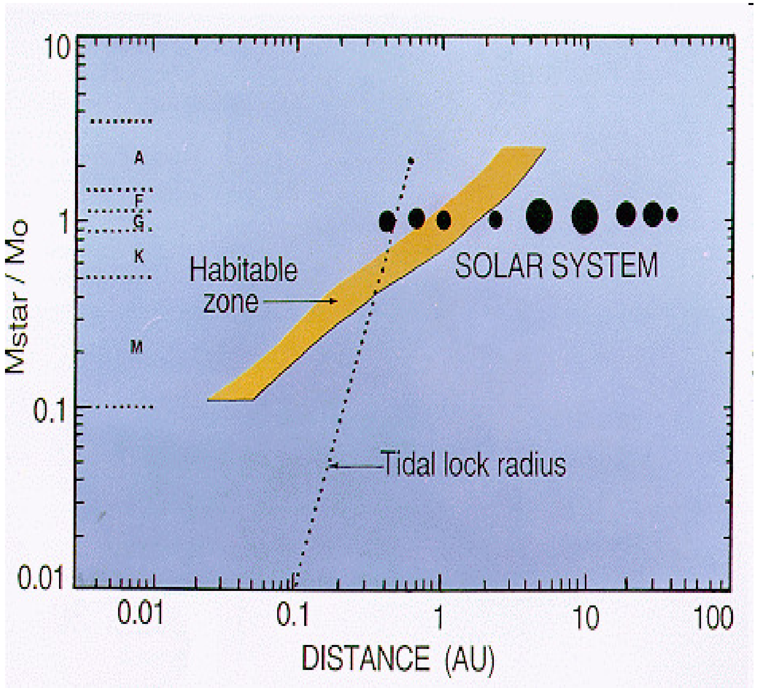
Supernova:
heavier elements synthesized by neutron irradiation of iron

Habitable zone – galactic and star systems

Too close to the center –sterilization by notorious supernova explosions, X-rays from black holes

Far beyond the Sun's orbit – lack of elements > C,O
→ planet formation inhibited

GHZ in the Milky Way → below 5% of stars

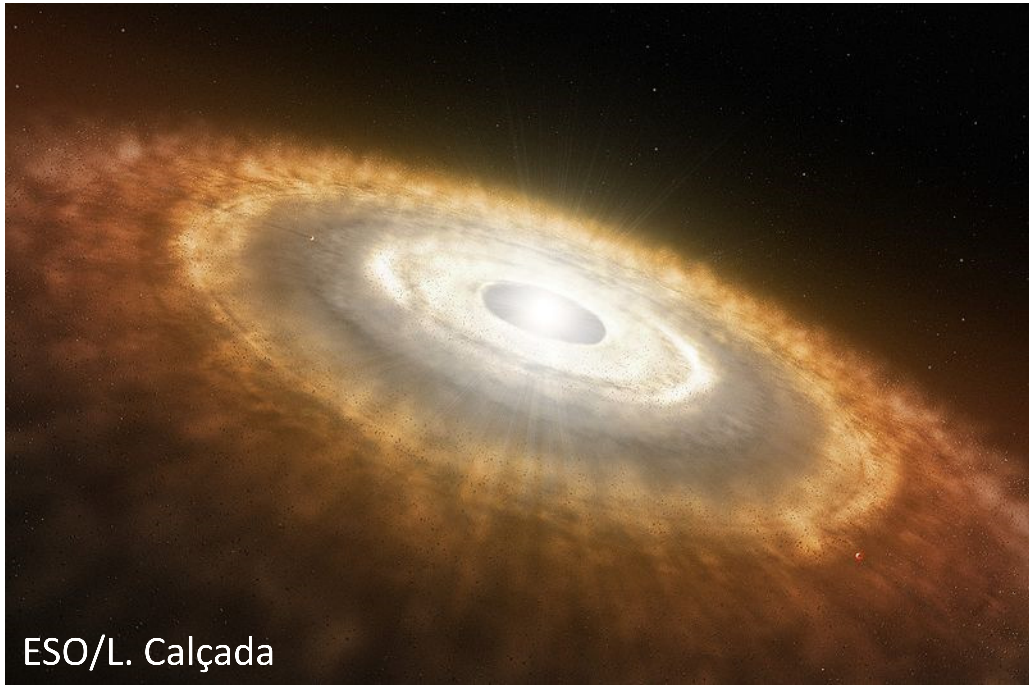


Habitable zone – the region where liquid water can occur
Tidal lock – destructive temperature gradients

→ 0.4-2 Sun mass stars optimal for life development

Evolution of the solar system

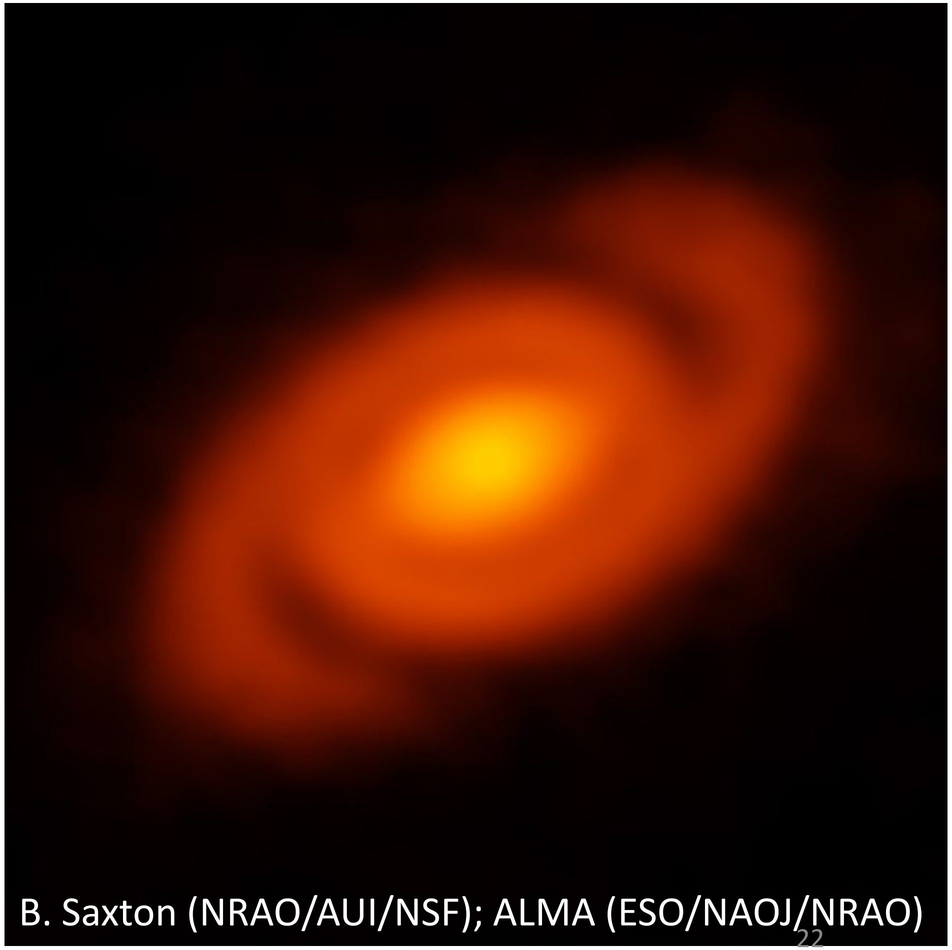
Pre-solar nebula – artistic vision



ESO/L. Calçada

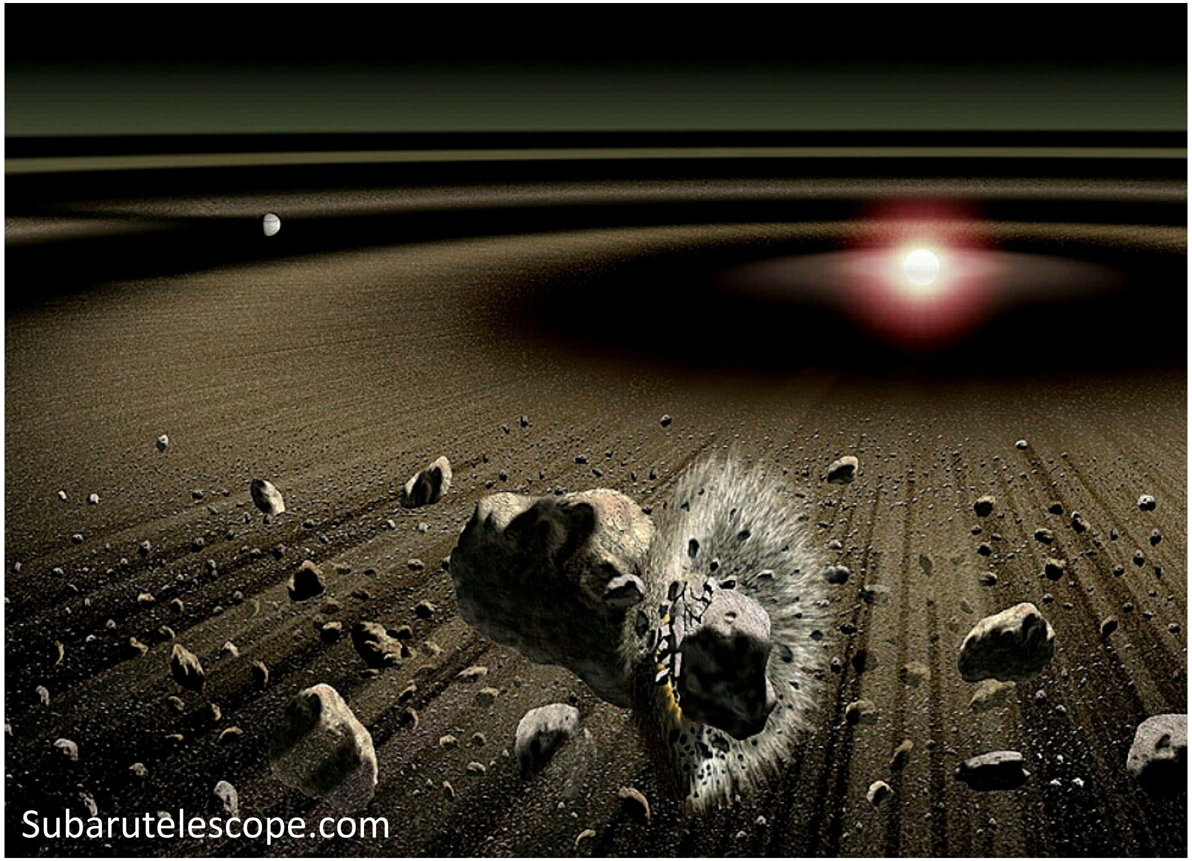
most matter into the proto-sun,
0.1%-2% remained in the acretion disc
Liquids unstable, only sublimation
10 Mio. K → ignition of the star (^1H→ ^4He)

Protoplanetary disc surrounding a star
Elias 2-27, 450 light years away



B. Saxton (NRAO/AUI/NSF); ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO)

Evolution of the solar system



Subarutelescope.com

Conglomerations of particles → km-sized planetesimals,
frequent collisions → accretion
the km-sized bodies gravitationally attractive for gases around → growth of proto-planets

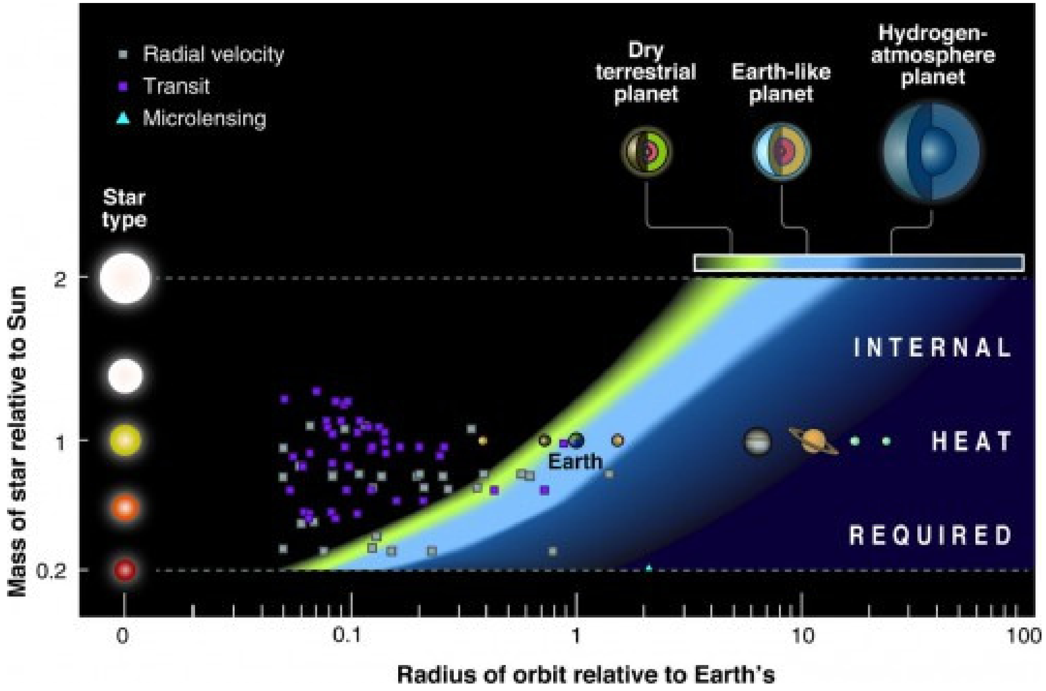
Evolution of the solar system

Composition of planetesimals depends on their distance from the star:

Metal-rich – center

Silicate-rich – middle

Volatile-rich – outer part



The equilibrium condensation model

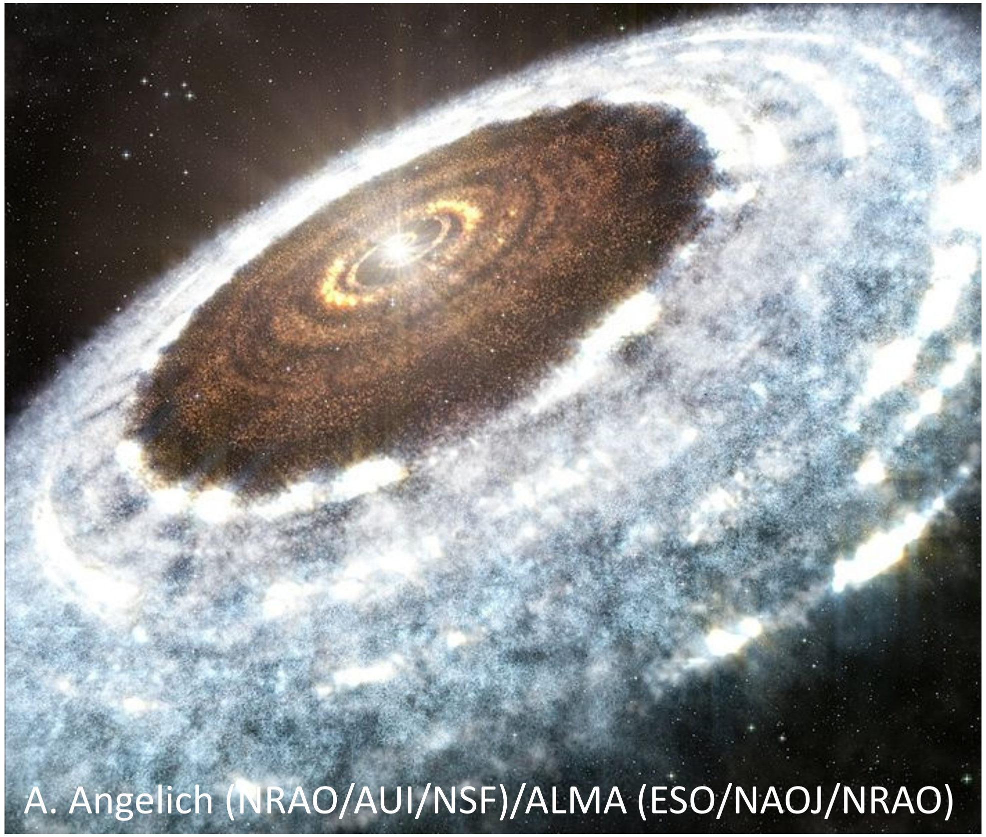
temperature determines equilibrium chemistry which defines the composition

The prediction is rough (scattering)

Exceptions: volatiles on Earth and Venus, composition of the Moon

Composition of the planets in the solar system

Water – a major component of the solar nebula, but under the very low pressure does not condense above 150 K („snow line” in the nebula, 2.7 AU in the Solar system).

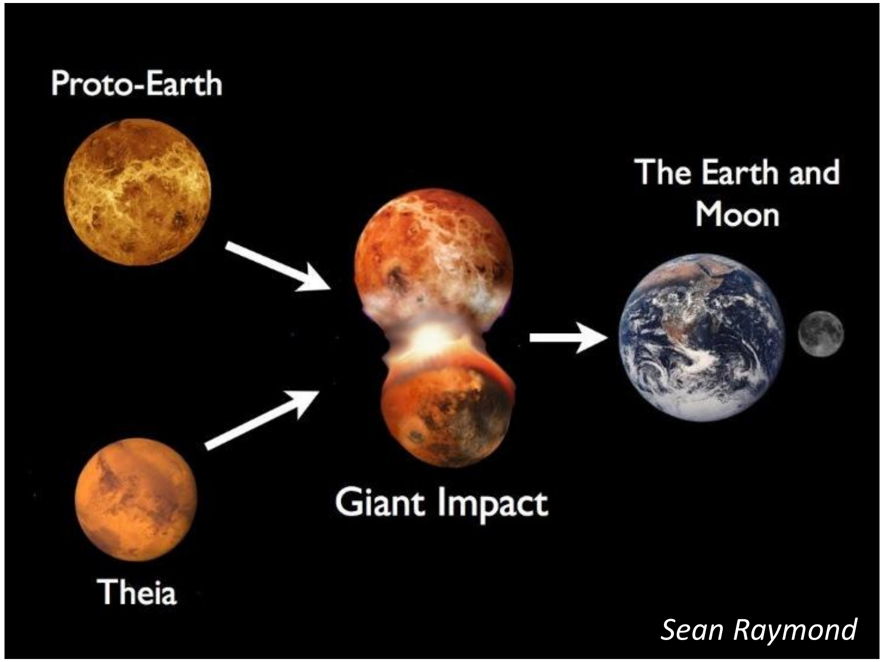


A. Angelich (NRAO/AUI/NSF)/ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO)

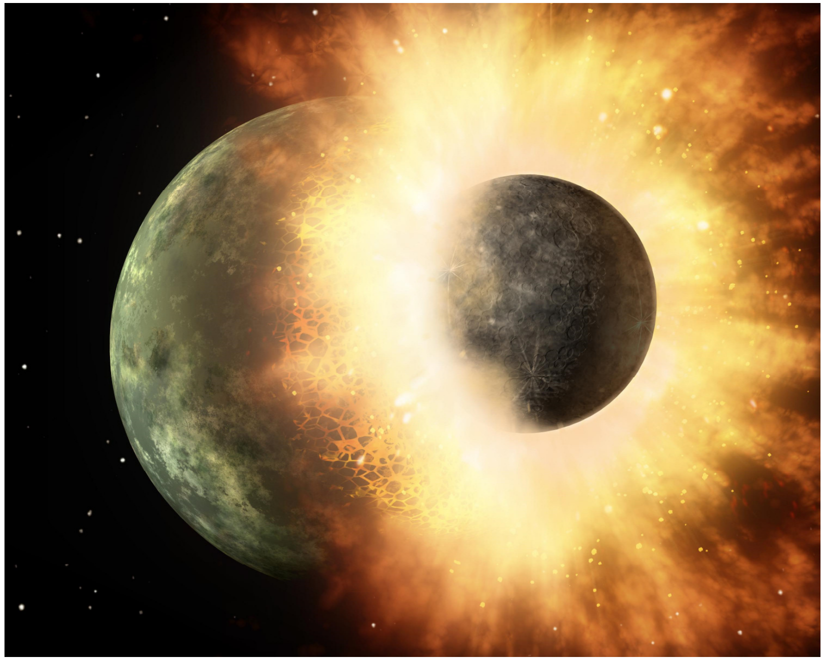
Asteroids that form above 2.7 AU contain significant amount of water

Origin of the Moon

Lunar rock samples (*Apollo* mission): Isotopic distribution like on Earth
Surface of the Moon is different from the Earth surface – lack of „volatile" metals like sodium, the Moon's density only 3.4 g/cm^3→ contains almost entirely silicates



Sean Raymond



„Daughter-like" Moon's origin – impact of a Mars-size object into Earth splashed a big chunk of liquid rock from its mantle (mostly silicates) into space
Isotope dating (^{182}Hf/^{182}W): Moon formed 30 Mio. Yrs after accretion

Late Heavy Bombardment

Late Heavy Bombardment 3.8 Bio. Yrs. ago was the last intensive impact period. Then no more planetasimales.

100-km-wide object can sterilize the surface of the whole planet, but nothing like that happened since.

Origins of a habitable planet - conclusions

Earth formed in the inner region of the solar nebula
Predominantly composed of refractory metals and silicates – non-biogenic materials
Jupiter provided proto-Earth with icy, volatile-rich material, and allowed cleanup of the Solar System from planetasimales, so no more big, planet-sterilizing impact possible anymore.
Earth is optimally positioned (0.95-1.15 AU) to maintain the acquired water as liquid, and stable surface temperature over billions years.

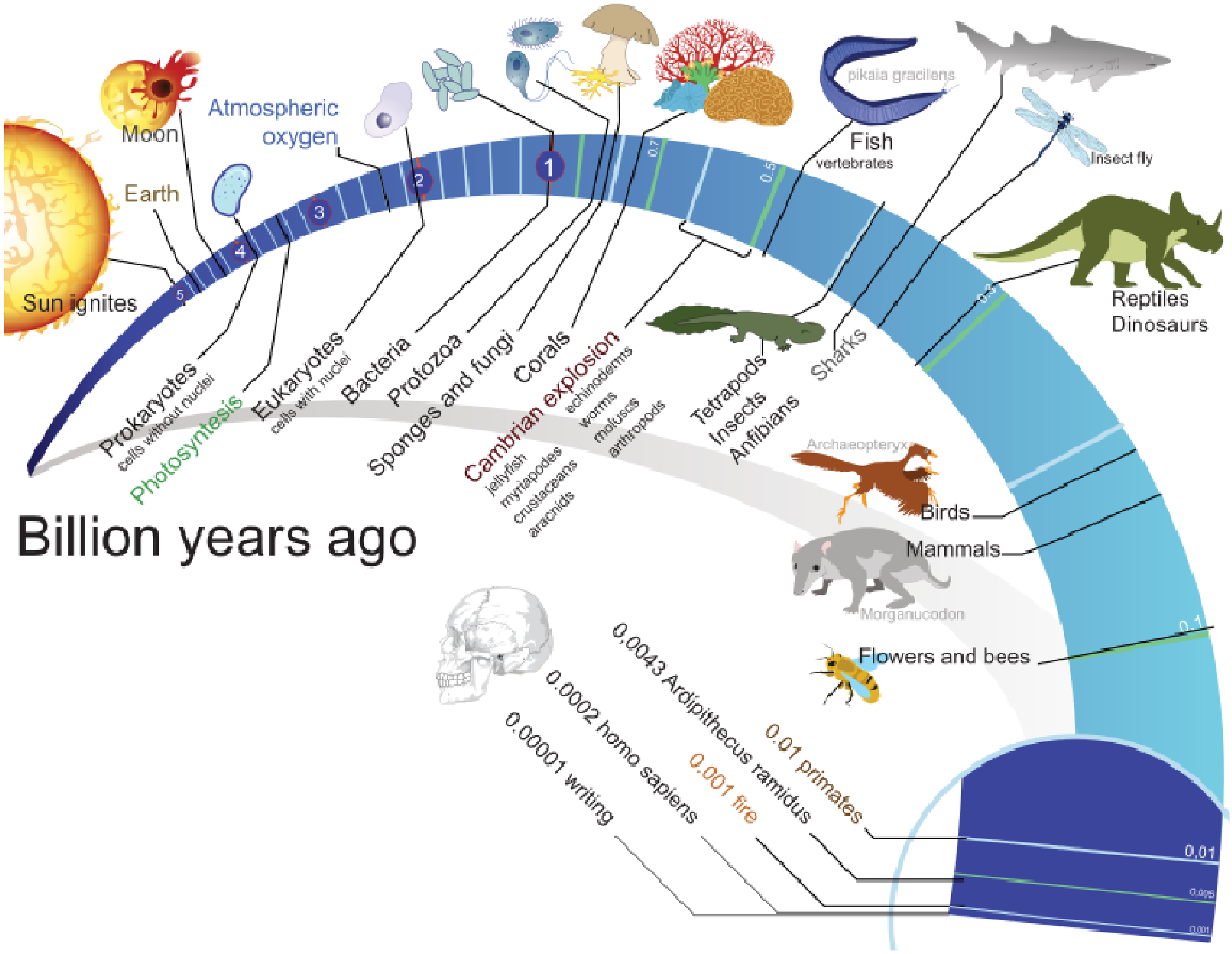
Topic 2
The primordial soup

SoSe 2019

The molecular origins of life

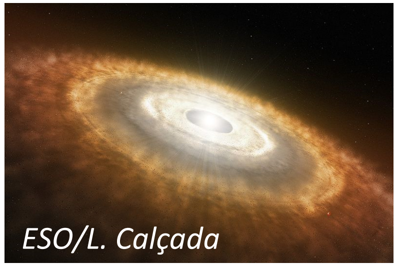
Zibi Pianowski

When life originated on Earth?



If life arose relatively quickly on Earth ... then it could be common in the universe."

When life originated on Earth?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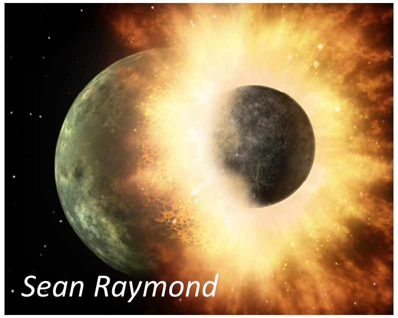

Sean Raymond

Hadean Eon (4600 Ma - 4000 Ma)

- 4600 Ma – Earth formation
- 4500 Ma – Theia collides Earth → Moon

  Earth's axis of rotation stabilized, which allowed abiogenesis
- 4460 Ma – oldest known lunar rock - Lunar sample 67215, *Apollo 15*
- 4404 Ma – the oldest known material of terrestrial origin – zircon mineral (Australia) –

  isotopic composition of oxygen suggests presence of water on the Earth's surface
- 4374 Ma – the oldest consistently dated zircon

Archean Eon (4000 Ma – 2500 Ma)

1 Ma = 1 million years

- 4031 Ma – formation of the Acastia Gneiss

  - the oldest known intact crustal fragment on Earth
- 4100 Ma - 3800 Ma – Late Heavy Bombardment (LHB)
- 3800 Ma – greenstone belt (Greenland) – isotope frequency

  consistent with presence of life

When life originated on Earth?

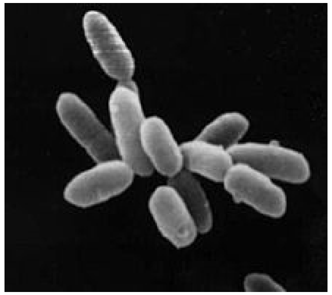
- 4100 Ma – „remains of biotic life” found in zirconites (Australia)
- 3900 Ma – 3500 Ma – cells remaining procaryotes appear

  first chemoautotrophes: oxidize inorganic material to get energy, CO_2 – carbon source
- 3700 Ma – oldest evidences for life – biogenic graphite in Isua greenstone belt (Greenland)
- c.a. 3500 Ma – lifetime of the Last Universal Common Ancestor (LUCA)

  split between bacteria and archaea
- 3480 Ma – oldest fossils – microbial mat (bacteria and archaea) fossils – sandstone, Australia
- 3000 Ma – photosynthesizing cyanobacteria evolved – water used as reducing agent

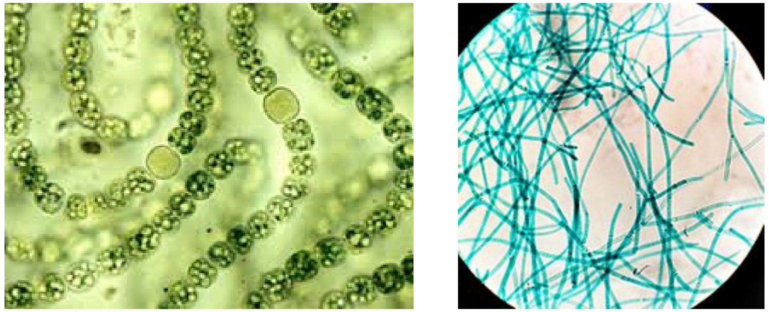
  → production of oxygen → oxidation of iron into iron ore (FeO_x) *(banded iron)*
- 2500 Ma - free oxygen in atmosphere → Great Oxygenation Event („Oxygen catastrophe”)

  extinction of most anaerobic organisms



Archaea (Halobacteria)
extremophiles

cyanobacteria



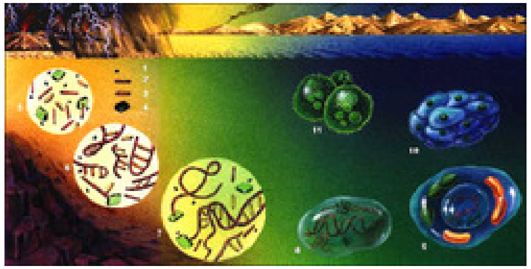
The origin of life on Earth

- 384-322 BC – Aristotle – *abiogenesis*: spontaneous generation of life forms from unanimated matter (flies from old meat, mice from dirty hay)
- 1665 AC – Robert Hooke (microscope) – discovery of bacteria – considered a proof for spontaneous generation (bacteria division was not observed by then)
- 1668 – Francisco Redi – *biogenesis*: every life comes from another life
- 1861 – Louis Pasteur – bacteria do not grow in sterilized nutrient-rich medium, unless inoculated from outside; abiogenesis under current conditions regarded as impossible and therefore disproven

Panspermia – idea that life came to Earth from elsewhere in the Universe (e.g. Extremophilic organisms hibernated and traveling inside meteorites) – Anaxagoras (400ts BC), Berzelius, Kelvin, von Helmholtz, Arrhenius...;
Pseudo-panspermia – biorelevant molecules delivered from outside of Earth (meteorites)

The origin of biorelevant molecules on Earth

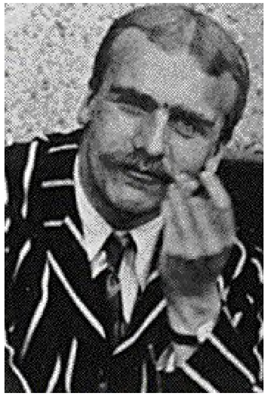
Alexander Oparin
(USSR, 1894-1980)



„atmospheric oxygen prevents the synthesis of certain organic compounds that are necessary building blocks for the evolution of life”

1.The early Earth had a chemically reducing atmosphere.
2.This atmosphere, exposed to energy in various forms, produced simple organic compounds ("monomers").
3.These compounds accumulated in a "soup" that may have concentrated at various locations (shorelines, oceanic vents etc.).
4.By further transformation, more complex organic polymers - and ultimately life - developed in the soup.

John B. S. Haldane
(UK, India, 1892-1964)

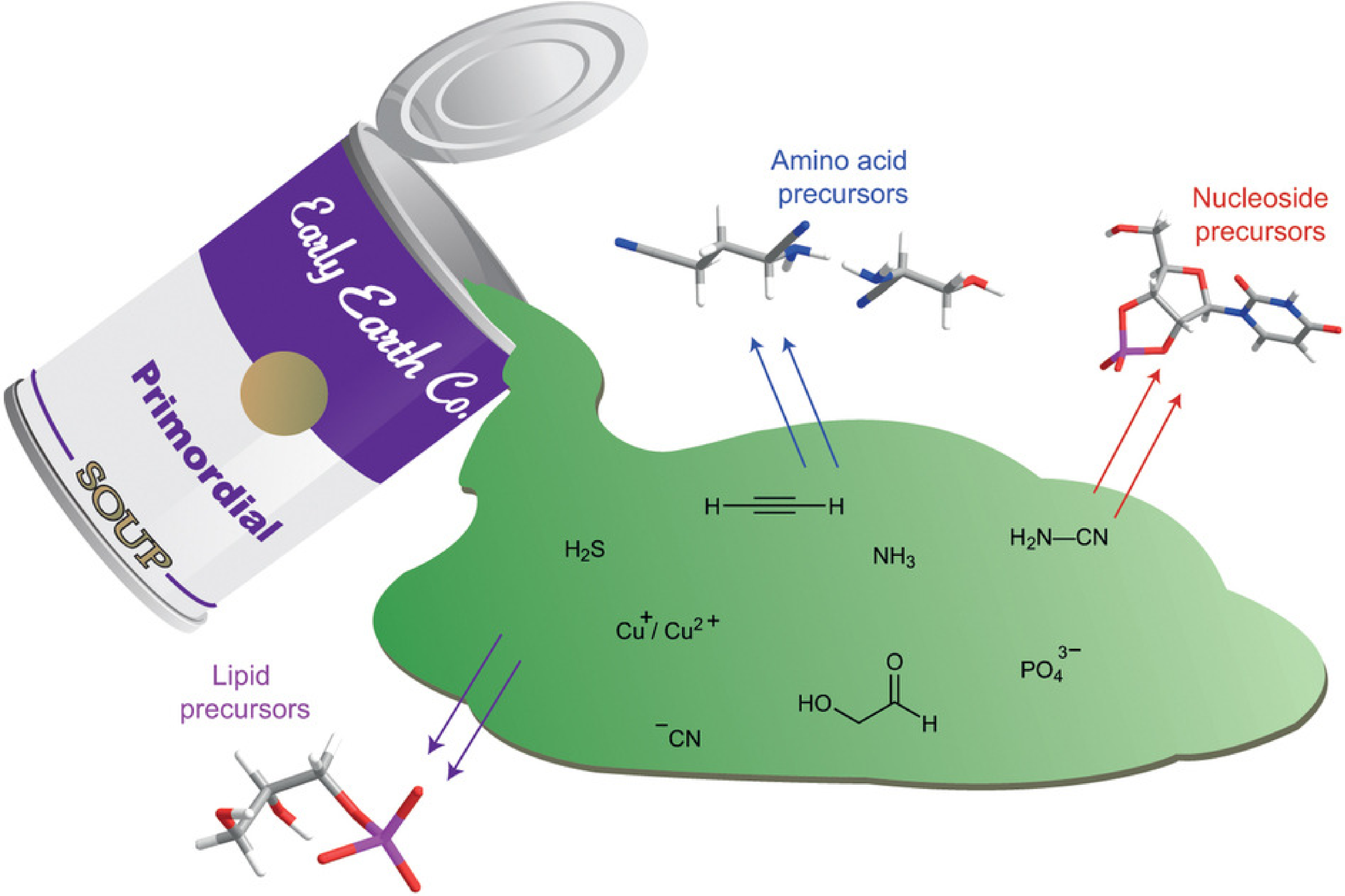


„Primordial soup”

„Biopoeiesis” – prebiotic oceans as „hot diluted soup” under anoxic conditions: e.g. CO_2, NH_3, H_2O

„Life arose through the slow evolution of chemical systems of increasing complexity”

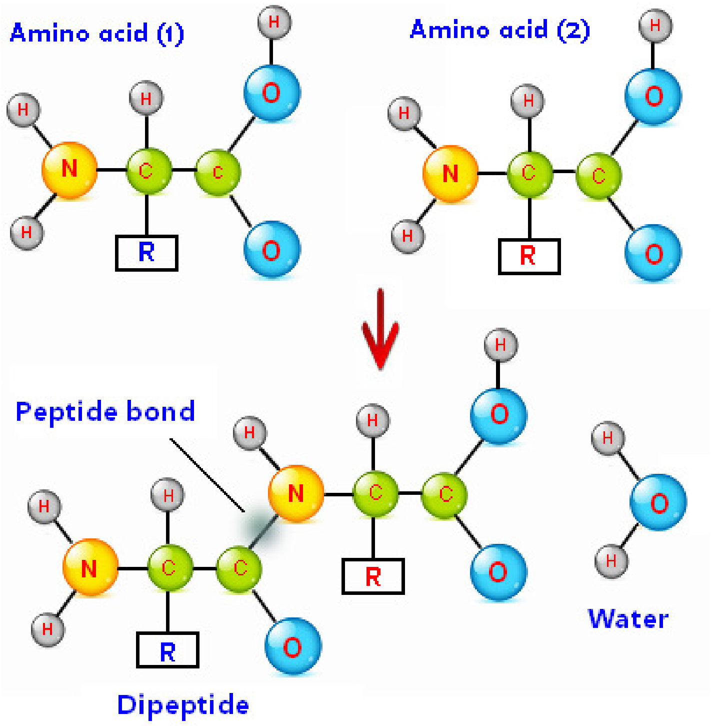
Basic classes of biomolecules



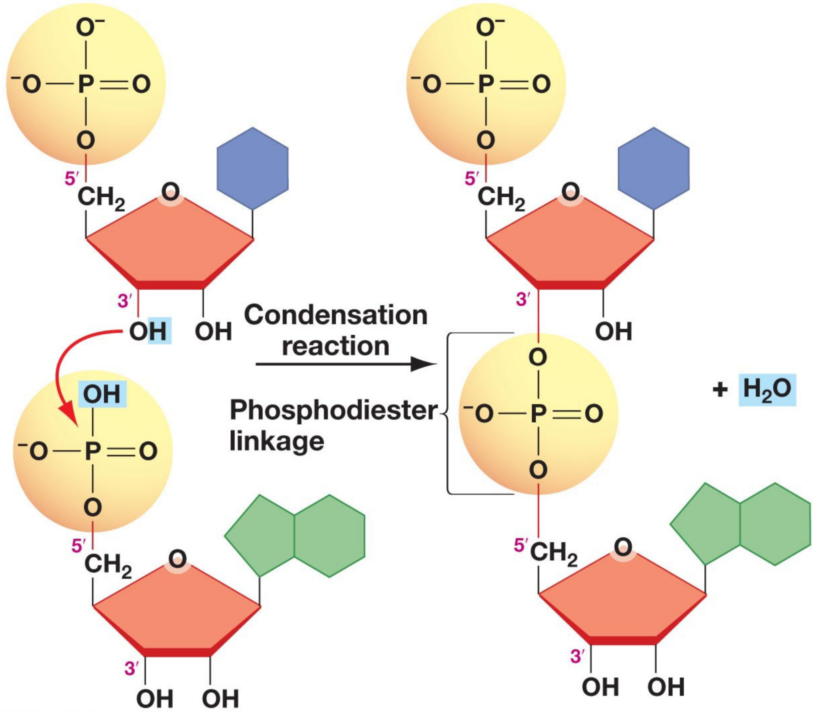
- Aminoacids
- Lipids
- Carbohydrates (sugars)
- Nucleotides
- Nucleosides (sugar+nucleotide)

Vital chemical reactions

Aminoacid polymerization



Nucleotide polymerization



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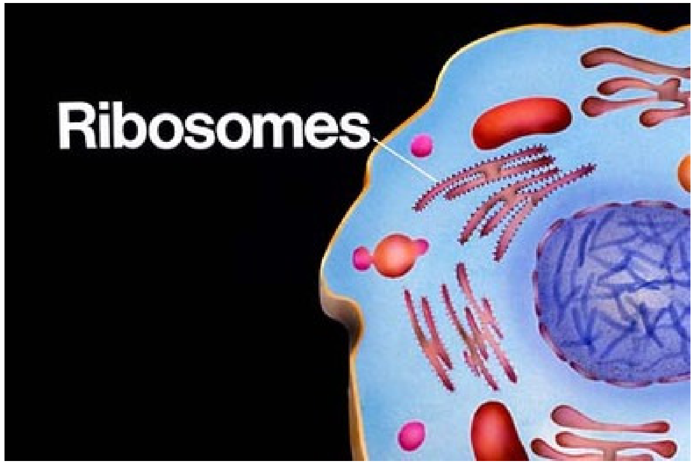
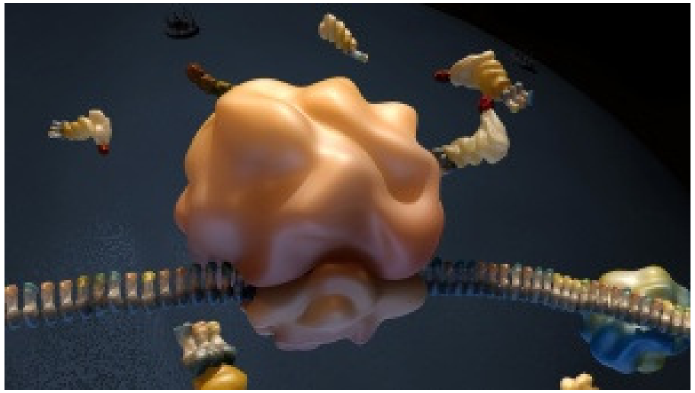
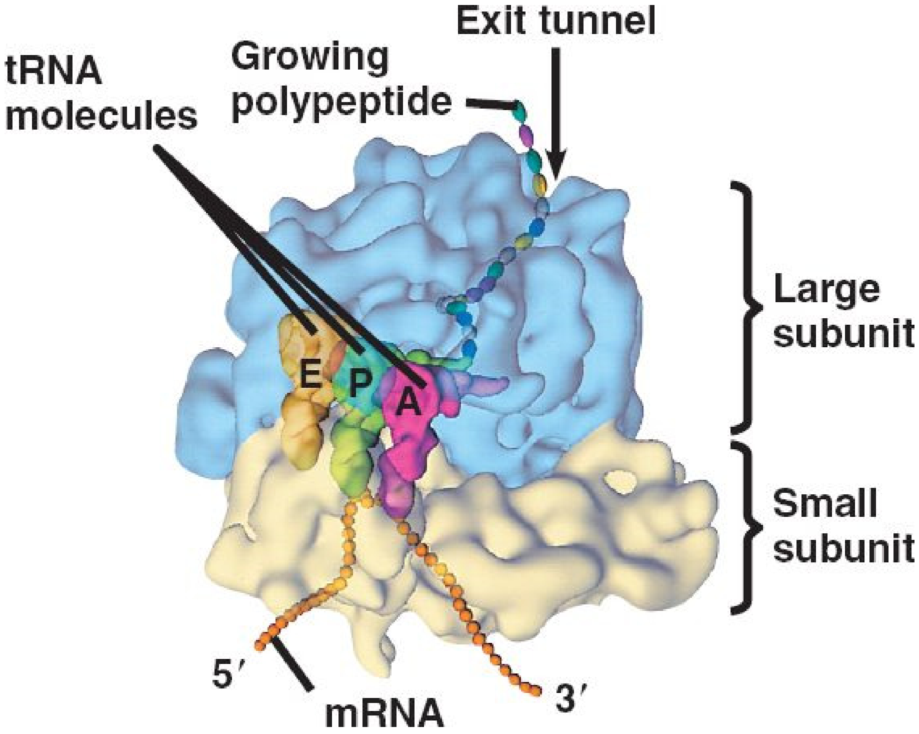
Vital chemical reactions

Aminoacid polymerization → ribosome



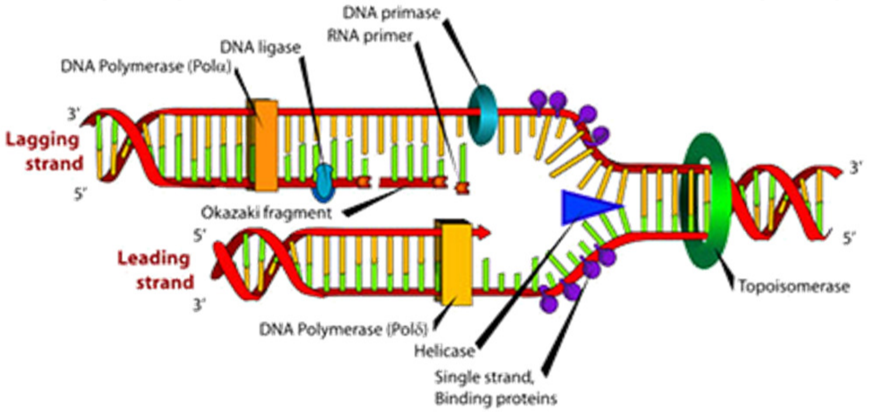




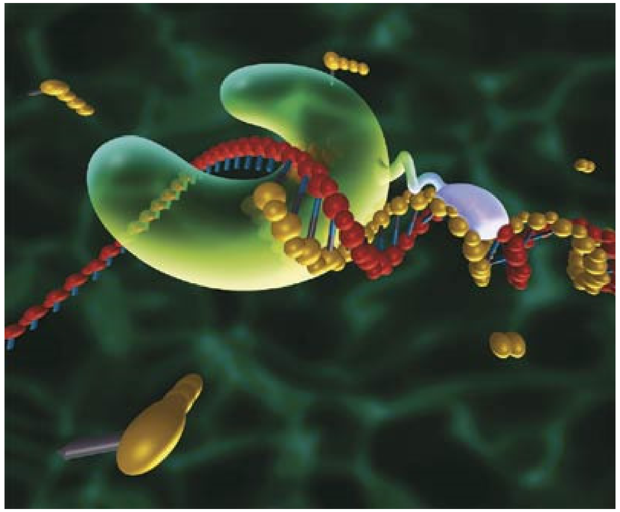
Nature Publishing Group, www.nature.com/nrg/multimedia

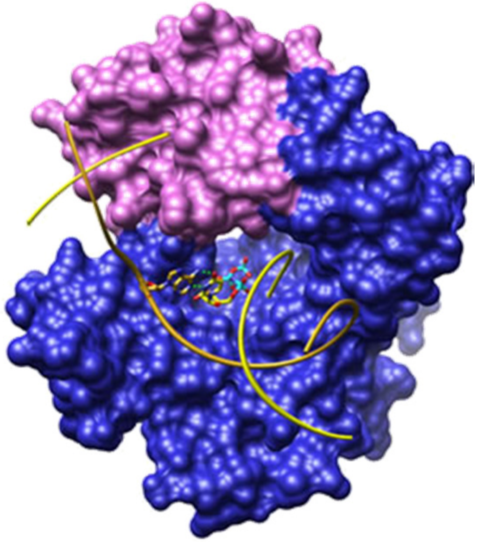
Vital chemical reactions

nucleotide polymerization → DNA/RNA polymerases

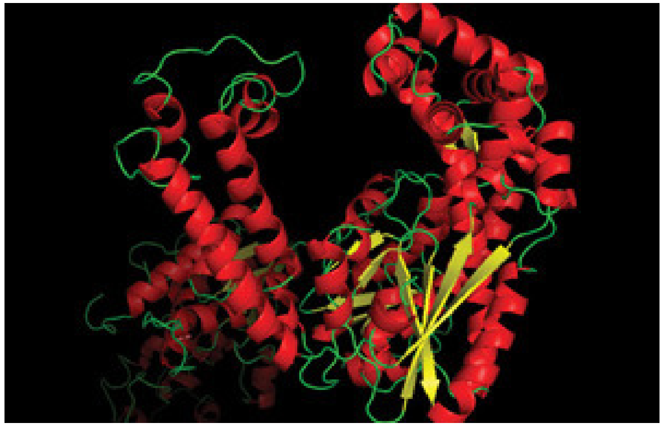


dxline.info/img/new_ail/dna-polymerase_1.jpg





niehs.nih.gov



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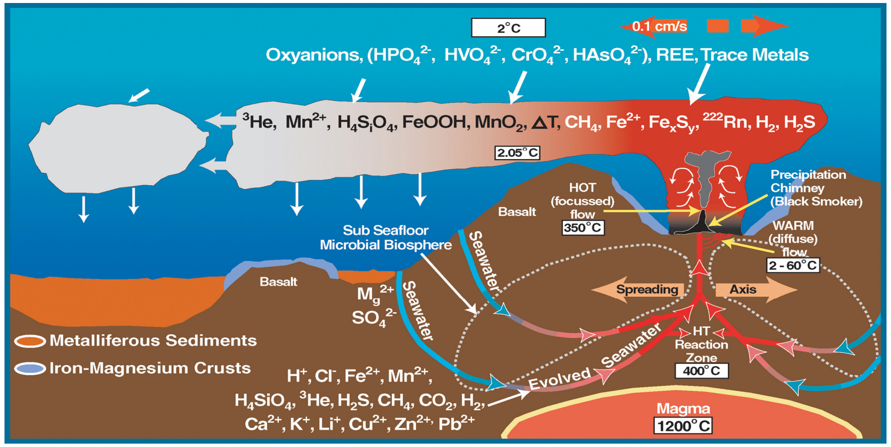
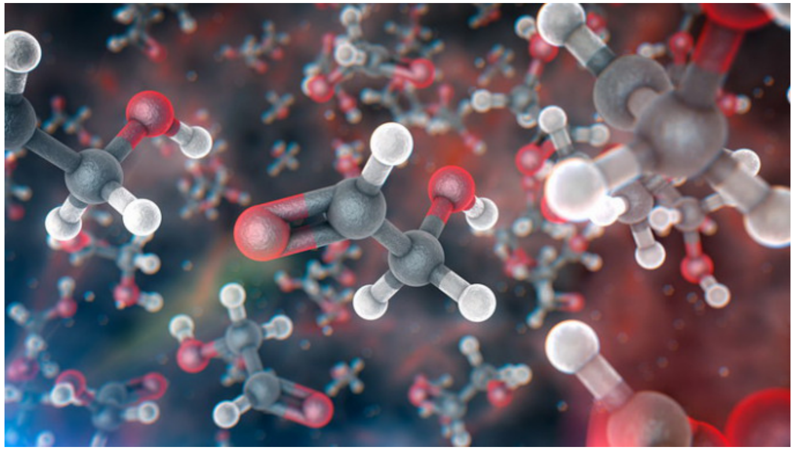
Experimental prebiotic organic chemistry

- Prebiotic chemistry deals with reactive substances (like HCN) often at concentrations much higher than probable in prebiotic environments
- Prebiotic experiments usually performed with very small number of pure substrates
- Early protometabolic processes might have used a broader set of organic compounds than the one contemporary biochemistry



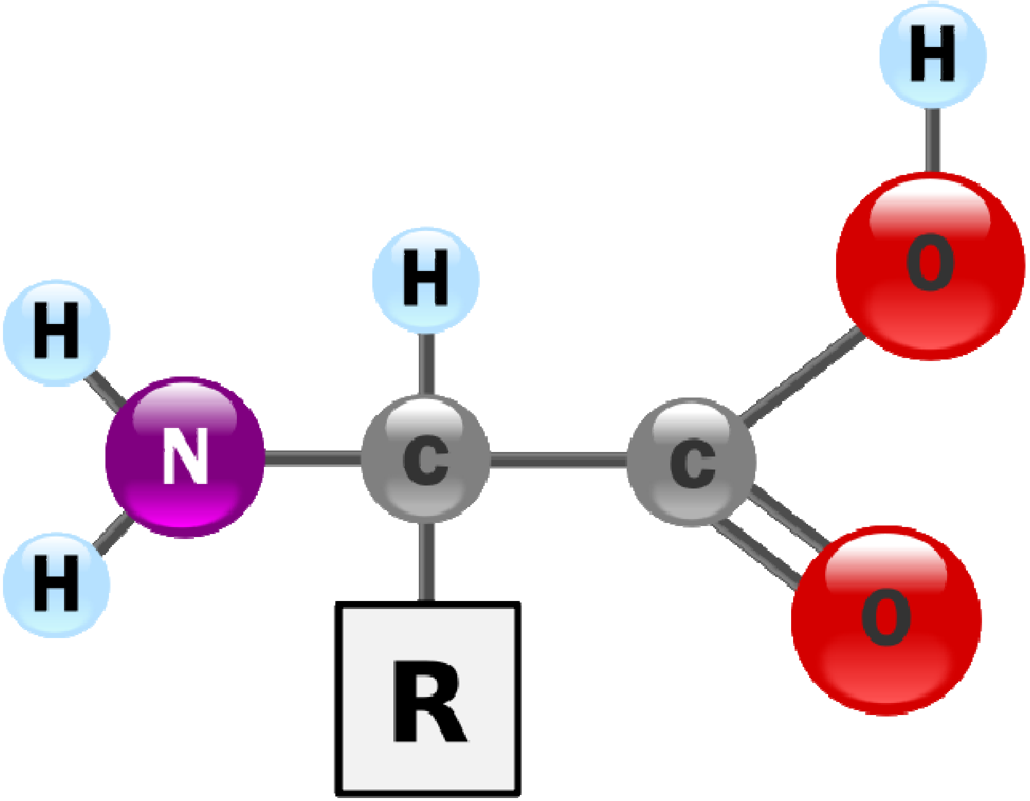


Experimental prebiotic organic chemistry

- No evidences/fossils from that early Earth → we try to SPECULATIVELY fit different examples of chemical reactivity into an EXPECTED OUTCOME which we know as contemporary biochemistry

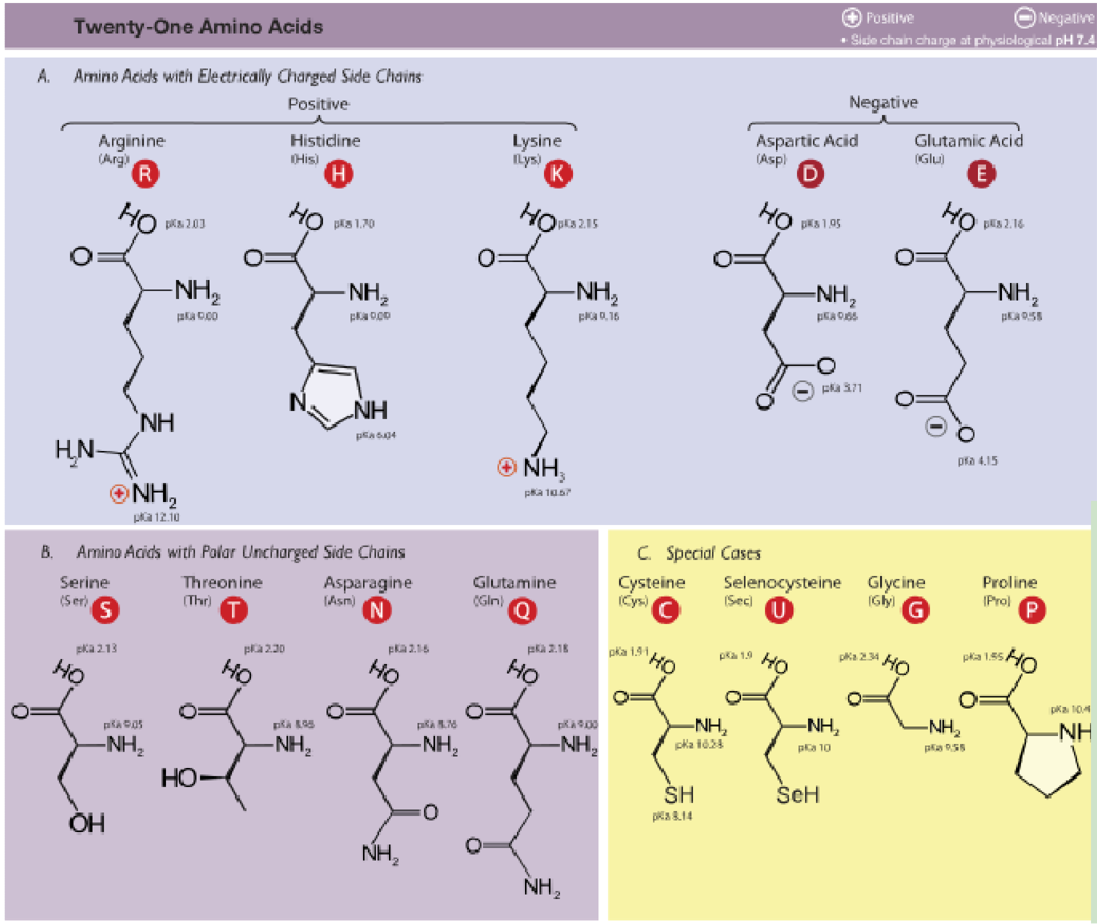
- Most of the discussed transformations are performed by highly specific and evolved enzymes at high speed and efficiency – prebiotic chemistry is supposed to be much slower and less efficient, but more robust and diverse

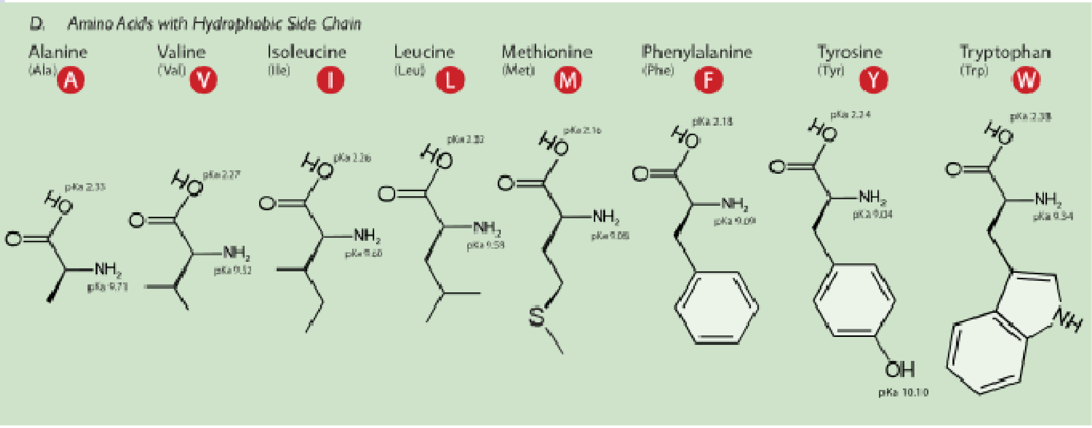
Aminoacids

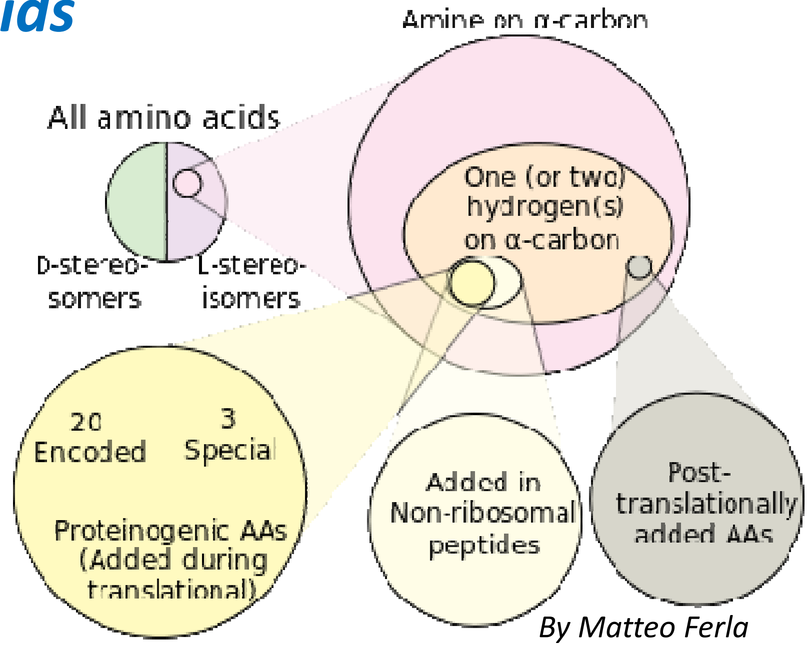


Proteinogenic aminoacids

genetically encoded

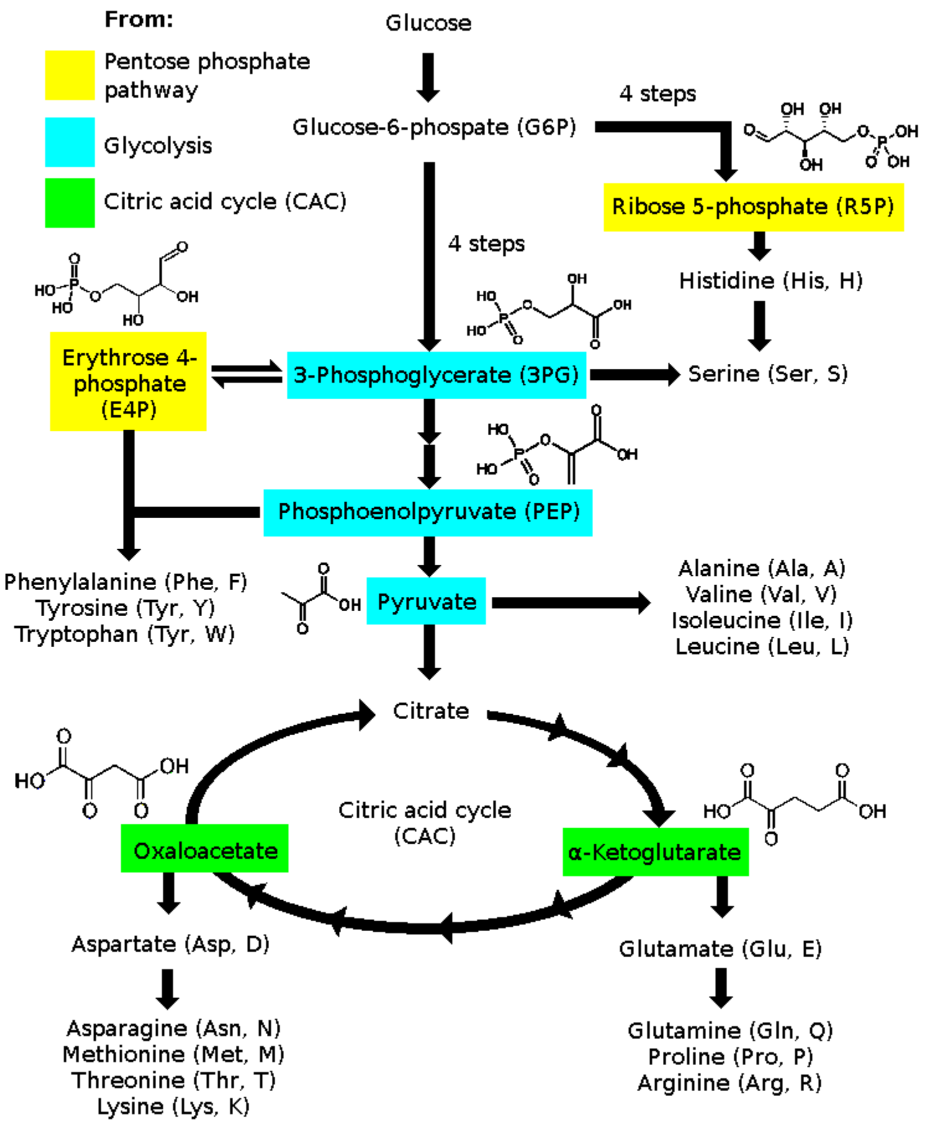






By Matteo Ferla

Biosynthesis of biogenic aminoacids



From:

🟨 Pentose phosphate pathway

🟦 Glycolysis

🟩 Citric acid cycle (CAC)

Glucose

Glucose-6-phospate (G6P)

4 steps

Ribose 5-phosphate (R5P)

Histidine (His, H)

4 steps

Erythrose 4-phosphate (E4P)

3-Phosphoglycerate (3PG)

Serine (Ser, S)

Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)

Phenylalanine (Phe, F)
Tyrosine (Tyr, Y)
Tryptophan (Tyr, W)

Pyruvate

Alanine (Ala, A)
Valine (Val, V)
Isoleucine (Ile, I)
Leucine (Leu, L)

Citrate

Citric acid cycle
(CAC)

Oxaloacetate

α-Ketoglutarate

Aspartate (Asp, D)

Asparagine (Asn, N)
Methionine (Met, M)
Threonine (Thr, T)
Lysine (Lys, K)

Glutamate (Glu, E)

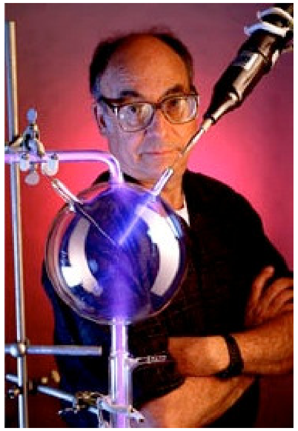
Glutamine (Gln, Q)
Proline (Pro, P)
Arginine (Arg, R)

Atmosphere composition for young terrestrial planets

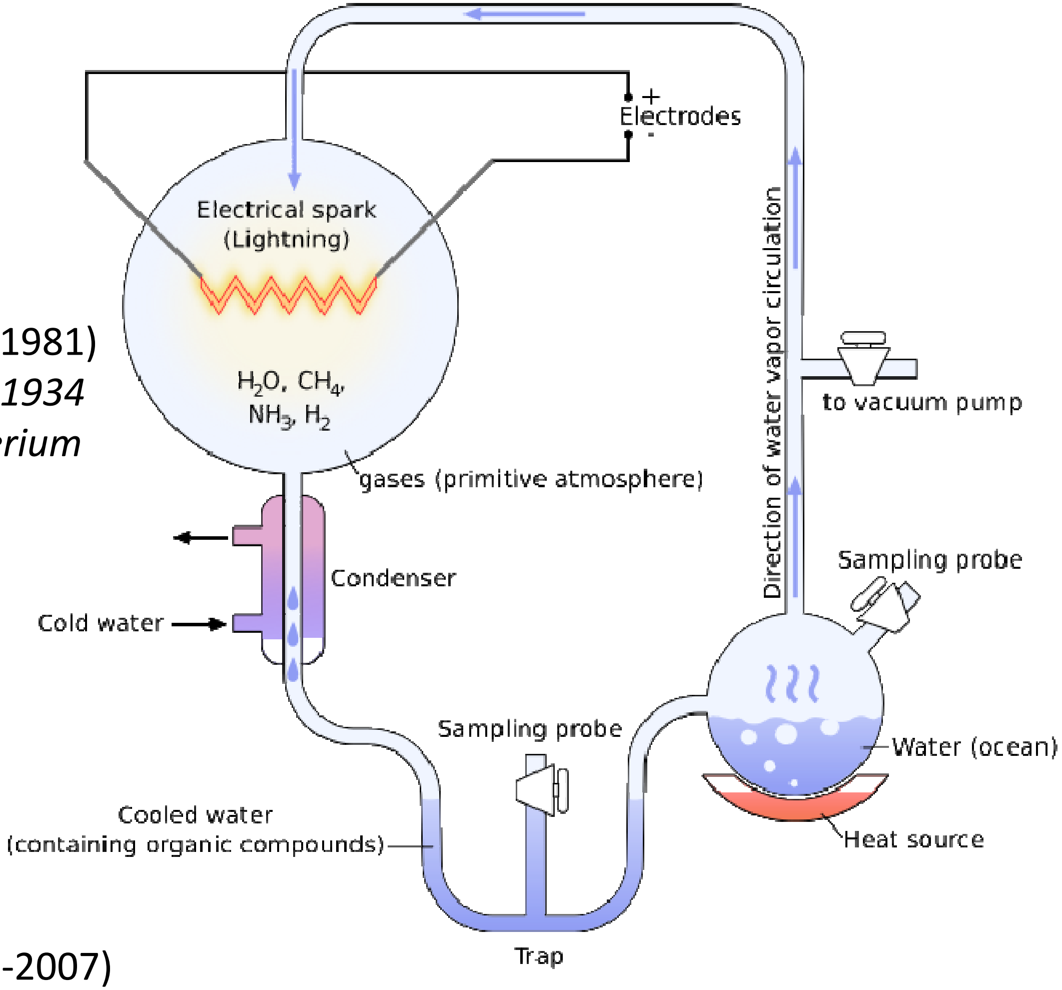
	Reduced	Neutral	Oxic
Carbon (C)	CH_4	CO, CO_2	CO_2
Nitrogen (N)	NH_3	N_2	N_2
Oxygen (O)	H_2O	H_2O, CO, CO_2	O_2
Hydrogen (H)	H_2, CH_4, NH_3, H_2O	H_2O	H_2O

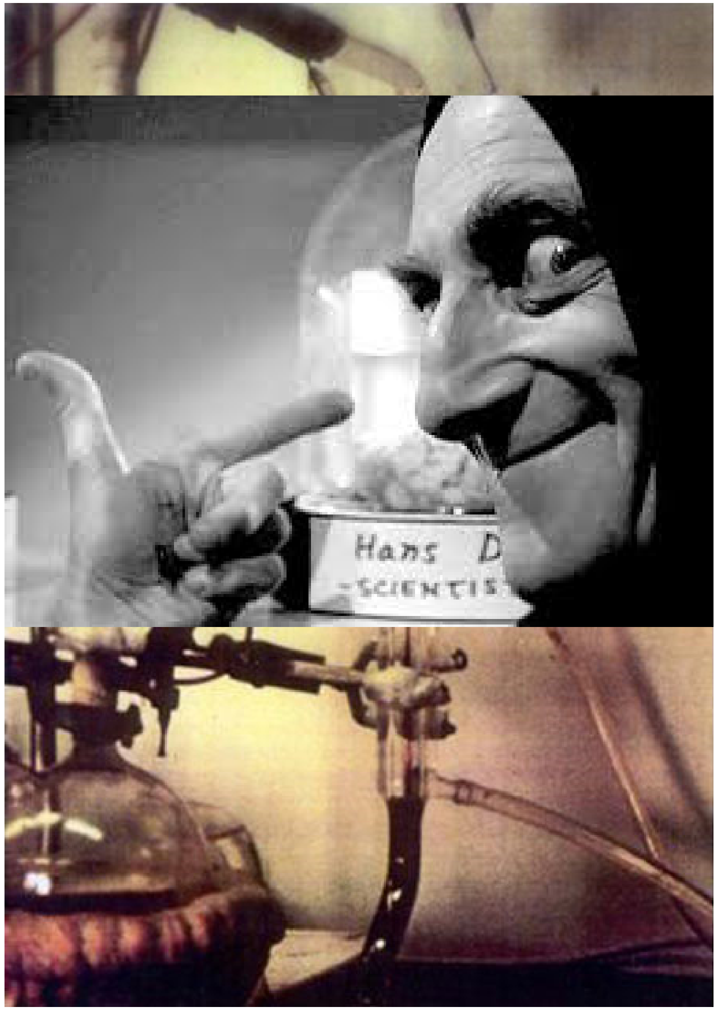
Miller-Urey experiment - 1952

Harold Urey (1893-1981)
UCSD, Nobel prize 1934
Discovery of deuterium

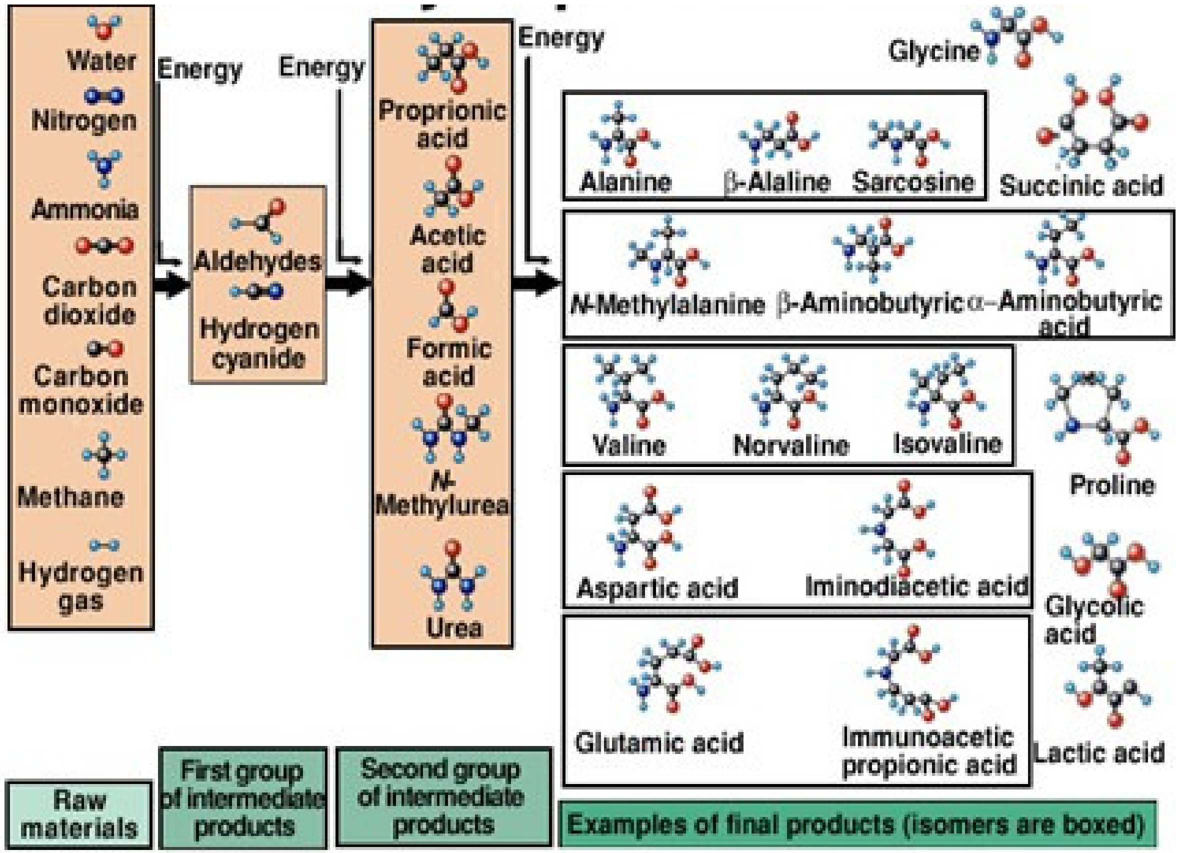


Stanley Miller (1930-2007)
UCSD San Diego, CA, USA





Products of the Miller-Urey experiment



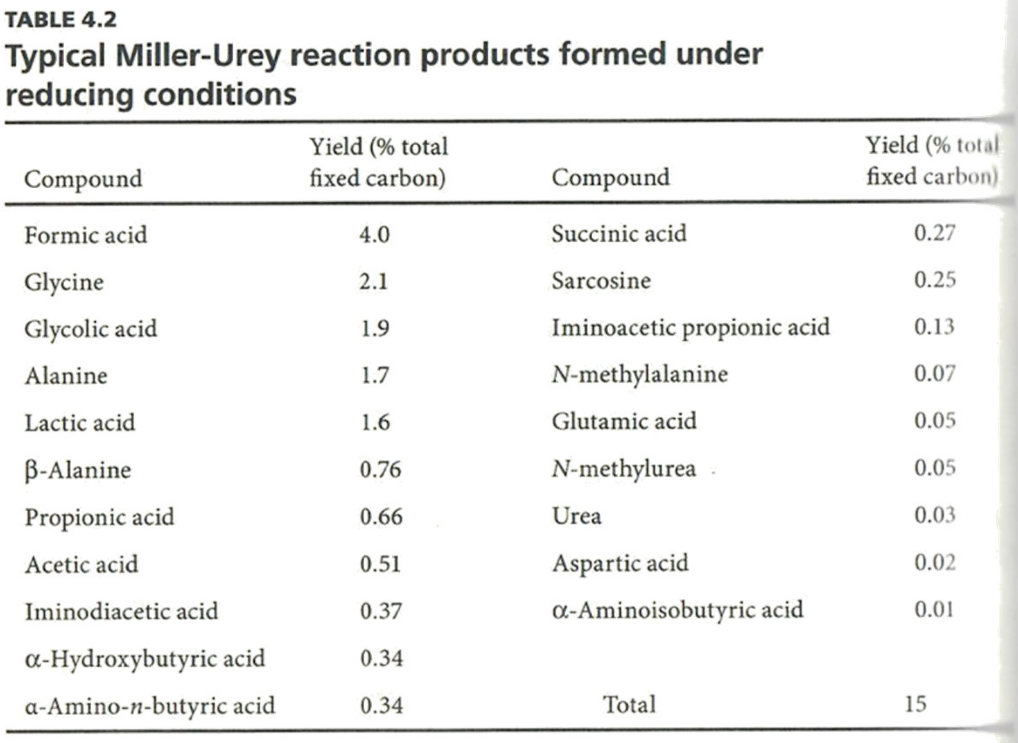


TABLE 4.2

Typical Miller-Urey reaction products formed under reducing conditions

Compound	Yield (% total fixed carbon)	Compound	Yield (% total fixed carbon)
Formic acid	4.0	Succinic acid	0.27
Glycine	2.1	Sarcosine	0.25
Glycolic acid	1.9	Iminoacetic propionic acid	0.13
Alanine	1.7	*N*-methylalanine	0.07
Lactic acid	1.6	Glutamic acid	0.05
β-Alanine	0.76	*N*-methylurea	0.05
Propionic acid	0.66	Urea	0.03
Acetic acid	0.51	Aspartic acid	0.02
Iminodiacetic acid	0.37	α-Aminoisobutyric acid	0.01
α-Hydroxybutyric acid	0.34		
α-Amino-*n*-butyric acid	0.34	Total	15

Cysteine and methionine also present, when H_2S is added to the reaction mixture

Generation of radicals

$$H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{High-energy electrons or UV light}} 2\ H^\bullet$$

$$H_2O \longrightarrow H^\bullet + HO^\bullet$$

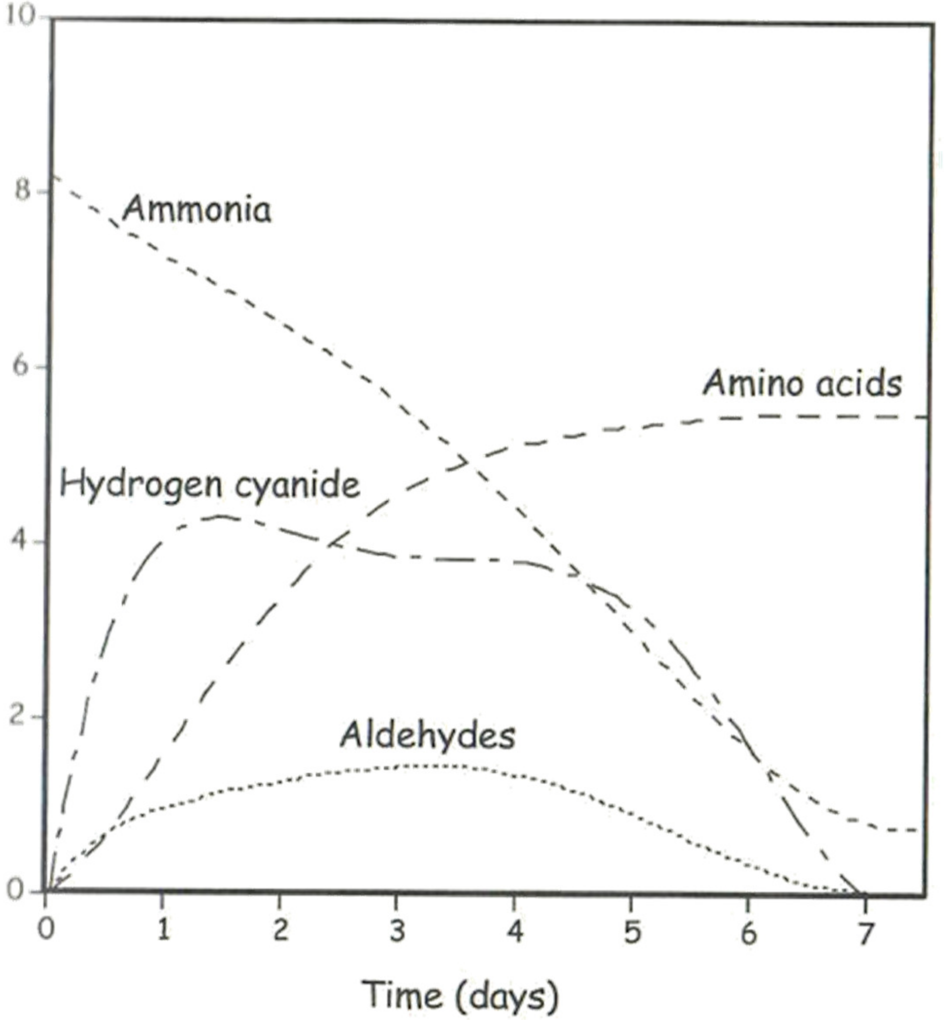
$$CH_4 \longrightarrow {}^\bullet CH_3 + {}^\bullet H$$

Radical reactions

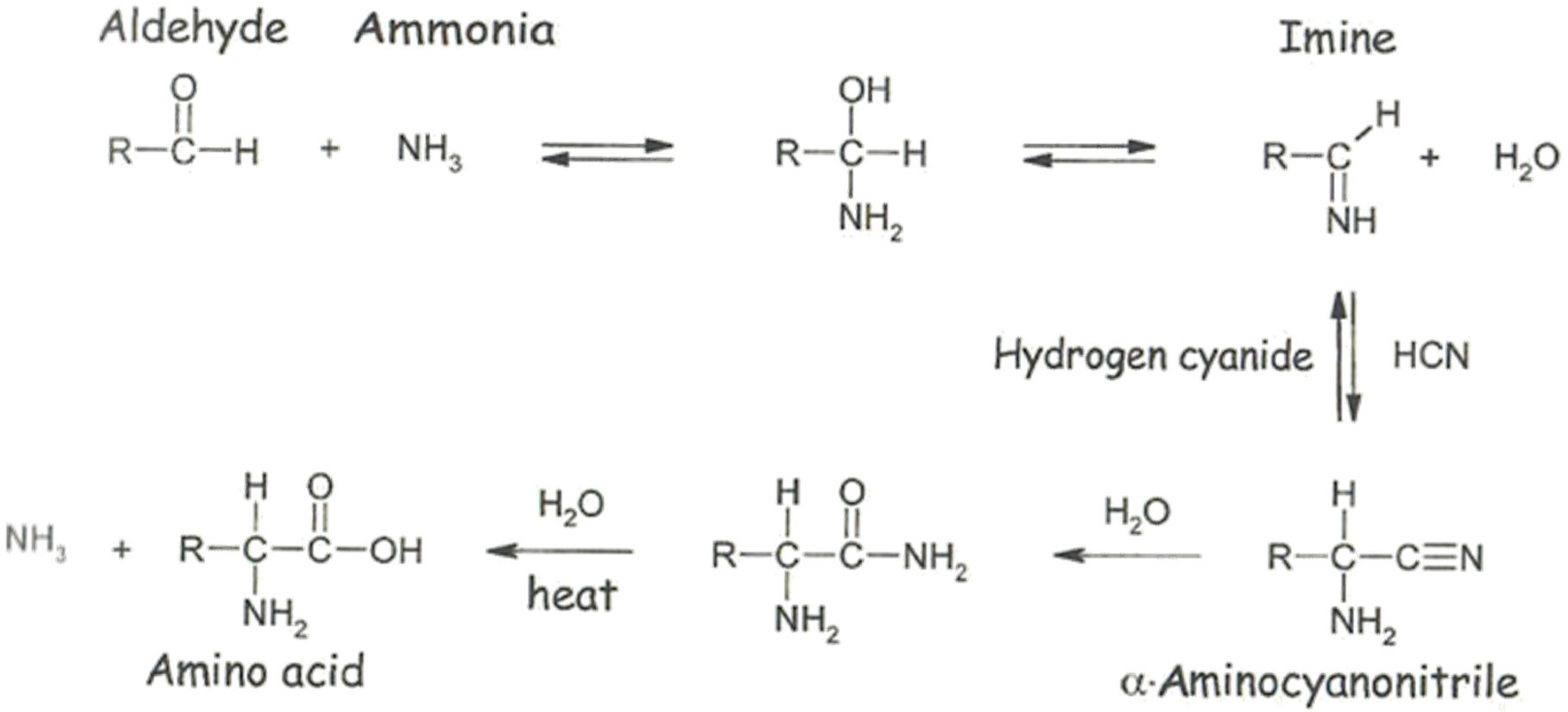
$${}^\bullet CH_3 + H_2O \longrightarrow H_3C{-}O^\bullet + H_2$$

$$H_3C{-}O^\bullet + H^\bullet \longrightarrow \underset{\text{Formaldehyde}}{H_2C{=}O} + H_2$$

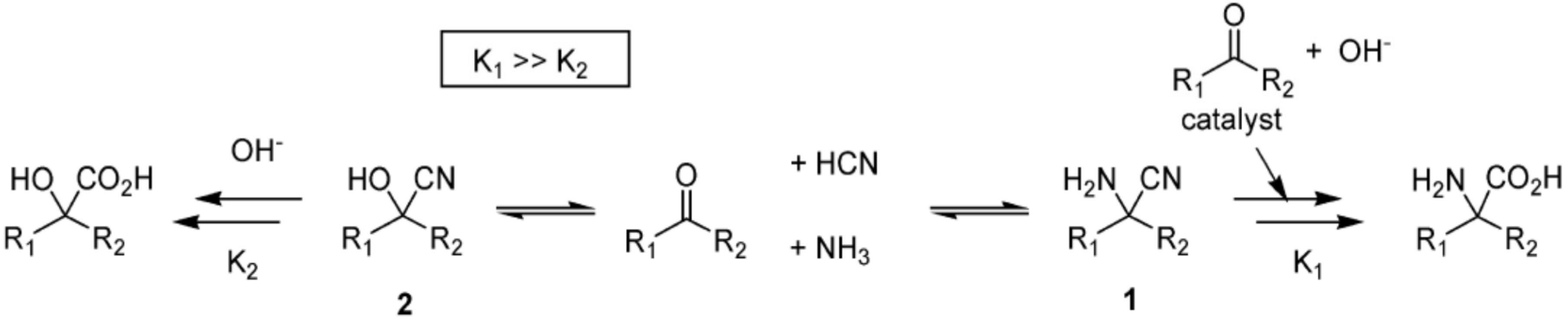
$${}^\bullet CH_3 + {}^\bullet CH_3 \longrightarrow \underset{\text{Ethane}}{H_3C{-}CH_3}$$



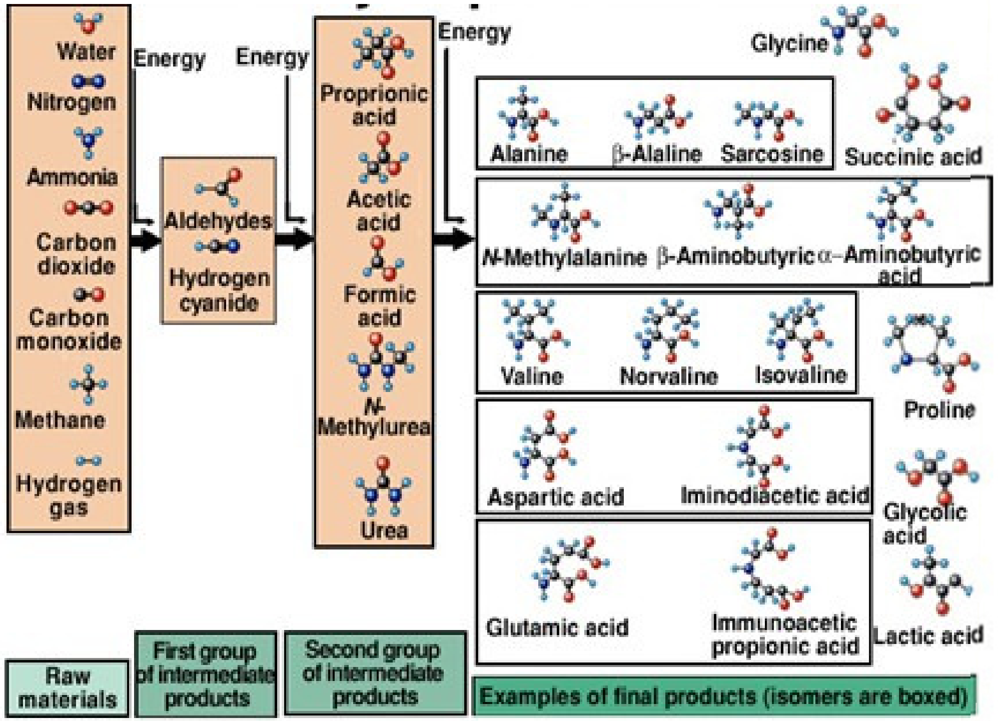
Strecker reaction



Scheme 1. Synthesis of α-Amino Acids through the Strecker Reaction



α-Aminoacid production in the Miller-Urey experiment



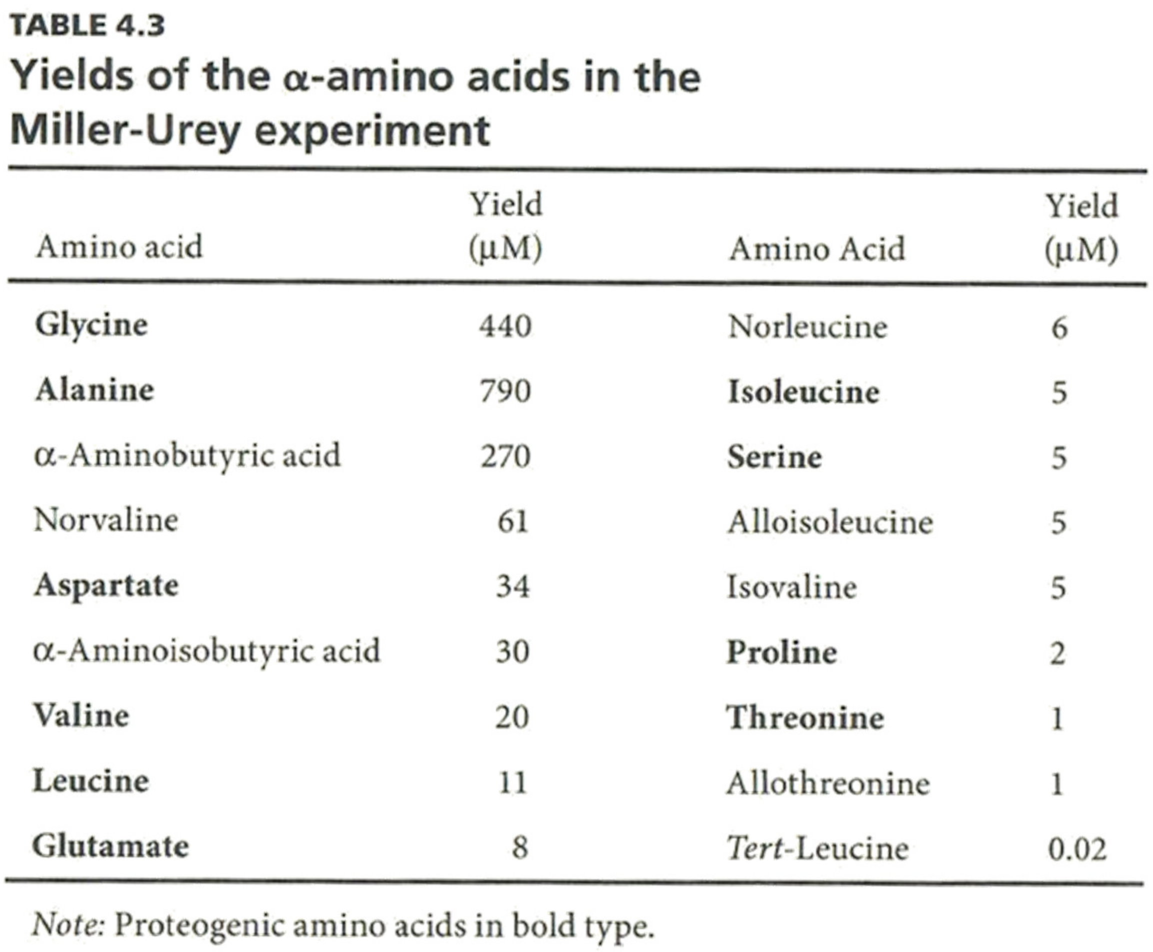


TABLE 4.3

Yields of the α-amino acids in the Miller-Urey experiment

Amino acid	Yield (µM)	Amino Acid	Yield (µM)
Glycine	440	Norleucine	6
Alanine	790	**Isoleucine**	5
α-Aminobutyric acid	270	**Serine**	5
Norvaline	61	Alloisoleucine	5
Aspartate	34	Isovaline	5
α-Aminoisobutyric acid	30	**Proline**	2
Valine	20	**Threonine**	1
Leucine	11	Allothreonine	1
Glutamate	8	*Tert*-Leucine	0.02

Note: Proteogenic amino acids in bold type.

Aminoacid production under hydrothermal conditions

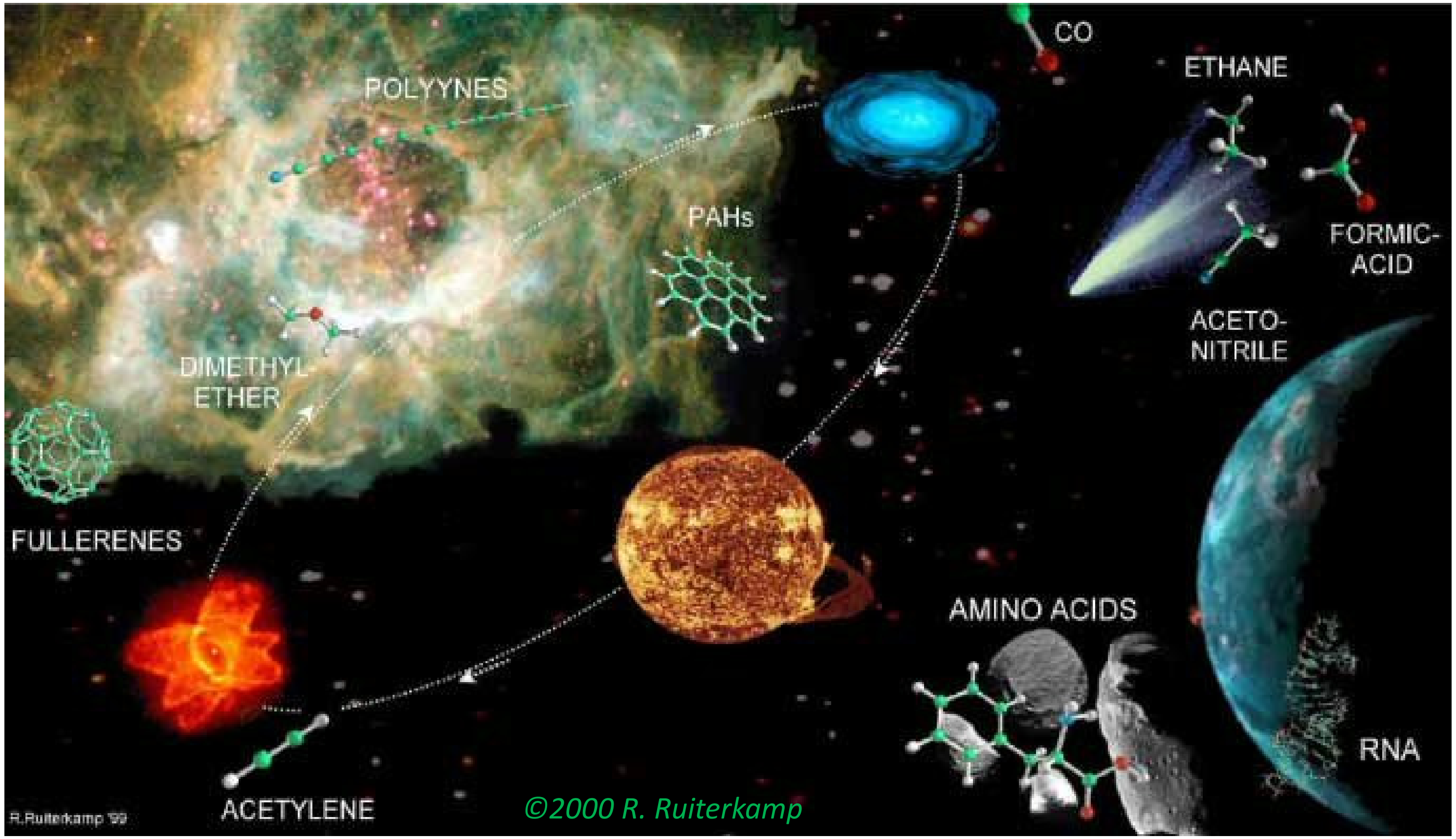
$Ni(OH)_2/KCN/CO$ in alkaline aqueous conditions ($80\text{-}120^0C$) → α-amino and α-hydroxyacids

Huber, C.; Wächtershäuser, G. *Science* **2006**, *314*, 630–632

$Ca(OH)_2/NiSO_4/KCN/CO$ in alkaline (pH 9.1-12.9) aqueous conditions ($145\text{-}280^0C$) → α-amino and α-hydroxyacids (higher yields): glycine, alanine, serine, glycolate, lactate, glycerate

Huber, C.; Eisenreich, H.; Wächtershäuser, G. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2010**, *51*, 1069-1071

Extraterrestrial origin of biomolecules



Extraterrestrial origin of biomolecules

Murchison meteorite
chondrite

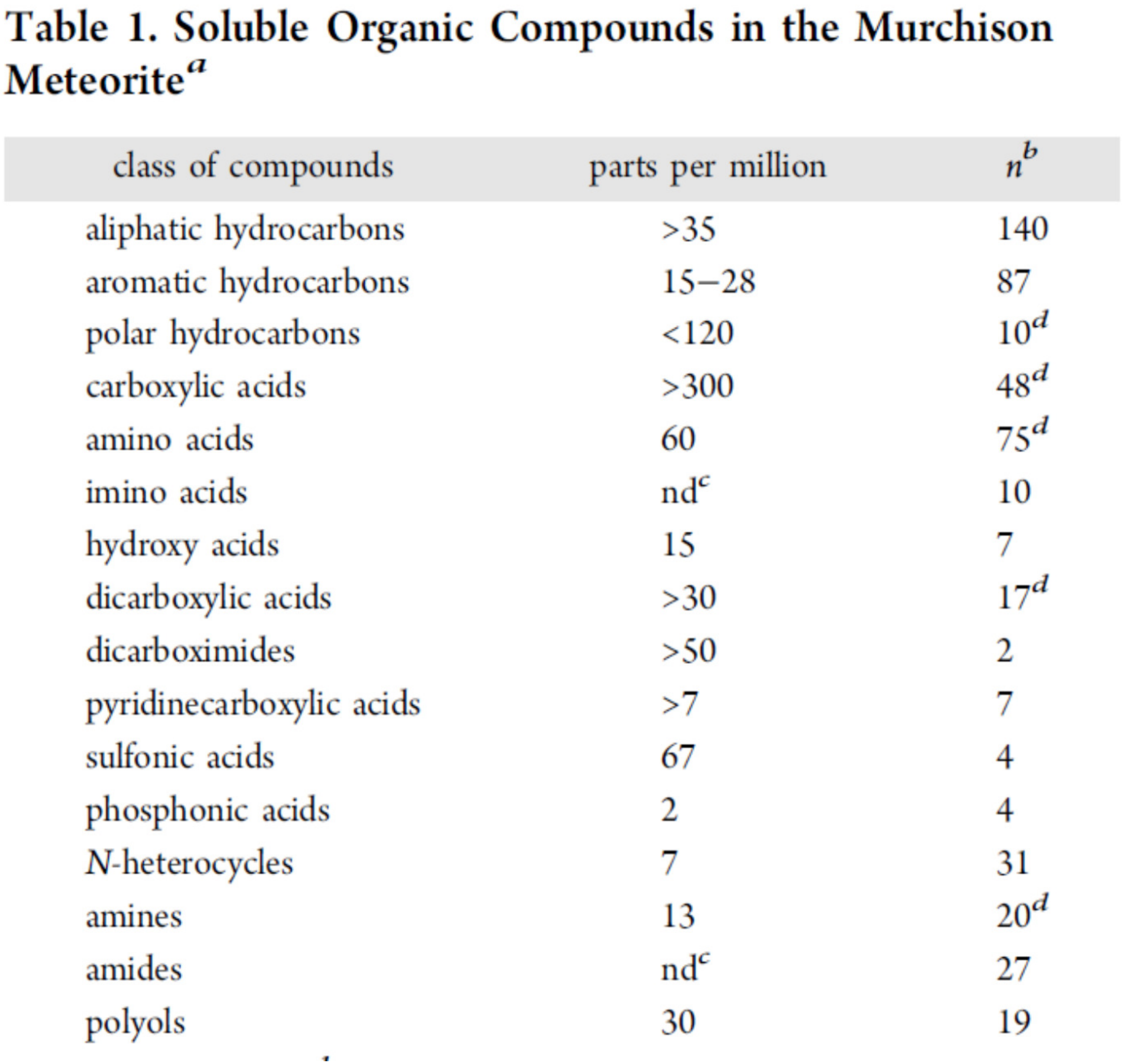
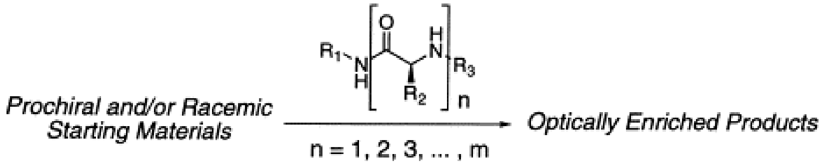


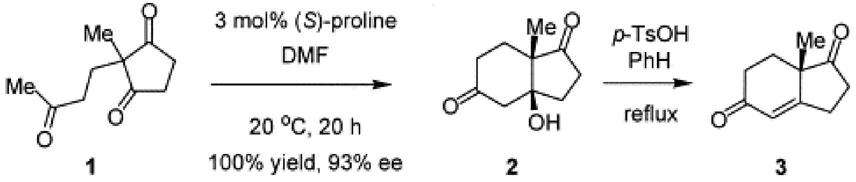
Table 1. Soluble Organic Compounds in the Murchison Meteorite[a]

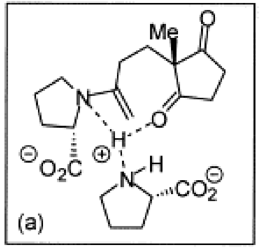
class of compounds	parts per million	n[b]
aliphatic hydrocarbons	>35	140
aromatic hydrocarbons	15–28	87
polar hydrocarbons	<120	10[d]
carboxylic acids	>300	48[d]
amino acids	60	75[d]
imino acids	nd[c]	10
hydroxy acids	15	7
dicarboxylic acids	>30	17[d]
dicarboximides	>50	2
pyridinecarboxylic acids	>7	7
sulfonic acids	67	4
phosphonic acids	2	4
N-heterocycles	7	31
amines	13	20[d]
amides	nd[c]	27
polyols	30	19

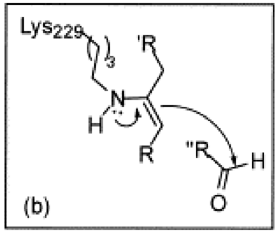
Catalytic properties of aminoacids - organocatalysis



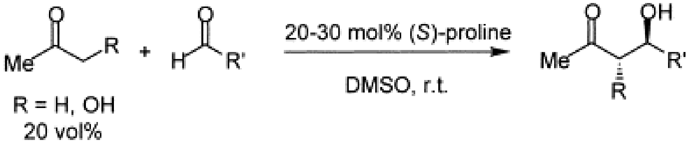
Robinson annulation

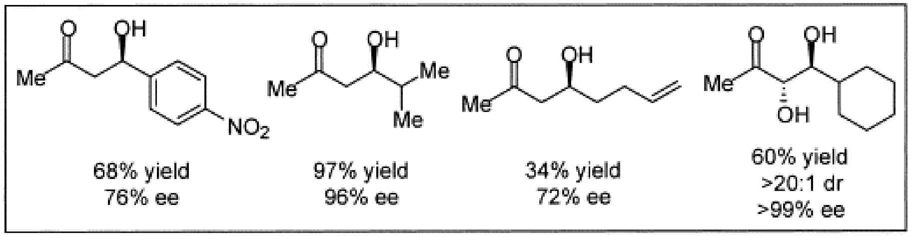


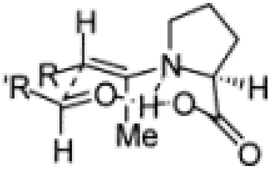




aldol reaction



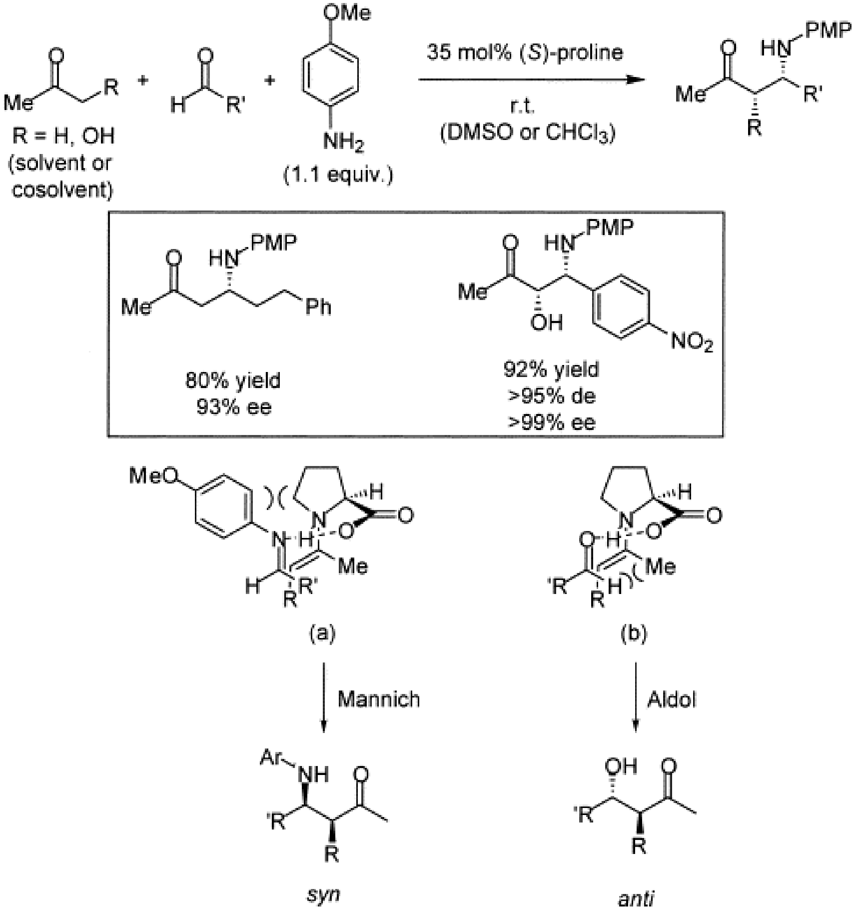




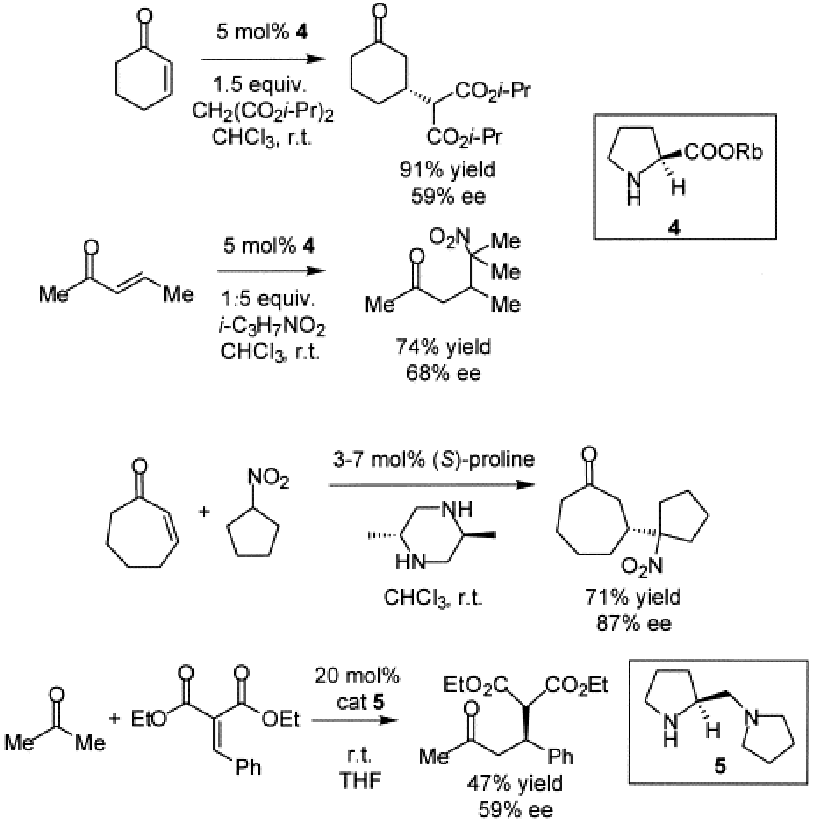
Jarvo, E. R., Miller, S. J. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58(13)*, 2481-2495.

Catalytic properties of aminoacids - organocatalysis

Mannich reaction



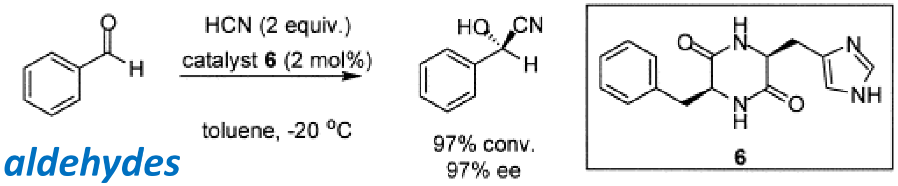
Michael addition



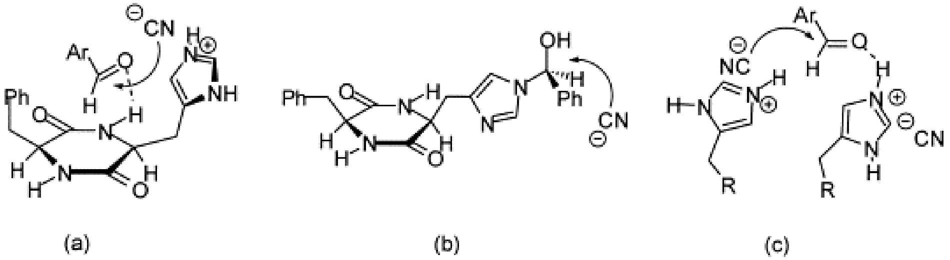
Jarvo, E. R., Miller, S. J. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58(13)*, 2481-2495.

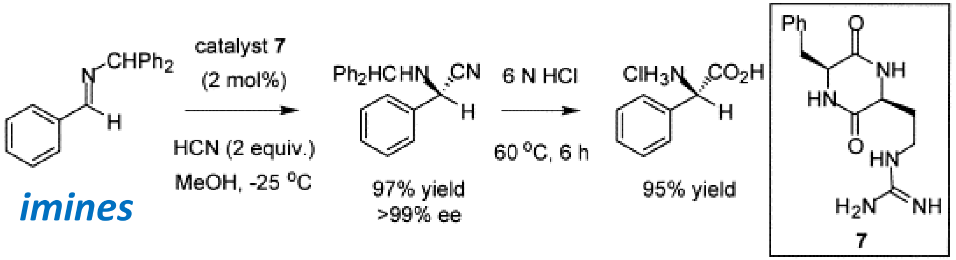
Catalytic properties of aminoacids - organocatalysis

Hydrocyanation



aldehydes


(a) (b) (c)

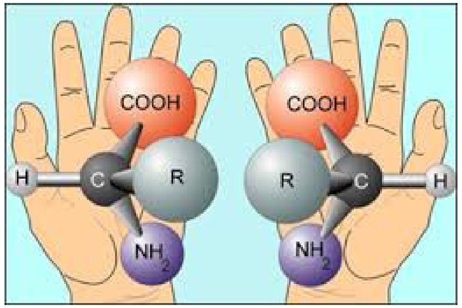


imines

assymetric Strecker reaction!!!

Jarvo, E. R., Miller, S. J. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58(13)*, 2481-2495.

The origins of homochirality



Currently known biopolymers are homochiral

Structural propensity and catalytic activity strongly depends on the enantopurity
→ Homochirality must have been involved early in the process of life formation
→ Chiral monomers could be only partially enantioenriched

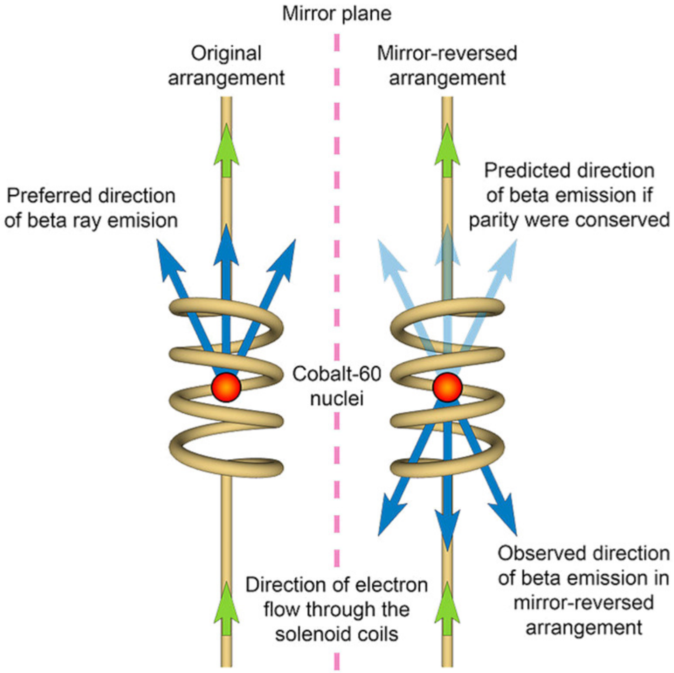
General cause of homochirality:
the initial symmetry breaking + subsequent assymetry amplification:

- ***The pairity violation***
- ***Stochastic symmetry disturbances***

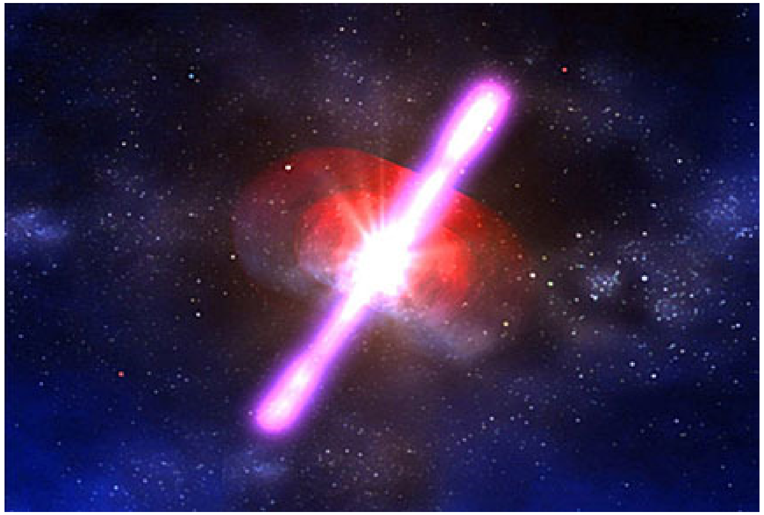
Electroweak interactions and the pairity violation principle cause *L*-aminoacids and *D*-sugars to be SLIGHTLY MORE STABLE than their enantiomers

Differentiation in left and right handedness is inherent property of weak interactions

Chien-Shiung Wu (1956) – experiment on ^{60}Co decay

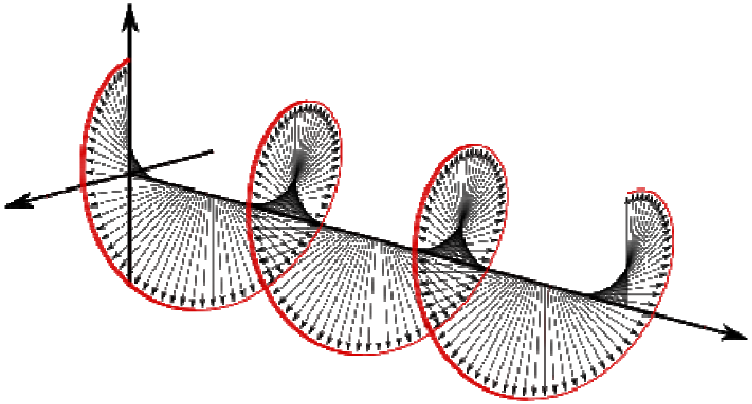


The origins of homochirality

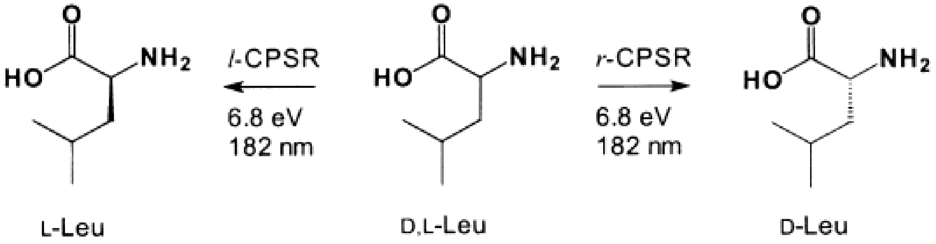


K. Wiersema et al., *Nature* **509** 201, 2014

Circularly polarized light (CPL) from gamma ray bursts



Small enantiomeric excess can be obtained by enantioselective degradation of aminoacids with CPL

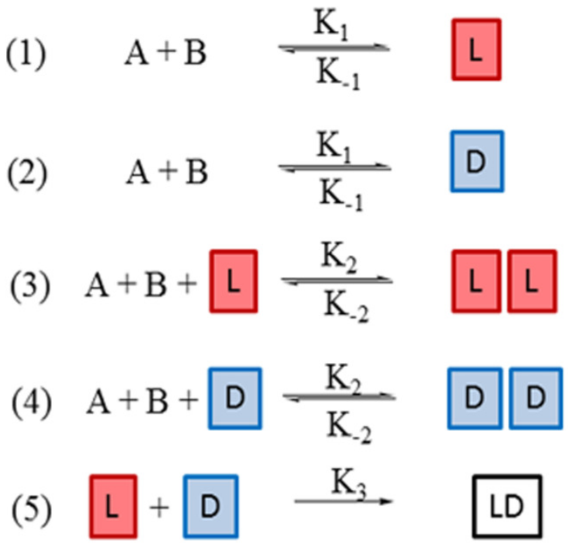


Up to 2.6% ee

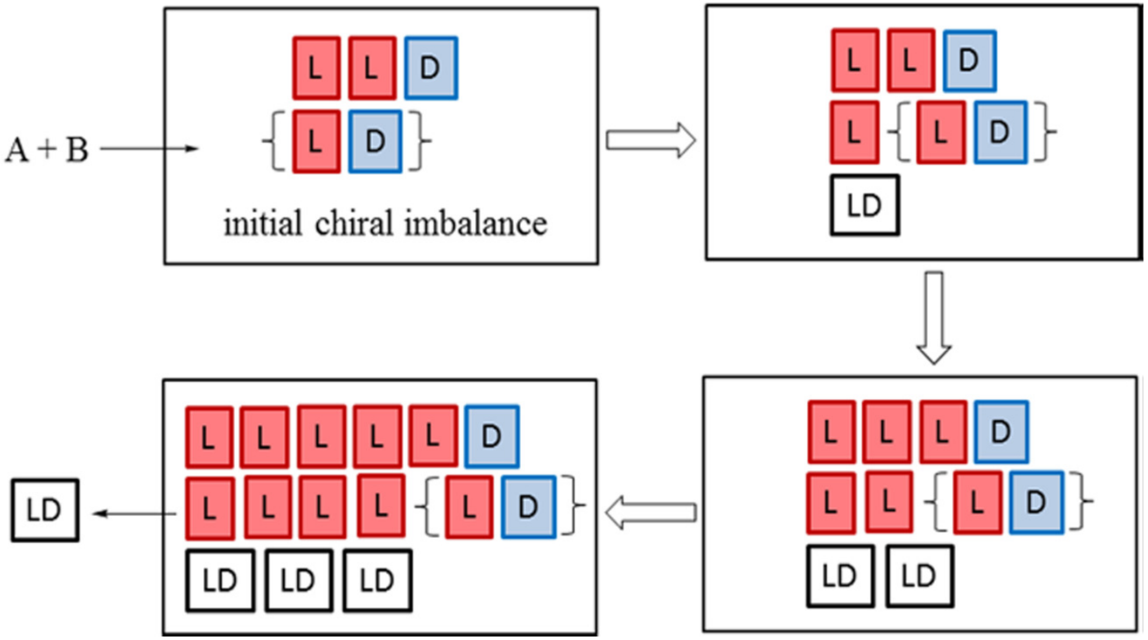
Meierhenrich, U. J.; Nahon, L.; Alcaraz, C.; Bredehoft, J. H.; Hoffmann, S. V.; Barbier, B.; Brack, A. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2005, 44, 5630

Stochastic induction of assymetry – Frank model

Reactions (3) and (4) are autocatalytic

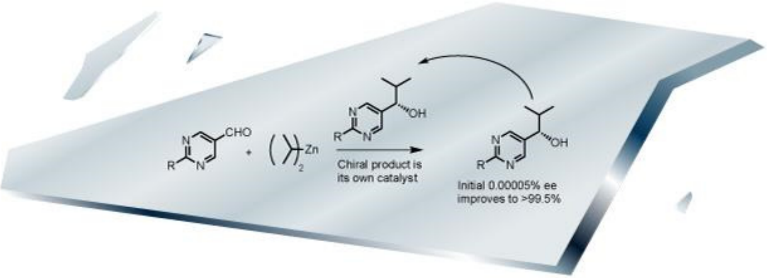


Open flux reactor in non-equilibrium stationary state



If a chiral dissipative structure catalyzes its own formation and inhibits formation of the opposite enantiomer, any stochastic symmetry breaking in the system will be amplified

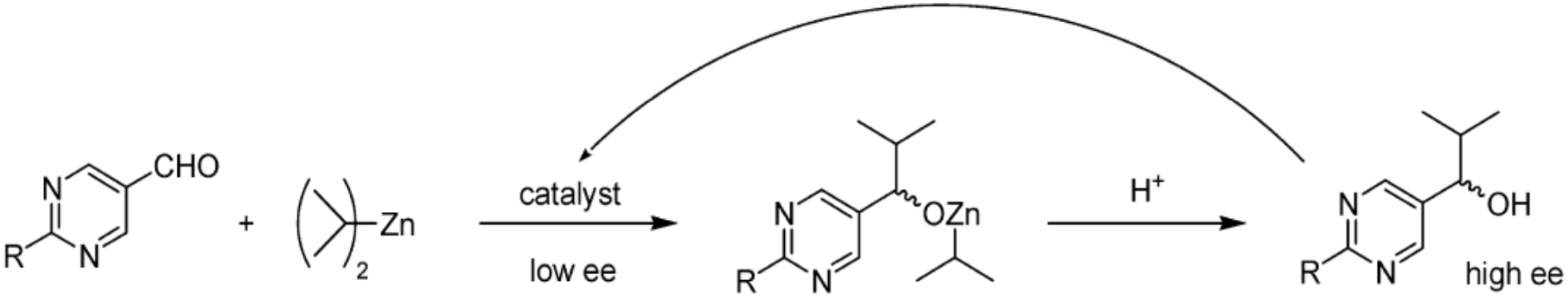
autocatalytic Soai reaction – extreme chirality amplification



Organometallic reaction

- NOT prebiotic

Scheme 9. Soai Autocatalytic Reaction



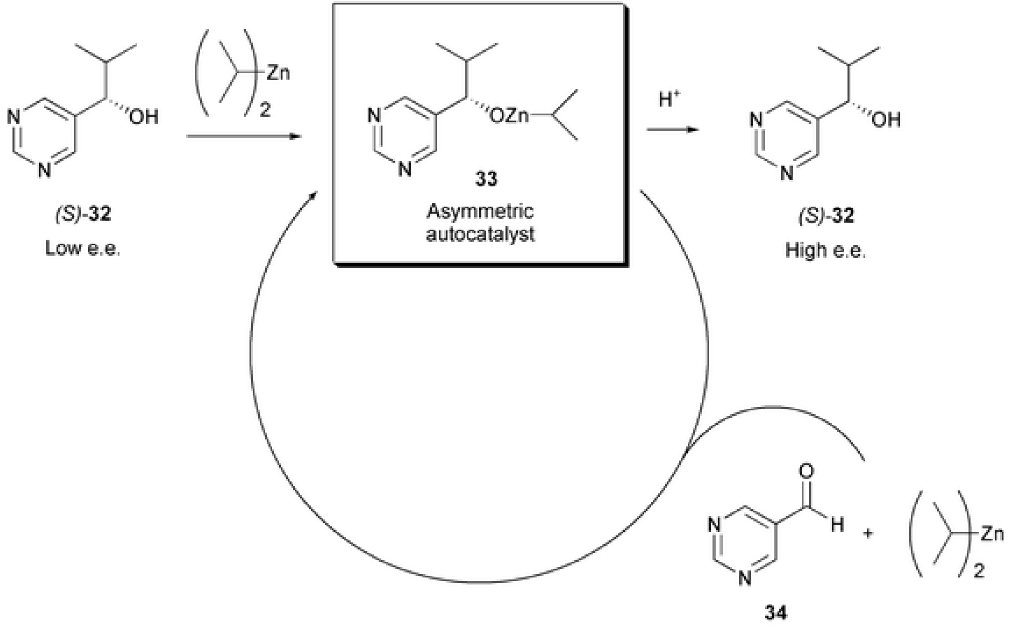
CPL

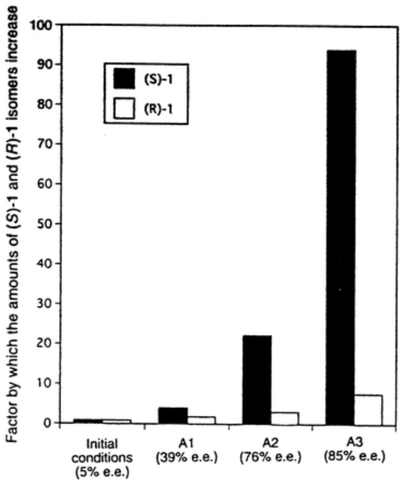
Aminoacids

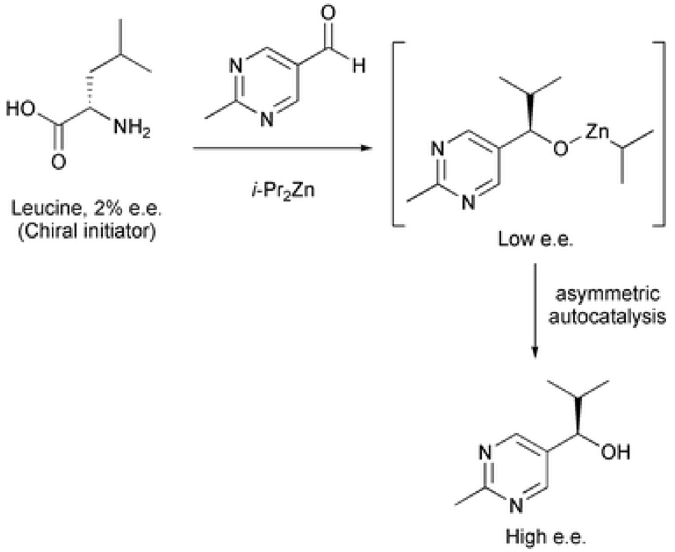
$^{12}C/^{13}C$-enantiomers!

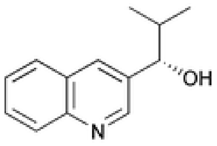
Extremelly sensitive
chirality detector

autocatalytic Soai reaction – extreme chirality amplification









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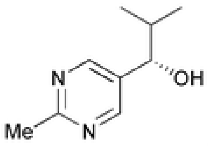

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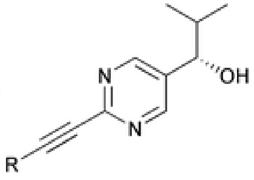

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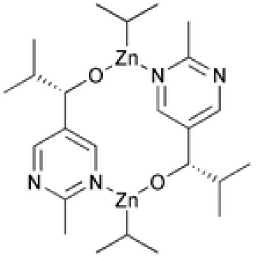

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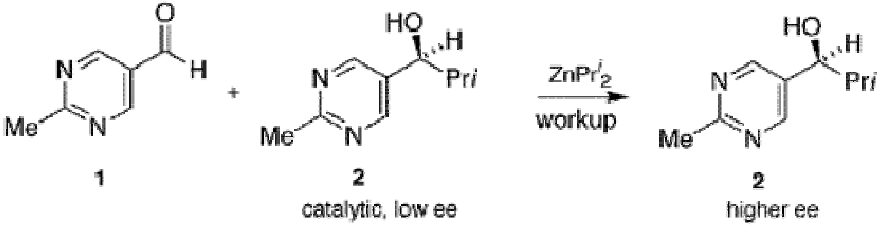
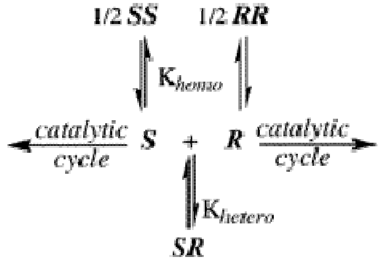
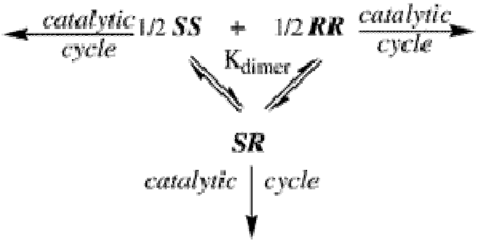
autocatalytic Soai reaction – extreme chirality amplification





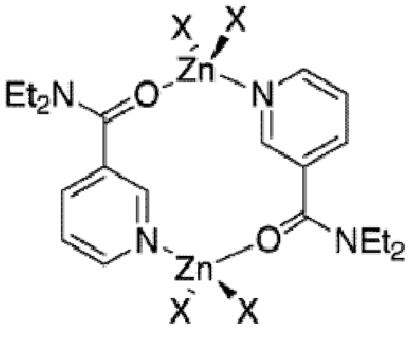
a



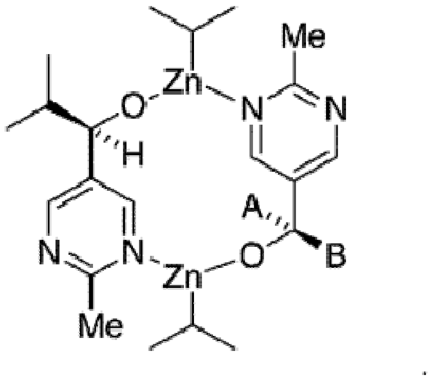
b

$$g = \frac{\text{activity of } [\boldsymbol{SR}]}{\text{activity of } [\boldsymbol{RR}]} \quad \beta = \frac{[\boldsymbol{SR}]}{[\boldsymbol{RR}] + [\boldsymbol{SS}]} \quad K' = \frac{([\boldsymbol{SR}])^2}{([\boldsymbol{RR}])([\boldsymbol{SS}])}$$

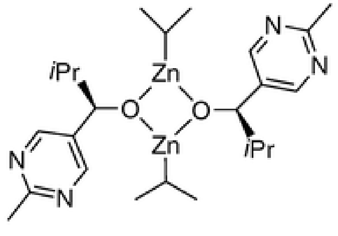
$$\mathrm{ee}_{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{[\boldsymbol{RR}] - [\boldsymbol{SS}]}{[\boldsymbol{RR}] + [\boldsymbol{SS}] + g[\boldsymbol{SR}]} \quad \mathrm{ee}_{x+\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{ee}_x[\mathbf{2}] + \mathrm{ee}_{\mathrm{d}x}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2}[\mathbf{1}]_0}{[\mathbf{2}] + \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{2}[\mathbf{1}]_0} \tag{2}$$



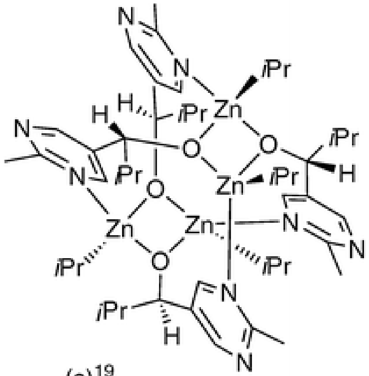
7a, X = Cl,
7b, X = SCN



***(S,S)*-8** A = H, B = Pr^i
***(R,S)*-8** A = Pr^i, B = H



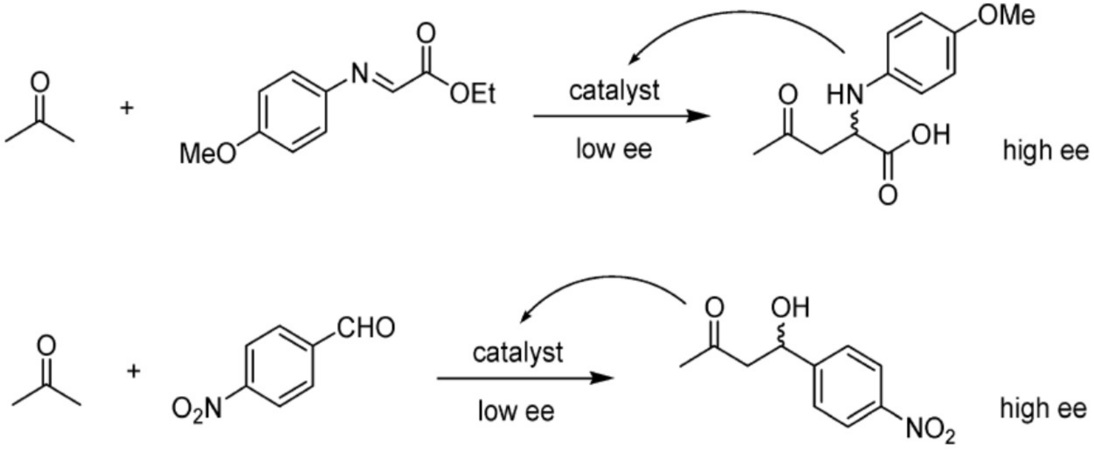
(b)[19]



(c)[19]

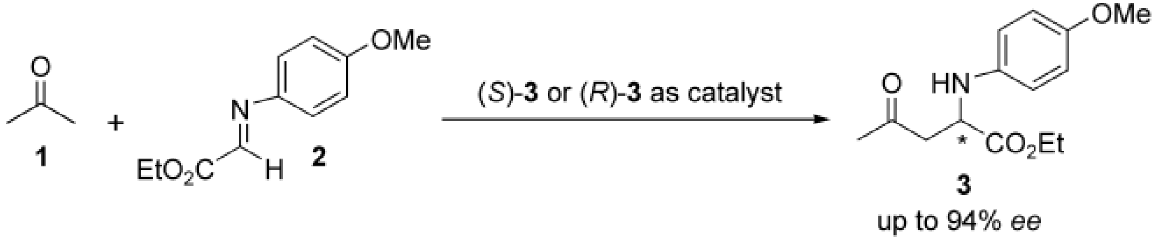
autocatalytic organic reactions

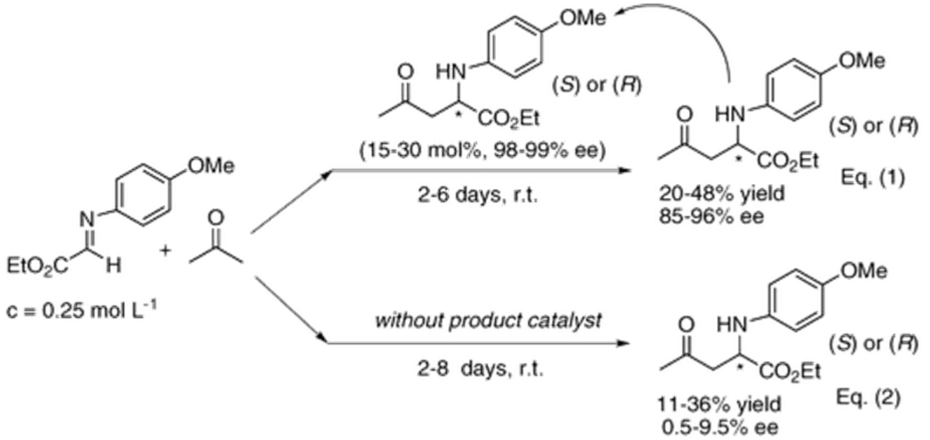
Scheme 10. Mannich and Aldol Autocatalytic Reactions[a]

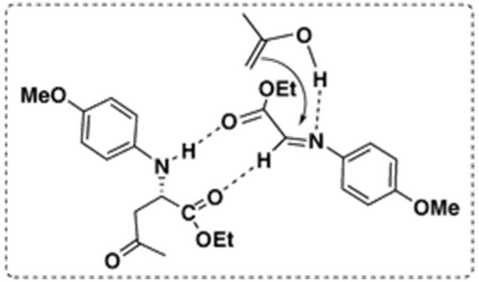


Meaningful transformations for the prebiotic syntheses of aminoacids and sugars

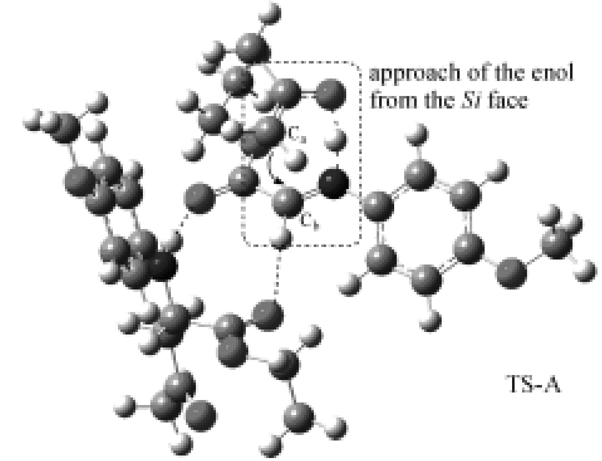
autocatalytic organic reactions



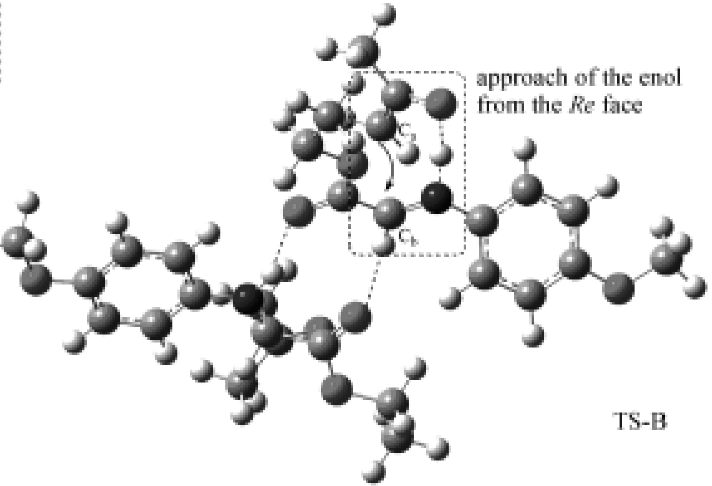




proposed transition-state structure



TS-A



TS-B

Organocatalysis – the origin of homochirality

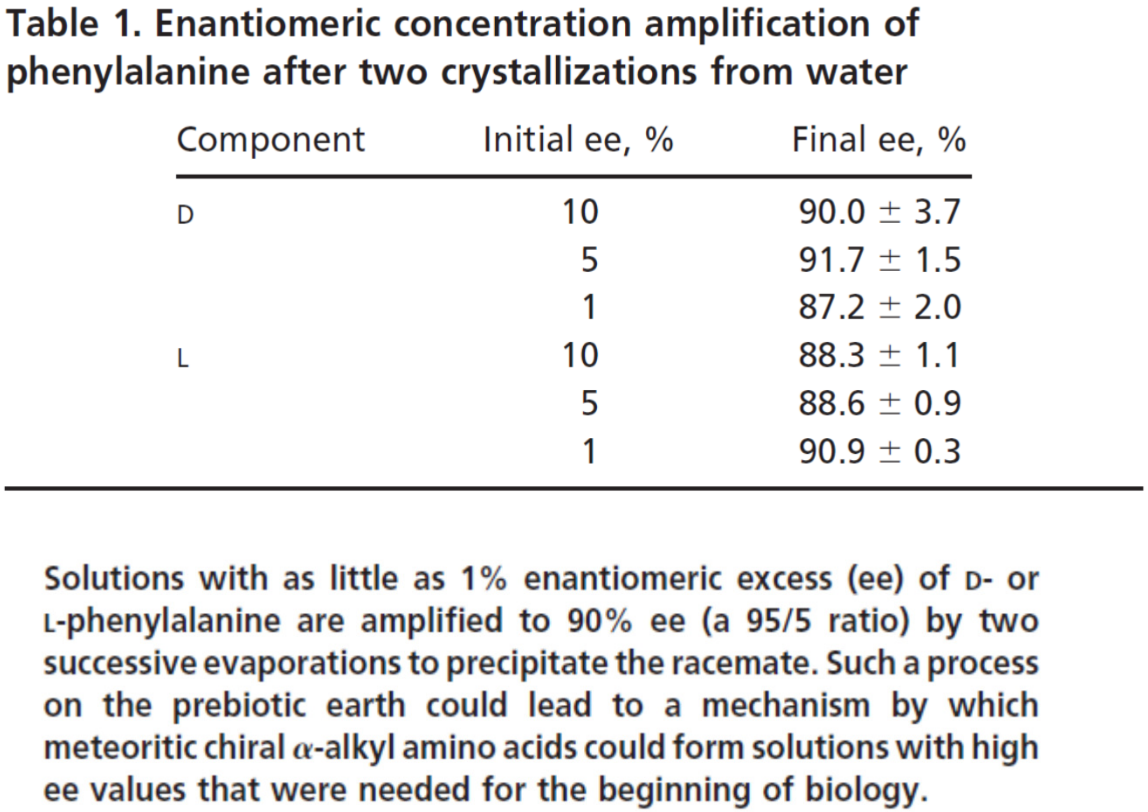


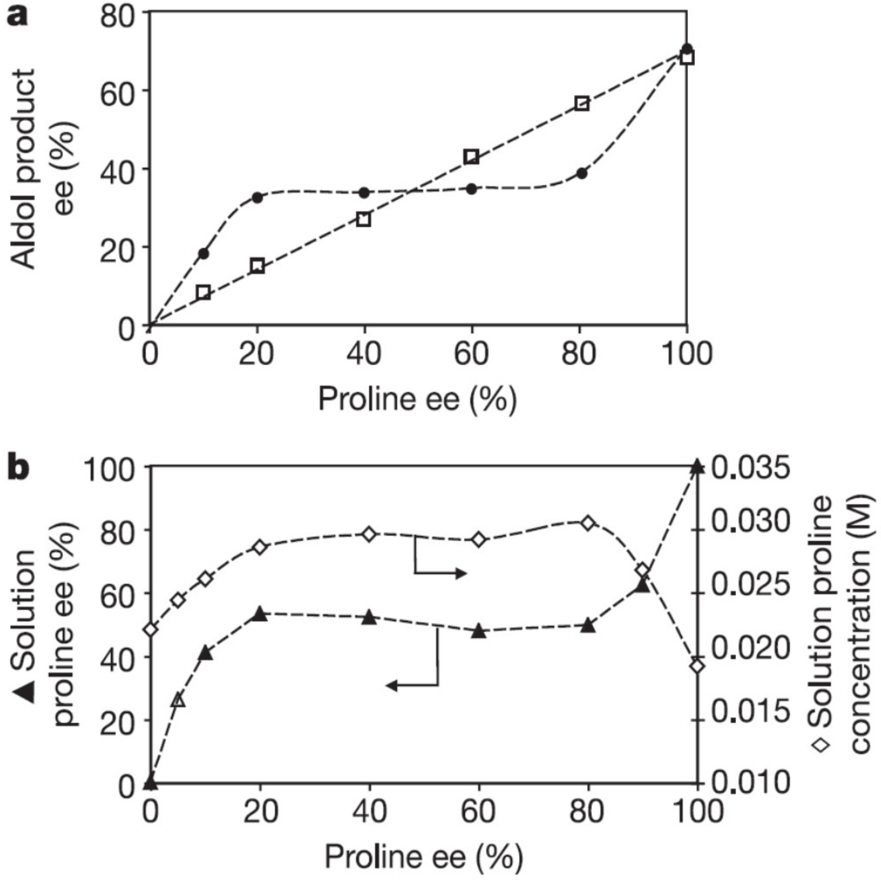
Table 1. Enantiomeric concentration amplification of phenylalanine after two crystallizations from water

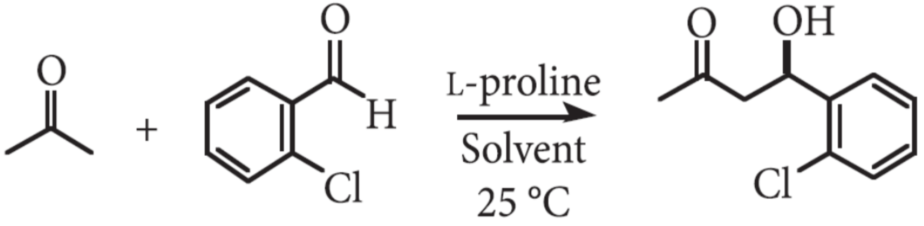
Component	Initial ee, %	Final ee, %
D	10	90.0 ± 3.7
	5	91.7 ± 1.5
	1	87.2 ± 2.0
L	10	88.3 ± 1.1
	5	88.6 ± 0.9
	1	90.9 ± 0.3

Solutions with as little as 1% enantiomeric excess (ee) of D- or L-phenylalanine are amplified to 90% ee (a 95/5 ratio) by two successive evaporations to precipitate the racemate. Such a process on the prebiotic earth could lead to a mechanism by which meteoritic chiral α-alkyl amino acids could form solutions with high ee values that were needed for the beginning of biology.

Breslow, R., Levine, M. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **2006,** *103(35),* 12979-12980

Chirality amplification in biphasic systems





Reaction and solution behaviour as a function of the overall proline enantiomeric excess.

a, Product enantiomeric excess versus proline enantiomeric excess for the aldol reaction of equation

b, Solution proline enantiomeric excess (left axis, triangles) and solution proline concentration (right axis, diamonds) as a function of the overall enantiomeric excess for proline at 0.1 M

Klussmann, M., et al. Nature **2006,** *441,* 621-623

Chirality amplification in biphasic systems

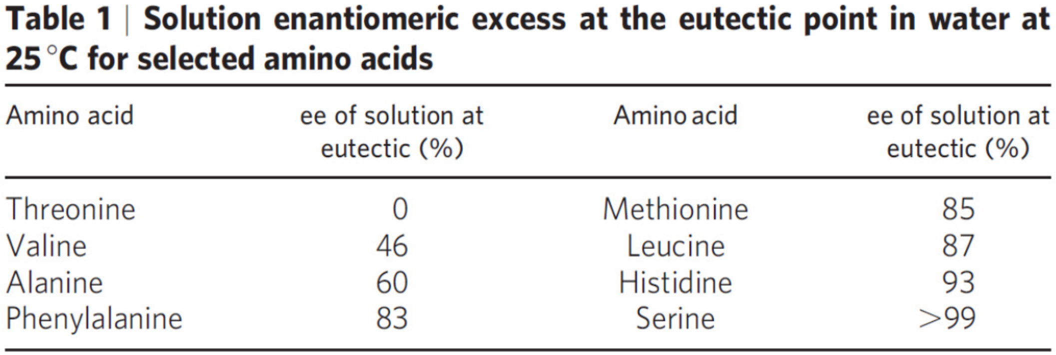
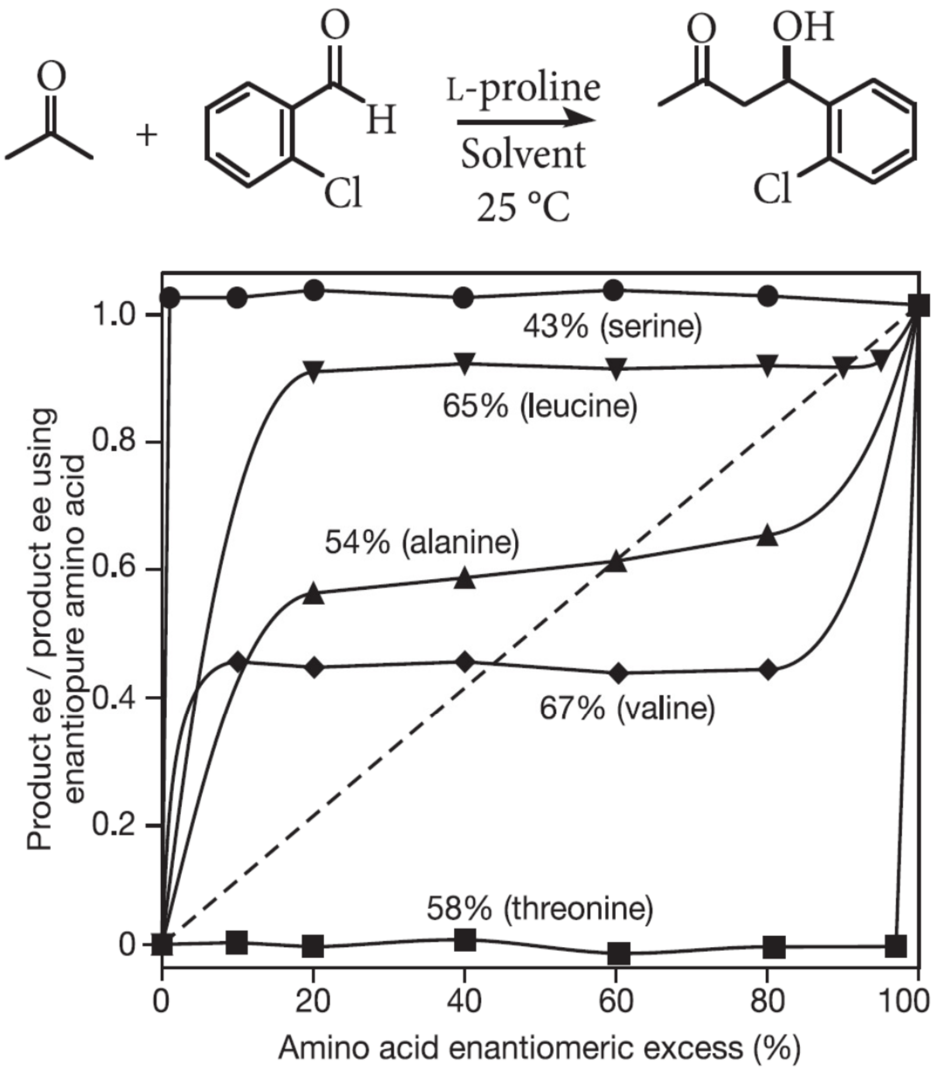


Table 1 | **Solution enantiomeric excess at the eutectic point in water at 25 °C for selected amino acids**

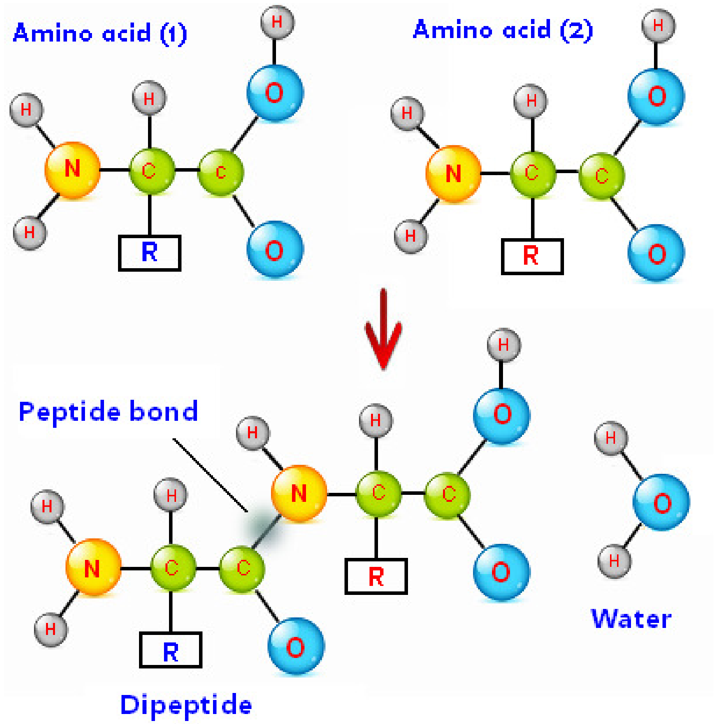
Amino acid	ee of solution at eutectic (%)	Amino acid	ee of solution at eutectic (%)
Threonine	0	Methionine	85
Valine	46	Leucine	87
Alanine	60	Histidine	93
Phenylalanine	83	Serine	>99



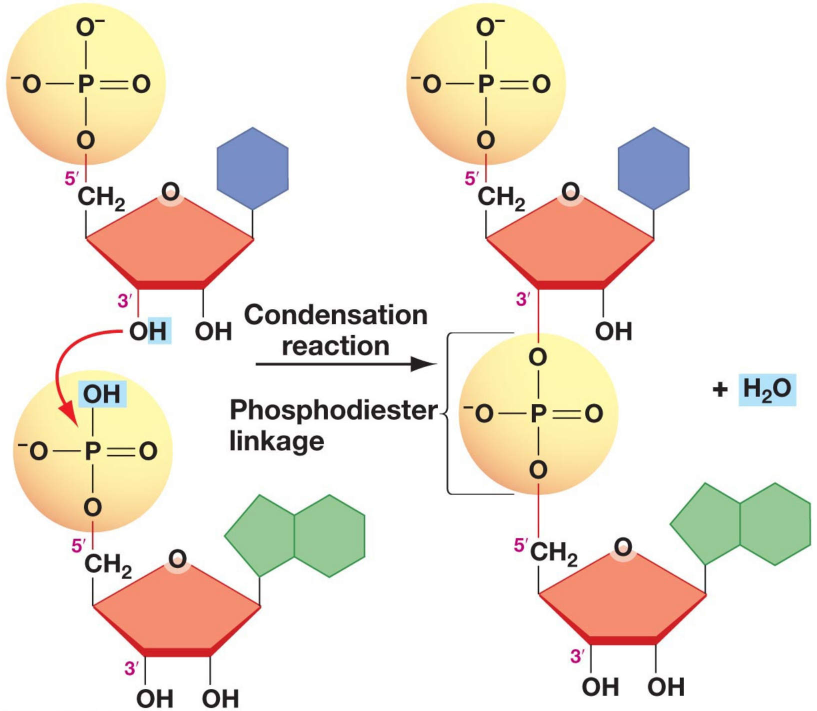
Klussmann, M., et al. Nature **2006,** *441*, 621-623

Vital chemical reactions

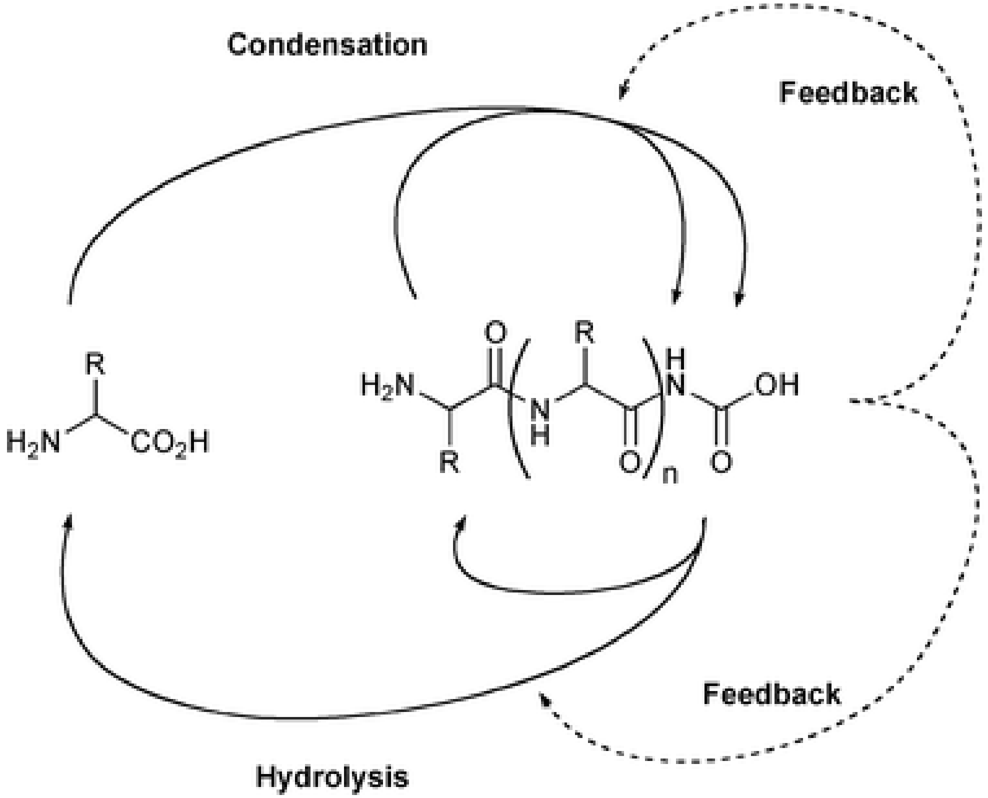
Aminoacid polymerization



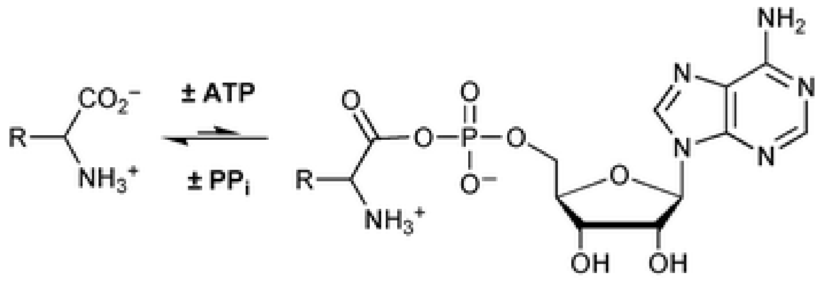
Nucleotide polymerization



Condensation of aminoacids into peptides

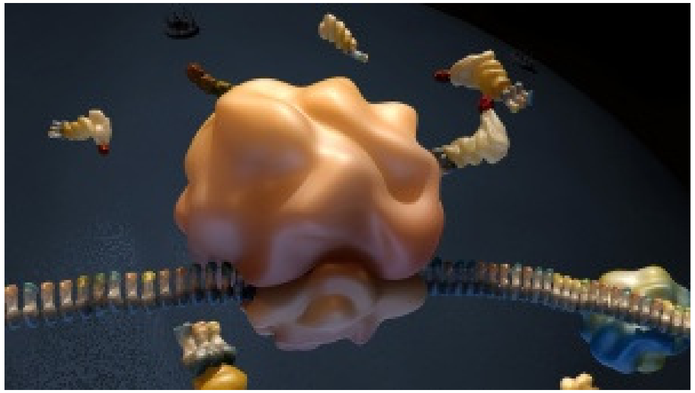


Biochemical condensation of aminoacids into peptides

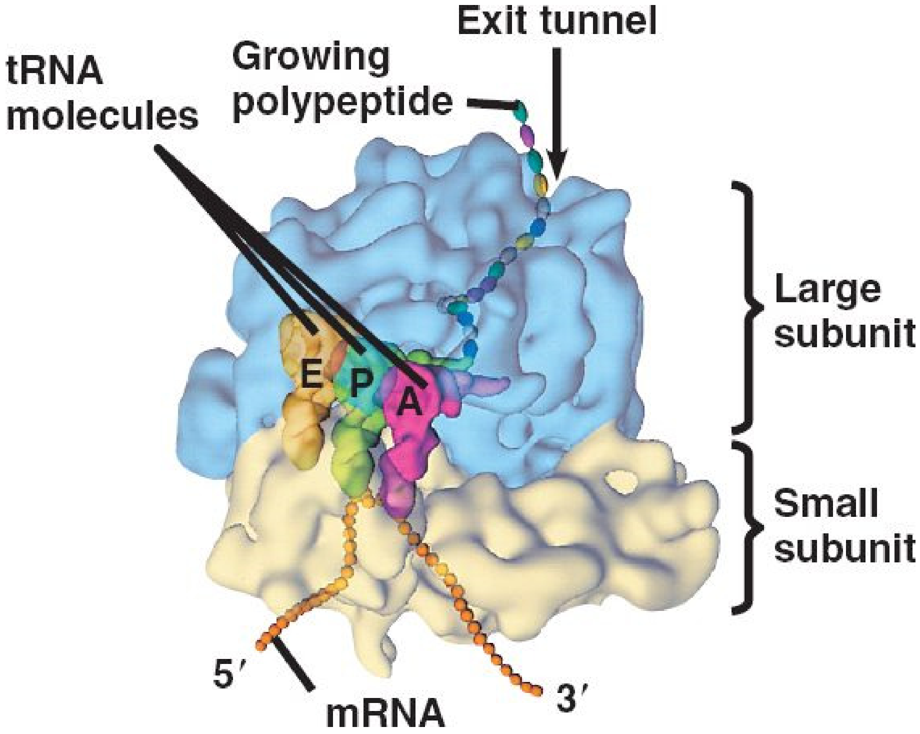


AA-AMP

$$\text{AA-AMP} \xrightarrow{+\ \text{tRNA}} \text{AA-tRNA} \xrightarrow{\text{Ribosome}} \text{Peptides}$$

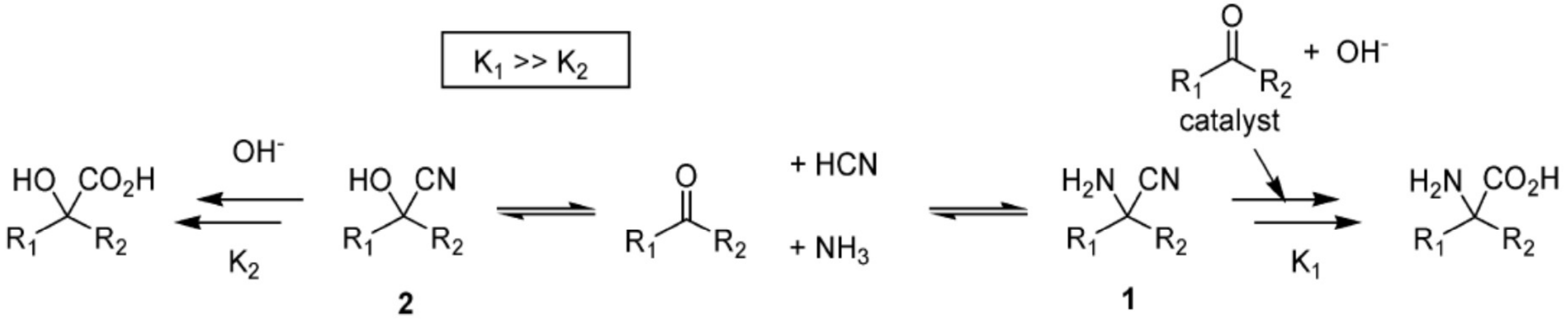


Nature Publishing Group, www.nature.com/nrg/multimedia

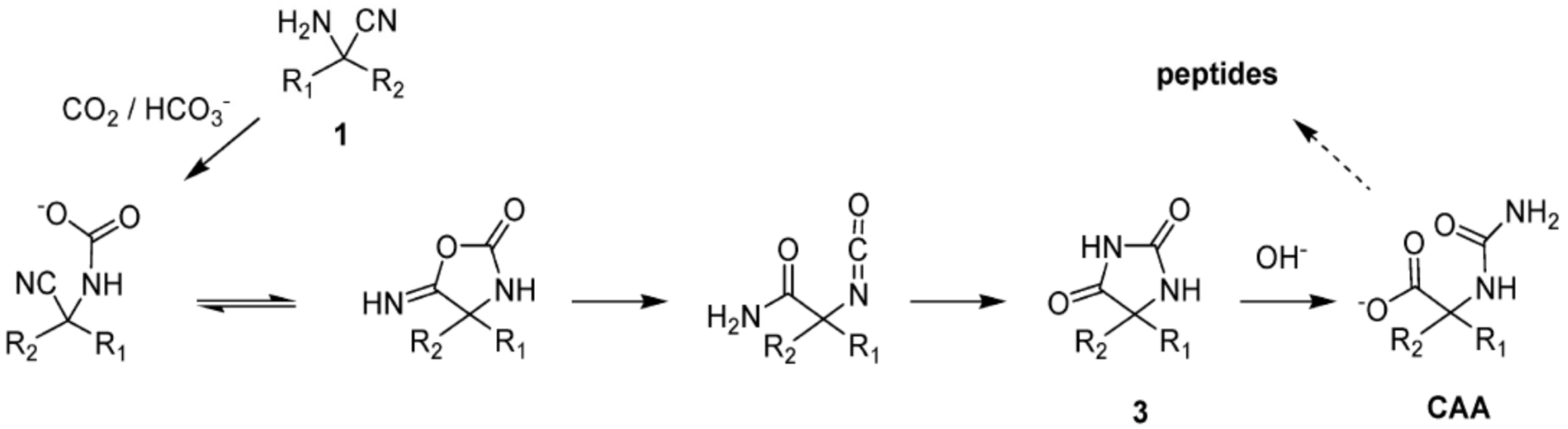


Condensation of aminoacids into peptides

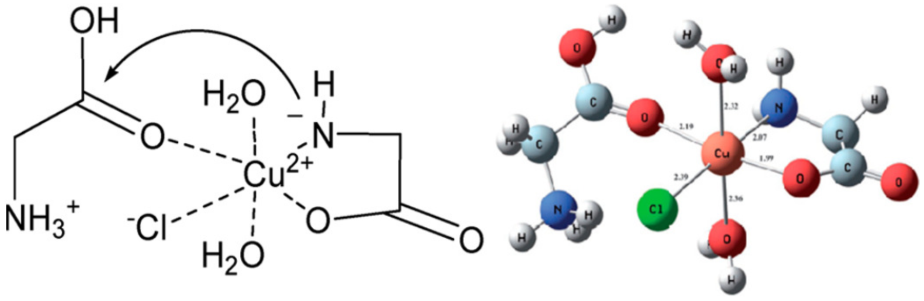
Scheme 1. Synthesis of α-Amino Acids through the Strecker Reaction



Scheme 2. Bücherer–Bergs Hydrolysis of α-Aminonitriles



Prebiotically relevant peptide condensation agents



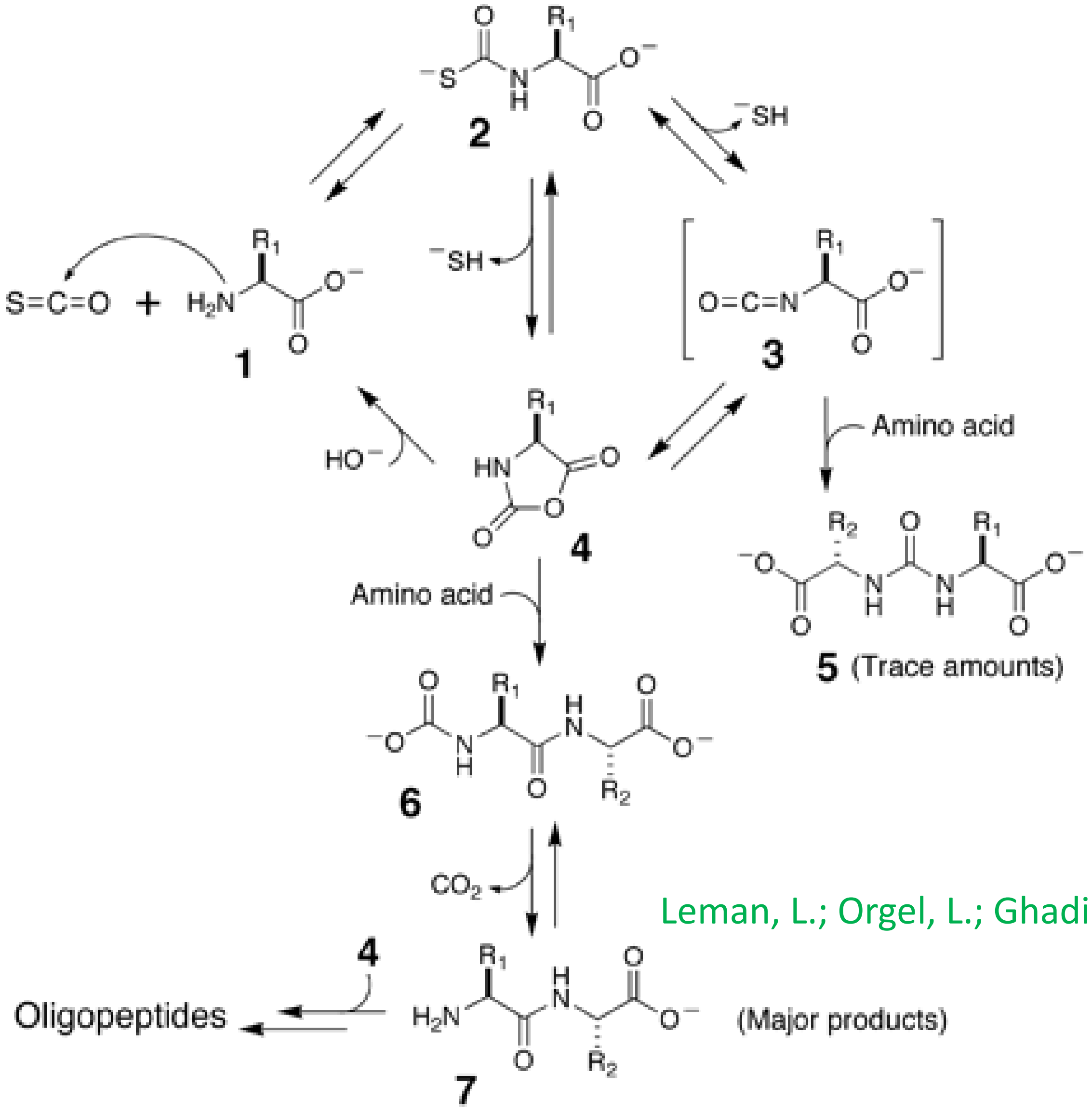
SIPF copper complex geometry with two glycine ligands, optimized by ab initio Hartree–Fock calculations.

Rode, B. M.; Fitz, D.; Jakschitz, T. Chem. *Biodiversity* **2007**, *4*,2674.

Entry	Activating agent	Hydrolysis/ hydration product	$\Delta G^{o\prime}$/ kJ mol^{-1}
1	NH_2CONH_2	$CO_2 + NH_3$	−16[a]
2	COS (g)	$CO_2 + H_2S$	−17[a]
3	Pyrophosphate	Phosphate	−19[b]
4	CO (g)	HCO_2H	−16[a]
5	HNCO	$CO_2 + NH_3$	−54[a]
6	HCN	$HCO_2H + NH_3$	−75[a]
7	RCN	$RCO_2H + NH_3$	−80[c]
8	NH_2CN	Isourea	−83[d]
9	HNCNH	Isourea	−97[d]
10	HCCH (g)	CH_3CHO	−112[a]

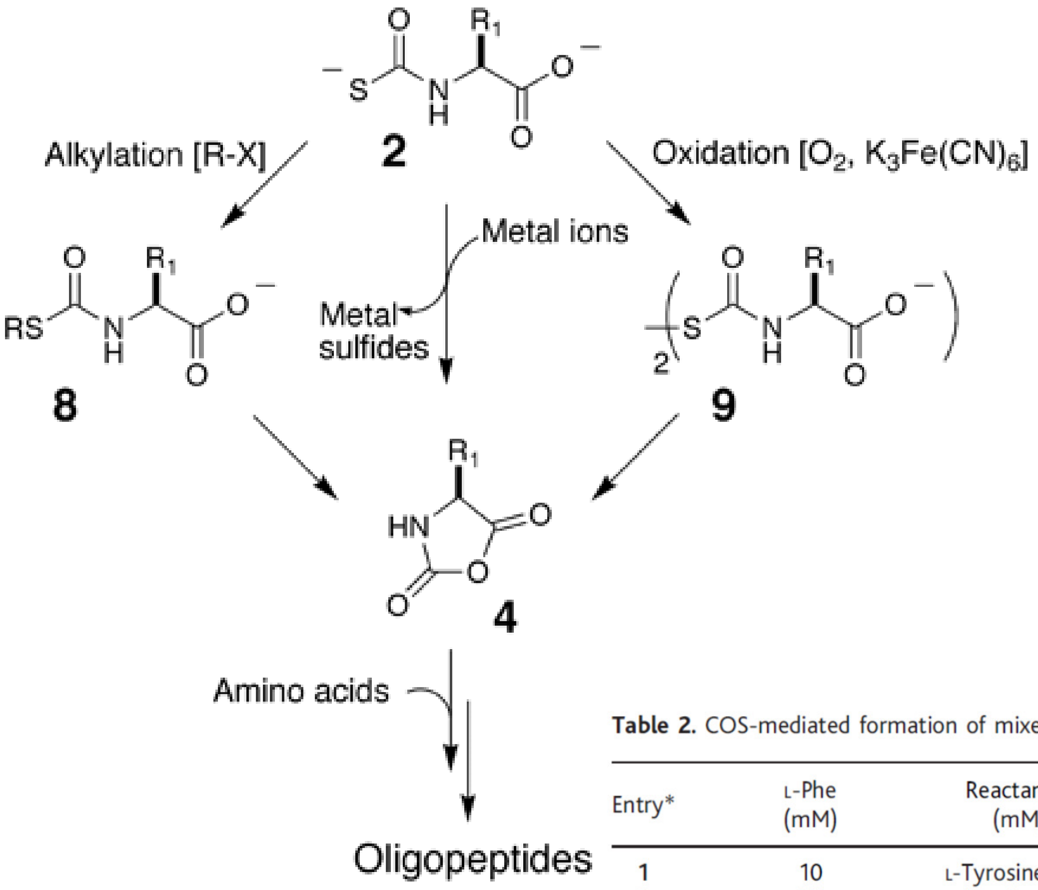
Danger, G.; Plasson, R.; Pascal, R. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 5416.

Carbonyl sulfide – condensing agent



Leman, L.; Orgel, L.; Ghadiri, M. R. *Science* **2004**, *306*, 283-286.

Carbonyl sulfide – condensing agent



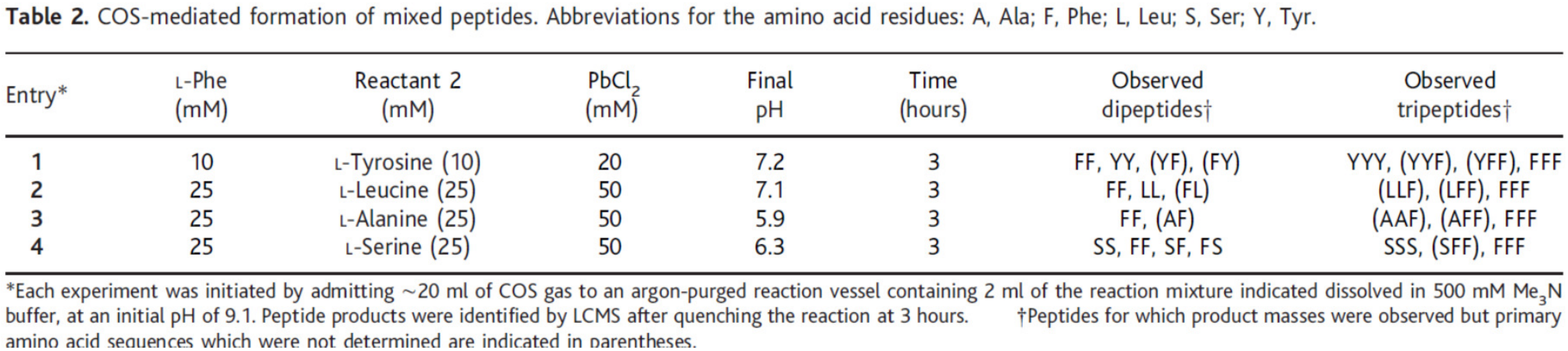


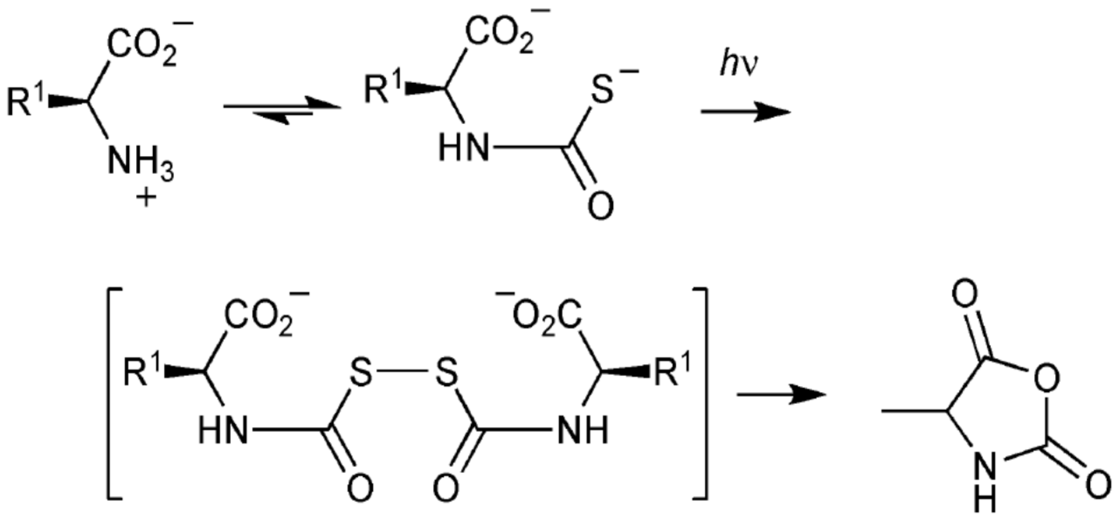
Table 2. COS-mediated formation of mixed peptides. Abbreviations for the amino acid residues: A, Ala; F, Phe; L, Leu; S, Ser; Y, Tyr.

Entry*	L-Phe (mM)	Reactant 2 (mM)	$PbCl_2$ (mM)	Final pH	Time (hours)	Observed dipeptides†	Observed tripeptides†
1	10	L-Tyrosine (10)	20	7.2	3	FF, YY, (YF), (FY)	YYY, (YYF), (YFF), FFF
2	25	L-Leucine (25)	50	7.1	3	FF, LL, (FL)	(LLF), (LFF), FFF
3	25	L-Alanine (25)	50	5.9	3	FF, (AF)	(AAF), (AFF), FFF
4	25	L-Serine (25)	50	6.3	3	SS, FF, SF, FS	SSS, (SFF), FFF

*Each experiment was initiated by admitting ~20 ml of COS gas to an argon-purged reaction vessel containing 2 ml of the reaction mixture indicated dissolved in 500 mM Me_3N buffer, at an initial pH of 9.1. Peptide products were identified by LCMS after quenching the reaction at 3 hours. †Peptides for which product masses were observed but primary amino acid sequences which were not determined are indicated in parentheses.

Leman, L.; Orgel, L.; Ghadiri, M. R. *Science* **2004**, *306*, 283-286.

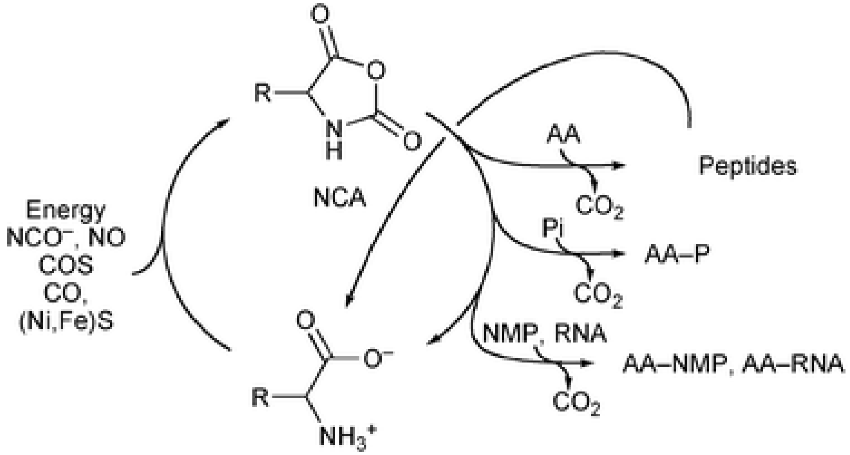
Carbonyl sulfide – photochemical activation



A slow formation of NCAs from free amino acids and COS in the absence of oxidizing or alkylating agents has been reported and studied through theoretical chemistry investigations. However, it seems unlikely that COS (ΔG_0 = 16.9 kJ/mol) could be able to generate NCA (ΔG_0 = 60 kJ/mol) in spite of its cyclic structure.

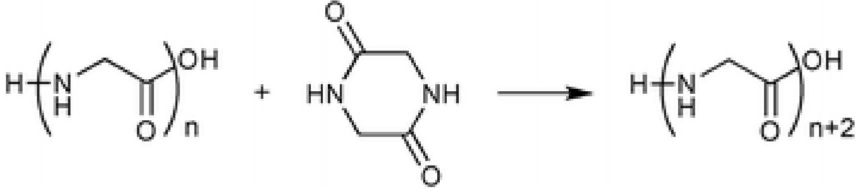
A photochemical activation of thiocarbamate that could take place in a way similar to that of thioacetate in aqueous solution may provide an explanation to this observation. This potential photochemical reaction may also constitute an efficient pathway for the prebiotic formation of NCAs.

Carbonyl sulfide – photochemical activation

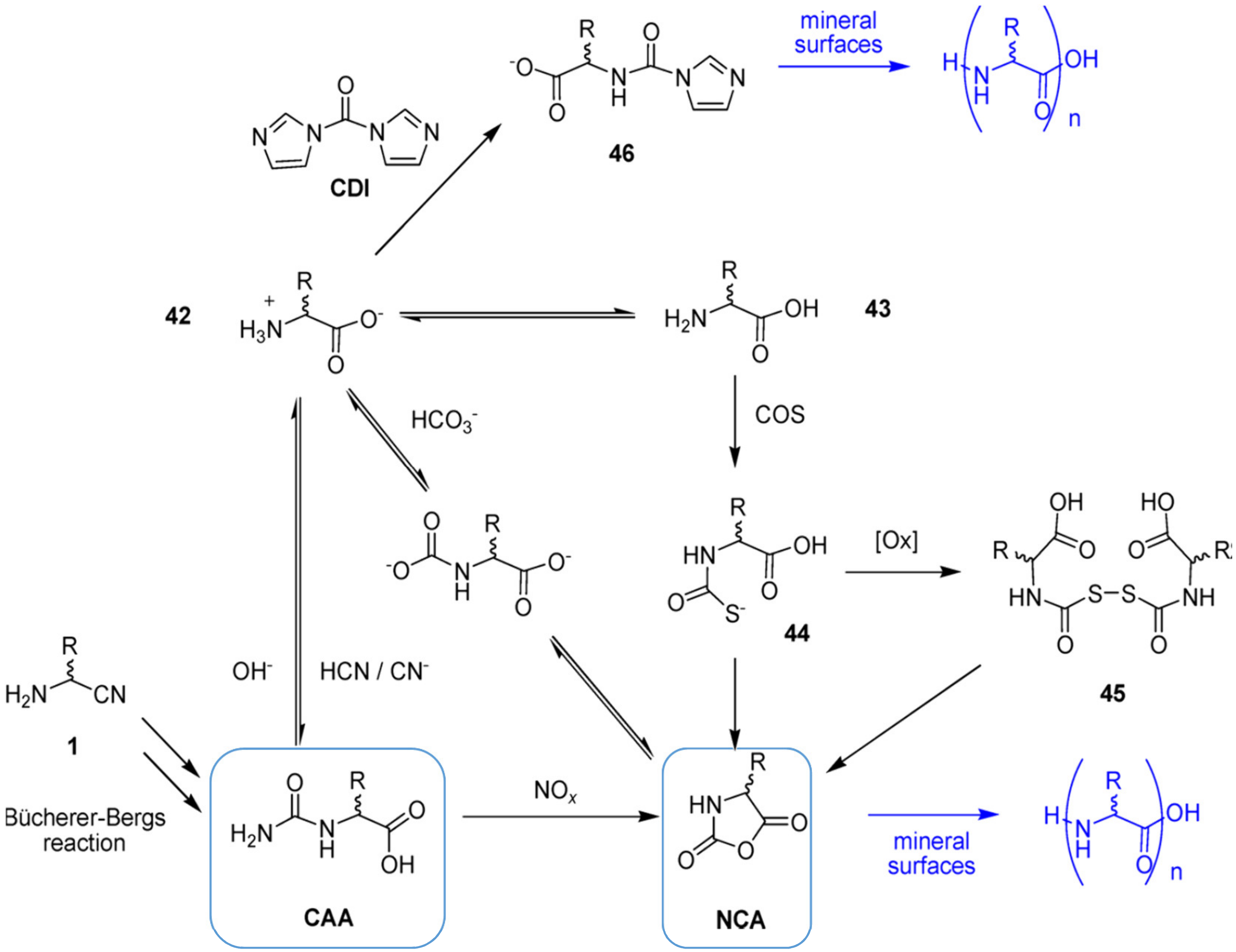


Pathways for the formation of NCAs and
further reactions including polymerization and interactions
with inorganic phosphate (Pi), nucleotides (NMP), and RNA.

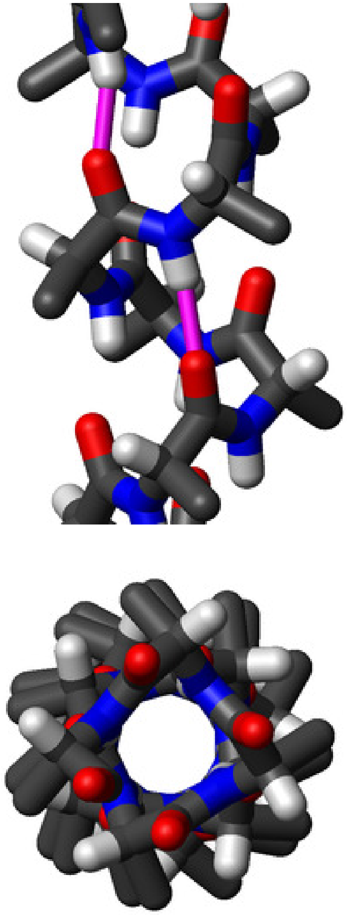
Diketopiperazines as intermediates for peptide condensation



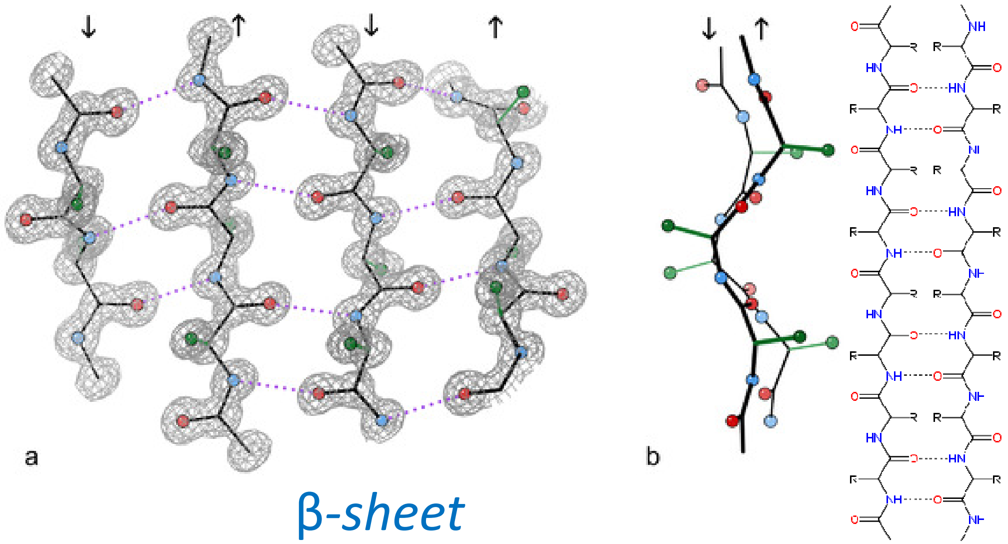
Condensation of aminoacids into peptides



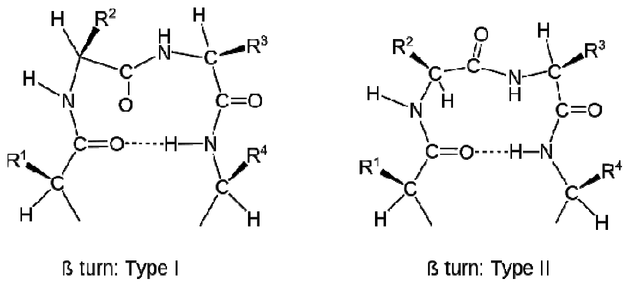
GADV-protein world



α-helix
(Ala)



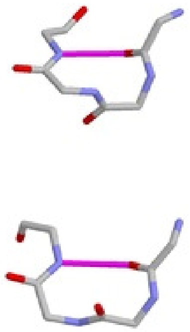
β-sheet
(Val)



ß turn: Type I

ß turn: Type II

β-turn (coil)
(Gly)



hydrophilic
and
hydrophobic
structures

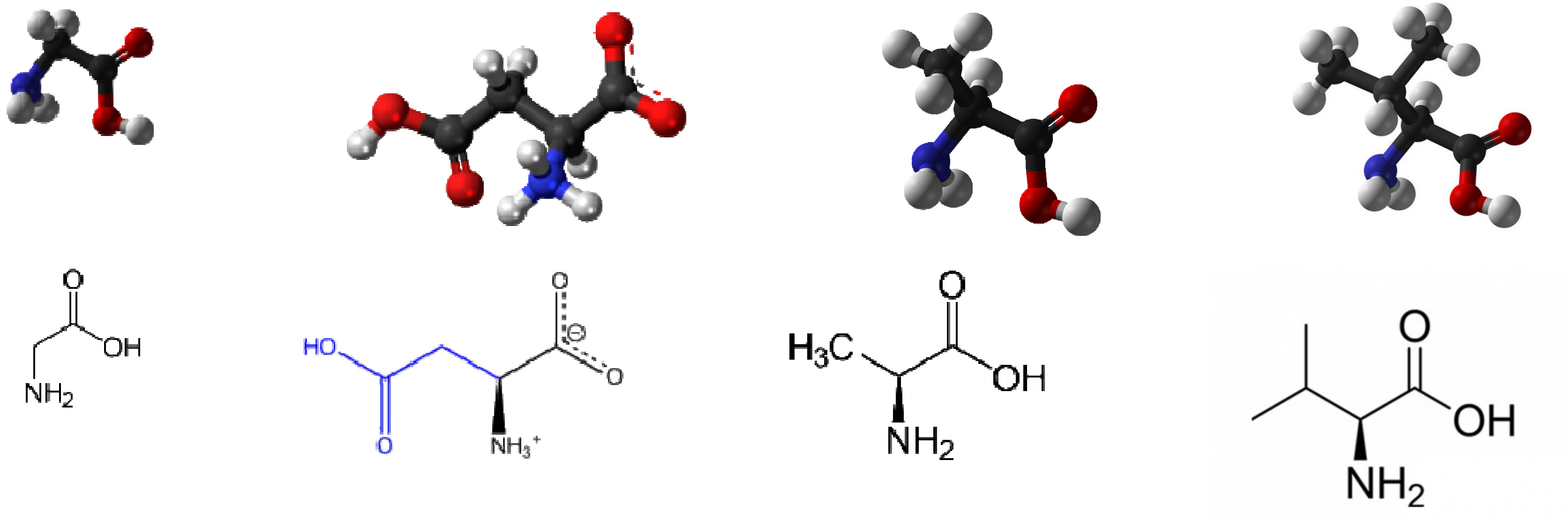
globular
structures

catalytic
activity
(Asp)

Basic aminoacids for primitive genetic code?

Primordial genetic code might have involved only 4 „GNC” codons:

- *GGC for glycine*
- *GCC for alanine*
- *GAC for aspartic acid*
- *GUC for valine*

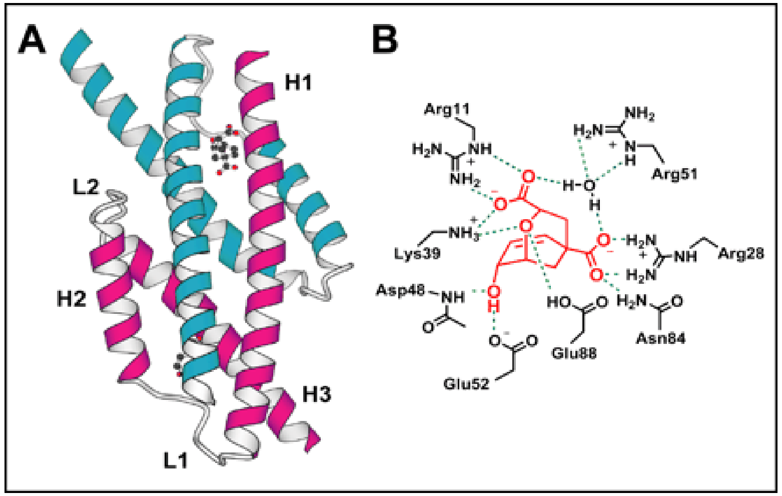


Later, ‚GNC’ code probably evolved into ‚SNS’ code (S = G/C, N = A, U, G, C) – 16 codons encoding 10 basic aminoacids (Gly, Ala, Asp, Val, Glu, Leu, Pro, His, Glu, Arg)

Reduced aminoacid alphabet

9-aminoacid alphabet is sufficient to construct functional enzymes

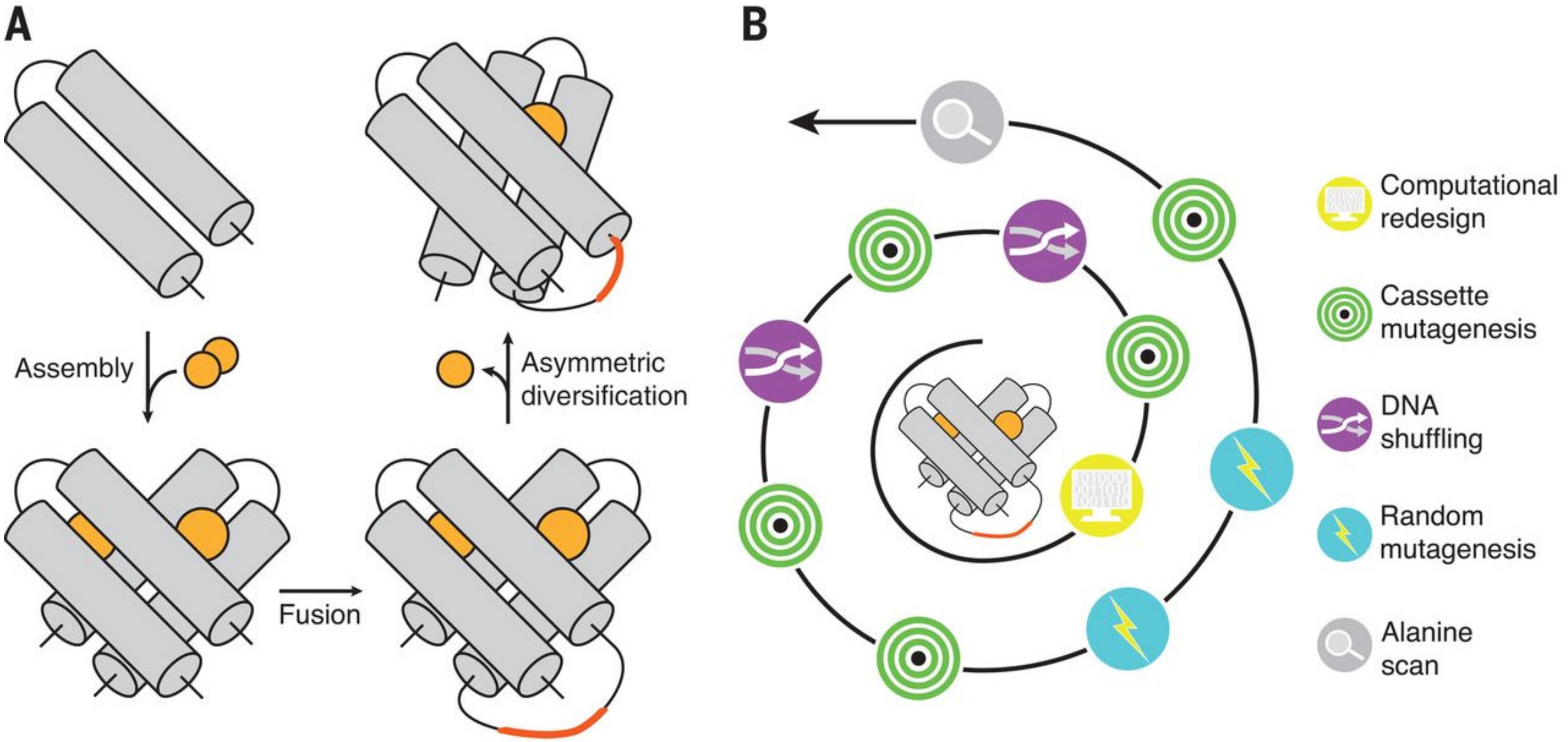
Aminoacids: Asp, Glu, Asn, Lys, Phe, Ile, Leu, Met, Arg



AroQ structure and active site. *A*, the homodimeric EcCM is shown with a transition state analog inhibitor bound at its active sites; the two identical polypeptide chains are colored *blue* and *pink* for clarity. *B*, proposed interactions between residues in the evolved active site of the simplified enzyme and the transition state analog inhibitor, compound **1** (*red*), based on the x-ray structure of EcCM. Residues Gln^{88} and Ser^{84} in EcCM are substituted with Glu^{88} and Asn^{84} in the 9-amino acid enzyme. Residue numbers are referenced to EcCM.

Walter, K. U., Vamvaca, K., Hilvert, D. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, *280*,37742-37749.

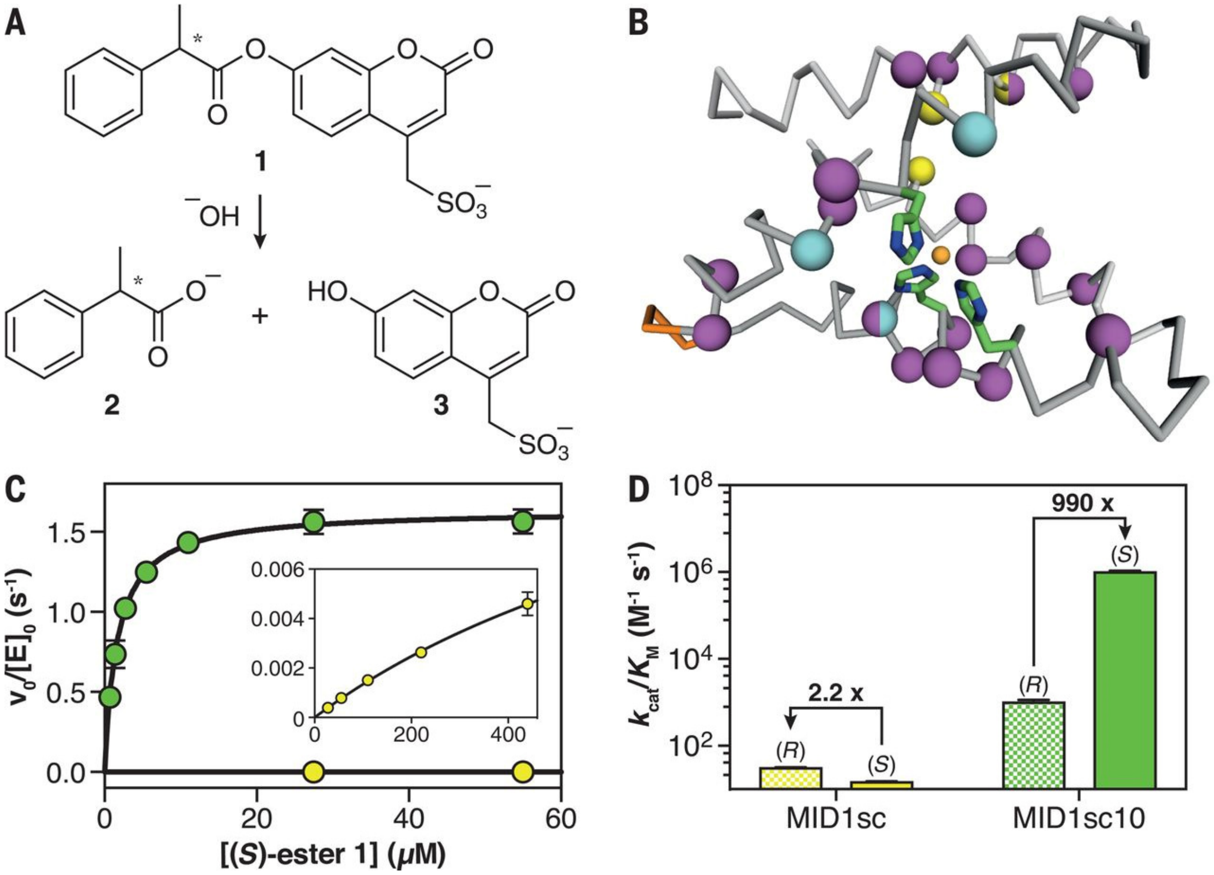
Evolution of a metalloenzyme from short peptides



Zinc-mediated assembly of helix-turn-helix fragments, followed by fusion and asymmetric diversification, afforded MID1sc10, an efficient metalloesterase.

S. Studer, D.A. Hansen, Z. Pianowski, P.R.E. Mittl, A. Debon, S.L. Guffy, B.S. Der, B. Kuhlman, D. Hilvert *Science,* **2018**, *362,* 1285-1288

Evolution of a metalloenzyme from short peptides



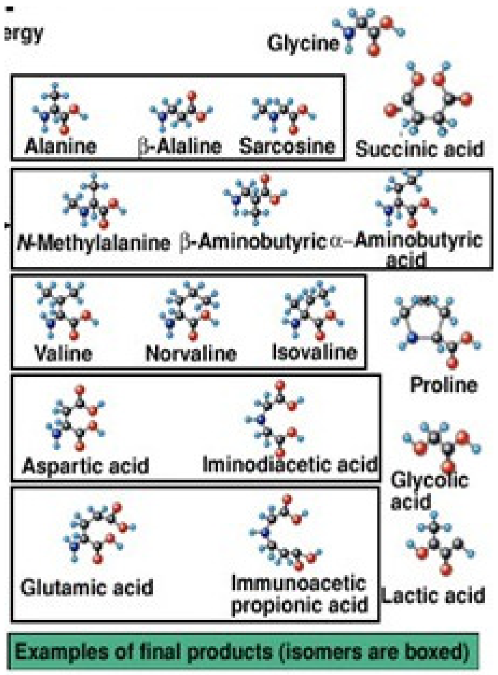
Crystal structure of MID1sc10
zinc ion - orange sphere,
coordinating histidines - green sticks
linkage of two polypeptides – orange sticks
beneficial mutations - magenta spheres,
residues replaced to prevent competitive zinc
binding modes - cyan spheres).

The evolved variant MID1sc10 is highly enantioselective as a consequence of a 2200-fold specificity switch from the modestly (R)-selective starting catalyst MID1sc

Michaelis-Menten plots for **MID1sc** (yellow and inset) and **MID1sc10** (green) show a 70,000-fold improvement in hydrolysis efficiency for (S)-configured **1** after optimization.

S. Studer, D.A. Hansen, Z. Pianowski, P.R.E. Mittl, A. Debon, S.L. Guffy, B.S. Der, B. Kuhlman, D. Hilvert *Science,* **2018**, *362,* 1285-1288

Aminoacids - Summary



Prebiotic generation plausible – variants of the Miller-Urey experiment
Strecker-type of chemistry likely

Aminoacids are good catalysts, can perform various chemical transformations

The origin of homochirality in the Universe caused by the pairity violation and stochastic fluctuations

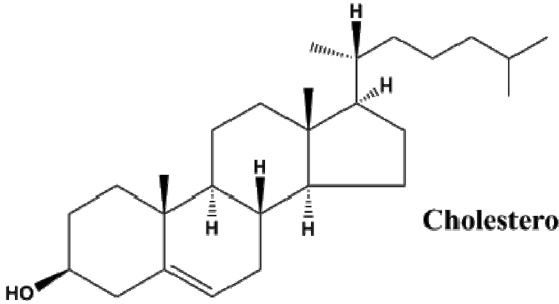
Chirality amplification possible in numerous chemical reactions

Aminoacids can catalyse their own formation with chirality amplification and undergo physical enantioenrichment processes

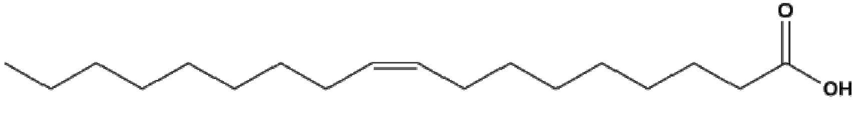
Condensation of aminoacids into peptides plausible under prebiotic conditions using condensing agents

Simple peptides can exhibit broad structural variety,
catalytically active enzymes can be constructed with reduced aminoacid alphabet

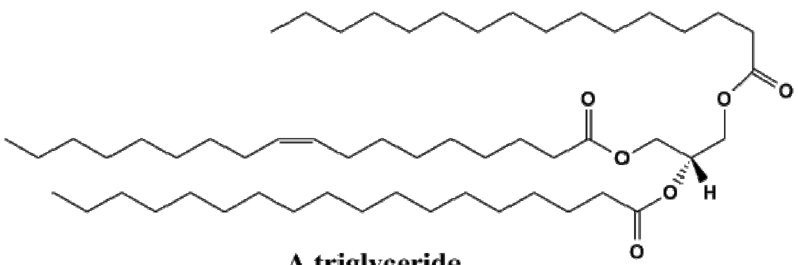
Lipids



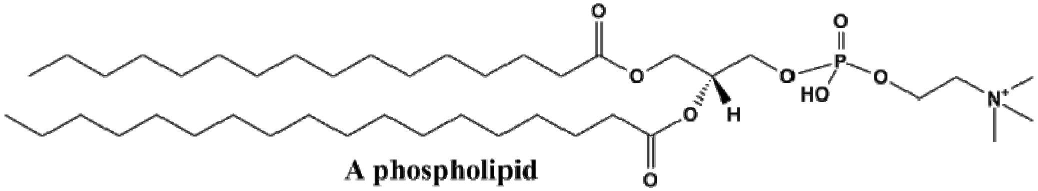
Cholesterol



A free fatty acid

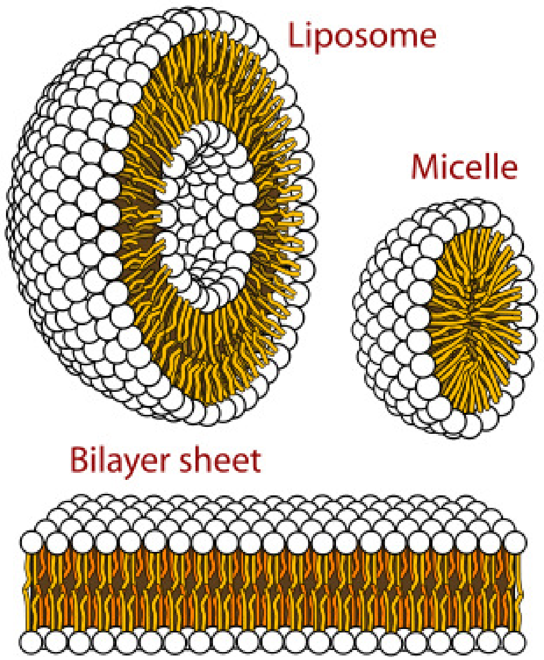


A triglyceride



A phospholipid

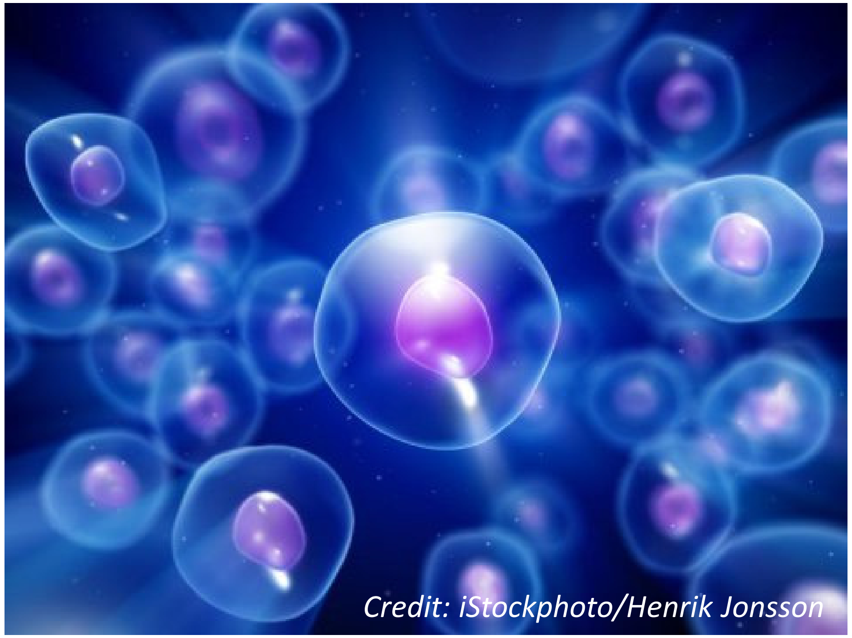
By Lmaps



By Mariana Ruiz Villarreal

Encapsulation – essential for life

Evolving chemical systems require compartments for Darwinian evolution – to compete, to store information and to concentrate reactants/metabolites

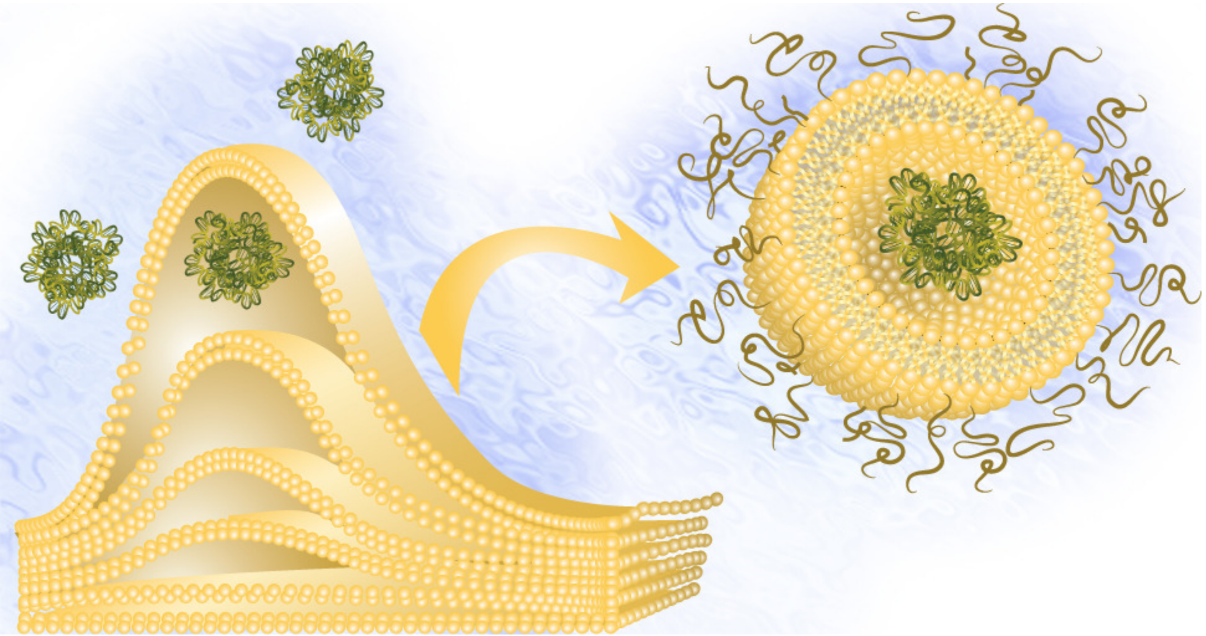


Credit: iStockphoto/Henrik Jonsson

Encapsulation into membranes is considered an early stage in prebiotic chemical evolution and essential requirement for the emergence of life

Encapsulation – essential for life

Formation of membranes is most easy to explain among major cellular components of the prebiotic Earth.
Many amphiphilic organic compounds spontaneously form vesicles in water at sufficiently high concentrations

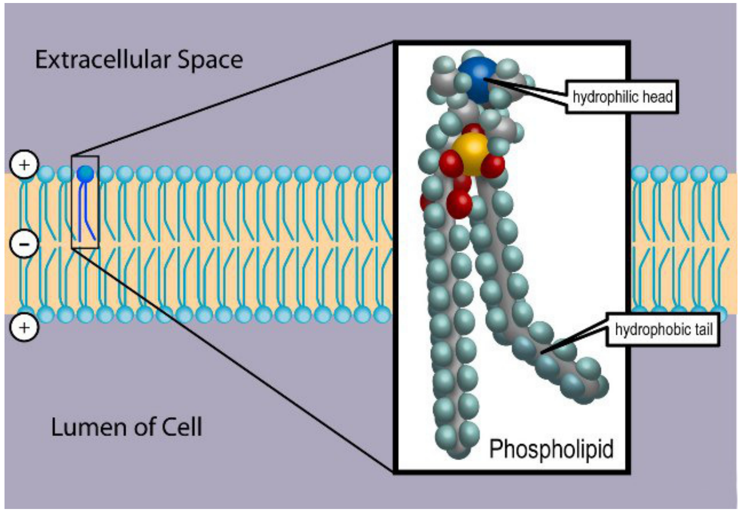


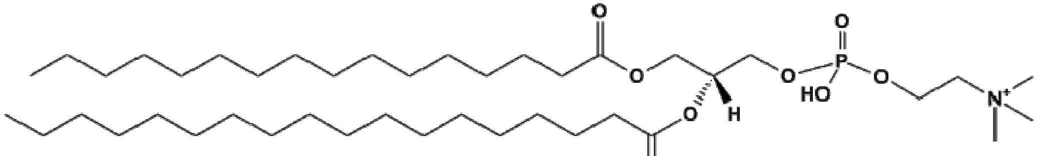
Levine, R.M., Pearce, T.R., Adil, M., Kokkoli, E. Langmuir, 2013, 29 (29): 9208–9215.

The vesicle will encapsulate an aqueous solution inside a thin layer of organic material

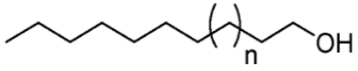
Encapsulation – essential for life

Modern biological membranes consist primarly of phospholipids with embedded transmembrane proteins. Characterized by low permeability – a disadvantage during early evolution

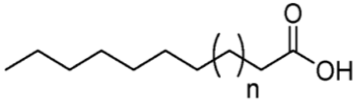




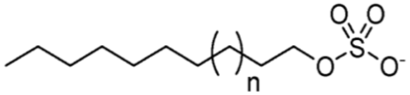
A phospholipid



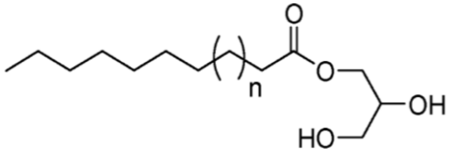
fatty alcohols



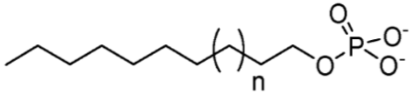
fatty acids



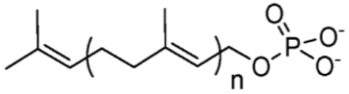
alkyl sulfates



monoacylglycerols



alkyl phosphates



polyprenyl phosphates

Fatty acids and fatty alcohols are likely prebiotic lipids

Fischer-Tropsch synthesis

Long hydrocarbon chains from CO + H_2 in presence of metal catalysts and high pressure, fatty acids and alcohols are minor by-products

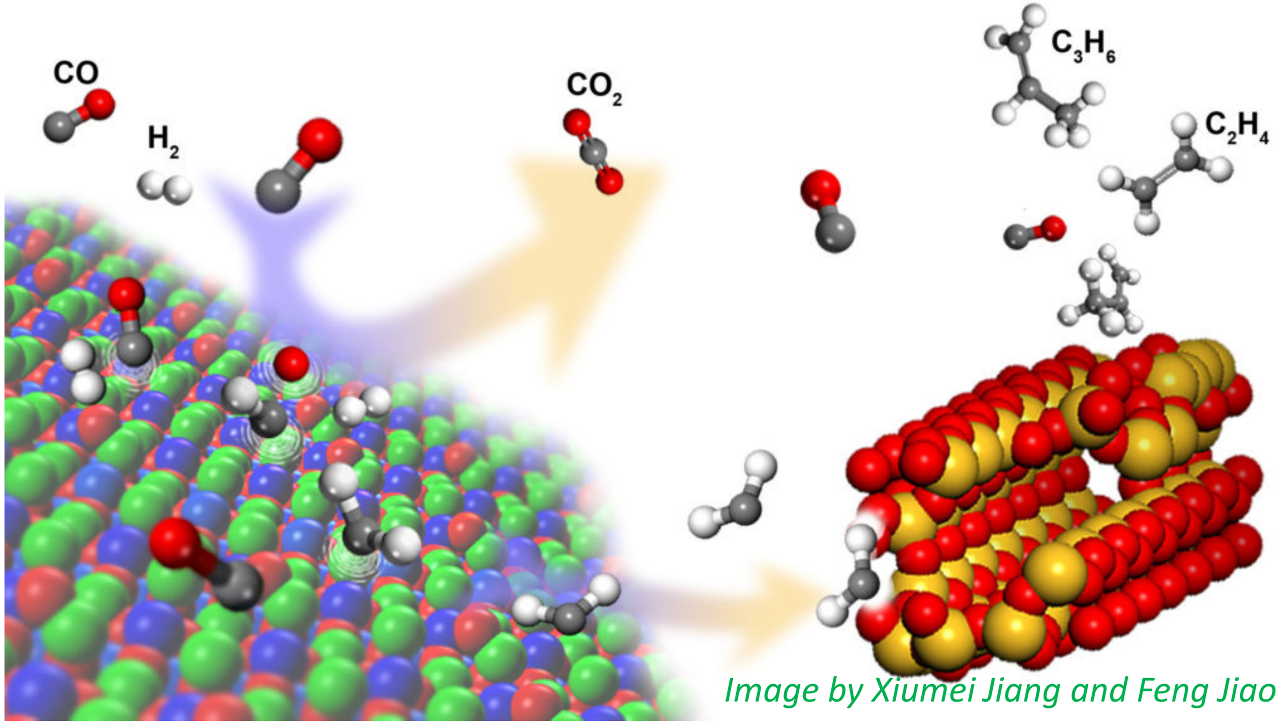
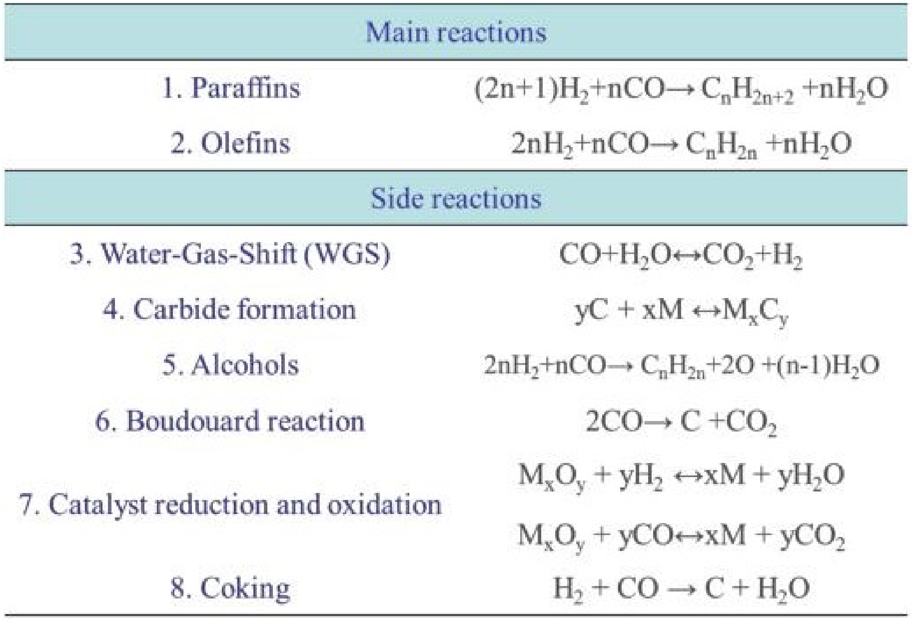


Image by Xiumei Jiang and Feng Jiao

The mixture of D_2 and CO over meteoritic iron or iron ore produced alkanes and n-fatty acids

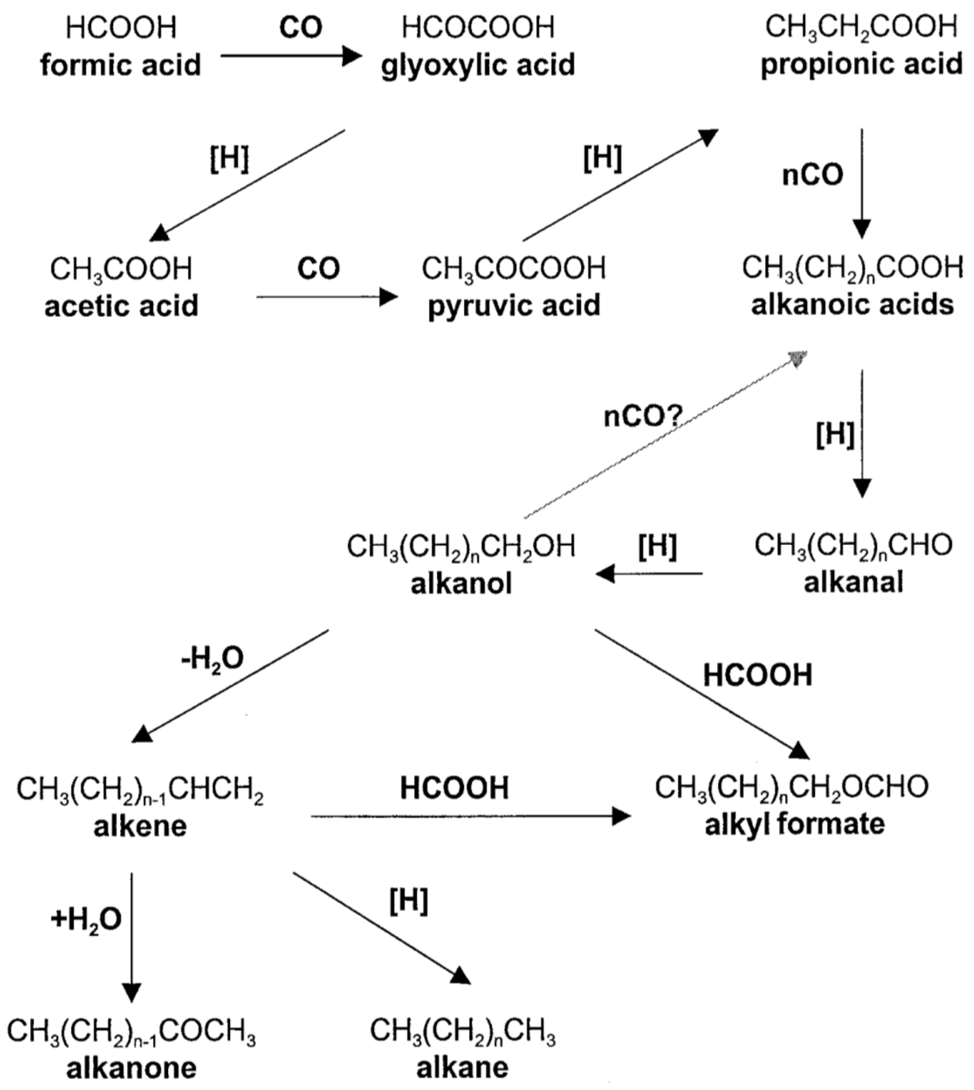
Oro, J. et al. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta **1976**, *40,* 915-924.

Fischer-Tropsch synthesis



Main reactions	
1. Paraffins	$(2n+1)H_2+nCO \rightarrow C_nH_{2n+2} +nH_2O$
2. Olefins	$2nH_2+nCO \rightarrow C_nH_{2n} +nH_2O$
Side reactions	
3. Water-Gas-Shift (WGS)	$CO+H_2O \leftrightarrow CO_2+H_2$
4. Carbide formation	$yC + xM \leftrightarrow M_xC_y$
5. Alcohols	$2nH_2+nCO \rightarrow C_nH_{2n}+2O +(n-1)H_2O$
6. Boudouard reaction	$2CO \rightarrow C +CO_2$
7. Catalyst reduction and oxidation	$M_xO_y + yH_2 \leftrightarrow xM + yH_2O$ $M_xO_y + yCO \leftrightarrow xM + yCO_2$
8. Coking	$H_2 + CO \rightarrow C + H_2O$

Hydrothermal Fischer-Tropsch synthesis



Formic or oxalic acid heated in water at 150-250^{0}C (stainless steel reactor) yielded a mixture of C_{12}-C_{33} lipids

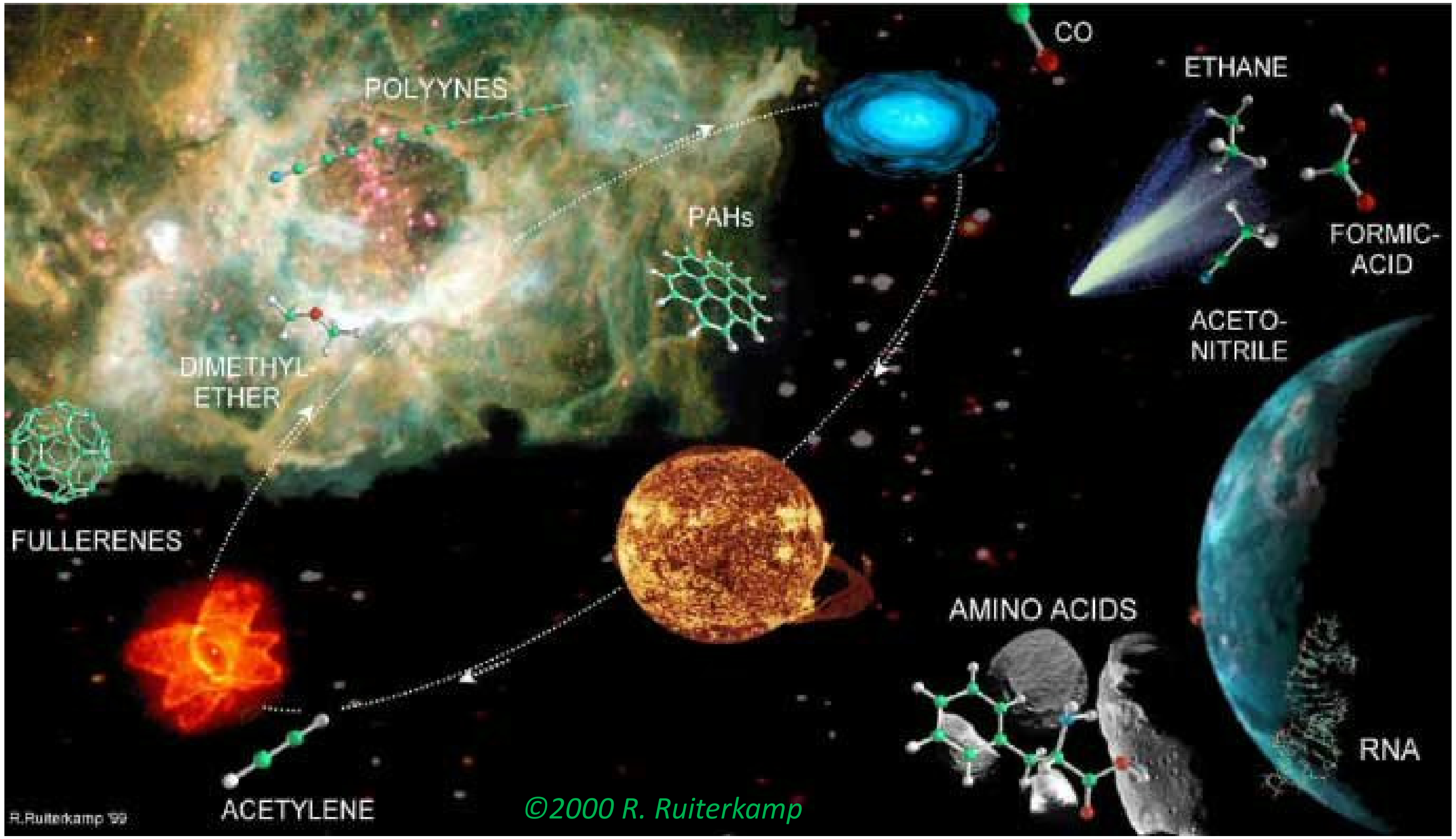
Rushdi, A., Simoneit B. Origins Life Evol. Biospheres **2001**, *31*, 103-118

When CO, H_2 and NH_3 are allowed to react at 200-700^{0}C in presence of Ni, Al, or clay catalysts, aminoacids are detected:

glycine, alanine, sarcosine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, arginine, histidine, lysine and ornithine

Yoshino, D.; Hayatsu, R.; Anders, E. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* **1971**, *35*, 927-938

Extraterrestrial origin of biomolecules



Murchison meteorite
chondrite

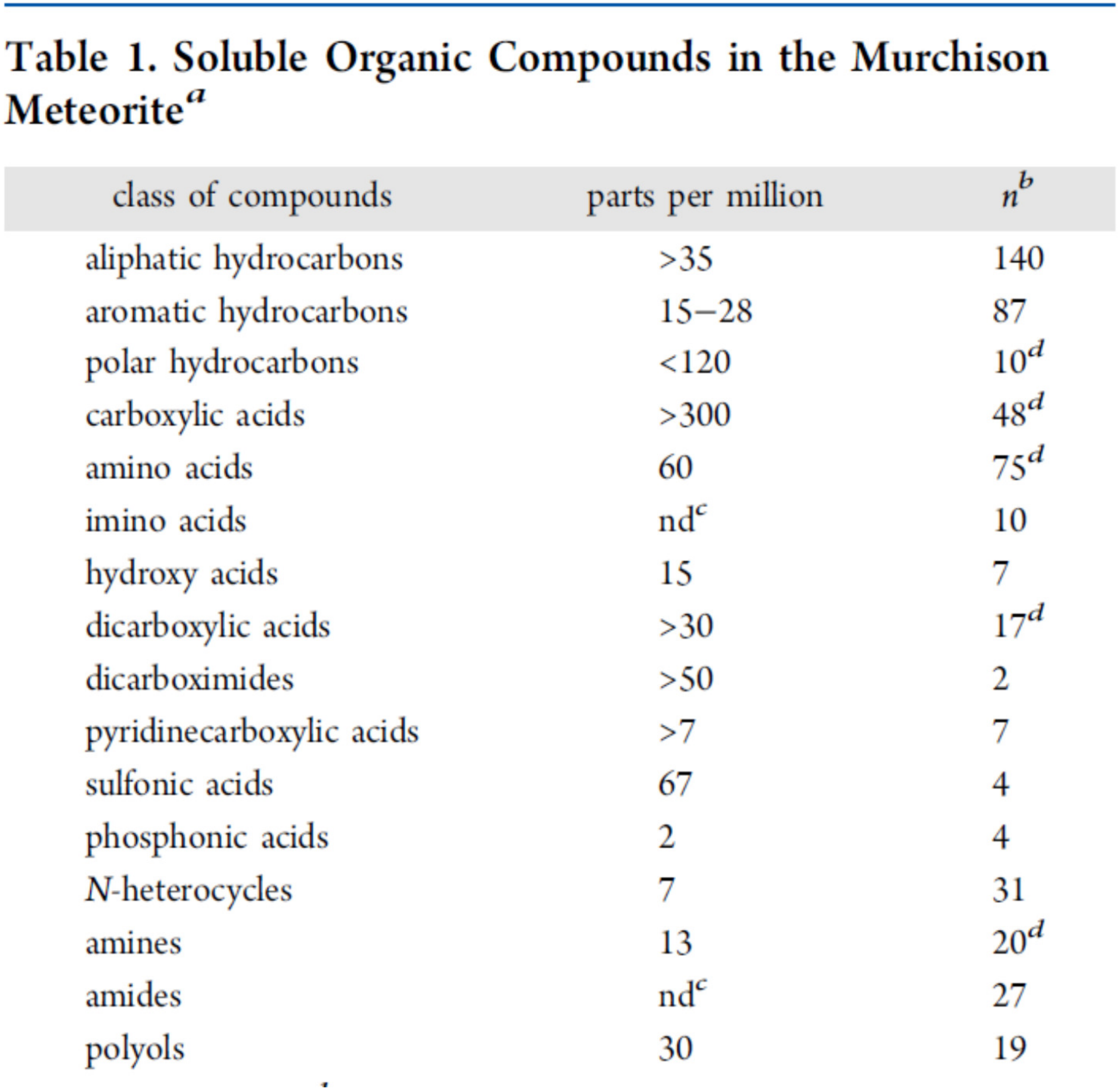
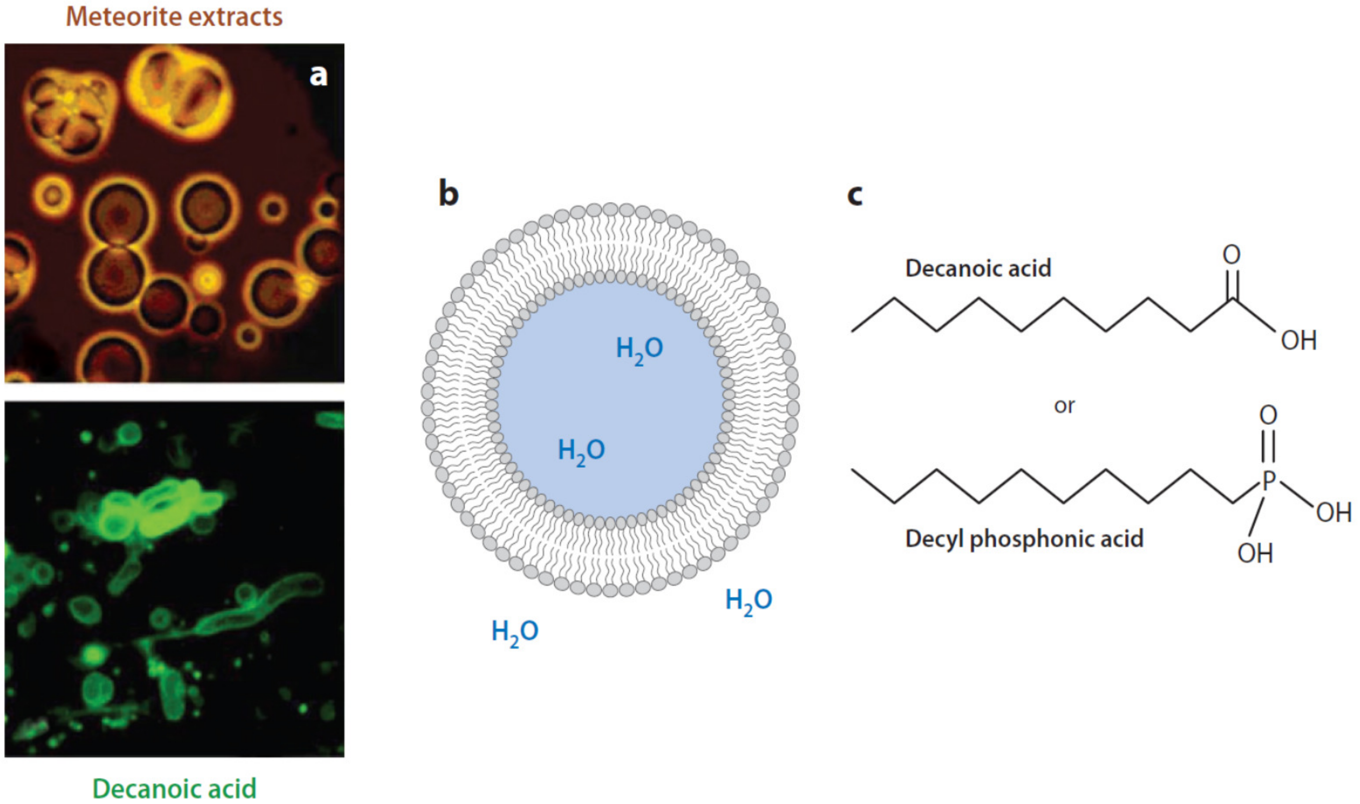


Table 1. Soluble Organic Compounds in the Murchison Meteorite[a]

class of compounds	parts per million	n[b]
aliphatic hydrocarbons	>35	140
aromatic hydrocarbons	15–28	87
polar hydrocarbons	<120	10[d]
carboxylic acids	>300	48[d]
amino acids	60	75[d]
imino acids	nd[c]	10
hydroxy acids	15	7
dicarboxylic acids	>30	17[d]
dicarboximides	>50	2
pyridinecarboxylic acids	>7	7
sulfonic acids	67	4
phosphonic acids	2	4
N-heterocycles	7	31
amines	13	20[d]
amides	nd[c]	27
polyols	30	19

Encapsulation – essential for life

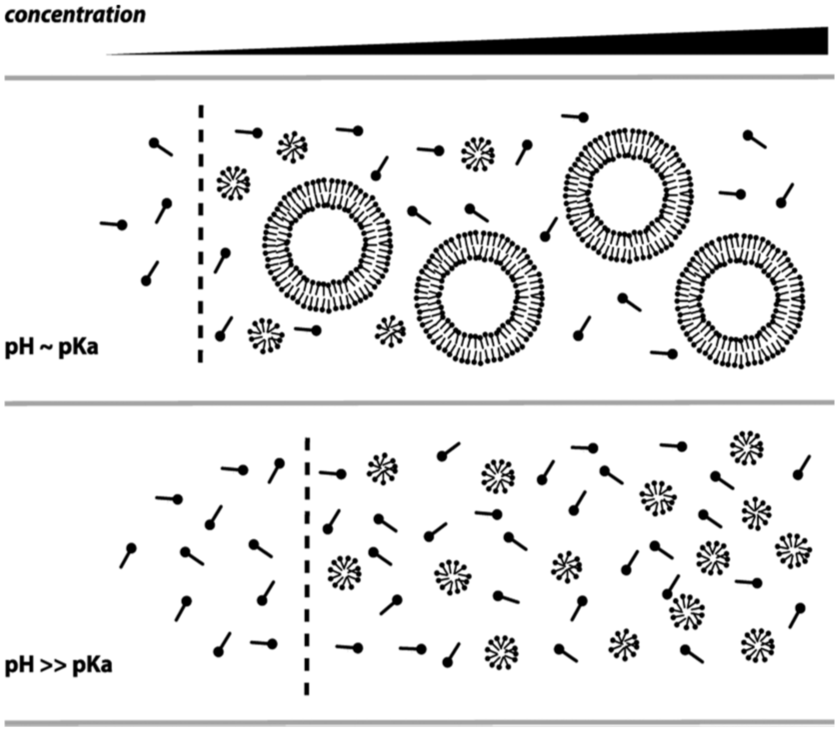
Fatty acids have been found in meteorites – plausible prebiotic synthesis pathways existed in the early Solar System

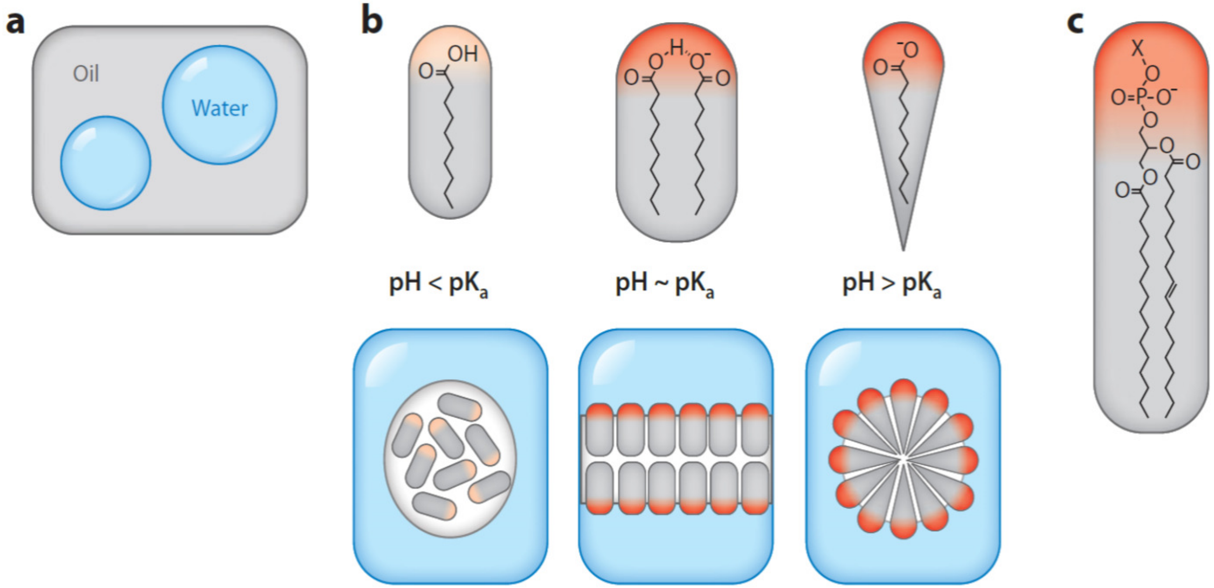


Extracts of meteorites containing these compounds spontaneously form vescicles when hydrated

Spontaneous generation of lipid vesicles

The first protocell membranes may have assembled from fatty acids and related single-chain lipids available in the prebiotic environment.

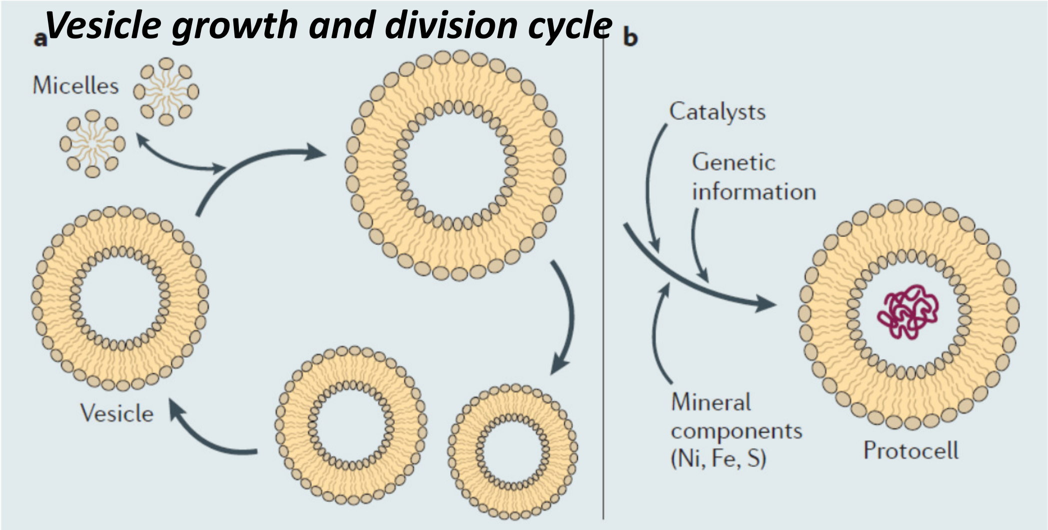




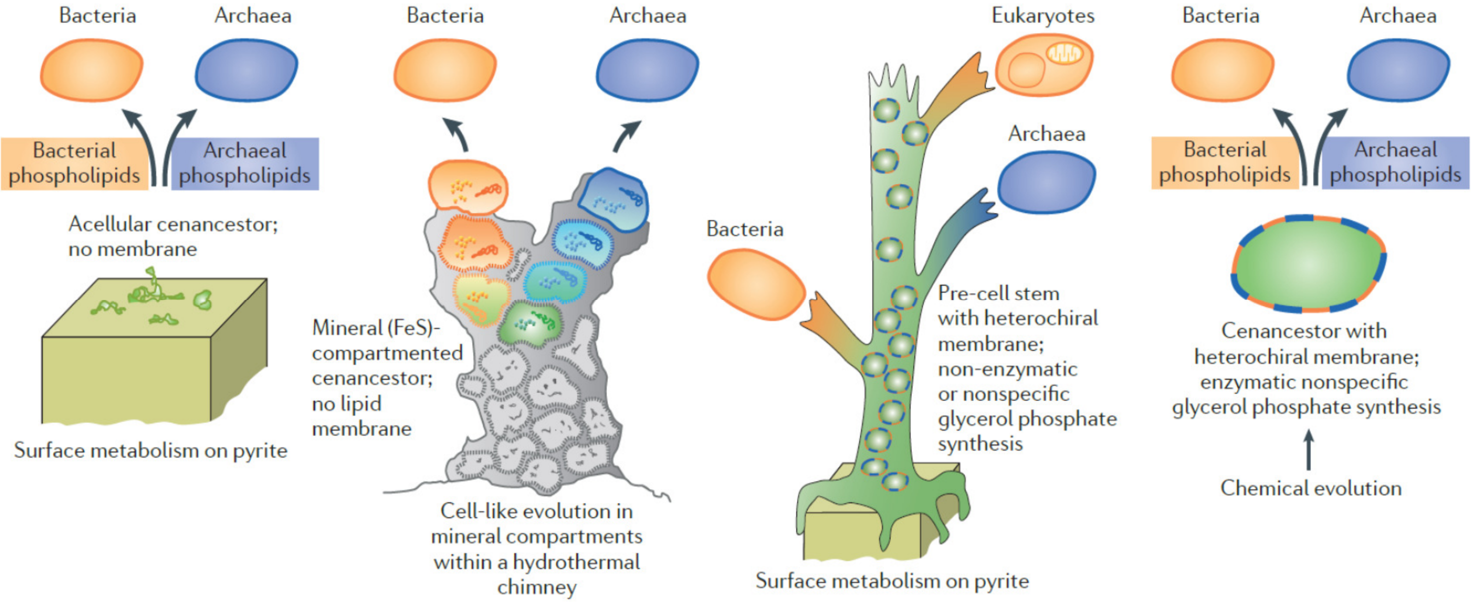
At different concentrations, fatty acids can partition between several different phases, including soluble monomers, micelles, and lamellar vesicles, with higher concentrations favoring larger vesicle aggregates.

I. Budin, A. Debnath, J. W. Szostak *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2012**, 134, 20812-20819

Transition: Micelles-Vesicles-Protocells



Vesicle growth and division cycle



By Markus Pössel (Mapos)

Jack Szostak

(* November 9, 1952) - Canadian American biologist of Polish British descent,

Nobel Prize laureate 2009 for Physiology and Medicine, for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres; Professor of Genetics at Harvard Medical School.

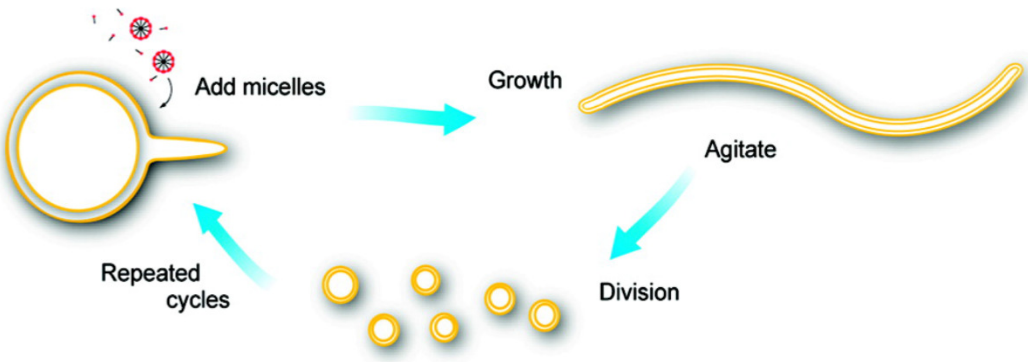
Szostak has made significant contributions to the field of genetics. His achievement helped scientists to map the location of genes in mammals and to develop techniques for manipulating genes.

His research findings in this area are also instrumental to the Human Genome Project.

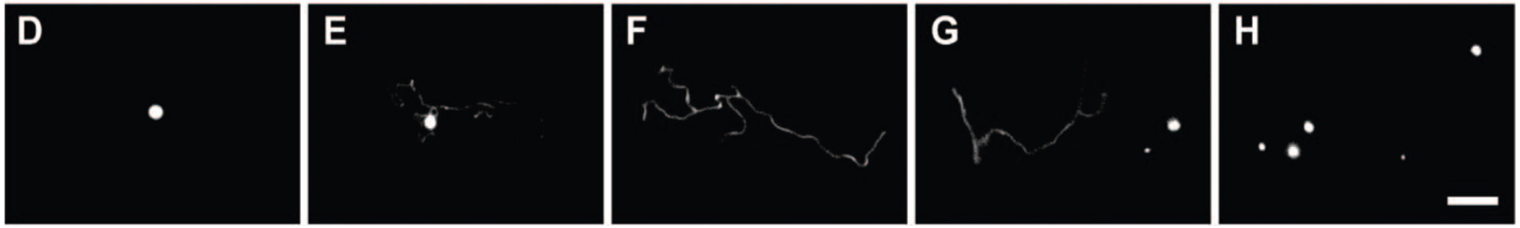
In the early 90s his laboratory shifted its research direction and focused on studying ***RNA enzymes***, which had been recently discovered by Cech and Altman. He developed the technique of ***in vitro evolution of RNA*** (also developed independently by Gerald Joyce) which enables the discovery of RNAs with desired functions through successive cycles of selection, amplification and mutation. He isolated the first ***aptamer*** (term he used for the first time). He isolated ***RNA enzymes with RNA ligase activity*** directly from random sequence (project of David Bartel).

Currently his lab focuses on the challenges of understanding the ***origin of life*** on Earth, and the construction of ***artificial cellular life*** in the laboratory

Coupled growth and division of model protocell membranes

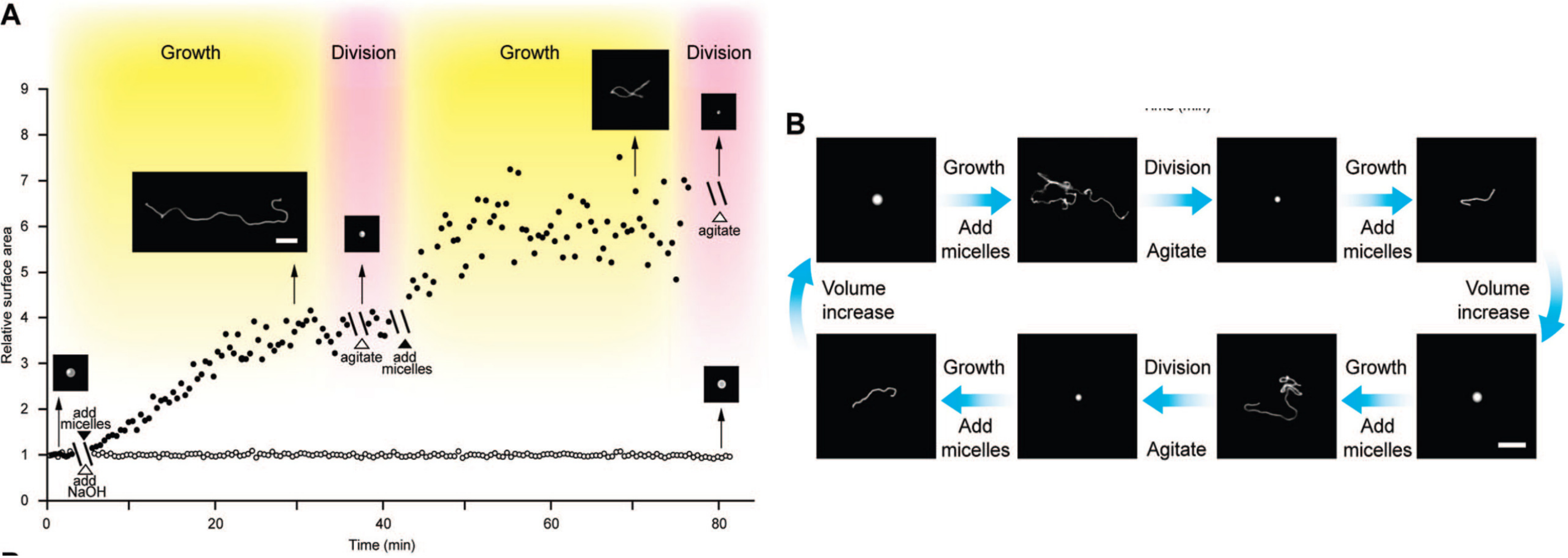


The growth of large multilamellar fatty acid vesicles fed with fatty acid micelles, in a solution where solute permeation across the membranes is slow, results in the transformation of initially spherical vesicles into long thread-like vesicles, a process driven by the transient imbalance between surface area and volume growth. Modest shear forces are then sufficient to cause the thread-like vesicles to divide into multiple daughter vesicles without loss of internal contents.



Ting F. Zhu, and Jack W. Szostak *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2009**, 131 (15), 5705-5713

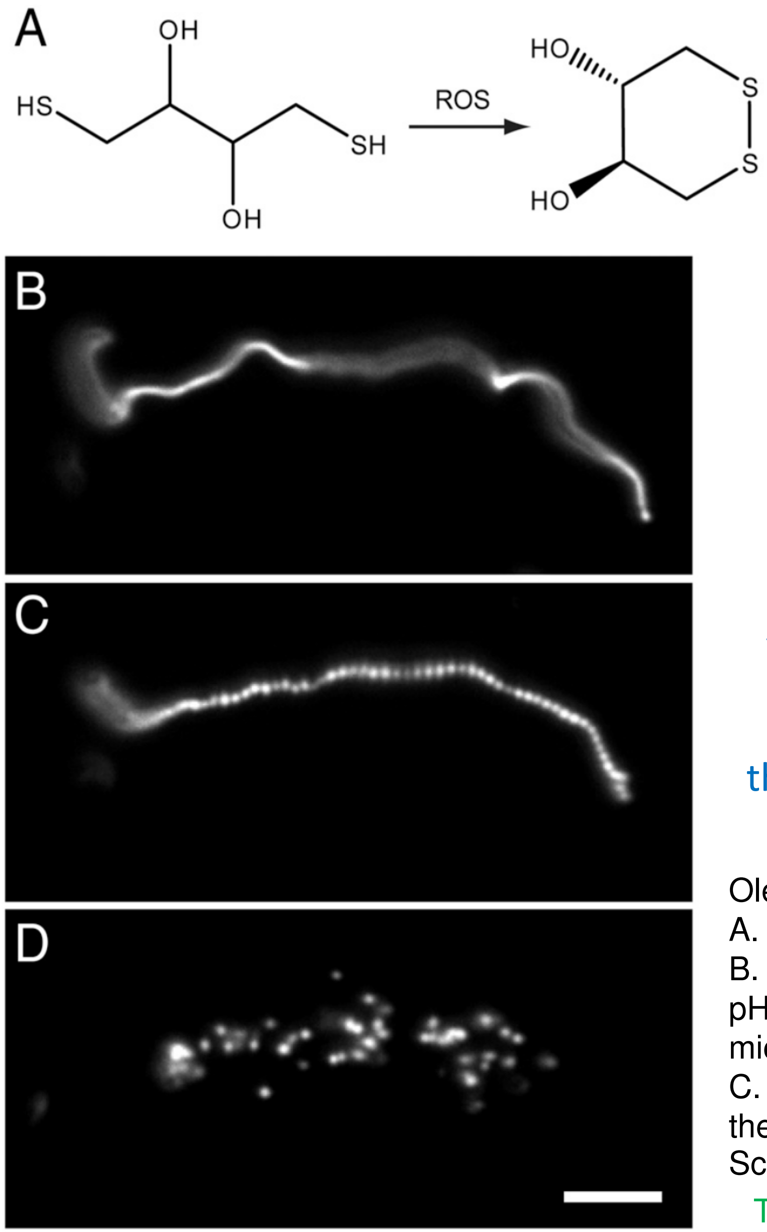
Coupled growth and division of model protocell membranes



Cycles of vesicle growth and division. (A) Relative surface area after two cycles of addition of 5 equiv of oleate micelles (solid circles) or 5 equiv of NaOH (open circles) to oleate vesicles, each followed by agitation. Inset micrographs show vesicle shapes at indicated times. Scale bar, 10 *μ*m. (B) Vesicle shapes during cycles of growth and division in a model prebiotic buffer (0.2 M Na-glycine, pH 8.5, ∼1 mM initial oleic acid, vesicles contain 10 mM HPTS for fluorescence imaging). Scale bar, 20 *μ*m.

Ting F. Zhu, and Jack W. Szostak *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2009**, 131 (15), 5705-5713

Photochemically driven protocell division



The illumination of filamentous fatty acid vesicles rapidly induces pearling and subsequent division in the presence of thiols.

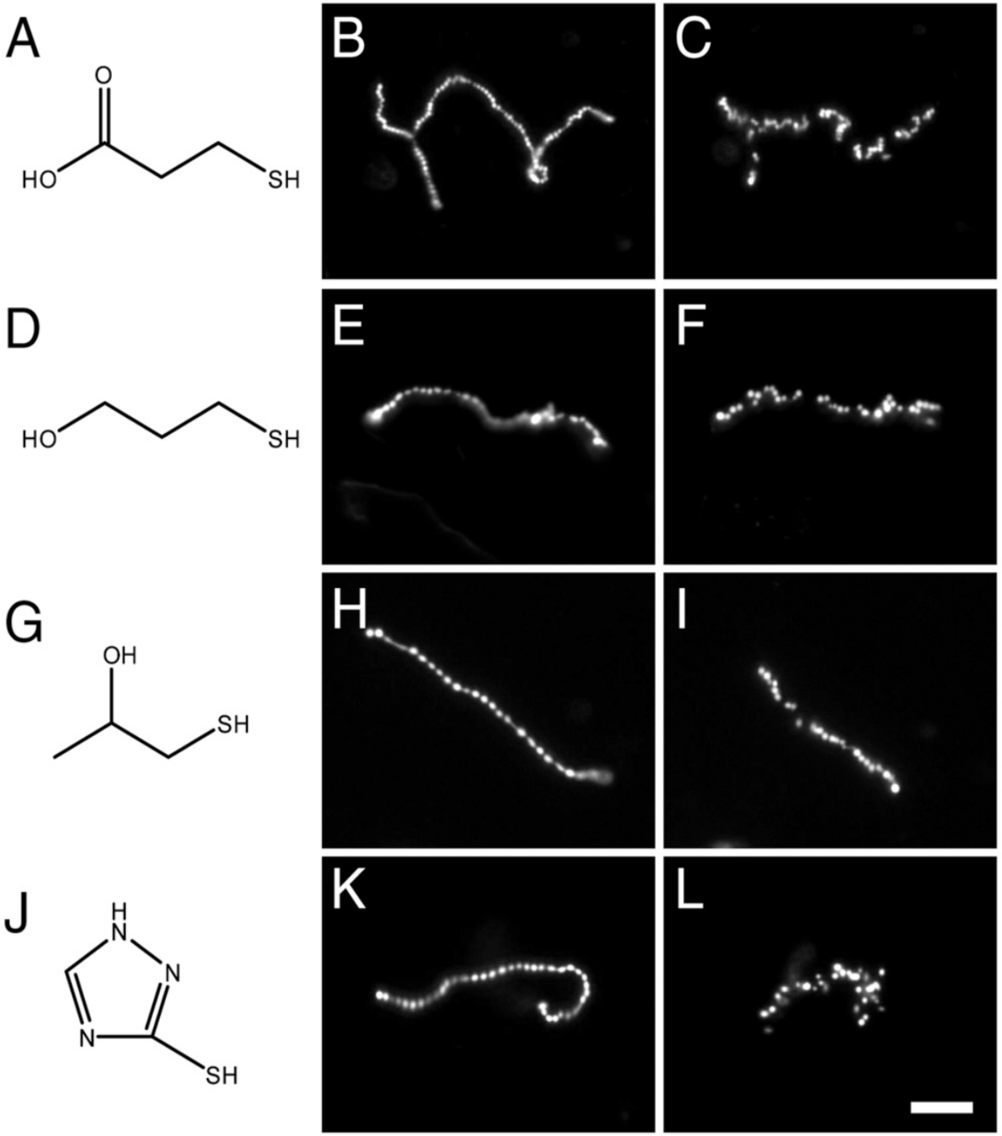
Photochemically generated reactive oxygen species oxidize thiols to disulfide-containing compounds that associate with fatty acid membranes, inducing a change in surface tension and causing pearling and subsequent division.

Alternative route for the emergence of early self-replicating cell-like structures, particularly in thiol-rich surface environments.
The subsequent evolution of cellular metabolic processes controlling the thiol:disulfide redox state would have enabled autonomous cellular control of the timing of cell division, a major step in the origin of cellular life.

Oleate vesicle pearling and division.
A. Radical-mediated oxidation of DTT.
B. An oleate vesicle (containing 2 mM HPTS, in 0.2 M Na-glycinamide, pH 8.5, 10 mM DTT) 30 min after the addition of five equivalents of oleate micelles.
C. and D. Under intense illumination (for 2 s and 12 s, respectively), the long thread-like vesicle went through pearling and division
Scale bar, 10μm.

T. F. Zhu, K. Adamala, N. Zhang, J. W. Szostak *PNAS*, **2012**, doi:10.1073/pnas.1203212109

Photochemically driven protocell division



Oleate vesicle pearling and division with various thiols in the solution.

(A) 3-mercaptopropionic acid.
(B and C) An oleate vesicle (containing 2 mM HPTS, in 0.2 M Na-bicine, pH 8.5, 10 mM 3-mercaptopropionic acid, 30 min after the addition of five equivalents of oleatemicelles) went through pearling and division under intense illumination (for 3 s and 15 s, respectively).

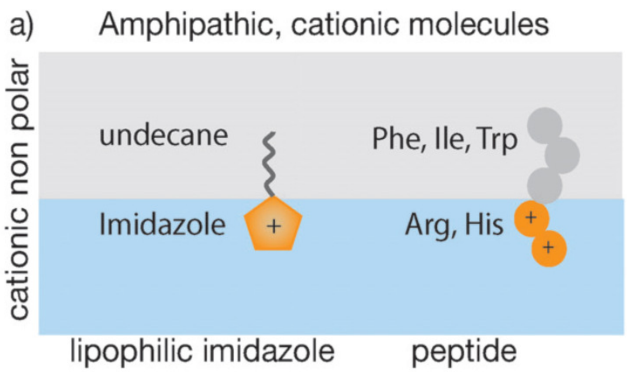
(D) 3-mercapto-1-propanol.
(E and F) An oleate vesicle as above but in 50 mM 3-mercapto-1-propanol, went through pearling and division under intense illumination (for 2 s and 10 s, respectively).

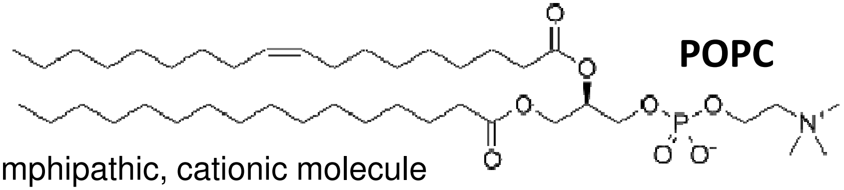
(G) 1-mercapto-2-propanol.
(H and I) An oleate vesicle as above but in 50 mM 1-mercapto-2-propanol went through pearling and division under intense illumination (for 2 s and 9 s, respectively).

(J) 3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole.
(K and L) An oleate vesicle as above but in 50 mM 3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole went through pearling and division under intense illumination (for 3 s and 13 s, respectively).
Scale bar, 20 μm.

T. F. Zhu, K. Adamala, N. Zhang, J. W. Szostak *PNAS*, **2012**, doi:10.1073/pnas.1203212109

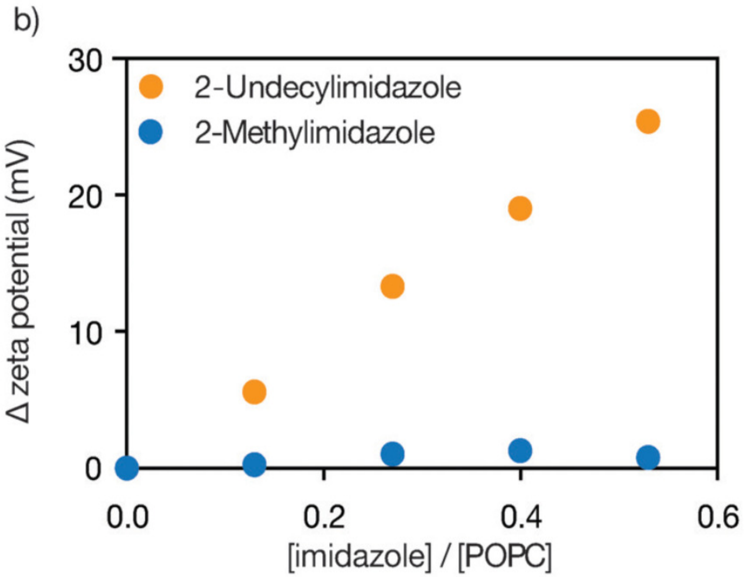
Noncovalent nucleotide association with membranes

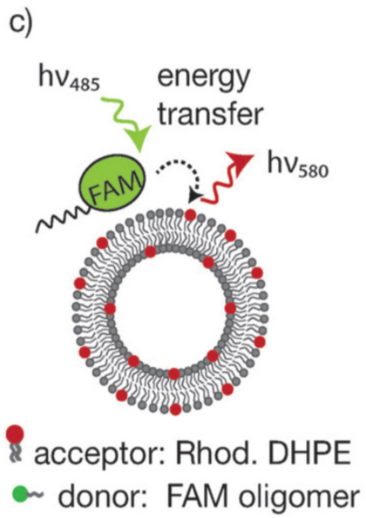


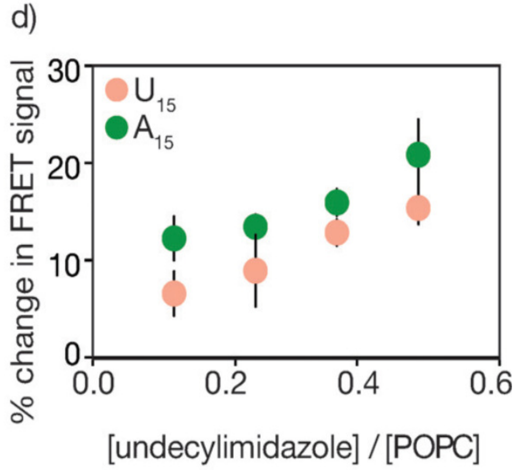


RNA localization with a model amphipathic, cationic molecule

a) Design of RNA-localizing molecules that include both nonpolar and cationic regions.
b) The change in zeta potential
c) Schematic of the FRET assay used to assess RNA localization to vesicle membranes
d) RNA (5'-FAM-U_{15} and 5'-FAM-A_{15}) shows increasing localization to POPC membranes that contain increased amounts of undecylimidazole.

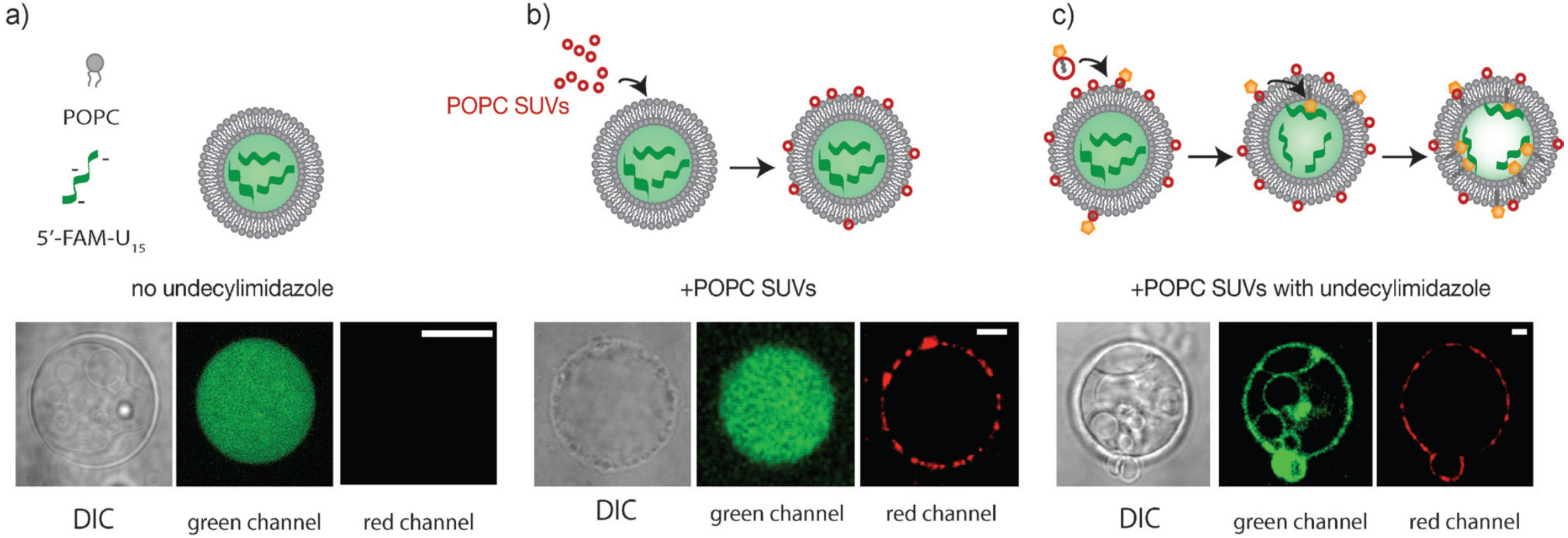






Neha P. Kamat, Sylvia Tobe, Ian T. Hill, and Jack W. Szostak *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 11735 –11739

Noncovalent nucleotide association with membranes



Microscopy of encapsulated RNA localization to POPC membranes with 2-undecylimidazole. Confocal images of 5'-FAM-U_{15} RNA (green) association with giant POPC vesicles membranes in the presence of 2-undecylimidazole. Differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy images are shown for each vesicle.

a) RNA appears uniformly distributed in the interior of POPC GUVs.

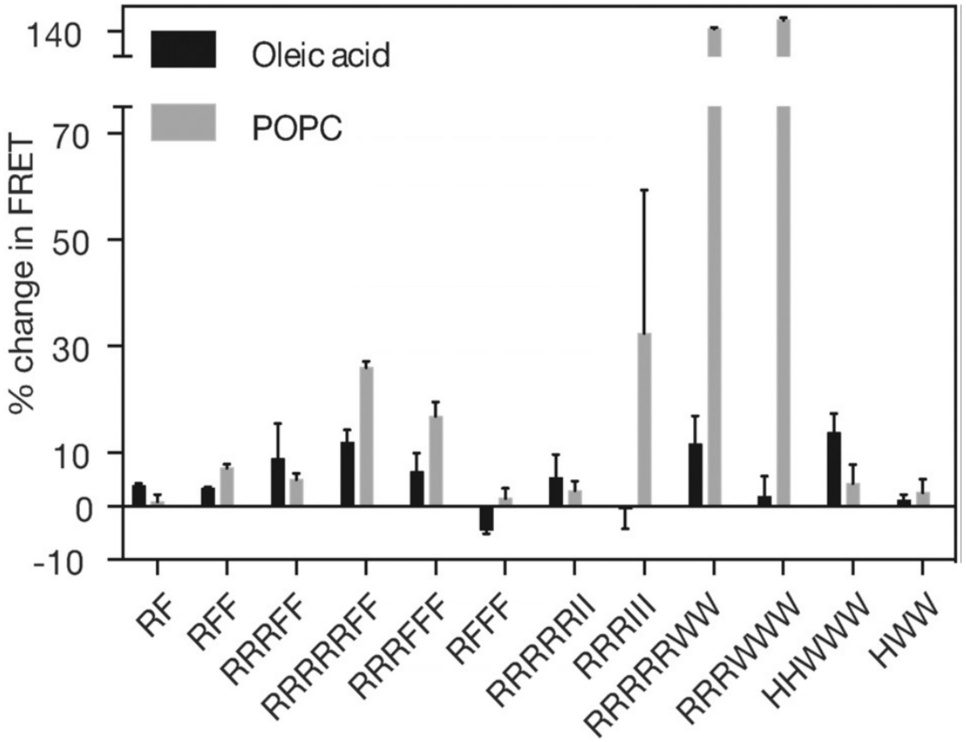
b) The addition of SUVs containing a rhodamine-labeled lipid (red) leads to SUV aggregation and association with the giant vesicle membranes, but RNA (green) remains uniformly encapsulated in the vesicle interior.

c) The addition of SUVs containing a rhodamine-labeled lipid (red) and 40 mol% 2-undecylimidazole leads to SUV association with vesicle membranes and RNA (green) localizes to the vesicle surface. The scale bar is 20 mm.

SUV – small unilamellar vescile ***GUV – giant unilamellar vescile (5-25 μm)***

Neha P. Kamat, Sylvia Tobe, Ian T. Hill, and Jack W. Szostak *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 11735 –11739

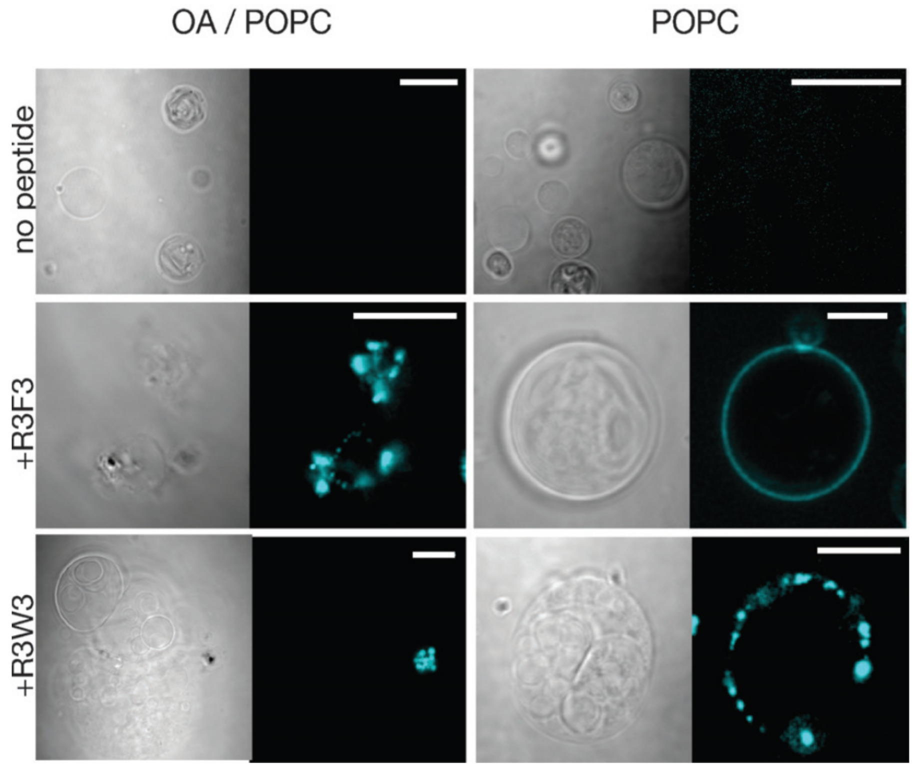
Noncovalent nucleotide association with membranes



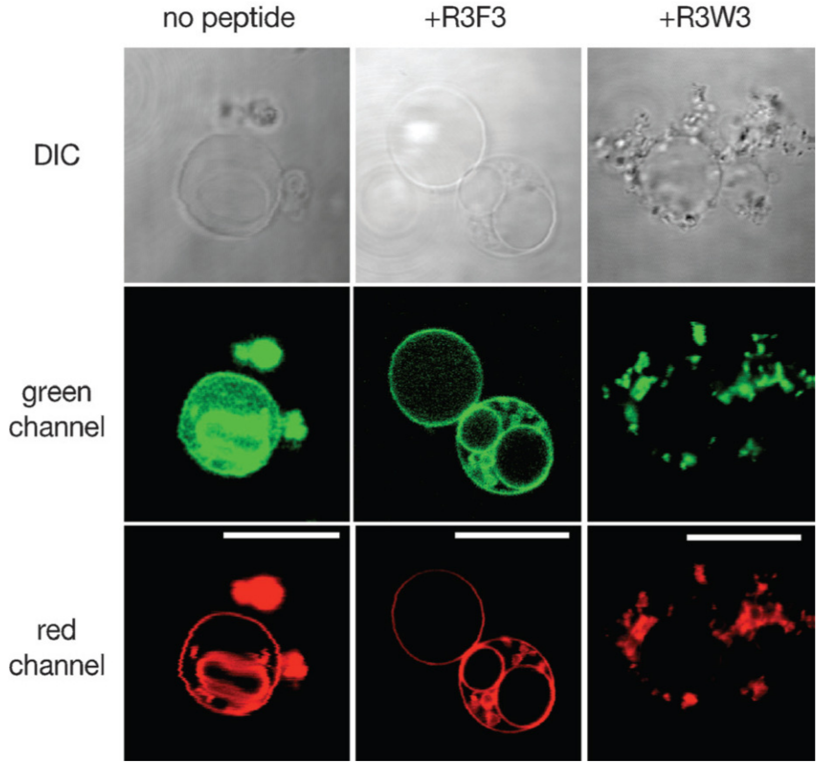
Peptide-induced RNA–membrane association. A FRET assay reports RNA localization (5’-FAM-U_{15}) to POPC and oleic acid membranes (7.5 mm) 10 h after the addition of 1 mm of various peptides to the vesicle solution at pH 8. Data is reported as a percentage change from control samples that lack peptide. n=4, error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

Neha P. Kamat, Sylvia Tobe, Ian T. Hill, and Jack W. Szostak *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 11735 –11739

Noncovalent nucleotide association with membranes



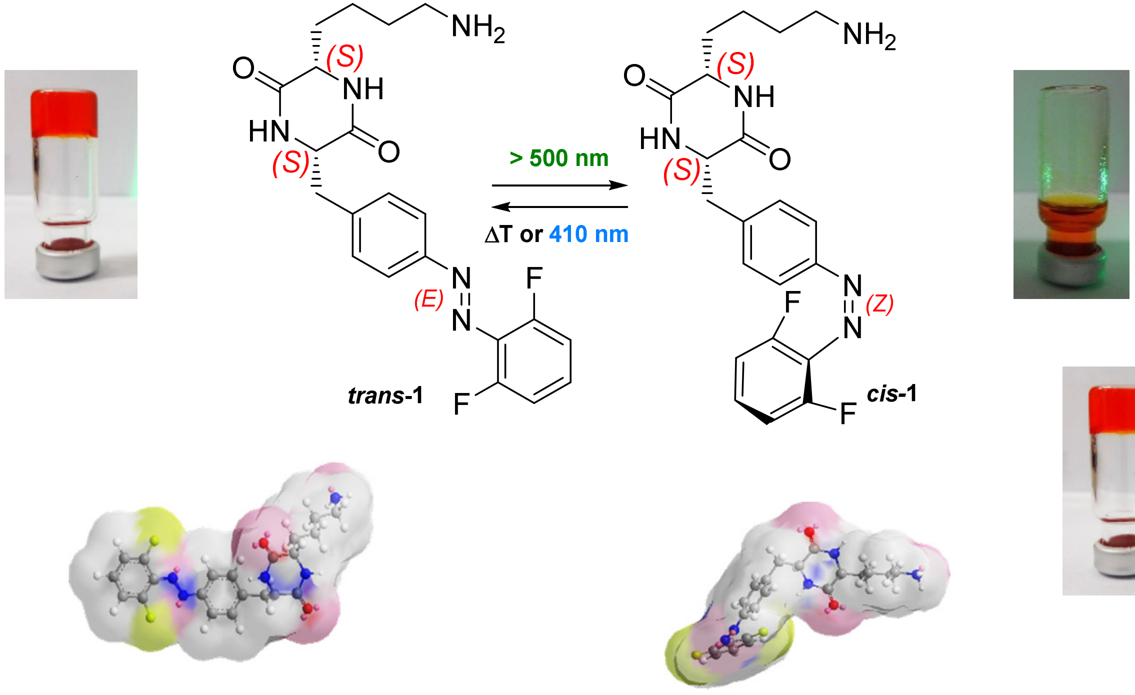
Microscopy of peptide-induced RNA–membrane association. Confocal images show RNA localization (5’-AlexaFluor647-labeled 15-mer, cyan) to the outside of oleic acid/POPC (90%/10%) and pure POPC membranes in the presence of R3F3 and R3W3 peptides. Control samples had no peptide added. For each image, the left panel shows the DIC image and the right panel shows AlexaFluor647 fluorescence. The scale bar is 20 mm.



Microscopy of encapsulated RNA localization to POPC membranes with peptides. Confocal images show that RNA (5’-FAMU$_{15}$, green) encapsulated in POPC vesicles (containing a rhodaminelabeled lipid, red) becomes localized to the membrane of certain vesicles after an overnight incubation with R3F3 and R3W3 peptides. The scale bar is 20 mm.

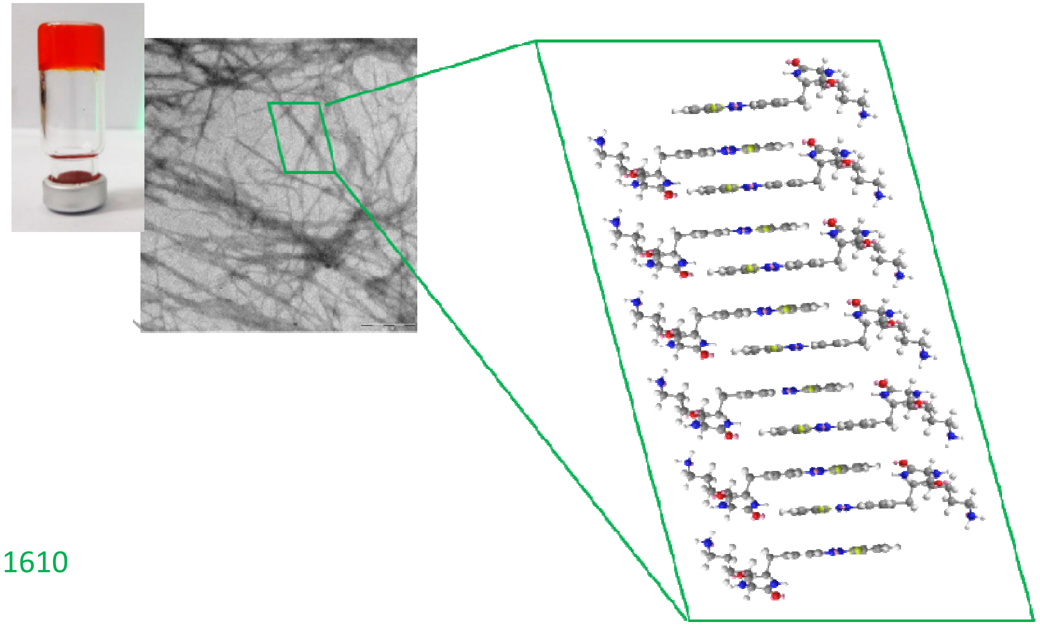
Neha P. Kamat, Sylvia Tobe, Ian T. Hill, and Jack W. Szostak *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 11735 –11739

Interactions of photochromic oligonucleotides with lipid membranes



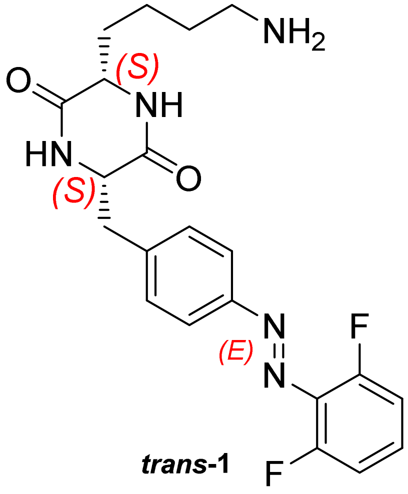
AMPHIPHATIC

POLAR

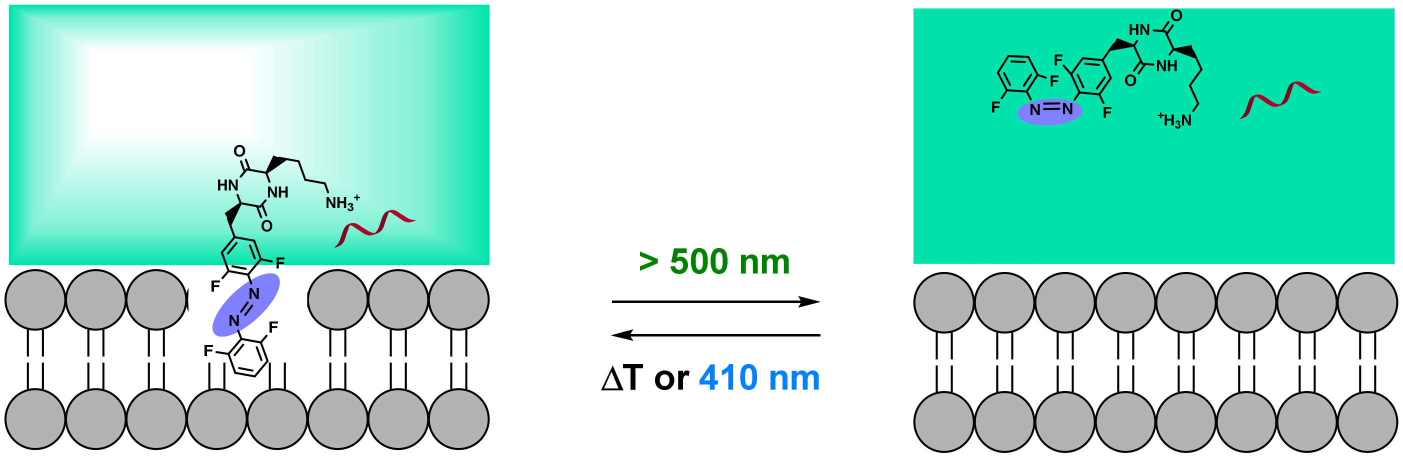


J. Karcher, Z. Pianowski *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, *24,* 11605-11610

Interactions of photochromic oligonucleotides with lipid membranes

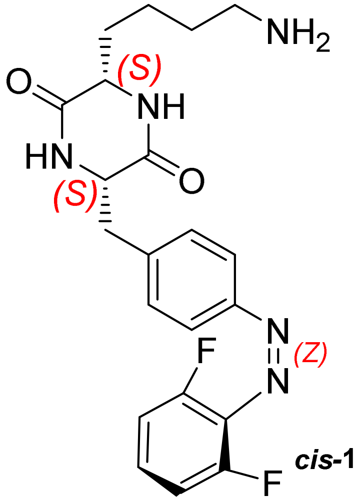


***trans*-1**

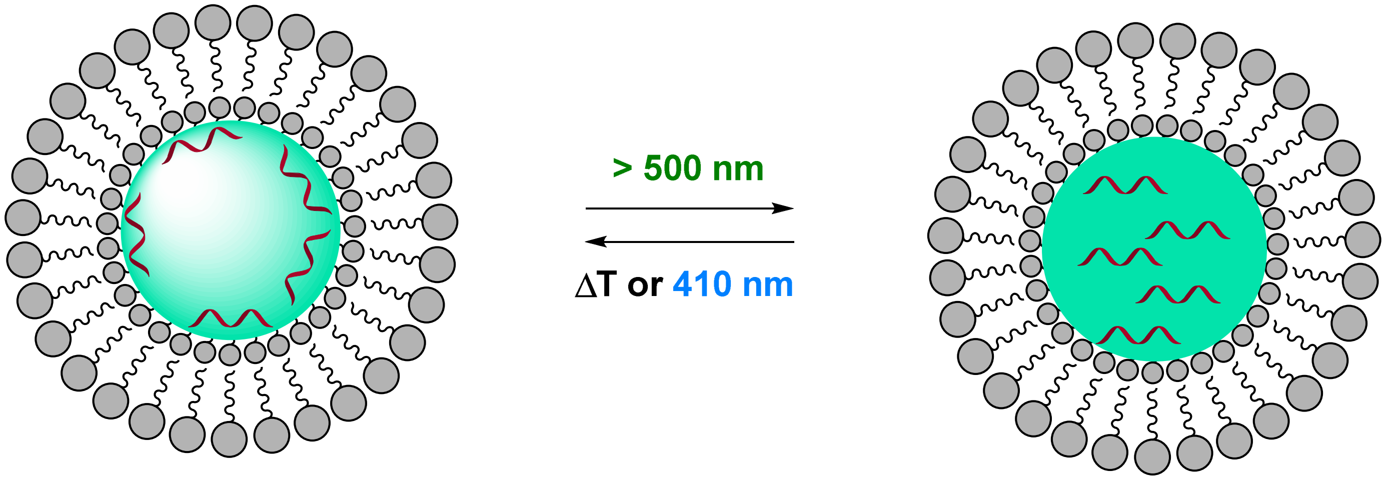


> 500 nm

ΔT or 410 nm



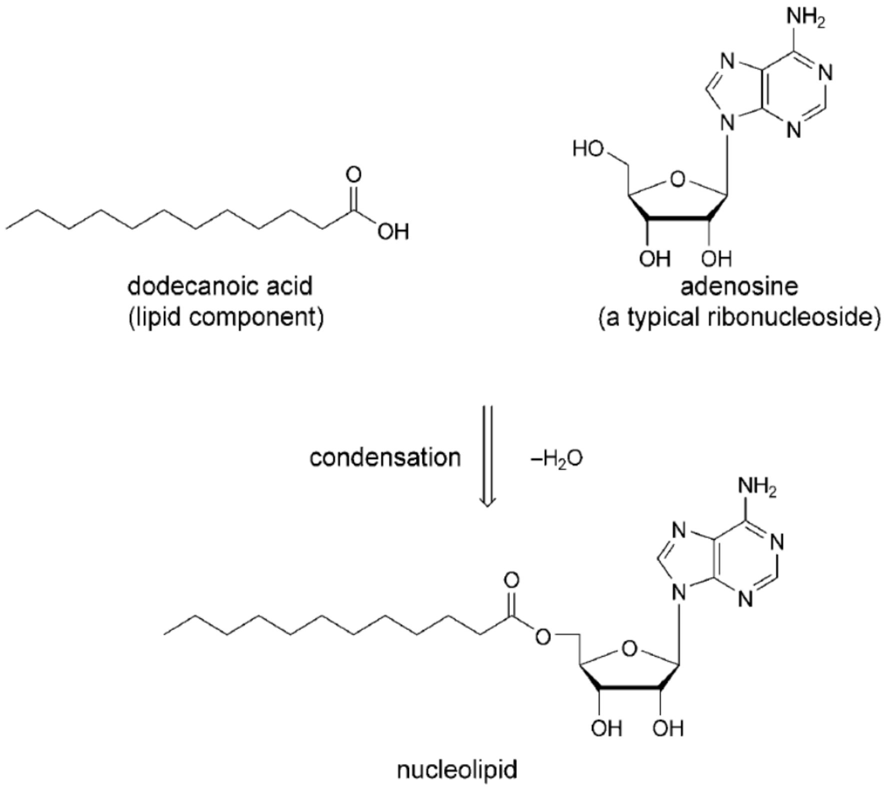
***cis*-1**

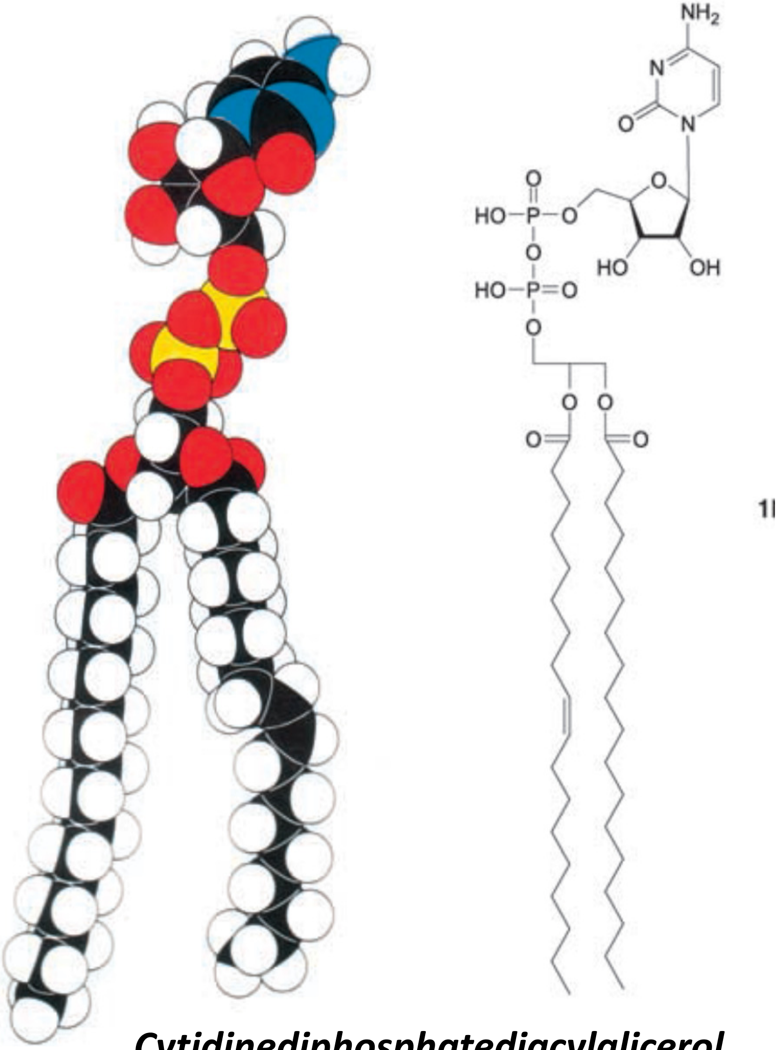


> 500 nm

ΔT or 410 nm

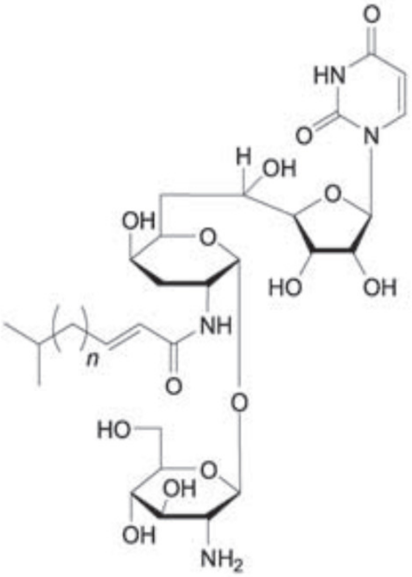
Nucleolipids – a replication mechanism for genetic information?





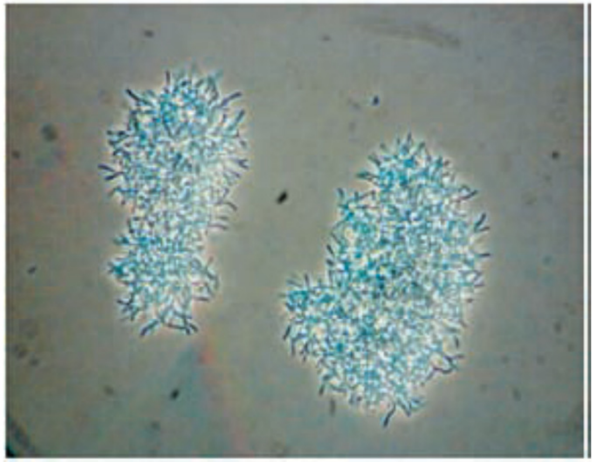
Cytidinediphosphatediacylglicerol

Antibiotic nucleolipids



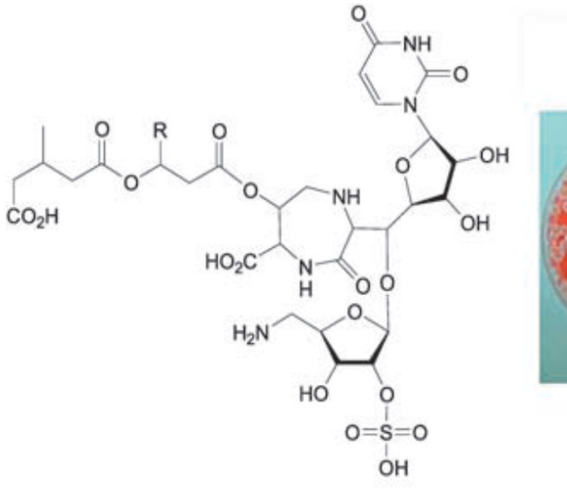
2 Tunicamycin A $n = 9$
3 Tunicamycin B $n = 10$
4 Tunicamycin C $n = 8$
5 Tunicamycin D $n = 11$

from *Streptomyces lysosuperficus*



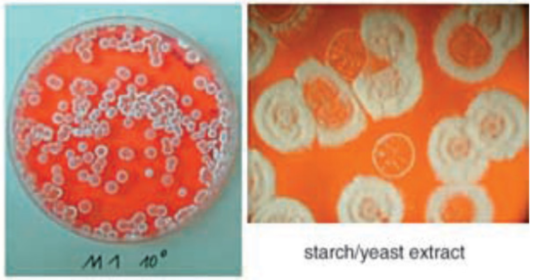
Streptomyces lysosuperficus

Inhibit peptidoglycan synthesis

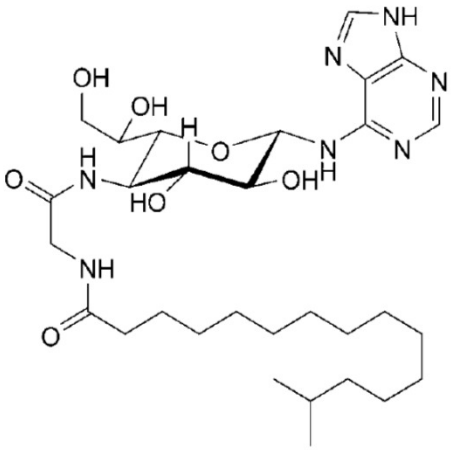


6 Liposidomycin B R = $Me_2CH(CH_2)_8$
7 Liposidomycin C R = $Me(CH_2)_{10}$

Streptomyces davawensis

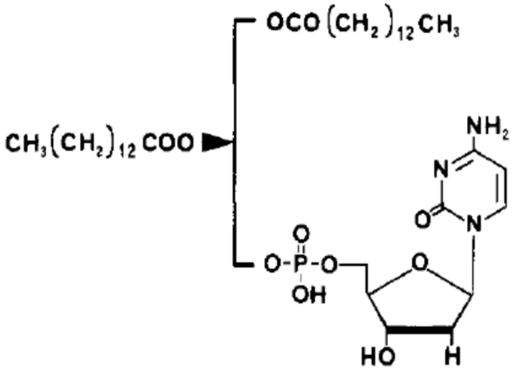


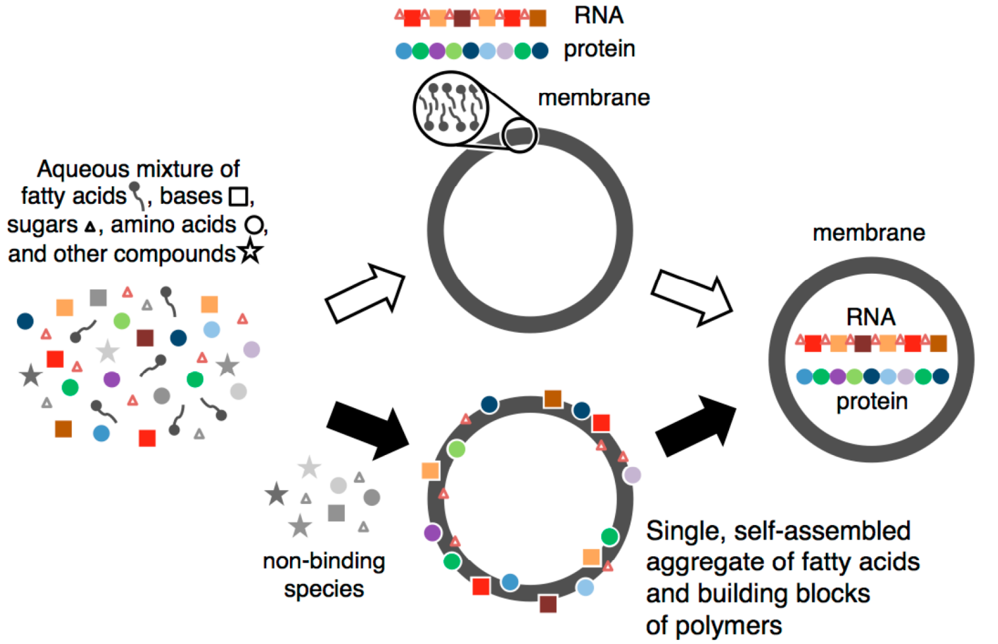
starch/yeast extract



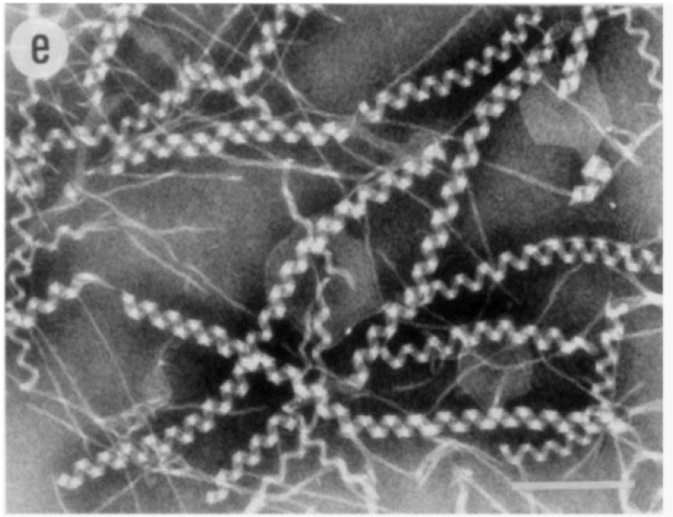
Septacidine (**8**)
from *Streptomyces fimbriatus*

Nucleolipids – a replication mechanism for genetic information?

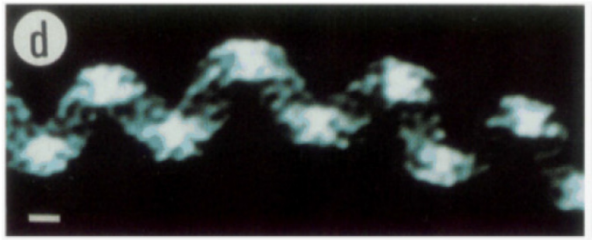




Black, R. A.; Blosser, M. C. *Life* **2016**, *6*(3), 33; doi:10.3390/life6030033

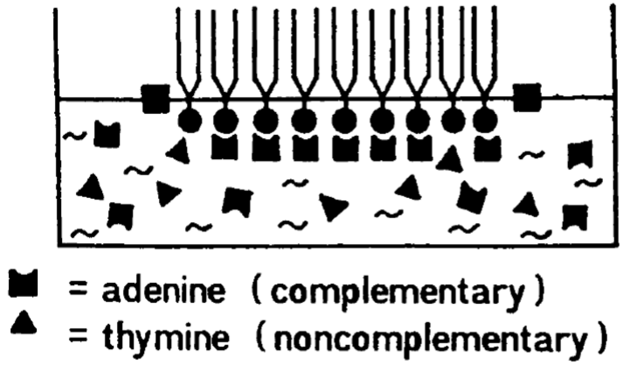


Scalebar: 200 nm



Scalebar: 10 nm

Yanagawa, H. et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1989**, *111*, 4567-4570



Rosemeyer, H. Chem. Biodiversity **2005**, *2*, *977*

Phosphates

Source: Google Images

Schreibersite is generally a rare iron-nickel phosphide mineral, $(Fe,Ni)_3P$, though common in iron-nickel meteorites

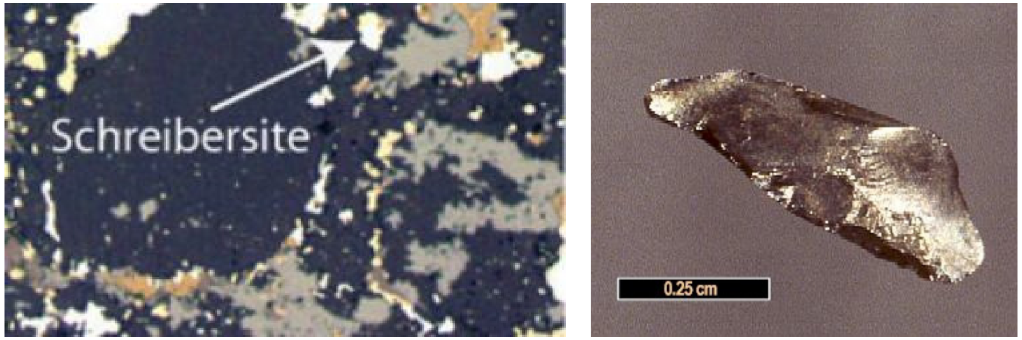
Acidic schreibersite corrosion under anaerobic conditions (10% aq. HCl/N_2) → soluble forms of phosphorus

$$(Fe,Ni)_3P + HCl_{aq} \rightarrow H_2PO_3^- \rightarrow H_2P_2O_5^{2-}$$

T. P. Kee *et al.Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta.* ***2013*** *109,* 90-112

Wikimedia , Butcherbird

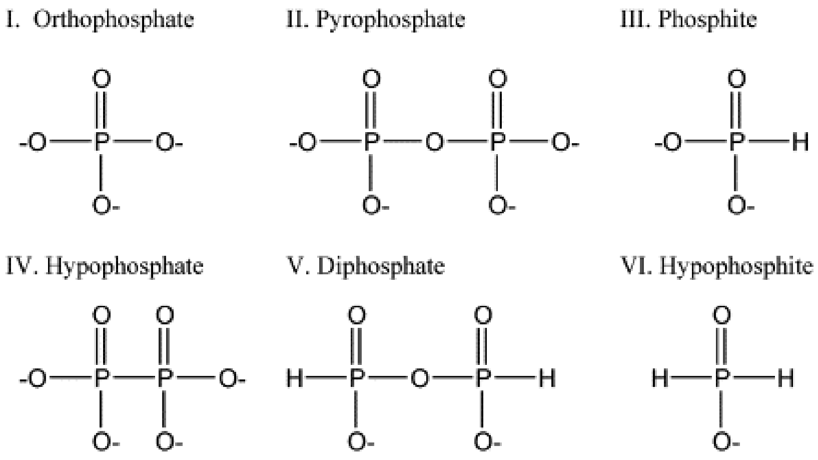
slice of the Gebel Kamil Meteorite with schreibersite rimmed by kamacite

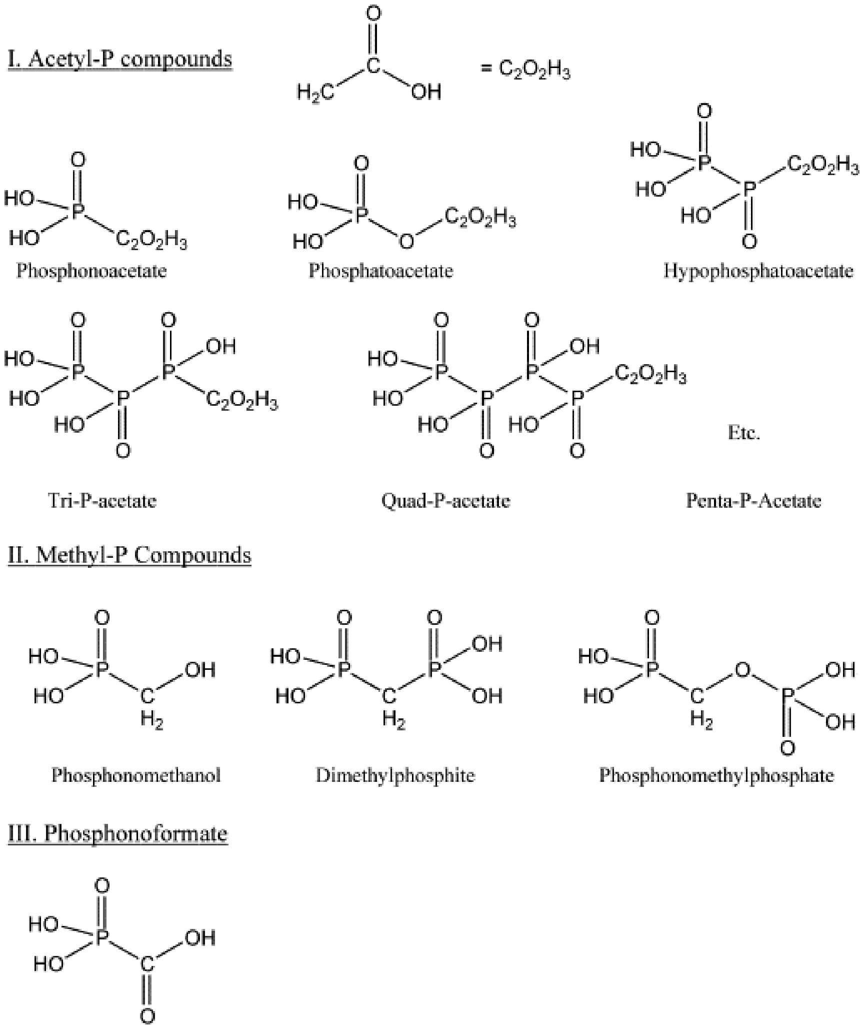


Virginia Smith, UA Lunar & Planetary Laboratory

Image of schreibersite grain present in a thin-section of the enstatite meteorite, KLE 98300.

Phosphates





$$Fe_3P + 7H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + H_3PO_3 + 5\tfrac{1}{2}H_2(g)$$

$$H_3PO_3 + H_2O \rightarrow H_3PO_4 + H_2(g)$$

$$2H_3PO_3 \rightarrow H_4P_2O_6 + H_2(g)$$

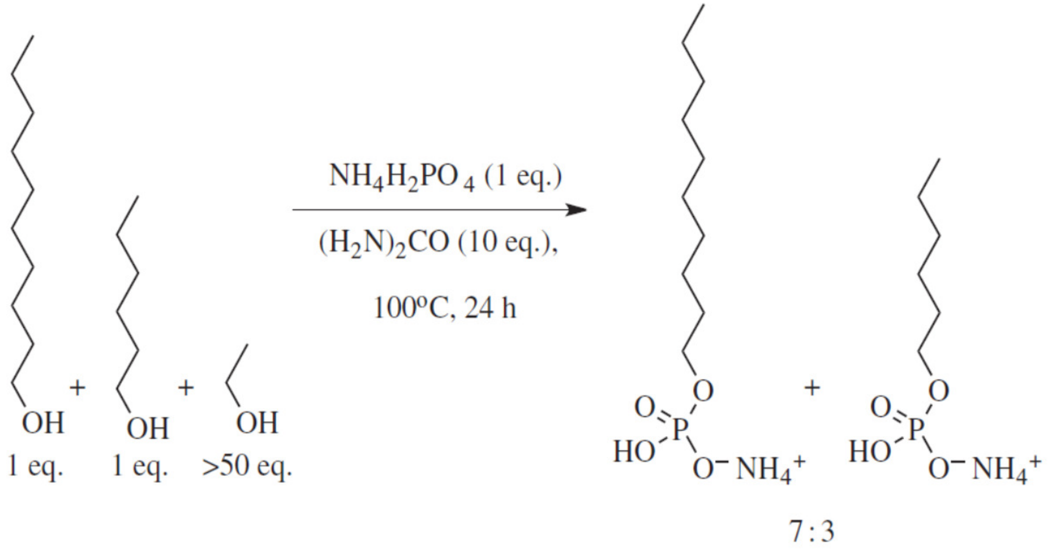
$$H_4P_2O_6 + H_2O \rightarrow H_4P_2O_7 + H_2(g)$$

$$H_4P_2O_7 + H_2O \rightarrow 2H_3PO_4$$

Radical pathway of the corrosion is suggested.
In presence of simple organic molecules (e.g. acetic acid)
organophosphorous compounds are detected

M. Pasek *et al.Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta.* ***2007*** *71,* 1721-1736

Phospholipids



M. Powner, J. Sutherland *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* **2011**, *366*, 2870–2877

Lipids - summary

Many amphiphilic organic compounds spontaneously form vesicles in water at sufficiently high concentrations

Current phospholipid membranes likely evolved late. Protocells probably encapsulated by fatty acids, fatty alcohols, prenyl oligomers, or phosphorylated alcohols

Nucleolipids are proposed as intermediates in templated oligonucleotide replication

Phosphorus was accessible upon corrosion of meteorite materials and could be incorporated into lipids

The origin of small reactive intermediates

Wikimedia , Carles Millan

Schreibersite $(Fe,Ni)_3P$, from iron-nickel meteorites: source of phosphorus, iron and nickel

Under more neutral conditions phosphates recombine with iron → $Fe_3(PO_4)_2$ (**vivianite**)

It should be re-solubilized to become accessible for following chemical transformations

HCN – the crucial reactive intermediate – burning of carbon-rich chondrite meteorites into redox-neutral atmosphere containing N_2 and water

$$Fe_3(PO_4)_2 + 18CN^-_{aq} \rightarrow 2PO_4^{3-} + 3[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$$

Two important functions: solubilization of phosphates and concentration of atmospheric HCN deposited as salts of mono- and divalent cations (Na, K, Mg, Ca)

Similar reactions take place with insoluble copper and nickel sulfides deposited by iron-nickel meteorite impacts (same occurence as schreibersite, rich mining sources of these metals until today)

$$NiS + H_2O + 6CN^- \rightarrow [Ni(CN)_6]^{4-} + HS^- + OH^-$$

$$Cu_2S + H_2O + 6CN^- \rightarrow 2[Cu(CN)_3]^{2-} + HS^- + OH^-$$

The origin of small reactive intermediates

Thermal decomposition of cyanoferrates (volcanic):

$$(\mathrm{Na,K})_4[\mathrm{Fe(CN)_6}] \xrightarrow{700^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} 4(\mathbf{Na/K})\mathbf{CN} + \mathrm{Fe(CN)_2}$$

$$3\mathrm{Fe(CN)_2} \xrightarrow{700^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Fe_3C} + 5\mathrm{C} + 3\mathrm{N_2}$$

$$\mathrm{Fe(CN)_2} \xrightarrow{700^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Fe} + 2\mathrm{C} + \mathrm{N_2}$$

$$\mathrm{Ca_2[Fe(CN)_6]} \xrightarrow{660^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} 2\mathrm{Ca(CN)_2} + \mathrm{Fe(CN)_2}$$

$$\mathrm{Ca(CN)_2} \xrightarrow{660^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathbf{CaNCN} + \mathrm{C} \xrightleftharpoons{1000^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathbf{CaC_2} + \mathrm{N_2}$$

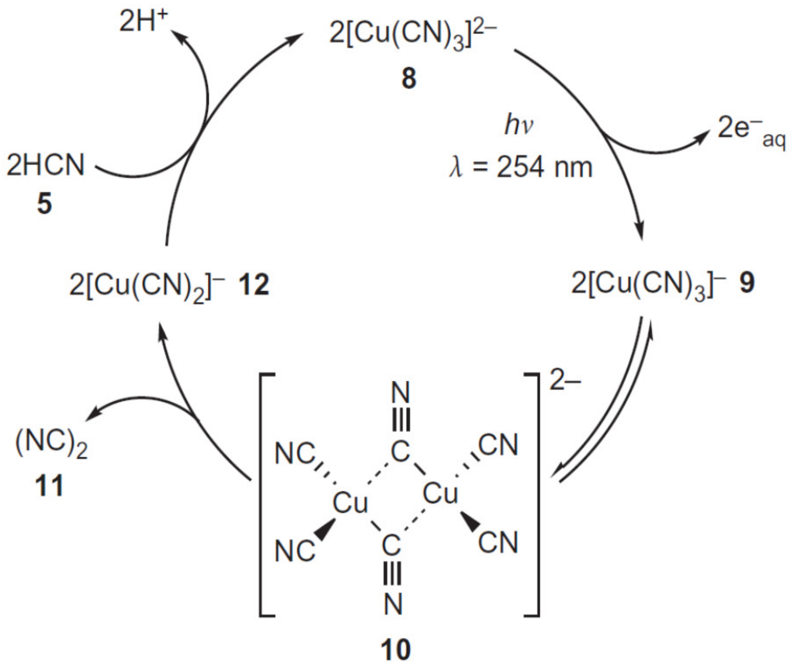
$$\mathrm{Mg_2[Fe(CN)_6]} \xrightarrow{315^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} 2\mathrm{Mg(CN)_2} + \mathrm{Fe(CN)_2}$$

$$\mathrm{Mg(CN)_2} \xrightarrow{395^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{MgCN_2} + \mathrm{C}$$

$$3\mathrm{MgCN_2} \xrightarrow{420^{\circ}\mathrm{C}} \mathbf{Mg_3N_2} + 3\mathrm{C} + 2\mathrm{N_2}$$

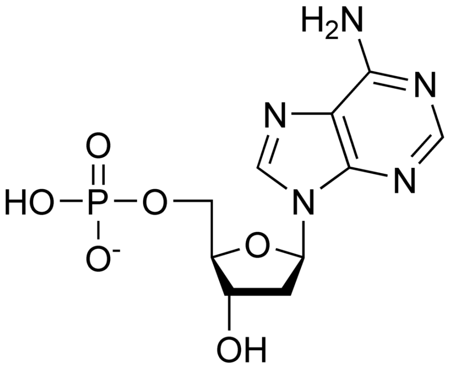
$Cu_2S + H_2O + 6CN^- \rightarrow 2[Cu(CN)_3]^{2-} + HS^- + OH^-$
cyanocuprates and HS^- are delivered by this process

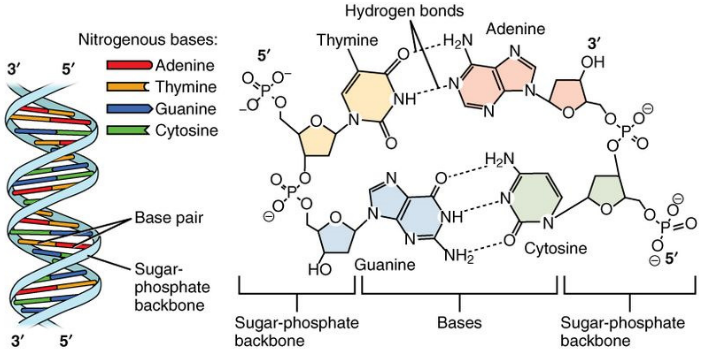
Photoredox cycle based on cyanocuprates may convert HCN into cyanogen

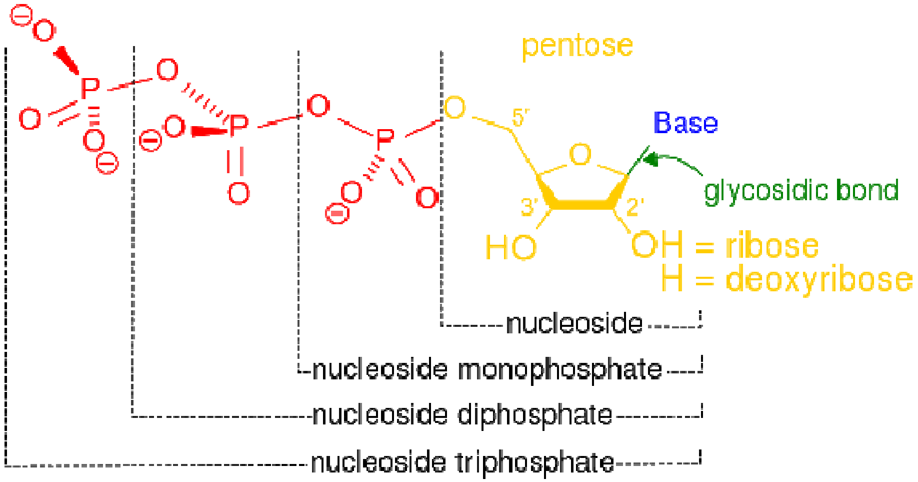


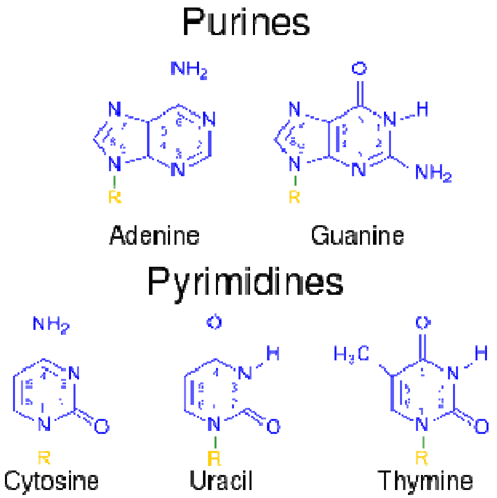
Action of water (bufferred to neutral or slightly acidic) on that mixture produced concentrated HCN solution + cyanamide (from CaNCN) + acetylene (from CaC_2) + ammonia (from Mg_3N_2)

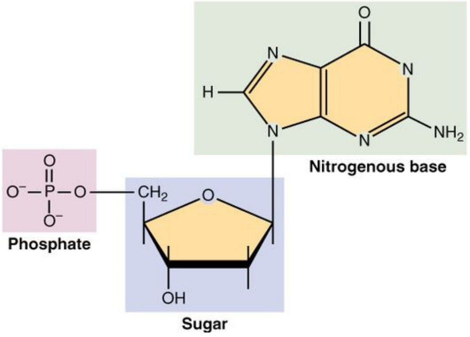
Nucleotides - components



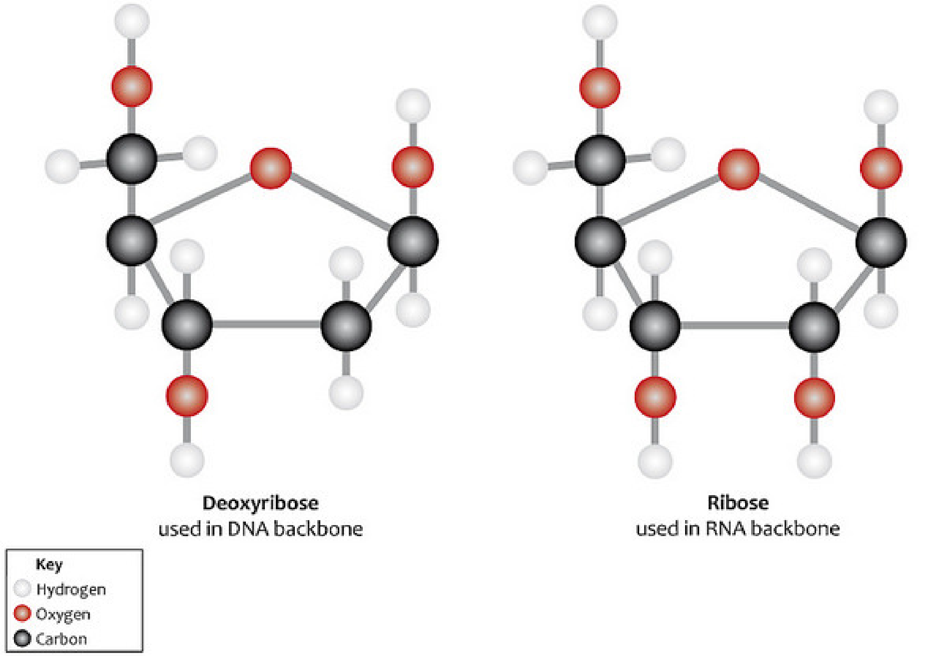






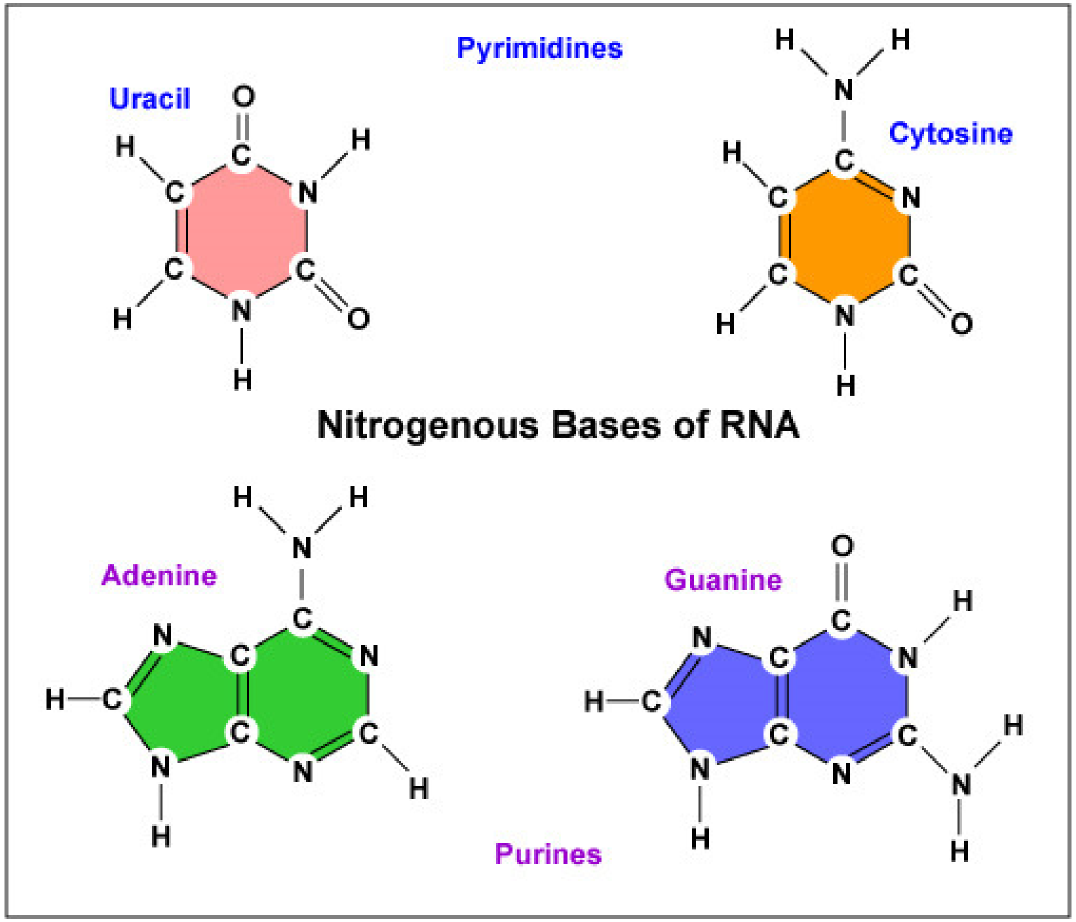


Nucleotides - nucleobases + sugars

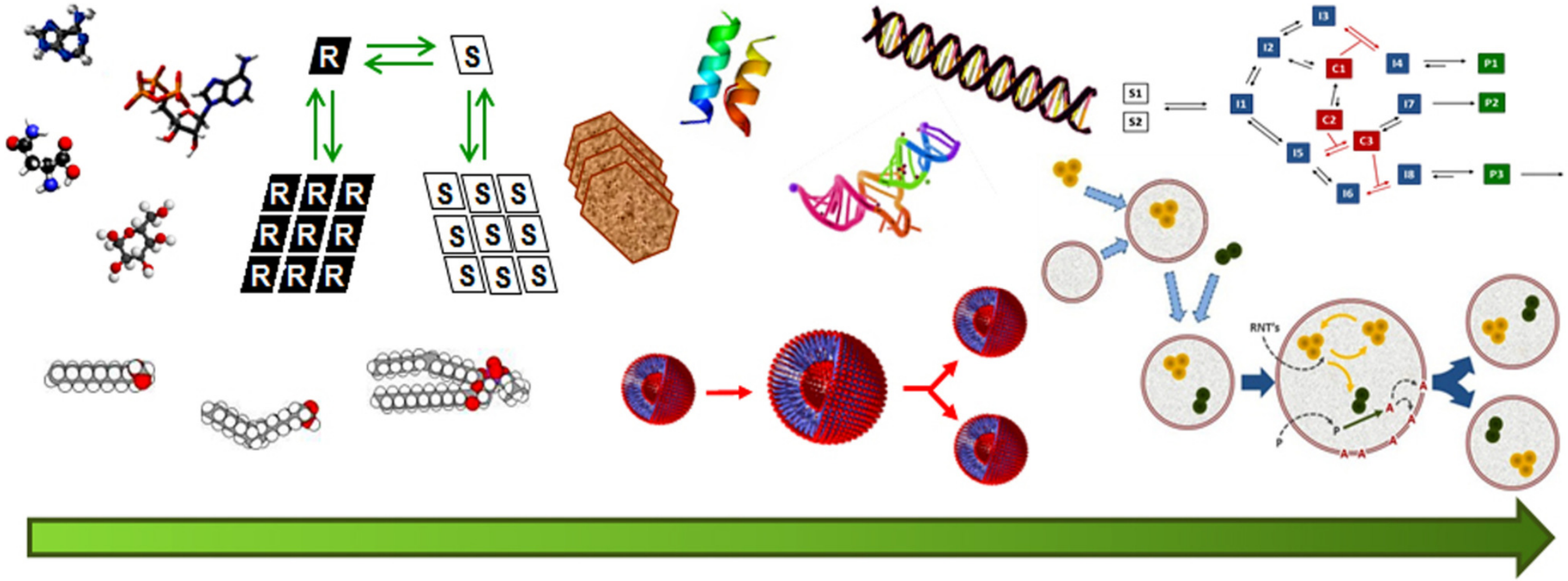


Deoxyribose
used in DNA backbone

Ribose
used in RNA backbone

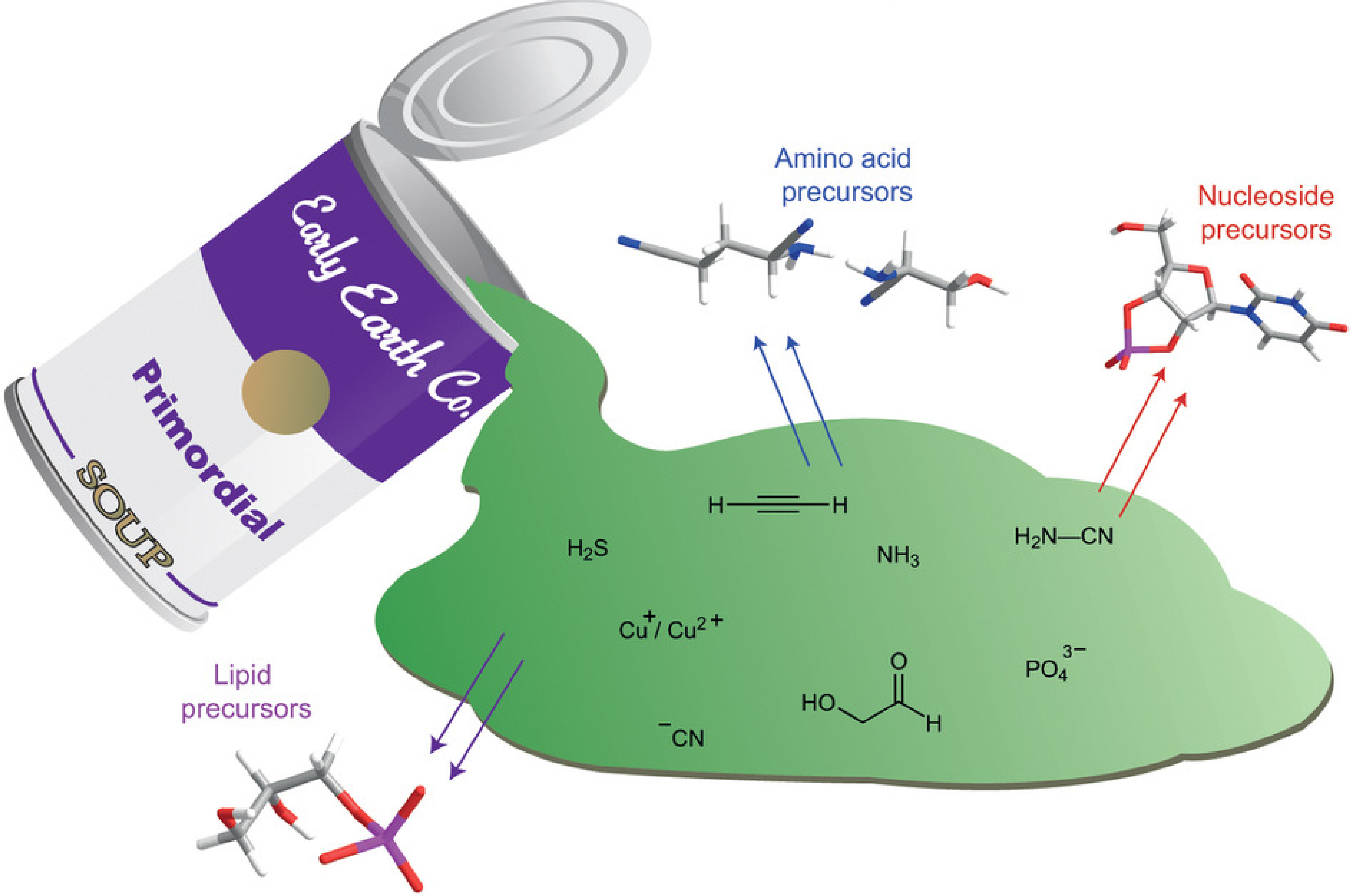


Summary



Increasing complexity from molecules to systems

Summary


Early Earth Co.
Primordial
SOUP
Amino acid precursors
Nucleoside precursors
Lipid precursors
H—≡—H
H_2S
NH_3
$H_2N—CN$
Cu^+/Cu^{2+}
PO_4^{3-}
HO
O
H
^-CN