Organics and Life

An important focus for the future of planetary science and the Outer Solar System in particular.

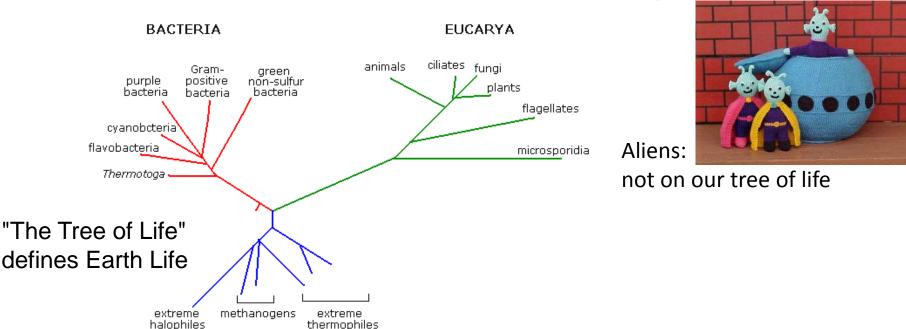


The search for a second genesis of life

⇒ comparative biochemistry (life 2.0) step to understanding the origin of life

 \Rightarrow life is common in the universe (yeah!)

ARCHAEA

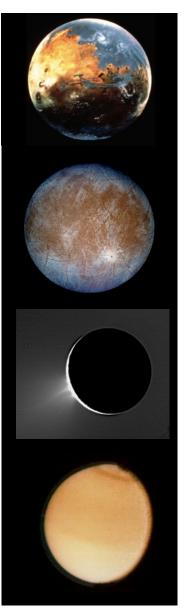


From Woese, 1987



Increasing chance of life not related to Earth life

Where to look for life?



Mars: past liquid water, no organics (yet), current surface destroys organics

Europa: has ocean, No direct evidence of N or organics

Enceladus: has icy jet, liquid water, organics, nitrogen

Titan: liquid - not water, organics

Organics

No evidence of organics.

Organics present in the plume.

Organics present in the atmosphere and surface.



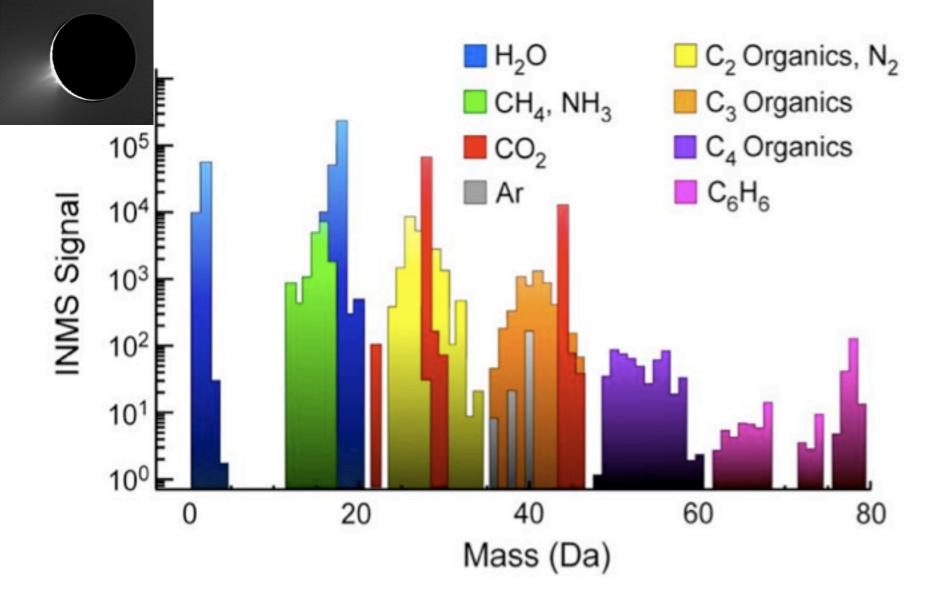


Figure 22.18 Mass spectrum of the Enceladus plume from the October 9th 2008 flyby (Waite et al. 2009). The colors show contributions from various species and their breakdown products using the composition shown in Table 22.3.



Enceladus Organics

- Is H₂ present, redox?
- Diagnostic compounds:
 C₂H₂ stable energetic compound
 CO unstable energetic compound
 HCN important source of N
 C₂H₄ not in comets, FFT and thermal
- Simultaneous CH₄ and NH₃ usually from decaying biomass.
- Are amino acids present?



Titan Organics

Even with Cassini/Huygens our knowledge of the organics processes on Titan, especially the surface is rudimentary.

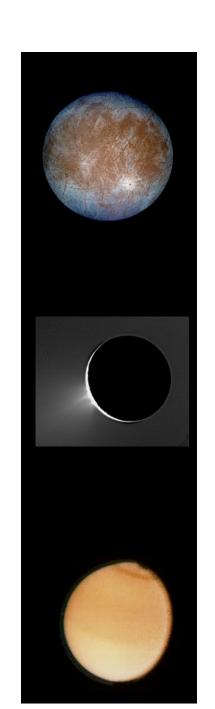
- C₂H₆ surface mixing ratio
- C:H:N ratio in the haze
- Surface processing of solid organics
- Solutions & residues seen in receding lakes
- Any curious depletions of H₂

Habitability

Water, and presumably nutrients and energy

Water, organics, N, probably redox energy

Liquid (not water) redox energy $(H_2 + C_2H_2)$, organics (lots)



Examples of ecologically isolated microbial ecosystems (no O₂, no light, no organic input)

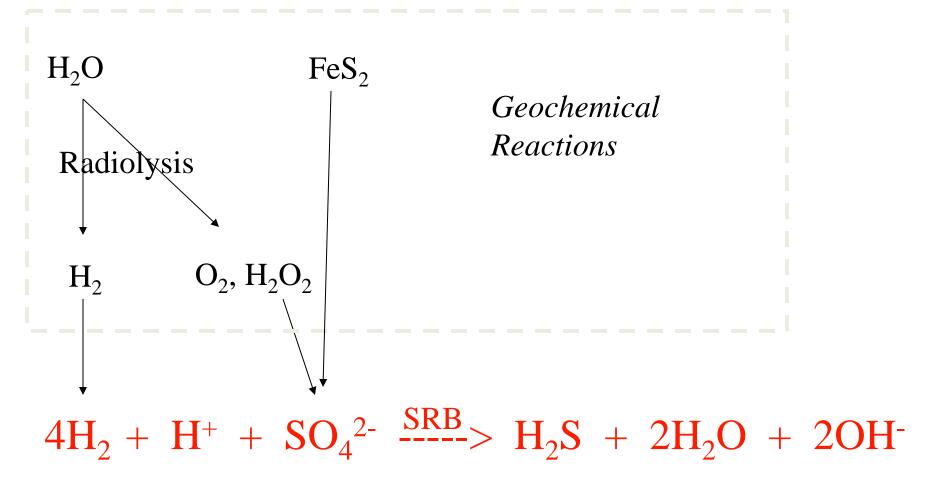
Only three examples are known:

Two are are based on H_2 from rock reactions $(H_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow CH_4 + H_2O)$

- Stevens, T.O. and J.P. McKinley 1995. Lithoautotrophic microbial ecosystems in deep basalt aquifers, Science 270, 450-454.
- Chapelle, F.H., K. O'Neill, P.M. Bradley, B.A. Methe, S.A. Ciufo, L.L. Knobel, and D.R. Lovley 2002. A hydrogen-based subsurface microbial community dominated by methanogens, Nature 415, 312-315.

One based on radioactive decay

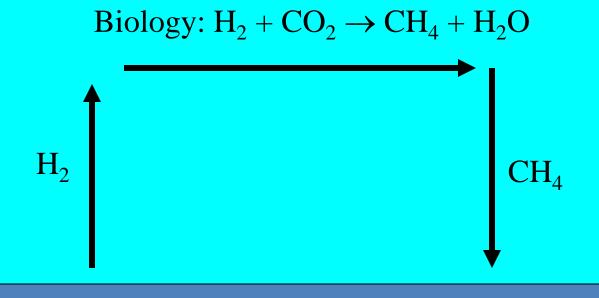
 Lin, L.-H., et al. 2006. Long-Term Sustainability of a High-Energy, Low-Diversity Crustal Biome, Science 314, 479-482



Desulfoprofundis tokoloshe

Lin et al. 2006, slide courtesy of T. Kieft

Liquid water reservoir

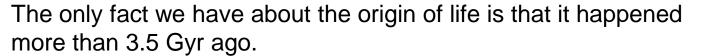


Thermal processing, T>500°C: $CH_4+H_2O \rightarrow H_2 + CO_2$



Origin of Life





We do not know where, when, how it happened, or how long it took.

The view that it occurred on Earth and/or took a long time is unsupported by any evidence.





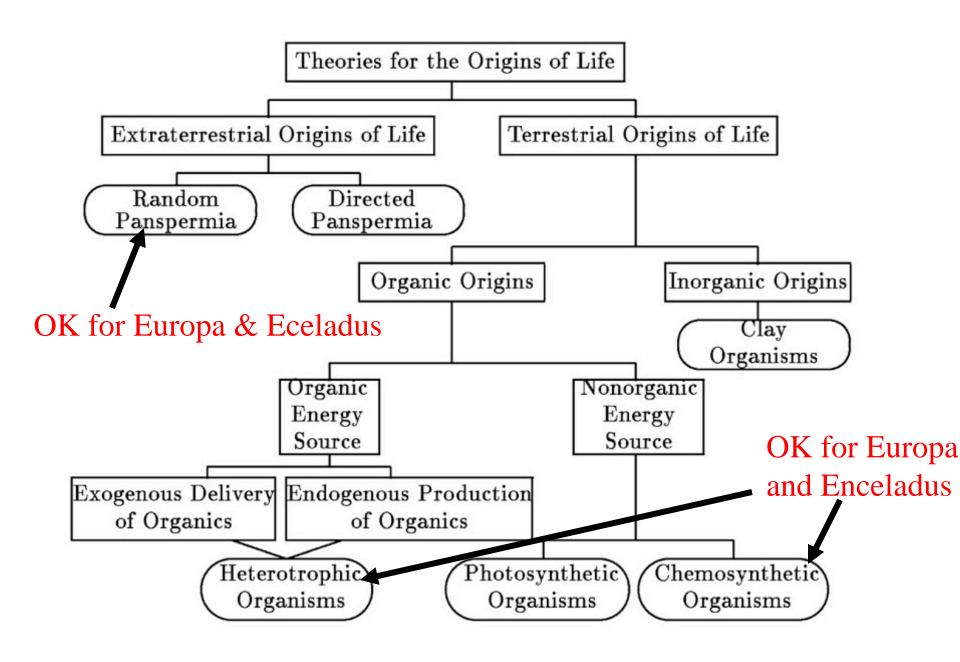
Origin of Life

"As with all fields where significant data are still sparse and where the most important breakthroughs probably lie well in the future, many books now claim to have completely solved the problem or to have at least opened the field sufficiently so that no other approach than the author's is significant."

Greenberg 1994 book review in Phys Today

The history of science suggests that the important breakthroughs will come not from theory but from observations in a new domain.





Davis & McKay, Origins Life Evol. Biosph. 26, 61-73, 1996.

Life Wanted: Dead or Alive

- The search for life is <u>not</u> a search for something alive.
 - No microscopes for motion
 - No Viking-like metabolism experiments
- At the scale of microorganisms, structure is not convincing.
- The best evidence of life is dead
 - biomolecular structures

Biomarkers

<u>Organic</u> <u>Inorganic</u>

Lipids Trace fossils

Nucleic Acids Isotopes

Proteins Mineralogy

Amino acid Cell-like shapes

Amino acid selection Magnetite chains

Special molecules

- (quinones, porphyrins, etc)

Red = could be convincing evidence Blue = possibly convincing Grey = context information only

Amino acids are in meteorites & comets

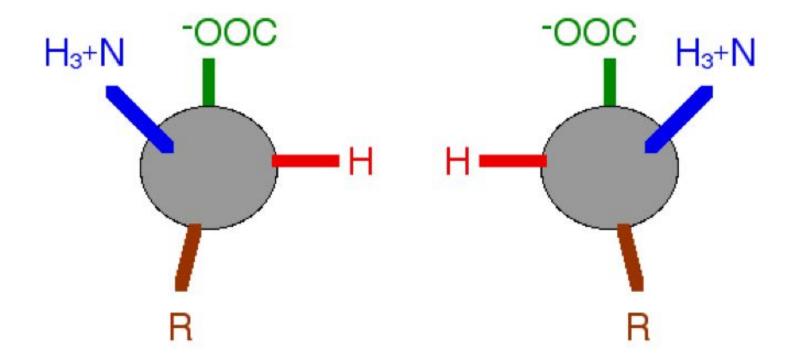
- Even without life they are likely to be present in plumes.
- Relevant to understanding sources and processing of organics.



Glavin et al. 2011

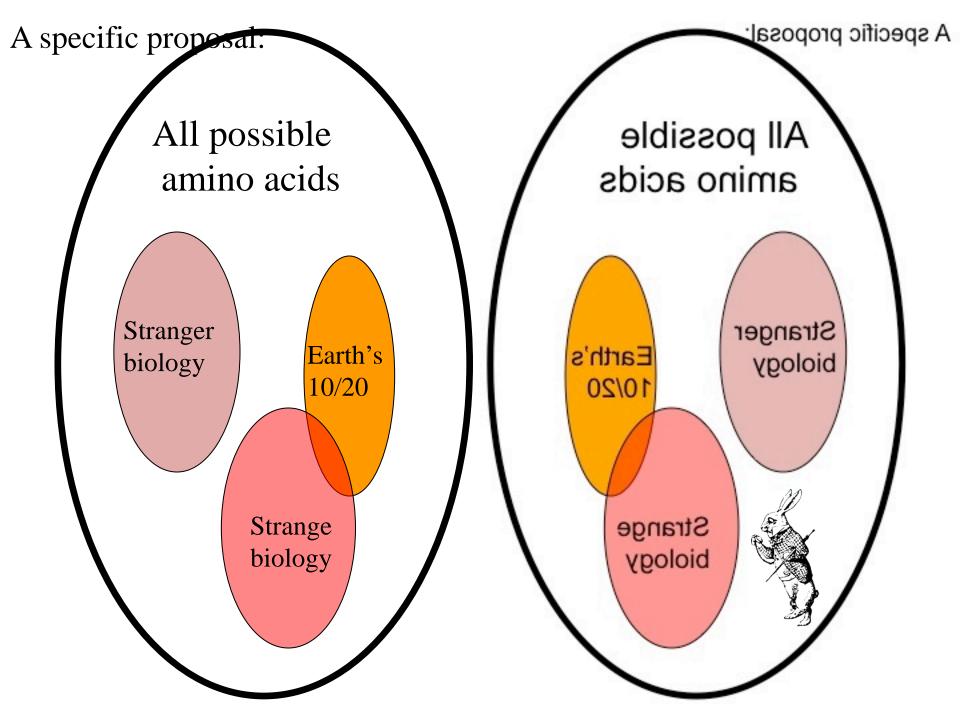
Table 1. Peak identification numbers and abbreviations for amino acids detected in the chromatograms of the standards, procedural blanks, and meteorite extracts. The number of carbons (#C) for the aliphatic amino acids is also shown.

Peak	Amino acid	#C
1	p-aspartic acid	
2	L-aspartic acid	
3	L-glutamic acid	
4	p-glutamic acid	
5	p-serine	
6	L-serine	
7	p-threonine	
8	L-threonine	
9	Glycine	2
10	β-alanine (BALA)	3
11	p-alanine	3
12	1-alanine	3
13	γ-amino-n-butyric acid (γ-ABA)	4
14	D-β-amino-n-butyric acid (D-β-ABA)	
15	L-β-amino-n-butyric acid (L-β-ABA)	
16	α-aminoisobutyric acid (α-AIB)	
17	D,L-α-amino-n-butyric acid (D,L-α-ABA)	
18	3-amino-2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid	5
	(3-a-2,2-dmpa)	
19	D,L-4-aminopentanoic acid (D,L-4-apa)	
20	D,L-4-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid	5
	(p,L-4-a-3-mba)	
21	D,L-3-amino-2-methylbutanoic acid	5
	(p,L-3-a-2-mba)	
22	D,L-3-amino-2-ethylpropanoic acid	5
	(p,L-3-a-2-epa)	
23	5-aminopentanoic acid (5-apa)	5
24	D,L-4-amino-2-methylbutanoic acid	5
	(D,L-4-a-2-mba)	
25	3-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid (3-a-3-mba)	5
26	p-2-amino-2-methylbutanoic acid (p-isovaline)	5
27	D,L-3-aminopentanoic acid (D,L-3-apa)	5
28	L-2-amino-2-methylbutanoic acid (L-isovaline)	5
29	L-2-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid (L-valine)	5
30	p-2-amino-3-methylbutanoic acid (p-valine)	5
31	p-2-aminopentanoic acid (p-norvaline)	5
32	L-2-aminopentanoic acid (L-norvaline)	
33	ε-amino-n-caproic acid (EACA)	6
34	D,L-isoleucine	6
35	D,L-leucine	6
I.S.	D,L-norleucine (internal standard)	6
X	Desalting or nonfluorescent mass artifact	



L - amino acids used in proteins

D - amino acids not in proteins



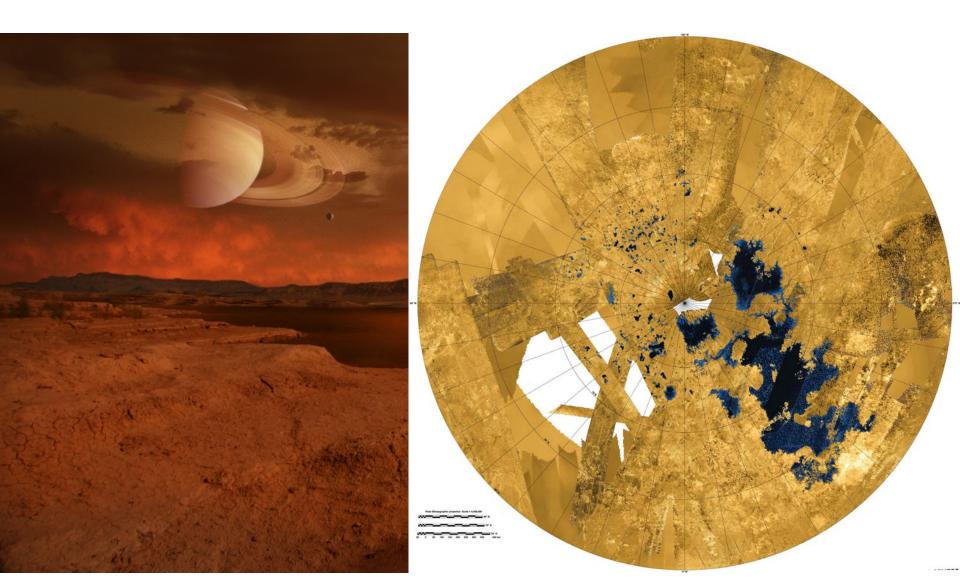
Why Sample Return

- If Nature conforms to our expectations and life elsewhere uses amino acids and these are present in a plume as a distinct group and of definite chirality then there is no need to sample return at this time.
- Nature does not have a good record of conforming to our expectations (eg. perchlorate on Mars).
- If life elsewhere has unexpected biochemistry then understanding this will require iterative investigations – virtually impossible in-situ methods.
- We need to learn to do astrobiology sample return.

We need to develop the requirements and technology for sample return from habitable environments.



Titan: on the beach



Could there be methane life on Titan?

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Table 1. Free Energies of Hydrogenation on Titan

Reaction	ΔG (kcal/mole)
$C_2H_2 + 3H_2 = 2CH_4$	80
$C_2H_6 + H_2 = 2CH_4$	15
$R-CH_2 + H_2 = R + CH_4$	13
Earth	
$CO_2 + H_2 = CH_4 + H_2O$	>10

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S + RT \ln(Q)$$

Possibilities for Widespread Life on Titan

Earth

Carbon based

Liquid H₂O

Widespread

Global pollution (O₂)

Titan

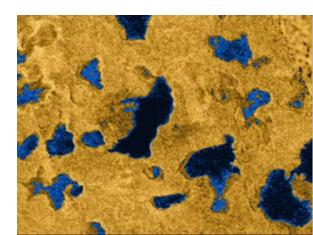
Carbon based

Liquid CH₄

If widespread then

H₂ depletion





Opinions*

- The strongest support for outer Solar System missions beyond science comes from interest in life. Our planned missions do not adequately reflect this.
- We need to push harder for small innovative missions and technology demo.
 (eg. Mars Pathfinder, Philae)

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