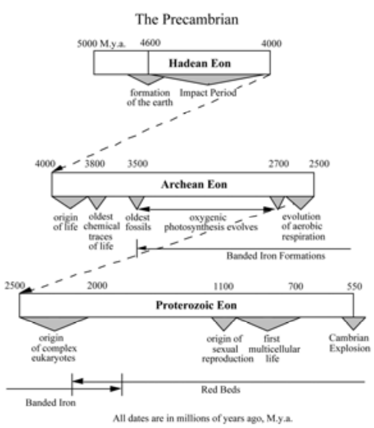
Origins of Life & the Cambrian Explosion



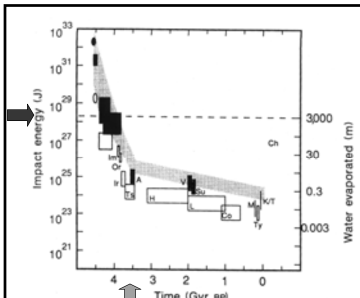
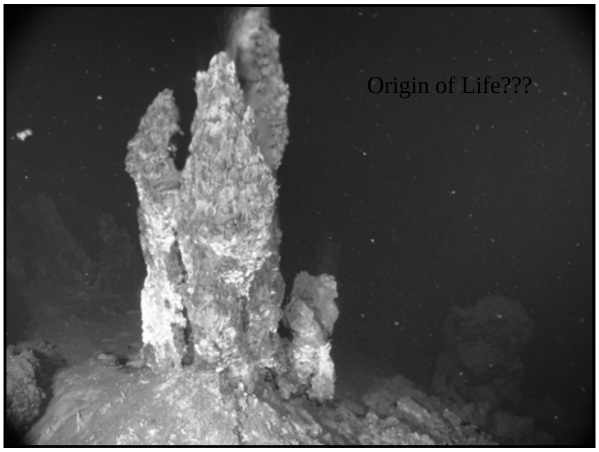
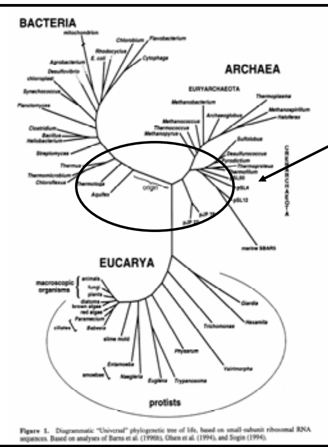


FIG. 1 The largest impacts on Earth and Moon. Open boxes are lunar, filled boxes terrestrial. Lunar craters are Tycho, Copernicus, Langrenus, Hausen, Tsiolkovski, Iridum, Orientale and Imbrium. Terrestrial events are the K/T impact, Manicougan, Sudbury, Vredevort and an impact energy corresponding to the thickness of Archaean spherule beds. Ovals are self energies of formation; the early box refers to a possible Moon-forming impact. Impact estimates between 3.8 and 4.4 Gyr are discussed in the text. The stippled region for Earth is inferred from these data. The depth of ocean vaporized by the impact is also given; the dashed line corresponds to an ocean-vaporizing impact. A possible but extremely unlikely collision with Chiron is placed safely in the future.

Impact Frustration period forces origins of life into a narrow time period to have gotten started!

Hydrothermal vents may have served as zones of refuge.





Almost all are Thermophiles!

Hot Start Hypothesis

Some Lessons from the BIG TREE:
Map of the Biological Record

Single origin for all life on Earth...

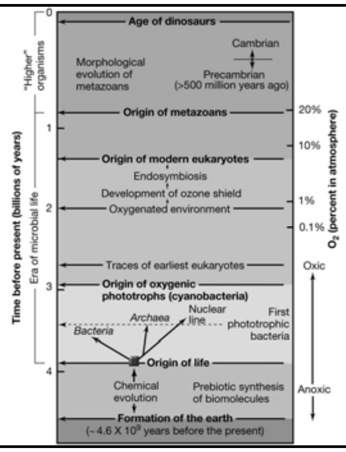
- Central Dogma intact
- ATP and PMF are universal themes
- Uniformity among chiral carbon compds (sugars & AAs)
- Hot start origin…

- Also Cyanobacteria did not arrive first on the scene!

Some Lessons from the BIG TREE:
Map of the Biological Record

General topology implies:

- Three "primary lines of evolutionary descent."
- The Eucarya *"nuclear"* lineage almost as old as the prokaryote lines.
- Prokaryotes split between *Bacteria* and *Archaea*.
- Mitochondria and chloroplasts proven to be of bacterial origin.



The Chemical Aspects of The Origin of Life

Life is the cumulative product of interactions among the many kinds of chemical substances that make up the cells of an organism.

The abiotic chemical evolution of life follows four major hurdles:

1. The abiotic synthesis and accumulation of small organic molecules, or monomers, such as amino acids and nucleotides.
2. The joining of these monomers into polymers, including proteins and nucleic acids.
3. The aggregation of abiotically produced molecules into droplets, e.g., protobionts, that had chemical characteristics different from their surroundings.
4. The origin of heredity or information transference.

To understand how the origin of life from abiotic material occurred, we have to consider <u>two critical concepts</u>:

1. The extension of the idea of natural selection to the chemical level.

2. The realization that the condition of the early Earth when life first arose must have been vastly different from present:

> (a) Non-oxidizing atmosphere: present level of oxygen, which began to accumulate around 2.1 billion years ago with the presence of cyanobacteria, would have been lethal to primitive organisms
>
> (b) Abundant resources produced non-biologically
>
> (c) Long time scale without competition

Thioester World

Chemical Transformations

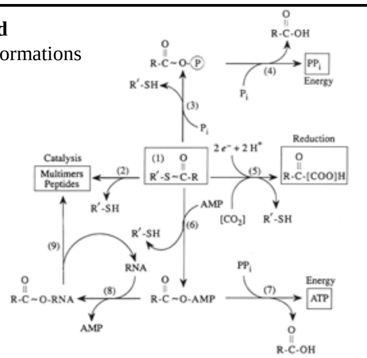


Figure 10.10 Synopsis of chemical transformations in the thioester world illustrating: (1) a pool of thioesters; (2) polymerisation of protoenzymes; (3) generation of high-energy phosphate esters; (4) generation of pyrophosphate, a primordial energy carrier; (5) thioester-based organic synthesis reactions; (6) formation of high-energy adenylate derivatives; (7) production of ATP; (8) generation of acyl-RNA complexes (e.g. amino-charged tRNA); (9) peptide formation[29]

Thioester World

Mechanisms of synthesis

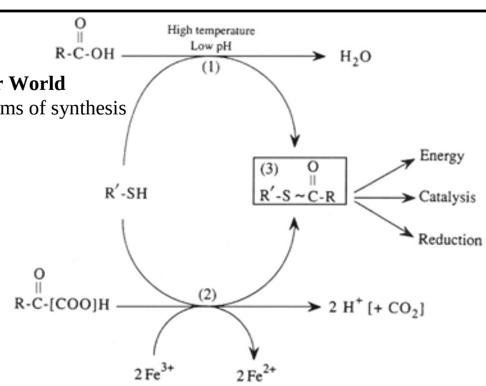


Figure 10.12 Mechanisms for synthesis of thioesters. (1) High temperature, low pH spontaneous synthesis from thiols and organic acids; (2) oxidative synthesis from thiols and α-keto organic acids based on ferric iron reduction[29]

Origins of Life Models

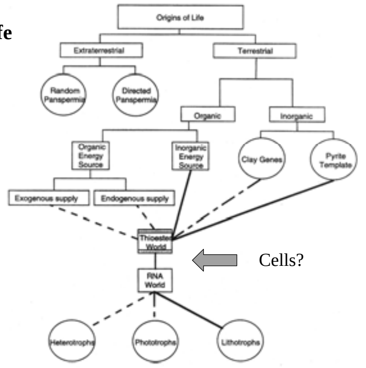


Figure 10.6 Relationships among various theoretical or conceptual models for the origins of life.[77] Dashed and solid lines at the bottom of the figure connect mechanisms with putative metabolic type of first organisms. The thioester world is proposed as an intermediate leading to an RNA world

The Molecular Clues to the Origin of Life on Earth

• Molecules of living organisms are rich in **hydrogen-containing carbon** compounds that are highly reduced. This suggests that there was little or no free molecular oxygen on early Earth.

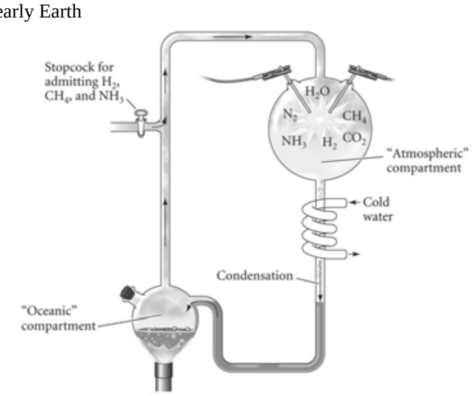
• All **amino acids** exist in both the right-handed and left-handed state. However, only 20 amino acids of the left-handed variety are used by living organisms in proteins. Therefore, suggesting there was a single origin of life.

• **DNA** & **RNA** are the universal informational basis of all life forms on Earth.

• **ATP** is the universal energy currency of all living organisms; suggesting a common origin of metabolism.

• In any cell, first steps of carbohydrate metabolism involve **fermentation**, with the last steps in aerobic organisms the usage of oxygen via **respiration** – suggesting that aerobic organisms evolved from anaerobic ones.

The apparatus Miller et al. (1950s) used to simulate the conditions of early Earth

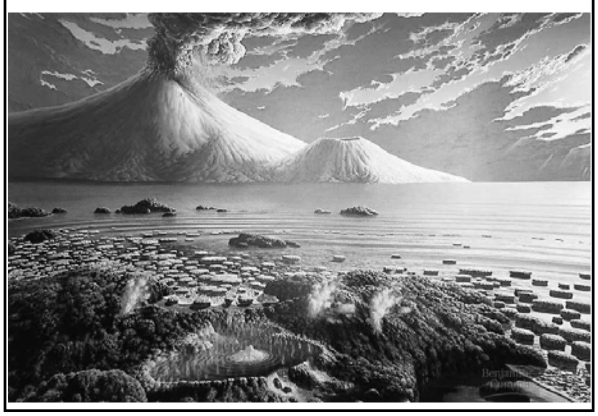


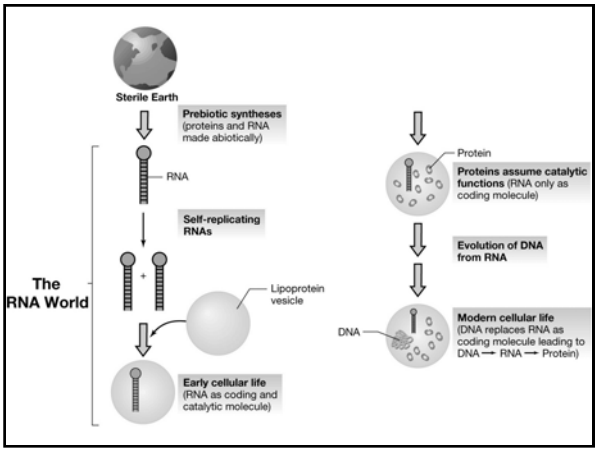
Necessary Conditions for the Origin of Life

- Before life appeared, polymerization reactions generated the carbohydrates, lipids, amino acids, and nucleic acids of which organisms are composed. These molecules accumulated in the oceans.

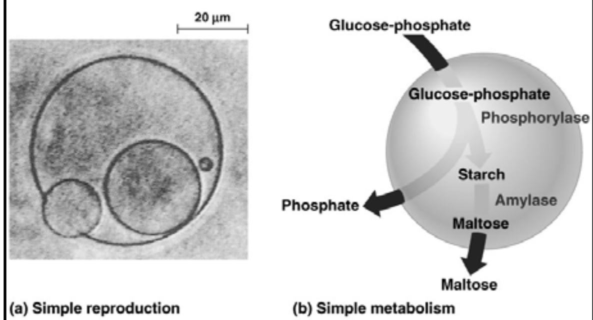
- Originally "Darwin's Warm Pond" Hypothesis

A painting of early Earth showing volcanic activity and photosynthetic prokaryotes in dense mats





Laboratory versions of protobionts

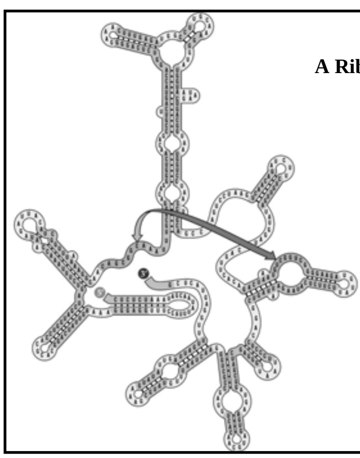


Putative "Metabolism" of a Coacervate Drop

Protobionts: Enclosing Prebiotic Systems

- DNA probably evolved after RNA-based life became surrounded by membranes that provided an environment in which DNA was stable.

A Ribozyme from a Protist



Folding brings together complementary but distant base sequences allowing catalytic activity to occur

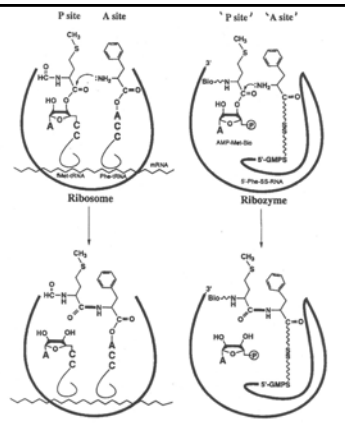
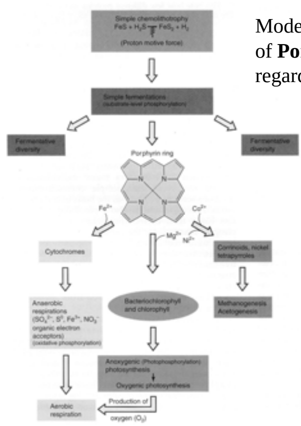


Figure 1 Peptide bond formation by a ribosome (left) and by a ribozyme (right).

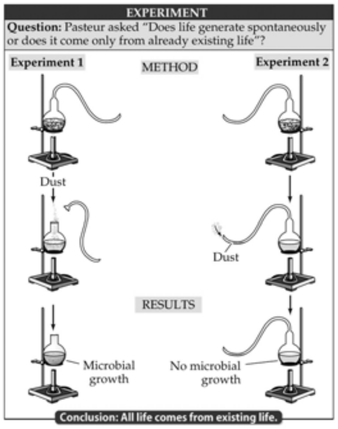
RNA World: Peptide Bond Formation



Model for the development of **Porphyrin Ring** diversity regarding metabolic pathways

Is Life Evolving from Nonlife Today?

- Because most of the chemical reactions that gave rise to life occur readily under the conditions that prevailed on early Earth, life's evolution was "probably" inevitable.
- Experiments by Louis Pasteur and others convinced scientists that life does not come from nonlife on Earth today.

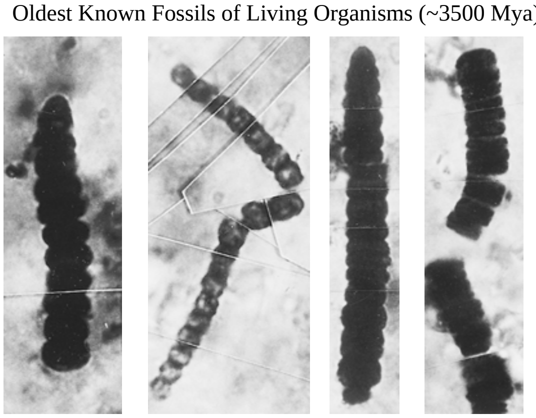


Pasteur (1860s) was also the father of "origins of life" research

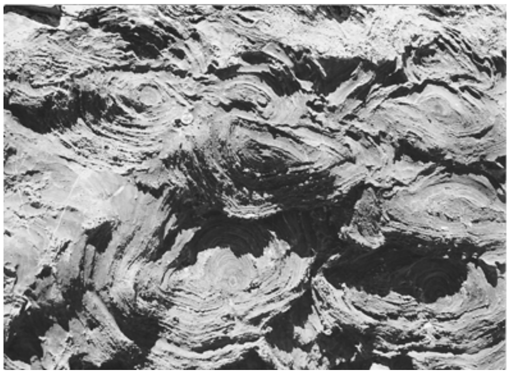
Is Life Evolving from Nonlife Today?

- New life is no longer being assembled from nonliving matter because simple biological molecules that form in today's environment are oxidized or consumed by existing life.
- Now we have competition & oxygen!

Oldest Known Fossils of Living Organisms (~3500 Mya)

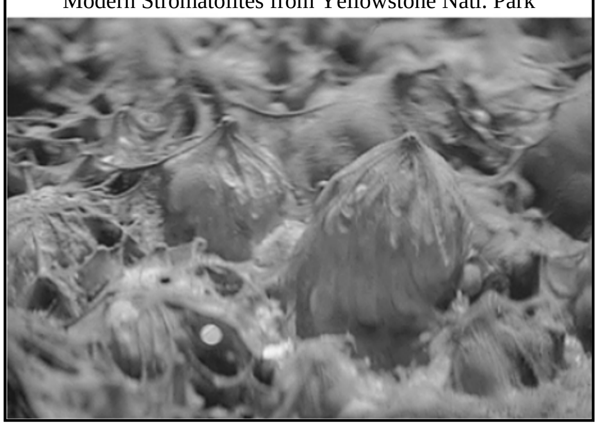


Fossil Stromatolites from Glacier Natl. Park



Living Columnar Stromatolites, Shark Bay, Western Australia

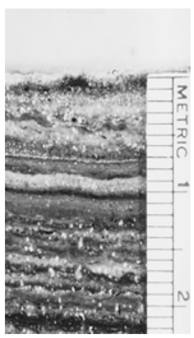
Modern Stromatolites from Yellowstone Natl. Park



Photosynthesis Is the Source of Atmospheric O_2

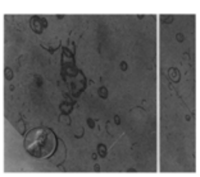
- Cyanobacteria, which evolved the ability to split water into hydrogen ions and O_2, created atmospheric O_2. Accumulation of free O_2 in the atmosphere made possible the evolution of aerobic metabolism.

Extant Microbial Mat Communities



First Eukaryotic Fossil: *Grypania* (~2100 Mya)

Fig. 1. Bed surface of Negaunee Iron-Formation with numerous fragments of *Grypania* and some thicker filaments. Line represents 2-cm-wide strip of unfossiliferous rock; coin is 18.5 mm in diameter.



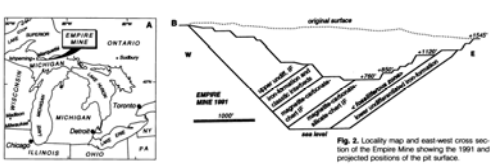
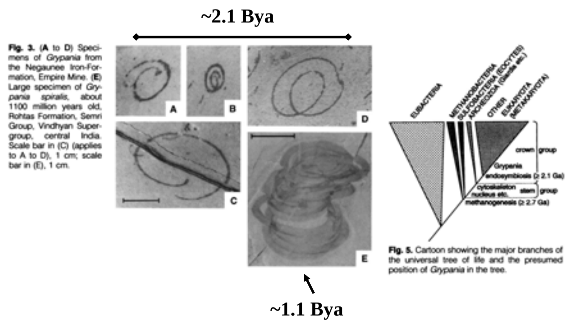
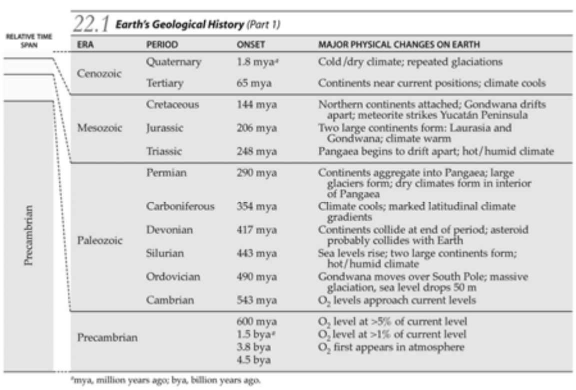


Fig. 2. Locality map and east-west cross section of the Empire Mine showing the 1991 and projected positions of the pit surface.

First Eukaryotic Fossil: *Grypania* (~2100 Mya)





22.1 Earth's Geological History *(Part 1)*

ERA	PERIOD	ONSET	MAJOR PHYSICAL CHANGES ON EARTH
Cenozoic	Quaternary	1.8 mya[a]	Cold/dry climate; repeated glaciations
	Tertiary	65 mya	Continents near current positions; climate cools
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	144 mya	Northern continents attached; Gondwana drifts apart; meteorite strikes Yucatán Peninsula
	Jurassic	206 mya	Two large continents form: Laurasia and Gondwana; climate warm
	Triassic	248 mya	Pangaea begins to drift apart; hot/humid climate
Paleozoic	Permian	290 mya	Continents aggregate into Pangaea; large glaciers form; dry climates form in interior of Pangaea
	Carboniferous	354 mya	Climate cools; marked latitudinal climate gradients
	Devonian	417 mya	Continents collide at end of period; asteroid probably collides with Earth
	Silurian	443 mya	Sea levels rise; two large continents form; hot/humid climate
	Ordovician	490 mya	Gondwana moves over South Pole; massive glaciation, sea level drops 50 m
	Cambrian	543 mya	O_2 levels approach current levels
Precambrian		600 mya	O_2 level at >5% of current level
		1.5 bya[a]	O_2 level at >1% of current level
		3.8 bya	O_2 first appears in atmosphere
		4.5 bya	

[a]mya, million years ago; bya, billion years ago.

Rust the Crust

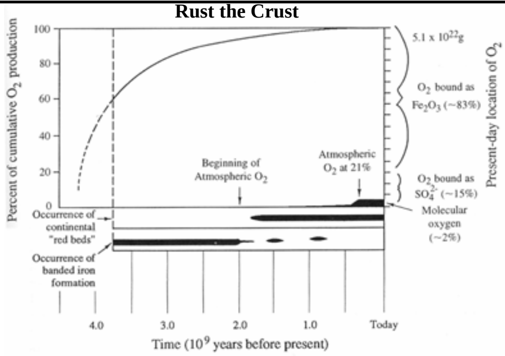
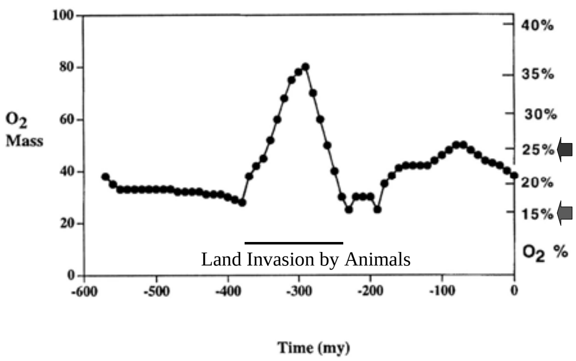


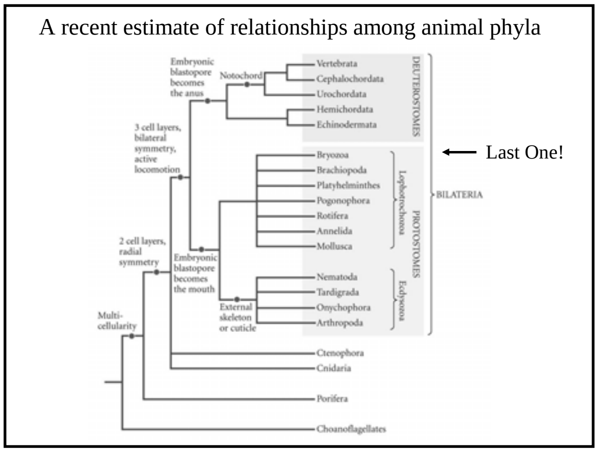
Figure 2.7 Cumulative history of O_2 released by photosynthesis through geologic time. Of more than 5.1×10^{22} g of O_2 released, about 98% is contained in seawater and sedimentary rocks, beginning with the occurrence of Banded Iron Formations at least 3.5 billion years ago (bya). Although O_2 was released to the atmosphere beginning about 2.0 bya, it was consumed in terrestrial weathering processes to form Red Beds, so that the accumulation of O_2 to present levels in the atmosphere was delayed to 400 mya. Modified from Schidlowski (1980).

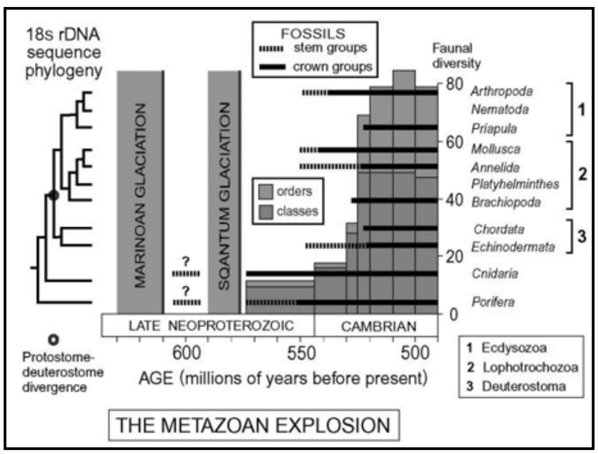
Banded iron formations are evidence of oxygenic photosynthesis

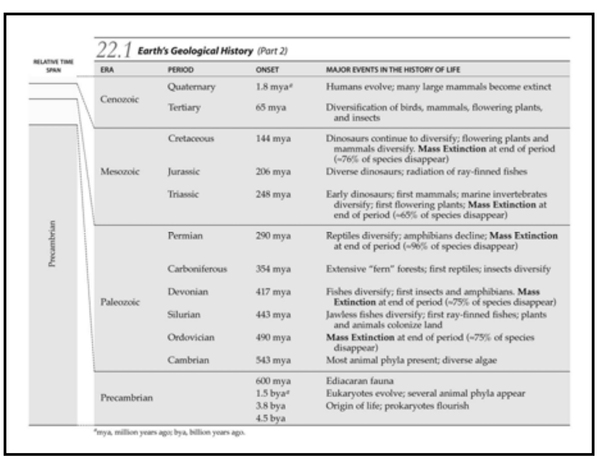


Patterns of Evolutionary Change

- Multicellularity requires atmospheric oxygen and aerobic respiration!
  - This gave rise to the **Cambrian Explosion**
- The Oxygen "Blip" @ ~300 Mya resulted from the invasion of land by plants!
  - This gave rise to:
    - **Gigantic Insects**
    - **Origin of Flight by Dragonflies**
    - **Invasion of land by Vertebrate Animals**



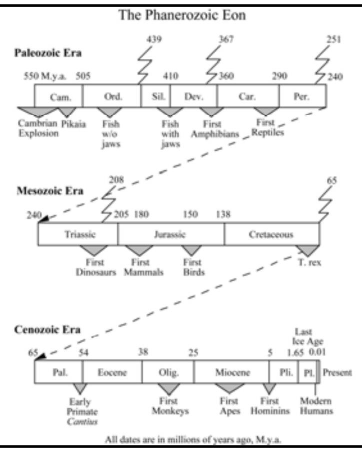




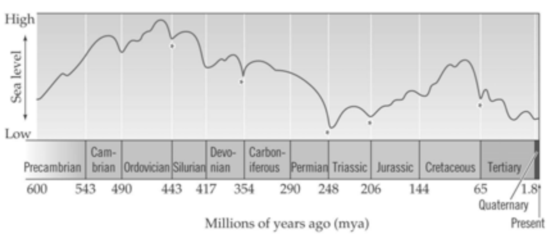
22.1 **Earth's Geological History** *(Part 2)*

ERA	PERIOD	ONSET	MAJOR EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE
Cenozoic	Quaternary	1.8 mya[a]	Humans evolve; many large mammals become extinct
	Tertiary	65 mya	Diversification of birds, mammals, flowering plants, and insects
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	144 mya	Dinosaurs continue to diversify; flowering plants and mammals diversify. **Mass Extinction** at end of period (≈76% of species disappear)
	Jurassic	206 mya	Diverse dinosaurs; radiation of ray-finned fishes
	Triassic	248 mya	Early dinosaurs; first mammals; marine invertebrates diversify; first flowering plants; **Mass Extinction** at end of period (≈65% of species disappear)
Paleozoic	Permian	290 mya	Reptiles diversify; amphibians decline; **Mass Extinction** at end of period (≈96% of species disappear)
	Carboniferous	354 mya	Extensive "fern" forests; first reptiles; insects diversify
	Devonian	417 mya	Fishes diversify; first insects and amphibians. **Mass Extinction** at end of period (≈75% of species disappear)
	Silurian	443 mya	Jawless fishes diversify; first ray-finned fishes; plants and animals colonize land
	Ordovician	490 mya	**Mass Extinction** at end of period (≈75% of species disappear)
	Cambrian	543 mya	Most animal phyla present; diverse algae
Precambrian		600 mya	Ediacaran fauna
		1.5 bya[a]	Eukaryotes evolve; several animal phyla appear
		3.8 bya	Origin of life; prokaryotes flourish
		4.5 bya	

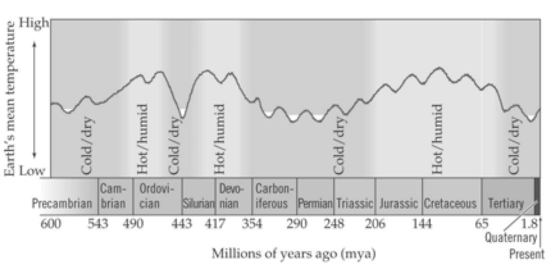
[a]mya, million years ago; bya, billion years ago.



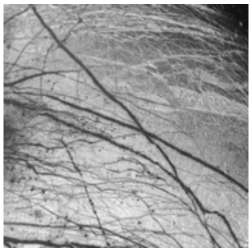
Sea Levels Have Changed Repeatedly

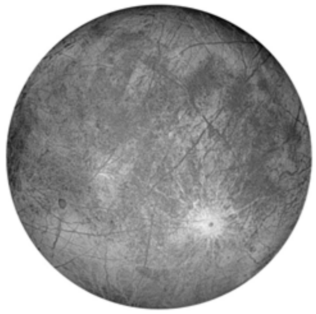


Hot/Humid and Cold/Dry Conditions Have Alternated Over Earth's History



Europa, Jupiter's moon: Astrobiology???





Does Life Exist Elsewhere in the Universe?

- Conditions that permit the evolution and maintenance of simple prokaryotic life may be widespread in the universe, but multicellular life has more stringent requirements.
  - a planet with a relatively circular orbit
  - a rapid rate of spin
  - nearby planets that intercept impacts
  - a large moon that stabilizes the planet's orbit
  - a magnetic field

Such conditions may be very rare.