

Metals and the Evolution of Life

The interplay between chemical evolution and biological evolution

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OLLI
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Biology Periodic Table

1A																										8A
H																										He
2A												3A		4A	5A	6A	7A									
Li Be												B C		N	O	F	Ne									
Na Mg		3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B				11B	12B	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar								
								8	9	10																
K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr																										
Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe																										
Cs Ba La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn																										

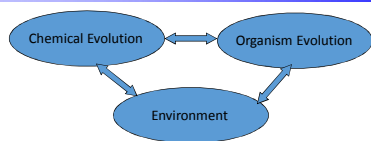
Most abundant

Abundant

Essential trace elements

Google Images

Overview



- Big bang
- Cosmic synthesis of elements
- Origin of Life
- GOE
- Change in metal speciation due to environmental pressure
- Cell adaptation
- Environmental change due to life processes
- Application – Trojan Horse therapeutics

Objectives

- Complexity is a useful paradigm from which to investigate siderophore mediated Fe transport in microbial communities
- The evolution of the biogeochemistry of Iron through geological time is a useful example:
 - of the adaptation of single cell organisms to environmental change
 - of chemical and biological evolution leading to emergent behavior

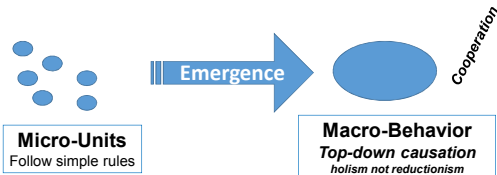
Complexity

Complexity may be defined as a system where large networks of components with no central control and simple rules of operation give rise to:

- complex collective behavior
- sophisticated information processing
- adaptation via learning or evolution

Complexity

Complex systems are sometimes called “self-organizing”



The science of Complexity tries to explain how this emergent macro behavior comes about

Complexity



Individual ant
Random behavior



Ant colony
Predictable behavior

Complexity



Complexity: Core Concepts

“Emergence” as a central concept:

Macroscopic behavior may be considered as emergent if simple rules for microscopic behavior produce complex macroscopic behavior in hard to predict ways.

Information → Computation → Order → Life

Complexity: Core Concepts

Information → Computation → Order → Life

Current state of needs of the cell reflected in concentrations and dynamics of different molecules

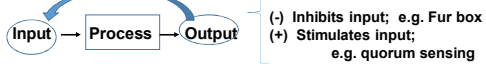
Applied to cellular metabolism

Complexity: Core Concepts

Information → Computation → Order → Life

Information processing

• Feedback mechanisms



• Feedforward mechanisms



Complexity: Core Concepts

Information → Computation → Order → Life

Current state of needs of the cell reflected in concentrations and dynamics of different molecules

Information processing

• Feedback mechanisms

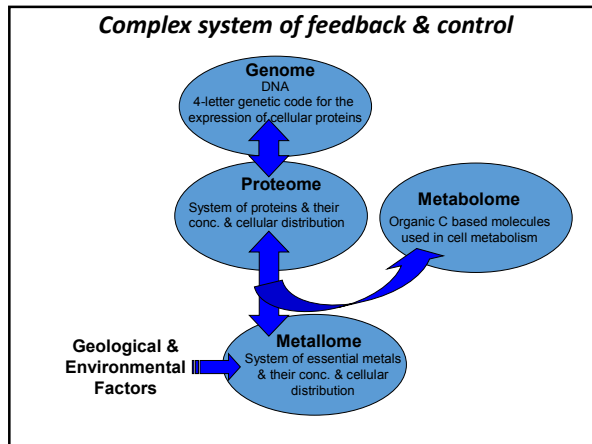


• Feedforward mechanisms



Meaning/purpose:
Survival and natural selection

- Catalytic cyclic reactions self sustaining
- Self replicating
- Heredity – (mutation)
- Adaptation through selection



Role of Metals in Biology

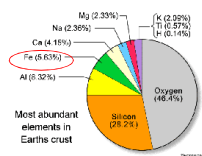
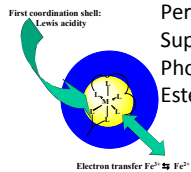
- Catalysts
- Signaling agents
- Energy transduction
- Regulation
- Transport of small molecules
- Storage of small molecules
- Reactive: Good and Bad

Role of Iron in Biology

Essential for all cells

- Electron transport
- Small molecule transport
- Small molecule storage
- Enzymes

Hydroxylases
Peroxidases
Superoxide dismutases
Phosphatases
Esterases



Iron Paradox

- Fe is essential to almost all living cells
e⁻ transport; small molecule transport & storage; enzymes
- Fe is toxic (location & environment must be controlled)

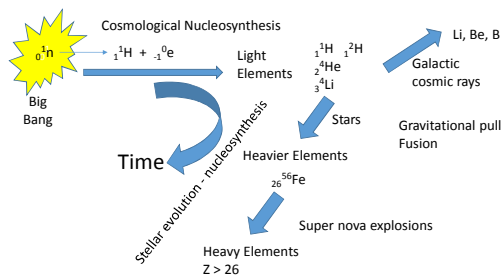
Too little iron
Iron deficiency



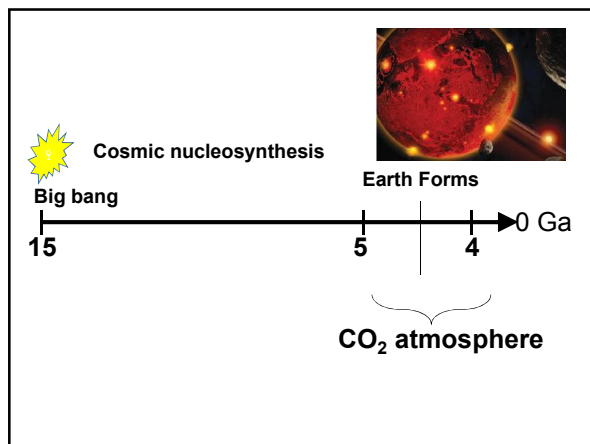
Too much iron
Iron overload

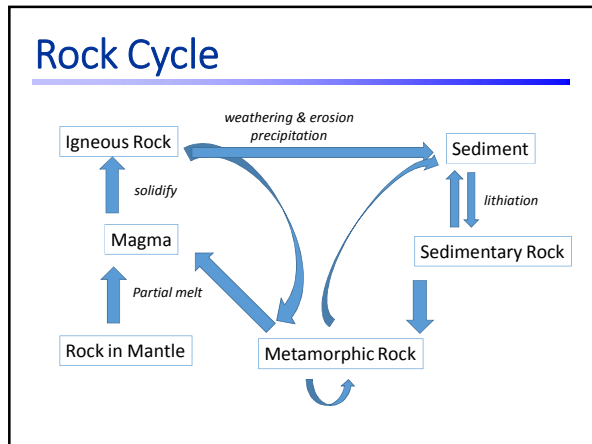
Biological iron needs to be balanced and well controlled
-Iron Homeostasis-

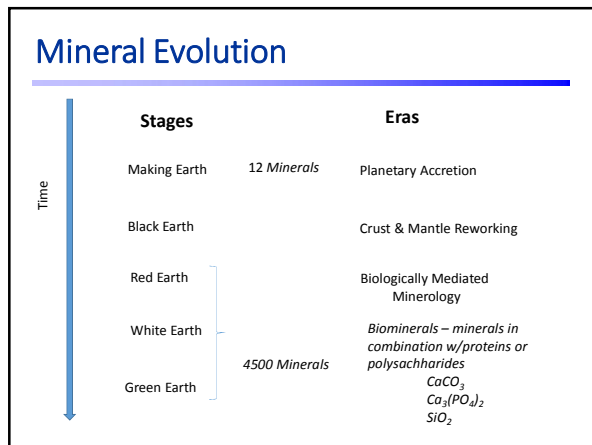
Formation of the Elements: Stellar Nucleosynthesis

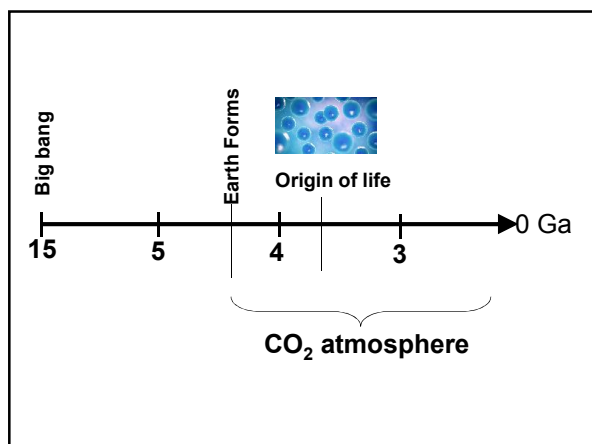


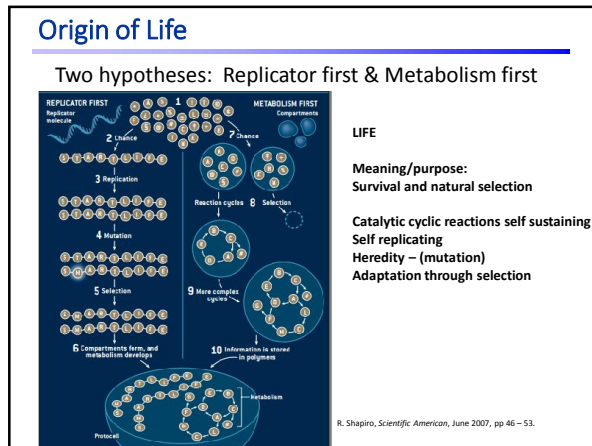
Environmental Pressure = Gravitational Pull → Adaptation → Fusion
Result → Heavy elements

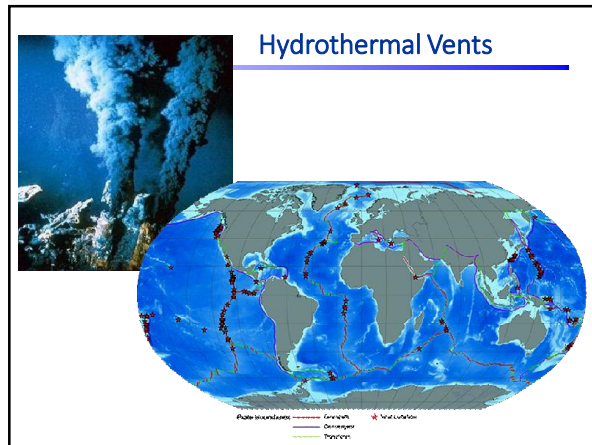


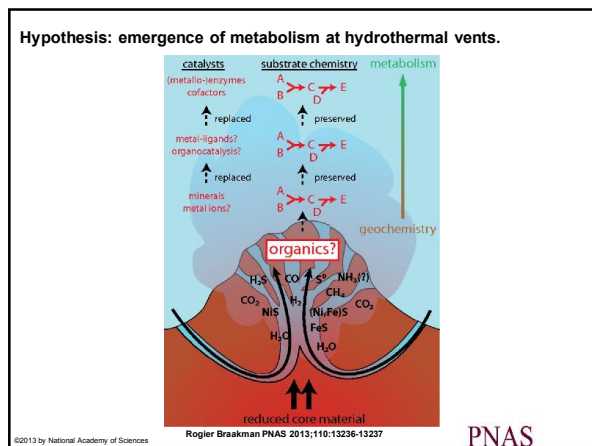






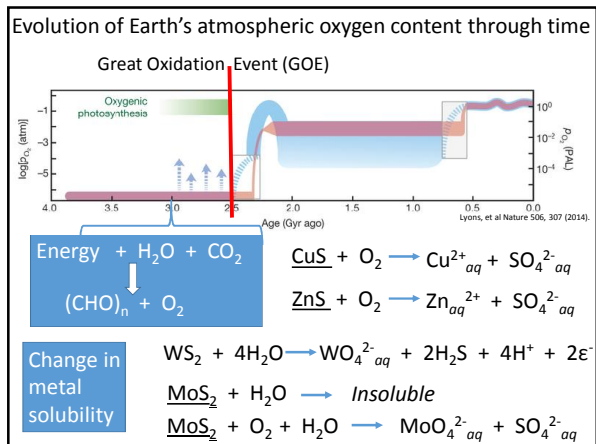
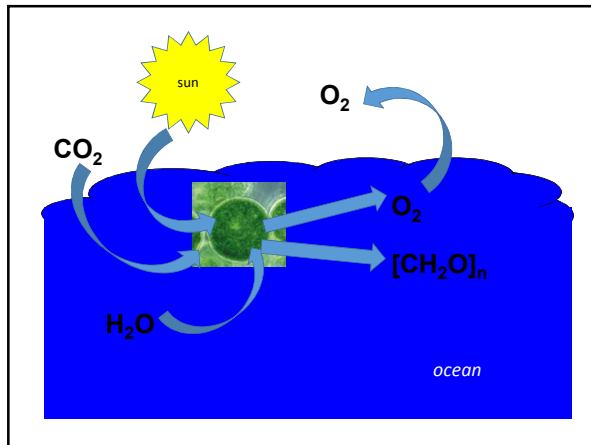
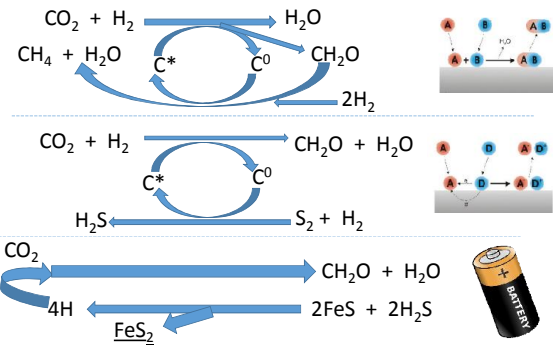


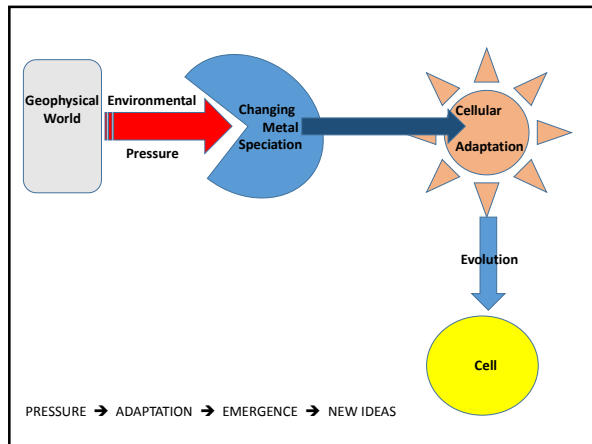


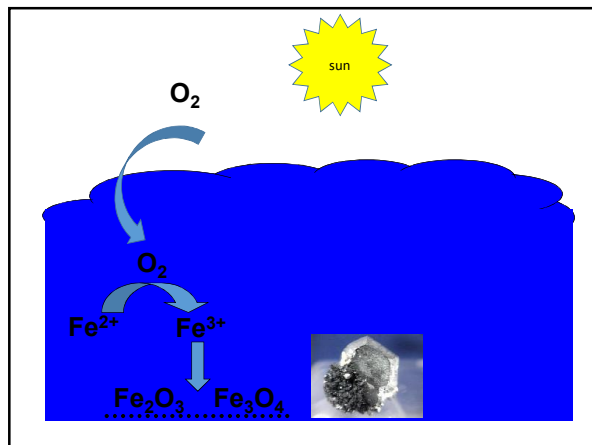


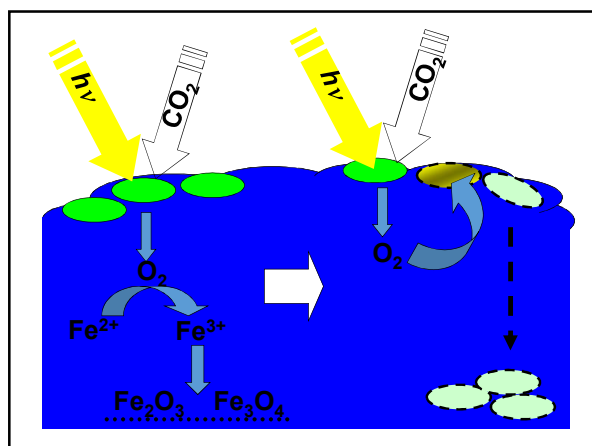
Origin of Life

Small molecule hypothesis



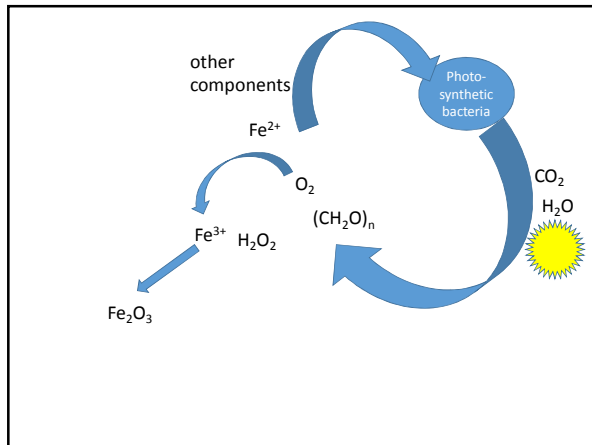


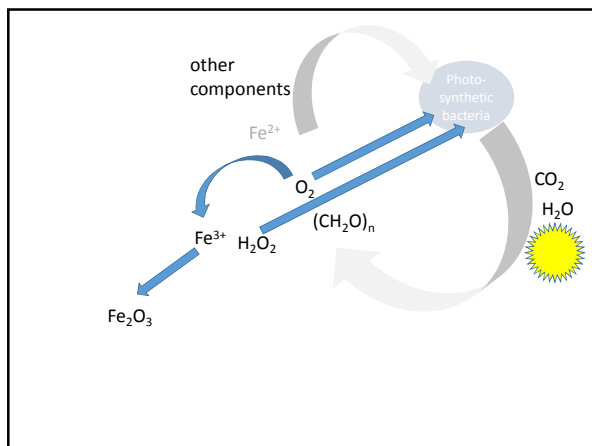


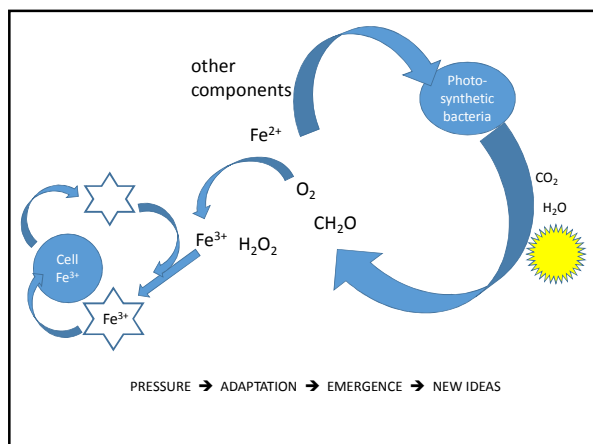


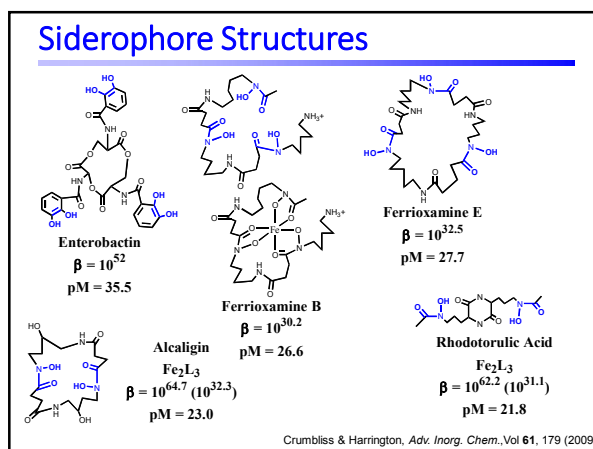
Banded Iron Formation (BIF)





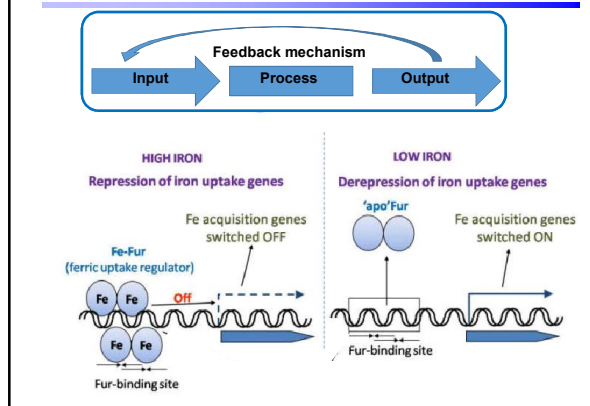




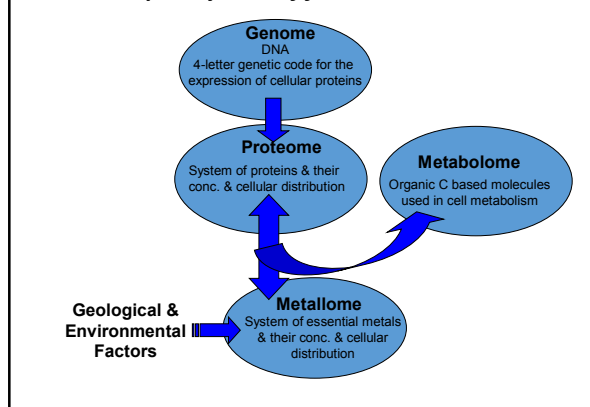




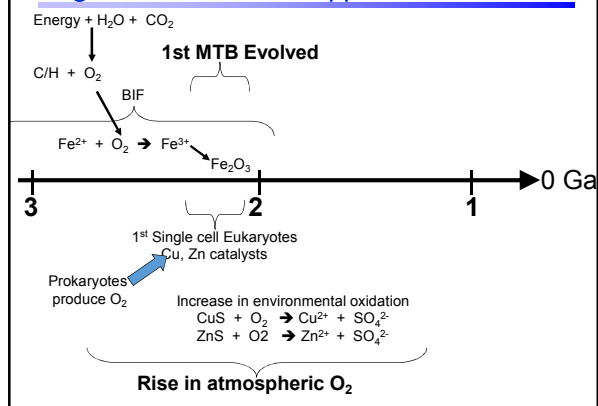
Fe Regulation/Siderophore Synthesis



Complex system of feedback & control



Magnetotactic Bacteria Appear



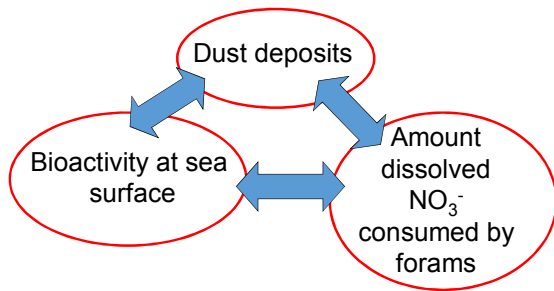
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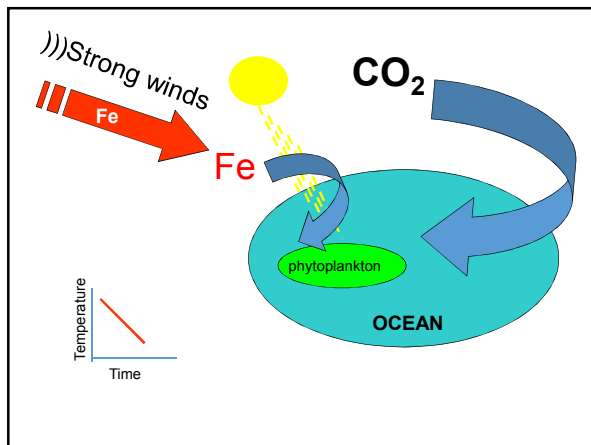
A horizontal timeline representing Earth's history from 2 Ga to 0 Ga. The timeline is a thick black line with an arrow pointing to the right, ending at '0 Ga'. Major time markers are '2' and '1' (representing 2 Ga and 1 Ga). Brackets above the timeline group 'Soft fossils' (from 2 Ga to ~1.8 Ga) and 'BiominerIALIZED Fossils' (from ~1.8 Ga to 0 Ga). Brackets below the timeline group 'Unicellular life' (from 2 Ga to ~1.8 Ga) and 'Multicell Eukaryotes' (from ~1.8 Ga to 0 Ga). A vertical dotted line at ~1.8 Ga is labeled '2nd Rise in atmospheric O₂'. A bracket above the timeline between ~1.8 Ga and ~1.6 Ga is labeled 'BIF'. A vertical dotted line at 0 Ga is labeled 'Ice Age'. A list of events is shown to the right of the timeline, corresponding to the period between ~1.8 Ga and 0 Ga.

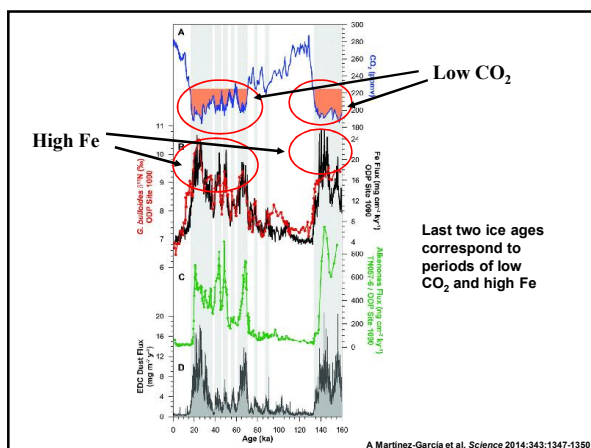
- Rise in atmos O₂ fixed
- Evolution of joint inorg env. & Org/inorg organisms cease
- Chemical evolution complete
- Only random mutations



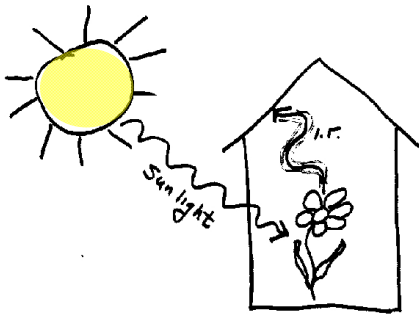
Strong links shown during the last two ice ages



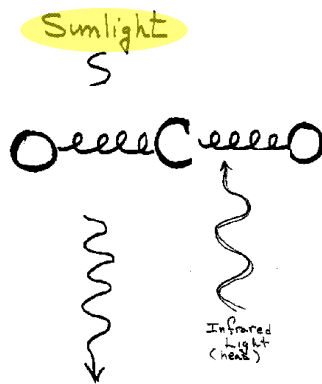




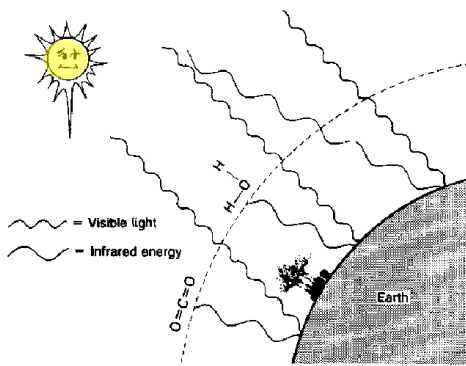
Greenhouse Effect

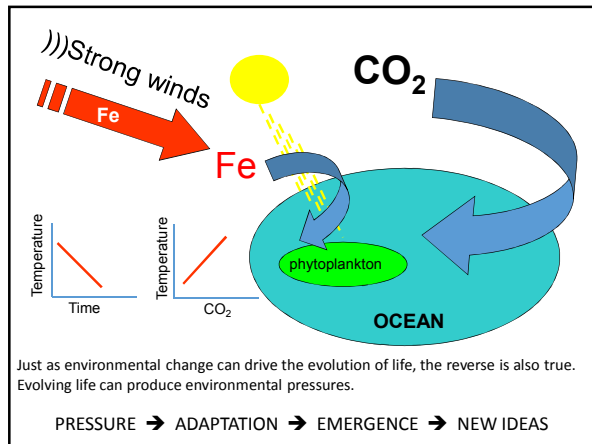


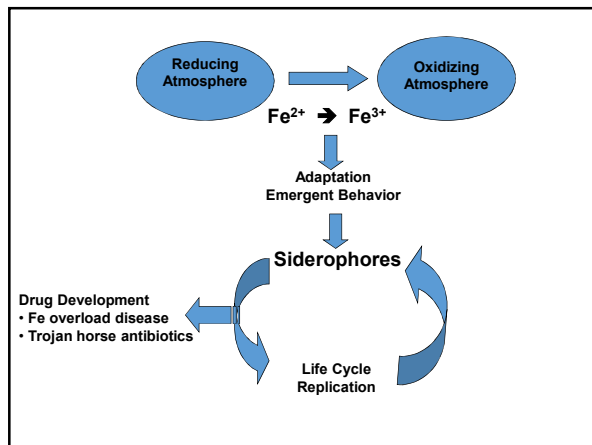
Greenhouse Effect (CO₂)

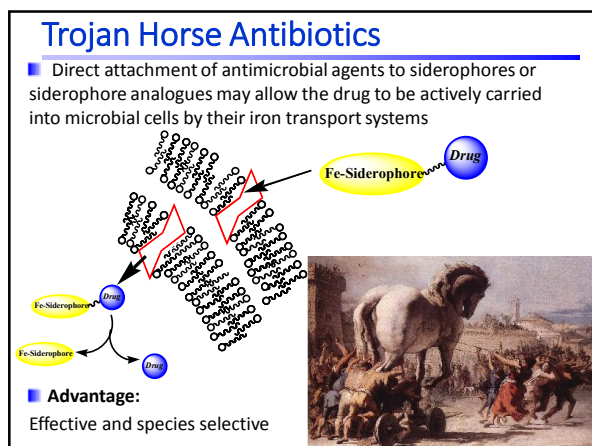


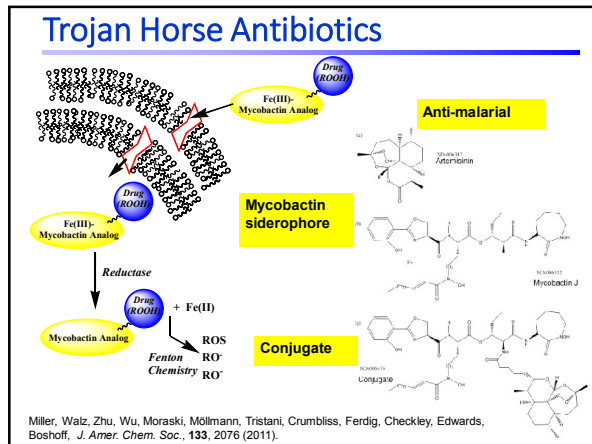
Greenhouse Effect











Summary / Pivotal Events

- Big bang
- Cosmic synthesis of elements
- Origin of Life
- GOE
- Change in metal speciation due to environmental pressure
- Cell adaptation
- Environmental change due to life processes
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PRESSURE → ADAPTATION → EMERGENCE → NEW IDEAS