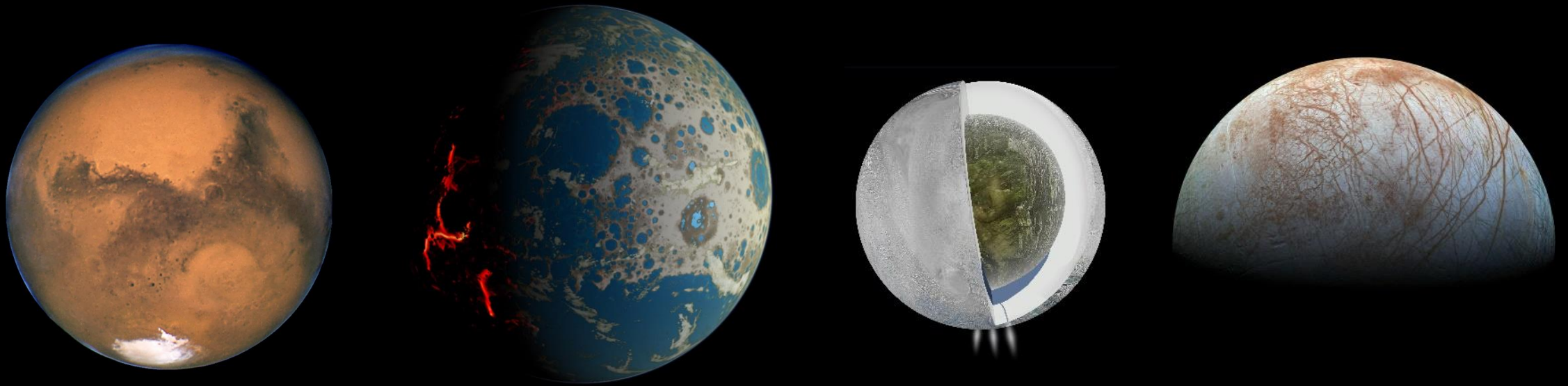


Abiotic / Prebiotic Organic Synthesis



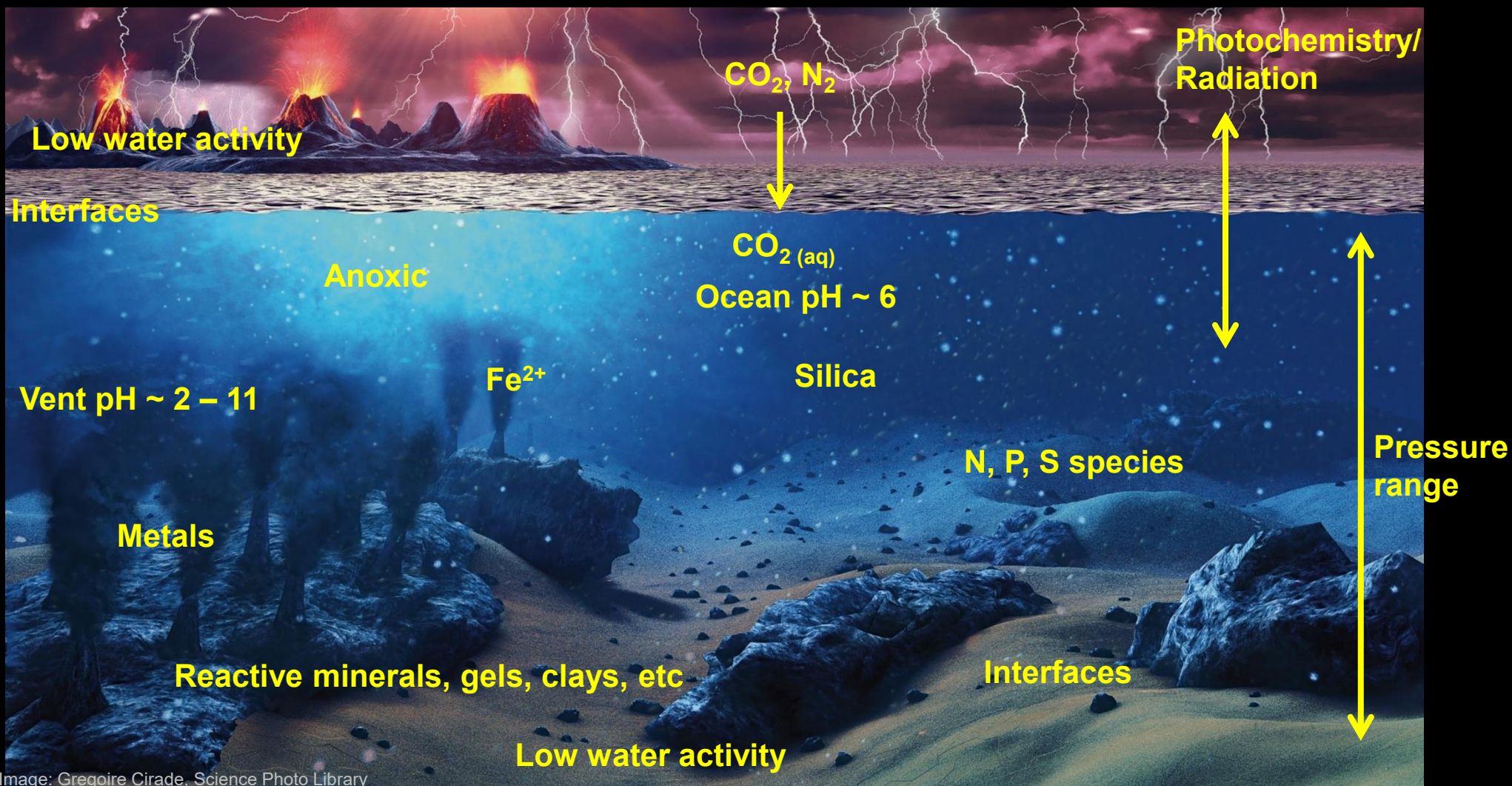
Laurie Barge, Ph.D.

Senior Research Scientist, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



Image: Gregoire Cirade, Science Photo Library

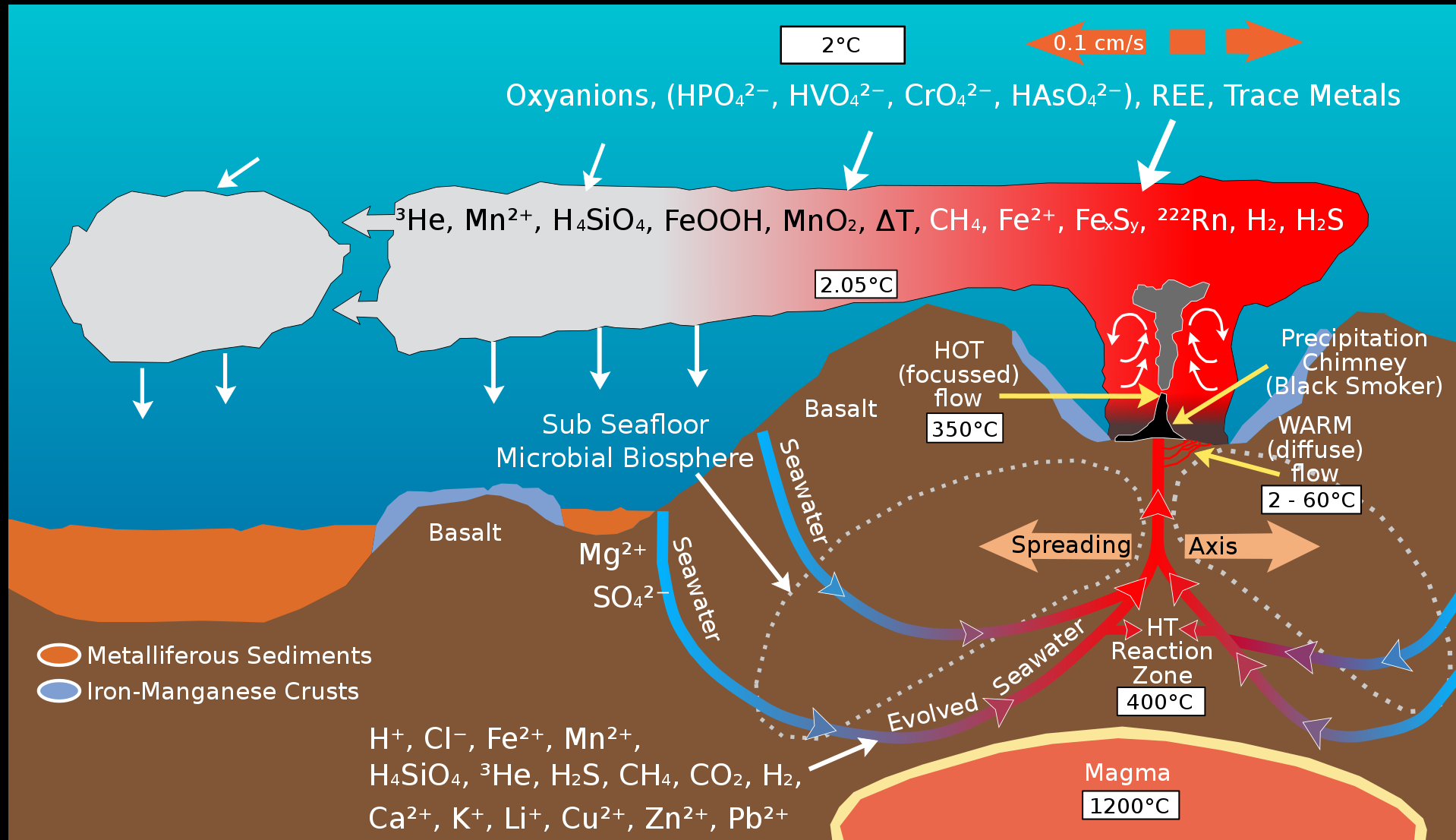
Early Earth



Early Earth

Many varied environments, each containing multiple different reaction conditions

Example of an environment with varying conditions: Hydrothermal vents



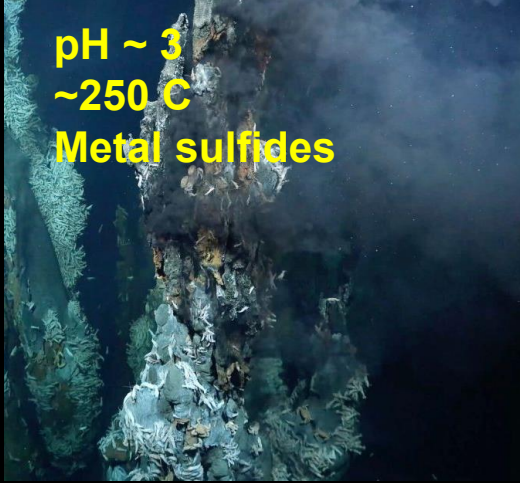
Hydrothermal systems contain many different conditions



**pH ~ 10
~70 C
Mg-silicate**

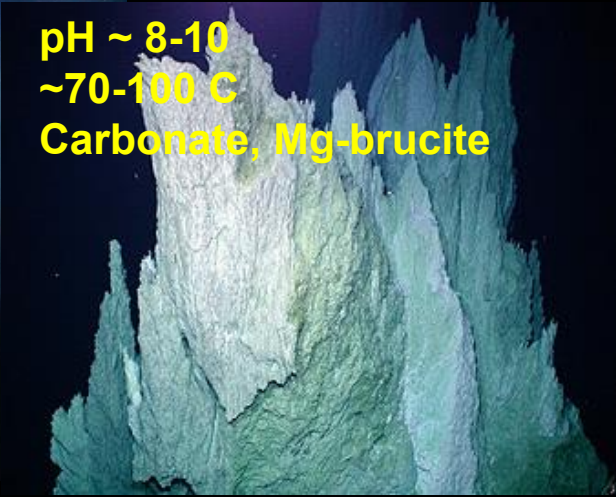
Strytan Hydrothermal Field, Iceland

Barge and Price 2022, Nature Geoscience



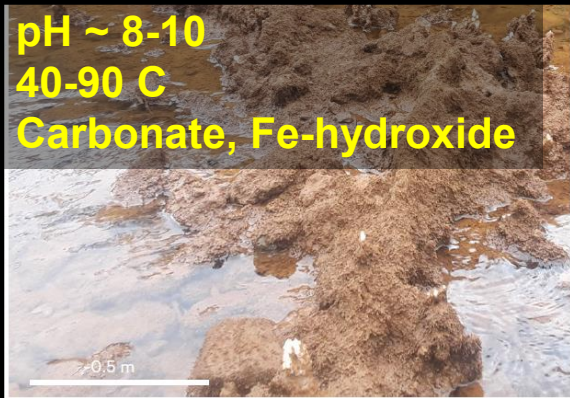
**pH ~ 3
~250 C
Metal sulfides**

Puy des Folles Seamount, MAR



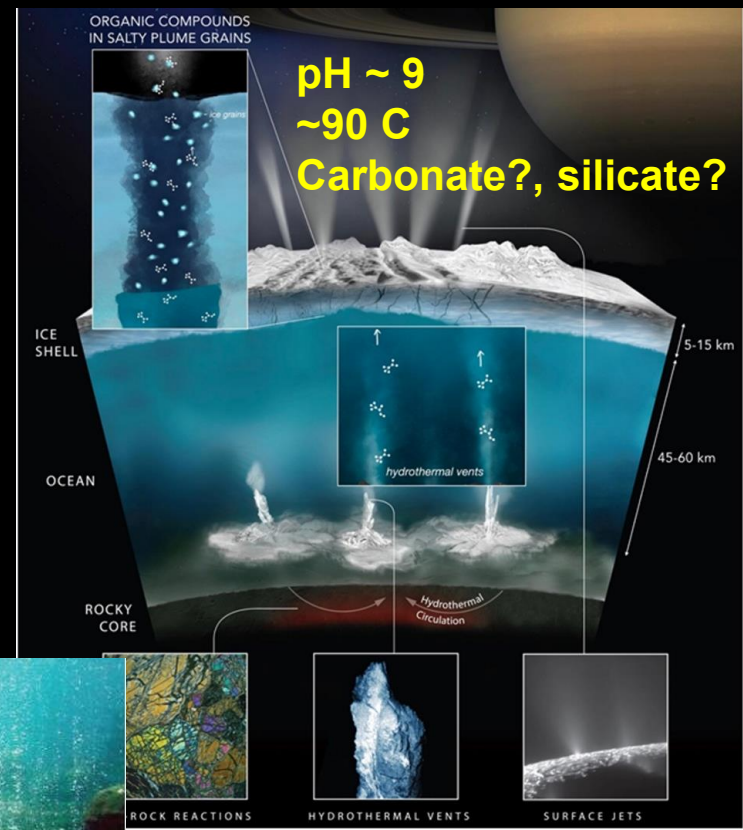
**pH ~ 8-10
~70-100 C
Carbonate, Mg-brucite**

Lost City Hydrothermal Field



**pH ~ 8-10
40-90 C
Carbonate, Fe-hydroxide**

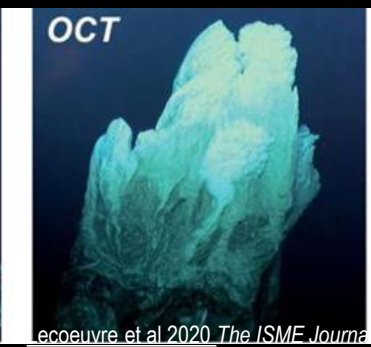
Prony Hydrothermal Field, New Caledonia



Saturn's moon Enceladus

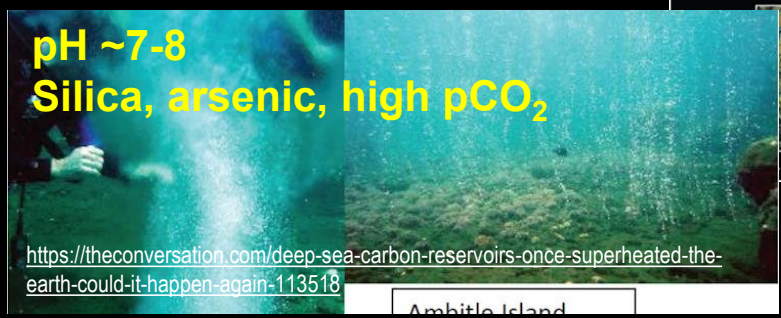


**pH ~ 8
Carbonate, Mg-brucite**



OCT

Old City Hydrothermal Field, SW Indian Ridge

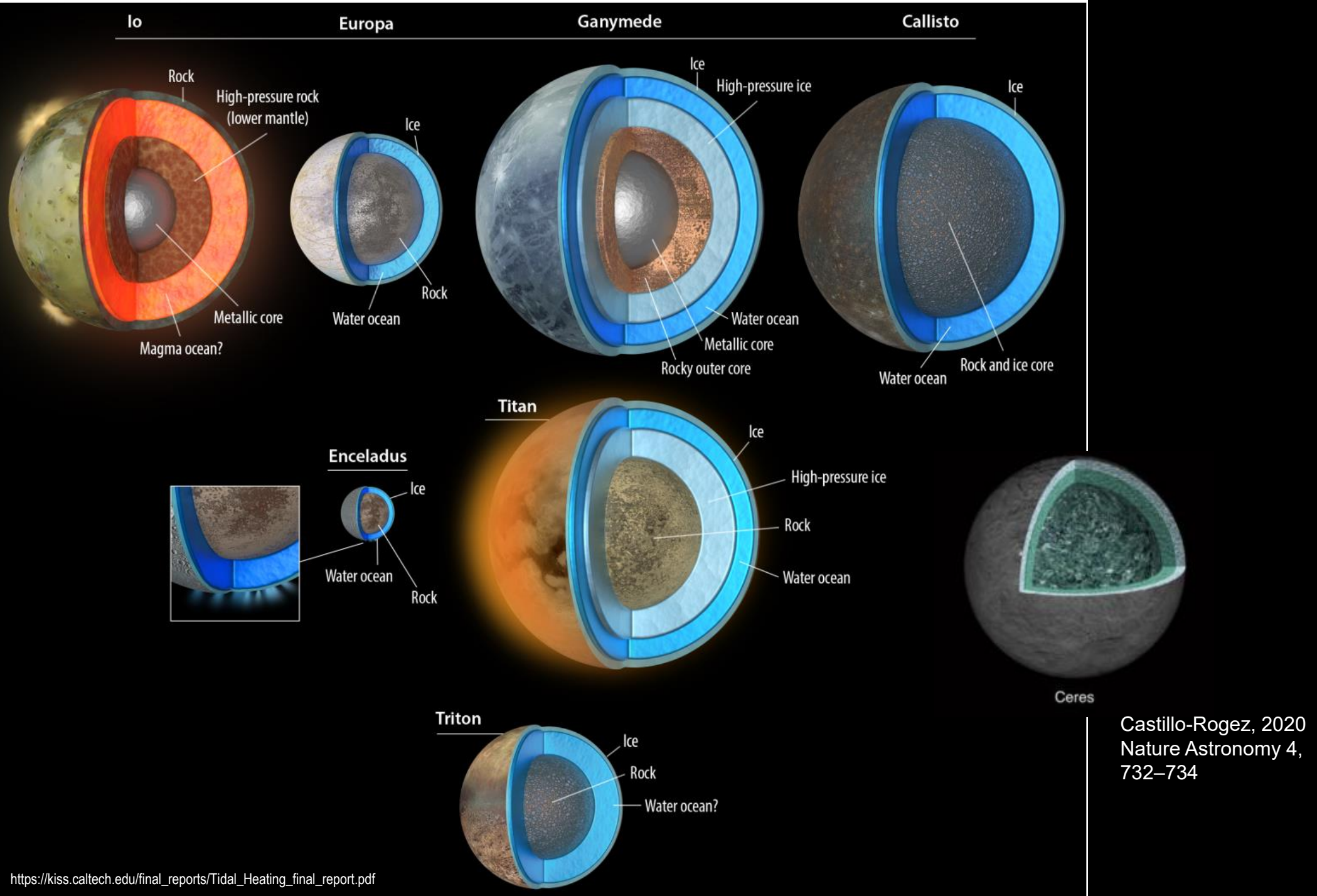


**pH ~7-8
Silica, arsenic, high pCO₂**

<https://theconversation.com/deep-sea-carbon-reservoirs-once-superheated-the-earth-could-it-happen-again-113518>

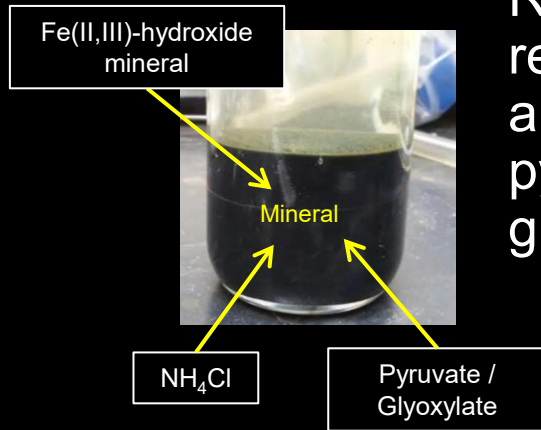
Ambitle Island, Papua New Guinea

Ocean Worlds

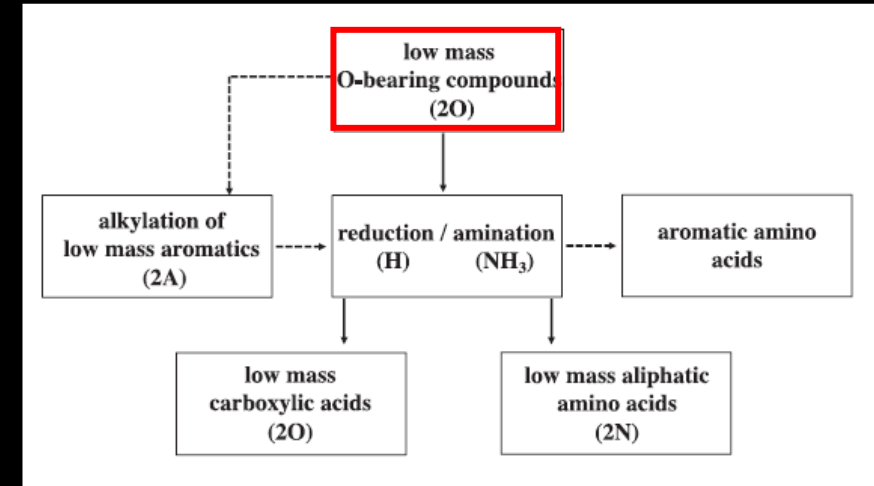


Example of an organic reaction affected by changing conditions

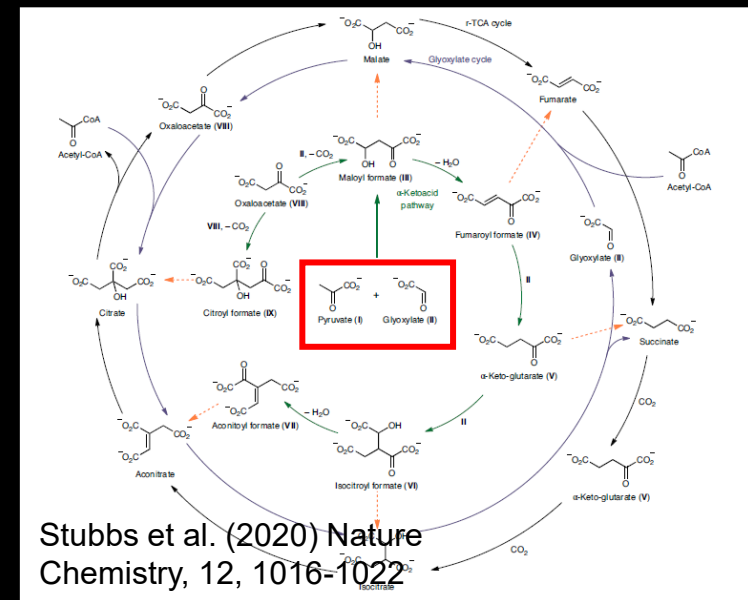
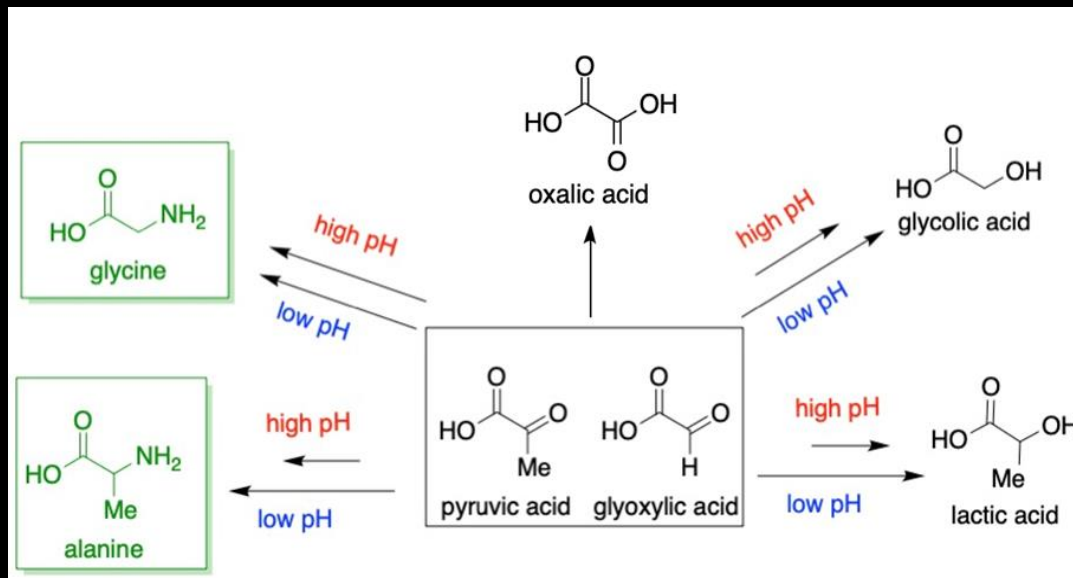
Example of an organic reaction affected by changing conditions



Reduction / reductive amination of pyruvate & glyoxylate



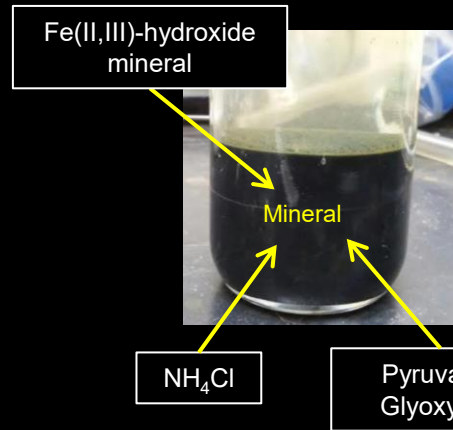
Khawaja et al. 2019, MNRAS 489, 5231–5243

Barge et al. 2020, *JGR-Planets* 125, 11 e2020JE006423

Barge et al. 2019, *PNAS* 116 (11) 4828-4833

Stubbs et al. (2020) Nature Chemistry, 12, 1016-1022

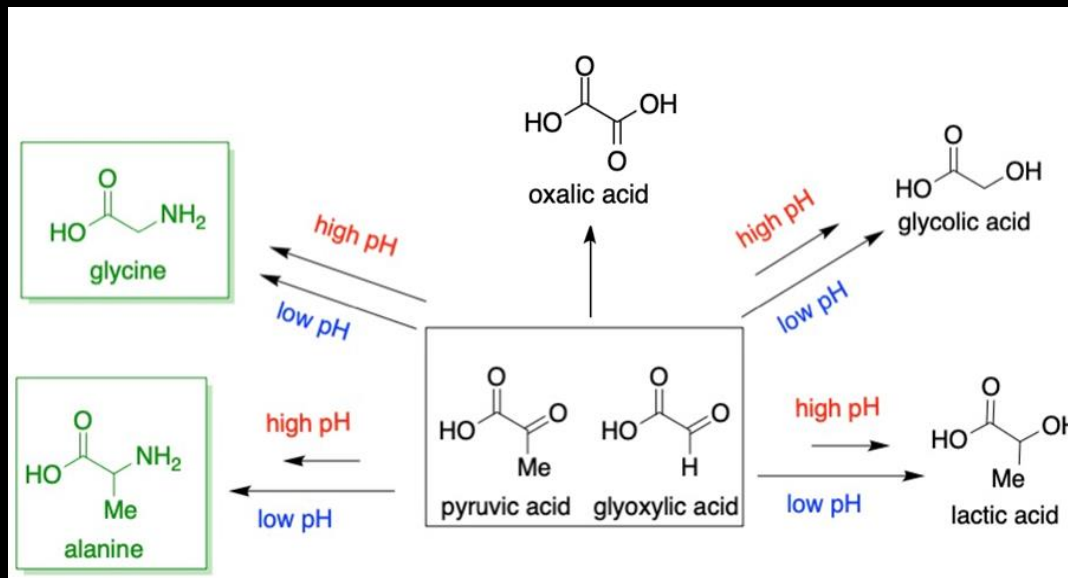
Example of an organic reaction affected by changing conditions



Reduction /
reductive
amination of
pyruvate &
glyoxylate

**A simple abiotic organic reaction with
known products – but, geochemical
conditions can affect the reaction
outcome:**

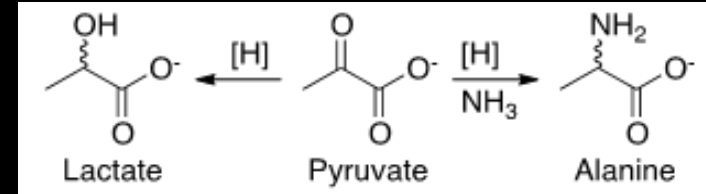
- Fe(II)/Fe(III) ratio
- pH
- N species and concentration
- Temperature
- Presence of competing ions (e.g. phosphate)



Effect of iron hydroxide mineral Fe(II)/Fe(III) ratio

Effect of iron hydroxide mineral Fe(II)/Fe(III) ratio

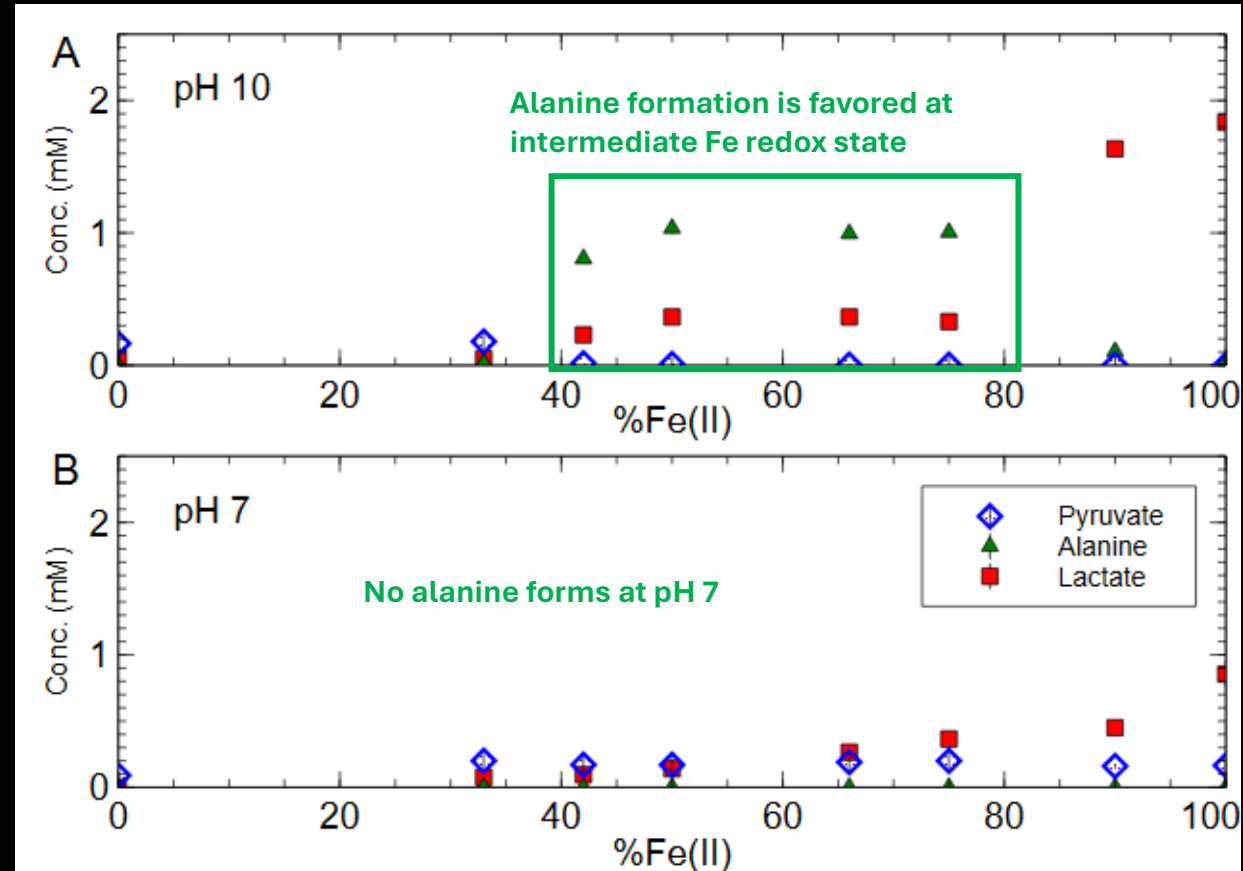
Pyruvate reacts to form alanine and lactate in the presence of minerals, but the Fe redox state determines which product is favored



T = 70°C



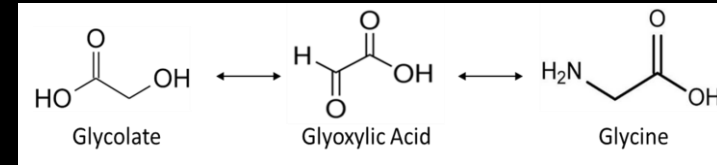
100% Fe(III)



100% Fe(II)

Effect of iron hydroxide mineral Fe(II)/Fe(III) ratio

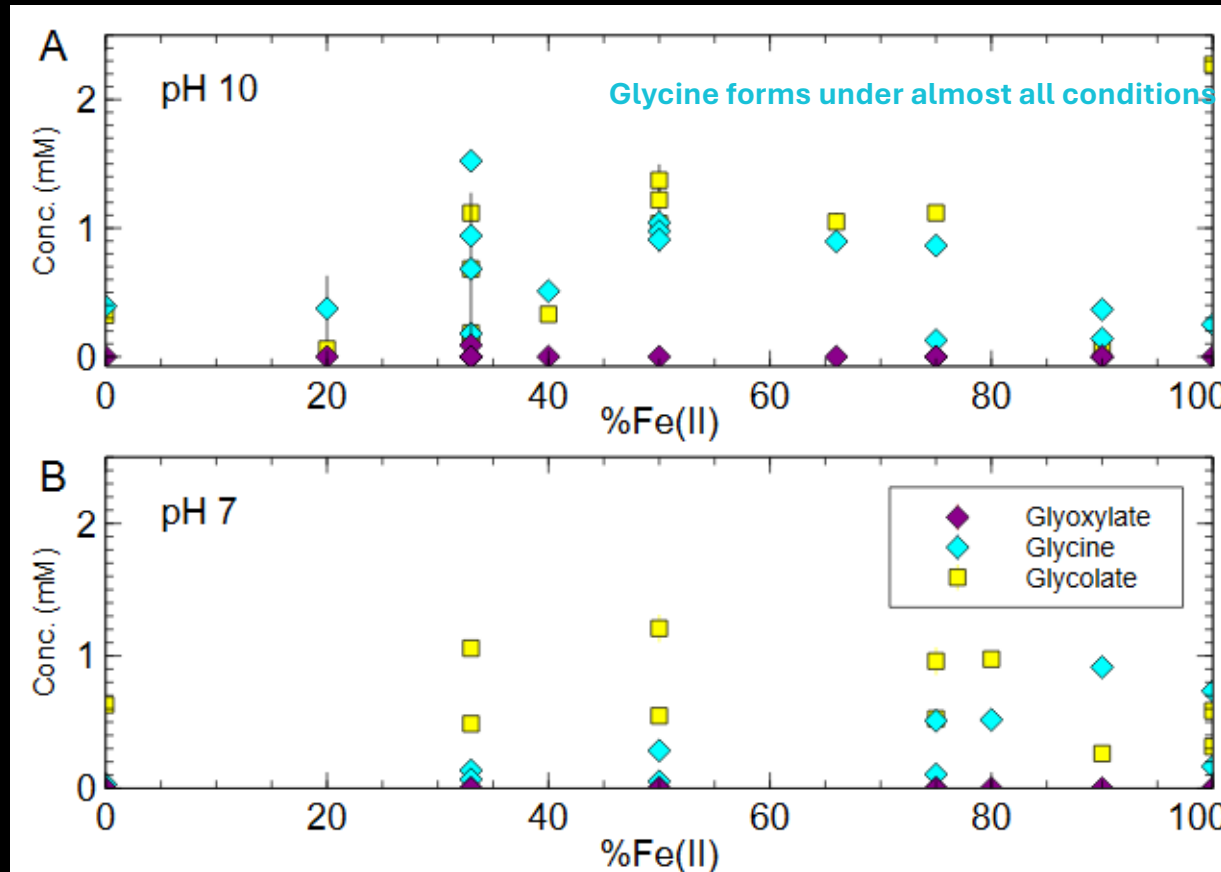
Glyoxylic Acid forms glycine under many conditions; but the ratio of products depends on Fe redox state



T = 70°C



100% Fe(III)

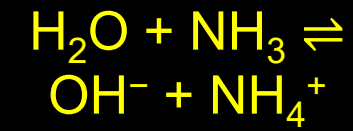
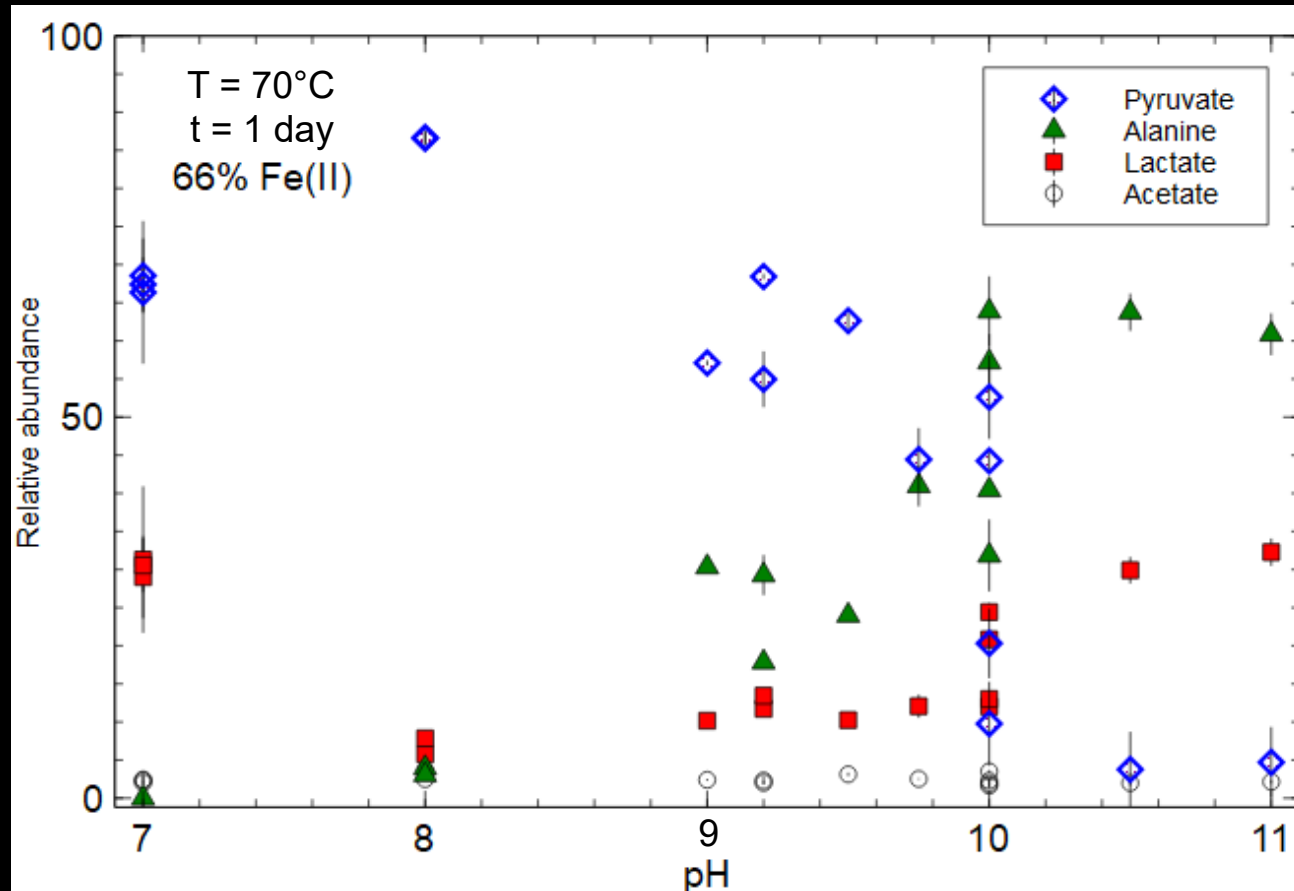
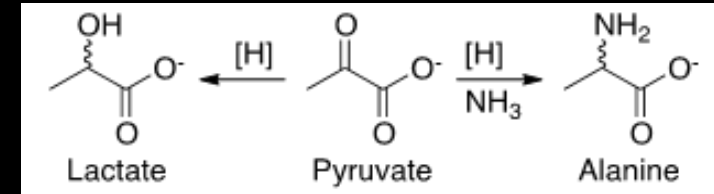


100% Fe(II)

Effect of pH

Effect of pH

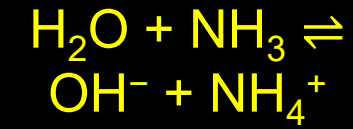
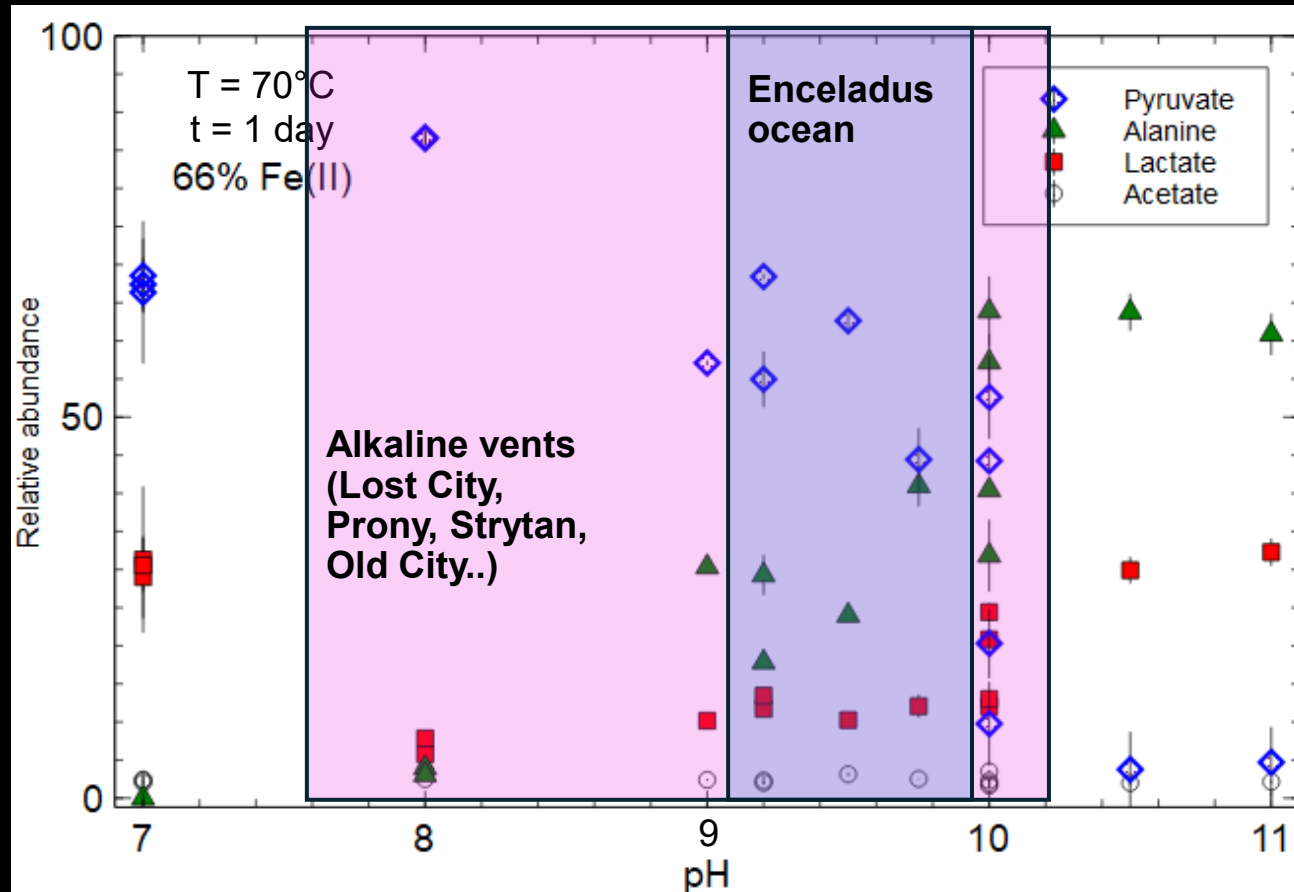
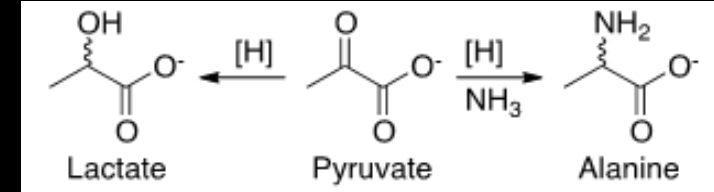
Pyruvate reduction to form lactate is favored at low pH
Reductive amination to alanine is accelerated above the pK_a of ammonia



$$pK_a = 9.25$$

Effect of pH

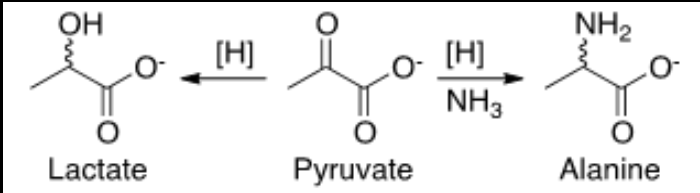
Pyruvate reduction to form lactate is favored at low pH
Reductive amination to alanine is accelerated above the pK_a of ammonia



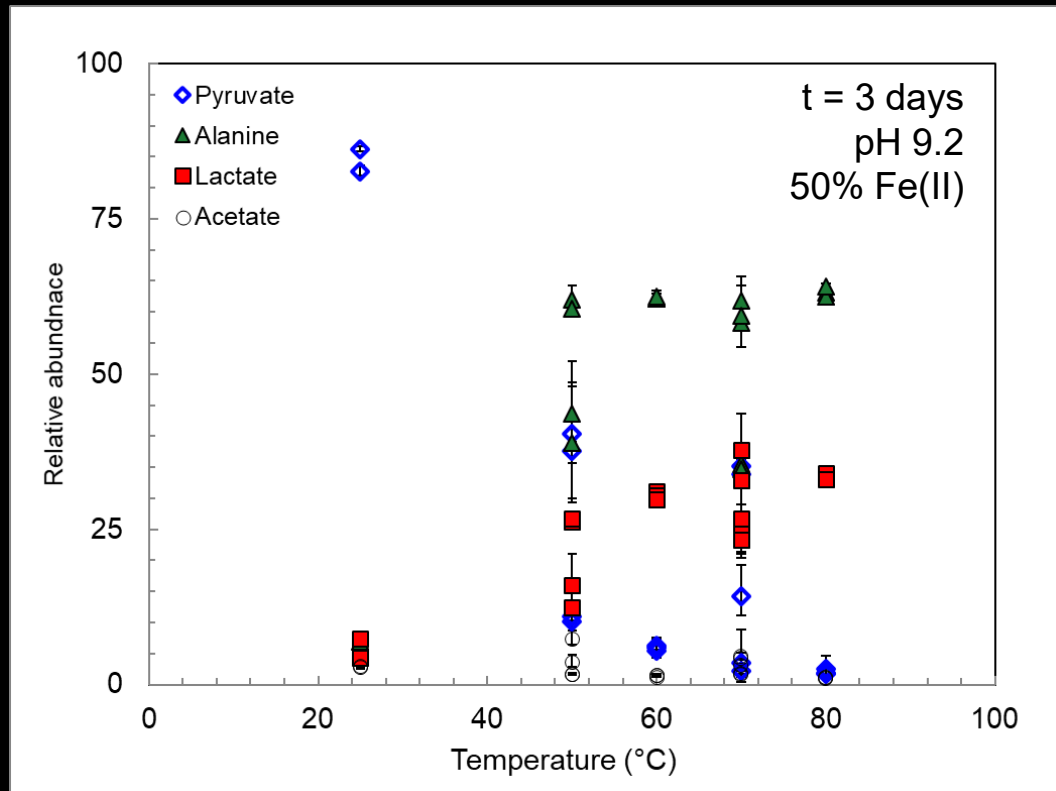
$$pK_a = 9.25$$

Effect of Minerals and Temperature

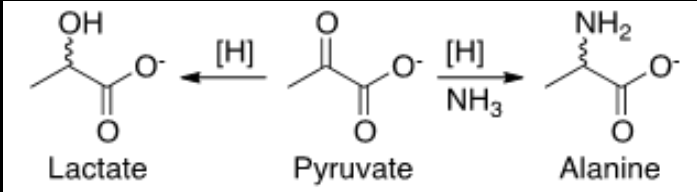
Effect of Minerals and Temperature



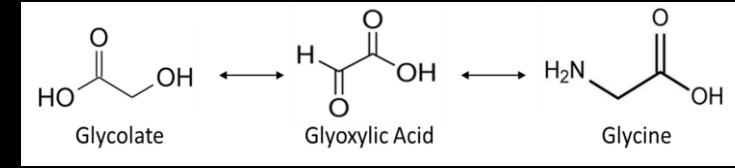
Temperature speeds up the reaction between 25 – 50 °C



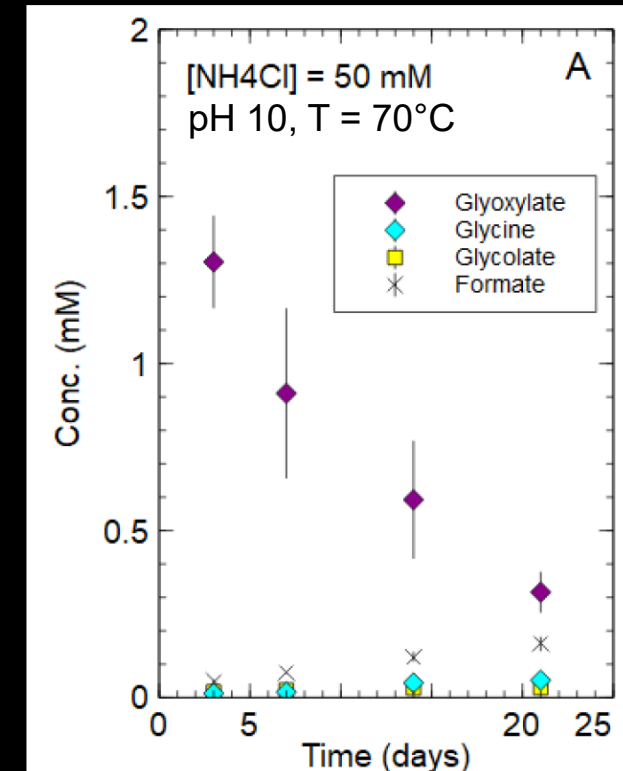
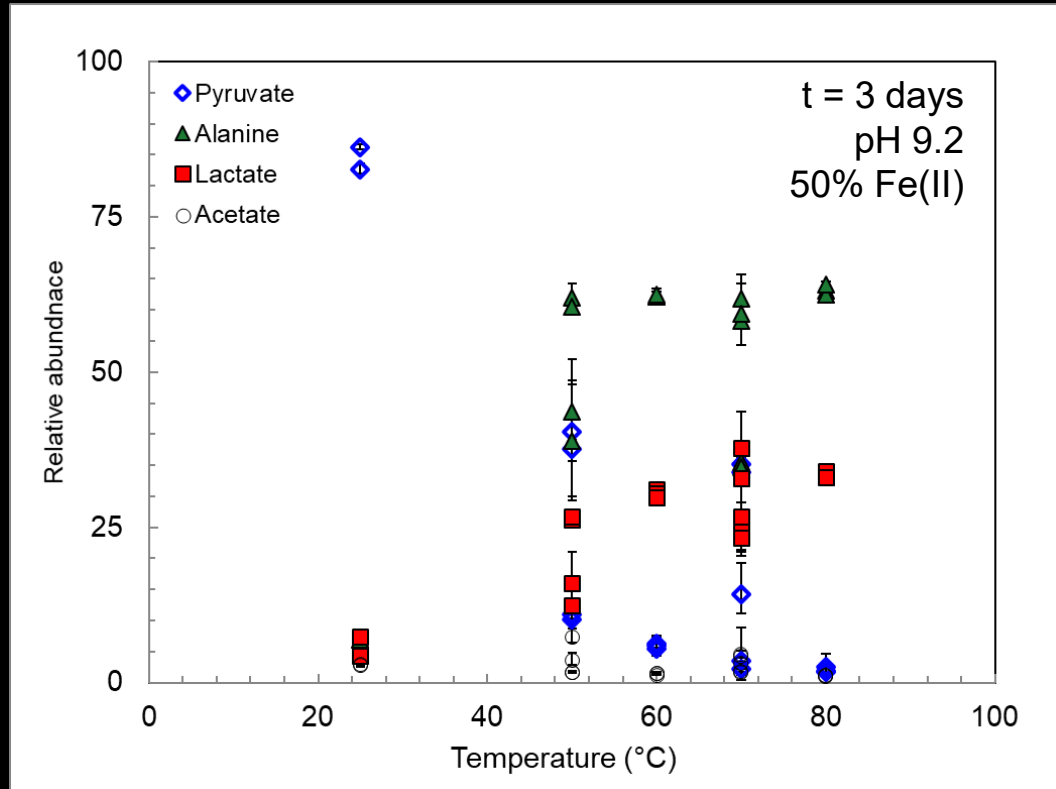
Effect of Minerals and Temperature



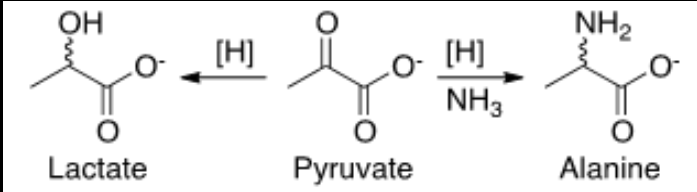
Temperature speeds up the reaction between 25 – 50 °C



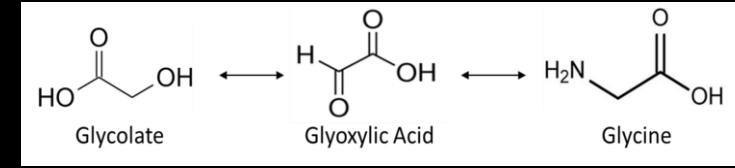
With no mineral, the reaction occurs but slowly



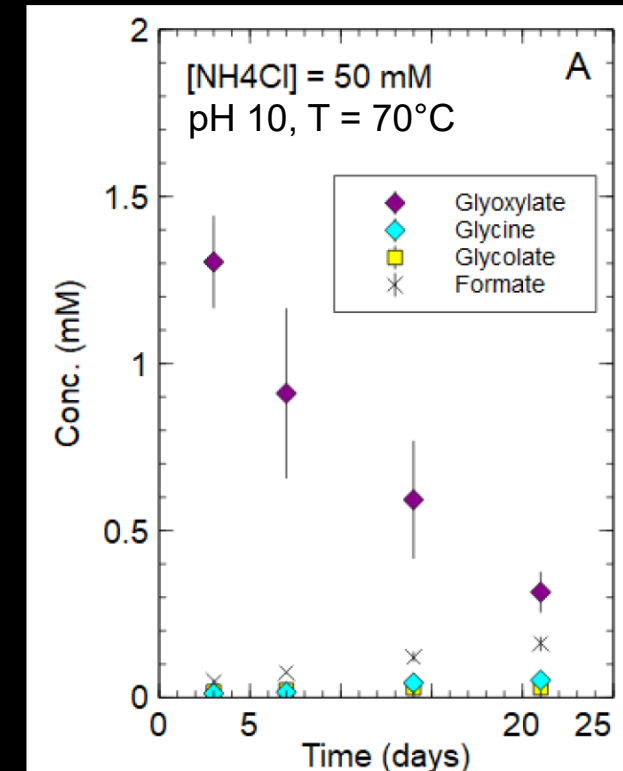
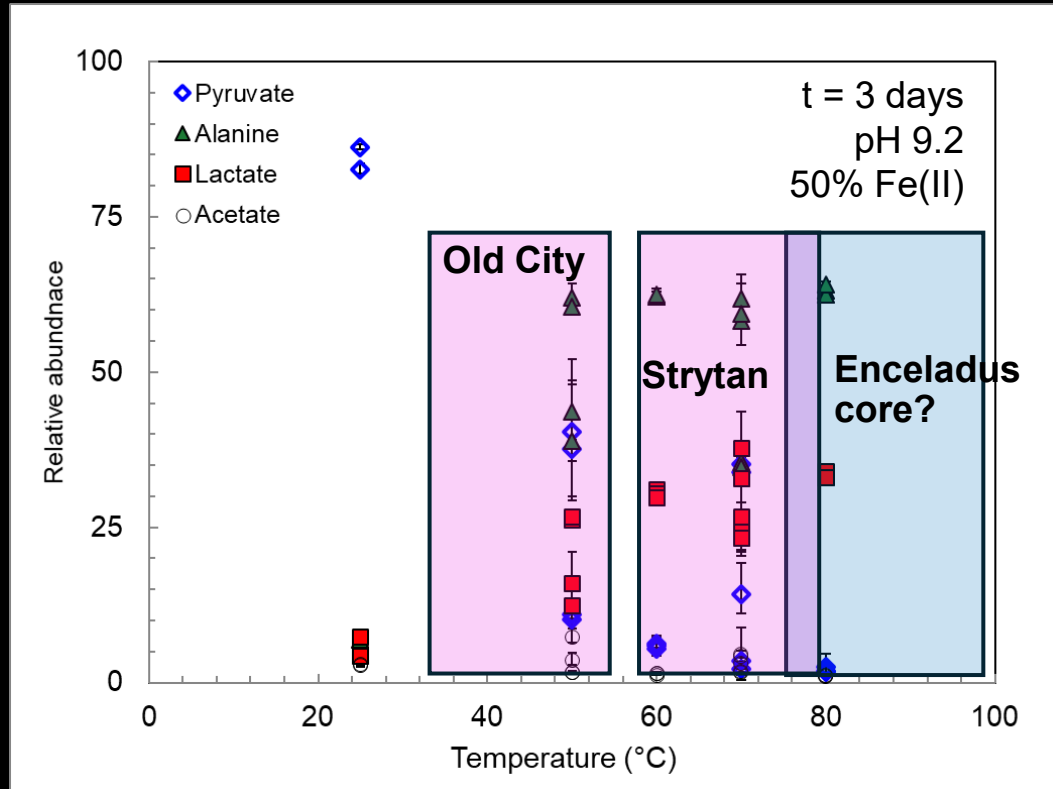
Effect of Minerals and Temperature



Temperature speeds up the reaction between 25 – 50 °C



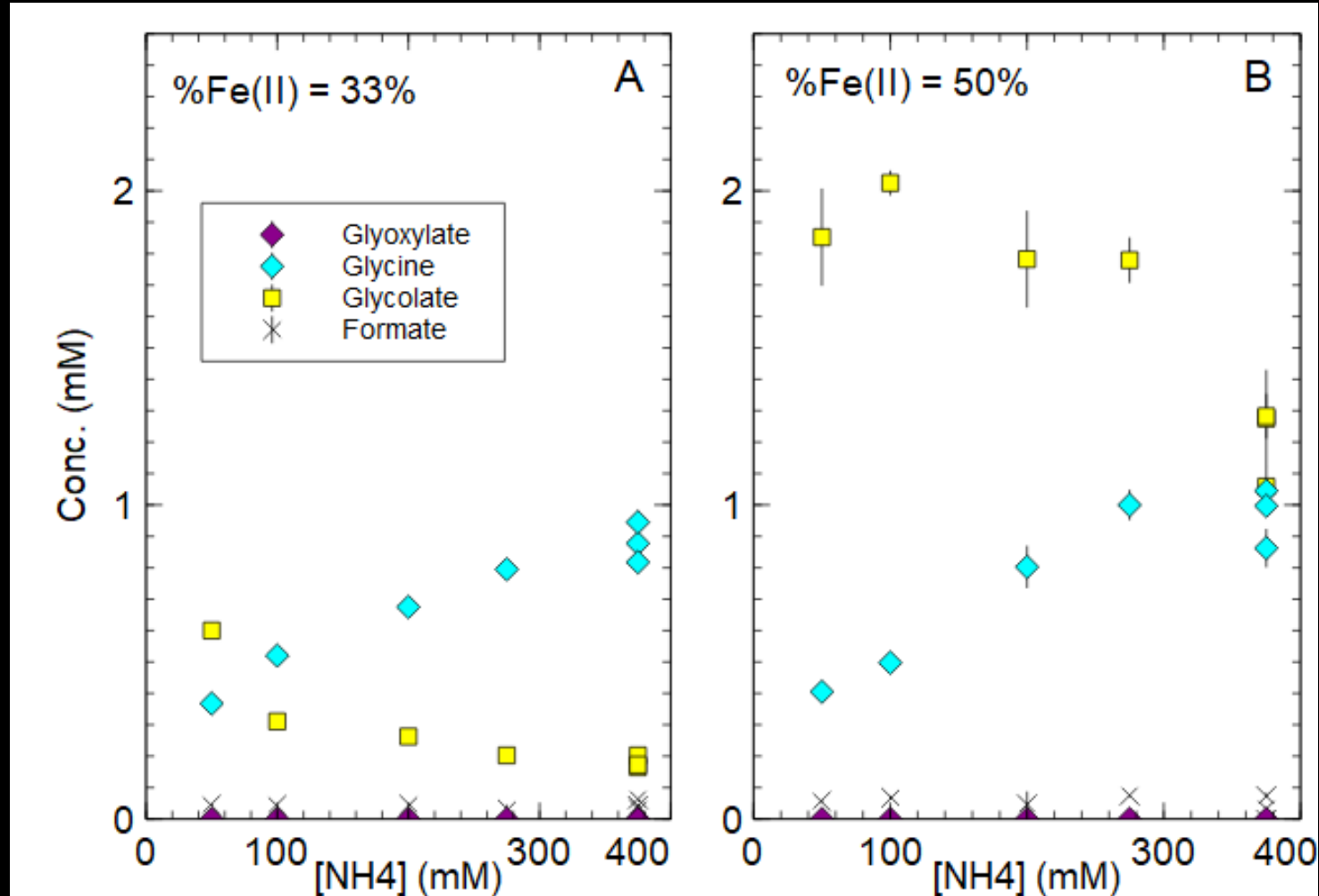
With no mineral, the reaction occurs but slowly



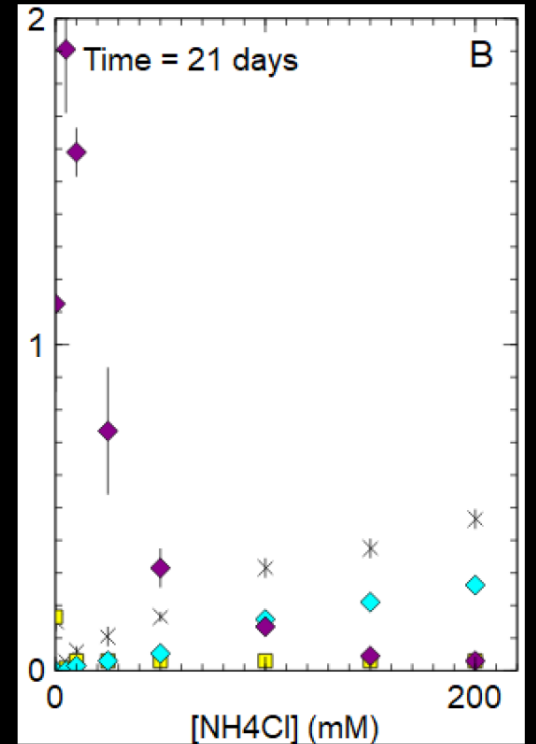
Effect of ammonia concentration

Effect of ammonia concentration

Increasing $[\text{NH}_4]$ increases glycine yield at a given %Fe(II).

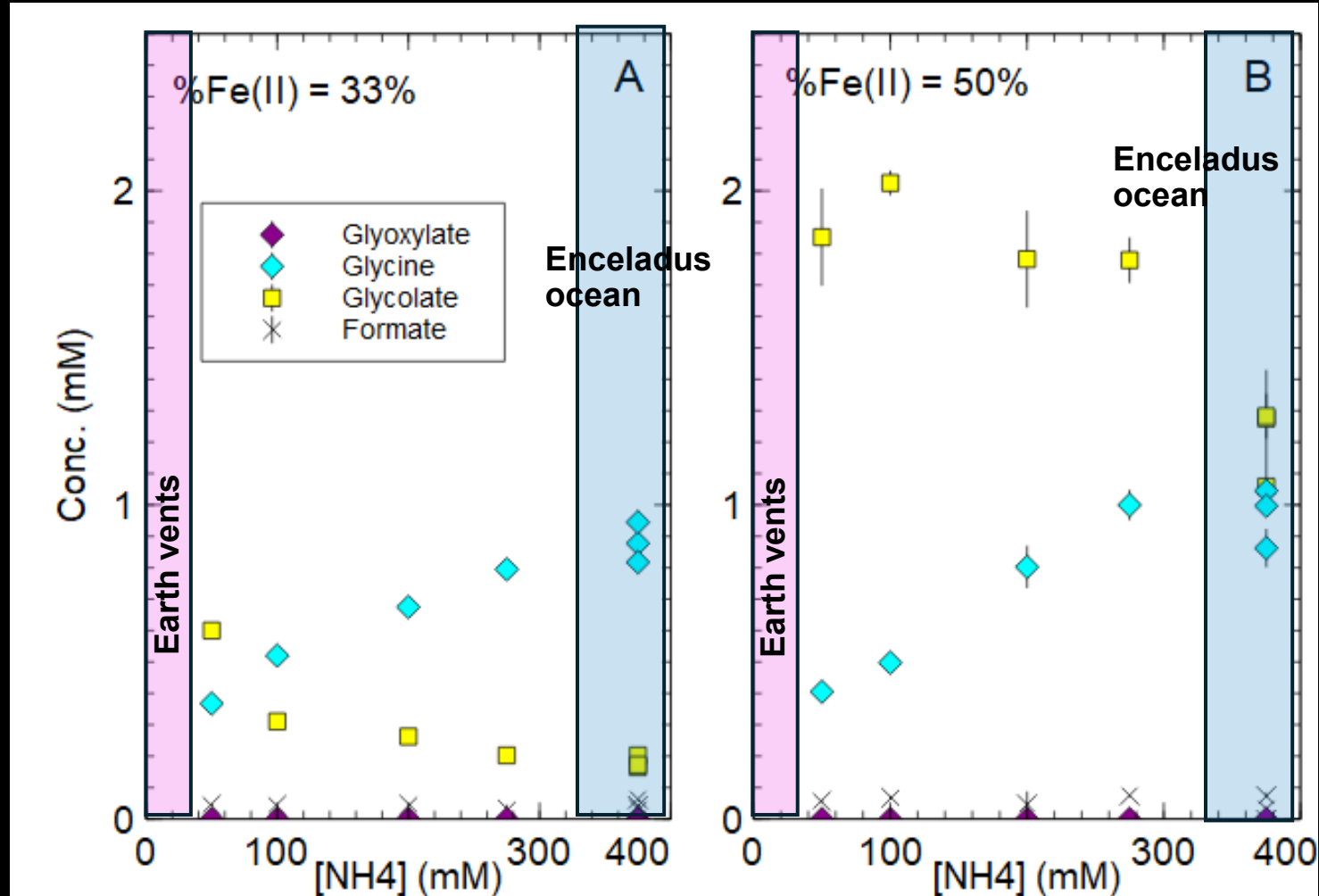


With no mineral

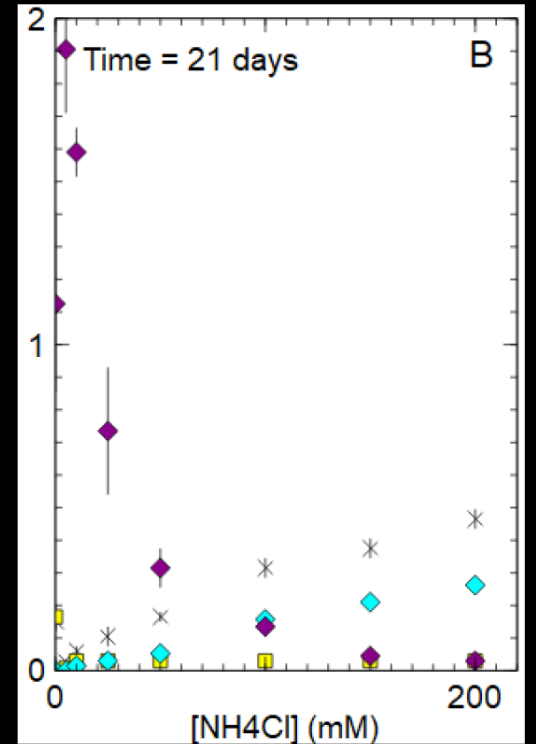


Effect of ammonia concentration

Increasing $[\text{NH}_4]$ increases glycine yield at a given %Fe(II).



With no mineral



Prebiotic conditions produce reactive species and radicals

[illegible]

- Image: Gregoire Cirade, Science Photo Library

Image: NASA

The diagram illustrates the chemical pathways of atmospheric and oceanic processes, showing the formation of reactive species and their subsequent reactions.

Atmospheric Chemistry (Top Panel):

- Lightning:** Converts CO_2 and N_2 into reactive species.
- Reactive Species:** NO , NO_2 , HNO_2 , HNO_3 , NO_2^- , NO_3^- , HCN , CO , CO_2 , N_2 , N , CN^\bullet , CO^\bullet , COO^\bullet , COOH^\bullet , OH^\bullet .
- Processes:** [1] (formation of CN^\bullet), [3] (formation of CO^\bullet), [4] (formation of NO , NO_2).

Oceanic Chemistry (Bottom Panel):

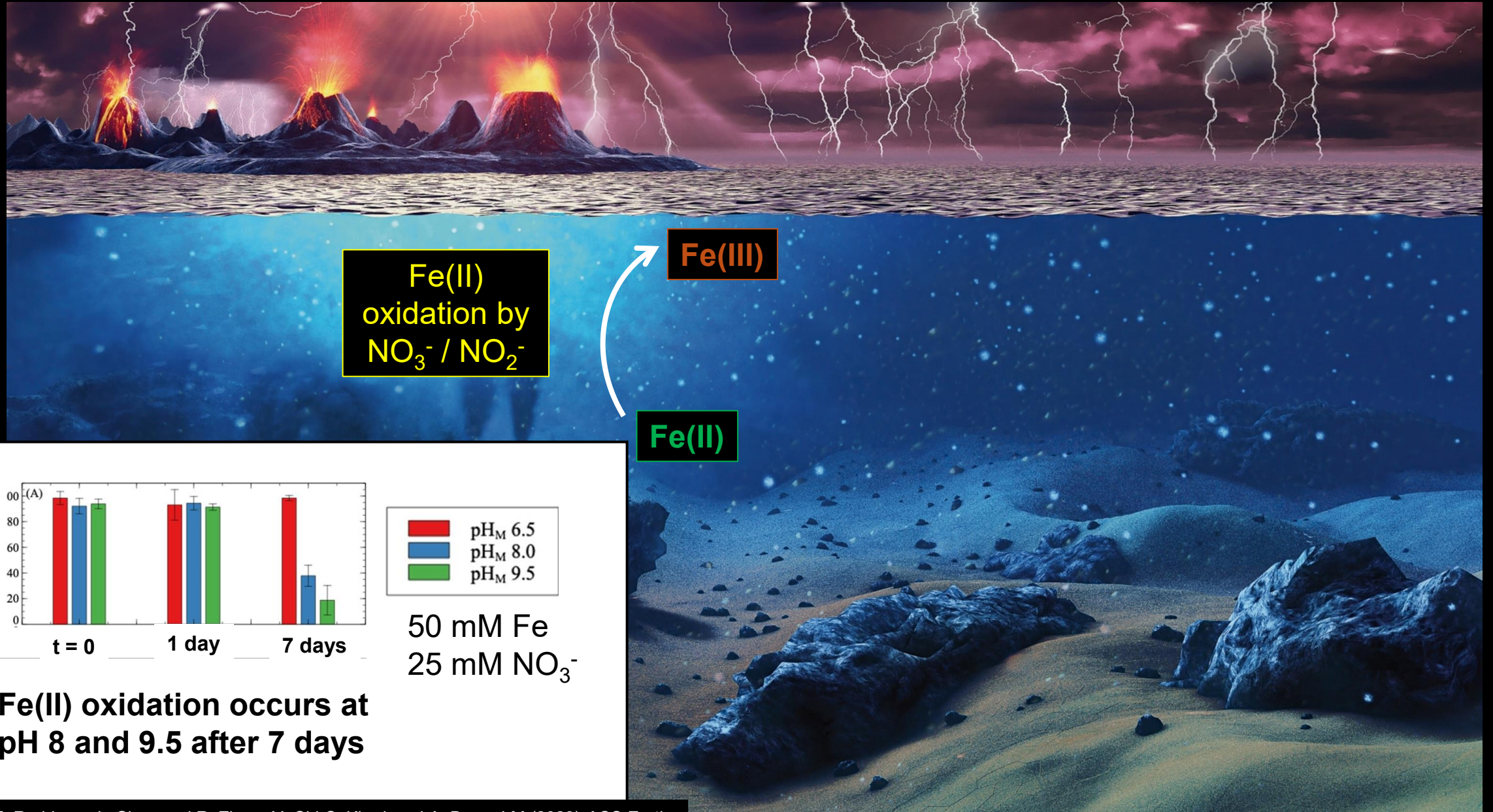
- Reactive Species:** Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , H_2 , H_2O_2 , H_2O , OH^\bullet , HO_2^\bullet , RS^\bullet , RSSR^\bullet , H_2O_2 , HO_2^\bullet .
- Processes:** Fenton chemistry [2], radiolysis [5,6], Thiol reactions [8], Silicate minerals.

Image: NASA

Other chemical species can affect key parameters for organic chemistry



Other chemical species can affect key parameters for organic chemistry



Other chemical species can affect key parameters for organic chemistry

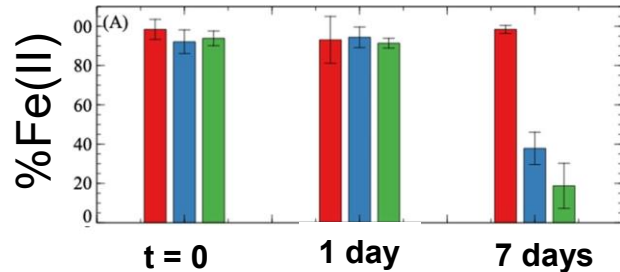


Fe(II)
oxidation by
 $\text{NO}_3^- / \text{NO}_2^-$

Fe(III)

Fe(III)
reduction by
S-bearing
organics

Fe(II)

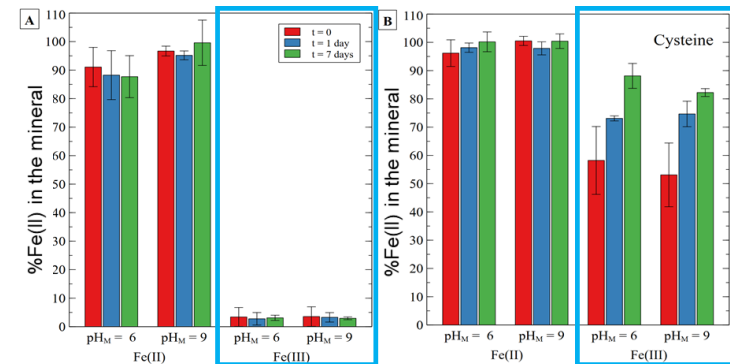


Fe(II) oxidation occurs at
pH 8 and 9.5 after 7 days

50 mM Fe
25 mM NO_3^-

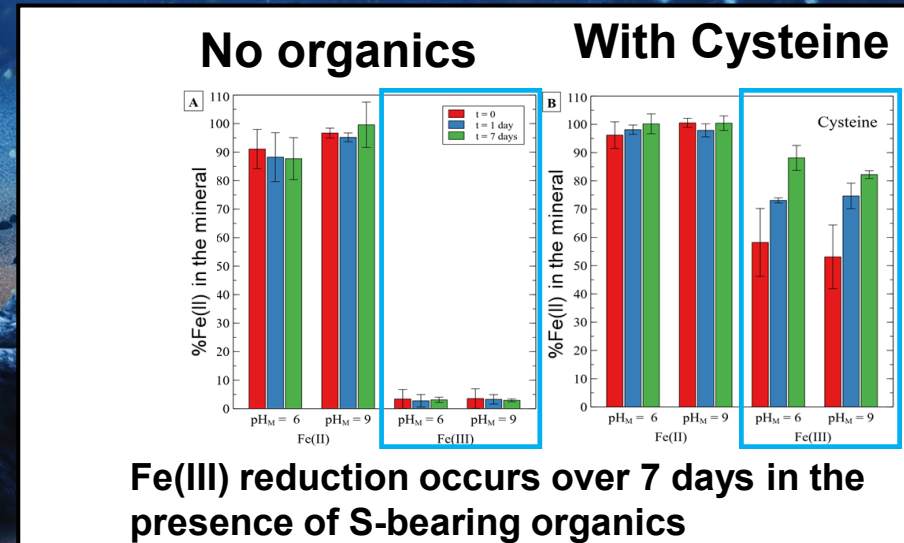
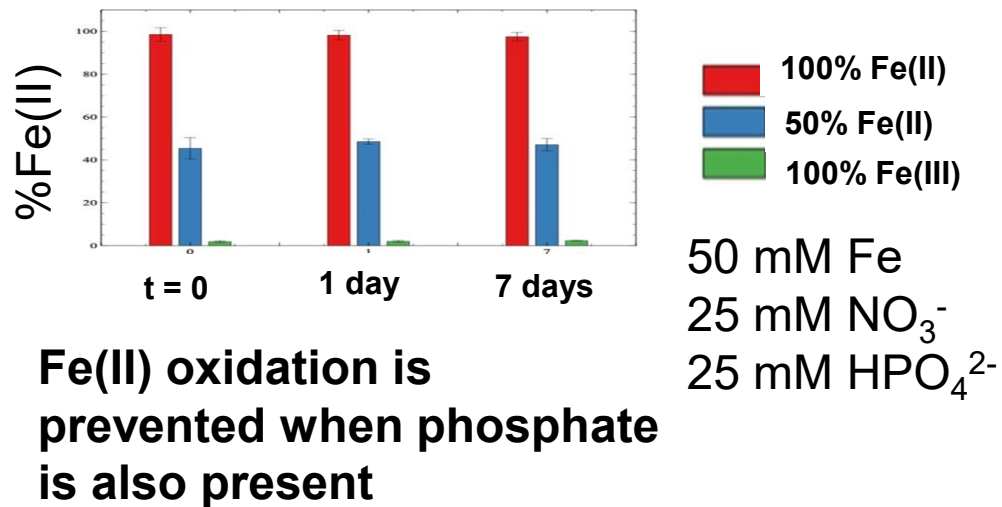
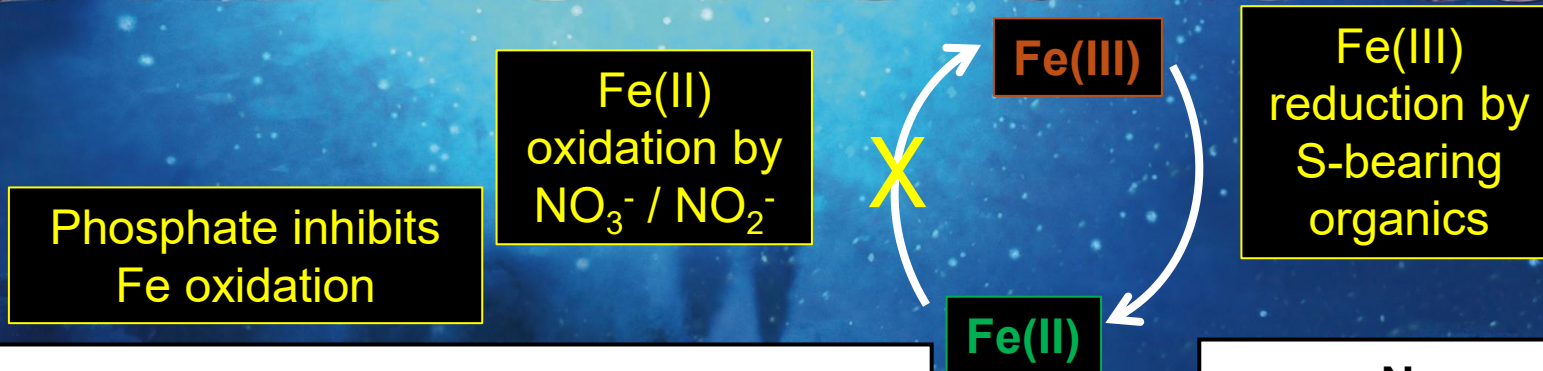
No organics

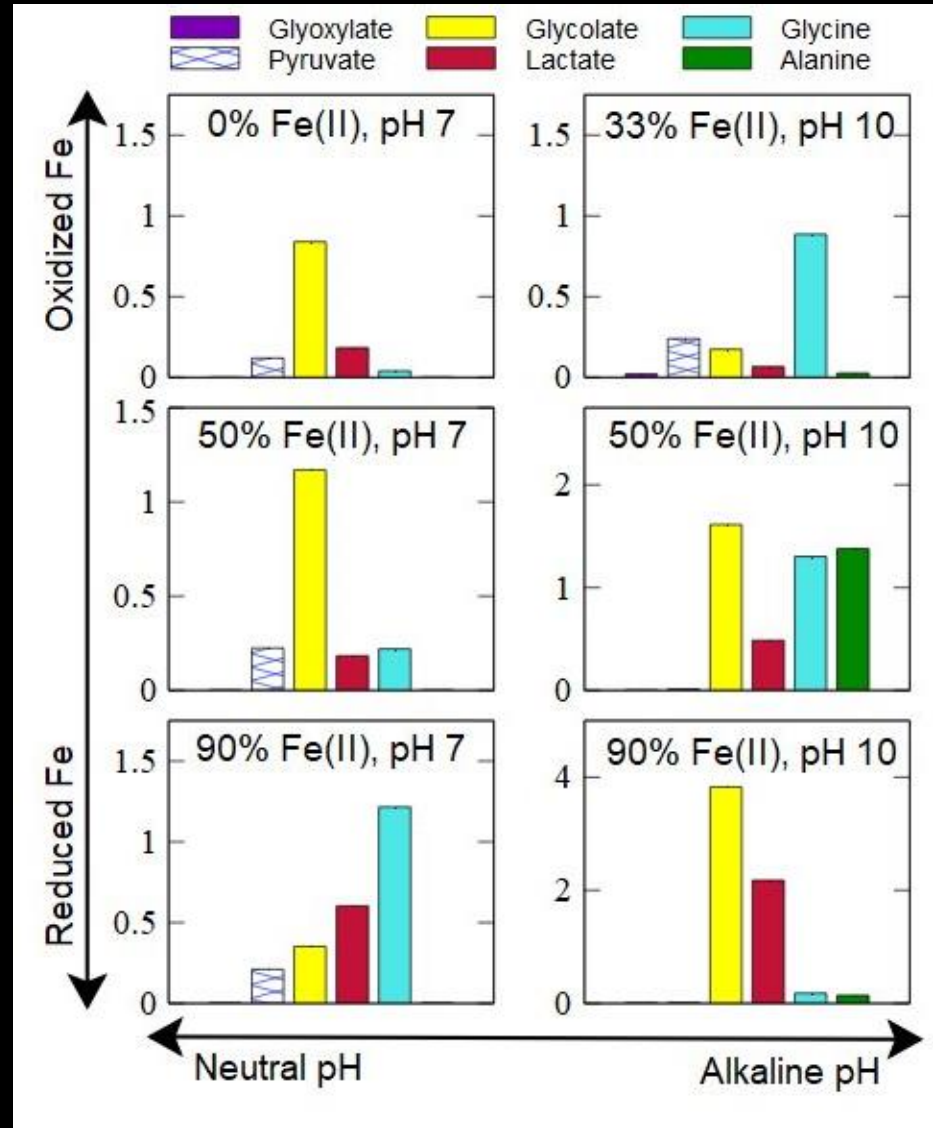
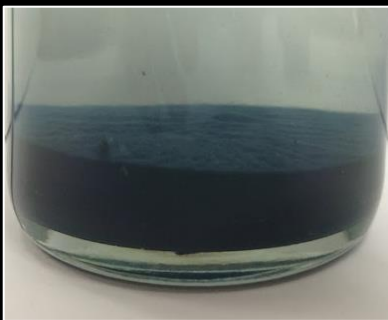
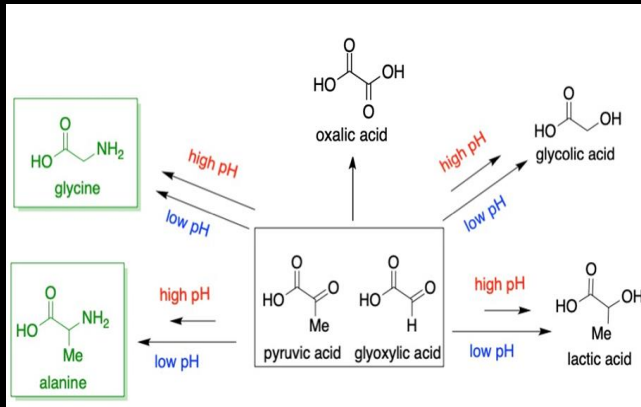
With Cysteine



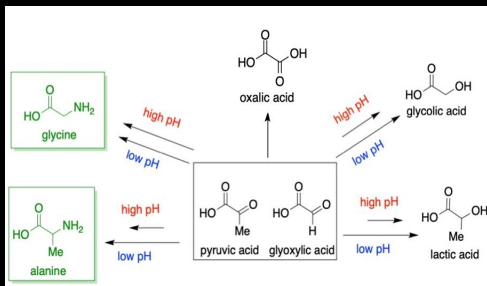
Fe(III) reduction occurs over 7 days in the
presence of S-bearing organics

Other chemical species can affect key parameters for organic chemistry

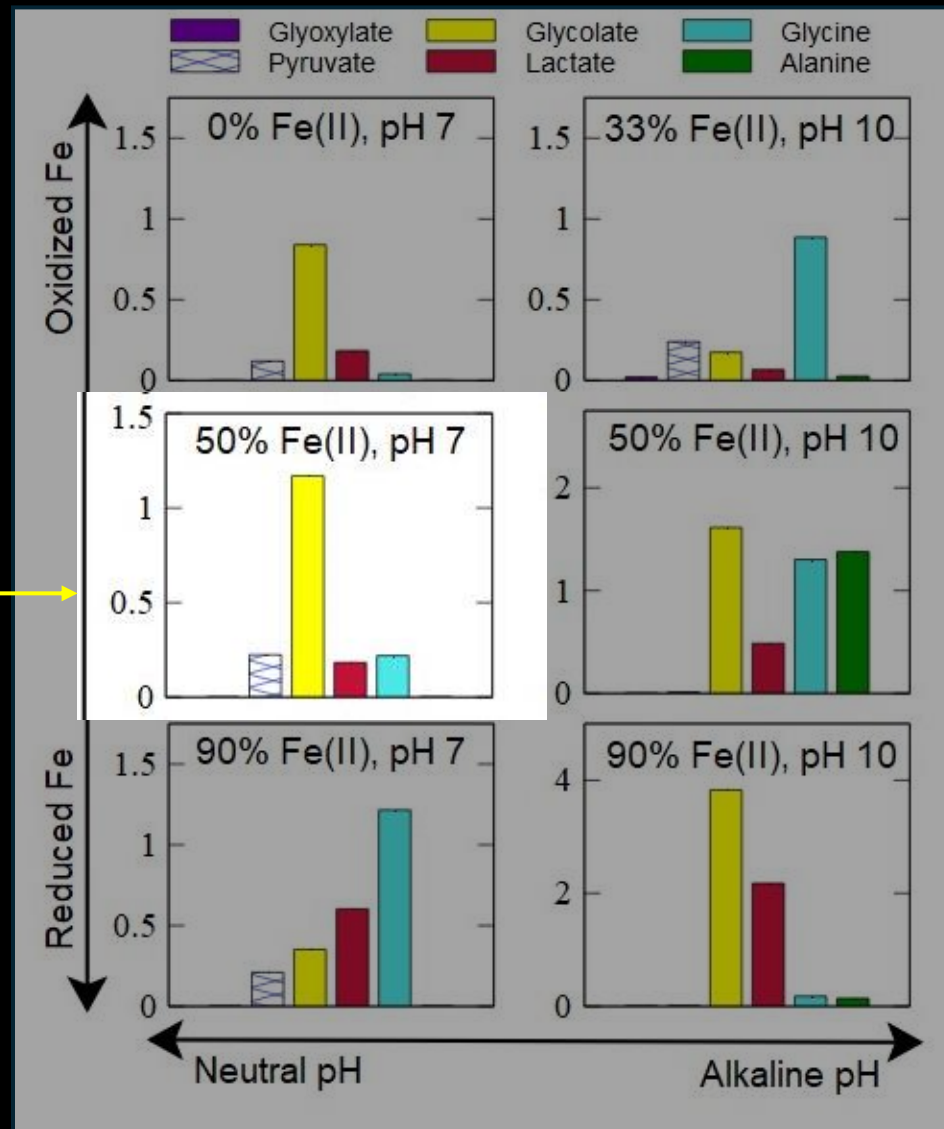


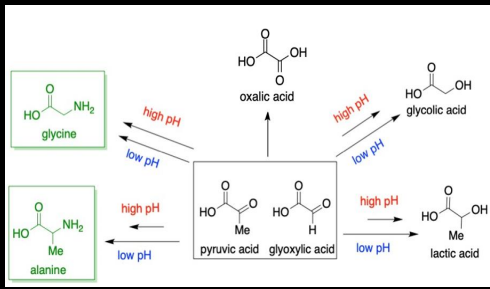


Environmentally driven organic distributions are produced in abiotic systems



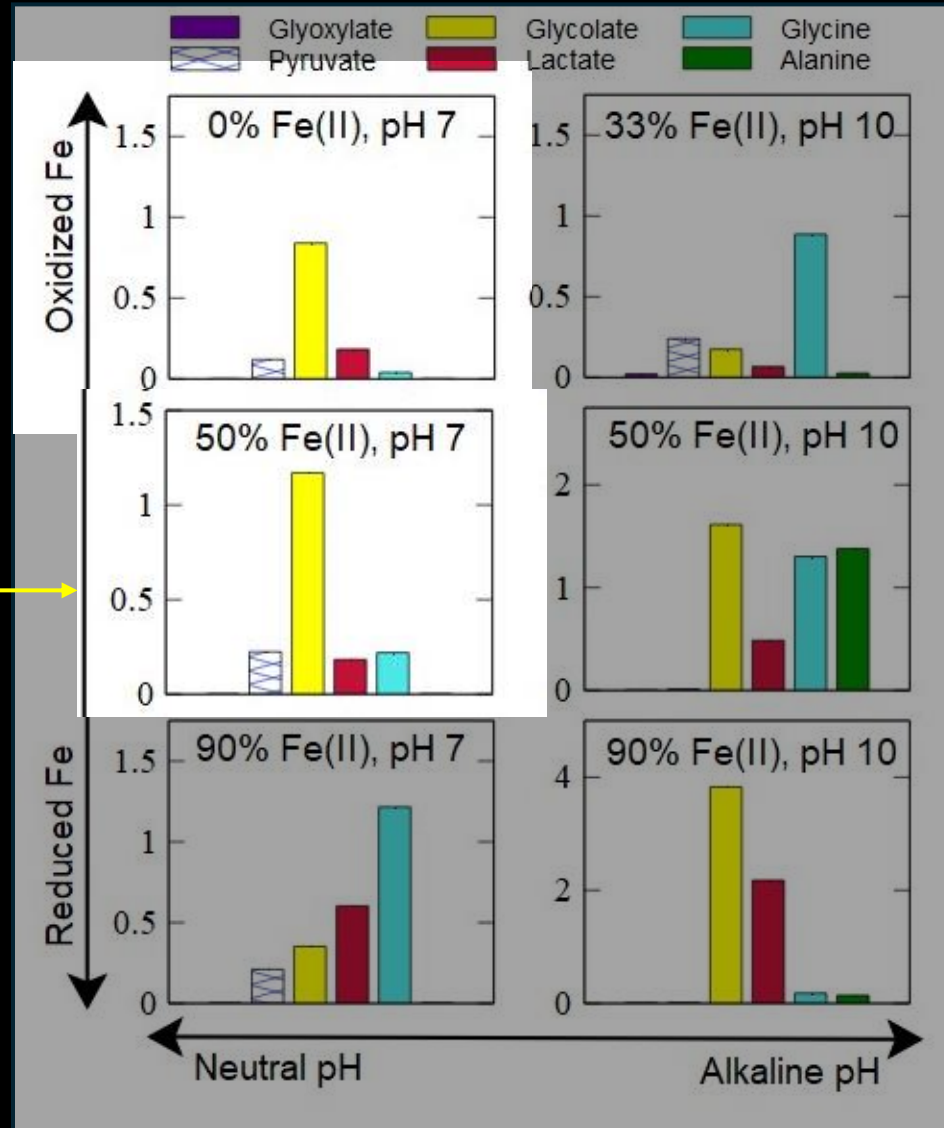
Initial products
(anoxic ocean,
neutral pH vent)

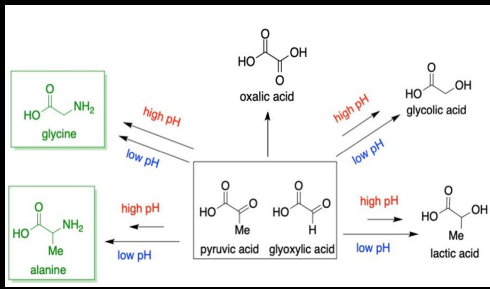




Shallow waters with increased Fe(II) photo-ox.

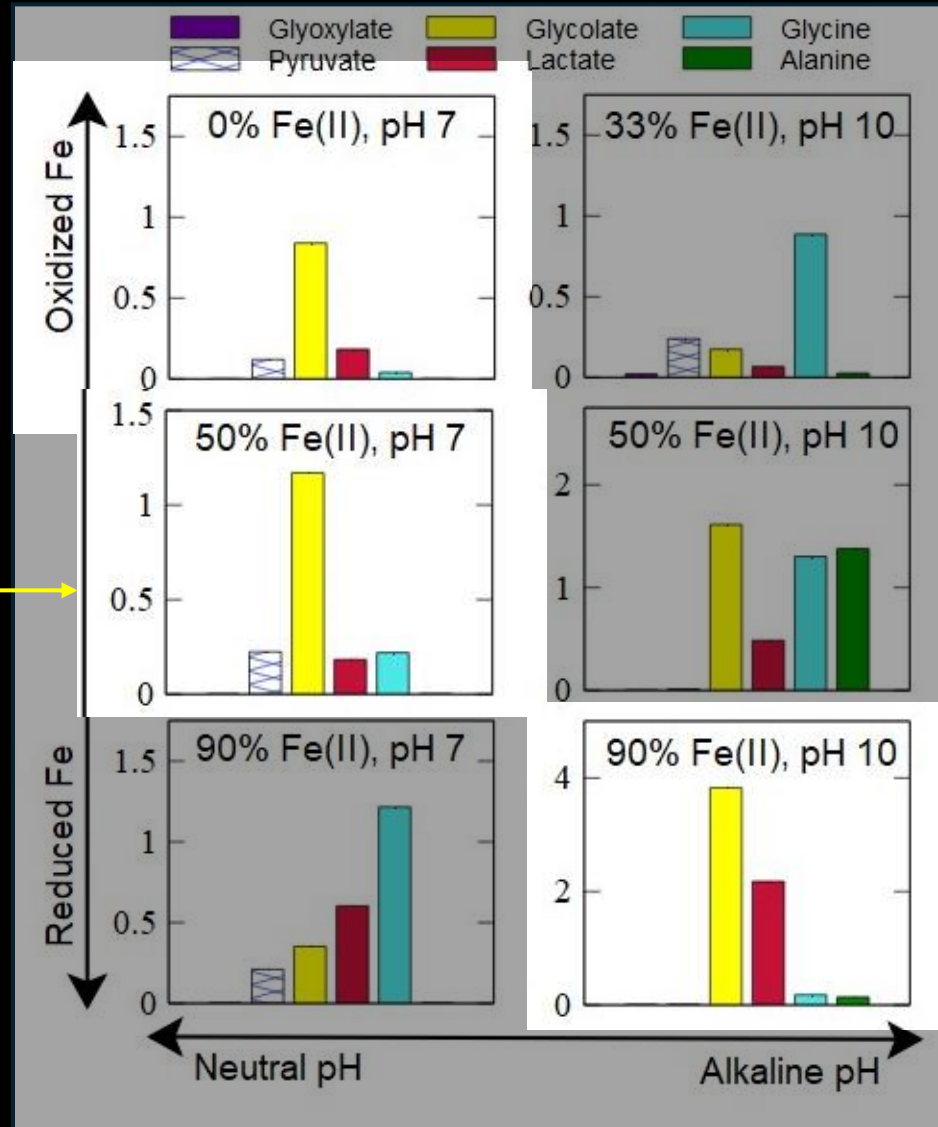
Initial products (anoxic ocean, neutral pH vent) →



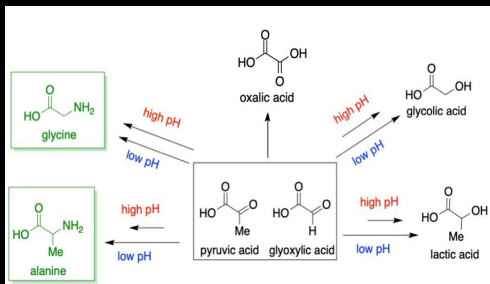


Shallow waters with increased Fe(II) photo-ox.

Initial products (anoxic ocean, neutral pH vent) →

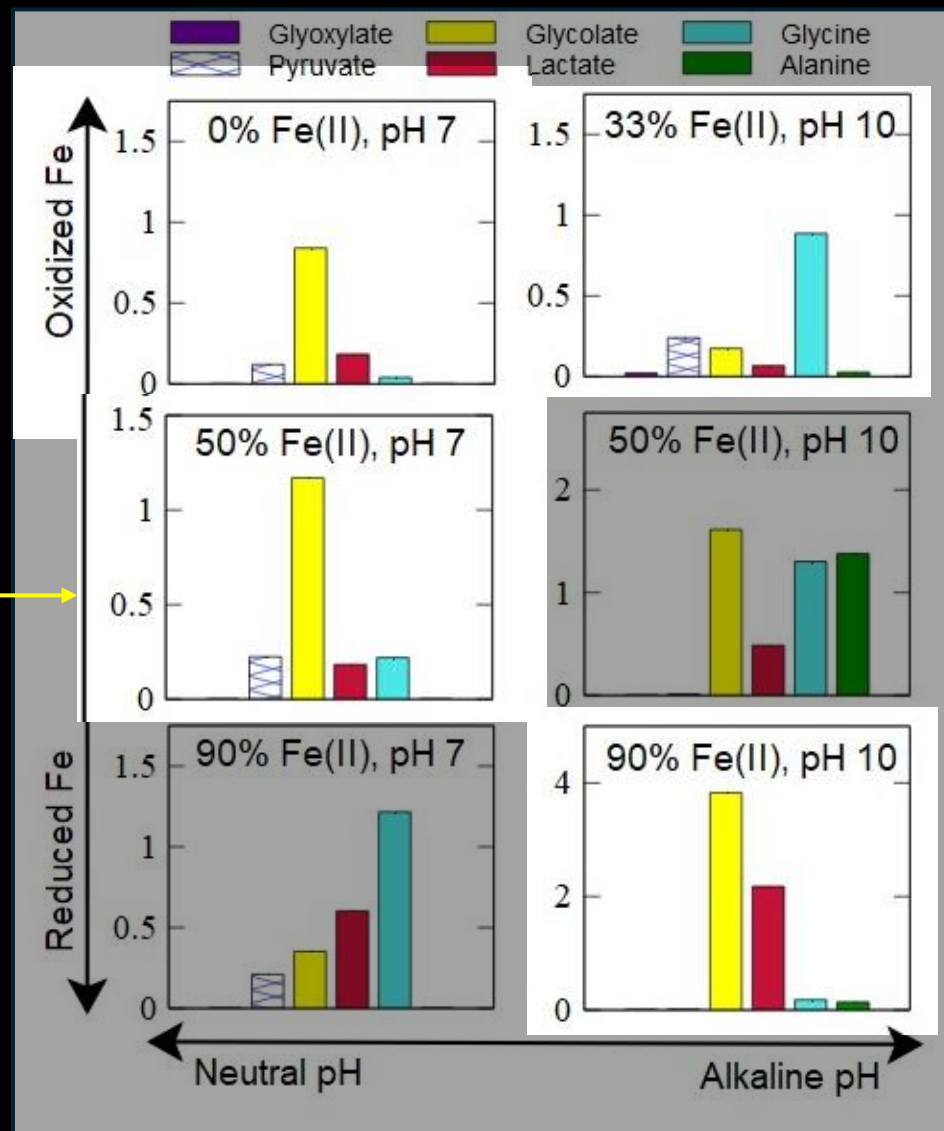


Thiols/sulfide reduces Fe(III); inc. pH from alkaline vent plume



Shallow waters with increased Fe(II) photo-ox.

Initial products (anoxic ocean, neutral pH vent)



Surface exposed alkaline vent; Fe(II) ox. from nitrate/nitrite

Thiols/sulfide reduces Fe(III); inc. pH from alkaline vent plume

Images: NASA



Even if life is not present, remnant abiotic / prebiotic chemistry
might exist on other solar system bodies



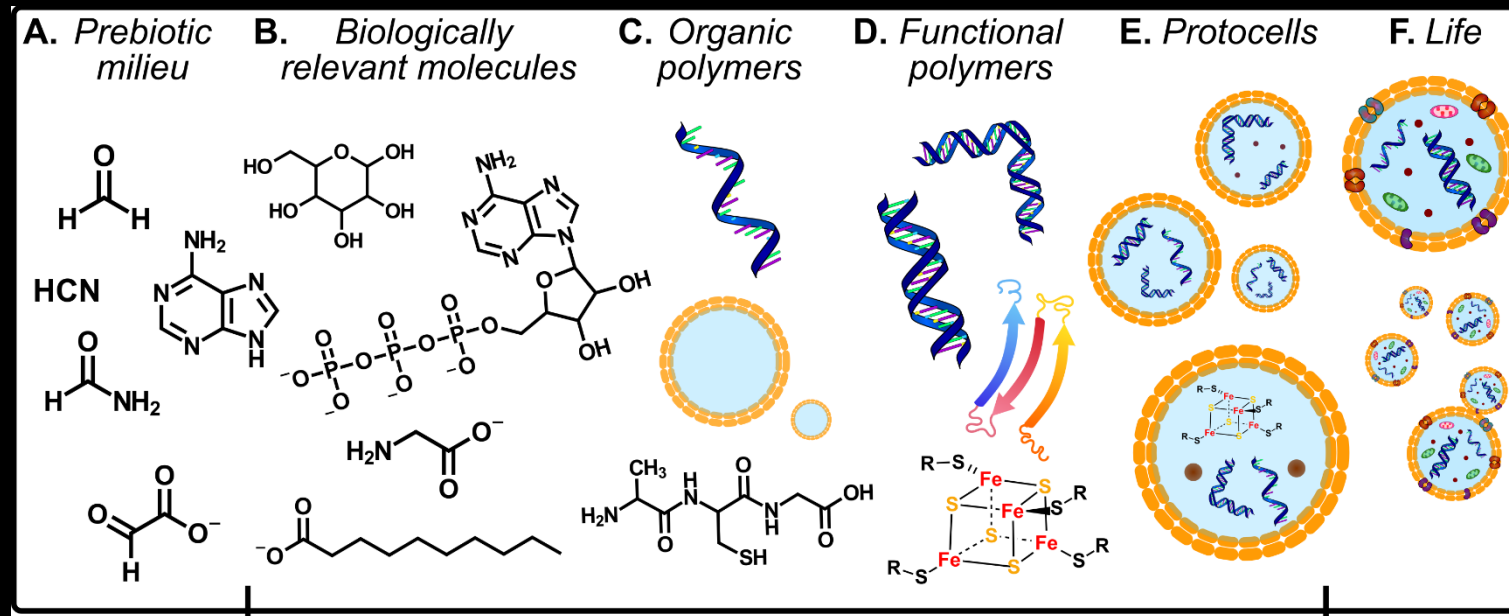
Images: NASA

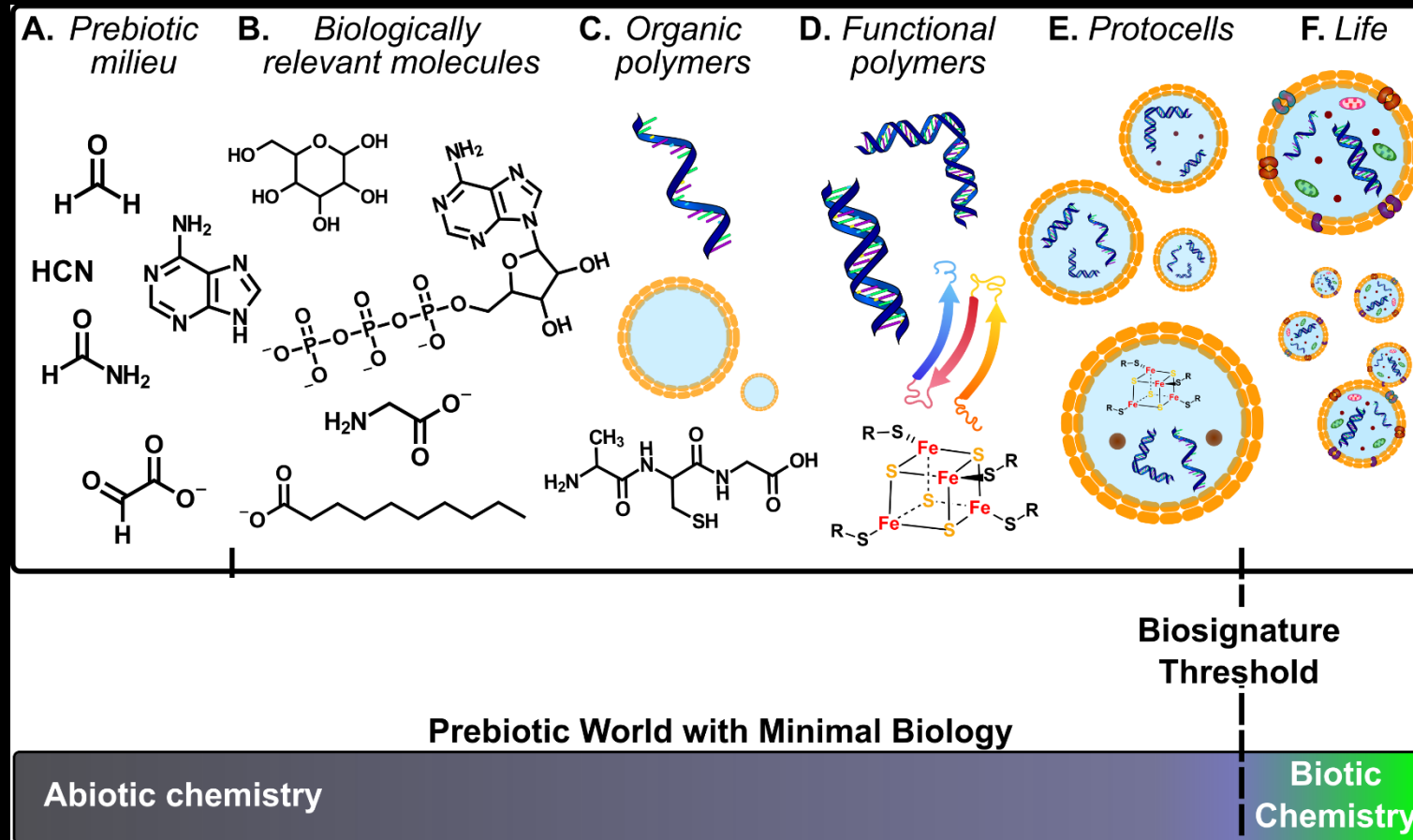
Even if life is not present, remnant abiotic / prebiotic chemistry
might exist on other solar system bodies

The threshold for biosignature identification changes depending
on the organic chemical state of the planet



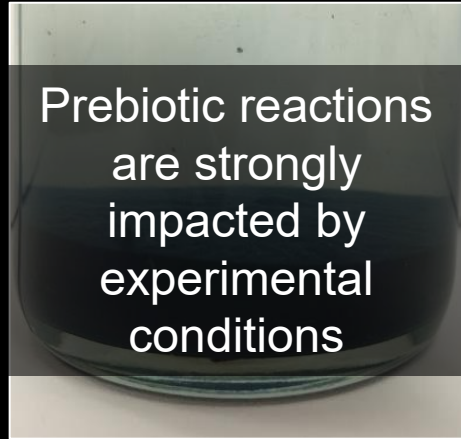
Images: NASA



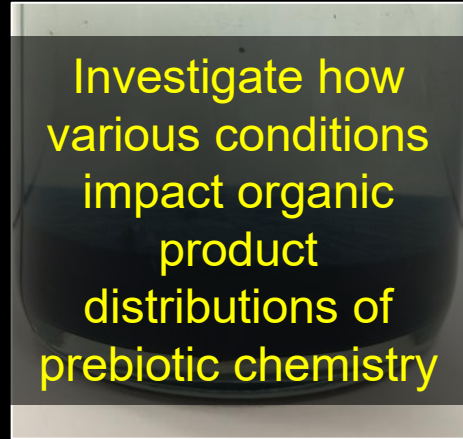


Takeaways / Future directions

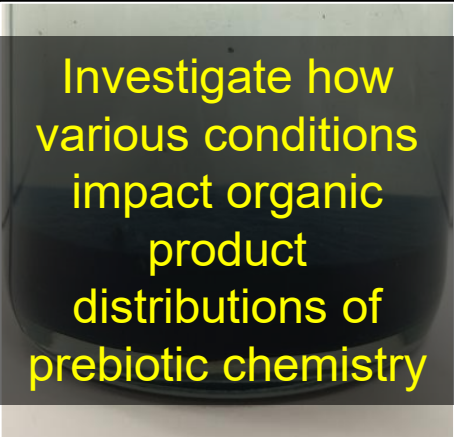
Takeaways / Future directions



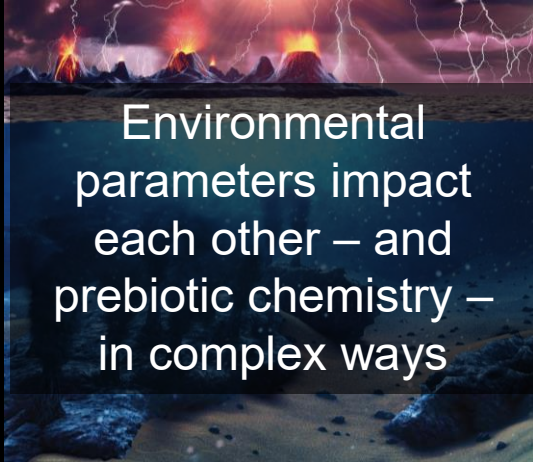
Takeaways / Future directions



Takeaways / Future directions

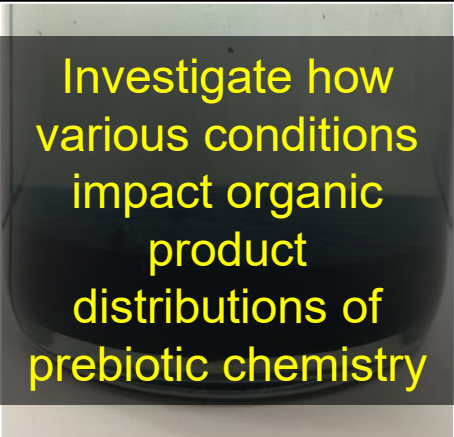


Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry

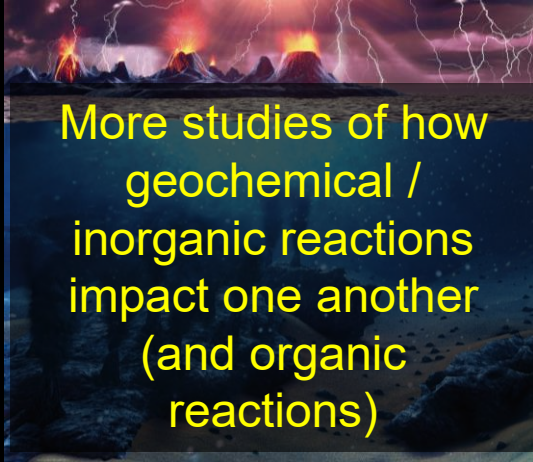


Environmental parameters impact each other – and prebiotic chemistry – in complex ways

Takeaways / Future directions

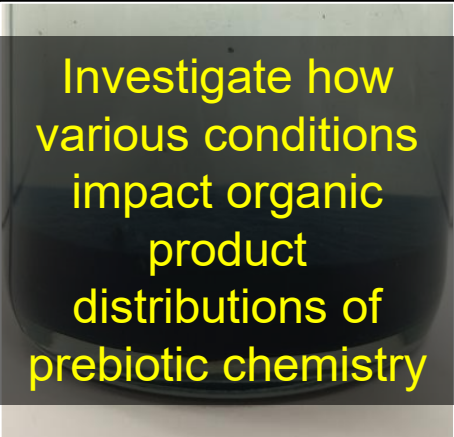


Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry

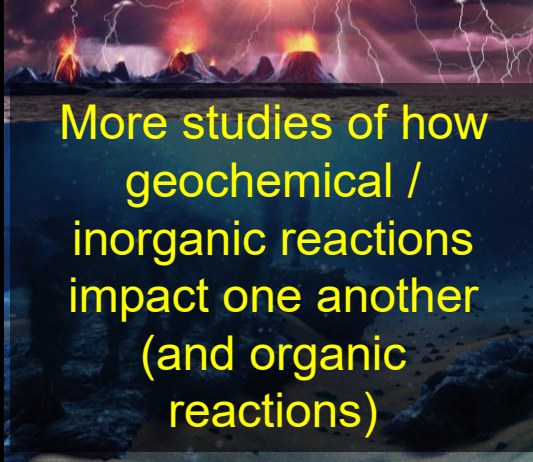


More studies of how geochemical / inorganic reactions impact one another (and organic reactions)

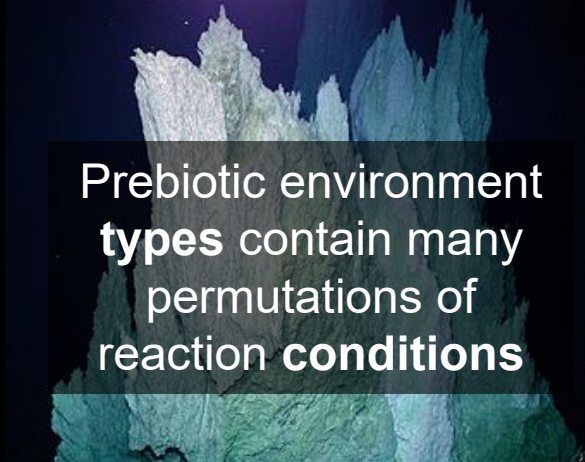
Takeaways / Future directions



Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry

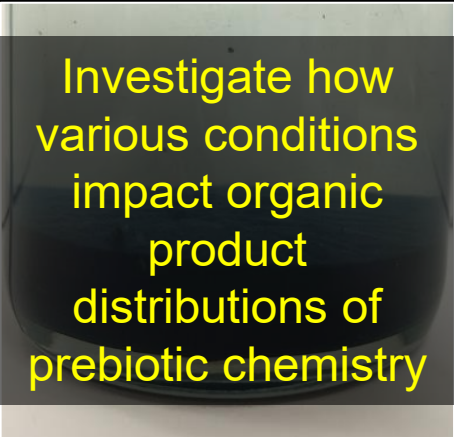


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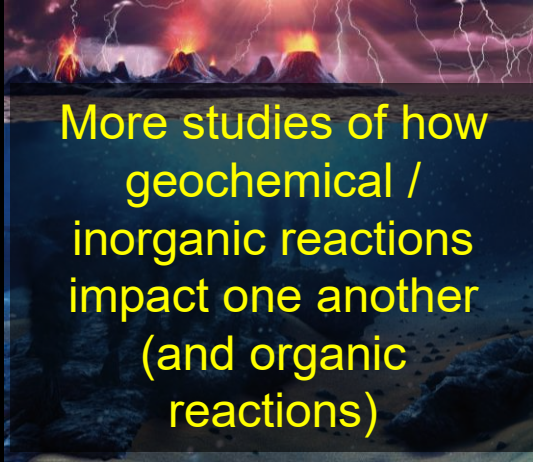


Prebiotic environment **types** contain many permutations of reaction **conditions**

Takeaways / Future directions



Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry

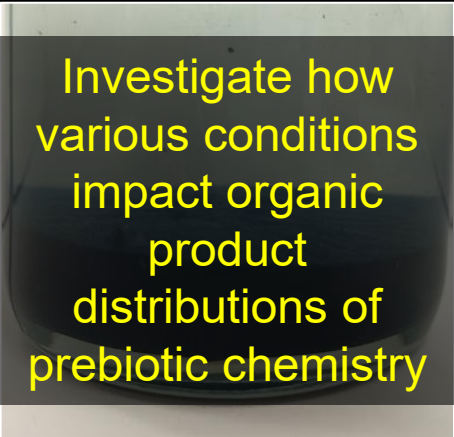


More studies of how geochemical / inorganic reactions impact one another (and organic reactions)

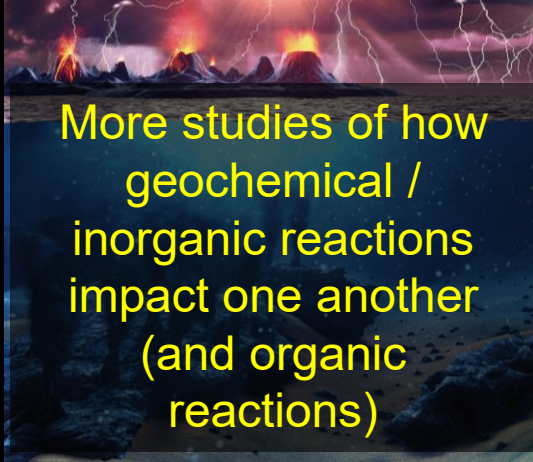


Studies of planetary environments to determine what sets of conditions they may contain

Takeaways / Future directions



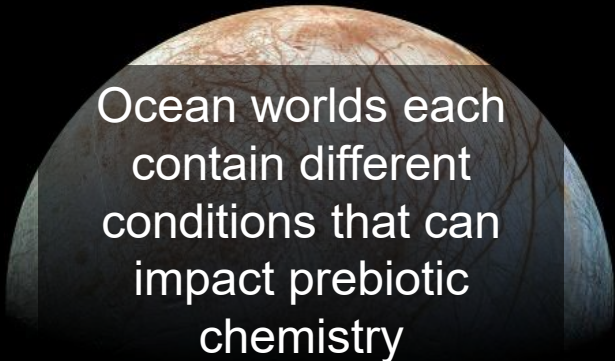
Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry



More studies of how geochemical / inorganic reactions impact one another (and organic reactions)

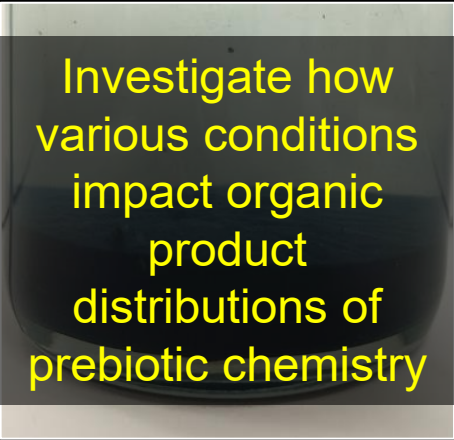


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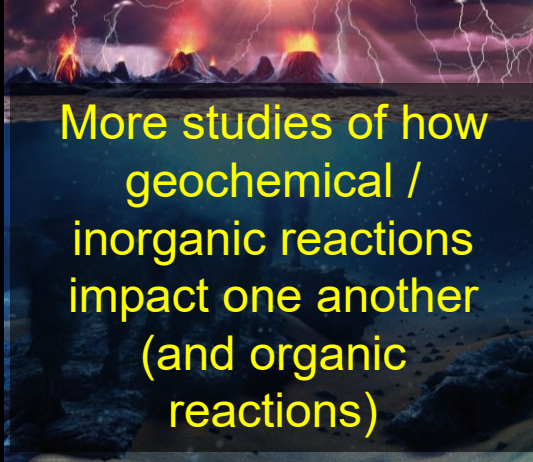


Ocean worlds each contain different conditions that can impact prebiotic chemistry

Takeaways / Future directions



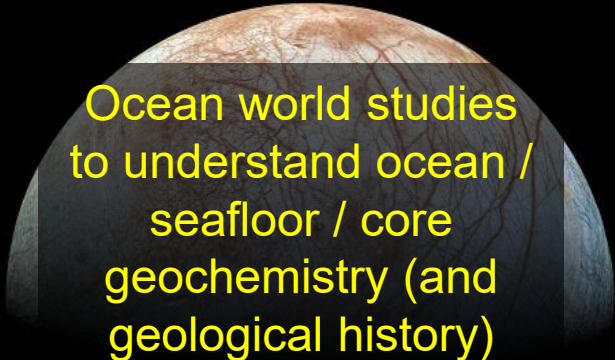
Investigate how various conditions impact organic product distributions of prebiotic chemistry



More studies of how geochemical / inorganic reactions impact one another (and organic reactions)

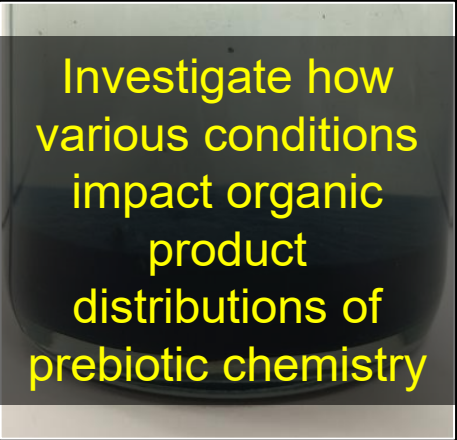


Studies of planetary environments to determine what sets of conditions they may contain

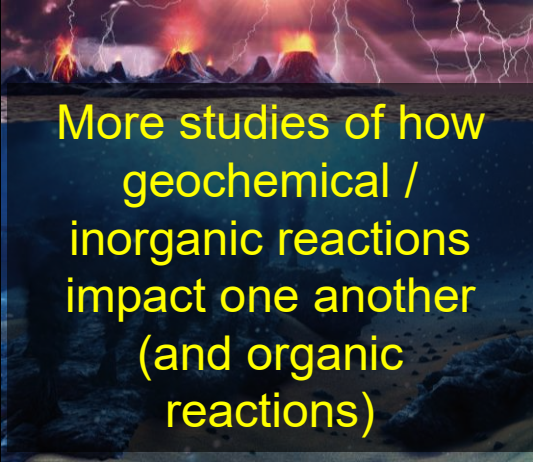


Ocean world studies to understand ocean / seafloor / core geochemistry (and geological history)

Takeaways / Future directions



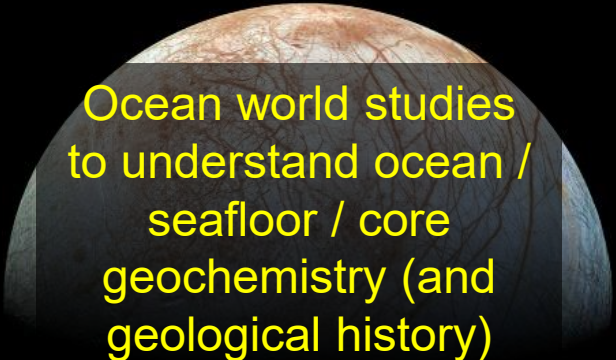
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Studies of planetary environments to determine what sets of conditions they may contain

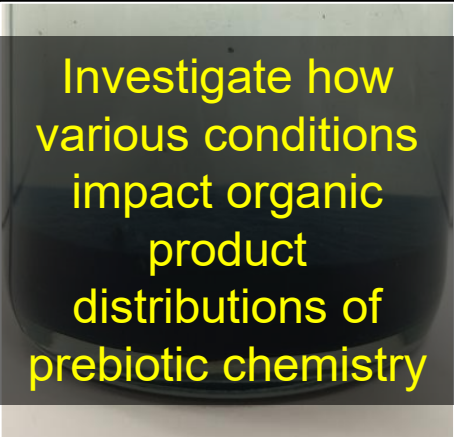


Ocean world studies to understand ocean / seafloor / core geochemistry (and geological history)

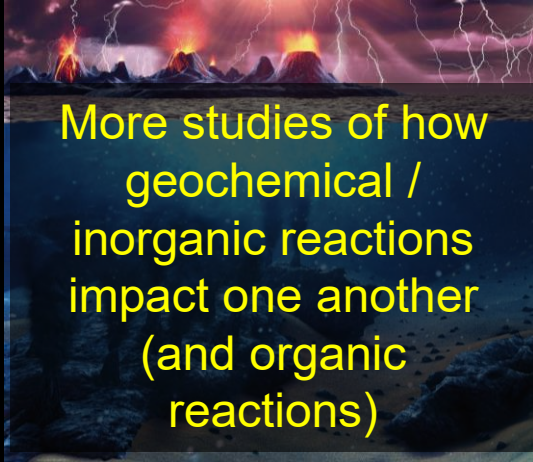


Other planets might drive prebiotic chemistry differently than the early Earth

Takeaways / Future directions



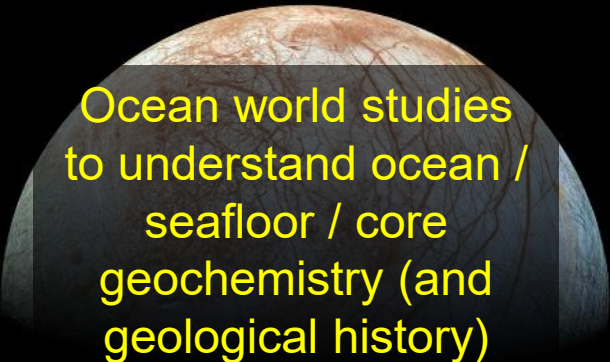
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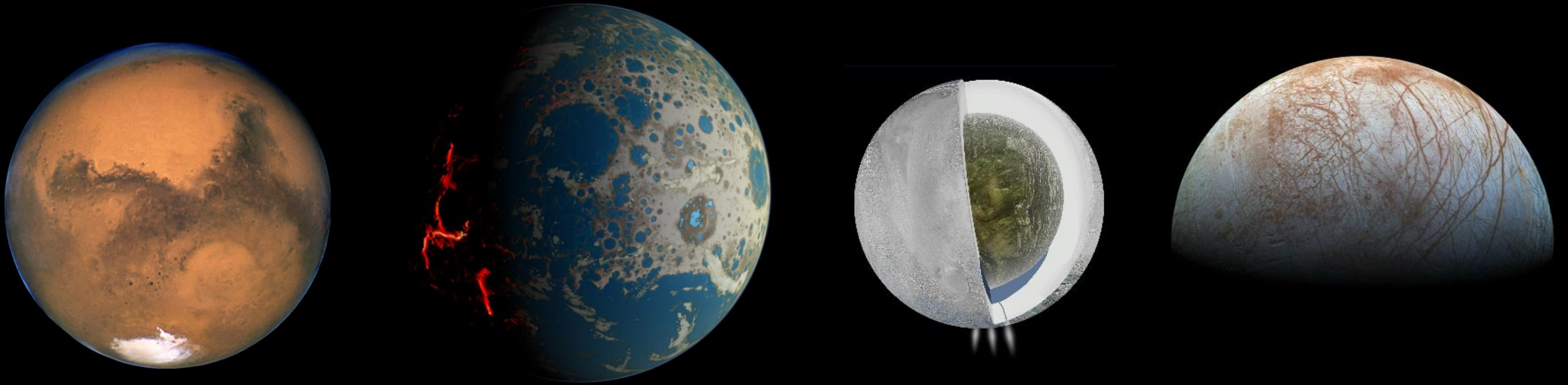


Ocean world studies to understand ocean / seafloor / core geochemistry (and geological history)



Experimentally simulate known prebiotic reactions under other planetary conditions

Questions?



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