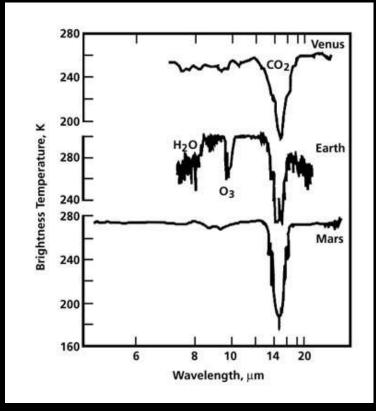
Life without Oxygen



Atmospheric oxygen informs our search for life



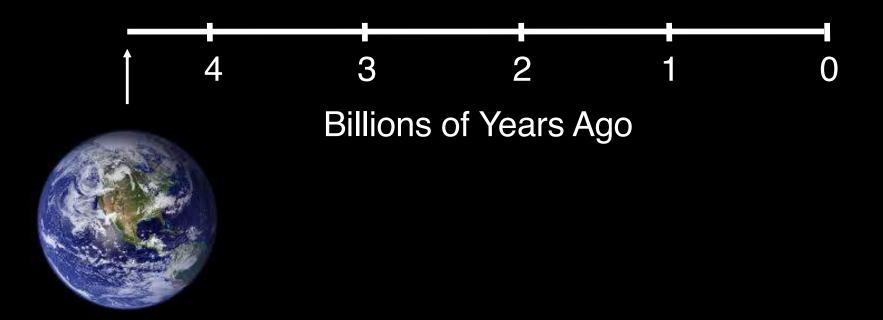
IR planetary spectra



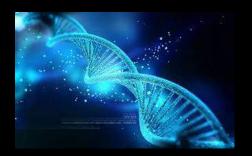
Prof. G Blake, Caltech

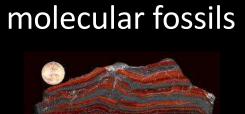
Yet had we been looking for oxygen, we would have missed the first billion years of life on Earth

HOW DO WE RECOGNIZE ANCIENT LIFE?



genomes (DNA)

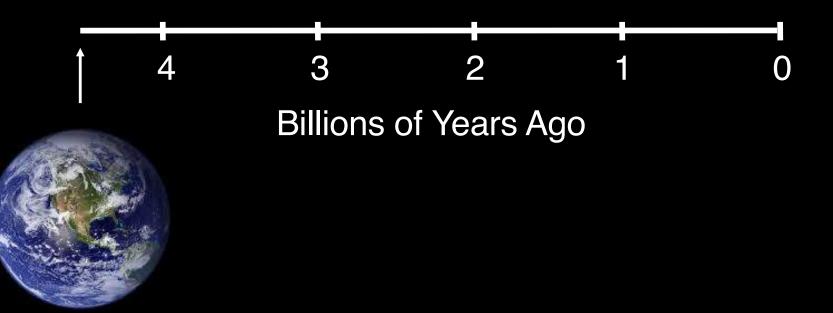




(inorganic, organic)

traditional fossils





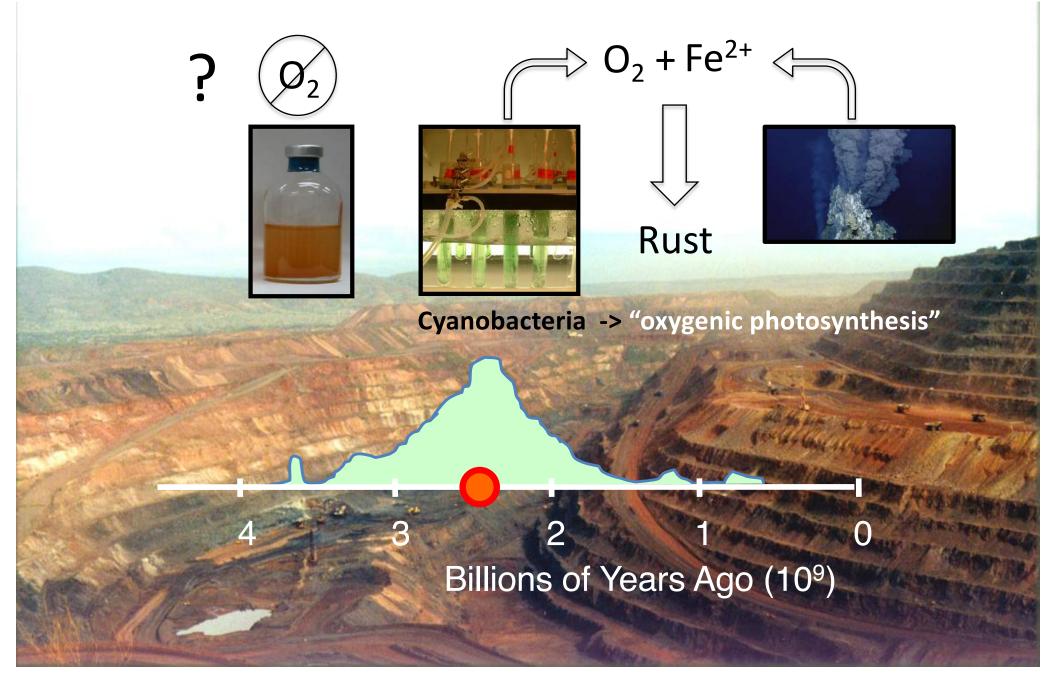
Mammoth Tusk

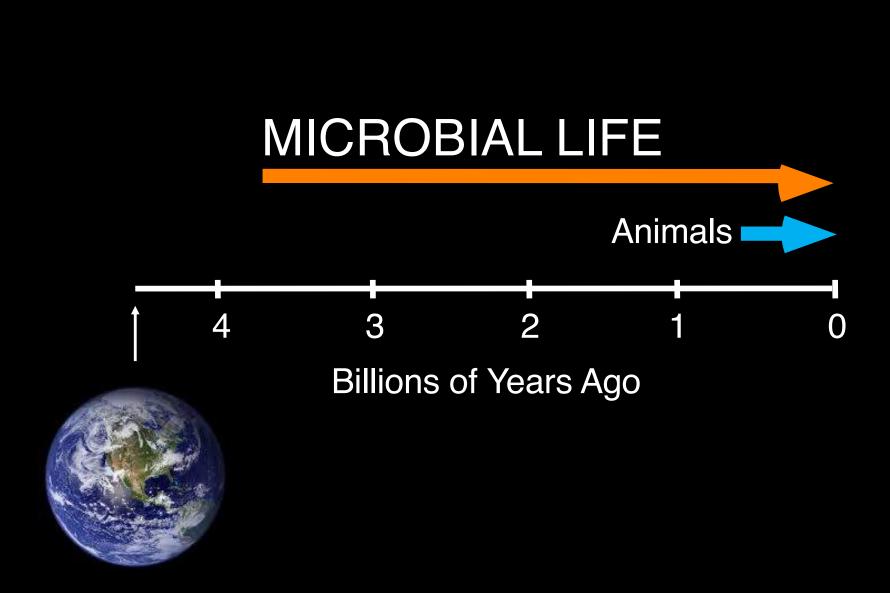
Billions of Years Ago

5 million – 4,000 years ago

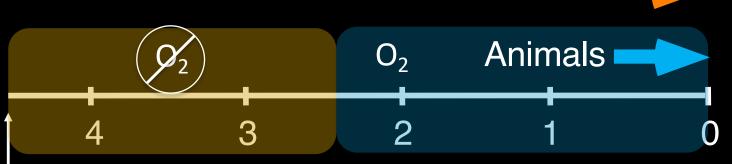


Banded Iron Formation





MICROBIAL LIFE



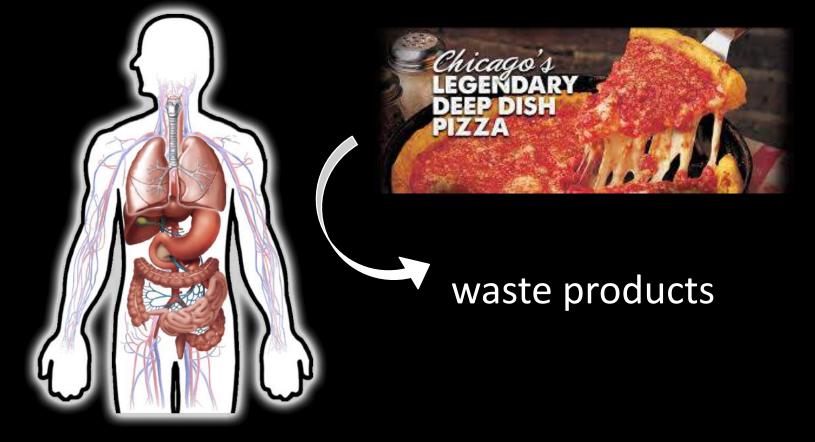
Billions of Years Ago



Great Oxidation Event (GOE)

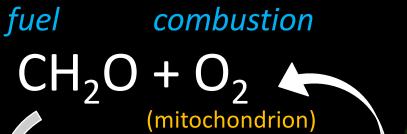
Common assumptions about metabolism derive from macroscopic eukaryotes

eating, breathing



Common assumptions about metabolism derive from macroscopic eukaryotes

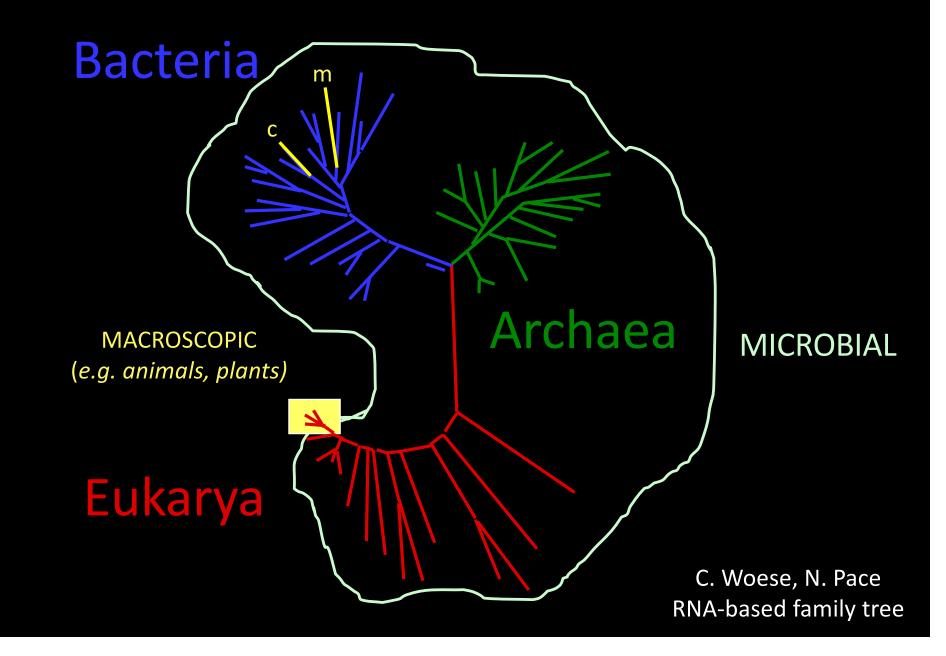
aerobic respiration

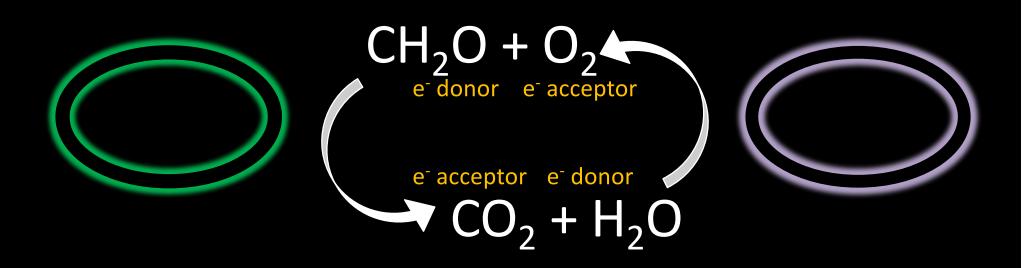


$CO_2 + H_2O_{(chloroplast)}$

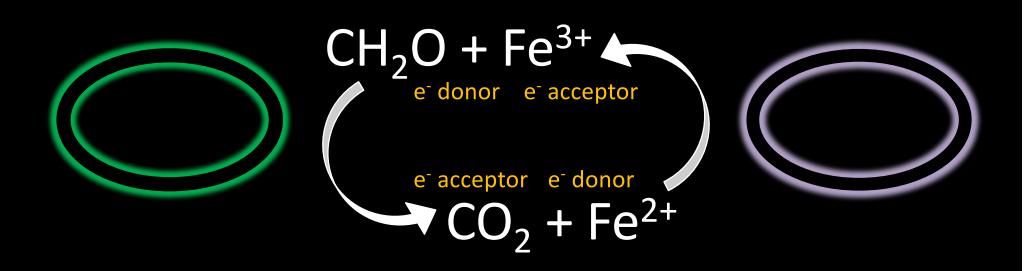
oxygenic photosynthesis

Yet most life on Earth does not require or produce O₂

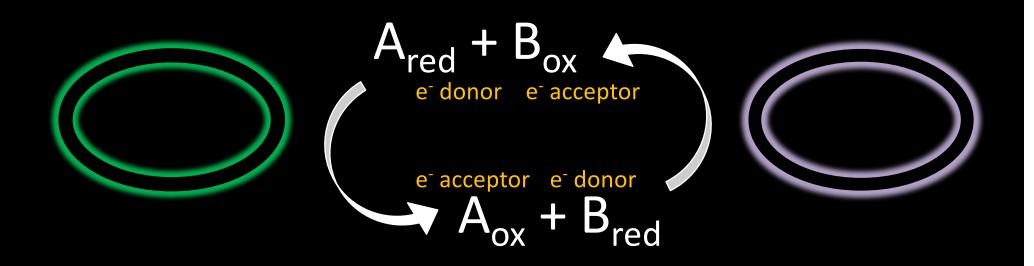




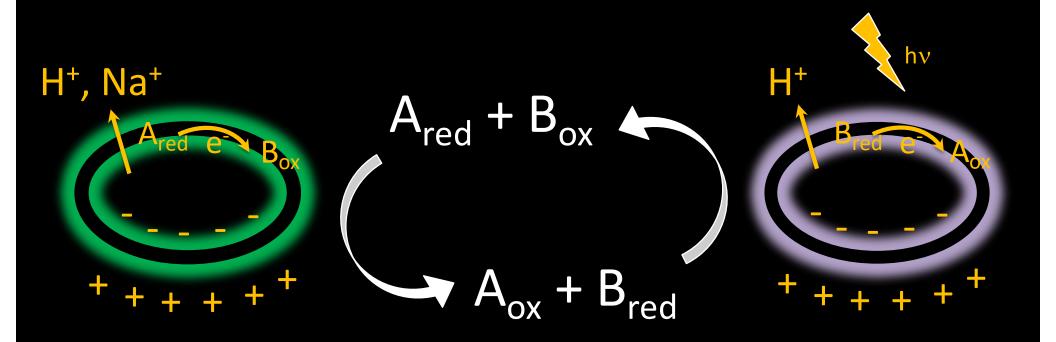
cellular energy derives from the chemical potential difference between food substrates (e⁻ donor, e⁻ acceptor)



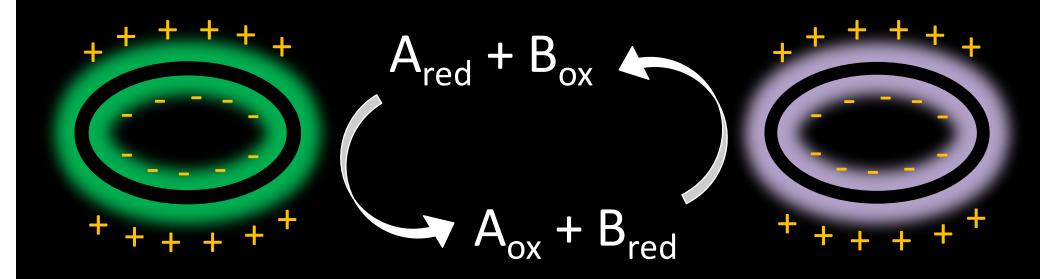
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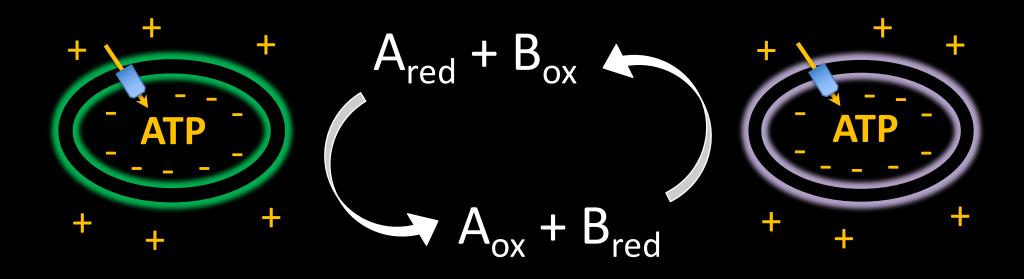
cellular energy derives from the chemical potential difference between food substrates (e⁻ donor, e⁻ acceptor)



e- flow through the membrane charges it up like a battery....



e- flow through the membrane charges it up like a battery....



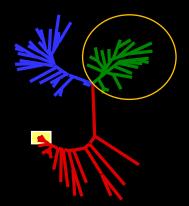
...allowing energy to be stored when the battery drains

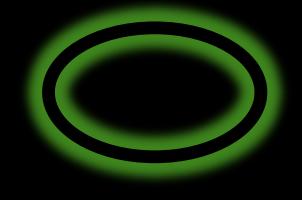


Peter Mitchell 1978 Nobel Prize

The cycling of substrates other than O₂/H₂O can have dramatic consequences (*past, present, future*)

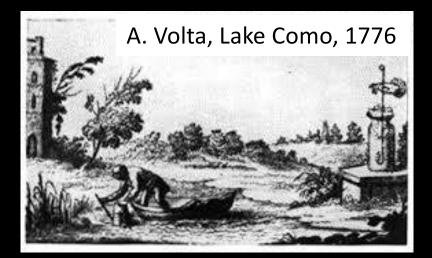
Methanogenesis





 $A_{red} + CO_2$

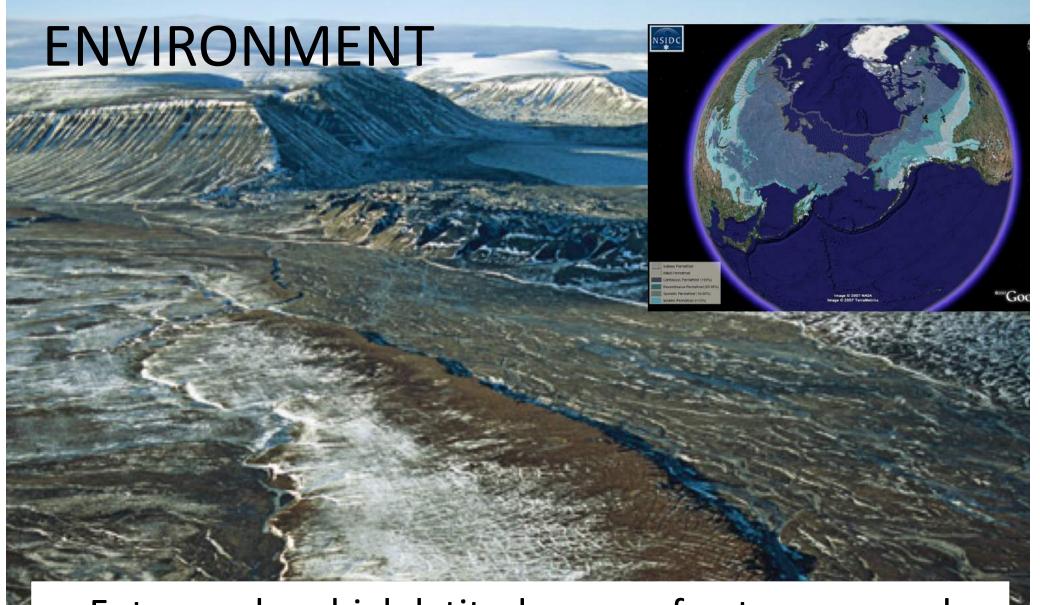






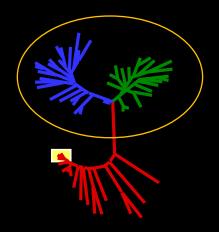


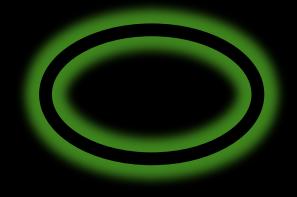
The "Volta Flame" Experiment, performed in Baxter Pond!



Future: when high latitude permafrost warms and methanogens awaken, will methane escape?

Respiring a rock:



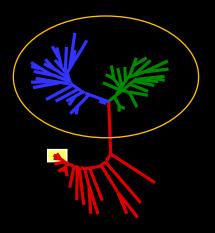


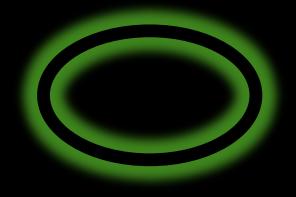
 $CH_2O + Fe^{3+}$

 $\sim CO_2 + Fe^{2+}$



Respiring a rock:





$CH_2O + Fe(OH)_{3(s)}$

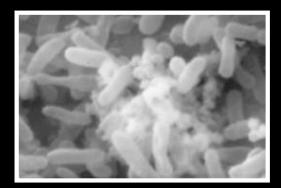
 \sim CO₂ + Fe²⁺



Respiring a rock can mobilize toxins:



\sim CO₂ + Fe²⁺ + arsenic



Respiring a rock can mobilize toxins:

arsenic *latrine* + Fe(OH)_{3(s)} *waste*



\checkmark CO₂ + Fe²⁺ + arsenic



WATER QUALITY

Bangladesh – Present > 5 million people exposed to [As] 20X > WHO limit

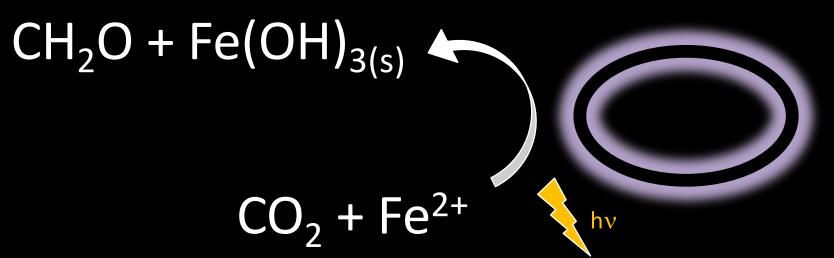
3105

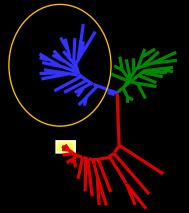




"Eating" iron with light:

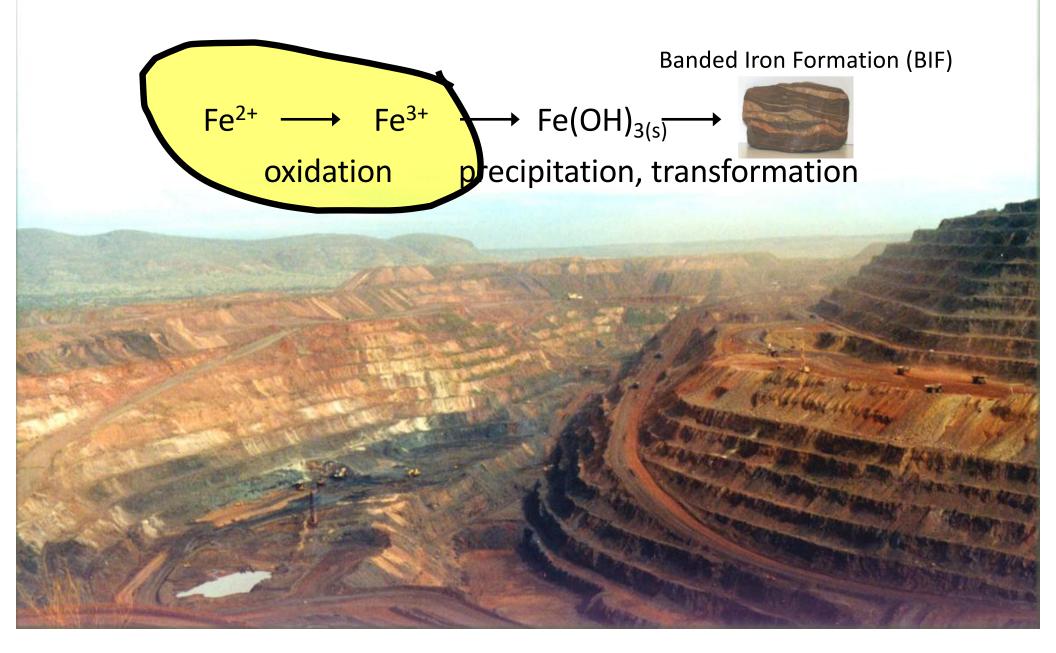




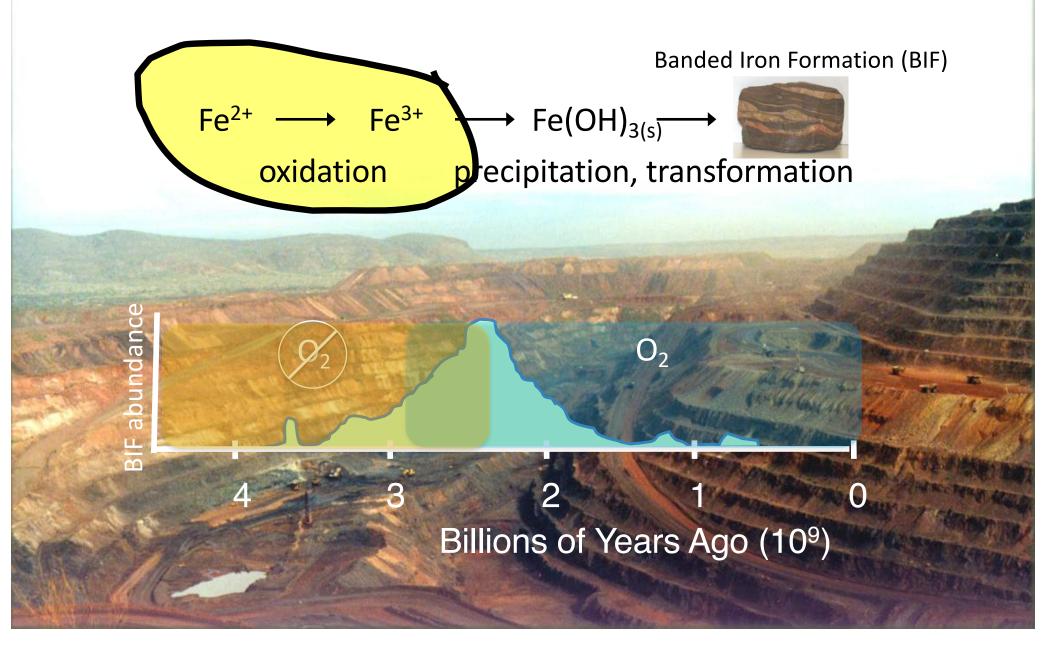


Photoferrotrophy (anoxygenic photosynthesis)

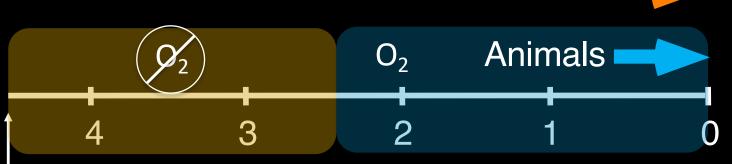
Ancient iron ore deposits (>2.4 Ga) were likely generated by photoferrotrophy



Ancient iron ore deposits (>2.4 Ga) were likely generated by photoferrotrophy



MICROBIAL LIFE



Billions of Years Ago



Great Oxidation Event (GOE)

How would you recognize life if you saw it?



What is life?

Erwin Schrodinger (1944 book: What is Life) founding father of quantum mechanics This book was inspired by Max Delbrück's writing (Caltech biologist) Influenced Jim Watson & Francis Crick, who discovered structure of DNA

- EXISTS as an entity separate from its environment
 - In thermodynamic disequilibrium with environment
 - Preserves internal homeostasis
 - Requires energy to do this

- PERSISTS

- Replicates, repairs, defends
- Can sense and respond to its environment (transport, move, communicate)
- CO-EVOLVES
 - With abiotic factors
 - With other life forms

WHAT IS LIFE?

The Physical Aspect of the Living Cell

BY

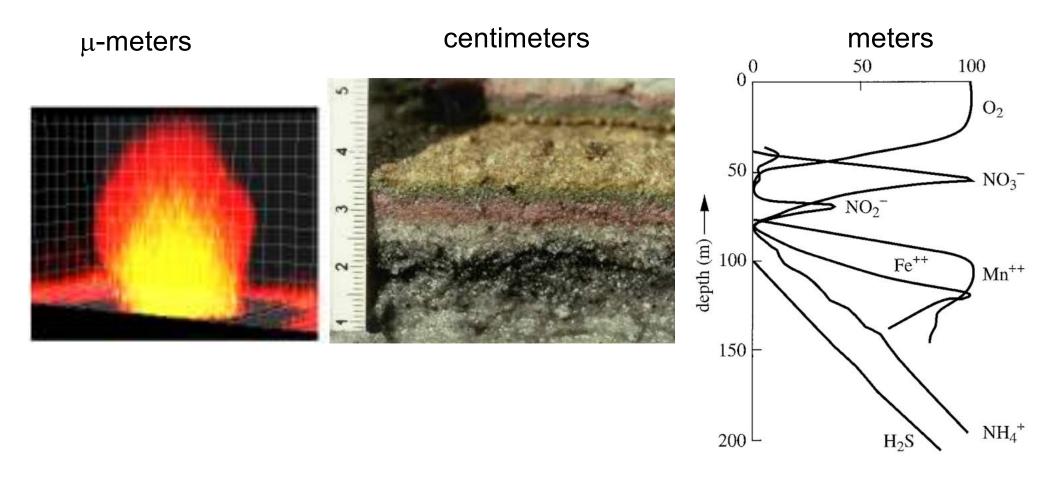
ERWIN SCHRÖDINGER

SENIOR PROFESSOR AT THE DUBLIN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES



Concept of biogeochemical disequilibrium: predictable layered sequence of metabolites

Observation: layering dissipates if system poisoned or killed Assumptions: Prod/consump of metabolites outpaces diffusion Hypothesis: layering is biologically catalyzed



What features of life (*i.e.* necessary for it or a product of it) can you see from space?

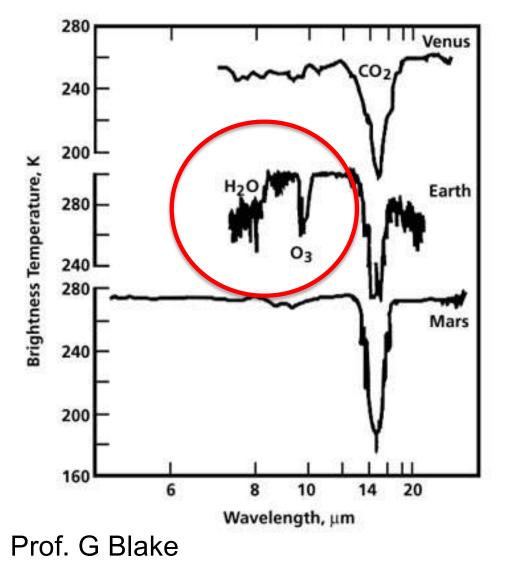


Water (in 3 phases), Oxygen Chlorophyll

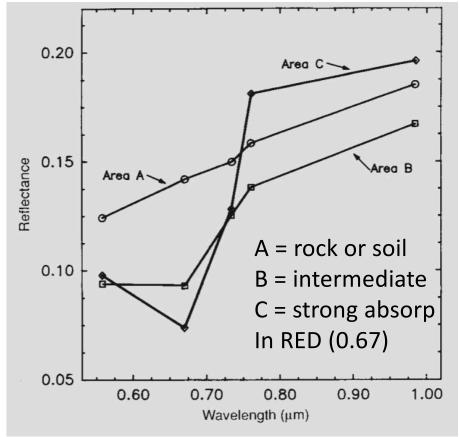
Planetary life detection: spectral signatures



Spectra of H_2O and O_3



Photosynthetic pigments



Sagan, 1993

Is O₂ a robust biosignature?

What sets the steady state level?

Oxygenic photosynthesis and respiration:

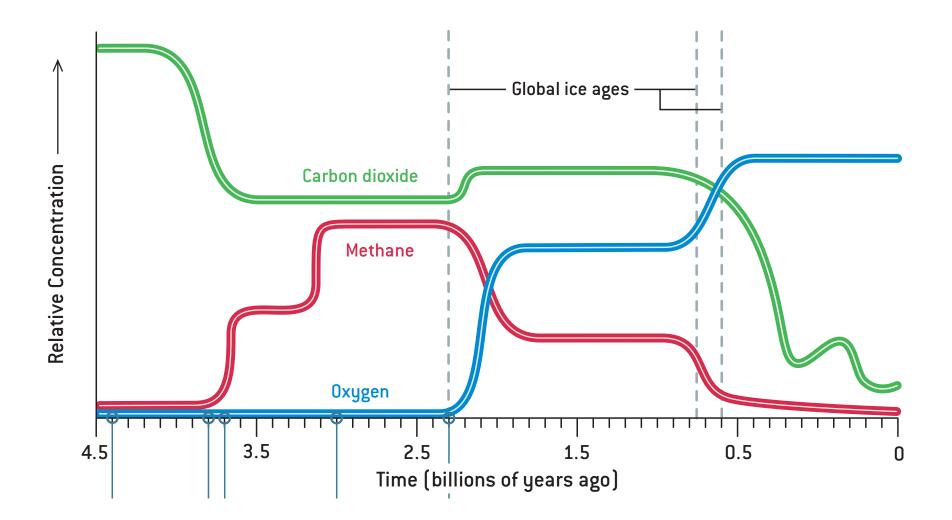
 $A_{ox}(CO_2) + H_2O \iff A_{red}(CH_2O) + O_2$

→ If in equilibrium, no net accumulation. So evolving oxygenic photosynthesis can't explain O₂ accumulation.

Planetary redox state is key (need to oxidize the Earth so O_2 can accumulate. Can do either by letting reductants (Ared) escape to space (e.g. H_2 ; but gravity constrains this) or burying them inside the Earth's interior (e.g. C_{org}).

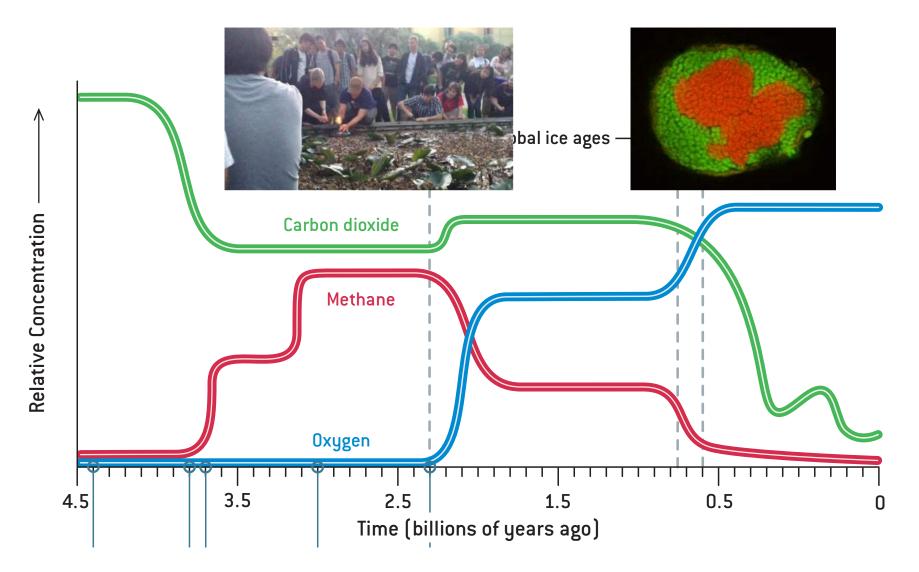
Maintenance of a steady state once Earth is oxidized is an example of CHEMICAL DISEQUILIBRIUM ON A PLANETARY SCALE!

Evolution of atmospheric chemistry



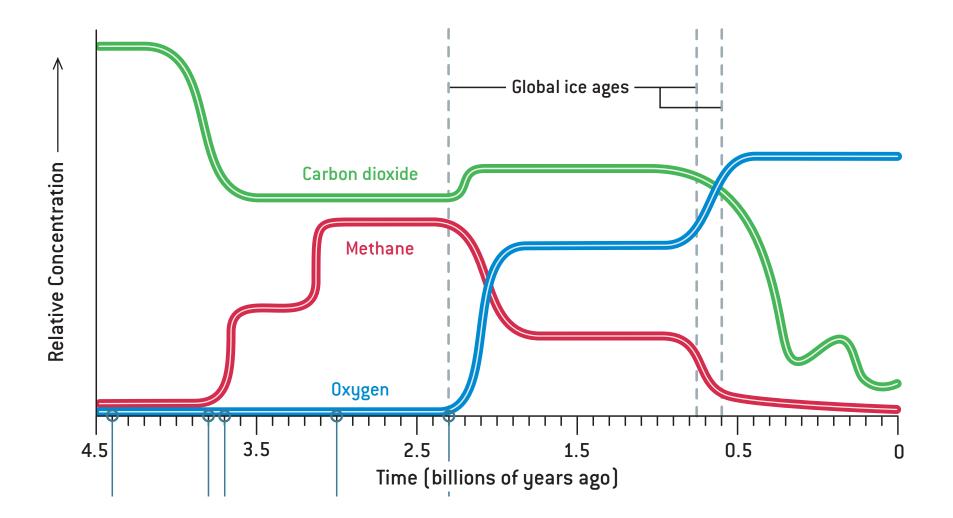
Kasting, Scientific American

What cycles methane? Sources and sinks?



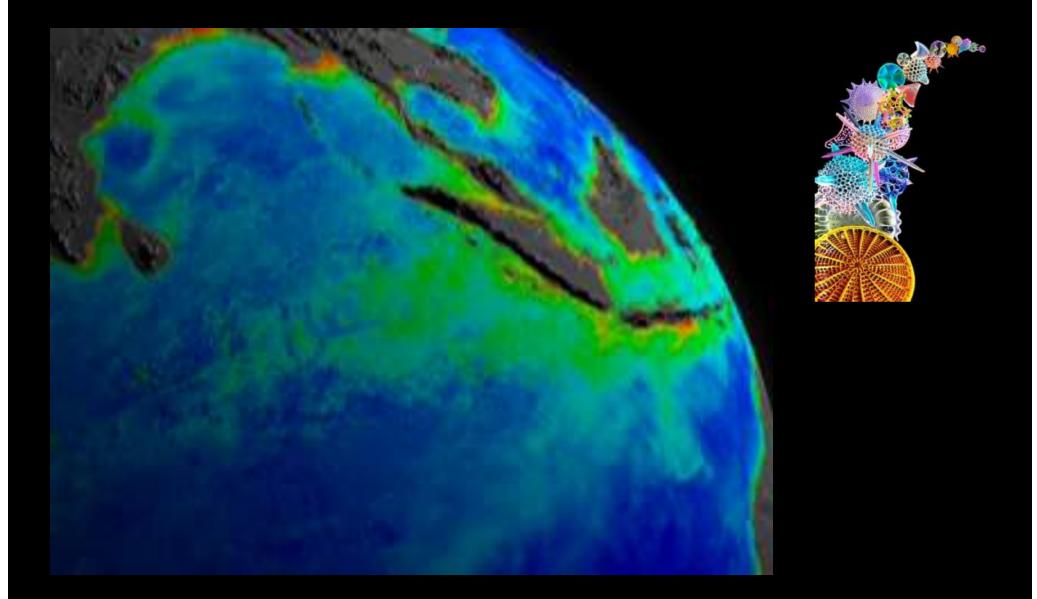
Kasting, Scientific American

How did O₂ accumulate in the atmosphere?

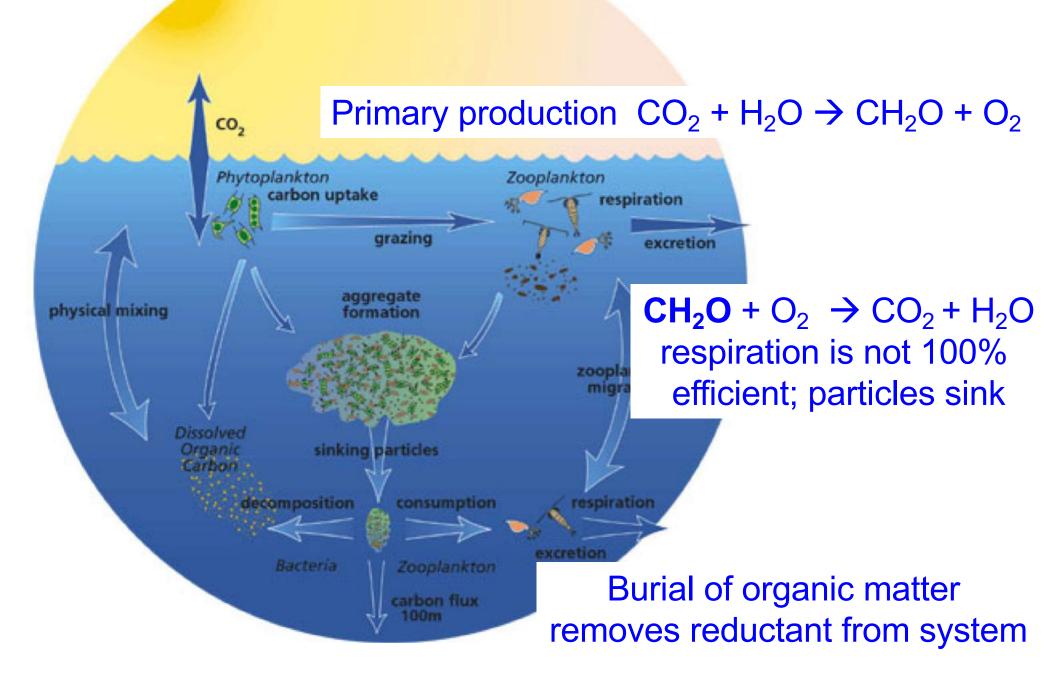


Kasting, Scientific American

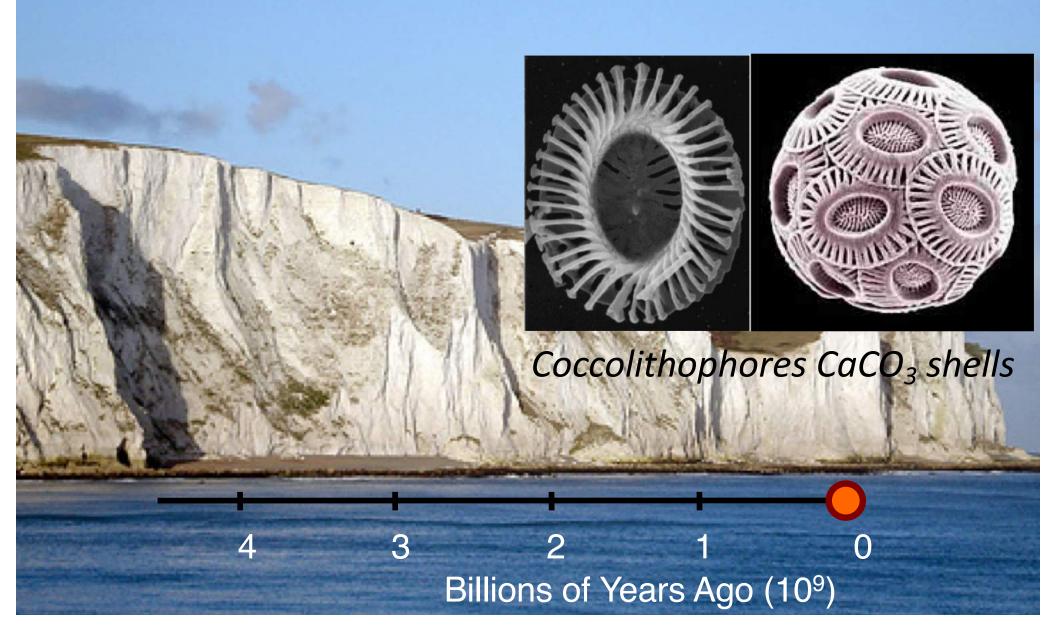
Today, ~50% O_2 produced by phytoplankton and maintained at high levels by the "biological pump"



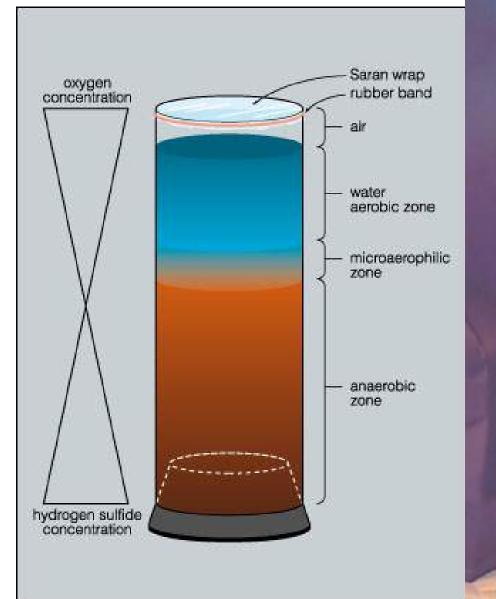
What is the Biological Pump?



Example of the biological pump when dinosaurs roamed the Earth (Late Cretaceous, ~89 Ma)



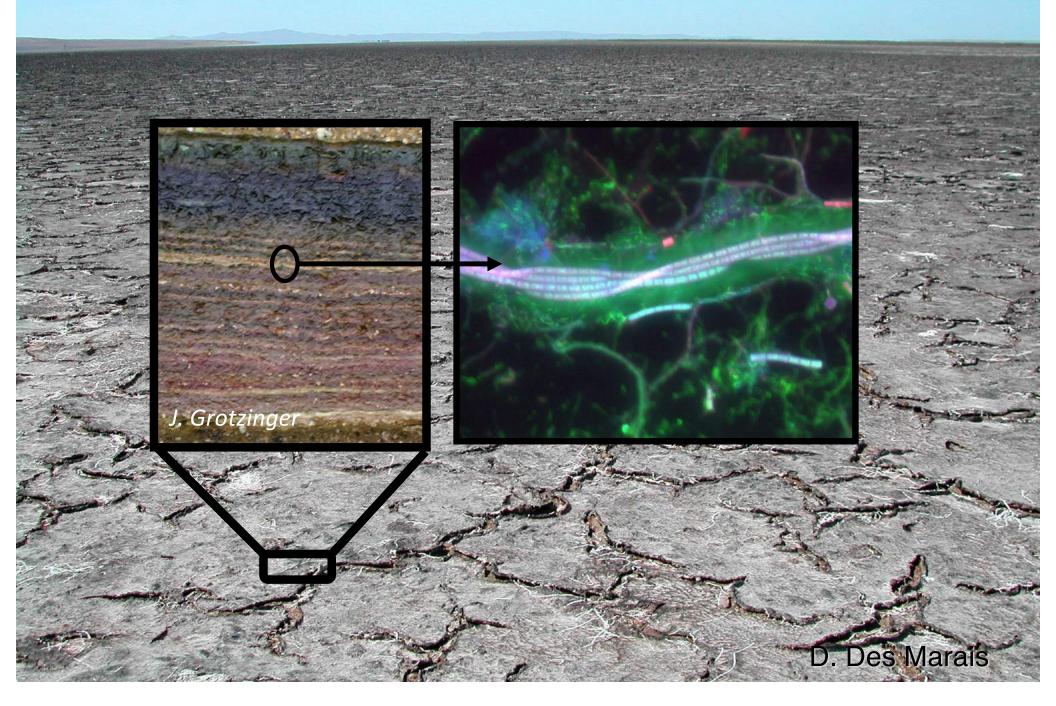
Winogradsky Column: metabolic stratification (co-selection by λ , [O₂]/[HS⁻]







Intertidal Cyanobacterial Mats Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, Mexico



What is the basis for this layering?

- Abiotic factors: positive: penetration of light negative: avoidance of toxins (sulfide)
- Biological factors: positive: metabolic cooperation
 negative: competition for resources

* Role of viruses? Predators? Recyclers?

Note: the position of the organisms in these layers is highly dynamic (temporal resource partitioning)

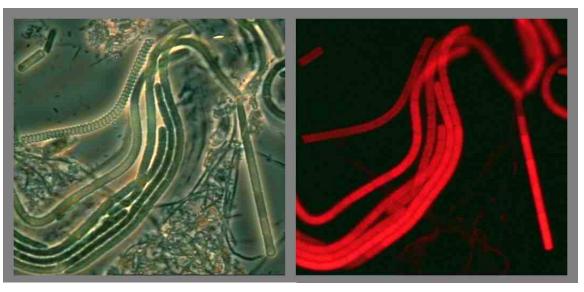
Metabolic organization - Sippewissett Salt Marsh

Diatoms, cyanos: $CO_2 + H_2O + \lambda \rightarrow CH_2O + O_2$

Purple sulfur bacteria: $CO_2 + 2HS^- + 2H^+ \lambda \rightarrow CH_2O + 2S^0 + H_2O$

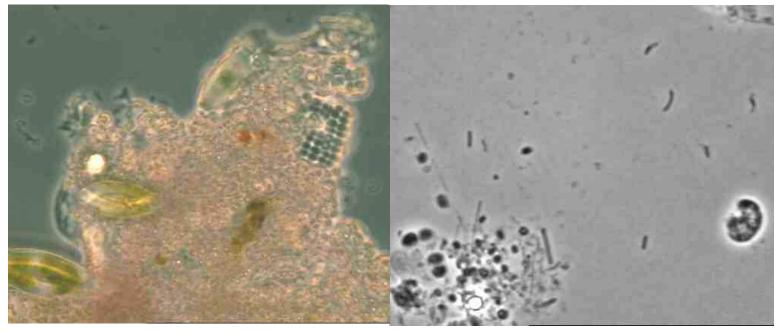
Green sulfur bacteria: $CO_2 + 2HS^- + 2H^+ \lambda \rightarrow CH_2O + 2S^0 + H_2O$

Sulfate reducers: $OrgC_{red} + SO_4^{2-} \rightarrow OrgC_{ox} + HS^{-}$ Upper green layer: filamentous cyanobacteria/ red = autofluorescence of light-harvesting pigments

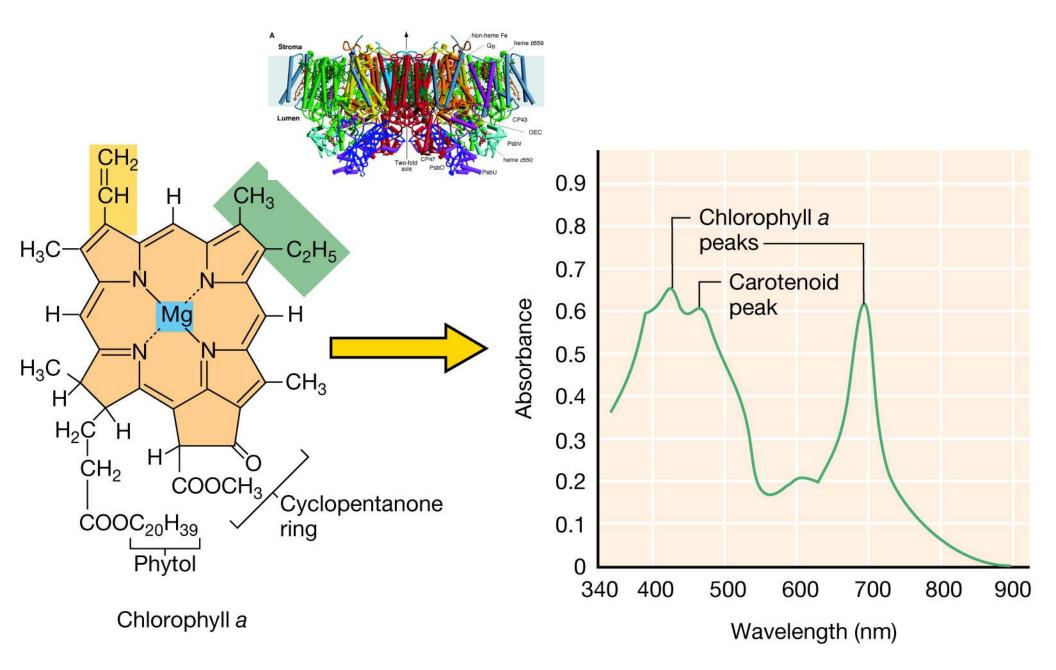


Purple layer: purple sulfur bacteria

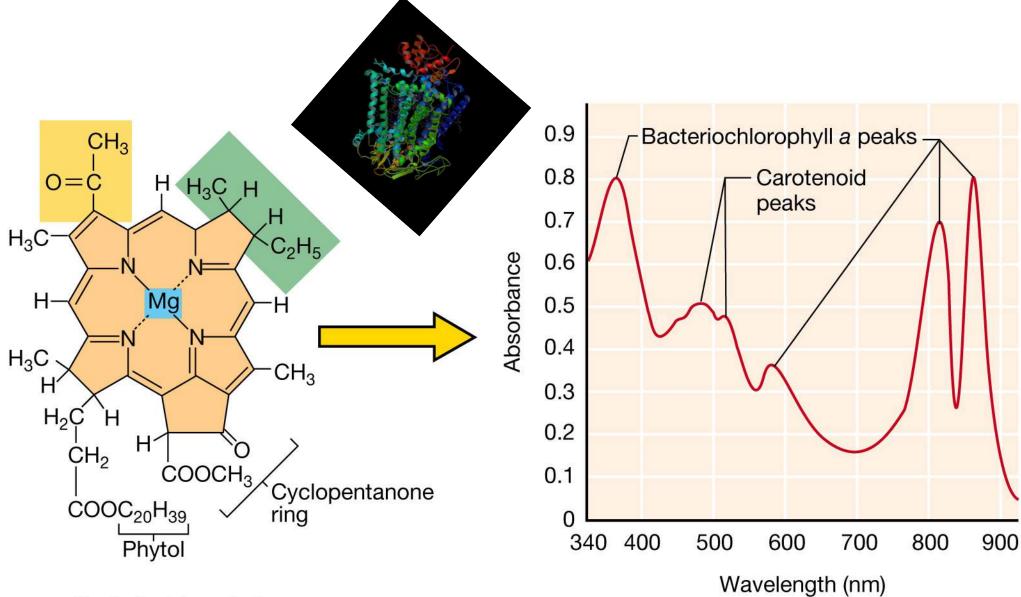
Black layer: sulfate reducers



Light absorbing pigments in cyanos/diatoms



Light absorbing pigments in purple sulfur bacteria



Bacteriochlorophyll a

Penetration of light in sand



Draw out penetration of different wavelengths through sand

TAKE HOME POINTS:

- Shorter wavelengths don't transmit very deeply
- Only longer (IR) wavelengths get down below a couple mm depth
- The photosynthetic machinery in the different phototrophs is optimized to absorb maximally in different regions, that coincide with where light of those wavelengths penetrate

Differential sulfide tolerance



- Draw out specific growth rate curve vs. HS-concentration

