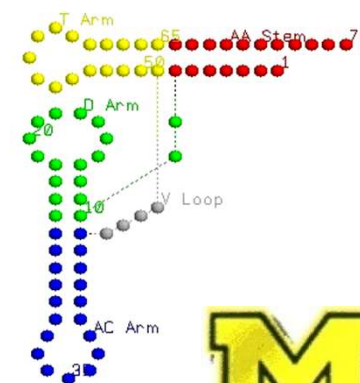
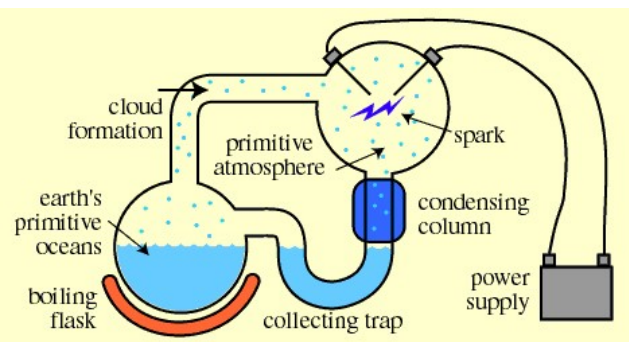




# *The First Chapter of Life:* Darwinian Chemistry as the Evolutionary Driving Force from Cyanide to Modern Biochemistry



# Overview

- What started life? Where do we come from?
- What forces drive Nature toward ever higher complexity?
- How did we get in 6 billion years “around the world”, from unanimated molecules to modern biology and human societies?





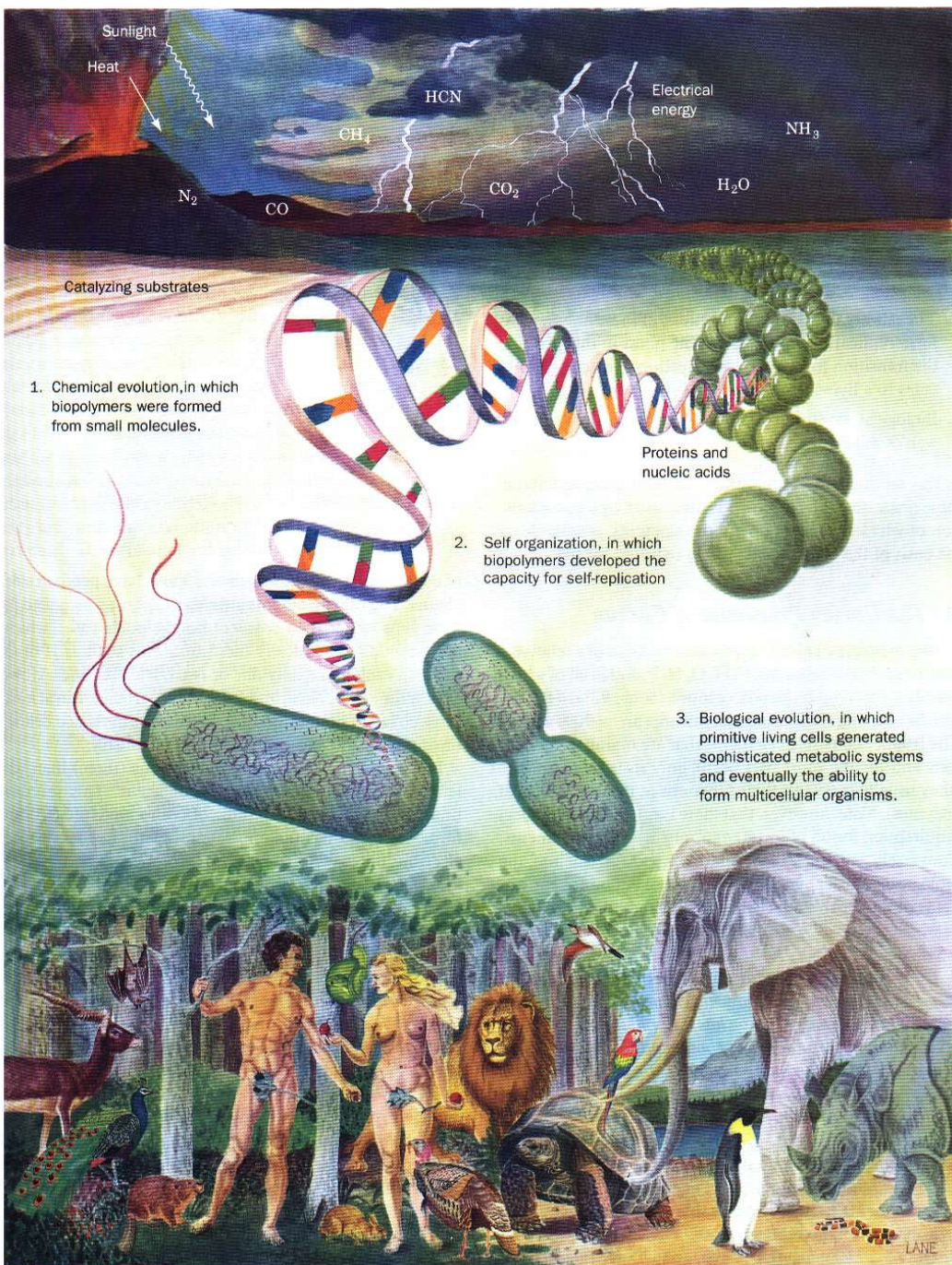
# Here it all started...

Chemistry

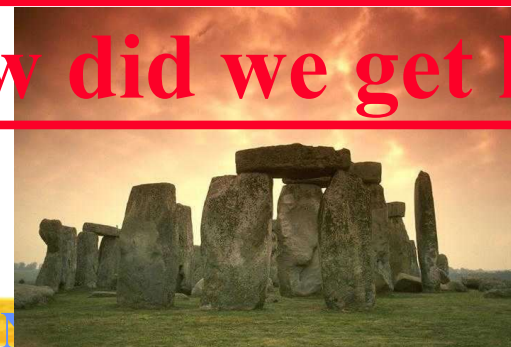
- ❖ Chemical Evolution
- ❖ Self-organization
- ❖ Biological Evolution



## How did we get here?

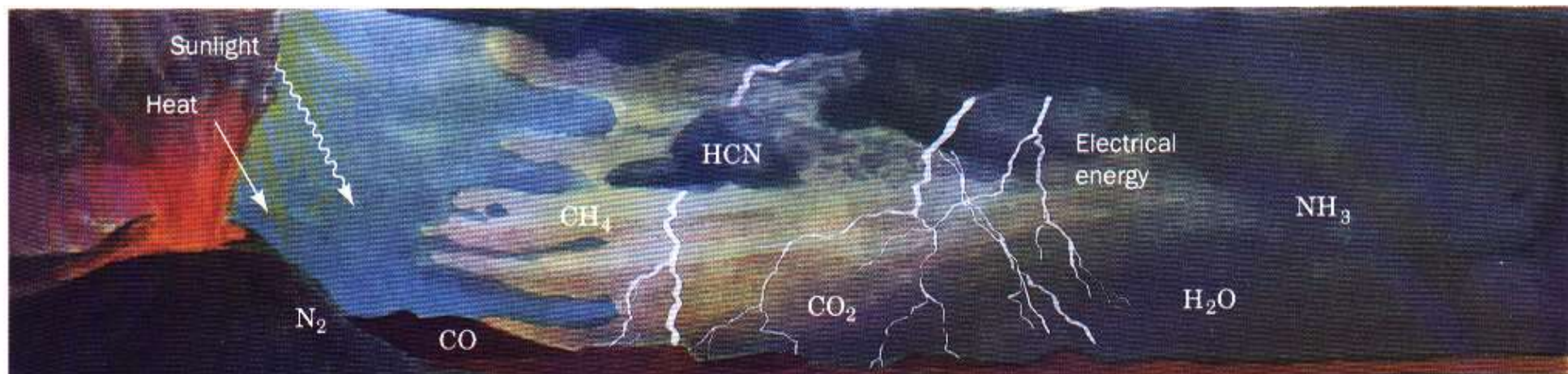


Voet & Voet, Biochemistry

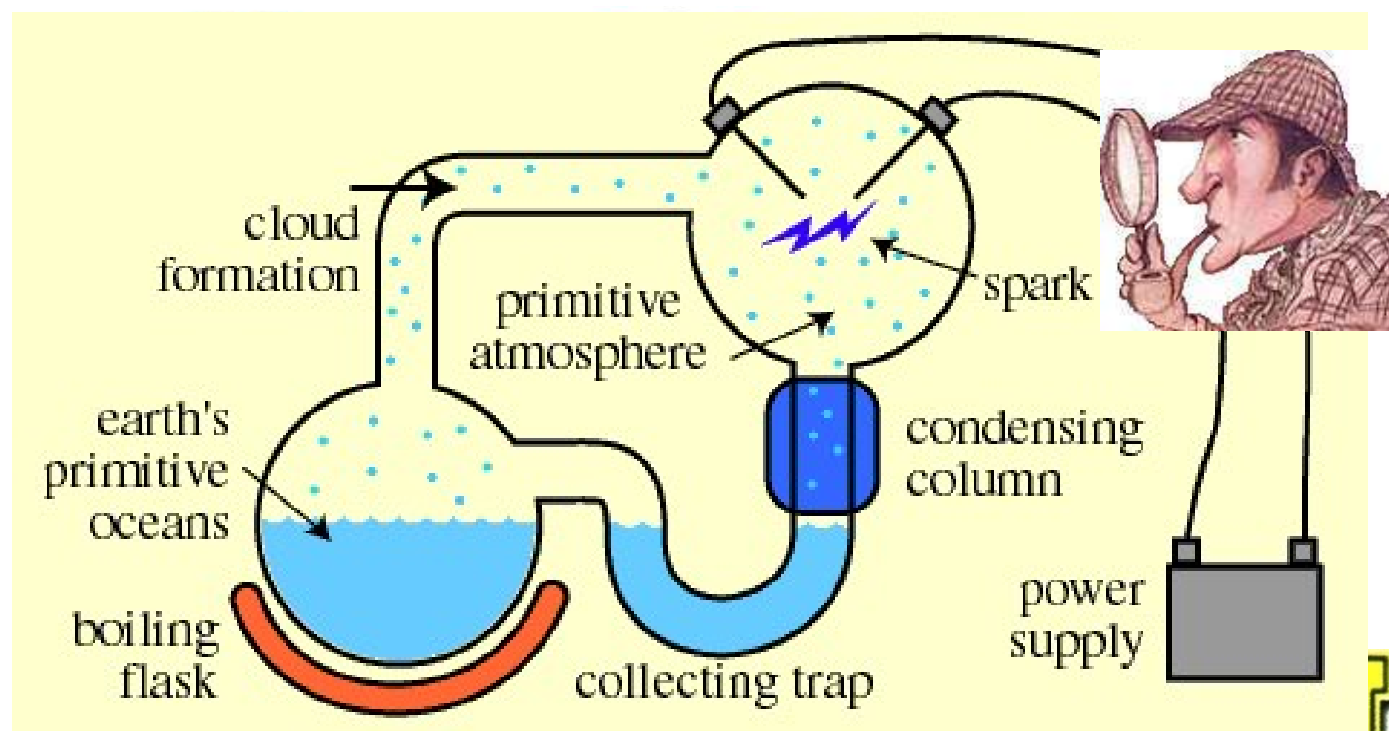




# Cyanide and friends: The molecules at the root

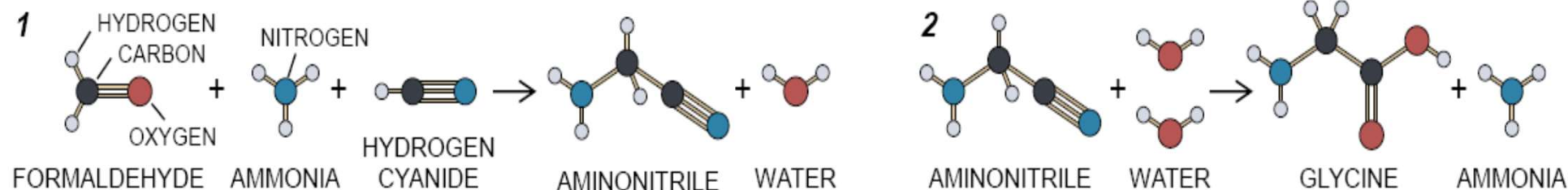


1953, U. Chicago:  
Stanley L. Miller &  
Harold C. Urey

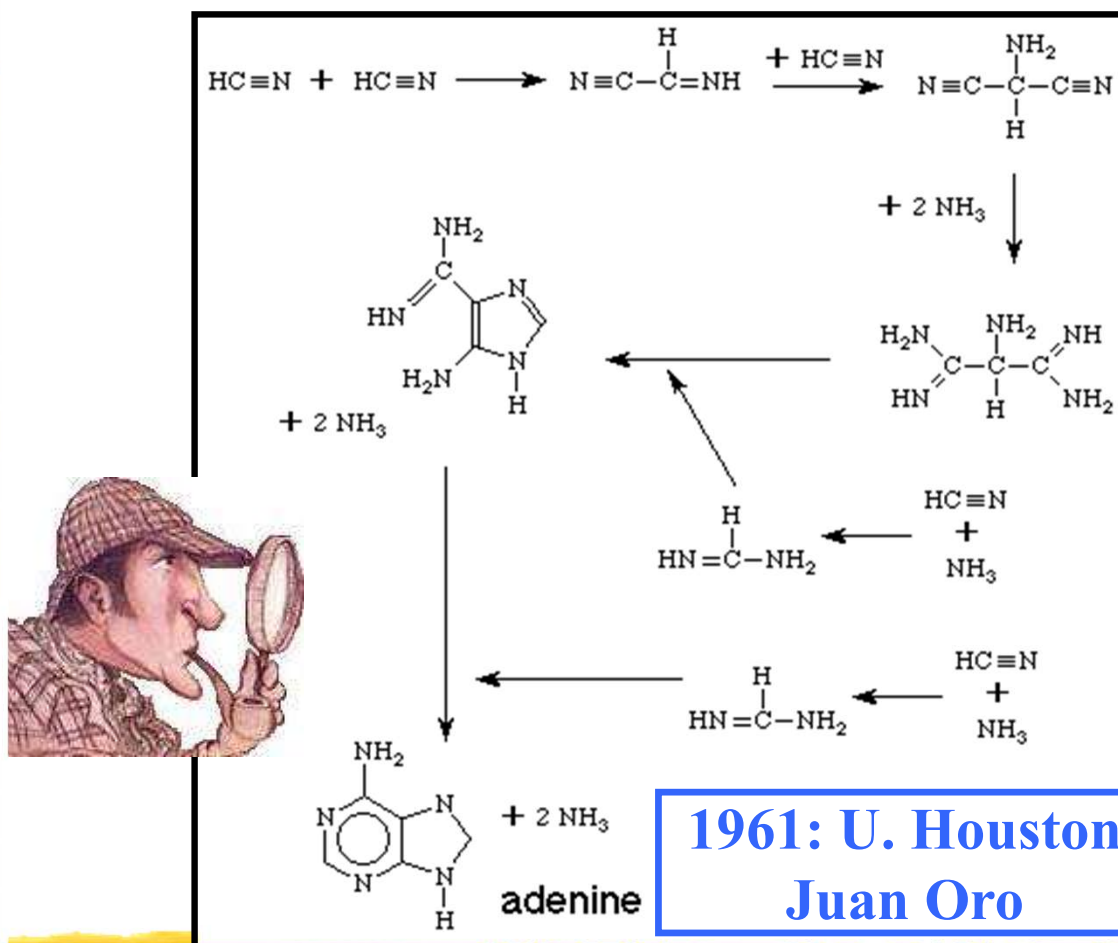


# How “complex” organic molecules “self-organize”

## HOW GLYCINE FORMED



AMINO ACID	MURCHISON METEORITE	DISCHARGE EXPERIMENT
GLYCINE	• • • • •	• • • • •
ALANINE	• • • • •	• • • • •
α-AMINO-N-BUTYRIC ACID	• • •	• • • • •
α-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID	• • • • •	• •
VALINE	• • •	• •
NORVALINE	• • •	• • •
ISOVALINE	• •	• •
PROLINE	• • •	•
PIPECOLIC ACID	•	•
ASPARTIC ACID	• • •	• • •
GLUTAMIC ACID	• • •	• •
β-ALANINE	• •	• •
β-AMINO-N-BUTYRIC ACID	•	•
β-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID	•	•
γ-AMINO BUTYRIC ACID	•	• •
SARCOSINE	• •	• • •
N-ETHYLGLYCINE	• •	• • •
N-METHYLALANINE	• •	• •

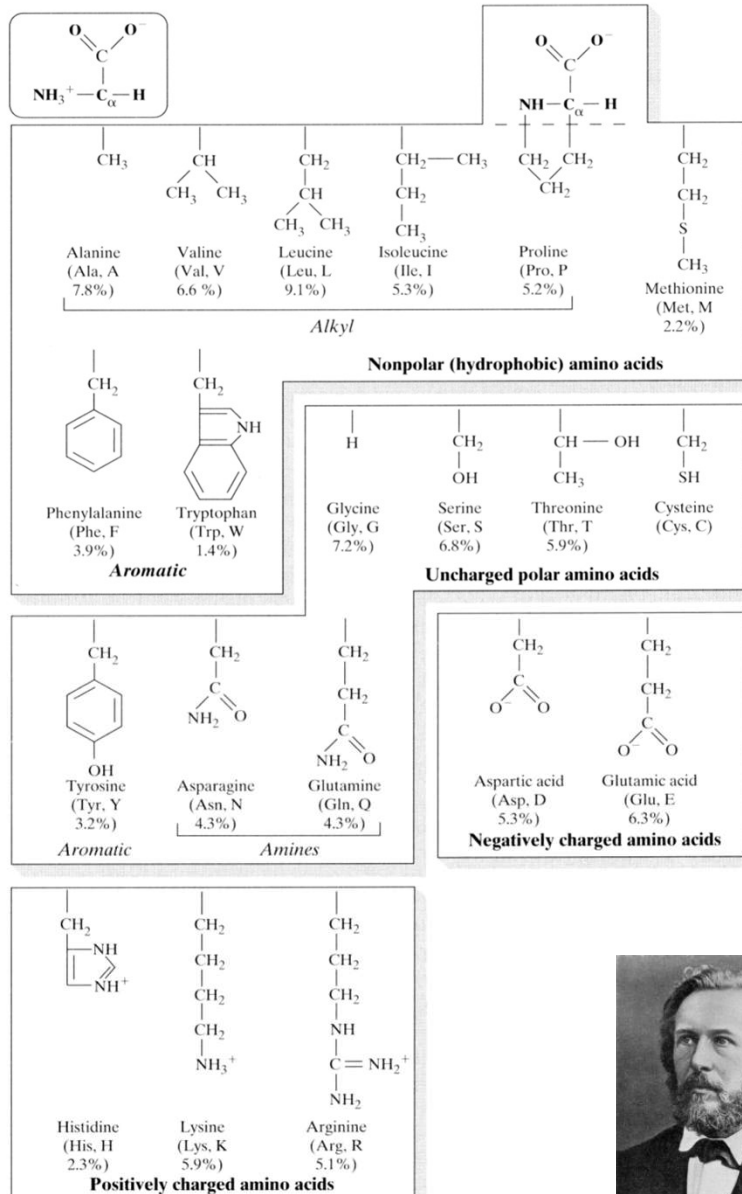


L.E. Orgel, *Scientific American* 10/1994

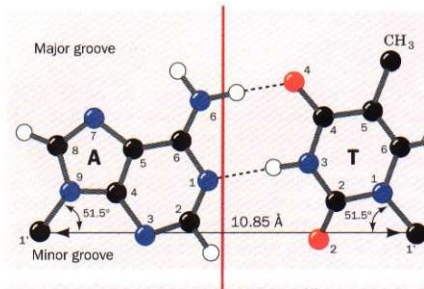
Nils Walter: Chem 451

# The basic building blocks are all easily made

## Amino acids

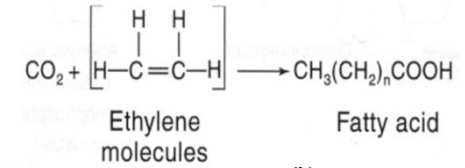


## Nucleo bases

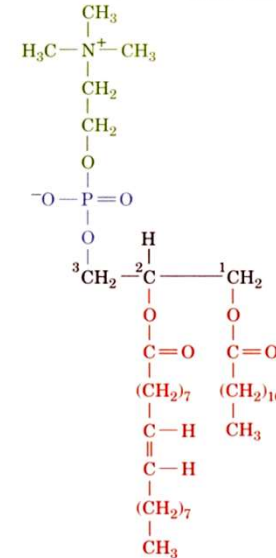


19<sup>th</sup> century:  
Ernst Haeckel

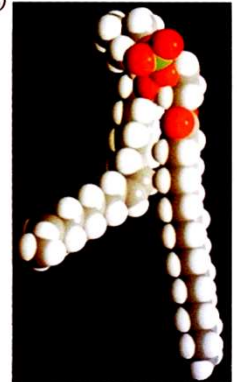
## Lipids



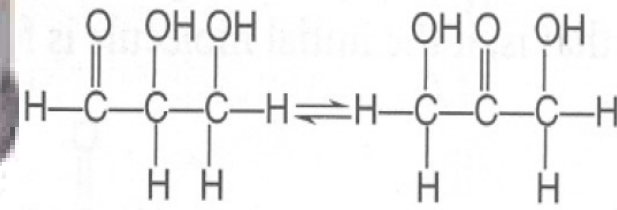
(a)



(b)



1-Stearoyl-2-oleoyl-3-phosphatidylcholine



Glyceraldehyde

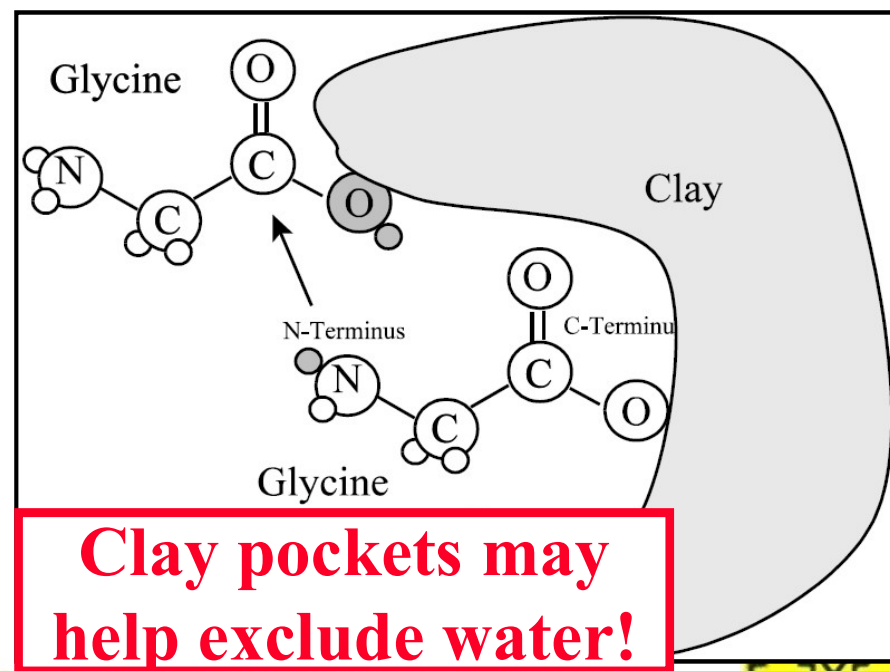
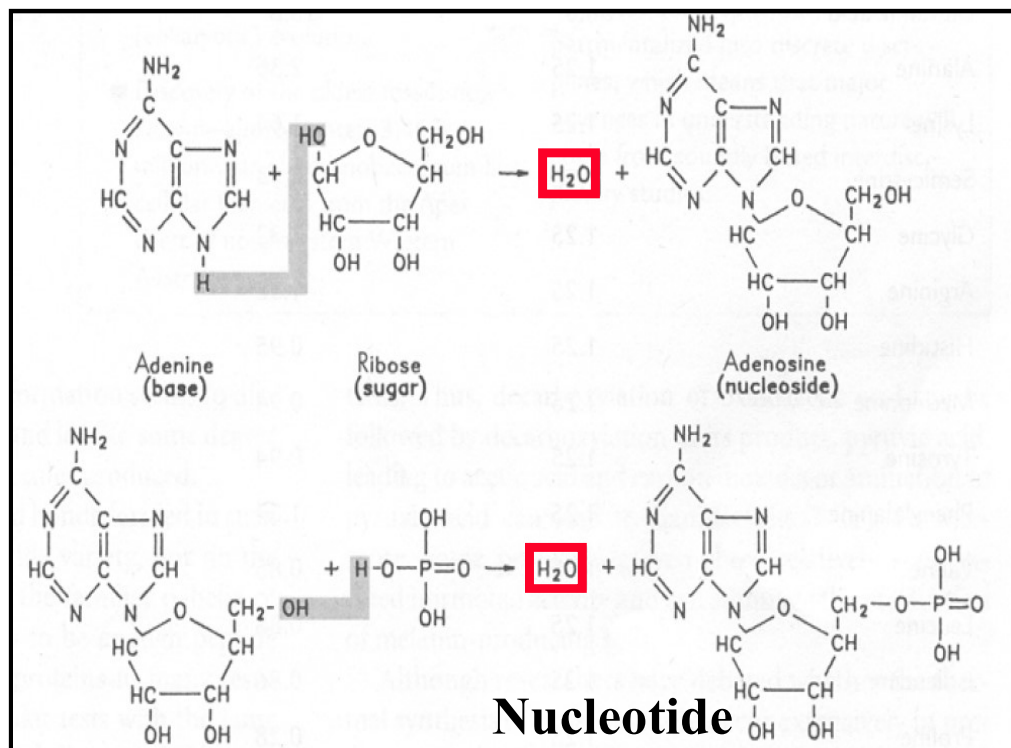
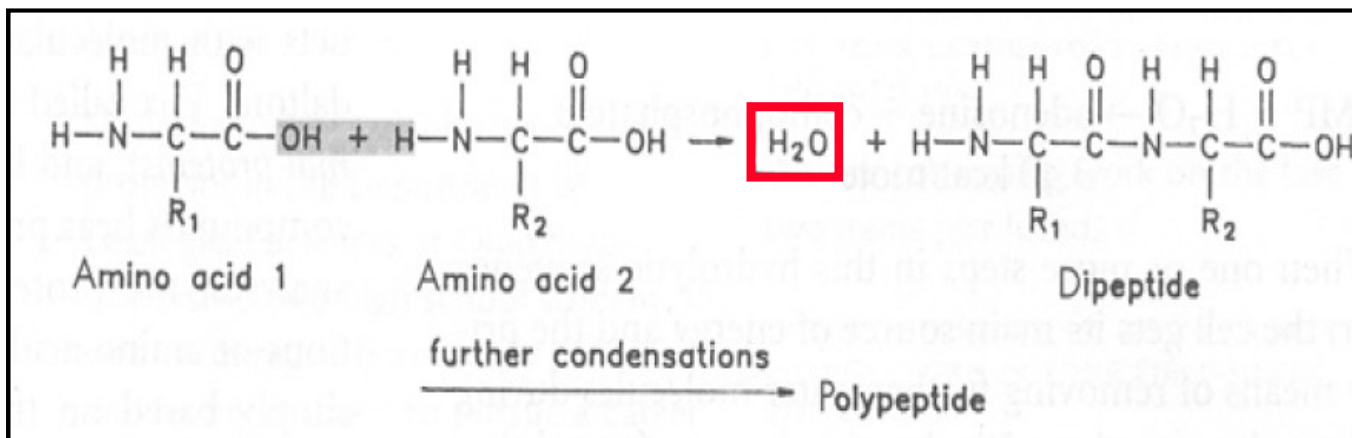
Dihydroxyacetone

Aldose sugars

Ketose sugars

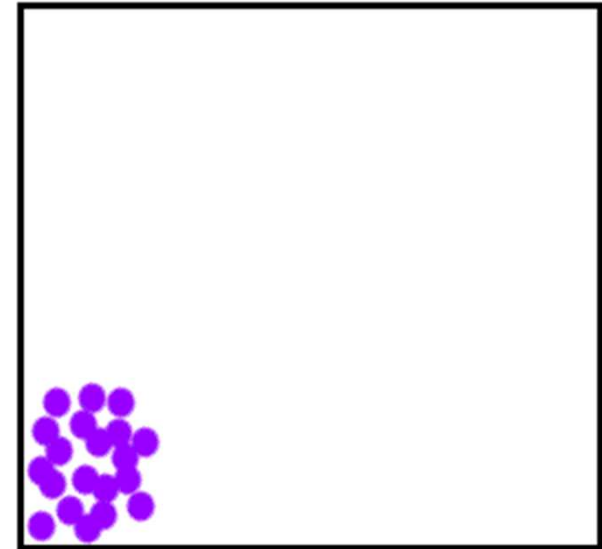
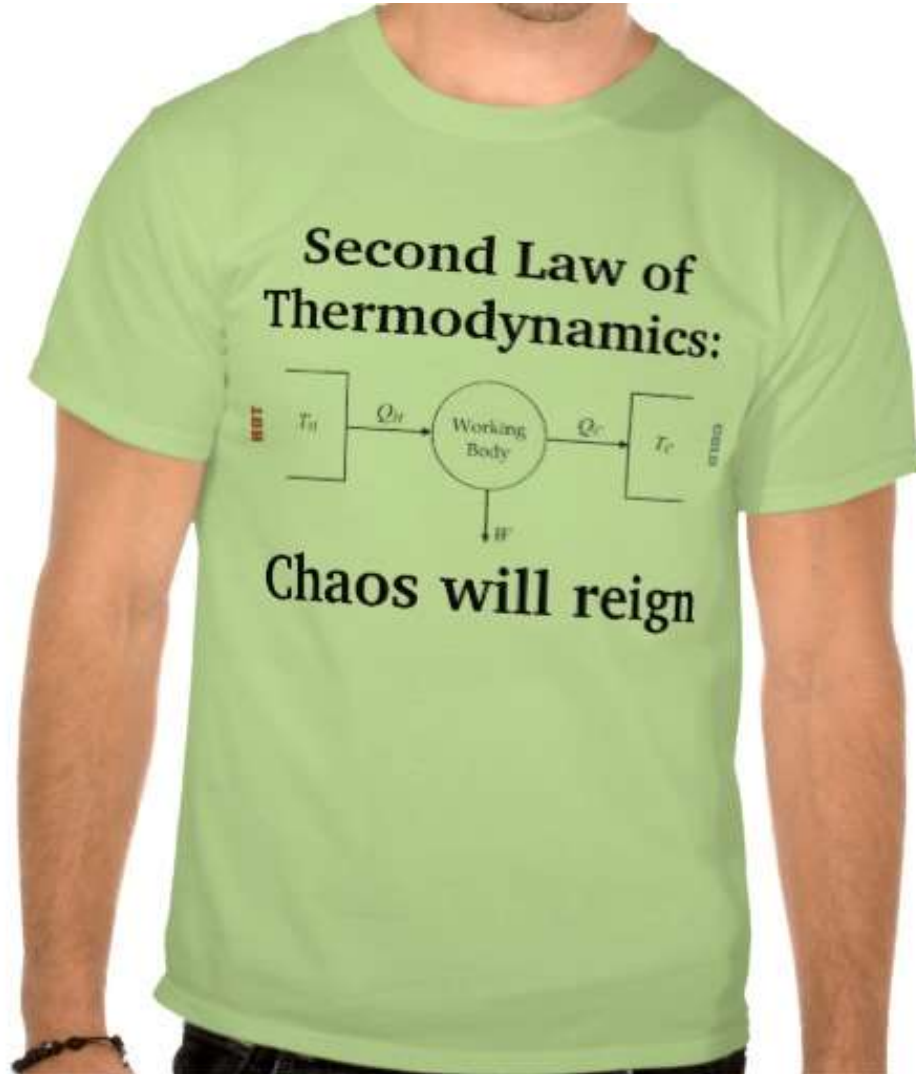


# Building larger, “biological” molecules: Condensation and (hydrolytic) decay



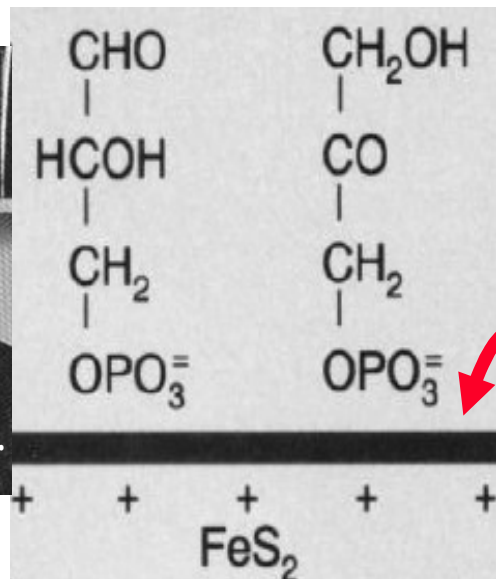
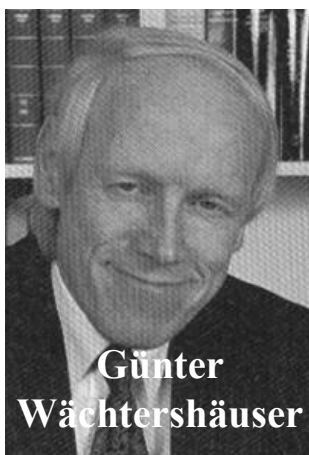
Nils Walter: Chem 451

# But Wait – If There is Decay, Doesn't the Second Law of Thermodynamics (“Entropy Tends to Increase”) Drive Everything Back to Square One?

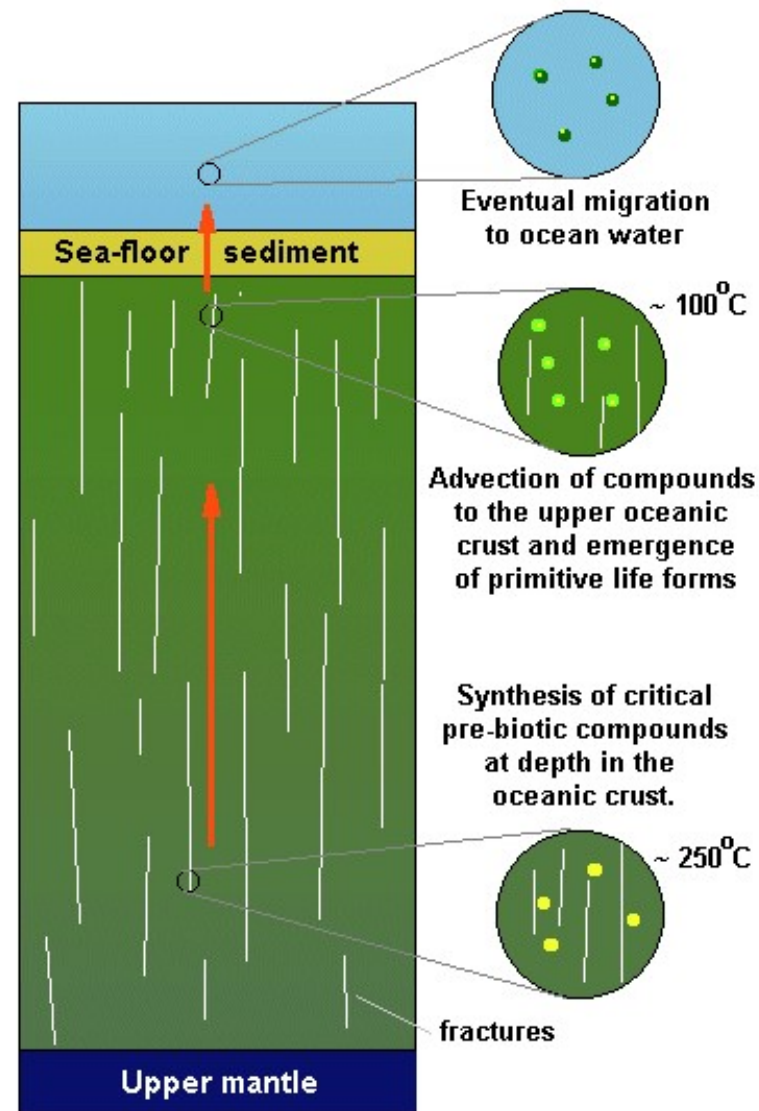




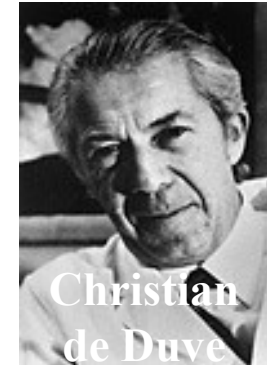
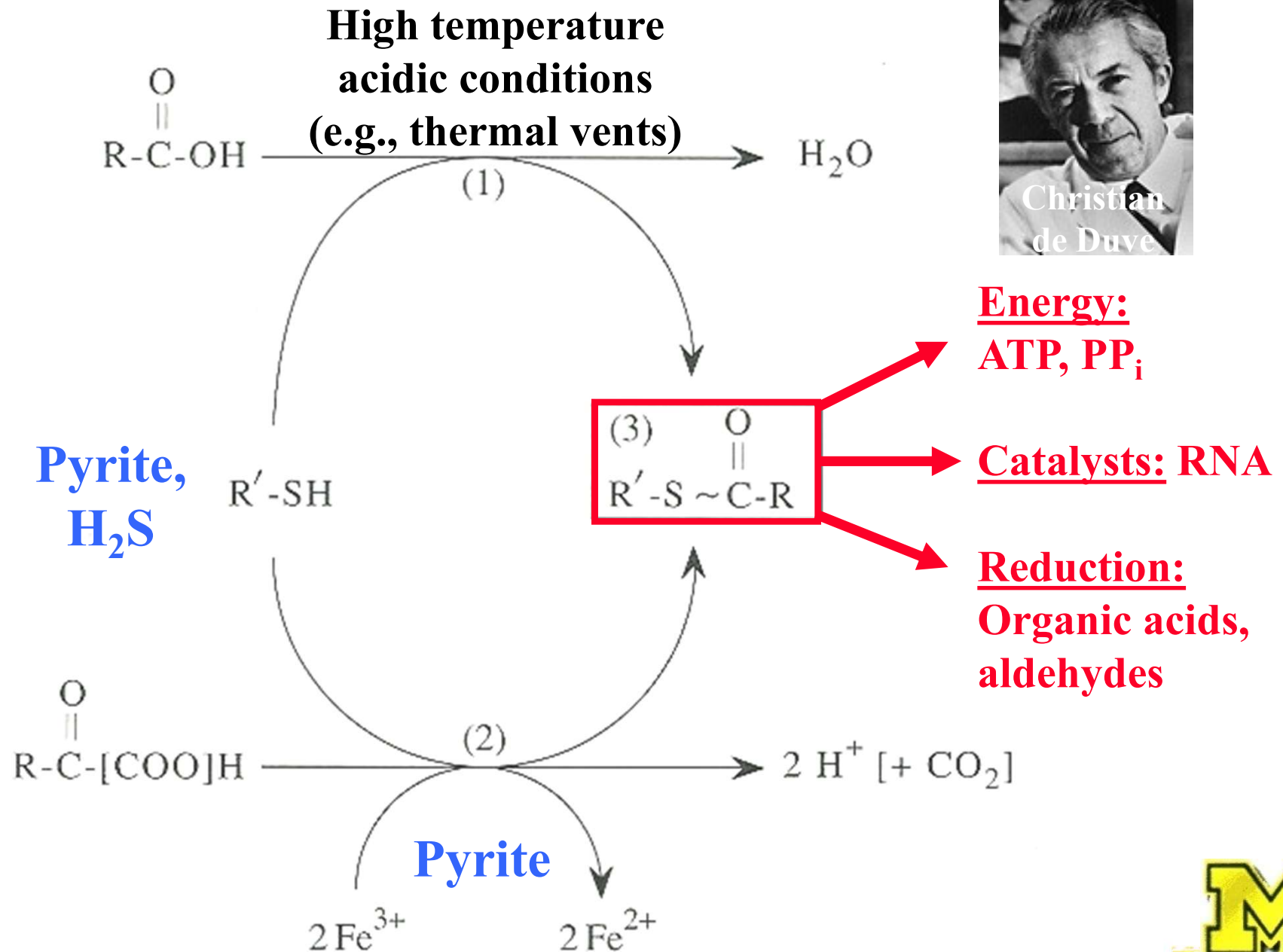
**No, not if the system is far from equilibrium and an external energy source drives it to increasing complexity!!!**



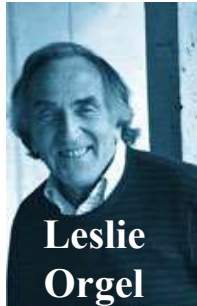
**Pyrite**



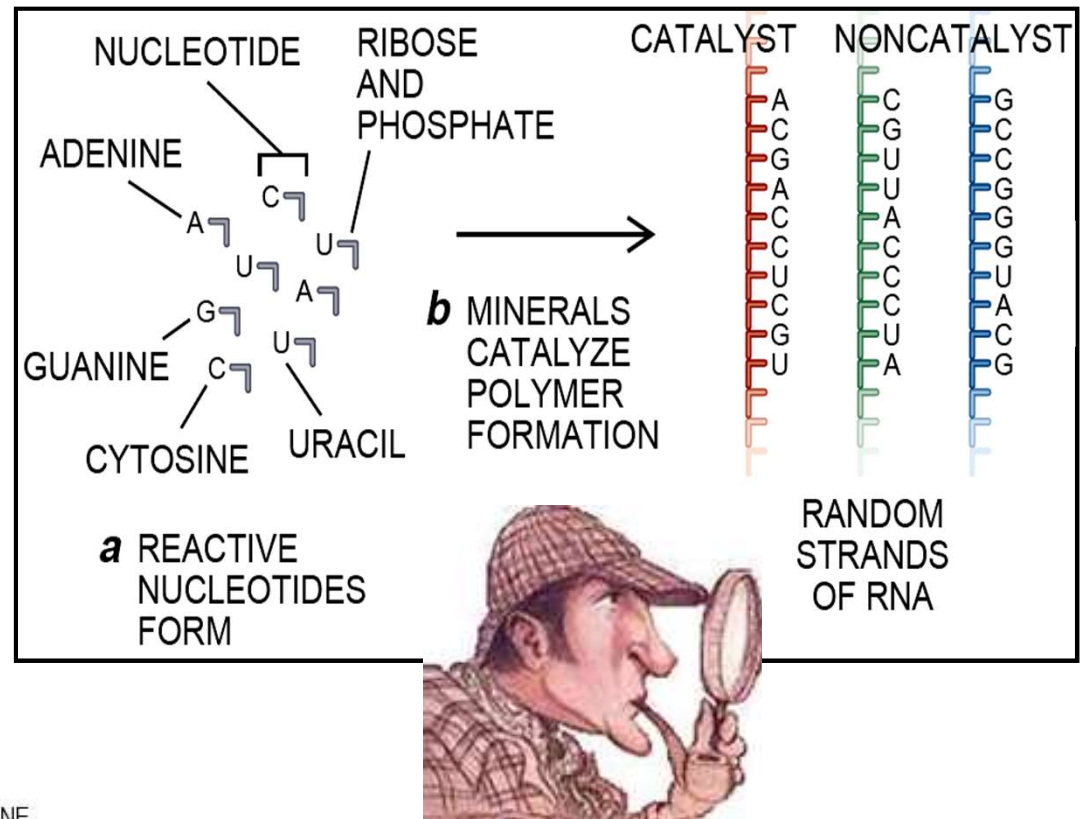
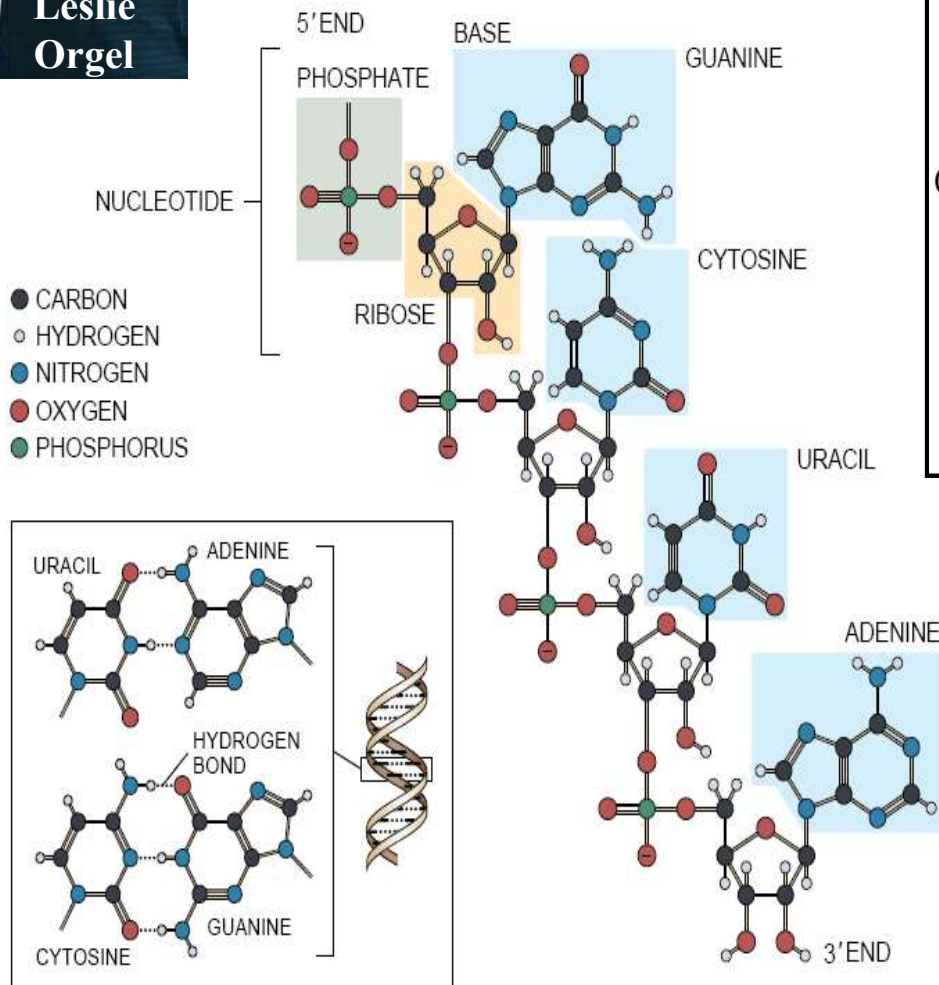
# Pumping more fuel into the system: Thioesters



# The resultant increase in entropy of the Universe leads to assembly of (bio)polymers: Example RNA



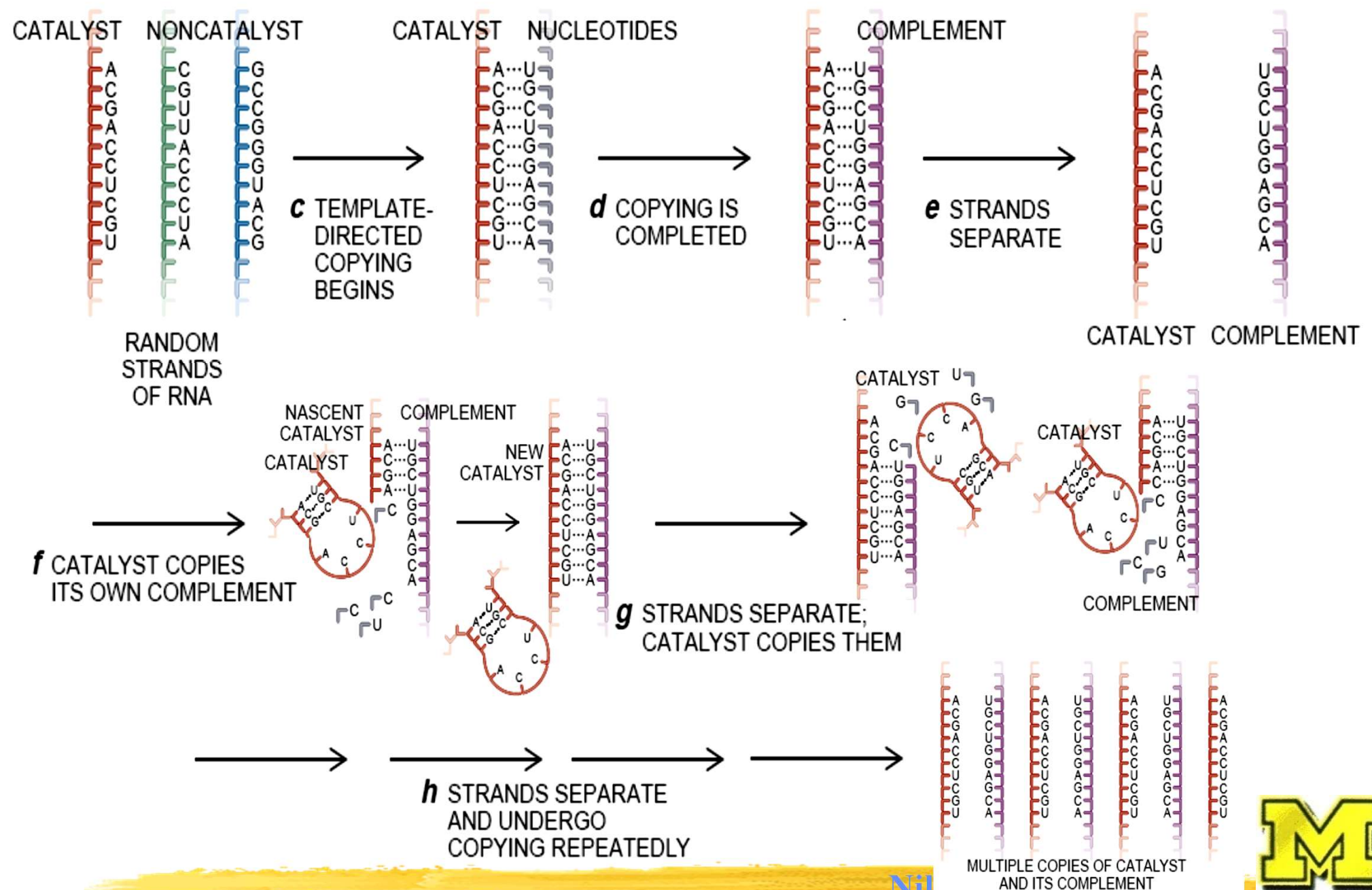
## RiboNucleic Acid



➤ Other (bio)polymers may have preceded RNA



# The RNA World: Living molecules





## The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1989

"for their discovery of catalytic properties of RNA"



**Sidney Altman**

🏆 1/2 of the prize

Canada and USA

Yale University  
New Haven, CT, USA



**Thomas R. Cech**

🏆 1/2 of the prize

USA

University of Colorado  
Boulder, CO, USA