



Van Helmont
(1579-1644)

Grains de blé

Chemise
sale
souillée



21
jours



1.5

FIG. 2 – L'expérience de Van Helmont : ou comment fabriquer des souris en quelques semaines.

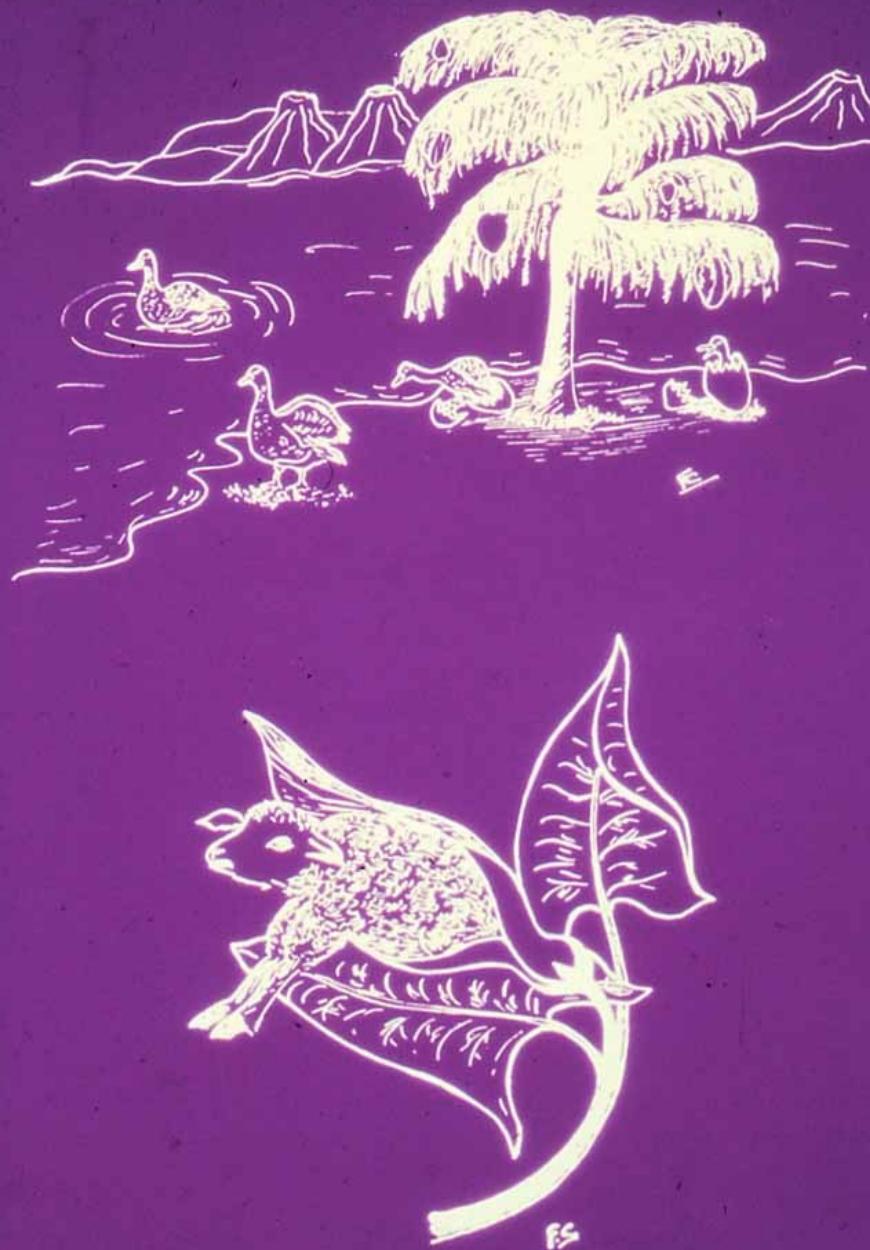
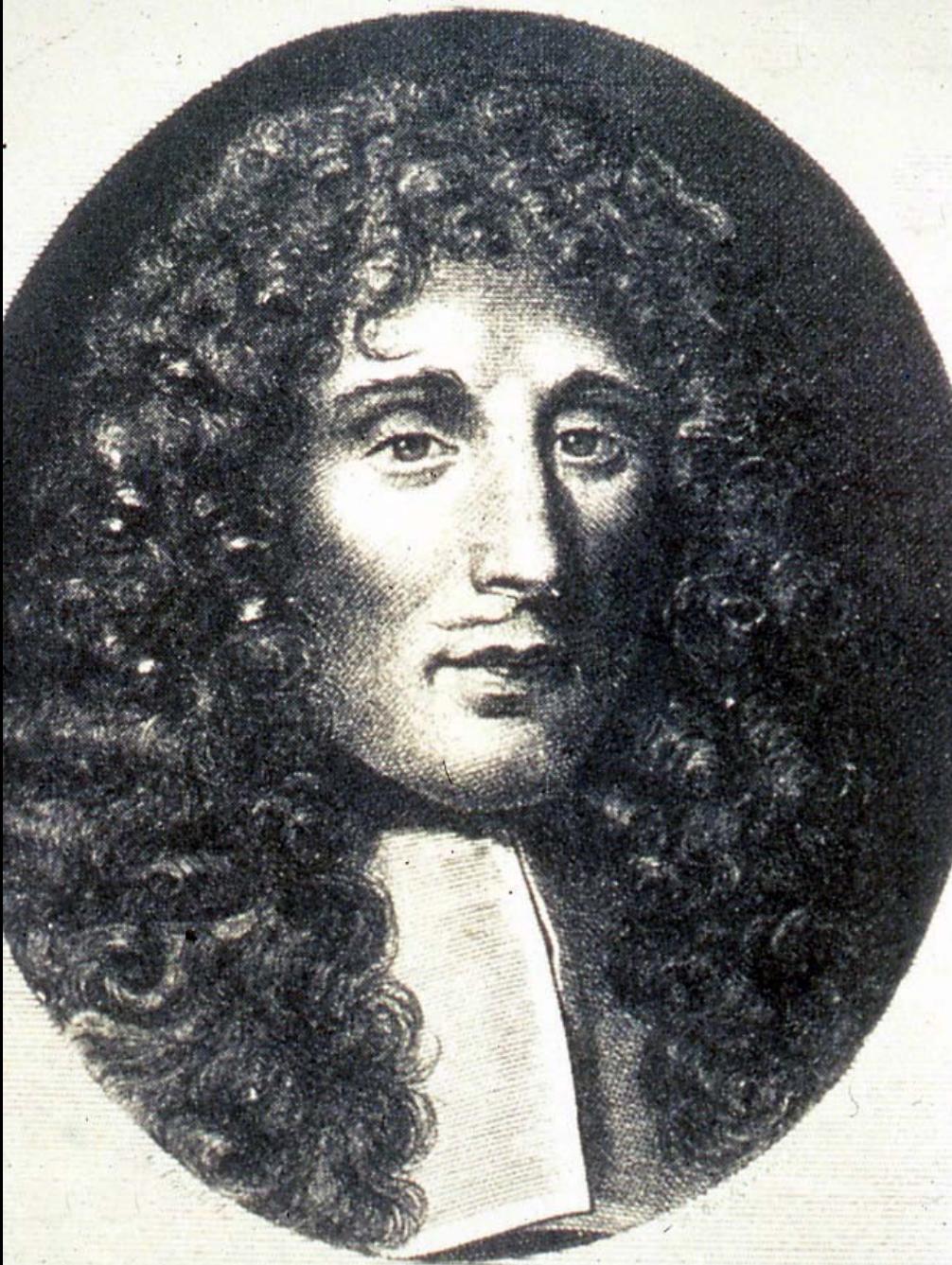


FIG. 1 - Arbre à oie et agneau végétal.

Des preuves de la génération spontanée rapportées par des voyageurs du Moyen Âge...

de génération spontanée. Il a aussi développé une analyse conceptuelle de ce phénomène et a établi une véritable théorie qui a pu résister à l'épreuve du temps. Elle va

XVII^{ème} siècle



Francesco Redi

(a) Expérience de Redi



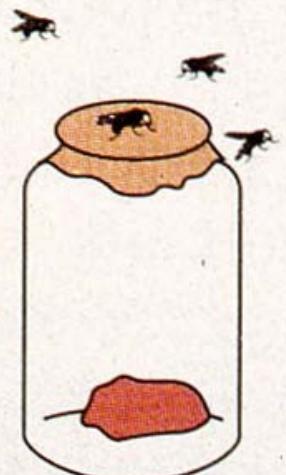
Bocal ouvert



Viande grouillant
d'asticots



Bocal recouvert
d'une gaze fine



Absence d'asticots
sur la viande

XVIII^{ème} siècle





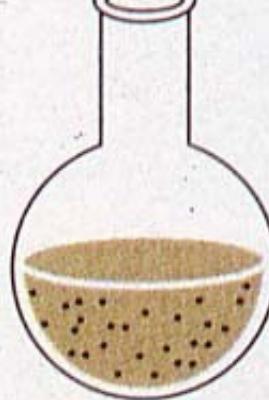
Bouillon chauffé

Refroidis-
sement

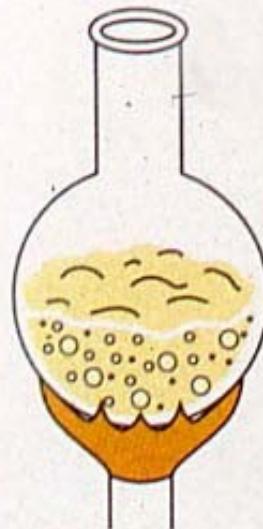


Ballon restant ouvert
après chauffage

Attente



Croissance
microbienne



Bouillon chauffé

Refroidis-
sement



Flacon bouché
avant
refroidissement

Attente



Absence de
développement
microbien

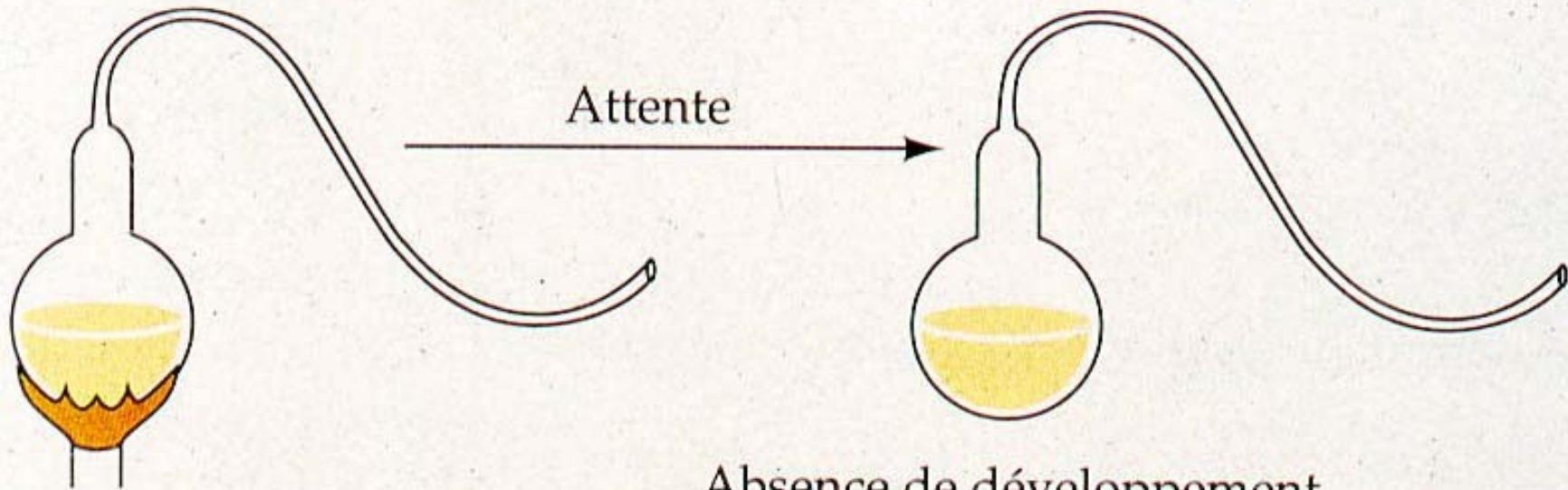


Ouverture
du flacon et
attente



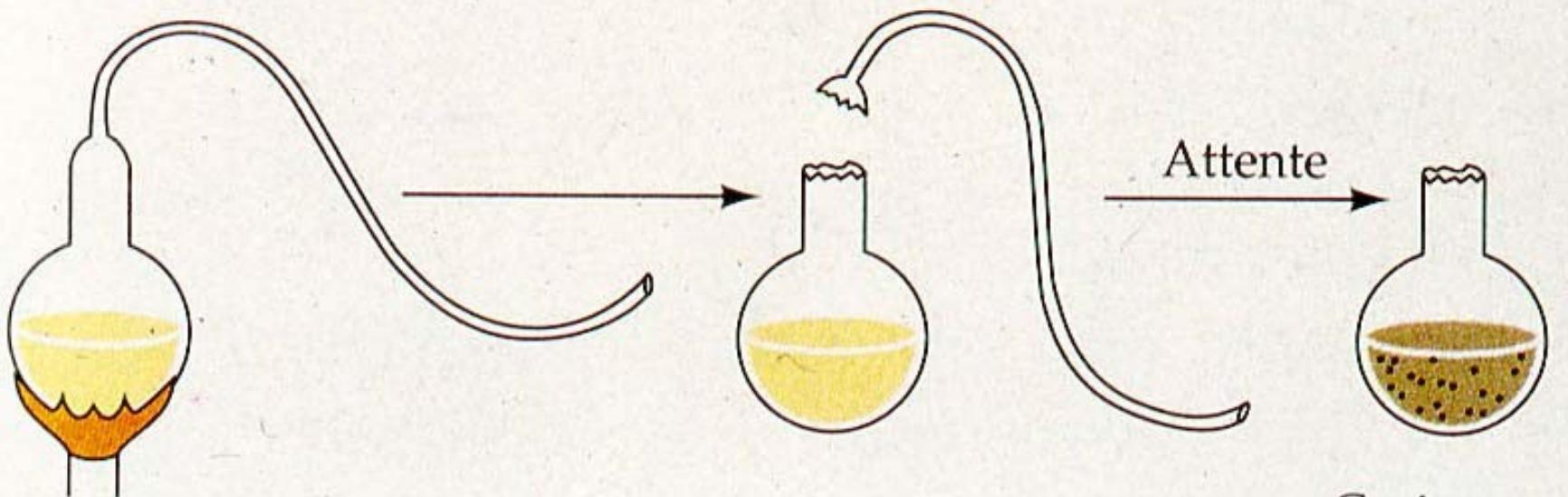
Croissance
microbienne





Absence de développement microbien

Ébullition



Cassure du goulot

Ébullition

Croissance microbienne

DOMAINE BIOLOGIQUE

Sociétés
Pluricellulaires
Unicellulaires
Bactéries

**MATIERE
VIVANTE**

EVOLUTION

DOMAINE PHYSIQUE ET CHIMIQUE

Macromolécules (ADN,...)
Molécules simples
Atomes
Particules élémentaires

**MATIERE
INERTE**

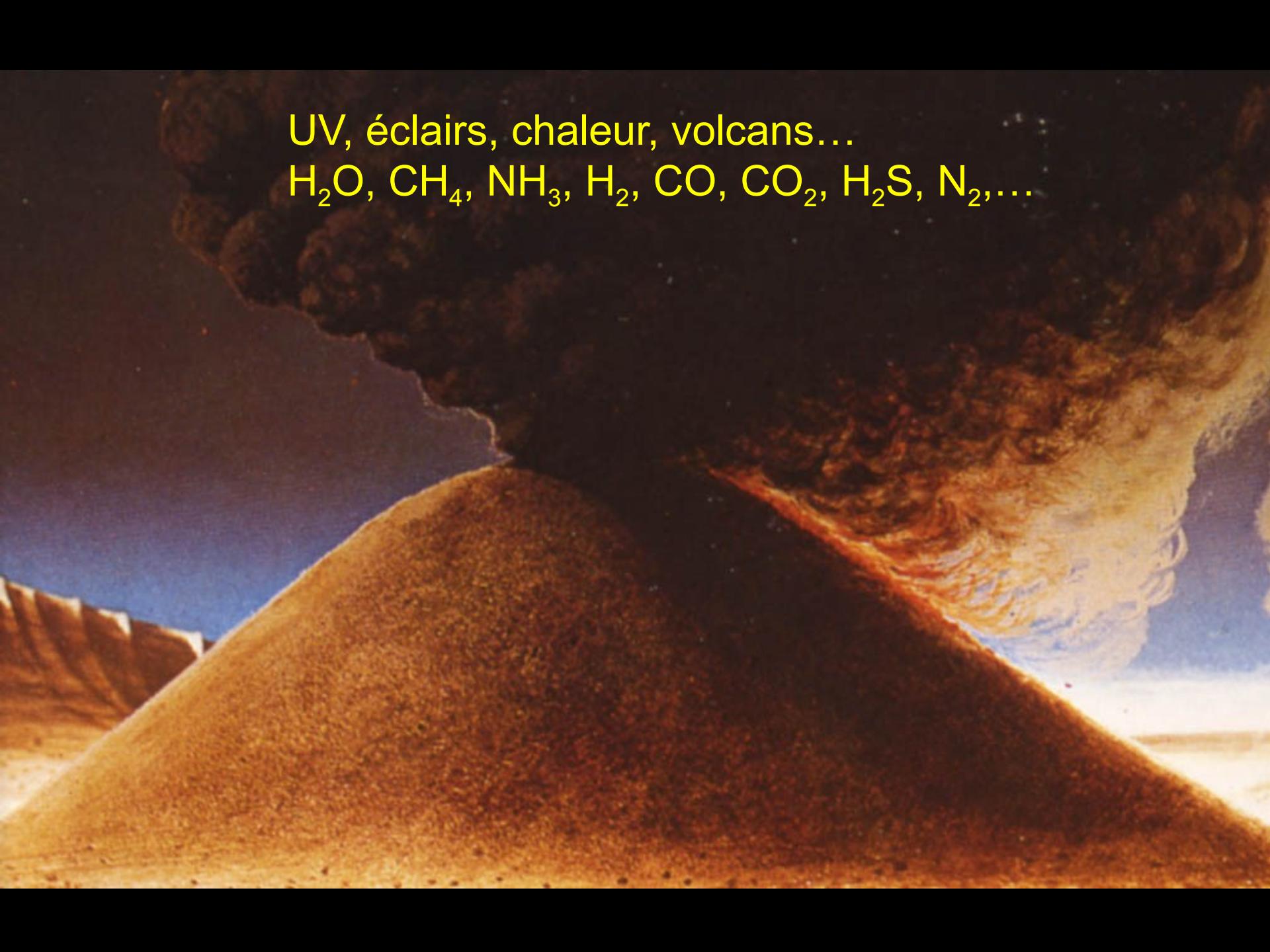
COMPLEXIFICATION

**Stade prébiologique
Protoorganisme**



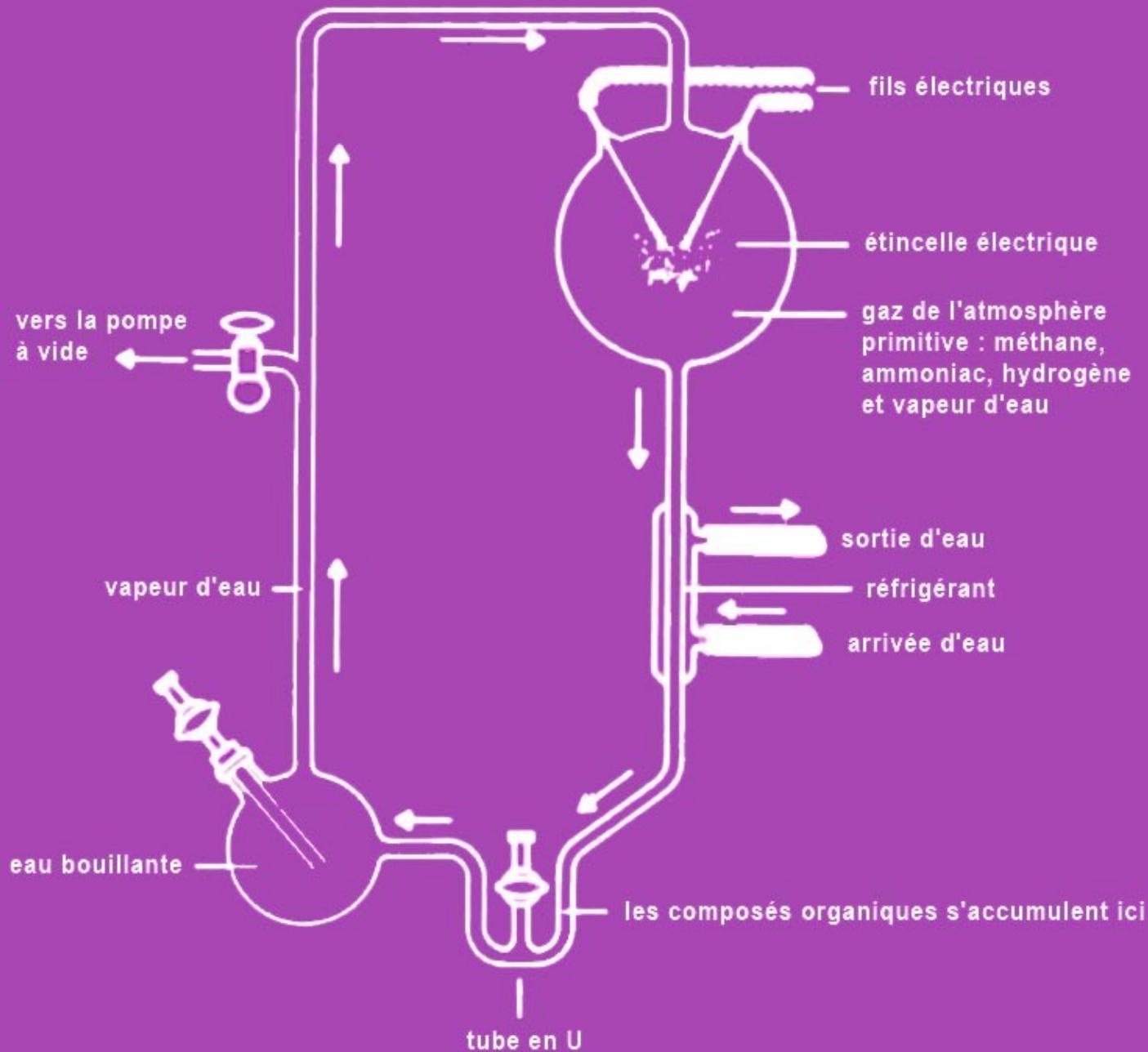




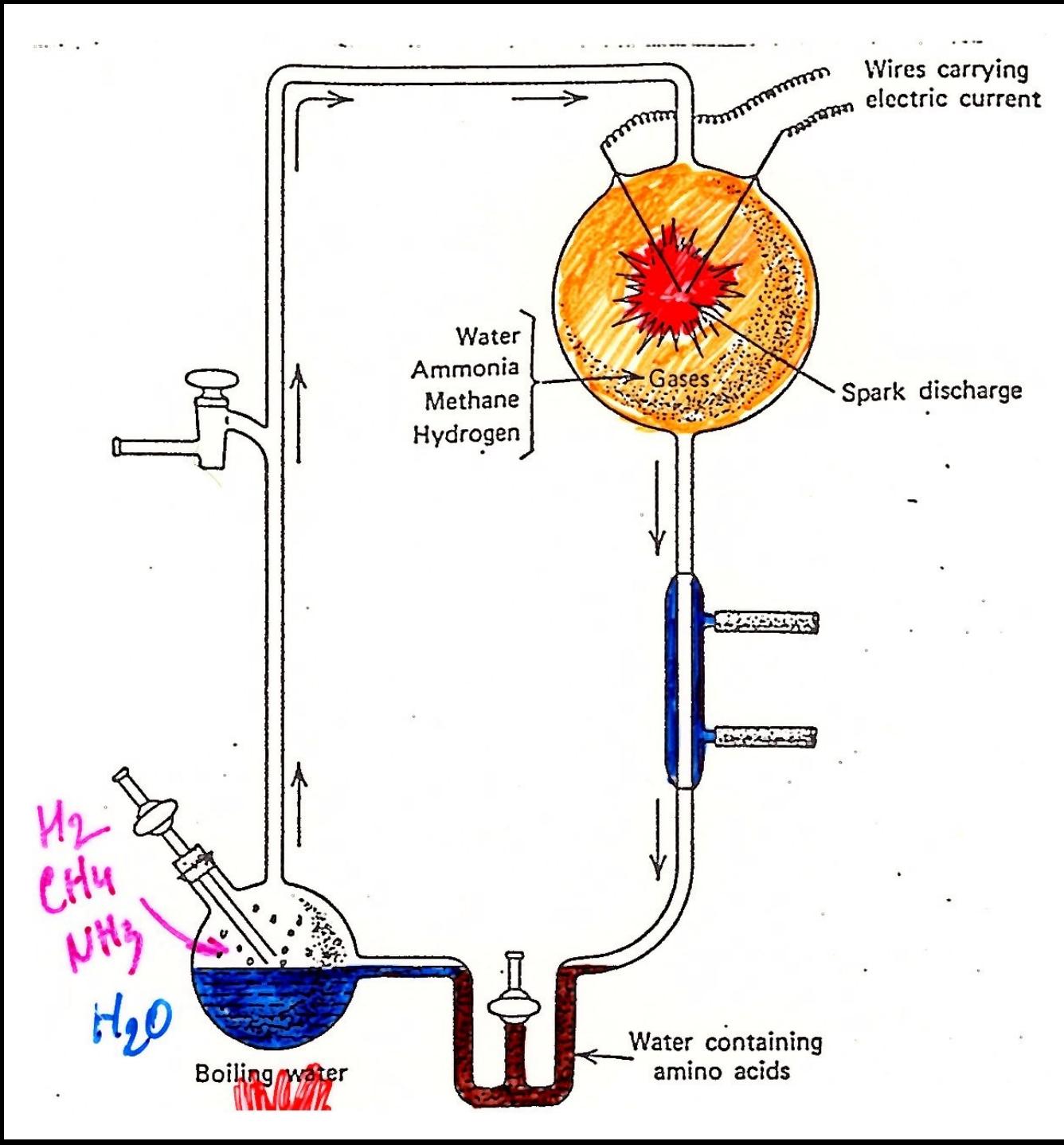
A close-up photograph of a volcano's lava flow against a dark background. The lava is a bright orange-red color, showing various textures and ripples. It appears to be flowing down a slope or into a crater. The background is dark, possibly night or a shadowed area of the volcano.

UV, éclairs, chaleur, volcans...

H_2O , CH_4 , NH_3 , H_2 , CO , CO_2 , H_2S , N_2 ,...



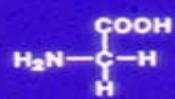
L'expérience de Miller (Astronomie, Éditions Larousse)



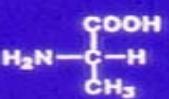
Les protéines résultent de l'enchaînement de vingt acides aminés différents, de formule générale :



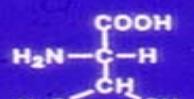
Les vingt acides aminés trouvés dans les protéines



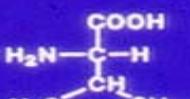
glycine



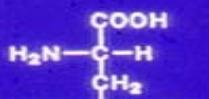
alanine



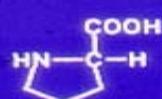
valine



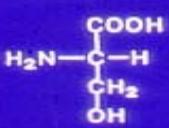
isoleucine



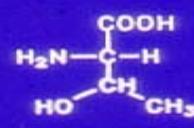
leucine



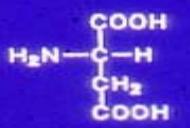
proline



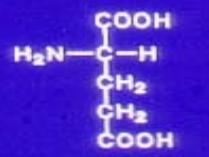
sérine



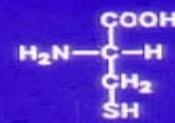
thréonine



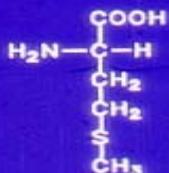
acide aspartique



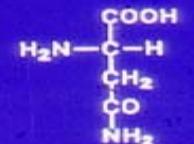
acide glutamique



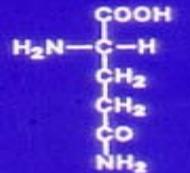
cystéine



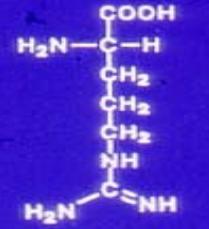
méthionine



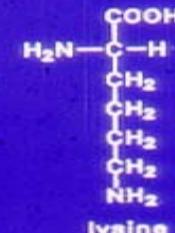
asparagine



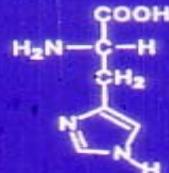
glutamine



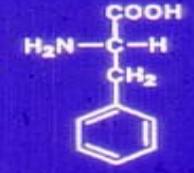
arginine



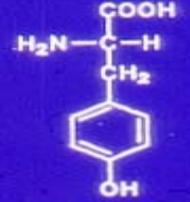
lysine



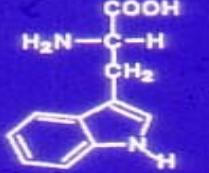
histidine



phénylalanine

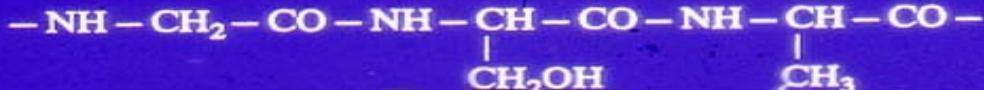


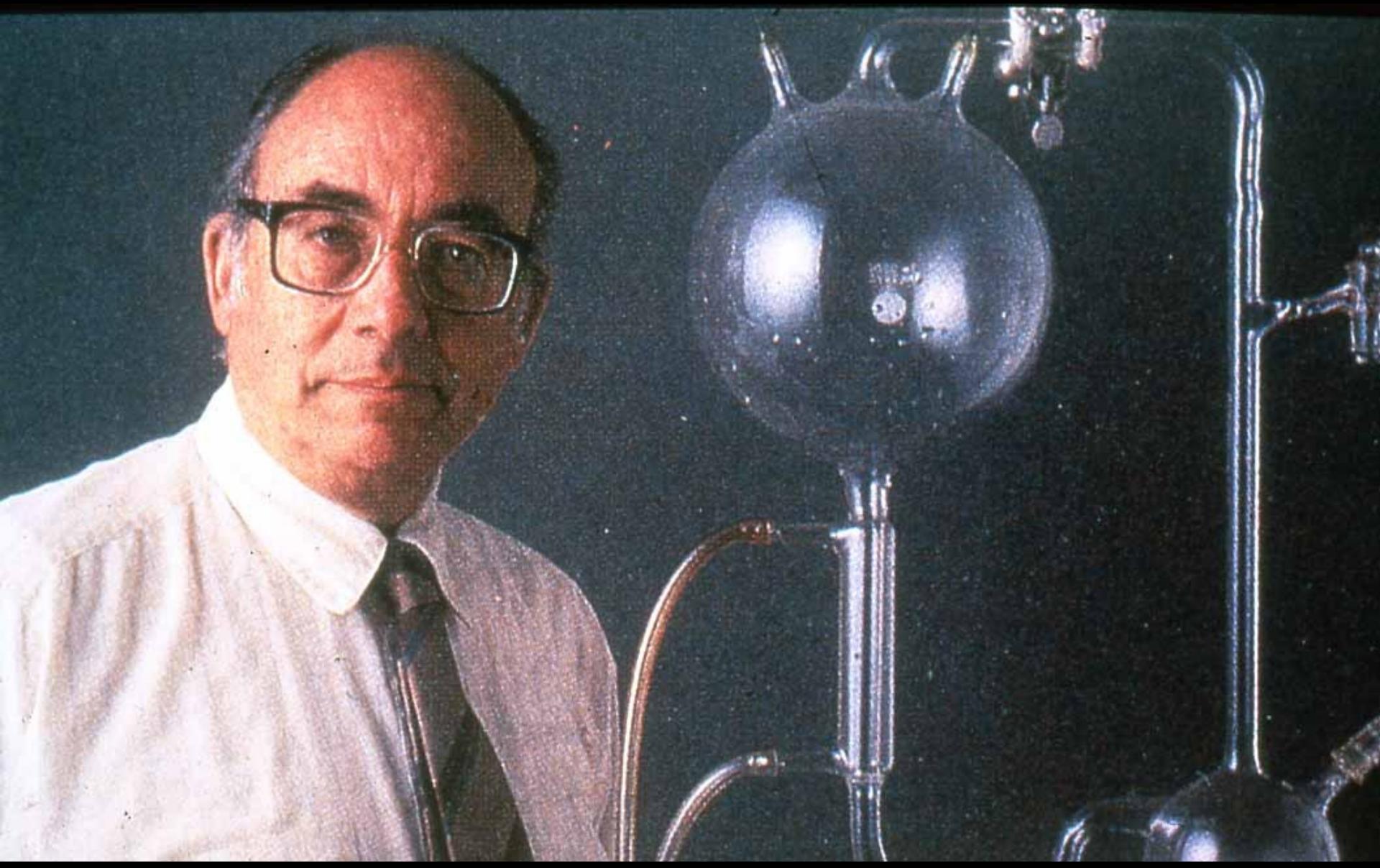
tyrosine

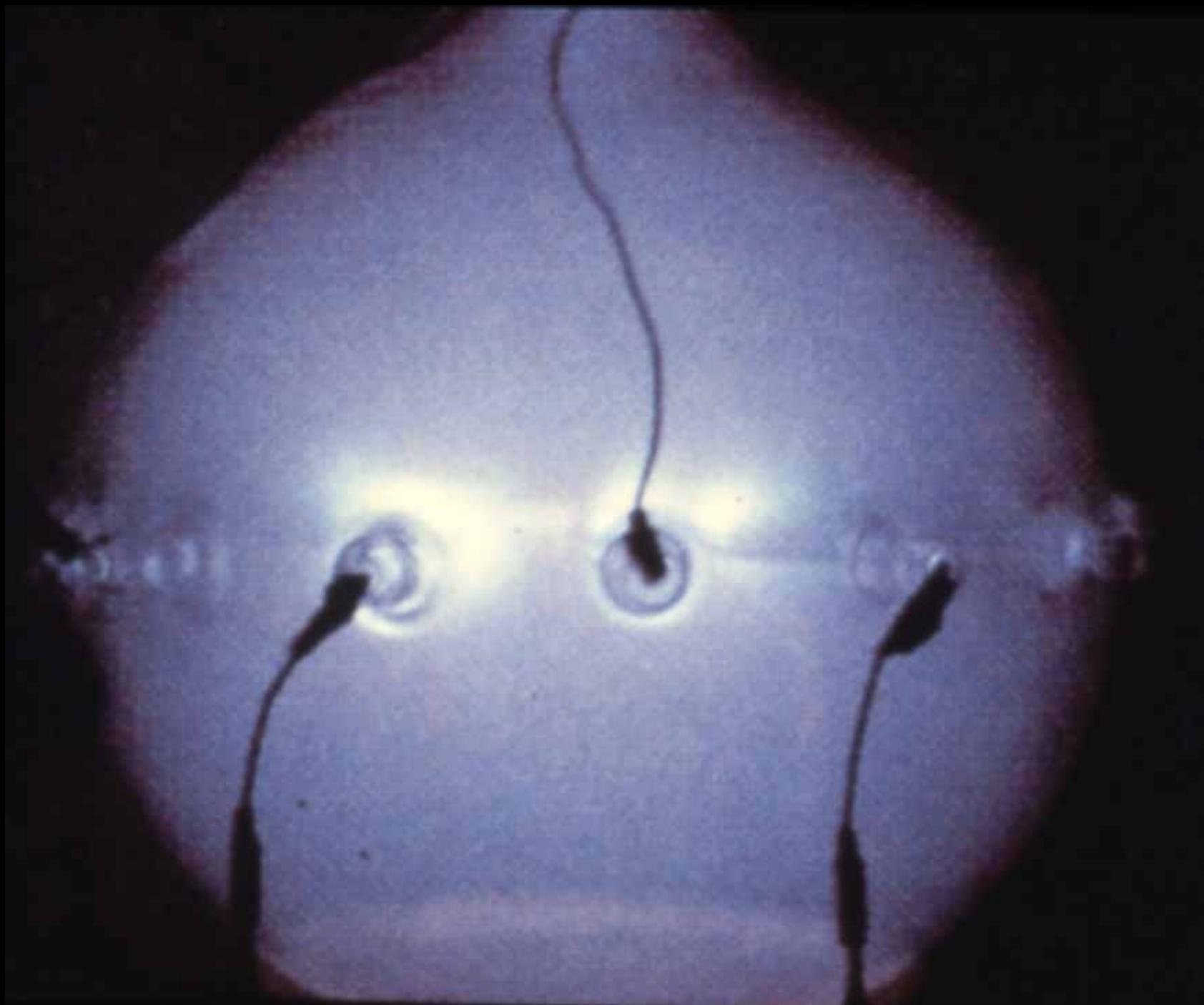


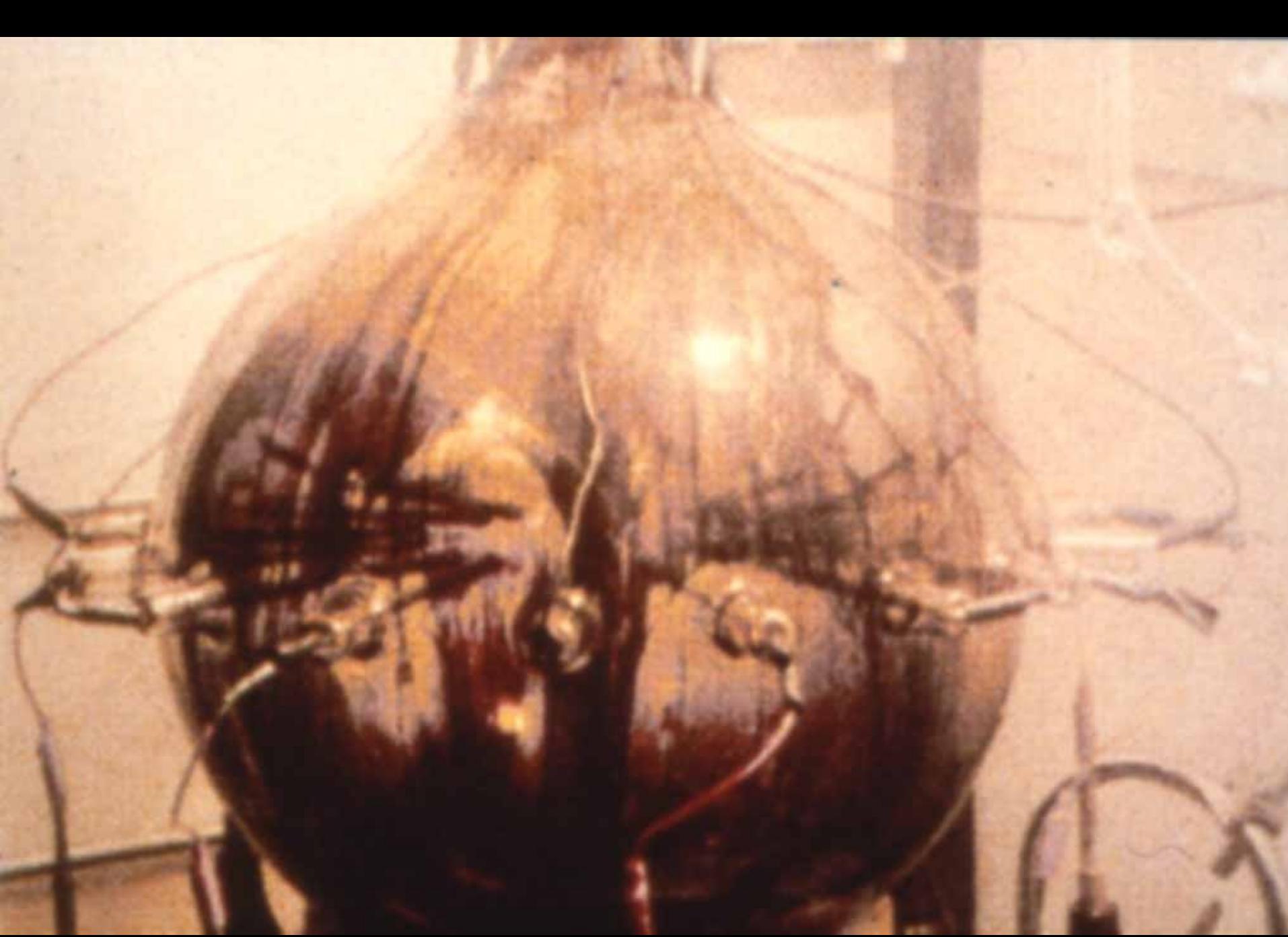
tryptophane

Exemple de séquence protéique :









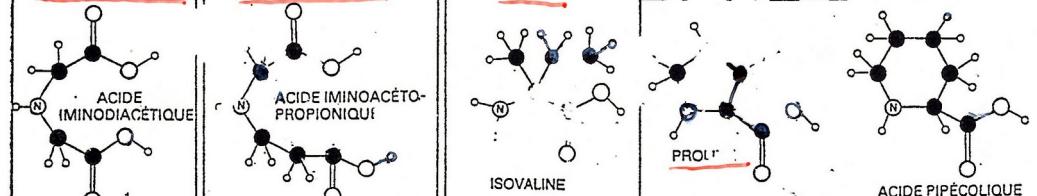
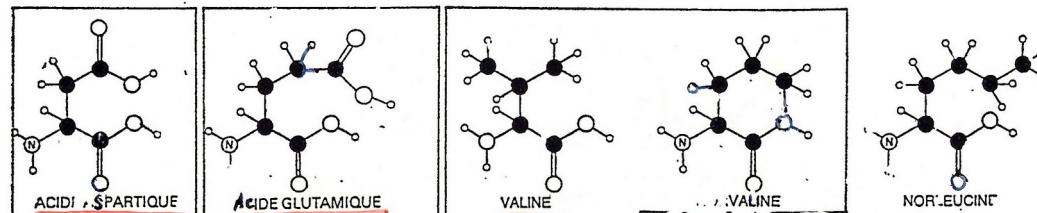
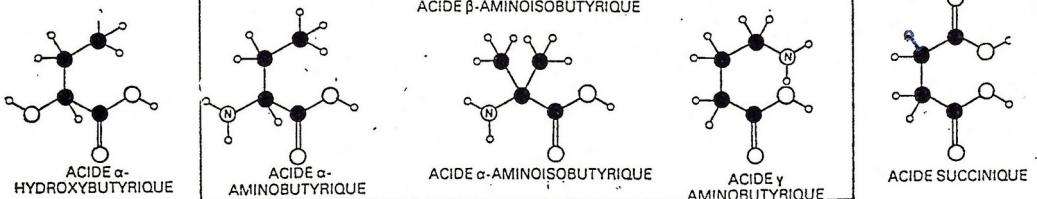
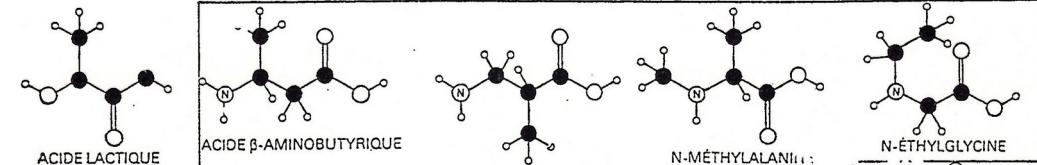
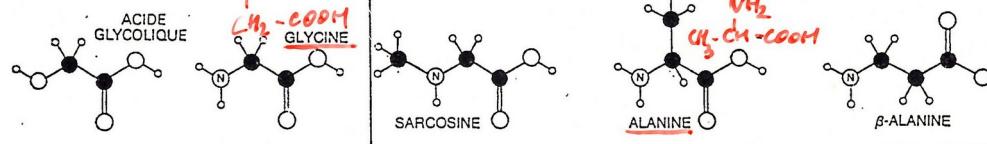
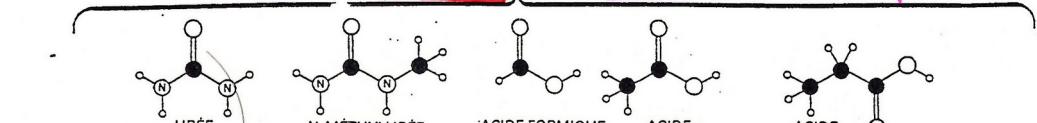


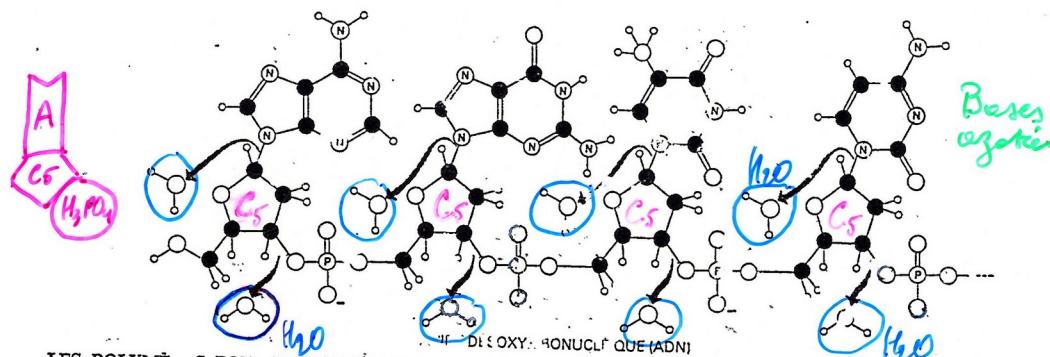
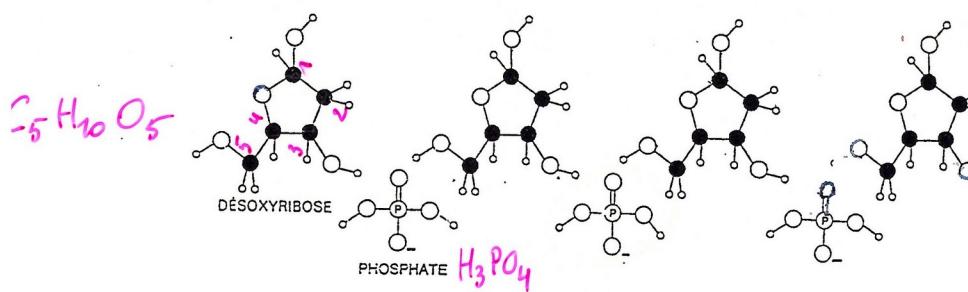
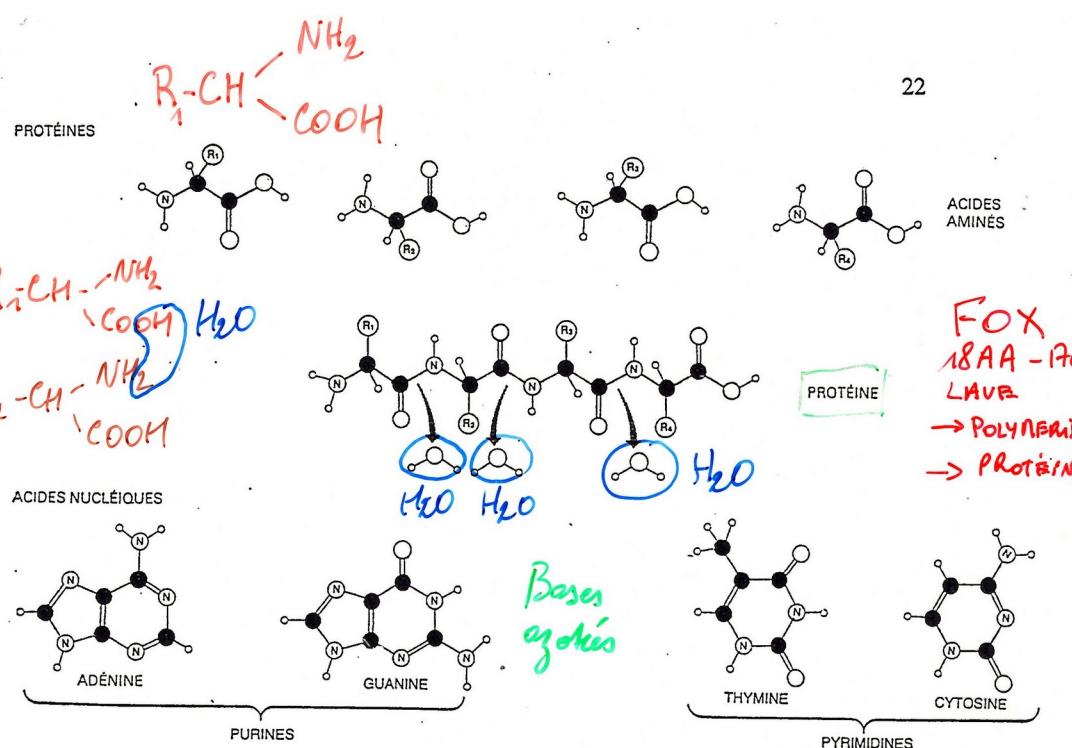
HCN

ACIDE CYANHYDRIQUE

$R-e^{=O}-H$

(CH_2O)
formaldéhyde ou
formol



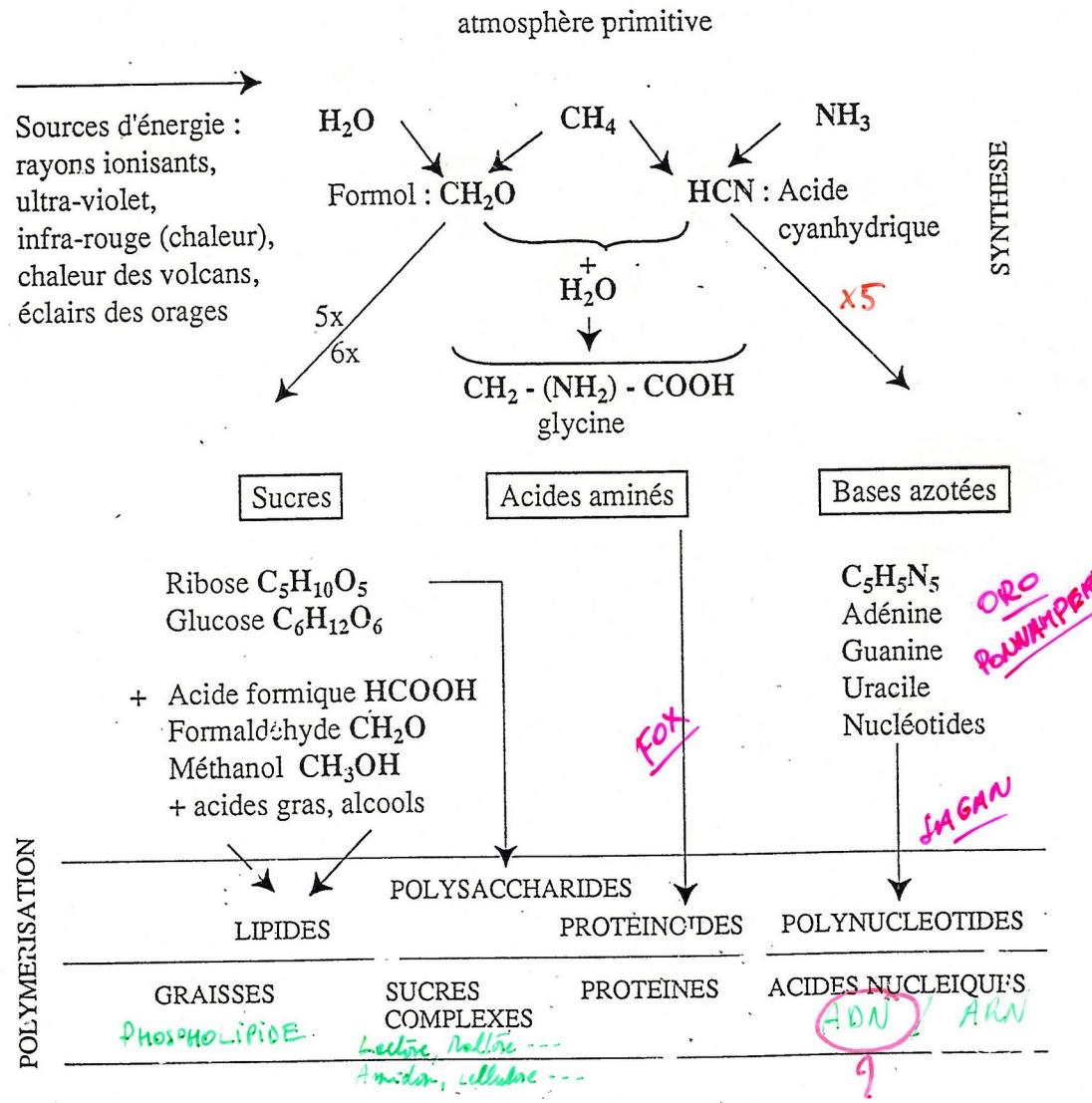




A.A. Smith
(GLYCINE)

23

Tableau généalogique des molécules organiques

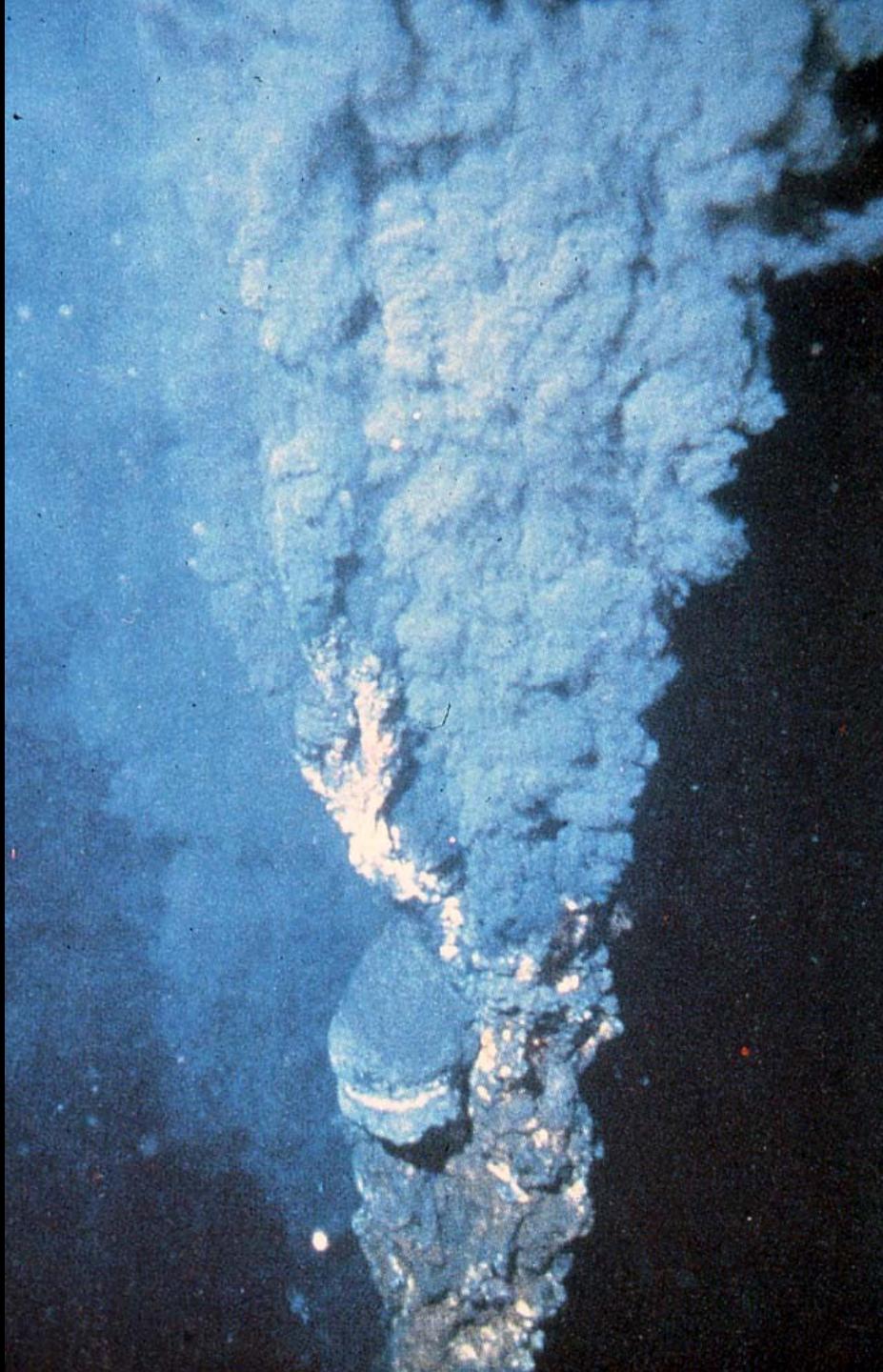


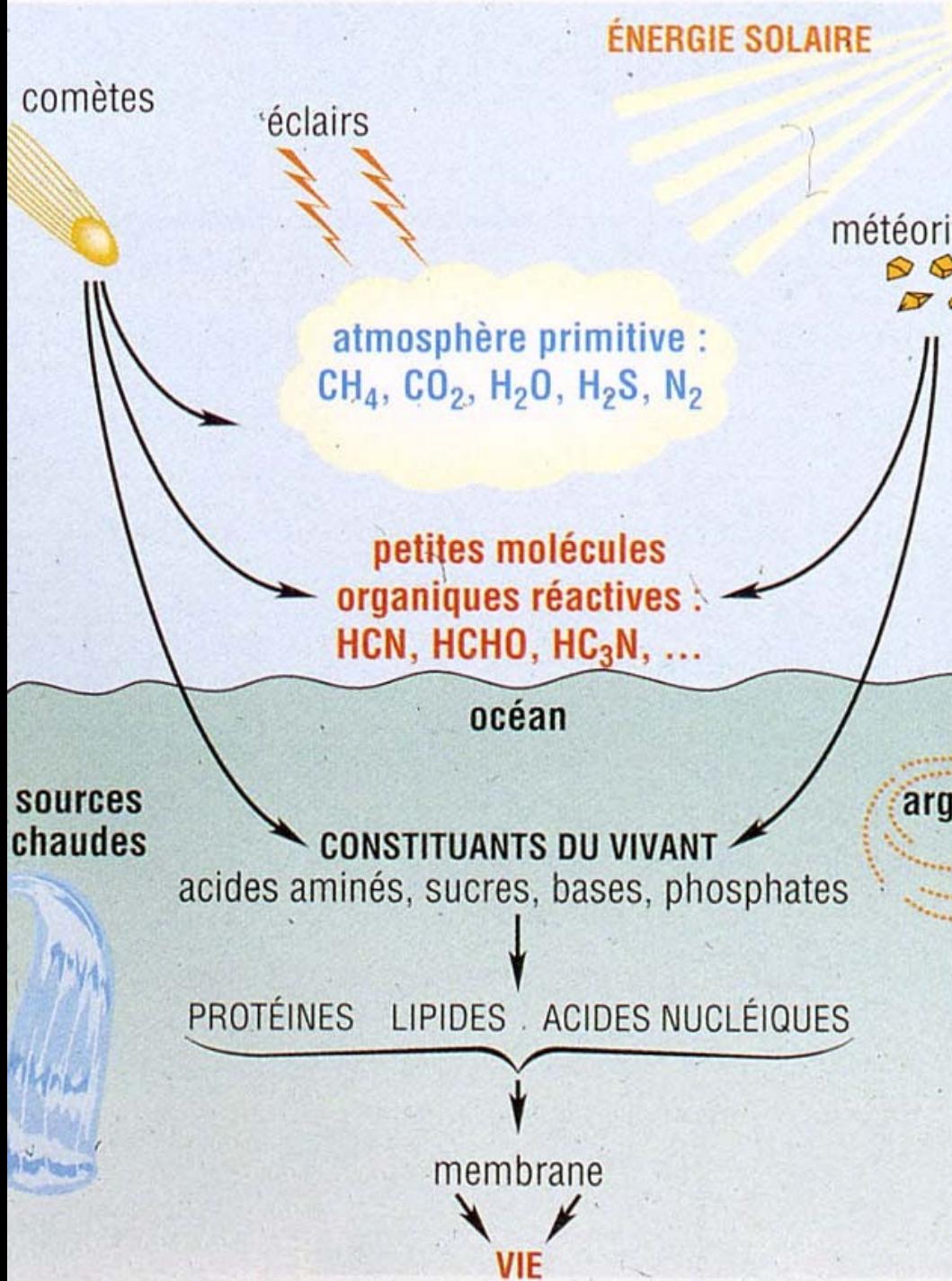
ACIDE AMINE	MÉTHYL MURCHISON	L'ÉLÉMENT DE DÉCHARGE
GLYCINE	• • • •	• • • •
ALANINE	• • • •	• • • •
ACIDE α -AMINO-N-BUTYRIQUE	• • •	• • • •
ACIDE α -AMINO-ISOBUTYRIQUE	• • • •	• •
VALINE	• • •	• •
NORVALINE	• • •	• • •
SOVALINE	• •	• •
PROLINE	• • •	•
ACIDE PIPÉCOLIQUE	•	•
ACIDE ASPARTIQUE	• • •	• • •
ACIDE GLUTAMIQUE	• • •	• •
γ -ALANINE	• •	• •
ACIDE β -AMINO-N-BUTYRIQUE	•	•
ACIDE β -AMINO-ISOBUTYRIQUE	•	•
ACIDE γ -AMINOBUTYRIQUE	•	• •
ARCOSINE	• •	• • •
ÉTHYLGLYCINE	• •	• • •
MÉTHYLALANINE	• •	• • •

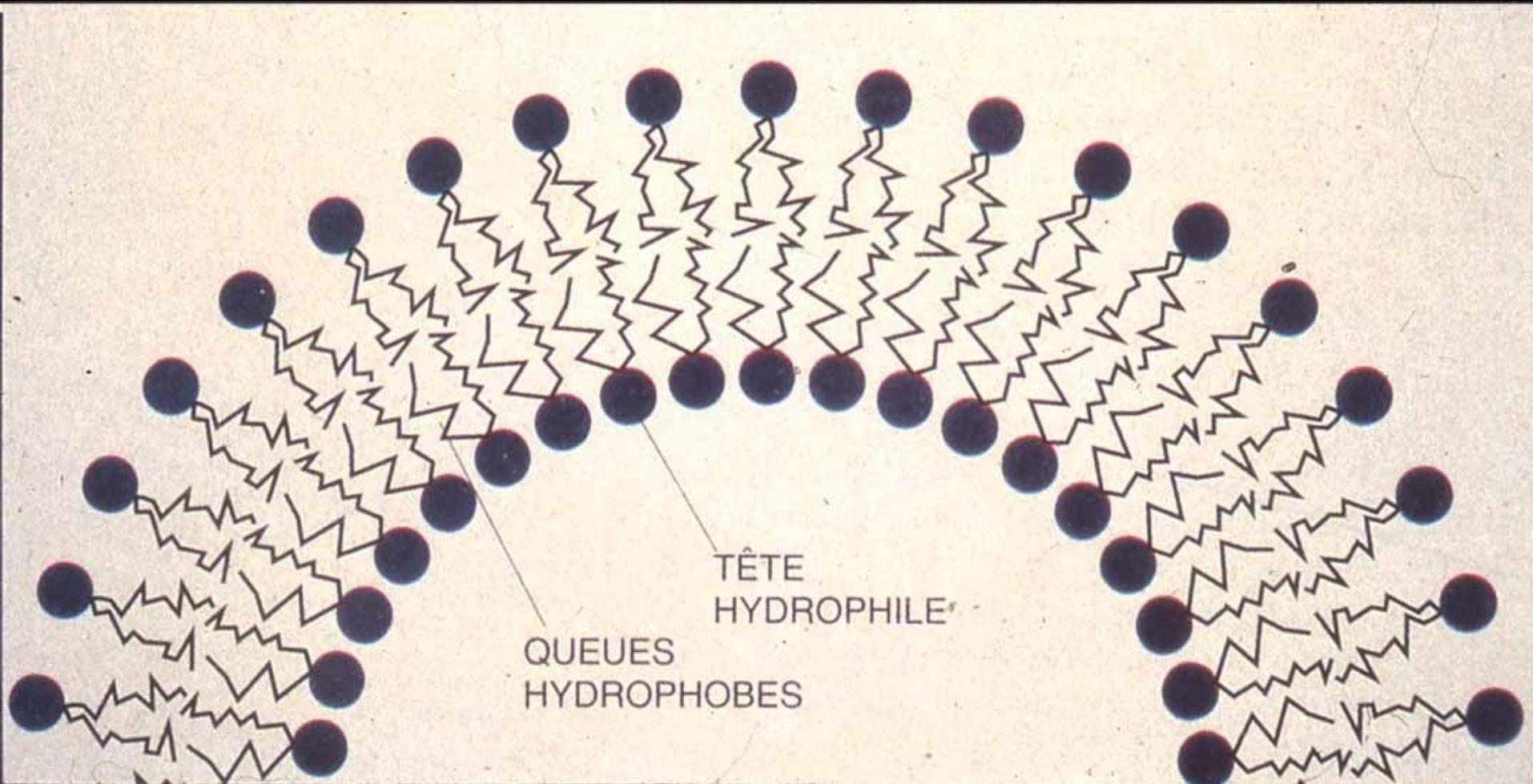


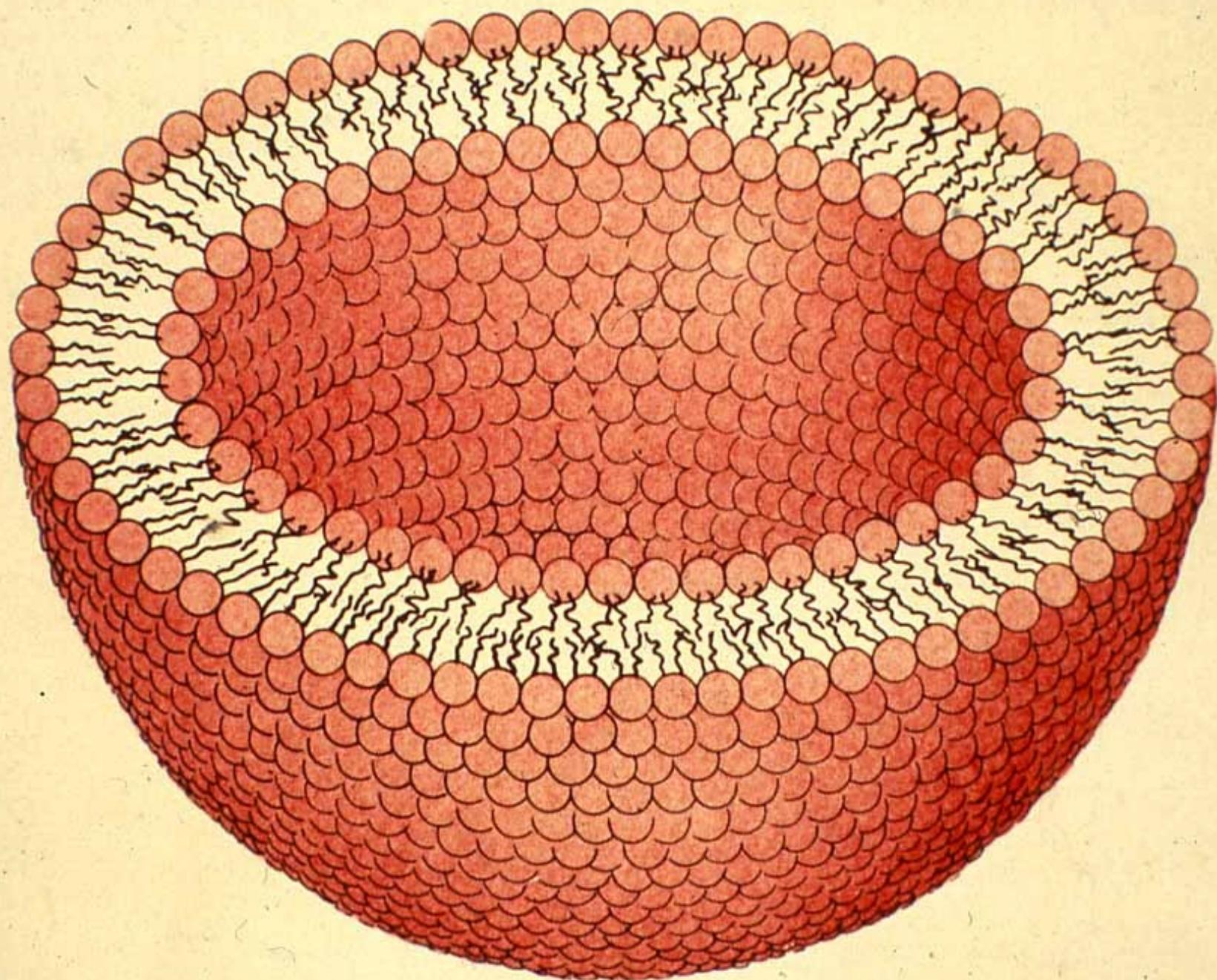




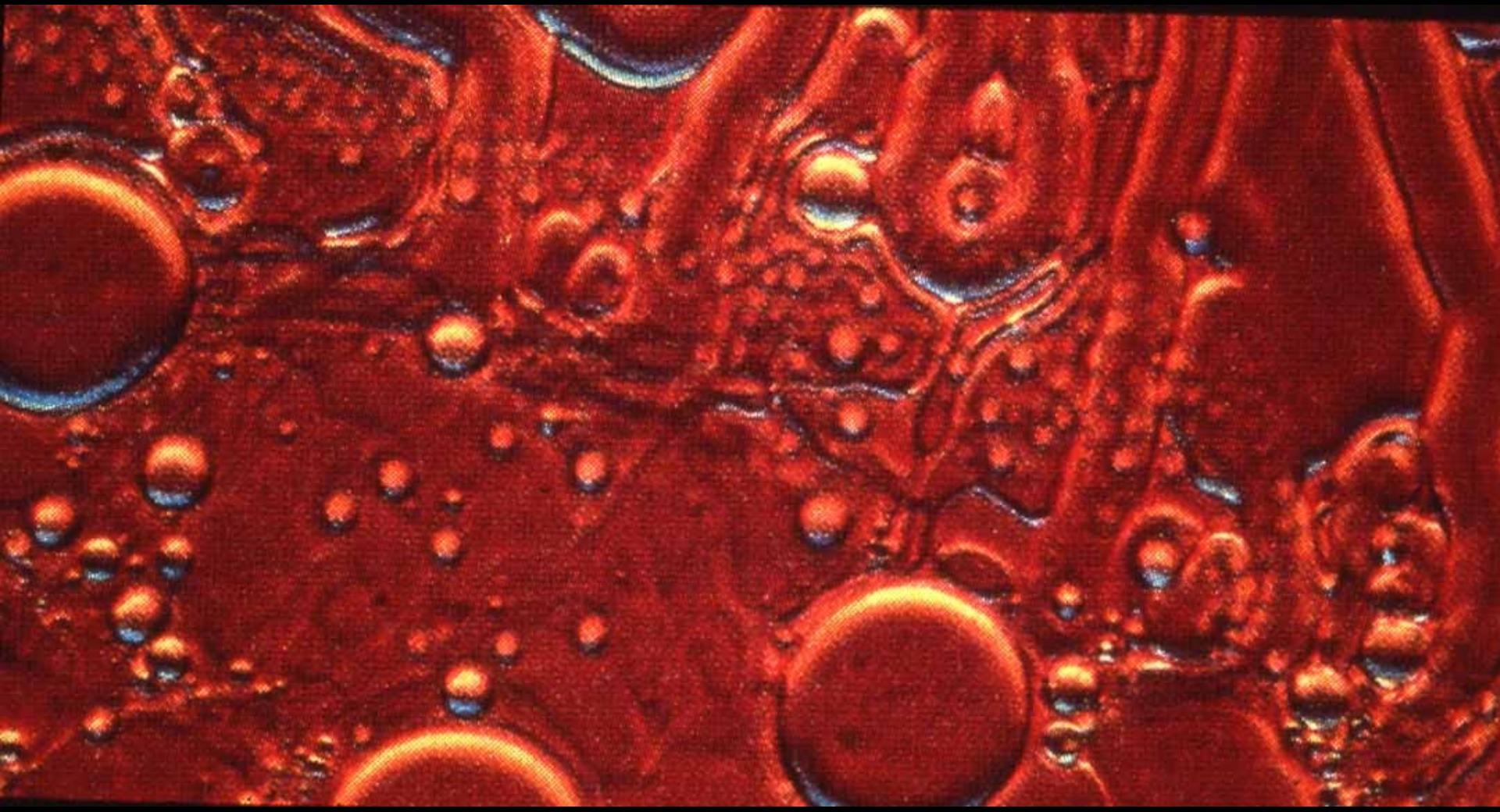


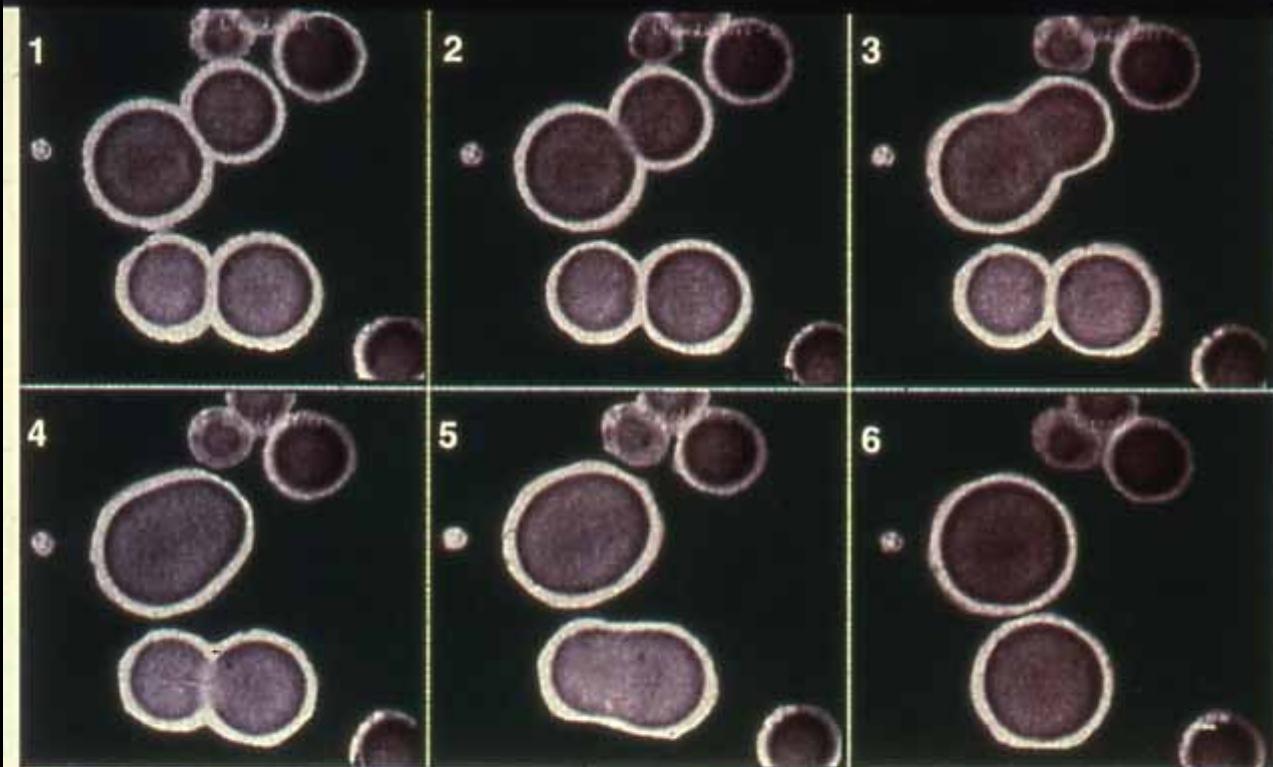








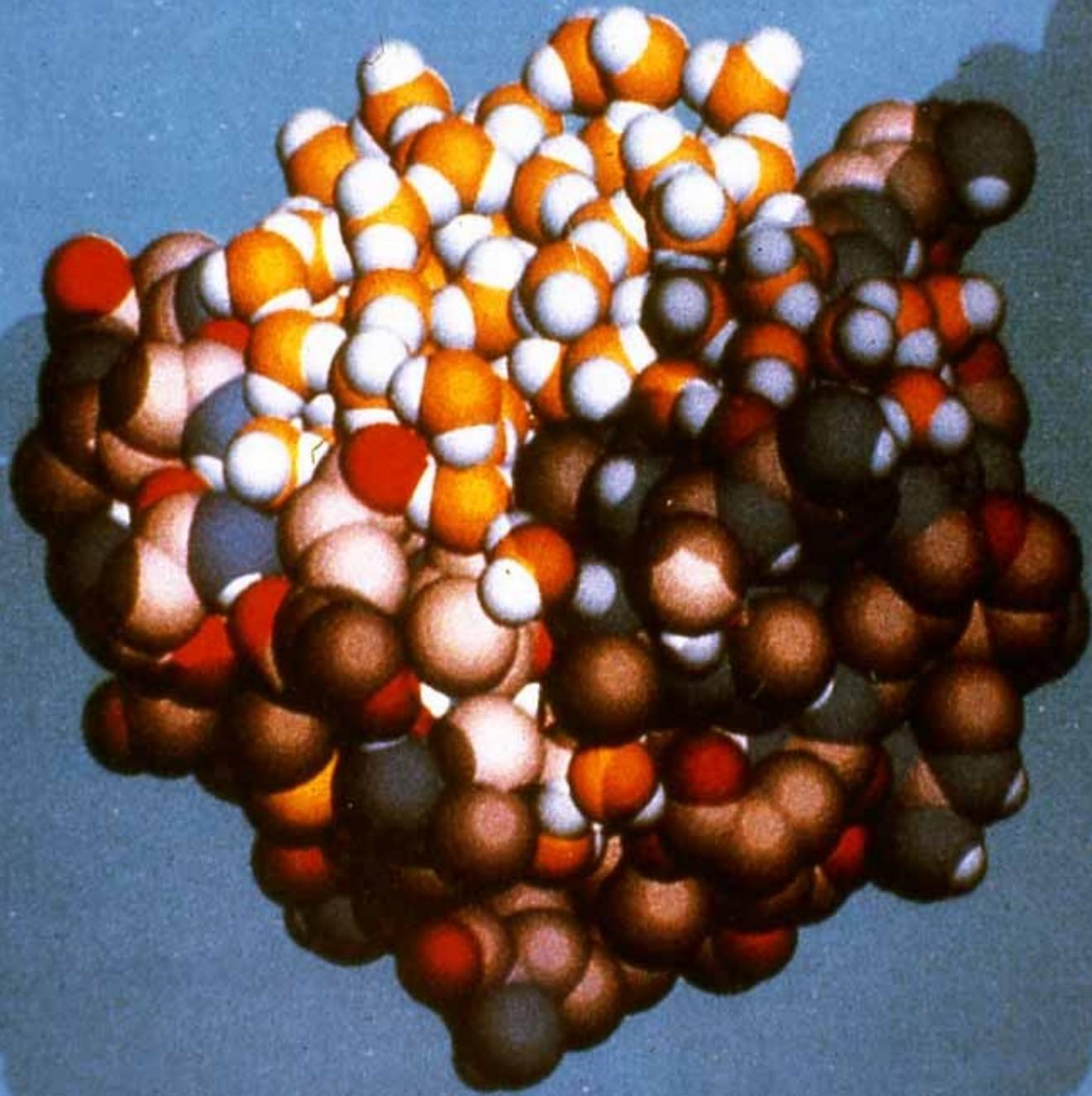


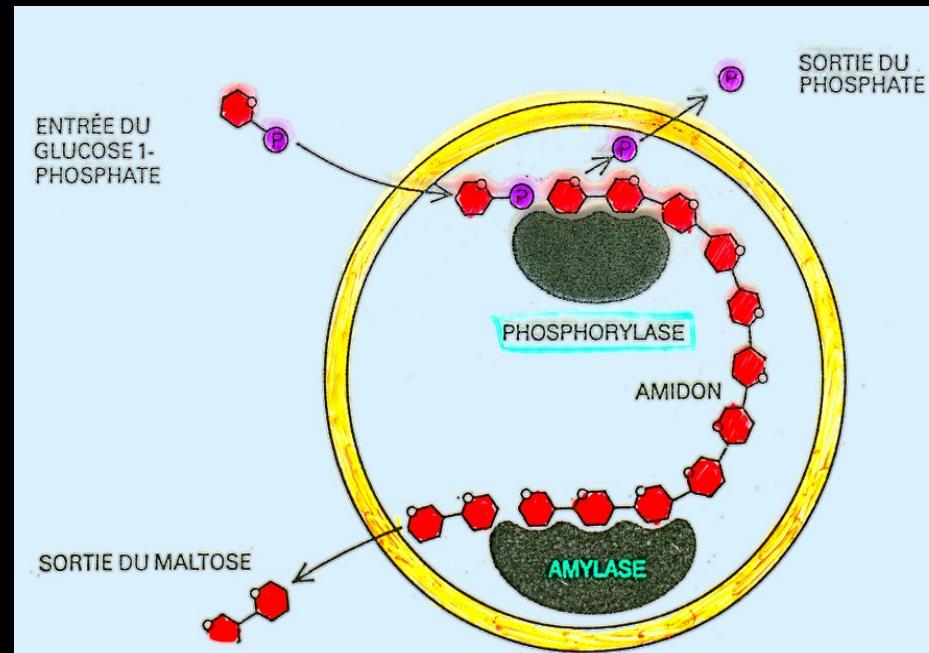
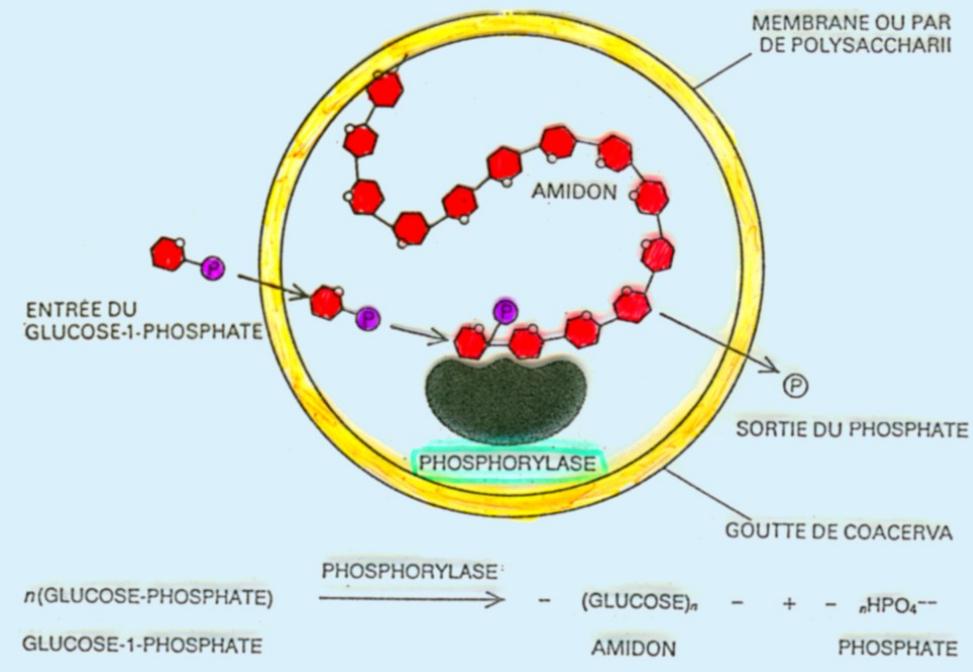


1. Fusion de deux vésicules géantes (diamètre égal à quelques dizaines de micromètres). Le phénomène, déclenché par l'ajout d'acétate de sodium à la solution contenant les vésicules, s'effectue en quelques secondes.



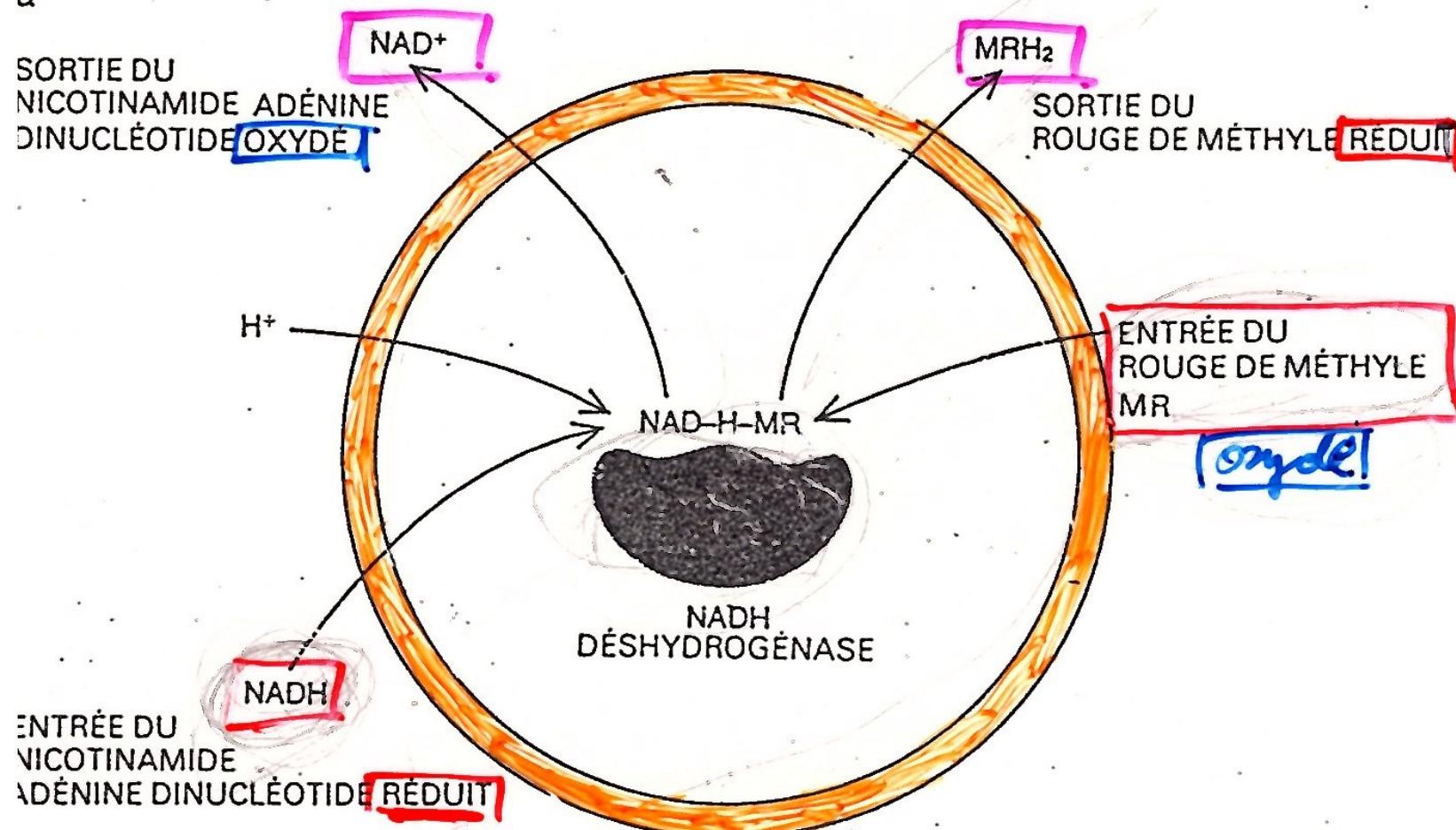
2. Endocytose d'une vésicule par une vésicule géante limitée par une membrane à deux couches de phospholipides. L'ensemble du phénomène, déclenché par l'ajout d'acide dipl-

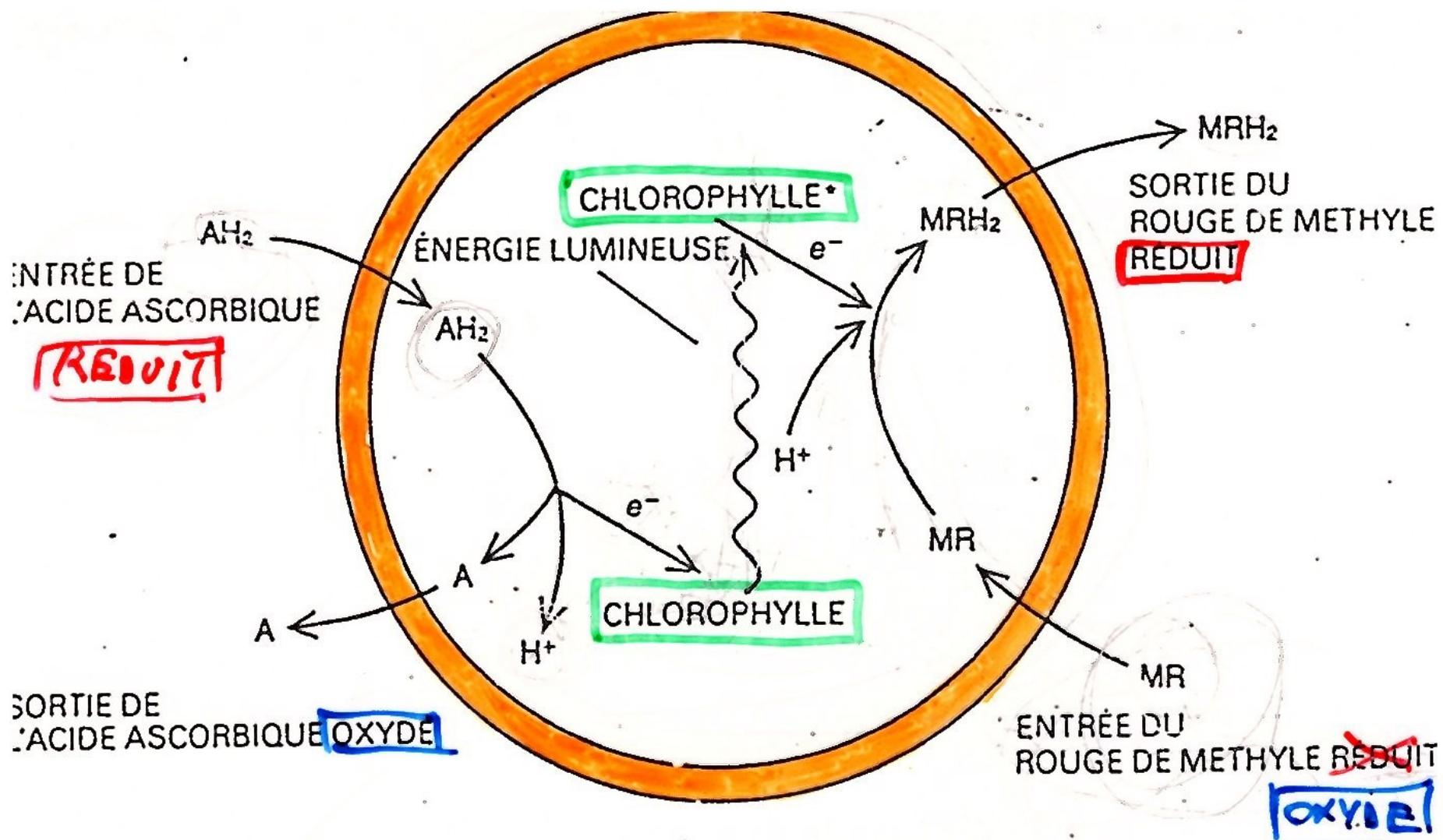




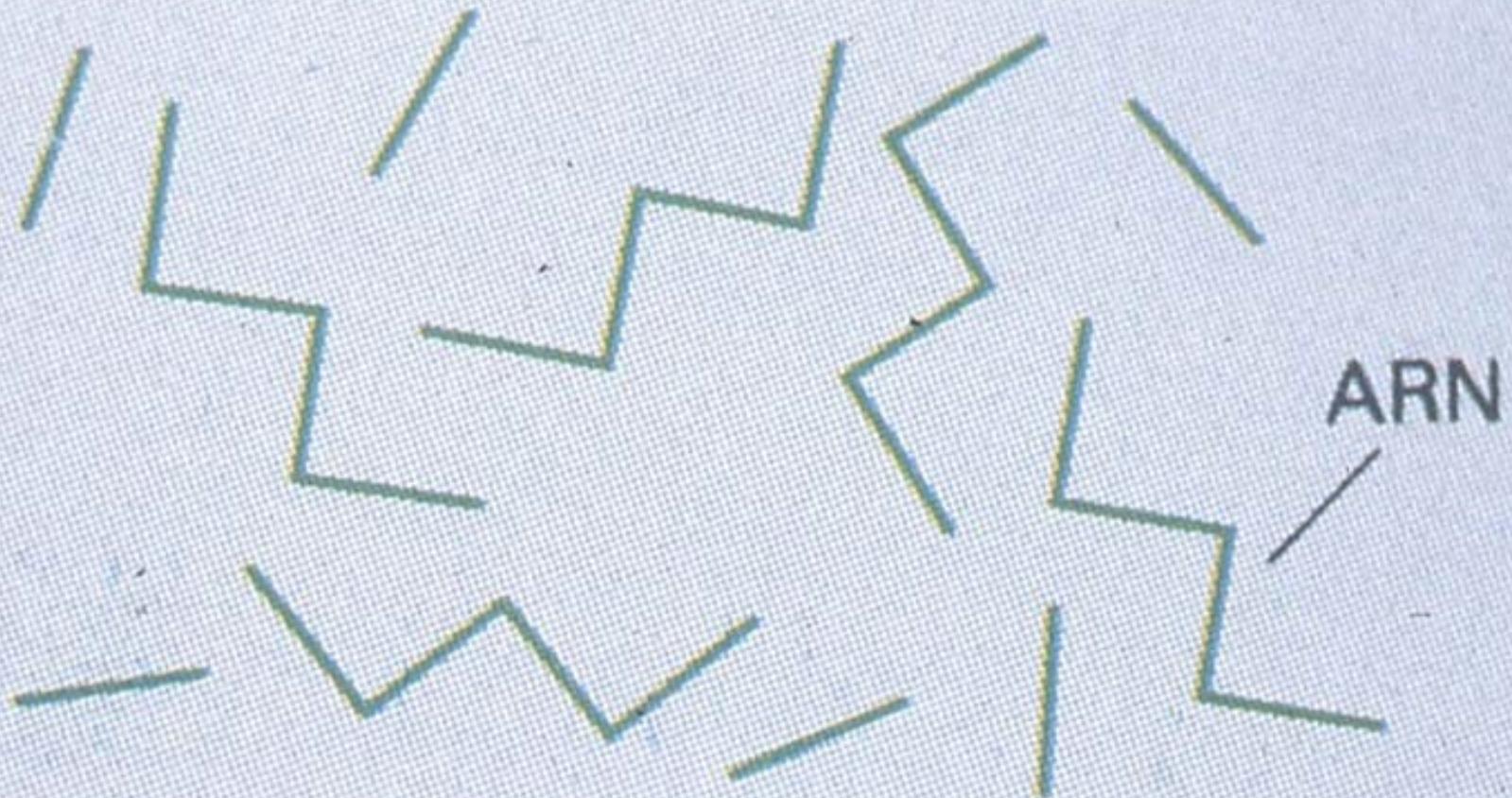


a

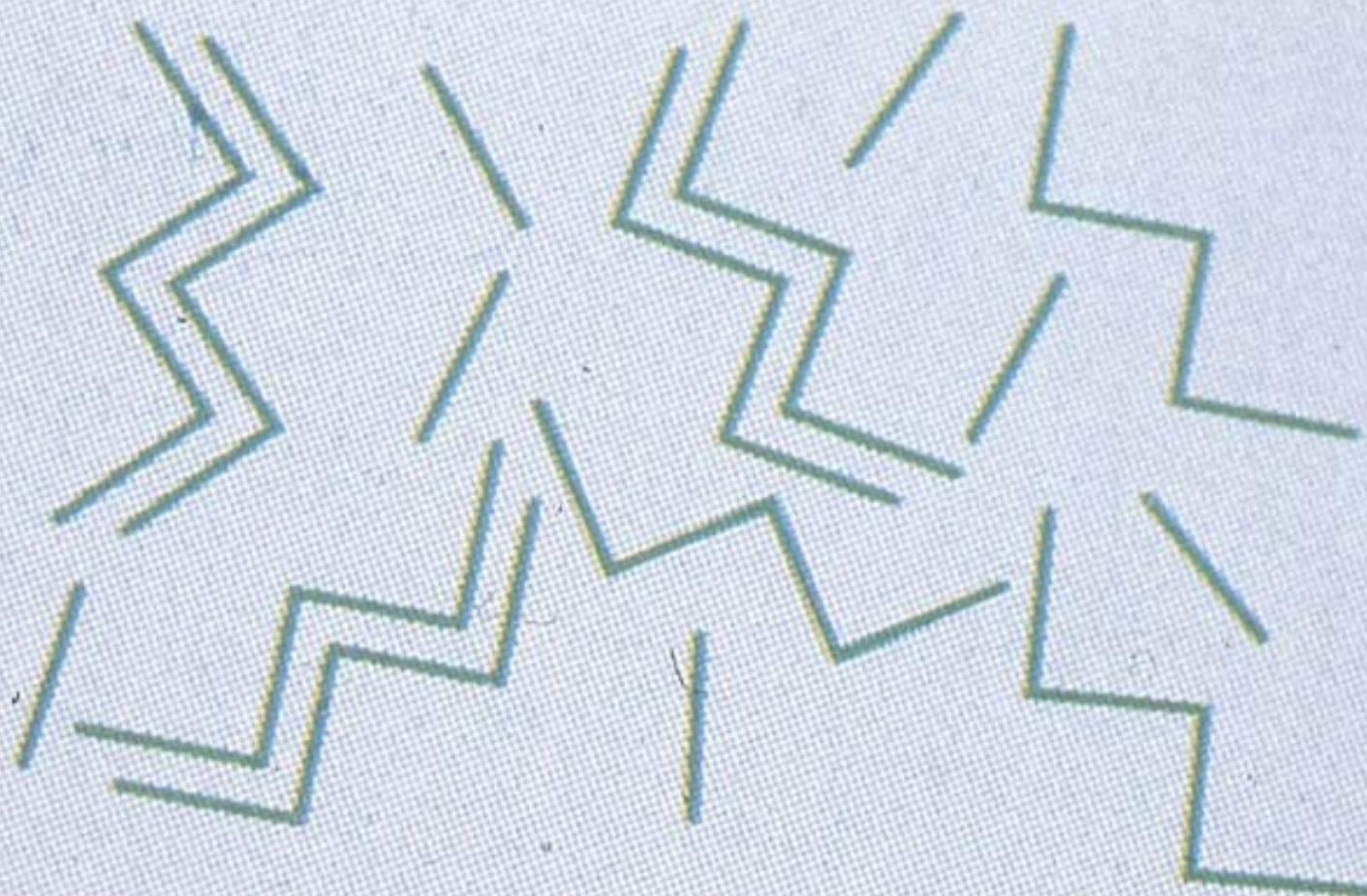




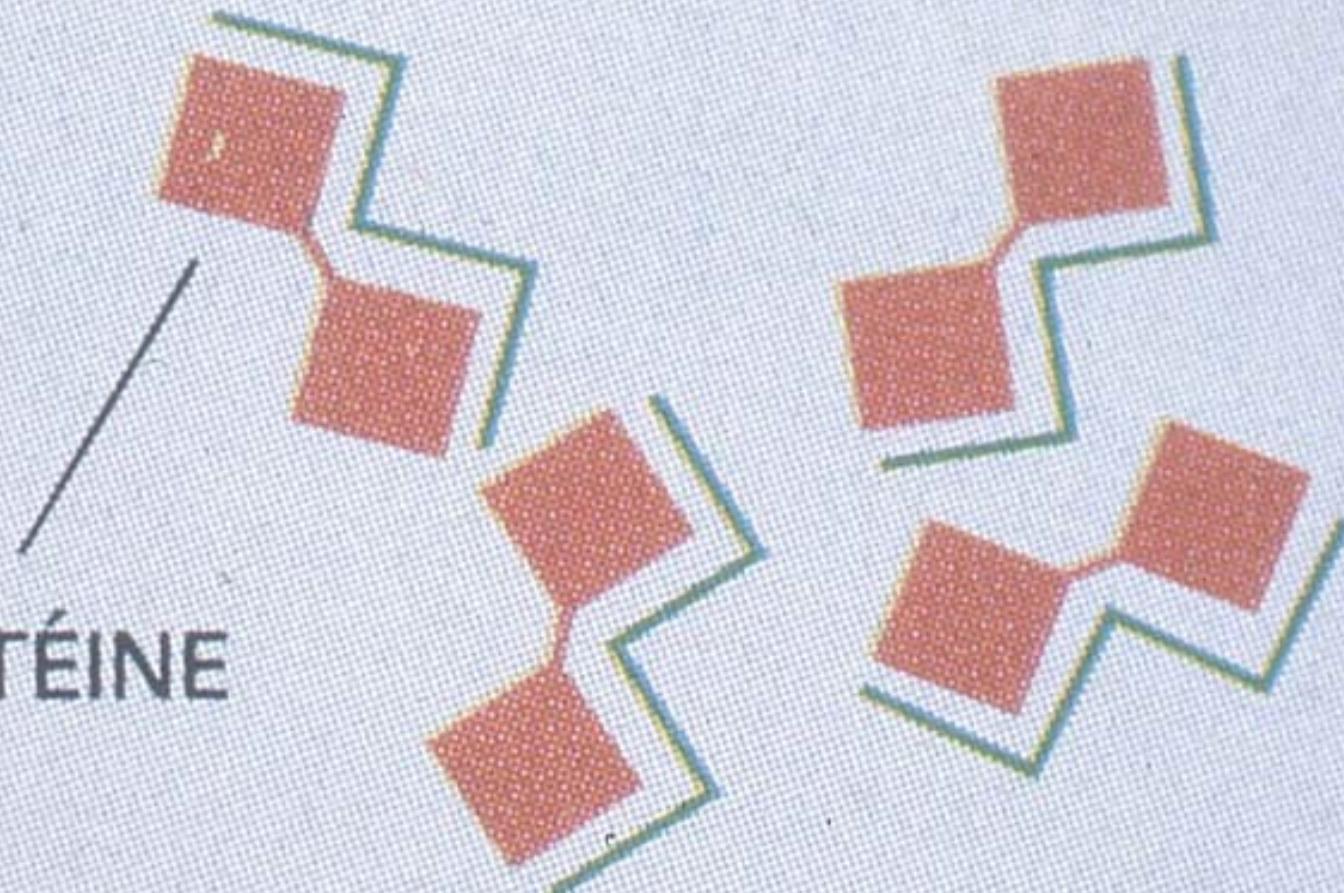




L'ARN se forme à partir du ribose et d'autres molécules organiques.

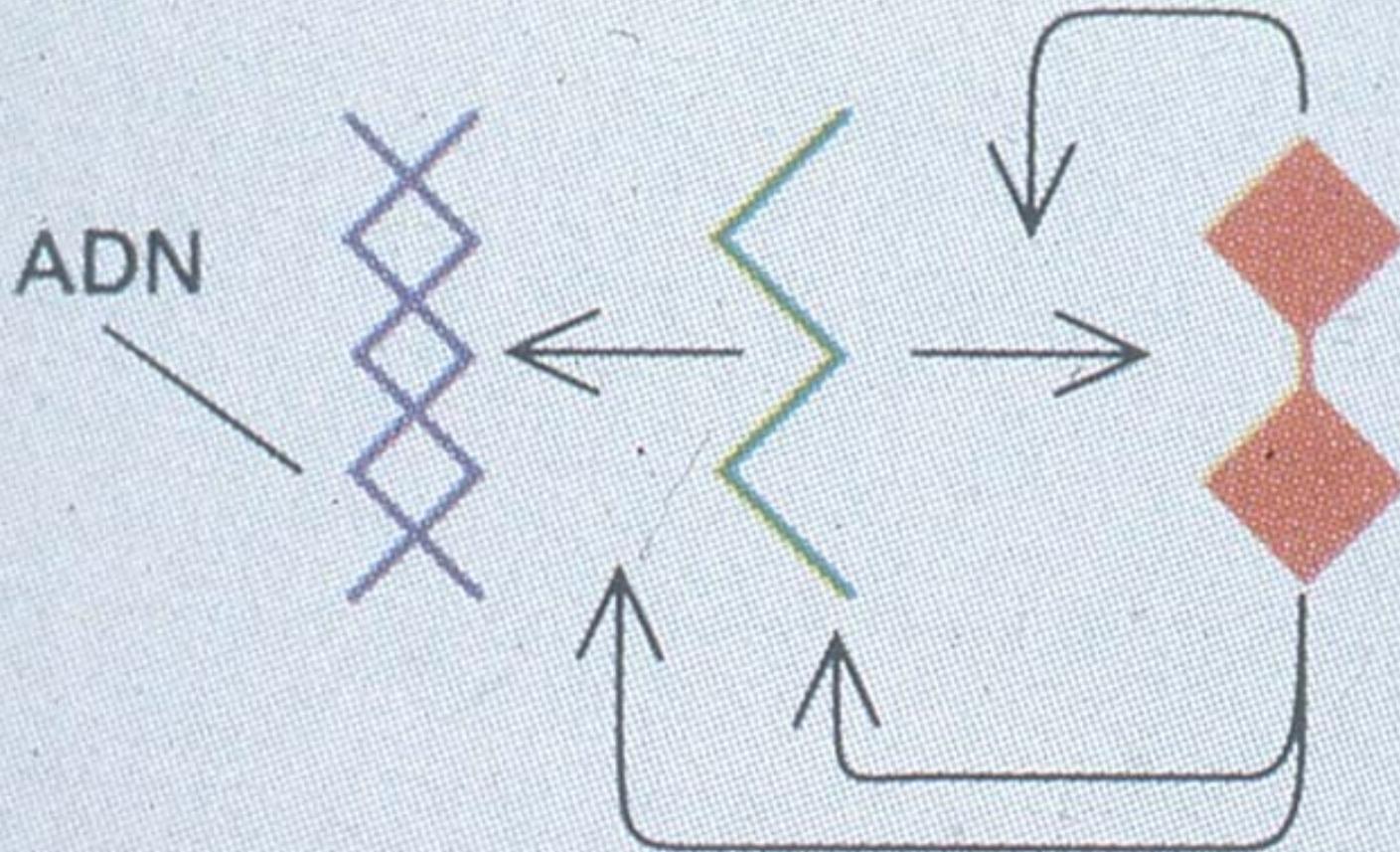


Lors de leur évolution, les molécules d'ARN « apprennent » à se répliquer.

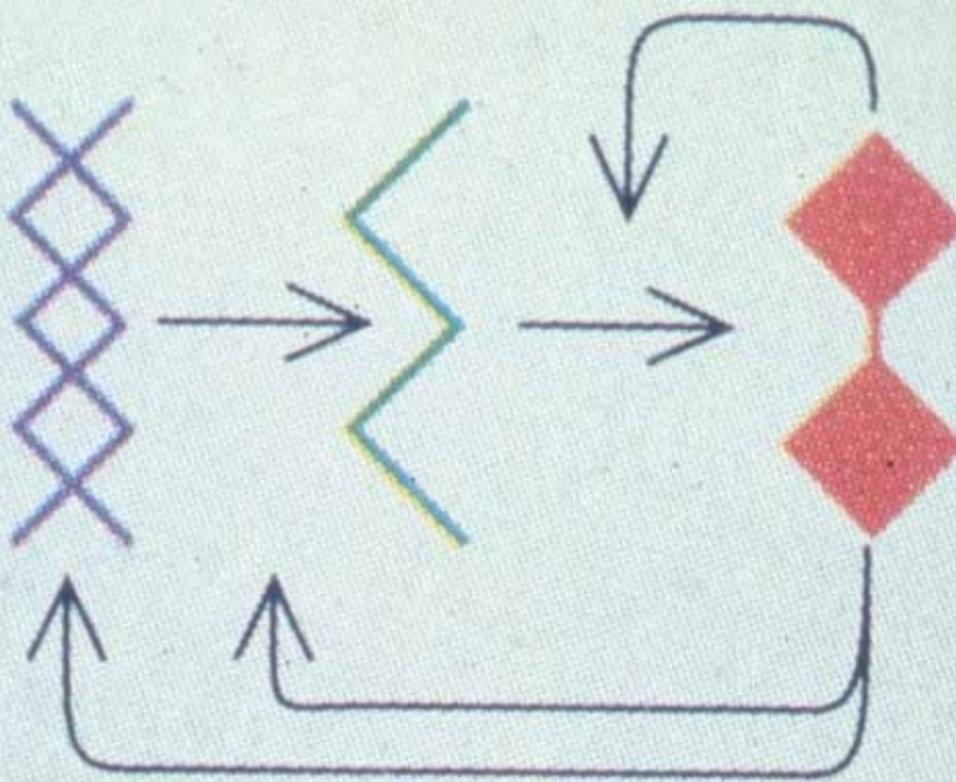


PROTÉINE

Les molécules d'ARN commencent à synthétiser des protéines qui peuvent servir de catalyseurs.

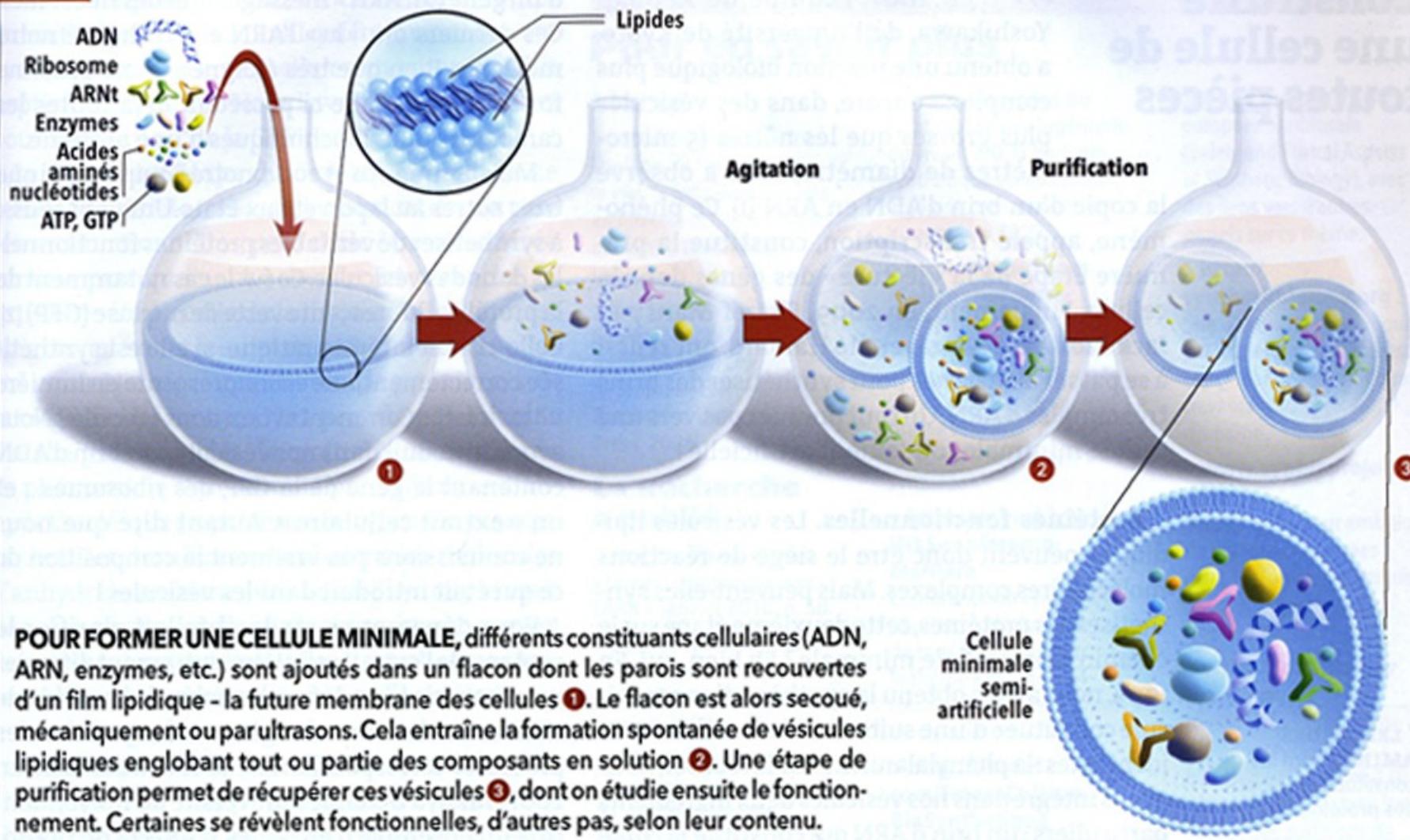


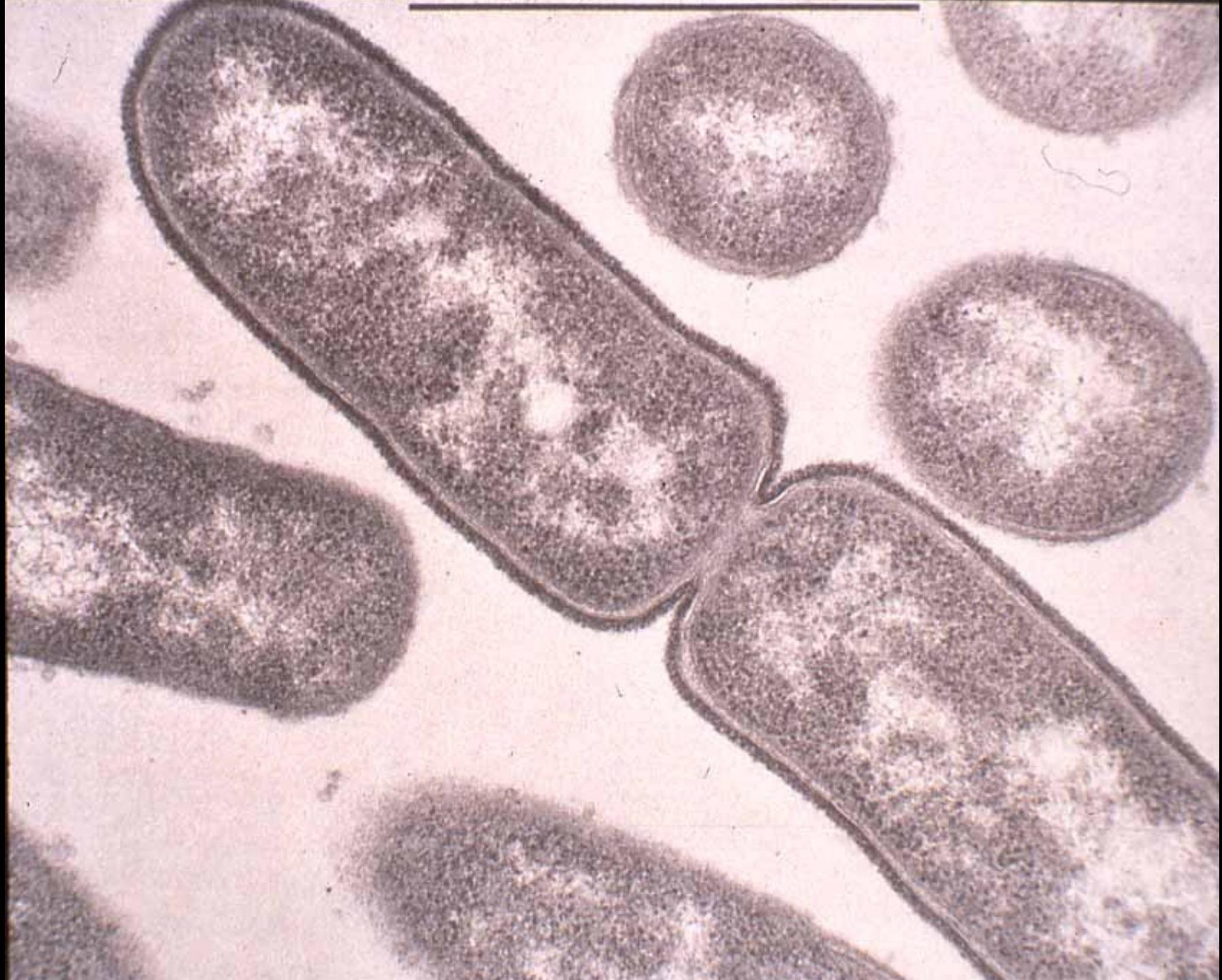
Les protéines aident l'ARN à se répliquer, à synthétiser plus efficacement des protéines et à fabriquer des copies « double-brin » qui évoluent en molécules d'ADN.



L'ADN prend le dessus : il utilise les molécules d'ARN pour synthétiser des protéines, qui en retour aident l'ADN à s'autorépliquer et à transférer l'information génétique aux molécules d'ARN.

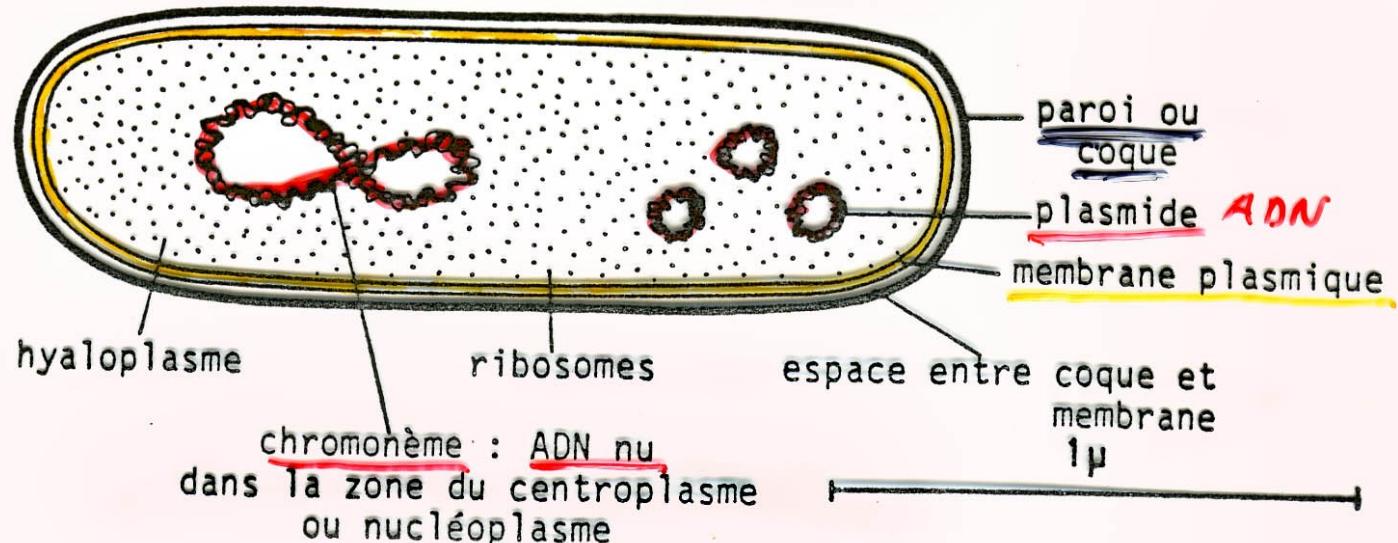
Fig.1 Comment former des cellules minimales





A.- PROCARYOTES

a.

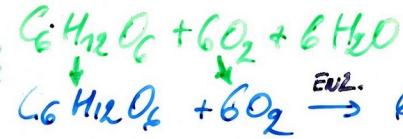
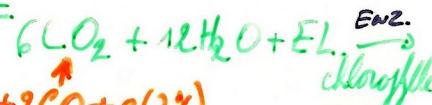


FERMENTATION



3MA

ENVIRON TROIS MILLIARDS D'ANNÉES



RESPIRATION

1.5 MA

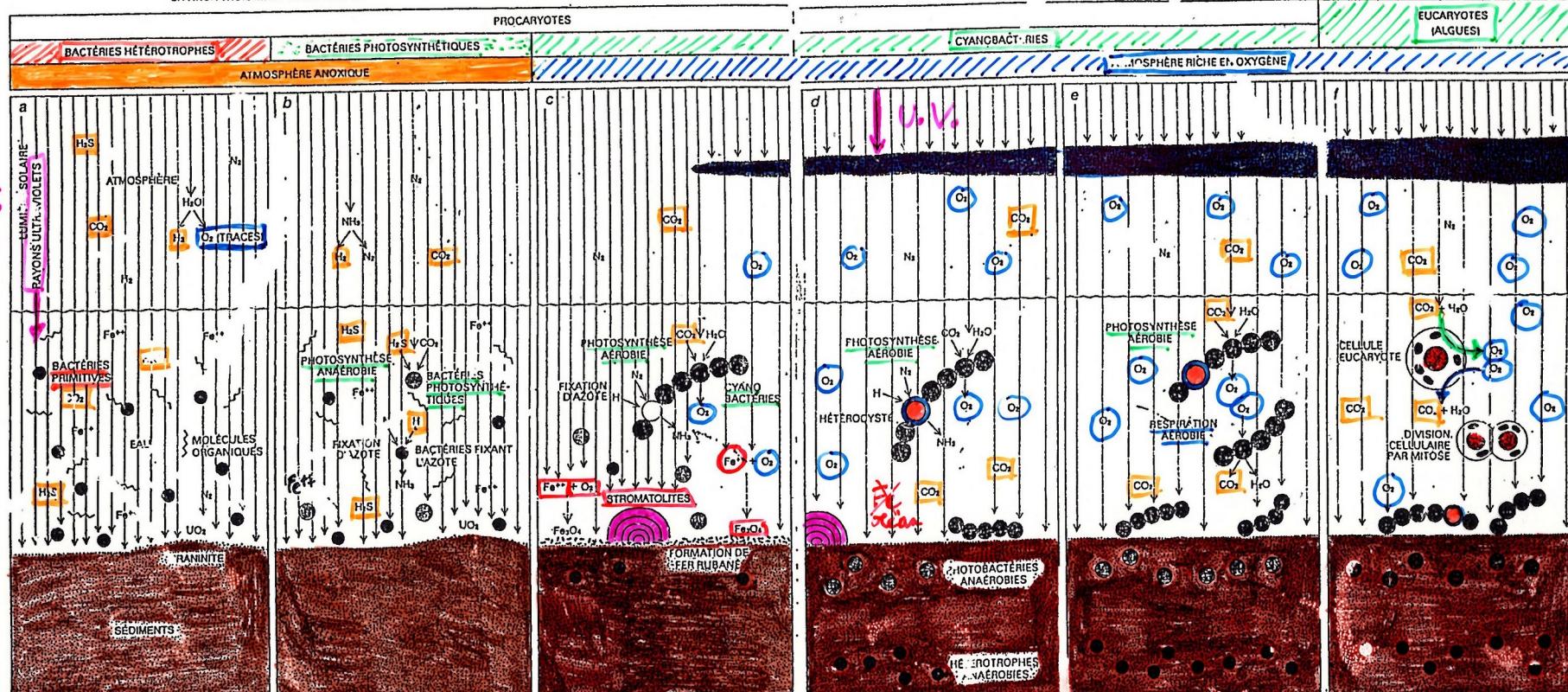
ENVIRON 1.5 MILLIARD D'ANNÉES

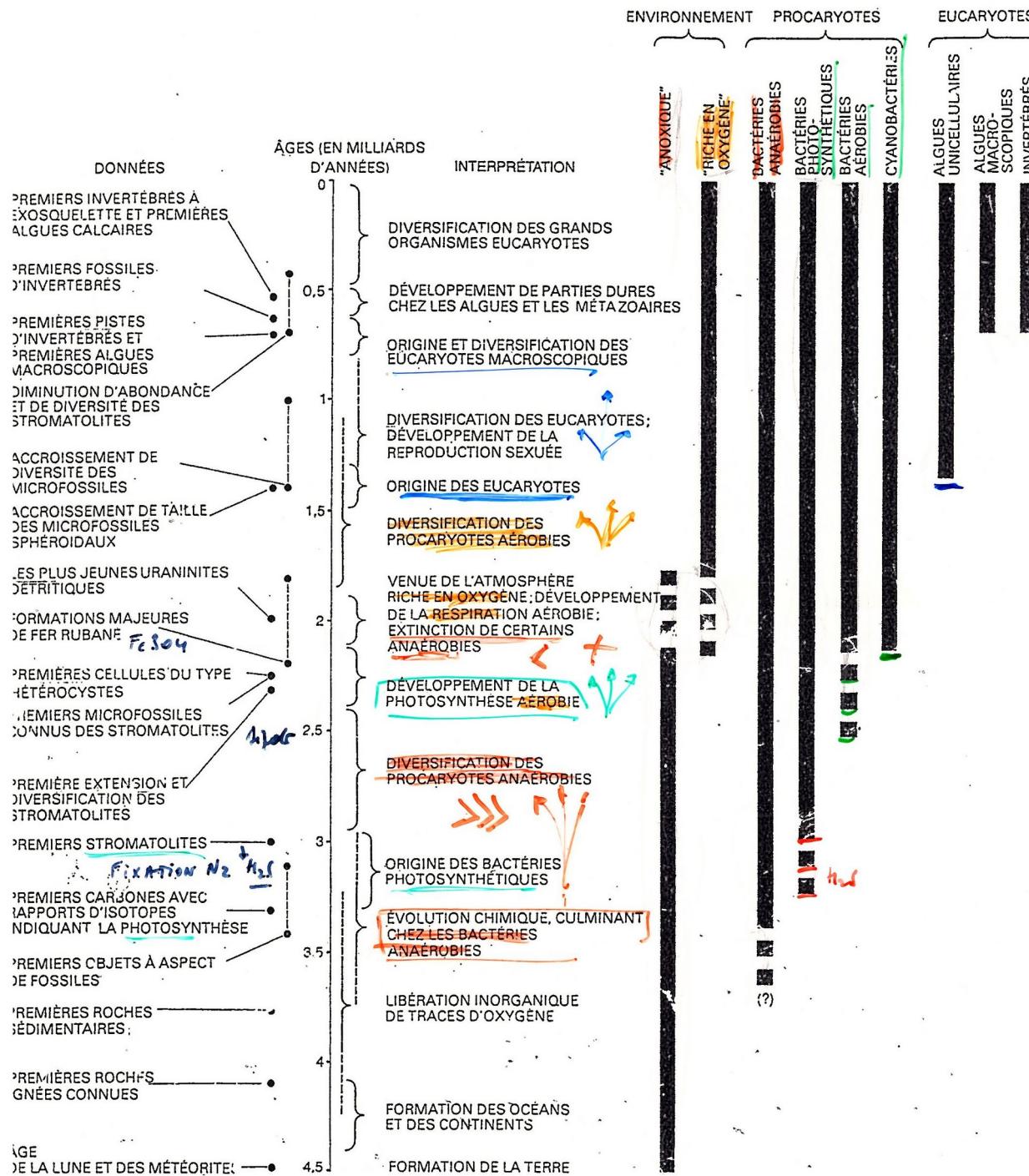
2MA

PROKARYOTES

ENVIRON DEUX MILLIARDS D'ANNÉES

EUCARYOTES
(ALGUES)





formation de la Terre il y a 4,6 milliards d'années

3 milliards

2,5 milliards

1,5 milliards

cambrien:
de 544 à 505
millions d'années

1 milliard

500 millions

400 millions

600 millions

4 milliards

premiers fossiles
de bactéries (de 3,8
à 3,6 milliards d'années)

2 milliards

premières cellules
avec noyau

2 MILLARDS D'ANNÉES -> O₂

