

The Earth, and every living organism on it, are thermodynamically open systems

“Life” can be usefully thought of as a natural/chemical phenomenon whereby information directs work to reduce entropy

Components of metabolism

Energy, electrons, carbon

Major nutritional groups

Photo / Chemo

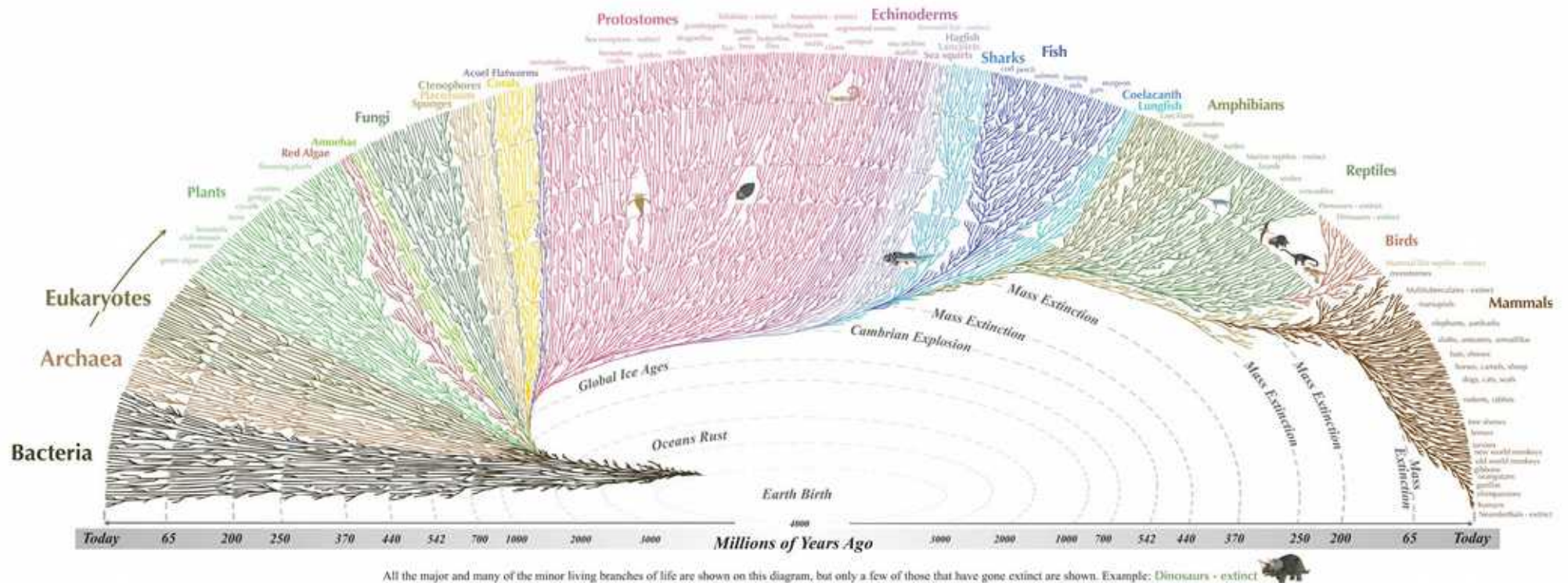
Organo / Litho

Auto / Hetero

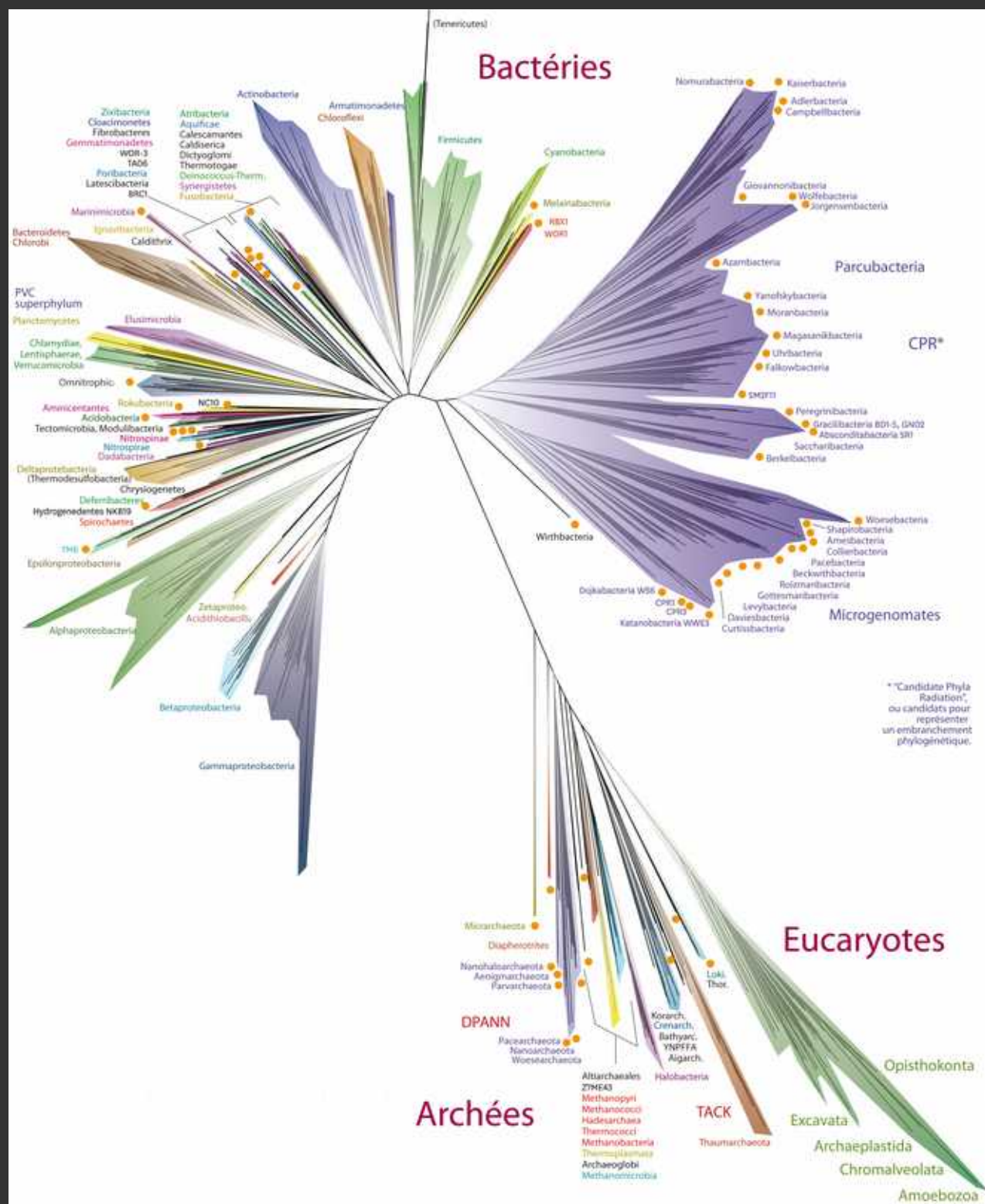
Overview of tree of life

Distribution of metabolic groups across phylogeny

A quick survey of the tree of life

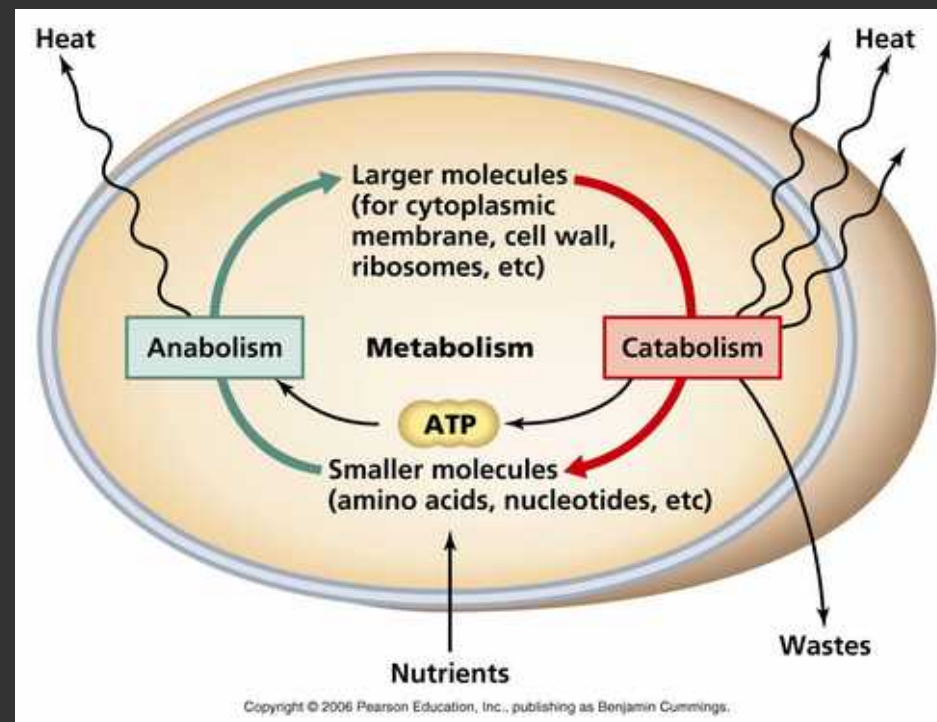


This tree is kinda dumb.



Metabolism Definition

Cellular biochemical reactions that build biomass and generate E, sum total of biochemical reactions



Metabolism

3 components of metabolism:

Source of energy

Source of reducing equivalents (electrons)

Source of carbon

Reactions either yield energy, exergonic or consume energy, endergonic

Both types occur in metabolism

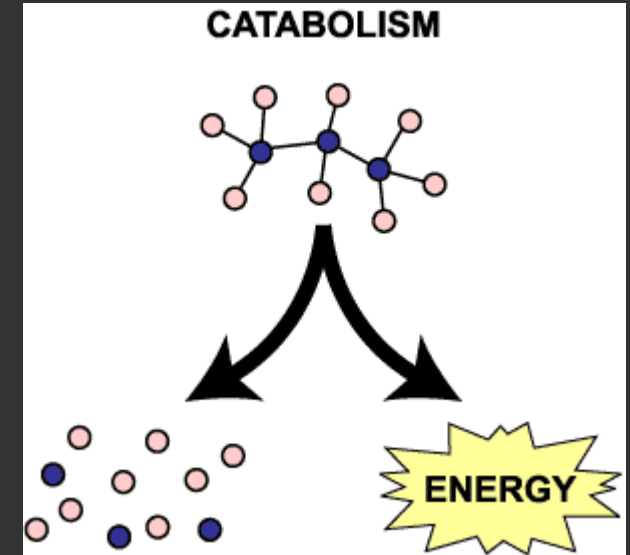
Biosynthesis results from endergonic reactions

Catabolism

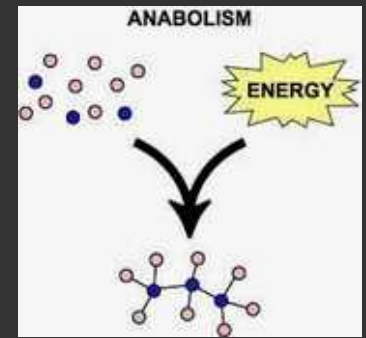
Dismantling of organic substrates
Obtaining E from break down of E-rich
organic compounds
(Chemotrophs)

Other organisms use inorganic compounds to
obtain E
(also chemotrophs)

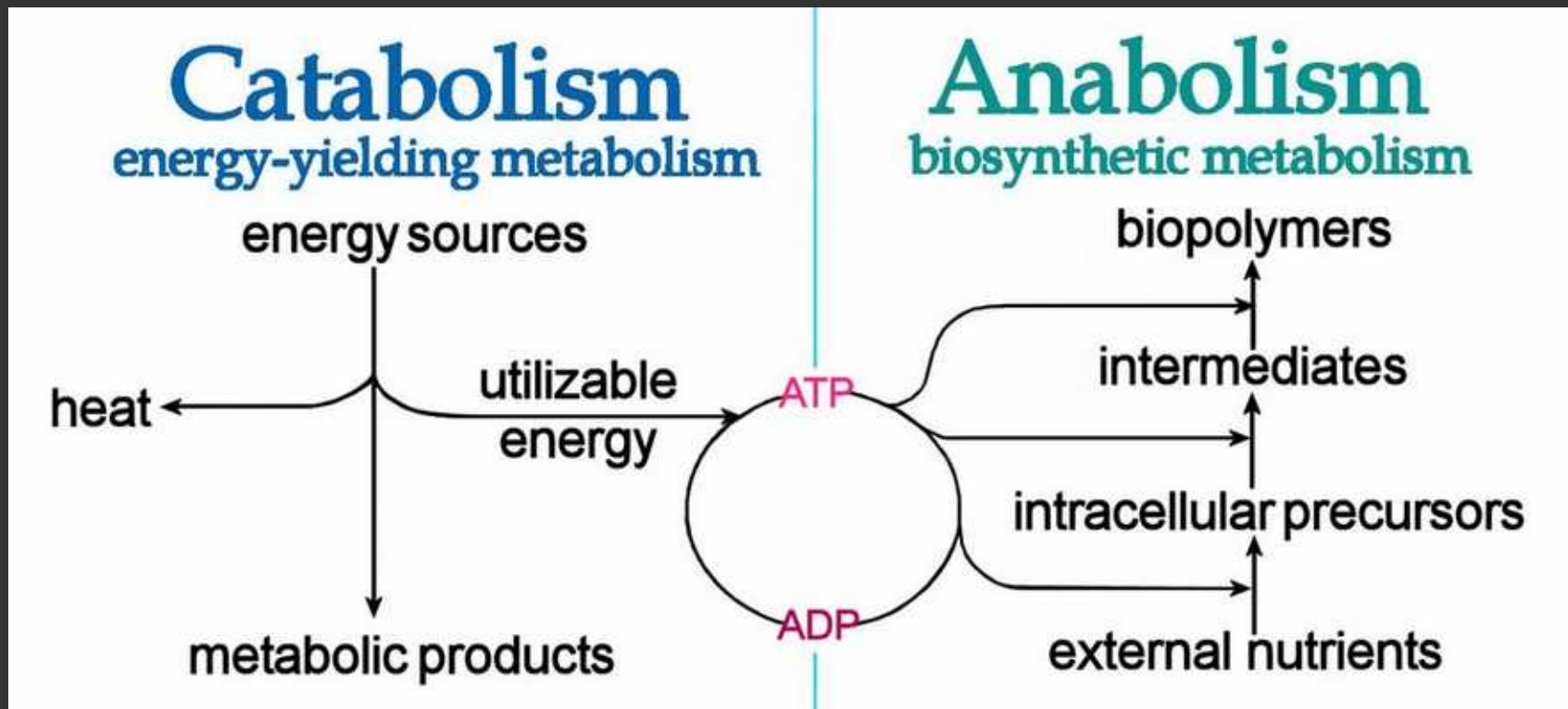
Other organisms use light as E source
(i.e., phototrophs)



Anabolism



Processes that build up biomass (growth)
Incorporating C into biological molecules



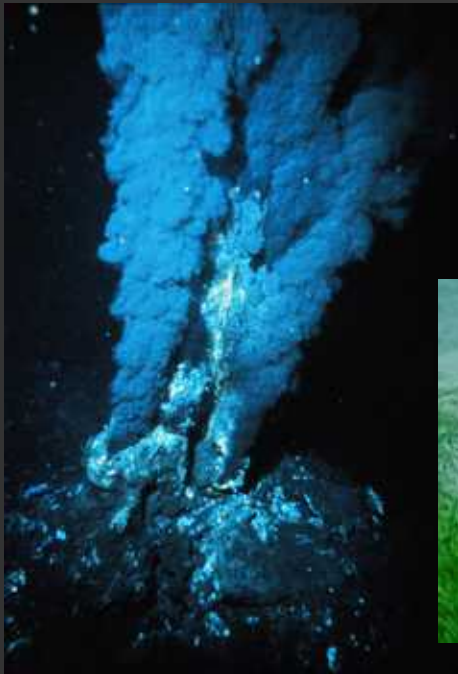
Sources of Energy:

Chemotrophs -

Obtain energy from organic or inorganic molecules to catalyze reactions

Phototrophs -

Use solar energy to catalyze reactions



Sources of reducing power:

- Organotrophs

Organisms that obtain reducing equivalents (i.e., stored electrons) from organic compounds (usually heterotrophs also)

Example: PO_3^{3-} (phosphite) \rightarrow PO_4^{3-} (phosphate) + e^-

- Lithotrophs

Organisms that obtain reducing equivalents from inorganic compounds (usually autotrophs also)

Example: $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (water) \rightarrow O_2 + 2H_2 + 2e^-

Sources of carbon:

Autotrophs - Inorganic carbon source (Primary producers, “fix” carbon)

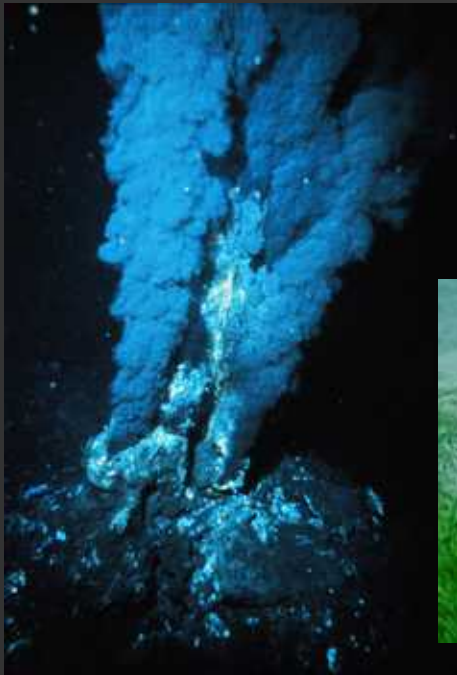


Heterotrophs – Organic carbon source

Usually chemoorganotrophs

Obtain energy from oxidation of organic molecules

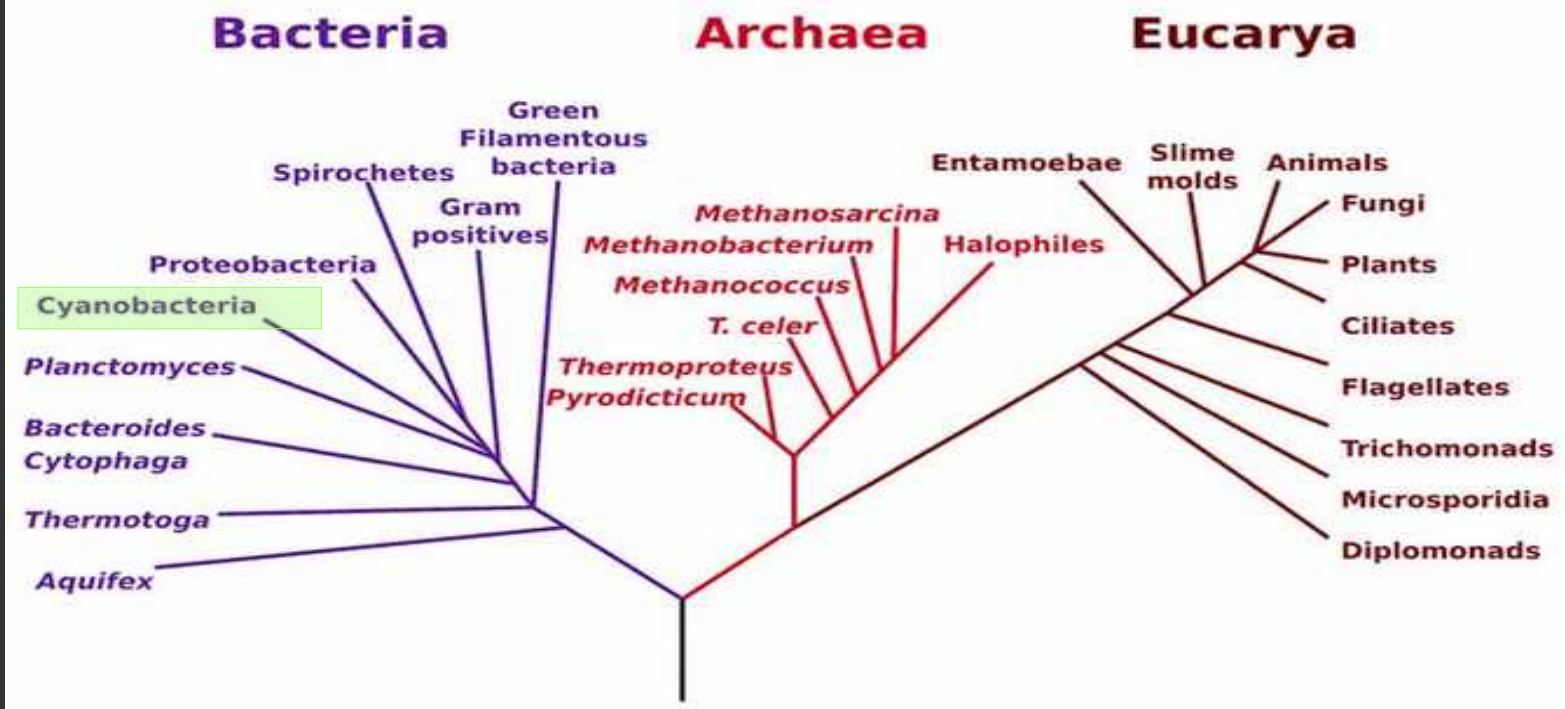
Use these products for growth (anabolic metabolism)



Energy source	Oxidizing donor source	Carbon source	Name	Examples
Sun Light <i>Photo-</i>	Organic <i>-organo-</i>	Organic <i>-heterotroph</i>	Photoorganoheterotroph	Some bacteria (<i>Rhodobacter</i>)
		Carbon dioxide <i>-autotroph</i>	Photoorganoautotroph	???
	Inorganic <i>-litho-*</i>	Organic <i>-heterotroph</i>	Photolithoheterotroph	<i>Halobacterium</i> in Great Salt Lake, yo!
		Carbon dioxide <i>-autotroph</i>	Photolithoautotroph	Some bacteria (blue green algae), some eukaryotes (eukaryotic algae, land plants). Photosynthesis.
Breaking Chemical Compounds <i>Chemo-</i>	Organic <i>-organo-</i>	Organic <i>-heterotroph</i>	Chemoorganoheterotroph	Some eukaryotes (heterotrophic protists, fungi, animals)
		Carbon dioxide <i>-autotroph</i>	Chemoorganoautotroph	Some archaea (anaerobic methanotrophic archaea). ^[8] Chemosynthesis.
	Inorganic <i>-litho-*</i>	Organic <i>-heterotroph</i>	Chemolithoheterotroph	Some bacteria (<i>Oceanithermus profundus</i>) ^[9]
		Carbon dioxide <i>-autotroph</i>	Chemolithoautotroph	Some bacteria (<i>Nitrobacter</i> , <i>Methanobacteria</i>). Chemosynthesis.

Wikipedia: “Primary nutritional groups”

Phylogenetic Tree of Life



Legend:

Group A

section I

Group B

section II

Group C

section III

Group D

section IV

section V

Maximum Likelihood Tree

Species used in the study and their Groups

Sub-groups # of taxa

D1 475 taxa

Taxa

Anabaena sp. PCC 7108

Nodularia sphaerocarpa PCC 7408

Nostoc sp. PCC 7120

Calothrix sp. PCC 7103

Scytonema sp. U33

Fischerella sp. PCC 7414

Chlorogloeopsis sp. PCC 7518 Symphonema sp. 1517

Chroocidiopsis sp. CC2

Symploca sp. PCC 8002

Microcoleus chthonoplastes PCC 7420

Trichodesmium erythreum IM5 101

Oscillatoria sancta PCC 7515

Arthrospira platensis PCC 8005

Lyngbya aestuarii PCC 7419

Geitlerinema sp. BBD HS217

Microcystis aeruginosa str.038

Radiocystis sp. JJ30-3

Gloeotheca sp. 6909

Synechocystis sp. PCC 6803 Cyanothece sp. PCC 8801

Spirulina sp. 6303 Halospirulina sp.

Synechocystis sp. PCC 6308

Prochloron sp.

Pleurocapsa sp. Myxosarcina sp.

Chroococcus sp. JJMC

Prochlorococcus sp. MIT9313

Synechococcus sp. CC9605

Synechococcus sp. WH8101

Cyanobium sp. JJ23-1

Synechococcus elongatus PCC 6301

Prochlorothrix hollandica

Oscillatoria sp.

Plectonema sp. F3

Leptolyngbya ANT.LH52.1

Planktothrix sp. FP1

Synechococcus C9

Thermosynechococcus sp. BP1

Pseudanabaena sp. PCC 7403 and PCC 6802

CHLOROPLASTS

Eubacteria

Synechococcus sp. P1

Gloeobacter violaceus

Arthronema gyaxiana

Phormidium mucicola

Acaryochloris sp. JJ8A6

Chaemosiphon subglobosus

Starria zimbabweensis

Crinallium magnum

Filamentous thermophilic cyanobacterium

Dermocarpella incrassata

Dermocarpa sp.

AC1 62 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa

C1 134 taxa

C2 88 taxa

D2 81 taxa

A1 68 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

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A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

A5 9 taxa

C4 16 taxa

A3 8 taxa

A4 145 taxa

B2 15 taxa

A2 31 taxa

C3 9 taxa

B1 14 taxa



Nostoc sp.

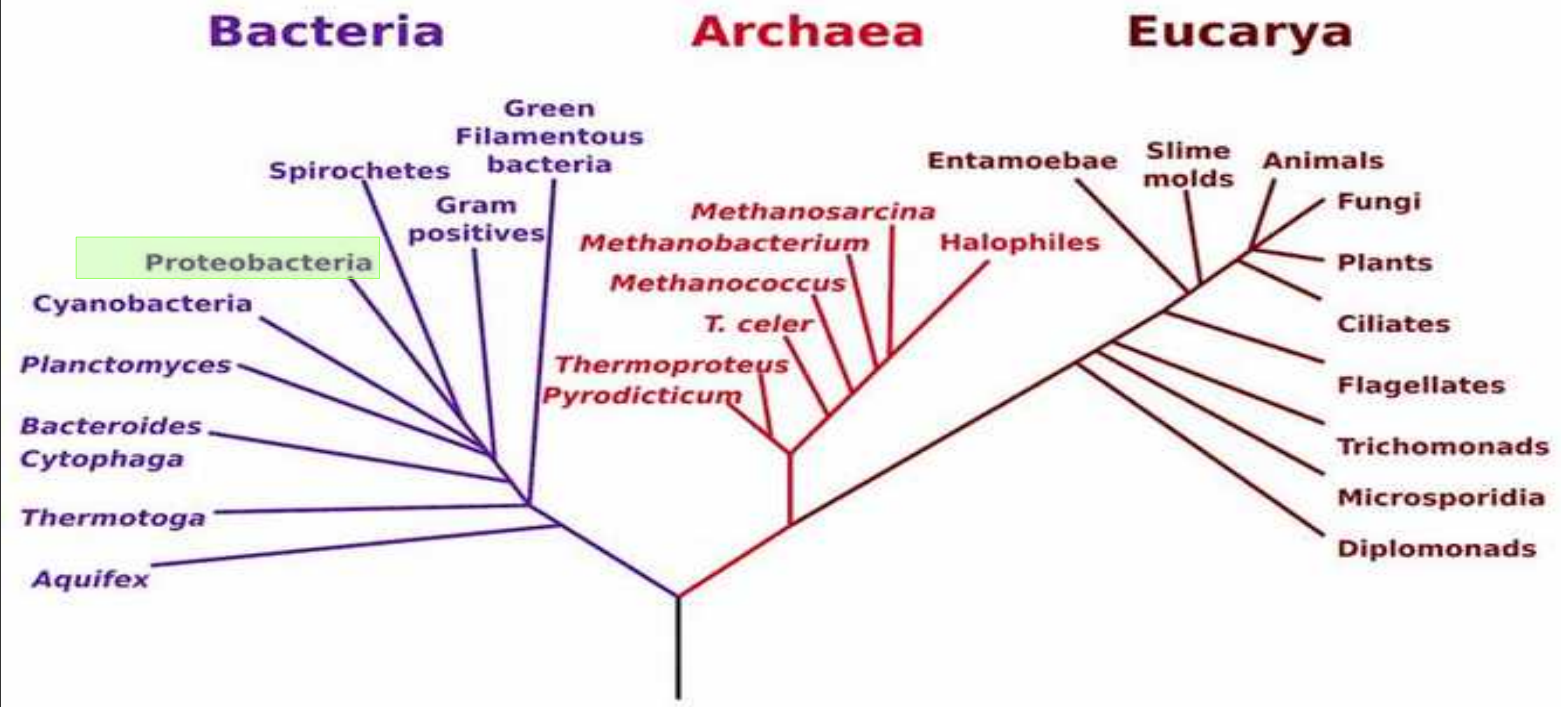
H₂O is reducing agent
What is product of photosynthesis?

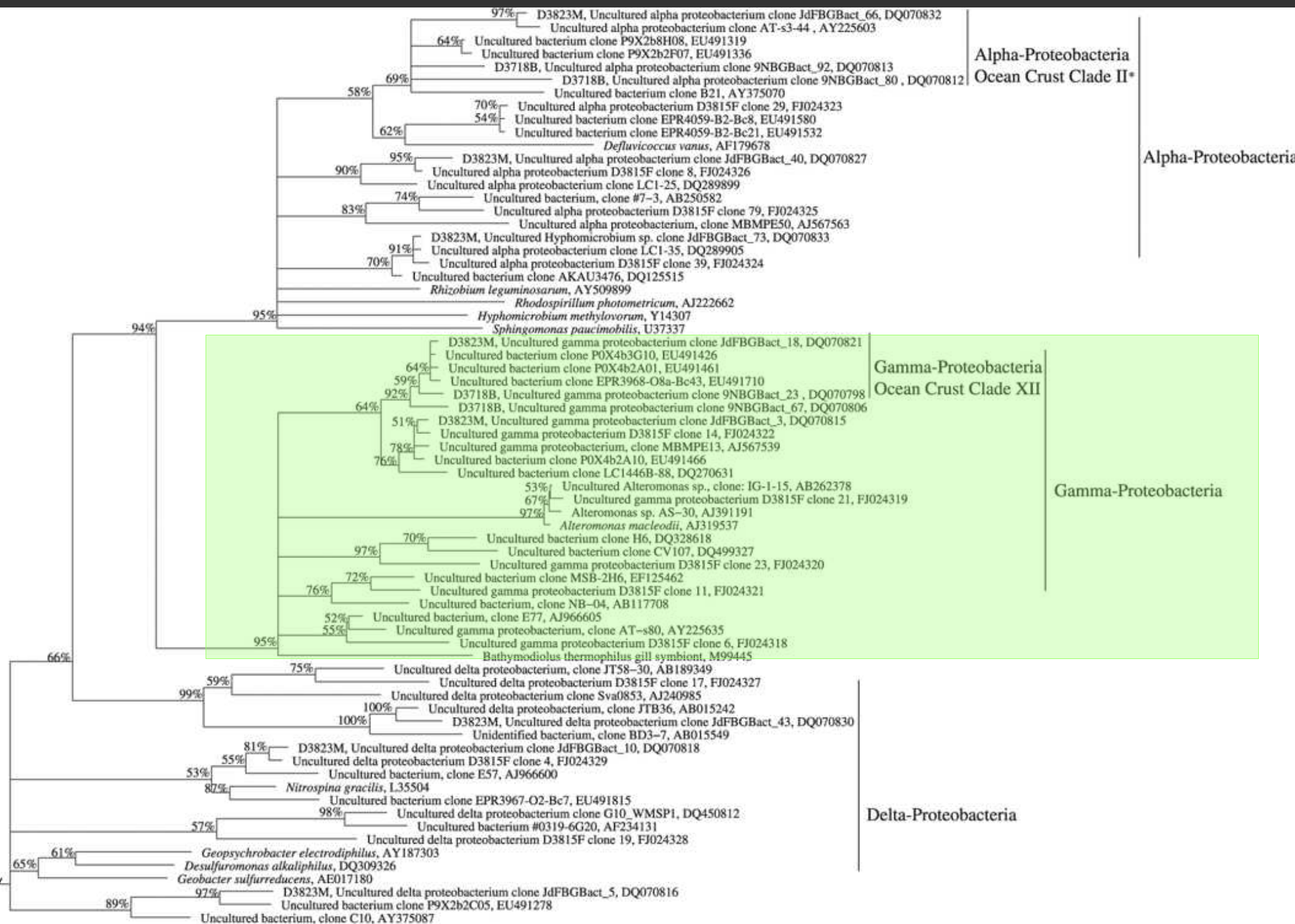
Can fix nitrogen in special cells

Carbon from CO₂

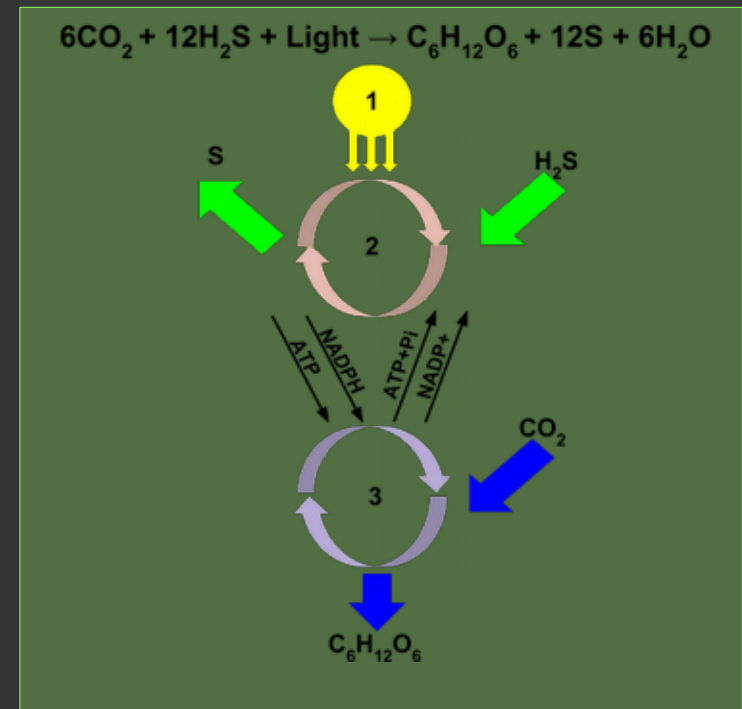
Photo-litho-auto-trophic

Phylogenetic Tree of Life





Purple Sulfur Bacteria (Chromatiales)



Where should I look for these?

Not oxygen tolerant!

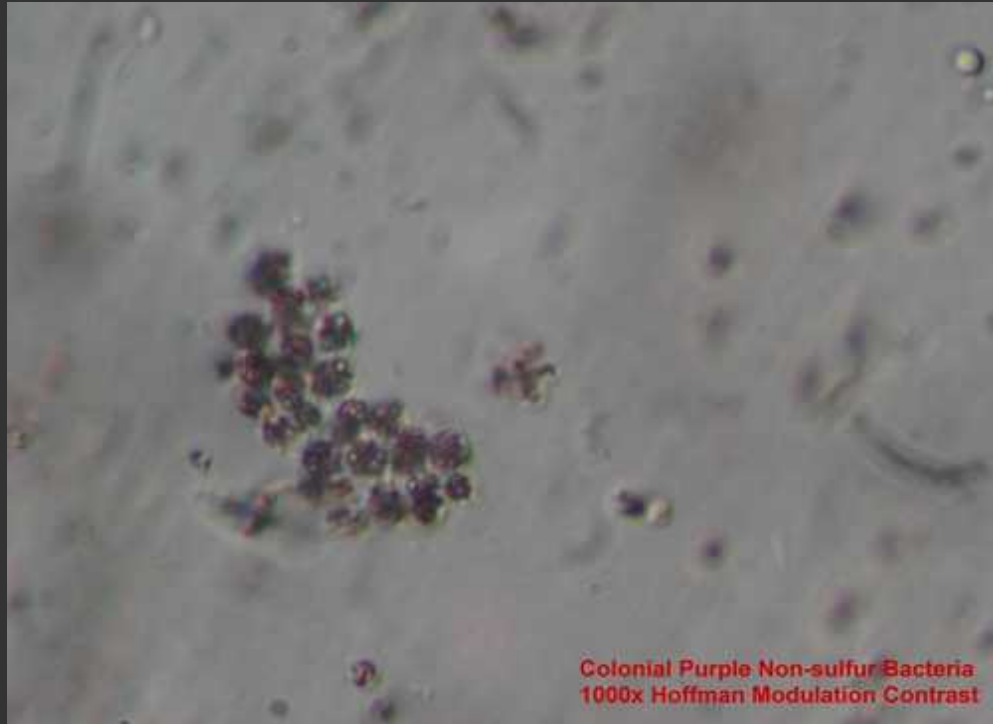
Energy from light (Phototrophic)

Reducing agent is H_2S , not H_2O (Lithotrophic)

Carbon source is CO_2 (Autotrophic)

Product of photosynthesis is

Purple Non-Sulfur Bacteria (Chromatiales)



How would I grow these in a lab?

Not oxygen tolerant! (usually)

Energy from light (Phototrophic) sometimes!

Reducing agents are organic, usually (Organotrophic)

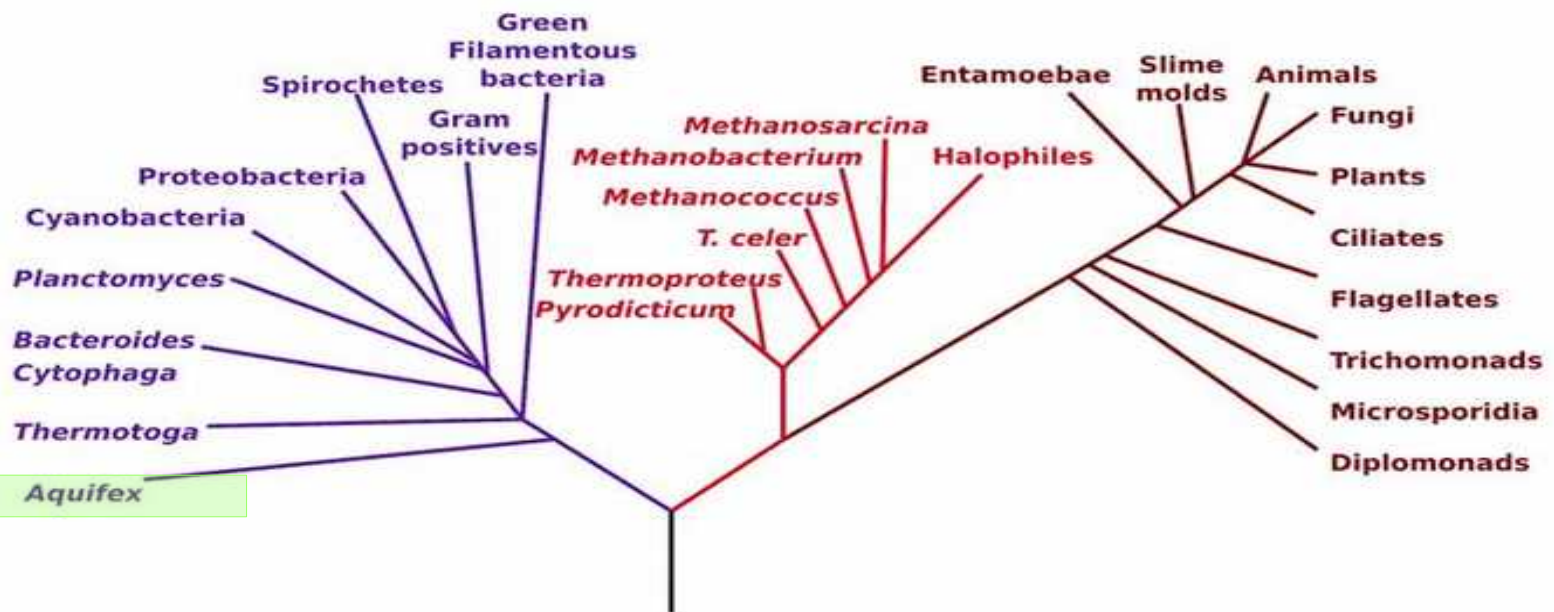
Carbon source is CO_2 (Autotrophic)

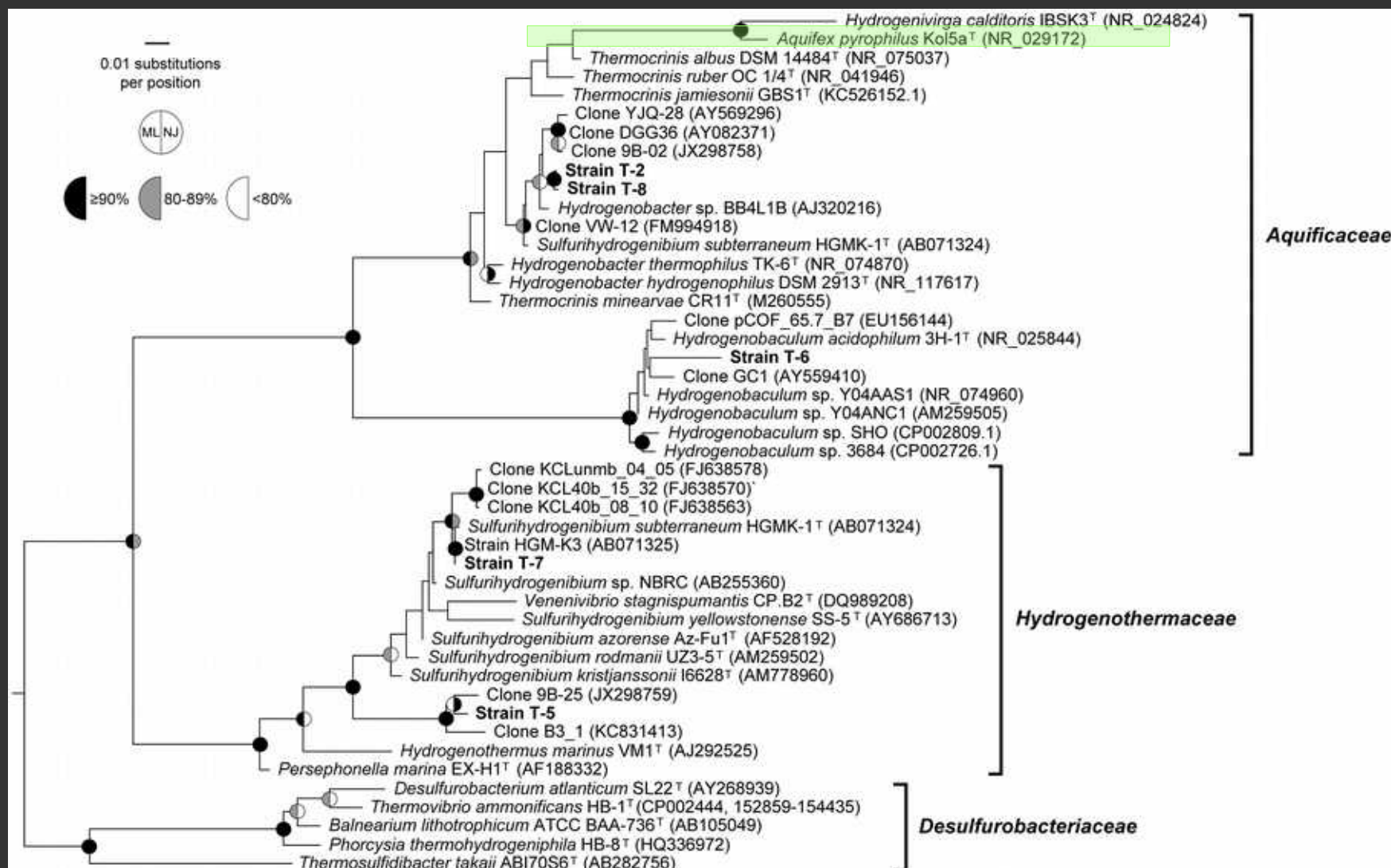
Phylogenetic Tree of Life

Bacteria

Archaea

Eucarya



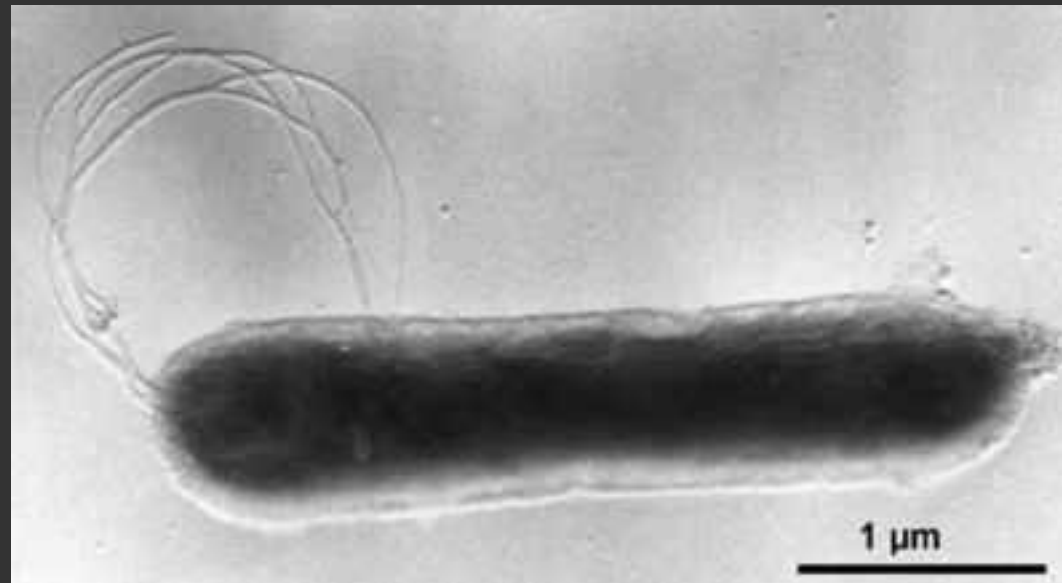




Very hyperthermic

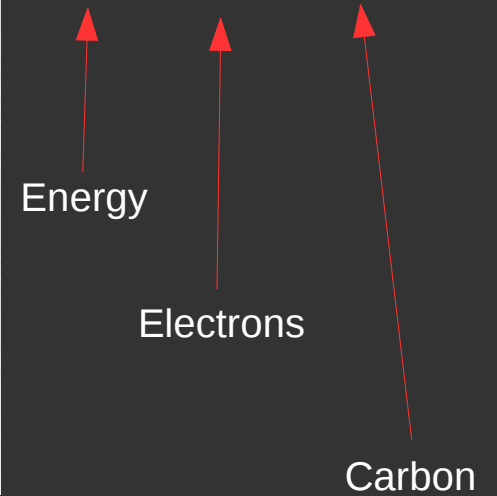
Likes Oxygen

Doesn't like H_2S

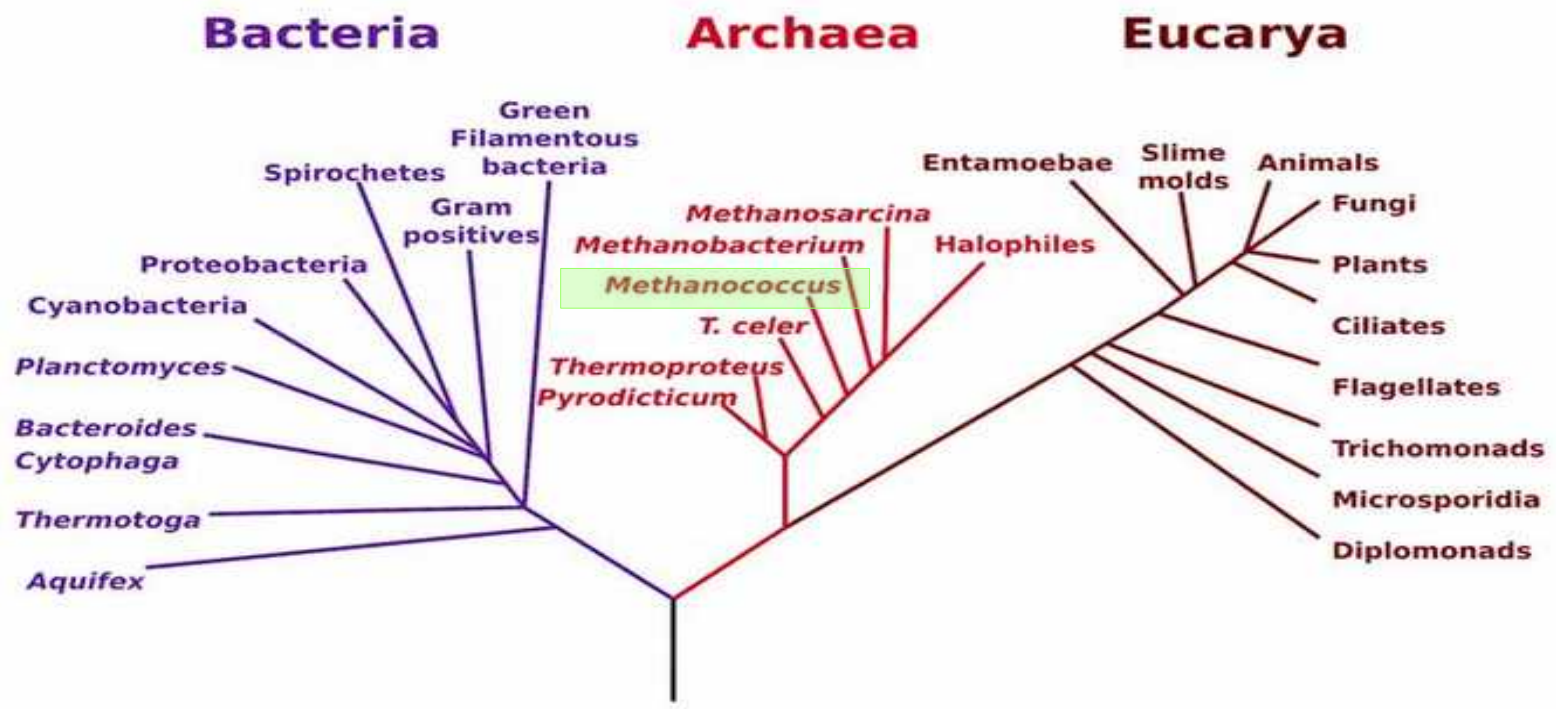


Aquifex sp.

Chemo-litho-heterotrophic



Phylogenetic Tree of Life





Methanococcus jannaschii

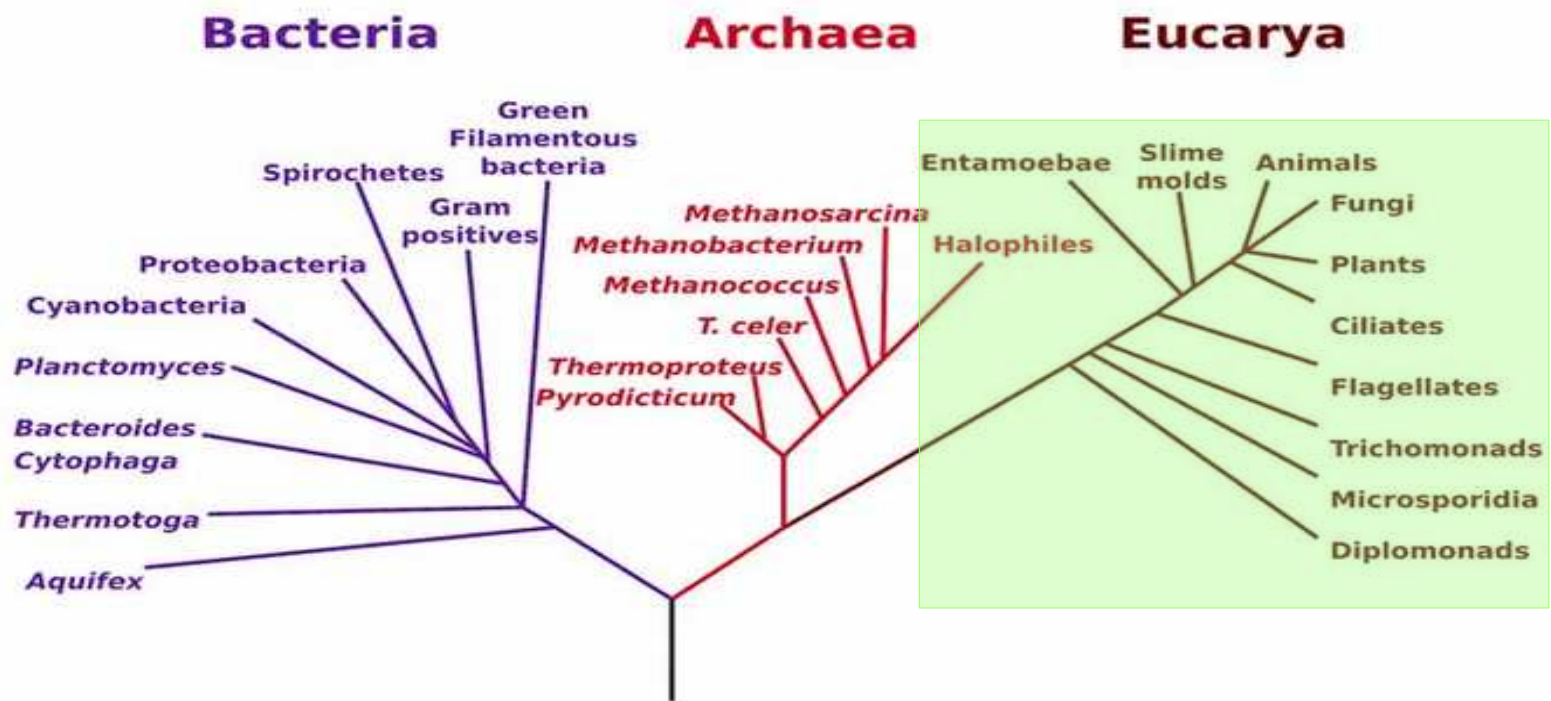
Cannot tolerate any oxygen

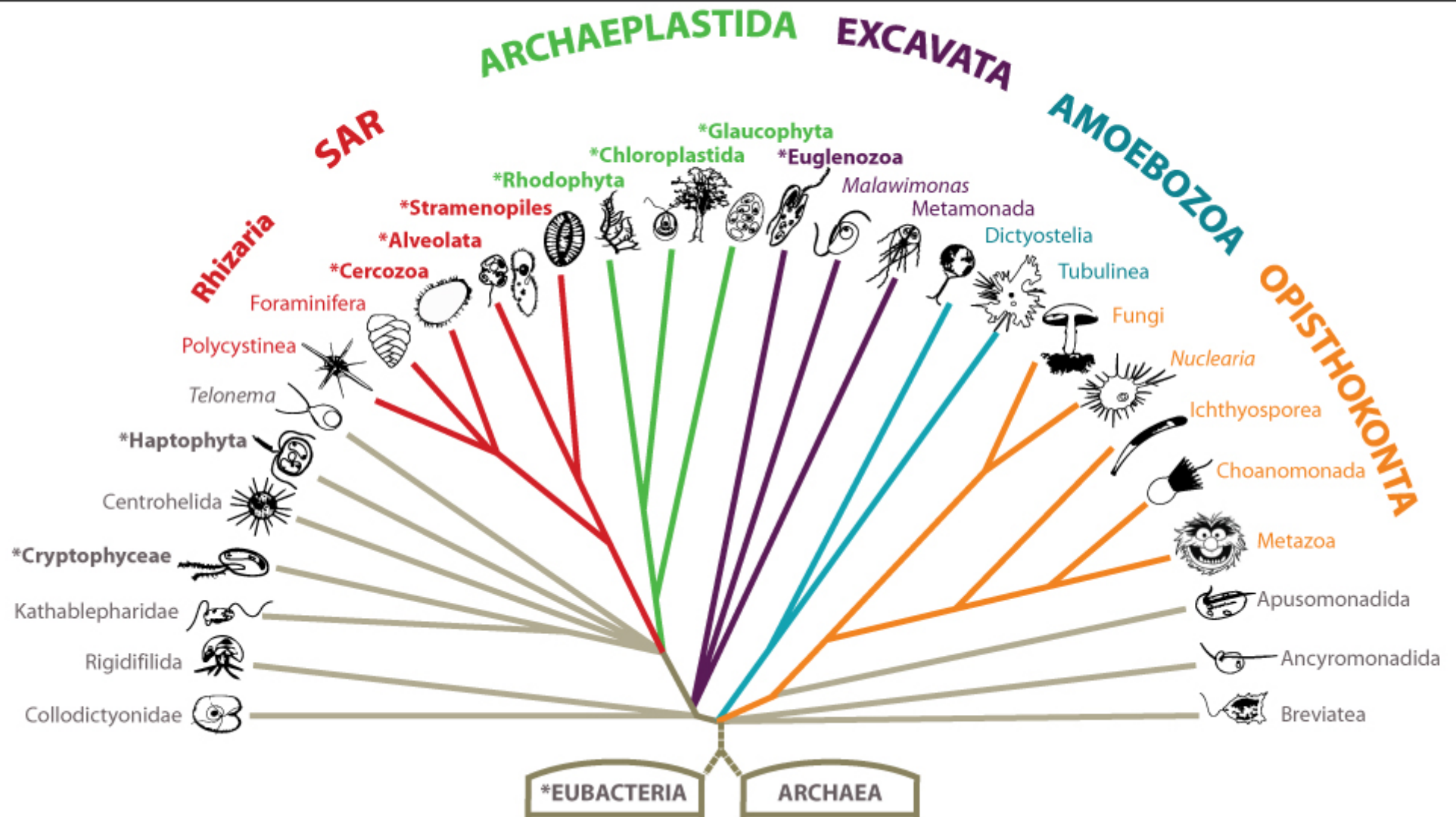


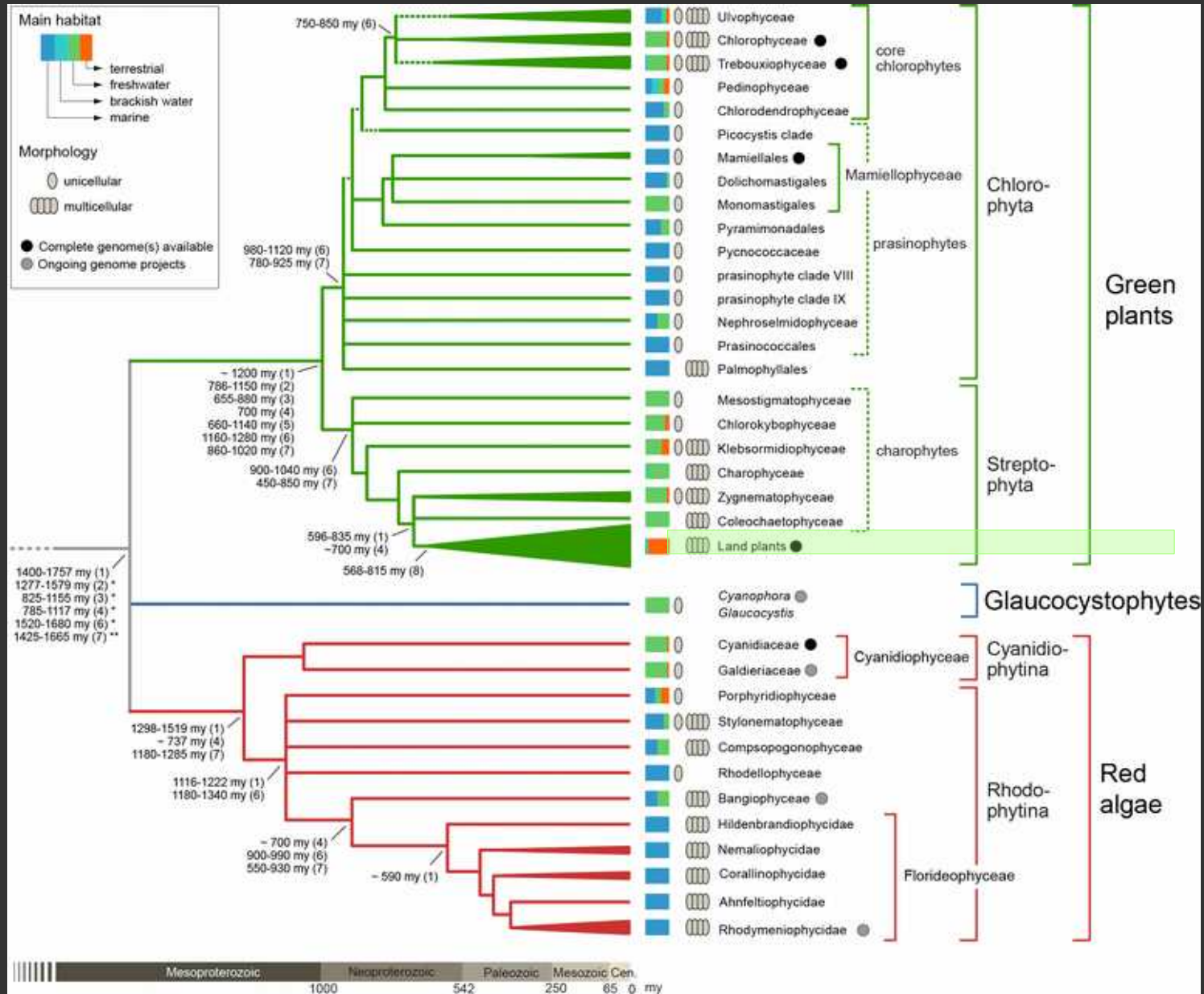
Energy from chemical sources,
not light

Classify its metabolism → Energy:
Electron:
Carbon:

Phylogenetic Tree of Life







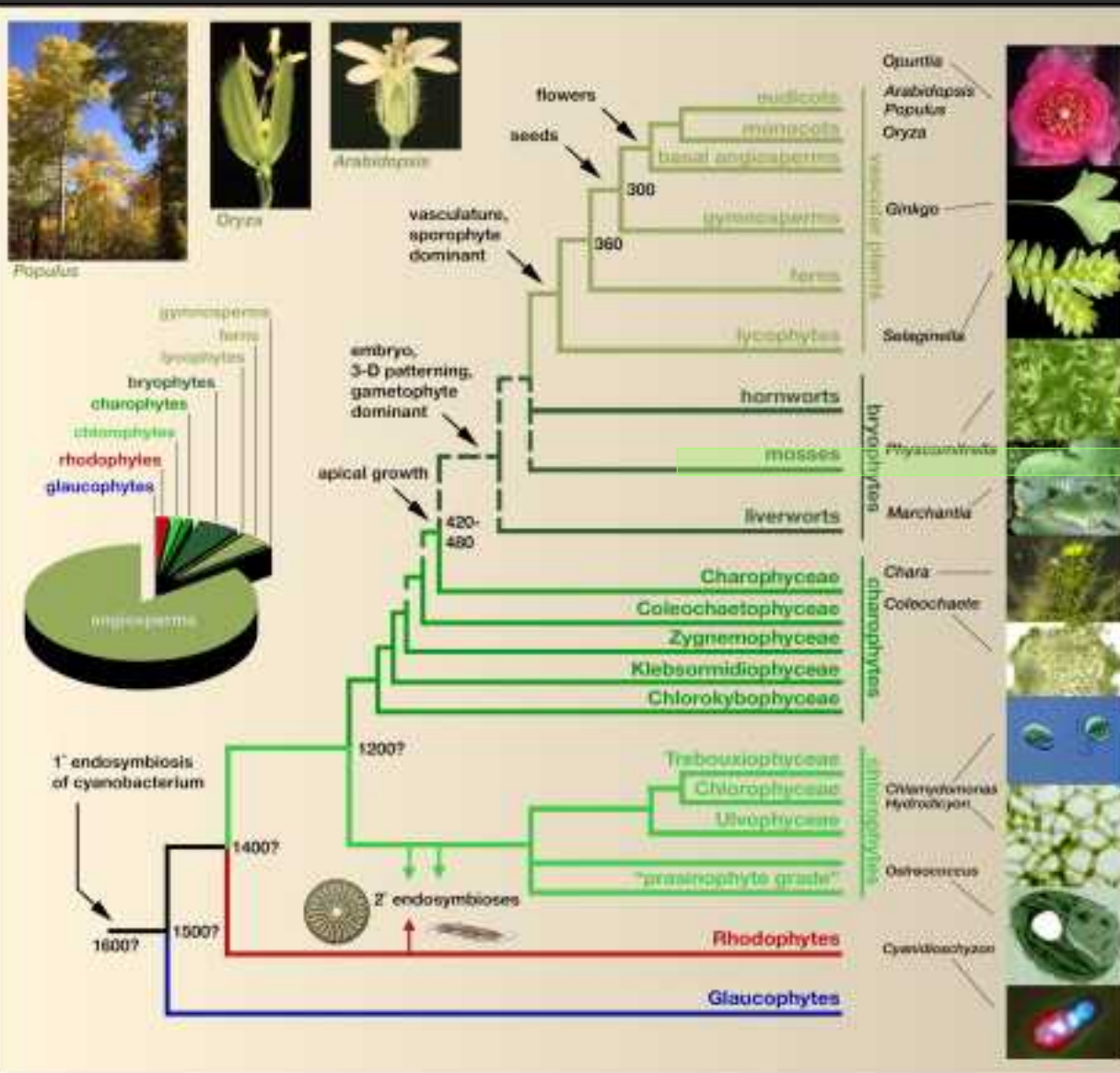




Photo-litho-auto-trophs

Can plants undergo aerobic respiration?
Can they be chemoheterotrophic?

Moss – Bryophytes

Energy source?

Electron source?

Carbon source?



ARCHAEPLASTIDA

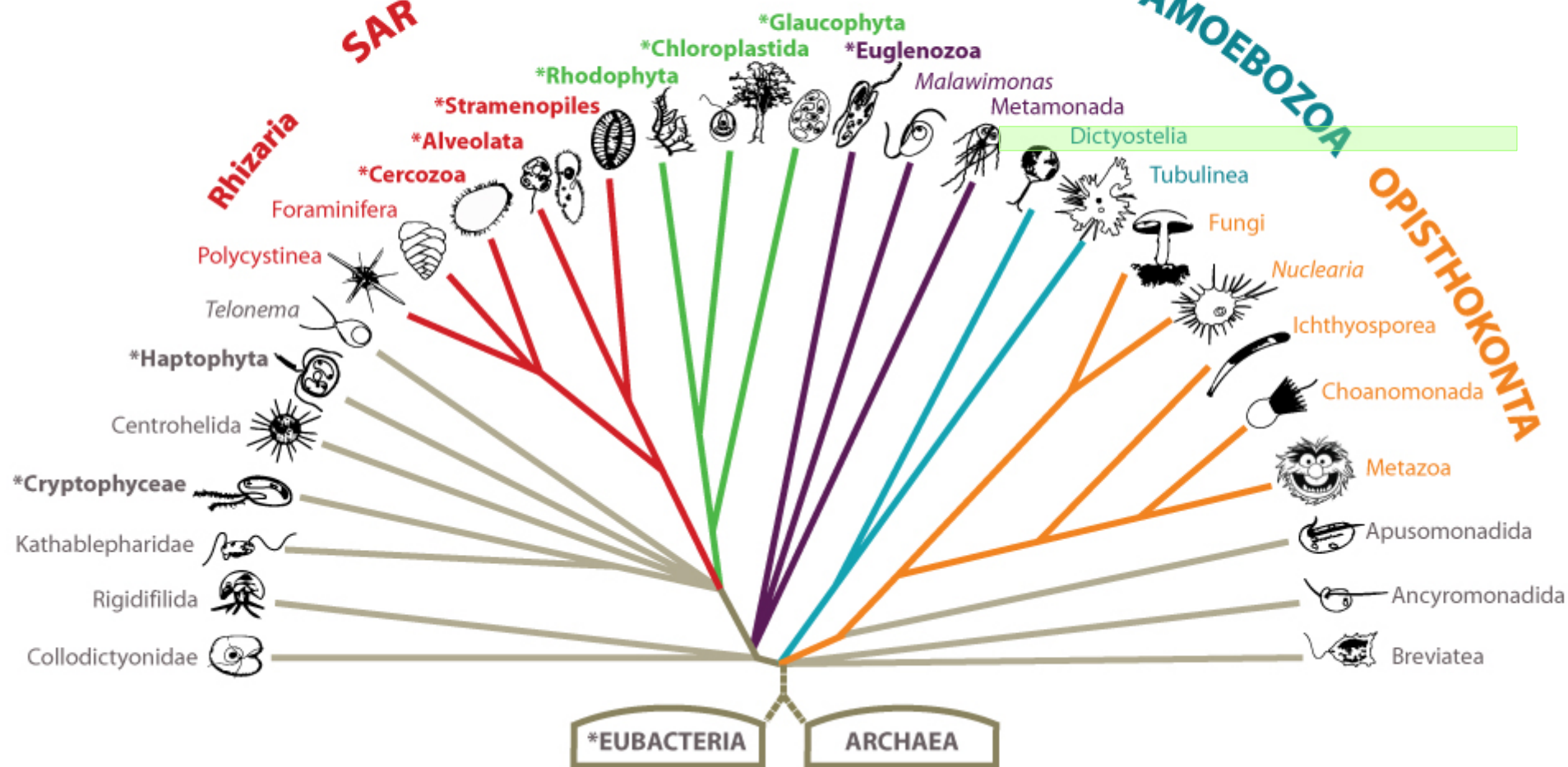
EXCAVATA

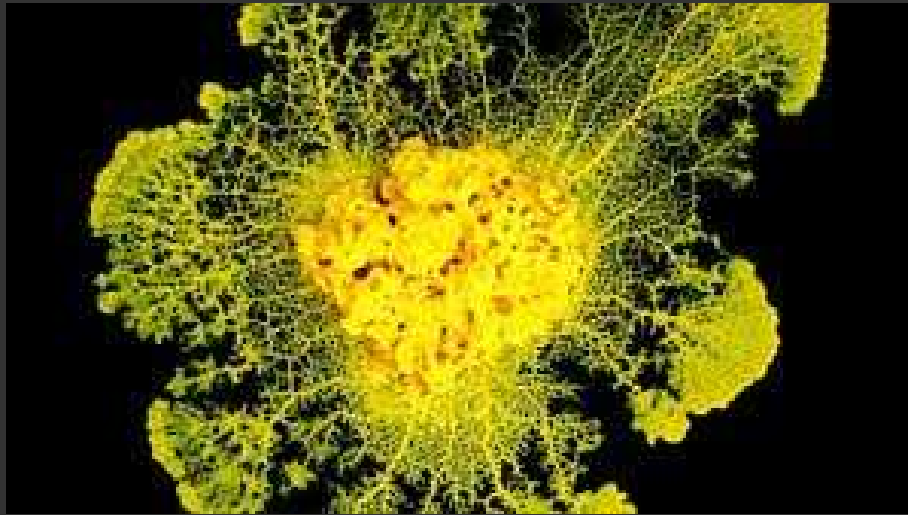
AMOEBOZOA

OPISTHOKONTA

SAR

Rhizaria







ARCHAEPLASTIDA

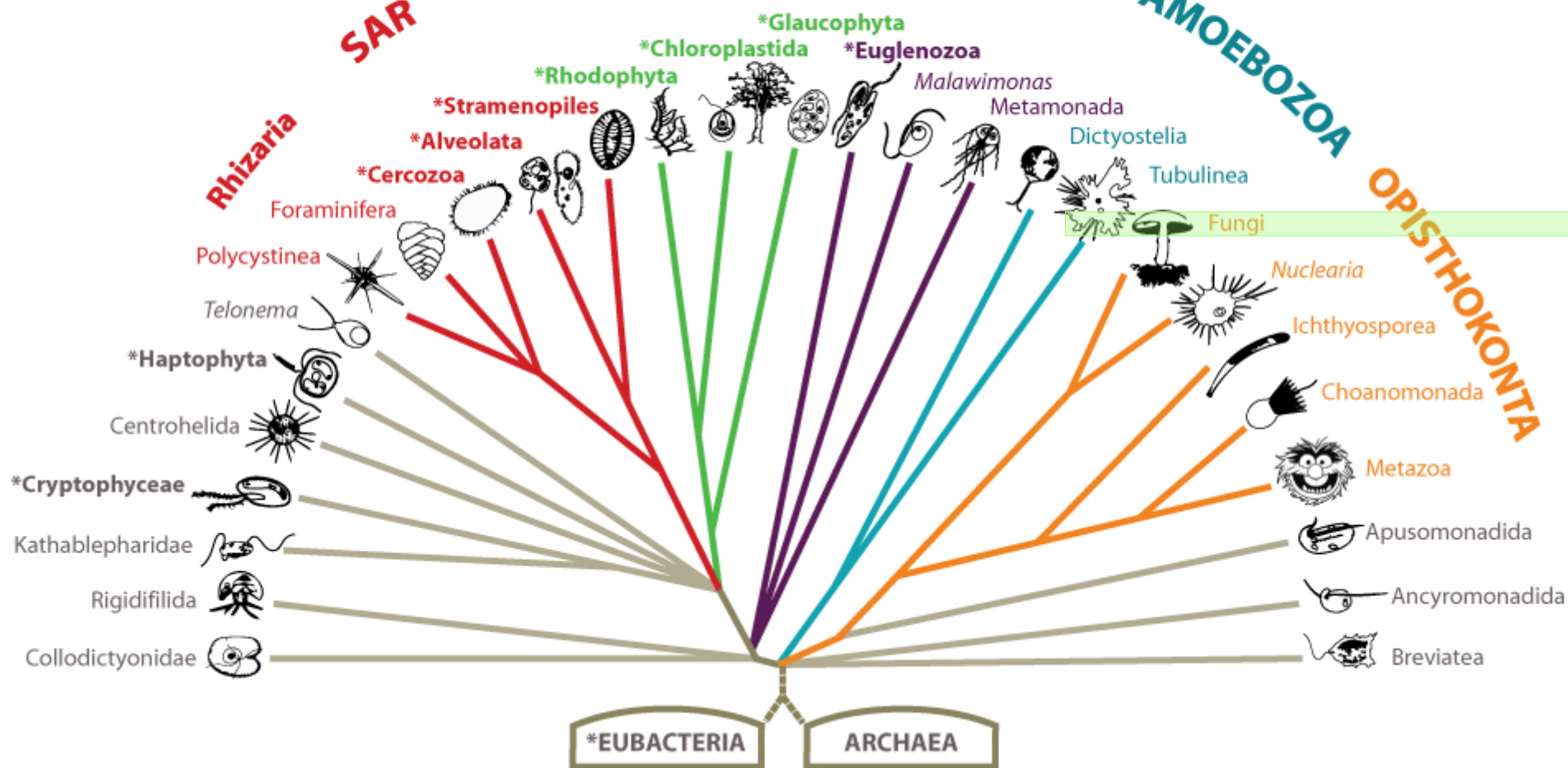
EXCAVATA

AMOEBOZOA

OPISTHOKONTA

SAR

Rhizaria





Fungi

With oxygen:

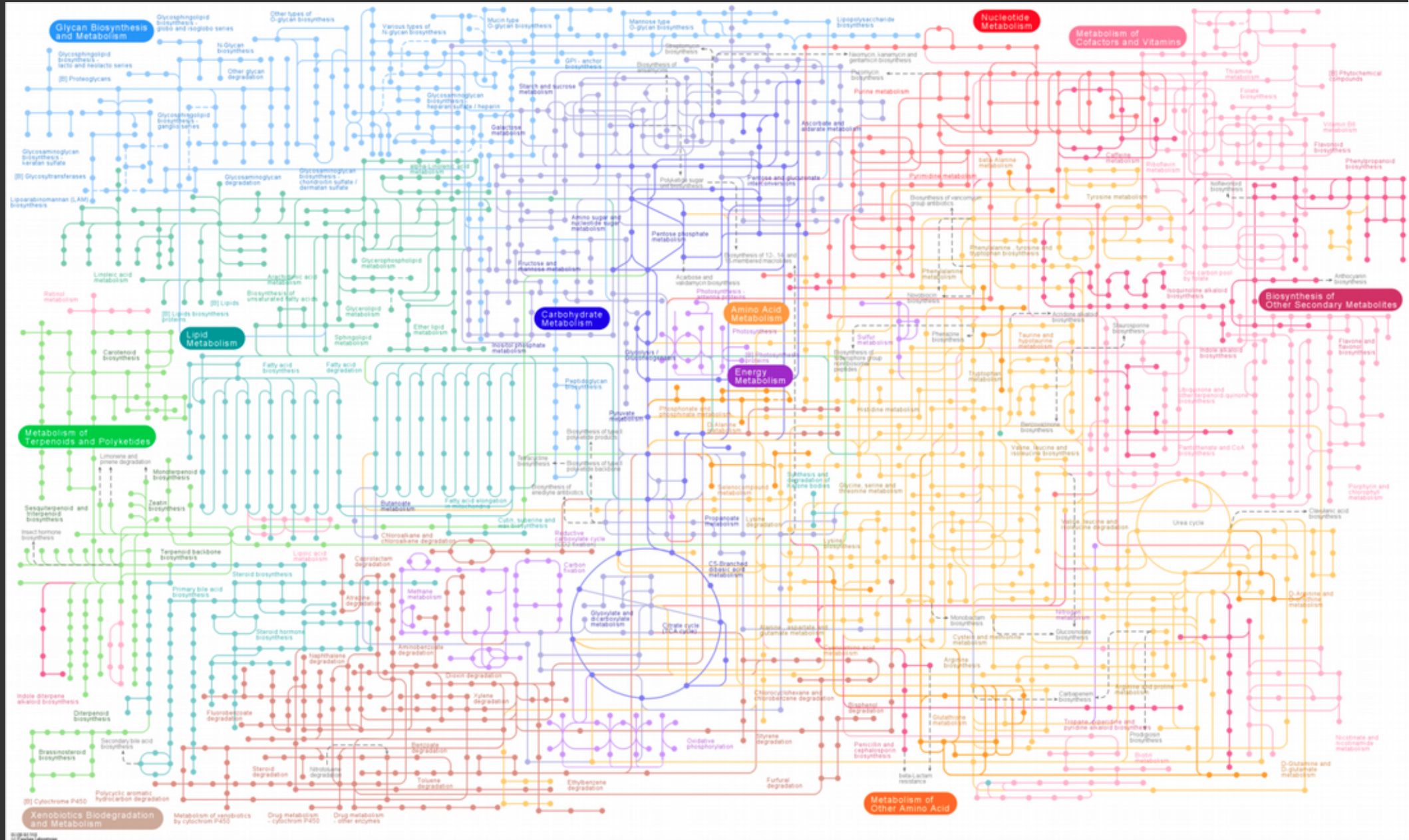
$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Without oxygen:

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_3 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$$



Some of the currently known metabolic pathways from the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genomes and Genes (KEGG)

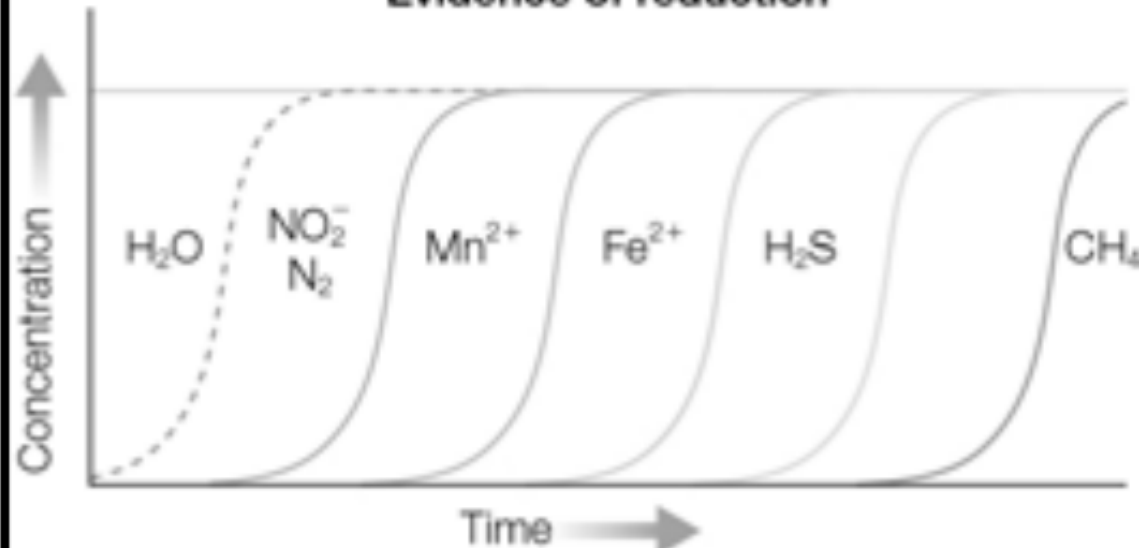


Anaerobic respiration

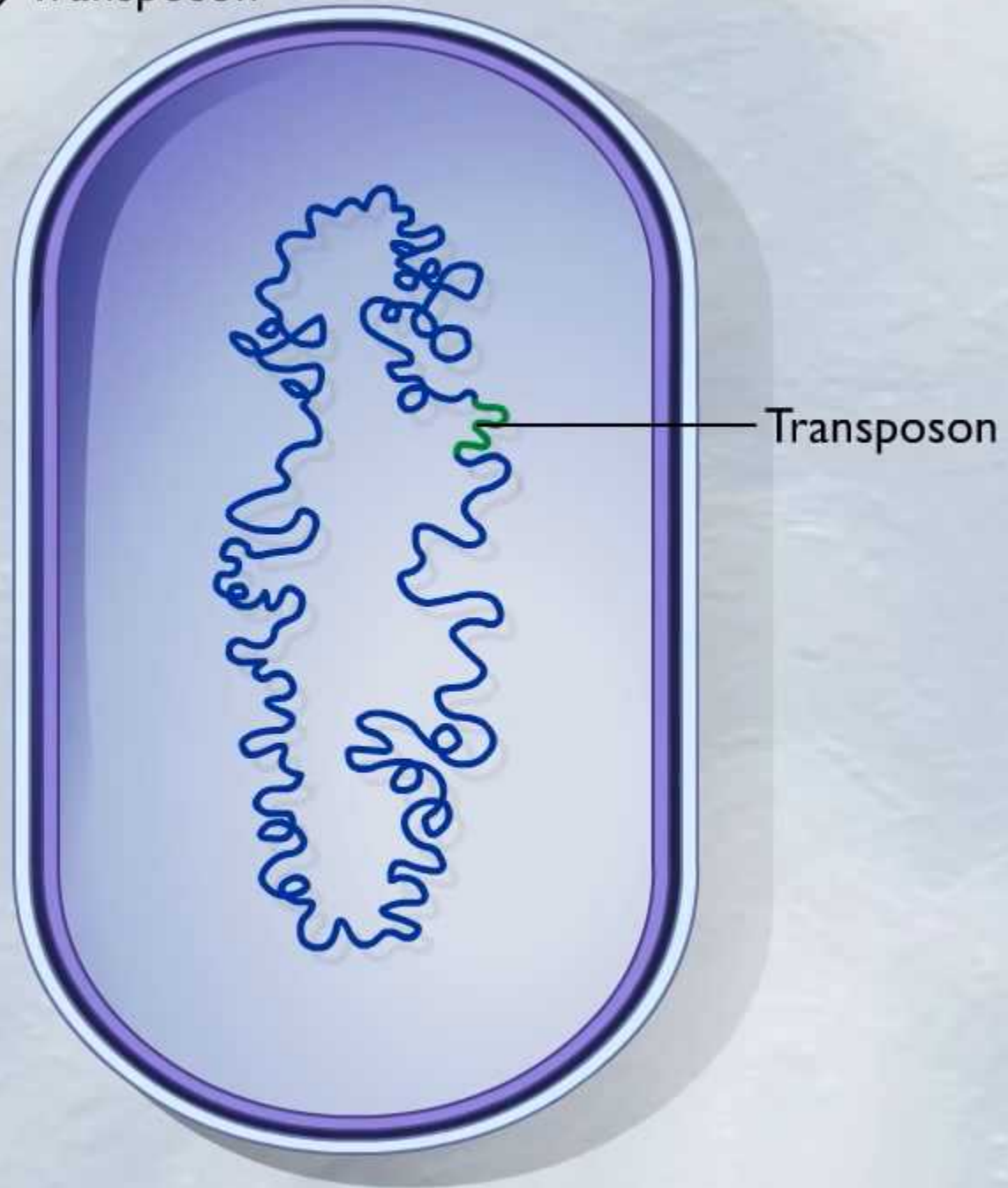
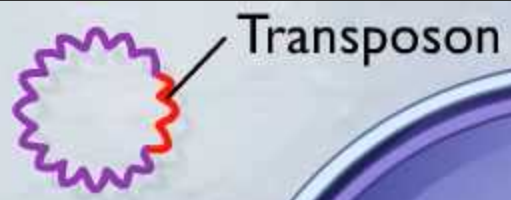
Loss of electron acceptors



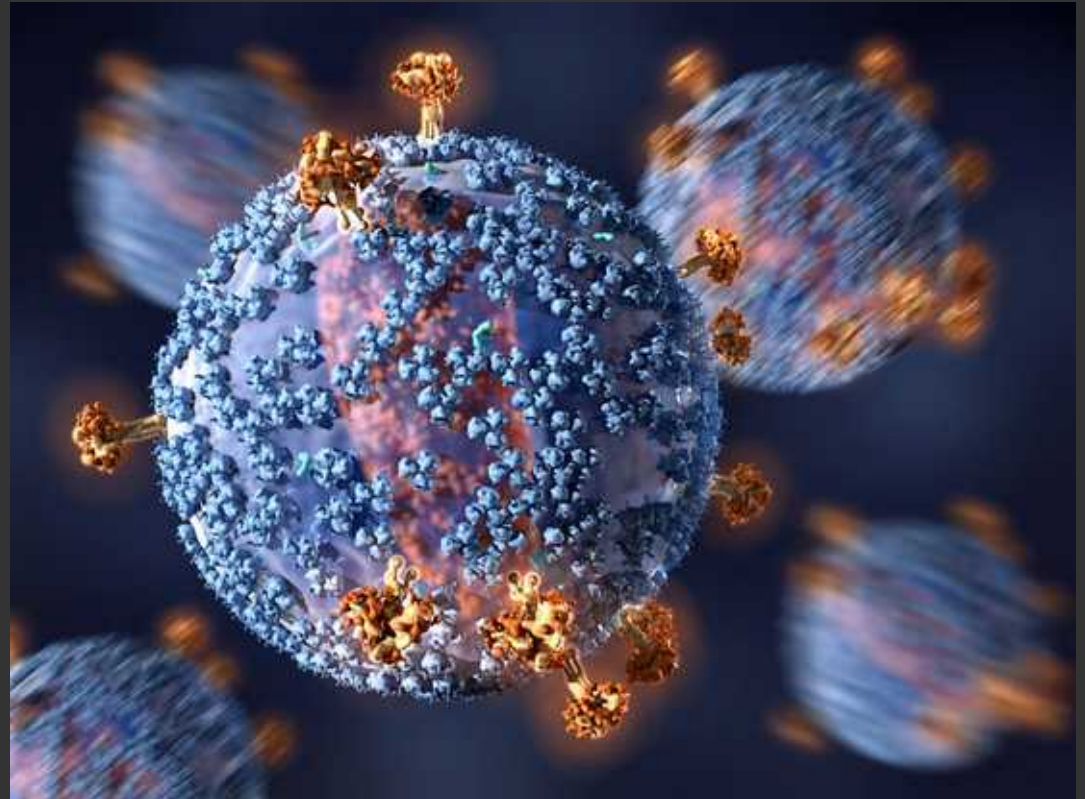
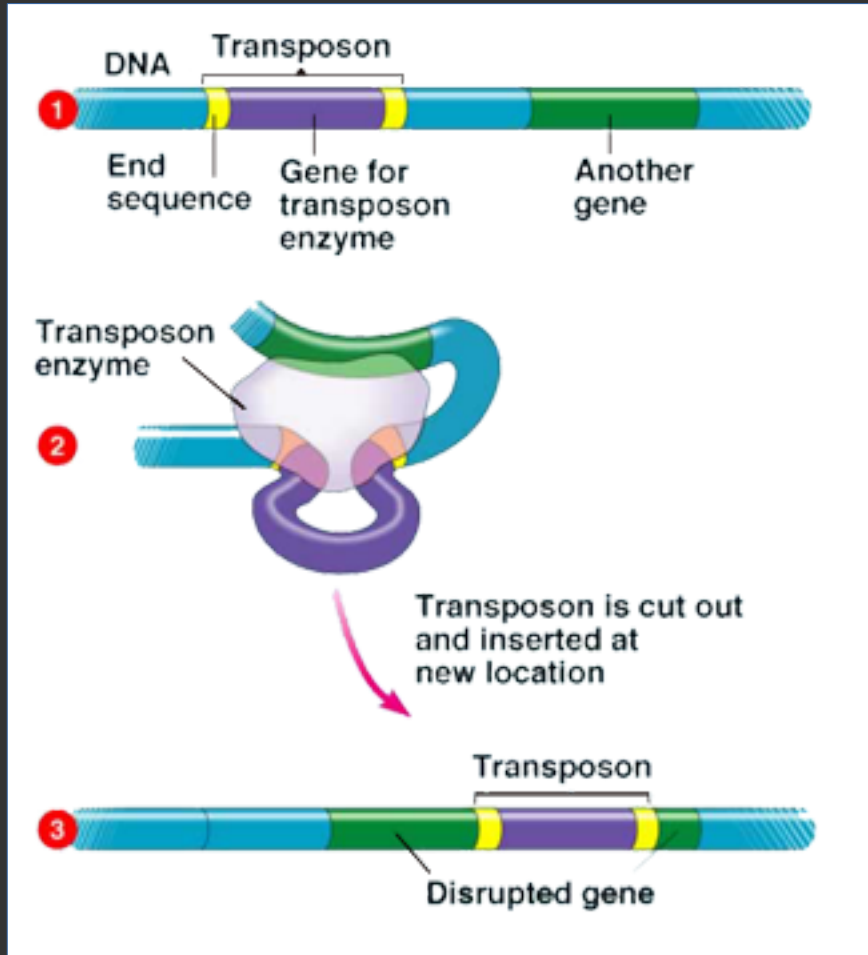
Evidence of reduction



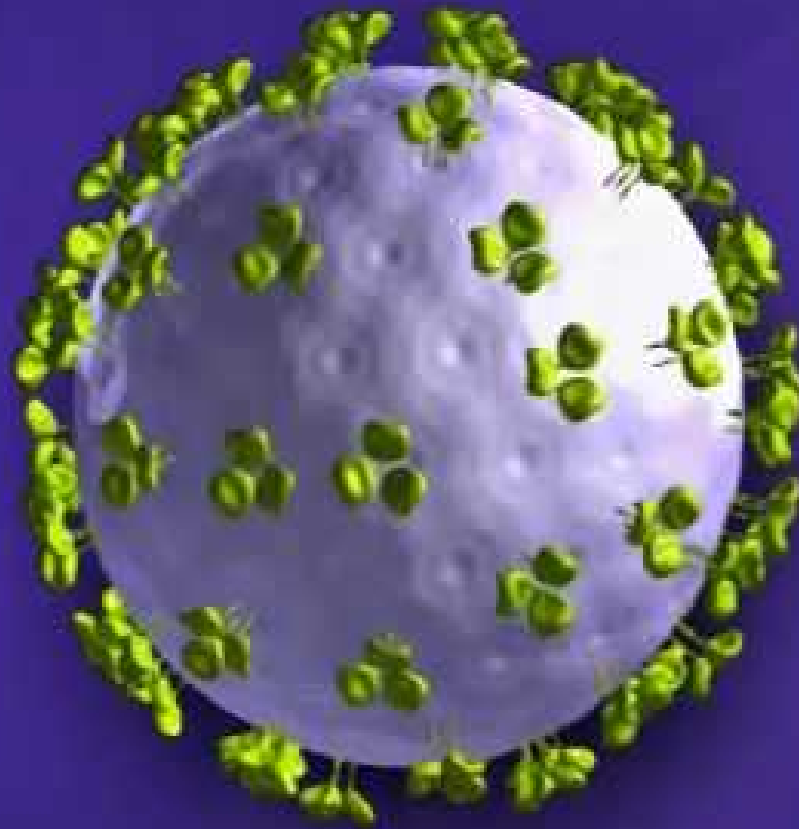
- As O_2 is used & environment becomes reduced, organisms that use other compounds become active



Transposons and other viruses



Transposons and other viruses



HHMI