

# Seeking extraterrestrials



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## Why the excitement?

*Many things are “ripe”*

### Opportunities to:

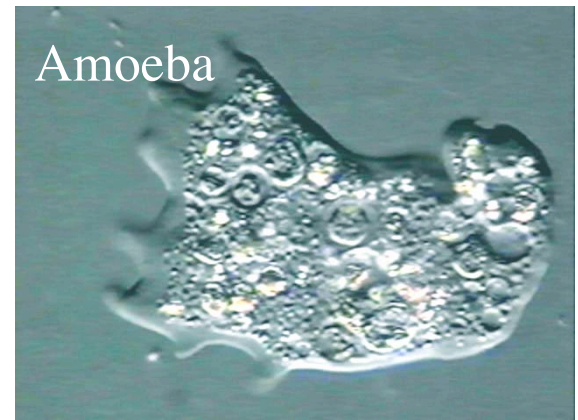
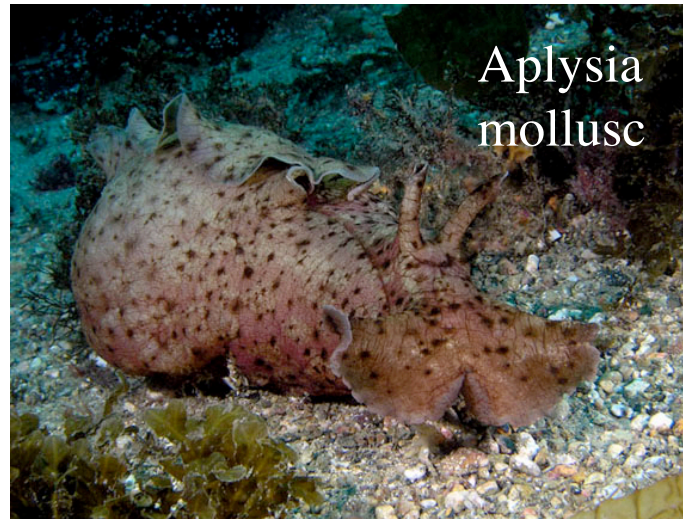
- Find a second example of life
- Test basic theories for life

## Teaching the excitement

- Teach how science really works

# A second example of life???

Don't we already have millions of examples?



# The closer you look, the more similar all terran life seems



10<sup>0</sup>

10<sup>-2</sup>

10<sup>-4</sup>

10<sup>-6</sup>

10<sup>-8</sup>

**Powers of Ten; Charles and Ray Eams**

<http://microcosm.web.cern.ch/microcosm/P10/english/welcome.html>





# The closer you look, the more similar all terran life seems



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10<sup>-2</sup>

10<sup>-4</sup>

10<sup>-6</sup>

10<sup>-8</sup>

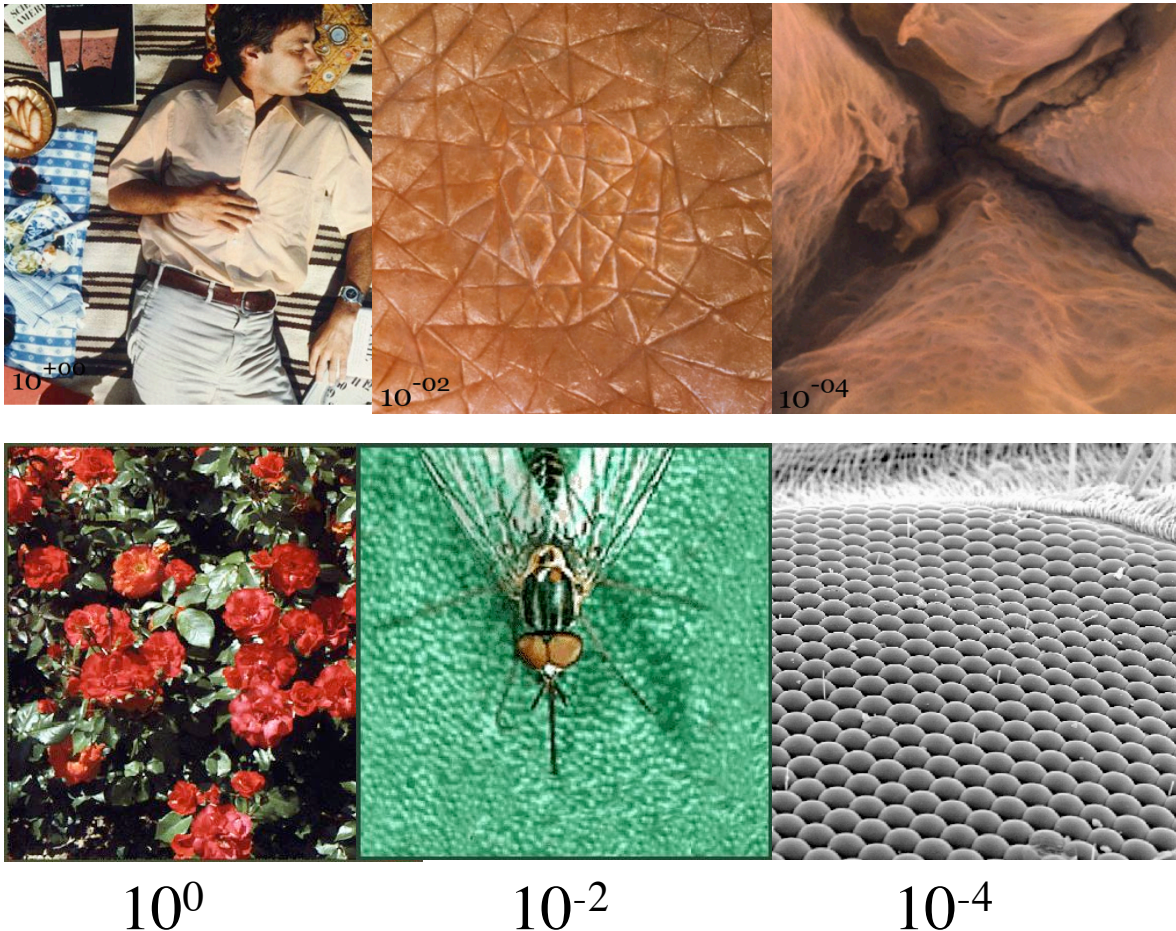
**Powers of Ten; Charles and Ray Eams**

<http://microcosm.web.cern.ch/microcosm/P10/english/welcome.html>





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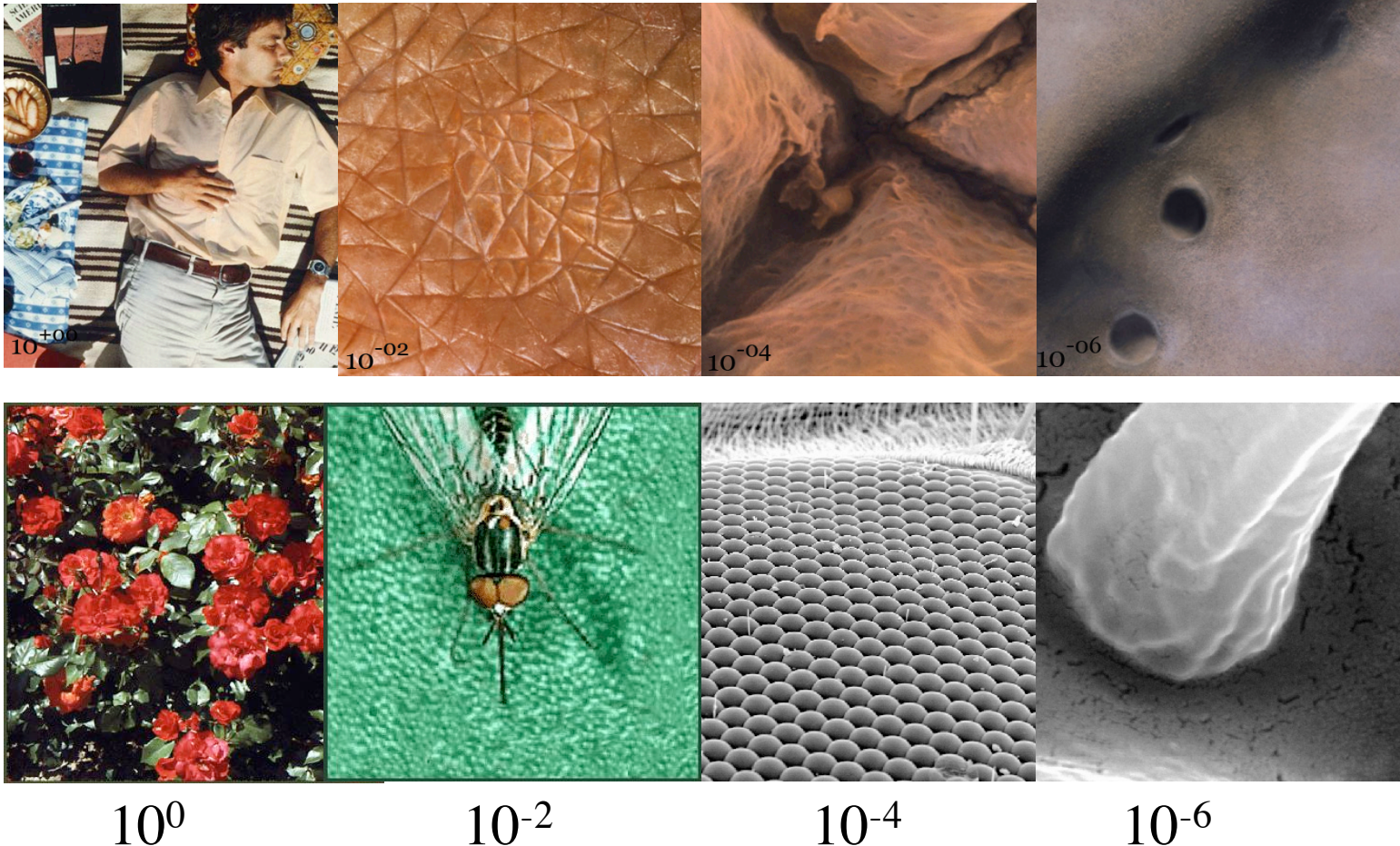
**Powers of Ten; Charles and Ray Eams**

<http://microcosm.web.cern.ch/microcosm/P10/english/welcome.html>





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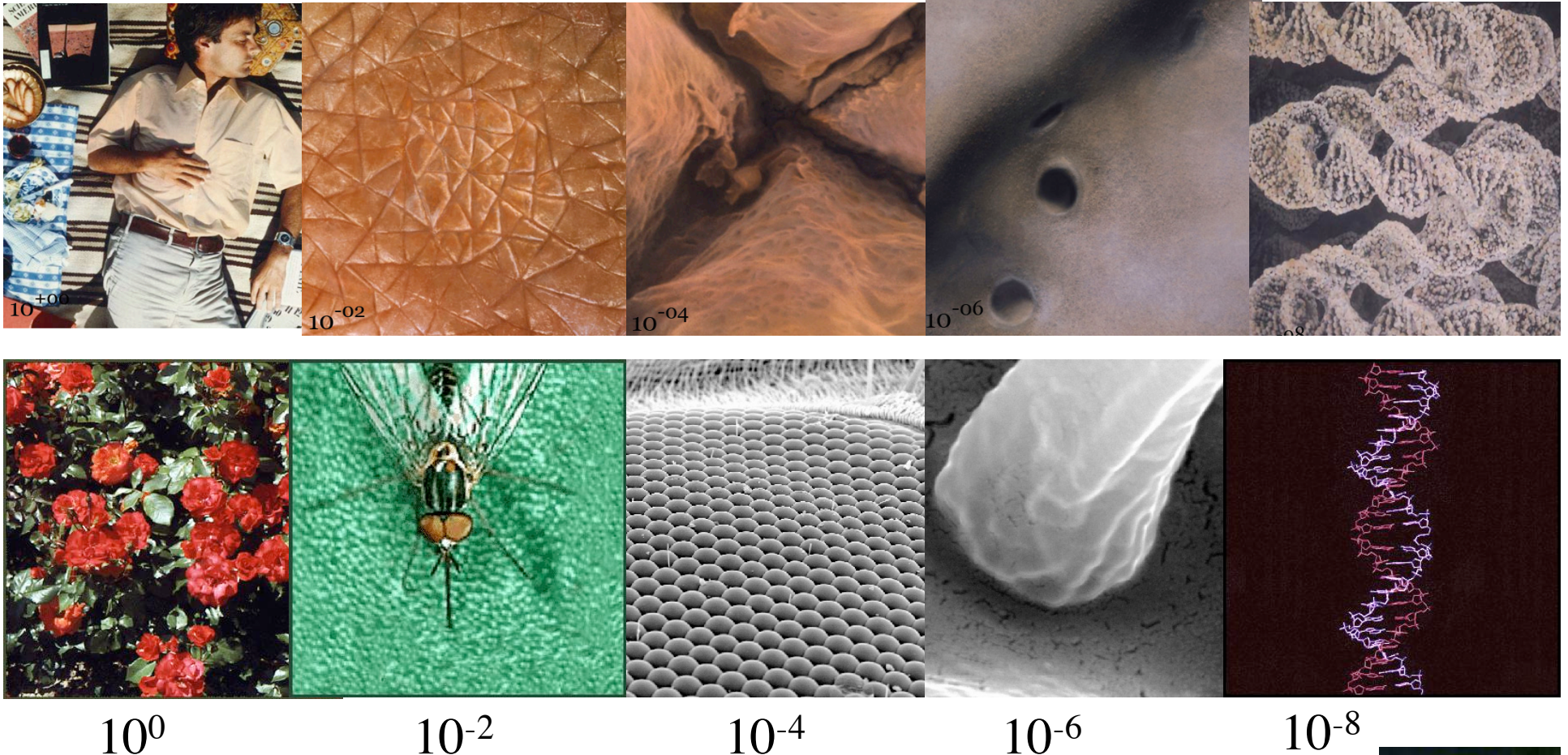
**Powers of Ten; Charles and Ray Eams**

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**Powers of Ten; Charles and Ray Eams**

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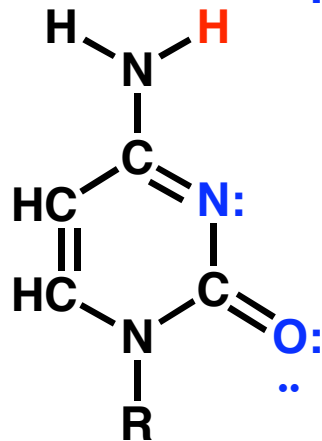




# At the molecular level terran life is pretty much all the same

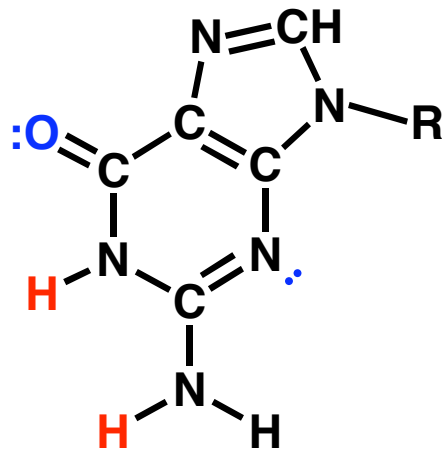
cytosine

C



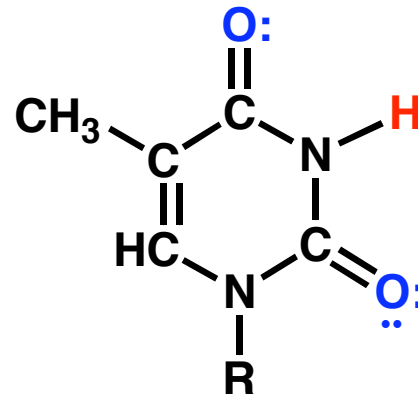
guanine

G



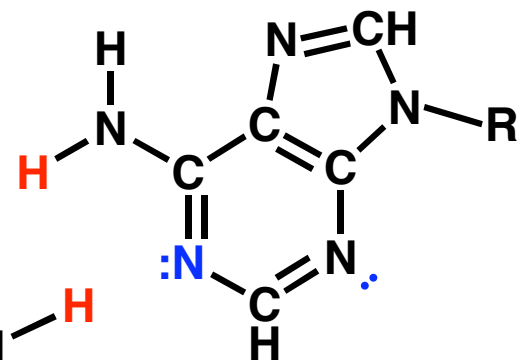
thymine

T



aminoadenine

A



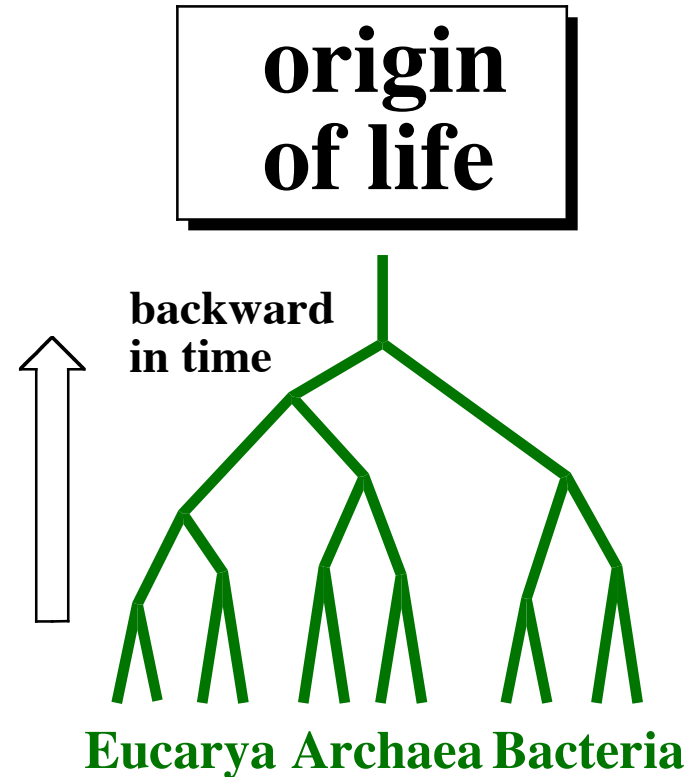
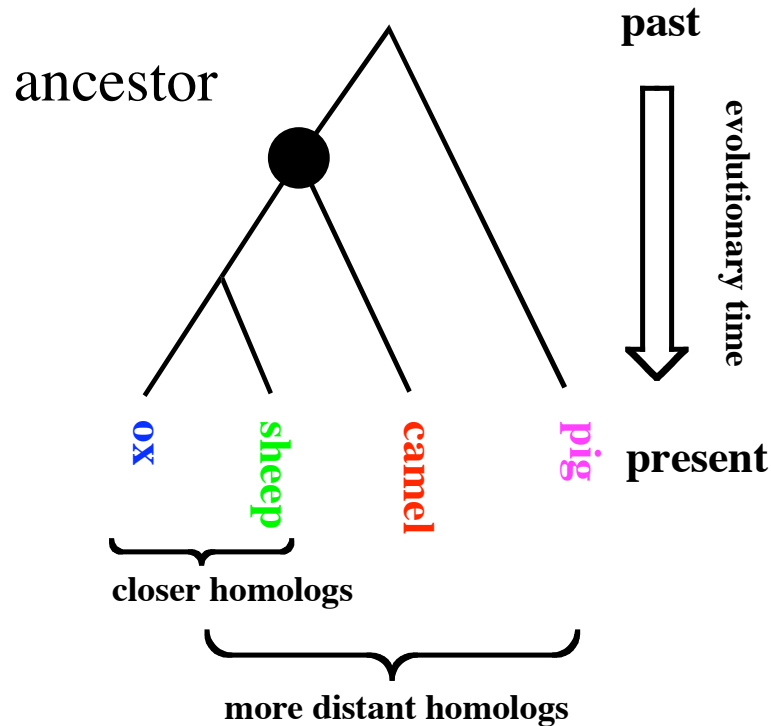
**The four nucleobases of DNA  
are shared by all terran life.**

*You are nourished by other terran life*



# *Because of this, can build a historical model for all terran life*

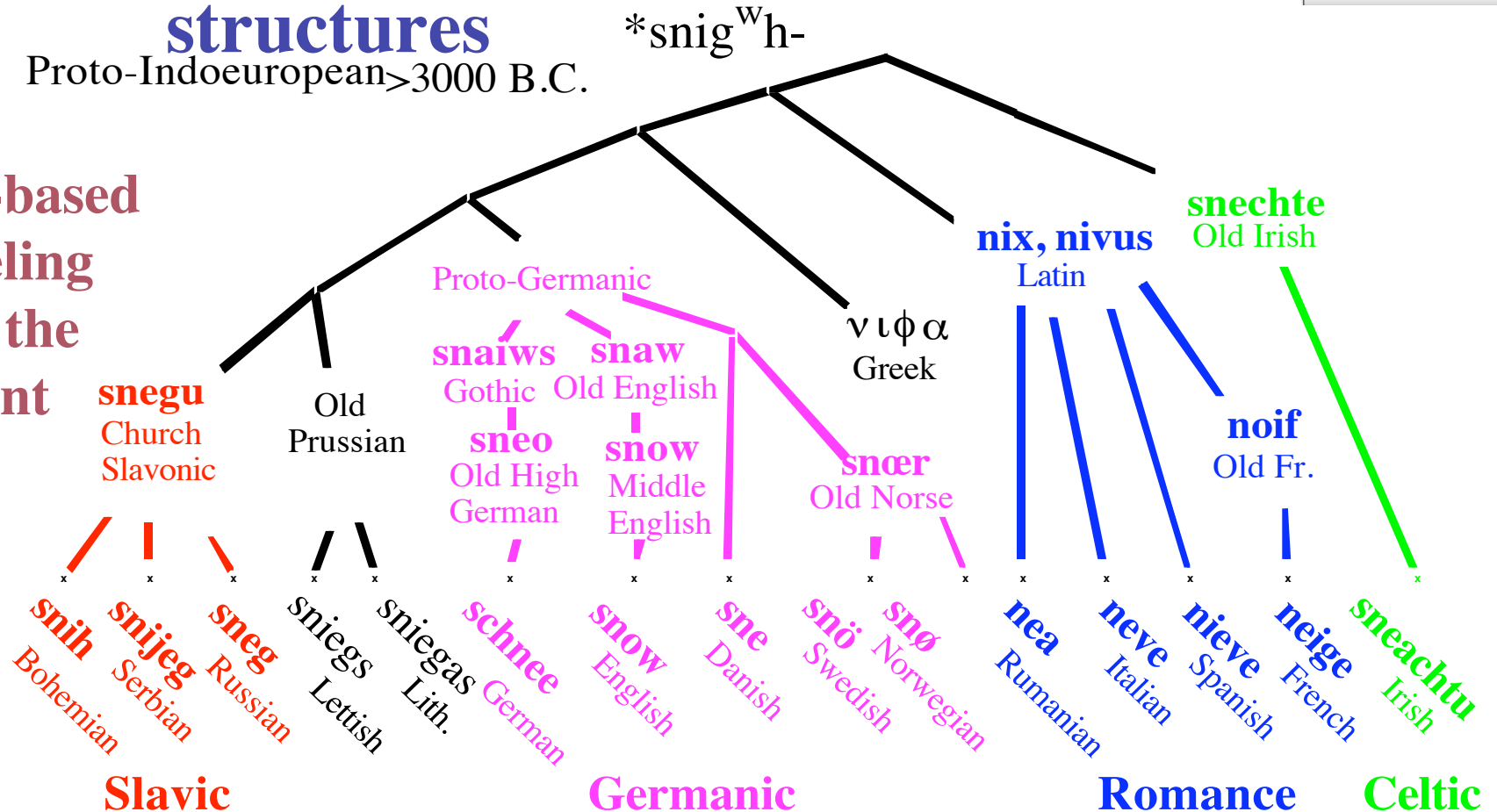
<b>ox</b>	<b>KETAAKFERQHMDSSTSA</b>
<b>sheep</b>	<b>KESAAKFERQHMDSSTSSA</b>
<b>camel</b>	<b>SETAAEKFERQHMDSYSSSS</b>
<b>Ancestor</b>	<b>KETAAKFERQHMDSSTSSA</b>
<b>pig</b>	<b>KDTAAEKFERQHMDSGTPSA</b>



# How we infer ancestral structures

Proto-Indoeuropean > 3000 B.C. \*snig<sup>w</sup>h-

Rule-based  
modeling  
from the  
present



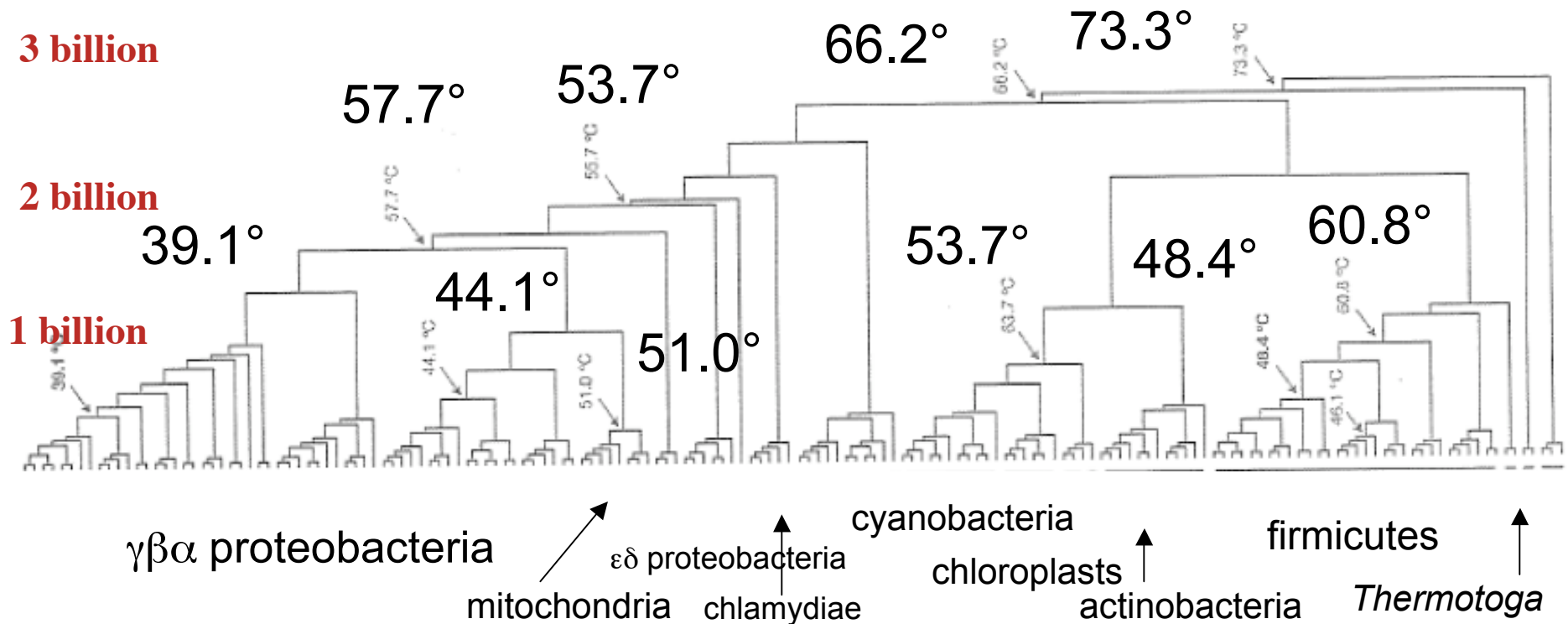
**Reconstruction says something about Proto-Indoeuropeans. *They lived in a cold climate.*** No gold or silver. But they had dogs (\*kwón-), horses (\*ék<sup>w</sup>o-), sheep (\*<sup>H3</sup>éwi-), ox (\*g<sup>w</sup>ów-), pigs (\*su<sup>H</sup>-), grain (\*yewo), and vehicles (\*wogho-) with wheels (\*k<sup>w</sup>ek<sup>w</sup>lo-); They count to 100 (\*kmtóm).





# We resurrect parts of ancient life

## Paleogenetics, a new field telling us about past life



Gaucher, E. A. et al. (2003) Inferring the paleoenvironment of ancient bacteria. *Nature* **425**, 285-288

Gaucher, E. A. et al. (2008) Paleotemperature trend for Precambrian life. *Nature* **451**, 704.



# Three billion year old genes and proteins in our hands

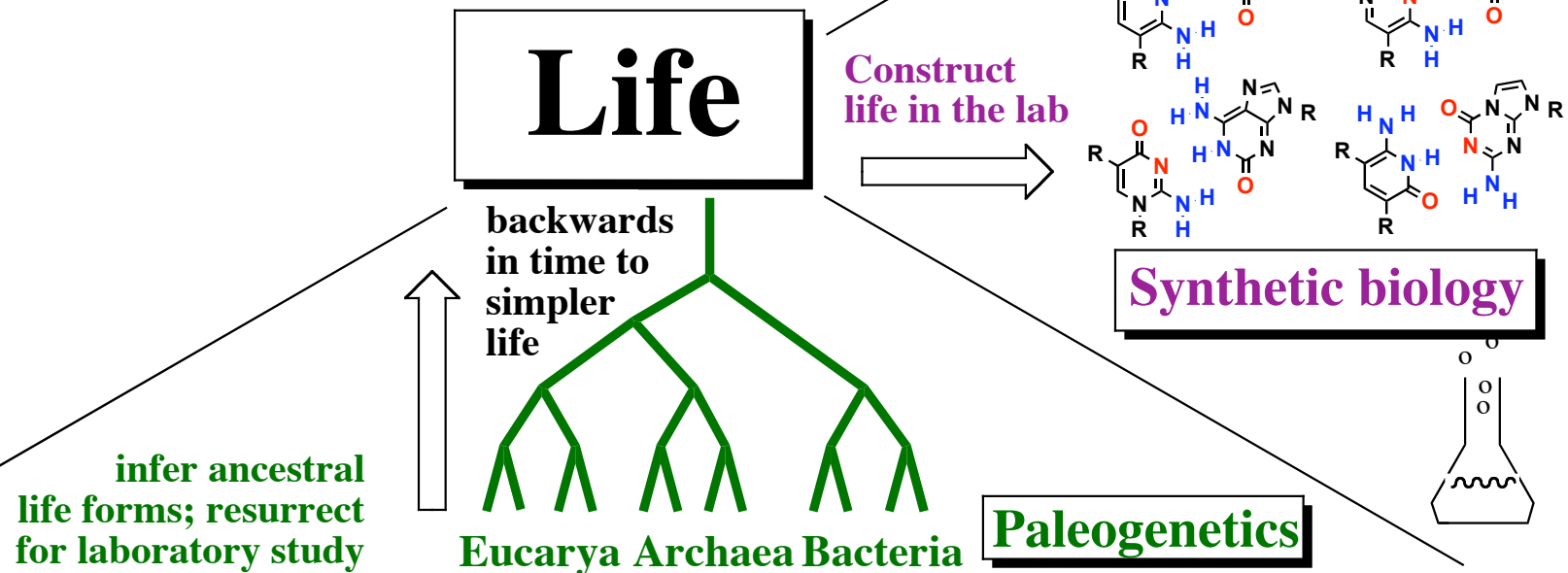
## Now *that* is exciting

This is possible *only* because the life on  
Earth shares common ancestry

**But is this the *only* kind of life**

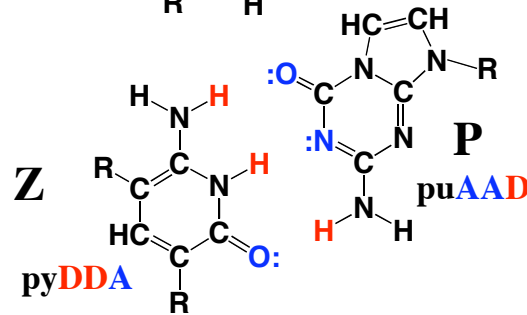
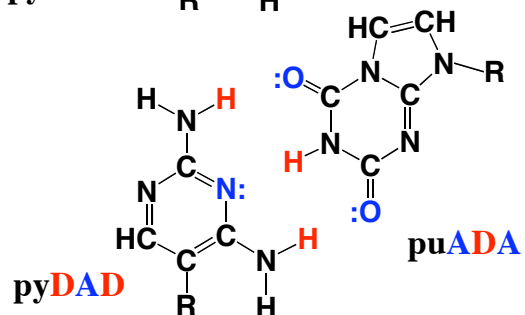
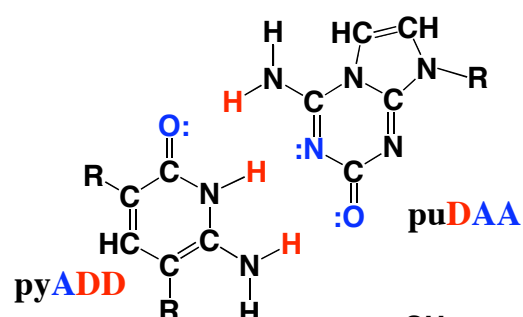
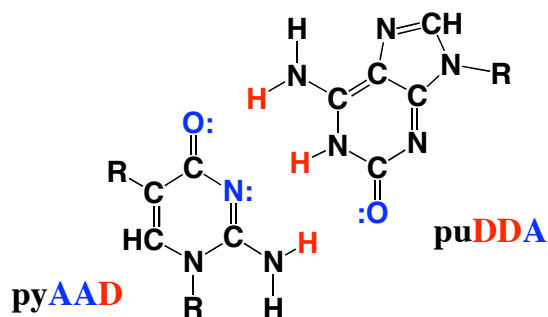
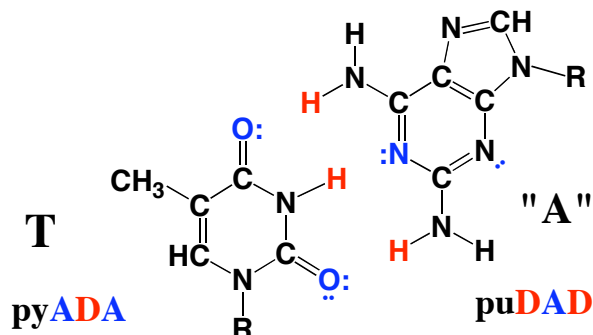
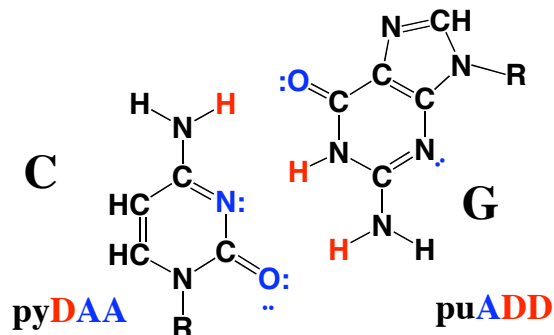
So it is difficult to develop a theory  
about life as “a universal” by  
examining the terran biosphere

# As chemists, we can try to explore possible life forms by making alternative “living” systems in the lab

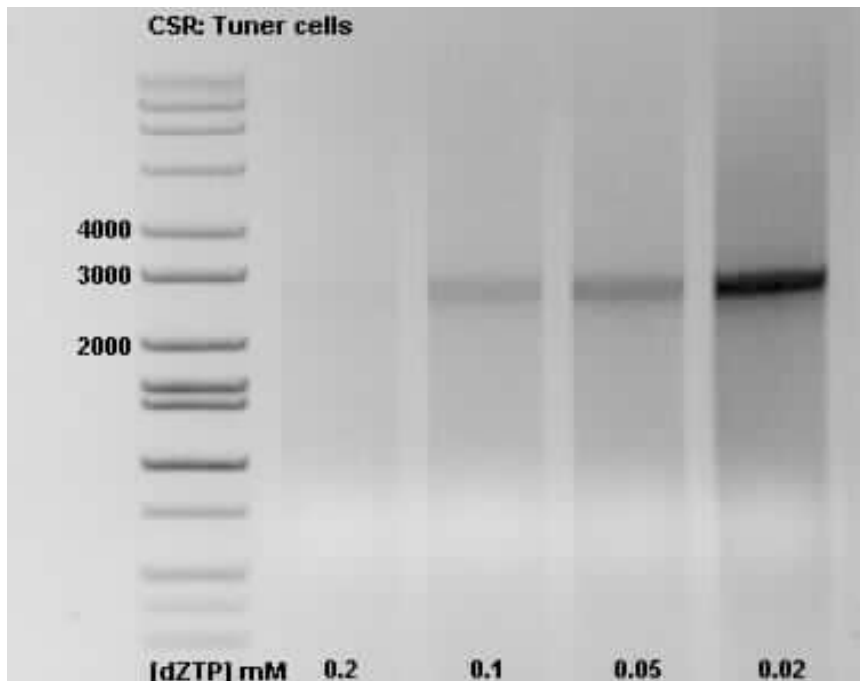




# Synthetic biology has created in the lab a *different* genetic system capable of Darwinian evolution with 12 letters



# Weird synthetic life in the laboratory



*This is  
exciting*



13'th  
generation  
GACTZP  
children

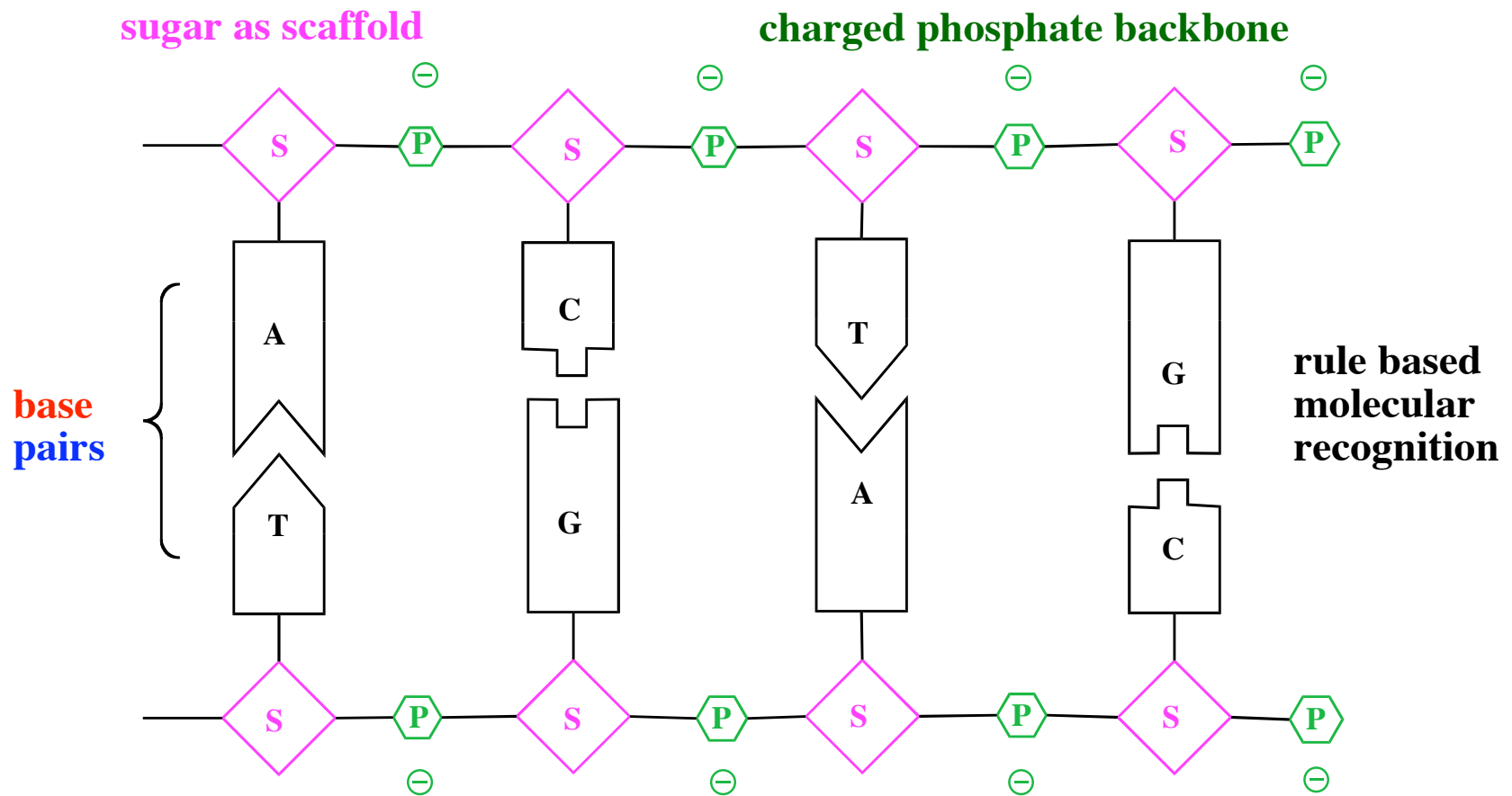
**Terran  
biochemistry  
*need not* be  
universal**



**Look for aliens with weird DNA?  
But are there *any* universals?**



# Attempts to remove backbone charge fails



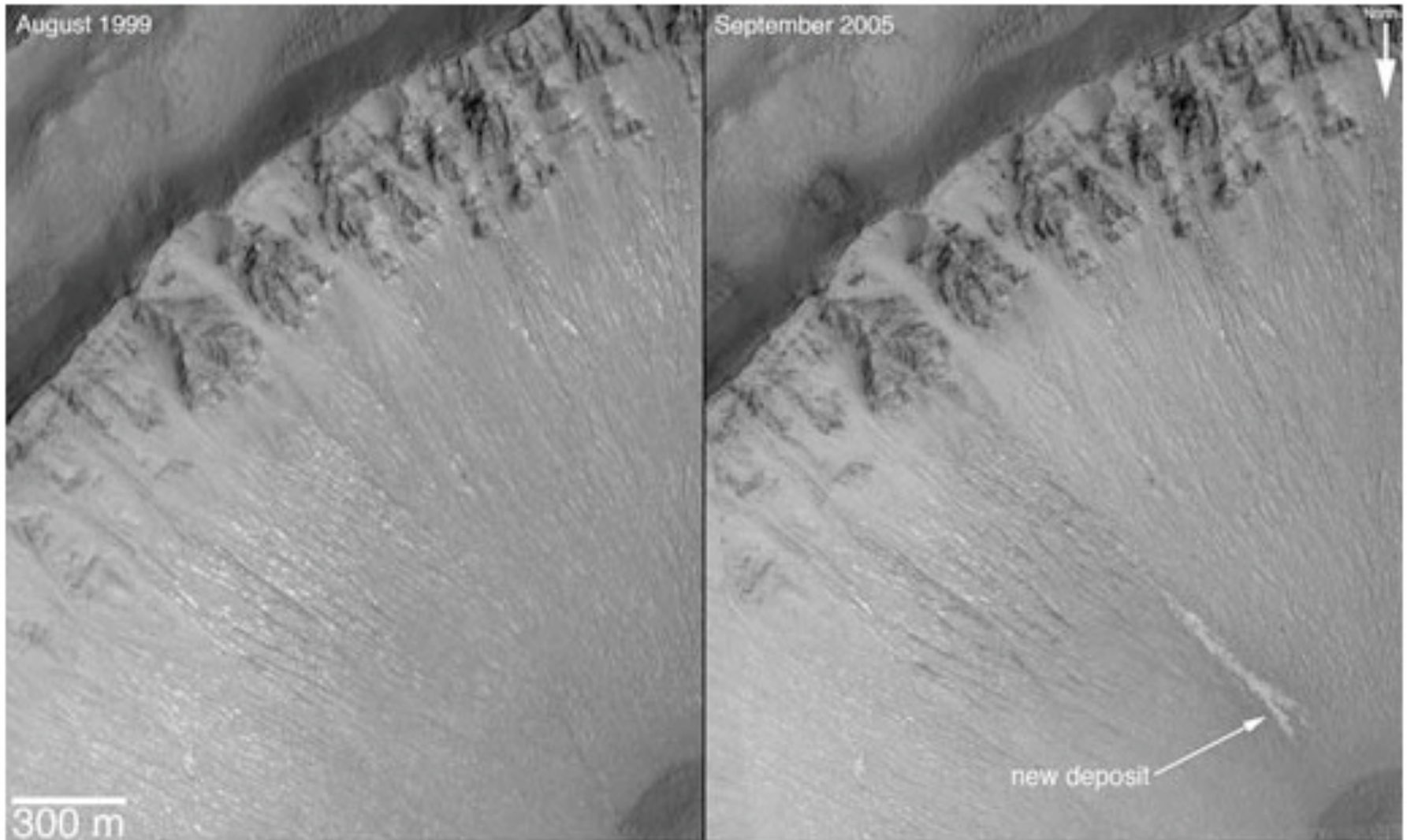
Repeating charge in a genetic molecule  
is *universal in water* & easy to look for



# Mars had (has) water

**New Gully Deposit in a Crater in the Centauri Montes Region**

**12.06.06**



# Mars is no longer so hostile

## An example of how science really works

- In 1976, scientists studying life from the Viking lander concluded that the Martian surface was highly oxidizing, “self-sterilizing”.
- By 1999, it was clear that the experiments done by Viking could have overlooked a significant class of organic materials.
- By 2009, the surface was found to be slightly alkaline and modestly oxidizing, but not outside the range tolerable by conceivable life.
- And evidence continues to emerge for the past presence of surface liquid water, and possibly even the recent past presence.

**A way to look. A universal theory for the structure of the gene to guide our looking. A not-so-hostile place to look (Mars). And the technology adequate for us to look.**

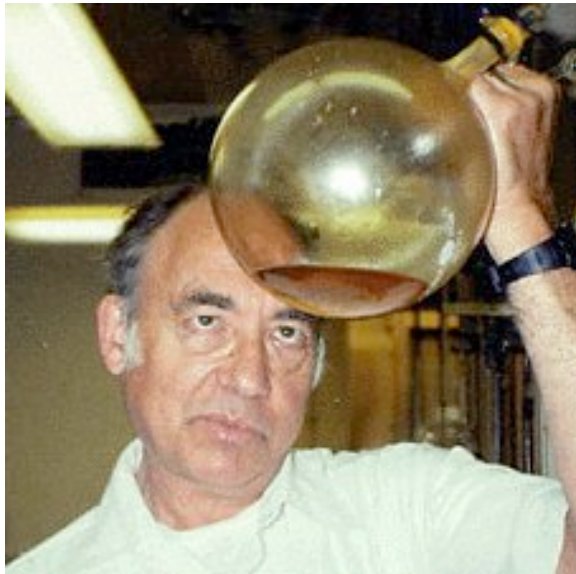


*We are now talking about probabilities*



# The paradox of origins

**On Earth, given liquid water,  
organic matter given energy  
decomposes to give “tar”.**



**Stanley  
Miller**

**On Earth, given liquid  
water, Darwinian evolution  
exploits energy to give the  
chemical order called life.**



**Future  
Stanley  
Miller**

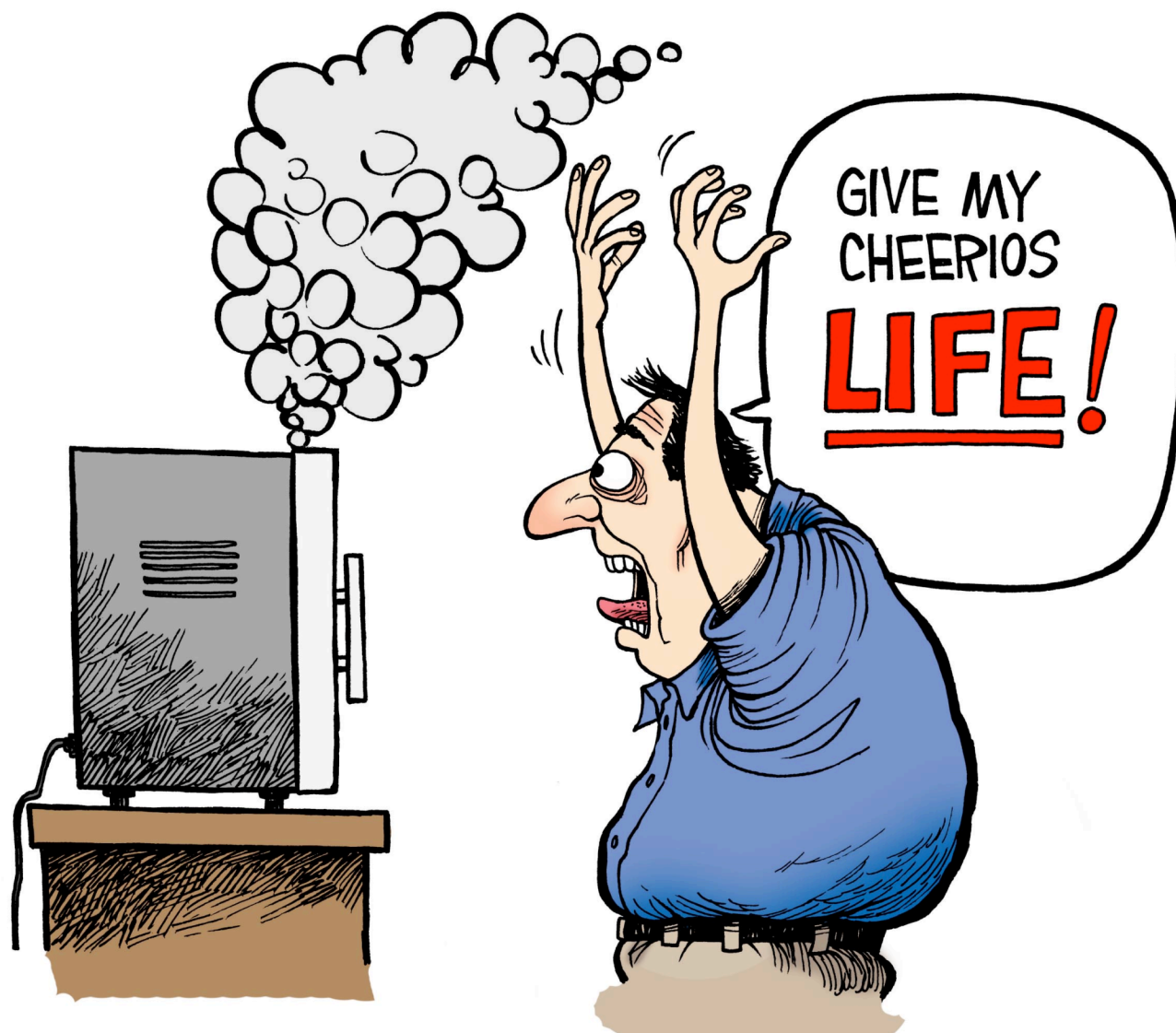


**How does one make the leap from  
“chemistry” to “Darwinian chemistry”?**

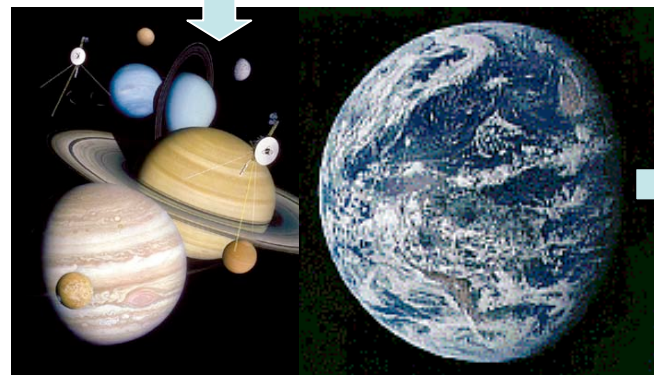
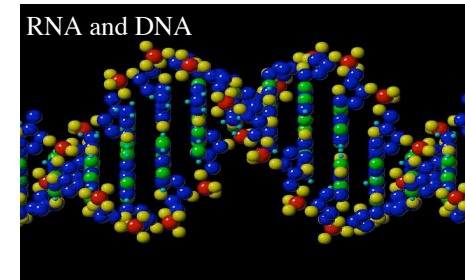
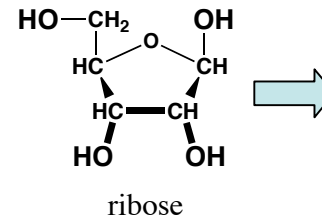
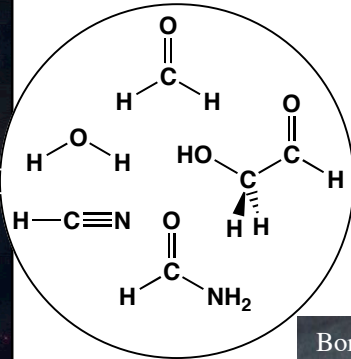
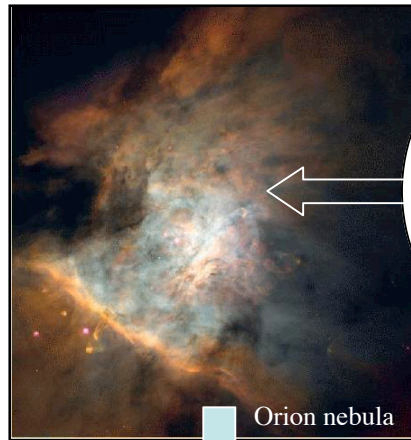




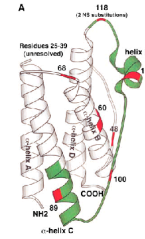
**organics + energy = tar ( $\neq$  life)**  
**well known in every kitchen**



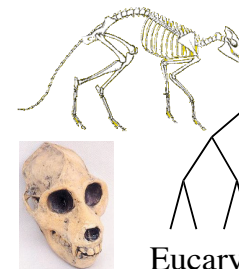
# Mineral context may have helped life originate



## Origin of Life



global trauma  
extinctions  
climate change  
adaptation



Eucarya Archaea Bacteria

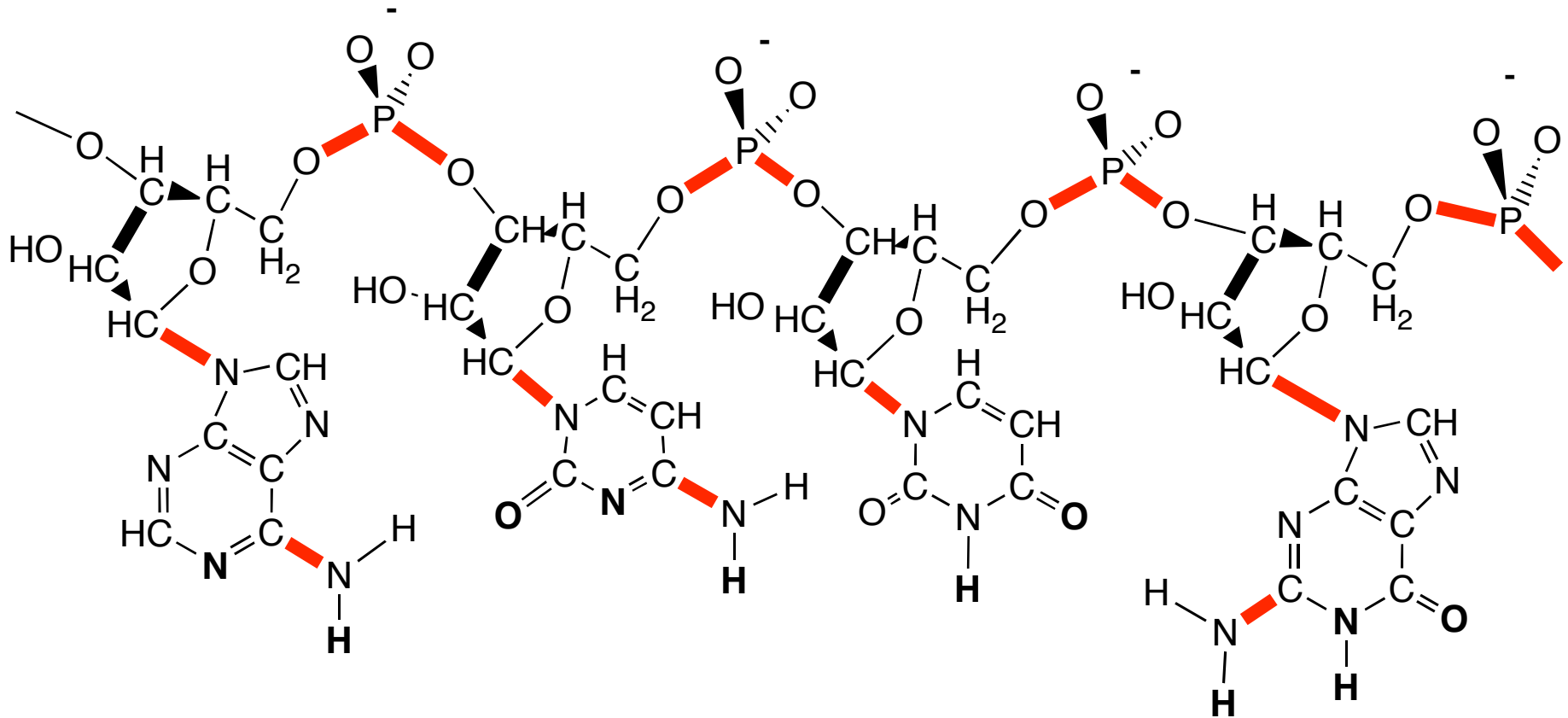


**But this problem continues be plagued by paradoxes beyond “tar” and complexity**



# Water is bad for living things

**Here is RNA, perhaps the first genetic polymer on Earth**



*Every bond in **red** falls apart in water*

**Origin problem = tar + water + complexity problems**



# But is water necessary?



**Titan: Oceans of liquid methane at 91 K**  
**Can life exist in this environment?**

# The Kaufman Hypothesis

**The more complex the environment,  
the greater the likelihood life emerged within it**

- If complexity is *sufficient* for life, then Titan has life.
- If the corrosiveness of water is limiting, then Titan is *more* likely to have life.
- But if tar contains inhibitors of life, then complexity is inimical to life.
- But if minerals help manage organic complexity, then perhaps life is common on the right kind of planet.



# Current generation of problems are easily stated in language of chemistry

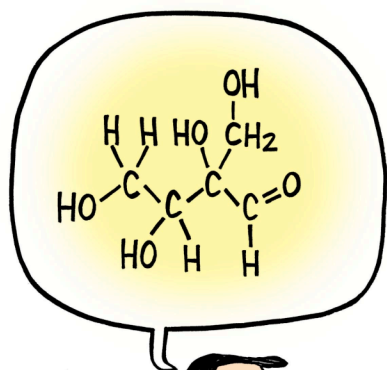
**The tar problem**

**The water problem**

**The complexity problem**

**The universal genetic molecule**

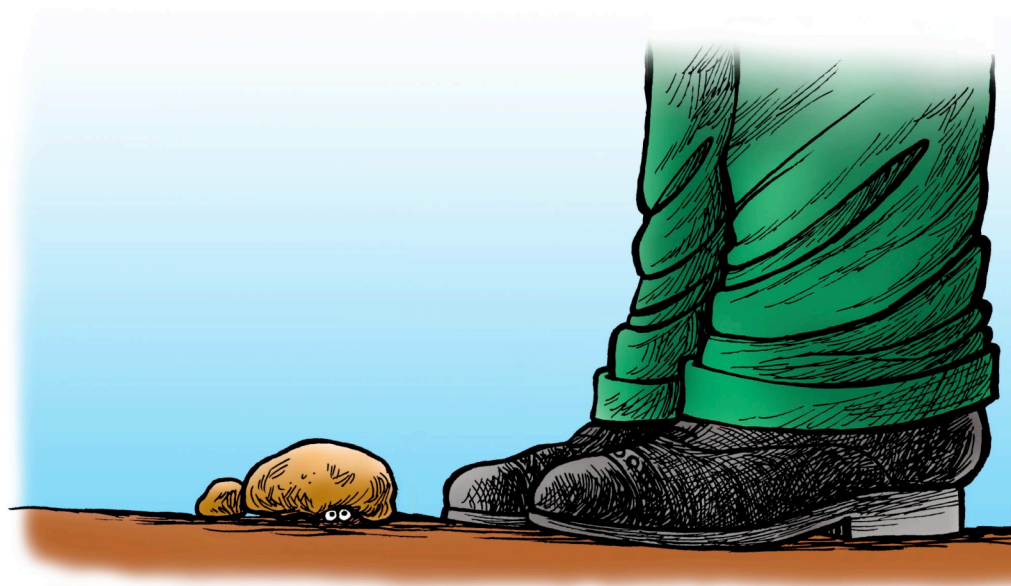
**The universal metabolism?**



SAY WHAT?...



**Is weird life beneath our feet?**

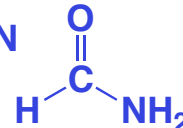
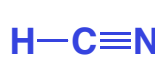
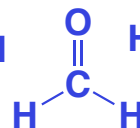
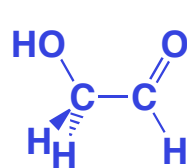


*Don't laugh. It's happened before.*



# Four ways to look for life

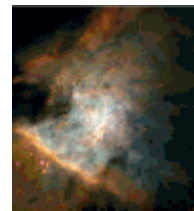
## Prebiotic Chemistry



interstellar organics

Ricardo *et al.* (2004)  
*Science* **303**, 196

forwards  
from  
chemistry



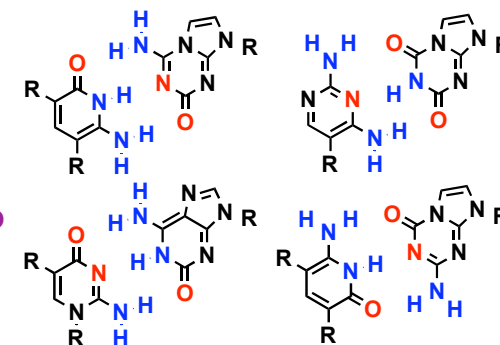
Benner (2004) *Acc. Chem. Res.* **37**, 784-797

A path to the  
simplest first life

# Life

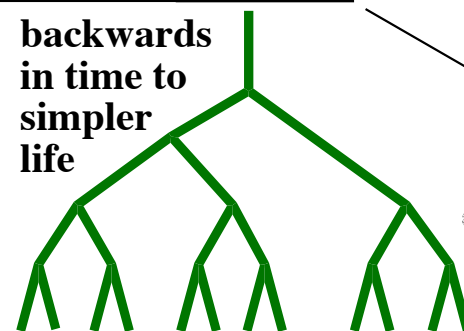
discover alien life  
independent genesis?

Construct  
life in the lab



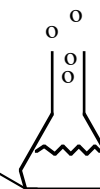
## Synthetic biology

backwards  
in time to  
simpler  
life



Eucarya Archaea Bacteria

## Paleogenetics



infer ancestral  
life forms; resurrect  
for laboratory study

Benner *et al.* (2007) *Adv. Enzymol. Mol. Biol. Protein Evol.* **75**, 1-132

## Search cosmos

Baross, Benner *et al.* (2007) *Natl. Res. Council. Limits to Life*



# Excitement in each quadrant



# Seeking extraterrestrials



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## Why the excitement? Many things are “ripe” Teaching the excitement.

National Academies (2008)

Baross, Benner ...

