

Sugar in the primordial soup

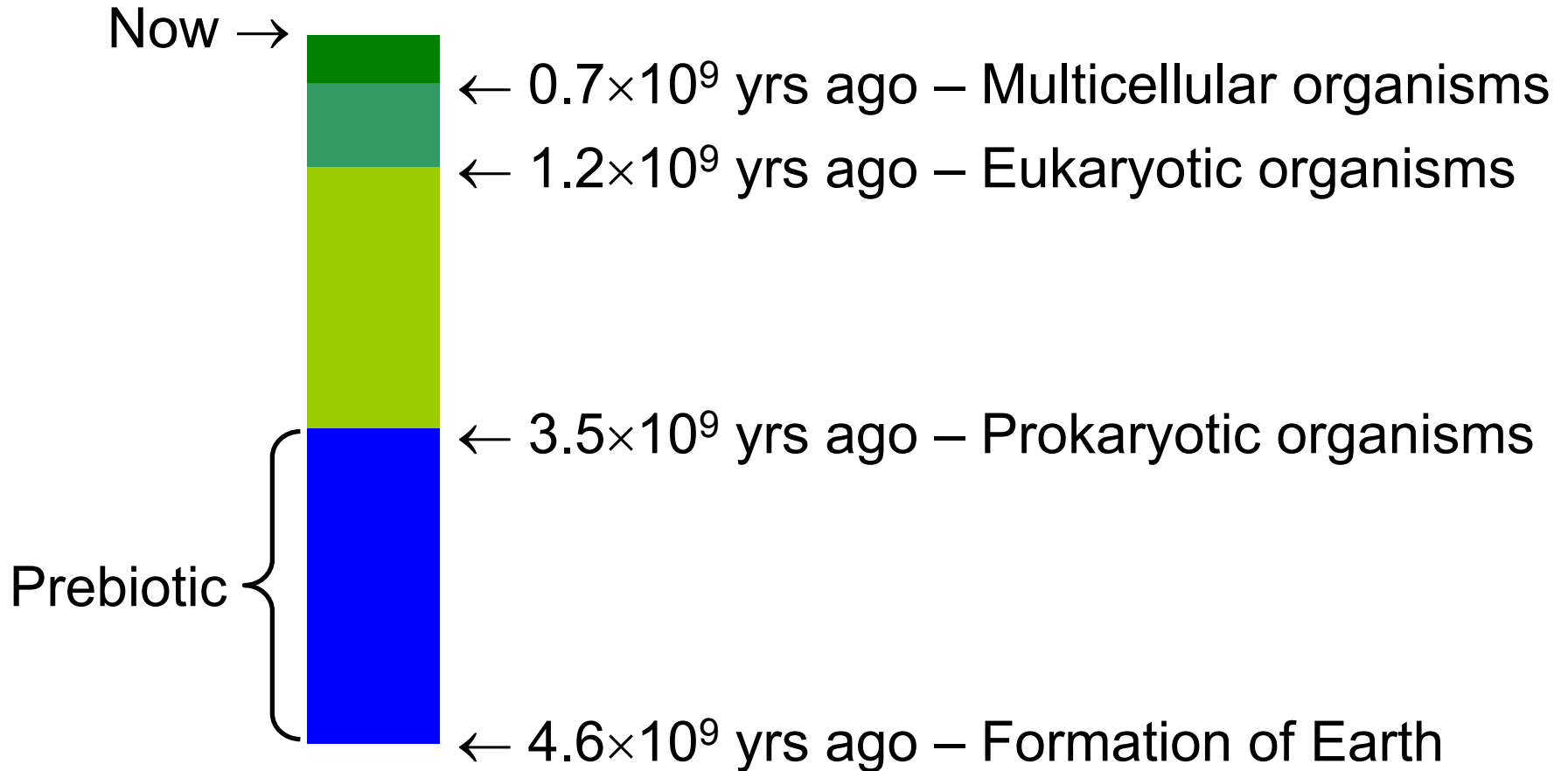
The formose reaction and the origin of life



Content

- Life from the Soup
- Proteins *versus* RNA
- Prebiotic syntheses of amino acids & nucleobases
- Prebiotic synthesis of sugars
- Sugar in space
- Conclusion

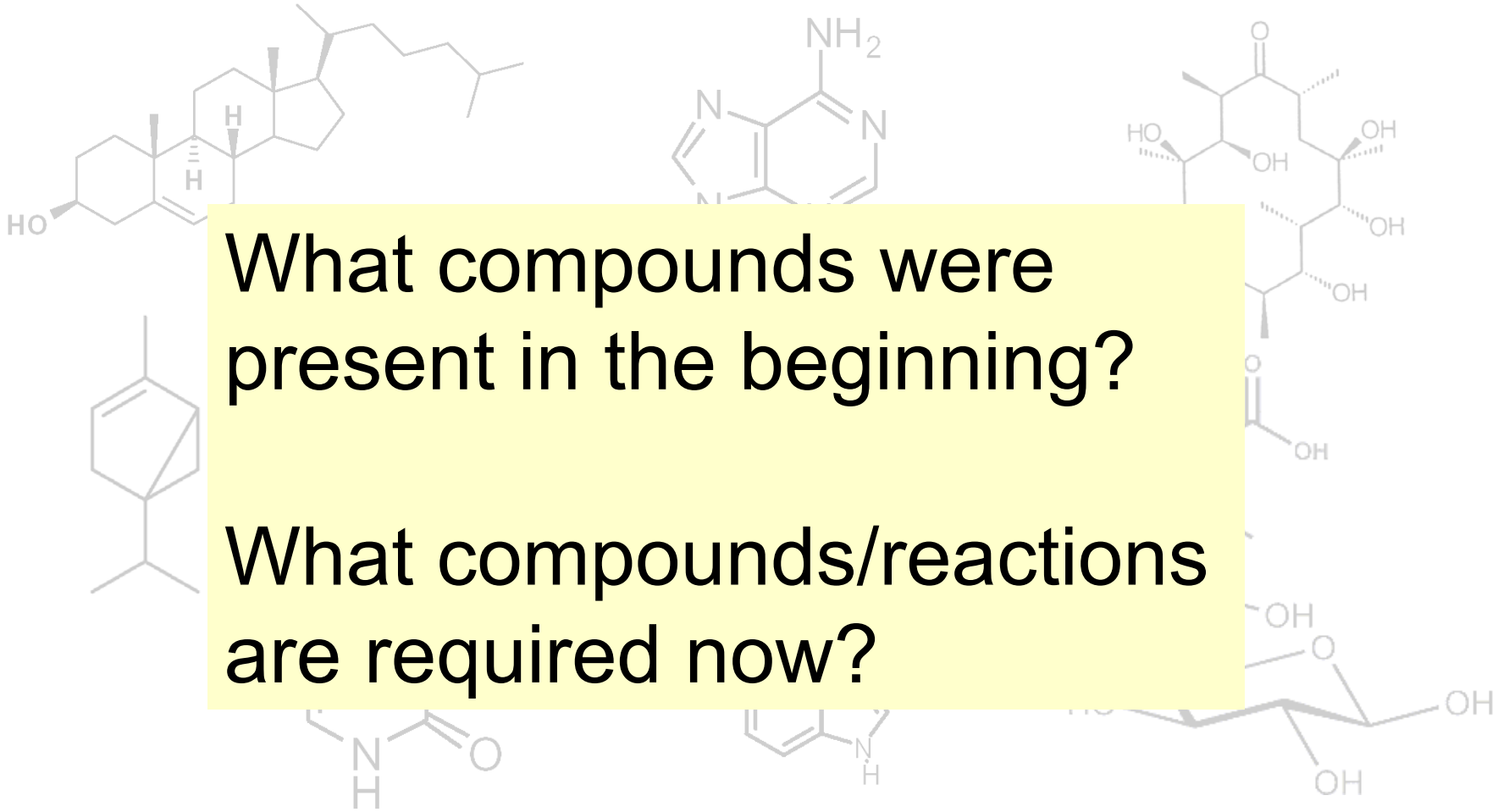
Life on Earth



What started life?

What compounds were present in the beginning?

What compounds/reactions are required now?

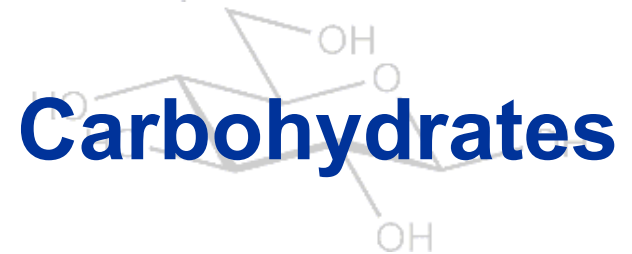
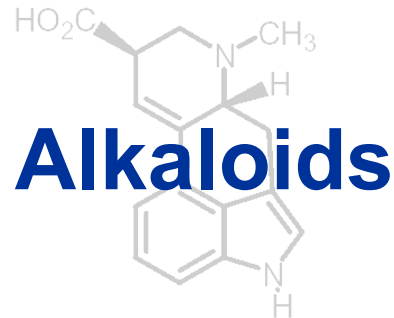
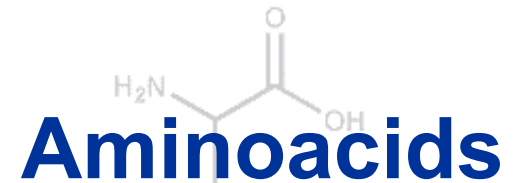
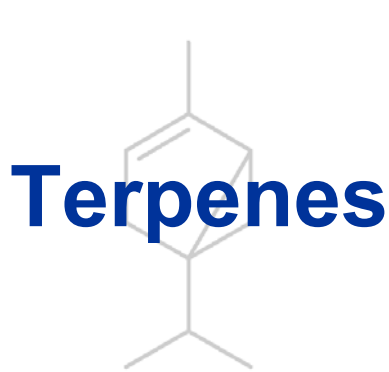
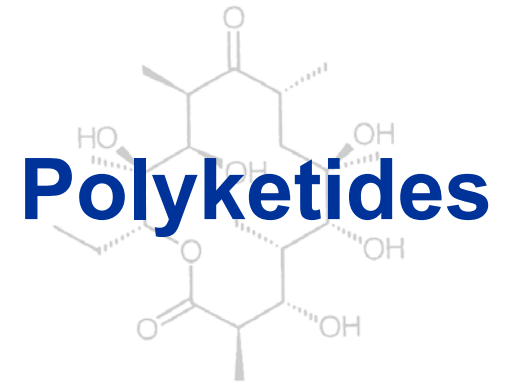
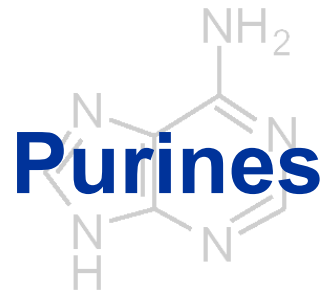


The primordial "soup"

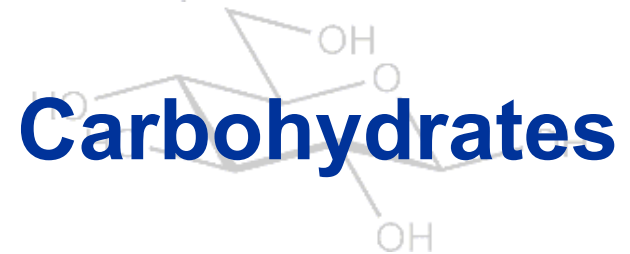
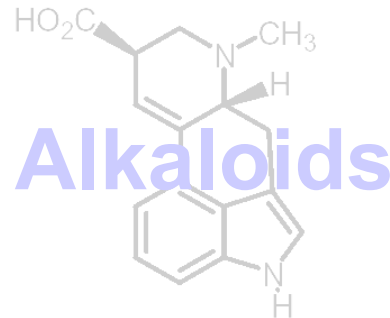
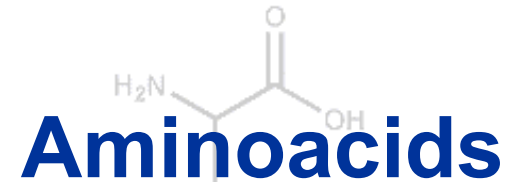
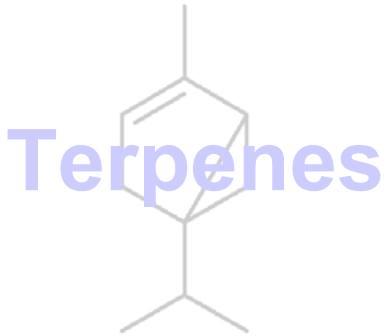
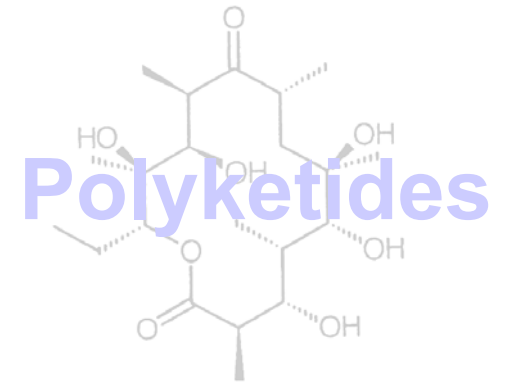
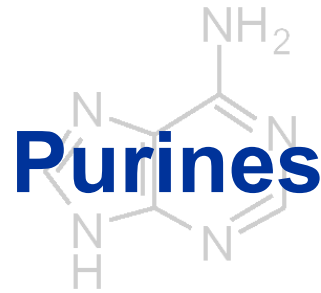
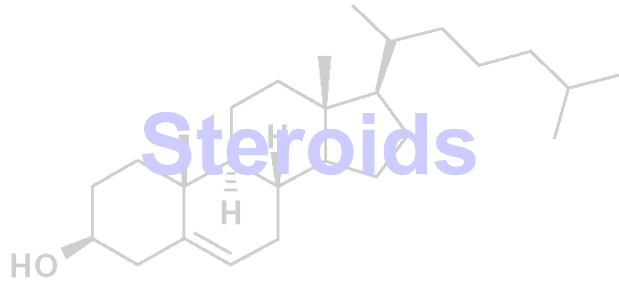


Note: no photosynthesis - no O_2 !

Natural products



Some are more important!



The essentials of (modern) life

Proteins

composed of amino acids
catalyse reactions

RNA

composed of nucleobases,
ribose and phosphate
carry genetic information

Which was first, RNA or proteins?

Proteins

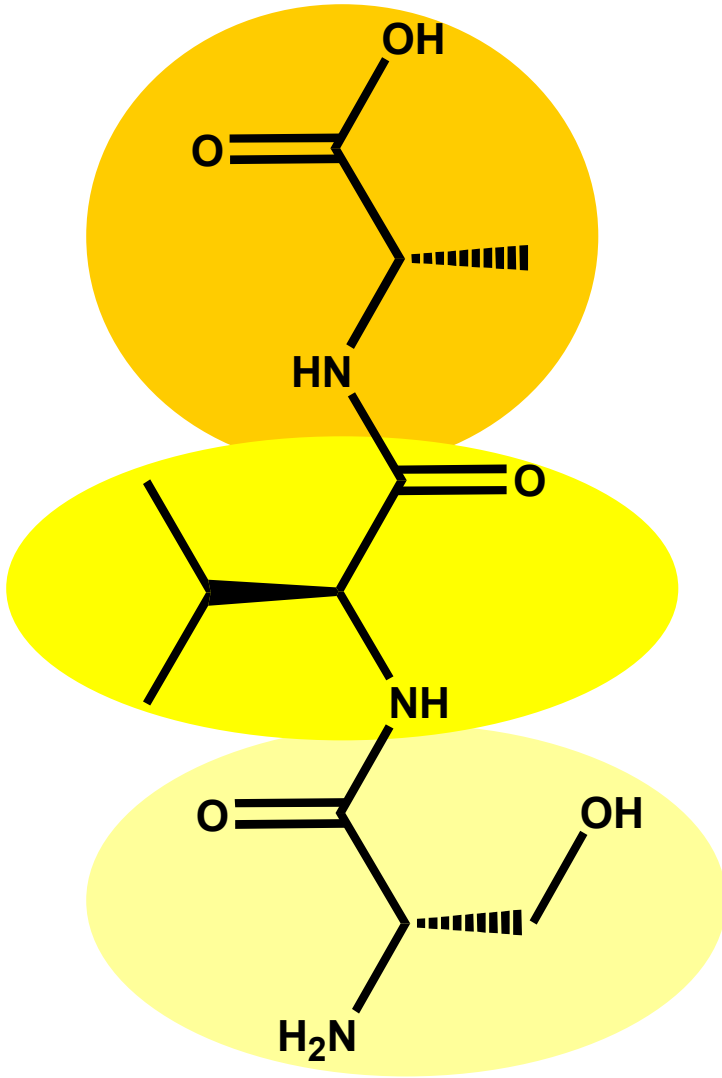
- superior catalysts, simple building blocks, stable

RNA

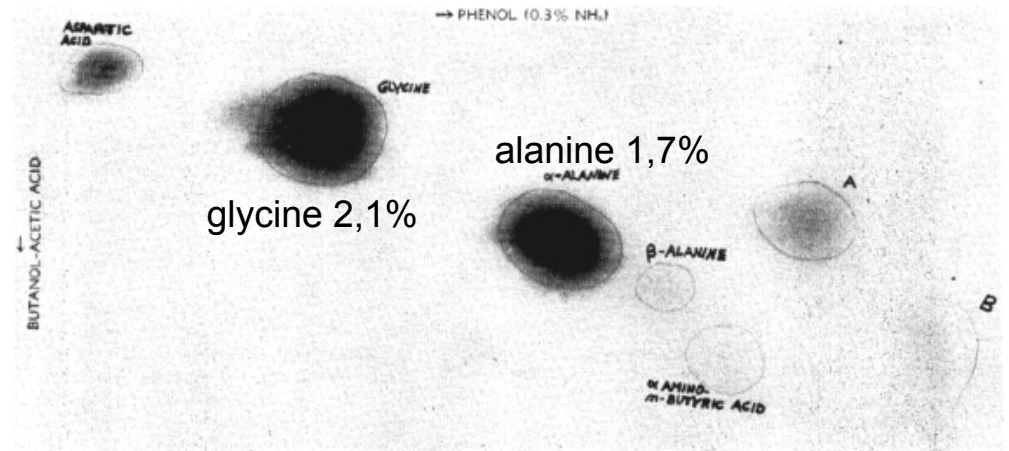
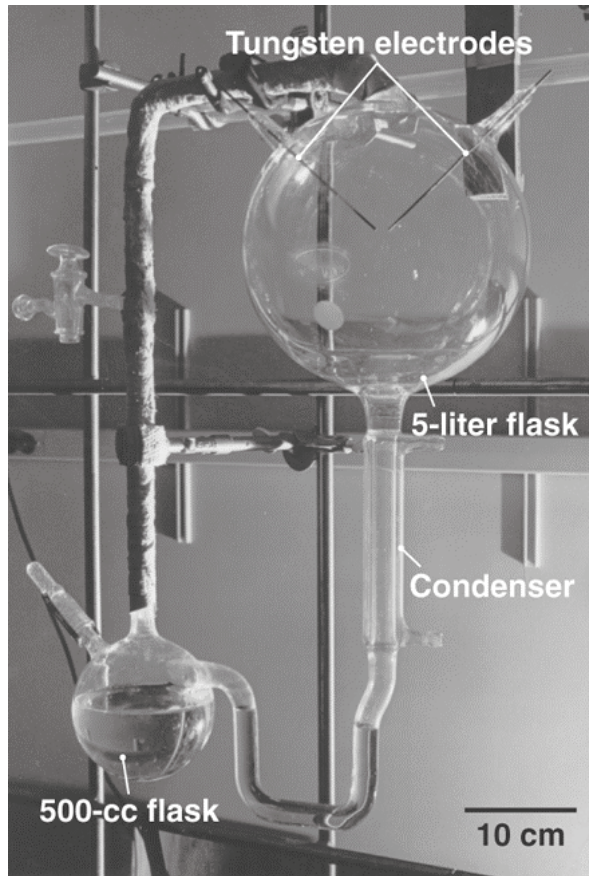
- can be catalysts, complex building blocks, unstable
but can replicate themselves

Protein

aminoacid



Prebiotic amino acid syntheses



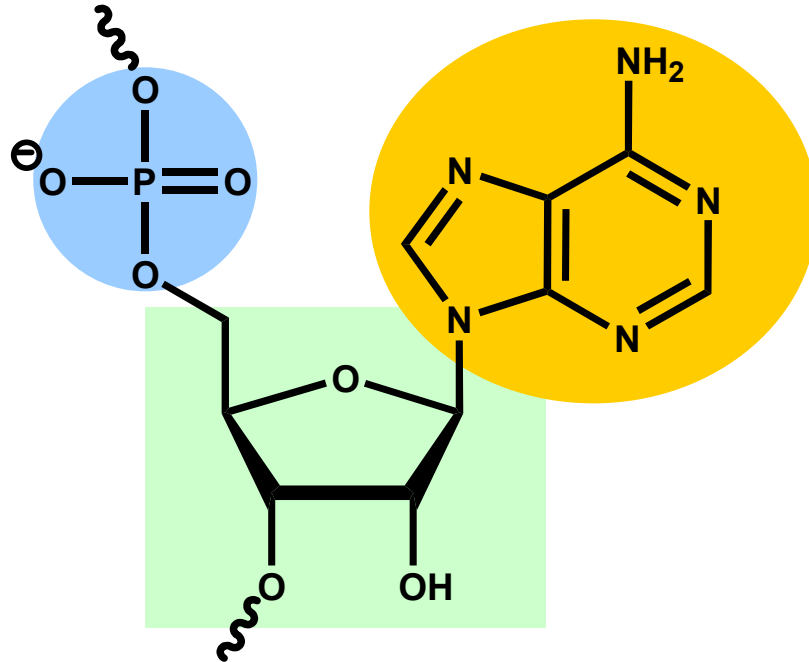
S.L. Miller

Science **117** (1952) 528-529

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **77** (1955) 2351-2361

RNA

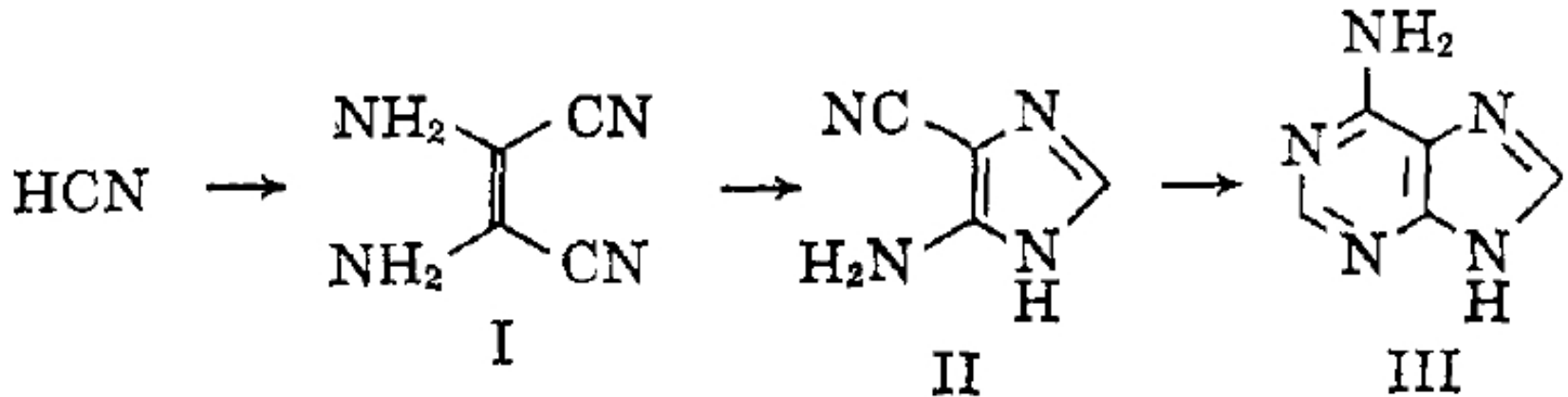
phosphodiester



nucleobase

ribose

Prebiotic nucleobase syntheses

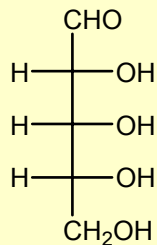


J. Oró, *Nature* **191** (1961) 1193-1194

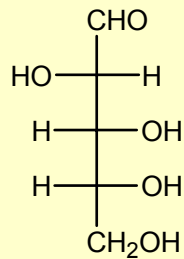
Common monosaccharides

aldopentoses

ribose

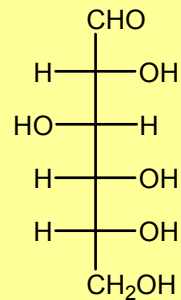


arabinose

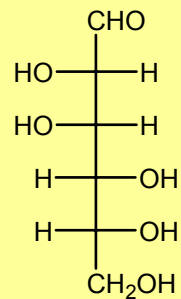


aldohexoses

glucose

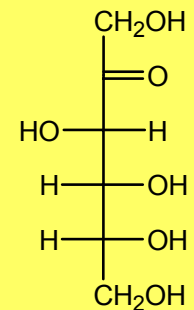


mannose



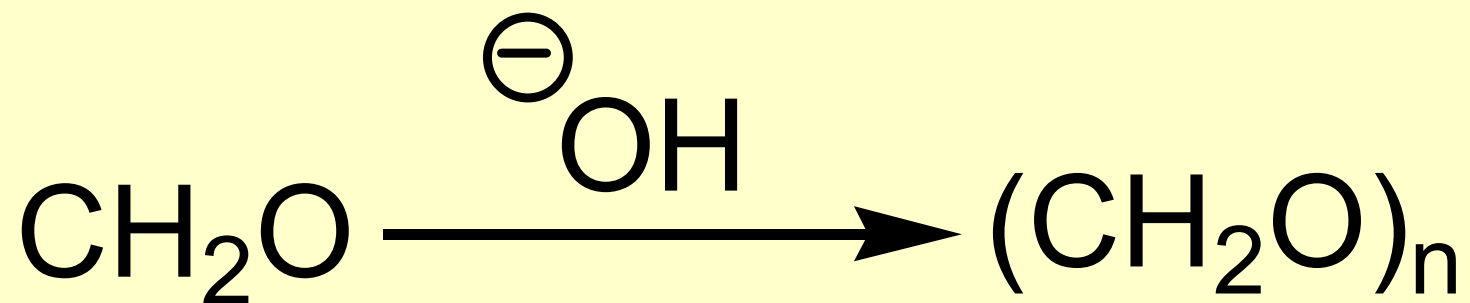
ketohexose

fructose



Prebiotic carbohydrate synthesis:

The Formose reaction



A. Butlerow, *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **53** (1861) 295-298

O. Leow, *J. prakt. Chem.* **33** (1886) 321-351

Some of the reactions involved

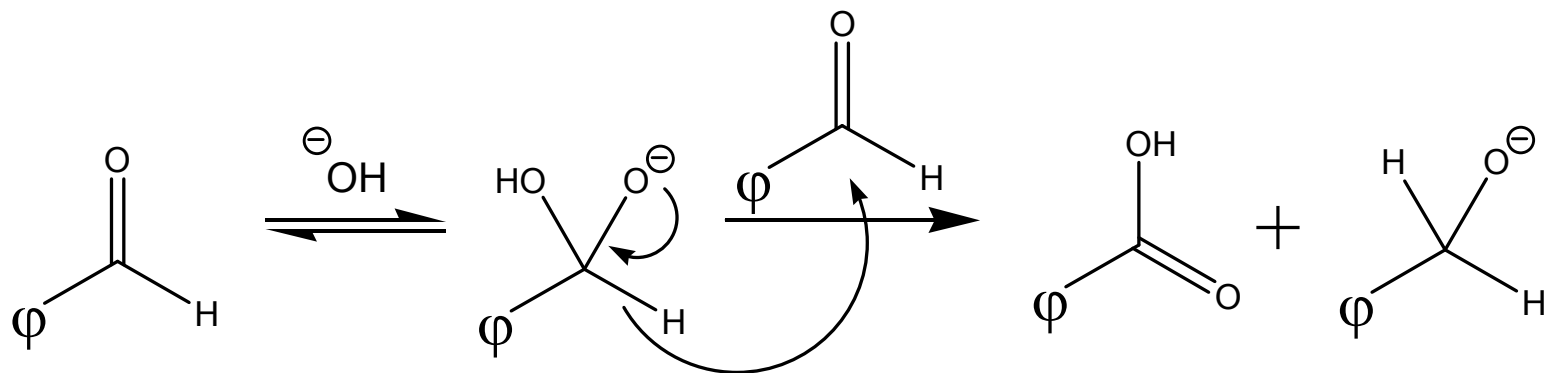
Cannizzaro

de Bruyn-van Ekenstein

Aldol condensation

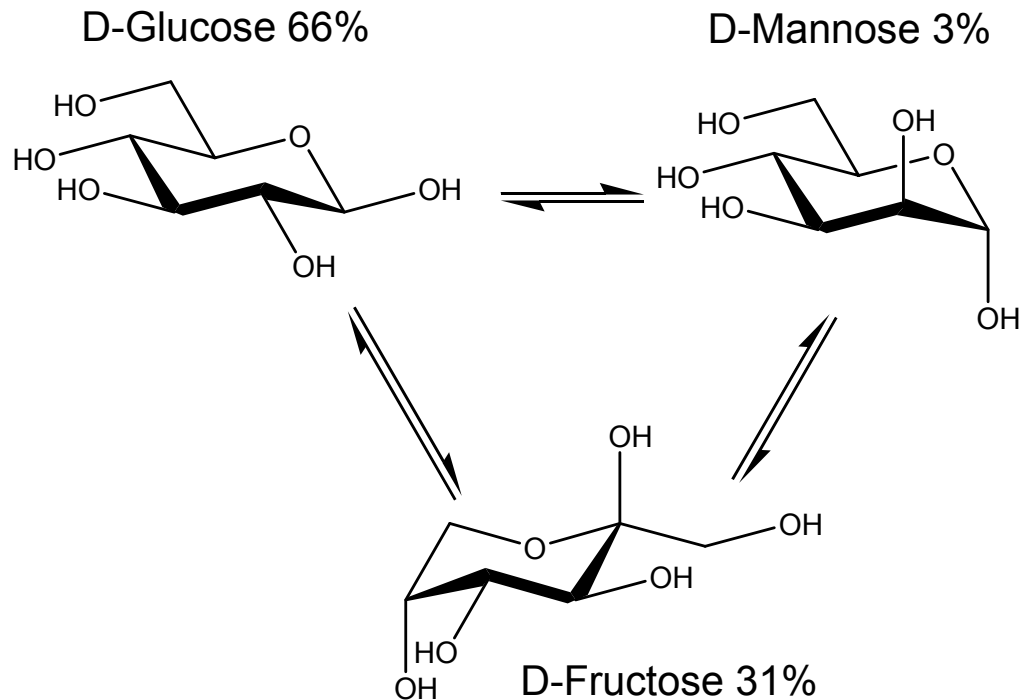
Retro-aldol

Cannizzaro reaction



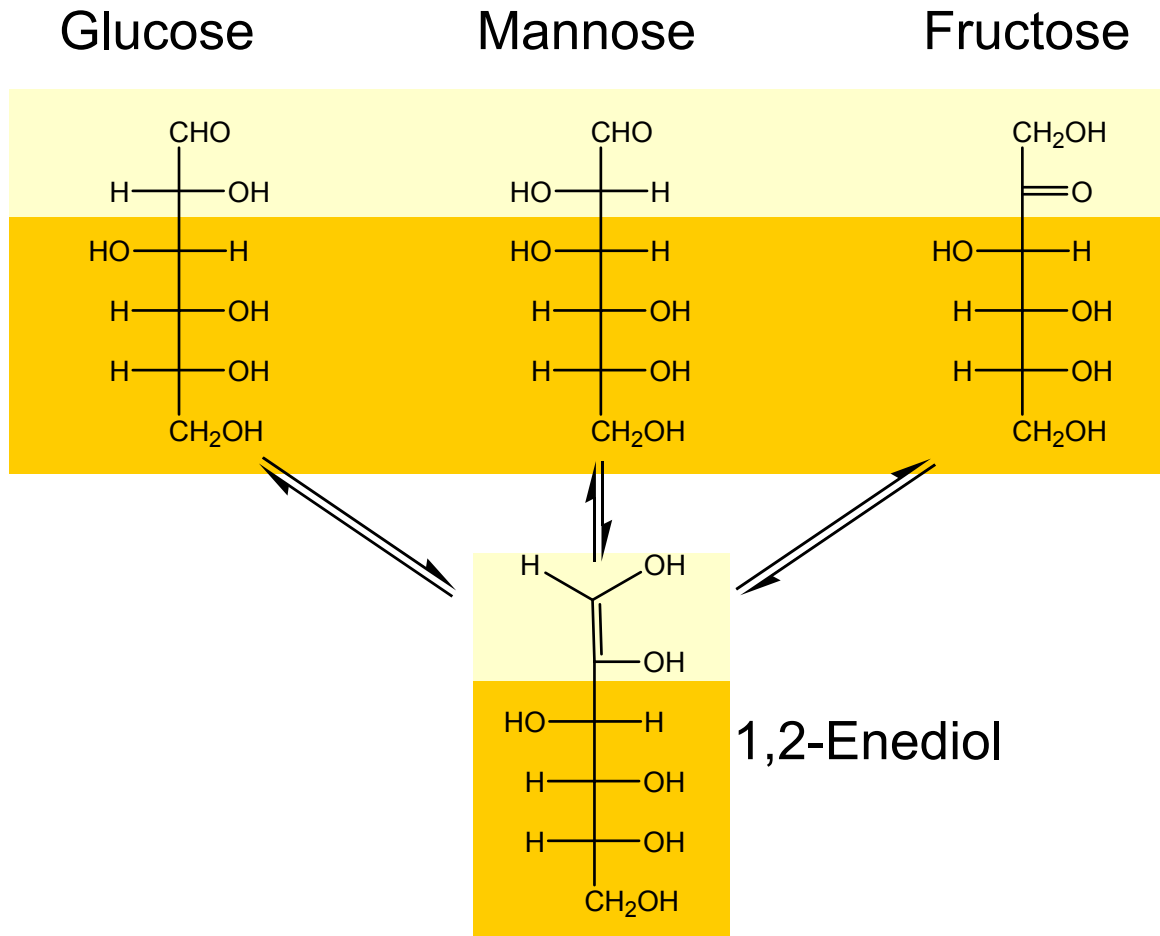
Cannizzaro, *Ann.* **88** (1853) 129-

de Bruyn-van Ekenstein rearrangement

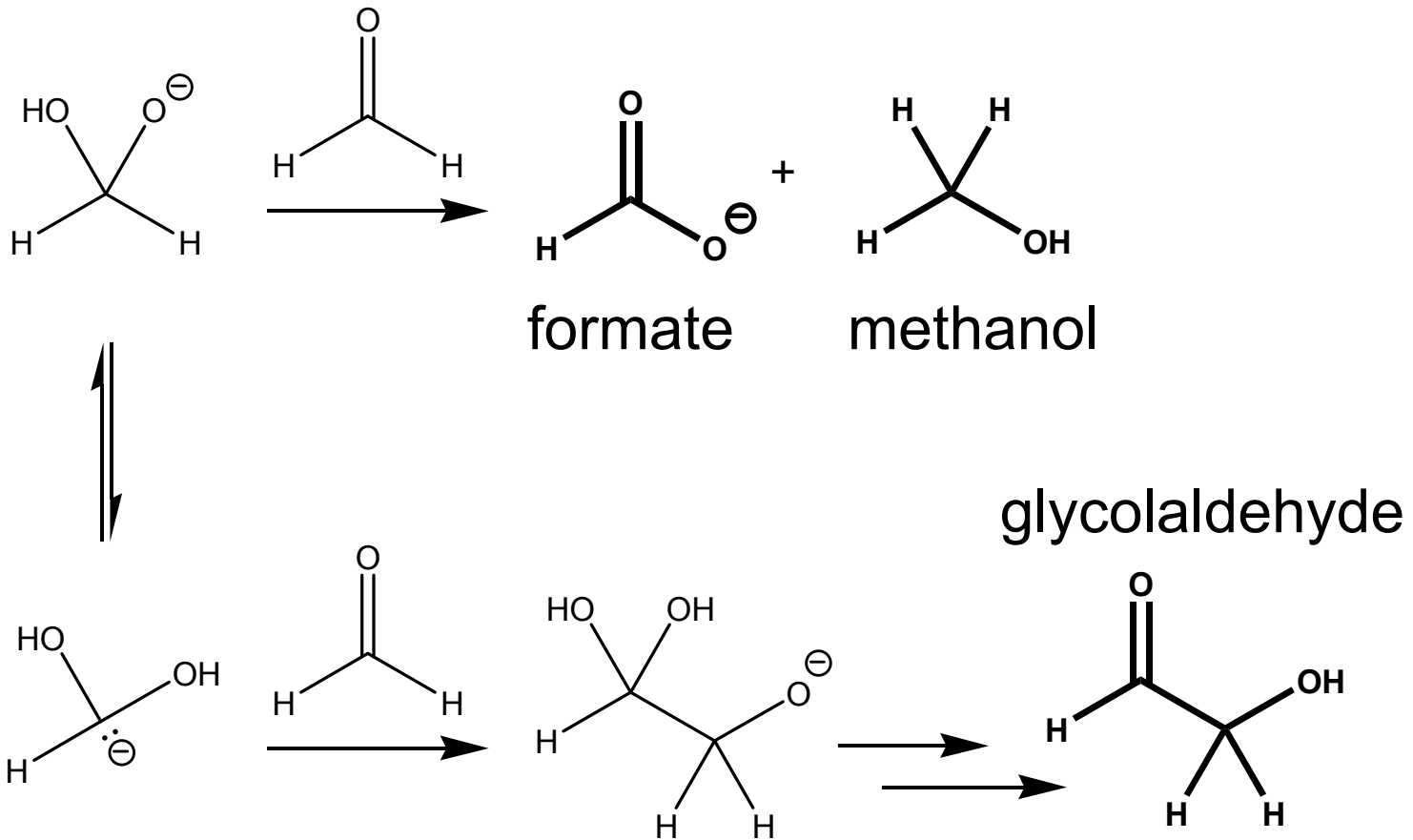


de Bruyn, *Rec. Trav. Chim.* 14 (1895) 150-
Evans, *Chem. Rev.* **31** (1942) 537-559

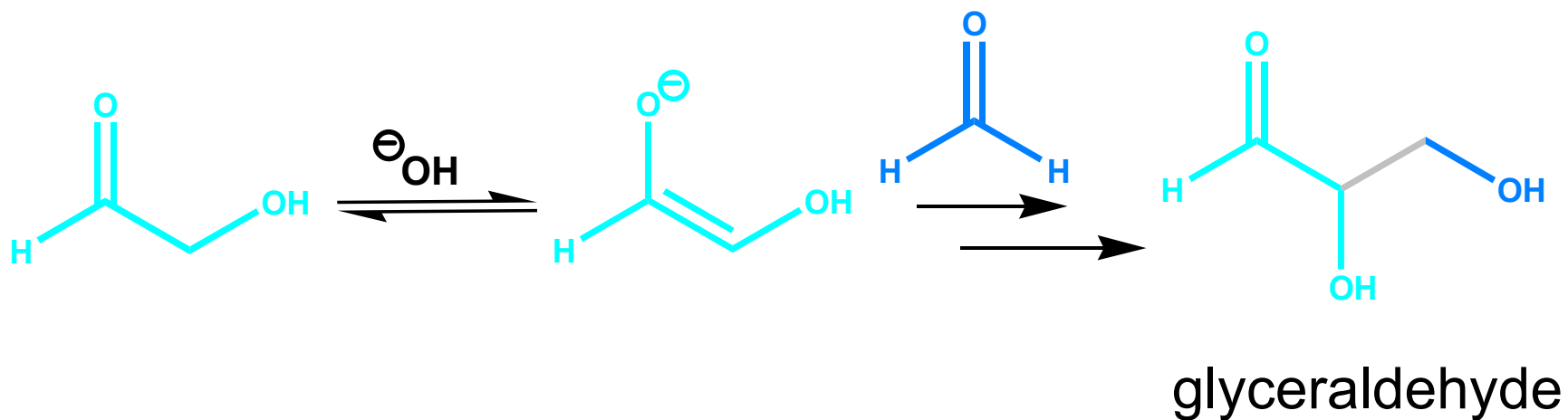
de Bruyn-van Ekenstein mechanism



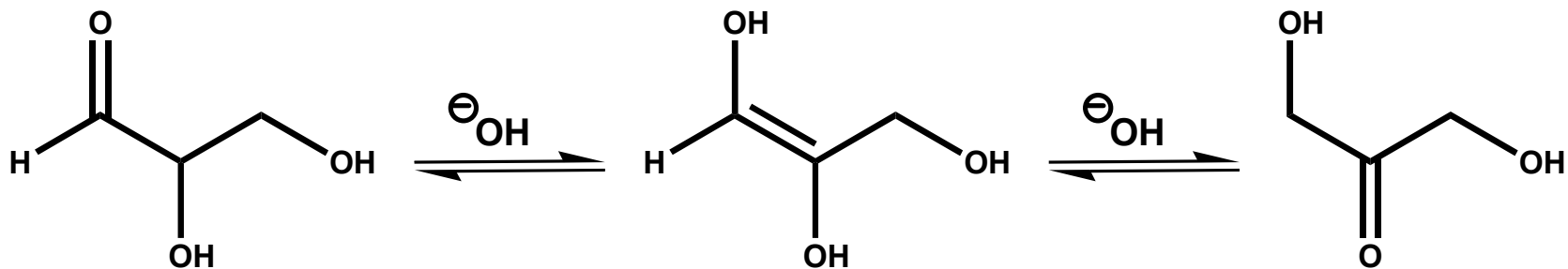
The first step...



Aldol condensation

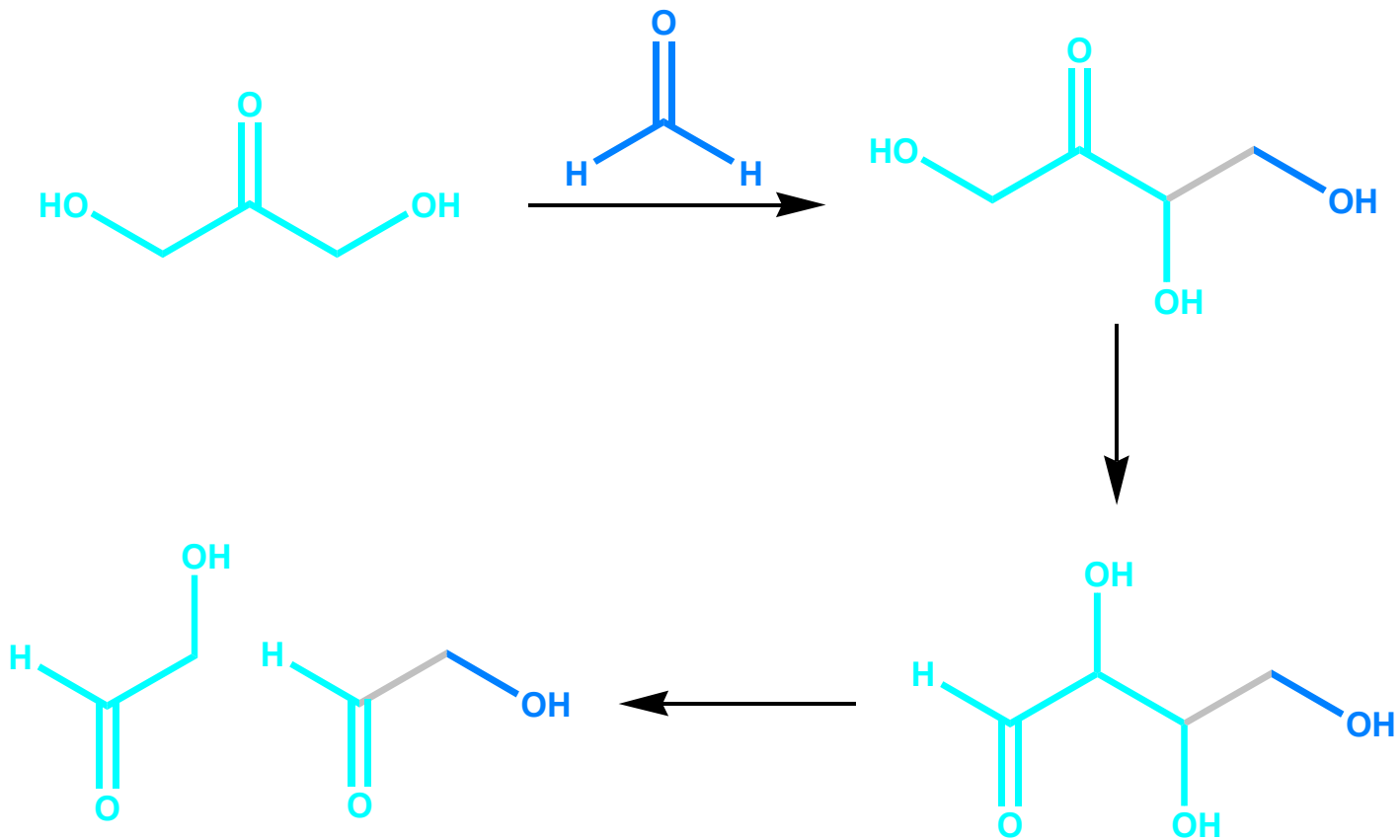
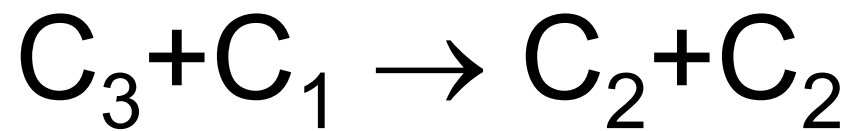


de Bruyn-van Ekenstein

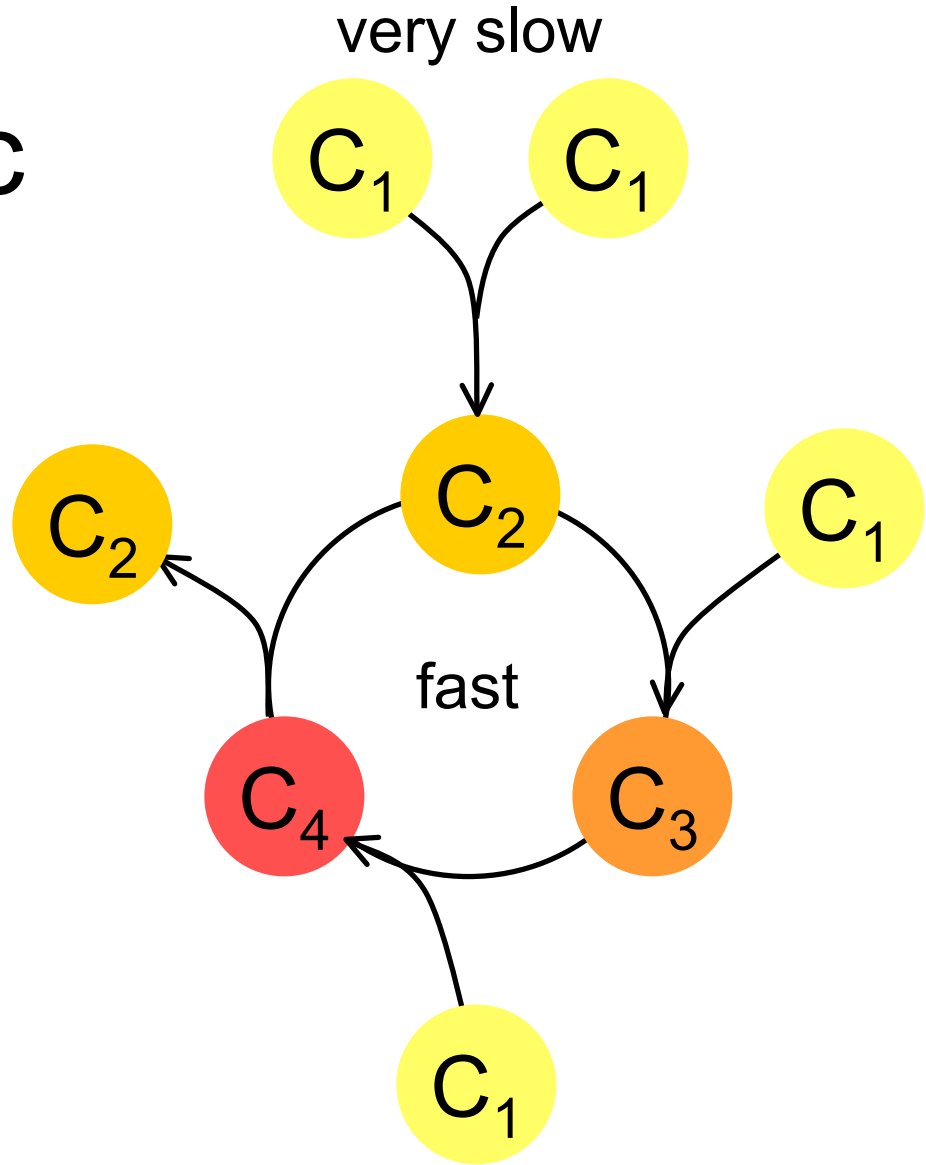


glyceraldehyde

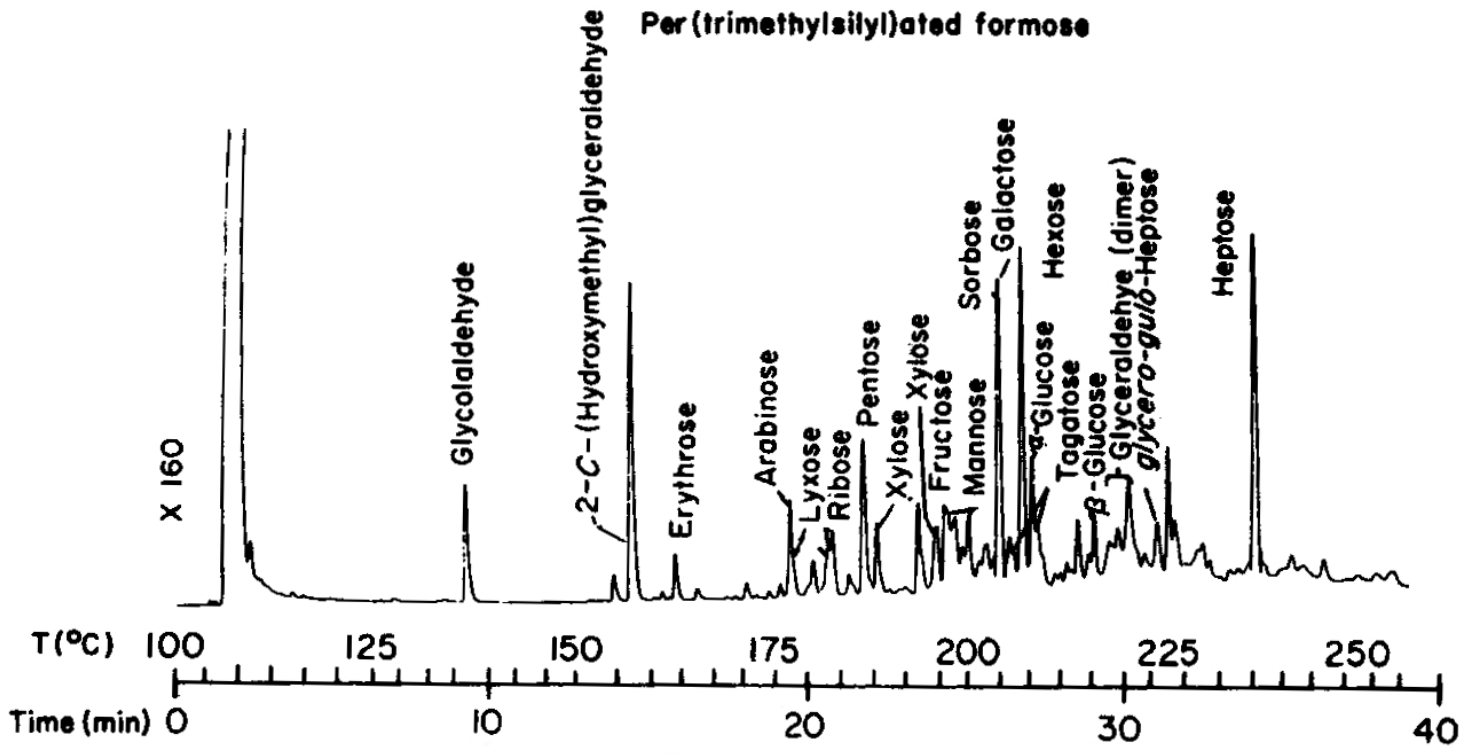
dihydroxyacetone



Autocatalytic cycle



The result:



Sugars in formose

(55% total yield of sugars)

Aldopentoses 7%
(1.4% ribose)



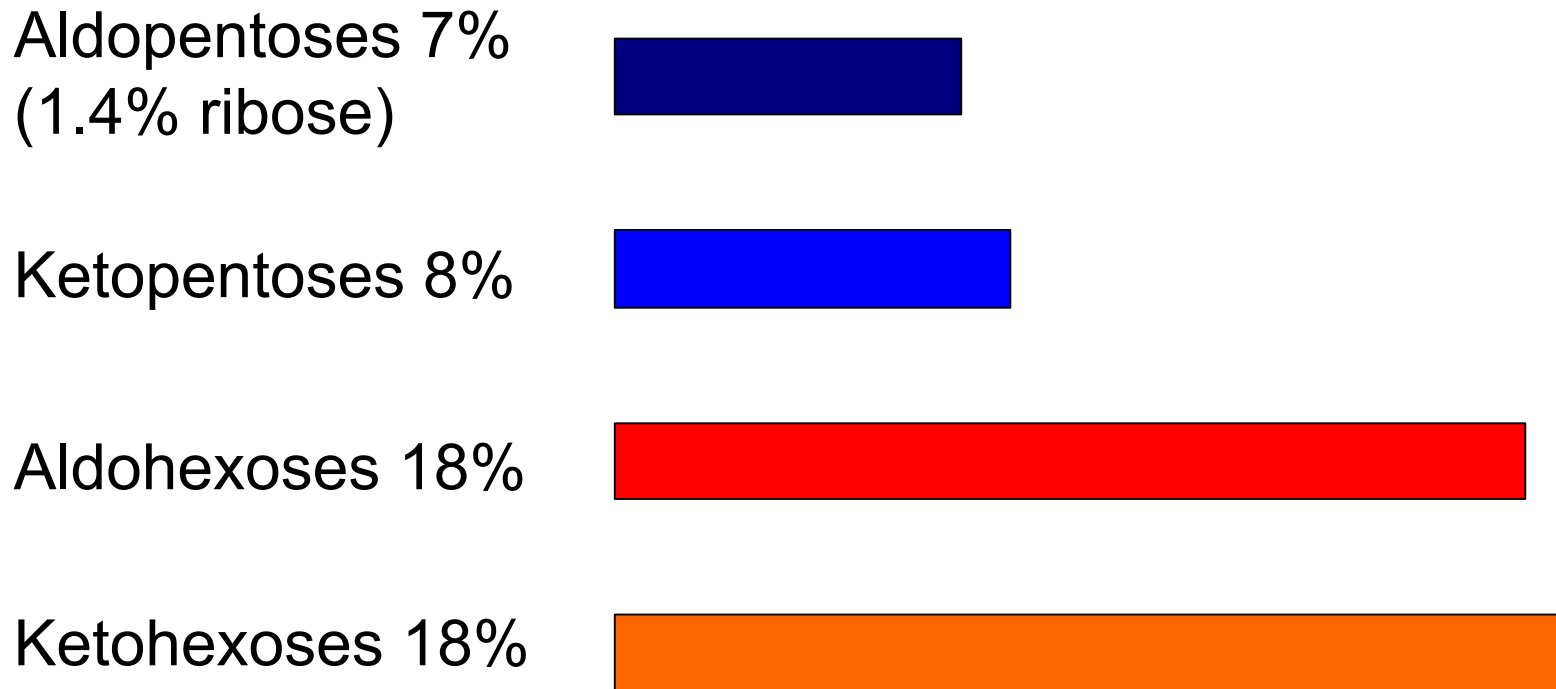
Ketopentoses 8%



Aldohexoses 18%



Ketohexoses 18%

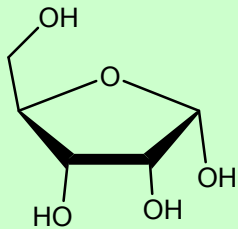


Open chain forms

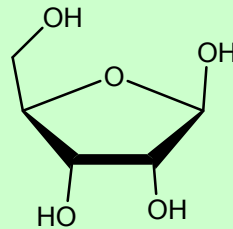
	aldoses	ketoses
tetroses	11-16%	100%
pentoses	0.1-0.2%	8-22%
hexoses	0.002-0.1%	0.3-0.7%

Tautomers of D-ribose

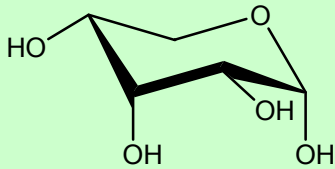
Cyclic forms (99,9%)



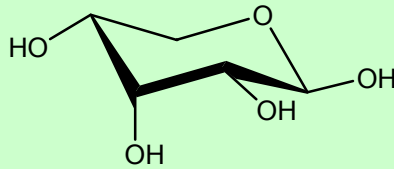
α -furanose



β -furanose

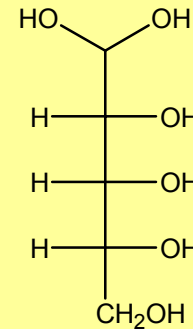


α -pyranose

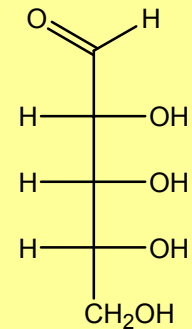


β -pyranose

Acyclic forms (0,1%)



hydrate



aldehyde

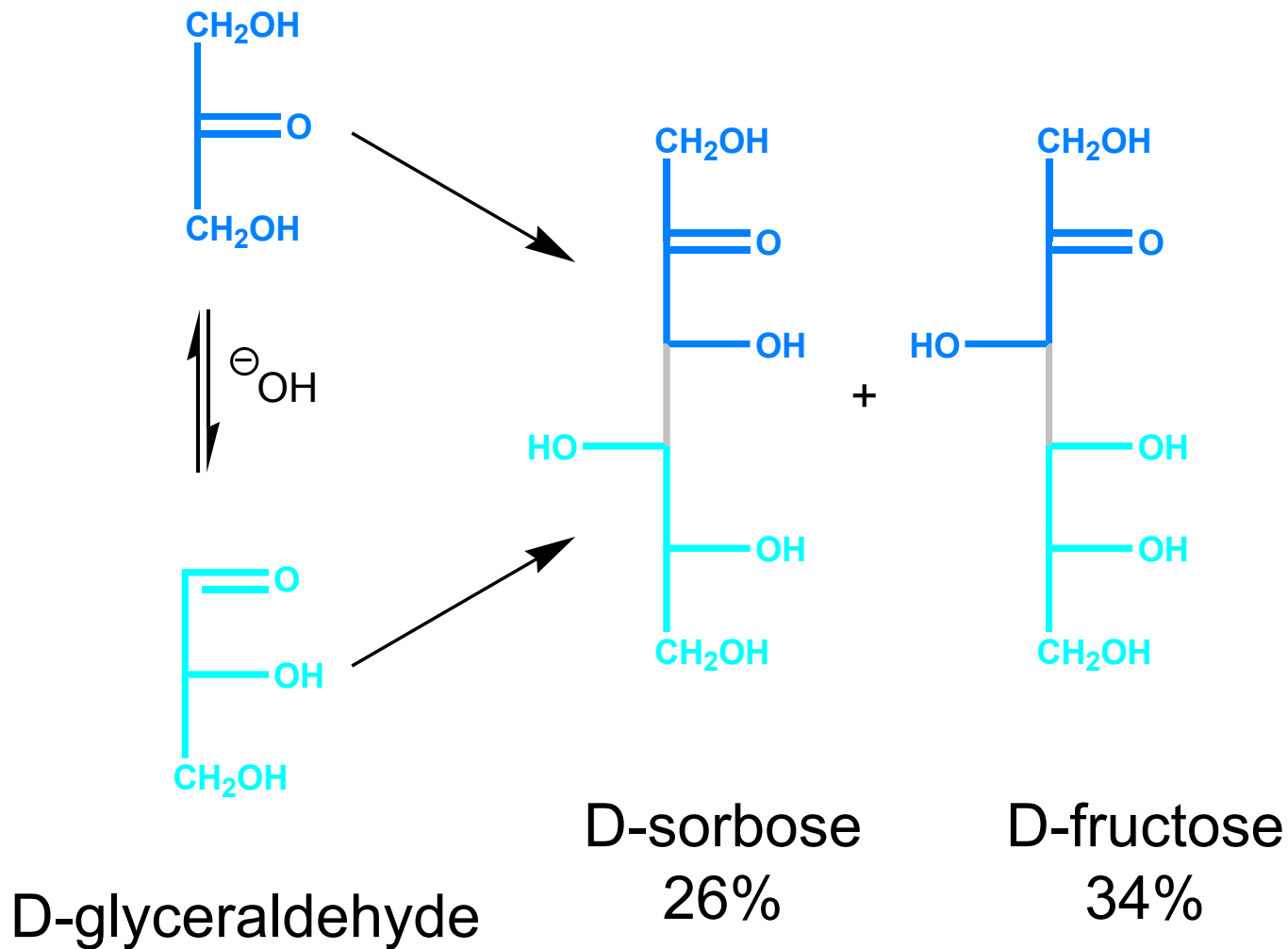
Problems

Much more hexoses than pentoses

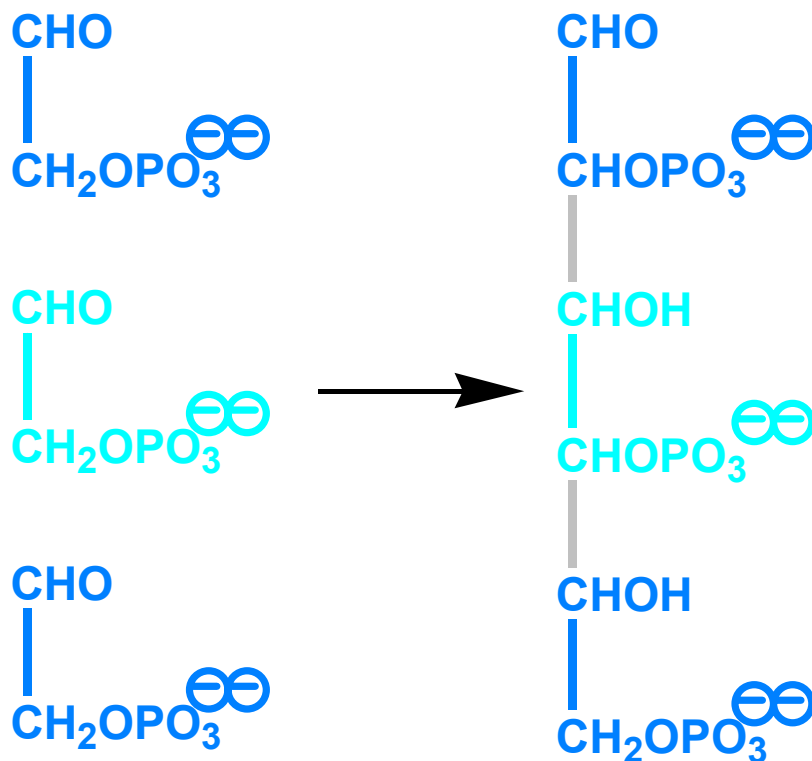
Very little ribose

Racemic mixture of sugars

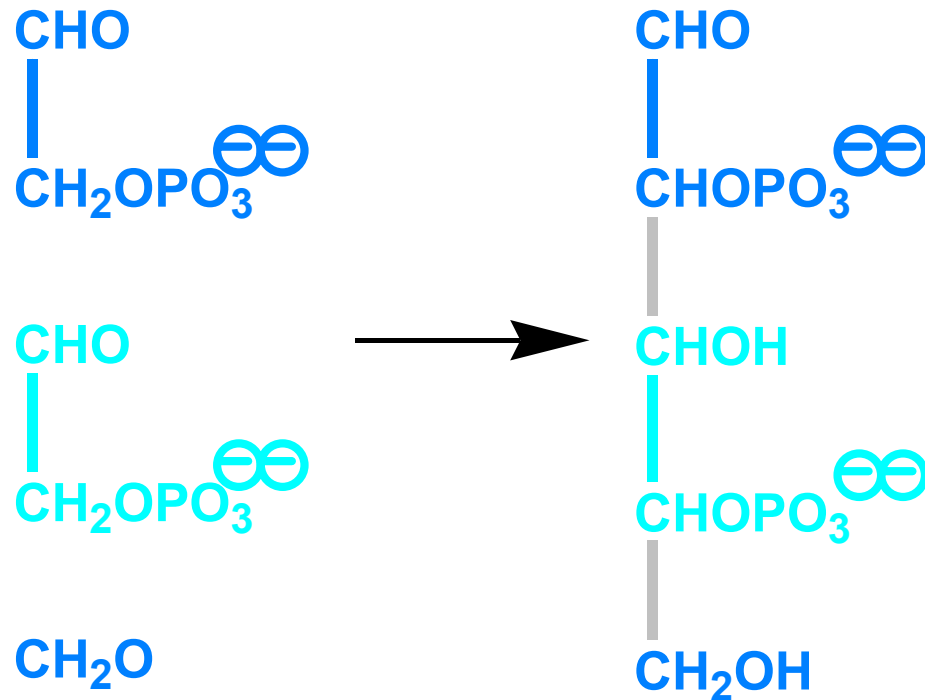
dihydroxyacetone



Glycolaldehyde phosphate 1



Glycolaldehyde phosphate 2



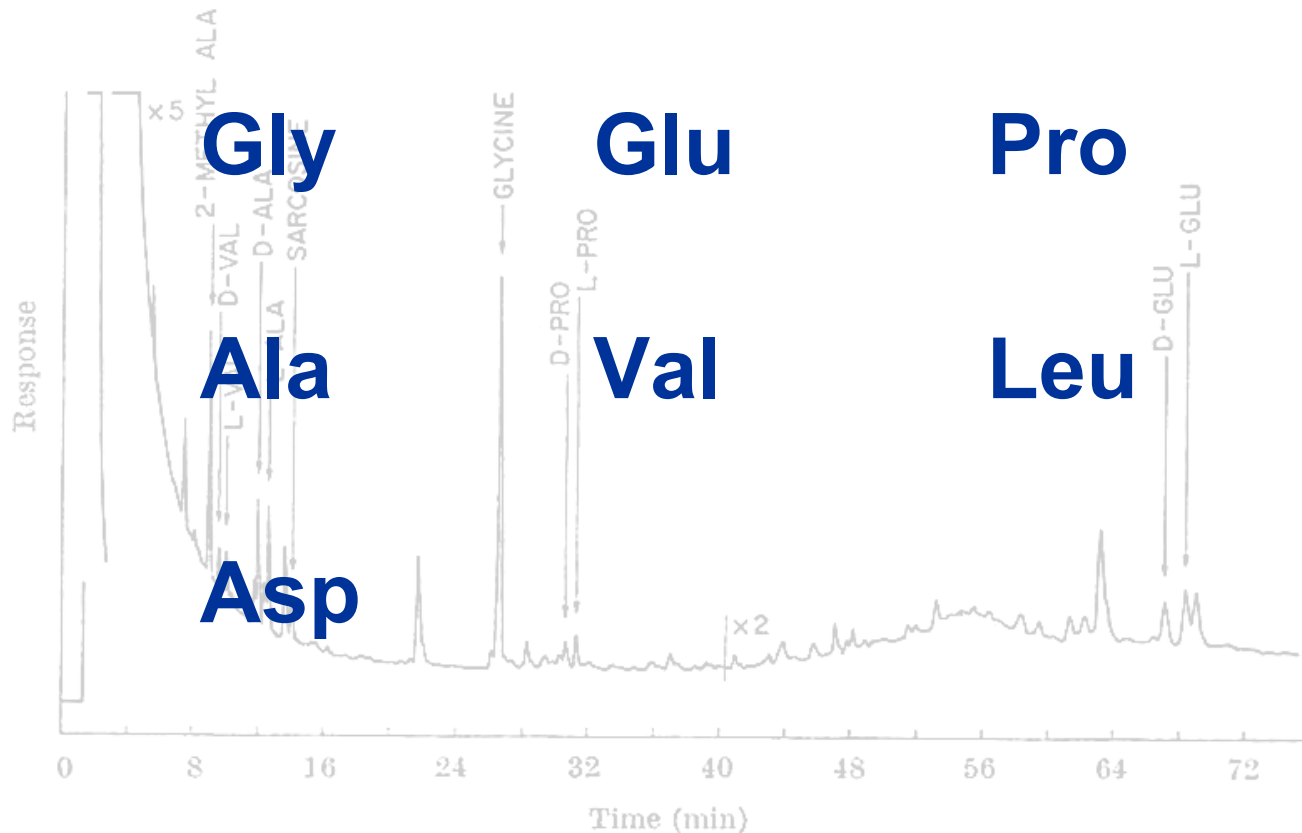
Extraterrestrial compounds



1.5 cm

Aminoacids	60 ppm
Carbohydrates	60
Pyrimidines	0.06
Purines	1.2

Aminoacids



+12 not found in proteins

Carbohydrates

Glucose

Mannose

Arabinose

Xylose

Dihydroxyacetone

1.5 cm

+ aldonic acids & alditols

Conclusion

The basic building blocks of proteins and RNA can be prepared from compounds expected to be present on early Earth.

The conditions to make them are incompatible, *i.e.* they can not be formed under the same reaction conditions and in the same place.

The strongest proof that they could have been formed prebiotically is their presence in extraterrestrial matter.