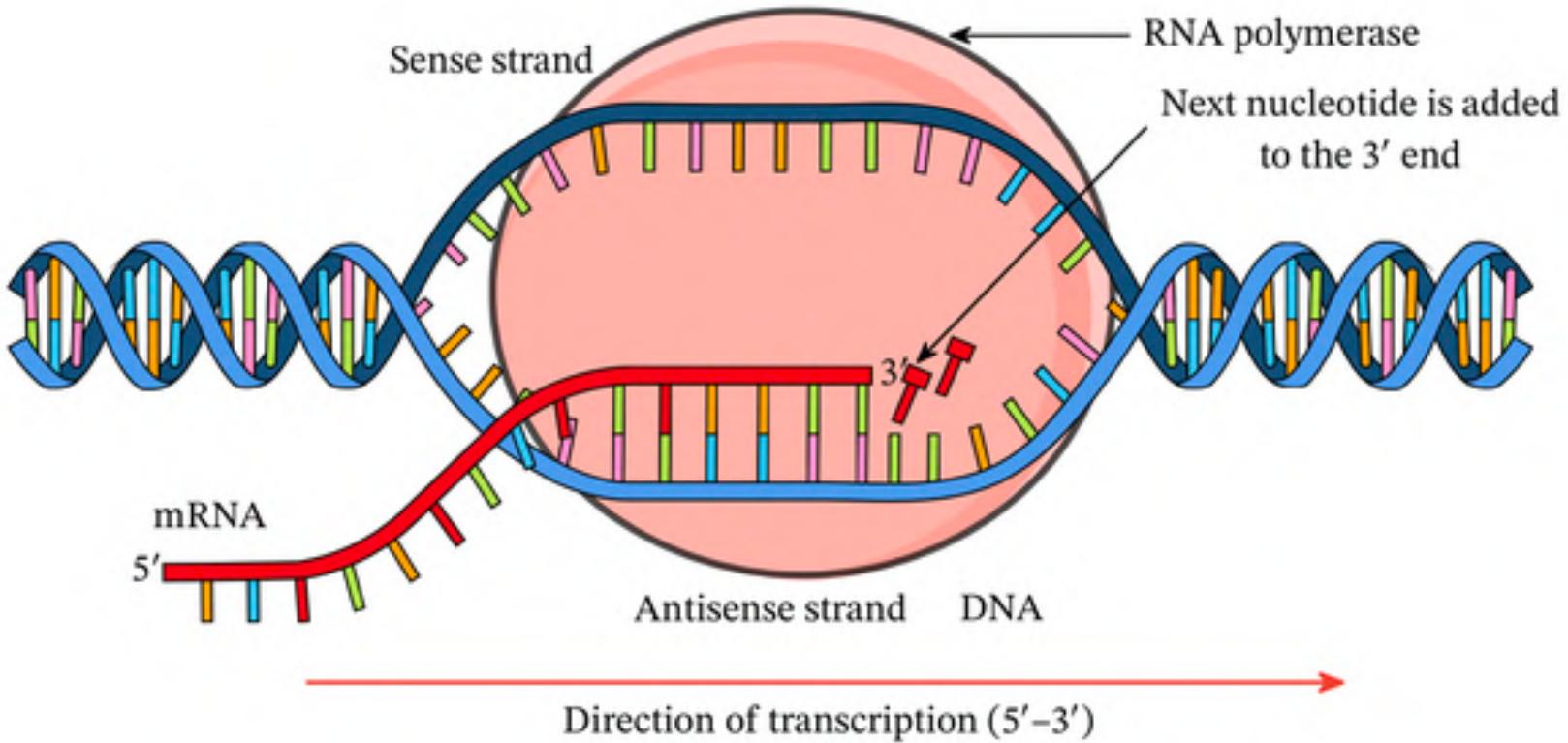


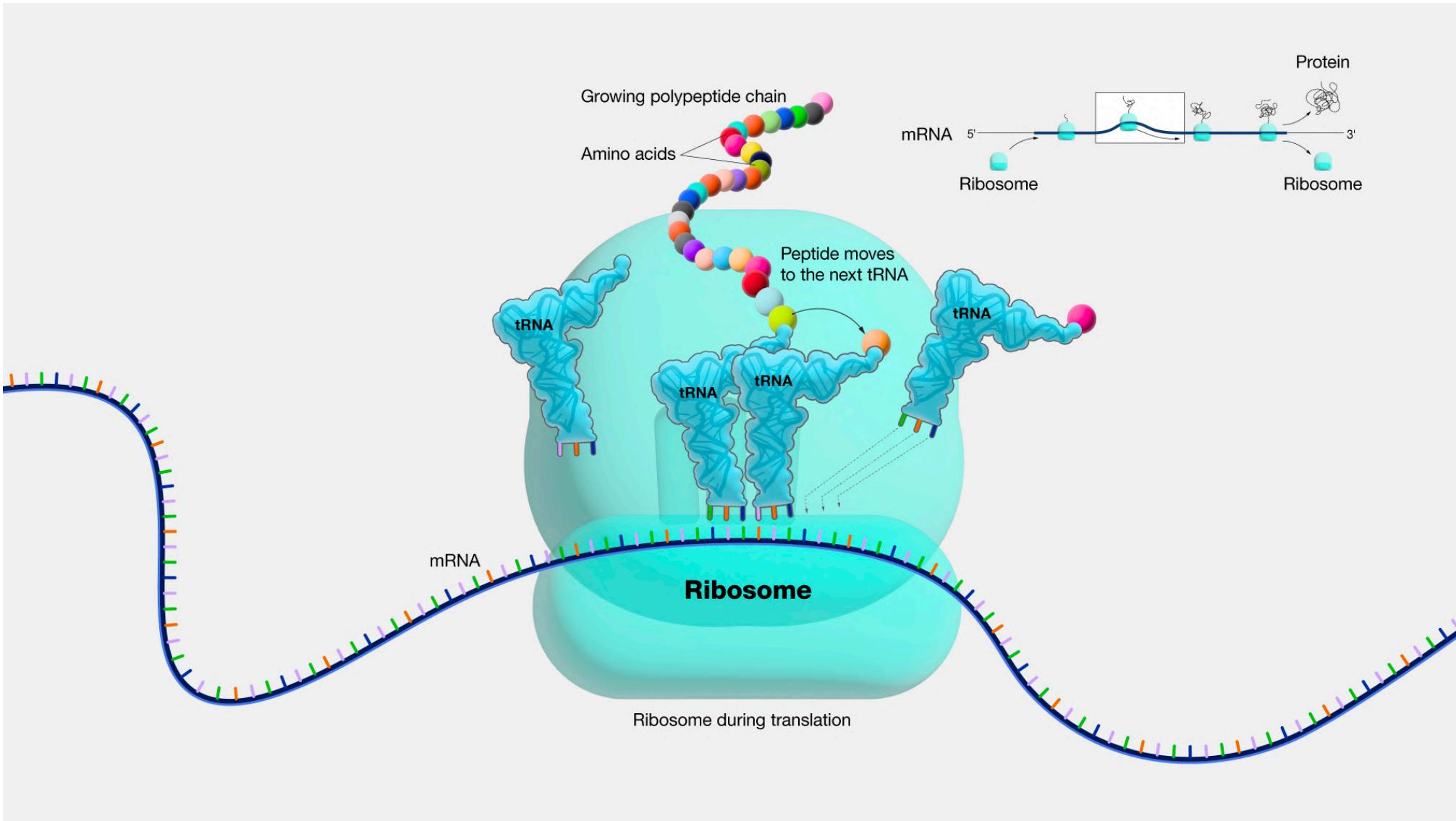
# **Amino acid–assisted RNA oligomerization**

## **from 2',3'-cyclic ribonucleotides**

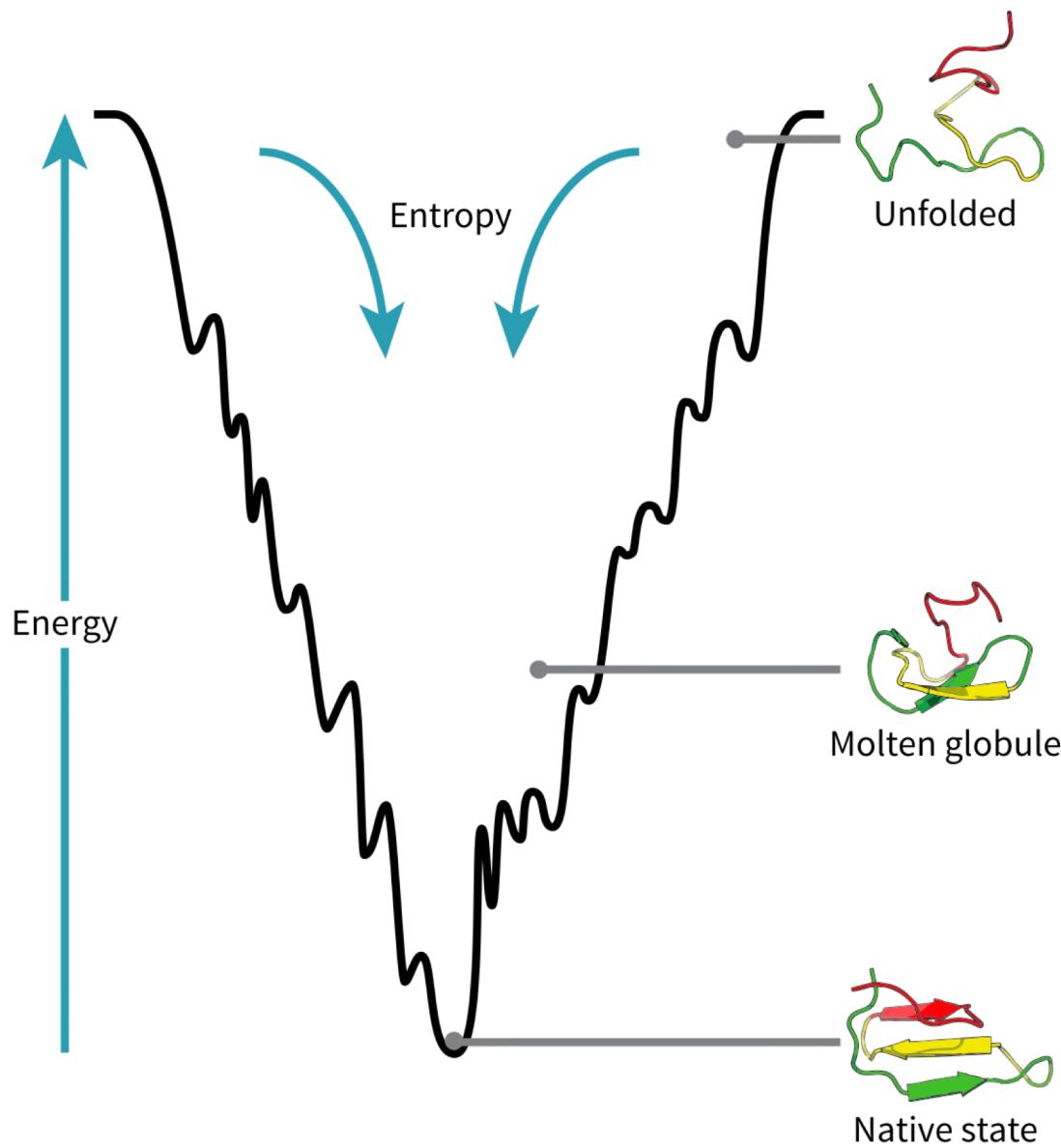
# The Central Dogma of Biology



# The Central Dogma of Biology

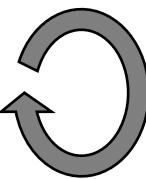


# The Central Dogma of Biology



# The RNA World Hypothesis



RNA  


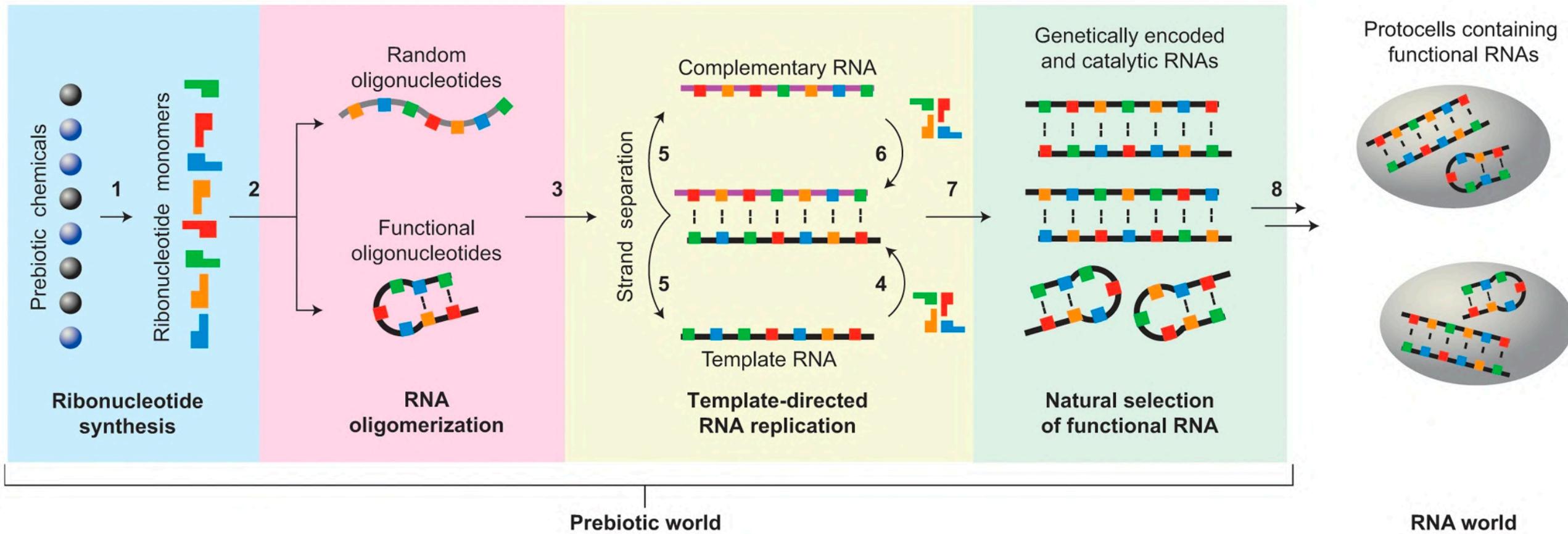
**Information storage  
and transfer**

RNA

**Function**

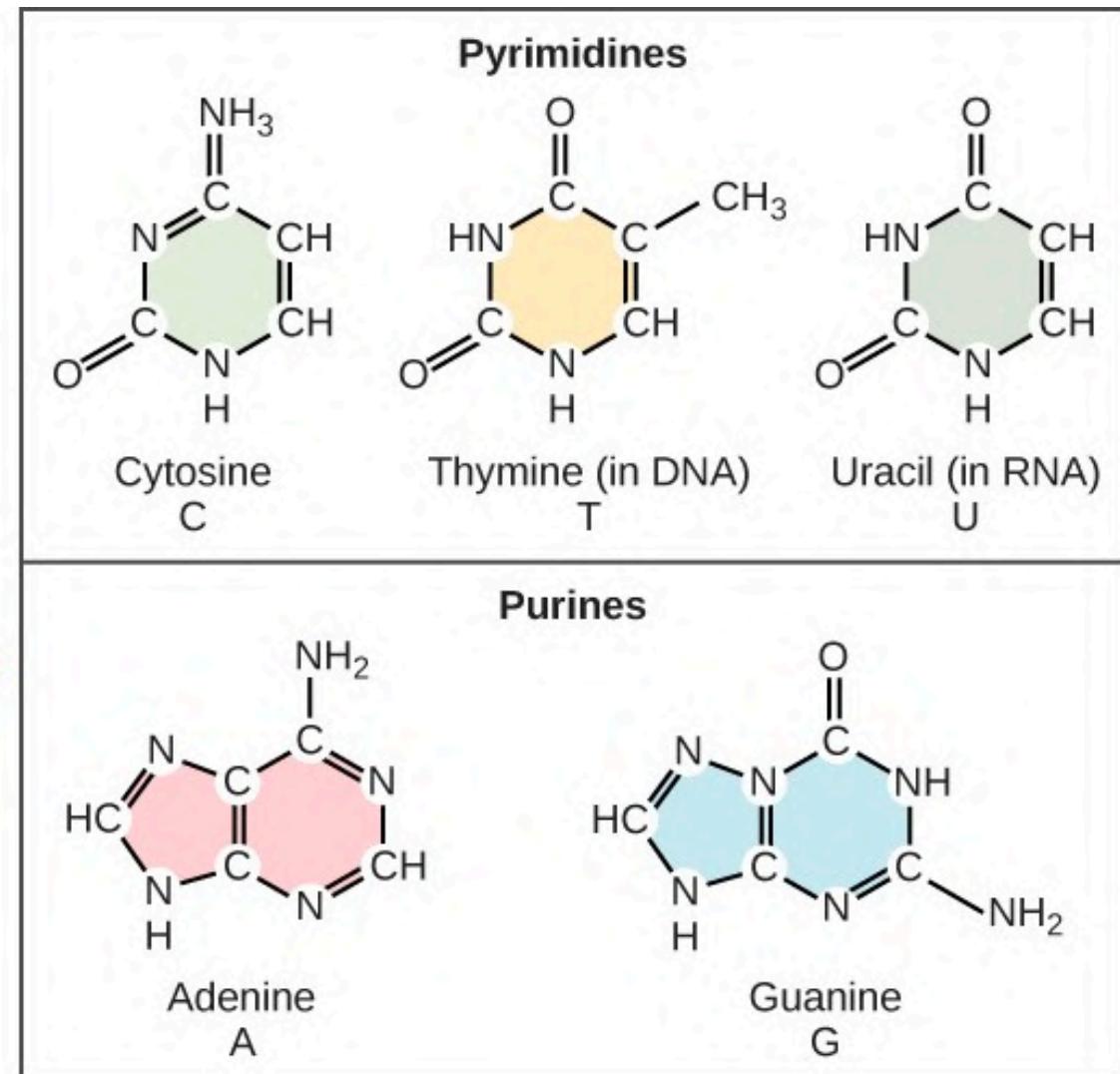
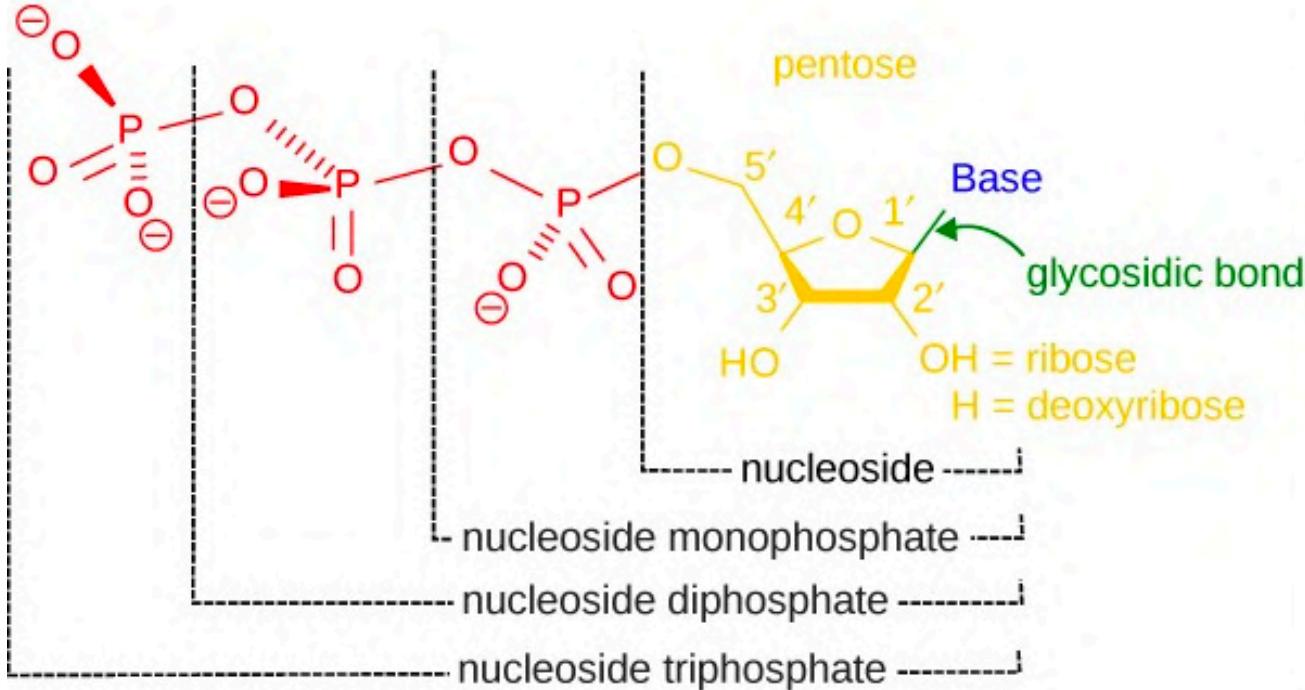
Fulfils **Genetic** and **Catalytic** requirements

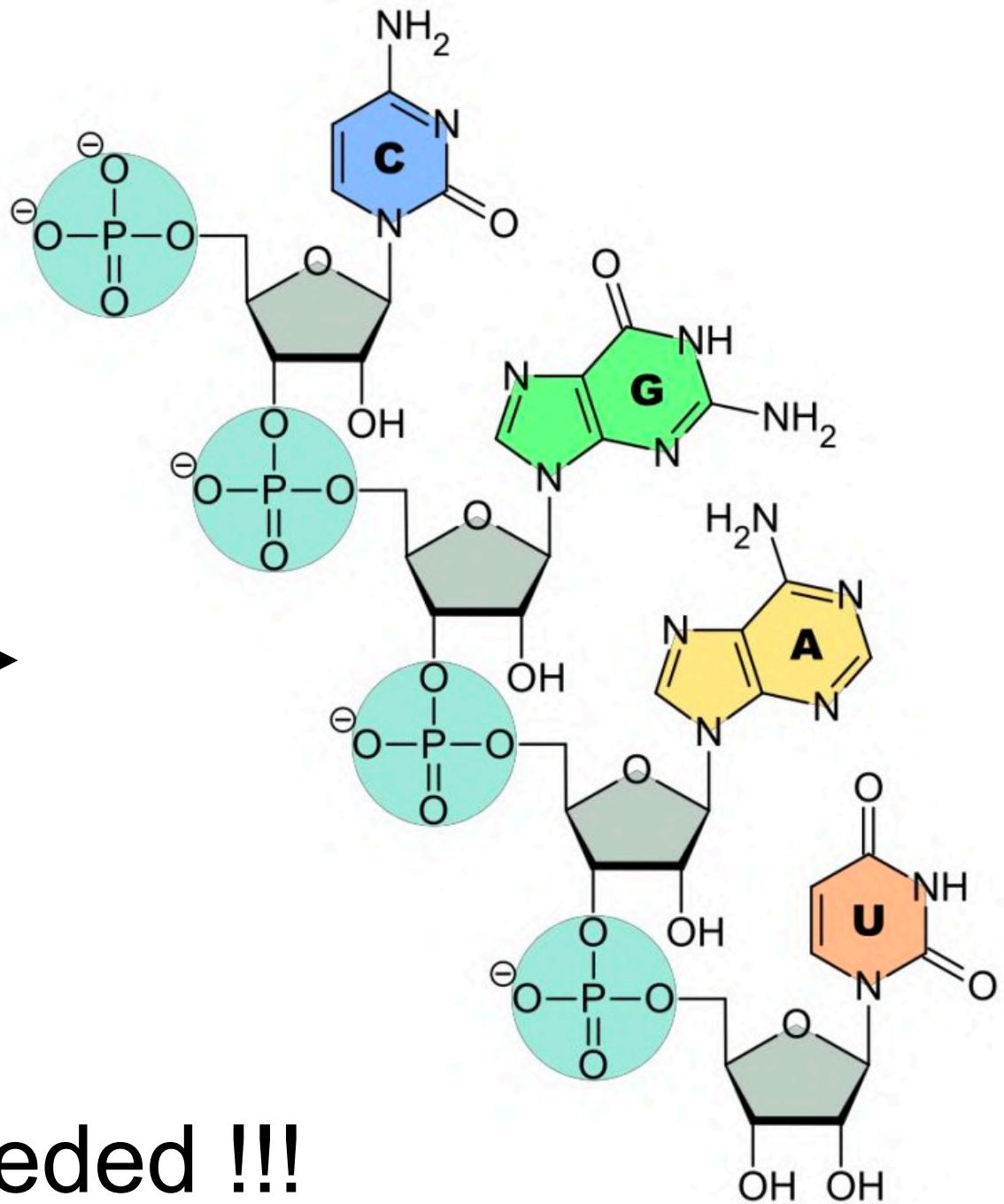
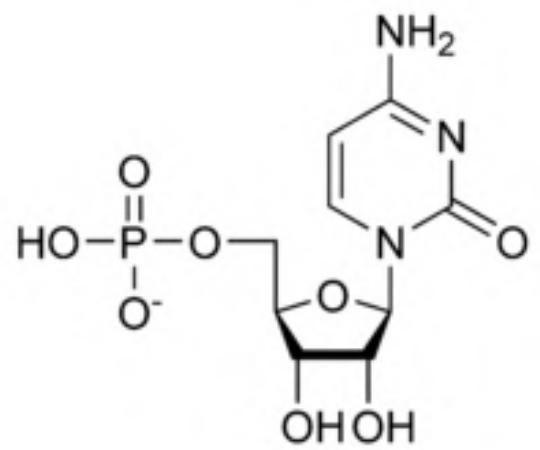
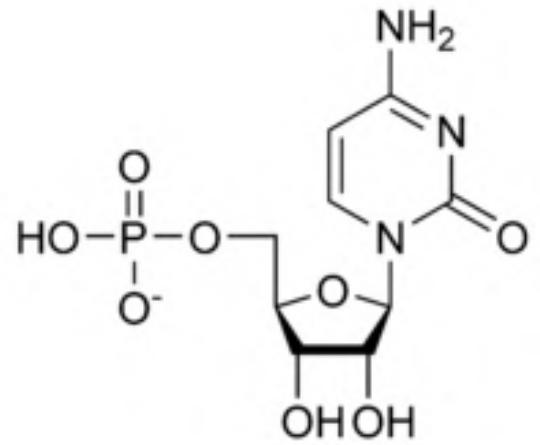
# The RNA World Hypothesis



# RNA

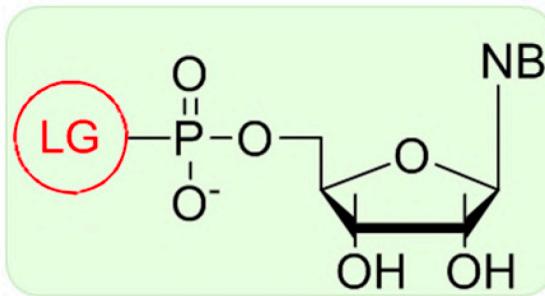
## Building blocks



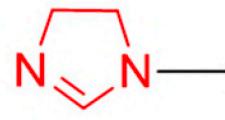


Activation needed !!!

# Activated nucleotides



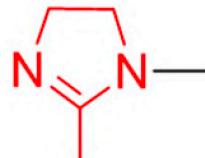
imidazole



1-methyladenine



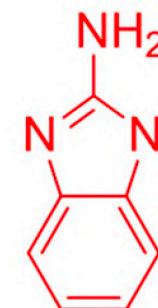
2-methylimidazole



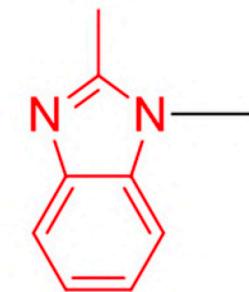
dimethylaminopyridine



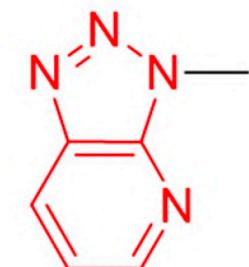
2-amino-benzimidazole



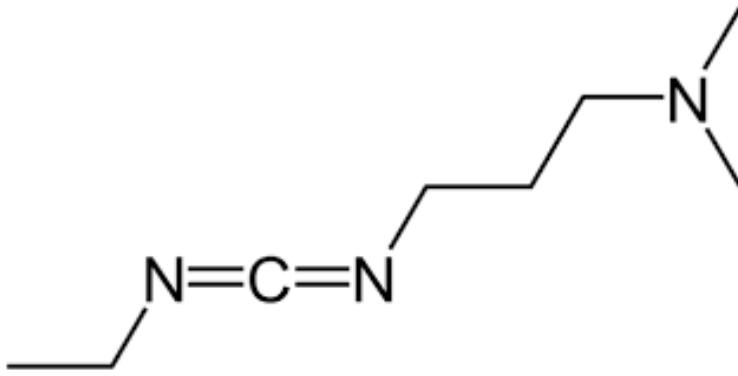
2-methyl-benzimidazole



7-aza-1-hydroxybenzotriazole

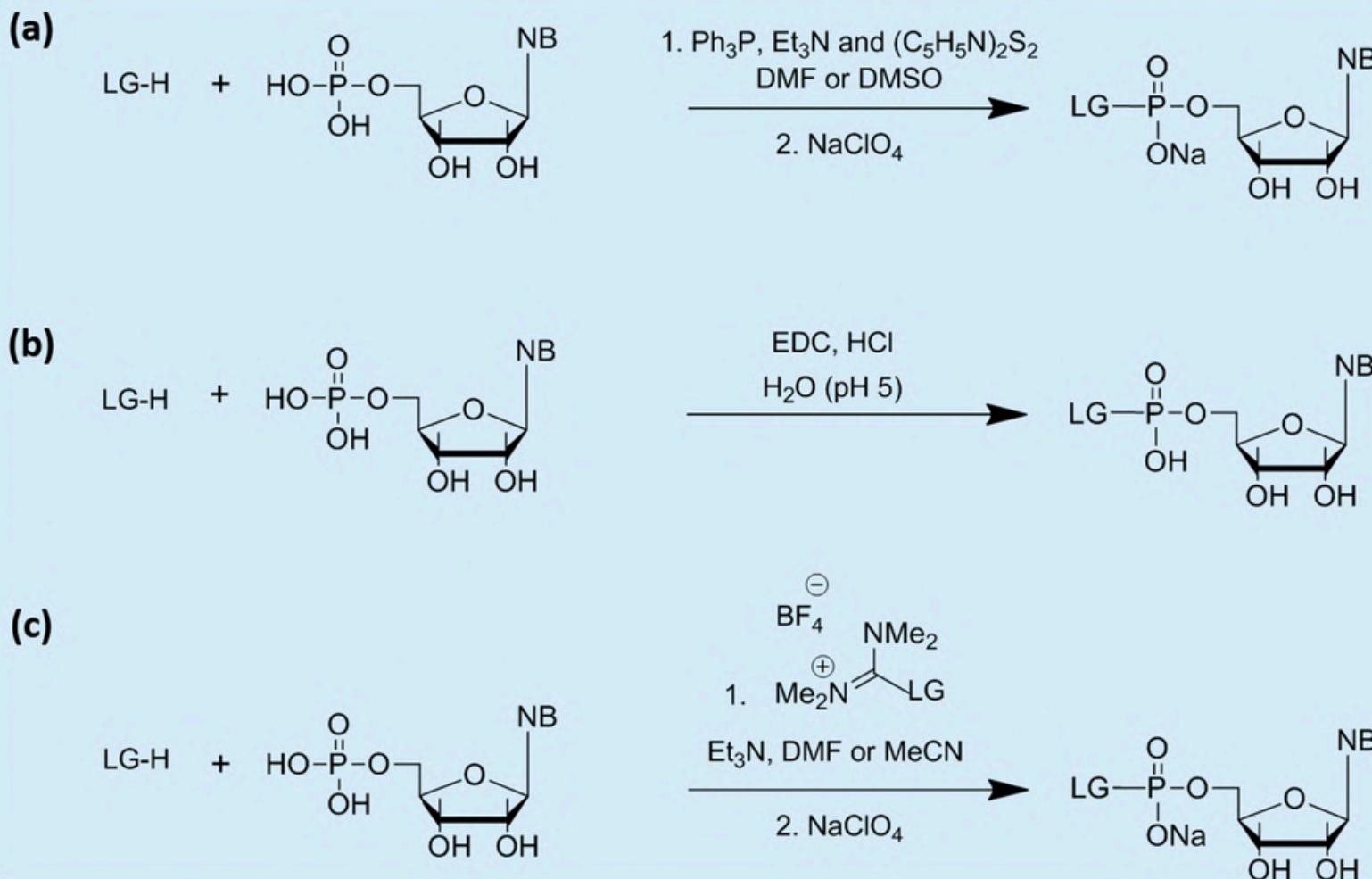


EDC

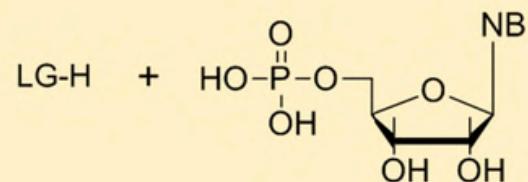


### Prebiotic Chemistry

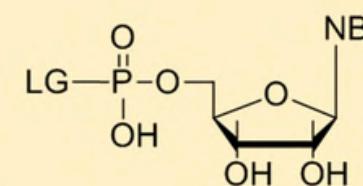
### Organic Chemistry



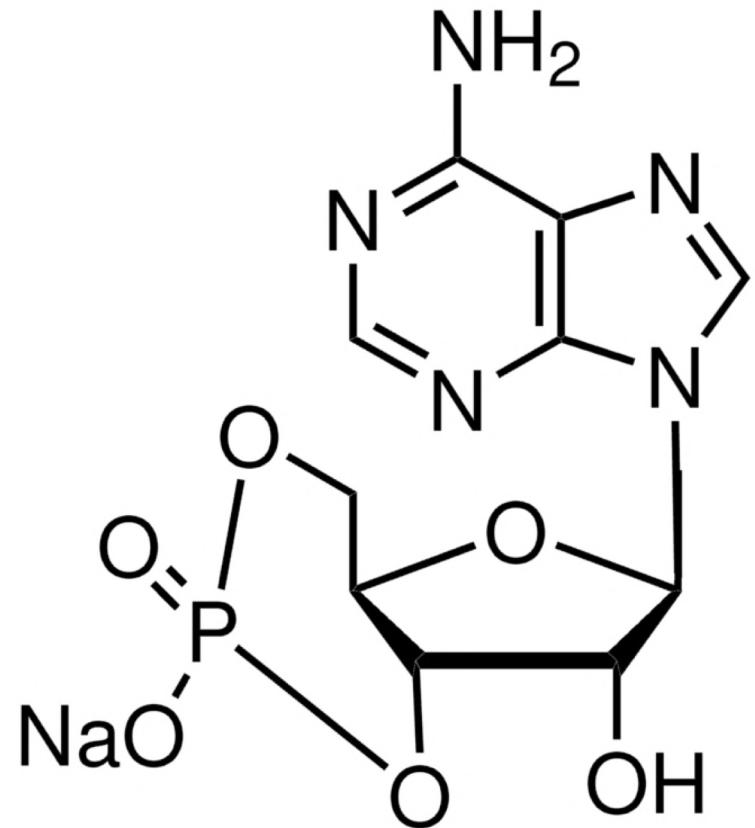
(d)



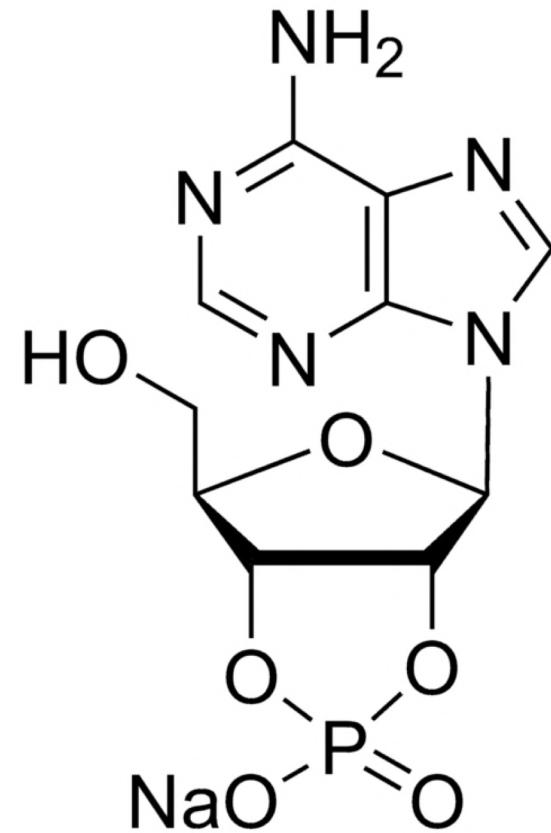
different polyamines  
 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , acidic  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
mineral surfaces,  
different temperatures  
dehydration/rehydration cycles



# Cyclic nucleotides

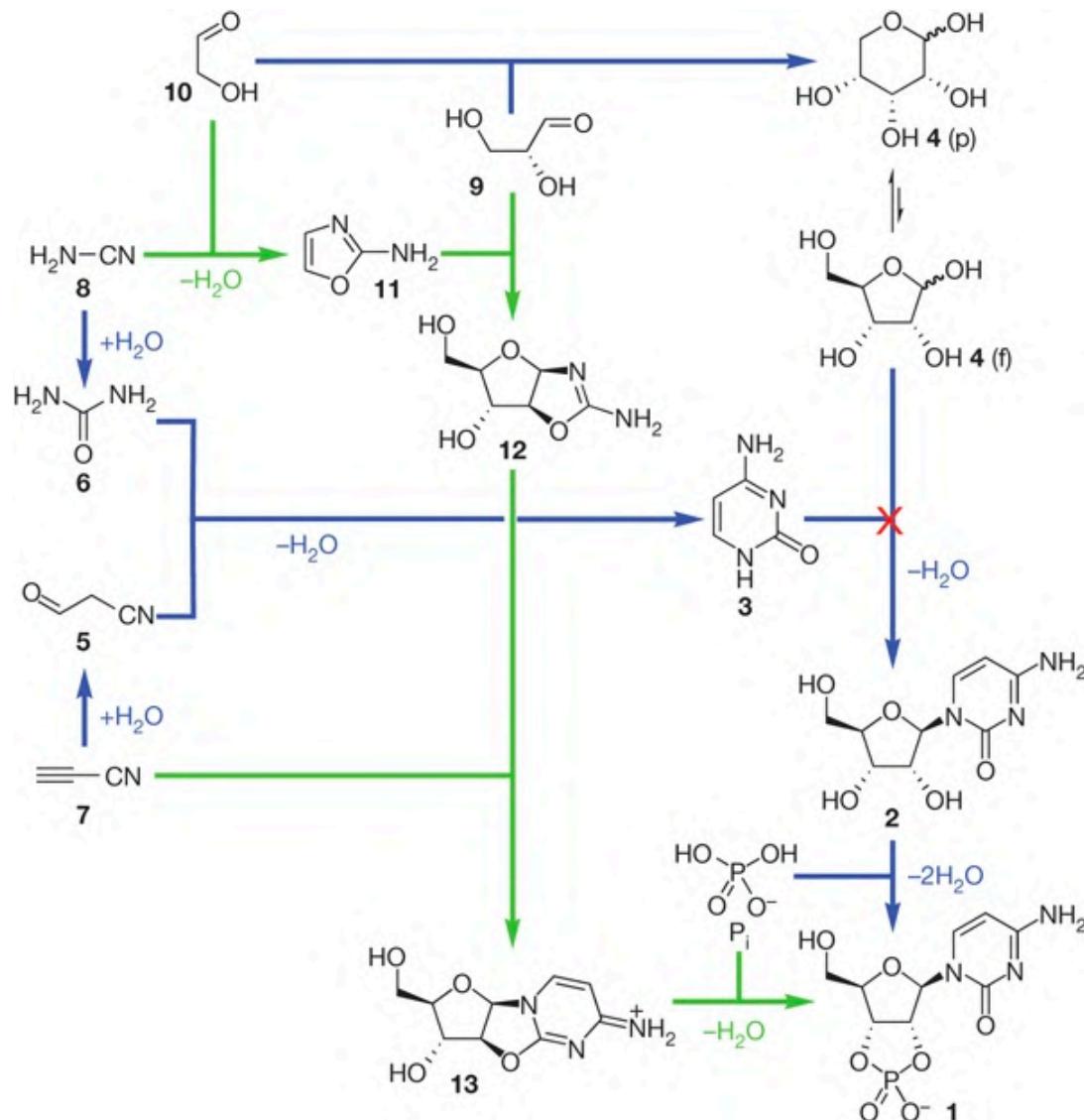


Adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate sodium salt

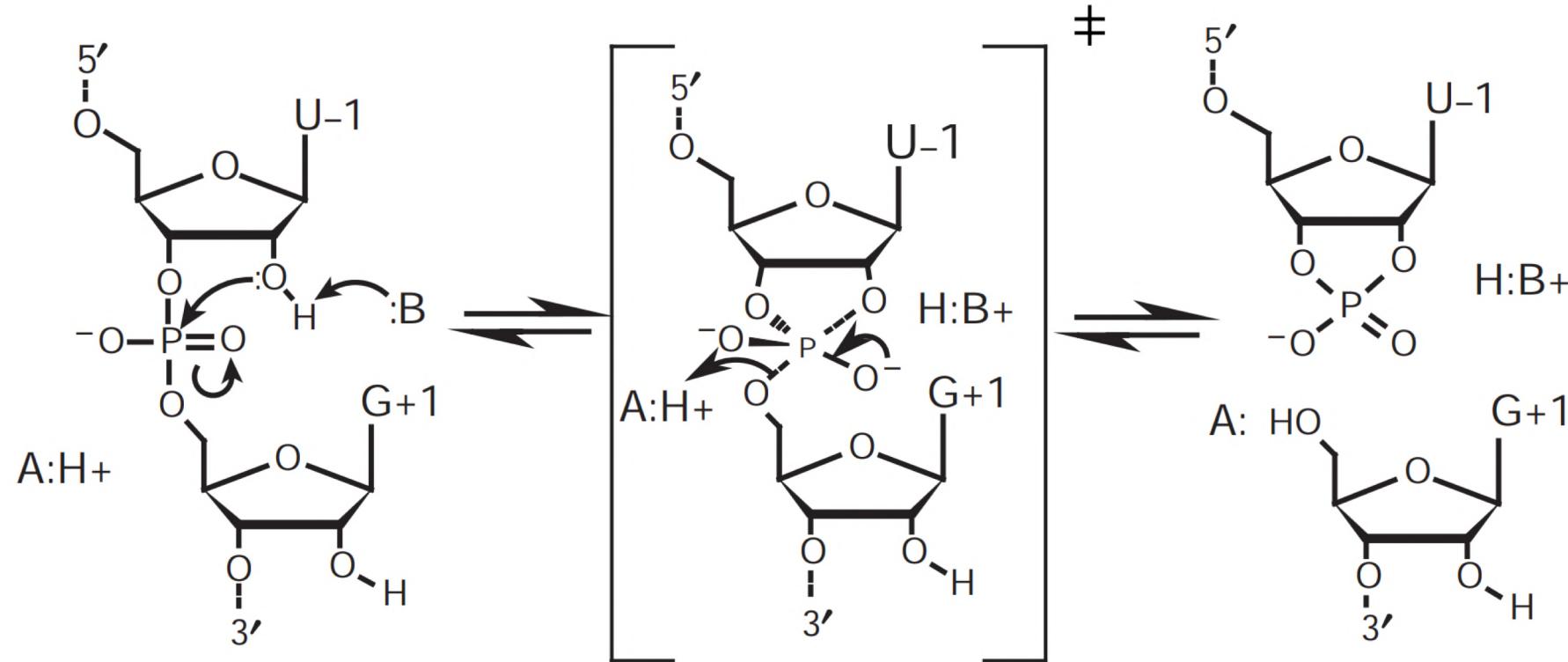


Adenosine 2',3'-cyclic monophosphate sodium salt

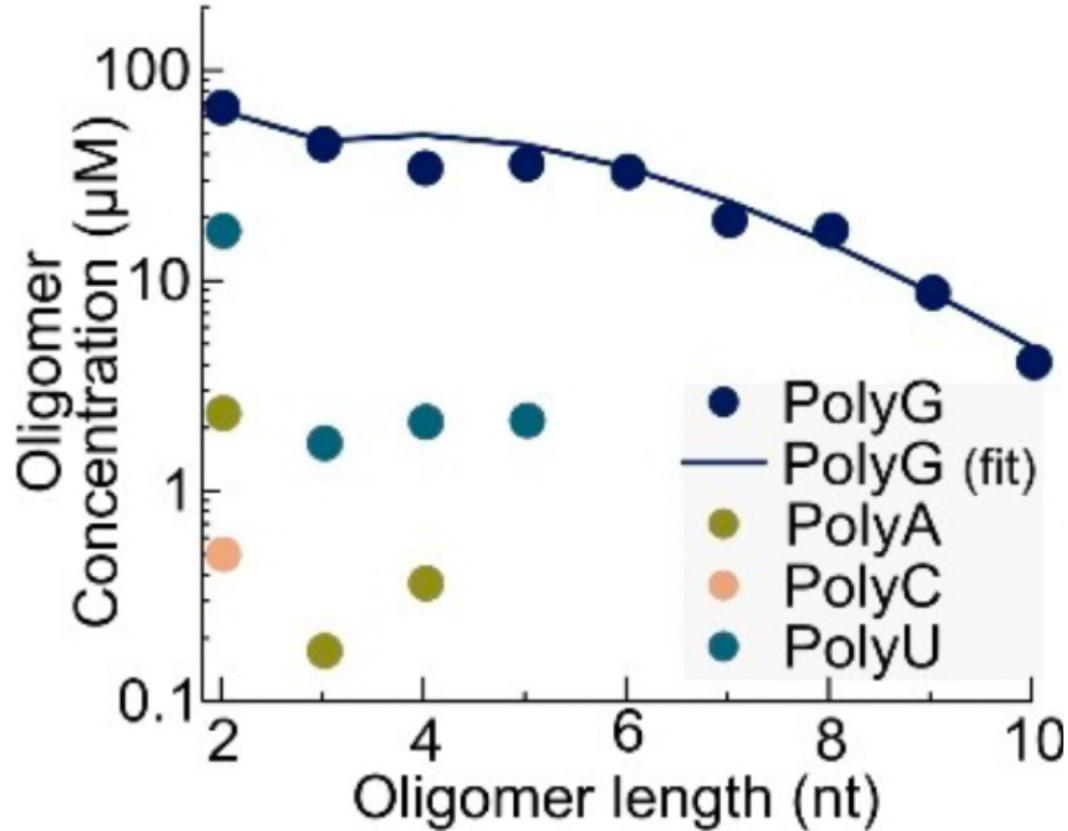
# 2',3'-cyclic nucleotides... why are they special ?



# 2',3'-cyclic nucleotides... why are they special ?



# RNA oligomerization from 2',3'-cyclic nucleotides in a dry state



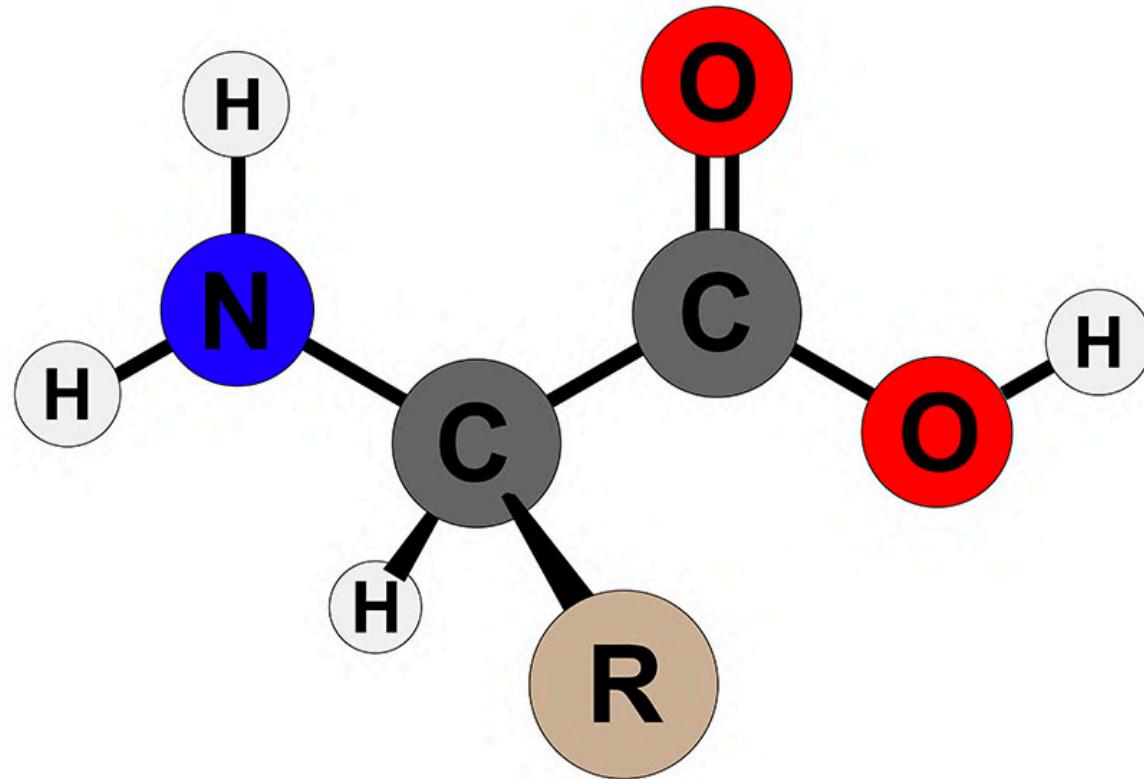
cGMP > cUMP > cAMP > cCMP

# Molecular cooperation on ancient earth

Amino acids

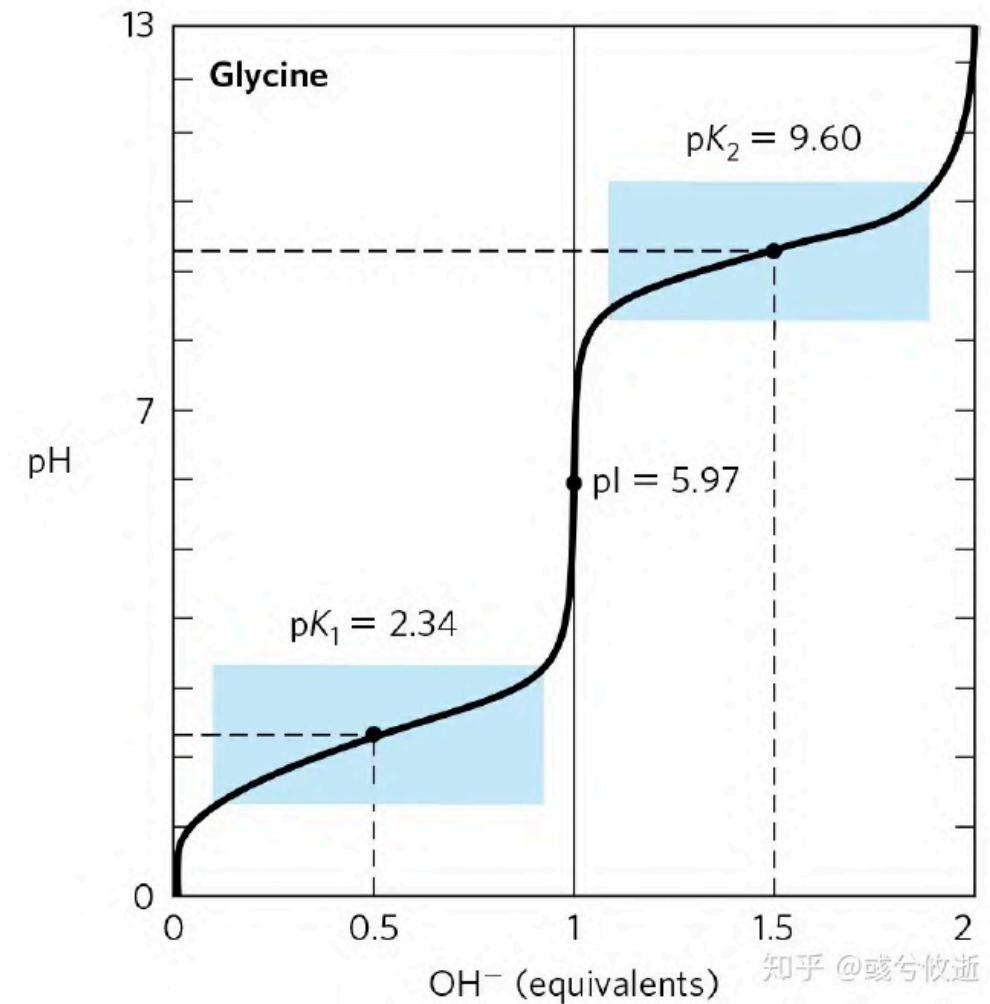
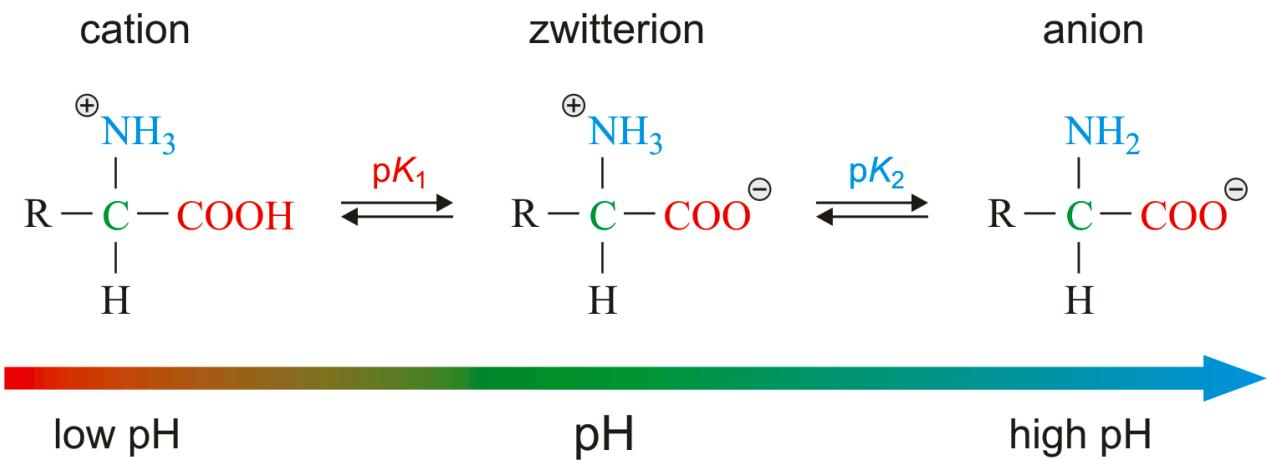
Nucleotides

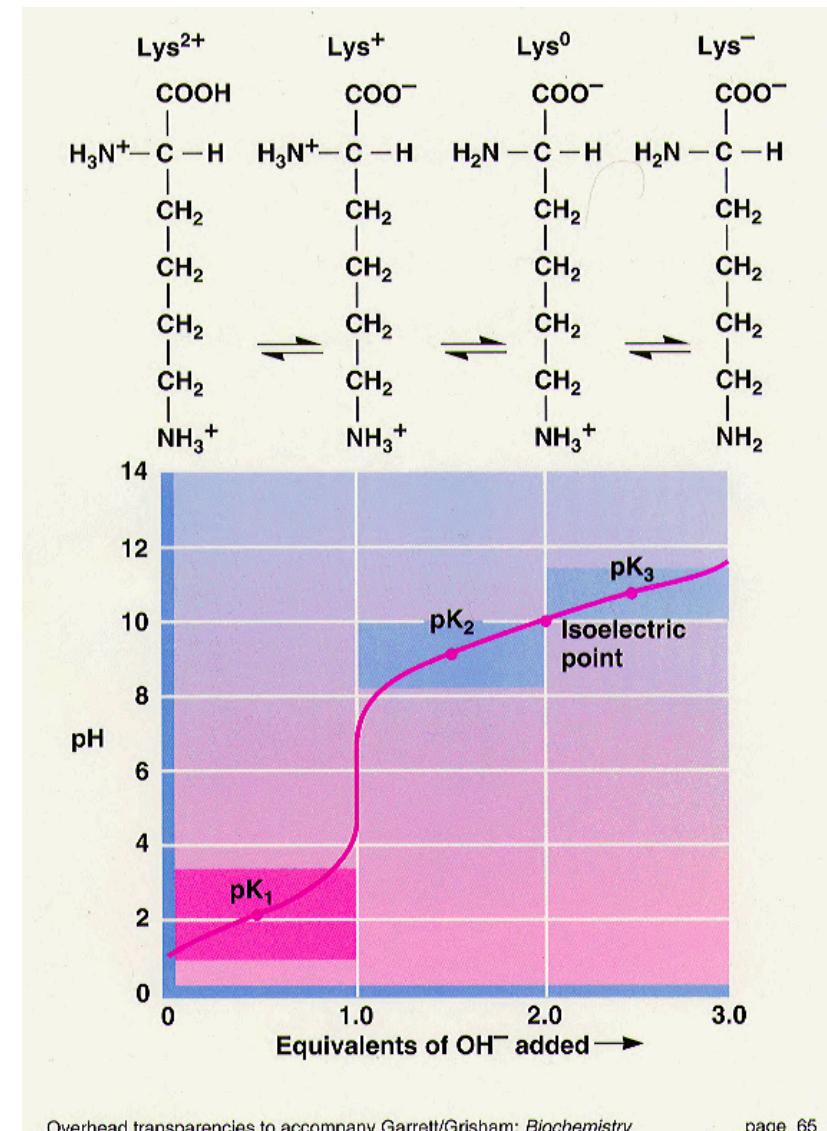
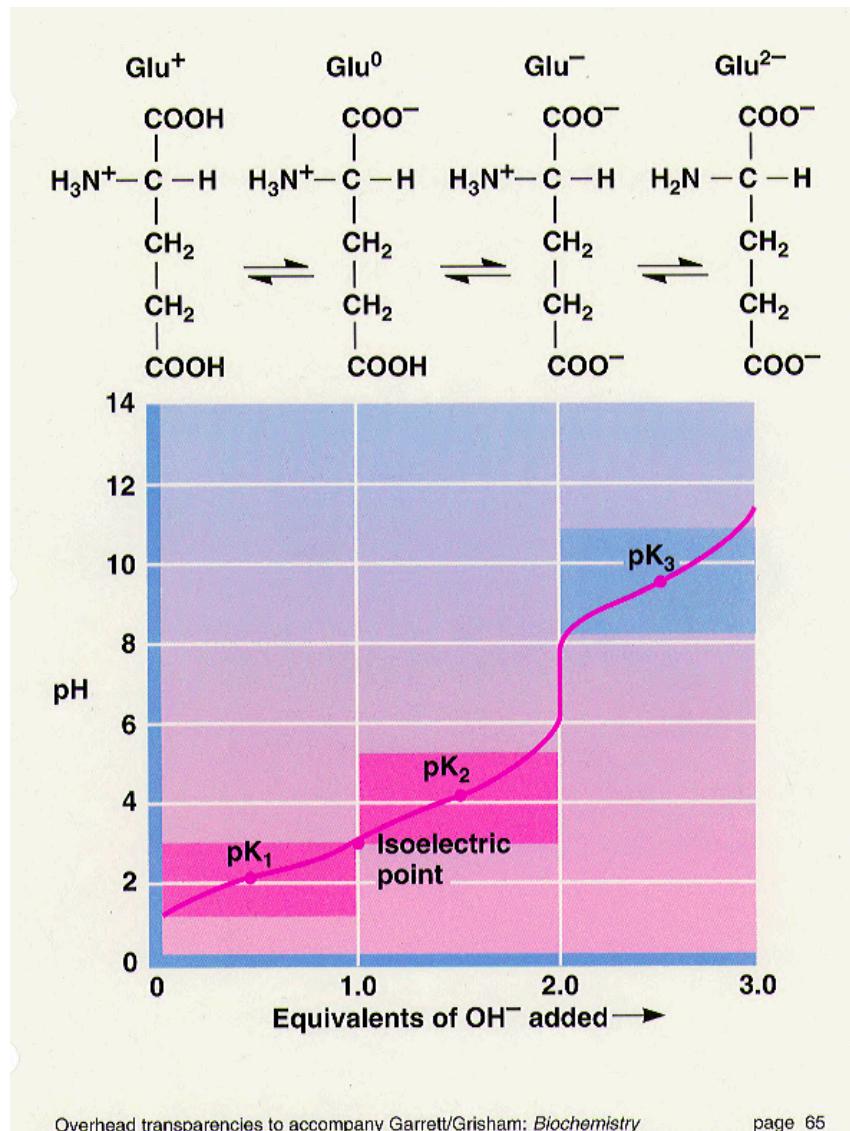
What are amino acids ?



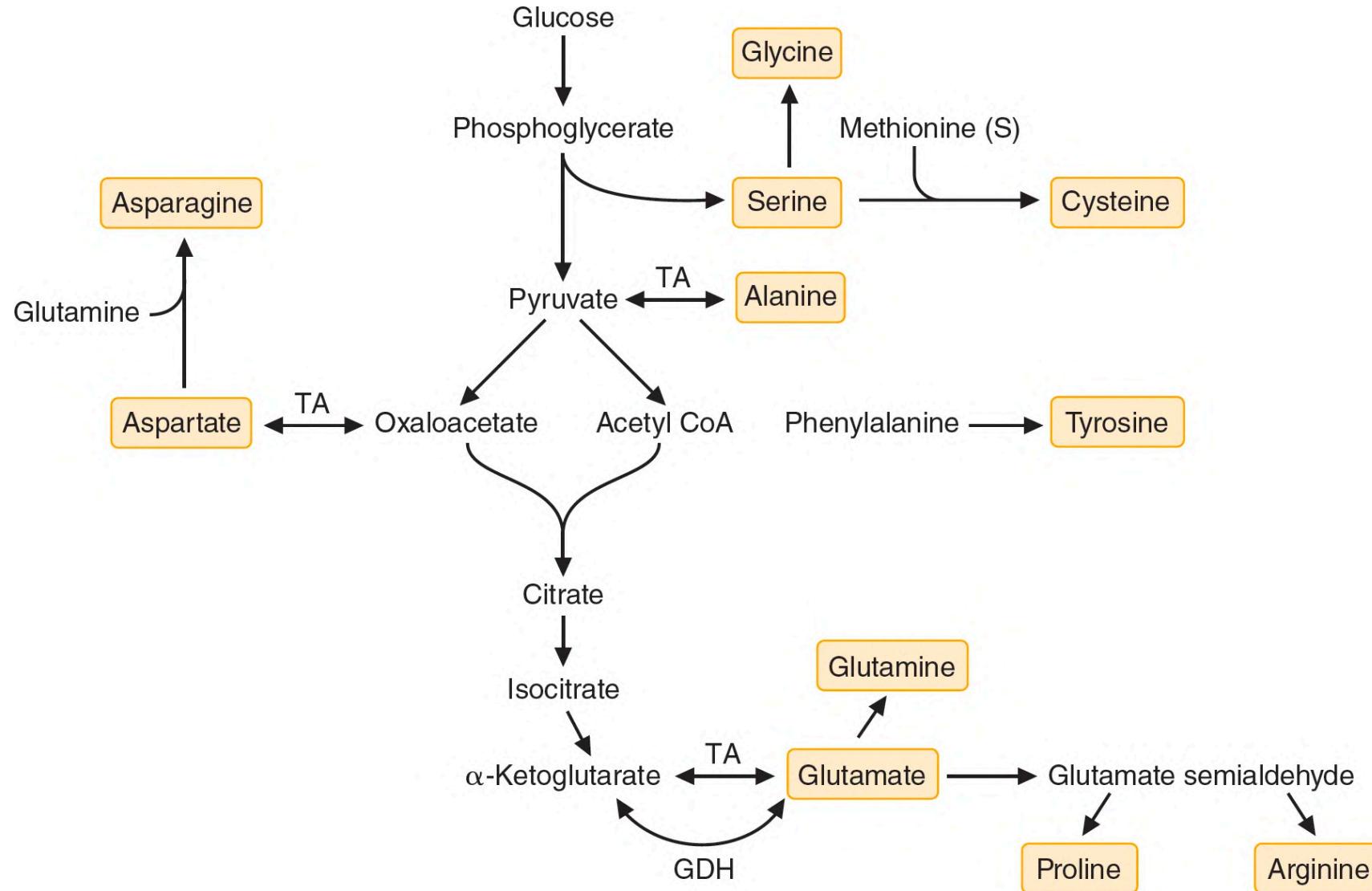
AMINO ACID							
Nonpolar, aliphatic R groups	Glycine	Alanine	Valine				
	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a hydrogen atom (H), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a methyl group (CH3).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a methyl group (CH3), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to two methyl groups (CH3 and CH(CH3)2), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).				
Polar, uncharged R groups	Leucine	Methionine	Isoleucine				
	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a propyl group (CH2CH3), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a methyl group (CH3), a propyl group (CH2CH2S-), an amino group (H3N+), and a carboxylate group (COO-).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a propyl group (CH2CH(CH3)), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).				
Positively charged R groups	Lysine	Arginine	Histidine				
	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a diethylamino group (+NH3+), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a diethylamino group (NH2), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a imidazole ring (C(=N)NH2), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).				
Negatively charged R groups	Aspartate	Glutamate					
	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a carboxylic acid group (CH2COO-), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a propyl group (CH2CH2COO-), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).					
Nonpolar, aromatic R groups	Phenylalanine	Tyrosine	Tryptophan				
	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a phenyl group (C6H5), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a hydroxyl group (OH), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).	The structure shows a central carbon atom bonded to a indole ring (C1=CNC=C1), an amino group (H3N+), a carboxylate group (COO-), and a hydrogen atom (H).				

# Ionization of amino acids

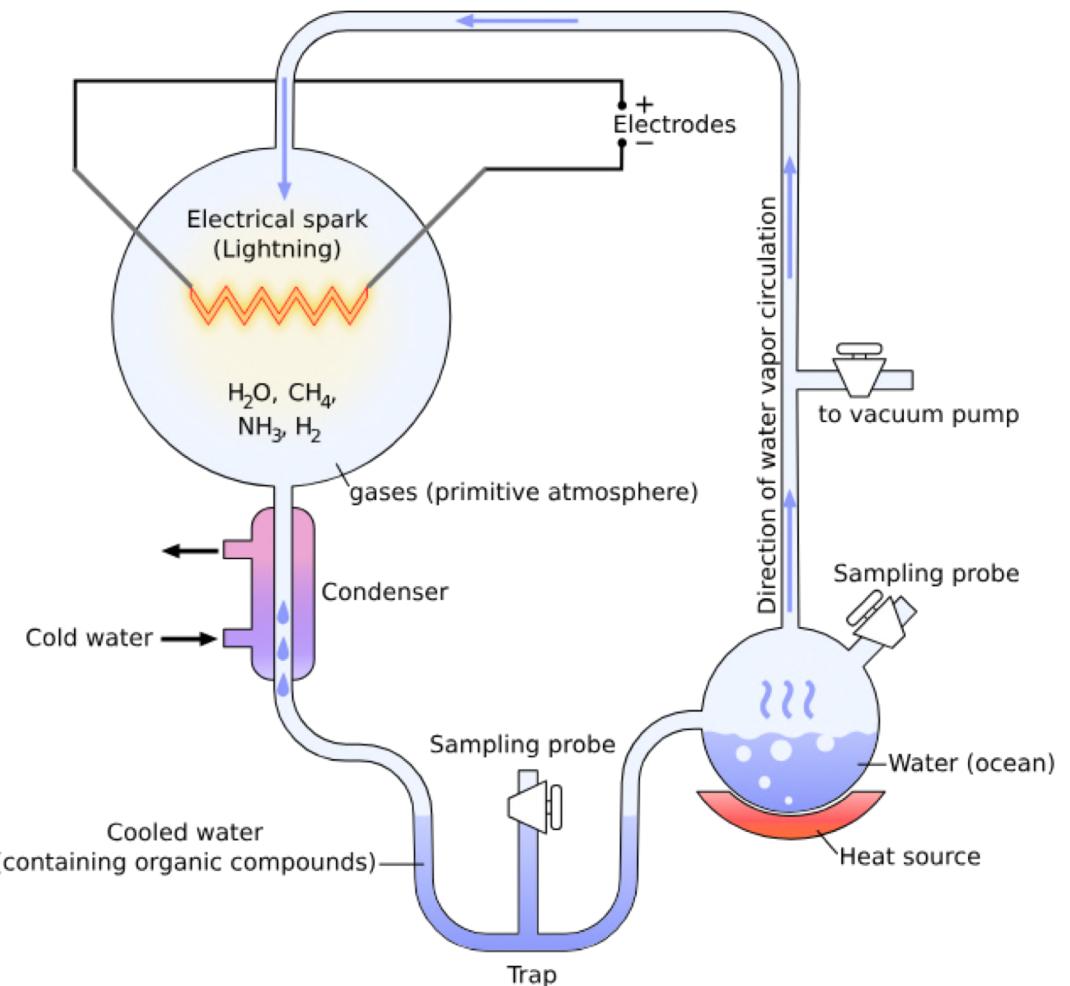




# Bio-synthesis



# Prebiotic synthesis



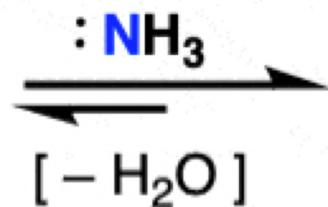
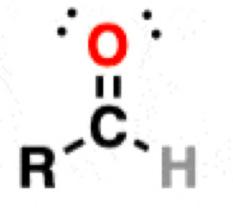
Miller–Urey experiment

Amino Acids	Amines	Peptides
Glycine	Methylamine	Glycyl-alanine
Alanine	Ethylamine	Glycyl-threonine
$\beta$ -Alanine	Ethanolamine	Glycyl-proline
Serine	Isopropylamine	Proyl-glycine
Isoserine	N-Propylamine	Glycyl-valine
$\alpha$ -Aminoisobutyric acid	Cysteamine	Valyl-glycine
$\beta$ -Aminoisobutyric acid		Glycyl-glutamic acid
$\alpha$ -Aminobutyric acid		Glutamyl-glycine
$\beta$ -Aminobutyric acid		Leucyl-glycine
$\gamma$ -Aminobutyric acid		cyclo(Glycyl-glycine)
Homoserine		cyclo(Glycyl-Proline)
$\alpha$ -Methylserine		cyclo(Leucyl-Glycine)
Threonine		
Aspartic acid		
$\beta$ -Hydroxyaspartic acid		
Valine		
Isovaline		
Norvaline		
Ornithine		
Glutamic acid		
$\alpha$ -Methylglutamic acid		
Leucine		
Isoleucine		
$\alpha$ -Aminoadipic acid		
Phenylalanine		
Homocysteic acid		
S-Methylcysteine		
Methionine		
Methionine sulfoxide		
Methionine sulfone		
Ethionine		

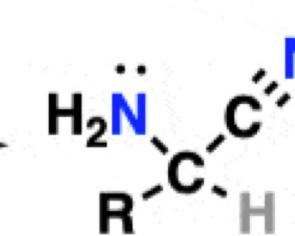
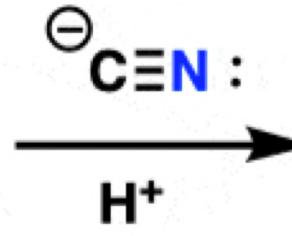
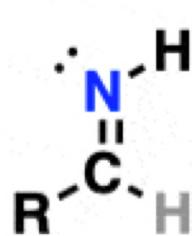
Johnson et al., 2008; Parker et al., 2011; Parker et al., 2014.

# Strecker synthesis

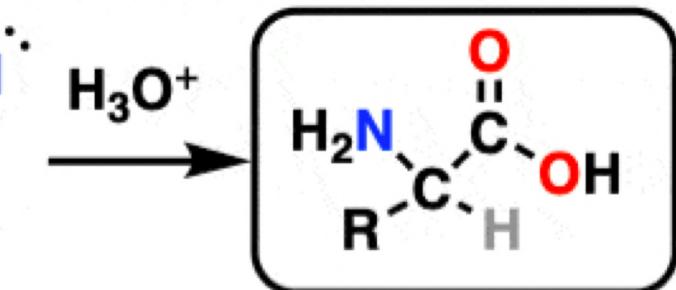
Step 1: *Imine formation*



Step 2: *Cyanide addition*



Step 3: *Acid Hydrolysis*



Aldehyde

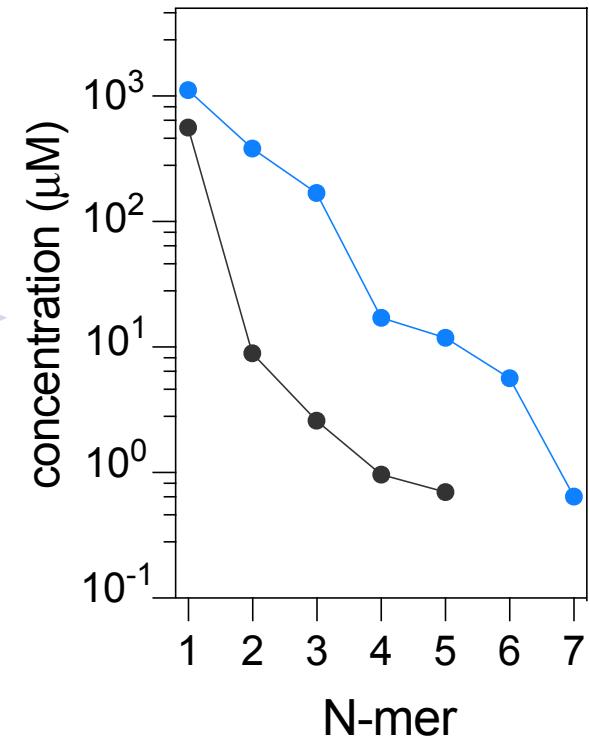
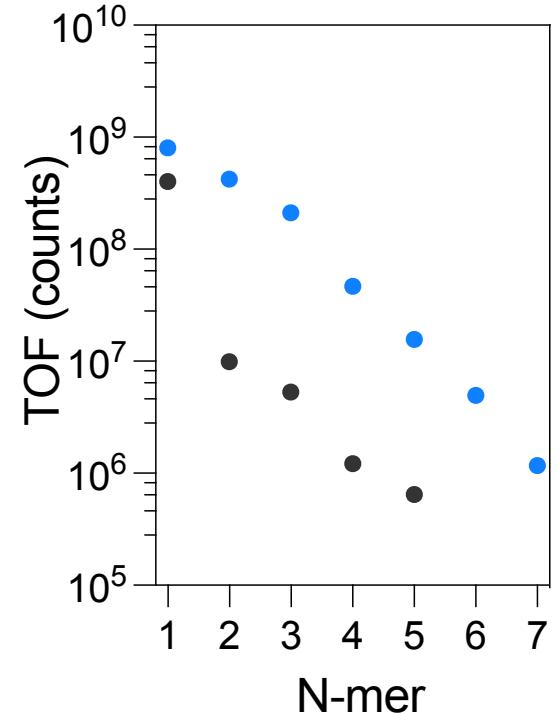
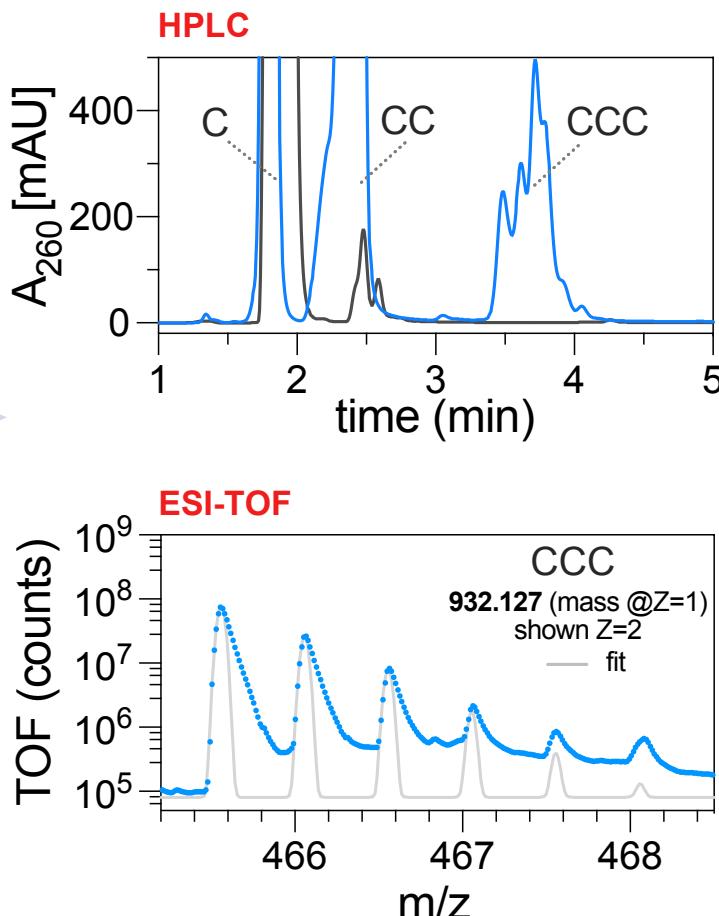
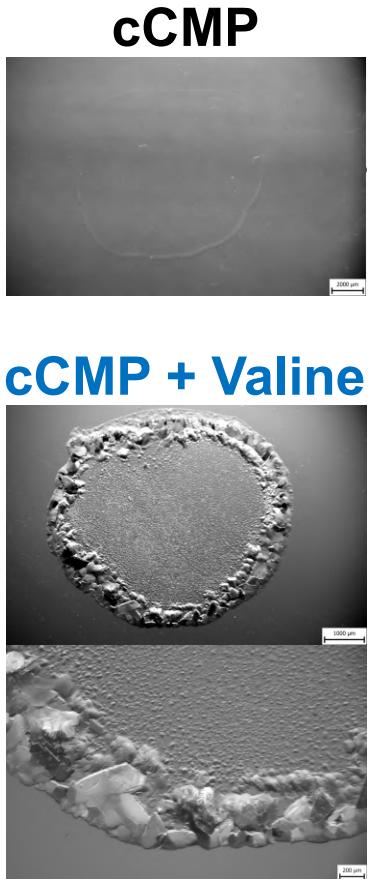
Imine

**alpha-amino nitrile**  
(racemic mixture)

**alpha-amino acid**  
(racemic mixture)

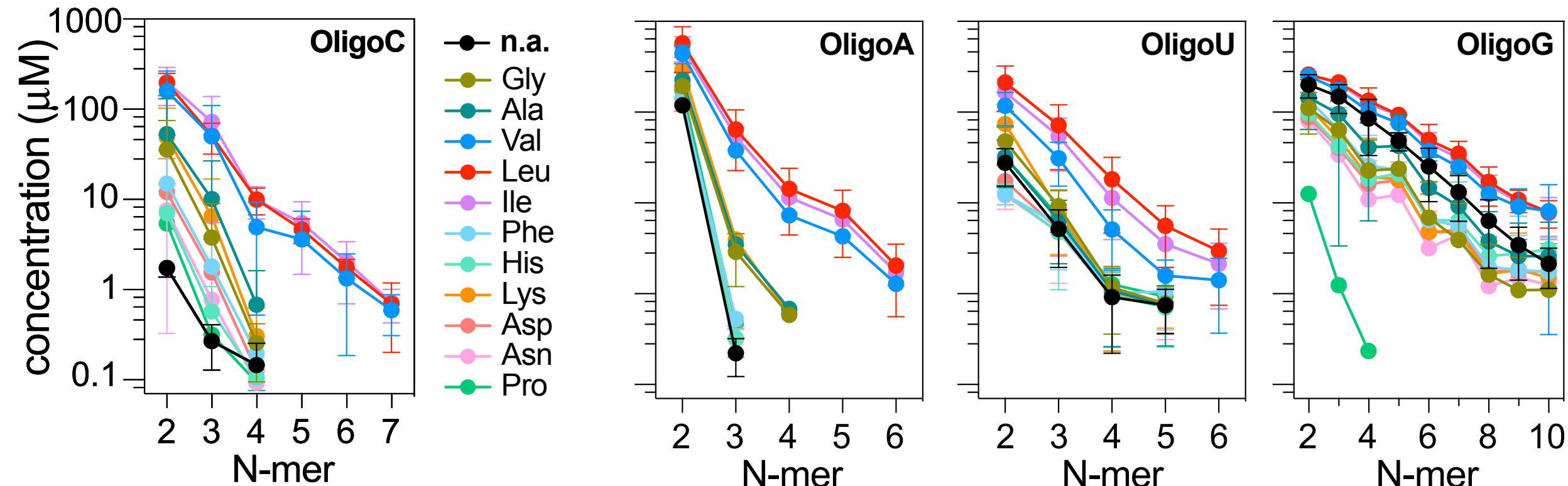
Amino acids as **catalysts** for RNA polymerization

# Experimental set up: dry state RNA polymerization



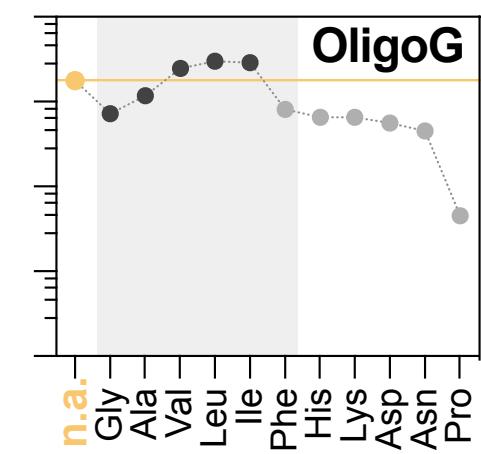
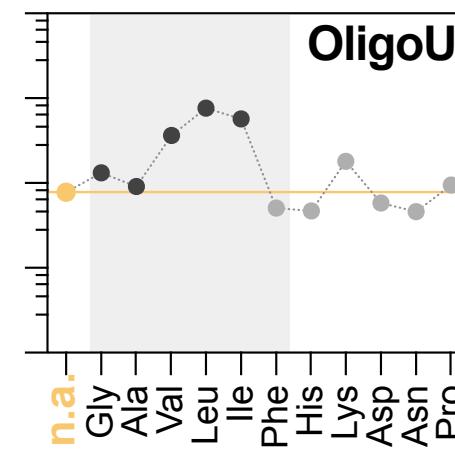
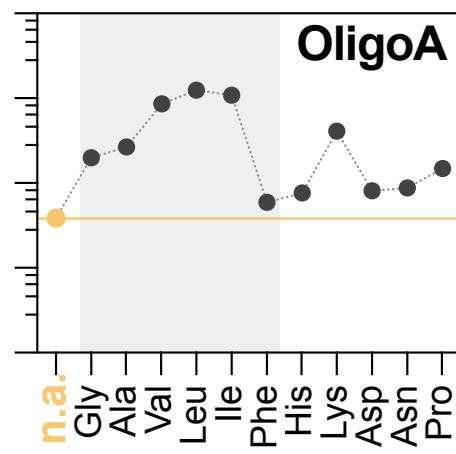
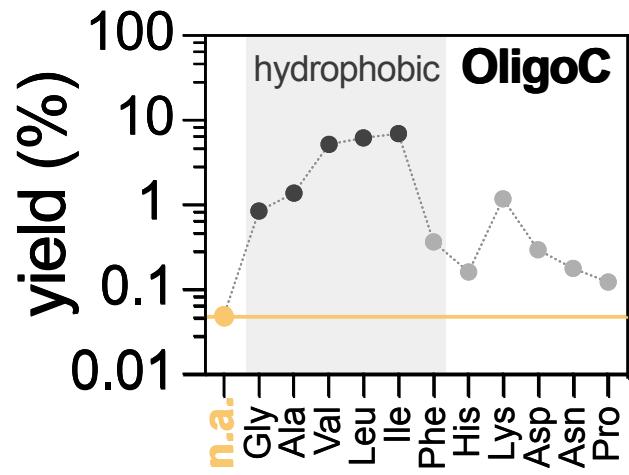
Nucleotide - 10 mM  
Amino acid - 50 mM  
pH 10 (with KOH)  
Dry 20 h

# Oligomerization of 2', 3'-cNMP catalyzed by amino acids



cNMP- 10 mM  
Val - 50 mM  
pH 10, RT

# Oligomerization of 2', 3'-cNMP catalyzed by amino acids

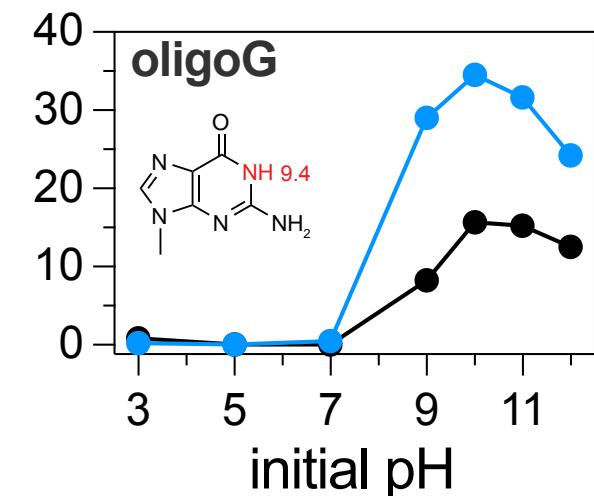
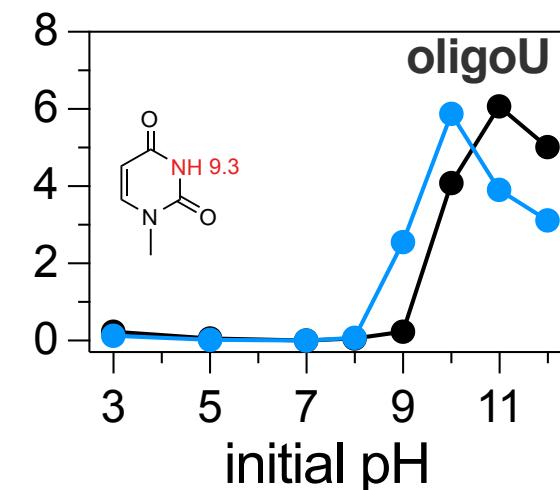
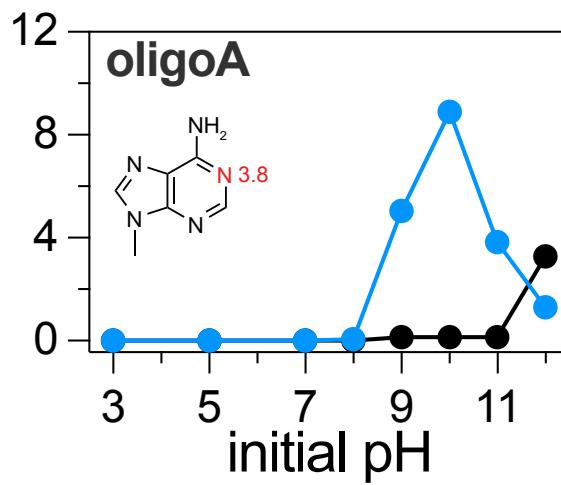
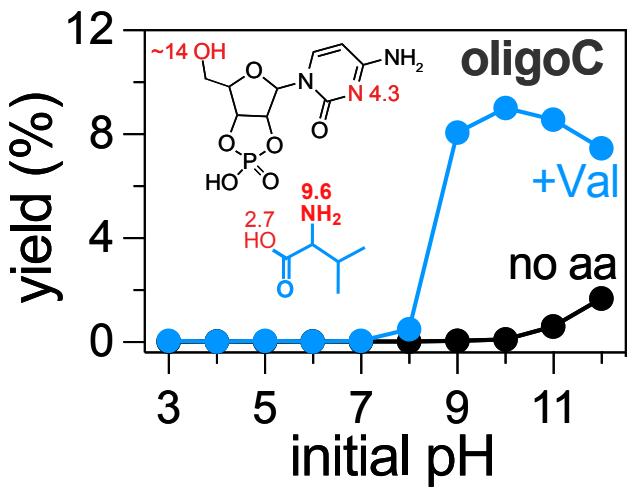


cNMP: C < A < U < G

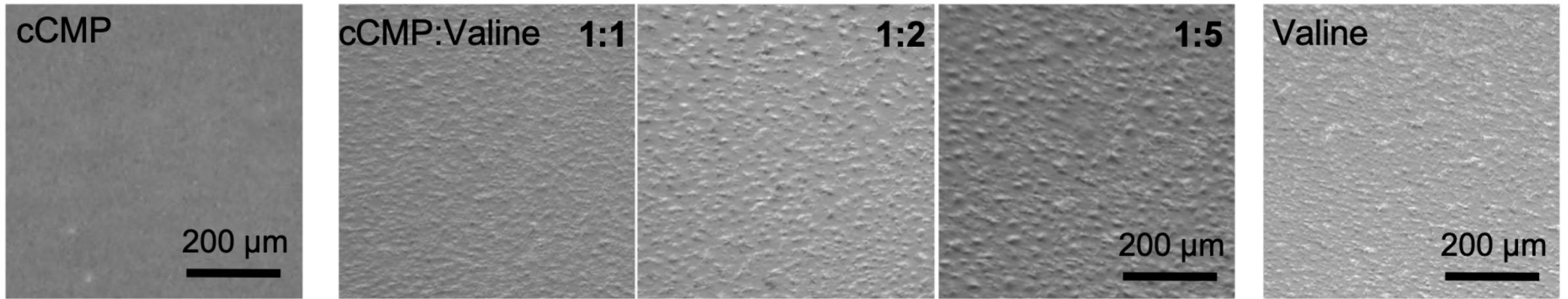
cNMP + Val: C > A > U > G

cNMP- 10 mM  
Val - 50 mM  
pH 10, RT

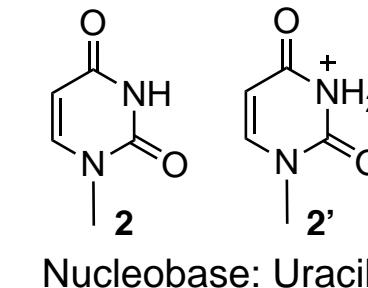
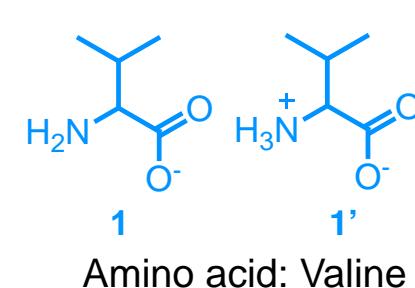
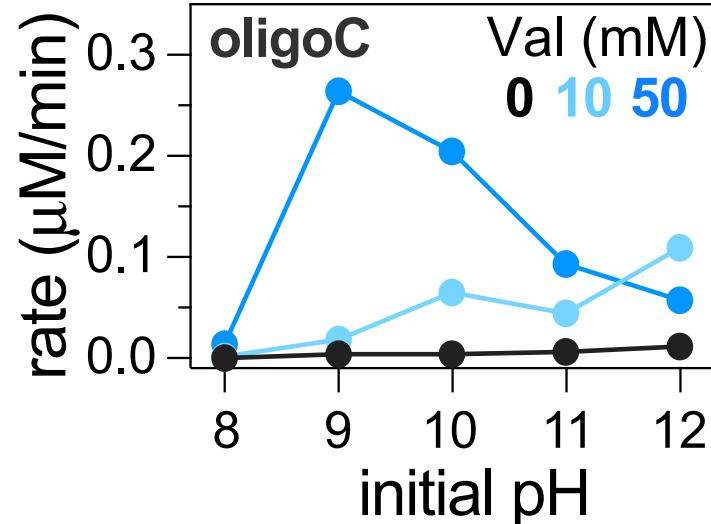
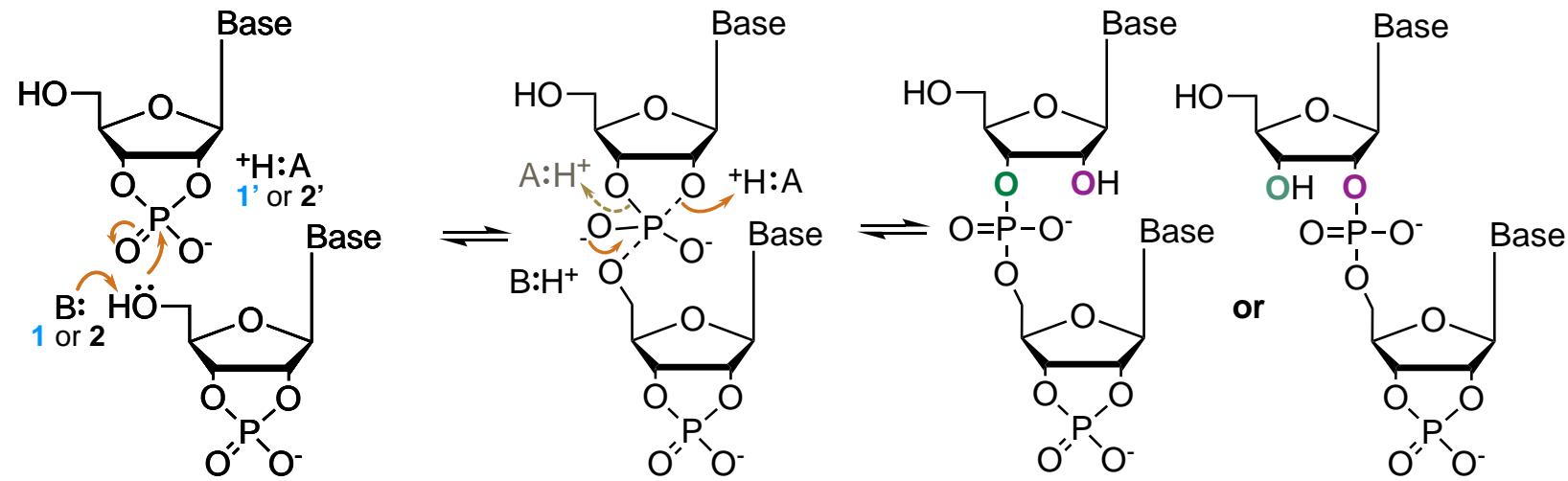
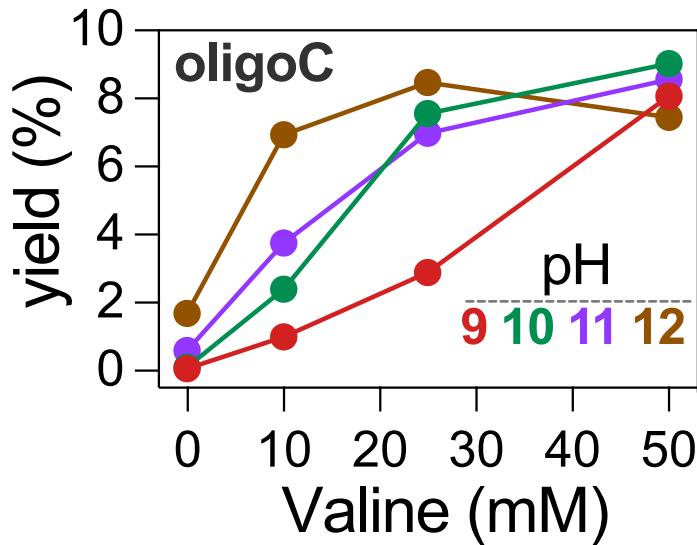
# pH dependence of the amino acid-assisted RNA oligomerization



# Amino acid concentration dependence of the RNA oligomerization

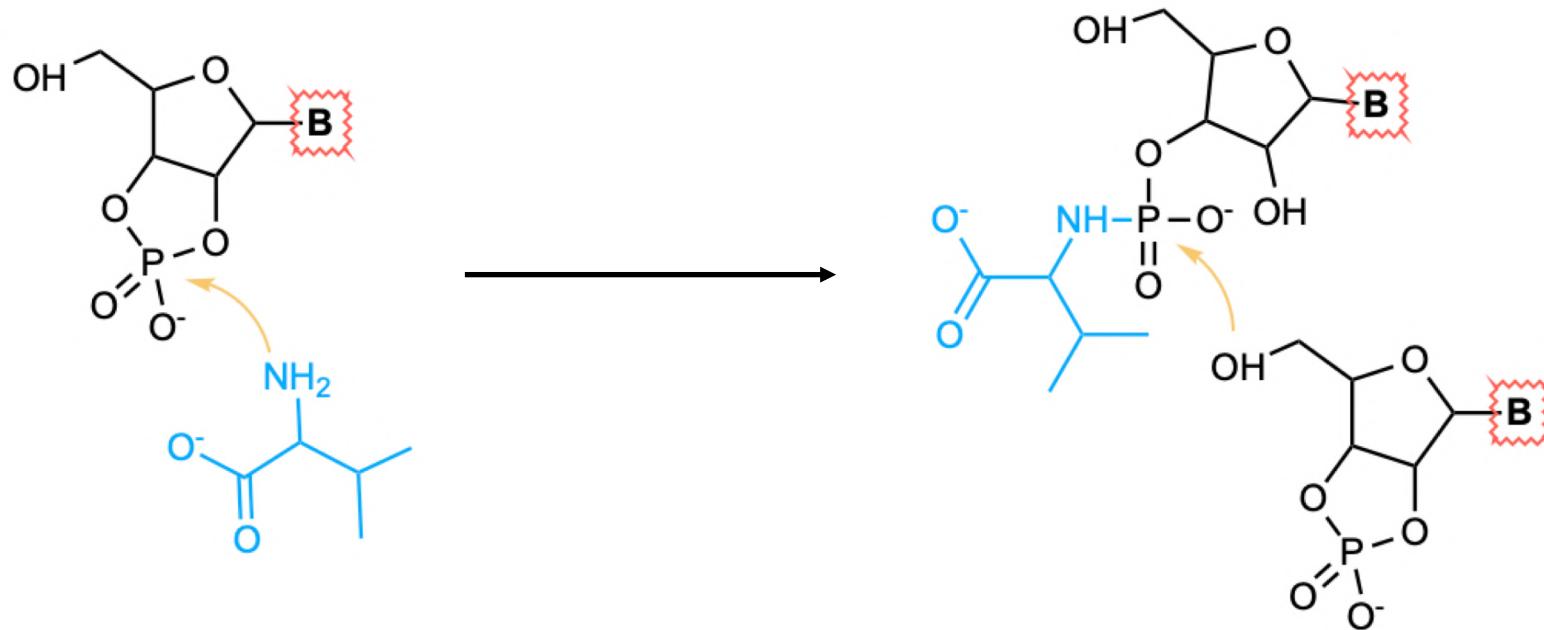


# Amino acid concentration dependence of the RNA oligomerization



General base catalysis!  
by the amino acids

# Another possible mechanism?

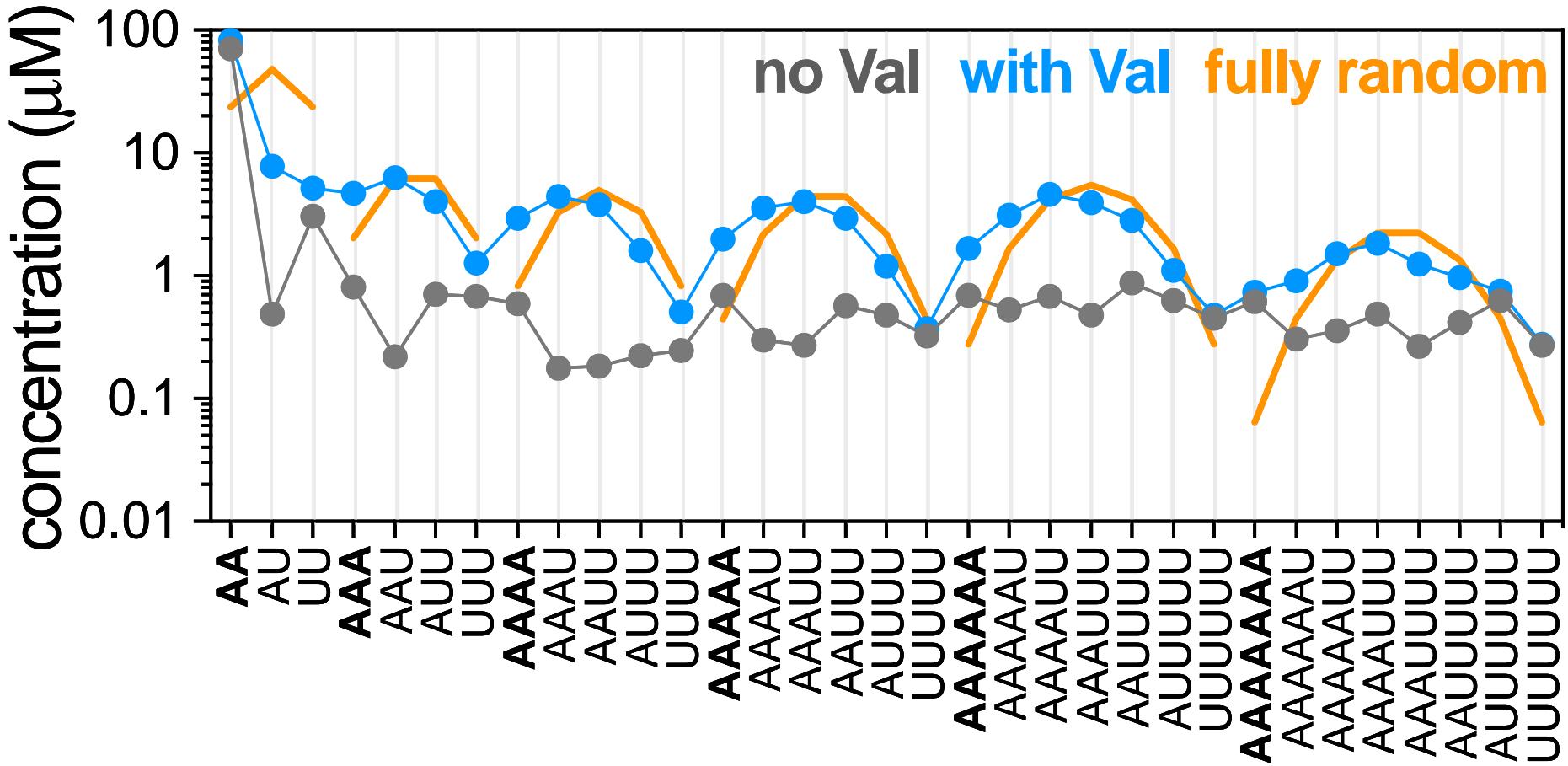


No evidence for this was found

# Enhanced compositional diversity of the oligomers

# AU oligos

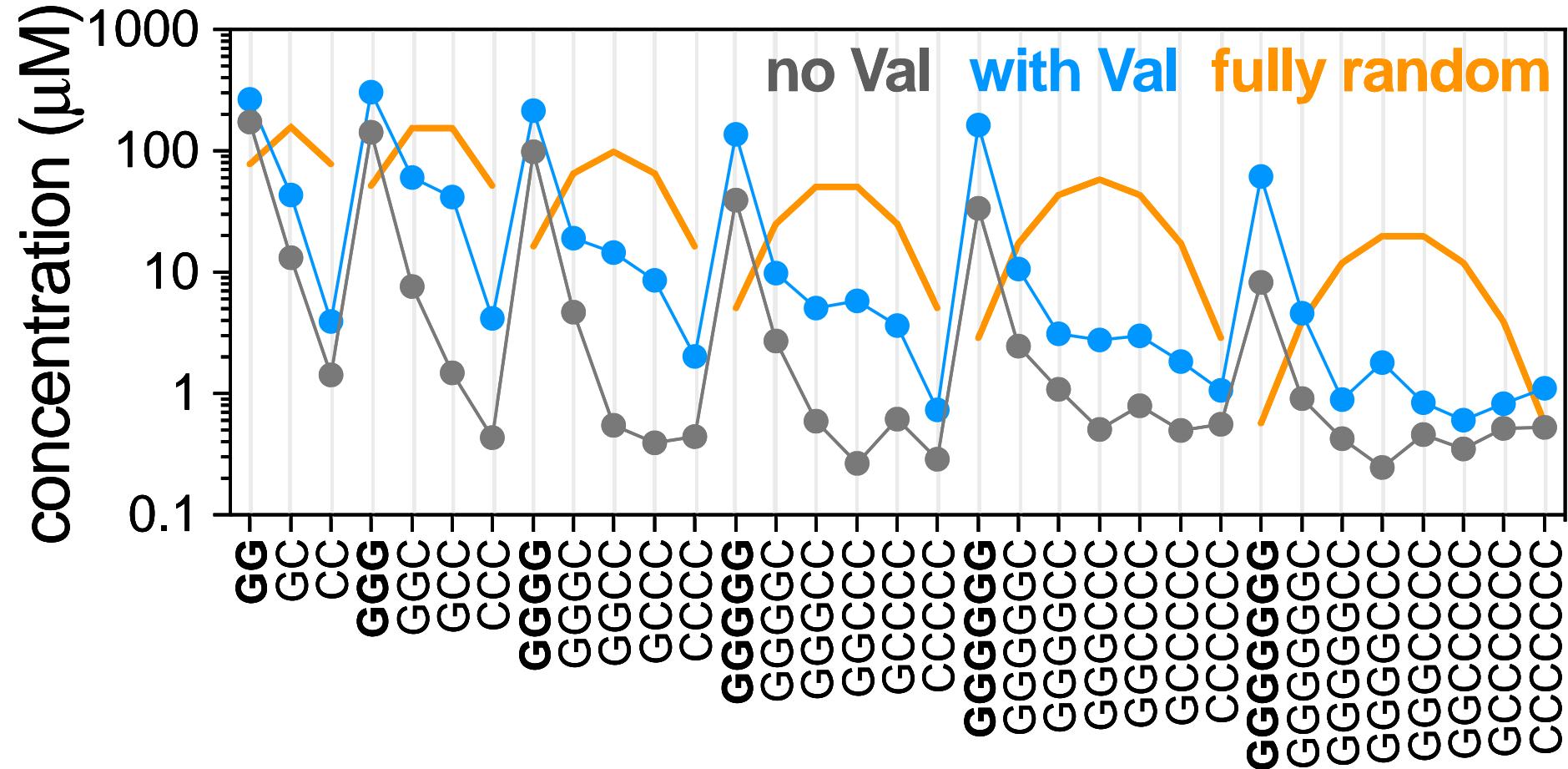
cAMP+cUMP - 40 mM  
Valine - 100 mM  
pH 10, RT, 20 h



# Enhanced compositional diversity of the oligomers

# GC oligos

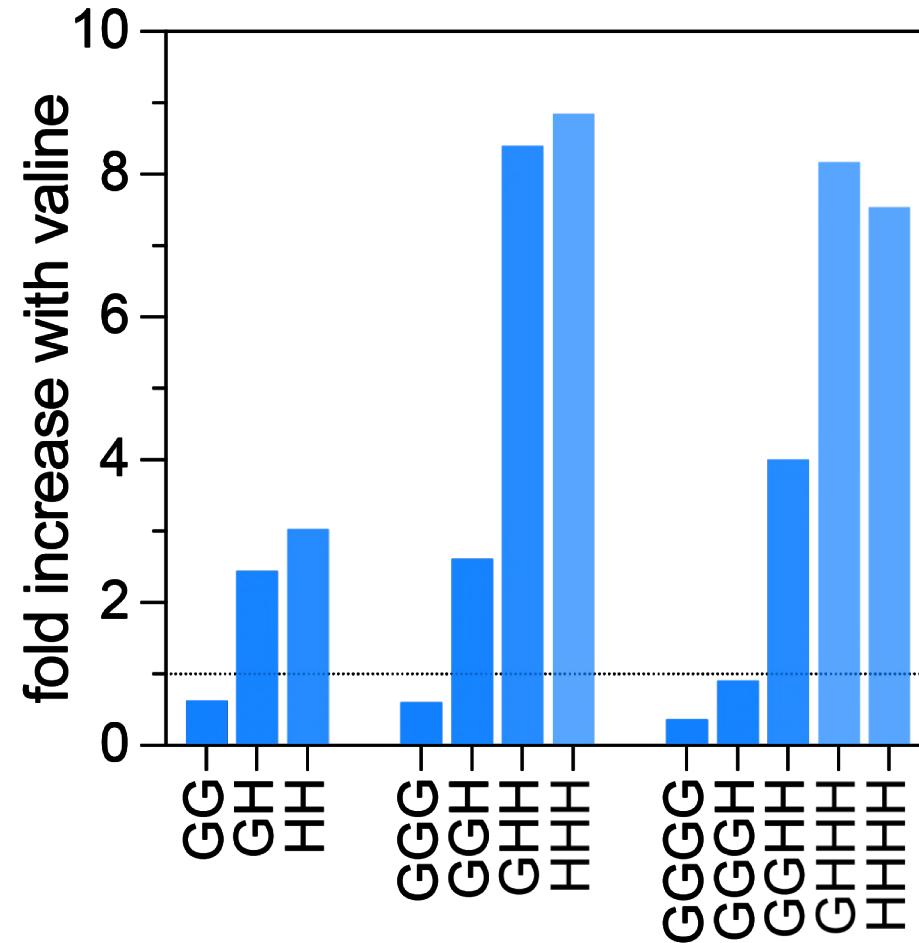
cGMP+cCMP - 40 mM  
Valine - 100 mM  
pH 10, RT, 20 h



# Enhanced compositional diversity of the oligomers

## GCAU oligos

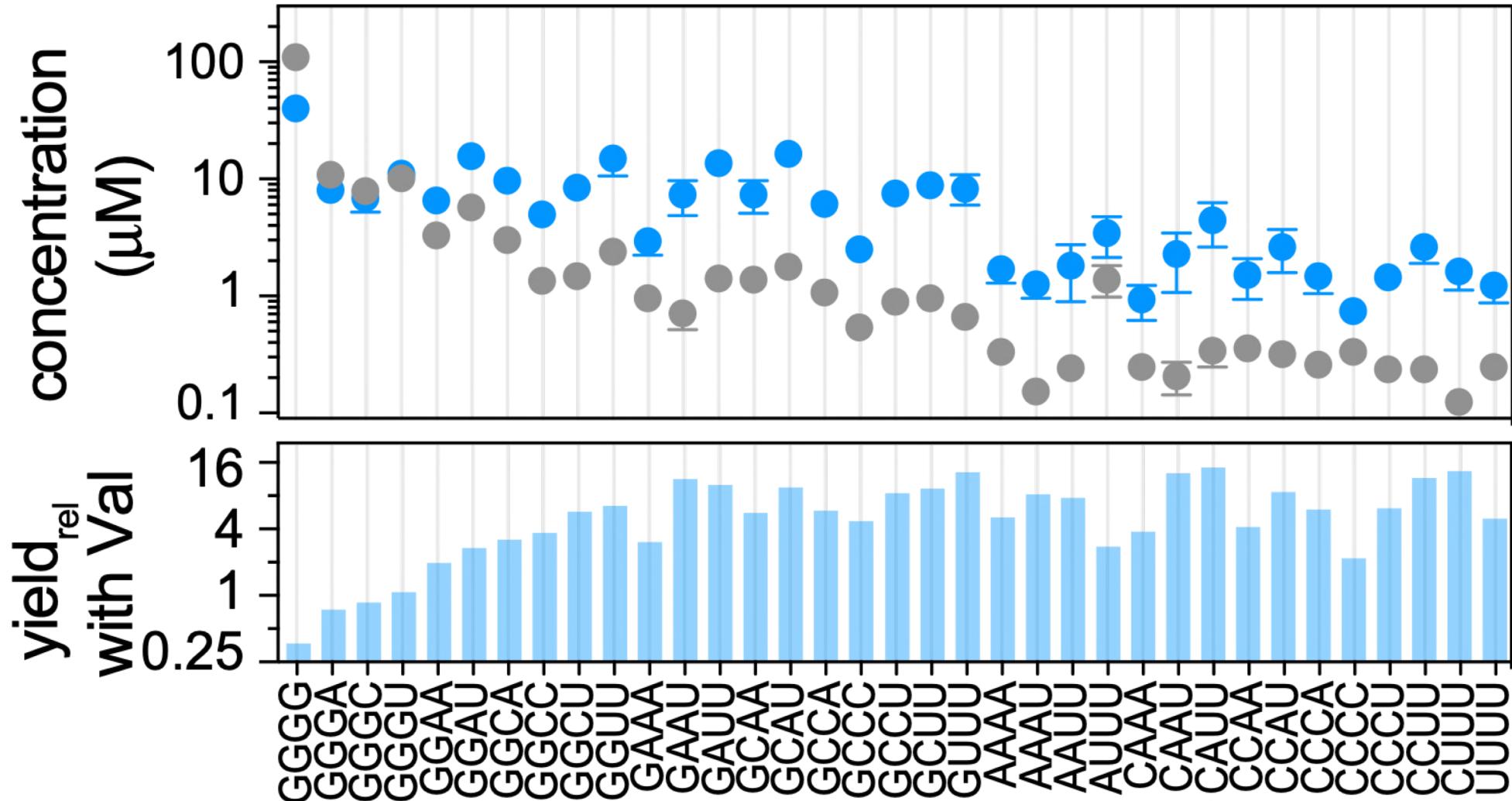
**G+C+A+U** - 40 mM  
Valine - 100 mM  
pH 10, RT, 20 h



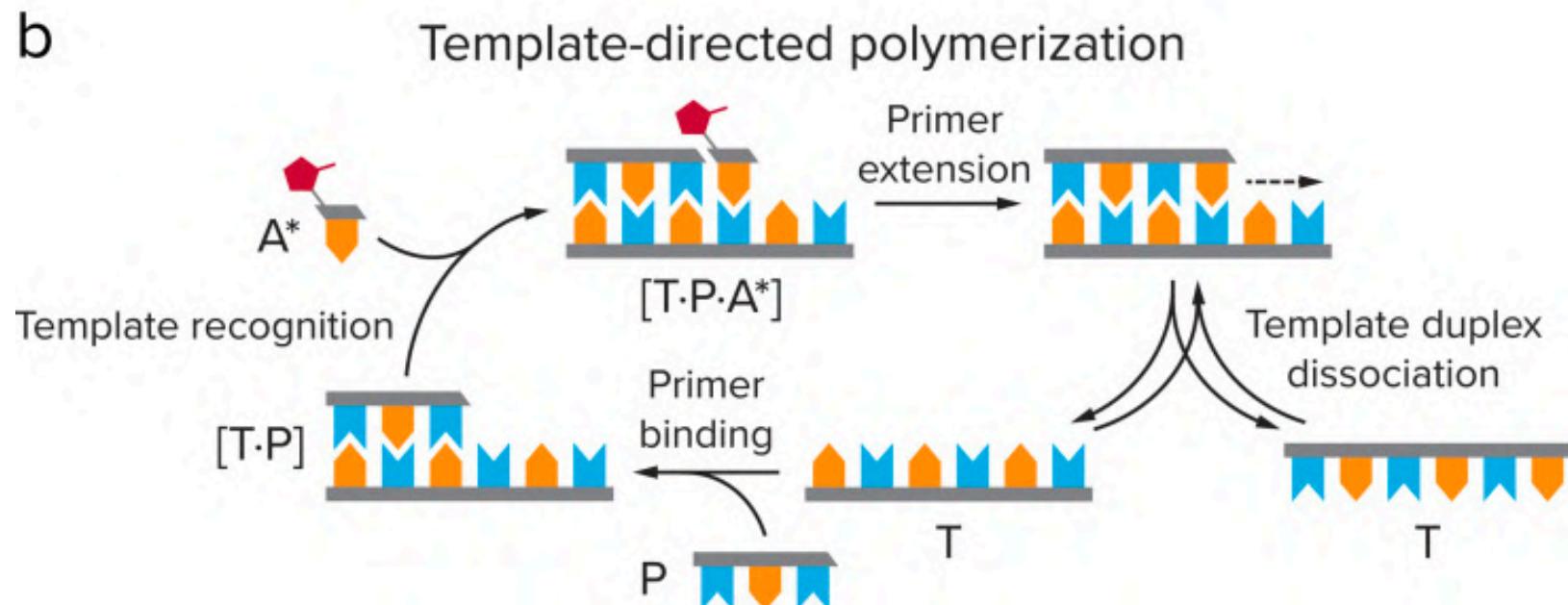
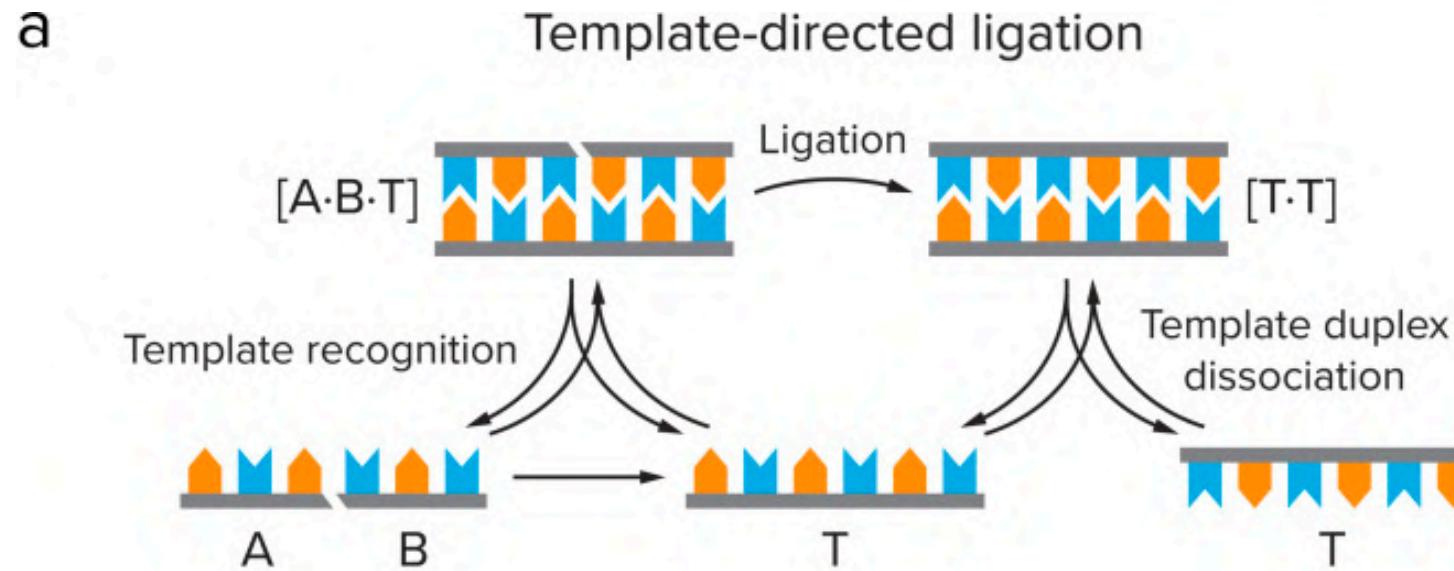
# Enhanced compositional diversity of the oligomers

## GCAU oligos

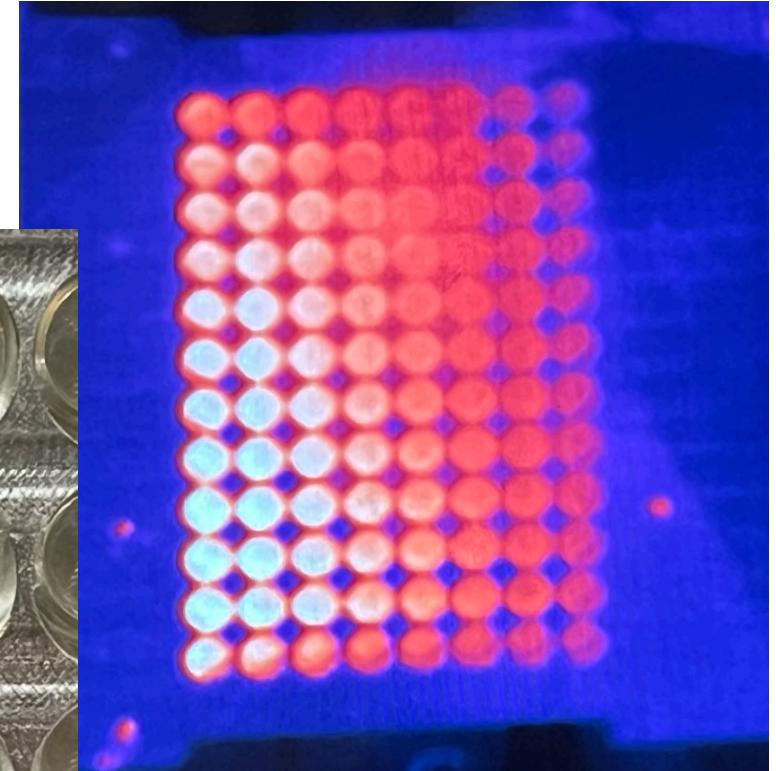
G+C+A+U - 40 mM  
Valine - 100 mM  
pH 10, RT, 20 h



# Dry-wet cycles



# Dry-wet cycles





# Acknowledgement

- Prof. Dieter Braun
- The Braun lab members