Martian superoxide and peroxide O₂ release (OR) assay: A new technology for terrestrial and planetary applications

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Running title: Metal superoxide/peroxide O₂ release assay

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Abstract

This study presents an assay for the detection and quantification of soil metal superoxides and peroxides in regolith and soil. The O₂ release (OR) assay is based on the enzymatic conversion of the hydrolysis products of metal oxides to O₂, and their quantification by an O₂ electrode based on the stoichiometry of the involved reactions: The intermediate product O₂⁻ from the hydrolysis of metal superoxides is converted by cytochrome c to O₂, and also by superoxide dismutase (SOD) to ½ mol O₂ and ½ mol H₂O₂, which is then converted by catalase (CAT) to ½ mol O₂. The product H₂O₂ from the hydrolysis of metal peroxides and hydroperoxides is converted to ½ mol O₂ by CAT. The assay-method was validated in a sealed sample chamber using a liquid-phase Clark-type O₂ electrode with known concentrations of O₂⁻ and H₂O₂, and with commercial metal superoxide and peroxide mixed with Mars analogue Mojave and Atacama Desert soils. Carbonates and perchlorates, both present on Mars, do not interfere with the assay. The assay lower limit of
detection, using luminescence quenching/optical sensing $O_2$-electrodes, is 1 nmol $O_2$ cm$^{-3}$ or better. The activity of the assay enzymes SOD and cytochrome $c$ was unaffected up to 6 Gy exposure by gamma-radiation, while CAT retained 100% and 40% of its activity at 3 and 6 Gy, respectively, demonstrating the suitability of these enzymes for planetary missions, e.g., in Mars or Europa.

**Introduction**

In 1976, the Viking Lander performed biological experiments designed to detect extant life in Martian soil. In the Viking Gas Exchange (GEx) experiment, up to $\sim$770 nmol $O_2$ (g) was produced from soil samples (1 cm$^3$) upon humidification or wetting. The persistence of $O_2$ (g) release from samples that were heated to 145ºC for 3 hrs, and then cooled, prior to wetting or humidification ruled out any possible biological contribution to the GEx results (Klein, 1978; Oyama *et al.*, 1977). In the Viking Labeled Release (LR) experiment, up to $\sim$30 nmol $^{14}$C labeled gas, presumed to be $CO_2$ was released after soil samples (0.5 cm$^3$) were wetted with an aqueous solution containing $^{14}$C-labeled organics (Klein *et al.*, 1976; Levin and Straat, 1976). The release of $^{14}$C-labeled gas in the LR experiment was eliminated by heating the sample to 160ºC for 3 hrs, and then cooled, prior to the addition of the labeled aqueous organics. These results lead to the conclusion that the Martian surface material contains more than one type of reactive oxidant (Klein, 1978). Metal superoxides were among the earliest proposed explanations for the thermally stable agent responsible for $O_2$ (g) release in the GEx experiment. In the case to the LR experiment, peroxide was among the earliest explanations proposed for the thermally liable agent responsible for $^{14}CO_2$ release. In addition to the possible presence of metal superoxides, it has been proposed that superoxide radical ($O_2^{-}$) is generated on the Martian dust and regolith surfaces by UV-induced mechanism (Yen *et al.*, 2000). Such mechanism for $O_2^{-}$ photo-generation has been also shown with Mars analogue Mojave and Atacama soils (Georgiou *et al.*, 2015).

More recently, high levels of soil perchlorate was measured at the Phoenix landing site (Boynton *et al.*, 2009; Hecht *et al.*, 2009) and its presence at the Viking and MSL landings has
been inferred based on thermal analyses (Glavin et al., 2013; Leshin et al., 2013; Navarro-Gonzalez et al., 2003). While the stability of perchlorate under the conditions of the GEx and LR preclude it as a direct explanation for these experiments, it has been suggested that perchlorate radiolysis products reproduce the major aspects of both experiments (Quinn et al., 2013). The form of the trapped O₂, in particular, derived from perchlorate radiolysis, was not identified and it has been suggested of some fraction may exist as superoxide or peroxide (Prince and Johnson, 1965; Quinn et al., 2013).

Given the poorly understood nature and distributions of oxidants in martian and terrestrial soils the development of field methodologies for the accurate identification and quantification of soil oxidants, especially metal superoxides and peroxides, is needed. In soils, superoxide can exist as adsorbed O₂⁻_ads (Georgiou et al., 2015) or as salts of metals with O₂⁻ in the form of Me⁺O₂⁻ (e.g., KO₂, NaO₂) (Sharma, 2007), in the form of Meⁿ⁺−O₂⁻ such as the ionic complexes of O₂⁻ with metals of certain minerals and oxides (Dyrek and Che, 1997; Lunsford, 1973). Metal peroxides can exist as salts of metals with the peroxide dianion (O₂²⁻) bonding either as Me₂⁺O₂²⁻ (e.g., CaO₂, MgO₂) or as Me⁺₂O₂²⁻ (e.g., Na₂O₂, K₂O₂). Metal peroxides can also exist as hydroperoxides (MeO₂H; e.g., of Ti⁴⁺, Zr⁴⁺, and Ce⁴⁺) (Makarov and Ladelnova, 1961). The presence of Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, K⁺ and Na⁺ ions, measured with the Wet Chemistry Laboratory (Hecht et al., 2009; Kounaves et al., 2010; Quinn et al., 2011), may provide the needed counter ions for stabilization of metal superoxides, peroxides and hydroperoxides in the martian soil.

Metal superoxides and peroxides undergo hydrolysis at neutral pH and release the following products (Fig. 1a,b):

- Metal superoxides release O₂ (g) and H₂O₂ by the following reactions (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999; Sharma, 2007):

  Adsorbed O₂⁻:  
  \[
  2\text{O}_2^{-}_{\text{ads}} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \quad (1)
  \]

  Me-superoxide salts:  
  \[
  2\text{Me}^+\text{O}_2^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Me}^+\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \quad (2)
  \]

  Metal−O₂⁻ complexes:  
  \[
  2\text{Me}^{n+} \text{O}_2^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Me}^{n+} + 2\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \quad (3)
  \]
• Metal peroxides/hydroperoxides release H₂O₂ by the following reactions (Sharma, 2007):

Me-peroxides:  
\[ \text{Me}^+\text{O}_2^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Me}^+\text{OH}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \] (4)

\[ \text{Me}^{2+}\text{O}_2^{2-} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me}^{2+}(\text{OH}^-)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \] (5)

• Metal hydroperoxides (MeO₂H):  
\[ \text{MeOOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{MeOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \] (6)

• H₂O₂ released from metal superoxides/peroxides/hydroperoxides can go on to release O₂ (g) by the following conditions, and their association with certain water-soluble soil ionic constituents that are found also on Mars. O₂ may be produced by the alkaline hydrolysis of H₂O₂ (i.e., 2H₂O₂ → 2H₂O + O₂) due to the formation of metal hydroxide ions (reactions 2-6). These hydroxyls could have caused alkalinization of the neutral pH (7.2) of the GEx nutrient. The available evidence suggests an alkaline pH for both ‘wet’ and ‘humid’ modes of the Viking GEX experiment (Klein, 1978; Oyama et al., 1977; Quinn and Orenberg, 1993). Another possible mechanism for the decomposition of H₂O₂ to O₂ may have involved its prior reaction with bicarbonates. Bicarbonates may form from the dissolution of soil carbonates and the CO₂ headspace gas that was present in GEX and LR test cells. This process is characterized by the initial formation of a peroxobicarbonate (MeHCO₄; Me = Na, K) and its concomitant conversion to the carbonate peroxyhydrate (Firsova et al., 2005) as shown by the following reactions:

\[ \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{NaHCO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} \] (7)

\[ 2\text{NaHCO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\cdot1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.25\text{O}_2 \] (8)

Net: \[ 2\text{NaHCO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\cdot1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.25\text{O}_2 \]
The lower the \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) concentration, the more probable is reaction 8 and the more complete is the conversion of the peroxobicarbonate to the carbonate peroxyhydrate. The formation of \( \text{MeHCO}_4 \) peroxocarbonates from bicarbonates and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) occurs as a result of nucleophilic substitution of the \( \text{OH}^- \) by the hydroperoxyl anion (\( \text{HO}_2^- \)) of \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) (Firsova et al., 2005). Furthermore, the peroxo carbonate anion (\( \text{CO}_4^{2-} \)) may decompose \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) (at excess) via a similar to the perhydroxyl anion reaction path (i.e., \( \text{CO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \)). Calcium carbonate at 2-5 wt. % was detected in soil at the Phoenix Lander site using the Thermal Evolved Gas Analyzer (Boynton et al., 2009). Additionally, a moderately alkaline pH of 7.7 ± 0.5, which is consistent with a carbonate-saturated solution, was measured using the Phoenix Wet Chemistry Laboratory (Hecht et al., 2009). Calcium carbonate can react with water saturated with \( \text{CO}_2 \) to form the soluble calcium bicarbonate [\( \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(HCO}_3)_2 \)]. \( \text{O}_2 \) release from peroxide modified \( \text{TiO}_2 \), a chemical analog to the soil oxidants in Viking biology experiments, has also been previously observed (Quinn and Zent, 1999). When this analogue was exposed to a solution similar to the LR nutrient, labeled \( \text{CO}_2 \) was released and was attributed to the decomposition of labeled organics by outer-sphere peroxide complexes associated with surface hydroxyl groups of the peroxide-modified \( \text{TiO}_2 \). The release of \( \text{O}_2 \) upon humidification was attributed to the formation of more stable inner-sphere peroxide complexes within the peroxide-modified \( \text{TiO}_2 \), associated with \( \text{Ti}^{4+} \) cations (Quinn and Zent, 1999). Another possibility is the formation of \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) and subsequent \( \text{O}_2 \) production through inner-sphere peroxide complex hydrolysis (by a process similar to that of the hydrolysis of metal peroxides shown in reactions 4 and 5), and its subsequent carbonate- and/or alkaline-catalyzed decomposition to \( \text{O}_2 \). The formation of a \( \text{TiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) (peroxide) complex is also possible (Sharma, 2007).

The aforementioned factors affecting stability of soil \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) must be considered in the determination of metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides under aqueous conditions. Metal superoxides/peroxides are quantified non-specifically and non-enzymatically by measuring their hydrolysis products \( \text{O}_2 \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) (Sharma, 2007). \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) is measured by acidified KMnO\(_4\) or cerium
(IV), and by potentiometric titration with Na-hypochlorite and K-ferricyanide. Moreover, metal peroxides, especially the simpler transition metal-based ones, are determined by the amount of \( \text{O}_2 \) (\( \frac{1}{2} \text{mol}^{-1} \) peroxyl group) released upon thermal decomposition, provided that the oxidation state of the metal does not change (Sharma, 2007).

In the present study, we developed an enzymatic assay for the detection of metal superoxides (sum of \( \text{O}_2^{-\text{ads}}, \text{Me}^+\text{O}_2^{-} \) and \( \text{Me}^{n+} \text{O}_2^{-} \)) and metal peroxides/hydroperoxides (sum of \( \text{Me}^{2+} \text{O}_2^{2-}, \text{Me}^{+} \text{O}_2^{2-} \) and \( \text{MeO}_2\text{H} \)) with potential to be extended to field instrumentation for terrestrial and planetary applications. The assay discriminates and quantifies metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides by measuring the \( \text{O}_2 \) that is enzymatically released from their dismutation/hydrolysis products; \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) from the first, and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) from the second group. This is achieved at assay conditions that stabilize \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) and by the following enzymatic reactions (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999): (i) the superoxide dismutase (SOD)-catalyzed dismutation of 1 mol \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) mol \( \text{O}_2 \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \) mol \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \), (ii) the oxidized cytochrome c (cyt. \( c_{\text{ox}} \))-catalyzed conversion of 1 mol \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) to 1 mol \( \text{O}_2 \), and (iii) the catalase (CAT)-decomposition of 1 mol \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \) (from dismutated \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) and hydrolyzed metal peroxides/hydroperoxides) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) mol \( \text{O}_2 \).

Moreover, the OR assay quantifies \( \text{O}_2 \) also from non-specific soil sources. Simulation of the OR assay was performed in a liquid-phase \( \text{O}_2 \) electrode with known concentrations of \( \text{O}_2^{-} \) and \( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \), and in the presence/absence of soils from the Mojave Desert CIMA volcanic field and the Atacama deserts. The assay was further validated on commercial sources of metal superoxides (\( \text{KO}_2 \)) and peroxides (\( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2, \text{CaO}_2, \text{MgO}_2 \)) in the presence of carbonate and perchlorate ions since both were found on Martian soil. Moreover, \( \gamma \)-radiation experiments were performed to test the cosmic radiation endurance of the OR assay enzymes CAT, SOD and cyt. \( c_{\text{ox}} \).

**Experimental**

The OR assay is based on the release of \( \text{O}_2 \) from the hydrolysis/dismutation products (\( \text{O}_2^{-}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \)) of soil metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides by a certain combination of
enzymatic reactions catalyzed by SOD, CAT and cyt. $c_{ox}$, followed by the subsequent measurement of these peroxidants by an O$_2$ electrode. The assay was designed to be used for terrestrial and planetary applications. The enzymatic reaction steps of the OR assay were determined by the following experiments by testing: (a) the functional effectiveness of OR assay enzymes for the effective scavenging of O$_2^•$− (by SOD and cyt. $c_{ox}$) and (b) the stability of H$_2$O$_2$ for its decomposition to O$_2$ (by CAT), in the presence of perchlorate and carbonate (water-soluble ionic constituents found in Martian soil), and phosphate (H$_2$O$_2$-stabilizer and component of the assay buffer); (c) the functional endurance of the OR assay enzymes to cosmic rays upon exposure to γ-radiation; (d) the simulation of the OR assay by indirect testing on commercial analogues of metal superoxides and peroxides, and directly on O$_2^•$− and H$_2$O$_2$.

Materials

Sodium peroxide (Na$_2$O$_2$; cat no 106563), hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$, 30%; cat no 107210), perchloric acid (70-72%; cat no 100519), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; cat no 102952), potassium superoxide (KO$_2$; cat no 814151), and acetonitrile (ACN; cat no 100029) were from Merck, Darmstadt, Germany; dicyclohexano-18-crown-6 ether (CE; cat no A15344), glycine (cat no 43497), and calcium peroxide (CaO$_2$; cat no 21157) from Alfa Aesar, Germany; homovanillic acid (HVA; cat no H1252), horseradish peroxidase (HRP; cat no H1252), catalase (CAT; cat no C9322) from bovine liver, cytochrome c (oxidized; cyt. $c_{ox}$; cat no 105201) from horse heart, superoxide dismutase (SOD; cat no S7446) from bovine erythrocytes, magnesium peroxide (MgO$_2$; cat no 433624), titanium (IV) oxide (TiO$_2$; cat no T8141), o-dianisidine dihydrochloride (cat no D3252), diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA; cat no D6518) and molecular sieves (MS 4Å, beads 8-12 mesh; cat no 20,806-4) from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA; anhydrous sodium carbonate (cat no 13418) from Riedel de Haen AG, Seelze, Germany. All other chemicals used in this study were of the highest purity.
**Equipment**

Liquid-phase Clark-type O₂ electrode was by Hansatech Instruments Co, England, and controlled by the ‘Oxygraph plus’ software by the same provider. Sonicator (model UP-50 H from Dr Hielscher GmbH) equipped with a 2-mm-diameter MS2 micro-tip. Fluorescence was measured in a Shimadzu RF-1501 spectrofluorometer set at 10 nm excitation/emission slit width and at low sensitivity, using a quartz microcuvette (internal dimensions 4×4×45 mm). Absorbance was measured in a Shimadzu UV-1800 UV-VIS spectrophotometer. Co-60 source of γ-radiation provided by NCSR 'Demokritos', Attiki, Greece. Illumination apparatus for measuring SOD activity was composed by a circular extra brightness day light fluorescent lamp 22 Watt (i.d. 15 cm, by FUJI Co Ltd, Japan) mounted in a custom made apparatus, where the cuvette (e.g., 1 ml) was centred on a white plastic disk (diam. 6 cm) placed on top of a small electric fan (8x8x2.5 cm) mounted horizontally in the centre of the lamp (in order to keep the cuvette at a steady RT environment).

**Description of the enzymatic reactions of the OR assay**

The OR assay measures O₂ released from the superoxide and peroxide groups of the controlled hydrolyzed metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides, respectively. The enzymatic (and accompanying non-enzymatic) reactions involved in the OR assay are presented in Table 1.

**Testing enzymatic reactions**

**I. With O₂⁻⁻ stock solution**

O₂⁻⁻ stock was made (as previously described (Georgiou et al., 2007)) by dissolving ~15 mg KO₂ in 1 ml anhydrous (100%) DMSO by sonication (for 30-60 s at 350 W cm⁻²), followed by the removal of any insoluble matter by centrifugation at 12,000 g for 3 min. Anhydrous DMSO was
prepared by mixing 0.1 g molecular sieves ml\(^{-1}\) 100% DMSO and letting the mixture stand overnight capped at room temperature (RT). The concentration of the O\(_2^-\) stock (~0.7 mM) was determined indirectly by its dismutati (reaction 1) through measurement of the product H\(_2\)O\(_2\), which was determined by the horseradish peroxidase-homovanillic acid (HRP-HVA) assay (Ci and Wang, 1990) as described in a following section. The concentration of the O\(_2^-\) stock was also verified by the following Cytochrome c assay.

II. With metal superoxide/peroxide dismutation/hydrolysis reactions, their products (O\(_2^-\), H\(_2\)O\(_2\)), and Martian soil ionic constituents

1. Cytochrome c assay for O\(_2^-\) quantification

The concentration of O\(_2^-\) is determined by its reaction with \(\geq 10\) molar excess of cyt. c\(_{ox}\) (as determined in the following sub-section "Reaction of O\(_2^-\) with cytochrome c and SOD, and the effect of perchlorate"); typical cyt. c\(_{ox}\) concentration range used for this purpose was 20-100 \(\mu\)M, dissolved in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, in ±SOD (45 U ml\(^{-1}\), by adding 10 \(\mu\)l 4.5 KU ml\(^{-1}\) SOD stock in 1 ml of the assay buffer before the addition of cyt. c\(_{ox}\)). If O\(_2^-\) is present the assay will identify it from the SOD-inhibited reduction of cyt. c\(_{ox}\) (Georgiou et al., 2015). In principle, this assay measures the concentration of O\(_2^-\) from the concentration of cyt. c\(_{red}\) that is formed by the equimolar reaction of O\(_2^-\) with cyt. c\(_{ox}\) (reaction 9). The concentration of cyt. c\(_{red}\) is determined from its absorbance at 550 nm (against the absorbance of cyt. c\(_{ox}\) and before reacting with O\(_2^-\)) and its molar extinction coefficient 21 mM\(^{-1}\) cm\(^{-1}\) at 550 nm (Van Gelder and Slater, 1962).

2. HRP-HVA assay for H\(_2\)O\(_2\) quantification

This assay (Ci and Wang, 1990) was chosen for its high sensitivity to detect as low as 50 nM H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (in a 0.3 ml reaction volume), and is performed as follows: To 0.4 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, ~8 \(\mu\)l O\(_2^-\) stock solution were added (in order for the dismutation reaction to take
place), and the resulting reaction mixture was split in two 0.2-ml portions: One portion (designated ‘sample’) is used for measuring the concentration of the formed H$_2$O$_2$ (and thus the 2x concentration of the dismutated O$_2$•$^-$ from which it resulted), while to the second portion (designated ‘blank’) 5 µl 5 KU/ml CAT was added and incubated for 5 min at RT (to destroy the formed H$_2$O$_2$). Subsequently, to the resulting sample and blank reaction mixtures 0.05 ml 100 mM glycine buffer (pH 10.2), 0.03 ml 3 mM HVA (made in ddH$_2$O) and 0.02 ml 250 U ml$^{-1}$ HRP were added and incubated for 15 min in the dark at RT. Fluorescence units (FU) of the sample and the blank were measured at ex/em 316/424 nm. The FU difference between sample and blank was converted to H$_2$O$_2$ equivalents from a H$_2$O$_2$ standard curve (0-1.5 µM), constructed by the aforementioned procedure.

3. Dismutation/hydrolysis products of commercial analogues of metal superoxides and peroxides

The OR assay detects metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides by quantifying their hydrolysis products (Fig. 1a,b); that is, (i) from the hydrolysis of metal superoxides, the intermediate product O$_2$$^-$ and its dismutation products H$_2$O$_2$ and O$_2$, and (ii) from the hydrolysis of metal peroxides/hydroperoxides the product H$_2$O$_2$. Under the experimental conditions of the OR assay, the formation of H$_2$O$_2$ was verified using the following commercially available metal superoxide/peroxide salt analogues; KO$_2$ for type Me$^+$O$_2$•$^-$ metal superoxides; Na$_2$O$_2$ and CaO$_2$, MgO$_2$ for type Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$^-$ and Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$^{2-}$ metal peroxides, respectively. TiO$_2$ was tested as water-insoluble peroxide control (not belonging to the typical metal peroxide types Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$^-$ and Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$^{2-}$). An additional reason for this peroxidant analogue selection is that K, Na, Ca, Mg and Ti have been detected in Martian soil (Rieder et al., 1997). According to the general superoxide/peroxide hydrolysis reactions 2-5, these peroxidants are hydrolyzed as follows:
\[
2\text{KO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2 \tag{11}
\]

\[
(\text{O}_2^- \text{ in KO}_2 \text{ undergoes dismutation reaction 1})
\]

\[
\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \tag{12}
\]

\[
\text{CaO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \tag{13}
\]

\[
\text{MgO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mg(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \tag{14}
\]

Known amounts of KO\(_2\), Na\(_2\)O\(_2\), CaO\(_2\) and MgO\(_2\) were immediately dissolved in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, at RT by continuous stirring to rapidly neutralize the formed alkaline decomposition product MeOH (reactions 11-14). Then, they were treated (i) with an excess concentration of cyt. \(c_{ox}\) (this concentration was determined in following sub-section ‘Reaction of \(\text{O}_2^-\) with cytochrome c and SOD, and the effect of perchlorate’; see also Fig. 2), and (ii) in the absence of cyt. \(c_{ox}\). Subsequently, the concentrations of the generated \(\text{O}_2^-\) and \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) were measured by the Cytochrome c and the HRP-HVA assays, respectively, they were converted to concentrations of the corresponding metal superoxides/peroxides, and finally they were compared with their expected concentrations determined by weight (Table 2). The following experiments were performed in the absence of DTPA [a metal chelator used in the OR assay in order to protect \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) from destruction by any soil transition metals such as \(\text{Fe}^{2+}\) (Molina and Anchordoquy, 2007)] via the Fenton reaction (\(\text{Me}^{n+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Me}^{n+1} + \text{HO}^- + \text{OH}^-\)) (Haber and Weiss, 1932)] in the 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, because it interferes with the employed HRP-HVA assay (data not shown):

**i. KO\(_2\):** The hydrolysis of KO\(_2\) in the presence of excess cyt. \(c_{ox}\) was performed under the following experimental restrictions: The dissolution of 1 mg KO\(_2\) in a volume of 100 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, would theoretically result in a 140 \(\mu\)M \(\text{O}_2^-\) solution, which would then need a 10x higher concentration (1.4 mM) of cyt. \(c_{ox}\) to completely scavenge \(\text{O}_2^-\). This would have resulted in a 140 \(\mu\)M cyt. \(c_{red}\) solution with an absorbance (at 550 nm) that would have saturated the detector of the UV-visible spectrophotometer. However, we performed the experiment with the 1 mg KO\(_2\) at 20 \(\mu\)M cyt. \(c_{ox}\) (in a 100 ml of the phosphate buffer), where 20 \(\mu\)M \(\text{O}_2^-\) (out of the 140
μM KO$_2$) will react with the 20 μM cyt. $c_{ox}$ and the absorbance of the resulting 20 μM cyt. $c_{red}$ at 550 (~0.4) is within the linear range of the spectrophotometer. The remaining 120 μM O$_2^{-}$ that escaped cyt. $c_{ox}$ scavenging will dismutate to H$_2$O$_2$ (~60 μM according to reaction 1), which was verified by the HRP-HVA assay.

ii. Na$_2$O$_2$: To 3 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing ±100 μM cyt. $c_{ox}$, 1 mg Na$_2$O$_2$ (i.e., 12.8 μmol) was dissolved. The concentrations of the H$_2$O$_2$ released from the hydrolysis of Na$_2$O$_2$ (at a ratio Na$_2$O$_2$/H$_2$O$_2$ = 1/1, according to reaction 12), and of any O$_2^{-}$ present (resulting from possible traces of NaO$_2$ in the Na$_2$O$_2$ commercial batch of use) were determined by the HRP-HVA and the Cytochrome c assay, respectively. Another approach to test whether Na$_2$O$_2$ is possibly contaminated with traces of NaO$_2$, involved the extraction of O$_2^{-}$ (present as NaO$_2$) from 7.9 mg Na$_2$O$_2$ in 1 ml anhydrous (100%) DMSO (containing 0.2 mM CE to facilitate O$_2^{-}$ extraction (Valentine and Curtis, 1975)) by vortexing for 5 min, followed by centrifugation at 15,000g for 5 min (to remove any insoluble matter). The quantification of the O$_2^{-}$ extracted in the DMSO-CE supernatant was performed by the Cytochrome c assay as follows: To 1 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing 20 μM cyt. $c_{ox}$, ~50 μl of the O$_2^{-}$ DMSO-CE extract were added. After 1 min incubation at RT the absorbance difference (sample $A_{550 nm}$ minus blank $A_{550 nm}$) was converted to cyt. $c_{red}$ concentration (using its extinction coefficient 21 mM$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ at 550 nm (Massey, 1959)), which is equal to the concentration of O$_2^{-}$ (reaction 9). It should be noted that the HRP-HVA assay did not detect any H$_2$O$_2$ presence in the DMSO-CE extract of Na$_2$O$_2$, possibly because the O$_2^{2-}$ peroxyl group of Na$_2$O$_2$ is not dissolved in the aprotic solvent DMSO-CE (data not shown).

iii. CaO$_2$, MgO$_2$, TiO$_2$: The commercial metal peroxides were dissolved at 5 mM in 10 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing ±20 μM cyt. $c_{ox}$ and ±CAT. Measurements were done over a period of 2 hrs at RT due to the low solubility of these peroxides in water. Water-insoluble TiO$_2$ was used as negative control for the HRP-HVA assay in order to illustrate that the hydrolysis of the water soluble control metal peroxides produces H$_2$O$_2$ (using CAT as H$_2$O$_2$)
identification control). \(O_2^-\) was measured by the Cytochrome c assay, respectively (using controls CAT and cyt. \(c_{ox}\), respectively).

4. Reaction of \(O_2^-\) with cyt. \(c_{ox}\) and SOD, and the effect of perchlorate

   (i) Reaction of cyt. \(c_{ox}\) with \(O_2^-\): The excess cyt. \(c_{ox}\) concentration to convert \(O_2^-\) (from commercial metal superoxides or the \(O_2^-\) stock solution) to \(O_2\) (reaction 9) was determined by varying the molar ratio \(O_2^-/c_{ox}\), and measuring the concentration of \(H_2O_2\) (by the HRP-HVA assay) that would have been formed by the SOD (45 U ml\(^{-1}\))-catalyzed dismutation of \(O_2^-\) (10 µl 4.5 KU ml\(^{-1}\) SOD stock added in 1 ml of the K-phosphate buffer) if its scavenging by cyt. \(c_{ox}\) was not 100% complete. The \(O_2^-/c_{ox}\) reaction mixture was composed of 0.4 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing 200 µM cyt. \(c_{ox}\), to which various amounts of the \(O_2^-\) stock solution (8 µl from 1-8 fold stock dilutions made with anhydrous DMSO) were added (Fig. 2a). In addition, the concentration of \(O_2^-\) that reacted with cyt. \(c_{ox}\) to form equimolar cyt. \(c_{red}\) was determined by the Cytochrome c assay.

   (ii) Perchlorate effect on the reaction of cyt. \(c_{ax}\) and SOD with \(O_2^-\): The effect of perchlorate concentration (110 mM) was tested (i) on the SOD (45 U ml\(^{-1}\)) dismutation of 10 µM \(O_2^-\) (from the \(O_2^-\) stock solution) by 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, and (ii) on the 100% effective scavenging of \(O_2^-\) by 100 µM cyt. \(c_{ax}\) (the required 10 fold molar excess cyt. \(c_{ax}\) was determined in the sub-section ‘Reaction of cyt. \(c_{ax}\) with \(O_2^-\)’), given the fact that perchlorate is known to bind to cyt. \(c_{ox}\) (Andersson et al., 1980). This was done by measuring the concentration of \(H_2O_2\) generated from the SOD-dismutated \(O_2^-\) (the portion of \(O_2^-\) that escaped cyt. \(c_{ox}\) scavenging) with the HRP-HVA assay (Fig. 2b). Choosing 110 mM as test perchlorate concentration was based on its concentration (~2.5 mM formed in the 25 ml leaching solution added to 1 cm\(^3\) soil) detected at the Phoenix Mars Lander site (Hecht et al., 2009), by proportionally extrapolating it to the 0.57 ml volume of the M4 nutrient used in the ‘humid’ mode of the Viking GEX experiment. Although in the ‘humid' mode the GEx solution did not contact the soil, 0.57 ml (solution volume) cm\(^3\) soil
sample was used to establish the upper perchlorate and carbonate concentration limit for OR assay interference. Sodium perchlorate solution was prepared from a 2.2 M stock prepared by mixing equal volumes 4.4 M perchloric acid and 4.4 M NaOH.

5. Effect of carbonate, phosphate, perchlorate, pH on H₂O₂ stability, and of perchlorate on CAT activity

(i) Carbonate, phosphate and pH effect on H₂O₂ stability: For this experiment, H₂O₂ at 0.5 and 0.1 mM (based on the volumes of liquid used in the Viking GEx experiment) were used. Assuming that the Viking GEx maximum of 775 nmol O₂ (Oyama et al., 1977) was formed by the dismutation of 534 nmol Me(O₂)₂, the 267 nmol H₂O₂ produced would have resulted in a ~0.1 mM H₂O₂ concentration in the GEx cell. The concentration of carbonates that were mixed with H₂O₂ was derived from the ≥1 mM carbonates detected in the 25 ml leaching solution upon mixing 1 cm³ soil from the Phoenix Mars Lander site (Hecht et al., 2009). Specifically, the 1 mM concentration of carbonate in the 25 ml leaching solution by proportional extrapolation to the 0.57 ml M4 nutrient volume used in the Viking GEX experiment ‘humid’ mode corresponds to ~50 mM carbonates, which is actually a saturated carbonate solution. The stability of the tested concentrations of H₂O₂ was determined, (i) in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer ±50 mM sodium carbonate, and (ii) in 50 mM sodium carbonate (Fig. 3a,b). Both experimental conditions were tested over a 3-hr incubation period at RT. The various pH (7-10) of the buffer systems used (K-phosphate, K-phosphate/carbonate and carbonate alone) were appropriately adjusted with NaOH.

(ii) Perchlorate effect on H₂O₂ stability and on CAT activity: The concentrations of perchlorate (25 and 110 mM) mixed with H₂O₂ (0.5 mM and 0.1 mM) were selected based on the perchlorate concentration found on Mars and on the volumes of nutrient used in the GEX experiment, and were prepared as described in the preceding section. The test solutions of sodium perchlorate and H₂O₂ (made in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2) were used to test the H₂O₂
decomposition activity of CAT (at 50 U ml\(^{-1}\)) (Fig. 3c,d). Stability of H\(_2\)O\(_2\) and its decomposition by CAT were measured by the \textit{HRP-HVA assay} over a 3-hr incubation period at RT.

III. Testing the endurance of the OR assay enzymes to cosmic radiation

1. Exposure of CAT, SOD and cyt. \textit{c}_{ox} to \(\gamma\)-radiation

Various amounts of the ROS enzymes in solid form (CAT at 0.3-1.4 mg, SOD at 25-60 \(\mu\)g, and cyt. \textit{c}_{ox} at 0.1-0.5 mg) were placed in Eppendorf-type 0.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes and exposed at various \(\gamma\)-radiation doses (0-6 Gy). Radiation dose was also converted to equivalent number of round trips to Mars (0-38), given that a human round-trip mission to Mars with current propulsion systems and comparable shielding would incur a physical radiation dose of about 0.16 Gy and an equivalent dose of about 0.66 Sv (\textit{Zeitlin et al., 2013}). After exposure, the solid CAT, SOD and cyt. \textit{c}_{ox} samples were assayed by the following assays. In separate experiments, the same assays were also performed in \(\pm\)ACN (0-50\% v/v) using the unexposed enzyme controls, because the ACN solvent can be used for the extraction of O\(_2\)\(^{\cdot}\) from soil samples. The enzymatic assays were performed in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, as its K salt is more water-soluble than its Na salt in the presence of ACN.

2. SOD specific activity

\textit{Assay principle}: SOD specific activity was studied by a modification of a previous assay (\textit{Lu et al., 2004; Misra and Fridovich, 1977}), and is based on the SOD-inhibited reduction of oxidized dianisidine (D\(_{ox}\)). D\(_{ox}\) results from the reaction of its reduced form (D\(_{red}\)) by photosensitized riboflavin. This reaction is in competition with the formation of D\(_{red}\) from D\(_{ox}\) by O\(_2\)\(^{\cdot}\), the latter being also generated by the photosensitized riboflavin. Thus, SOD increases the rate of the generation of D\(_{ox}\) (absorbing at 500 nm) by scavenging O\(_2\)\(^{\cdot}\) (which would otherwise nullify the overall dianisidine photooxidation by reducing the D\(_{ox}\) form).
**Assay procedure:** The γ-ray-exposed and unexposed (control) SOD samples were initially dissolved in 0.1 ml ddH$_2$O. A volume of the dissolved SOD was then added to a glass tube containing a mixture of 0.5 ml 30 µM riboflavin (in 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, made fresh and kept light protected), 0.5 ml solution of ddH$_2$O with 0-50% ACN, and 20 µl 10 mM o-dianisidine dihydrochloride stock (in ddH$_2$O, stored at 0ºC and light protected). The sample blank was prepared by adding 20 µl ddH$_2$O in place of o-dianisidine. In order to ensure proportional final SOD specific activities, SOD sample volumes varied between 5-10 µl, and at least three samples were tested. For cancelling out any interference from autoxidation of the reagent dianisidine (D$_{ox}$) in the presence of riboflavin the following additional blanks were prepared (in small glass tubes): Riboflavin reagent blank (RB) is the mixture of 0.5 ml 30 µM riboflavin in 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, 0.5 ml ddH$_2$O (or 100% ACN) and 20 µl ddH$_2$O; riboflavin/dianisidine reagent blank (RD$_{ox}$B) is the mixture of 0.5 ml 30 µM riboflavin (in 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2), 0.5 ml ddH$_2$O (or 100% ACN), and 20 µl 10 mM dianisidine stock. The glass tubes of the sample and corresponding blanks were incubated in the illumination apparatus for 4 min at 26ºC, after which their absorbance was measured at 500 nm (by a UV-VIS 1200 Shimadzu spectrophotometer, zeroed with ddH$_2$O or ACN). The specific activity of SOD [(net D$_{ox}$ absorbance change min$^{-1}$, or D$_{ox}$ΔA$_{500nm}$, min$^{-1}$) µg$^{-1}$] was calculated by the formula:

\[
(D_{ox}\Delta A_{500nm}/min)\ \mu g^{-1} = \left\{[(S - SB) - (RD_{ox}B - RB)]/4 \text{ min}\right\}\ \mu g^{-1} \text{ SOD protein}
\]

Then, the SOD activity factor (ΔA$_{500nm}$/min) was converted to D$_{ox}$-based SOD Units, designated as UD$_{ox}$ (where 1 UD$_{ox}$ = 1 µmol D$_{ox}$ min$^{-1}$ in 1 ml assay volume, using the absorption extinction coefficient, $\varepsilon$, for D$_{ox}$, 7.5 mM$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ at 500 nm (Chauhan et al., 2013)), and finally expressed as specific activity (mUD$_{ox}$ µg$^{-1}$ SOD protein; Fig. 4), with the protein quantified by a previously reported ultrasensitive assay (Georgiou et al., 2008).

**Notes:** I. Assay blanks RB and SB gave identical absorbance at 500 nm. II. The presence of 50% ACN did not affect SOD specific activity.
3. CAT specific activity

*Assay principle:* CAT specific activity was measured by a modification of the H$_2$O$_2$ consumption assay (Blum and Fridovich, 1983). CAT specific activity was determined (in ±ACN up to 50%) by measuring the rate of H$_2$O$_2$ concentration decrease photometrically at 240 nm (Blum and Fridovich, 1983), and converted to U µg$^{-1}$ based on the absorbance molar extinction coefficient of H$_2$O$_2$ 43.6 M$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ at 240 nm (Martin et al., 1996), where 1 U corresponds to the amount of CAT which consumes 1 µmol H$_2$O$_2$ min$^{-1}$.

*Assay procedure:* The γ-ray-exposed and unexposed (control) CAT samples were initially dissolved in 0.2 ml ddH$_2$O, and subsequently diluted by ~500 fold. A volume of the diluted CAT was then added to a spectrophotometer quartz cuvette containing a mixture of 0.45 ml 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, 50 µl 100 mM H$_2$O$_2$ (made in 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2; H$_2$O$_2$ is at final 5 mM, giving A$_{240nm}$ ~0.2), and 0.5 ml ddH$_2$O with 0-50% ACN. The decrease in H$_2$O$_2$ concentration vs time was recorded at 240 nm (against ddH$_2$O or ACN at the appropriate % concentration). In order to ensure proportional final CAT specific activities, CAT sample volumes varied between 10-20 µl, and at least three samples were tested. The obtained linear slope (an average from at least three CAT solution volumes) is converted to CAT specific activity, expressed in Units (or nmol H$_2$O$_2$ min$^{-1}$) µg$^{-1}$ (Fig. 4), with the protein quantified as previously stated (Georgiou et al., 2008).

4. Cyt. c$_{ox}$ specific reducibility

*Assay principle:* Cyt. c$_{ox}$ readily oxidizes equimolar O$_2$ to equimolar O$_2$ (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999). Thus, the functionality of γ-radiation-exposed cyt. c$_{ox}$ can be assessed (compared to the unexposed control) by its specific reducibility (defined as cyt. c$_{red}$ µg$^{-1}$ protein) by a typical organic reductant of cyt. c$_{ox}$ such as ascorbic acid (although at slow rate (Paciolla and De Gara, 1991)).
Assay procedure: The γ-ray-exposed and unexposed (control) cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{ox} \) samples were dissolved in 0.2 ml 100 mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, and 30 µl of it were mixed in final 0.3 ml 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 (made from a 0.5 M K-phosphate buffer stock) containing 0 to 50% ACN, as to give an absorbance reading (Acyt.\( \text{c}_\text{ox} \)) at 550 nm ~0.05-0.1 (~0.055A corresponds to 8 µM cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{ox} \)). Subsequently, the 0.3 ml cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{ox} \) solution was completely reduced by final 50 mM ascorbic acid (by adding 0.05 ml - or 1.166 diluting - of a 0.35 M ascorbic acid stock made in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2). After incubation at RT for 4 min, the absorbance of the resulting cyt.\( \text{c}_\text{red} \) solution is corrected for the dilution factor 1.166 and designated as Acyt.\( \text{c}_\text{red} \) + Acyt.\( \text{c}_\text{ox} \). The net absorbance of cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{red} \), Acyt.\( \text{c}_\text{red} \) \([= (\text{Acyt.}_\text{c}_\text{red} + \text{Acyt.}_\text{c}_\text{ox}) - (\text{Acyt.}_\text{c}_\text{ox})]\) is expressed as pmol cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{red} \) µg\(^{-1}\) and designated as “specific reducibility” (Fig. 4), with the pmol cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{red} \) (in 0.3 ml) quantified from Acyt.\( \text{c}_\text{red} \) by the molar absorption extinction coefficient of cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{red} \) 21.0 mM\(^{-1}\) cm\(^{-1}\) at 550 nm (Massey, 1959; Van Gelder and Slater, 1962). Protein was quantified by a previously reported assay (Georgiou et al., 2008). It should be noted that (i) cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{ox} \) does not remain soluble at ACN concentration above 60%, and (ii) complete reduction of the tested concentration of cyt. \( \text{c}_\text{ox} \) by ascorbic acid in the presence of ACN is slower than in its absence (it takes ~4 min to complete).

OR assay

Having verified the individual OR assay enzymatic reactions 1, 9, and 10 on the superoxide/peroxide dismutation/hydrolysis products in the K-phosphate buffer for activity efficiency and for interference by carbonates and perchlorate, the OR assay was simulated in the presence of Atacama and Mojave desert soils as follows:

1. Experimental setup

The simulation was performed in a semi-sealed liquid-phase O\(_2\) electrode. This setup does not allow the testing of the commercial solid analogues of metal superoxides and peroxides, and for the additional reason that their concentration cannot be controlled as not to exceed the upper limit of the
electrode’s linear range response. Instead, stock O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} and H$_2$O$_2$ solutions were used. The electrode reaction chamber was filled with 1 ml K-phosphate-DTPA buffer (0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing 10 mM DTPA) to which the assay reagents were added at constant RT (26˚C). It should be noted that DTPA acts as chelator of any soluble transition metal ions, which can destroy (i) H$_2$O$_2$ via the Fenton reaction (Haber and Weiss, 1932) and (ii) O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} via oxidation, and may also inactivate the OR assay protein reagents CAT and cyt. $c_{ox}$ (iii) via oxidation by the hydroxyl radicals (HO`) produced via the Fenton reaction, or (iv) by direct inhibition. The simulation was also performed in the presence of 0.1 g Mars analogue soil samples (pulverized rock from the Mojave Desert CIMA volcanic field, and soil from the Atacama Desert Yungay site), added in the electrode chamber and mixed continuously. As O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} source, the 0.7 mM O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} stock solution (see sub-section ‘O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} stock solution’) was used. The CAT stock solution used for the OR assay was made fresh (CAT solutions retain their activity only for 2 days when kept frozen at -25˚C), and also the cyt. $c_{ox}$ stock solution.

2. Experiments conducted

For simulating the OR assay enzymatic reactions 1, 9, and 10 in the Clark-type O$_2$ electrode chamber, the following treatments were performed (Fig. 5):

*Treatment A* (simulation of reaction 1; dismutation of O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} to O$_2$ and H$_2$O$_2$): To the O$_2$ electrode chamber, containing 1 ml K-phosphate-DTPA buffer and ±45 units SOD (10 µl of a 4.5 K ml$^{-1}$ SOD stock made in ddH$_2$O), 70 µl O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} stock solution were added (final 50 nM O$_2$\textsuperscript{−}), and the released O$_2$ concentration was recorded until reaching a plateau.

*Treatment B* (simulation of reaction 10; conversion to O$_2$ by CAT of H$_2$O$_2$ released via O$_2$\textsuperscript{−} dismutation (spontaneously or by SOD), and H$_2$O$_2$ released via peroxide hydrolysis): After recording the first O$_2$ concentration plateau in *treatment A*, to the resulting reaction mixture 20 U ml$^{-1}$ CAT (10 µl 2 KU ml$^{-1}$ stock) were added, and after
attaining the second O$_2$ concentration plateau 10 µl 4 mM H$_2$O$_2$ (final 40 µM) were added, and the third O$_2$ concentration plateau was recorded.

*Treatment C* (simulation of reaction 9; conversion of O$_2$•− to O$_2$ by cyt. $c_{ox}$): The O$_2$ electrode chamber was refilled with 1 ml K-phosphate-DTPA buffer, which was brought to 0.5 mM (or 0.5 µM) in cyt. $c_{ox}$ by the addition of 25 µl 20 mM cyt. $c_{ox}$ stock, followed by the addition of 70 µl O$_2$•− stock solution (final 50 nM O$_2$•−), and then the released O$_2$ concentration plateau was recorded.

3. **Mathematical treatment of data**

Assuming the presence of $x$ O$_2$•− and $y$ H$_2$O$_2$ mol in the K-phosphate-DTPA buffer (plus $z$ O$_2$ mol due to unknown sources), this section describes how these peroxidants were calculated from the experiments presented in **Figure 5**. Running the treatments $A$, $B$ and $C$, and the calculations are required to offset the presence of the extra $z$O$_2$.

The released O$_2$ concentrations measured by the O$_2$ electrode during the $A$, $B$, and $C$ treatments (designated $A_{dism}$, $A_{dism/CAT}$, and $B_{cyt.c}$, respectively) are given by the following molar equations (based on the molar stoichiometry of each of reactions 1, 9, and 10) as explained in **Figure 5**:

- $A_{dism} = \frac{1}{2}xO_2 + zO_2$; simplified: $A_{dism} = \frac{1}{2}x + z$
- $A_{dism/CAT} = \frac{1}{2}xO_2 + \frac{1}{4}xO_2 + \frac{1}{2}yO_2 + zO_2$; simplified: $A_{dism/CAT} = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}y + z$
- $B_{cyt.c} = xO_2 + zO_2$; simplified: $B_{cyt.c} = x + z$

The molar concentrations of $x$ O$_2$•− and $y$ H$_2$O$_2$ are then estimated by the following mathematical equations, derived by appropriately combining the molar equations $A_{dism}$, $A_{dism/CAT}$, and $B_{cyt.c}$ as to cancel out $z$O$_2$ (starting by subtracting equation $B_{cyt.c}$ from equation $A_{dism}$ in order to calculate $x$; then, calculate $y$ by substituting in equation $A_{dism/CAT}$ the sum $\frac{1}{2}x + z$ by its equal $A_{dism}$, and also the factor $x$ previously determined):
\[ xO_2^- = 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism}) \]
\[ yH_2O_2 = 2A_{dism/CAT} - (B_{cyt.c} + A_{dism}) \]

**Statistical analysis**

All data are reported as mean ± standard error (SE) of at least three independent experiments, and were analyzed using the SPSS statistical package (SPSS Inc, 2001, Release 11.0.0, USA). Whenever appropriate, the significance was determined for Student’s unpaired \( t \) tests or ANOVA. A value of \( P < 0.05 \) was considered to be significant.

**Results**

**Test of the OR assay enzymes for scavenging \( O_2^- \) and \( H_2O_2 \), and for interference from certain Martian soil constituents**

The experiment on the complete scavenging of cyt. \( c_{ox} \) with \( O_2^- \) by cyt. \( c_{ox} \) showed that for the 100% effective (1:1 stoichiometric) reaction of with \( O_2^- \) to take place by the OR assay, the molar concentration of cyt. \( c_{ox} \) must be at least 10 fold higher than that of \( O_2^- \) (Fig. 2a). Carbonate was not tested, as it is known to stabilize cytochrome \( c \) by increase the stability of the closed heme crevice structure (Osheroff et al., 1980). Another concern for the feasibility of this reaction was the known binding of perchlorate to cyt. \( c_{ox} \) (Andersson et al., 1980). However, the test of perchlorate on the reaction of \( O_2^- \) with cyt. \( c_{ox} \) showed that this oxidant does not affect the 100% efficient scavenging of \( O_2^- \) by cyt. \( c_{ox} \) when the latter is used at ≥10 fold molar excess (Fig. 2b).

Perchlorate did not interfere with the SOD-catalyzed dismutation of \( O_2^- \) (Fig. 2b).

Stability of \( H_2O_2 \) and CAT activity were tested in the presence of carbonates and phosphates versus pH and perchlorate (the latter at pH 7.2) (Fig. 3). \( H_2O_2 \) was stable in the presence of phosphates plus carbonates or in phosphates alone (Fig. 3a). Carbonates alone decomposed \( H_2O_2 \) by ~20% only at pH 10 and after incubation for 3 hrs (Fig. 3b). Perchlorate (even at 110 mM) did not affect the stability of \( H_2O_2 \), nor did it affect CAT activity, both at pH 7.2 (Fig. 3c, d).
Endurance of the OR assay enzymes CAT, SOD and cyt. c_{ox} to cosmic radiation

Solid SOD, CAT and cyt. c_{ox} enzymatic function was tested upon exposure to \(\gamma\)-radiation (Fig. 4a), and also in 0-50\% ACN; Fig. 4b). Both SOD and cyt. c_{ox} retained their activities up to \(~7\) Gy, and also up to 50\% ACN. CAT specific activity was unaffected up to \(~3\) Gy, while up to 6 Gy decreased linearly to 40\% (of its unexposed activity). On the other hand, CAT specific activity was decreased by ACN by a fold factor that was numerically near equal to the \% concentration of ACN.

Experimental simulation of the OR assay

The OR assay was experimentally tested by an indirect and a direct methodology. Using the indirect method, the OR assay was performed by two methodological approaches:

(i) The \(\text{O}_2^-\)-specific reaction of cyt. c_{ox} with the metal superoxide analogue KO\(_2\) by measuring the decrease in H\(_2\)O\(_2\) formation that a certain quantity of cyt. c_{ox} would have caused. This was also used to test the NaO\(_2\) traces present in the metal peroxide analogue Na\(_2\)O\(_2\).

(ii) The quantification of H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (using CAT as H\(_2\)O\(_2\) negative identification control) generated by the hydrolysis of the metal superoxide analogue KO\(_2\) and the metal peroxide analogues Na\(_2\)O\(_2\), CaO\(_2\) and MgO\(_2\) (Table 2).

The quantification data on generated H\(_2\)O\(_2\) are in agreement with the H\(_2\)O\(_2\) concentrations predicted by the stoichiometry of the corresponding reactions 11-14. As expected, the control for water-insoluble metal peroxides TiO\(_2\) did not liberate H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (data not shown) because it does not belong to the metal peroxide typical types (i.e., Me\(^{2+}\)O\(_2\)\(^2-\) and Me\(^{2+}\)O\(_2\)\(^2-\)). This result due to the insolubility of TiO\(_2\) in water is supported by the high sensitivity for H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (15 pmol) of the employed fluorometric HRP-HVA assay.

The OR assay was experimentally tested using the direct methodology by performing the assay with known concentrations \(\text{O}_2^-\) and H\(_2\)O\(_2\) in a Clark-type \(\text{O}_2\) electrode (Fig. 5). Stock \(\text{O}_2^-\)
and H₂O₂ were used because the experimental set up is not suited for the addition of solid samples of metal superoxides and peroxides during released O₂ measurements. Tests using the direct methodology were also performed in the presence of small amounts of pulverized rock from the Mojave Desert Cima volcanic field and soil sand from the Atacama Yungay station. The metal ion chelator DTPA (Sillanpää, 1996) was also included in the assay K-phosphate buffer because soil samples may release metal ions upon H₂O-wetting, which, in turn, may inhibit the OR assay enzymes SOD, CAT and cyt. cₐₓ, and also decompose O₂⁻ and H₂O₂. However, when testing the assay in the presence of the desert samples in the absence of DTPA, the results were not affected at the maximum 0.1 g sample quantity that was used in order not to damage the O₂ electrode. The released O₂ concentrations (A_dism, A_dism/CAT, B_cyt.c; Fig. 5) during the methodologically direct simulation of the OR assay were those predicted by the stoichiometry of each of the assay reactions 1, 9 and 10. The simulation of the OR assay produced same results regardless of the presence of soil samples from Atacama and Mojave Deserts (data not shown).

**Discussion**

**Enzymes and reaction conditions of the OR assay**

**Cytochrome c:** The key reaction that allows the OR assay to discriminate between metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides is the specific scavenging of O₂⁻ by cyt. cₐₓ to produce equimolar O₂ (reaction 9). The scavenging action of cyt. cₐₓ towards O₂⁻ is based on the second order rate constant, 1.1×10⁶ M⁻¹ s⁻¹, of the involved reaction at pH 7.0 (Butler et al., 1982; Koppenol et al., 1976). Compared to the rate constant (≈2×10⁵ M⁻¹ s⁻¹ at pH 7.0) of the competing dismutation reaction of O₂⁻ with H₂O (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999), O₂⁻ reacts with cyt. cₐₓ ~6 fold faster than with H₂O at pH 7.0. We found that at this pH O₂⁻ is 100% effectively scavenged by cyt. cₐₓ when present in the assay reaction at a ≥10 fold higher molarity (Fig. 2a). With the OR assay pH set at 7.2, the O₂⁻/HO₂⁻ molar ratio at this pH is ~200 (using pKₐ 4.88), which ensures that the superoxide radical exists predominantly in its anionic form when reacting with cyt. cₐₓ.
Perchlorate ions at concentrations found on Mars do not affect the scavenging reaction (Fig. 2b). Assuming the presence of perchlorate on Mars as metal salt, the neutral pH of the K-phosphate buffer used in the OR assay will retain perchlorate in its salt form. This, in turn, will not allow the protonation reaction of $\text{O}_2^{•−}$ by perchloric acid to take place (i.e., $\text{HClO}_4 + \text{O}_2^{•−} \rightarrow \text{HO}_2^{•} + \text{ClO}_4^{−}$) (Sawyer and Valentine, 1981). Thus, perchlorate will not change the concentration of the $\text{O}_2^{•−}$ fraction in its reaction with cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$, and, thus, it will not interfere with the OR assay in this respect.

**Superoxide dismutase**: Another key reaction of the OR assay key is the dismutation of $\text{O}_2^{•−}$ by SOD in the assay K-phosphate buffer to release $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ and $\text{O}_2$ (reaction 1). This reaction is not affected by carbonates (Vesela and Wilhelm, 2002), nor it is affected by perchlorate ions at concentrations found on Mars (Fig. 2b). Even if perchlorate existed in Martian soil in acid form, the concentration of the pH neutral assay K-phosphate buffer would have inhibited the conversion of $\text{O}_2^{•−}$ to its protonated form $\text{HO}_2^{•}$ by $\text{HClO}_4$. But even if some of the superoxide radical existed as conjugated acid ($\text{HO}_2^{−}$), its dismutation would have still proceed according to the reaction $\text{HO}_2^{•} + \text{HO}_2^{−} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$ much faster than the 4-substrate reaction 1 (Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999; Sawyer and Valentine, 1981).

**Catalase and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ substrate stability**: The third important reaction of the OR assay is the conversion of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (dismutation and hydrolysis product of metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides, respectively) to $\text{O}_2$ by CAT (reaction 10). $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ stability and CAT activity were tested in the presence of carbonates and phosphates versus pH and perchlorate ($\text{NaClO}_4$ at pH 7.2) (Fig. 3). The rate of the non-enzymatic decomposition of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ depends on its concentration, temperature and pH (it occurs more rapidly in alkaline pH). $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ stability is incompatible with many inorganic substances that catalyze its decomposition, including most of the transition metals and their compounds. Common catalysts include $\text{MnO}_2$, silver, platinum, lead, ruthenate, and $\text{RuO}_2$, which decompose $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ to $\text{O}_2$ in alkaline solution (Venkatachalapathy et al., 1999). The K-phosphate buffer of the OR assay is supplemented with the metal chelator DTPA (at
10 mM) in order to enhance the stability of H$_2$O$_2$ by preventing (chelating) transition metals to participate in the Fenton reaction (Molina and Anchordoquy, 2007; Sillanpää, 1996). Moreover, DTPA would protect the enzymes of the OR assay from water-soluble metal inhibitors possibly present in soils.

Perchlorate had no effect on H$_2$O$_2$ stability and on CAT activity under the pH-neutral conditions of the OR assay (Fig. 3c,d), possibly counteracting the known acid-decomposition of H$_2$O$_2$ by perchloric acid to HO$^-$ and peroxonium (HOO$^-$) radical (Bouchal et al., 1980). This is also in agreement with the previous finding that the rates of binding and association constants (thus, the inhibitory action) of perchlorate with CAT (at concentrations similar to those found on Mars topsoil) decrease inversely with pH (reaching a minimum at pH $\geq$7.0), although perchlorate is known to form a reversible and enzymatically inactive complex with CAT (from human red blood cells (Aviram, 1980)). Moreover, CAT activity is not inhibited substantially with either of the metal ions Na$^+$, K$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$ detected on Mars (Hecht et al., 2009). On the other hand, Ca$^{2+}$ (also detected on Mars) enhances CAT activity alone, while it restores it in the presence of the others (Akyilmaz and Kozgus, 2009; Federici et al., 1996).

Carbonate besides not affecting CAT activity (Burge, 1920) had no effect on the stability of H$_2$O$_2$ at the neutral pH of the OR assay, while it destabilized it (decreased it by $\sim$20%) at pH 10 and after 3-hr incubation (Fig. 3b). At pH 10, carbonates also exist as NaHCO$_3$ (due to their pK$_{a2}$ 10.33), which could account for a 25% decomposition of H$_2$O$_2$ possibly due to the sum of the reactions 7 and 8. Therefore, the OR assay must include rapid mixing of its reagents with soil in order to eliminate the formation of localized high alkaline pH spots which may decompose H$_2$O$_2$. Mixing will also ensure the rapid release of O$_2$ due to the more homogenous solubilization and dismutation/hydrolysis of soil metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides.

H$_2$O$_2$ was stabilized both by phosphates alone and being together with carbonates (Fig. 3a). This is in agreement with the known stabilizing role of phosphates on H$_2$O$_2$, via the formation of corresponding H$_2$O$_2$ complexes (Kelly et al., 2003). Moreover, carbonates are expected on Mars to
be at their high oxidation state, at which they are practically insoluble in water (e.g., solubility of CaCO$_3$ and MgCO$_3$ is 0.15 and 1.2 mM, respectively, at 25°C). The buffered K-phosphates of the OR assay would precipitate any soluble carbonates by forming water-insoluble carbonate/phosphate complexes. With the Martian dust and the Phoenix soil site containing an assumed minimum level of 2-5% carbonates (Bandfield et al., 2003; Boynton et al., 2009), 1 g soil in a 1 ml reagent volume of the OR assay would correspond to ~0.5 M carbonates of high oxidation state, which would be practically insoluble in the assay K-phosphate buffer.

**Effect of cosmic radiation and ACN on the OR assay enzymes**

Another consideration for the OR assay is whether its enzymatic components SOD, CAT, and cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$ would have been be functional upon exposure to cosmic radiation if this assay were the basis for the development of an instrument to search for O$_2^-$ and H$_2$O$_2$ in distant planets such as Mars or the Jupiter’s moon Europa. To answer this question cosmic radiation simulation experiments were performed, where solid SOD, CAT and cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$ were exposed to $\gamma$-radiation at a dose range comparable to the one they would receive during a space mission e.g., to Mars or Europa, and their functional activities were compared to unexposed controls (Fig. 4a). Same activities were also determined for these enzymes in ACN (Fig. 4b). This solvent can be used to extract O$_2^-$ from soil samples and purge out from soil any unknown source trapped O$_2$ in order to be accounted for in the field variations of the OR assay. SOD and cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$ retained functional activity after exposure to a $\gamma$-radiation dose of 6 Gy (an equivalent to the cosmic radiation dose received from 38 round trips to Mars (Zeitlin et al., 2013)), while CAT specific activity was unaffected up to ~3 Gy after which it decreased linearly to 40% (of its unexposed activity) at 6 Gy. Both SOD and cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$ retained their activities unaffected in up to 50% ACN, while that of CAT decreased by a fold comparable to the concentration of ACN. For example, at the maximum tested 50% ACN concentration, the initial CAT specific activity of ~3 U µg$^{-1}$ decreased by 50 fold. This practically means that if an OR assay-based instrument requires e.g., 3 U µg$^{-1}$ CAT to function
properly, it should be supplied with 50x CAT (150 U µg⁻¹) when using ACN as assay reagent at maximum 50% (v/v).

**Simulation of the ROS assay**

The OR assay was simulated by its enzymatic reactions 1, 9, and 10 by which the hydrolysis products (O₂⁻, H₂O₂) of soil superoxides/peroxides are specifically converted to O₂, the recorded (by an O₂-electrode) values of which are converted to specific concentrations of total metal superoxides and total peroxides/hydroperoxides, based on the stoichiometry of each of the involved enzymatic reactions (Fig. 5). The reactivities of the enzymes of the OR assay were simulated towards O₂⁻, H₂O₂, and commercial metal superoxide and peroxide analogues under assay conditions that stabilize H₂O₂ (high ionic strength K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, and the metal chelator DTPA), and in the presence of Mars-like soils from the deserts Mojave and Atacama.

**The potential of the OR assay for a field-deployable instrument**

The usefulness of the OR assay can be extended to the search of possible metal supero/peroxidant cycles in terrestrial and extraterrestrial ecosystems, especially in light of the recent discovery of the photo-generation of O₂⁻ and H₂O₂ in Mars-like desiccated Atacama and Mojave Desert soils and its expected occurrence on Mars and other planetary bodies (Georgiou et al., 2015). Future field implementation of the OR assay may involve a reaction chamber scheme with a O₂-sensor (preferably solid state) to monitor the release of peroxidant O₂ from a soil sample during interaction (under constant stirring) with SOD, cyt. c_{ox} and CAT (as simulated in Fig. 5) in the following procedures (Fig. 6): (i) Procedure A involves treatment of soil sample with SOD in the K-phosphate-DTPA buffer, followed by treatment with CAT; (ii) Procedure B involves soil treatment either with cyt. c_{ox} alone, or with cyt. c_{ox} followed by CAT. Specifically:

In procedure A, soil metal peroxides/hydroperoxides (group of Me⁺₂O₂²⁻ / Me²⁺O₂²⁻ / MeO₂H) and superoxides (group of O₂⁻_{ads} / Me⁺O₂⁻ / Meⁿ⁺O₂⁻) undergo the following enzymatic
conversions: (i) upon addition of SOD, these soil peroxidant groups are hydrolyzed and dismutated (dism) to yield $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$, respectively, and the released $\text{O}_2$ gas plateau concentration rate is recorded by the $\text{O}_2$ sensor (designated $A_{\text{dism}}$); (ii) subsequently, CAT is added in order to decompose $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (generated by the hydrolysis of both groups) to $\text{O}_2$, and then the total released $\text{O}_2$ plateau concentration rate is also recorded (designated $A_{\text{dism}/\text{CAT}}$, as it includes $A_{\text{dism}}$).

In procedure $B$, cyt. $c_{\text{ox}}$ is added in excess (premixed in the K-phosphate-DTPA buffer) as to rapidly scavenge $\text{O}_2^{-}$ (released from the hydrolysis of the soil metal superoxides group) to convert it to equimolar $\text{O}_2$, the concentration rate plateau of which is recorded (designated $B_{\text{cyt.c}}$). In addition, CAT is added in procedure $B$ after recording $B_{\text{cyt.c}}$ in order to decompose $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (generated by the hydrolysis of the soil metal peroxides/hydroperoxides group) to $\text{O}_2$, and the total released $\text{O}_2$ plateau concentration rate is recorded (designated as $B_{\text{cyt.c}/\text{CAT}}$, as it includes $B_{\text{cyt.c}}$).

Finally, the recorded $A_{\text{dism}}$, $A_{\text{dism}/\text{CAT}}$ and $B_{\text{cyt.c}}$ or $B_{\text{cyt.c}/\text{CAT}}$ oxygen plateau concentration rate values are used to calculate the concentrations of the groups of metal peroxides/hydroperoxides and superoxides by appropriated mathematical equations, which are derived from the molar stoichiometry of each of the reactions 1, 9, and 10 as follows:

After equating the moles of total superoxides ($\text{O}_2^{-}_{\text{ads}}/\text{Me}^{+}\text{O}_2^{-}/\text{Me}^{n+}-\text{O}_2^{-}$) to $x\text{O}_2^{-}$, the moles of total peroxides ($\text{Me}^{+}_2\text{O}_2^{-}/\text{Me}^{2+}_2\text{O}_2^{-}/\text{MeO}_2\text{H}$) to $\gamma\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (from reactions 1-3 and 4-6, respectively, and Fig. 1), and the moles of $\text{O}_2$ released from unknown sources to $\zeta\text{O}_2$, the released moles of $\text{O}_2$ recorded as $A_{\text{hydr}}$, $A_{\text{CAT}}$ and $B_{\text{cyt.c}}$, $B_{\text{cyt.c}/\text{CAT}}$ by the $\text{O}_2$ sensor are stoichiometrically defined by the following set of molar equations:

$$A_{\text{dism}} = \frac{1}{2}x\text{O}_2$$ (derived from the dismutation of the $\text{O}_2^{-}$ moles that are contained in the group of the metal superoxides $\text{O}_2^{-}_{\text{ads}}/\text{Me}^{+}\text{O}_2^{-}/\text{Me}^{n+}-\text{O}_2^{-}$; it is based on the stoichiometry of the dismutation reaction 1: $x\text{O}_2^{-} + x\text{H}^{+} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \frac{1}{2}x\text{O}_2$) and $z\text{O}_2$); simplified: $A_{\text{dism}} = \frac{1}{2}x + z$

$$A_{\text{dism}/\text{CAT}} = \text{sum of } \frac{1}{2}x\text{O}_2 \text{ and } z\text{O}_2 \text{ (formed as in } A_{\text{dism}}) \text{ plus sum of } \frac{1}{4}x\text{O}_2 \text{ and } \frac{1}{2}z\text{O}_2 \text{ [} \frac{1}{4}x\text{O}_2 \text{ is generated from the CAT-decomposition of the } \frac{1}{2}x\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ moles that are released from the}}$$
hydrolysis of the group $O_2^{-}_{ads}/Me^+O_2^-/Me^{n+}-O_2^{2-}; \frac{1}{2}yO_2$ is generated from the CAT-decomposition of the $yH_2O_2$ moles, which are derived from the hydrolysis of the metal peroxides group $Me^+2O_2^2-/Me^{2+}O_2^{2-}/MeO_2H$; both CAT-decompositions take place according the stoichiometry of reaction 10: $2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$; simplified: $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y$ + z

$B_{cyt.c}$ = the sum of $xO_2$ (according the stoichiometry of reaction 9: $O_2^{-} + cyt. \ c_{ox} \rightarrow O_2 + cyt. \ c_{red}$) and $zO_2$; simplified: $B_{cyt.c} = x + z$

$B_{cyt.c/CAT}$ = the sum of $xO_2$ (according the stoichiometry of reaction 9), $zO_2$ and $\frac{1}{2}yO_2$ (derived as explained in the molar equation $A_{dism/CAT}$); simplified: $B_{cyt.c/CAT} = x + \frac{1}{2}y + z$

Because soil treatment in procedure A includes two separate steps (measuring $A_{dism}$ and $A_{dism/CAT}$) and procedure B can be performed by two alternative ways (measuring $B_{cyt.c}$ or $B_{cyt.c/CAT}$), the above molar equations can be analyzed in three independent $O_2$ measuring sets of molar equations: 1st set accounting for measurements $A_{dism}, A_{dism/CAT}, B_{cyt.c}$; 2nd set accounting for measurements $A_{dism}, B_{cyt.c}, B_{cyt.c/CAT}$; 3rd set accounting for measurements $A_{dism}, A_{dism/CAT}, B_{cyt.c/CAT}$

Such mathematical analysis produces three independent methods for the derivation of (i) the mol concentration ($xO_2^{-}$) of the metal superoxide group ($O_2^{-}_{ads}/Me^+O_2^{-}/Me^{n+}-O_2^{2-}$), (ii) the mol concentration ($yH_2O_2$) of the metal peroxide/hydroperoxide group ($Me^+2O_2^2-/Me^{2+}O_2^{2-}/MeO_2H$), and (iii) the mol concentration of $O_2$ ($zO_2$) from other unknown sources. The three methods are derived as follows:

Method I: By appropriate combination of the 1st set of equations as to initially cancel out $zO_2$ (starting with the subtraction of equation $A_{dism}$ from equation $B_{cyt.c}$ in order to derive the equation of $xO_2^{-}$), and then starting with equation $A_{dism/CAT}$ (where the sum $\frac{1}{2}x + z$ is substituted by its equal $A_{dism}$, and the $x$ factor by its previously determined equation in order to derive the equation of $yH_2O_2$), the $xO_2^{-}, yH_2O_2$ and $zO_2$ moles in the soil are estimated by the following mathematical equations:

$$xO_2^{-} = 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism})$$ (eq. 1)
\[ yH_2O_2 = 2A_{dism/CAT} - (B_{cyt.c} + A_{dism}) \]  
(eq. 2)

\[ zO_2 = A_{dism} - \frac{1}{2}x = A_{dism} - 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism})/2 = 2A_{dism} - B_{cyt.c} \]

Assuming the presence in soil of only metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides, their mol concentration by method I is given by the following respective equations:

\[ xO_2^- = 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism}) = 4(A_{dism/CAT} - A_{dism}), \text{ or } A_{dism} = 2A_{dism/CAT} - B_{cyt.c} \]

\[ yH_2O_2 = 2(A_{dism/CAT} - B_{cyt.c}) = 2(A_{dism/CAT} - A_{dism}), \text{ considering that } A_{dism} = B_{cyt.c} \]

**Method II**: After combining the 2\textsuperscript{nd} set of equations in order to cancel out \( zO_2 \) (starting by substituting factor \( x + z \), in the equation \( B_{cyt.c/CAT} \), with its equal \( B_{cyt.c} \) in order derive the equation of \( yH_2O_2 \), and then subtracting the equation \( A_{dism} \) from the equation \( B_{cyt.c} \) in order to derive the equation of \( xO_2^- \)), the \( xO_2^- \), \( yH_2O_2 \) and \( zO_2 \) moles in the soil are estimated by the following mathematical equations:

\[ xO_2^- = 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism}) \]  
(eq. 3)

\[ yH_2O_2 = 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - B_{cyt.c}) \]  
(eq. 4)

\[ zO_2 = A_{dism} - \frac{1}{2}x = 2A_{dism} - B_{cyt.c} \]

Assuming that soil contains only metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides, their concentration by method II is given by the following respective equations:

\[ xO_2^- = 2(B_{cyt.c} - A_{dism}), \text{ and also } B_{cyt.c/CAT} = B_{cyt.c} \]

\[ yH_2O_2 = 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - B_{cyt.c}), \text{ and also } B_{cyt.c} = A_{dism} \]

**Method III**: After combining the 3\textsuperscript{rd} set of equations in order to cancel out \( zO_2 \) (starting by solving equation \( B_{cyt.c/CAT} \) for \( \frac{1}{2}y \) and then substituting this in equation \( A_{dism/CAT} \) in order to derive the equation of \( xO_2^- \), and then starting with equation \( A_{dism/CAT} \), where the sum \( \frac{1}{2}x + z \) is substituted by its equal \( A_{dism} \) in order to derive the equation of \( yH_2O_2 \), the \( xO_2^- \), \( yH_2O_2 \) and \( zO_2 \) moles in the soil are estimated by the following mathematical equations:

\[ xO_2^- = 4(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - A_{dism/CAT}) \]  
(eq. 5)

\[ yH_2O_2 = 4A_{dism/CAT} - 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} + A_{dism}) \]  
(eq. 6)
\[
\frac{x}{2} = A_{dism} - 4(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - A_{dism/CAT})/2 = A_{dism} - 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - A_{dism/CAT})
\]

Assuming that only metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides are present in the soil, their concentration by method III is given by the following respective equations:

\[
xO_2^- = 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - A_{dism}) = 4(A_{dism/CAT} - A_{dism}), \text{ and also } A_{dism} = 2A_{dism/CAT} - B_{cyt.c/CAT}
\]

\[
yH_2O_2 = 2(B_{cyt.c/CAT} - A_{dism}), \text{ and also } A_{dism/CAT} = B_{cyt.c/CAT}
\]

As noted, the OR assay quantifies also \(O_2\) released from other unknown sources. However, the OR assay will not discriminate the \(H_2O_2\) from the hydrolysis of metal superoxides/peroxides from any free \(H_2O_2\) existing in mineral pore spaces or derived from other sources. The accurate quantification of metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides by the OR assay assumes that their hydrolysis product \(H_2O_2\) remains stable during measurement in order to be specifically converted to \(O_2\) by CAT. Even if such \(H_2O_2\) could be possibly converted to \(O_2\) by other factors than CAT (e.g., by soil high concentration in carbonates and high alkalinity) during measurement by either method (I, II, III), this will not affect the accurate determination of metal superoxide and peroxide concentrations because CAT will convert \(H_2O_2\) to \(O_2\) at a much faster rate. Moreover, if methods I, II were applied, the estimation of metal superoxides by their identical equations 1, 3 does not depend on the \(O_2\) released from the decomposition of \(H_2O_2\) (as the additional release of \(O_2\) in procedures \(A_{dism}\) and \(B_{cyt.c}\) is cancelled out by the subtraction factor \(C_{cyt.c} - A_{dism}\)). Moreover, it has been noted that such interferences could be also eliminated by the use of the metal chelator DTPA and the phosphate component of buffering reagent used in the OR assay.

The principle of the OR assay be used for the development of an instrument for the detection of planetary \(O_2^-\) and \(H_2O_2\) with the following considerations: 1. OR assay enzymes SOD, CAT and cyt. \(c_{ox}\) are used in excess (SOD and CAT are sufficient in quantities of few activity units, and cyt. \(c_{ox}\) at >10 fold higher molar concentration than \(O_2^-\)). 2. The enzymes are stored (at -20°C for long-term storage) separate from their solvents, and mixed right before use. This can be accomplished by storing them in three separate e.g. reagent crucibles (analogous to those used in the Wet Chemistry Laboratory of the 2007 Phoenix Mars Scout Lander mission (Kounaves et al., 2009)) or
commercially available dual chamber prefillable syringes (one chamber for storing the enzyme and one for its solvent, to be mixed upon piston movement), and their sequential dispensing in the soil chamber of the instrument under continuous mixing of its reagents with the soil sample. 3. The instrument can use solid state optical sensing O₂-electrodes of high sensitivity. Such electrodes are commercially available, are based on the luminescence quenching by O₂, and are sensitive enough (typical detection limit 0.002% or 1 ppb for aqueous/gaseous O₂) to measure O₂ at much lower concentrations (~1 nmol O₂ cm⁻³) than that (775 nmol) detected by the GEX experiment (Oyama et al., 1977).

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Dr. George Mitrikas, NCSR 'Demokritos' (Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology), Attiki, Greece, for his help in using the Co-60 γ-ray source.

Authors’ Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist.

References


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Reactions of the OR assay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metal superoxides</strong> (O$<em>2^{-}</em>{\text{ads}}$, Me$^+$O$_2^{-}$, Me$^{n+}$−O$_2^{-}$); additional details for their hydrolysis/dismutation reaction mechanisms are presented in Fig. 1a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dissociation reaction (e.g., of Me$^+$O$_2^{-}$):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me$^+$O$_2^{-}$ (in H$_2$O) $\rightarrow$ O$_2^{-}$ + Me$^+$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> Stable solution of O$_2^{-}$ is obtained by dissociation of Me$^+$O$_2^{-}$ (e.g., KO$_2$) in DMSO (see following section “O$_2^{-}$ stock solution”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Release of O$_2$ via enzymatic dismutation of O$_2^{-}$ by SOD:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2O$_2^{-}$ + 2H$_2$O $\rightarrow$ 2OH$^-$ + H$_2$O$_2$ + O$_2$ (same as reaction 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> The spontaneous dismutation of O$_2^{-}$ by H$_2$O has a rate constant $\sim$2x10$^5$ M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, while that of SOD is 6.4x10$^9$ M$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ (<em>Gray and Carmichael, 1992</em>) (32,000 fold faster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Release of O$_2$ via enzymatic oxidation of O$<em>2^{-}$ by excess cyt. c$</em>{\text{ox}}$:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O$<em>2^{-}$ + cyt. c$</em>{\text{ox}}$ $\rightarrow$ cyt. c$_{\text{red}}$ + O$_2$ (reaction 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note:</em> Excess cyt. c$_{\text{ox}}$ prevents competing dismutation of O$_2^{-}$ by H$_2$O (<em>Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Base formation reaction: Me$^+$ + OH$^-$ $\rightarrow$ MeOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metal peroxides and hydroperoxides</strong> (Me$^+$O$_2$$_2^{-}$, Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$_2^{-}$, MeOOH); additional details in Fig. 1b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dissociation reaction (e.g., of Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$_2^{-}$):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me$^{2+}$O$_2$$_2^{-}$ (in H$_2$O) $\rightarrow$ O$_2^{2-}$ + 2Me$^{2+}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hydrolysis reaction of O$_2^{2-}$:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O$_2^{2-}$ + 2H$_2$O $\rightarrow$ 2OH$^-$ + H$_2$O$_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Base formation reaction: 2Me$^{2+}$ + 2OH$^-$ $\rightarrow$ 2Me$^+$OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H$_2$O$_2$ released by the hydrolysis of metal superoxides, peroxides and hydroperoxides</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of O$_2$ via enzymatic decomposition of H$_2$O$_2$ by CAT (<em>Halliwell and Gutteridge, 1999</em>):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2H$_2$O$_2$ $\rightarrow$ 2H$_2$O + O$_2$ (reaction 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Hydrolysis products of commercial analogues of metal superoxides and peroxides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal oxidants</th>
<th>Metal oxidant concentration (based on metal oxidant weight used)</th>
<th>( \text{O}_2^- ) concentration (by the \textit{Cytochrome c} assay)</th>
<th>( \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 ) concentration (by the \textit{HRP-HVA assay})</th>
<th>Metal oxidant concentration (determined by the \textit{Cytochrome c} and the \textit{HRP-HVA assay})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \text{KO}_2 )</td>
<td>140 µM</td>
<td>19 ± 3 µM</td>
<td>58 ± 7 µM</td>
<td>137 ± 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 )</td>
<td>4.27 mM</td>
<td>( 10^a \pm 2 ) µM</td>
<td>4.2 ± 0.1 mM</td>
<td>4.2 ± 0.1 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{CaO}_2 )</td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>( \sim 0^a )</td>
<td>4.8 ± 0.3 mM</td>
<td>4.8(^b) ± 0.3 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{MgO}_2 )</td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>( \sim 0^a )</td>
<td>5.1 ± 0.2 mM</td>
<td>5.1(^b) ± 0.2 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{TiO}_2 )</td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td>( \sim 0^a )</td>
<td>( \sim 0 )</td>
<td>( \sim 0^b )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The concentration 10 µM \( \text{O}_2^- \) determined from 1 mg (or 12.8 µmol) \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \) dissolved in 3 ml K-phosphate-cyt. \( \text{c}_{\text{ox}} \) buffer, correspond to 30 nmol \( \text{O}_2^- \) (presumably released by 30 nmol \( \text{NaO}_2 \)) or to 0.23 mol \( \text{NaO}_2 \) per 100 mol \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \). Alternatively, the determined (also by the \textit{Cytochrome c assay}) 0.24 mM \( \text{O}_2^- \) extracted in 1 ml CE-DMSO solvent from 7.9 mg (or \( \sim 100 \) µmol) \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \), correspond to 0.24 µmol \( \text{NaO}_2 \), or to 0.24 mol \( \text{NaO}_2 \) per 100 mol \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \) (or 0.17% w/w \( \text{NaO}_2 \)). These two different experimental approaches verify that the commercial \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \) batch used in the present study contains a minor quantity of \( \text{NaO}_2 \). No reduction of cyt. \( \text{c}_{\text{ox}} \) was observed with \( \text{CaO}_2 \), \( \text{MgO}_2 \), and \( \text{TiO}_2 \), suggesting that there are no metal superoxide impurities in these peroxides.

\(^b\) These concentrations were attained after 0.5 hr stirring, and are maximum as they are kept constant even after 2.5 hrs. \( \text{KO}_2 \) and \( \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 \) were readily soluble.
Figure legends

Fig. 1. Metal superoxide (a) and peroxide/hydroperoxide (b) hydrolysis reaction mechanisms depicted by Lewis electron dot diagrams:

1a. Hydrolysis of metal superoxides: In a Me⁺O₂⁻ type superoxide (e.g., KO₂), one mole of H₂O dissociates the metal ion (reaction 2 in the text), freeing the superoxide radical anion (O₂⁻), which due to its extra electron is electrophilically attacked at one end by the water H⁺. Electrons are attracted to that end of the O₂⁻ ion, and the oxygen atom (O) at its other end departs, leaving behind an atomic oxygen free radical (O•−). Then, the H⁺ ion bonds to the O•− radical ion that it has approached (and forms a hydroxyl radical, HO•), leaving the OH⁻ ion behind. From two moles of Me⁺O₂⁻, two OH⁻ ions are generated and combine with the two free Me⁺ ions to generate two moles of MeOH, two HO• radicals that combine with each other to generate one mole of H₂O₂, and two very reactive O atoms that combine in one mole of O₂.

2b. Hydrolysis of metal peroxides/hydroperoxides: In a type Me₂⁺O₂−² peroxide (e.g., Na₂O₂), one mole of H₂O dissociates its two Me⁺ ions (reaction 4 in text), freeing the peroxide anion (O₂²−), which due to its two extra electrons is electrophilically attacked at each end by the water H⁺ ion, and is split in two O•− radical ions. Each of these is bonded by a H⁺ ion to generate two HO• radicals, which, in turn, combine to generate one mole of H₂O₂, leaving the two OH⁻ ions to combine with the two free Me⁺ ions and generate two moles of MeOH. The hydrolysis mechanism of metal hydroperoxides (MeOOH; reaction 6 in the text) proceeds also via peroxide anion (O₂²−) electrophilic attack.

Fig. 2. Evaluation of the reaction conditions for O₂− with the OR assay enzymes cyt. cₓₓ and SOD:

(a) To test the effectiveness of cyt. cₓₓ in scavenging O₂−, the ratio of cyt. cₓₓ/O₂− was varied, and the inhibition that cyt. cₓₓ caused on the formation of H₂O₂, the product of the dismutation of O₂− by H₂O, as measured by the HRP-HVA assay, was converted to % scavenged O₂−. (b) The effect of
perchlorate (110 mM ClO$_4^-$, in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2) was tested (i) on the
dismutation of 10 µM O$_2$•− to H$_2$O$_2$ by SOD (45 U ml$^{-1}$) in the K-phosphate buffer, and (ii) on the
O$_2$•− % scavenging by 10x molar excess cyt. c$_{ox}$ (100 µM). The resulting H$_2$O$_2$ concentrations
(measured with the HRP-HVA assay) from treatments (i) and (ii) were 5 and 0 µM, respectively
(based on the stoichiometry of reactions 1 and 9), as expected for a non-interfering effect of
perchlorate on both O$_2$•− dismutation by SOD and scavenging by cyt. c$_{ox}$. Error bars designate SE.

**Fig 3.** Stability of H$_2$O$_2$/CAT and their O$_2$ release reaction in the OR assay as a function of pH, the
Martian soil constituents carbonate and perchlorate, and phosphate: Stability data of H$_2$O$_2$ at 0.5
mM are shown (they are same as at 0.1 mM), (a) in 0.25 M K-phosphate buffer (initially set at pH 7.2), containing 50 mM sodium carbonate (data, not shown, were the same in the absence of carbonate), and (b) in 50 mM sodium carbonate alone (here, tested pH’s were set with NaOH).
Perchlorate was tested on H$_2$O$_2$ stability and on CAT activity (50 U ml$^{-1}$) at pH 7.2 (in the K-
phosphate-buffer), (c) in 0.5 mM H$_2$O$_2$ and 110 mM perchlorate ±CAT, and (d) in 0.1 mM H$_2$O$_2$
and 25 mM perchlorate ±CAT. Error bars designate SE.

**Fig. 4.** Effect of γ-ray radiation on SOD, CAT and cyt. c$_{ox}$: (a) Effect of various doses of γ-ray on the
specific activity of solid SOD and CAT, and on the specific reducibility of cyt. c$_{ox}$, all protein
reagents dissolved in 100 mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.2. (b) Effect of various ACN
concentrations (% v/v) on the same functionalities of the radiation unexposed proteins (dissolved in
the same K-phosphate buffer). Error bars designate SE.

**Fig. 5.** Simulation of the OR assay on O$_2$•− and H$_2$O$_2$: It is initiated (a) by the addition of 50 nmol
O$_2$•− in the absence and presence of 45 units SOD and the concentration of O$_2$ (from the boxed O$_2$•−
dismutation reaction) is recorded (reading $A_{dism}$, treatment $A$ in text). In a subsequent step (b;
reading $A_{dism/CAT}$, treatment $B$), addition of CAT causes additional O$_2$ release from the
decomposition of H₂O₂ (the second dismutation product of O₂⁻), while an extra addition of 40 nmol H₂O₂ is also decomposed to O₂ by CAT (shown by the boxed reaction); B reading represents the concentration sum of the three consecutive releases of O₂ in step b. In a separate O₂-electrode recording (c; reading B \textsubscript{cyt.c, treatment C}), the added 50 nmol O₂⁻ are oxidized to equal nmol O₂ by cyt. \textsubscript{c}ox already present in the O₂ electrode chamber. When the released O₂ concentration values \( A_{\text{dism}}, A_{\text{dism/CAT}}, \) and \( B_{\text{cyt.c}} \), are inserted to the molar equations \( O_2^- = 2(B_{\text{cyt.c}} - A_{\text{dism}}) \) and \( H_2O_2 = 2A_{\text{dism/CAT}} - (B_{\text{cyt.c}} + A_{\text{dism}}) \) (see sub-section ‘OR assay’ in ‘Experimental’ section), the calculated experimental concentrations of O₂⁻ and H₂O₂ (54 and 37 nmol, respectively) are statistically equal to the concentrations of O₂⁻ and H₂O₂ (50 and 40 nmol, respectively), initially added in the O₂ electrode chamber.

**Fig. 6.** Diagrammatic principle of the field OR assay: Soil sample is subjected to two separate O₂ measuring procedures (A, B), in each of which the sample is subjected (at constant mixing) to two different treatments (depicted as boxes within of which the specific reactions that take place are also drawn). In treatment \( A_{\text{dism}} \) (in procedure A), the soil is wetted (with K-phosphate-DTPA buffer, pH 7.2) and O₂ is released (recorded by the chamber O₂ sensor) by the SOD-catalyzed dismutation of O₂⁻ (resulting from the hydrolysis of metal superoxides). Subsequently, in the same procedure a new treatment (\( A_{\text{dism/CAT}} \)) takes place, where to the already wetted soil CAT is added and additional O₂ is released from the CAT-decomposition of H₂O₂ coming from the hydrolysis of both metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides. In procedure B, with treatments \( B_{\text{cyt.c}} \) or \( B_{\text{cyt.c/CAT}} \) the soil is mixed (just wetted) with the same buffer supplemented with either cyt. \( c_{\text{ox}}, \) or is subsequently mixed with CAT, respectively. In the first treatment, O₂ is released from the reaction of O₂⁻ with cyt. \( c_{\text{ox}}, \) while in the second treatment additional O₂ is released from the CAT-decomposition of H₂O₂ that came from the hydrolysis of metal peroxides/hydroperoxides. After each treatment, the moles (x and y, from metal superoxides and peroxides/hydroperoxides, respectively) of released O₂ (shown in squares; the dotted ones depict zO₂ possibly coming from other sources) are recorded.
Figure 1a

Hydrolysis of metal superoxides proceeds via dismutation of the intermediate superoxide radical anion, $\text{O}_2^- (\ddots)$.
Hydrolysis of metal peroxides and hydroperoxides proceeds via intermediate peroxide anion, $O_2^{2-} (\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot)$, nucleophilic splitting.
Figure 4

(a) Specific activities of SOD and CAT vs. gamma-ray exposure dose (Gy).

(b) Specific reducibility of cyt. c vs. Acetonitrile (ACN; % v/v) with CAT U μg⁻¹ fold decrease by ACN (compared to 0% ACN).