

The Search for Chiral Asymmetry as a Potential Biosignature in Samples from Mars

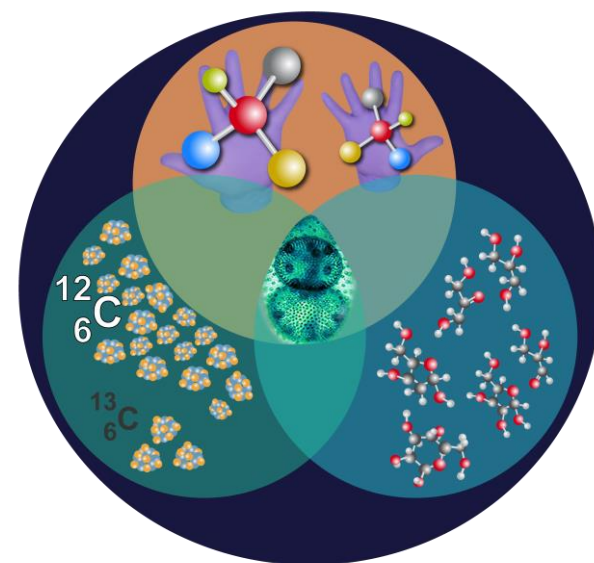
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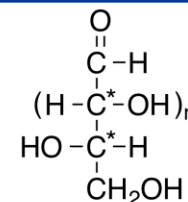
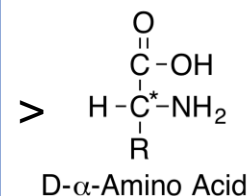
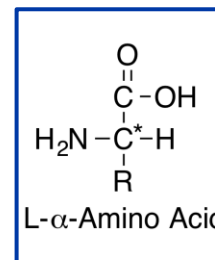
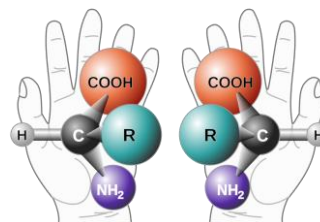
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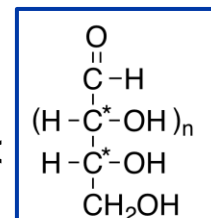
RAS Biosignature Meeting, Session 3: Instruments and Missions
October 9, 2020

Motivation

- Homochirality** (L-amino acids in proteins and D-sugars in DNA and RNA) is thought to be a prerequisite for life and a powerful chemical biosignature.

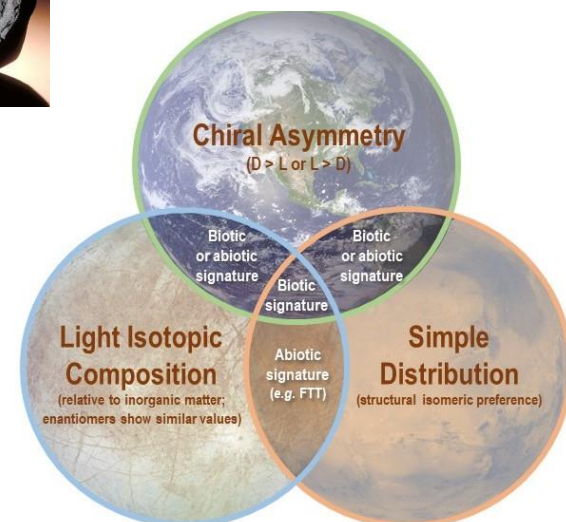


L-Aldose



D-Aldose

- However**, some meteorites have large excesses of **L-amino acids (>60% ee)** and **D-sugar acids (up to 100% ee) produced by non-biological processes**, complicating use of chirality as a definitive biosignature
- We propose a set of measurement criteria (chiral asymmetry, light isotopic composition, and simple distribution)** to be used to establish the origin (biotic or abiotic) of any amino acid or sugar enantiomeric excesses detected in future life detection experiments on Mars or elsewhere.



Biochemistry is Distinct from Abiotic Chemistry

Life (Biotic)

- Simple distribution: 20 standard amino acids encoded in terrestrial proteins (all L)

glycine (achiral)

L-arginine

L-histidine

L-lysine

L-proline

L-aspartic acid

L-glutamic acid

L-serine

L-threonine

L-asparagine

L-glutamine

L-cysteine

L-alanine

L-valine

L-leucine

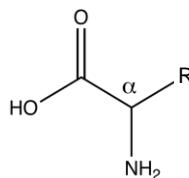
L-isoleucine

L-methionine

L-phenylalanine

L-tyrosine

L-tryptophan



- Isomer preference: only α -H amino acids found in protein, although many other non-coded amino acids occur in biology.

- Isotopically depleted (biological fractionation):

$\delta^{13}\text{C} \sim -70$ to $+11$ ‰ VPDB

$\delta^{15}\text{N} \sim -20$ to $+30$ ‰ AIR

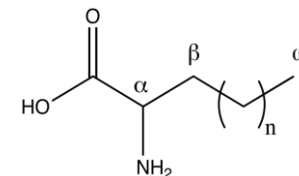
$\delta\text{D} \sim -270$ to $+66$ ‰ VSMOW

Meteorites (Abiotic)

- Complex distribution: 96 amino acids *named* in the Murchison meteorite, 12 protein amino acids, many non-existent in biology; most racemic (D = L), but some can have L-excesses up to ~60%.



- Amino acids often exhibit complete structural diversity (all possible isomers, α -, β -, γ -, δ -amino acids, etc.)



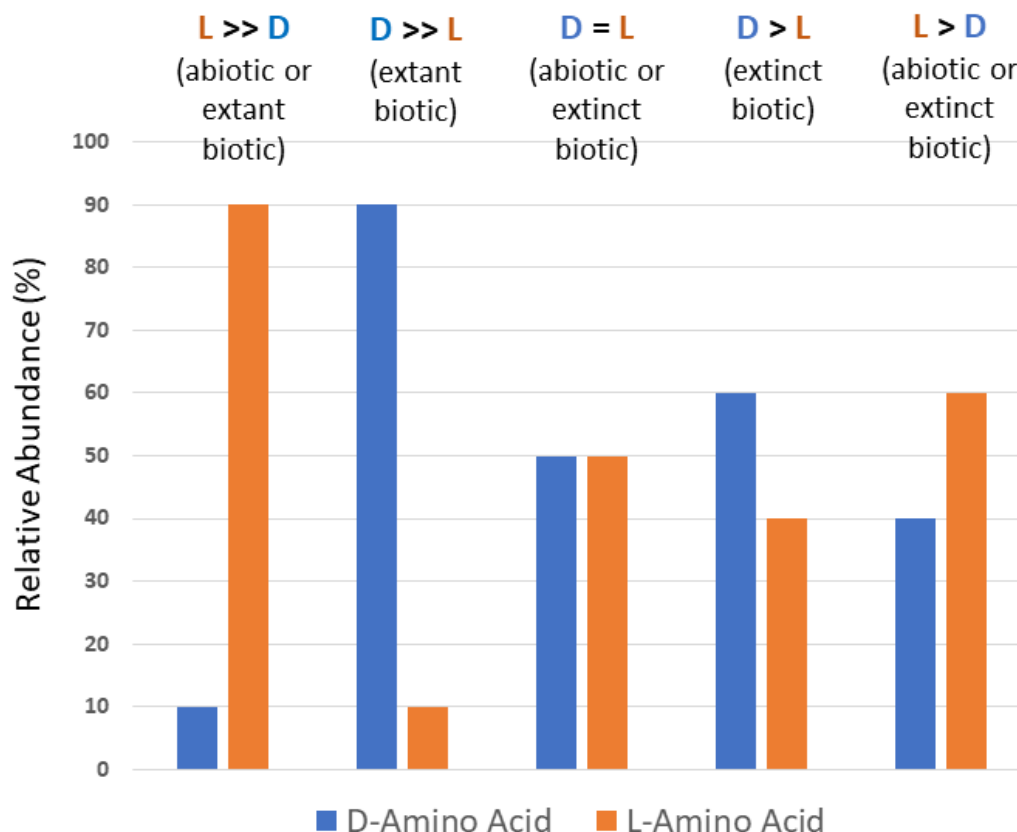
- Isotopically enriched (cold formation):

$\delta^{13}\text{C} \sim -18$ to $+52$ ‰ VPDB

$\delta^{15}\text{N} \sim +37$ to $+184$ ‰ AIR

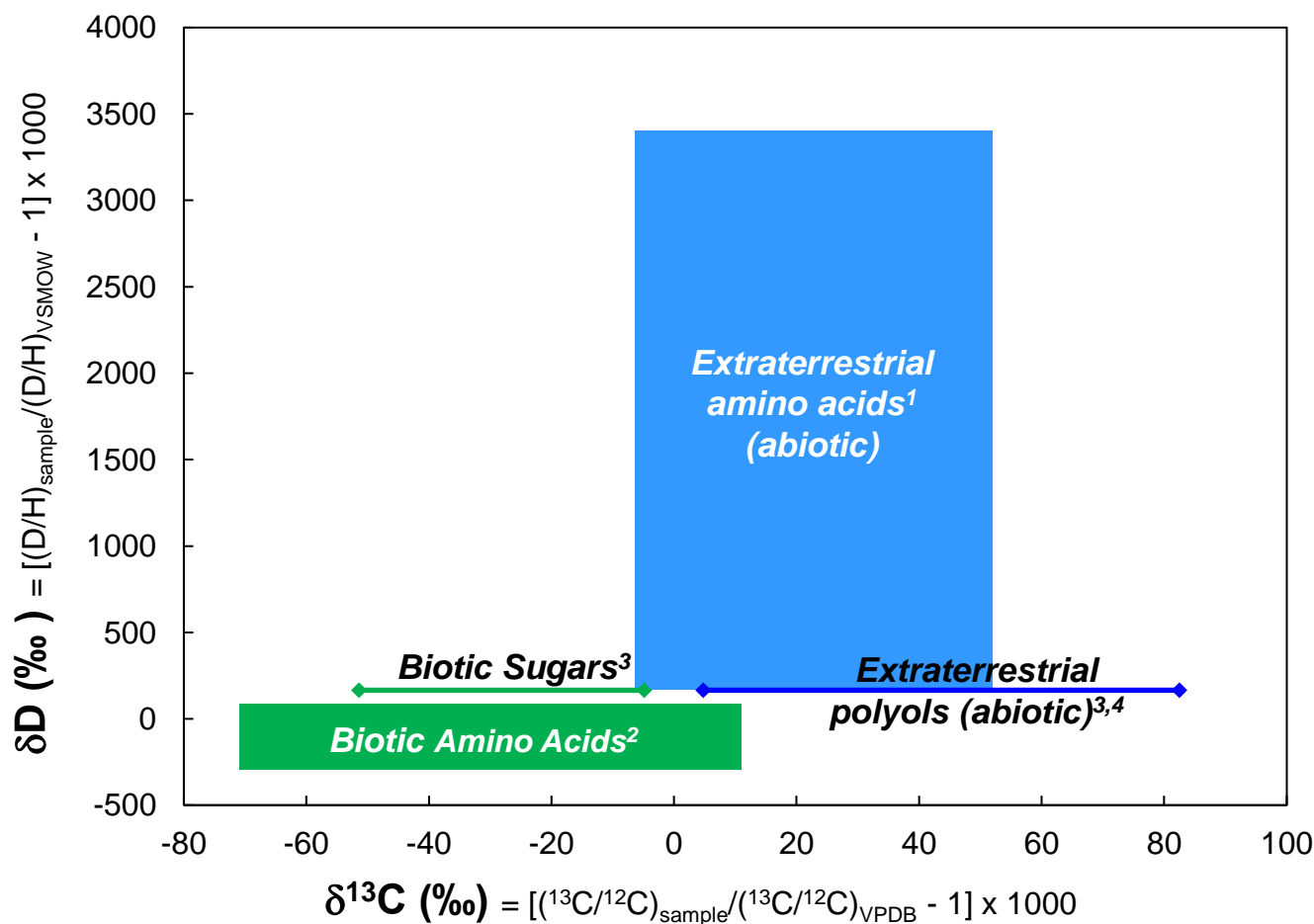
$\delta\text{D} \sim +180$ to $+7245$ ‰ VSMOW

Hypothetical Chiral Distributions and Possible Origins



How can we make it easier to distinguish between abiotic and biotic origins in more likely cases with $L > D$?

Isotopic Measurements – Strong Preference in Terrestrial Biology for Light Isotopes (^{12}C , ^{14}N , and ^1H)



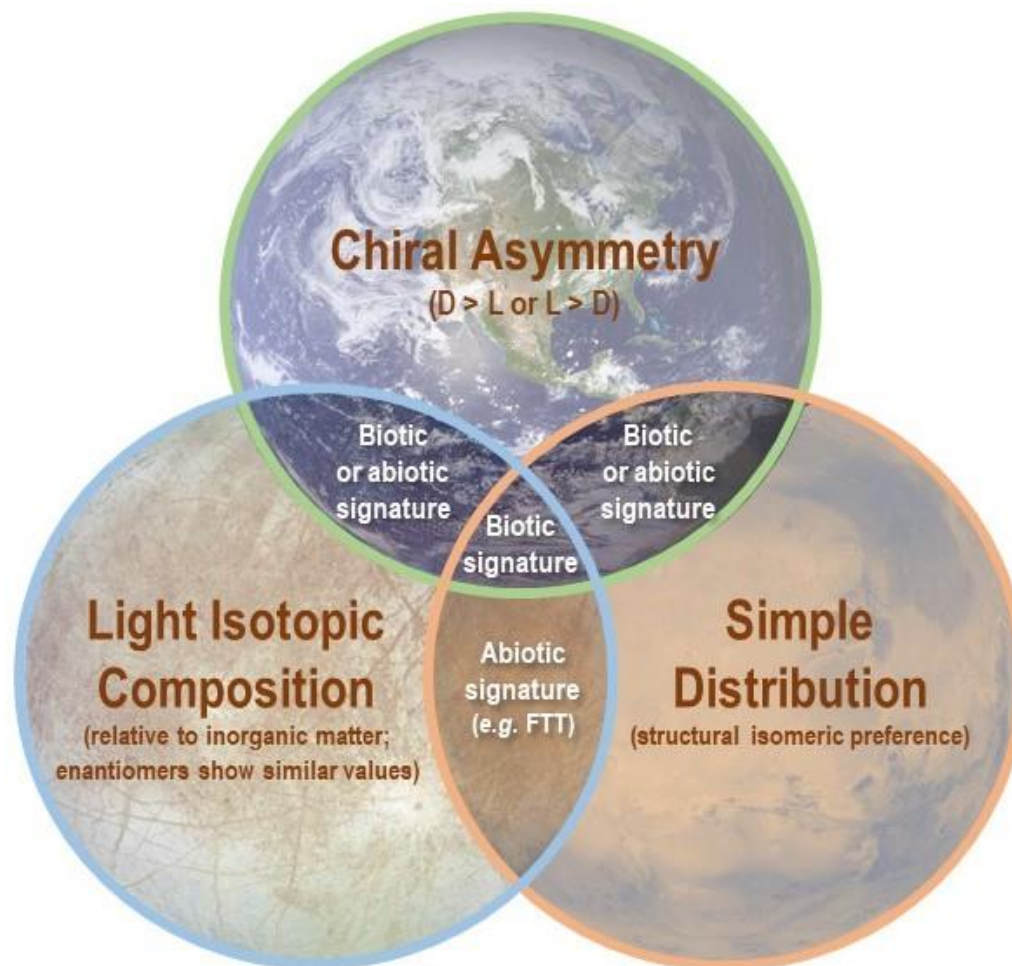
¹Elsila *et al.* (2012) *MAPS* **47**: 1517-1536

²Scott *et al.* (2006) *Astrobiology* **6**: 867-880

³Furukawa *et al.* (2019) *PNAS* **116**: 24440-24445

⁴Cooper and Rios (2016) *PNAS* **113**: E3322-E3331

Proposed Criteria to Establish Origin of Chiral Asymmetry



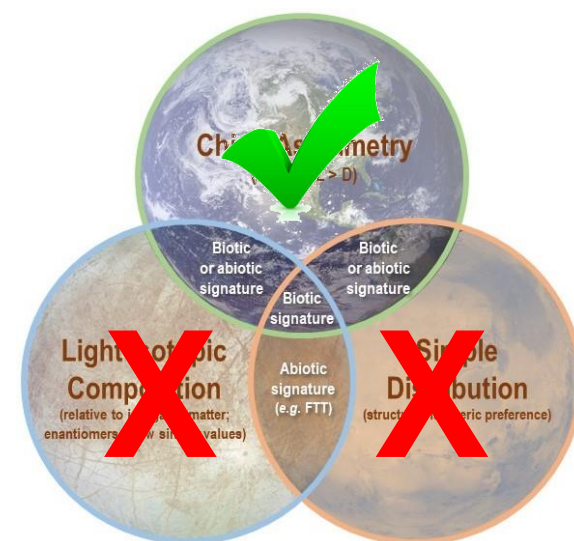
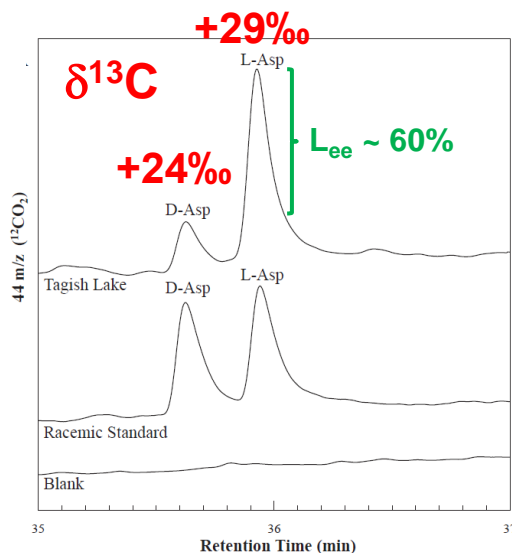
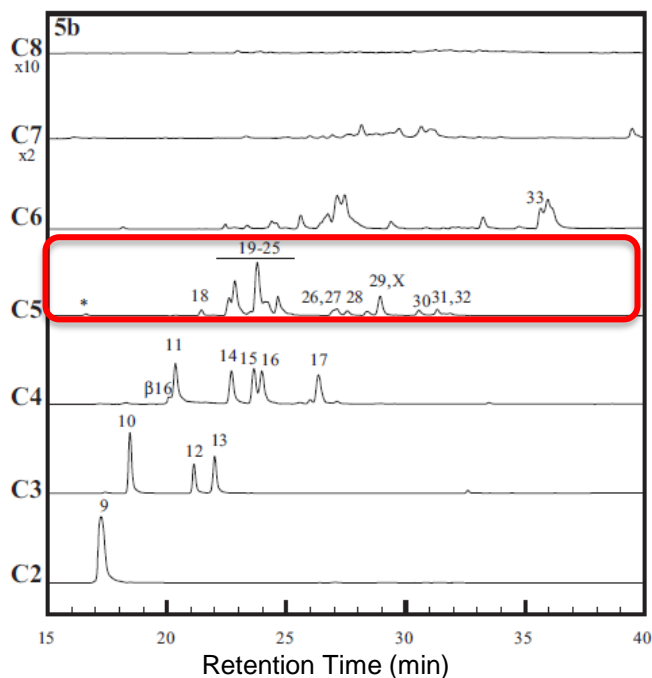
Tagish Lake Meteorite - Abiotic

Fell in Northern British Columbia, Canada on Jan. 18, 2000

Chiral asymmetry for a few amino acids ($L > D$); others (e.g. alanine) racemic

Complex distribution: Near complete structural diversity of C_2 to C_8 amino acids including all possible five carbon α -, β -, γ -, and δ -isomers.

^{13}C enriched D- and L-aspartic acids are outside of terrestrial biotic aspartic acid range ($\delta^{13}C = -4$ to -48‰)



Terrestrial Soil - Biotic

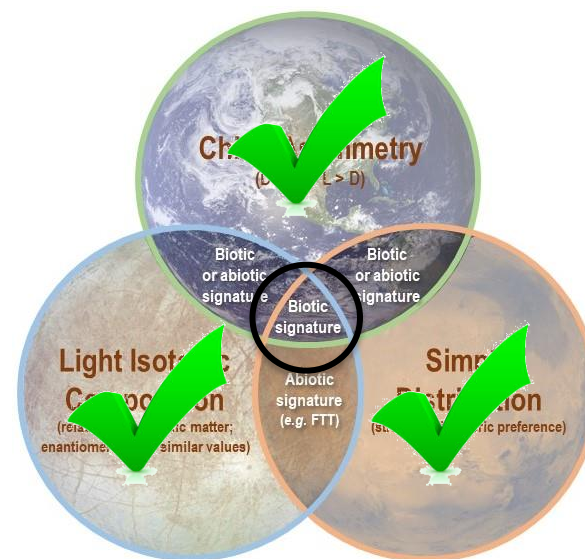
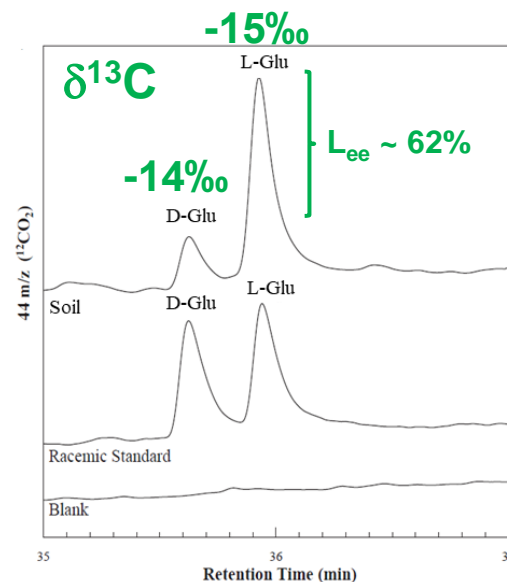
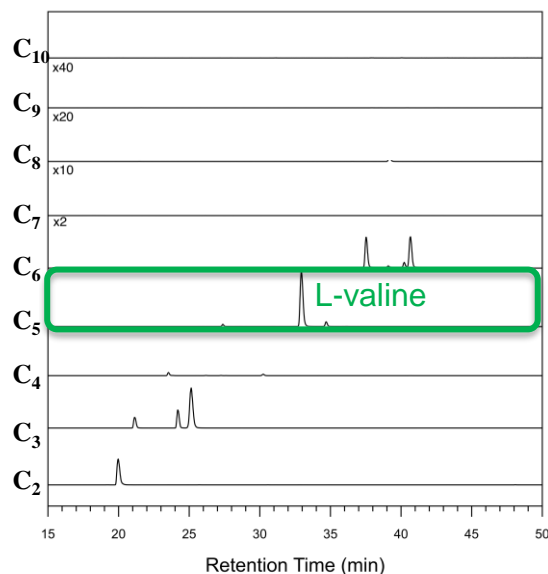


Soil from the Aguas Zarcas meteorite strewn field in Costa Rica

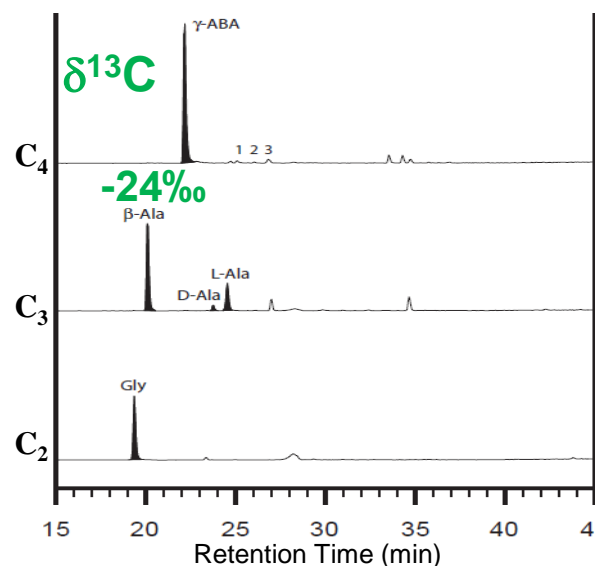
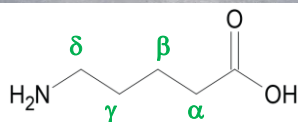
Chiral asymmetry ($L > D$): for all chiral amino acids

Simple distribution: C_2 to C_6 amino acids with only one C_5 amino acid valine (dominated by α -H amino acids)

^{13}C depleted D- and L-glutamic acid and other protein amino acids in soil ($\delta^{13}\text{C} \sim +5$ to -22‰) all fall within biological range



Martian Meteorite - Abiotic

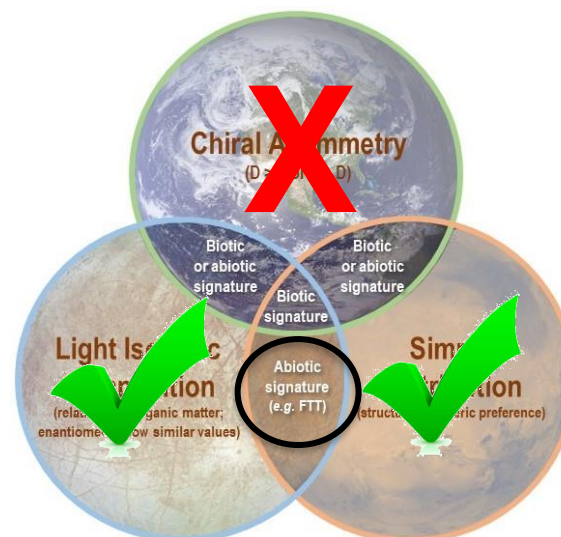


Roberts Massif (RBT) 04262 is a martian shergottite. Ejected from Mars ~3 Mya and recovered in Antarctica in 2004.

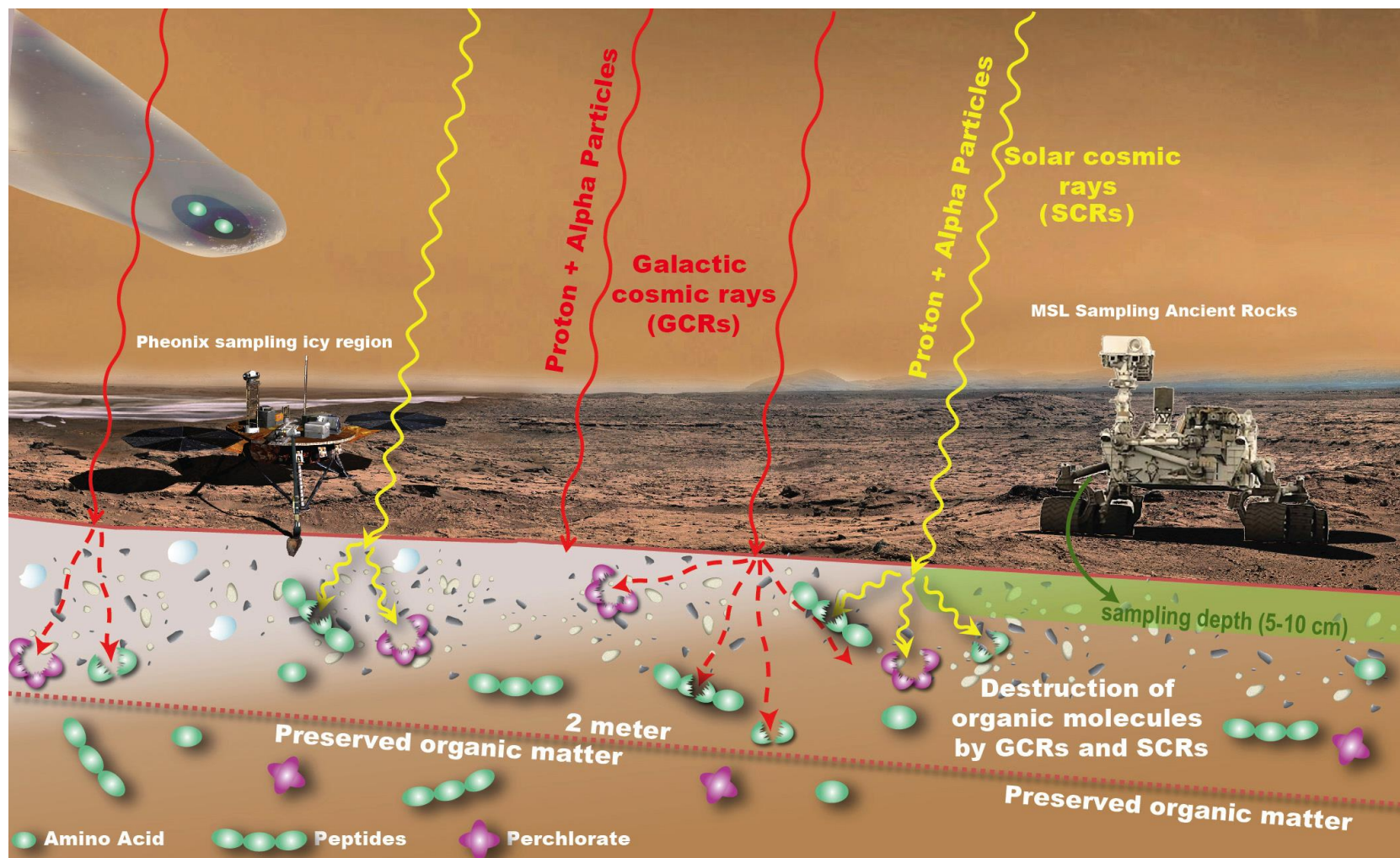
Simple distribution: strong preference for straight-chain, n - ω -amino acids (glycine, β -alanine, γ -amino- n -butyric acid)

^{13}C depleted β -alanine: similar to C-isotopic composition of reduced igneous carbon in SNCs, thermally altered carbonaceous meteorites, FTT reactions, biology

No chiral asymmetry: martian amino acids are all achiral



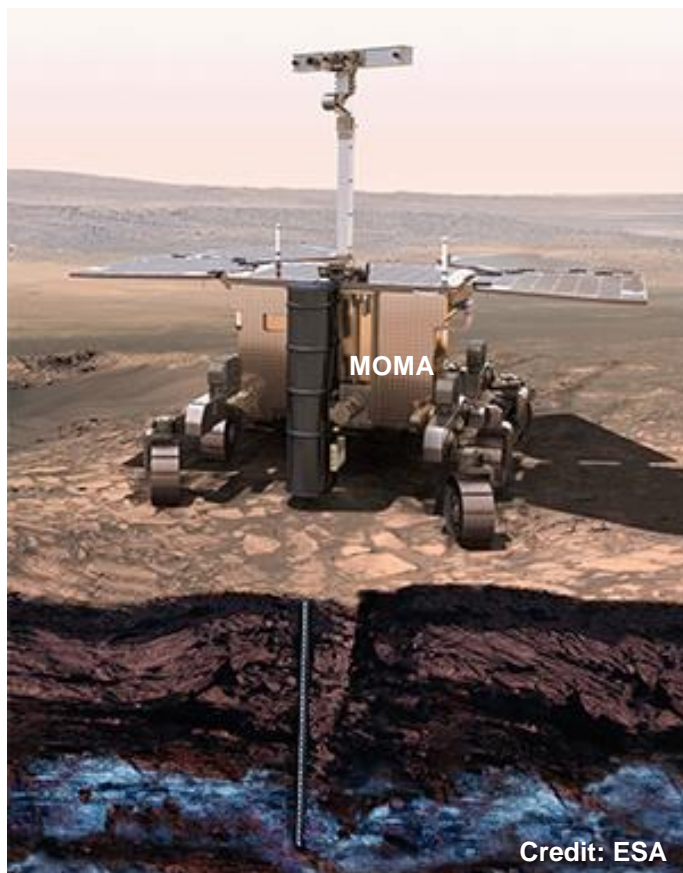
Challenge - Amino Acid Preservation



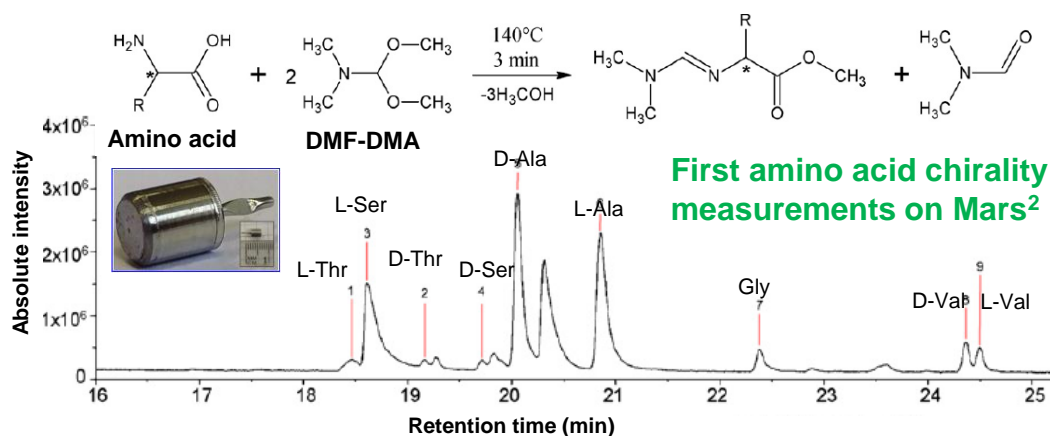
Credit: J. Friedlander, NASA

ExoMars Rover and MOMA

Mars Organic Molecule Analyzer (MOMA)
GCMS and LDMS capability¹



ExoMars rover will acquire
subsurface samples down to ~2 m



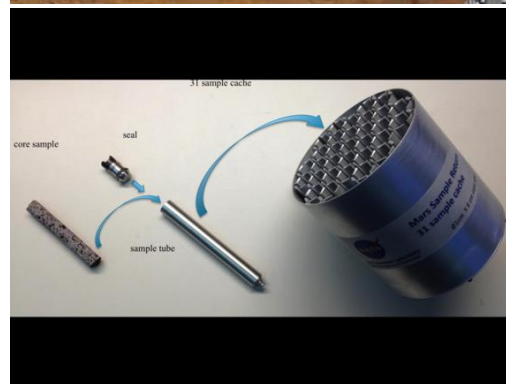
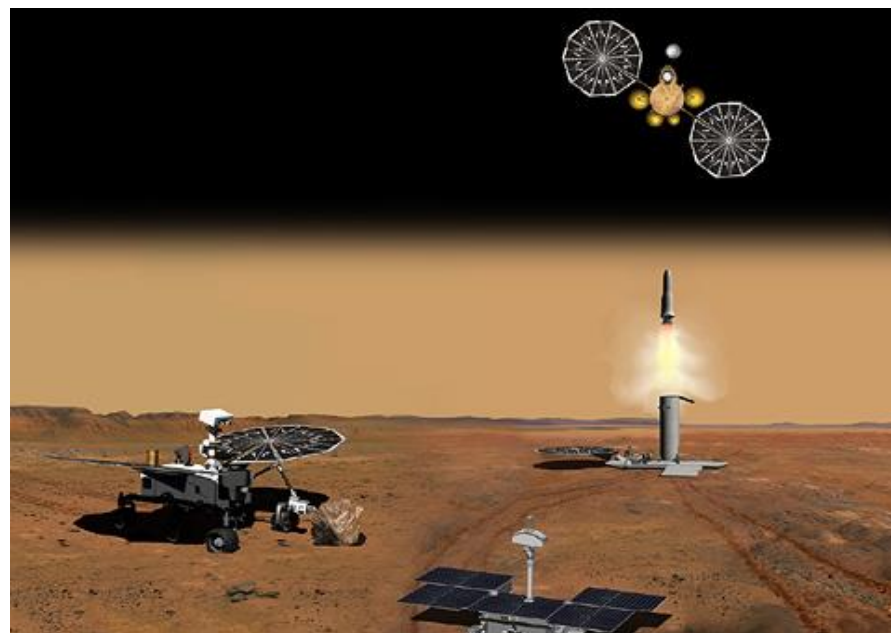
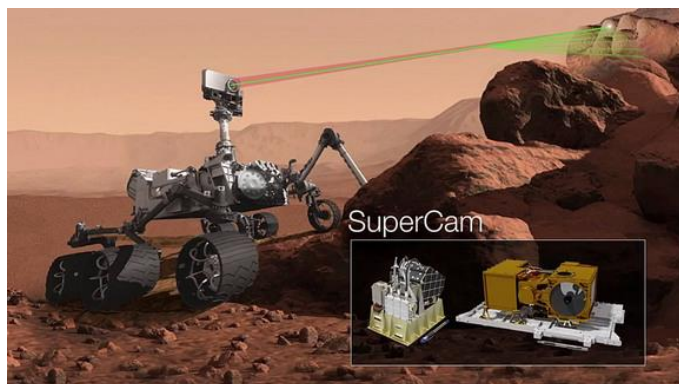
¹Goesmann *et al.* (2017) *Astrobiology* **17**: 655-685

²Freissinet *et al.* (2010) *J. Chromat. A* **1217**: 731-740

Mars 2020 and Sample Return

Mars 2020 Perseverance rover has sample caching capability. First step for joint NASA-ESA Mars sample return campaign.

Ultimately, Earth-based laboratory analyses of a carefully selected set of samples from Mars may be our best chance of unambiguous biosignature detection.

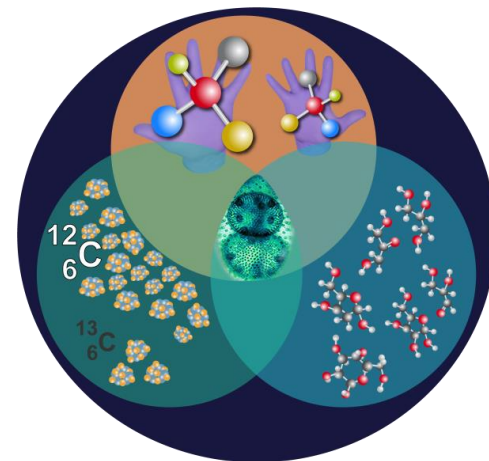


Conclusions

- The detection of chiral asymmetry will need to be carefully interpreted in the context of other key observations including the molecular distribution and isotopic compositions.
- One compelling biosignature would be the detection of chiral molecules with the opposite handedness as life on Earth (i.e., D-amino acids and L-sugars); however, this is unlikely given the evidence from meteorites.
- Enantiomeric excesses detected in chiral molecules that display structural isomeric preference with light isotopic compositions would provide a strong biosignature.

Acknowledgments

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