

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

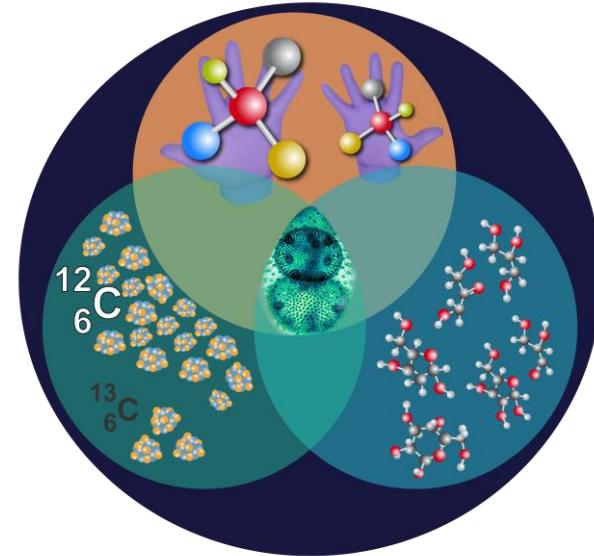
**Daniel P. Glavin,<sup>\*,†</sup> Aaron S. Burton,<sup>‡</sup> Jamie E. Elsila,<sup>†</sup> José C. Aponte,<sup>†,§</sup> and Jason P. Dworkin<sup>†</sup>**

<sup>†</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland

<sup>‡</sup>NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas

<sup>§</sup>Catholic University of America, Washington D.C.

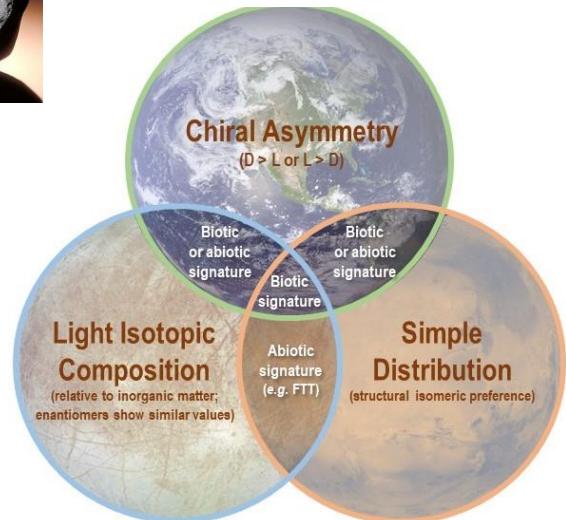
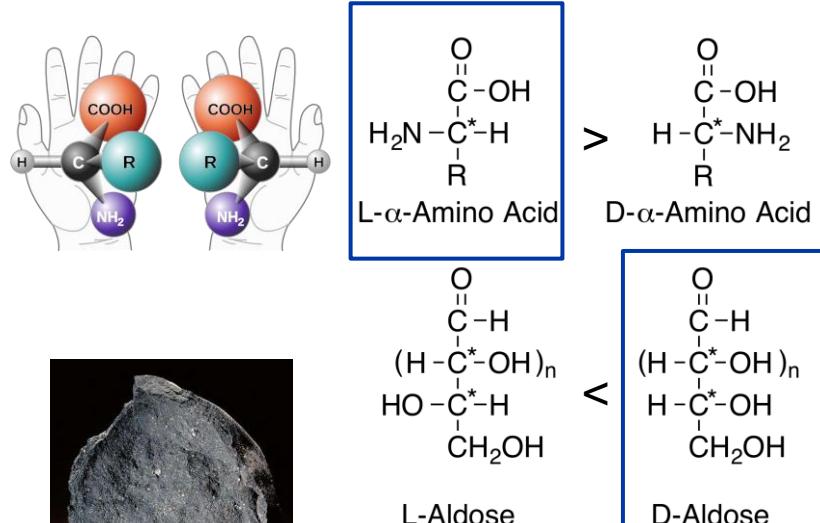
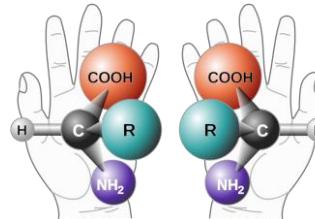
**\*E-mail: daniel.p.glavin@nasa.gov**



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.
- 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.

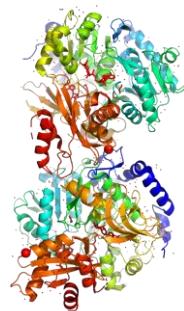


## Biochemistry is Distinct from Abiotic Chemistry

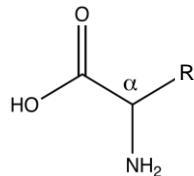
### Life (Biotic)

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

glycine (achiral)	L-glutamine
L-arginine	L-cysteine
L-histidine	L-alanine
L-lysine	L-valine
<b>L-proline</b>	L-leucine
L-aspartic acid	L-isoleucine
L-glutamic acid	L-methionine
L-serine	L-phenylalanine
L-threonine	L-tyrosine
L-asparagine	L-tryptophan



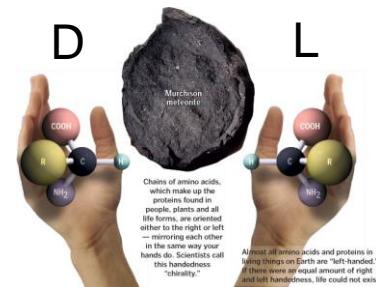
- Isomer preference: only  $\alpha$ -H amino acids found in protein, although many other non-coded amino acids occur in biology.



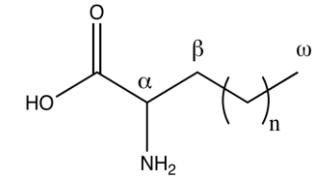
- Isotopically depleted (biological fractionation):
  - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  ~ -70 to +11 ‰ VPDB
  - $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  ~ -20 to +30 ‰ AIR
  - $\delta\text{D}$  ~ -270 to +66 ‰ VSMOW

### 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%.

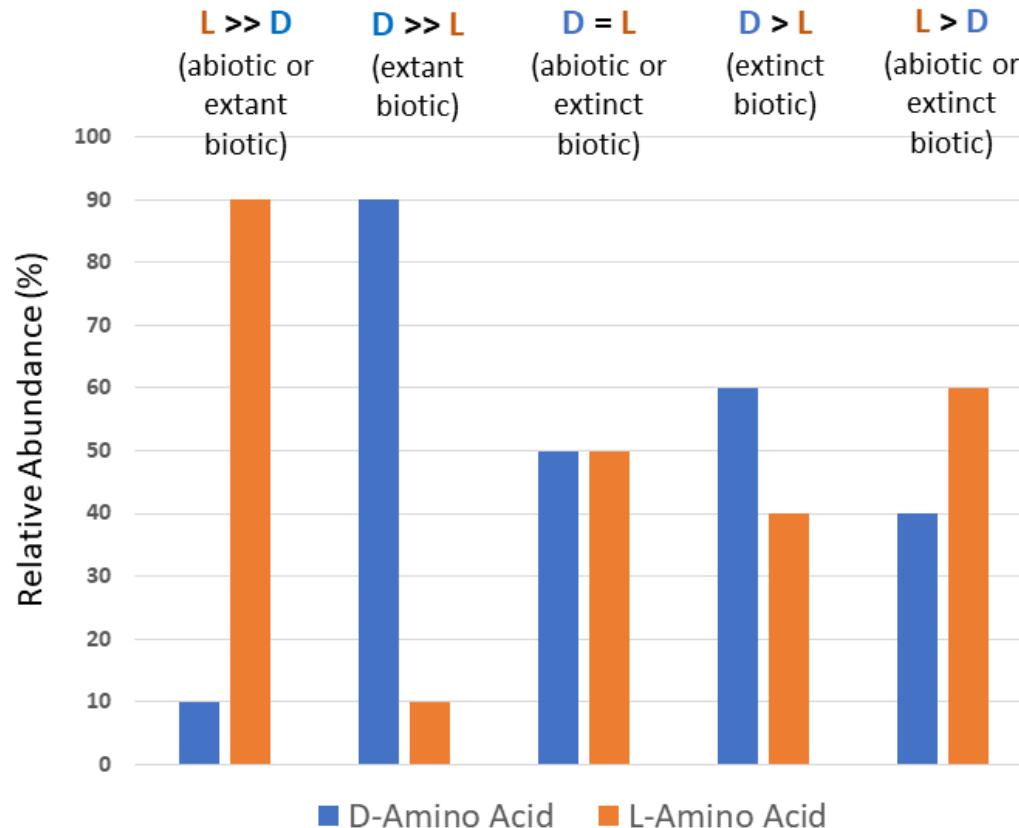


- Amino acids often exhibit complete structural diversity (all possible isomers,  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ -,  $\delta$ -amino acids, etc.)



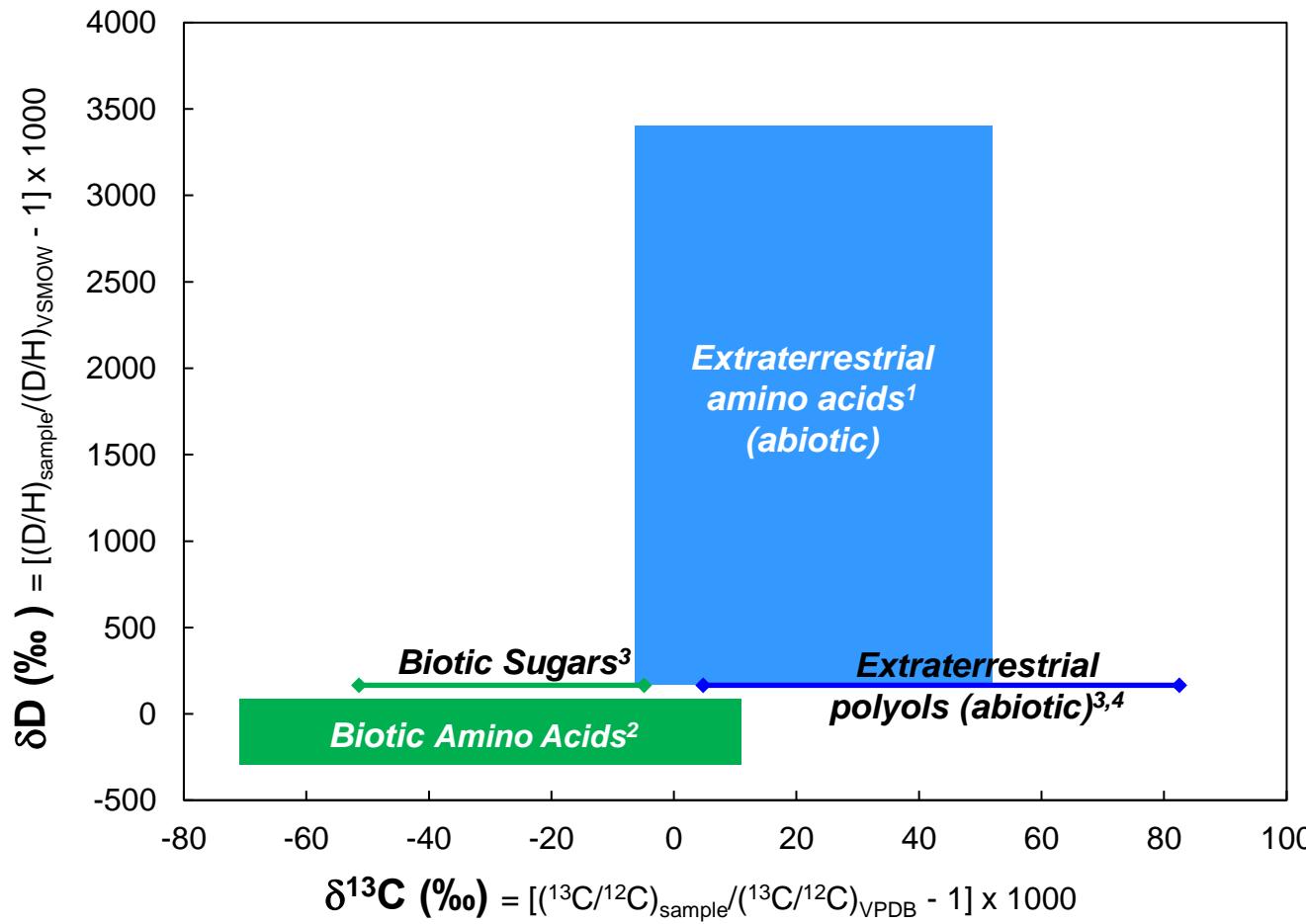
- Isotopically enriched (cold formation):
  - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  ~ -18 to +52 ‰ VPDB
  - $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  ~ +37 to +184 ‰ AIR
  - $\delta\text{D}$  ~ +180 to +7245 ‰ VSMOW

## Hypothetical Chiral Distributions and Possible Origins

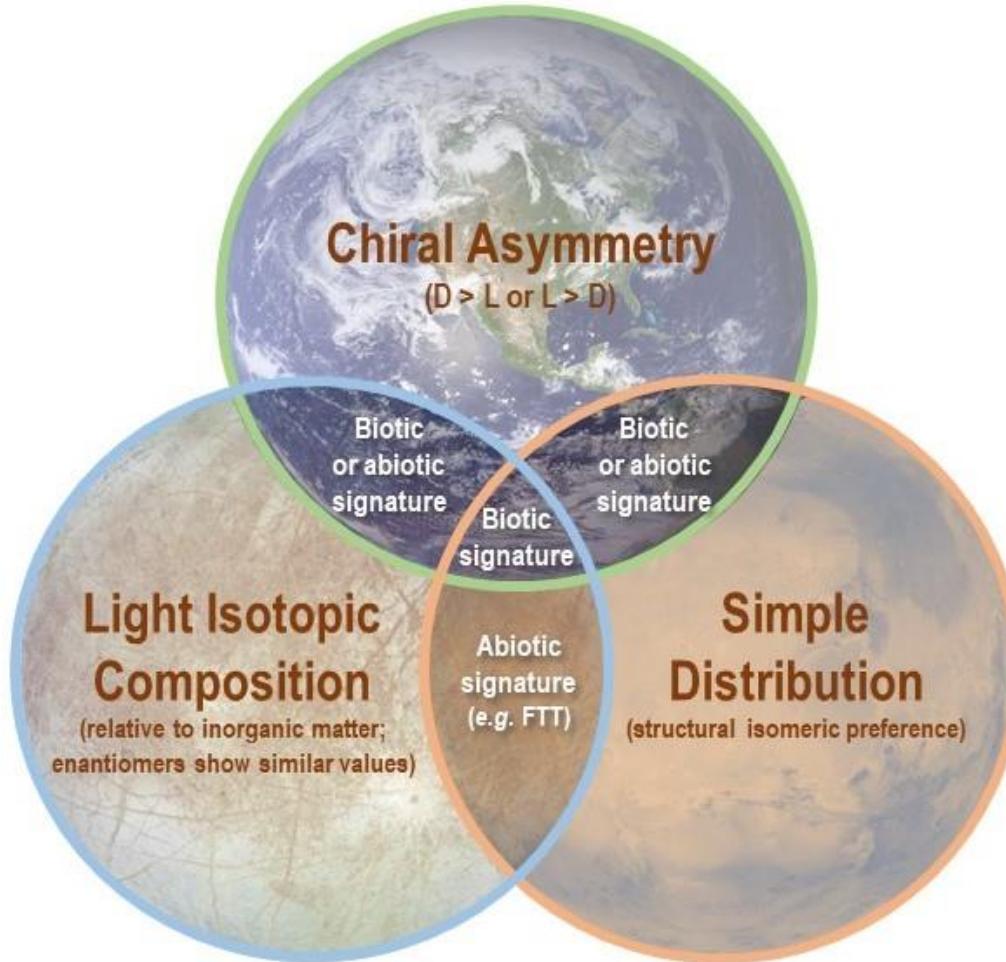


How can we make it easier to distinguish between abiotic and biotic origins in more likely cases with  $L > D$ ?

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



## Proposed Criteria to Establish Origin of Chiral Asymmetry





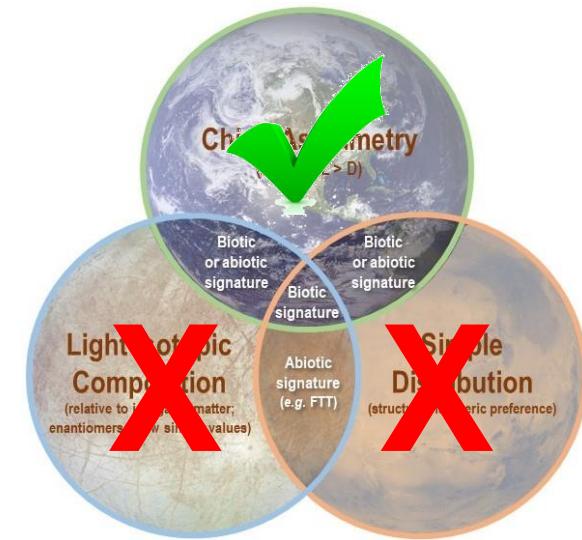
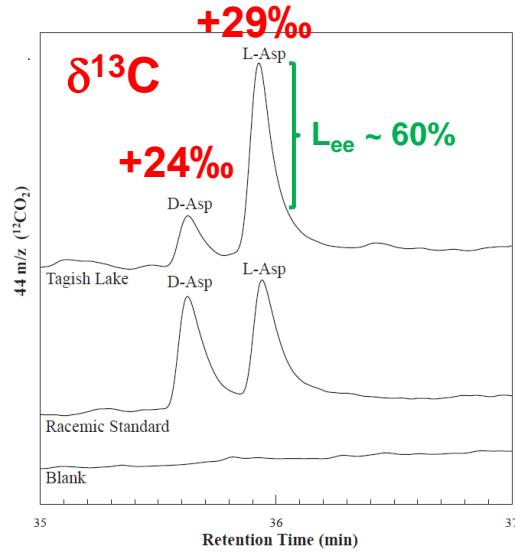
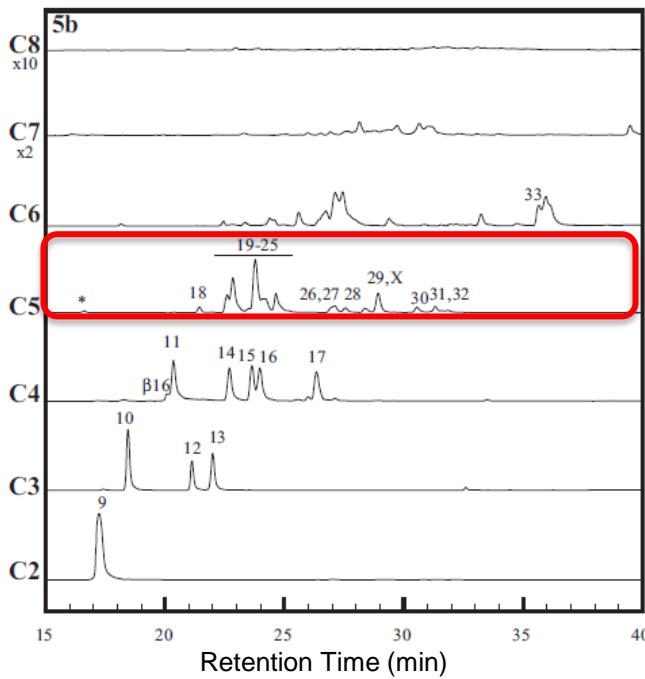
## Tagish Lake Meteorite - Abiotic

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<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>8</sub> amino acids including all possible five carbon α-, β-, γ-, and δ-isomers.

**<sup>13</sup>C enriched D- and L-aspartic acids** are outside of terrestrial biotic aspartic acid range ( $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -4$  to  $-48\text{\textperthousand}$ )



## Terrestrial Soil - Biotic

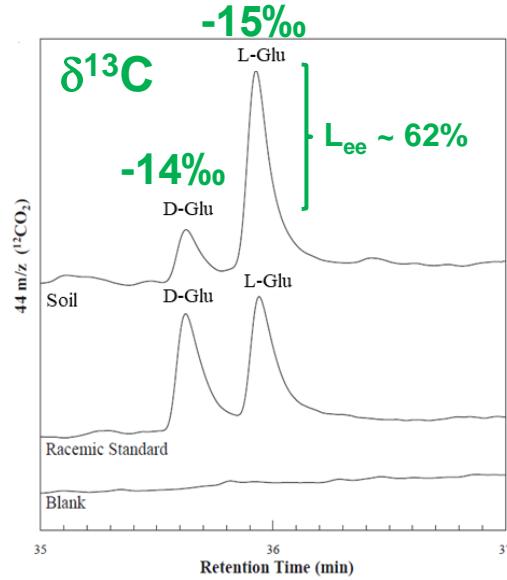
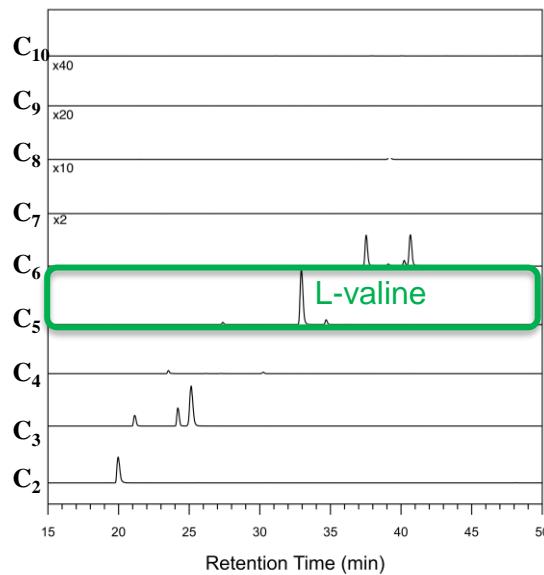


Soil from the Aguas Zarcas meteorite strewn field in Costa Rica

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

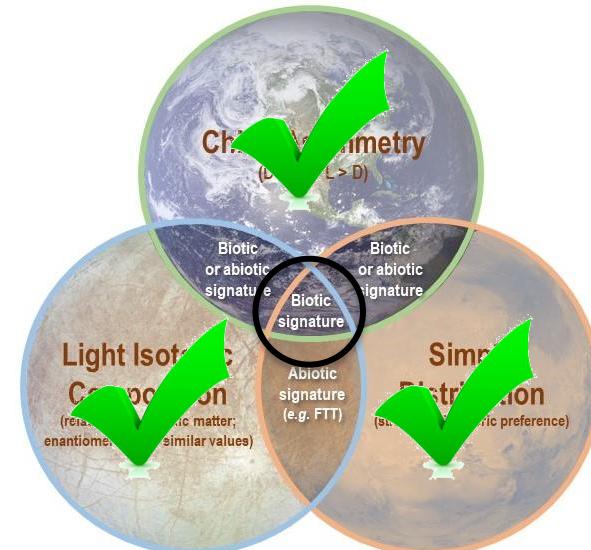
**Simple distribution:** C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> amino acids with only one C<sub>5</sub> amino acid valine (dominated by  $\alpha$ -H amino acids)

**<sup>13</sup>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**

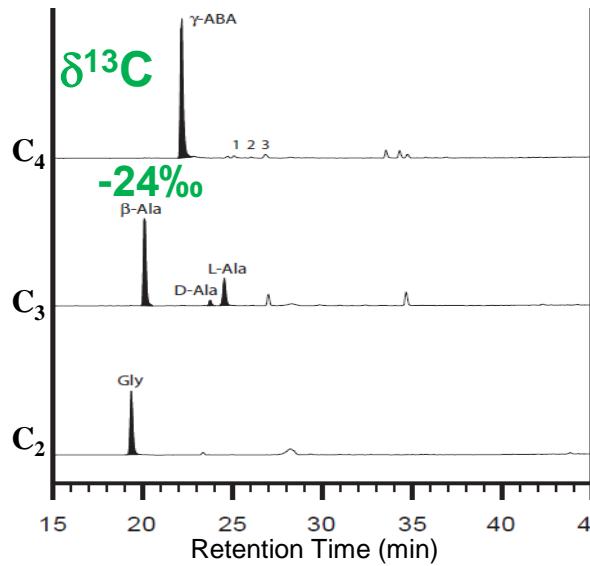
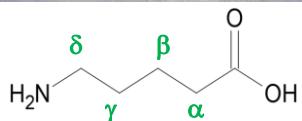


44 m/z (<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>12</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>)

Retention Time (min)



## Martian Meteorite - Abiotic

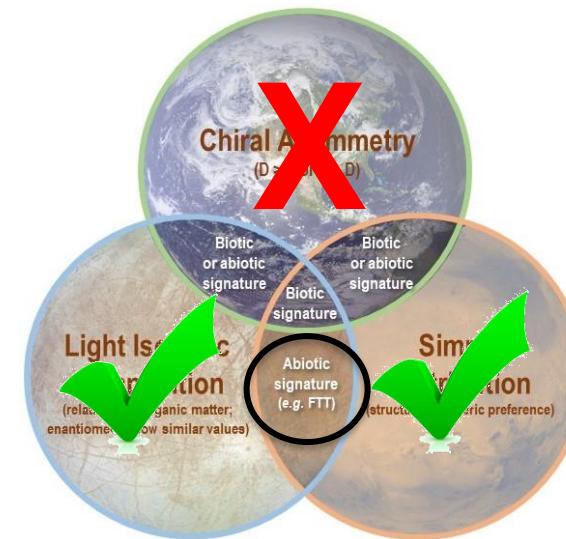


Roberts Massif (RBT) 04262 is a martian shergottite. Ejected from Mars ~3 Mya and recovered in Antarctica in 2004.

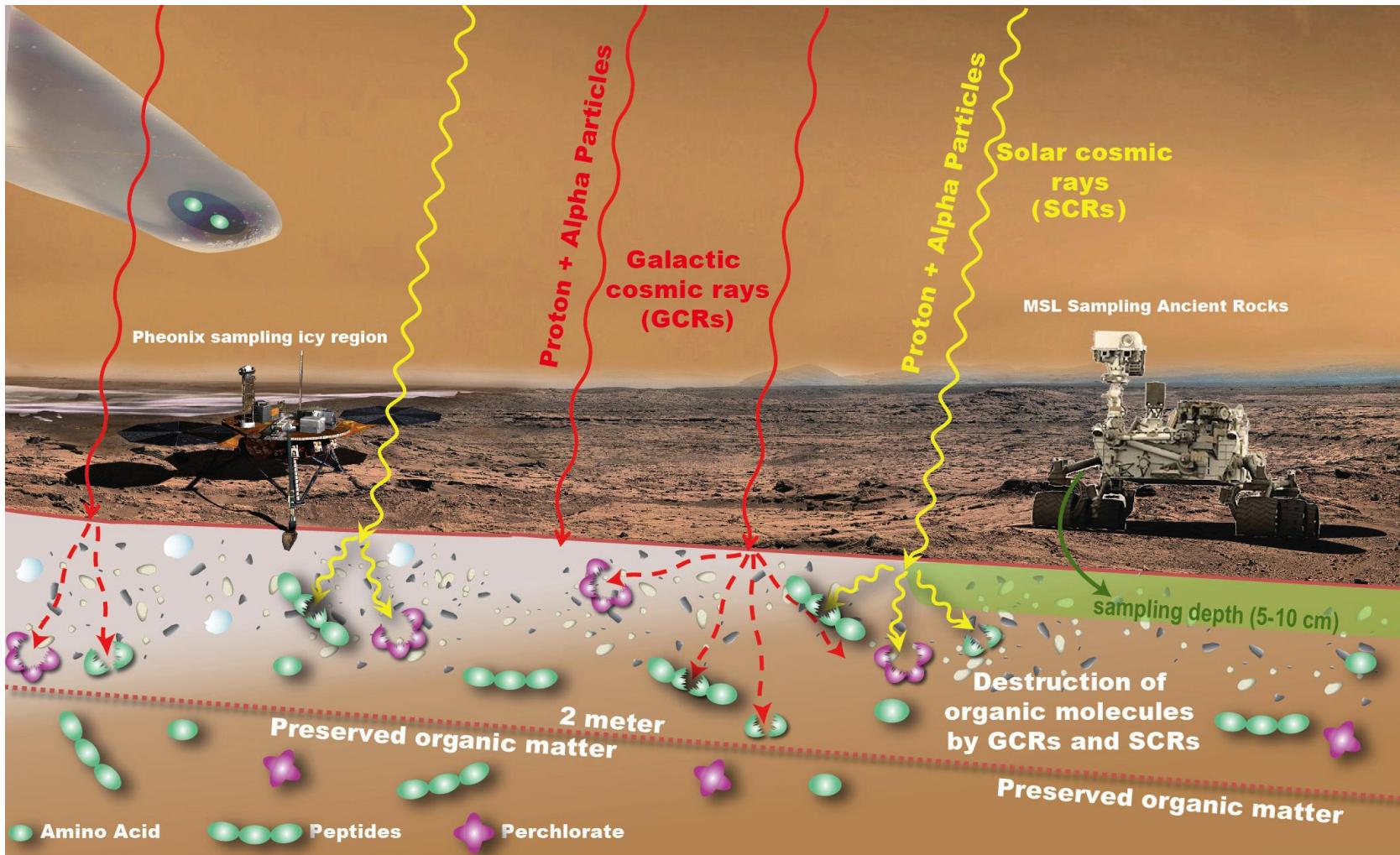
**Simple distribution:** strong preference for straight-chain, *n*- $\omega$ -amino acids (glycine,  $\beta$ -alanine,  $\gamma$ -amino-*n*-butyric acid)

**$^{13}\text{C}$  depleted  $\beta$ -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



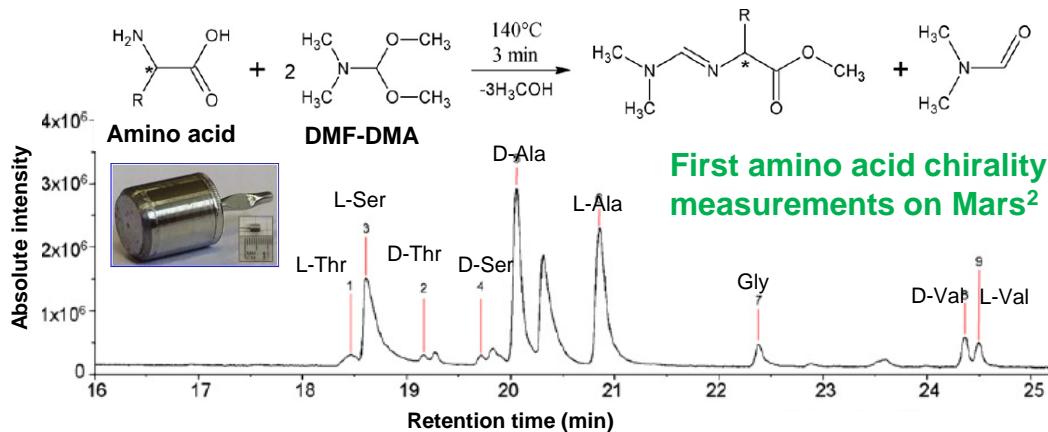
Credit: J. Friedlander, NASA

## ExoMars Rover and MOMA



ExoMars rover will acquire  
subsurface samples down to ~2 m

Mars Organic Molecule Analyzer (MOMA)  
GCMS and LDMS capability<sup>1</sup>

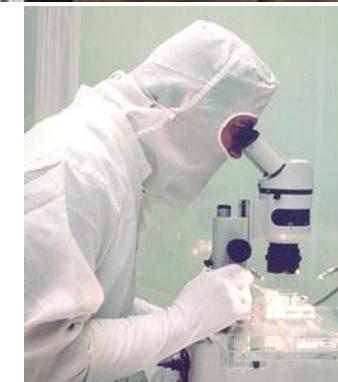
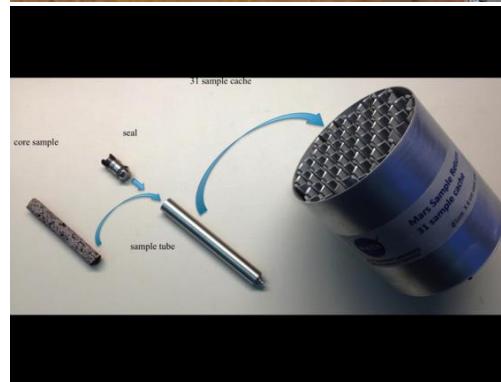
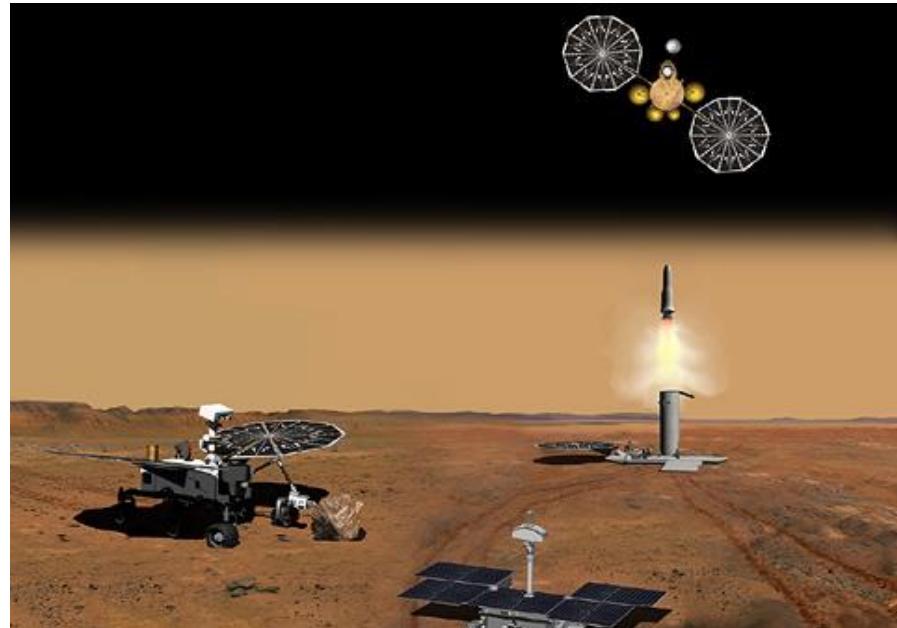
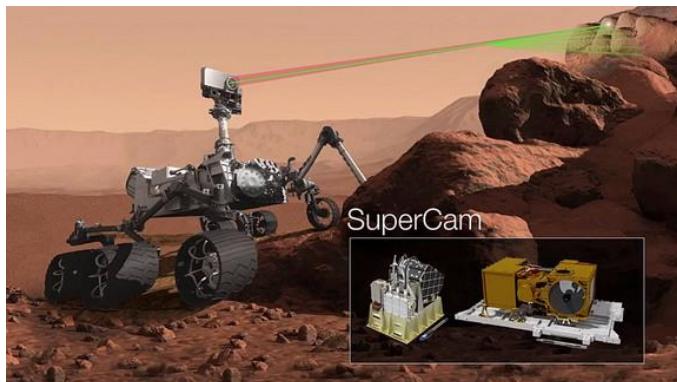


<sup>1</sup> Goesmann et al. (2017) *Astrobiology* **17**: 655-685

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

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.

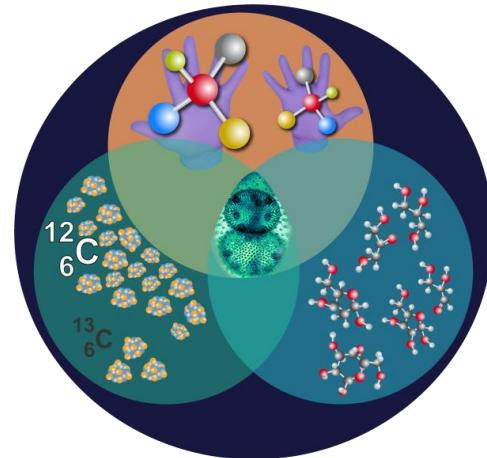


## Conclusions

- 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

NASA Astrobiology Institute 13-13NAI7-0032 (D.G., J.E., J.A., J.D.)  
NASA Planetary Science Division Research Program (J.E., J.A., A.B.)  
Simons Foundation (SCOL award 302497 to J.D.)



D. Glavin



A. Burton



J. Elsila



J. Aponte



J. Dworkin