

A Metabolic Tree of Life

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- ❖ Continuity in emergence: was the prebiotic chemistry producing information systems/individuality rewritten or encapsulated?
- ❖ Major focus for students of metabolism is the mapping between (early) geochemistry and (early) biochemistry
- ❖ General approach: what context does studying emergence of metabolism provide to discussions on emergence of life?

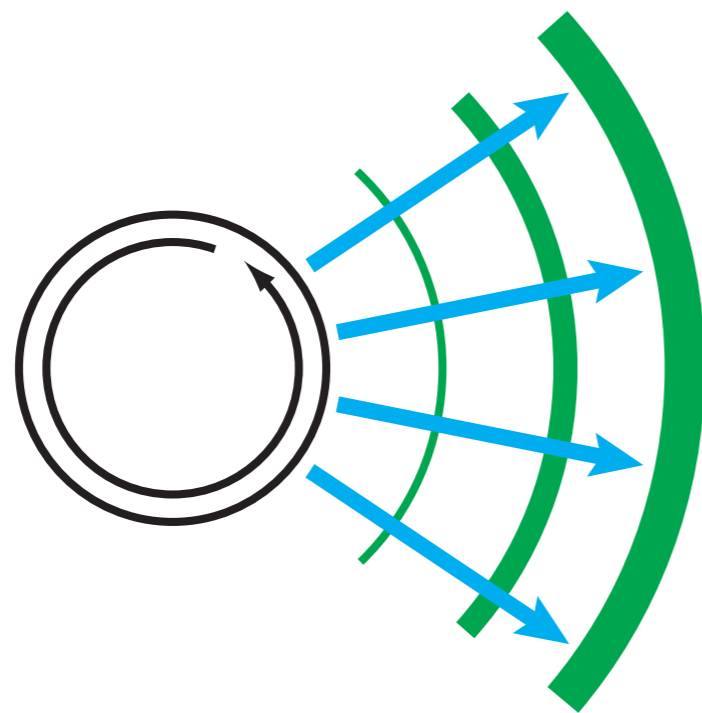
Relevant efforts to the emergence of metabolism (by no means a complete list!)

- ❖ Geochemistry: Chemical, kinetic & energetic boundary conditions
- ❖ Microbiology/enzymology: Context from extant biochemistry

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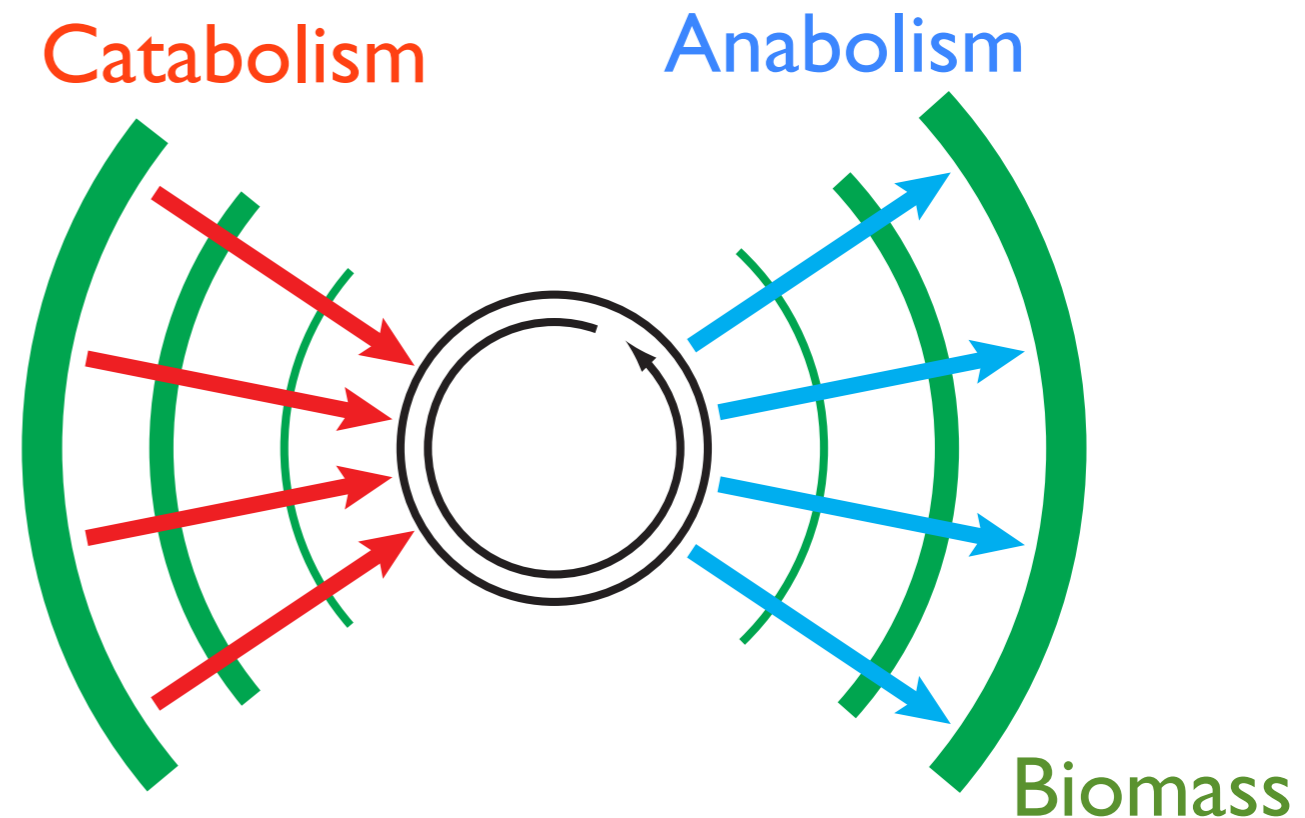
- ❖ Geochemistry: Chemical, kinetic & energetic boundary conditions
- ❖ Microbiology/enzymology: Context from extant biochemistry
- ❖ Phylogenomics: Statistics on metabolic content of LUCA
- ❖ Computer science/systems biology/chemistry : Network/system-level properties of (organic) chemistry

There are two main classes of pathways and whole-metabolisms



Autotroph

Input = Inorganics
Anabolism only



Catabolism

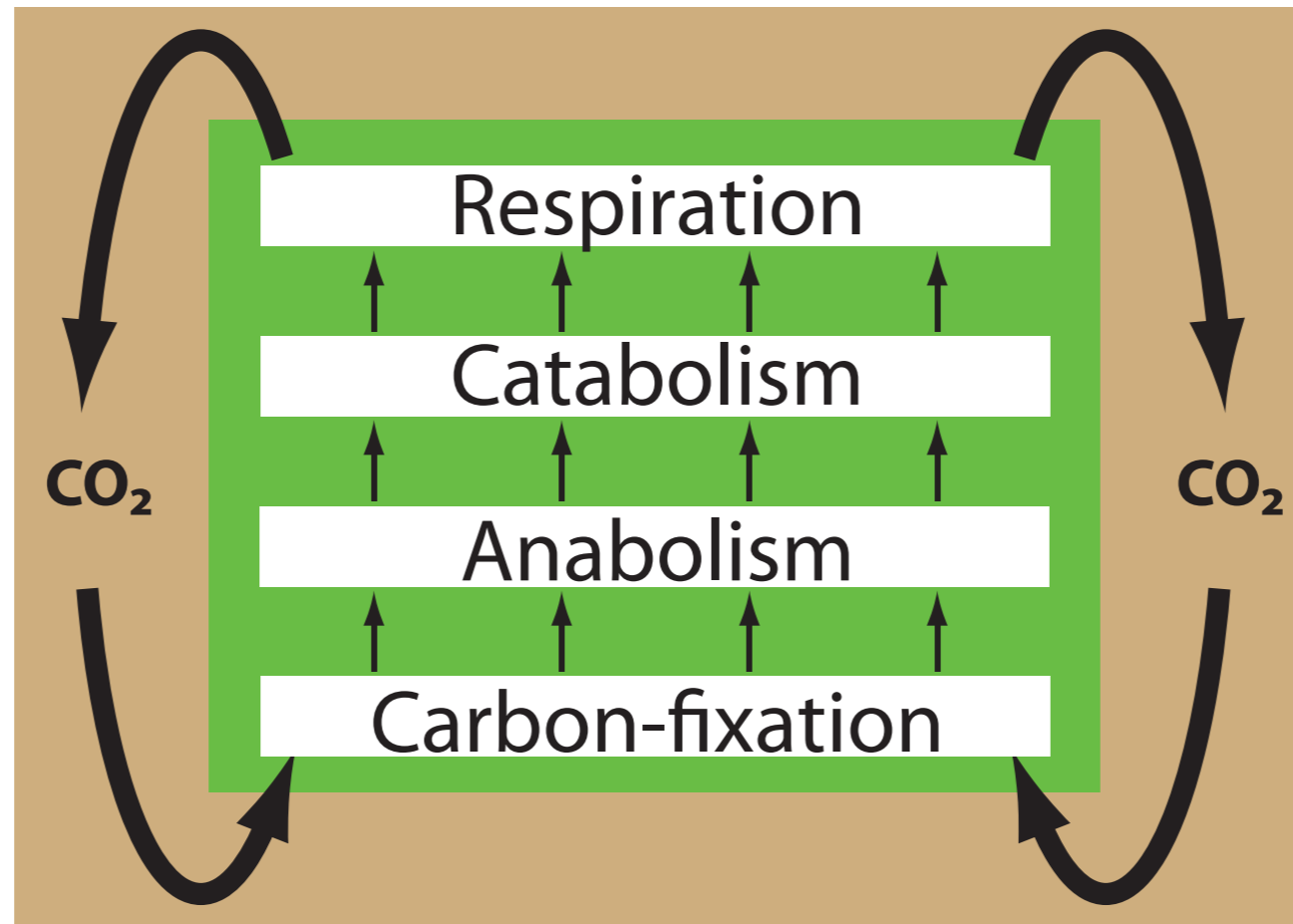
Anabolism

Biomass

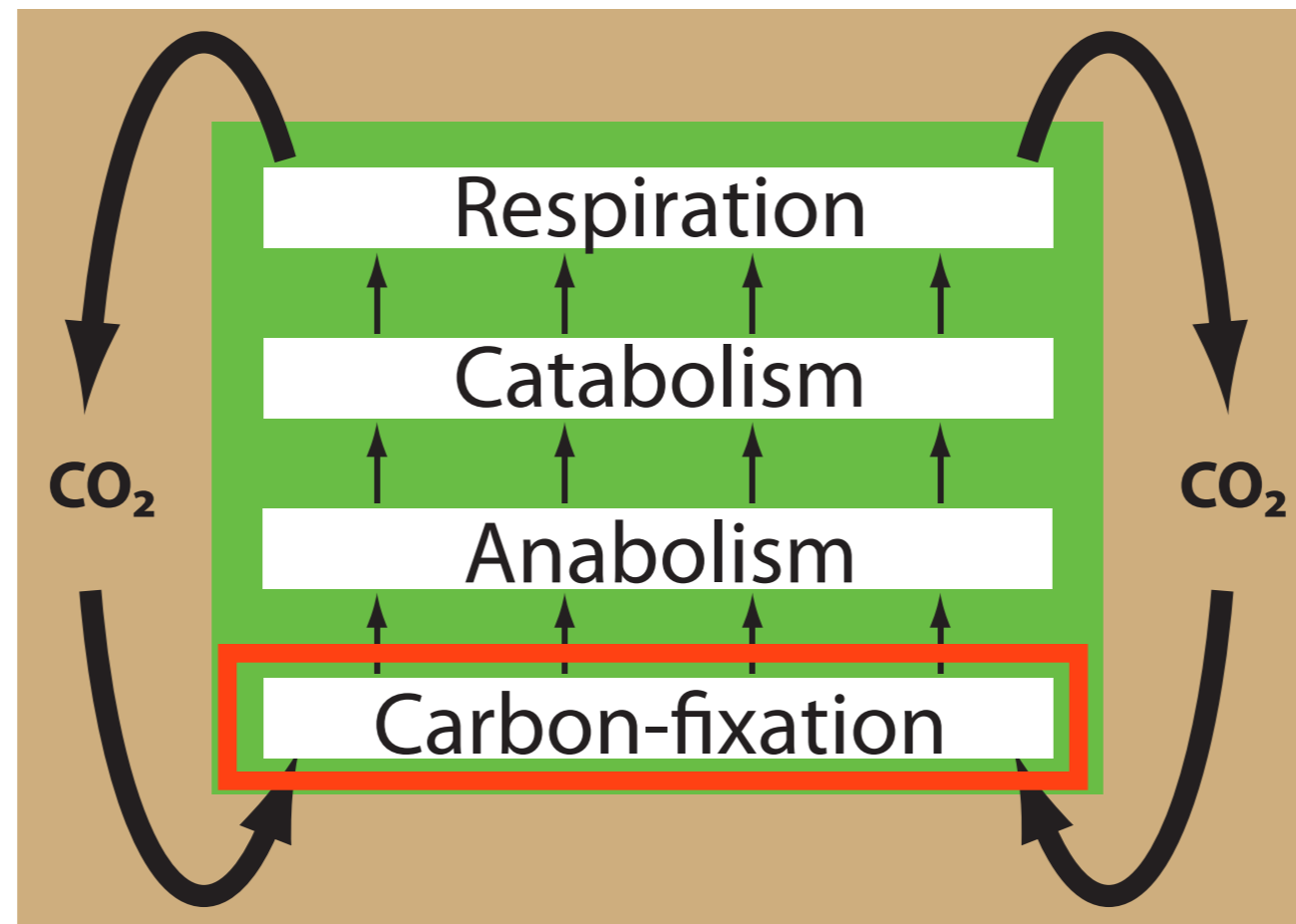
Heterotroph

Input = Organics
Catabolism + Anabolism

The biosphere is globally autotrophic



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Carbon-fixation is the metabolic foundation of the biosphere,
and the base of a metabolic tree of life

Work with:



Eric Smith (Santa Fe Institute)

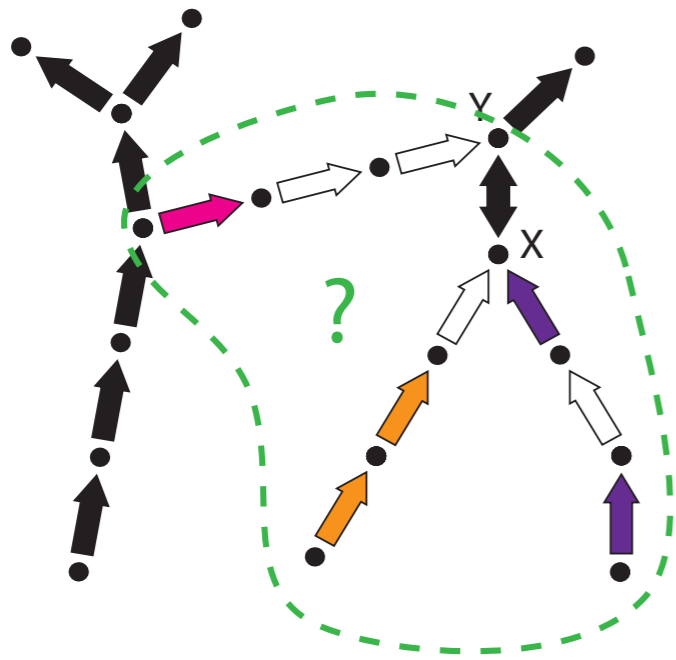
References:

Braakman & Smith (2012), "The emergence and early evolution of biological carbon-fixation", PLoS Comp Bio 8, e1002455

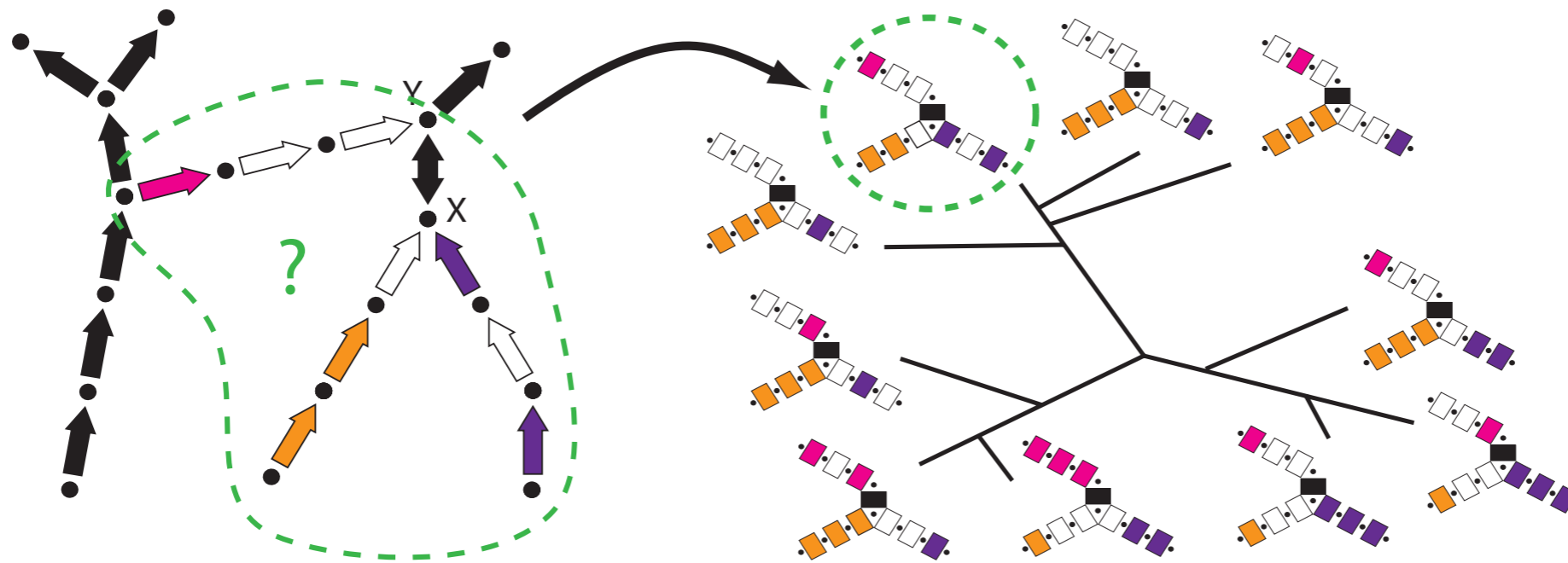
Braakman & Smith (2013), "The compositional and evolutionary logic of metabolism", Physical Biology 10, 011001

Building metabolic trees: integrating phylogenetic and metabolic reconstructions

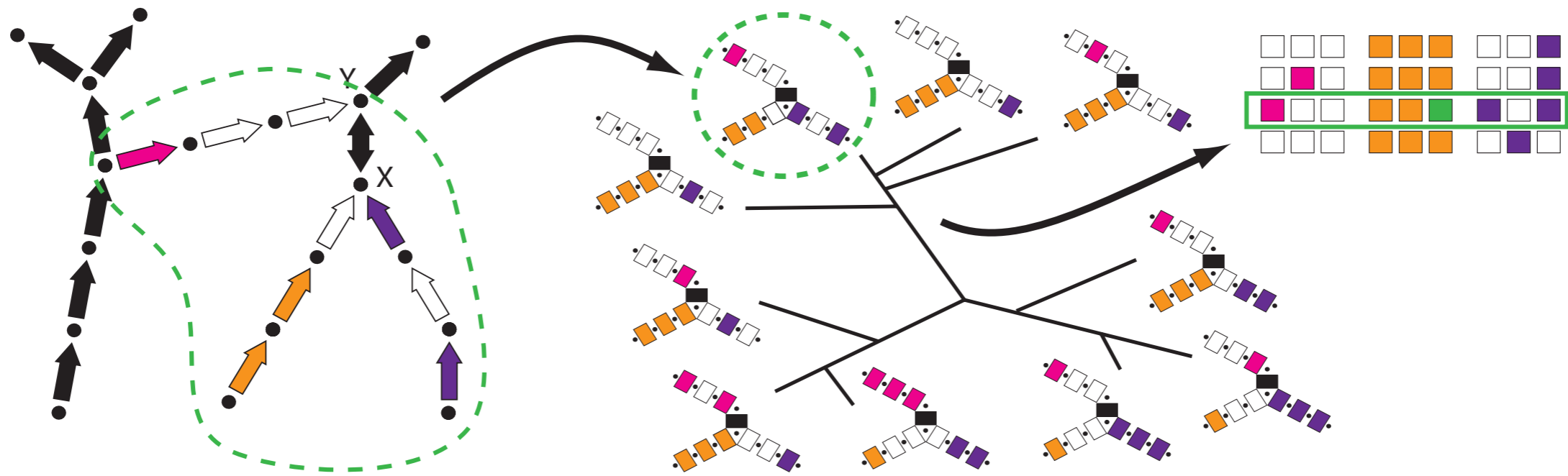
“Phylometabolic” analysis: phylogenetics provides context for metabolic reconstructions



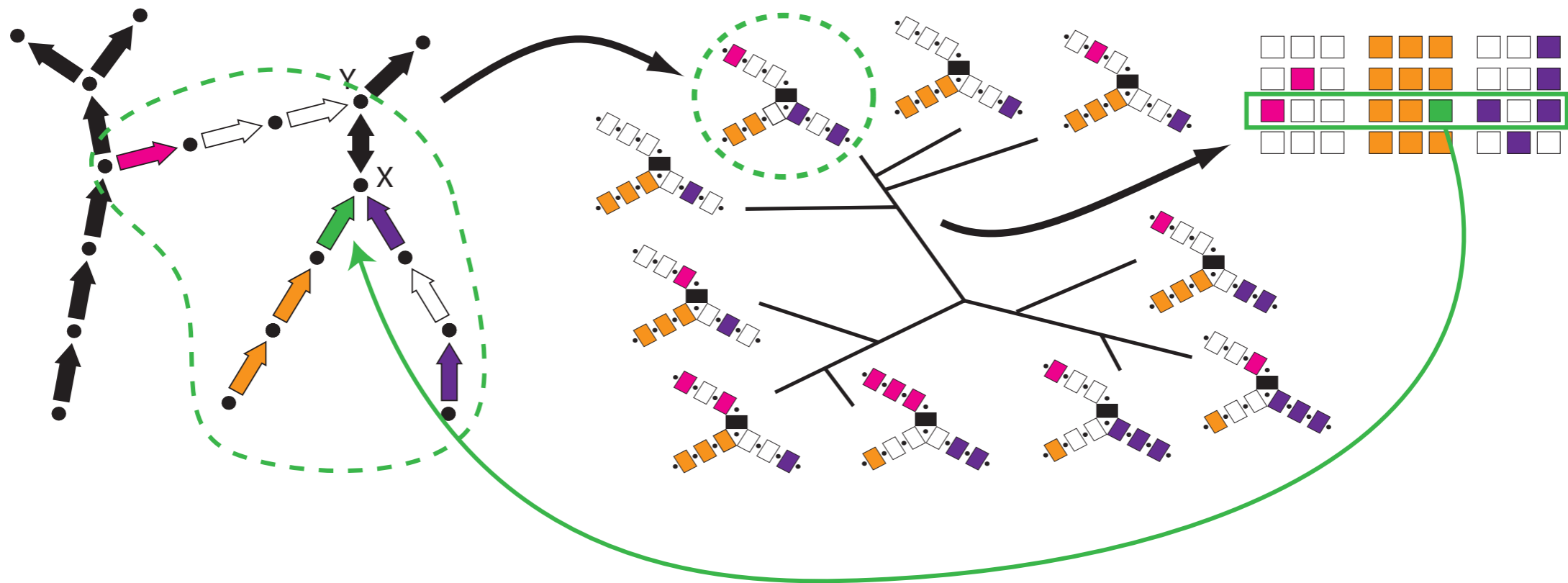
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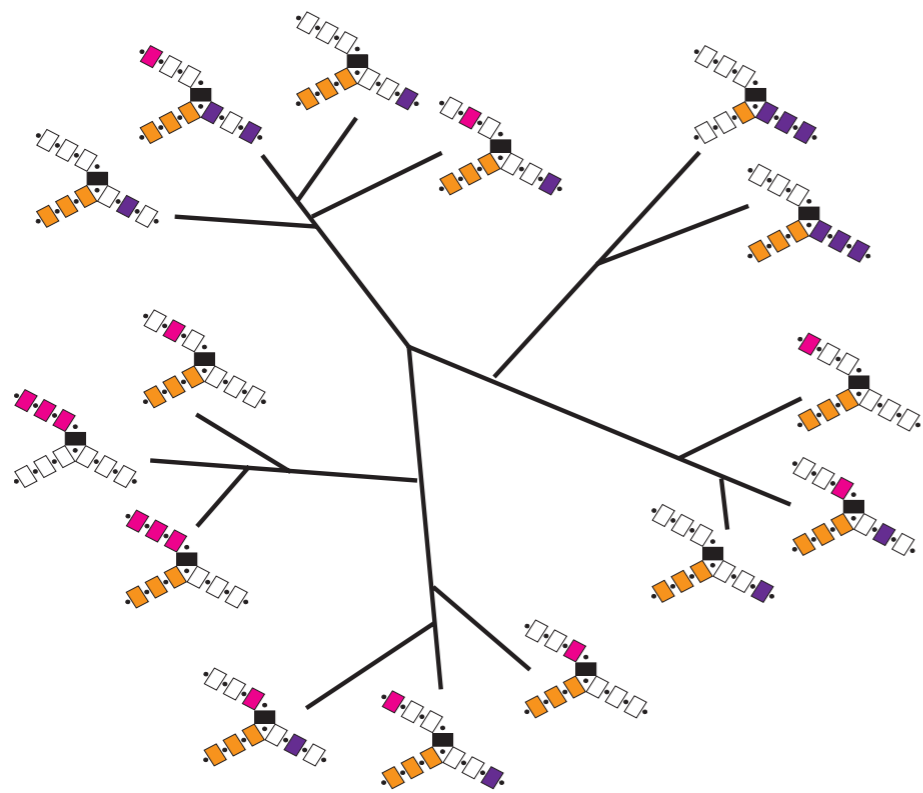
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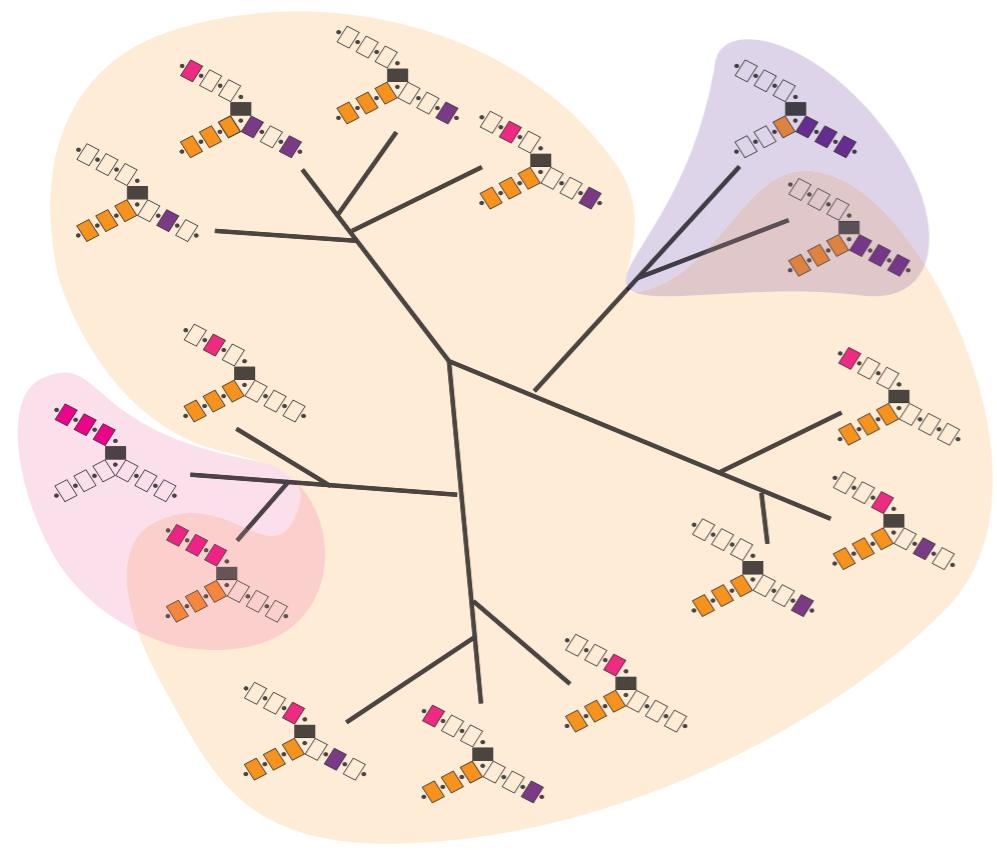
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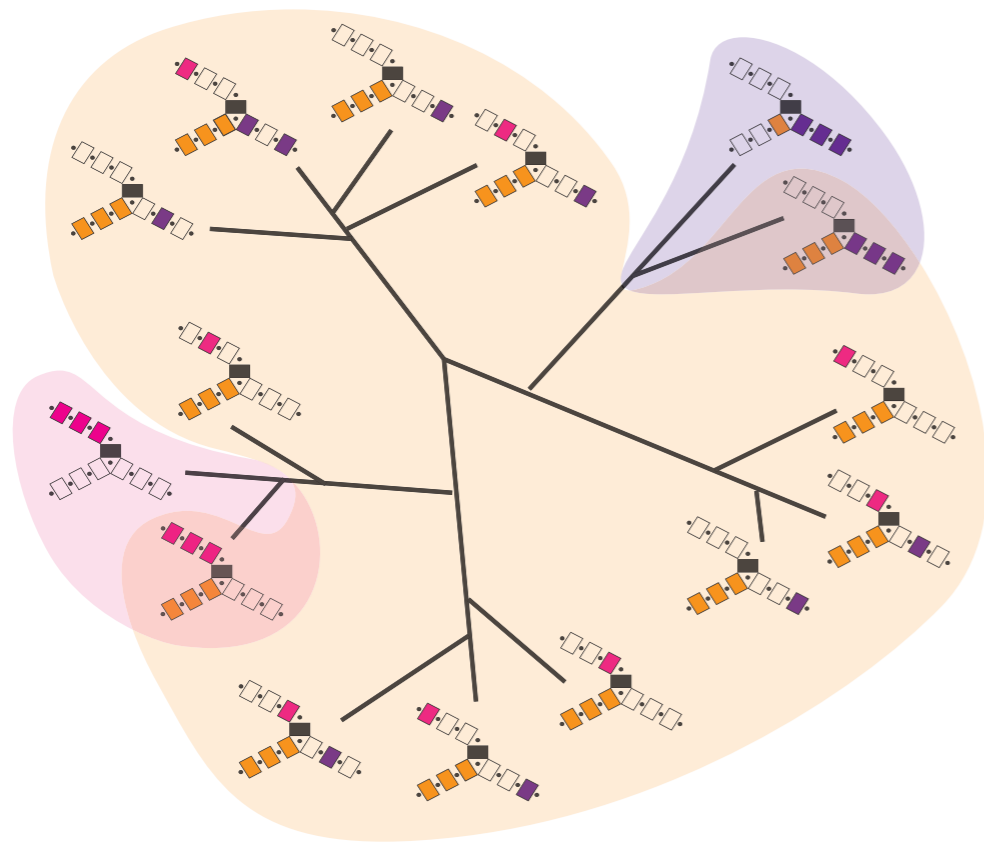
Phylometabolic analysis: phylogenetic distributions of pathways contains signal on their evolution



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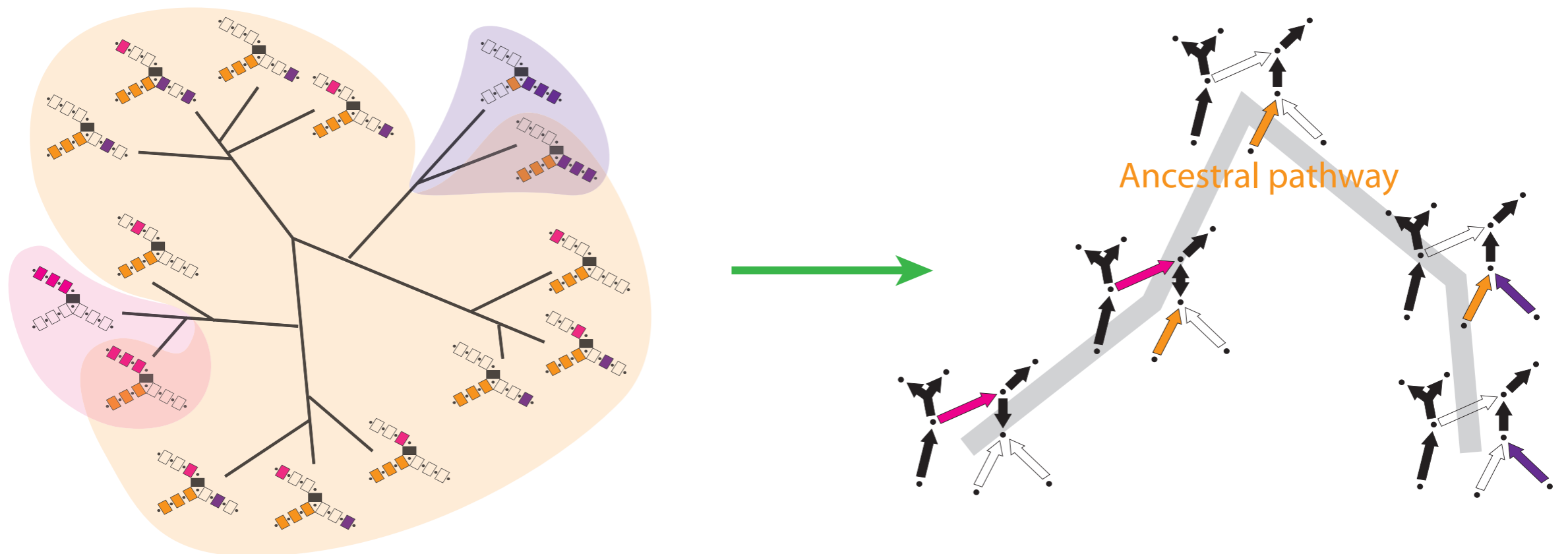


Phylometabolic analysis: phylogenetic distributions of pathways contains signal on their evolution



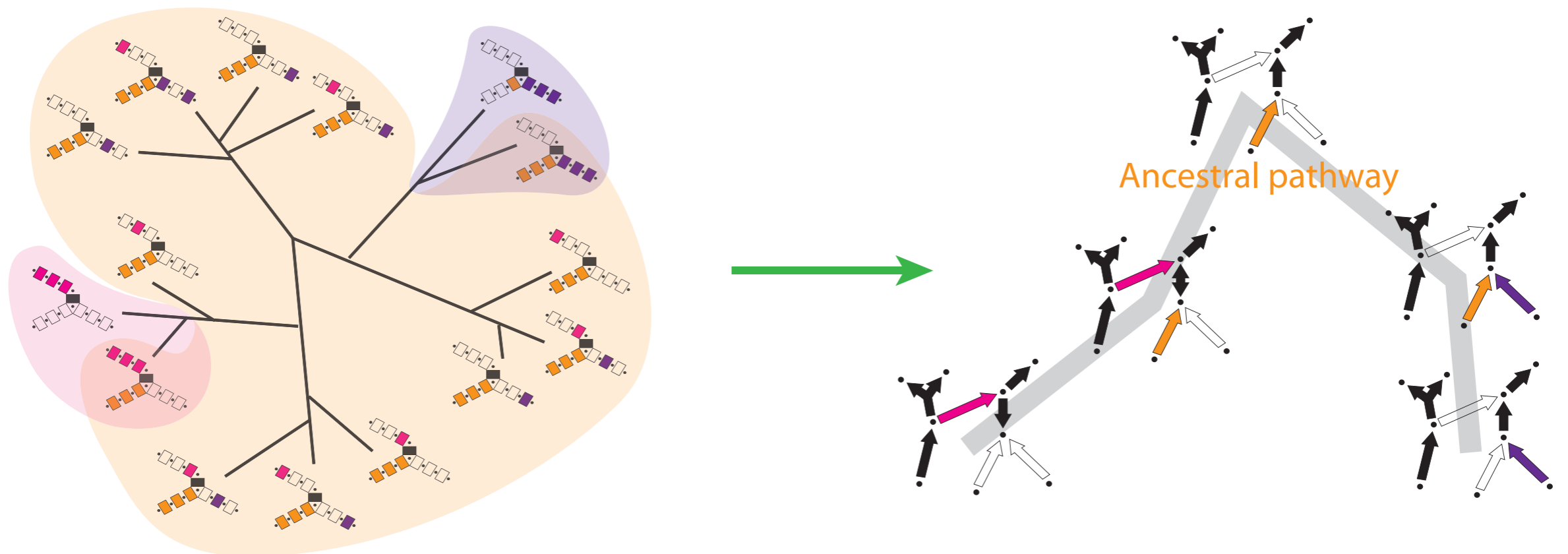
Orange pathway is the ancestral form, others are derived

Phylometabolic Trees: Lineages of functional metabolic networks



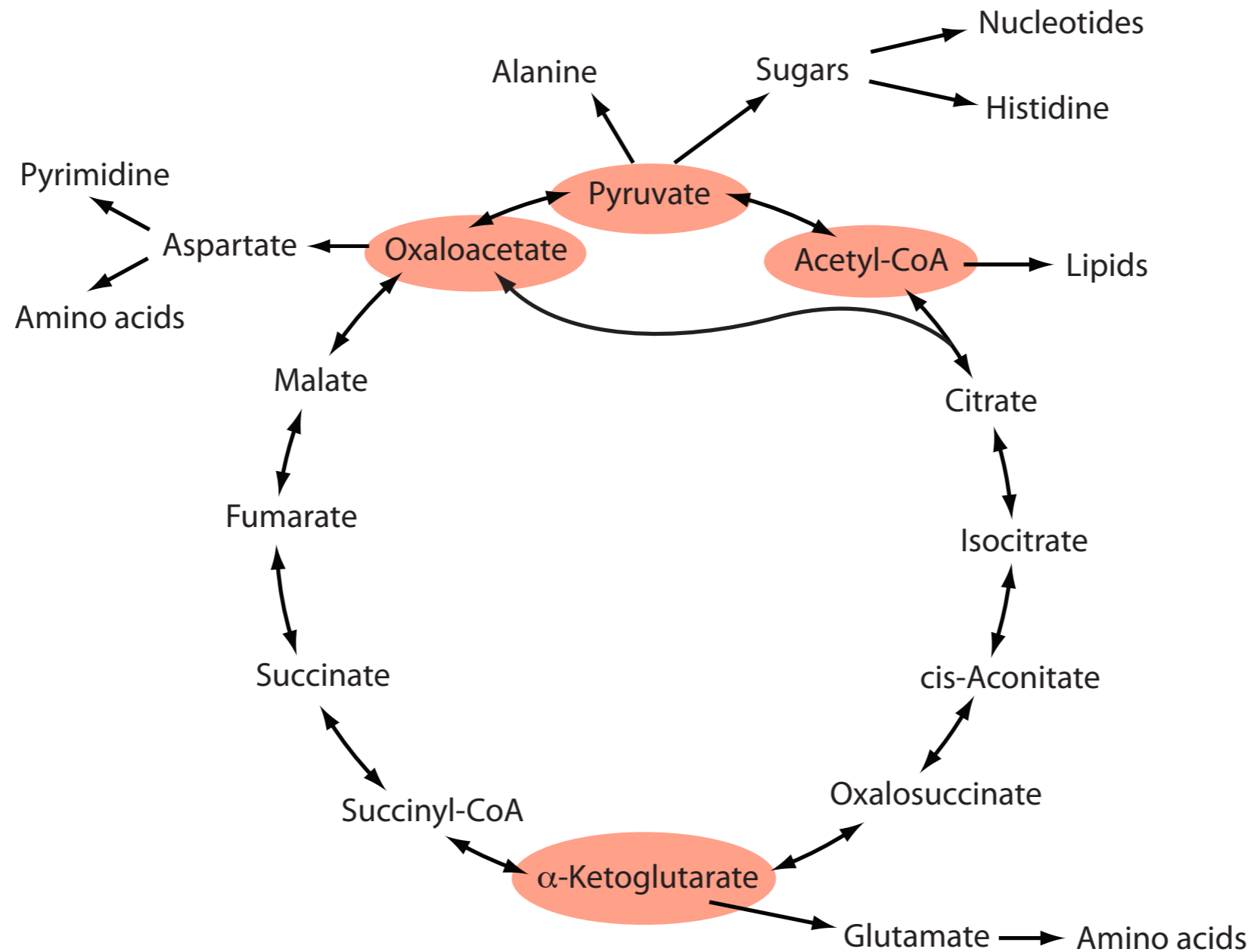
Continuity in metabolite production provides functional constraint to reconstruct tree of phenotypes

Phylometabolic Trees: Lineages of functional metabolic networks



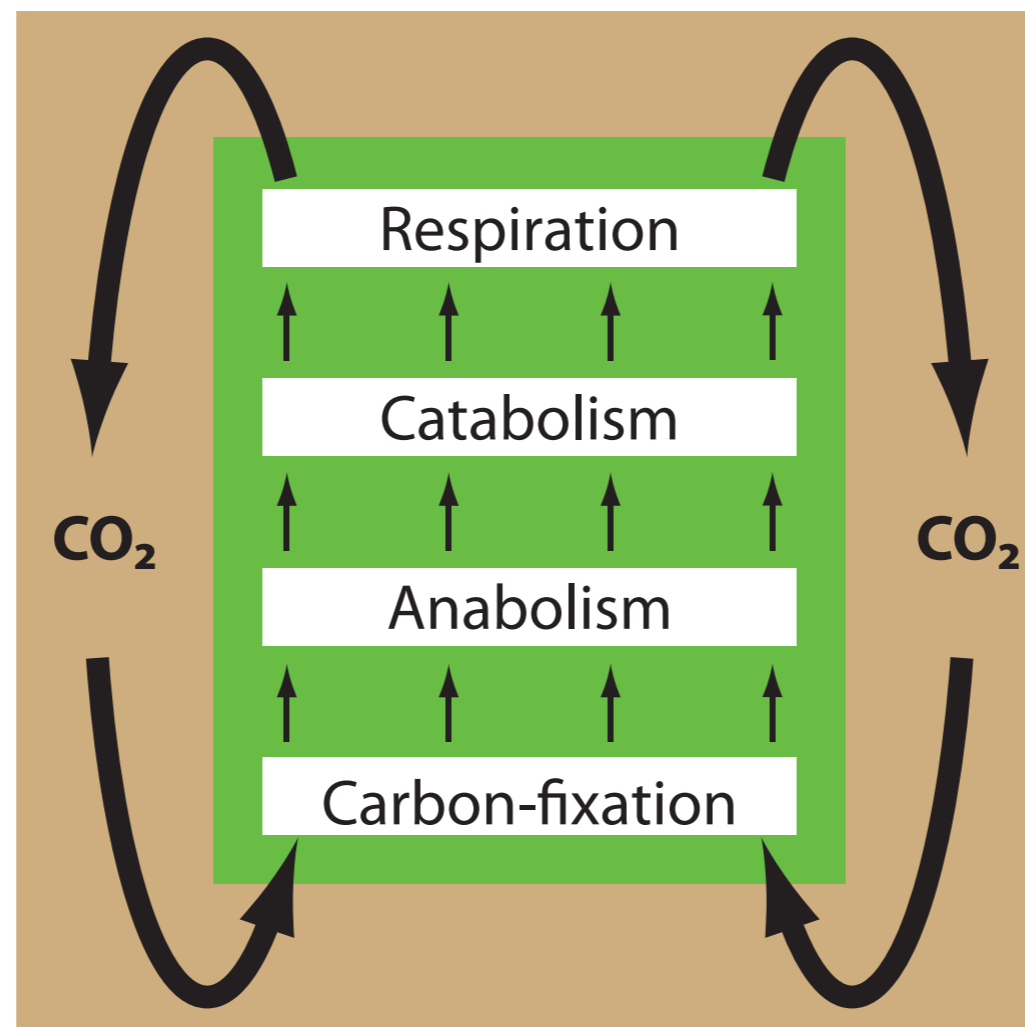
Use topological bottlenecks to delineate evolution of metabolic sub-systems

Citric acid cycle: bottleneck between carbon-fixation and anabolism

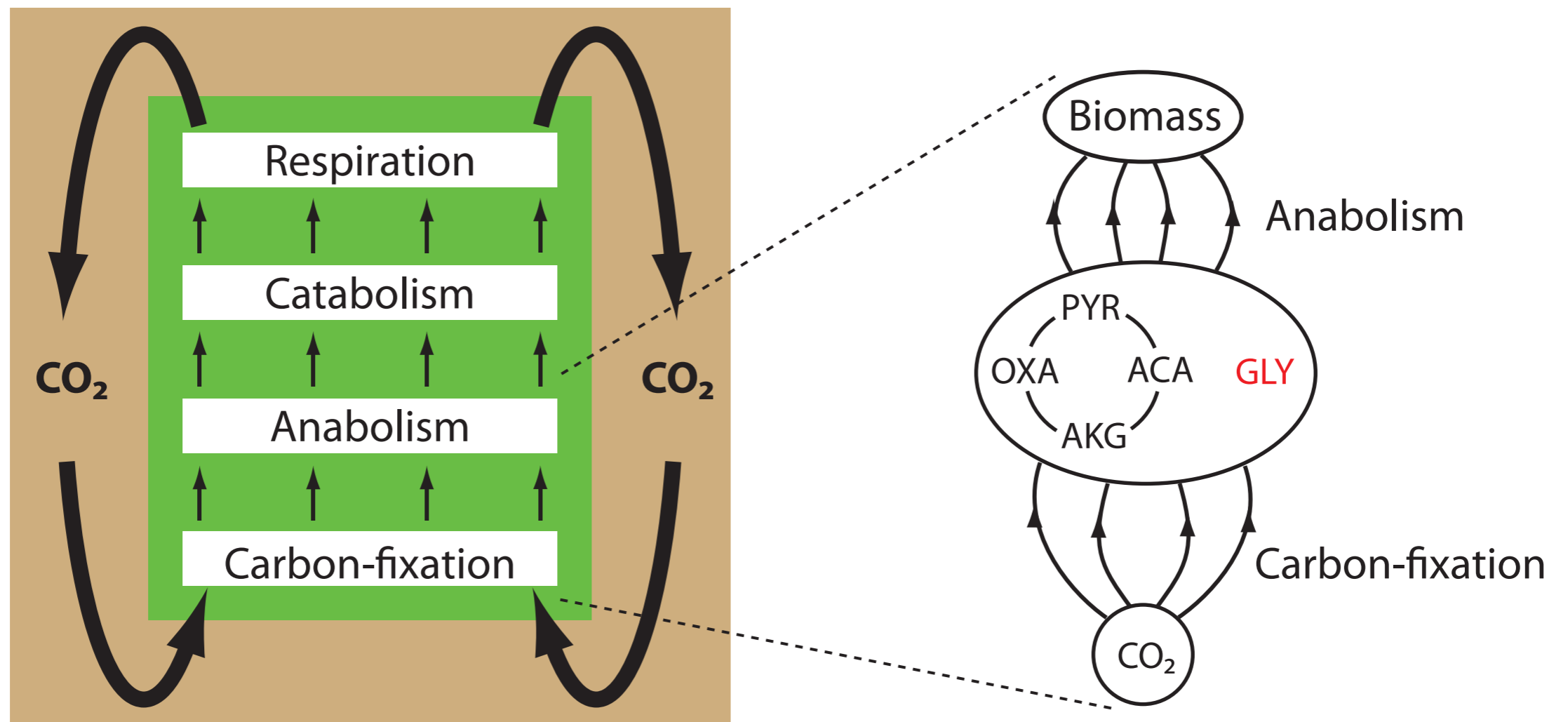


Nearly all anabolic pathways start from TCA intermediates, which must thus be reached during carbon-fixation!

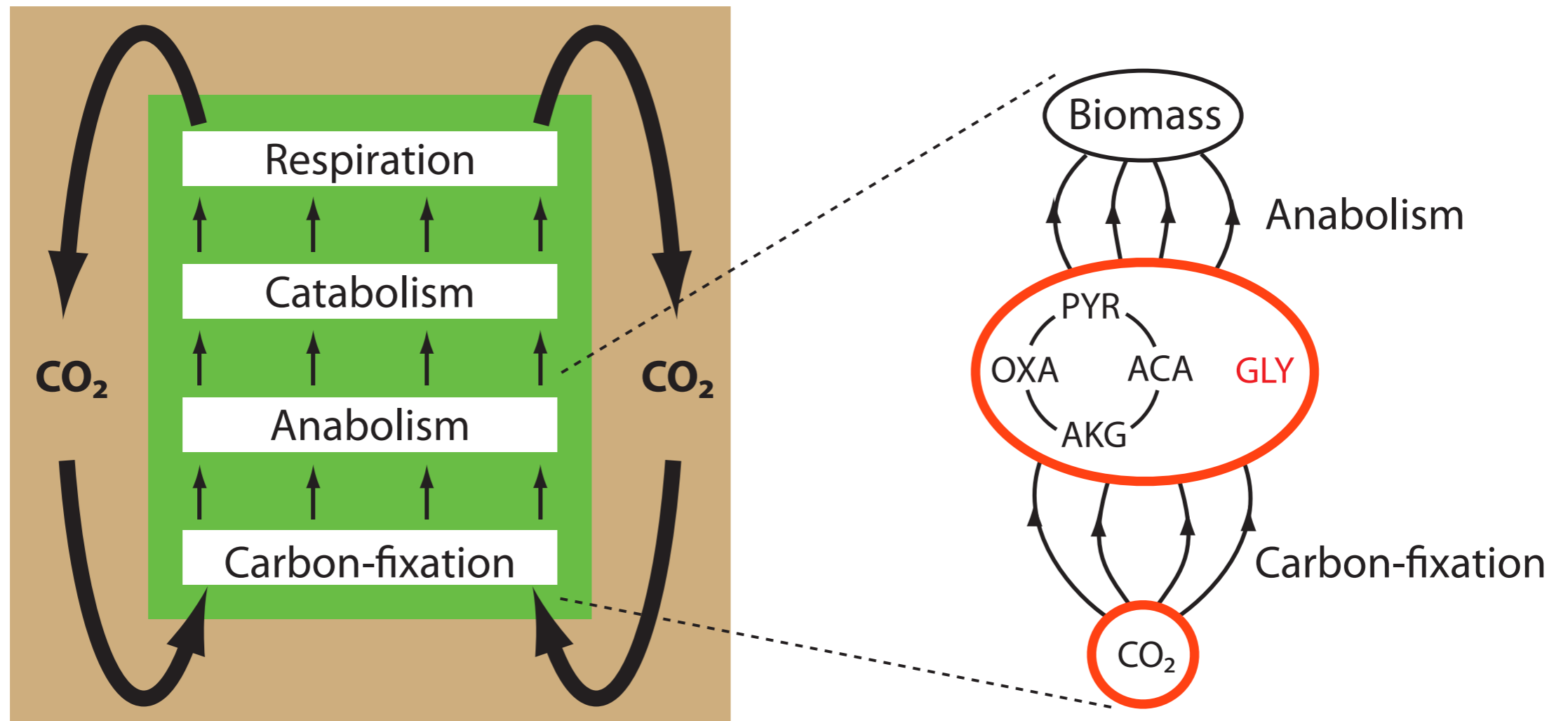
Bottlenecks allow us to focus on the evolution of individual layers within the biosphere



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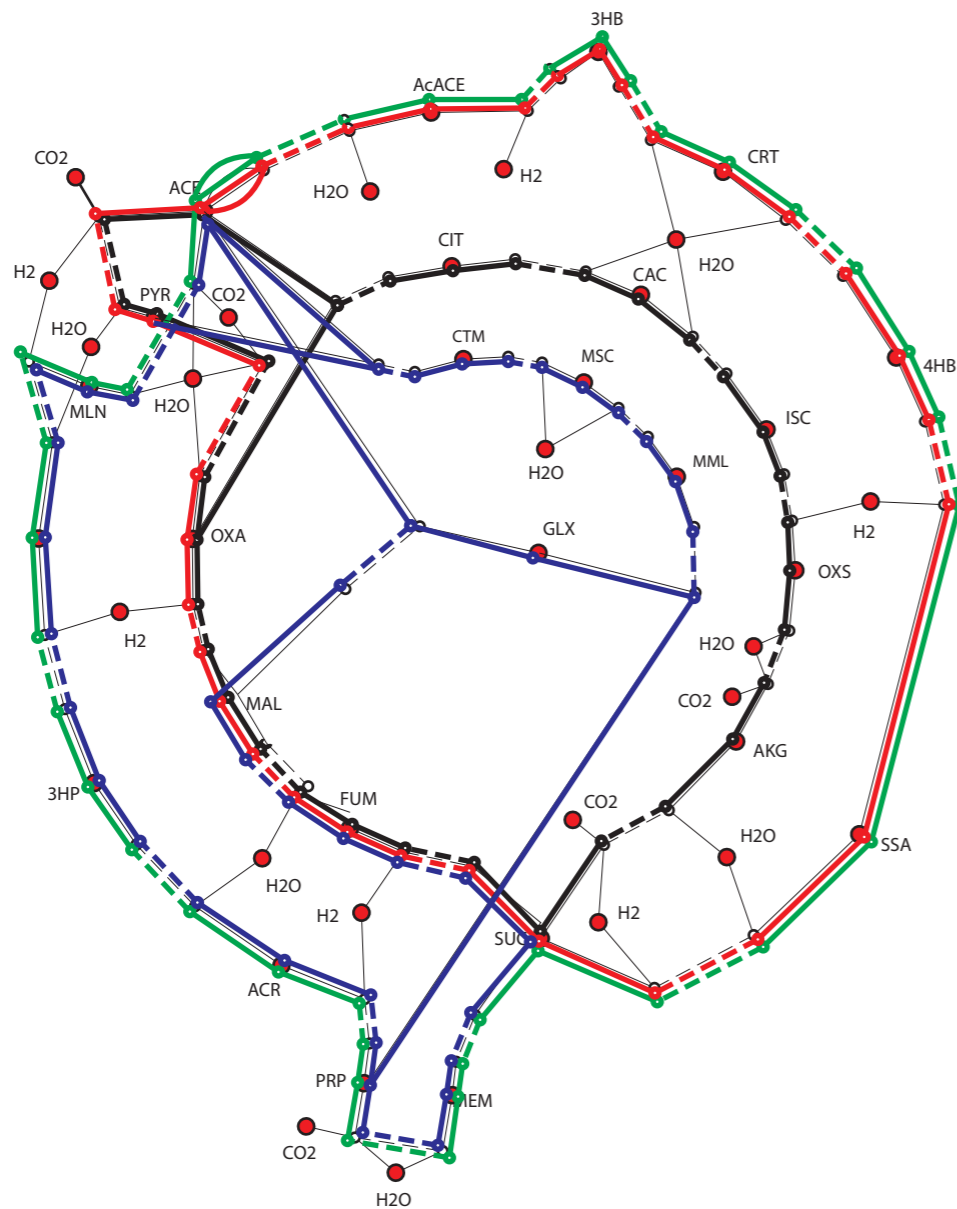
Continuity in connection between CO₂ and bottlenecks to anabolism delineates evolution of carbon-fixation



There are 6 known carbon-fixation pathways
across the tree of life: 5 cyclic, 1 linear

- ❖ Calvin-Benson-Bassham cycle: dominant fixation pathway, but late in evolution, and distinct in (phosphate-sugar) chemistry
- ❖ Five remaining (deep-branching) pathways: 4 cycles, 1 linear

4 Deep-branching cycles share arcs, swapping out others, but connection points are preserved

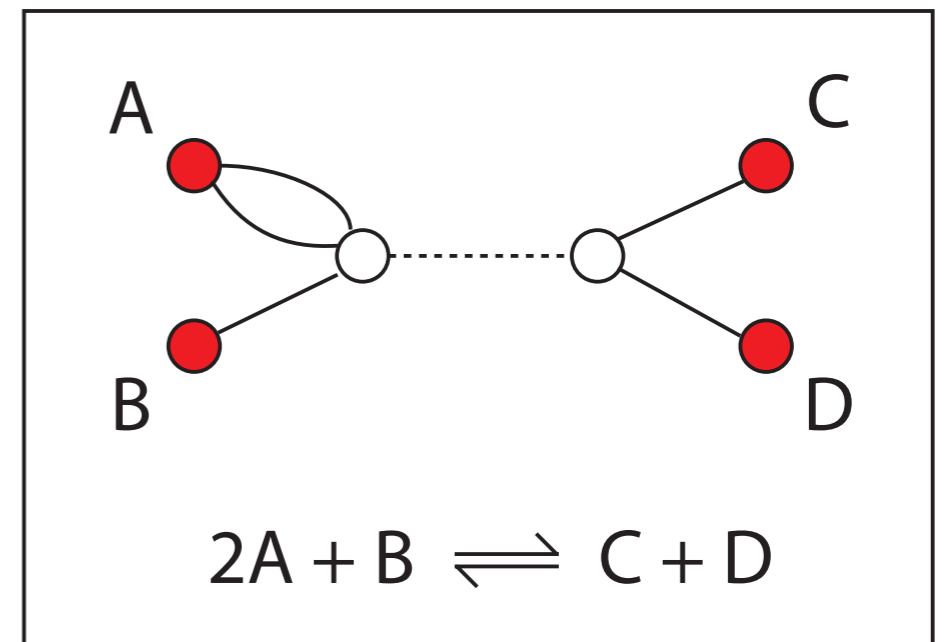


rTCA

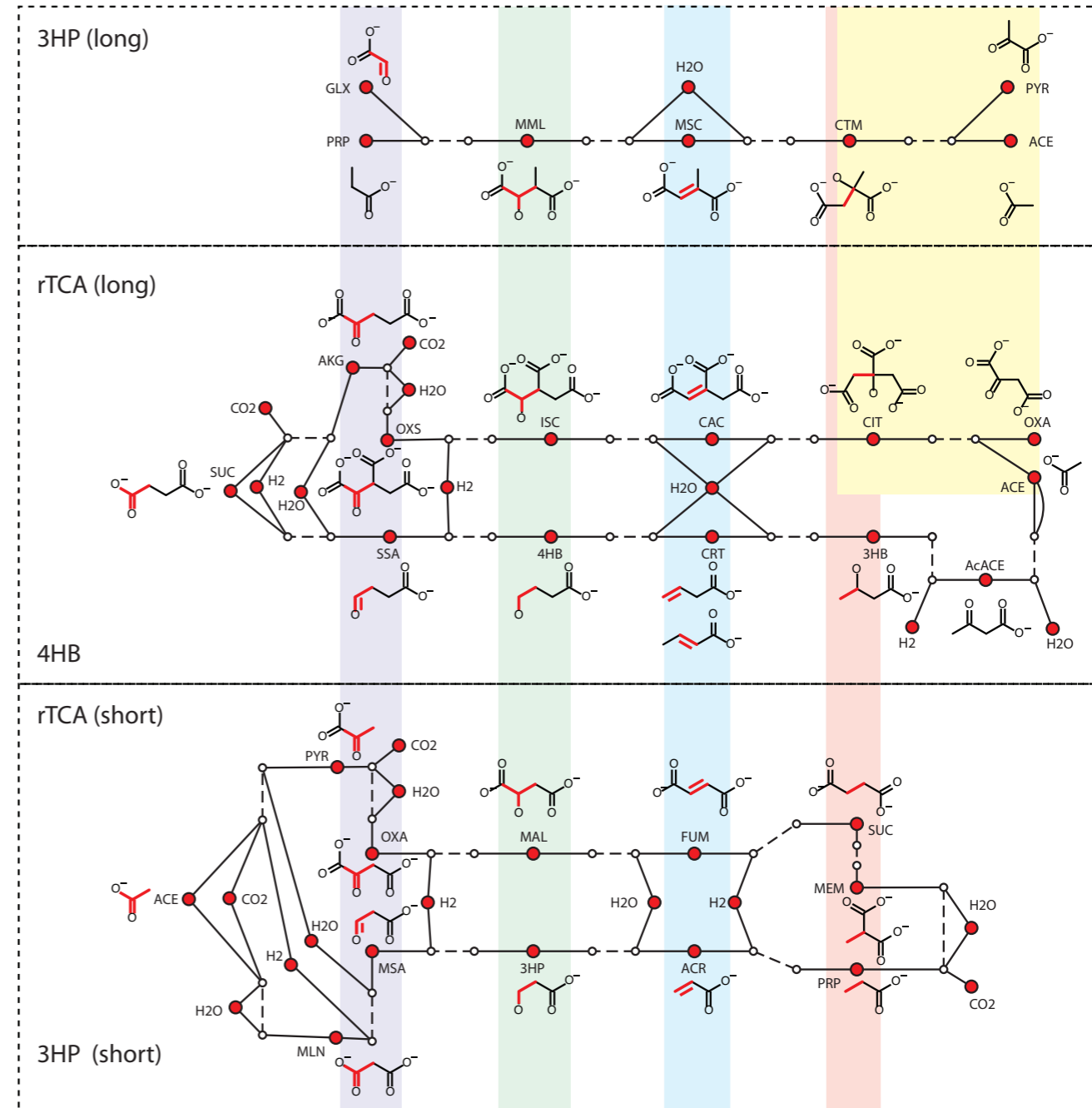
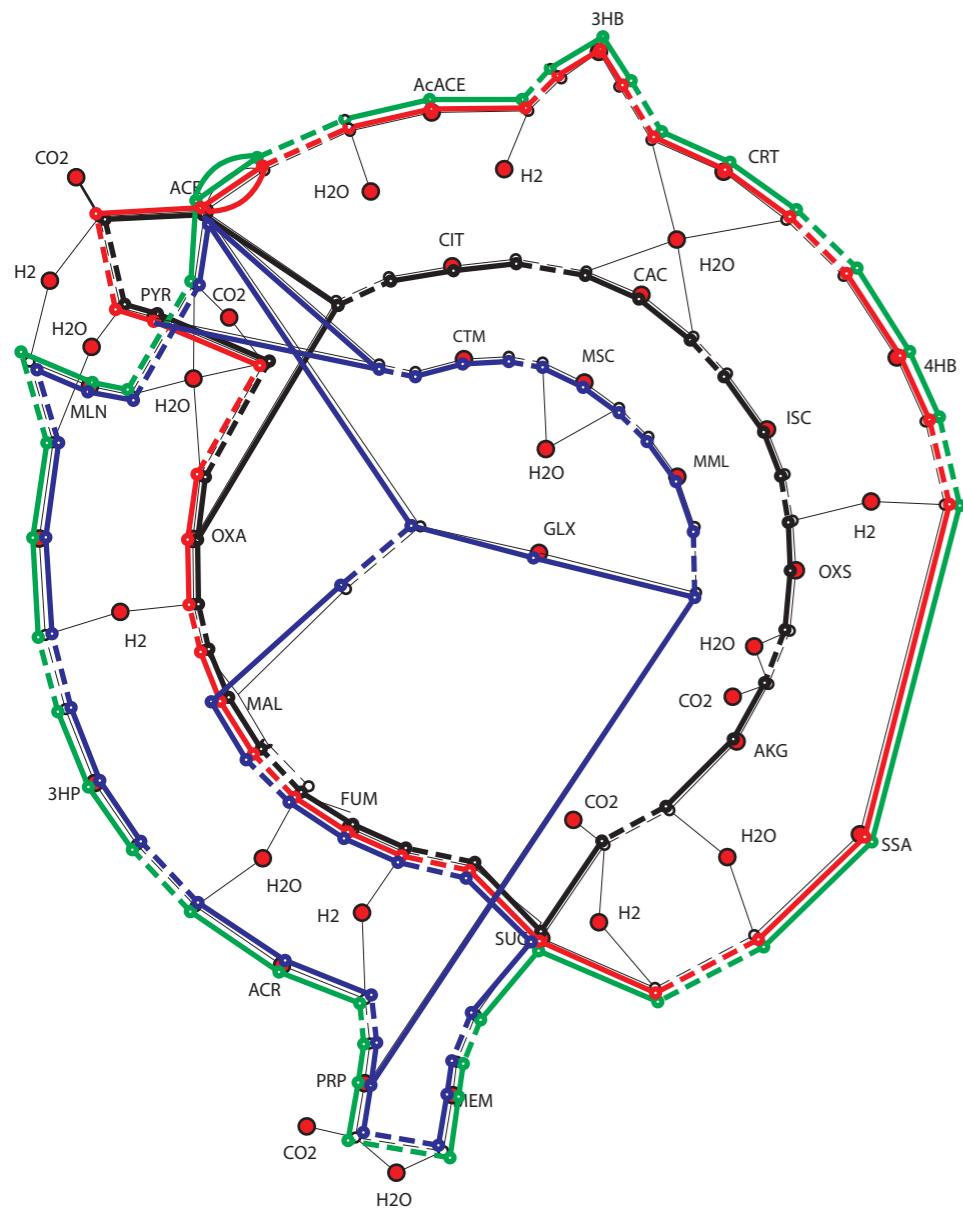
3HP bicycle

DC-4HB cycle

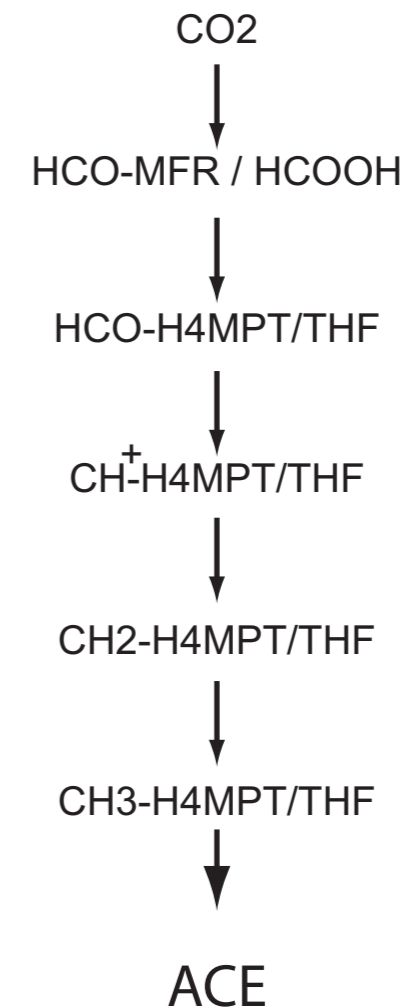
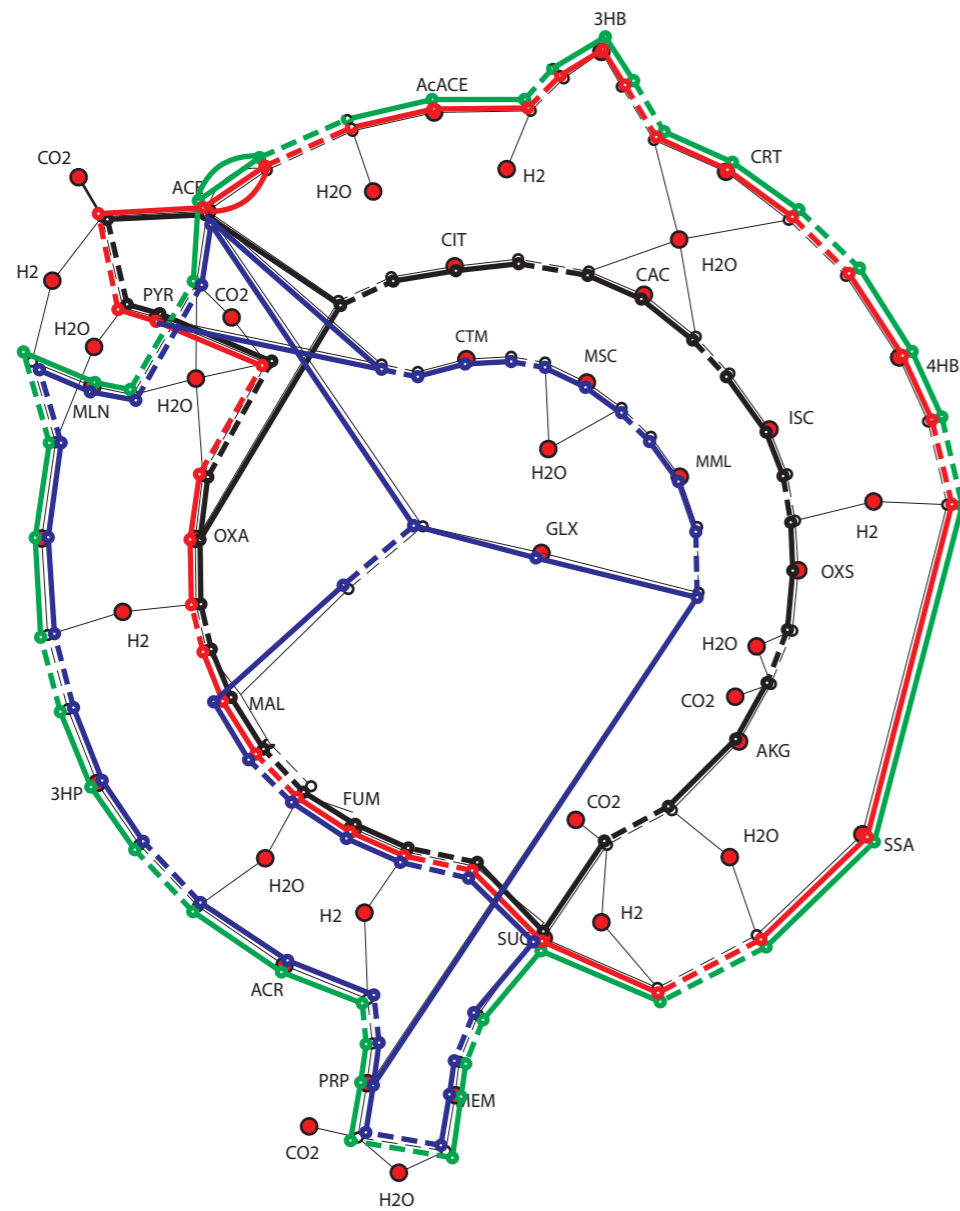
3HP-4HB cycle



Arcs repeat the same simple local functional group chemistry, while “crux moves” are complex and highly conserved

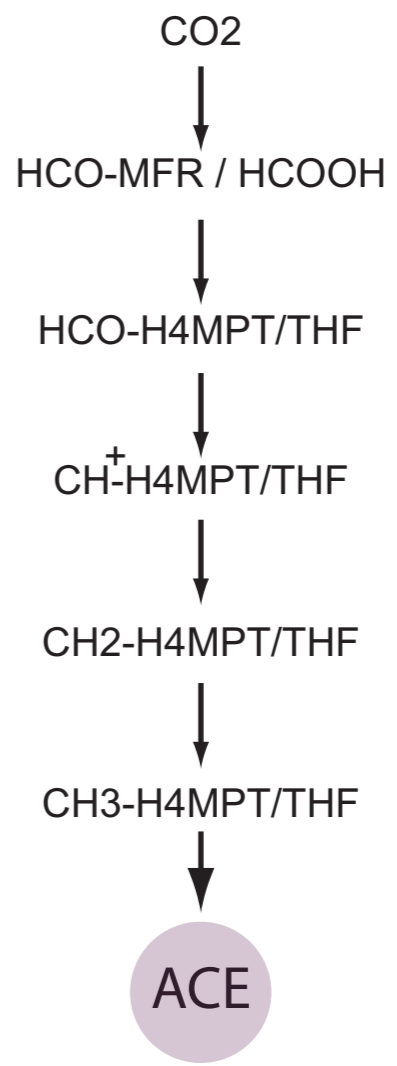
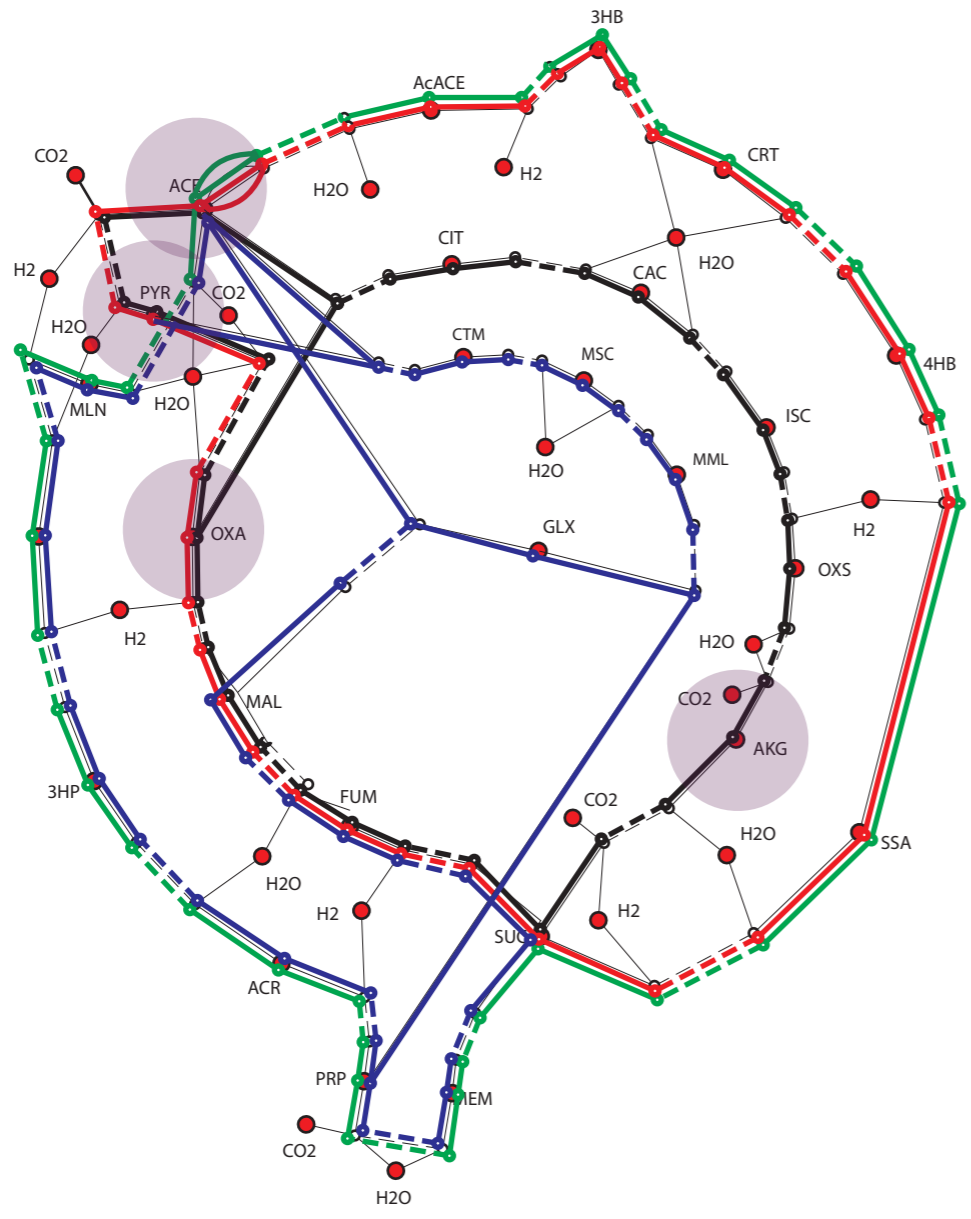


Linear (W/L) pathway is unique for being universal as well as for how it uses cofactors

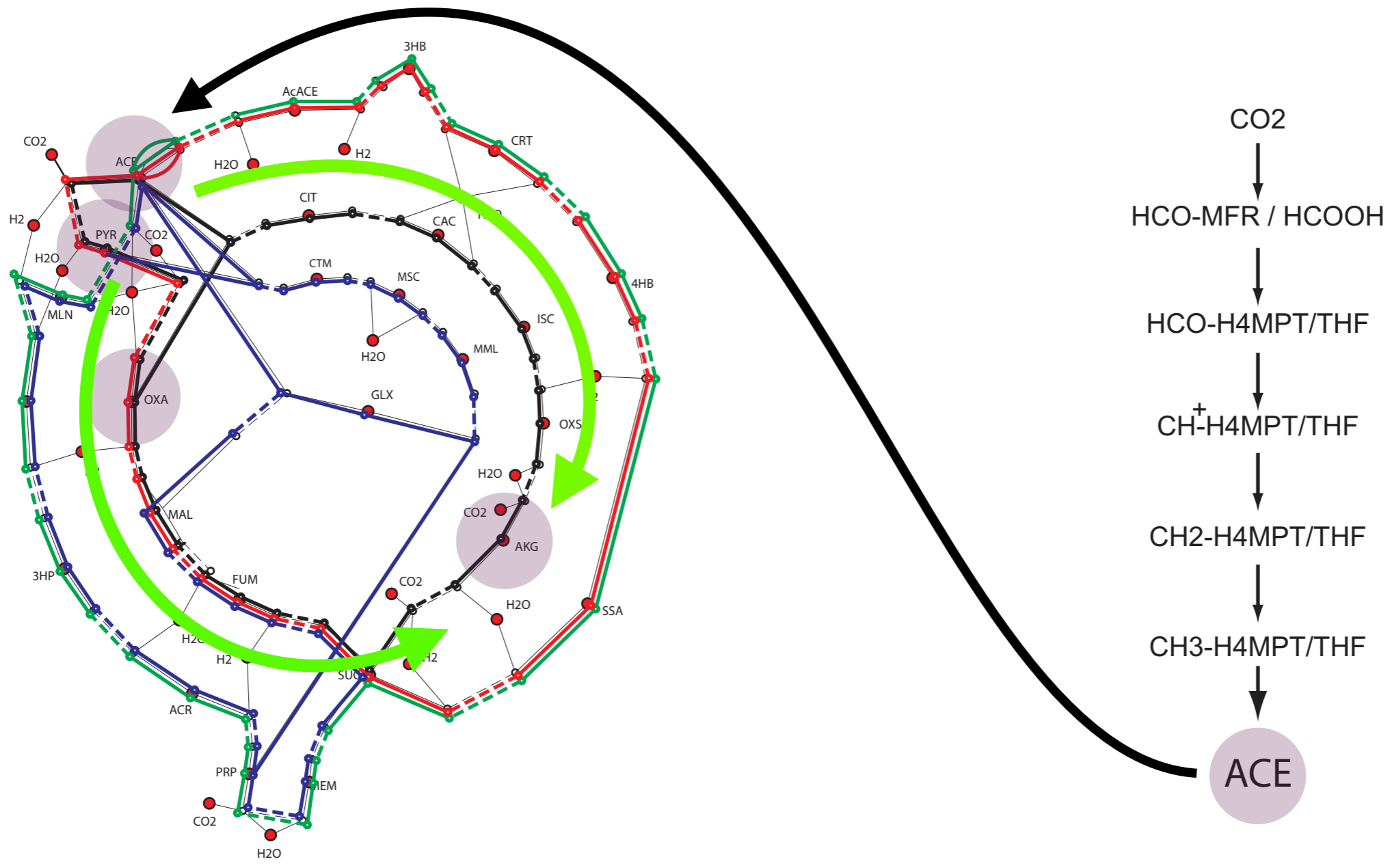


Wood-Ljungdahl

Fixation pathways generally do not reach all bottlenecks to anabolism within TCA directly

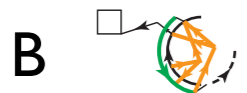
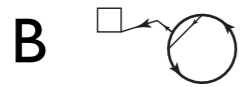
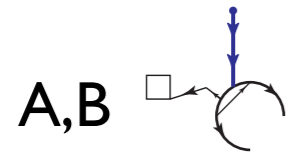
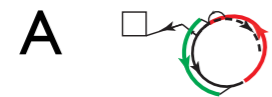


Pathways always complete the set by reusing TCA arcs

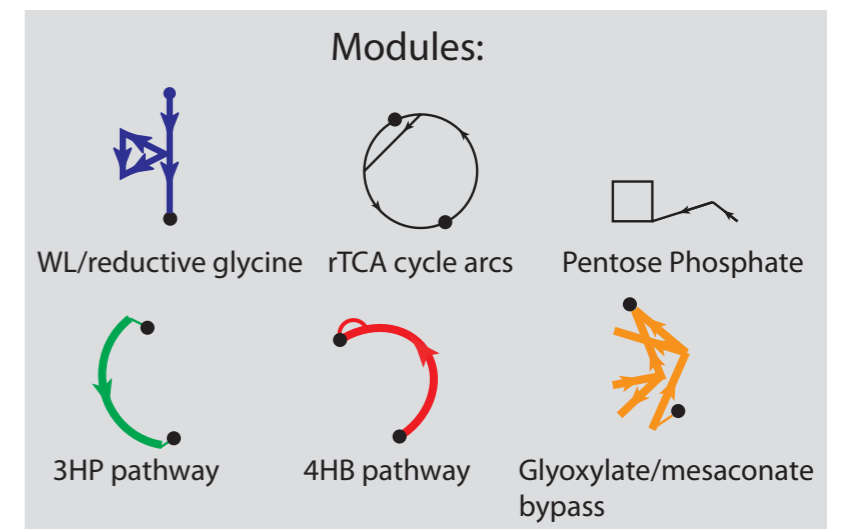


Re-use of reaction sequences and sharing of pathway arcs allows us to “coarse-grain” carbon-fixation

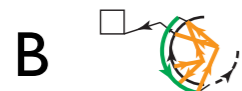
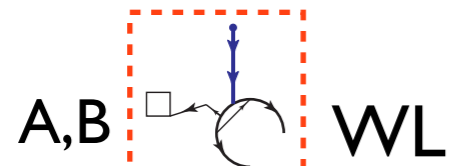
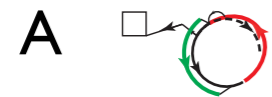
“Coarse-grained” carbon-fixation: reaching all TCA intermediates



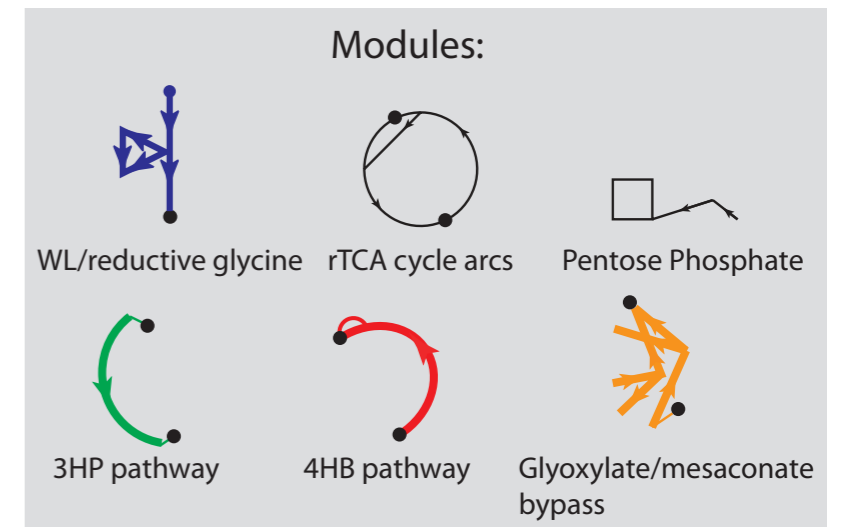
A - Archaea
B - Bacteria



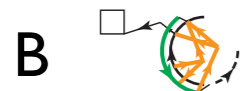
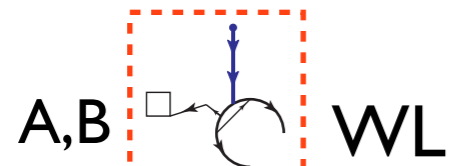
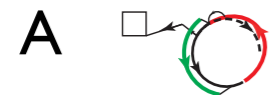
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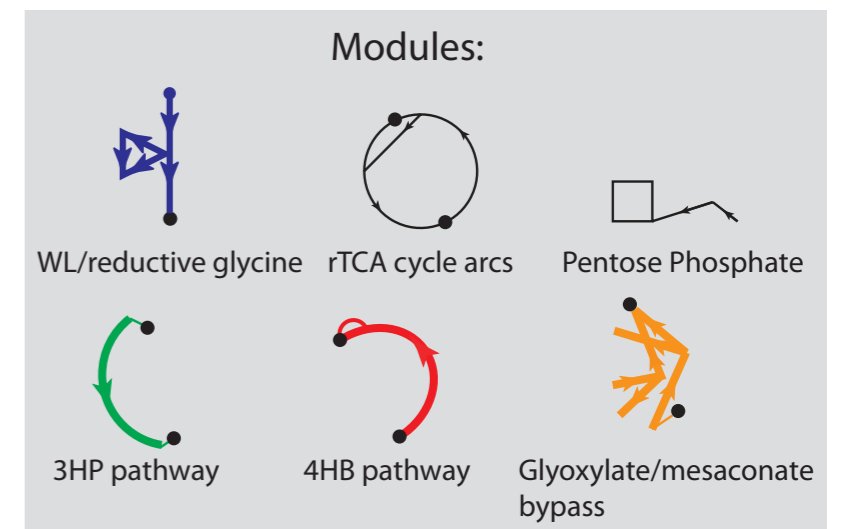


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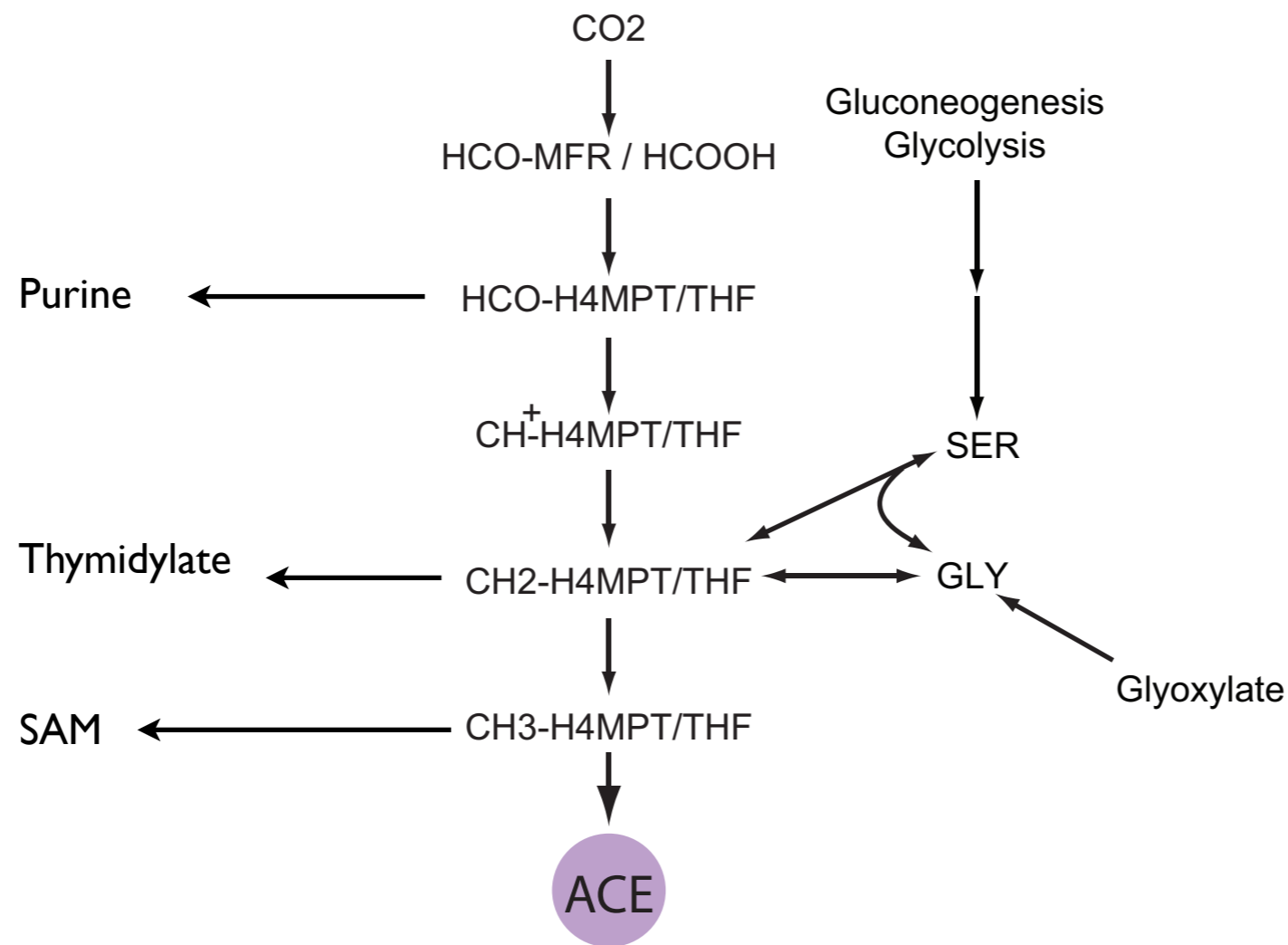


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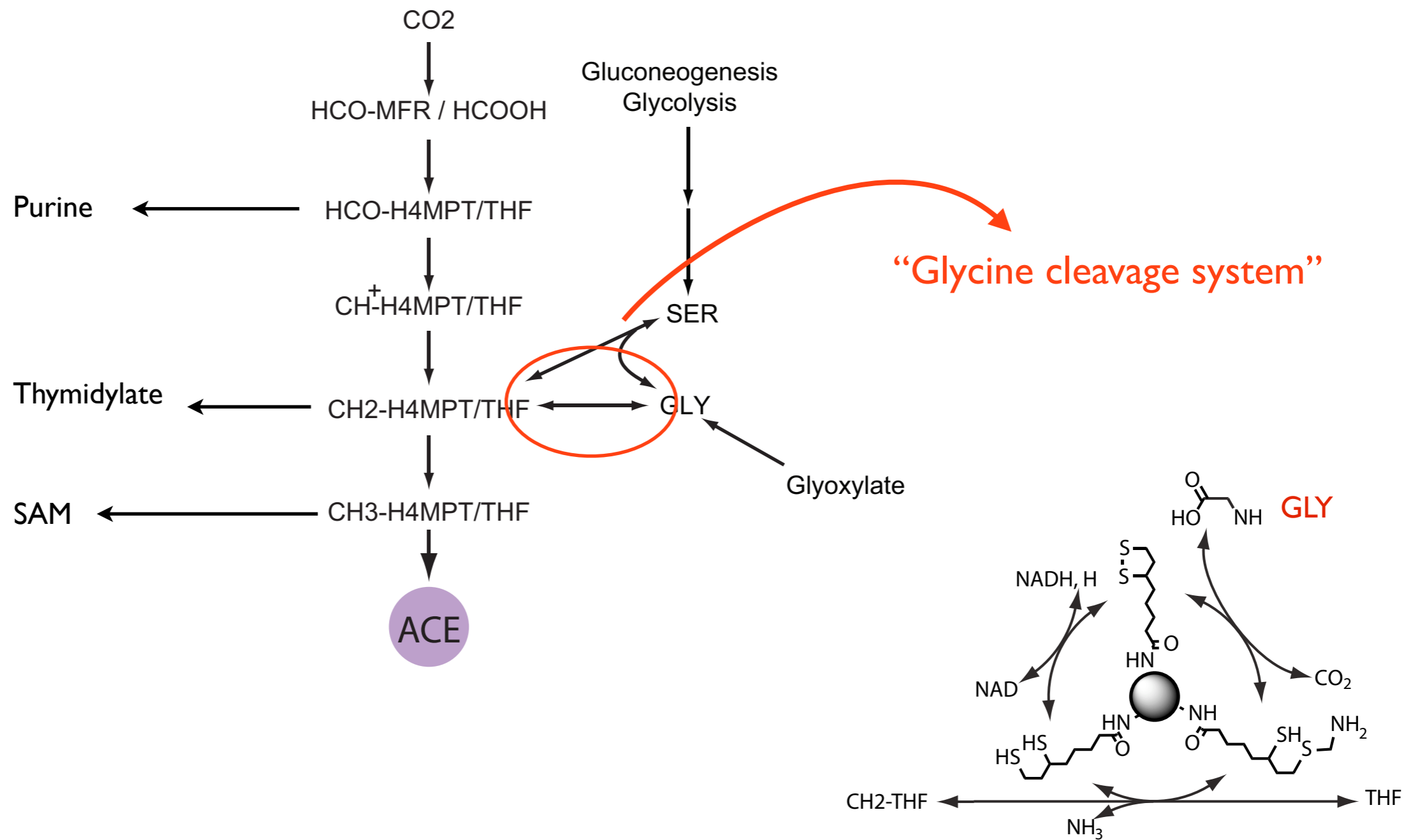
Glycine synthesis helps clear things up



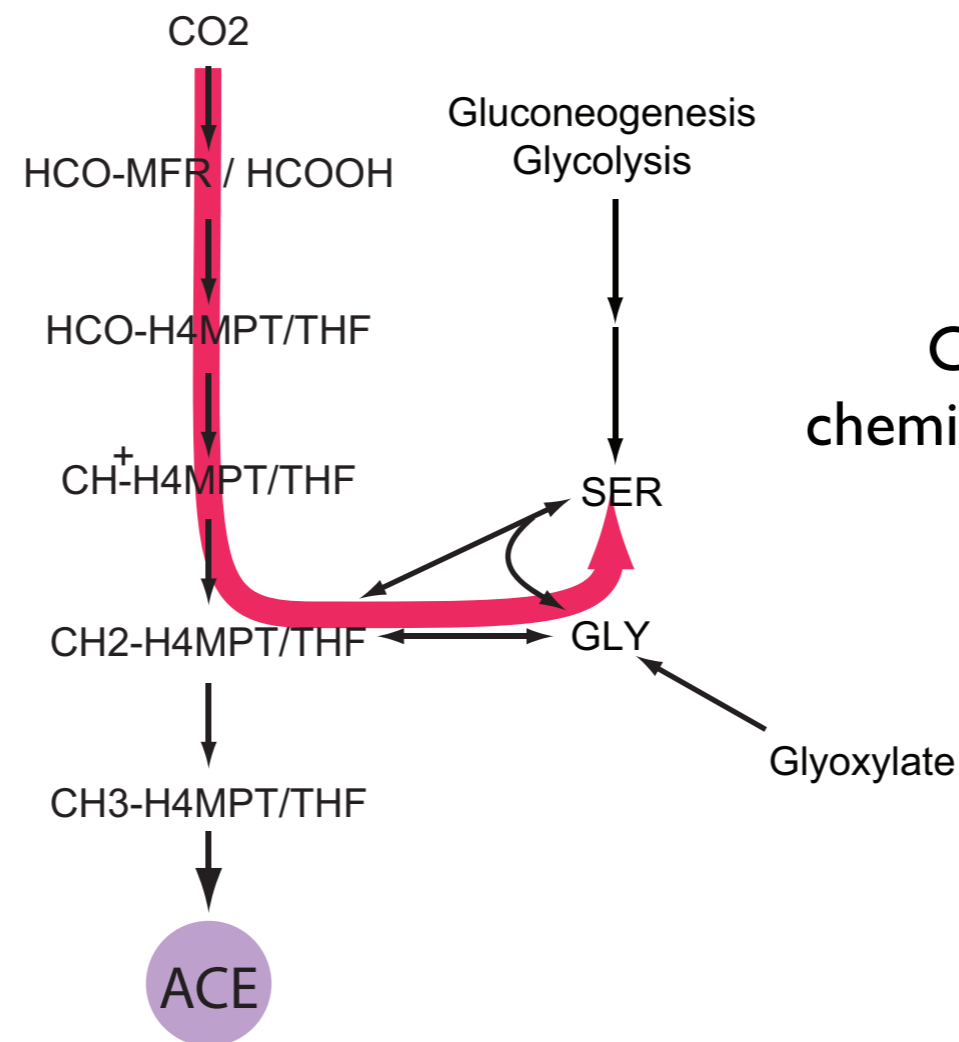
Additional carbon-fixation bottlenecks that can be made directly from CO₂: Glycine and Serine



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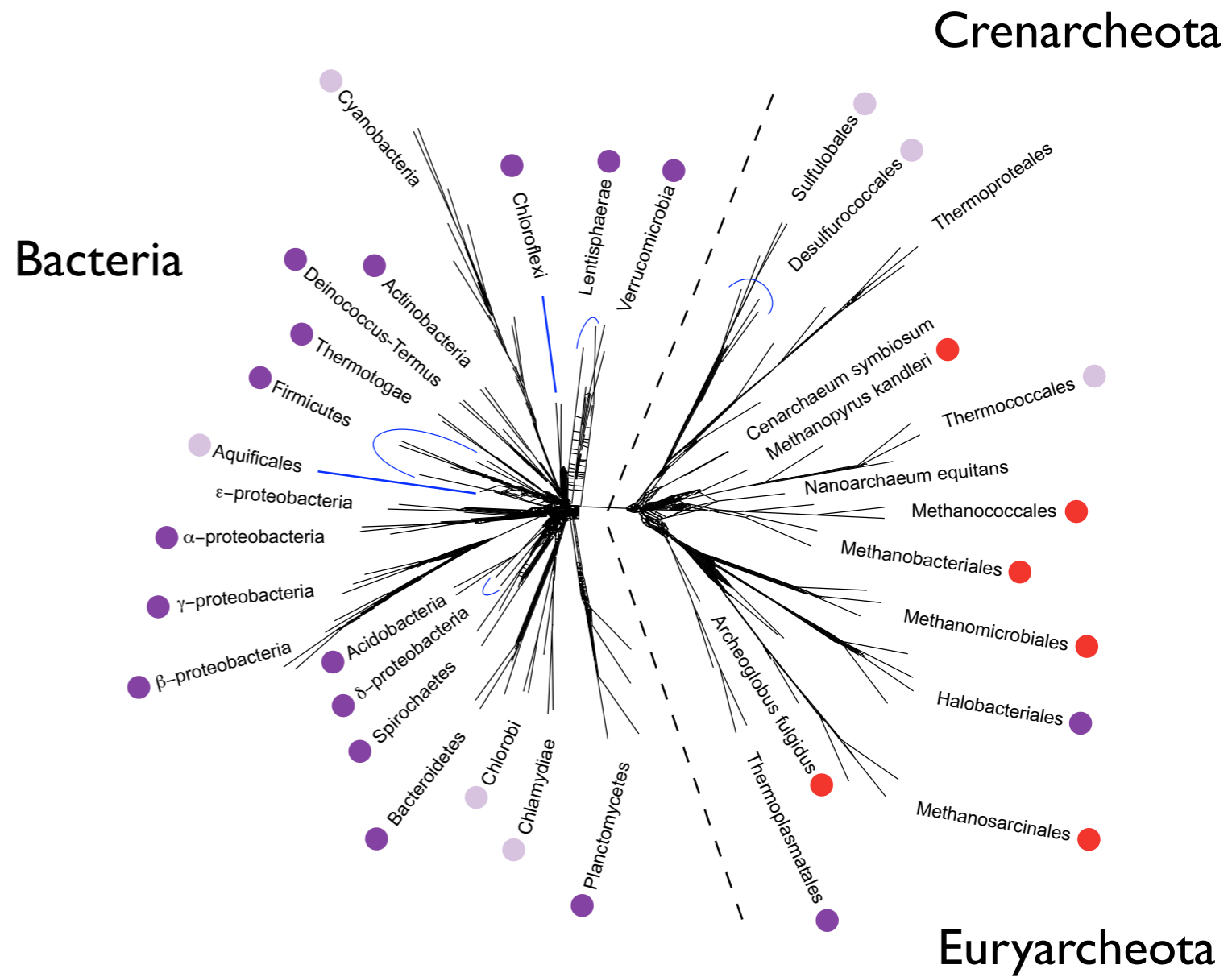
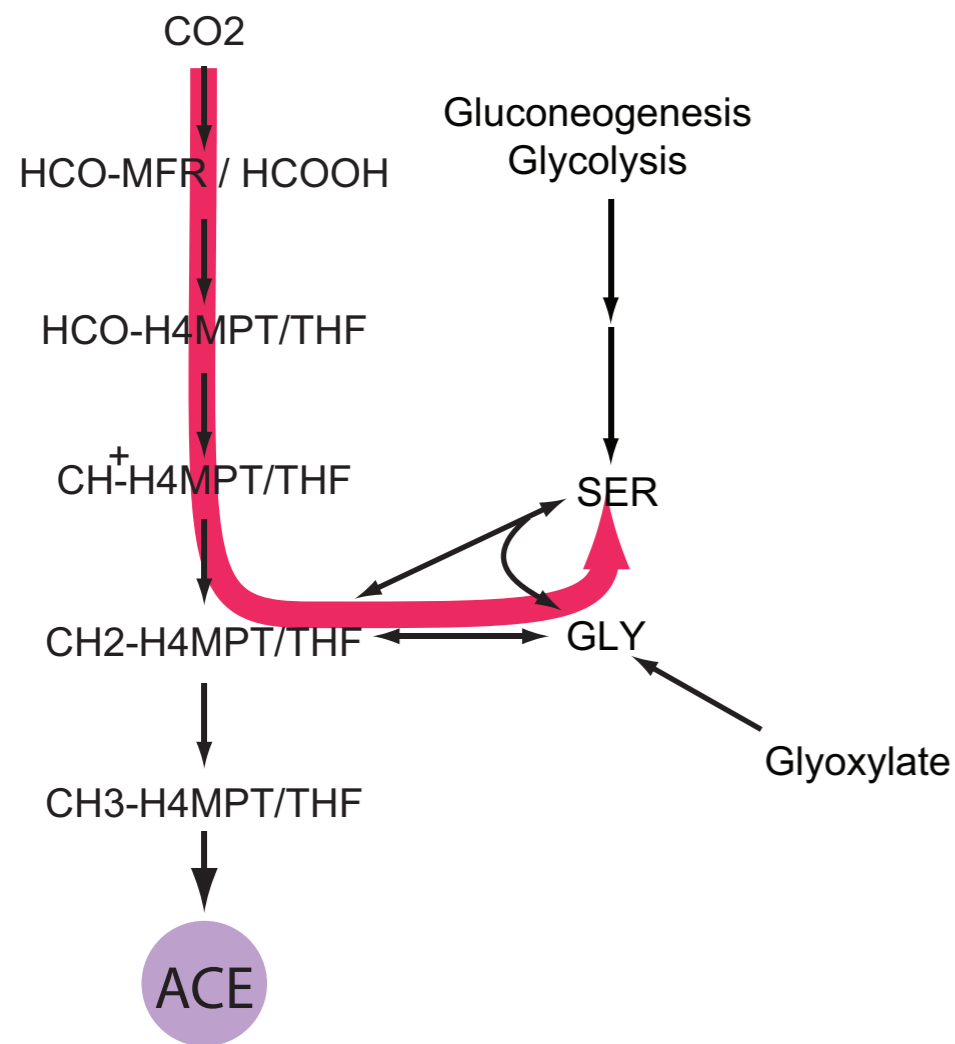


Additional carbon-fixation bottlenecks that can be made directly from CO₂: Glycine and Serine



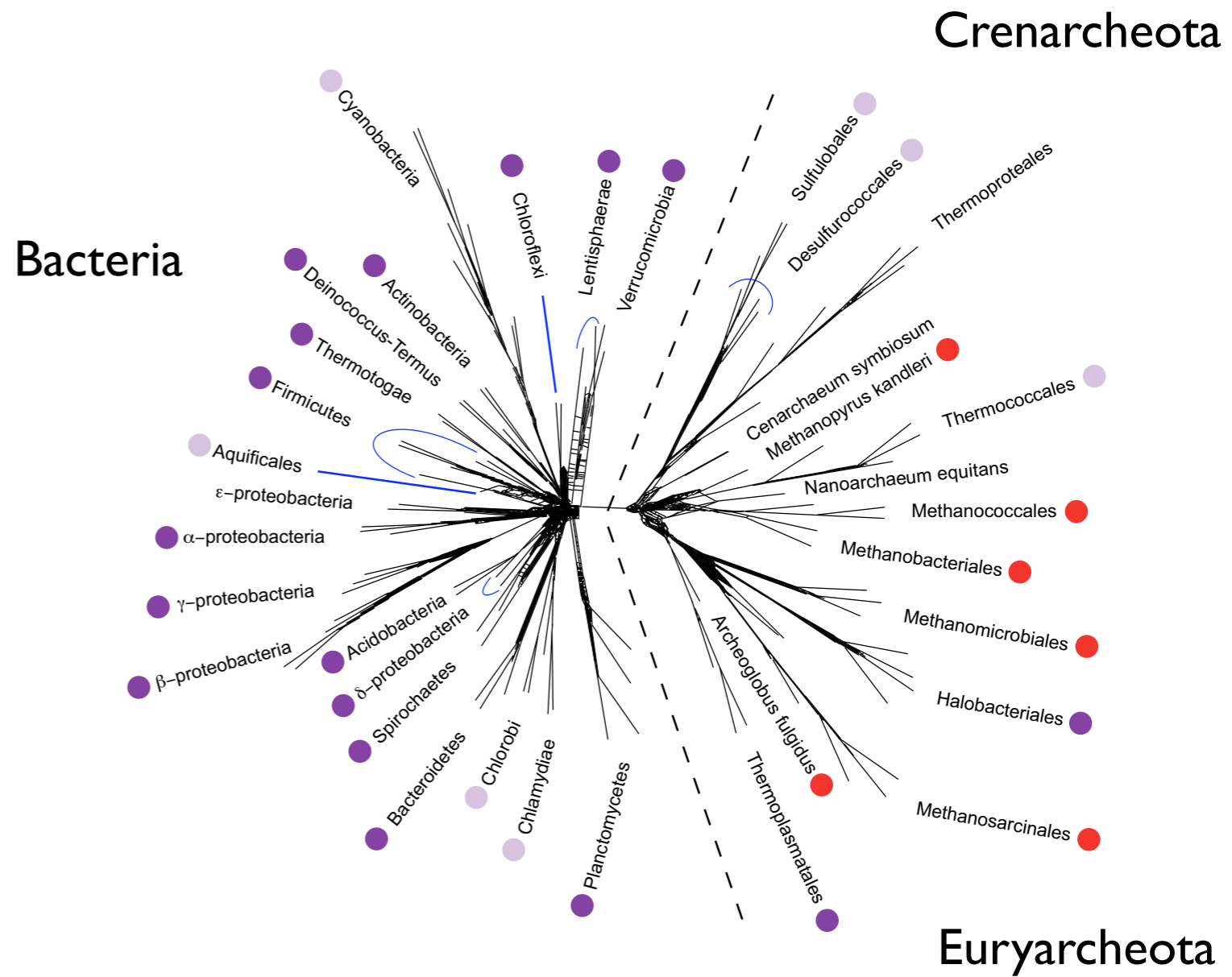
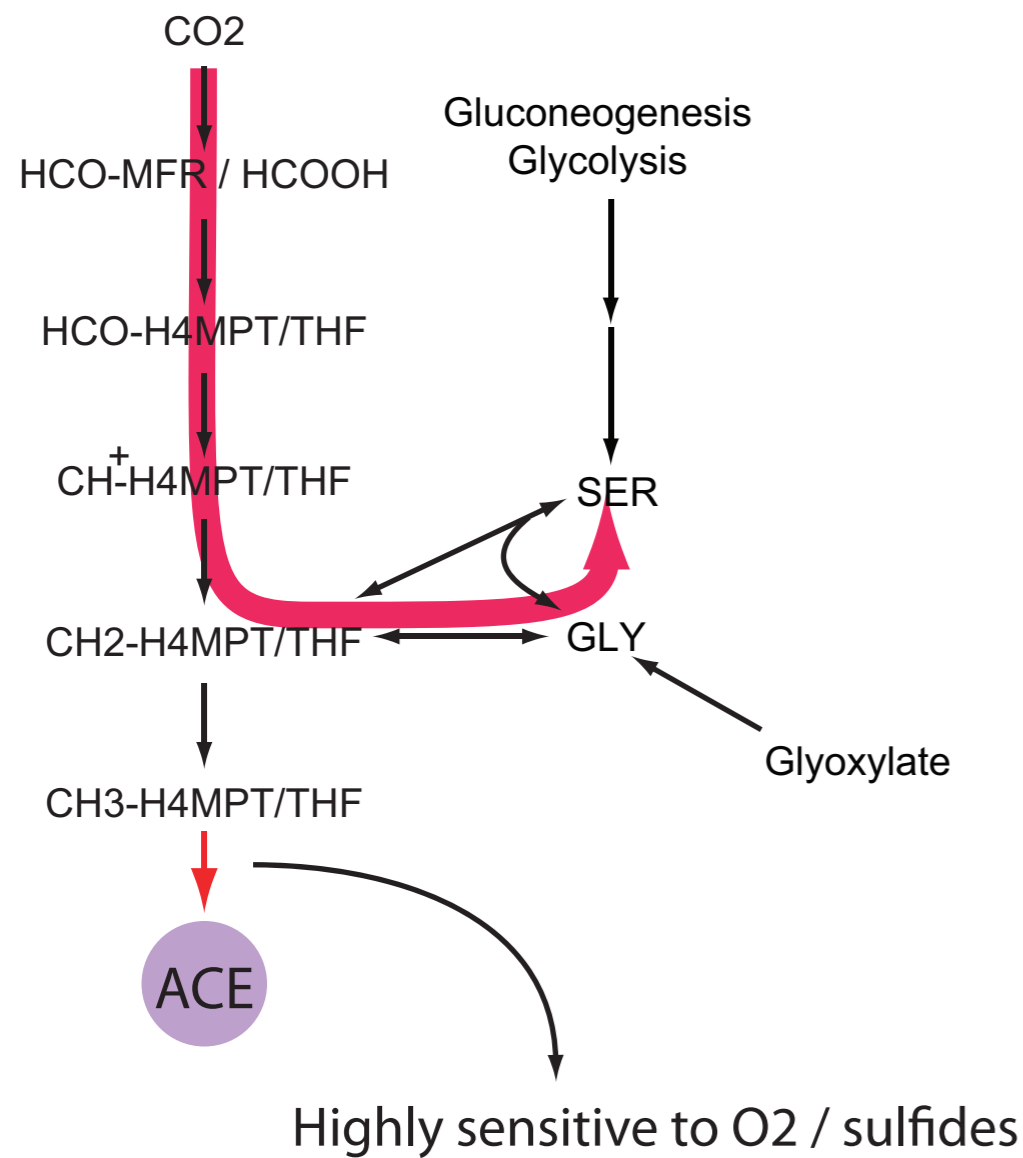
Completely reductive folate chemistry only recognized in WL, but all parts are reversible

Folate pathway to glycine and serine is widespread, represents ancestral route to these molecules



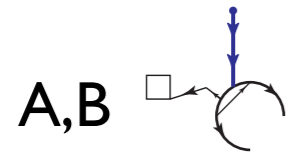
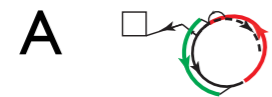
Tree adapted from Puigbo et al (2009)

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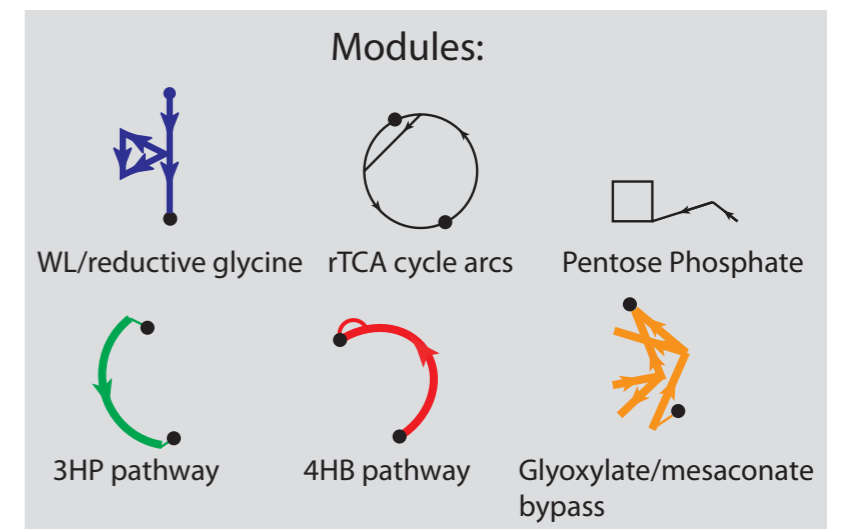


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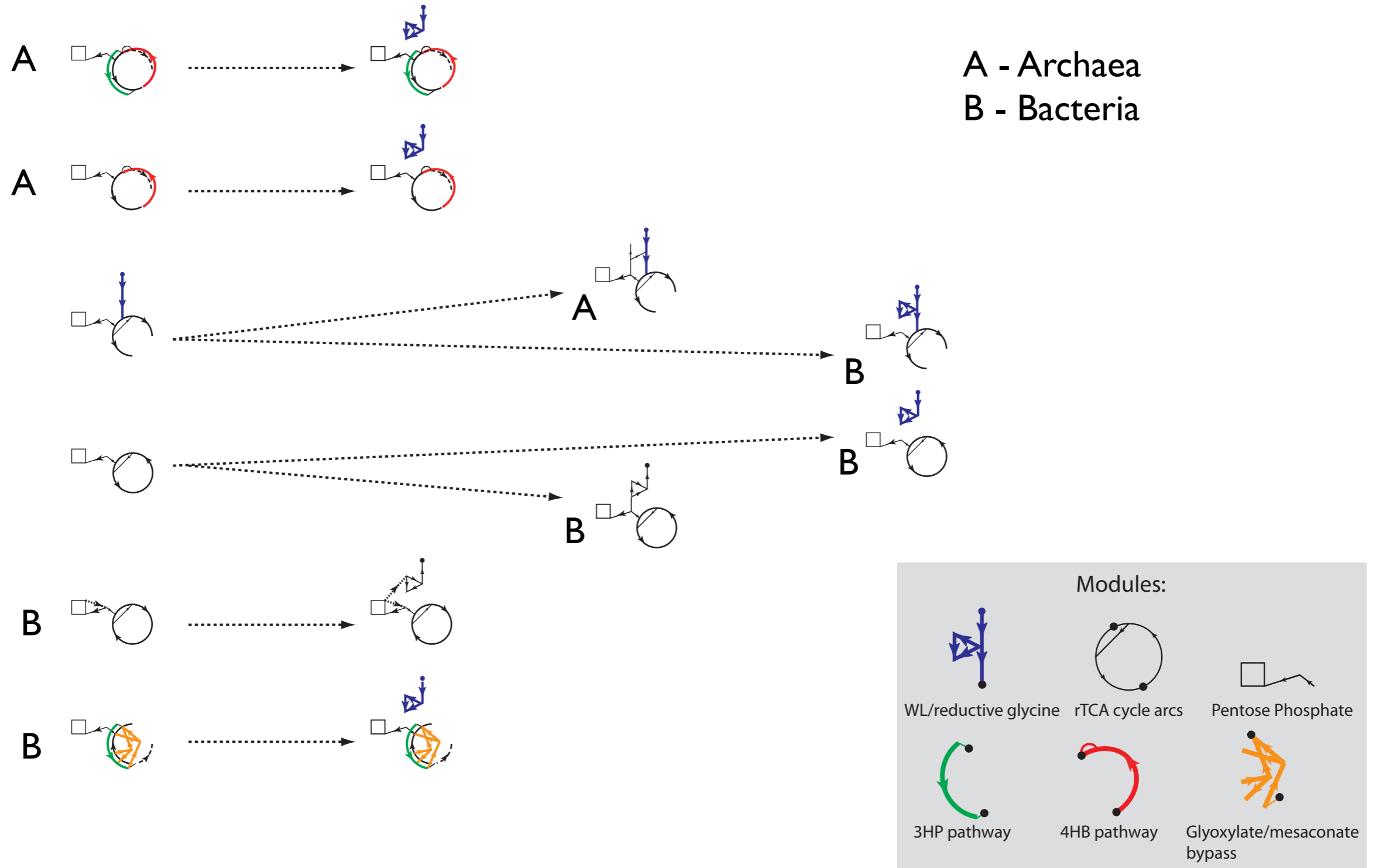
“Coarse-grained” carbon-fixation: reaching all TCA intermediates



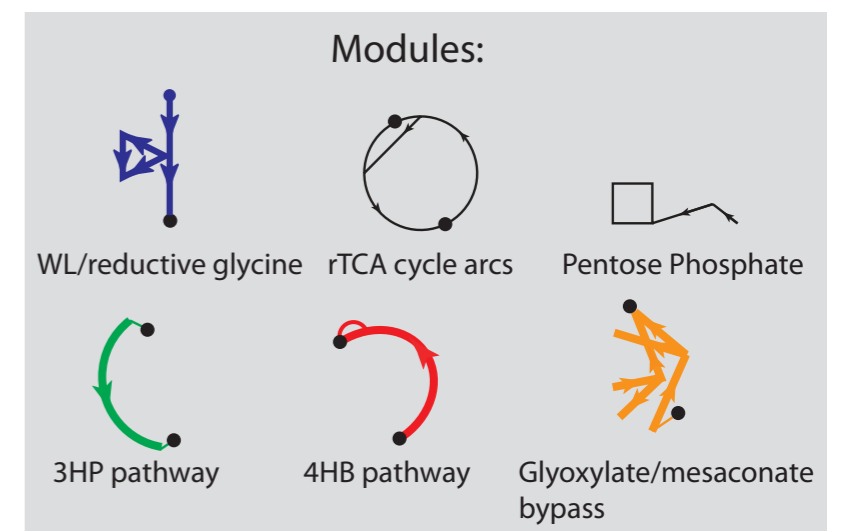
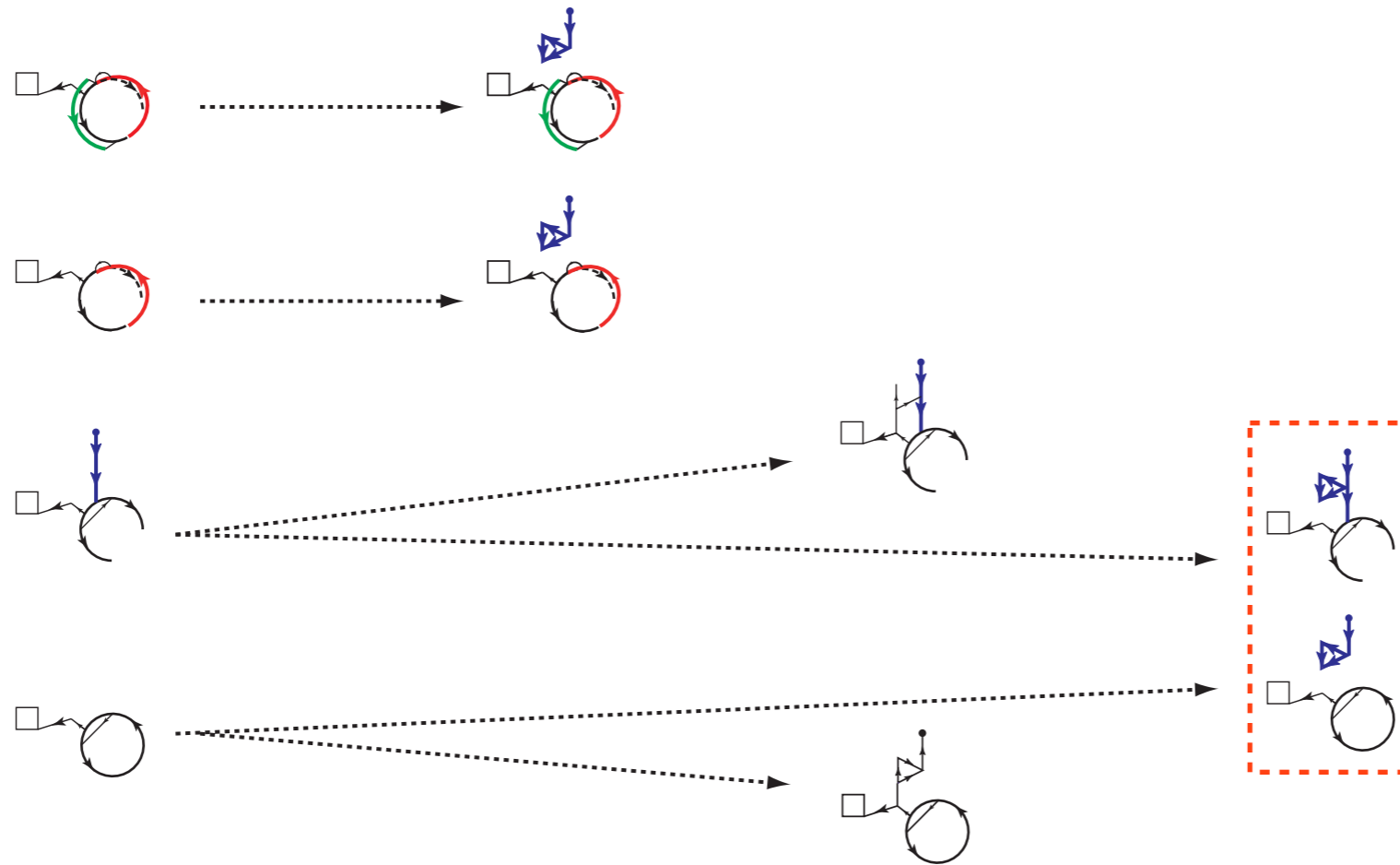
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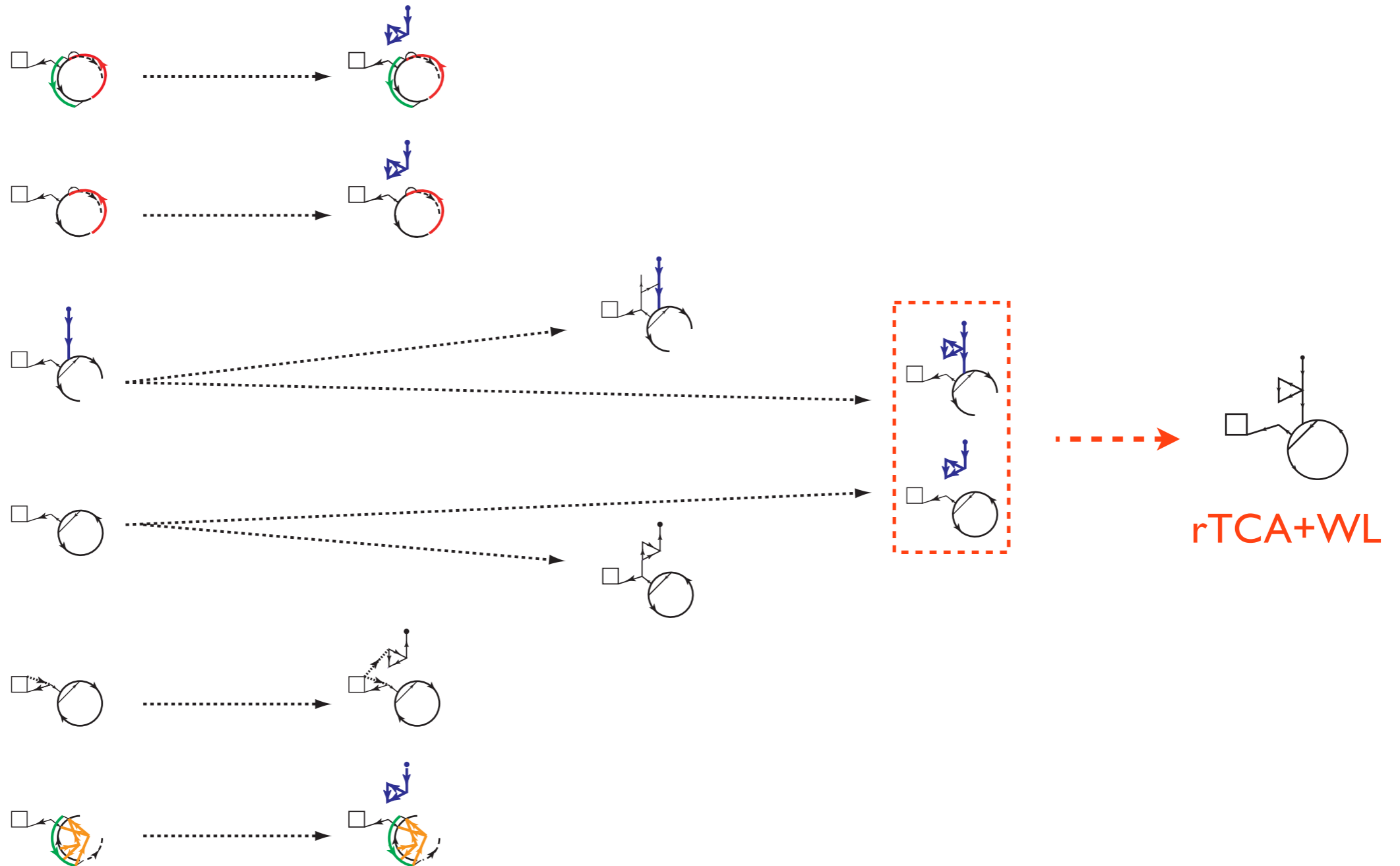
“Coarse-grained” carbon-fixation: reaching all TCA intermediates plus glycine



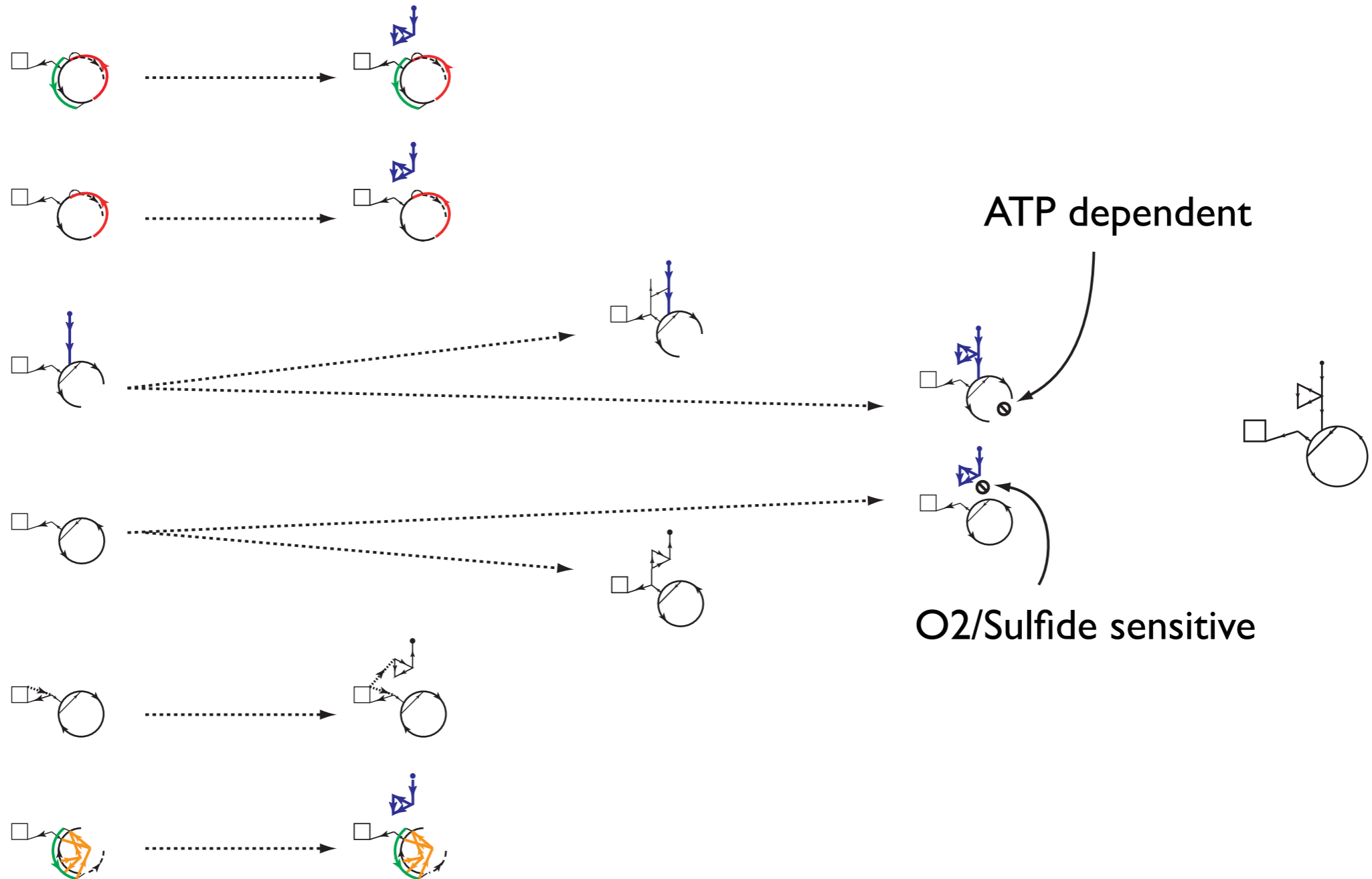
Increased similarity between deep-branching rTCA and WL suggest underlying template



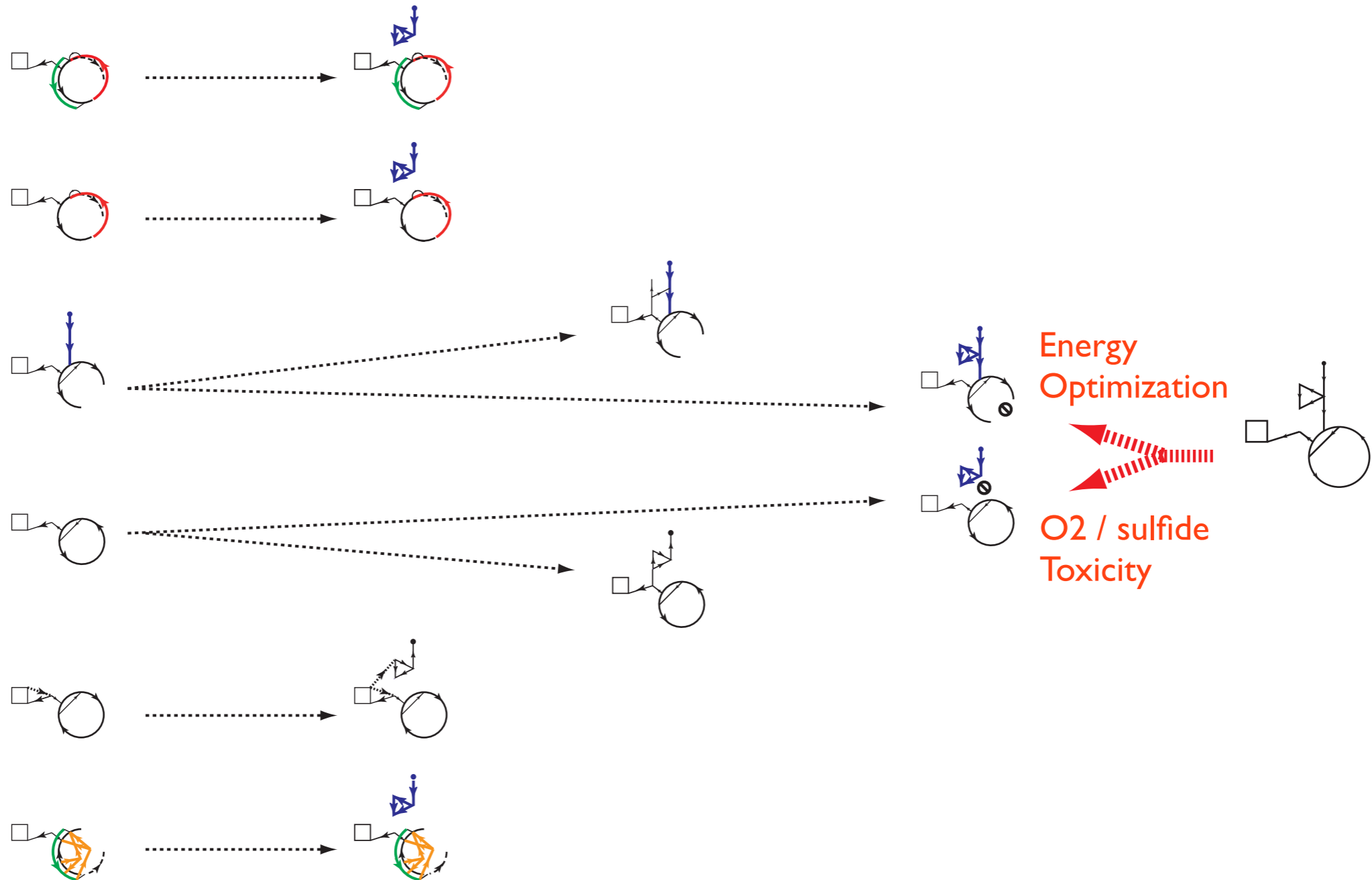
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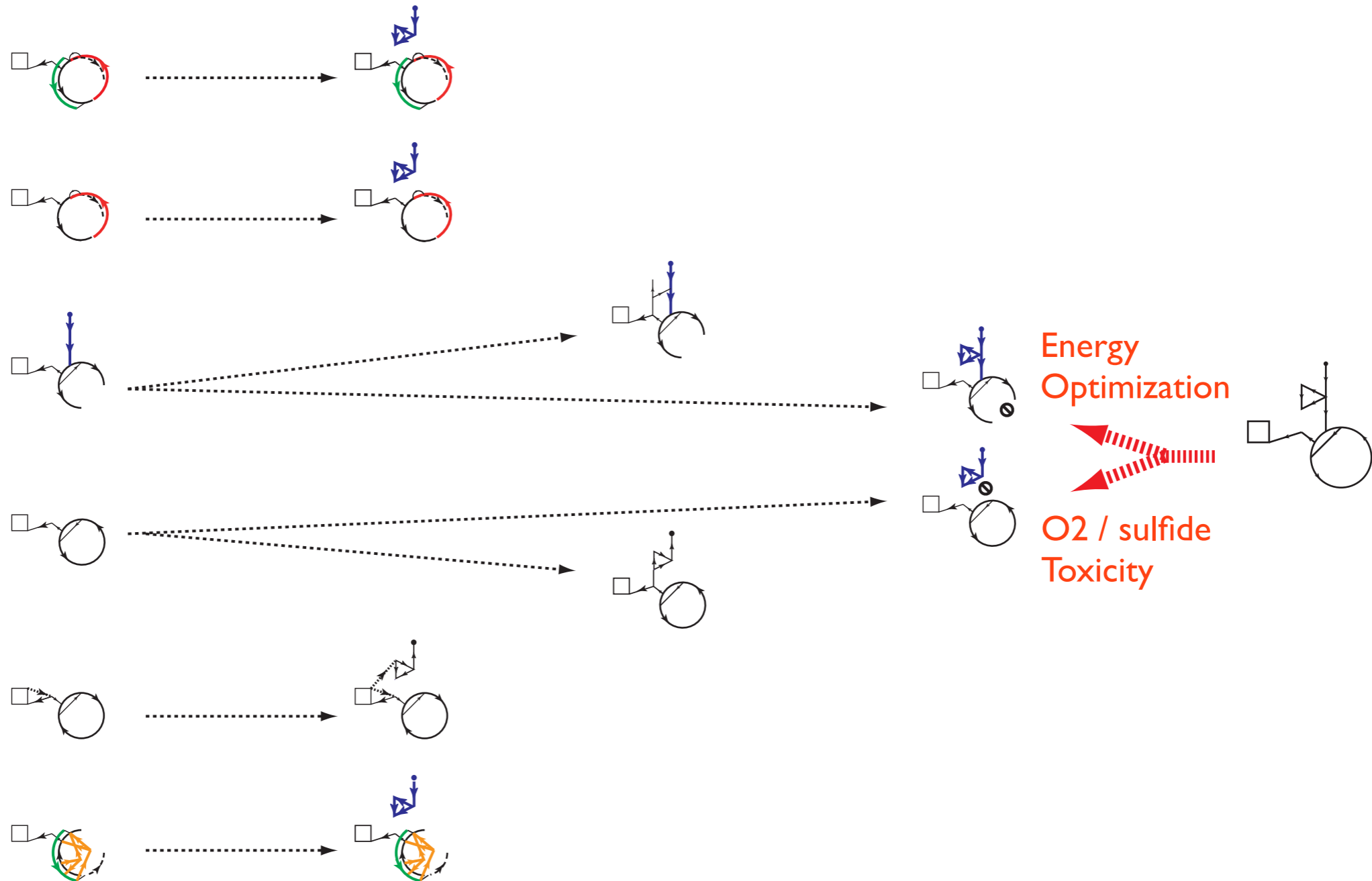
rTCA and WL lack distinctive components relative to linked rTCA+WL, suggesting evolutionary connection



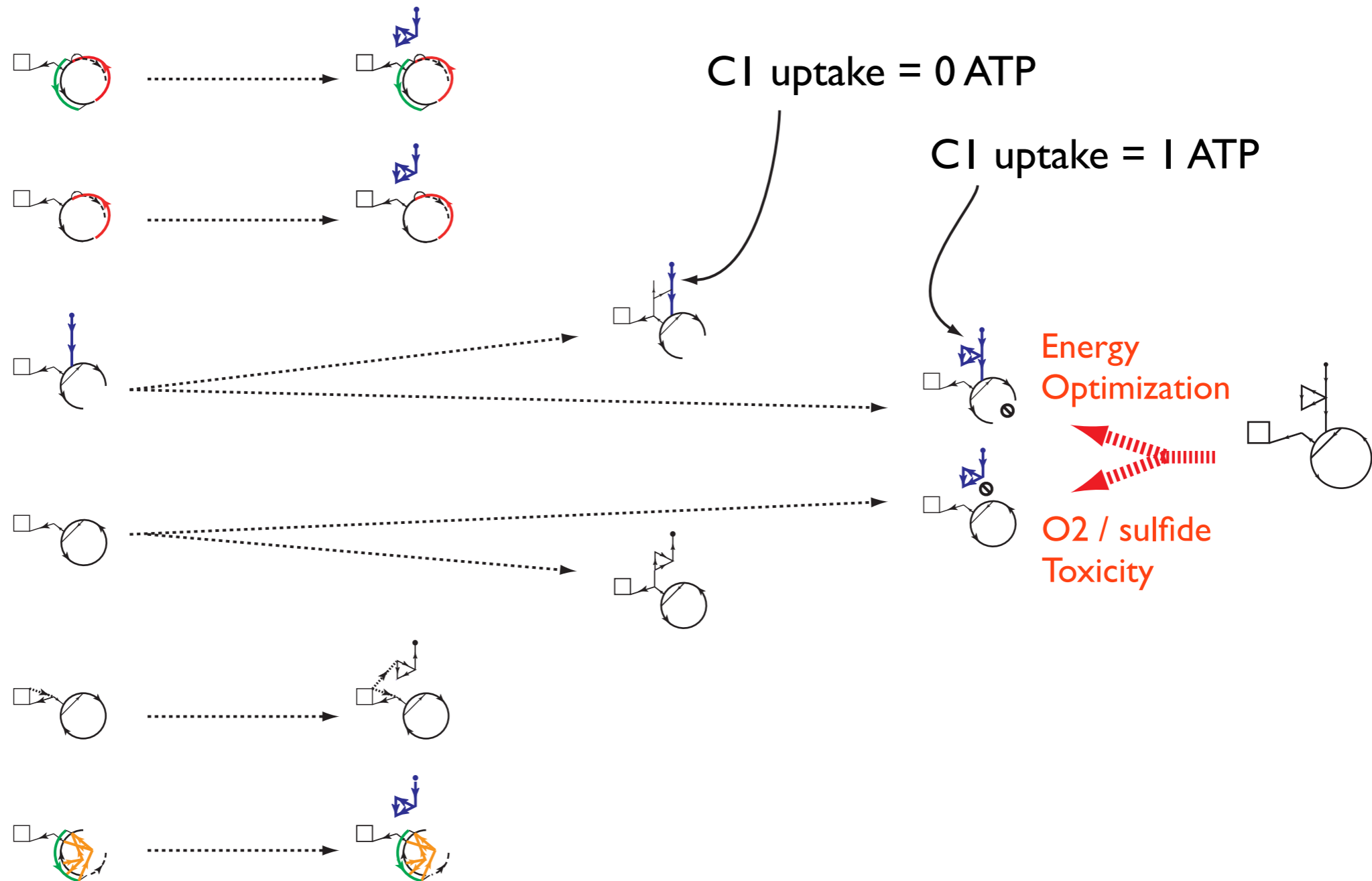
A proto-tree of carbon-fixation begins to emerge



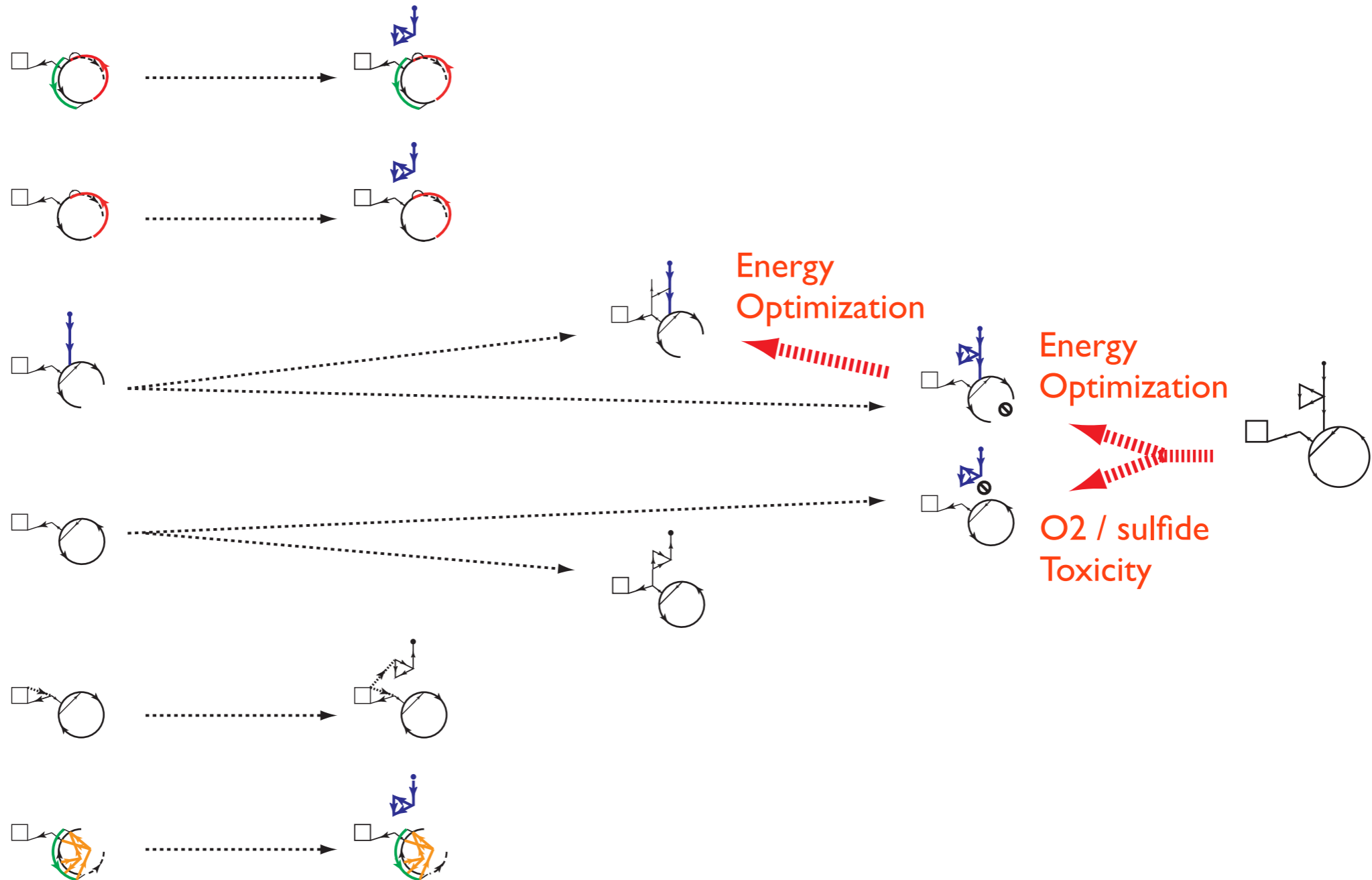
Chemical distinction between WL forms suggests additional energetic divergence



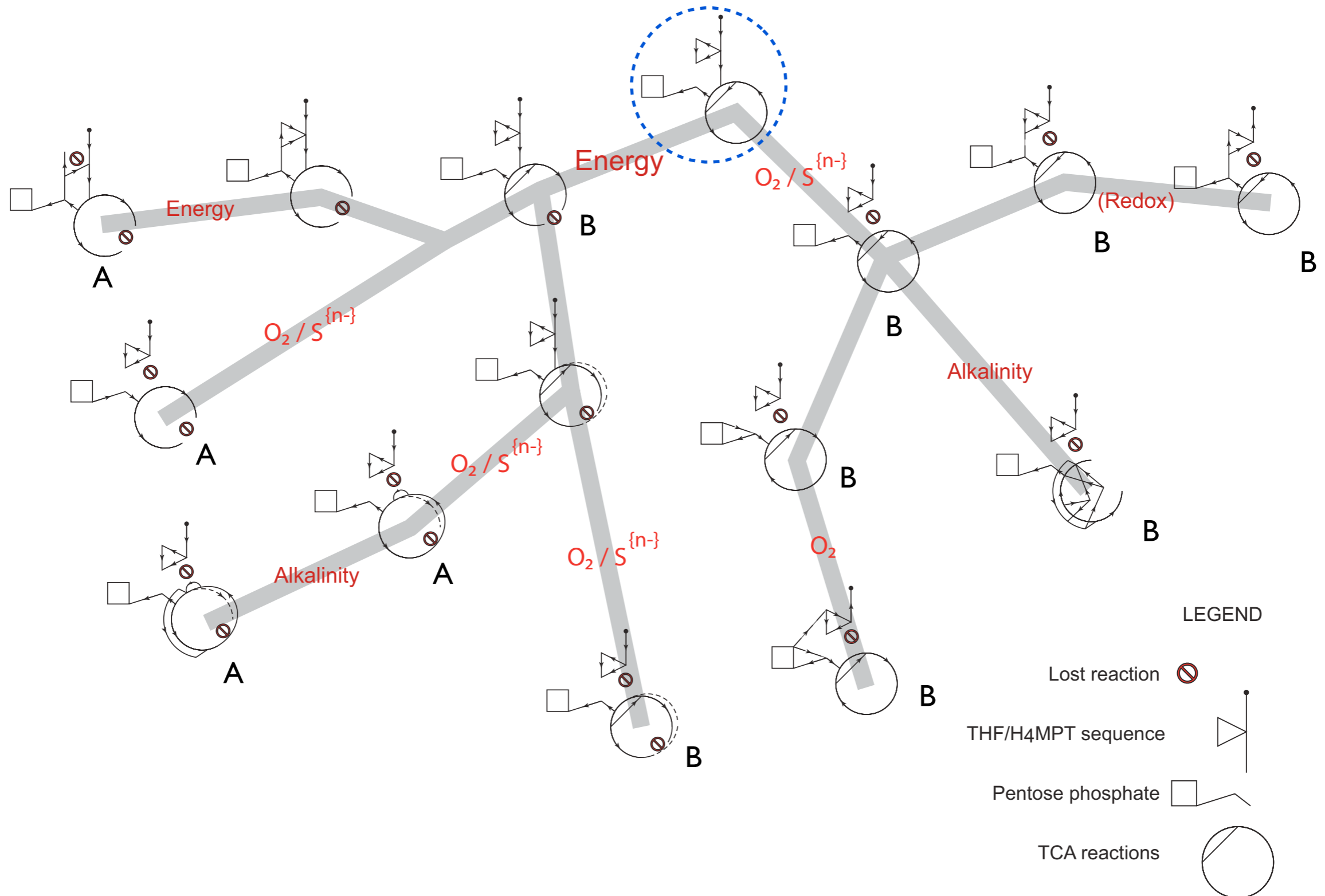
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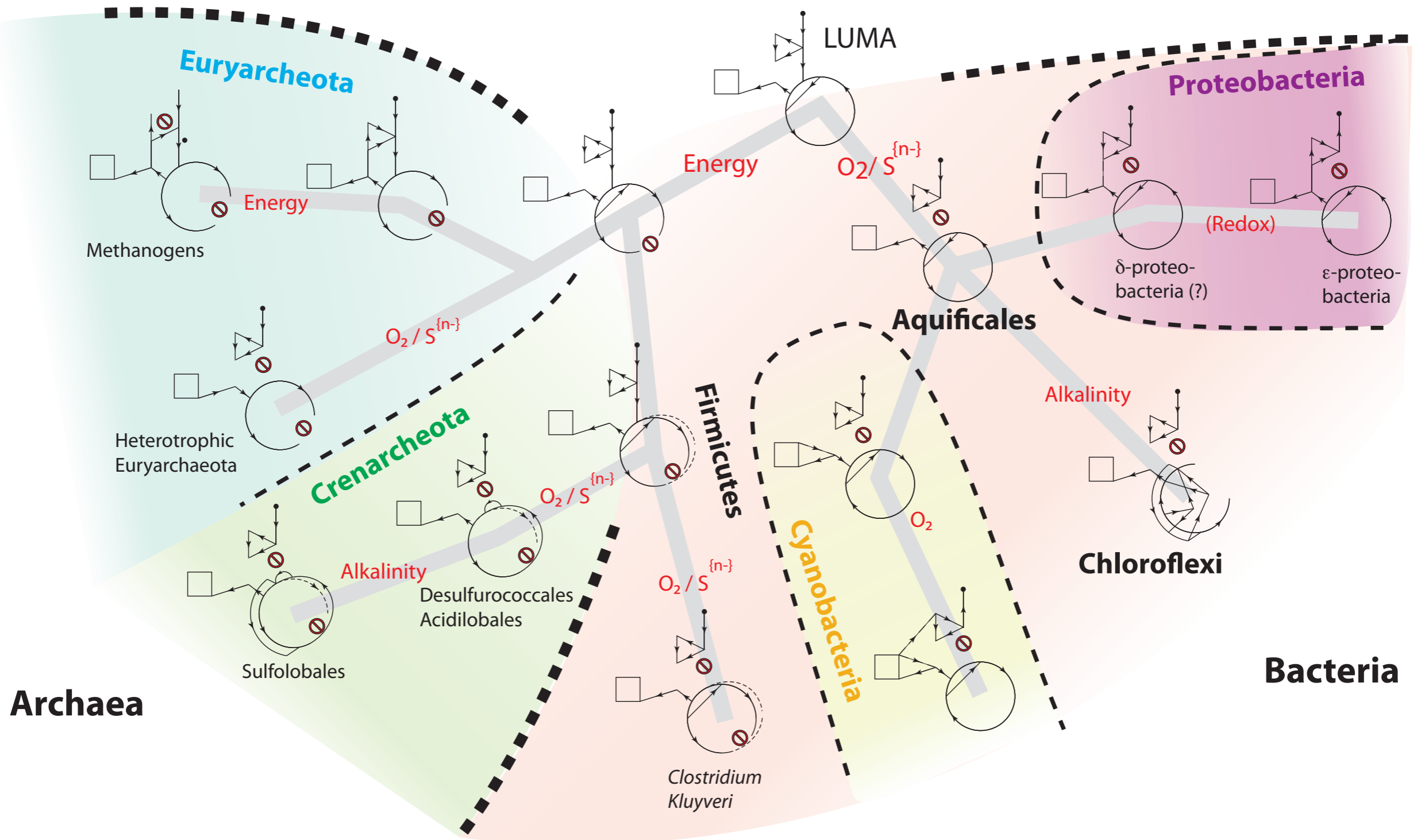
Proto-tree of carbon-fixation takes further shape



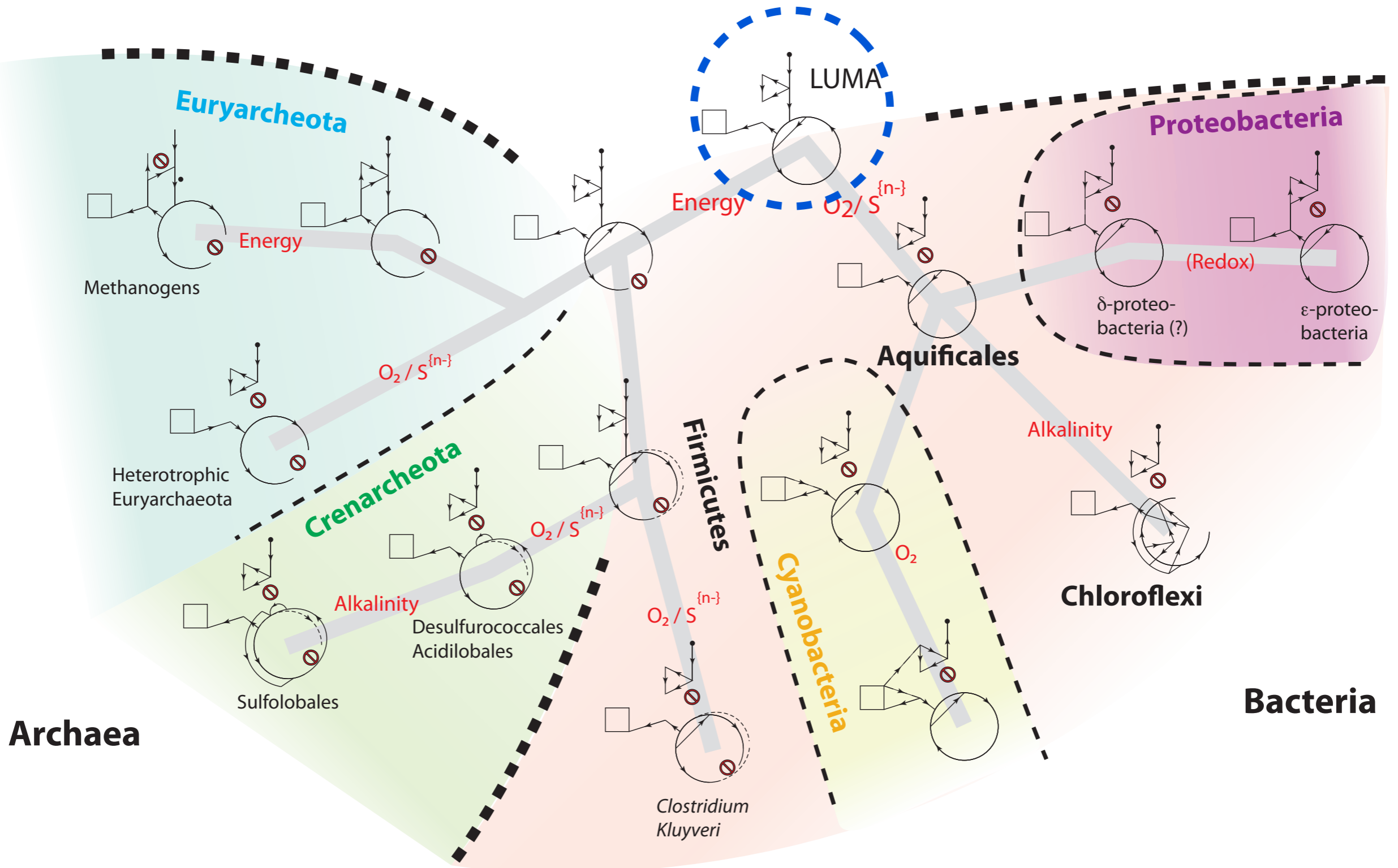
All forms connected: phylometabolic tree of carbon-fixation



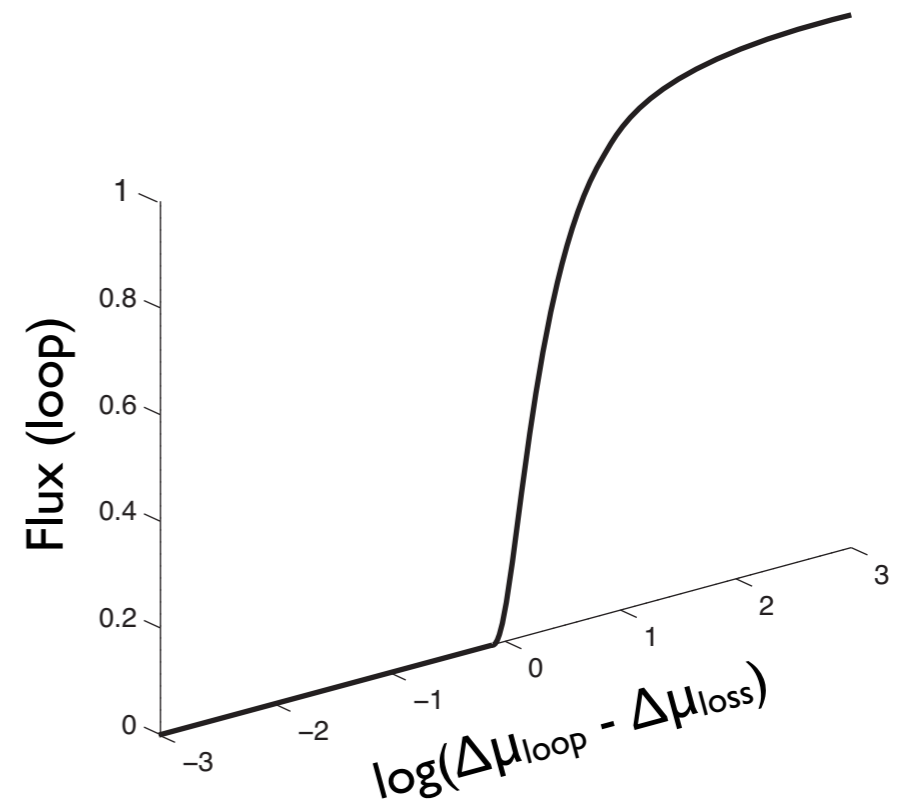
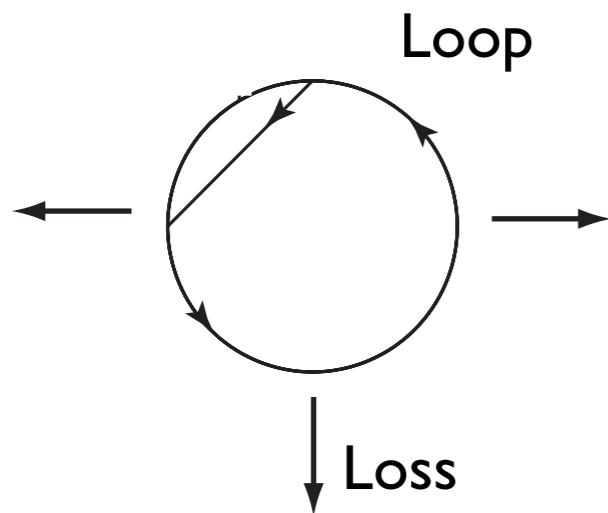
Innovations in carbon-fixation appear to underlie many of the deepest branches in the tree of life



What does tree teach us about ancestral carbon-fixation (and its emergence)?

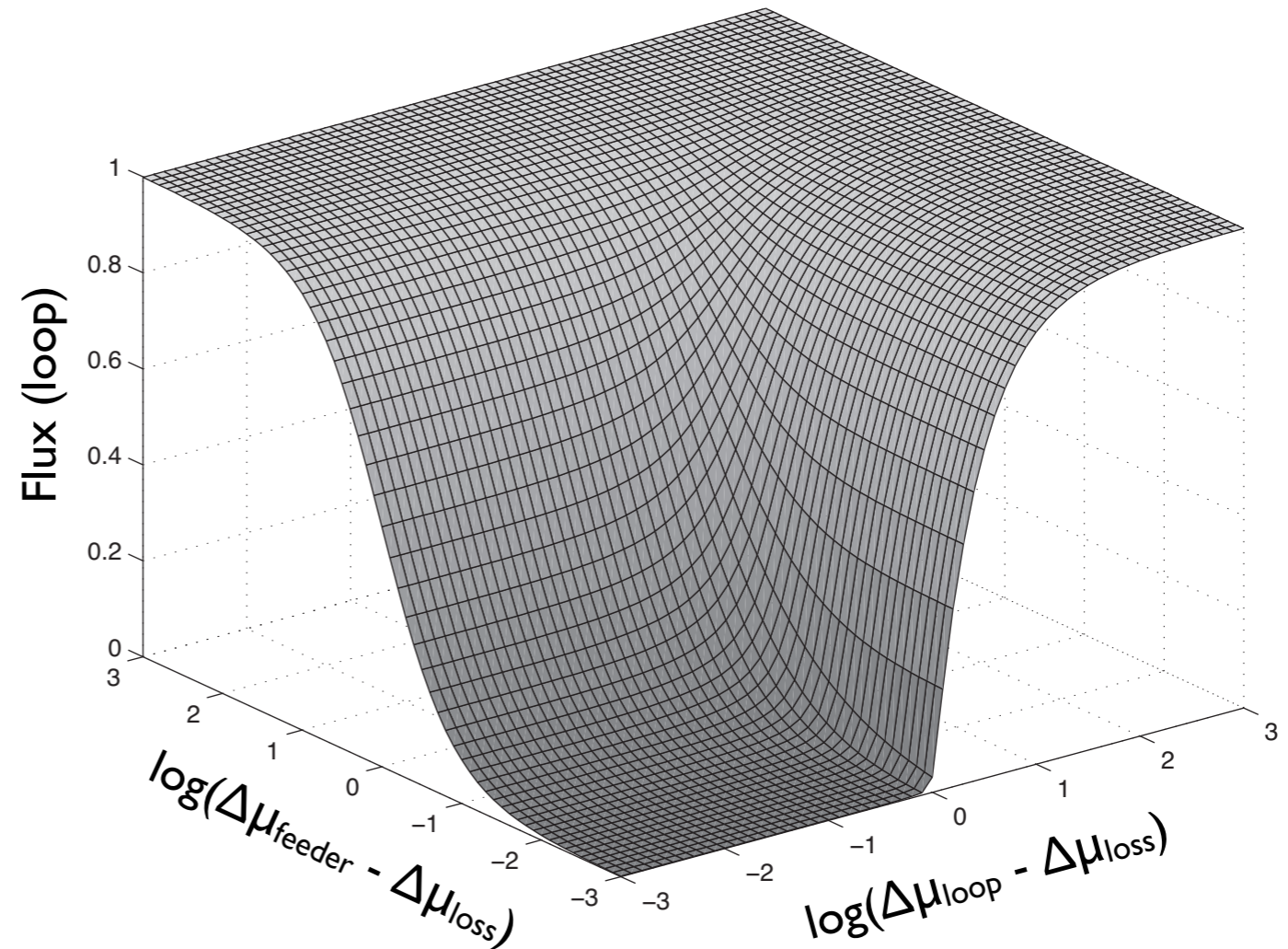
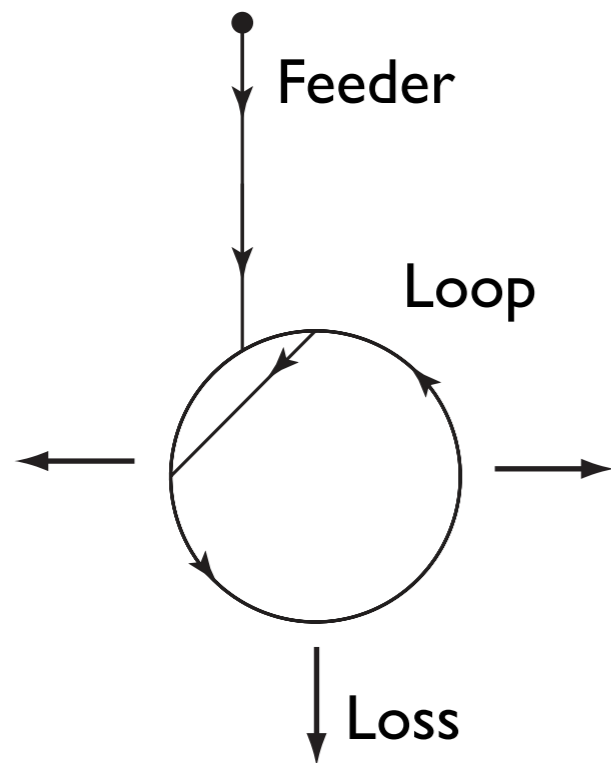


Topological analysis: rTCA+WL would be kinetically favored under abiotic conditions!



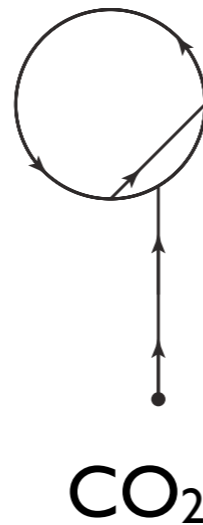
Topology of rTCA allows exponential growth, but has threshold fragility

Topological analysis: rTCA+WL would be kinetically favored under abiotic conditions!



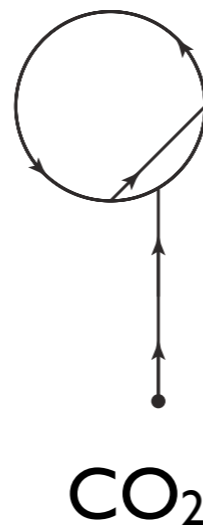
Adding WL to rTCA removes threshold behavior, leading to more robust form of exponential growth

rTCA-WL allows an ordered flow of organic chemistry,
increasing probability of additional feedback

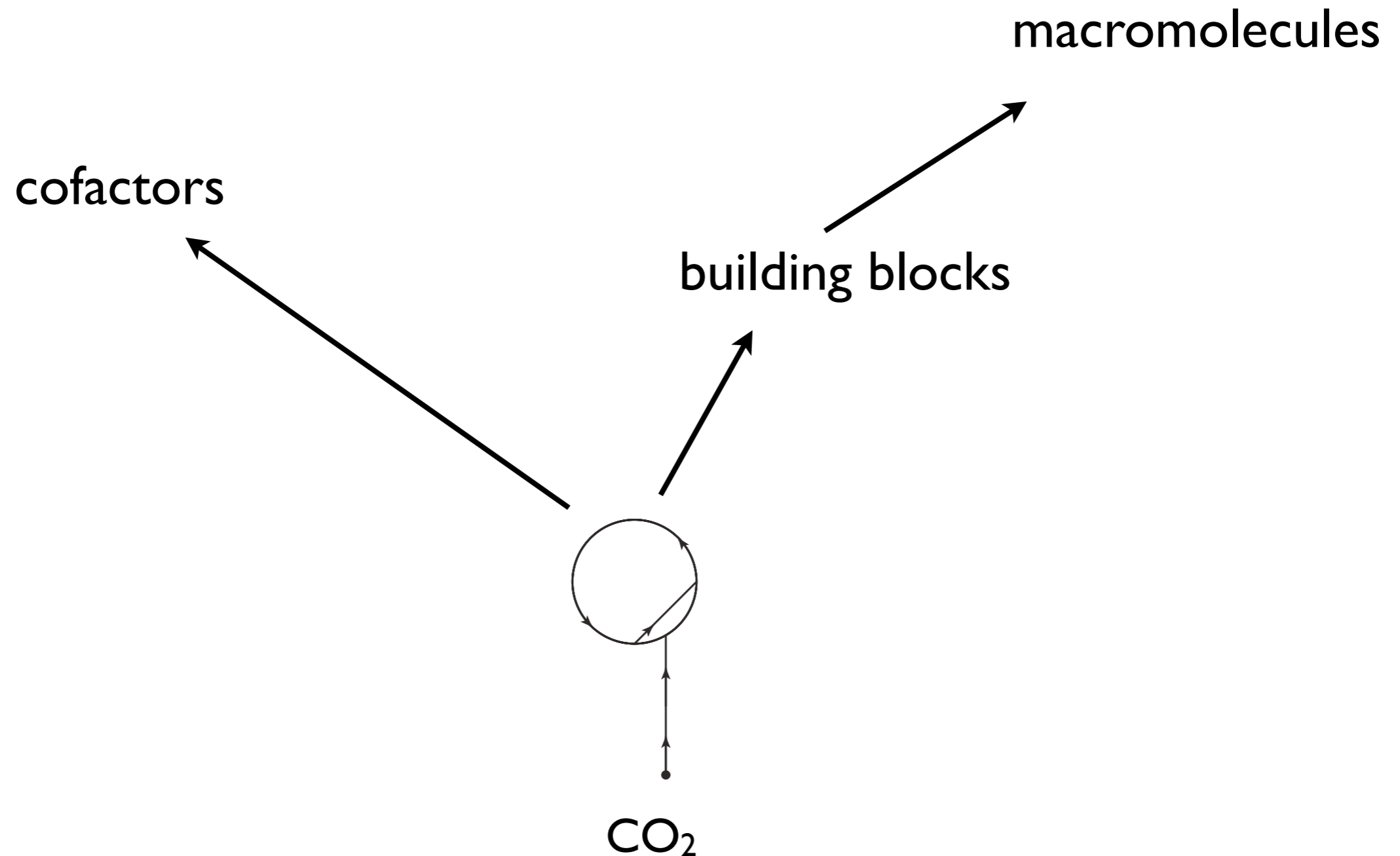


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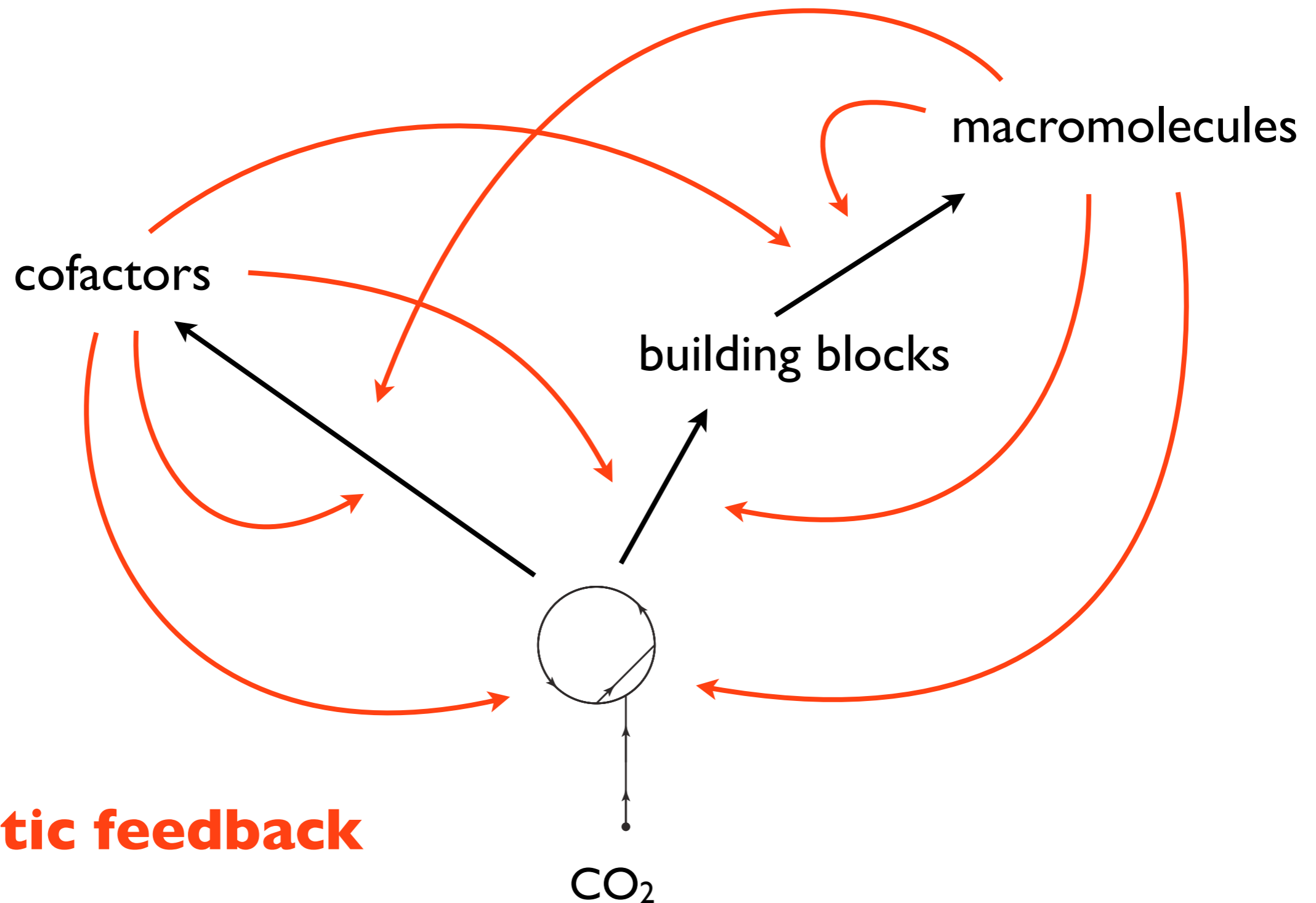
How is it embedded within the rest of metabolism?



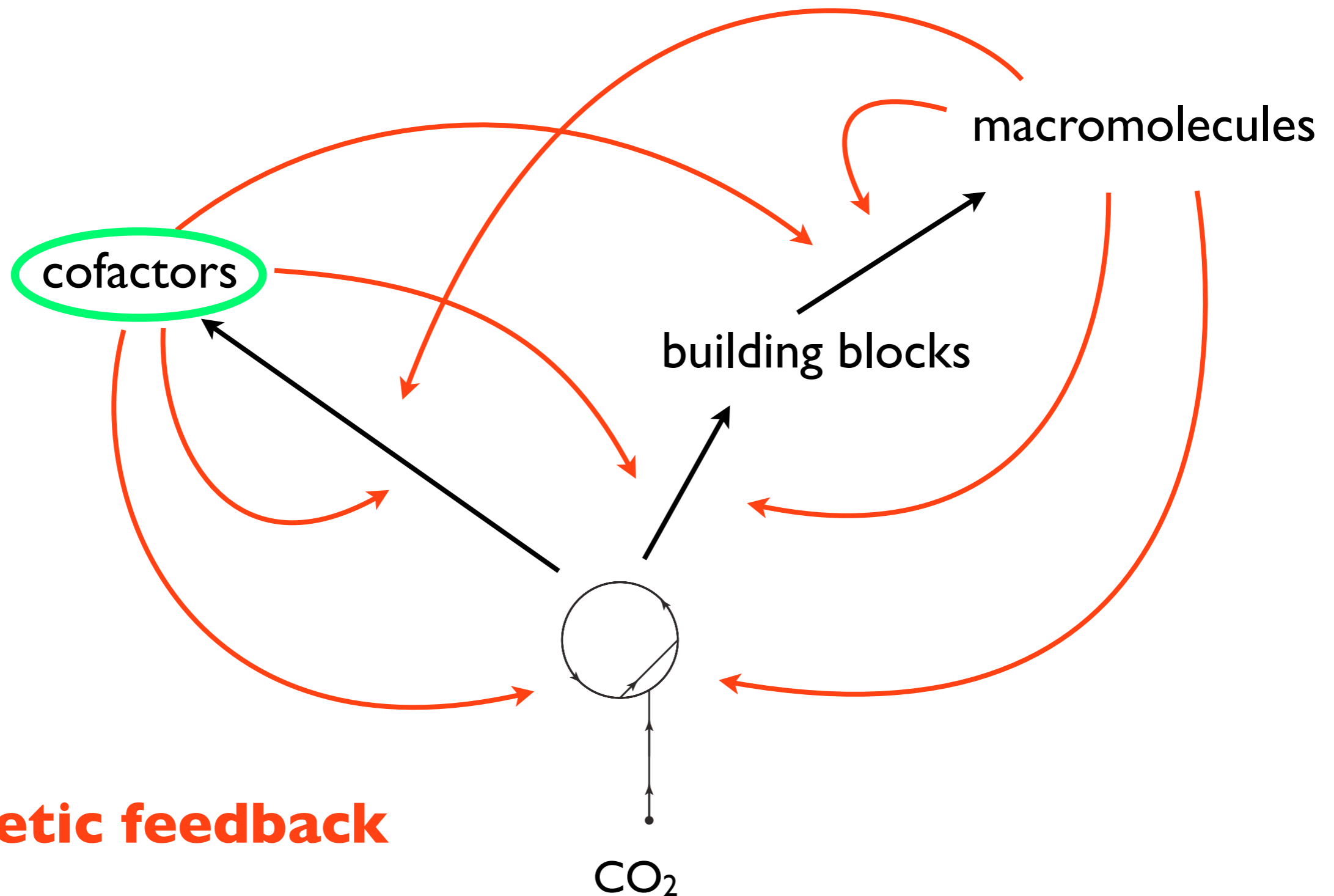
Metabolism is an “onion” with a heart of carbon-fixation -
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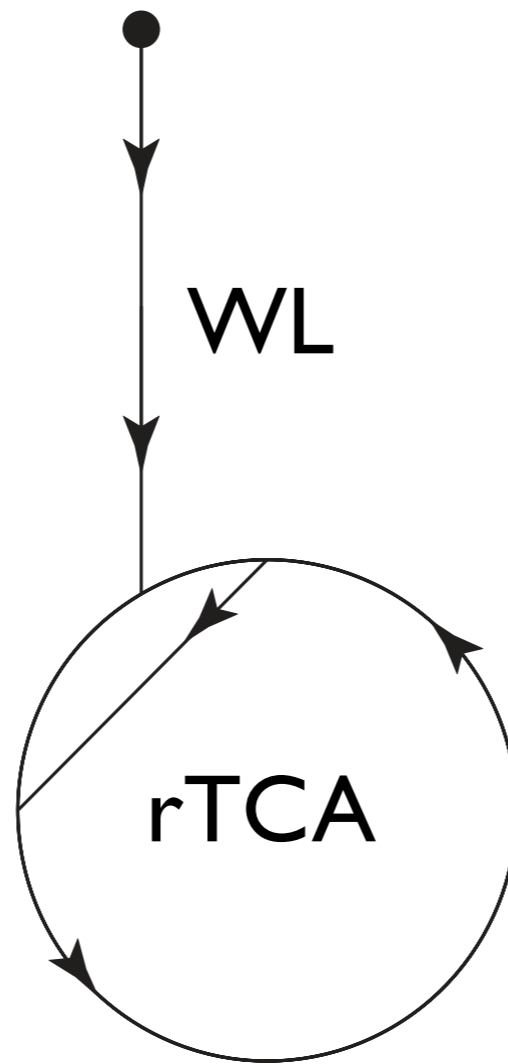


Metabolism is an “onion” with a heart of carbon-fixation - peeling back its layers tells a story of emergence

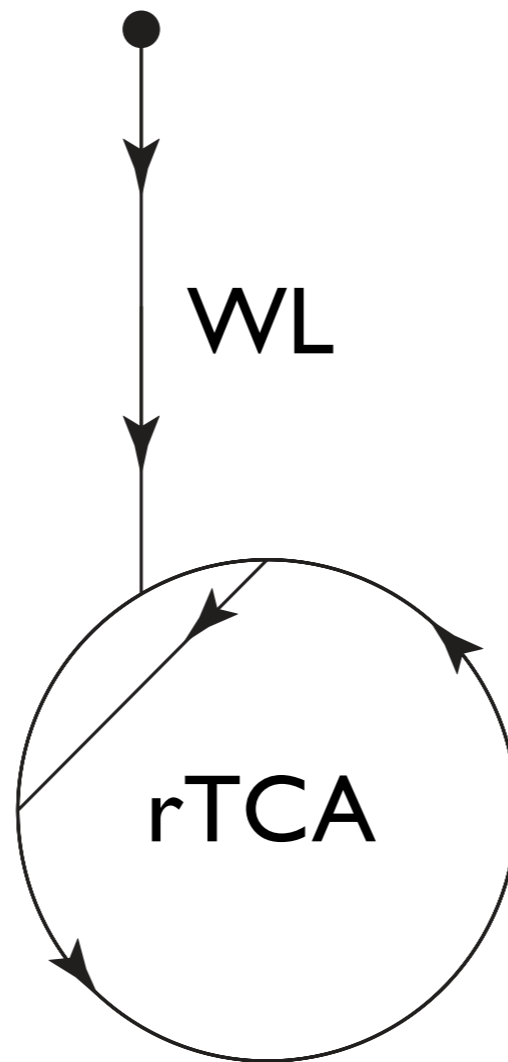


Kinetic feedback

Looking for the geochemical roots of metabolism

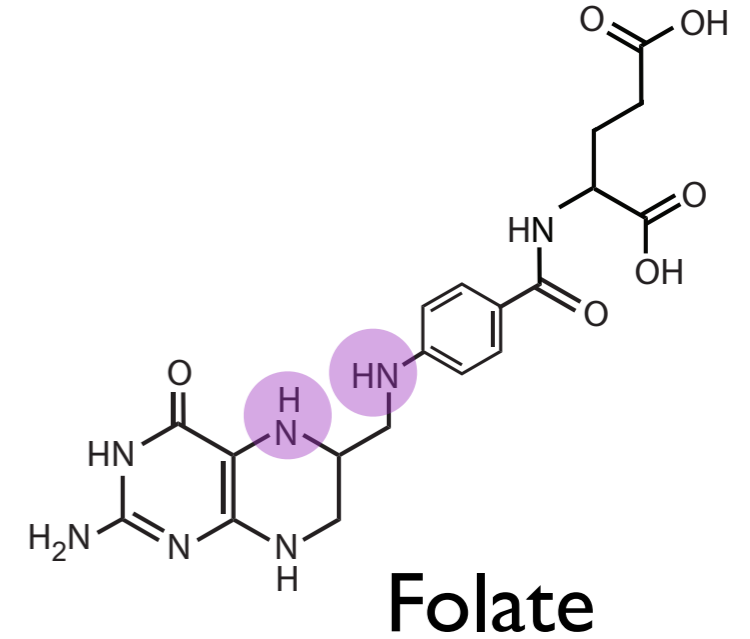
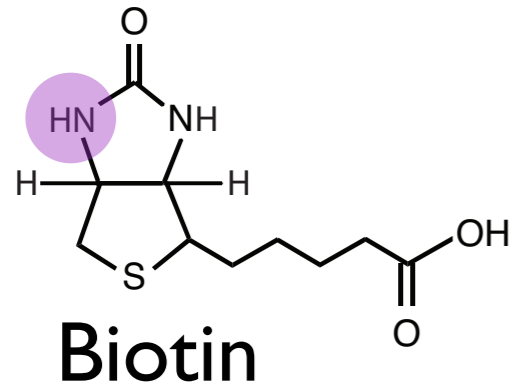


Looking for the geochemical roots of metabolism



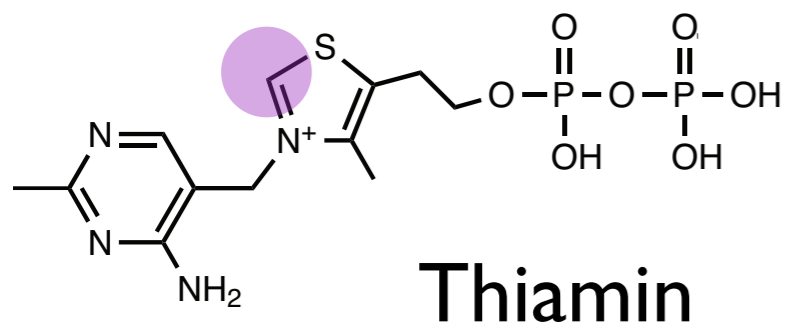
How does biology catalyze this chemistry?

Looking for the geochemical roots of metabolism

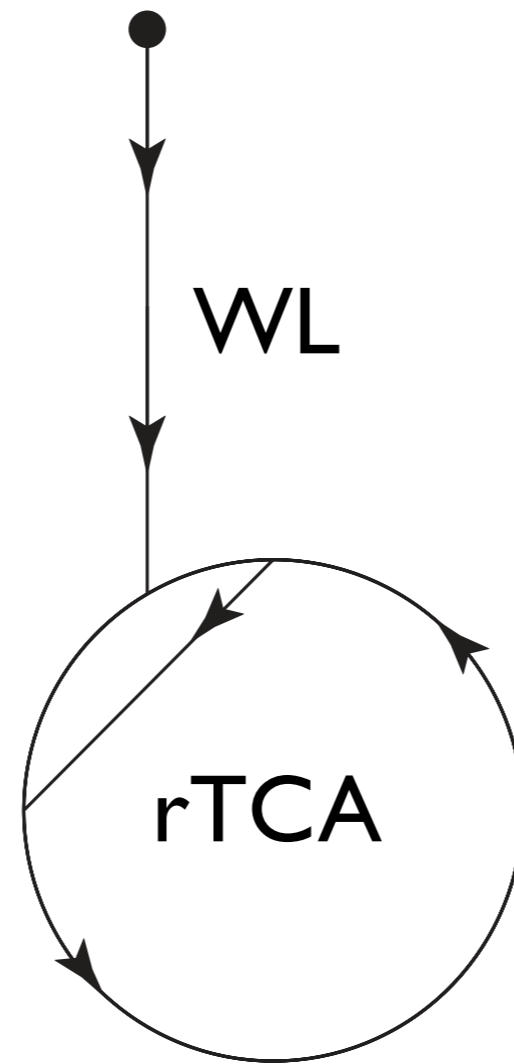


Ni-Fe₄S₅
Co⁺
Ni-Ni-Fe₄S₄

HS-CoA



Fe₄S₄
Ferredoxin-Fe₄S₄



Did metallo-enzymes, N-heterocycles, and alkyl-thiols
“lift metabolism off the rocks”?

Conclusions

- ❖ Integrating phylogenetic and metabolic reconstruction leads to a “metabolic tree of life”
- ❖ Phylometabolic tree of carbon-fixation connects all forms and identifies environmental driving forces for divergences
- ❖ Findings suggest that geochemical perturbations of carbon-fixation pathways resulted in many of the deepest branches in the tree
- ❖ Character of root suggests that metabolism can be explained as feedback stabilization of autocatalysis initially facilitated by minerals

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References:

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