

Liquid Crystals and the Origin of Life

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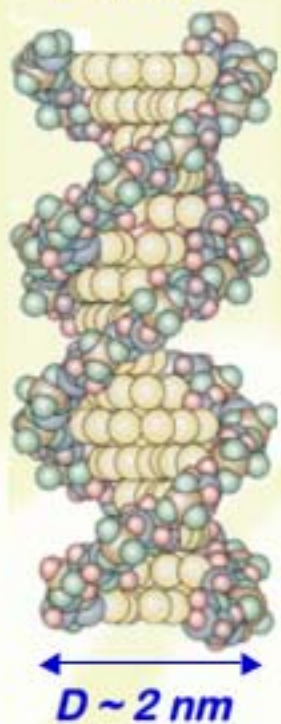


Michi Nakata (1975-2006)

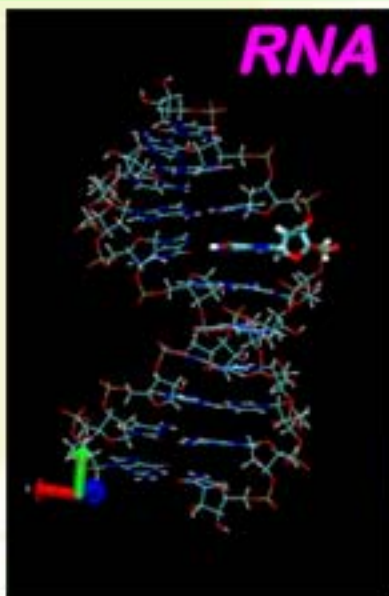


DNA & RNA

DNA

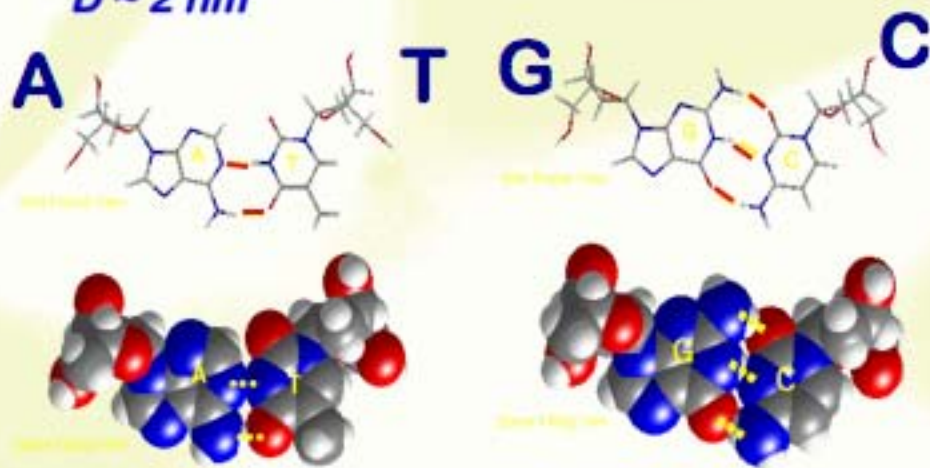
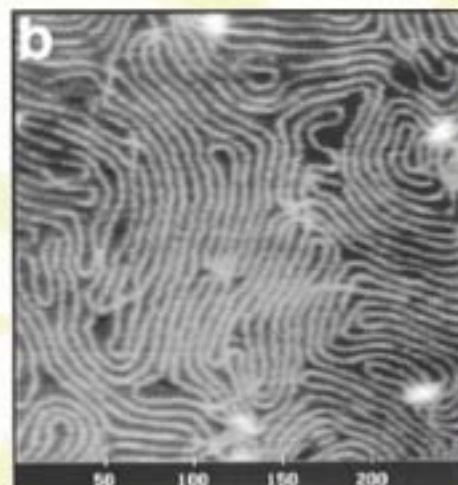


RNA

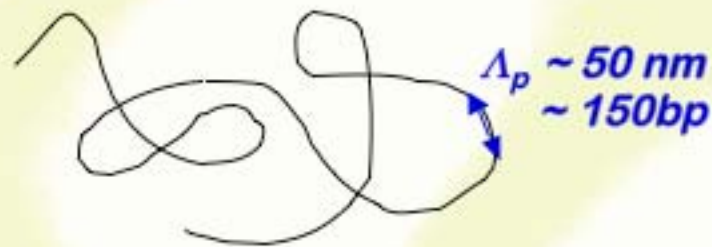


3'-CGCGAATAATTTTCGCG-5'
,5'-GGGCTLLTAAVAVGGGCT-3'

*self-complementary
16-mer
palindromes*

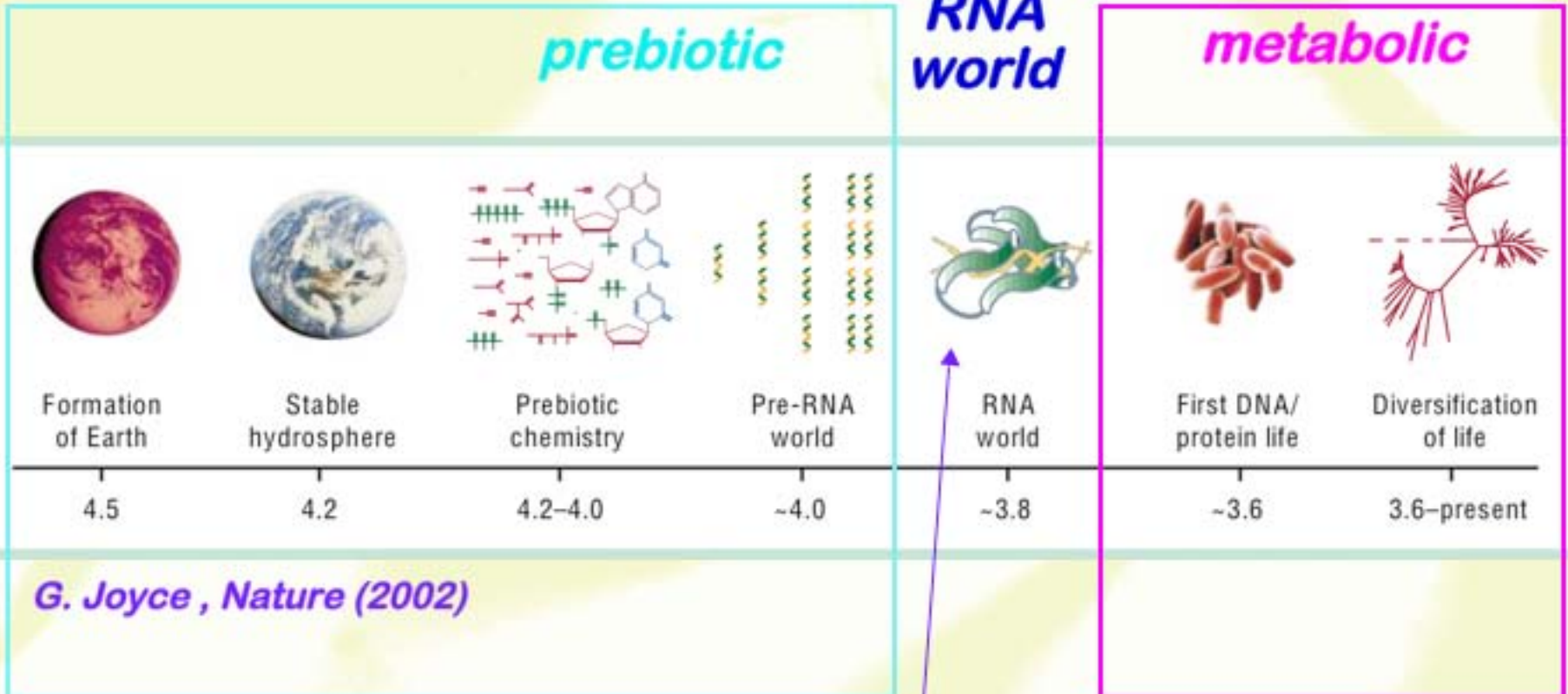


Y. Fang, J. Phys. Chem B (1997)



***Why are life's
information carrying molecules
linear polymers?***

timeline



G. Joyce , Nature (2002)

Altman, Cech



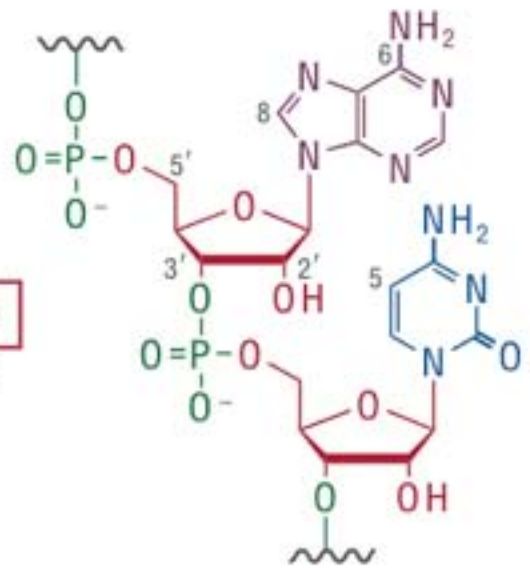
“cluttered path to RNA”

3',5' **Phosphate**

- 2',5' Pyrophosphate
- 2',2' Polyphosphate
- 3',3' Alkylphosphate
- 5',5'

β **D** **Ribo** **furanose**

- α L Lyxo pyranose
- Xylo
- Arabino
- _____
- Tetroses
- Hexoses
- Branched sugars



Adenine, guanine

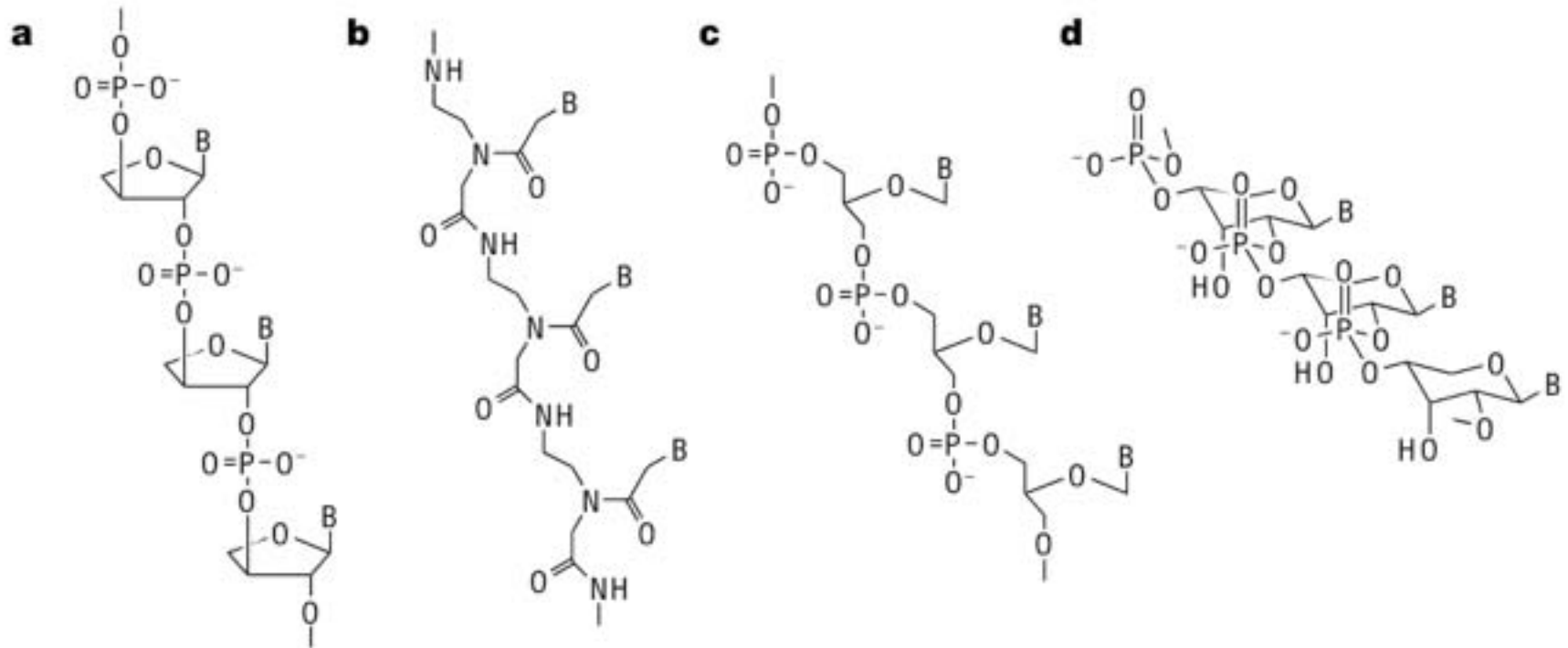
- Diaminopurine
- Hypoxanthine
- Xanthine
- Isoguanine
- N6-substituted purines
- C8-substituted purines

Cytosine, uracil

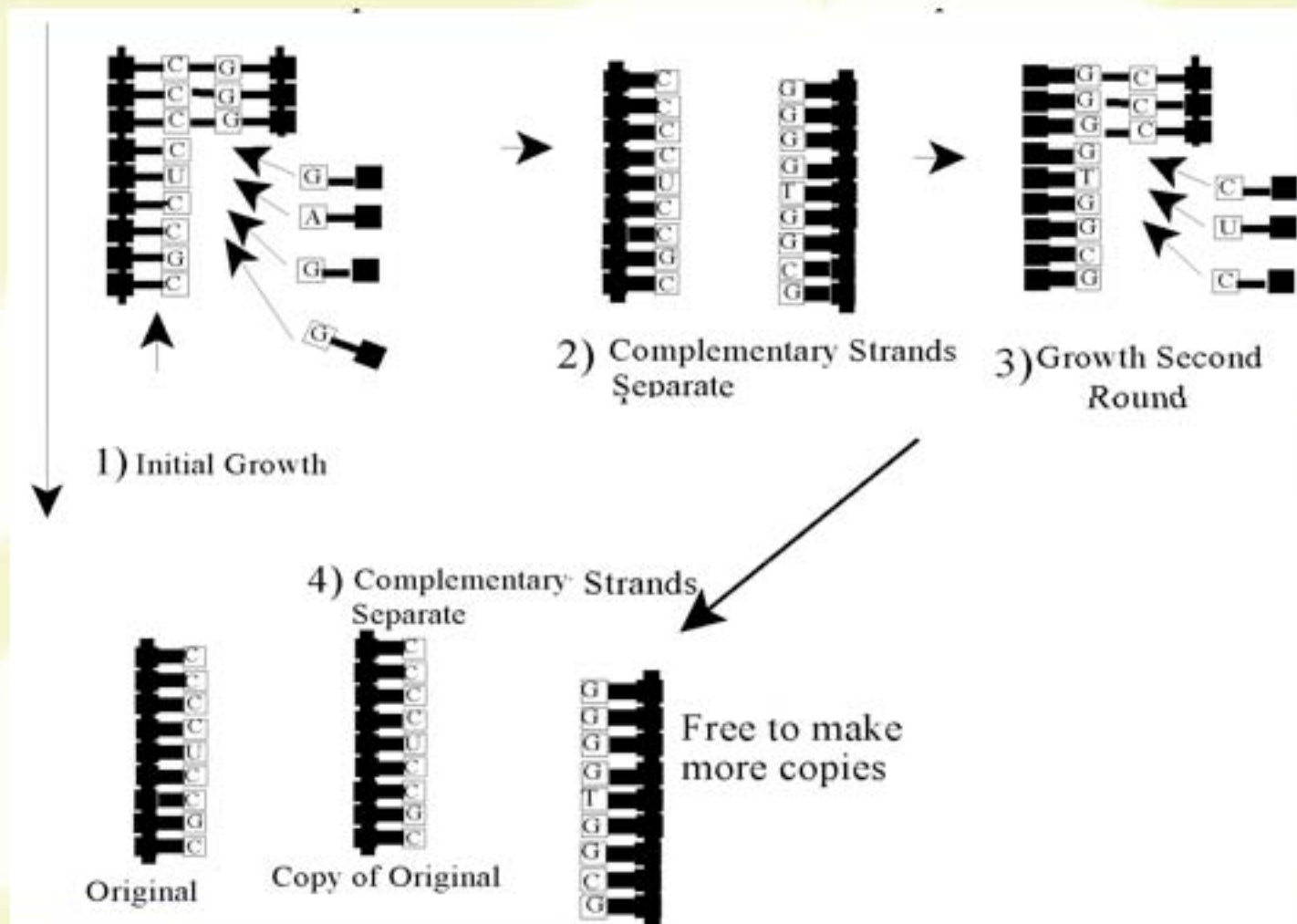
- Diaminopyrimidine
- Dihydrouracil
- Orotic acid
- C5-substituted pyrimidines



possible RNA precursors



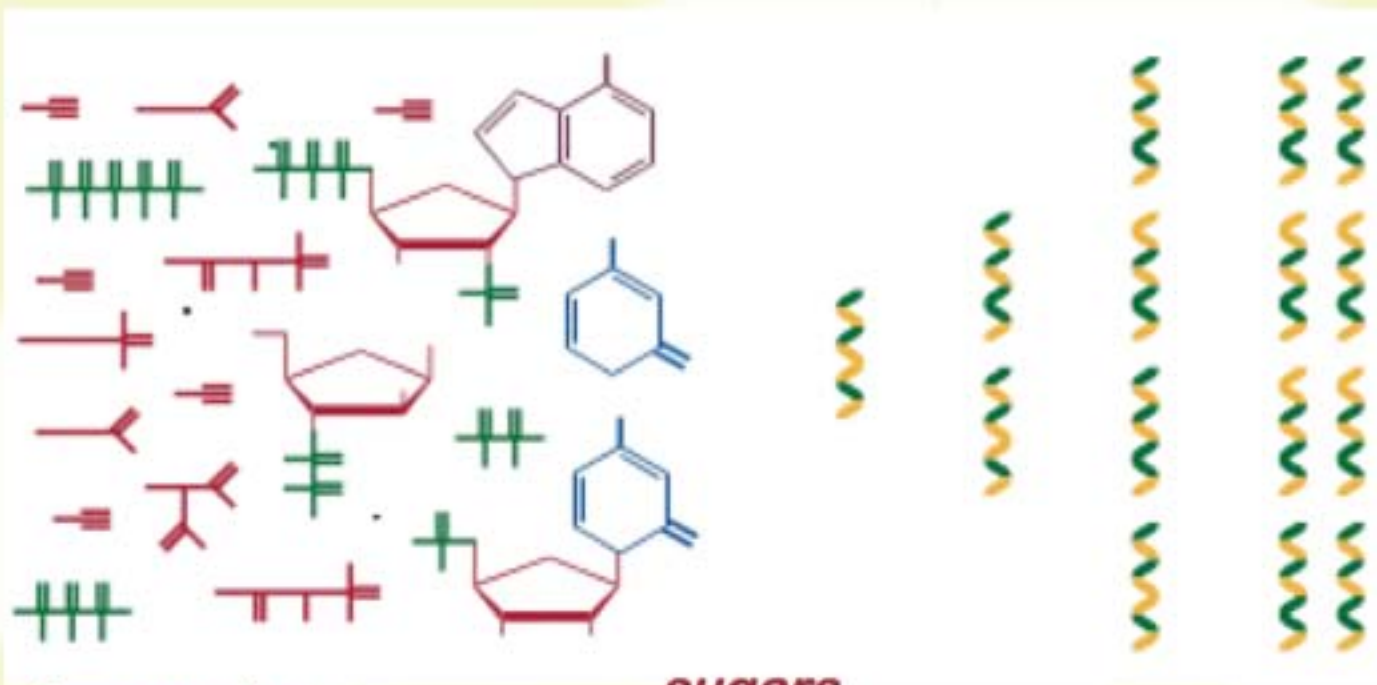
templated replication of RNA



“cluttered path to RNA”

energy

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons



RNA

(~ 35 bp or longer)

inorganics

sugars

G. Joyce , Nature (2002)



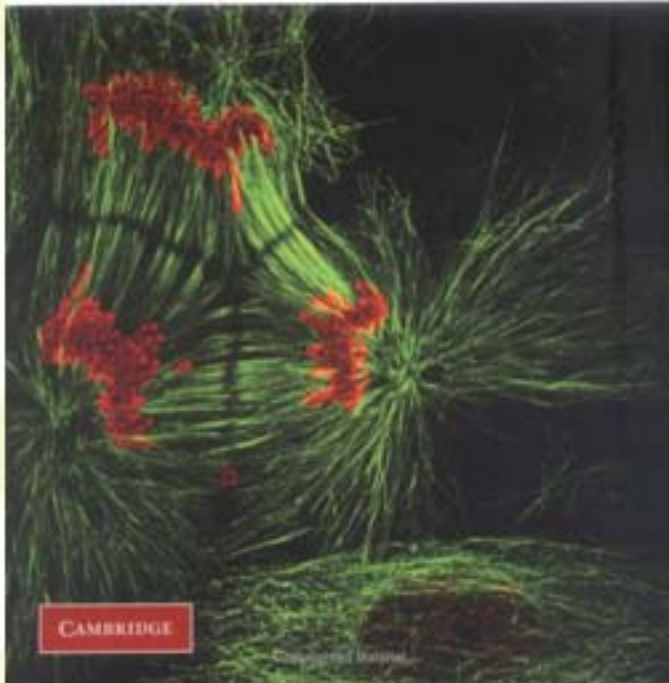
selection and replication of RNA

Singularities

*Landmarks on the
Pathways of Life*

CHRISTIAN de DUVE

Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



“How RNA could possibly have emerged from the clutter without a “guiding hand” would baffle any chemist.

*It seems possible only by **selection**, a process that presupposes **replication**”*

*“The need seems inescapable for some autocatalytic process such that **each lengthening step favors subsequent lengthening.**”*

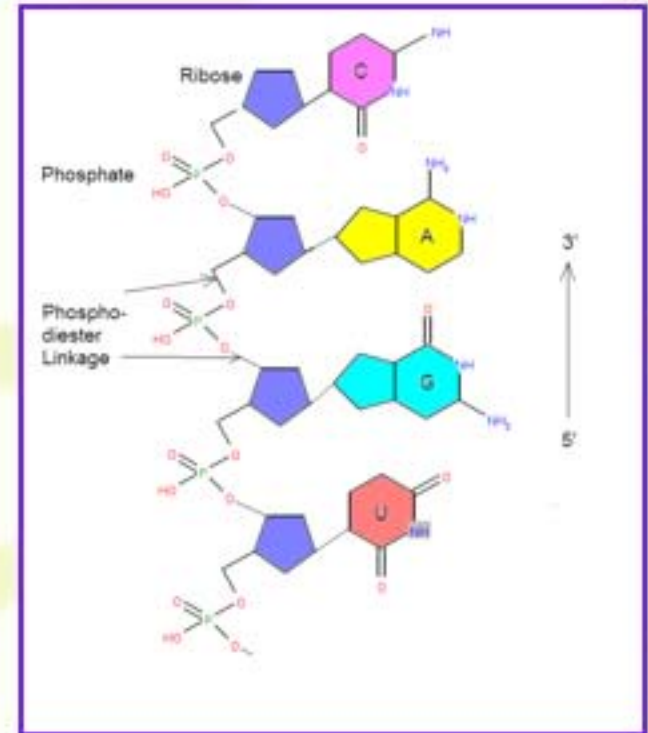
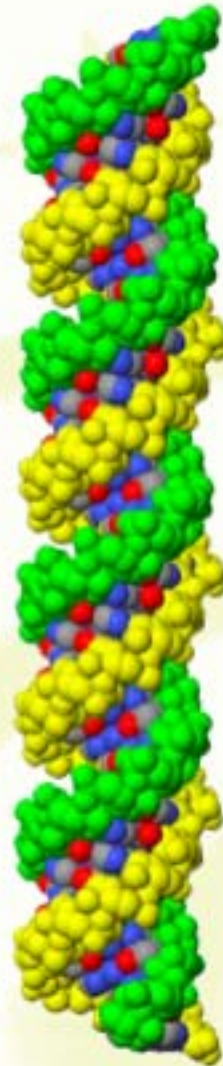
Only in this way could the enormous kinetic obstacle to chain elongation be surmounted.”



RNA: what is the organizing principle?

“...any invoked catalytic mechanism must accommodate the participation of a template, for there can have been no emergence of true RNA molecules without replication”

Christian de Duve



A-RNA
35mer



liquid crystals and DNA

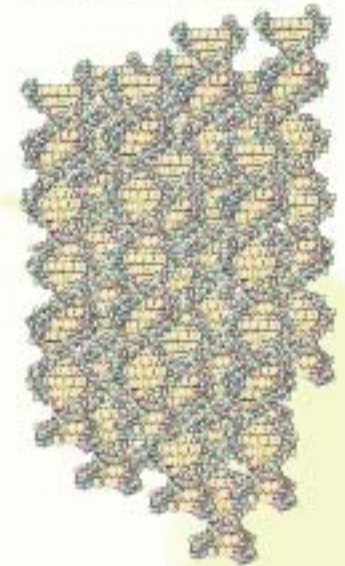


Crick, Watson

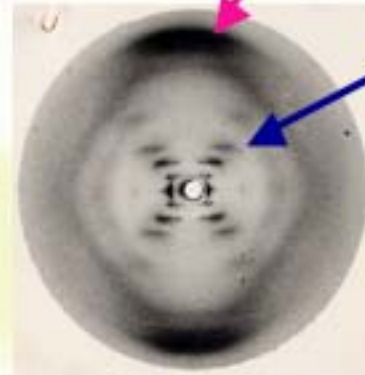
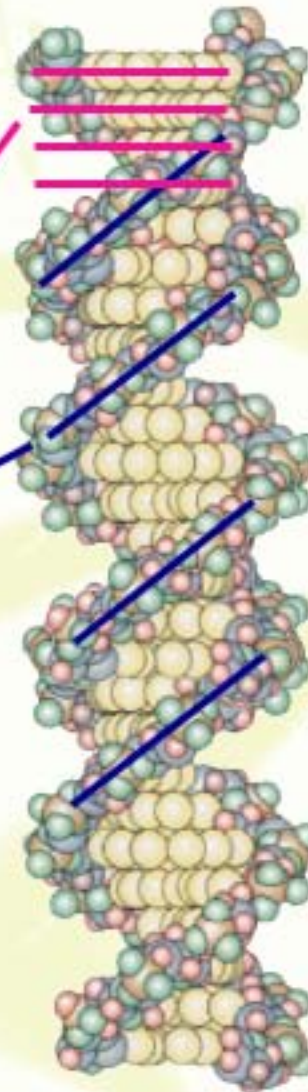


Wilkins

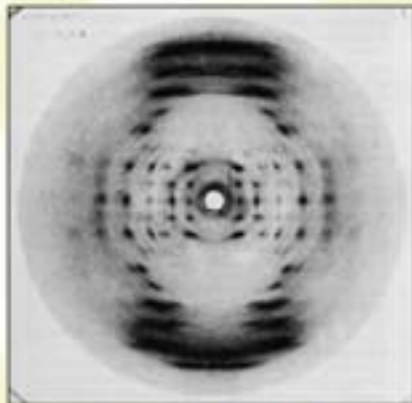
Franklin



*no interchain correlations:
a DNA liquid crystal!*

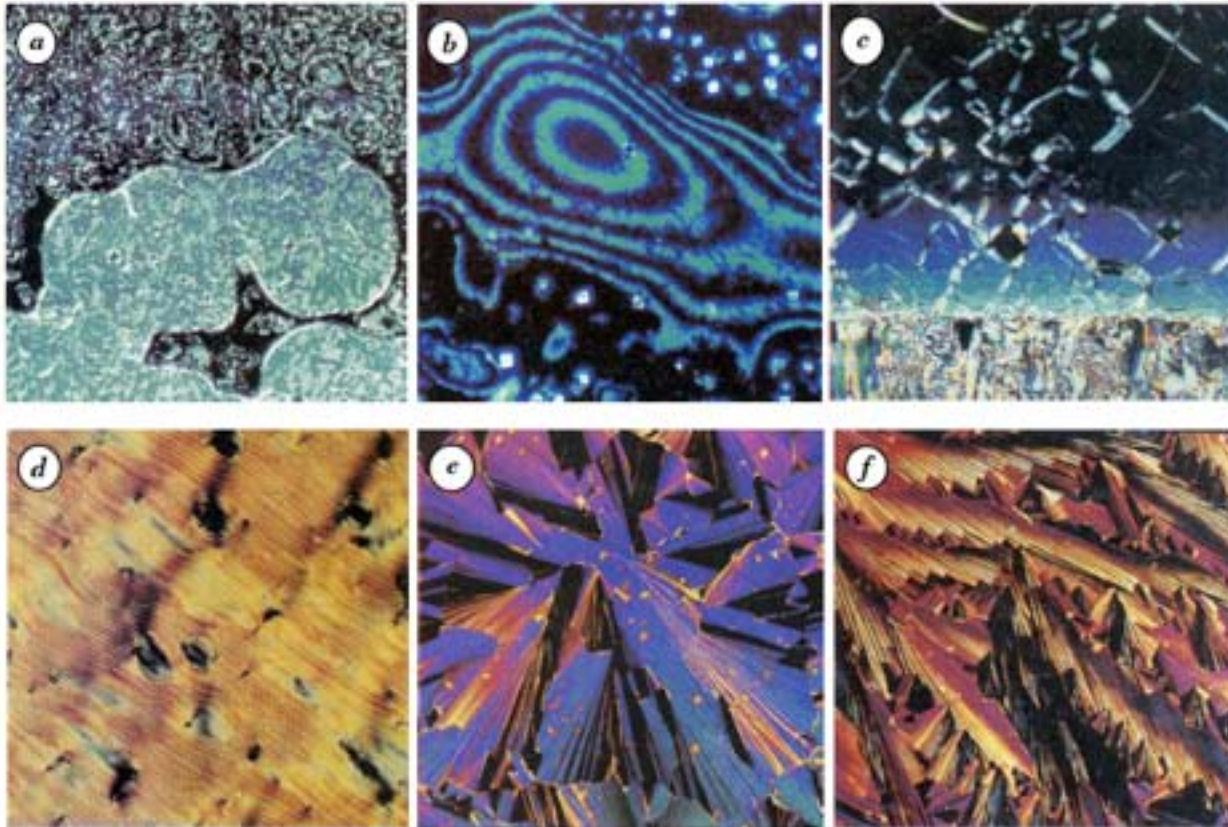


*hydrated
(photo 51)*



dehydrated

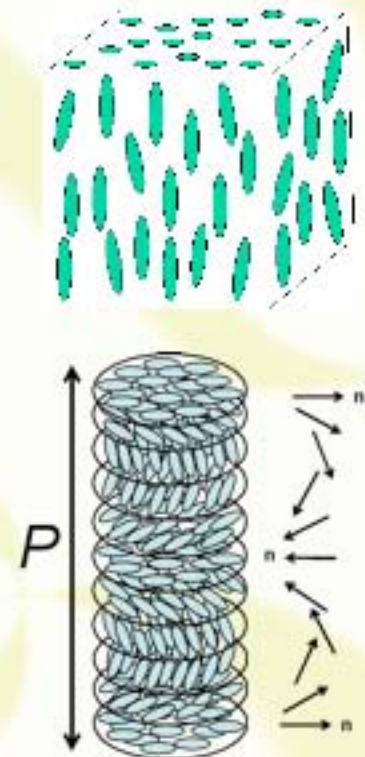
DNA liquid crystals: chiral nematic phase ($N = 146$ bp)



Strzelecka, Davidson, Rill, Nature (1988)

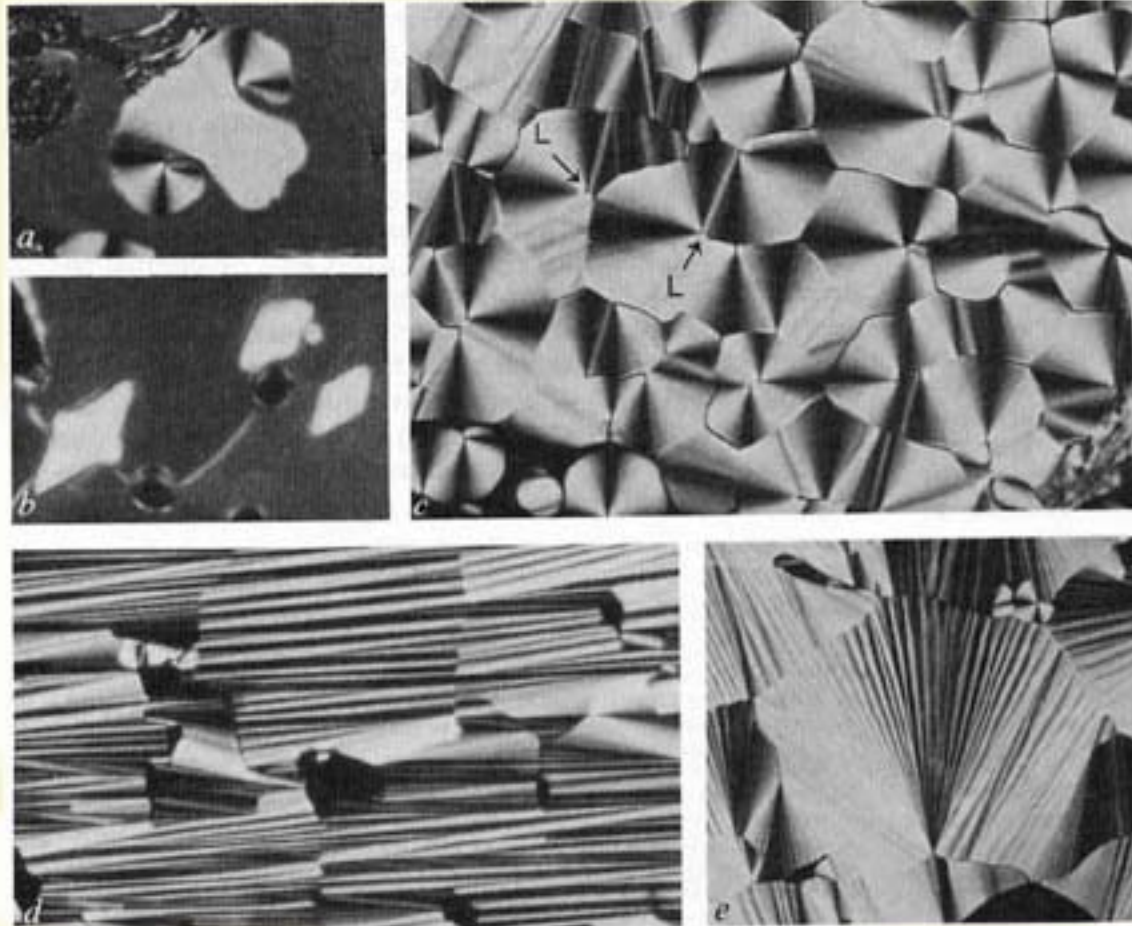
$$L = 50 \text{ nm} \sim \Lambda_p$$

shape:
 $L/D \sim 25/1$



DNA liquid crystals: columnar phase ($N = 146$ bp)

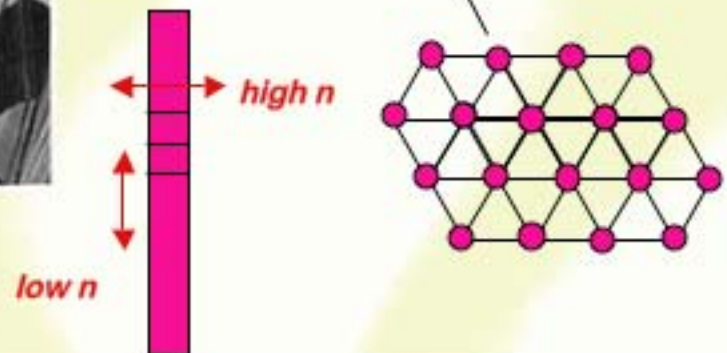
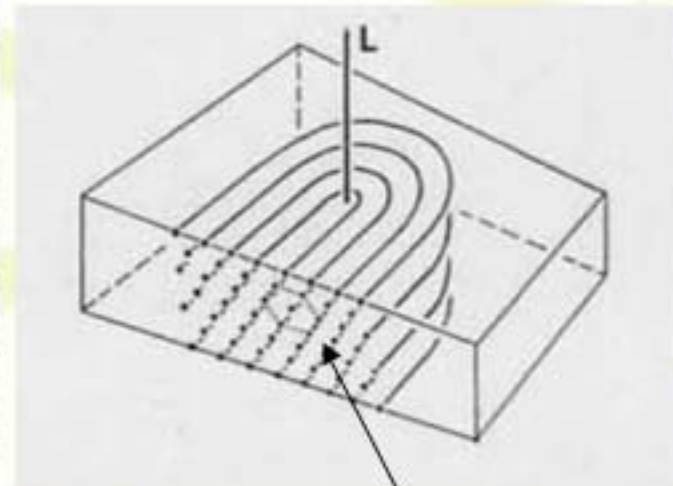
146 bp, $L = 50$ nm, $L/D = 25:1$



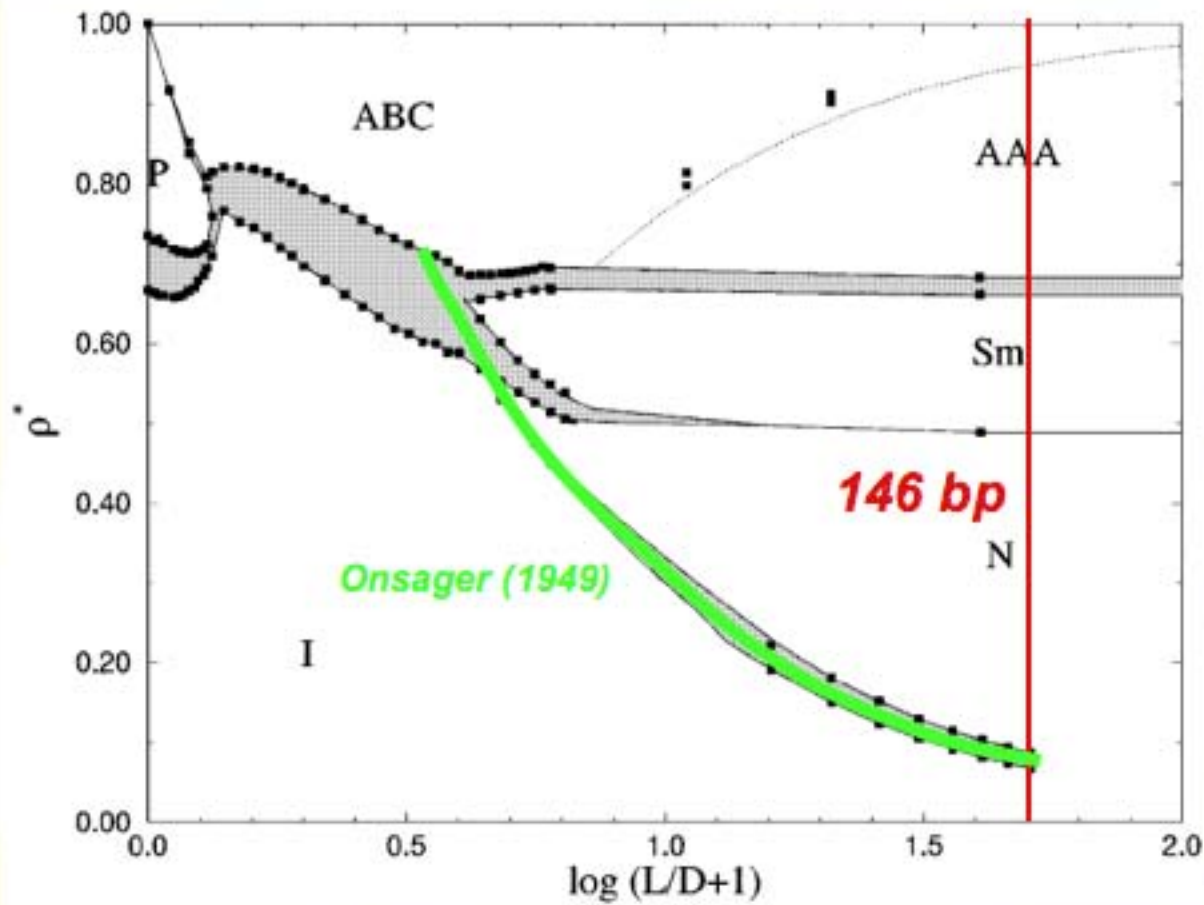
The highly concentrated liquid-crystalline phase of DNA is columnar hexagonal

F. Livolant*, A. M. Levelut†, J. Doucet‡†
& J. P. Benoit‡

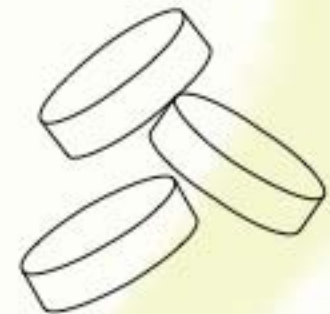
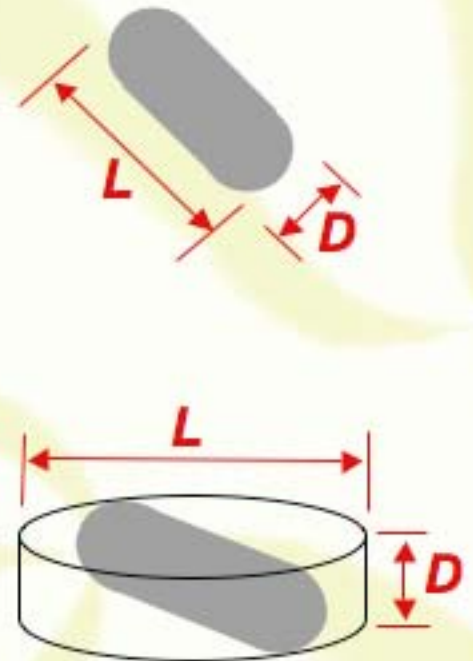
Nature (1989)



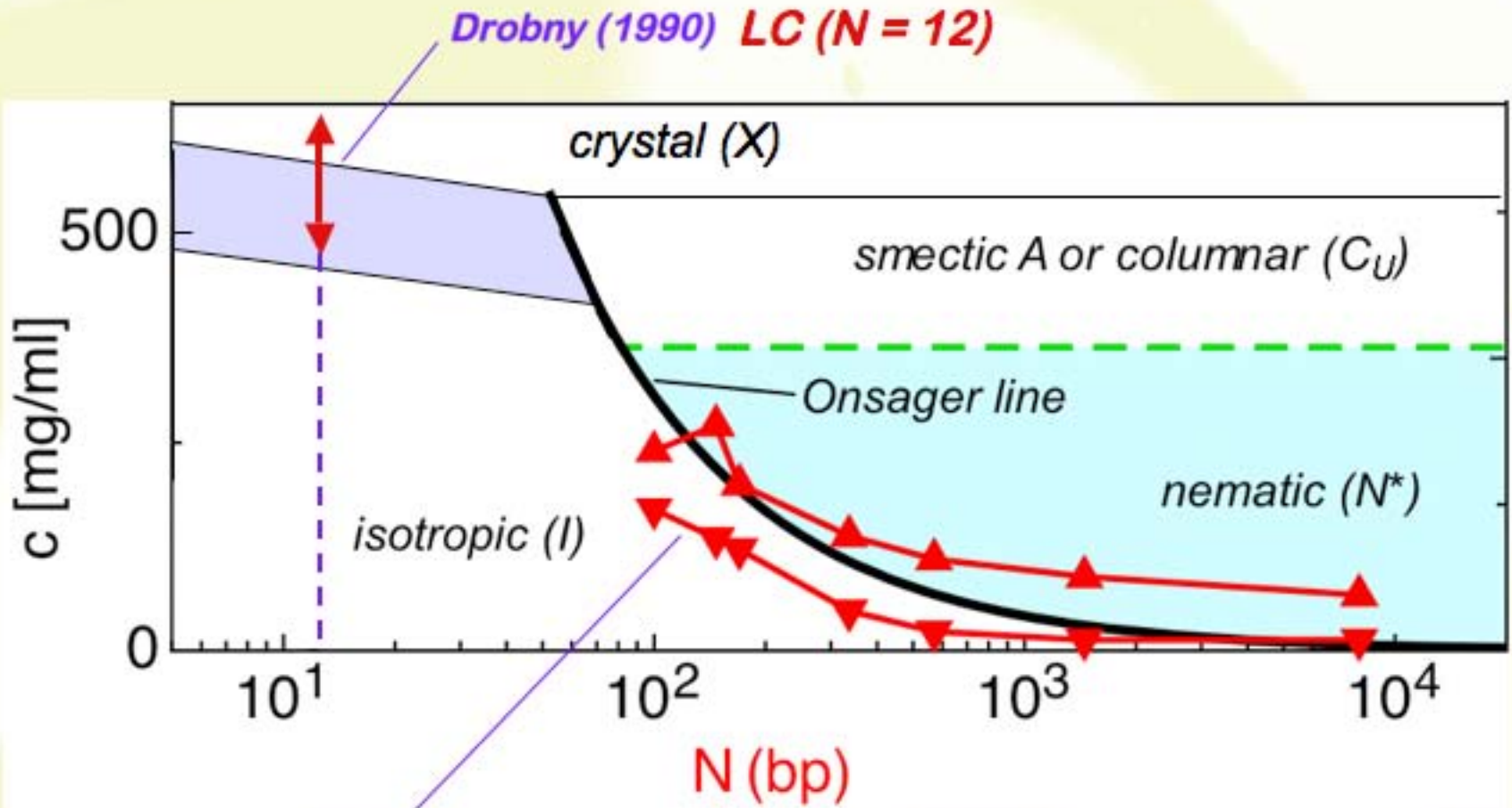
model: hard rods



Bolhuis, Frenkel, JCP (1997)



DNA phase diagram

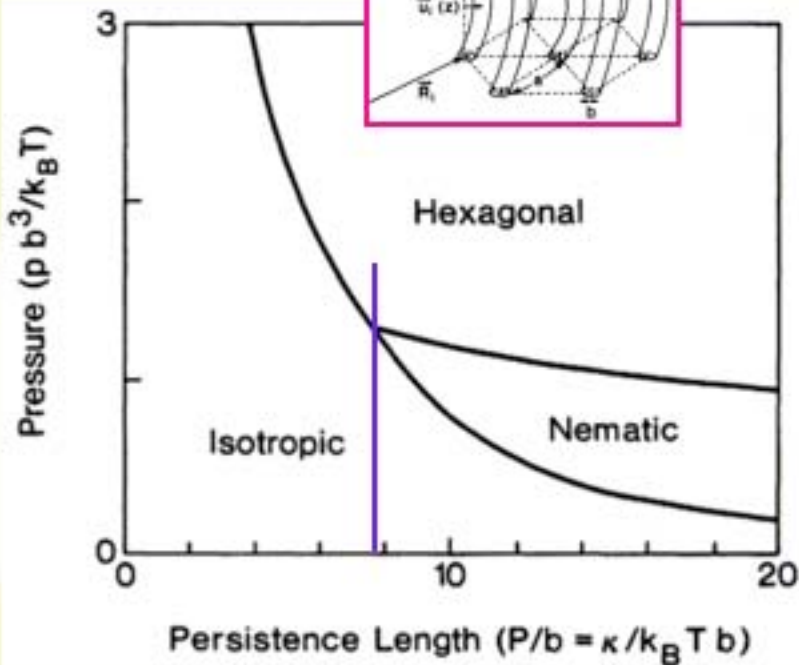
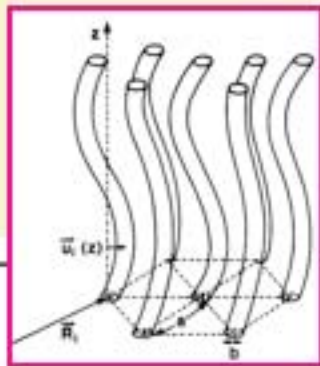


Merchant, Rill, Biophysical Journal (1997)



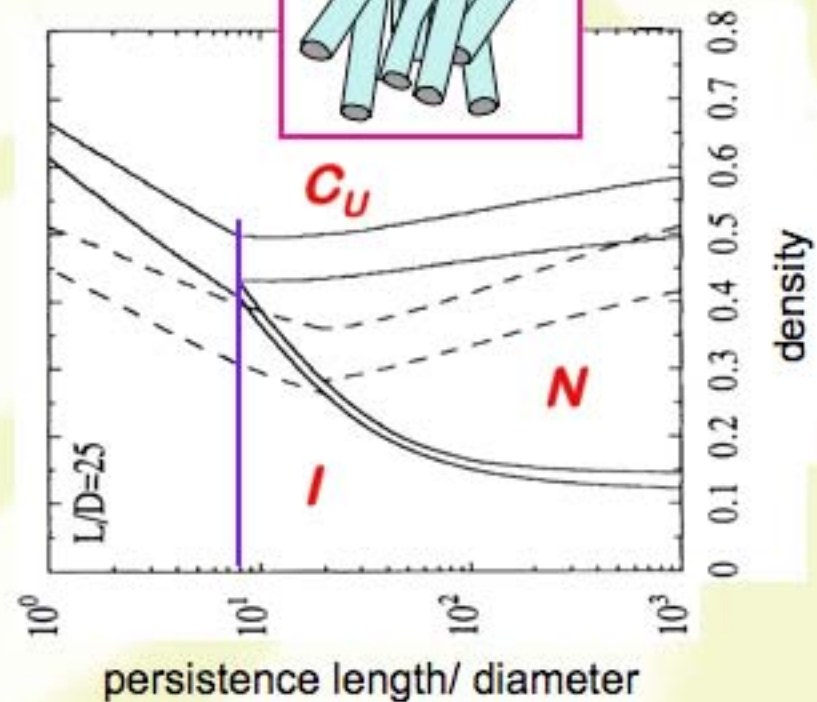
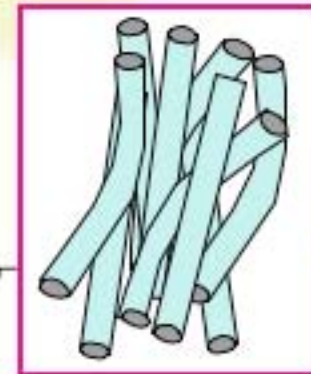
role of rigidity (rods too flexible - no nematic)

infinite flexible rods



Selinger, Bruinsma, PRA (1991)

finite flexible rods



Hentschke, Herzfeld, PRA (1991)

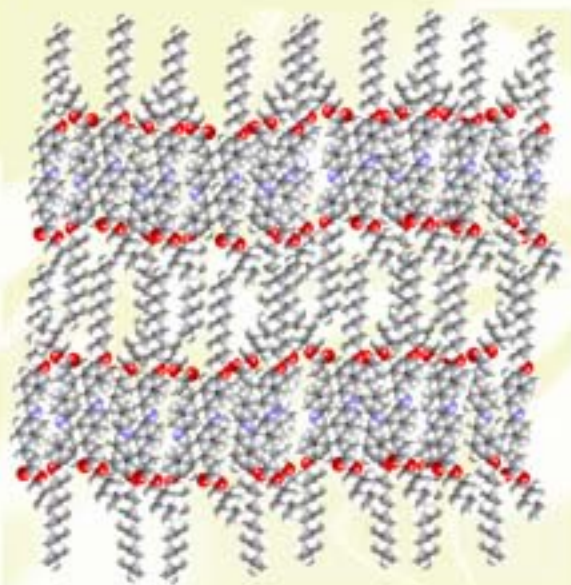
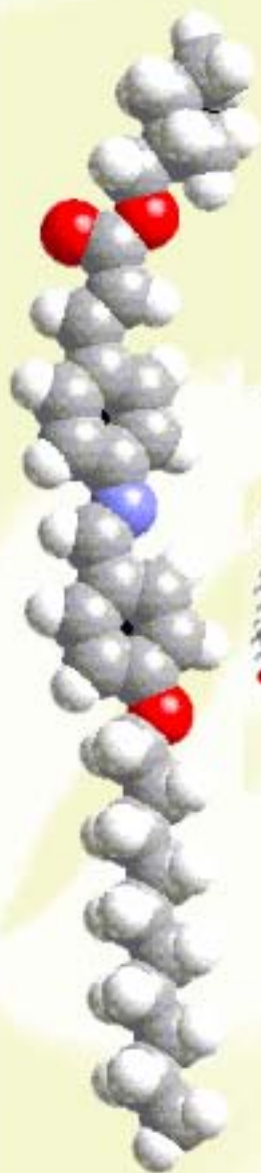
nematic order requires $P/D > 10$ or $P > 60 bp$

20th century wisdom

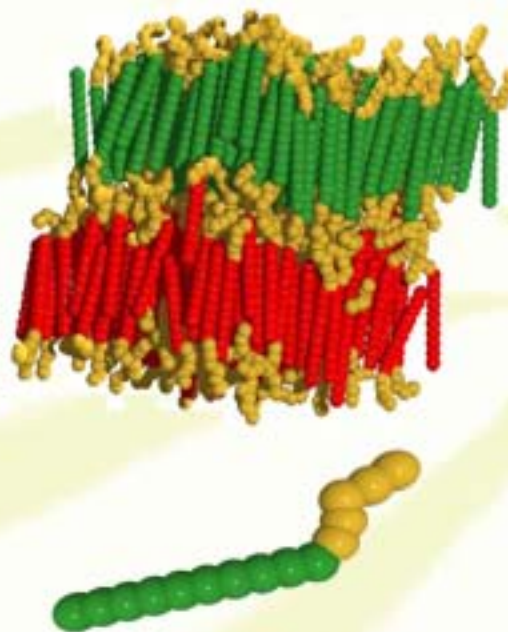
*Because life's information carriers
are linear semiflexible polymers
they form liquid crystal phases.*



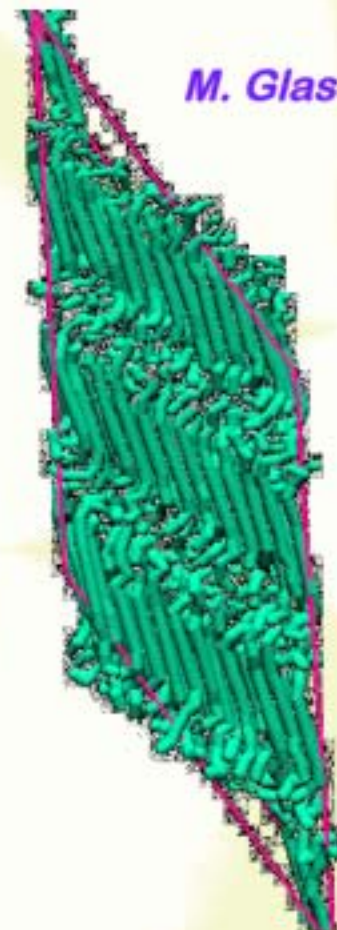
fluid smectic phases



*rigid cores
flexible tails*

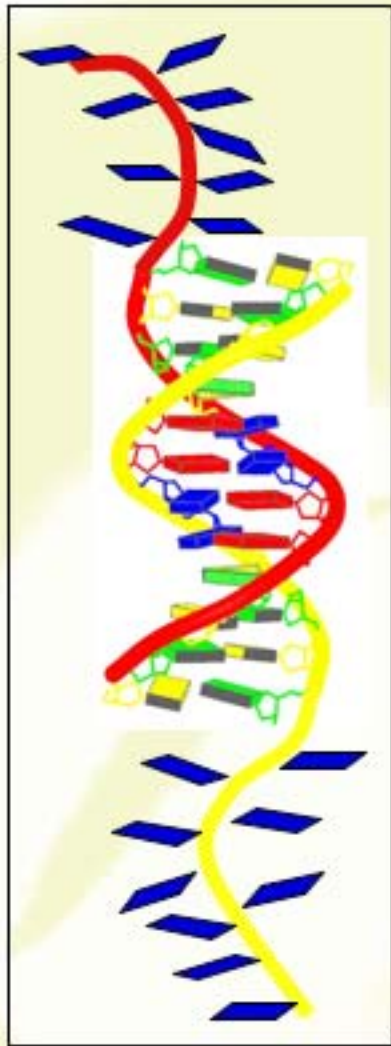


C. McBride JCP (2002)



M. Glaser

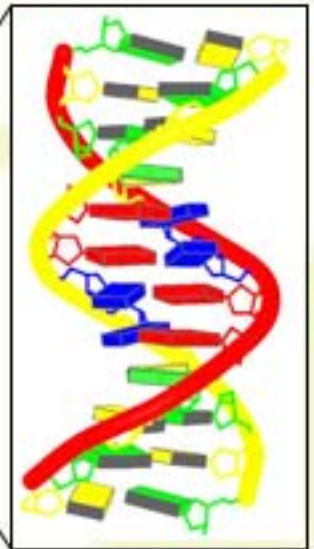
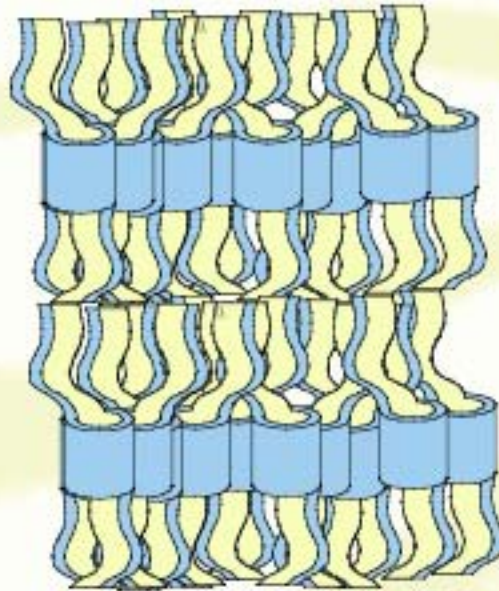
first tries



10bp: 5'-CGCAATTGCG-3'

12bp: 5'-CGCGAATTCGCG-3'

"Drew-Dickerson dodecamer"

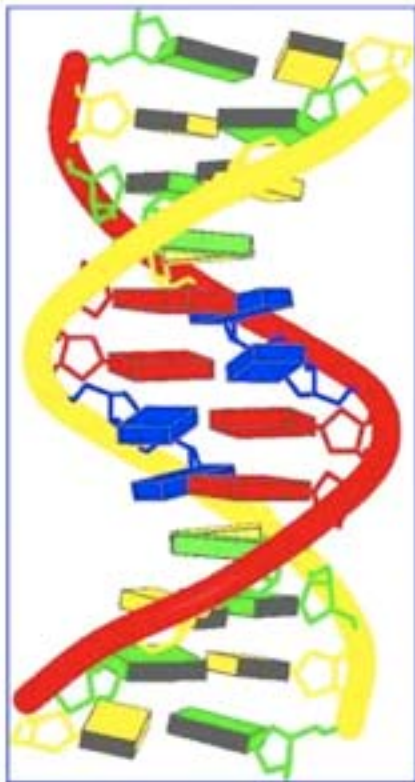


12bp10T: 5'-CGCGAATTCGCGTTTTTTTTTT-3'



Drew-Dickerson dodecamer (DDd)

12bp > 5'-CGCGAATTGCG-3'



$T_{\text{melting}} \sim 55^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Crystal structure analysis
of a complete turn of B-DNA**

Richard Wing*, Horace Drew, Tsunehiro Takano,
Chris Broka, Shoji Tanaka, Keiichi Itakura†
& Richard E. Dickerson

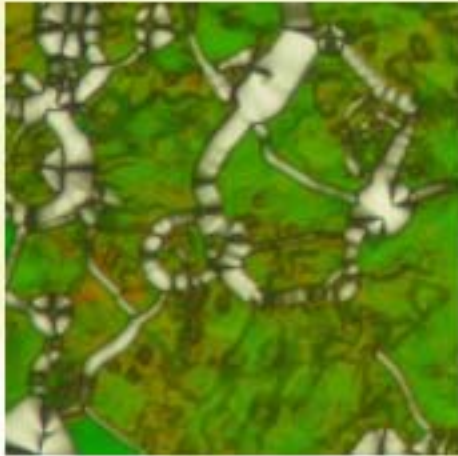
Nature 1980

(~750 papers on this molecule)



nanoDNA liquid crystal textures ($N=10$)

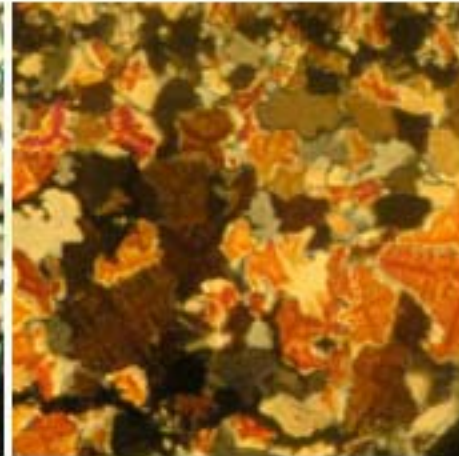
10bp: 5'-CGCAATTGCG-3' (~34.0Å)



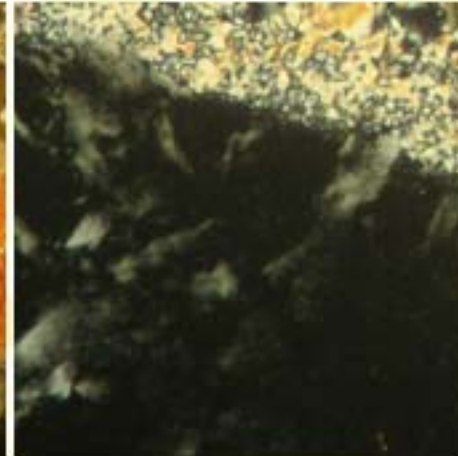
***oily-streak
texture***
(N*)



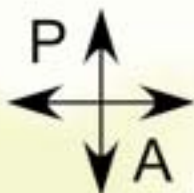
***developable
domain
texture***
(C_U)



***mosaic
texture***
(C₂)



***high density
(crystal?,
glass?)***

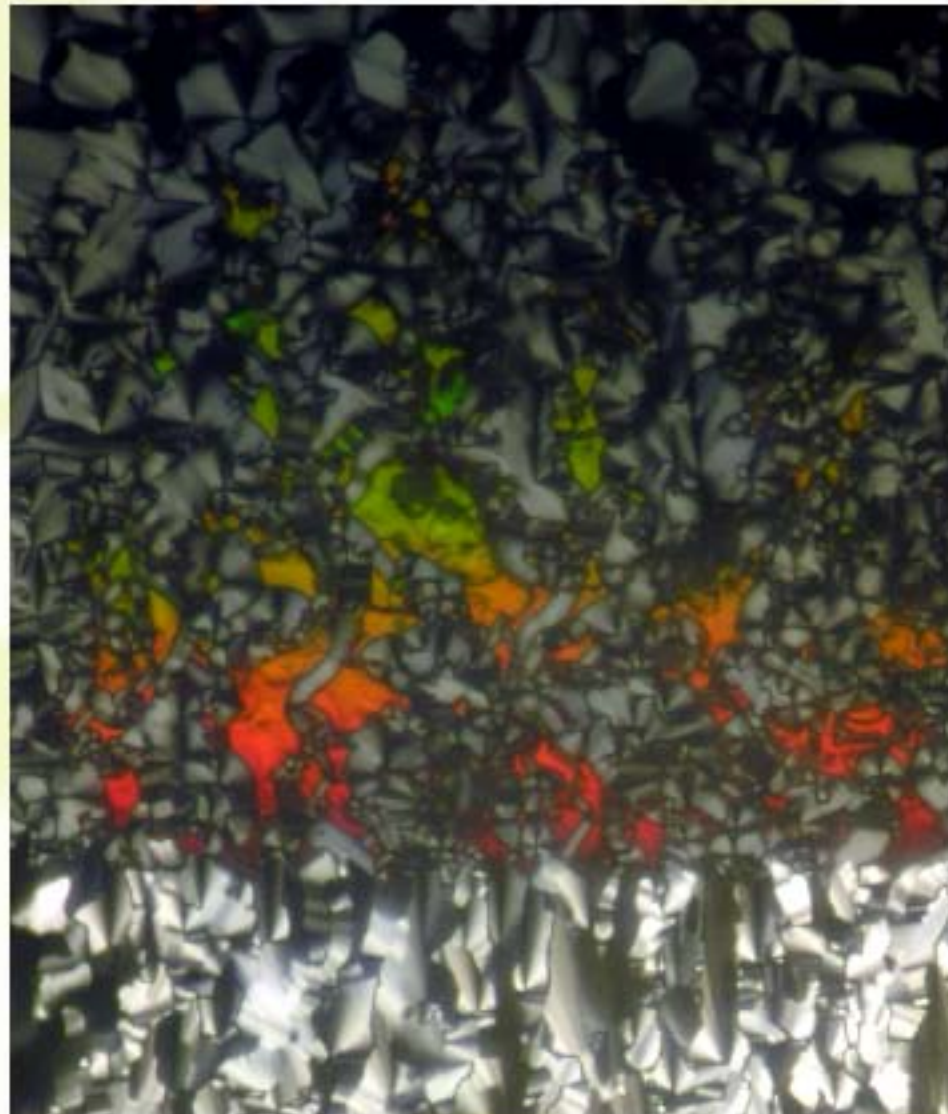


————— ***increasing density*** —————→

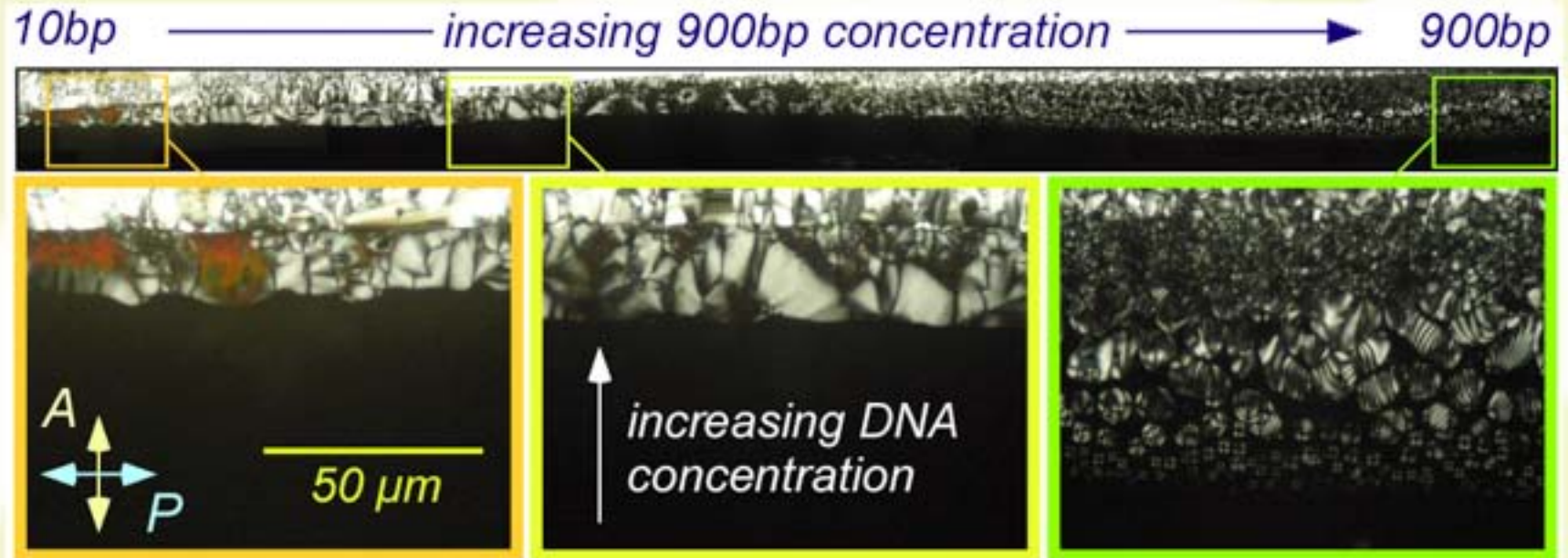


gradient cells

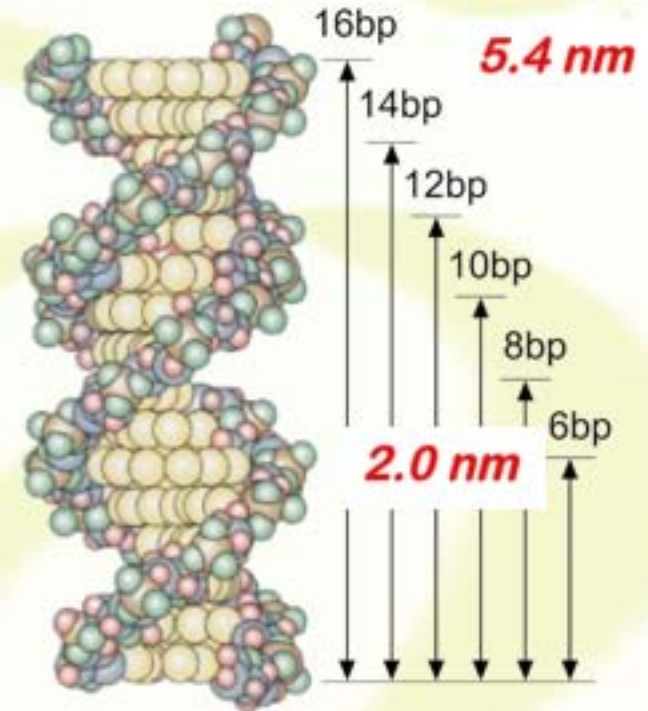
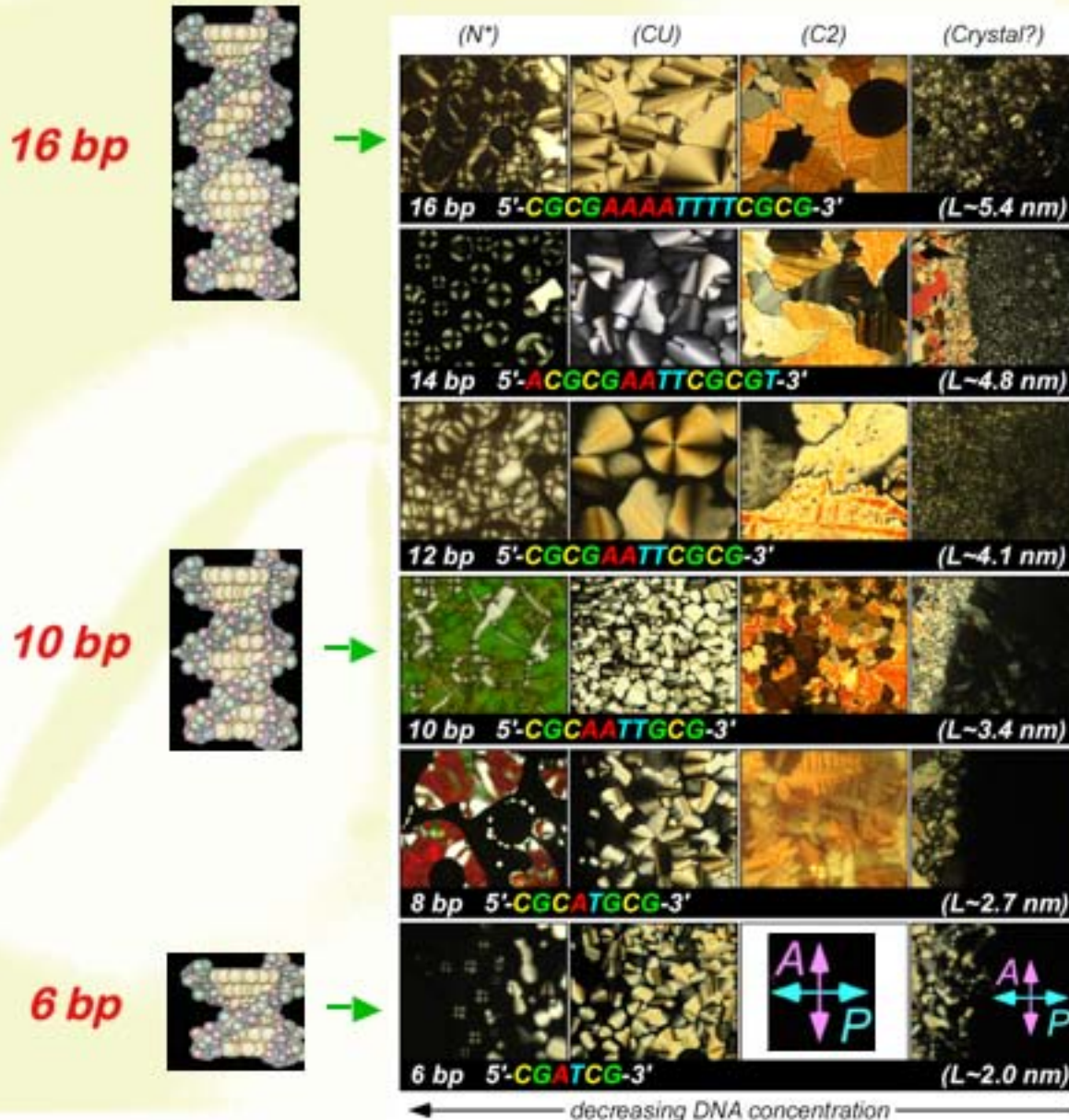
10bp: 5'-CGCAATTGCG-3' (~34.0A)



contact (dual gradient) cell



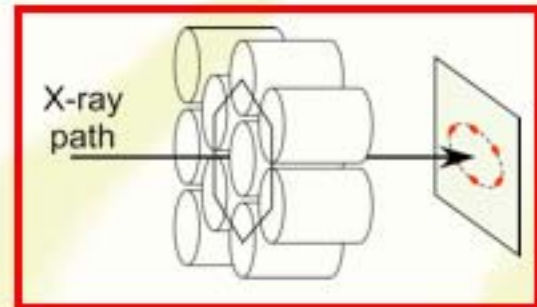
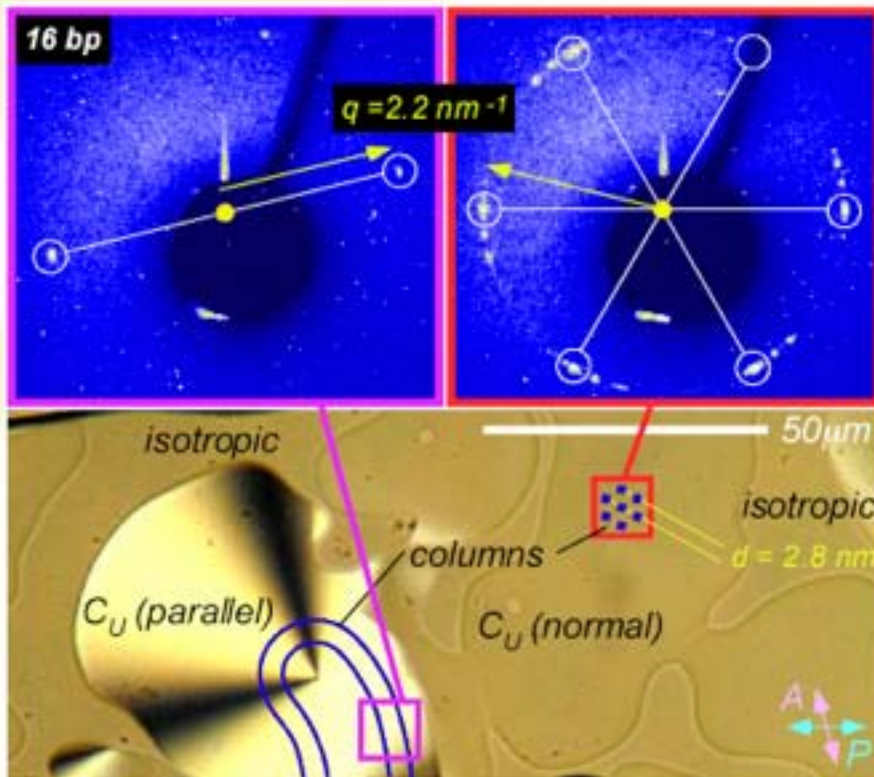
liquid crystals of nanoDNA



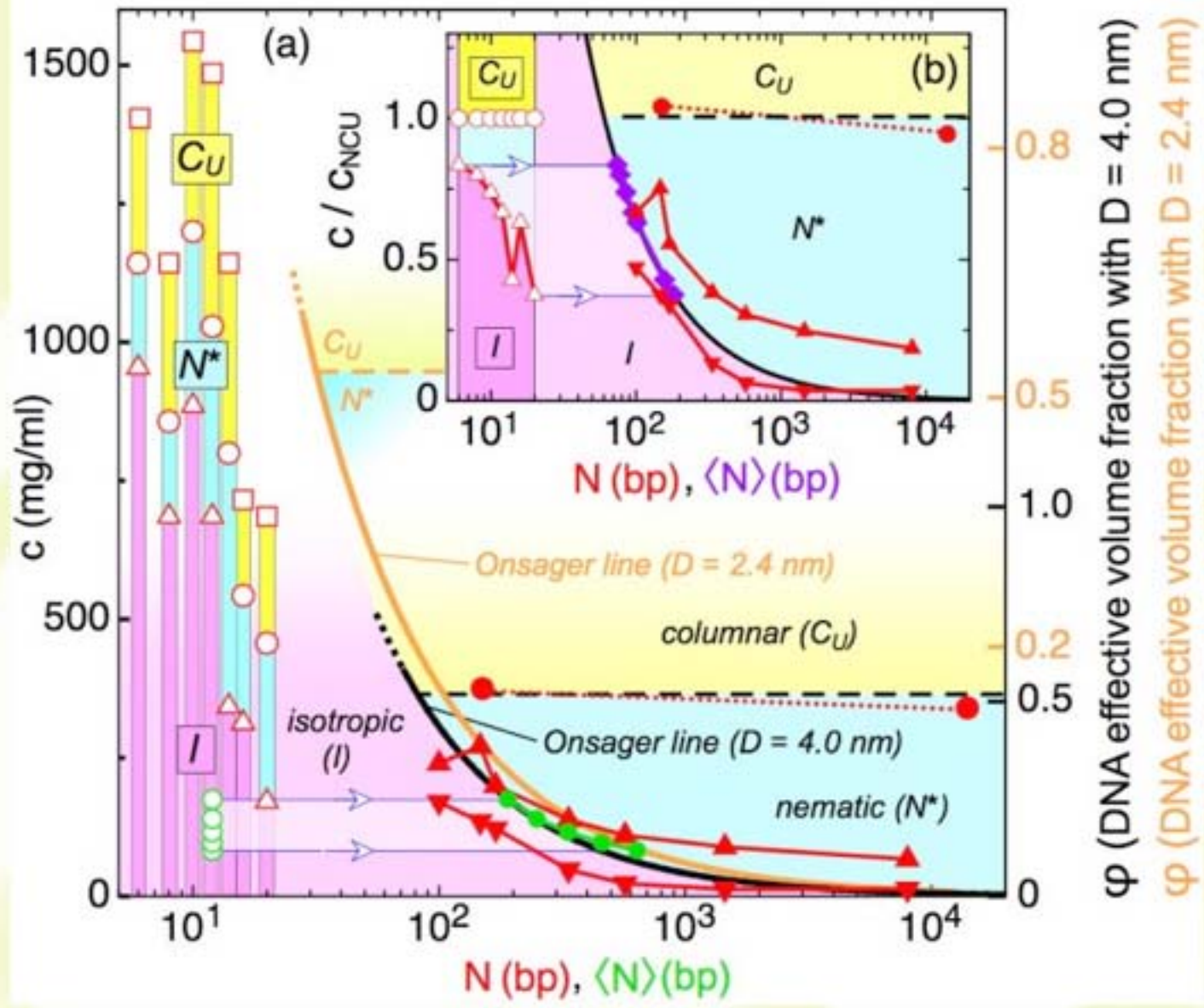
structure of the C_U phase

x-ray microbeam diffraction patterns in the C_U phase of 16bp (APS)

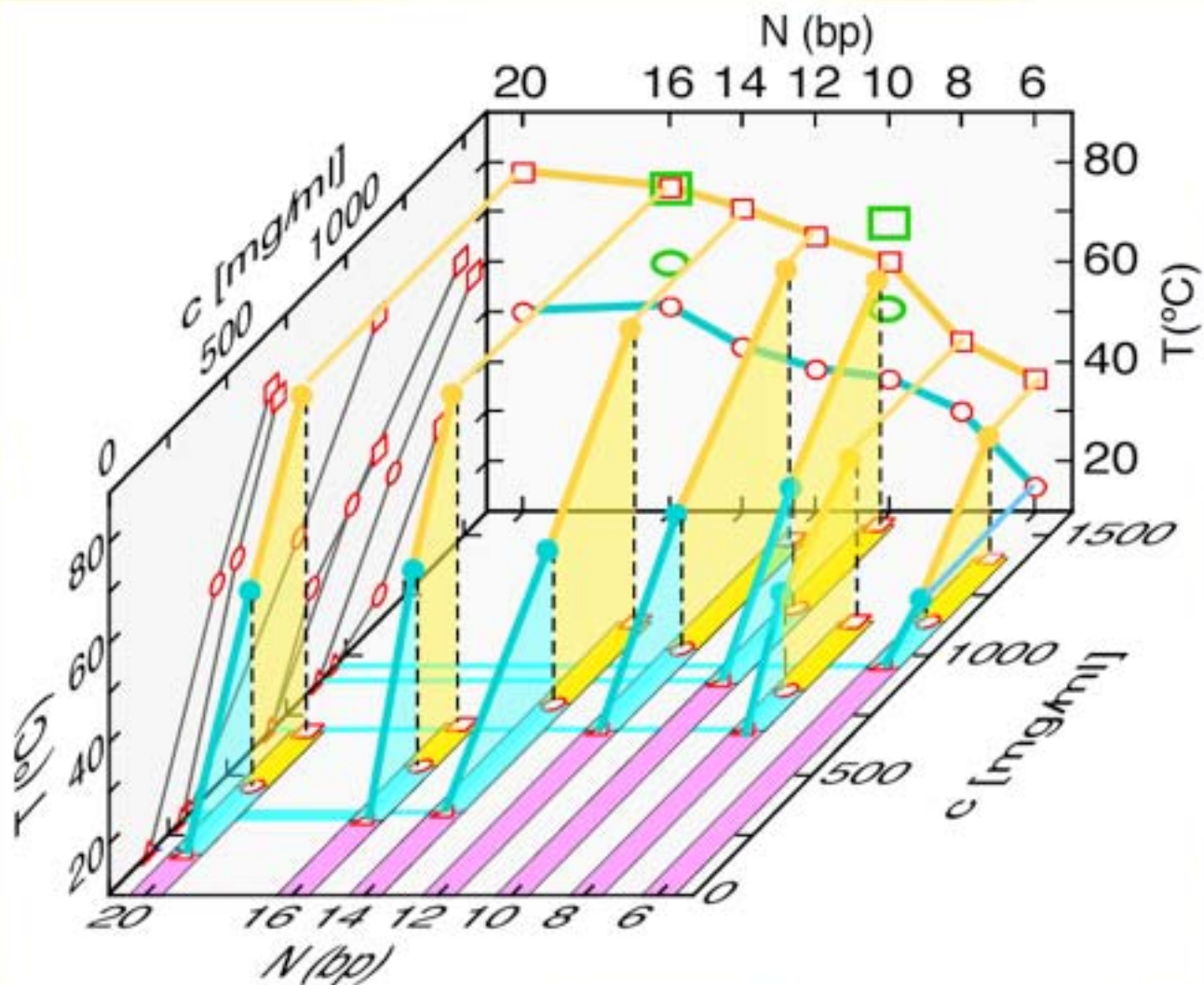
(Ron Pindak, Brandon Chapman, Julie Cross, Chris Jones)



nanoDNA (c-N) phase diagram @ $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$



nanoDNA (c-N-T) phase diagram



effect of DNA oligomer termination

12bp

OH-CGCGAAAATTTTCGCG-OH

OH-CGCGAAAATTTTCGCG-PO₄

PO₄-CGCGAAAATTTTCGCG-PO₄

} N*, CU, C2 LC phases

No LC phases

12bp-T, 12bp-TT

C1 and C2 phase

No nematic phase

3'-TTCGCGAAAATTTTCGCG-5'
5'-GGGGTTTTTAAVVVGGGGTT-3'



C1



C2

10bp-TTTTTTTTTT

No LC phases

3'-TTTTTTTTTTCGCGAAAATTTTCGCG-5'

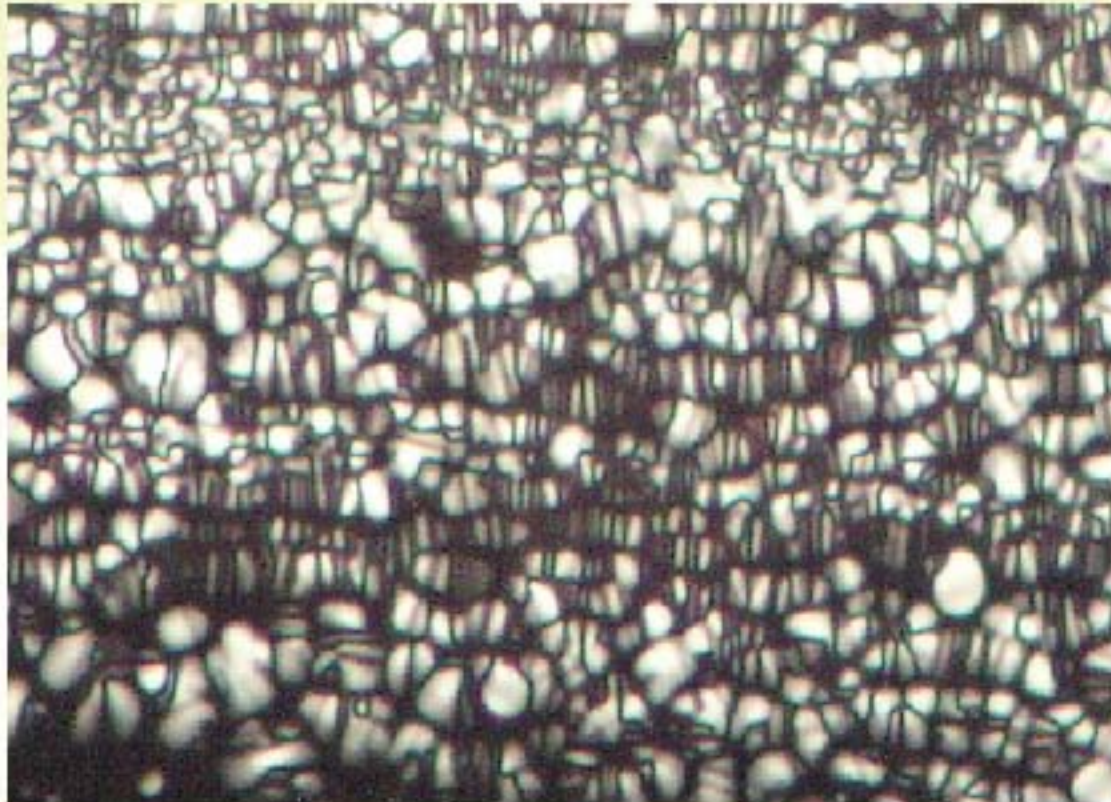
5'-GGGGTTTTTAAVVVGGGGTTTTTTTTTT-3'

◆ termination matters

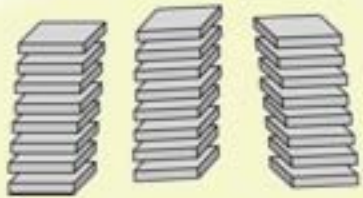
◆ tails destabilize LC phases!!



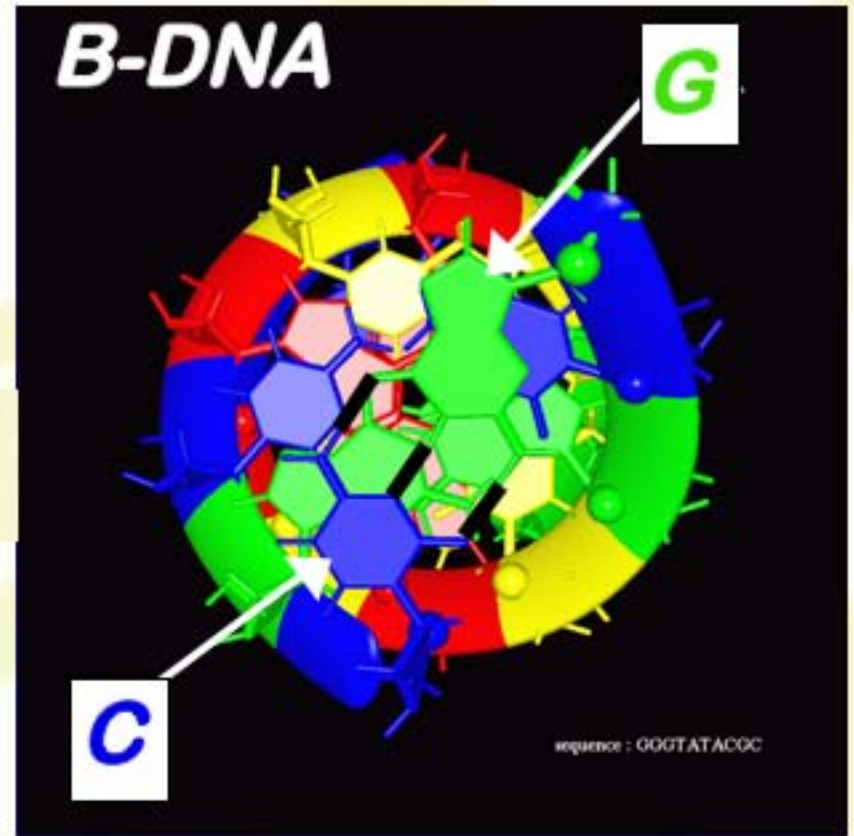
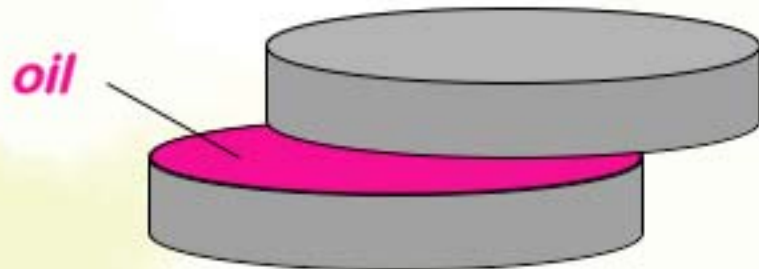
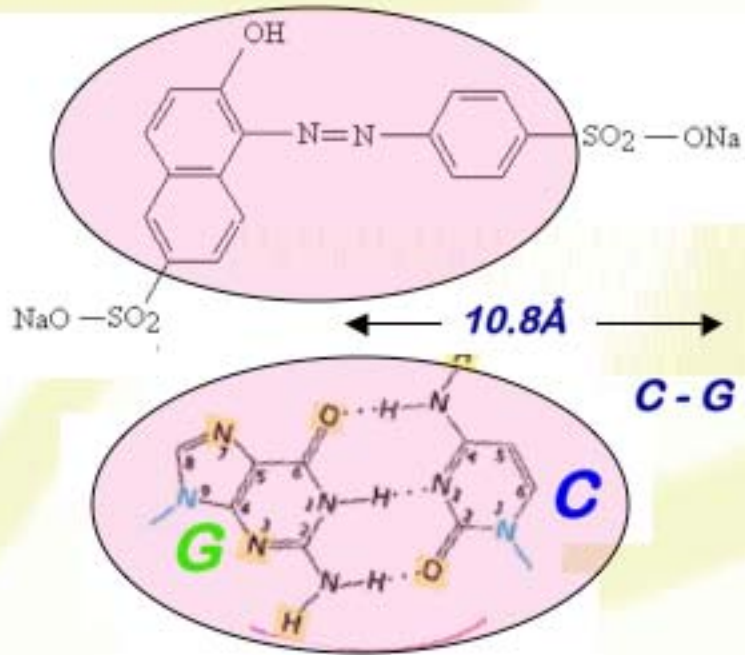
18bp and 2 x 9bp - columnar phase



the end of DNA



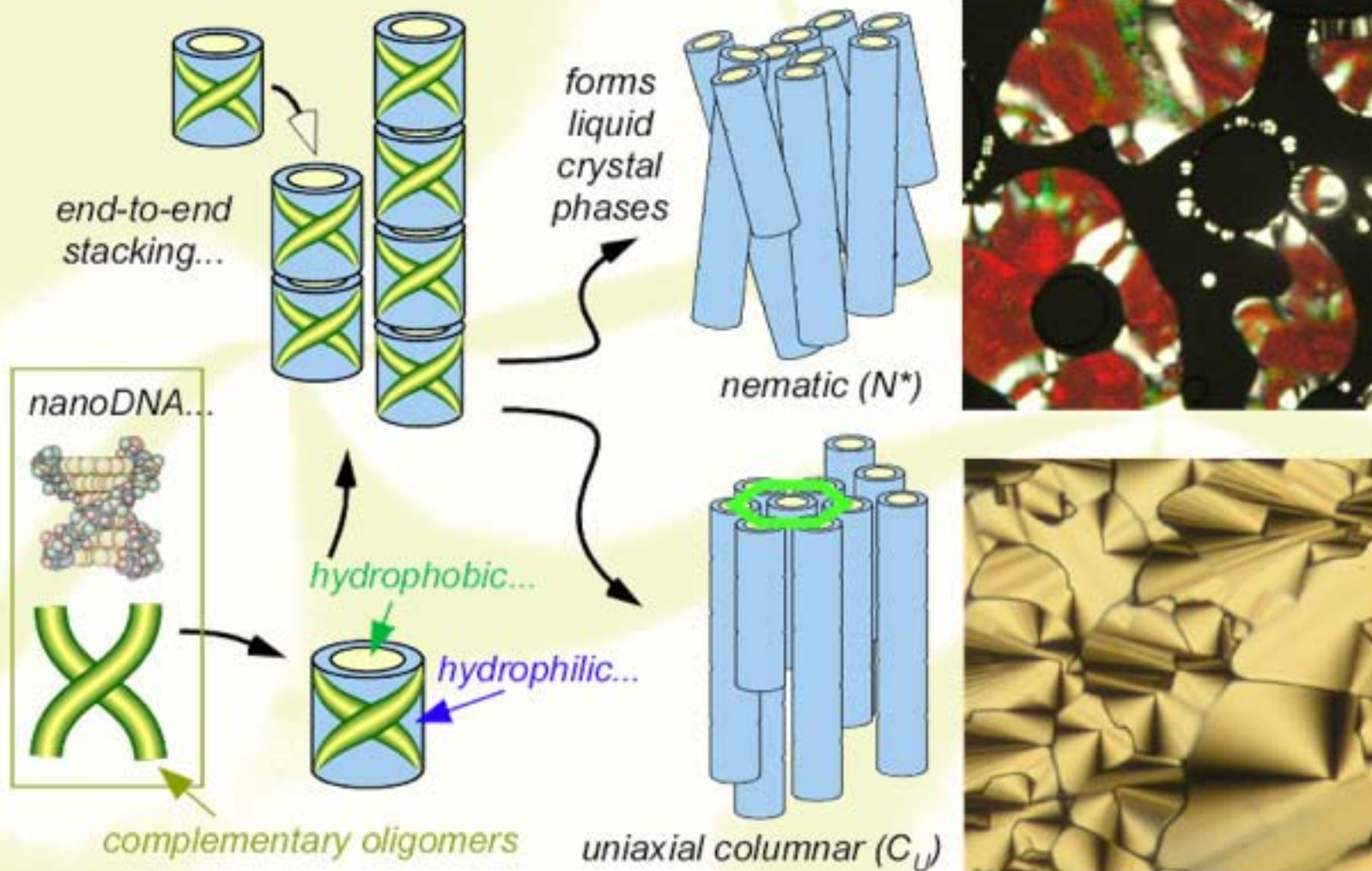
sunset yellow
(chromonic LC)



$$\epsilon \sim 2kT / 10\text{\AA}^2$$

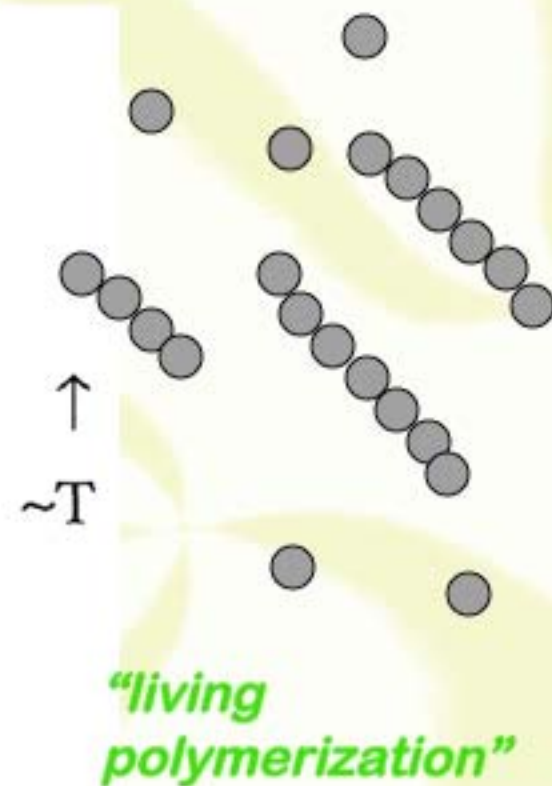
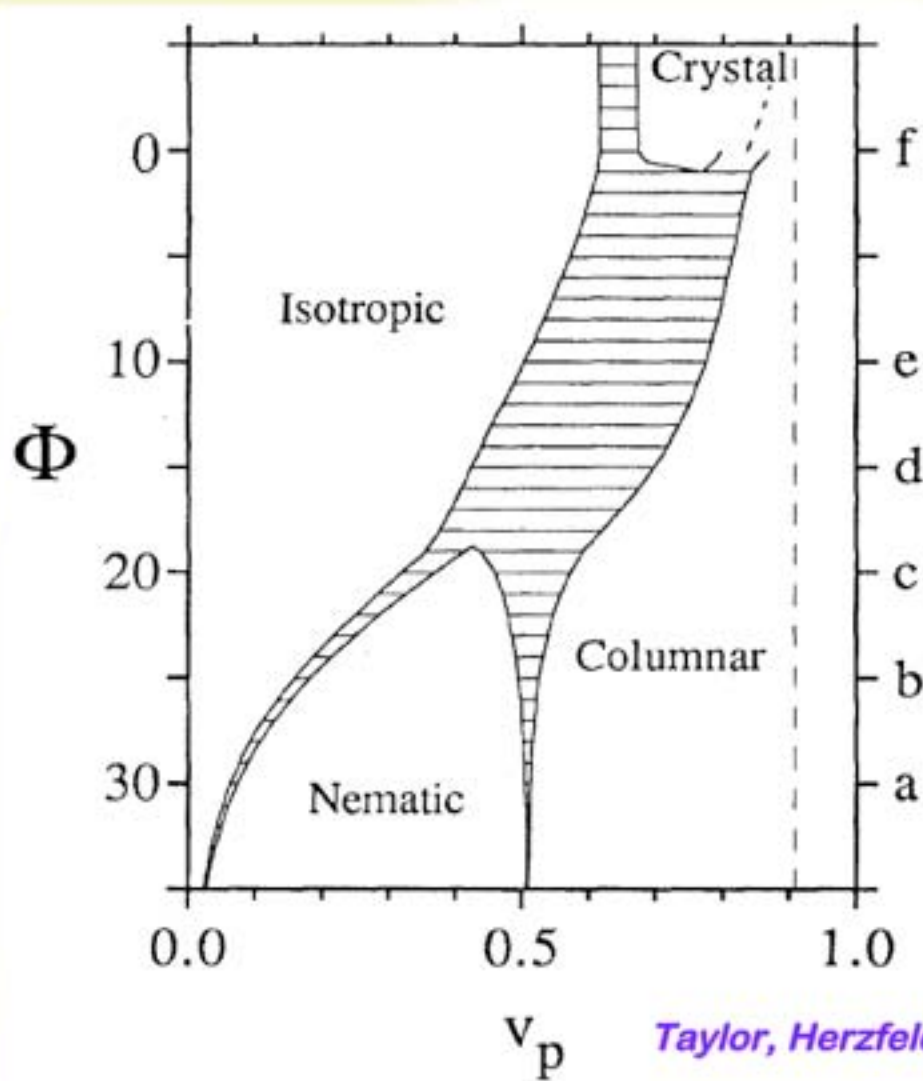


end-to-end adhesion



sticky ends \rightarrow nematic & columnar phases

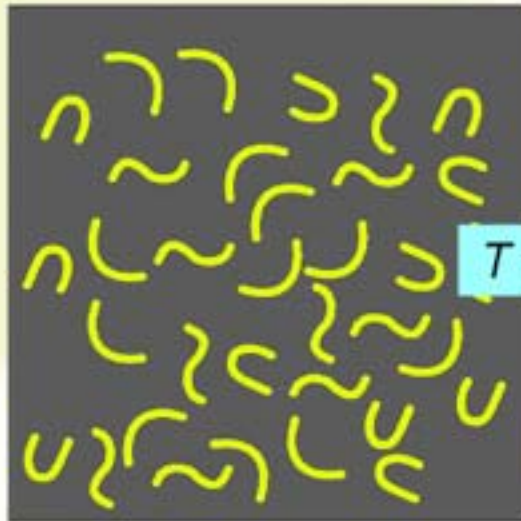
ϵ / kT



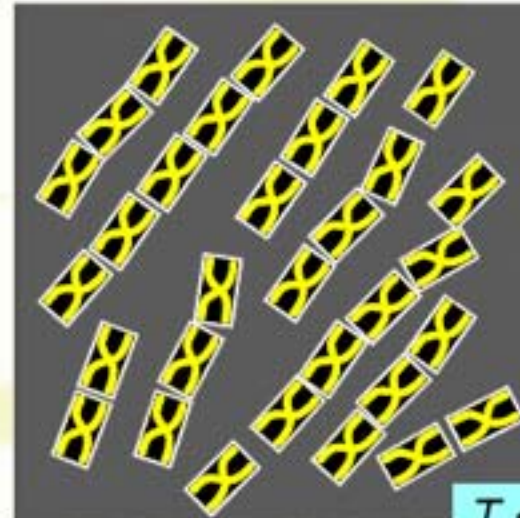
Taylor, Herzfeld, PRA (1990)



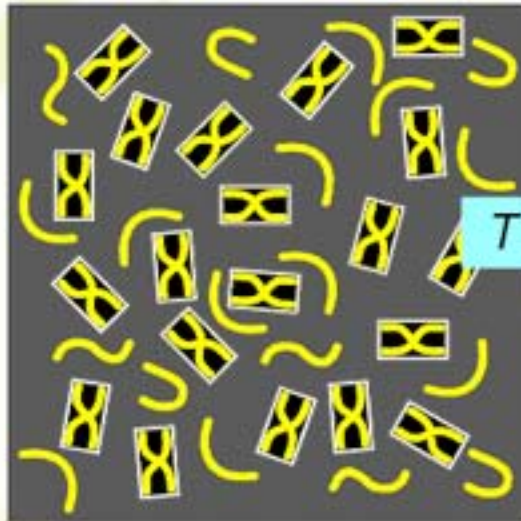
self-complementary pairs



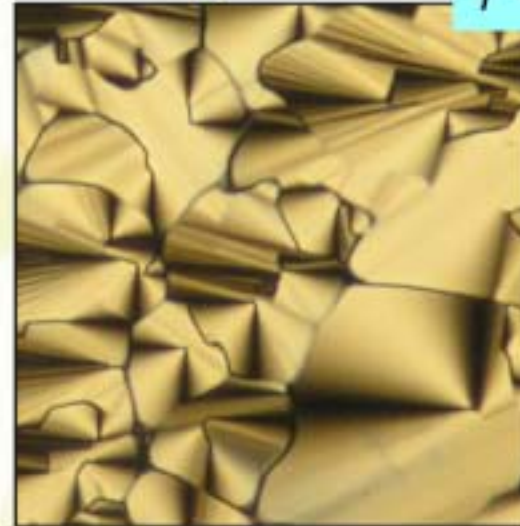
$T > T_u$



$T < T_{LC}$

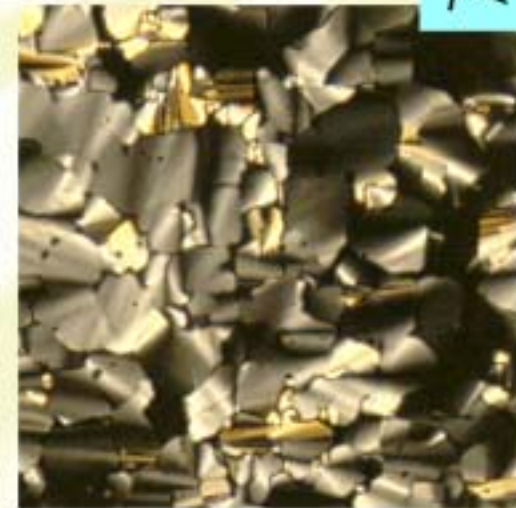
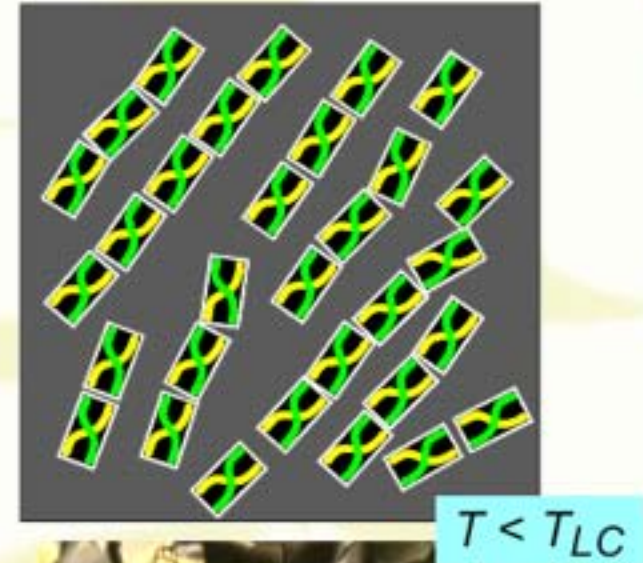
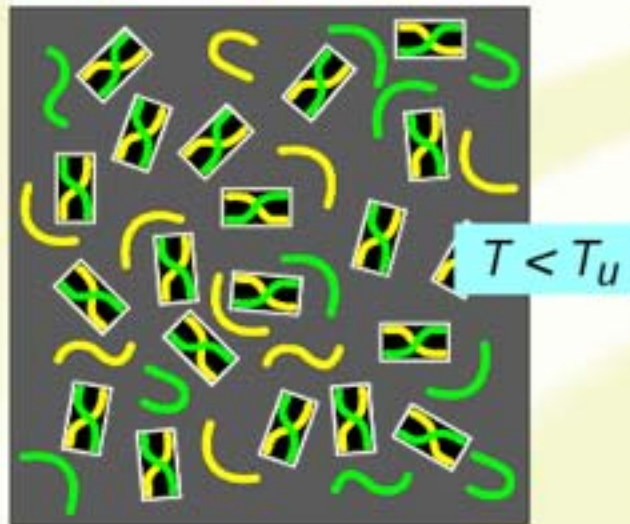
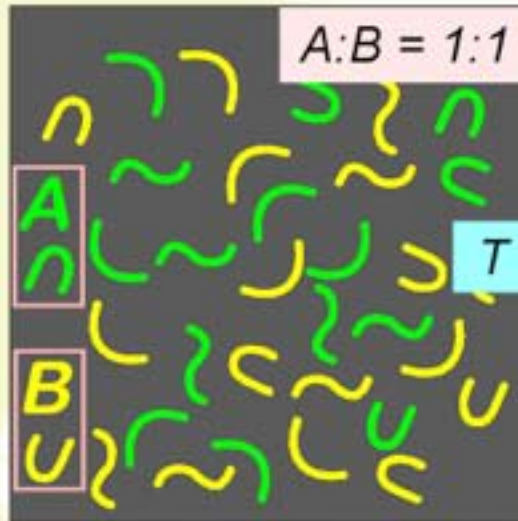


$T < T_u$

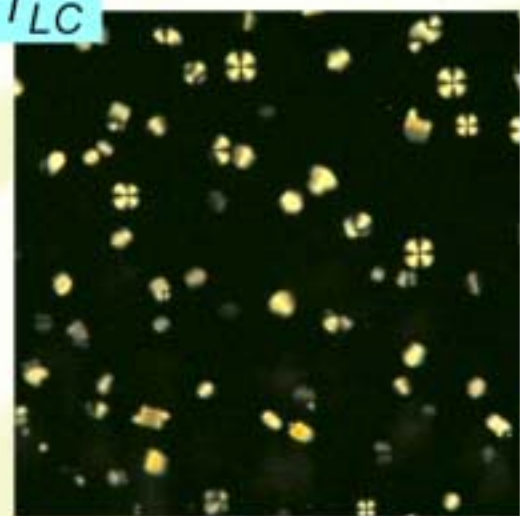
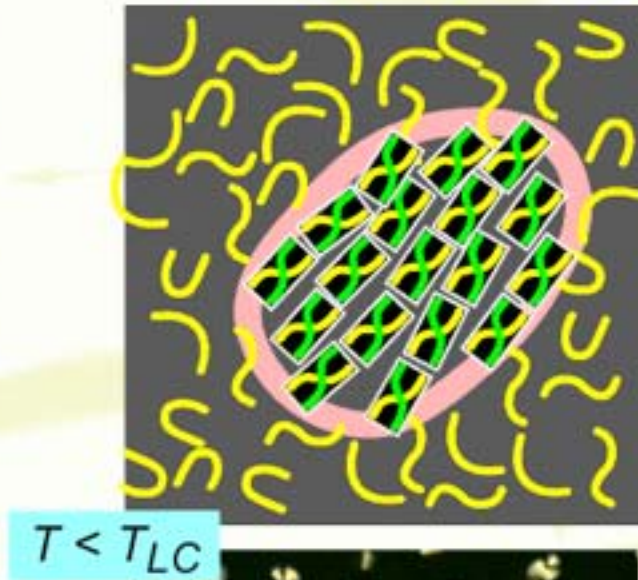
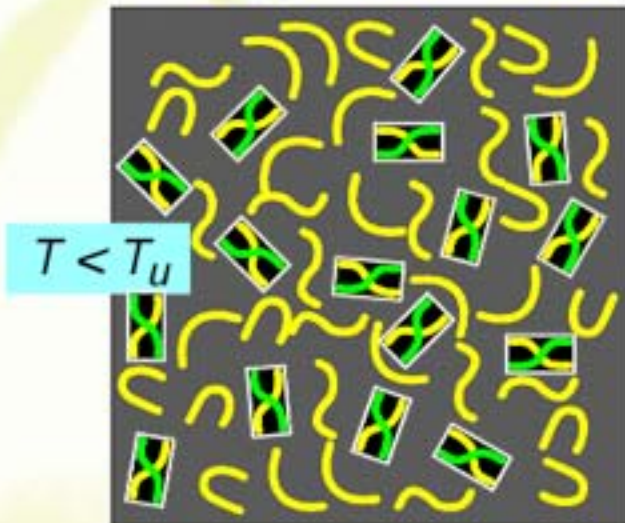
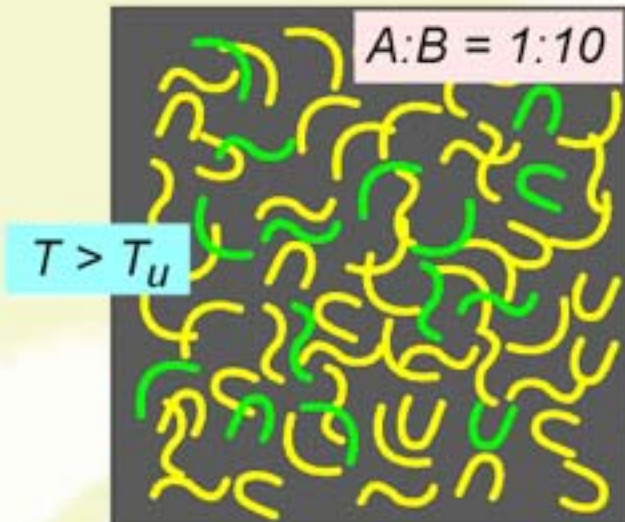


equimolar complementary pairs

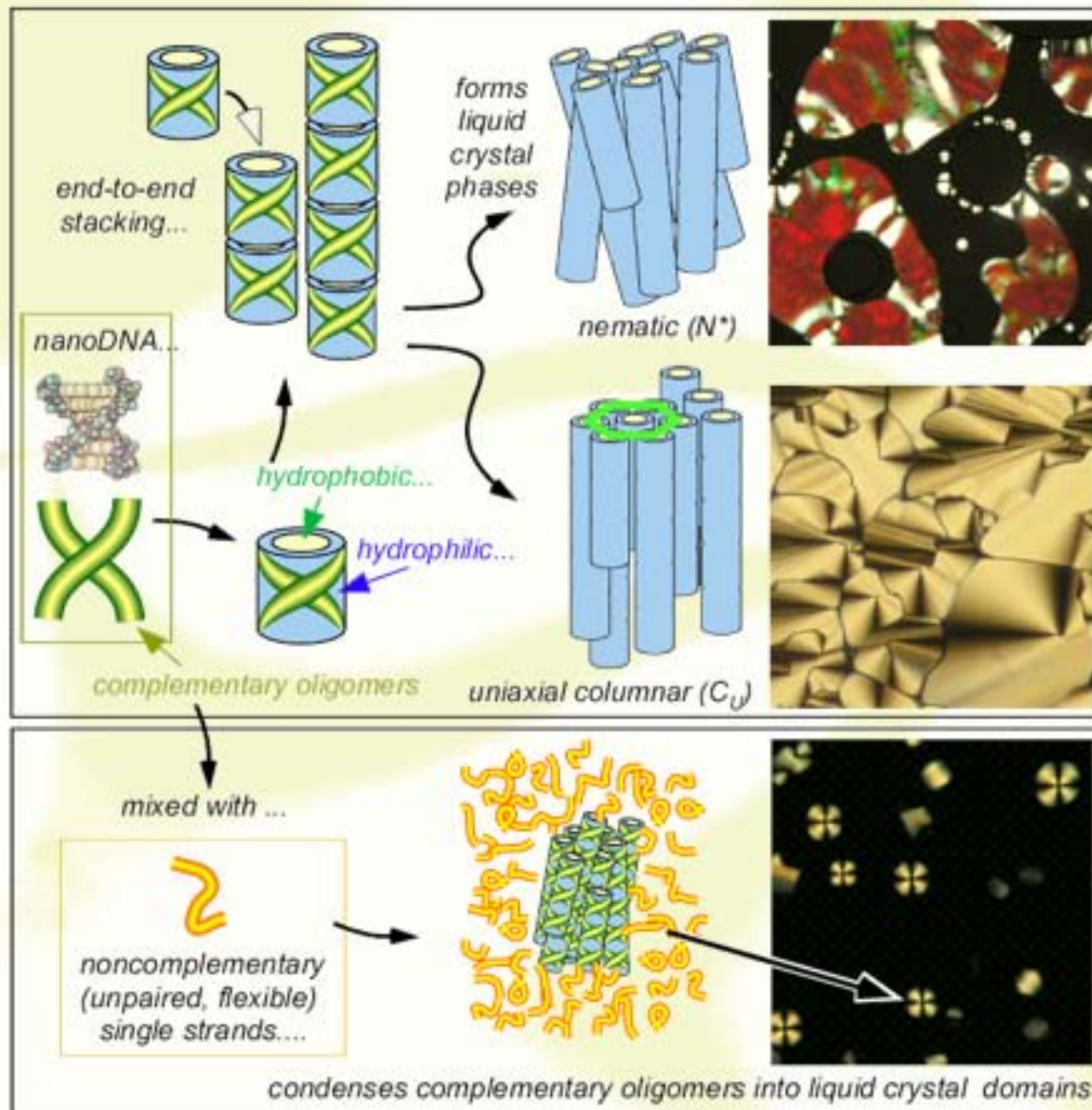
A 3'-CATGAGCTTCGTCGAG-5'
B 3'-CTCGAGGAAAGGCTCATG-5'
3'-GATGCTGAAAGGCTCATG-5'



liquid crystal condensation of complementary strands

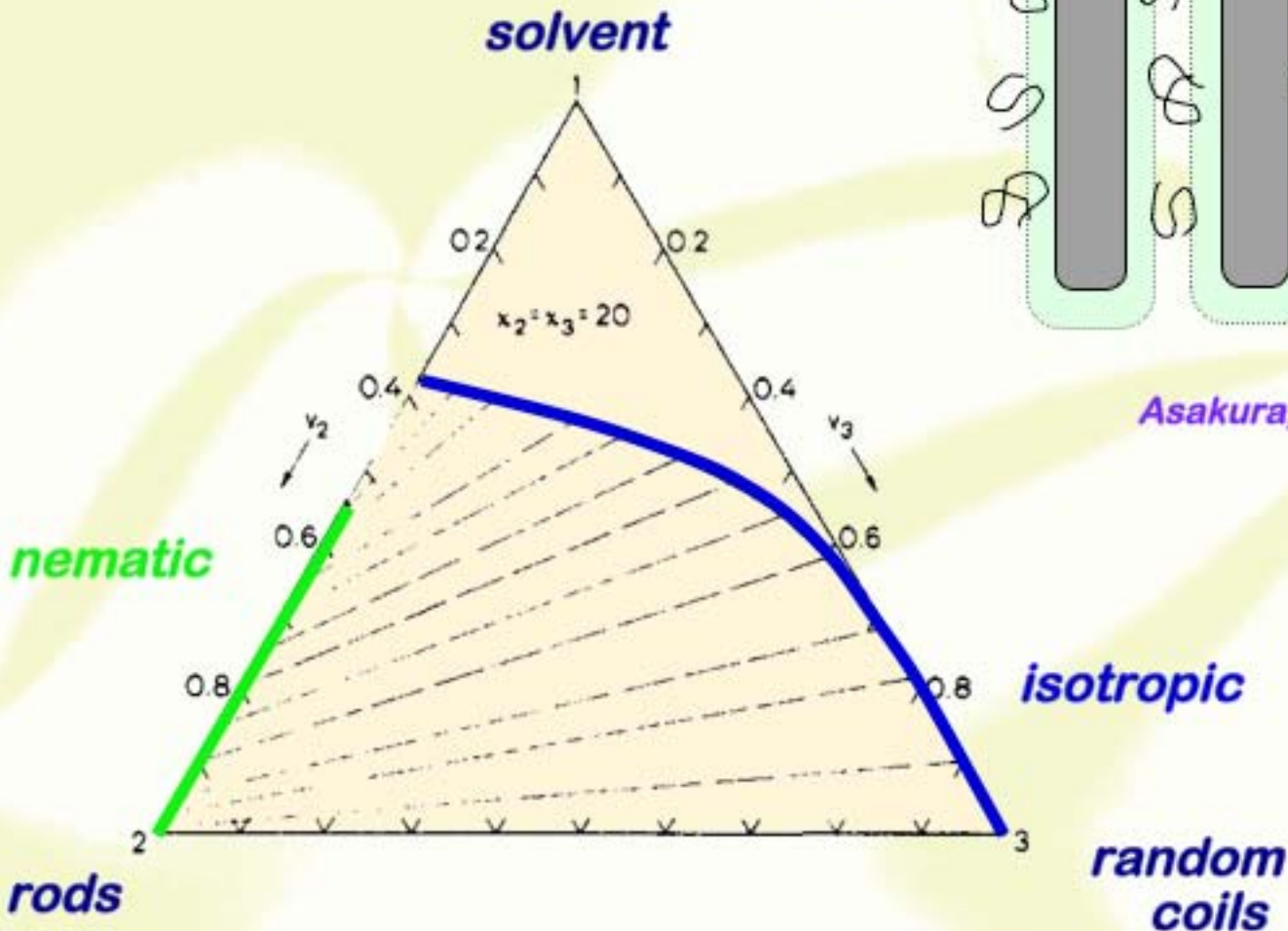


flexible and rigid won't mix

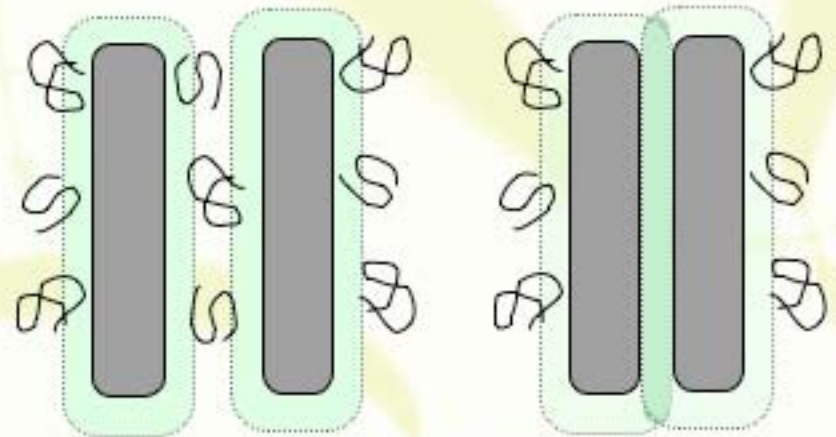


condensation mechanisms

Flory, *Macromolecules* (1978)



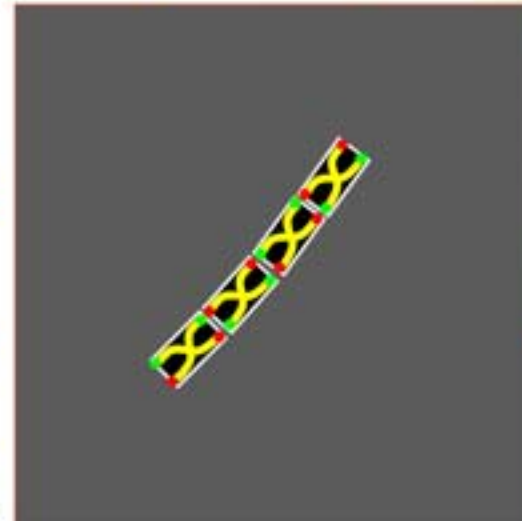
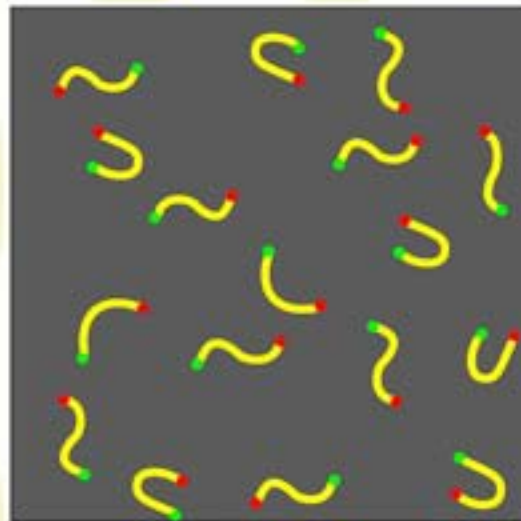
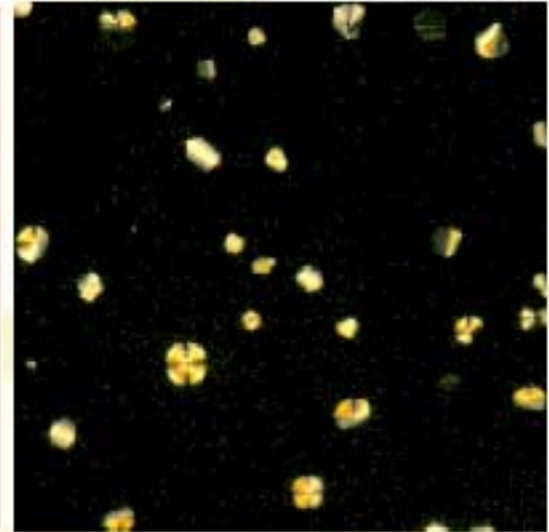
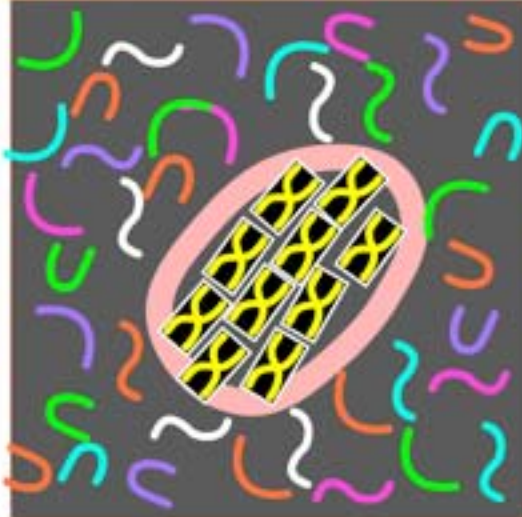
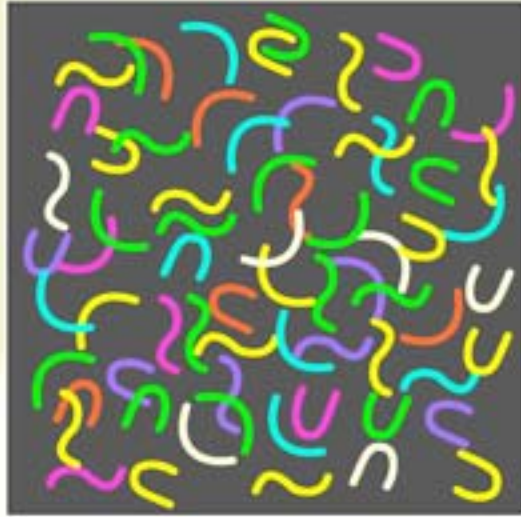
depletion attraction



Asakura, Oosawa, *JCP* (1954)



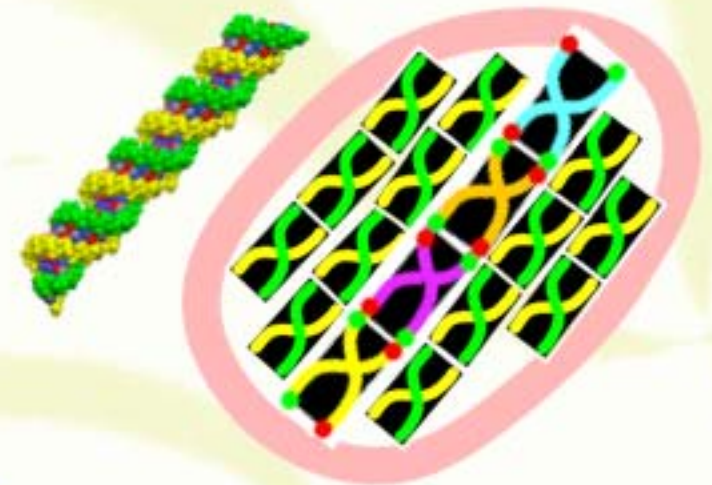
liquid crystal condensation of complementary strands



liquid crystal autocatalysis

Wikipedia:

- ◆ **A chemical reaction is autocatalytic if the reaction product is itself the catalyst for that reaction...**



...leads to the notion of

**liquid crystal
autocatalysis / autotemplating**

the catalyst establishes the structural paradigm...

and, in this case,

the liquid crystal is the catalyst, and the template

selection - three cascaded stages of self assembly

What is the purpose of life?

...to make liquid crystals.



20th century wisdom

*Because life's information carriers
are linear semiflexible polymers
they form liquid crystal phases.*



We would suggest...

Because they form liquid crystal phases

life's information carriers

are linear semiflexible polymers.

