

The role of hydrogen activation in early metabolism

MARTINA PREINER^{1*}, MINGQUAN YU², SREEJITH VARMA³, KAMILA MUCHOWSKA³, HARUN TÜYSÜZ², JOSEPH MORAN³, WILLIAM F. MARTIN^{1,4}

¹ Institute of Molecular Evolution, Heinrich-Heine-University, Universitätsstr. 1, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

² Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, 45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany

³ Laboratory of Chemical Catalysis, Institut de Science et d'Ingénierie Supramoléculaires, Université de Strasbourg, (ISIS), 67000 Strasbourg, France

⁵ Instituto de Tecnología Química e Biológica, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2780-157 Oeiras, Portugal

The probably most ancient CO₂ fixing metabolic pathway is – simply put – the catalyzed reaction between H₂ and CO₂, the product of which is an activated acetyl group. We are investigating the possible transition between geochemical H₂/CO₂ redox reactions to biochemical reactions in the so-called Wood-Ljungdahl (acetyl-CoA) pathway and thereby showing the crucial role of H₂ activation with transition metals - possibly via minerals found in serpentinizing hydrothermal systems like awaruite (Ni₃Fe) or magnetite (Fe₃O₄).

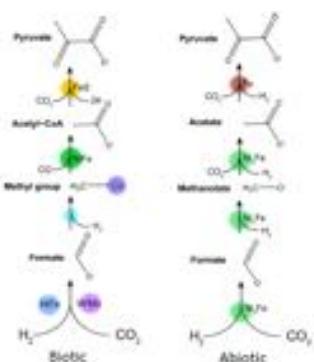


Fig.: The parallels between the biotic CO₂ fixation in the acetyl-CoA pathway and the products and intermediates we are observing in our abiotic CO₂ fixation with minerals found in serpentinizing systems are striking.

References: (1) M. Preiner et al., *Life* 8, 41 (2018) (2) F. L. Sousa et al., *Curr Opin Microbiol* 43, 77–83 (2018)