

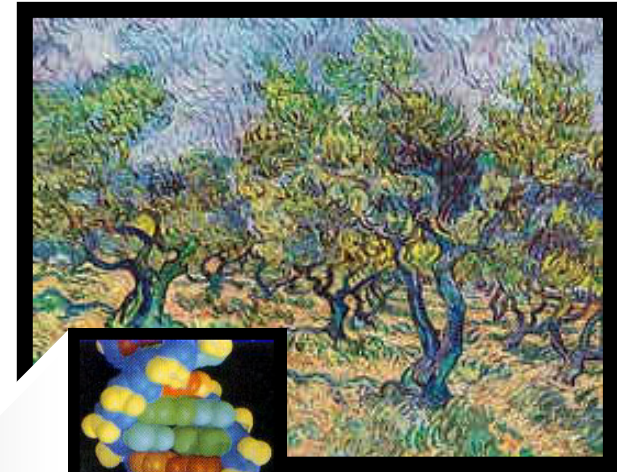
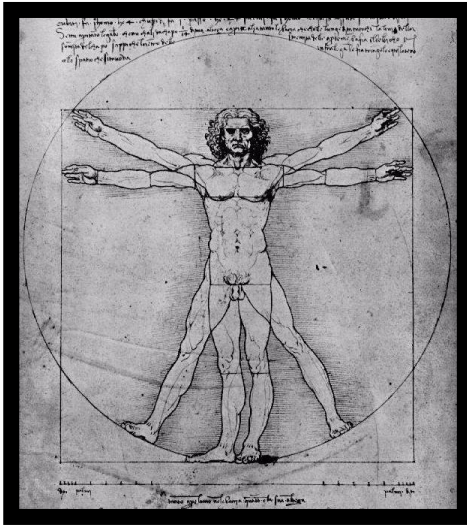


Il Mondo ad RNA



Enzo Gallori

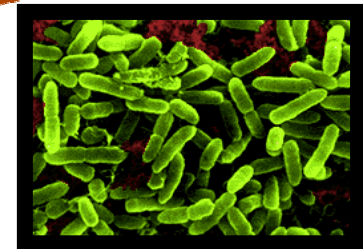
DBAG, Università di Firenze



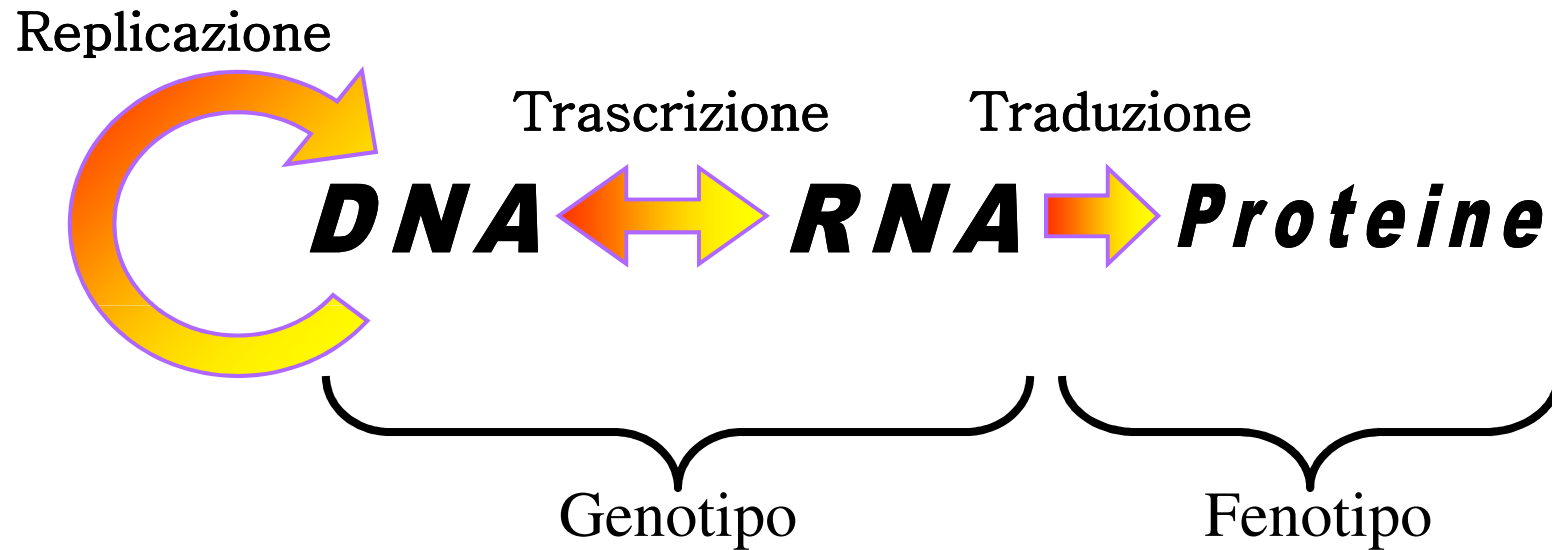
“Che cosa è la Vita ?”



DNA



Il Principio Centrale della Biologia



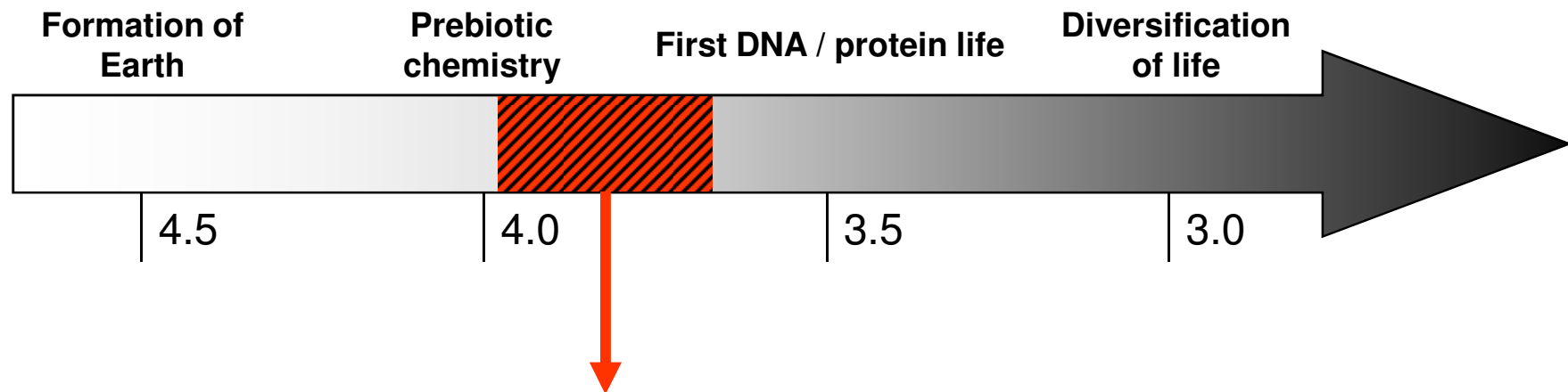
Definizione di vita secondo la NASA

“Life is a system able to self-maintain + self-replicate, and capable of undergoing Darwinian evolution”



La presenza di un sistema genetico è
“fondamentale”

Evoluzione Molecolare



La “comparsa” di un polimero *nucleic acid-like* capace di evolvere da un punto di vista Darwiniano segna
l'inizio della vita

F.Crick, L. Orgel, C. Woese (1968)

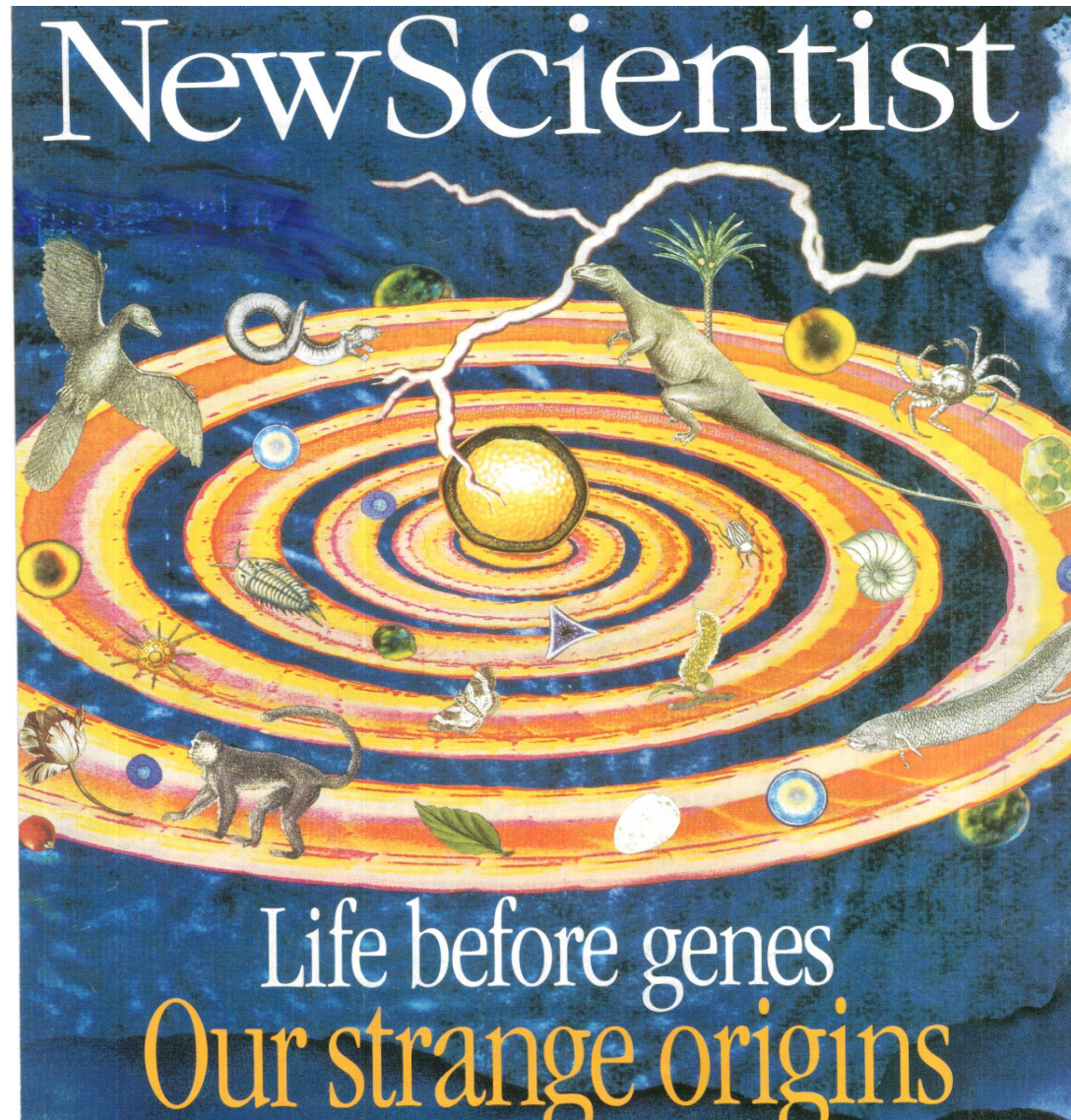
 **RNA
ancestrale**

T. Cech & R. Altman ('80)



Ribozimi: Molecole di RNA con attività catalitica

W. Gilbert (1986): “*RNA World*”



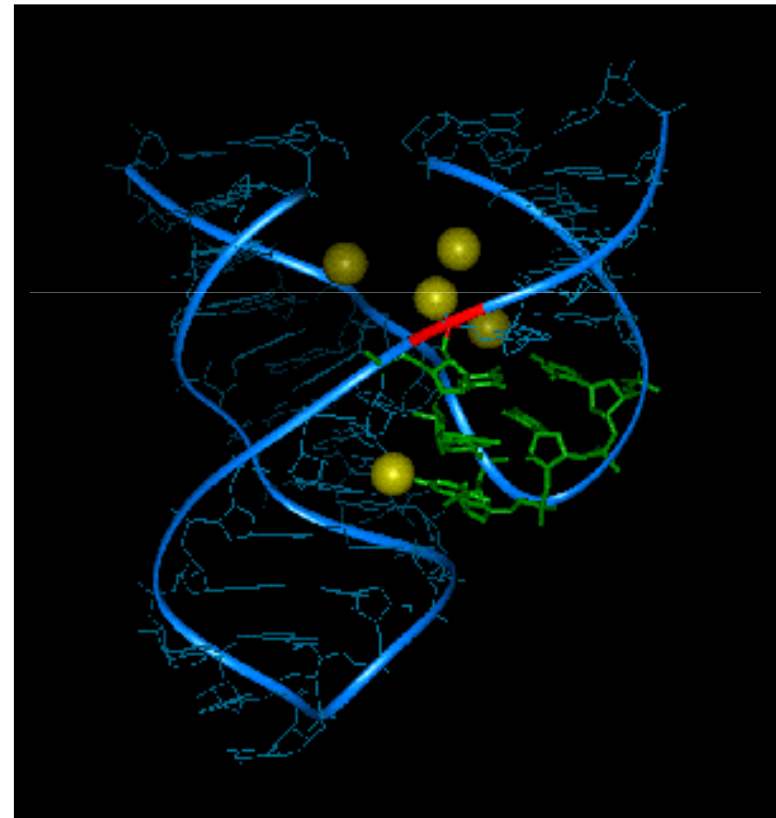
“Ribozimi” presenti in natura

Introni del Gruppo I e II

RNasi P

“Hairpin”

“Hammerhead”



A photograph of two yellow chrysanthemum flowers against a dark blue background. The flower on the right is large and fully bloomed, showing many layers of delicate, light yellow petals. The flower on the left is smaller and appears to be in an earlier stage of development, with more tightly packed, darker yellow petals.

HAMMERHEAD

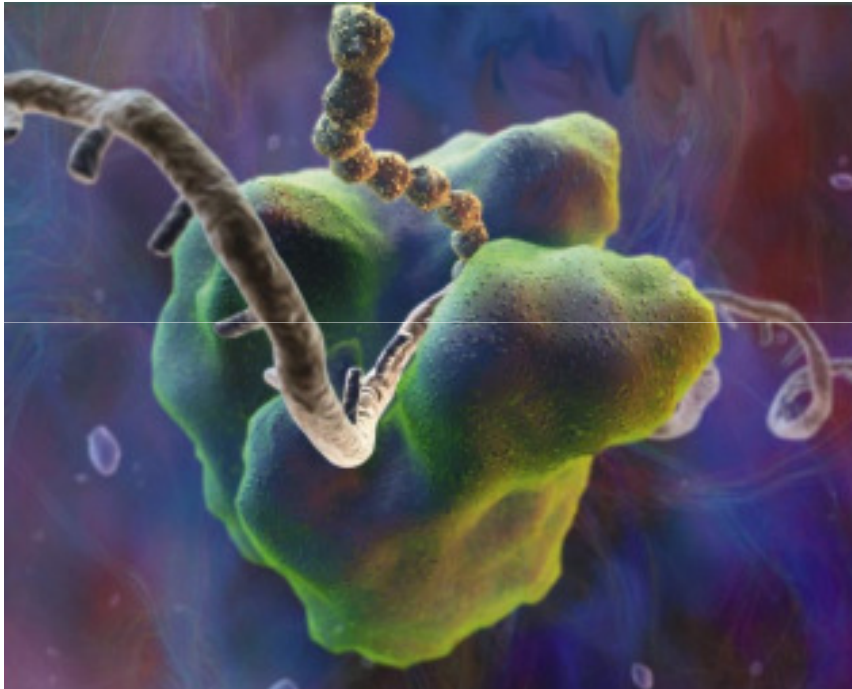
- Characteristics:
- Single stranded, circular, 250-400 nt long
 - Highly self-complementary (double helix)
 - Non-coding
 - "naked" (without capsid)
 - Replication by rolling circle
 - Smallest and simplest autonomous infectious agents
-
- HAMMERHEAD**
- Cleavage Site**
- Regions: I, II, III

I Viroidi sono considerati dei “resti” del Mondo ad RNA



Autobus FIAT RNA del 1939

Il ruolo dell'RNA nei processi biologici

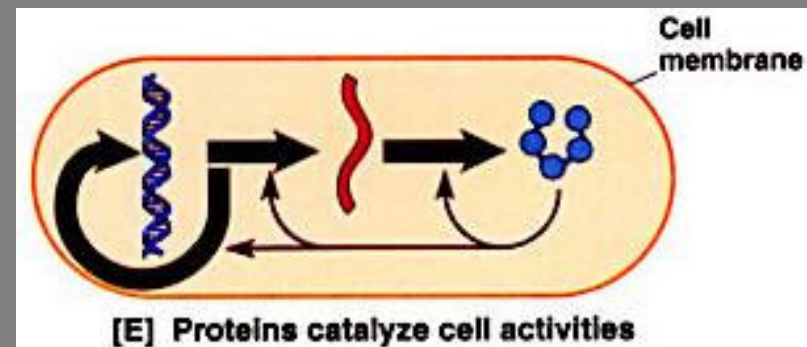
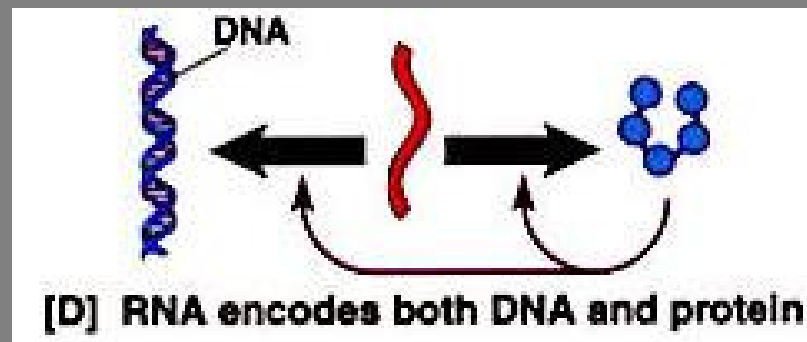
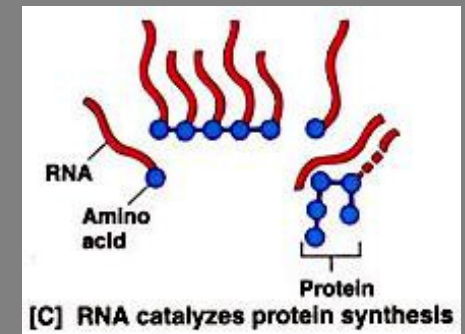
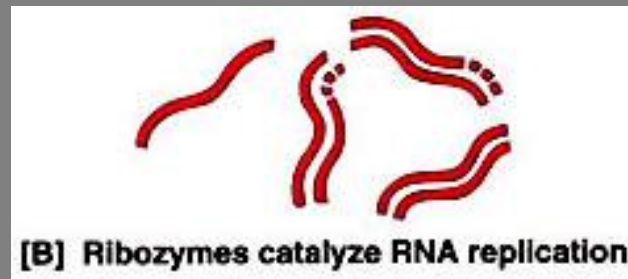
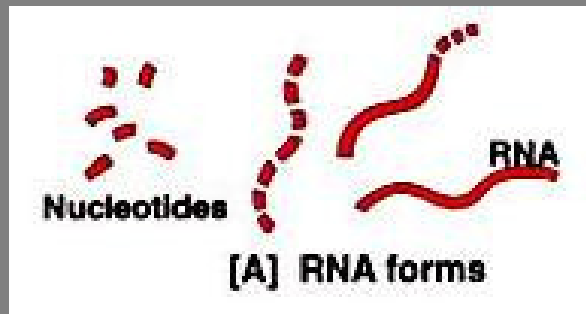


“The Colossal Enzyme”

T.A. Steitz

- Materiale ereditario di molti virus.
- Coinvolgimento in moltissimi processi cellulari (replicazione del DNA, “splicing” ed “editing” dell'RNA, “gene silencing”, . .).
- Coinvolgimento nel funzionamento del **Ribosoma** (**sintesi proteica**).

La transizione dall' RNA World al DNA World



***Come si originarono
i primi polimeri "RNA-like"?***

Verso il Mondo ad RNA

- Sintesi dei precursori (nucleotidi) e loro polimerizzazione;
- Persistenza / protezione dei nascenti polimeri in un ambiente in continuo cambiamento;
- Espressione della “potenzialità biologica” dei polimeri informativi originatisi.

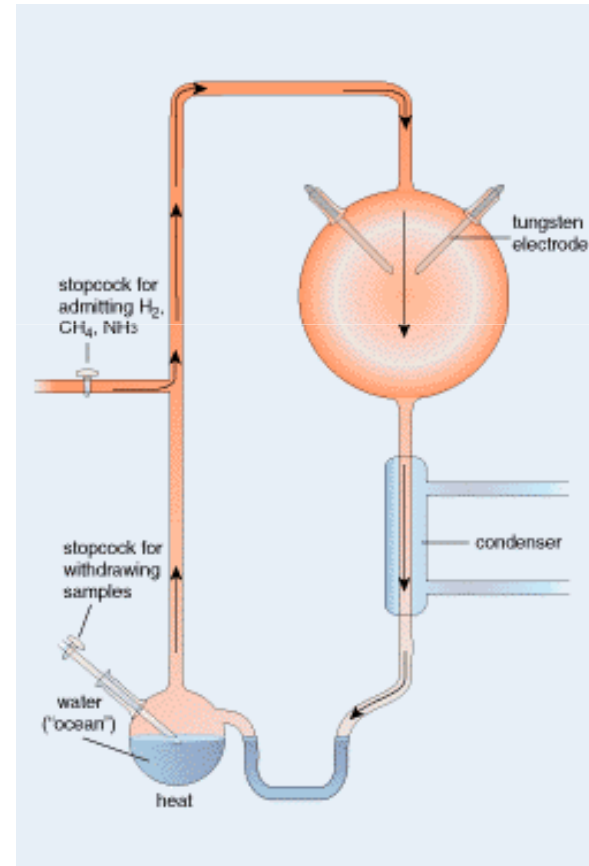
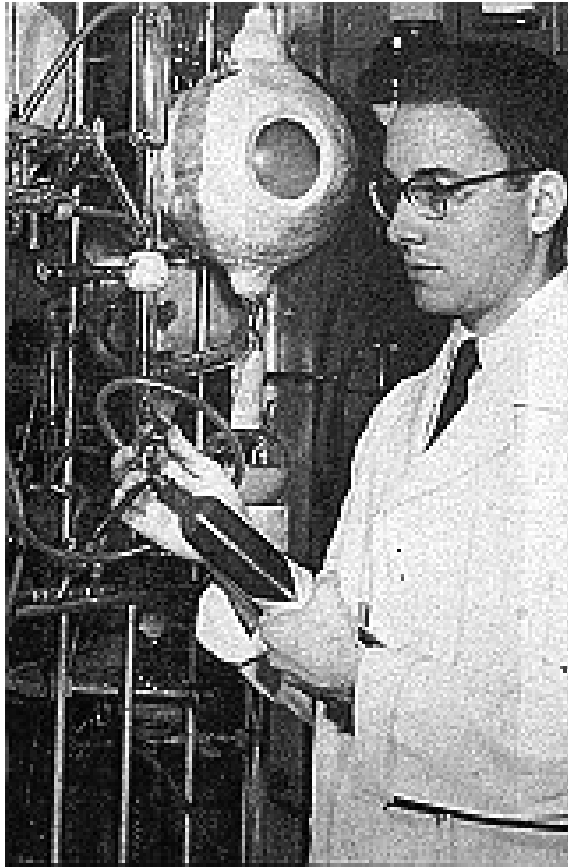
Sintesi dei Precursori: chimica in soluzione acquosa



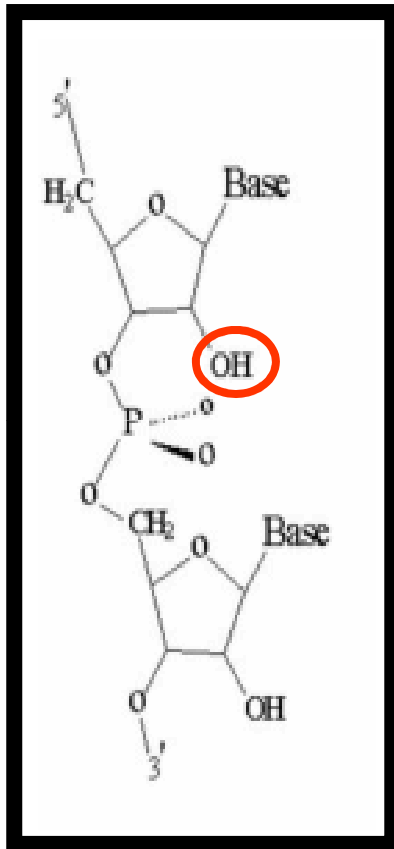
A.I. Oparin (~1924) - J.B.S. Haldane (~1930)

“The Primordial Soup”

Stanley Miller (1953)



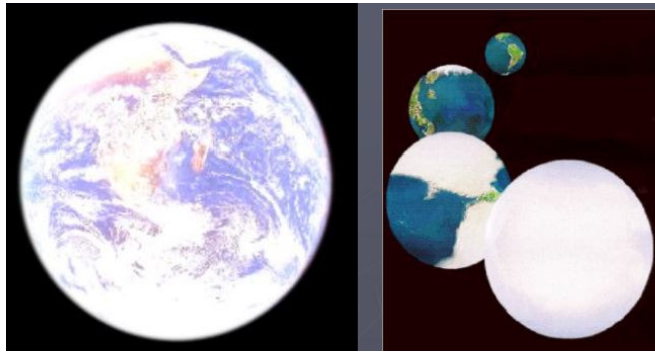
Polimerizzazione dei precursori



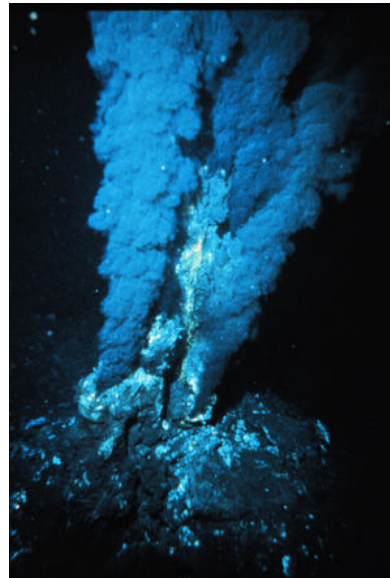
**In soluzione acquosa
(oceano primordiale) **non**
si ha polimerizzazione
bensì idrolisi!**

***Ricerca di un ambiente “idoneo”
dove le molecole genetiche
possono essersi originate e
abbiano mosso i “primi passi” sul
cammino che ha portato alla “vita”***

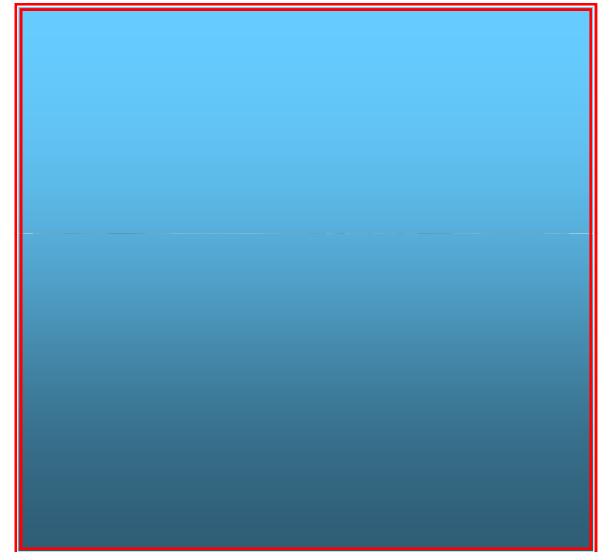
Possible Physical Settings



The “snowball” hypothesis
(L.E. Orgel, A.V. Vlassov)



***Hydrothermal vent
& pyrite***
(G. Wächtershäuser
M.J. Russel)



Clay Minerals