

NASA AMES RESEARCH CENTER

STEP High School Astrobiology Summer Camp

LIPIDS

Photo credit: Russell Virgilio



1. What is Astrobiology?
 - a) how does Astrobiology relate to Lassen?
2. What are lipids?
3. Lipids in microbes
 - a) how can lipids help us to identify microbes in the environment?
 - b) examples from Yellowstone and Lassen
4. Lipids in old rocks
5. Search for evidence of microbial life on Mars using lipids
 - a) Mars Science Laboratory SAM instrument packageLipids in old rocks
6. Introduction to Lassen



What is Astrobiology?



Astrobiology is the scientific study of the origin, evolution, distribution, and future of life on Earth and in the universe.

- How does life originate and evolve?
- Is there life beyond Earth and, if so, how can we detect it?
- What is the future of life on Earth and in the universe?

<http://astrobiology.nasa.gov>



- Astrobiology is a collaborative effort
 - microbiology, ecology, astronomy, geology, paleontology, and chemistry
- Researchers begin by studying life on Earth
- Earth is the only planet that we know has life!
- Microbes have inhabited Earth for 9/10ths of its history
- It's likely that microbes will be the type of life we will find elsewhere in the universe
- Where do we find microbial ecosystems today?
- We study analog systems

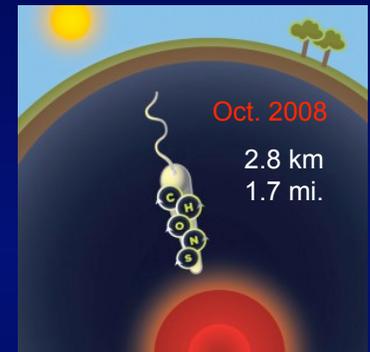
We hope to understand how life existed on early Earth and other planetary bodies

<http://astrobiology.nasa.gov>

ANALOG SYSTEMS



- Extreme environments on Earth
 - hot springs
 - deep sea hydrothermal vents
 - deep subsurface
 - polar regions
 - hypersaline ponds
 - arid environments
 - endolithic communities
 - high UV





Extremophiles

Thermophile = **heat-loving**

Acidophile = **acid-loving**



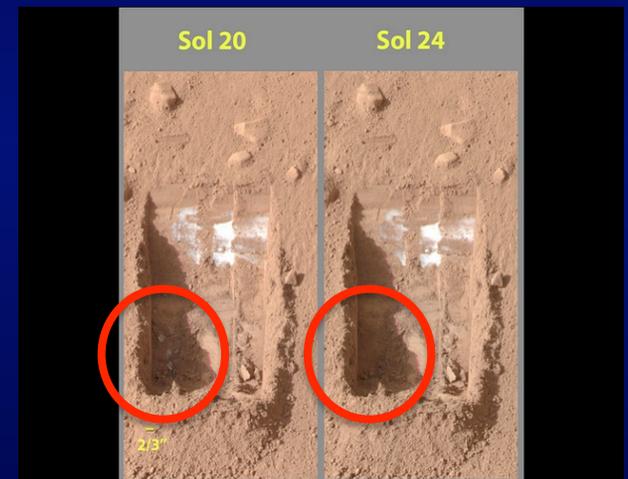
LIFE ELSEWHERE?



- Possible environments on other planetary bodies that could host microbial life
 - Follow the water!
 - Mars



Spirit, Opportunity



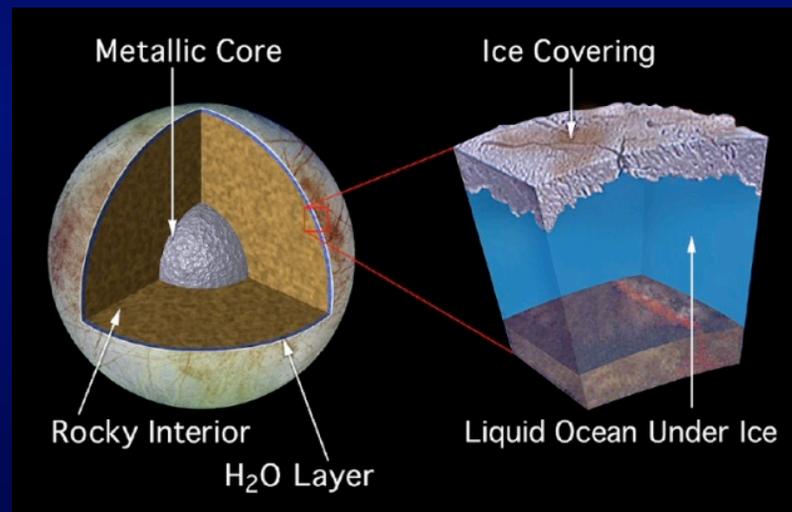
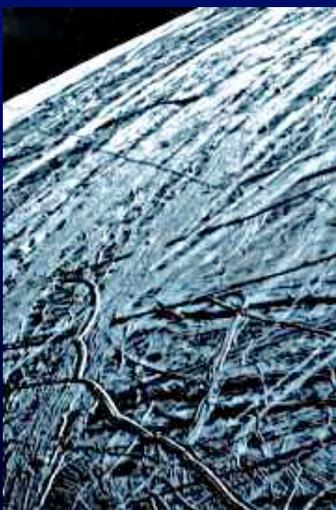
Phoenix

LIFE ELSEWHERE?



“ICY WORLDS”

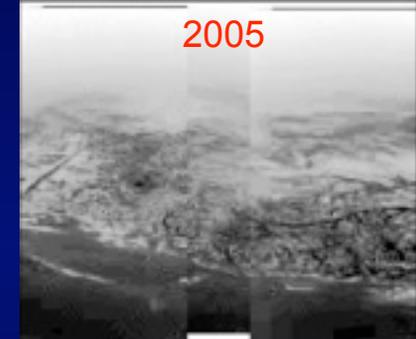
Jupiter’s moon Europa



LIFE ELSEWHERE?



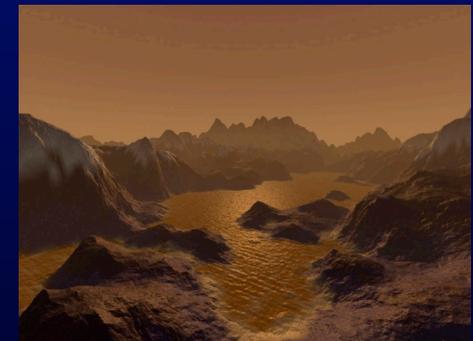
Saturn's moon Titan
-prebiotic chemistry



NASA Cassini mission
ESA Huygens probe



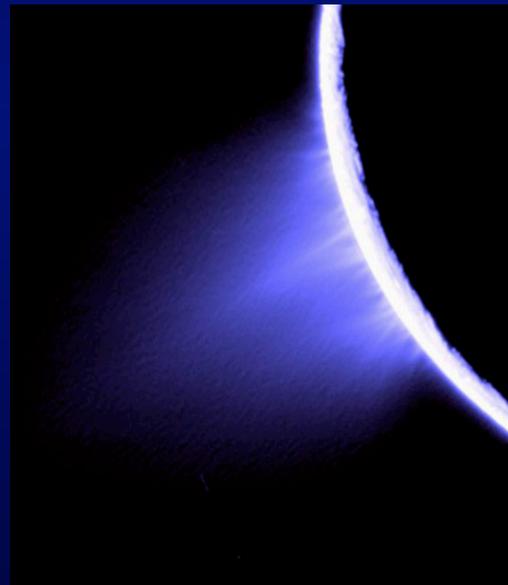
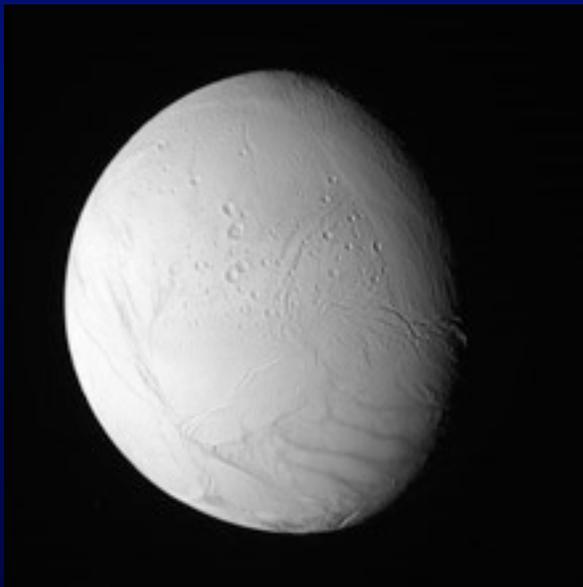
Ice volcanoes erupt liquid water



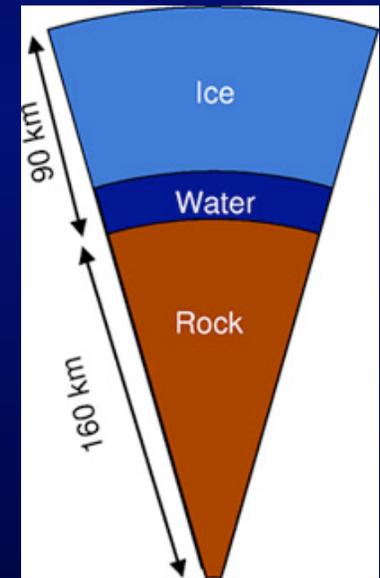
Ethane lakes



Saturn's moon Enceladus



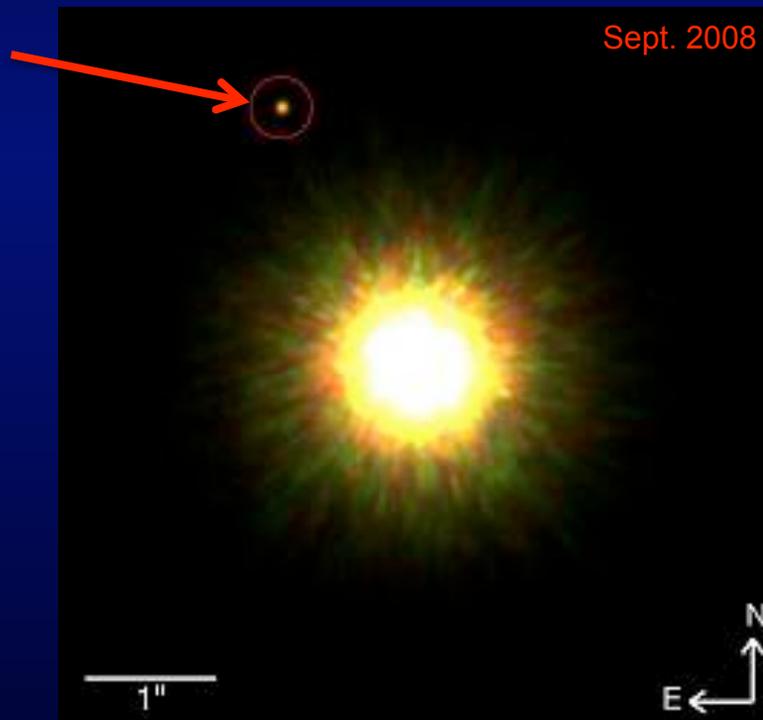
Plumes of H₂O vapor erupting



H₂O ocean?

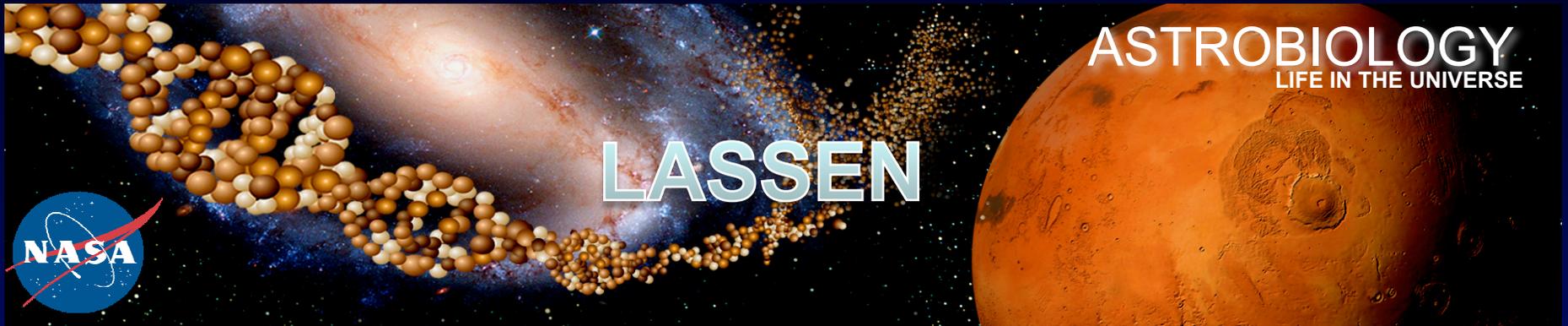


Extrasolar planets

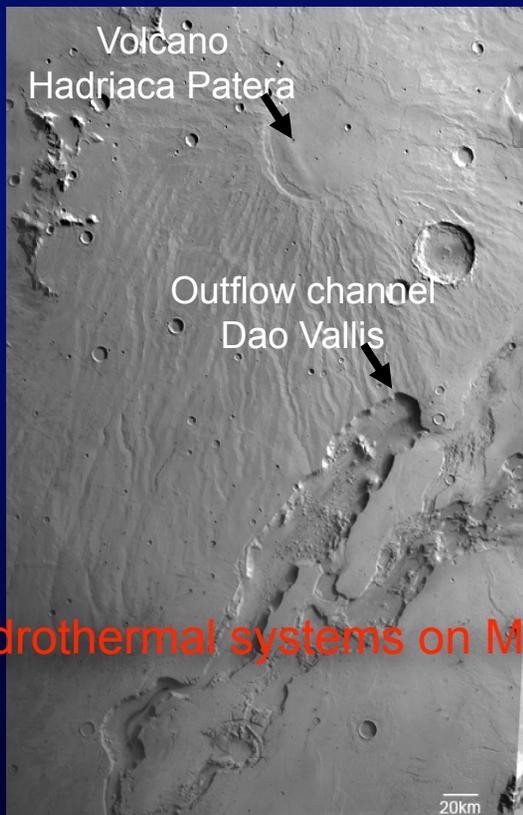


first picture taken of a likely planet orbiting a distant, sun-like star

Gemini telescope, Hawai'i



How does Astrobiology relate to Lassen?



Hydrothermal systems on Mars?



silica!

- Hot spring?
- *Fumarole*?

Was there a Lassen-type hydrothermal systems on Mars??



How do we look for evidence of life on Mars?

Biosignatures

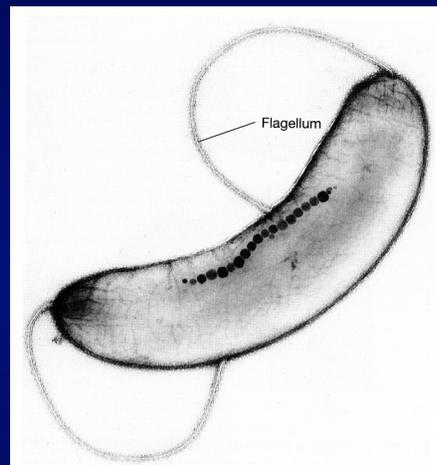
BIOSIGNATURES

Microbially-influenced
sedimentary structures
e.g., stromatolites

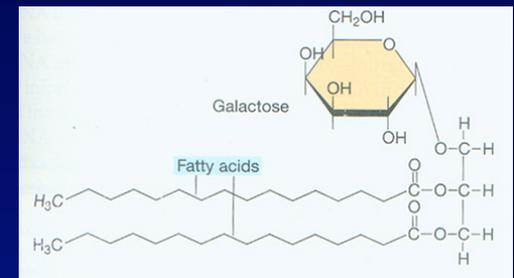


Chemofossils

Biominerals
a) BCM



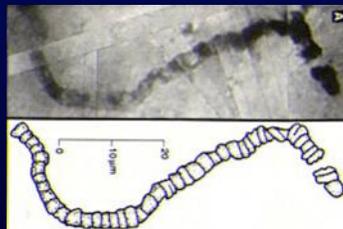
Lipid biomarkers



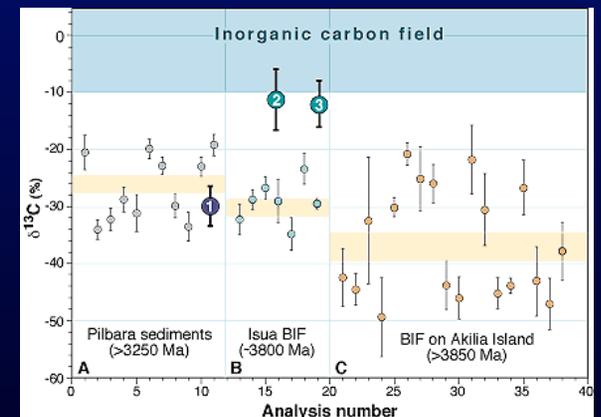
b) BIM



Microbial fossils



Stable isotopic fractionation



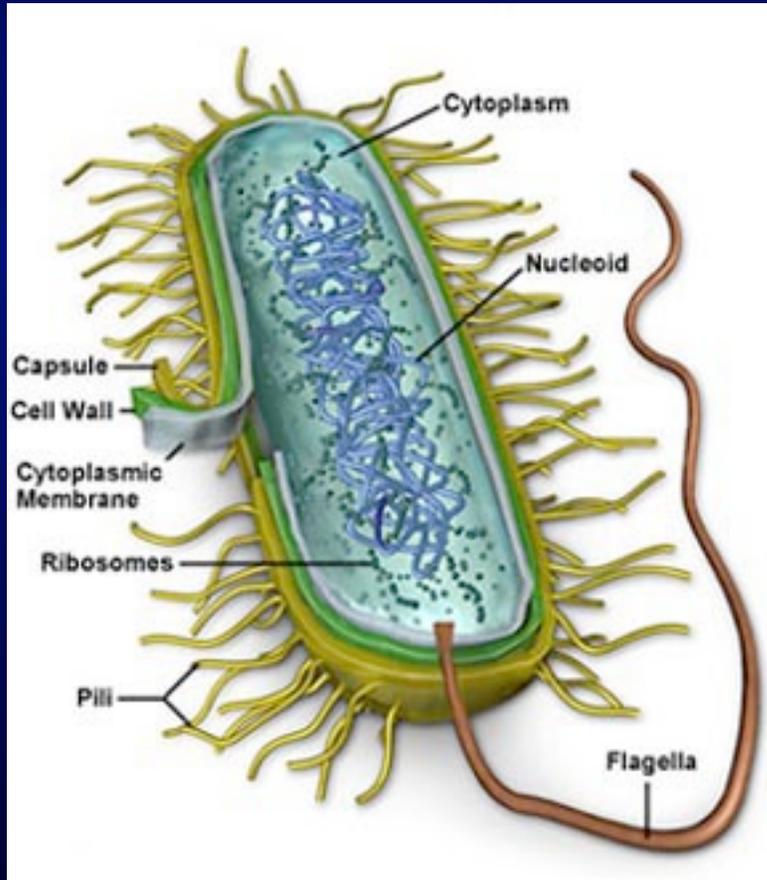
LIPIDS



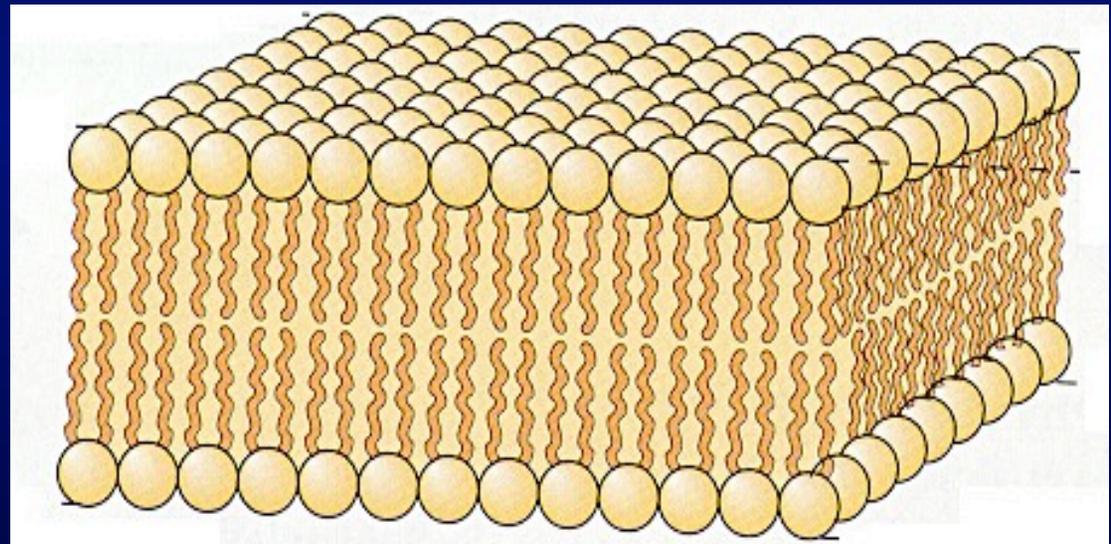
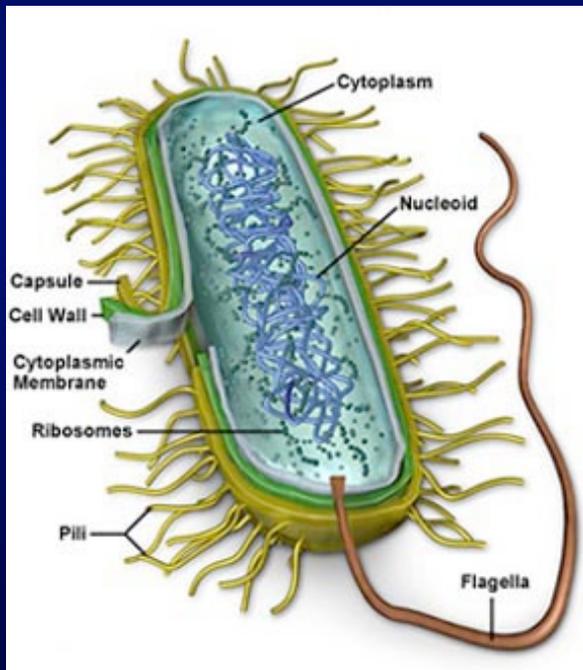
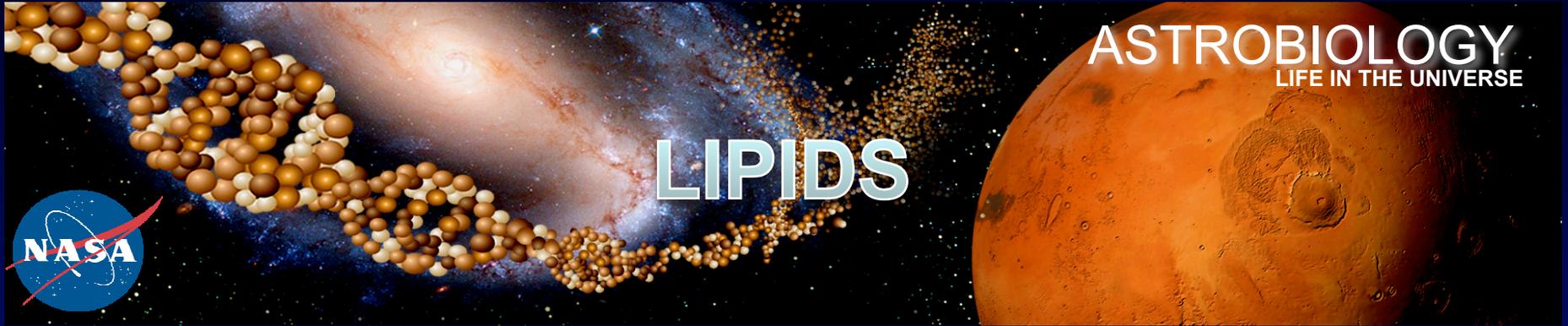
What are lipids?

Types:

1. Oils, fats
2. Waxes
3. Sterols



LIPIDS

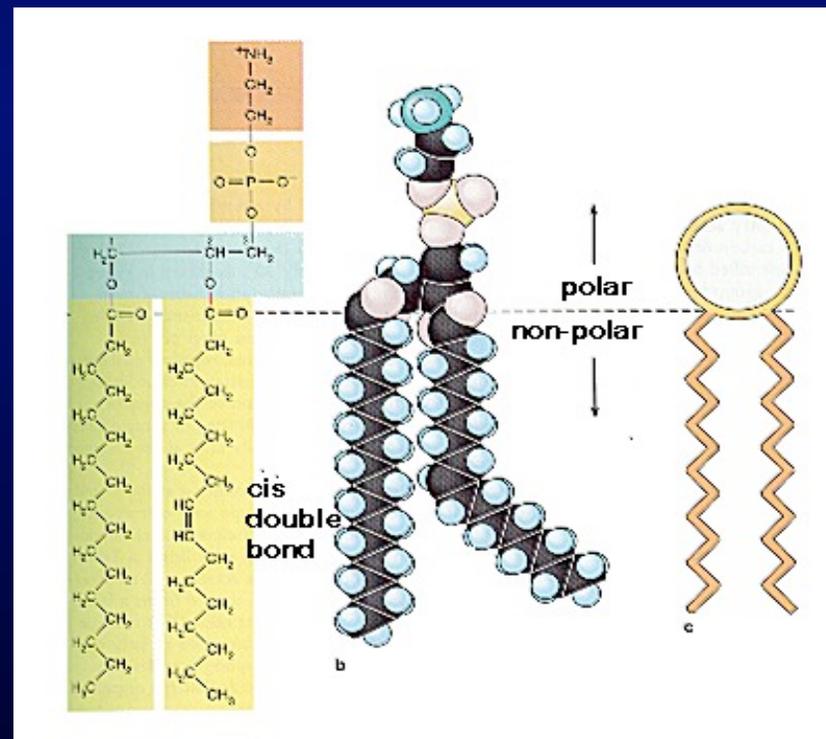


Lipid bilayer

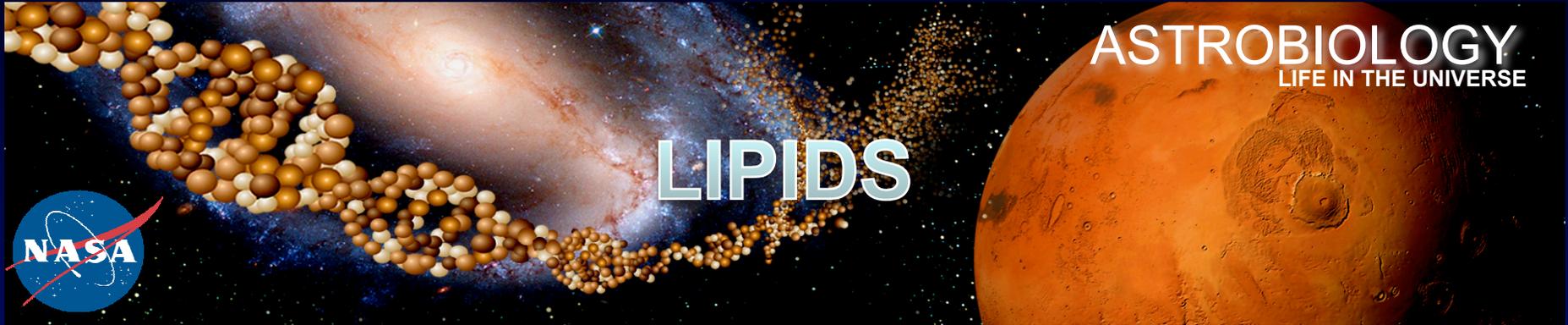
LIPIDS



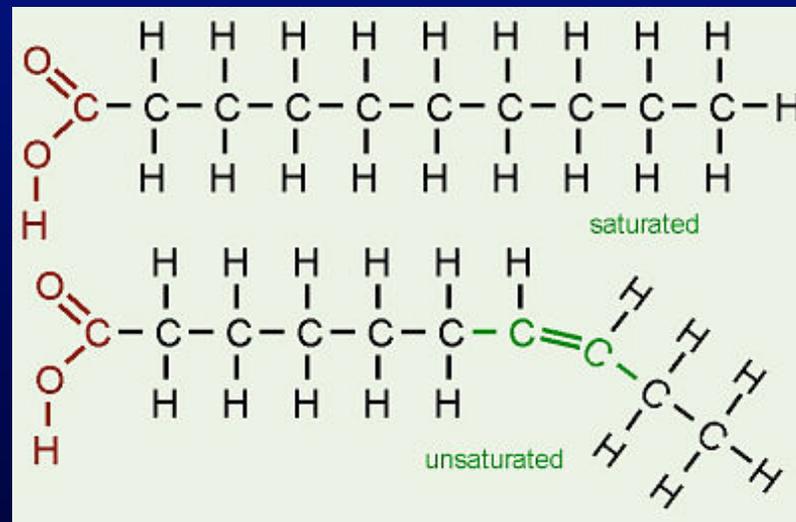
Mono-, Di-, and Tri-glycerides

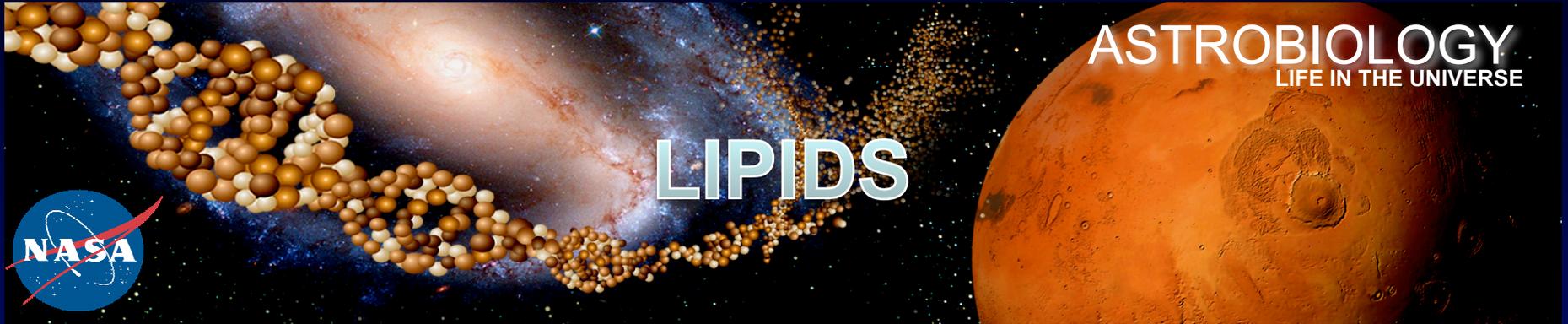


LIPIDS



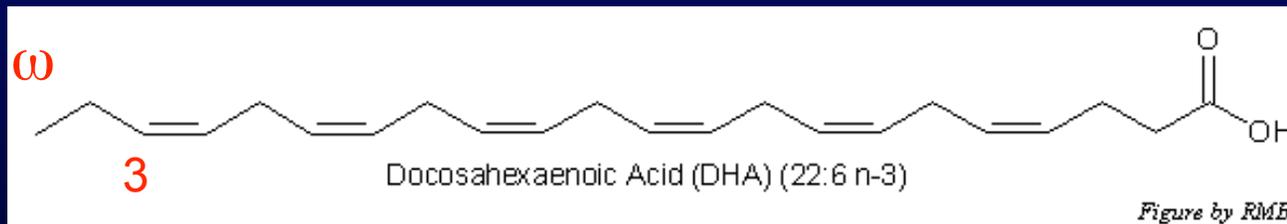
Saturated, mono-unsaturated, and poly-unsaturated





Saturated, mono-unsaturated, and poly-unsaturated

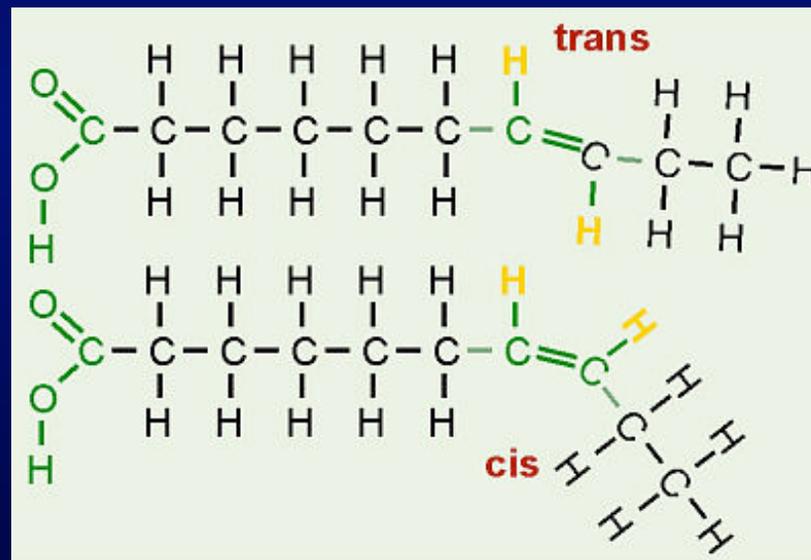
Fish oil: omega-3 fatty acids



LIPIDS



Trans fats

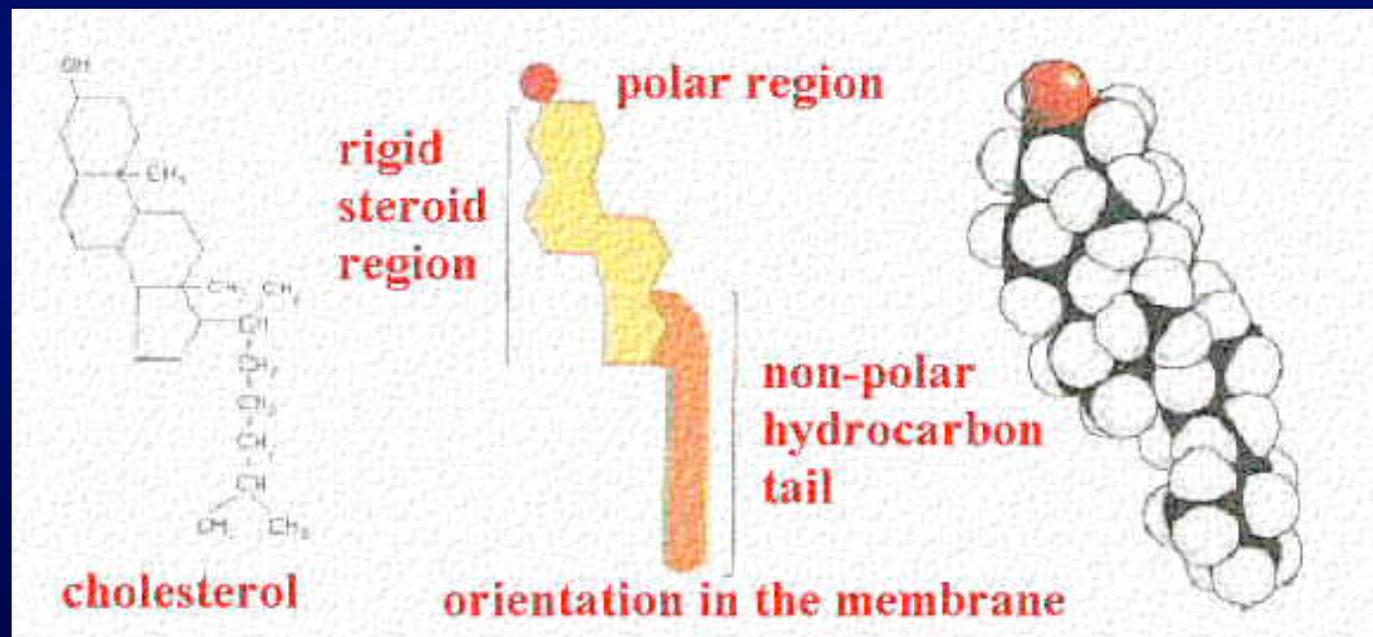


Cis bonds transform to trans upon heating
Trans fats = carcinogens!!

LIPIDS

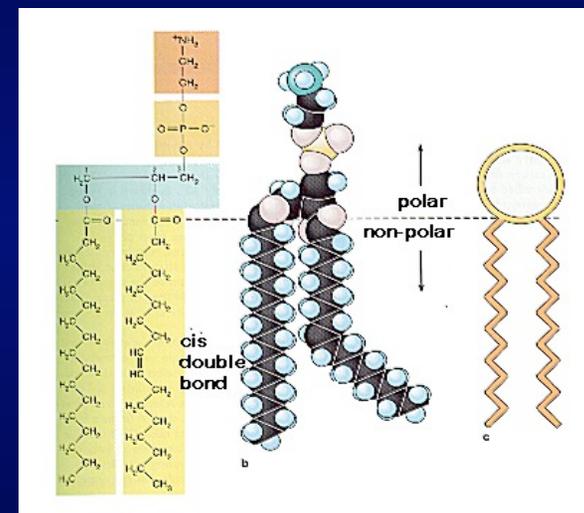
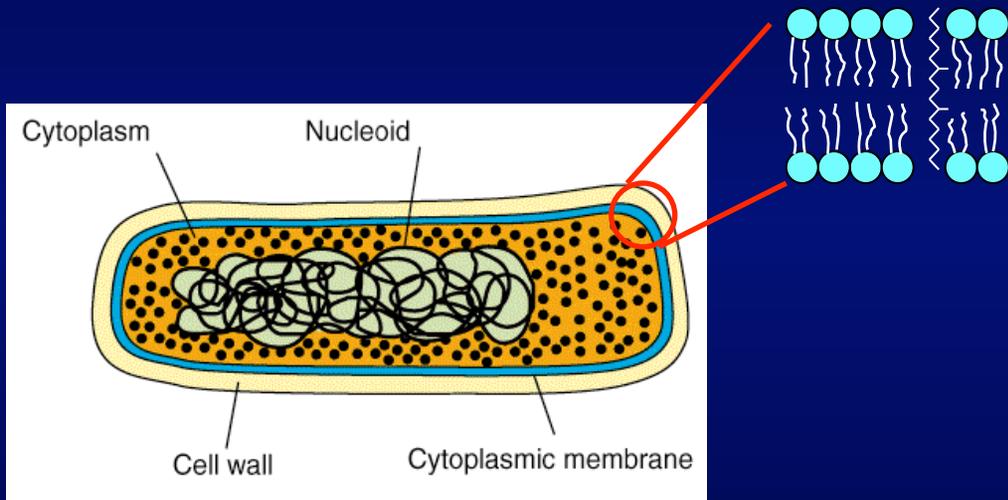


Cholesterol



Precursor to hormones (aka steroids!)
Vitamin D

LIPIDS IN MICROBES

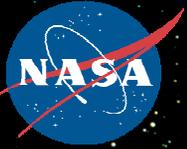


Ester-linked membrane fatty acids

Who's there?

ASTROBIOLOGY
LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE

LIPIDS IN MICROBES

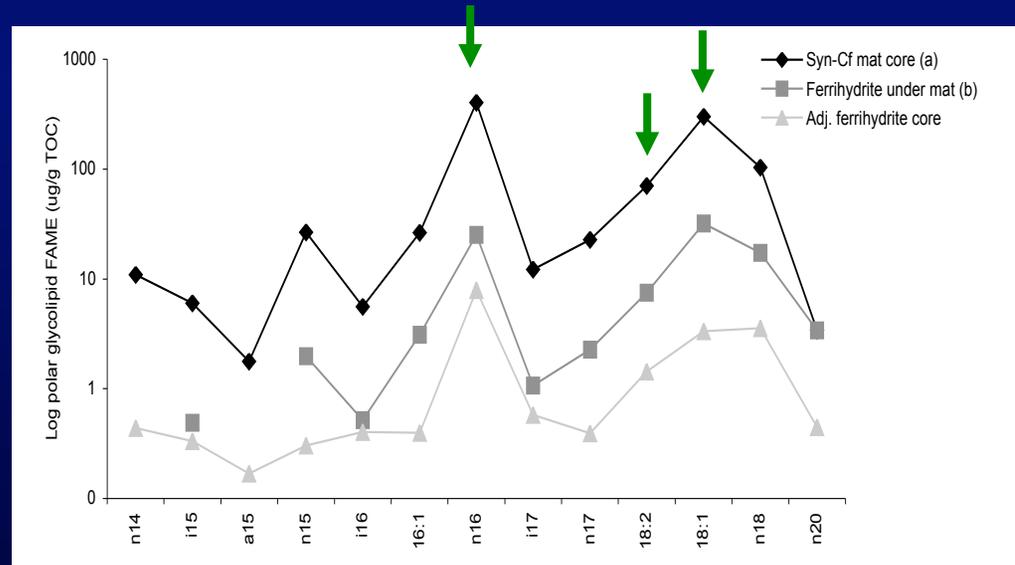
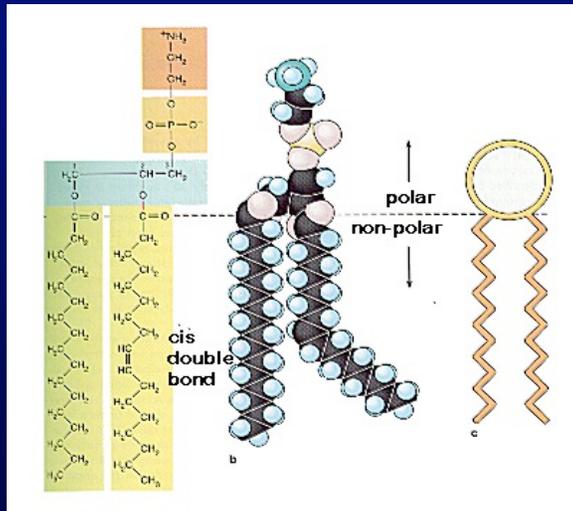


Grand Prismatic hot spring
Yellowstone

LIPIDS IN MICROBES



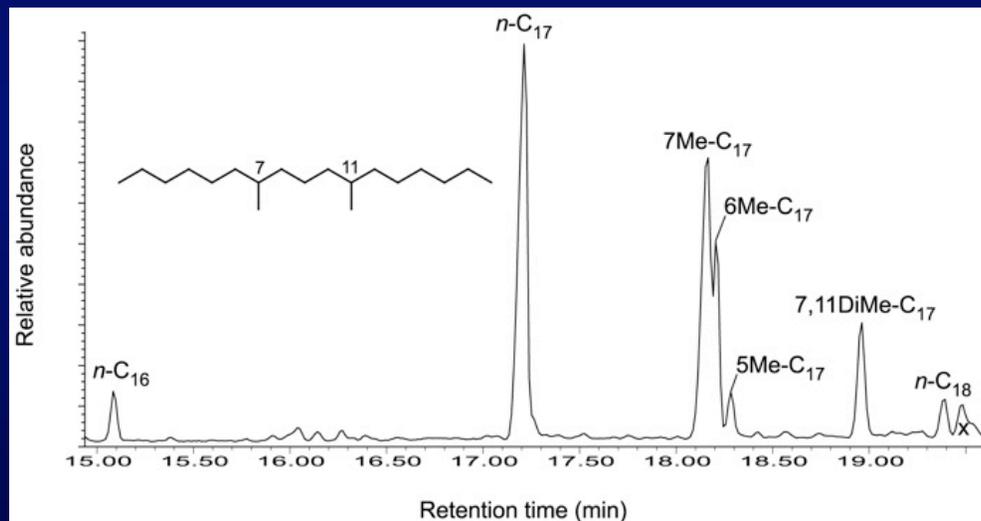
Who's there?



LIPIDS IN MICROBES



cyanobacteria



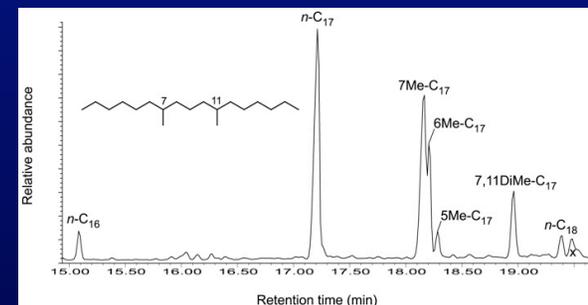
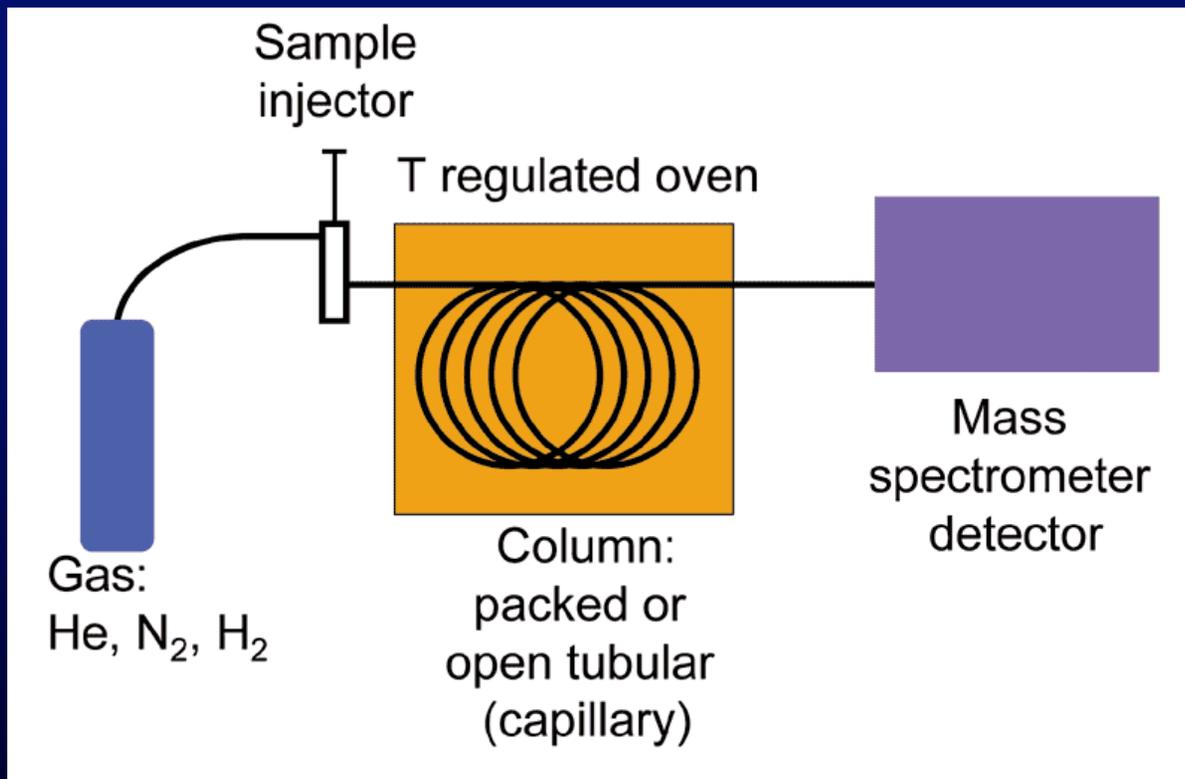
Gas chromatography-
mass spectroscopy

Hydrocarbons: mono-
and dimethylalkanes

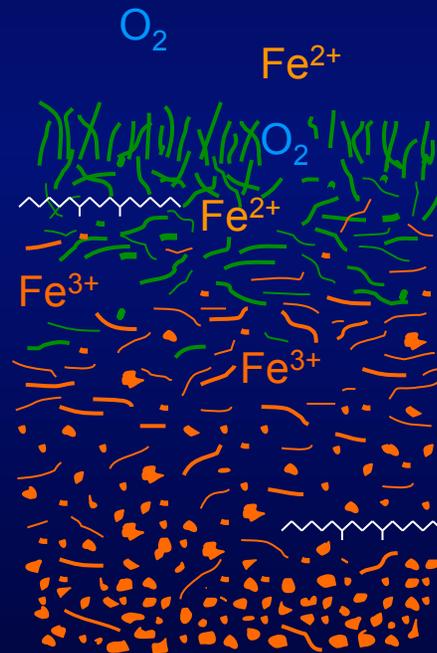
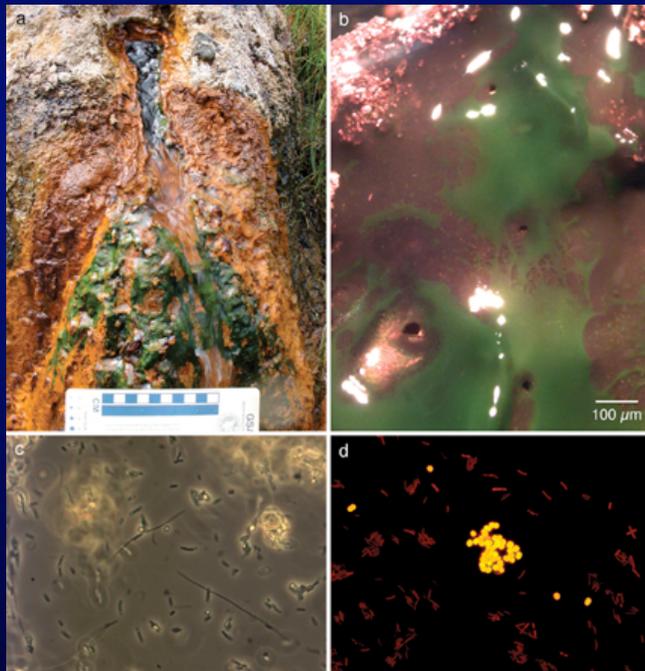
LIPIDS IN MICROBES



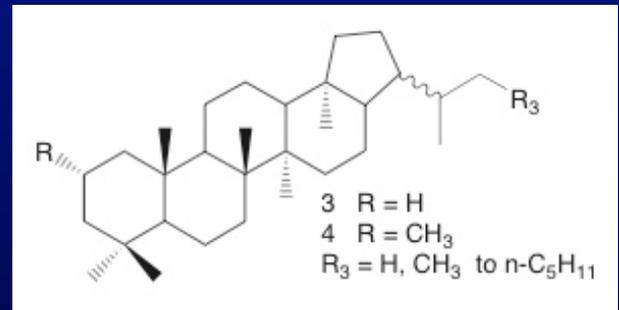
Gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy



LIPIDS IN OLD ROCKS



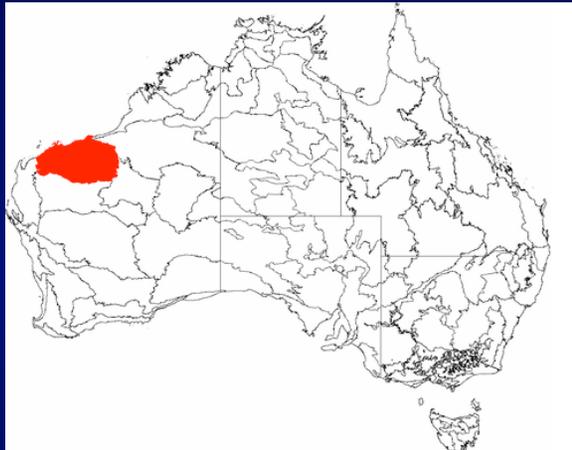
Cyanobacteria



2 α -methylhopane

Brocks et al., 1999

LIPIDS IN OLD ROCKS

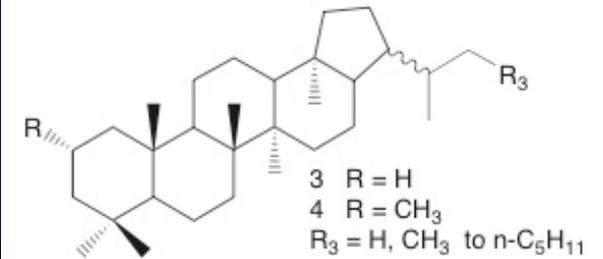


2.7 Billion years old!

Pilbara Craton, Australia



Cyanobacteria



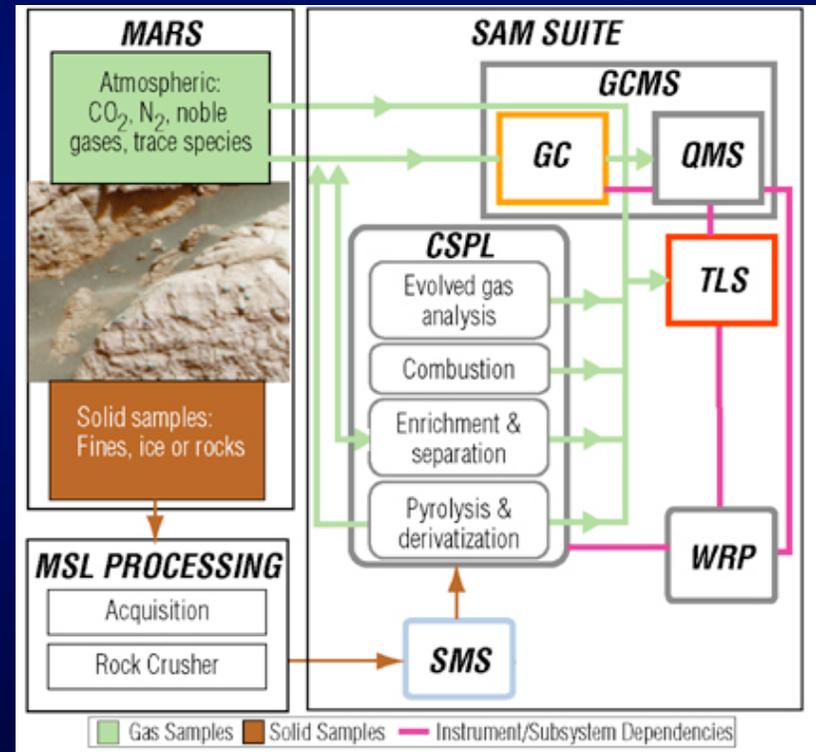
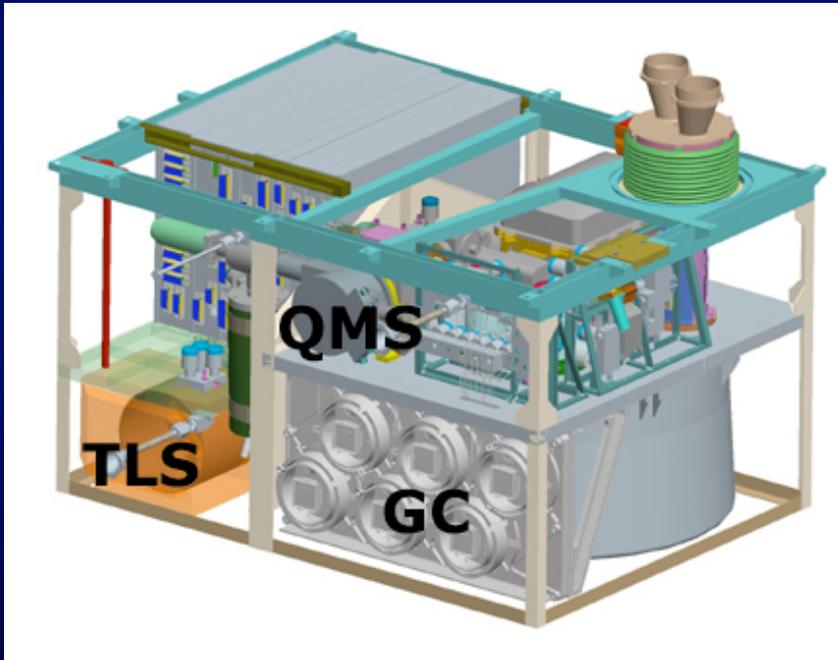
2 α -methylhopane



Mars Science Laboratory mission launching 2011



SEARCHING FOR LIPIDS ON MARS



ASTROBIOLOGY
LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE

FIELD WORK - YELLOWSTONE



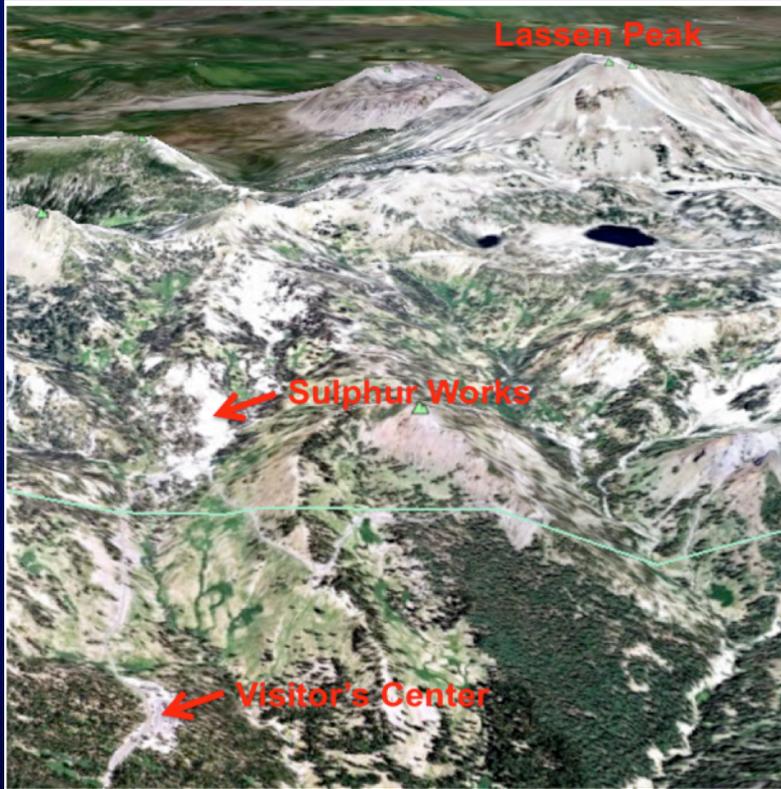


Lassen Volcanic National Park
Astrobiology Student Interns - Red Bluff High School



Cyanidia





A brief tour of Sulphur Works



Mud pot on the side of the main road

Summer



Winter



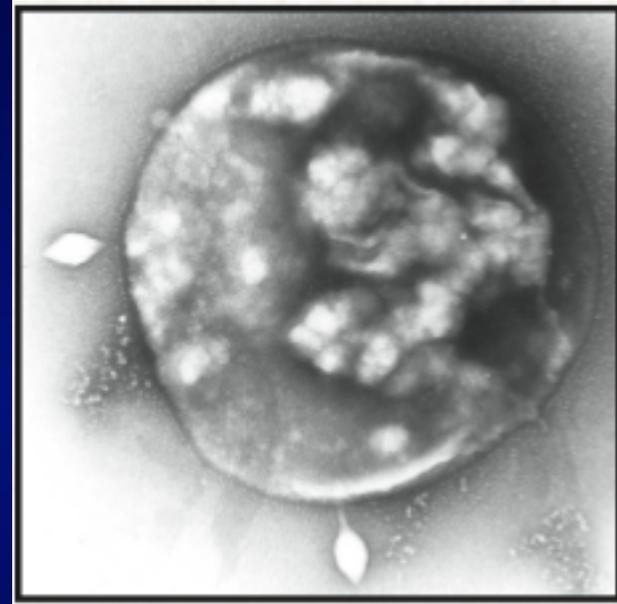
75.2 °C pH 2.6

Discover



**Life in
Boiling Acid!**

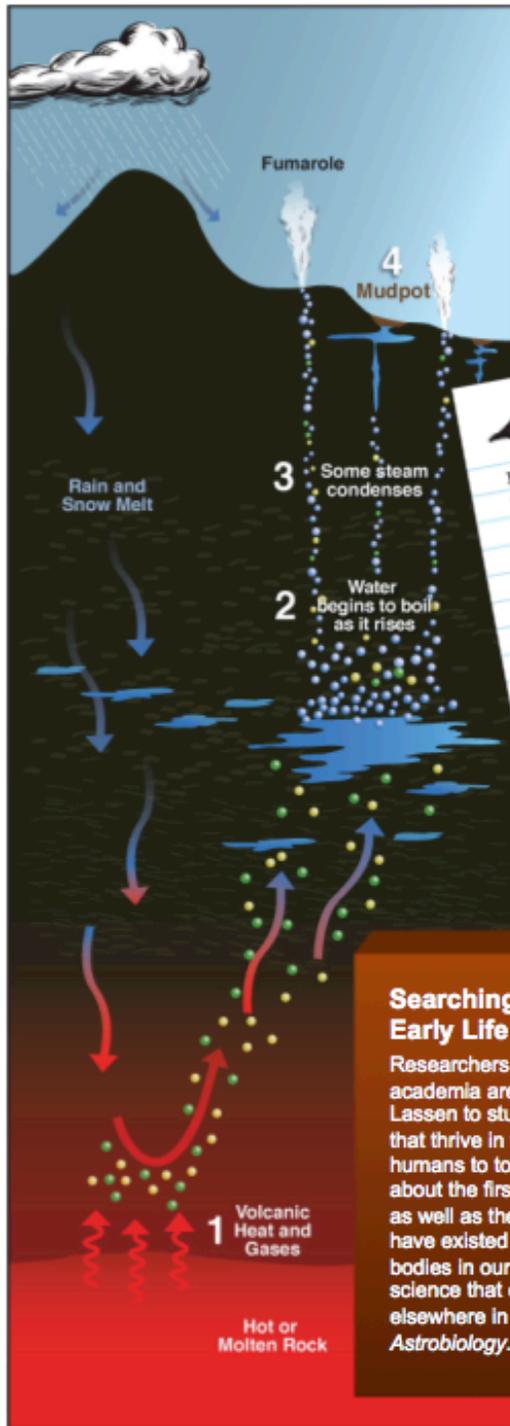
**A booklet that reveals the wonders of life found in the
boiling acid of Lassen Volcanic National Park**



A virus attacking Sulfolobus

Dr. Ken Stedman, Portland State; Drs. Patty Siering and Mark Wilson, Humboldt State, Dr. Gordon Wolfe, Chico State

Sulphur Works



Recipe for Mudpots

- Heat (from deep within the Earth)
- Hydrogen sulfide gas
- Water
- Thick layer of volcanic rock
- Heat-loving microorganisms (thermophiles)
- Minerals

1. Let volcanic heat and gases rise through Earth's crust. 2. Boil water deep underground and add to gases. 3. Process mixture by forcing upward through cracks in the volcanic rock. 4. Simmer in large pot on the Earth's surface, adding water from rain and snow to make a sloppy consistency. Add microorganisms and simmer while they consume gases and help turn mixture into an acidic marinade. Cook until acid breaks down volcanic rock into clay. Garnish with minerals for added color.

Making Mud

This vat of bubbling mud contains the perfect mix of ingredients to create mudpots: heat, gases, water, volcanic rock, minerals, acid, and thermophiles – heat-loving microorganisms too small to be seen by the naked eye. These thermophiles consume some of the gases and help convert them into sulfuric acid. The acid breaks down rock to form clay, which mixes with water to create mudpots.

Searching for Clues of Early Life

Researchers from NASA and academia are working together in Lassen to study microorganisms that thrive in water too hot for humans to touch. They can tell us about the first organisms on Earth, as well as the potential for life to have existed on Mars or other bodies in our solar system. The science that explores for life elsewhere in the universe is called *Astrobiology*.

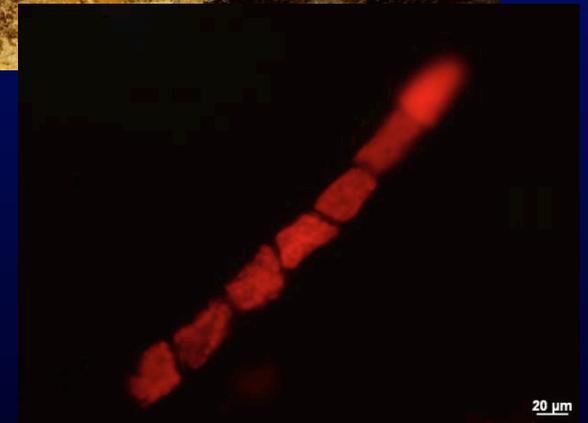


Mudpots change with the seasons. In the late summer when there is very little precipitation, mudpots are dry and dominated by steam, as seen in the image on the left. The image on the right shows the same mudpot in the spring, when the snow melts and water mixes with clay to form a bubbling cauldron of mud.

A brief tour of Sulphur Works



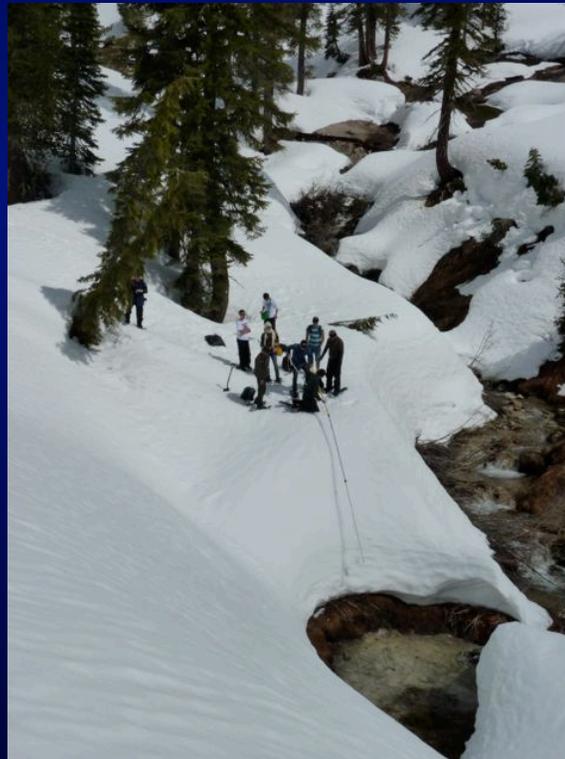
Hydrothermal outflow channel near the road



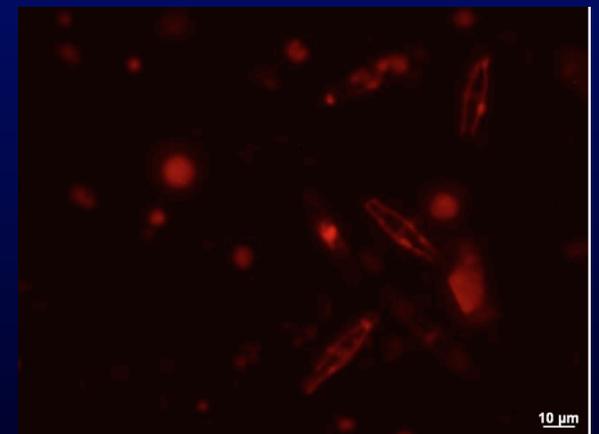
A brief tour of Sulphur Works



Hydrothermal pool along the Ridge Lakes Trail, Upper Sulphur Works



23 May 2011



http://microbes.arc.nasa.gov/STEP/htm_files/Lassen_Trip_resources.htm



Science, Technology and Exploration Program (STEP)

Lassen Volcanic National Park Field Trip Resources			
	National Park Service Web Site	Useful information about Lassen Volcanic National Park	Link
	USGS Geologic maps	Geologic maps of Lassen Volcanic National Park	Link
	Discover Life in Boiling Acid!	Booklet about microbes that live in the boiling acid of Lassen Volcanic National Park	Download
	Sulfur Works Field Guide	Information about one of the field sites we will visit	Download
	"Hot Water" in Lassen Volcanic National Park	USGS publication about the thermal features in Lassen Volcanic National Park	Download



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