

July 16-21, 2017 at UC San Diego, CA, USA

Non-Enzymatic RNA Backbone Proofreading by Energy-Dissipative Recycling

A. Mariani¹ and J. D. Sutherland^{1*}

¹MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology,
Francis Crick Avenue, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge CB2 0QH, UK
amariani@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk, *johns@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk

Non-enzymatic oligomerization of activated ribonucleotides leads to ribonucleic acid that contains a mixture of 2',5'- and 3',5'-phosphodiester linkages, and overcoming this backbone heterogeneity has long been considered one of the greatest limitations to the prebiotic emergence of RNA[1]. We present and experimentally demonstrate a model in which non-enzymatic chemistry progressively converts 2',5'-linkages to 3',5'-linkages by iterative degradation and repair. With multiple rounds of this energy-dissipative recycling[2], we show that all 3',5'-linked duplex RNA can emerge from a backbone heterogeneous mixture, thereby delineating a route that could have driven RNA evolution on the early Earth.

References: [1] Bowler FR et al. (2013) *Nat. Chem.* 5:383-389. [2] Sutherland JD (2017) *Nat. Rev. Chem.* DOI 10.1038/s41570-016-0012.

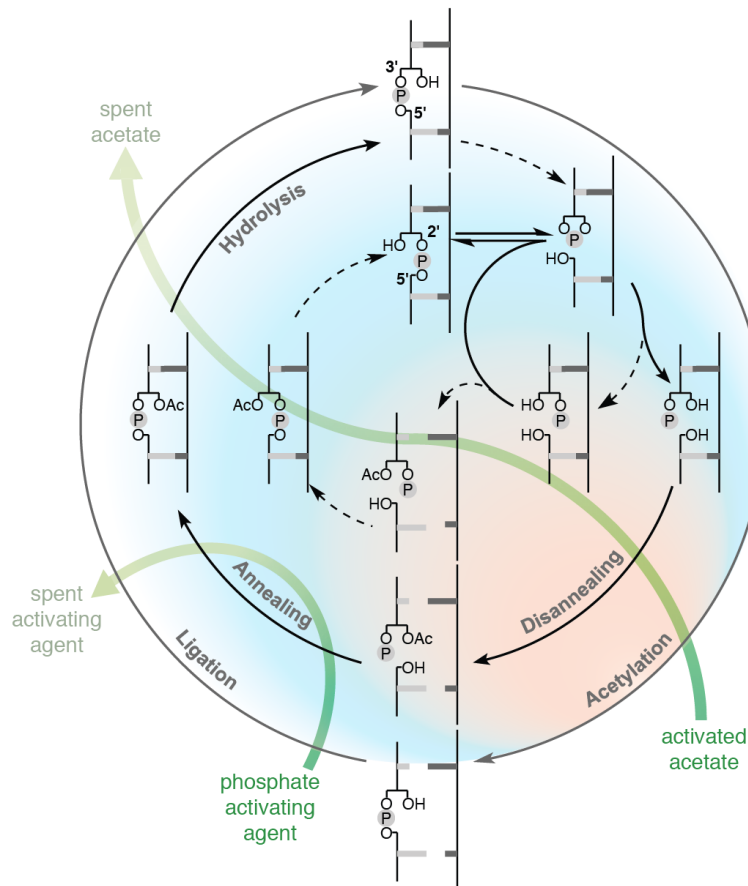


Figure 1 –Proposed model for the recycling of backbone heterogeneous ribonucleic acid. Favored (bold lines) and unfavored (dashed lines) pathways resulting in the conversion of 2',5'-bonds to 3',5'-bonds.