

Power of nature Power of human craft



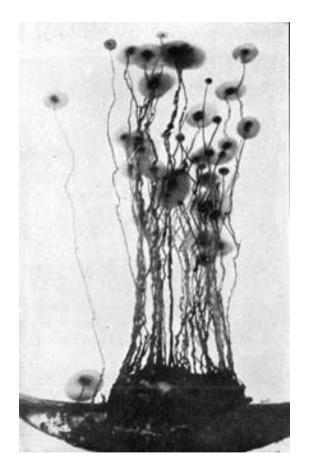
Nature's shapes: Distinct from Physics' shapes?

Jacques Monod's Chance and Necessity:

The shape of a fossil animal



Yet, many shapes in the mineral world are reminiscent of biological shapes



Osmotic growth, photographed by transparency, showing the « nuclei » of end « organs »





- State of the art: from genetic engineering to synthetic biology
- A key to life: information is physical
- The power of Nature: recruiting contextual information
- The power of human craft: *Homo sapiens* is an invasive species
- A way for the future: keep natural information available



From the domestication of plants and animals...

Teosinte





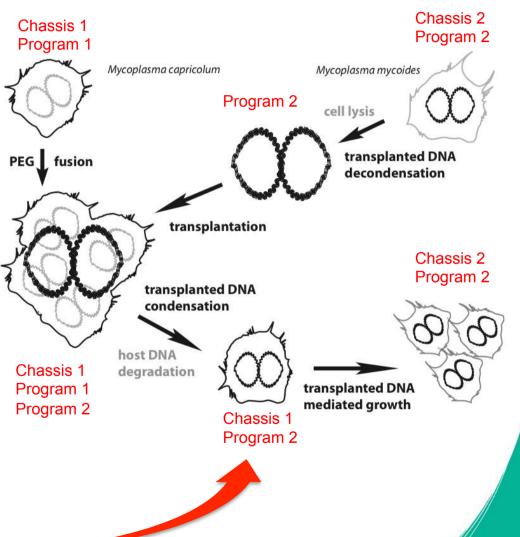
Corn





...combining genes to make a living organism...

- Domestication
 - Discovery of characters/genes
 - Combinatorial gene shuffling
- Genetic engineering
 - Restriction enzymes
 - Meganucleases
 - o Zinc fingers
 - o CRISPR / Cas
 - o NgAgo?
- Synthetic Biology
 - o Program
 - o Chassis





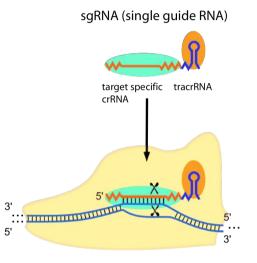
...to the CRISPR revolution

Nature:

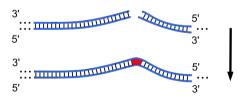
The CRISPR-Cas system has evolved as an antiviral immune system propagated in a acquired hereditary change

Human craft:

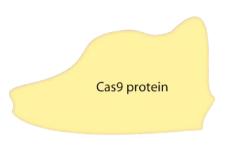
It has been recruited by scientists as a tool for genetic engineering with exquisite precision and ease

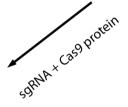


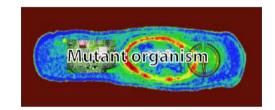
Target specific cleavage



Double strand break repair

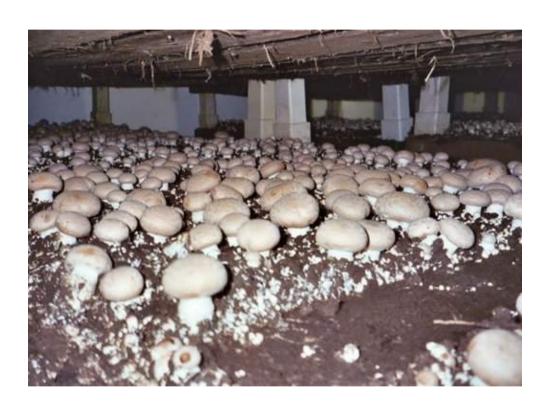








The first CRISPR modified food



Not a GMO for the FDA:

« APHIS has concluded that your CRISPR/Cas9-edited white button mushrooms as described in your letter do not contain any introduced genetic material. APHIS has no reason to believe that CRISPR/Cas9-edited white button mushrooms are plant pests »

https://www.technologyreview.com/s/601285/here-come-the-unregulated-gmos/

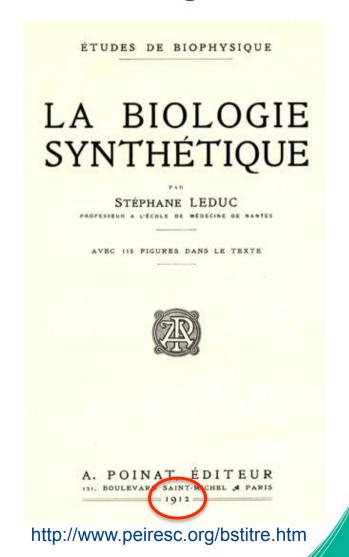


Synthetic biology: Are we reinventing the wheel?

Schleiden and Schwann (1832) establish a cell theory based on the idea of physical processes derived from crystallisation. They later gave up this idea.

James Danielli (1970)

The age of synthesis is in its infancy, but is clearly discernable. In the last decade (1960-70), we have seen the first syntheses of a protein, a gene, a virus, a cell, and of allophenic mice. Nothing with such dramatic implications has ever been seen in biology before. Previously, plant and animal breeders have been able to create what are virtually new species, and have been able to do so at a rate which is of the order of 10⁴ times that of average evolutionary processes. A further increase in rate is now on the horizon. We need a few additional "firsts" before this will occur: (1) to be able to synthesize a chromosome from genes and other appropriate macromolecules; (2) to be able to insert a chromosome into a cell; or, alternatively to (1) and (2), to be able (3) to insert genes into a cell in some other way; (4) we must also learn how to bring the set of genes, which is introduced into a cell, within the domain of cellular control mechanisms, so that they do not run wild in the cell. None of these problems appear to be of exceptional difficulty.





Syn3.0 : a streamlined synthetic genome

Mycoplasma mycoides JCVI-syn3.0: 531 kilobase pairs, 473 genes, 149 « unknown » genes: NO! just over 70 (mostly transporters) remain unknown when proper knowledge is used

Example: a target-specific endoprotease, RppA/YsxB, cleaves off the nine N-terminal residues of ribosomal protein L27 (involved in ribosome assembly and peptidyl transferase catalysis) to make it functional.

This kludge has been observed in Firmicutes (and in the derived Tenericutes, to which *M. mycoides* belongs). This protease (MMSYN1_0500) is essential in *Staphylococcus aureus*, and persistent in *Bacillus subtilis*

It is expected that this gene/protein, absent from *E. coli* where L27 is not truncated, will be absent from non Firmicutes



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What life is

Program (an "orchestra score")

Machine ("chassis") allowing the program to be expressed via a coding process

Metabolism: dynamic coupling processes involving chemical changes with **coding** from the program to a second level (introducing an essential asymmetry that differs conceptually from feedback)



REPRAP (replicating rapid prototyper, 2004) aims at making a self-reproducing 3D printer:

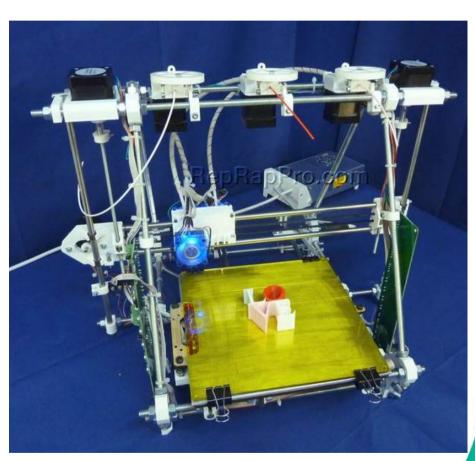
The machine produces most of its components (= "biobricks")

What is missing:

- The program
- o The assembly line (time and space management, and specific functions such as lubrication)

http://reprap.org/

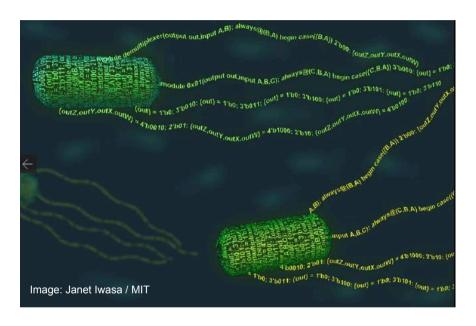
Cells as computers making computers





More than a linguistic metaphor

Voigt and his colleagues at MIT and Boston University have created with the National Bureau of Standards a programming language for living cells



"It is literally a programming language for bacteria. You use a text-based language, just like you're programming a computer. Then you take that text and you compile it and it turns it into a DNA sequence that you put into the cell, and the circuit runs inside the cell."

Yet, what about the cell "chassis"?

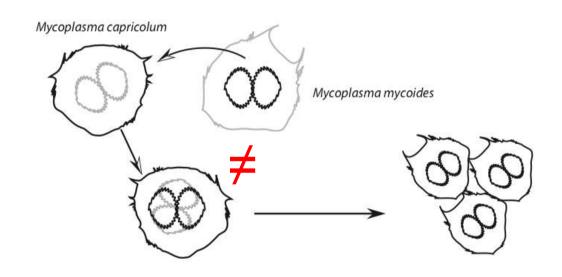


Where forms matters

The program replicates (makes an identical copy)

The cell chassis reproduces (makes a similar copy)

This split is the basis of evolution



It calls for conceptualising what makes form We need a theory of information in biology



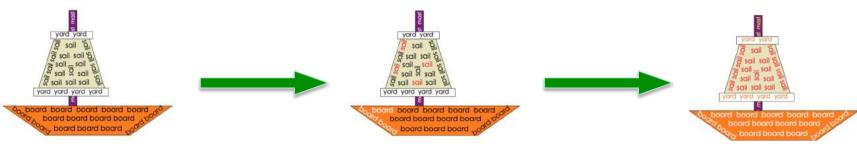
Theseus' ship

The ship wherein Theseus and the youth of Athens returned had thirty oars, and was preserved by the Athenians down even to the time of Demetrius Phalereus, for they took away the old planks as they decayed, putting in new and stronger timber in their place, insomuch that this ship became a standing example among the philosophers, for the logical question of things that grow; one side holding that the ship remained the same, and the other contending that it was not the same

Plutarch 75 ACE (translated by John Dryden, 1994)

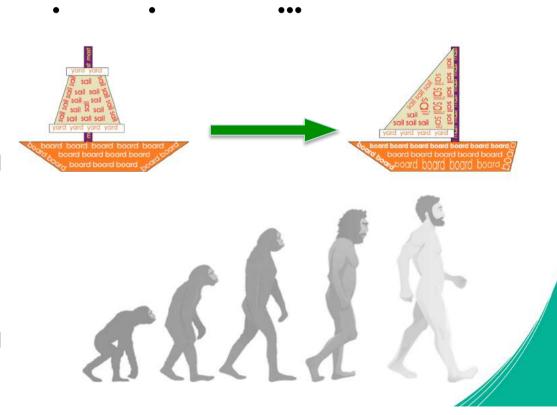


Form: Permanence and change



• short time scale

long time scale (theory of evolution)





Information is physical

Matter / Energy / Space / Time

- Classic Physics
- Quantum Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
 - Development
 - Neurobiology
 - Linguistics
- Mathematics

Information

We need a theory of information in biology

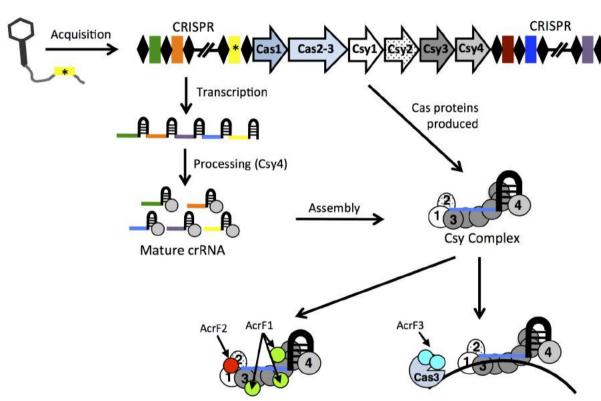


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Power of Nature: CRISPR again

Cells memorise that they were infected by viruses (bacteriophages) and transmit this information to their progeny by recruiting cognate information and placing it within their genome



Phage fight back, via inactivating Cas and modifying it into a repressor

KL Maxwell PLoS Pathogens (2016) http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1005282

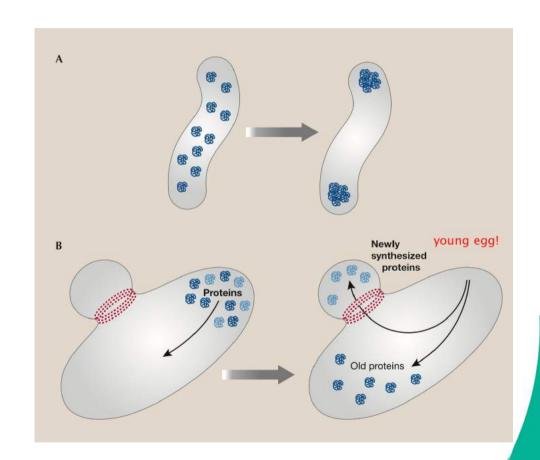


Babies are born very young!

Life keeps creating and recruiting information

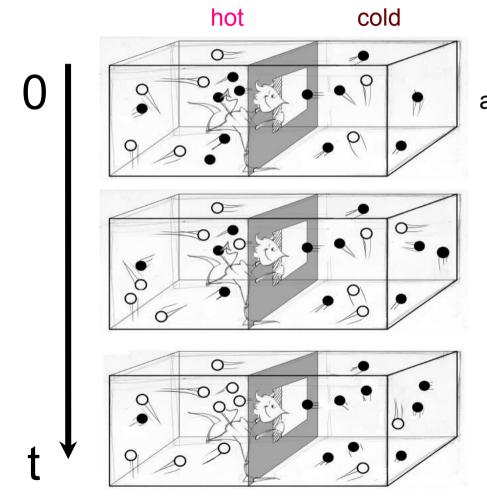
A further power of Nature:

Separating between old and young. This is the mark of the ability to manage information





Maxwell's demon



The demon accumulates information reversing the course of time if he measures the speed and the position of the gaz atoms, memorising an information to calculate when he must close the trapdoor;

resetting (erasing) the memory after each measurement costs energy

 \bigcap



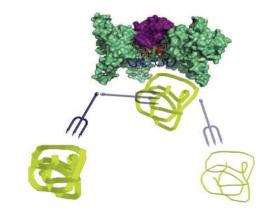
Erasing memory costs energy

A synthetic biological chassis should refrain from inventing

Creating information does not need to consume energy (Rolf Landauer, 1961)

Resetting memory for further creation requires energy

Biological processes coping with aged structure use an energycostly process to discard the old entities



non functional entities are recognised and degraded



The degradation machinery uses energy to refrain from degrading a functional entity







http://waitbutwhy.com/2014/10/dark-secrets-bird-world.html

Natural selection builds on Maxwell's demons

The dinosaur ancestors of today's birds lost their teeth about 80 million years ago, but not the ability to grow them

Natural selection:

Memorising what is functional (locally) to prevent its destruction, i.e. use energy not to destroy but to prevent destruction of what works, without design or purpose

A « useless » contraption that is running properly will be kept for many generations

This allows organisms to anticipate an unpredictable future



Nature's craft: Invasive species

Competition, rivalry evolved together for billions of years

Co-evolution is the rule: Predators and preys control each other

Moving place for an organism in isolation leads it either to disappear or to become invasive



Mikania micrantha killing a banana tree (Lamma Island, Hong Kong)



Human life constructs are crippled

Domestic plants or animals seldom survive in the wild in the absence of man; the nearer to their wild origin, the better chances of survival they have

Nature rapidly reverts to its anterior state



Rice field near Fukushima
© Greenpeace



Yet...



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Human artefacts are destructive

Physico-chemical artefacts are meant to destruct life (ploughing, pesticides, herbicides...)

Despite its power, Nature surrenders quickly when facing the human demographic explosion

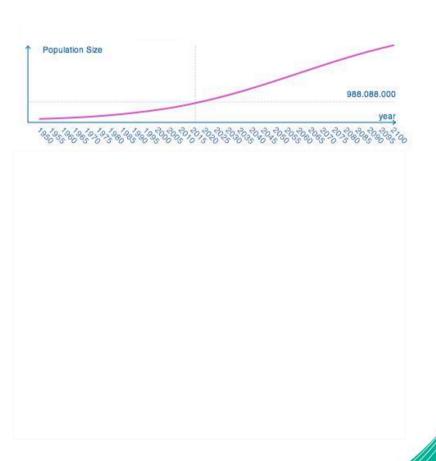




Sub-Saharan Africa 2016 988.088.000

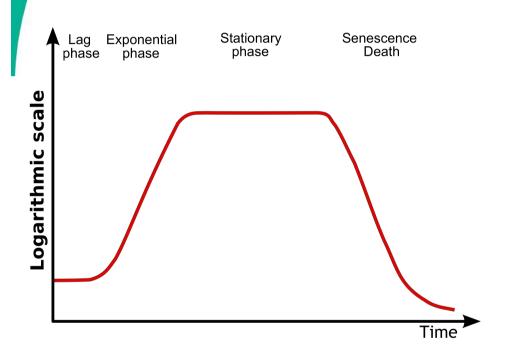
Male Female 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14

Homo sapiens is an invasive species





A universal life curve



This is the normal course of lifespan of a species

Asking for everlasting growth is an illusion (including in economy)

The descent is inevitable
We should try and make it differ from
collapse

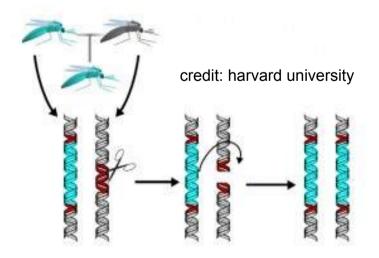
With living organisms, using nonmendelian genetics allows us to skew this general birth and death curve

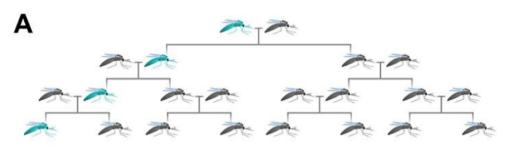


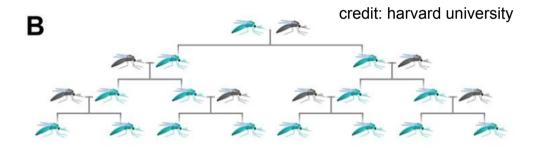
Gene drive

Gene drive is a natural process recruited as a strategy to artificially increase a gene's inheritance rate

CRISPR/Cas can be used to drive inactivation of a particular gene







- A. Mendelian inheritance
- B. « Selfish » gene-driven inheritance



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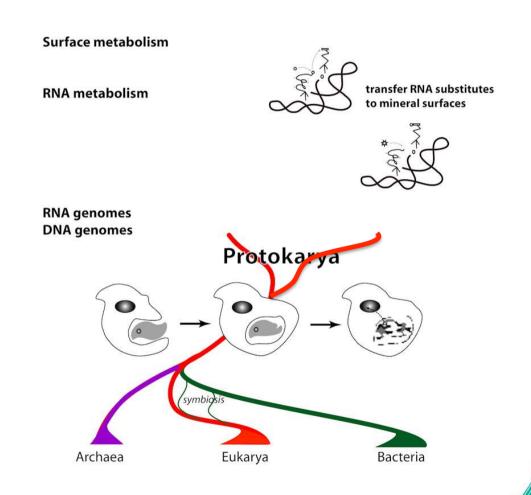


Archaea: harmless SynBio chassis

Combining the RNAmetabolism (protocytoplasm) and the RNA-genome (protonucleus) worlds gave rise to the ancestor of Eukarya (Protokarya)

Opening up an escape route (resistance to phagocytosis)

Archaea (no fusion, never authentic pathogens)
Bacteria (resistant envelope)





A worrying context for nature

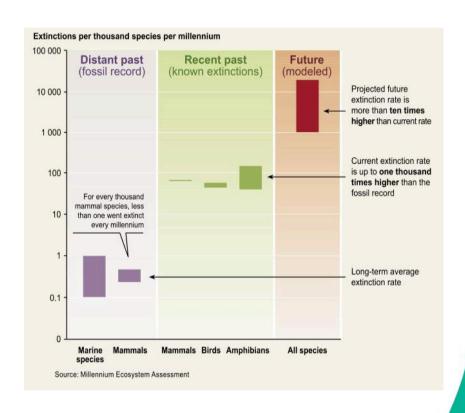
Insects and plants disappear from Europe



Aporia crataegi Black-veined White



Centaurea cyanus Cornflower





Despite the very negative consequences of radioactivity, the local absence of *Homo sapiens* has a positive outcome



Tchernobyl © mmatting

Man away... ... back to Nature

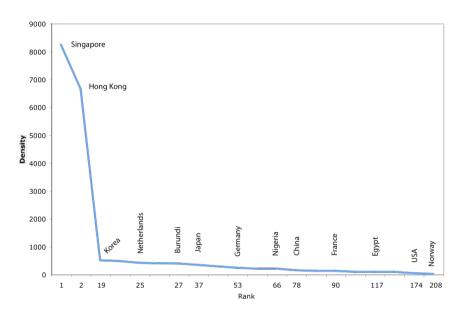




Fukushima
© Arkadiusz Podniesinski

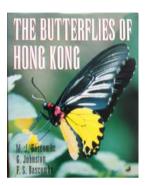


Human density in Hong Kong



Despite an enormous human density the Hong Kong government succeeded in preserving wild life (for the time being...)

Hope? Nature in Hong Kong



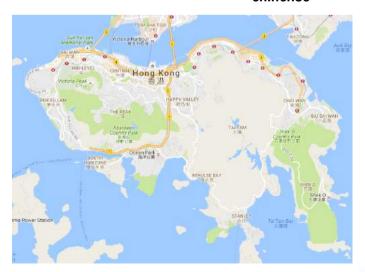








Heliophorus epicles, subspecies phoeniocoparyphus, lives from the North of India to Thailand, and the southern provinces of China. It can be seen on the wing on the Victoria peak in Hong Kong. Its caterpillar feeds on Polygonum chinense





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www.normalesup.org/~adanchin/causeries_en.html

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ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ