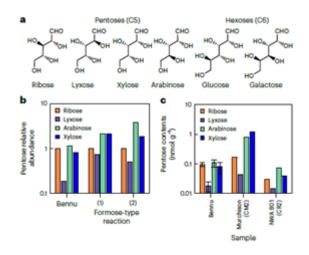


Bio-essential sugars in samples from Asteroid Bennu

Description

Deliveries of organic molecules from space, such as those found in carbonaceous meteorites, have long been hypothesized to have contributed to the inventory of the first life on Earth. This hypothesis is strengthened by detections of two of lifeâ??s fundamental building blocksâ??nucleobases and protein-building amino acidsâ??in pristine samples returned by spacecraft from the carbonaceous asteroids Bennu and Ryugu. However, life also requires sugars, which cannot be searched for in Ryugu samples due to limited available mass, and their presence in some meteorites is equivocal owing to terrestrial exposure.

The authors analyse an extract from a sample of asteroid (101955) Bennu collected by the OSIRIS-REx spacecraft and identify several bio-essential sugars, including ribose (RNA sugar) and glucose (metabolism substrate). These sugars complete the inventory of ingredients crucial to life. Their distribution is consistent with that in the condensation products of formaldehyde solution. Given that Bennu contains formaldehyde and originates from an ancient parent asteroid that underwent long-term alteration by aqueous fluids, we postulate that the detected sugars formed in the parent asteroid from brines containing formaldehyde. This indicates that material with all three components necessary for life could have been dispersed to prebiotic Earth and other inner planets



Abundances of sugars in Bennu sample OREX-800107-108 and meteorites. a, Identified sugars. b, Relative abundances of pentoses in Bennu and formose-type reaction products. Formose-type reaction product is from formaldehyde and glycolaldehyde in an alkaline solution for 360 min and is from the reaction of formaldehyde with olivine in a neutral solution for 7 days (FO7)23. c, Abundances of pentoses in the Bennu sample and meteorites7. Data for the Bennu sugars present mean values and standard deviations from triplicate measurements.

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