

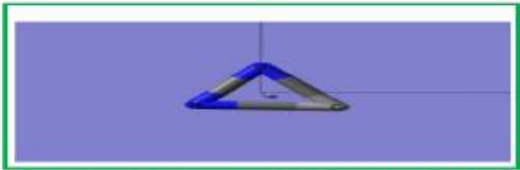


Journal of Applicable Chemistry

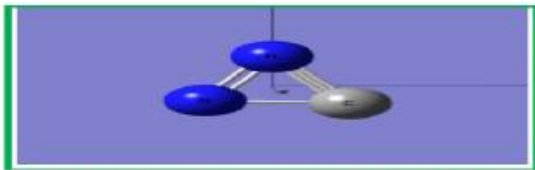
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(International Peer Reviewed Journal)



New Chemistry News
 $\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{N}$



New News of Chem (NNC)



ChemNewsNew (CNN)

CNN – 37

Systems Chemistry (Syst.Chem., SC)-I

Information Source	ACS.org ; sciencedirect.com
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<p>I. Object oriented terminology (OOT) for Syst.Chem</p> <p>II. Select Research Titles(2000 to2020) in Syst.Chem</p>	<p>KLab</p> <p style="color: yellow;">rsr.chem1979</p>
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I. Most-fascinating questions over the last hundred years

Life

- ? What is really (what we call) life
- ? Did life originate only once by accident
- ?
 - ! Is it possible to define life scientifically in terms of strictly chemical and biological criteria
 - ! The principle “I know it when I see it”
 - ! Is not at all satisfactory with respect to life/Consciousness
- ?
 - ? Where, When, How and from what did life emerge on our mother Earth
 - ? Did life arrive here from some extra-terrestrial source instead
 - ? Is it the probable outcome of chemical evolution, which has frequently occurred elsewhere in the universe
- ? Which property of living beings came first
 - ? Their ability to reproduce and transmit information to progeny
 - ? Their metabolic capacity
 - ? Their compartmentalization as individual entities

Conditions

- ? What are these set of sufficient conditions that could generate an “organism” that we would agree to call it as “living”
- ? Chemists are less or at least no better equipped to answer than biologists, geologists, planetary scientists, computer scientists, or philosophers
- ? Nontrivial problem in itself

Were the first living organisms based on autotrophic or heterotrophic metabolic cycles

- ? Were they mainly feeding from inorganic or organic materials

? Why the particular biochemical building blocks of life that we know today were selected

? How some of these biomolecules developed to have specific chirality

Another Life Elsewhere

- ! Life (carbon based as here) elsewhere (i.e. on other planets)
- ! Another type (with different base like photon, silicon etc.) here/elsewhere
- ! Other forms of life very different from those currently known to science now
 - ? Do they exist
 - ? If so, they are made of what
 - ? How to recognize
 - ? If recognized, what to do ;
 - ? How to make useexploit....
 - ?
- ! ~~~~~

Chemistry Life Chemistry

- ? How life's chemistry originated on Earth 4 billion years ago

- ? How it evolved over 1 billion years in the first phase
- ? How evolution over last ca 3 billion years resulted in homo sapiens (wise men)
- ? How last ca 100K years evolution finetuned homo sapiens into modern species with slow/little evolution rate

A grand challenge in today's science

Living species from chemical systems

Living systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Possible pathways for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lifeless chemical soup (inanimate matter) → living systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Transition of chemistry into biology + Acquisition of function characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To replicate + To metabolize + To be spatially segregated from its environment + Functional integration of all of these characteristic
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Active + Dynamic + Achieved sophisticated function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Life manages to stay far from equilibrium ! Since equilibrium is death

Complex Chemical systems inspired by Living species

Man-made chemical systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still less functional - Passive and static ! Reason: limited complexity and insufficient kinetic control
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Complex chemistry in nature

Biosphere. Natural selection

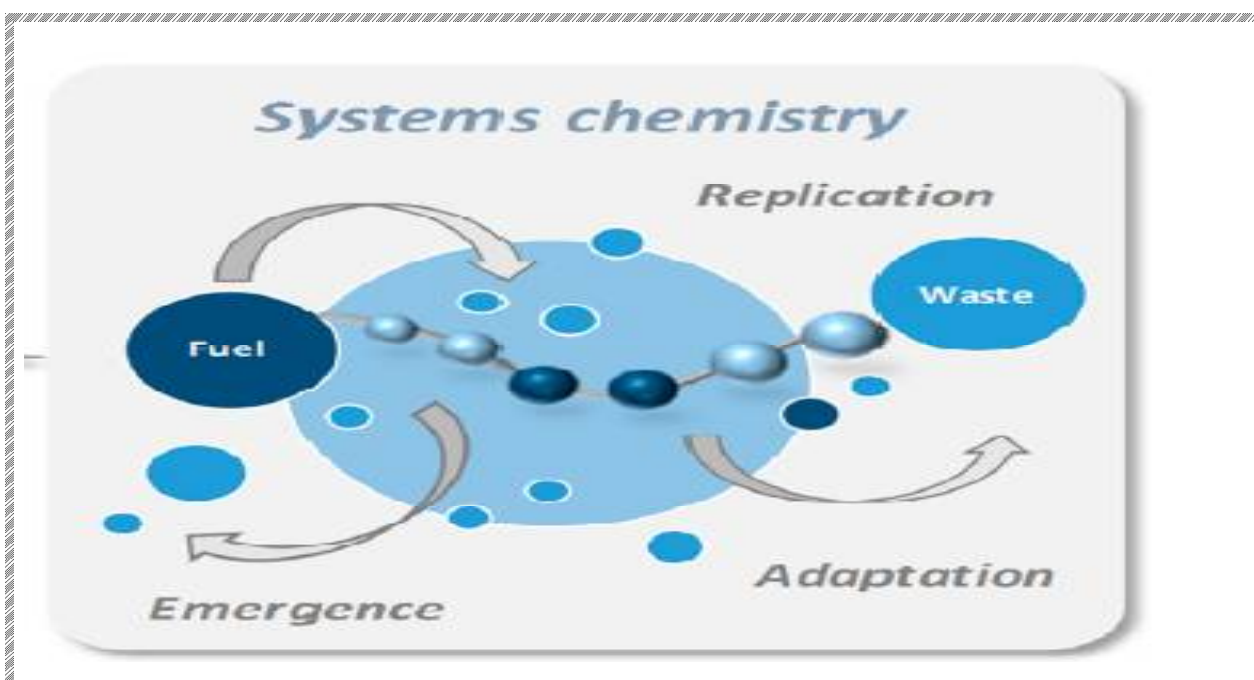
- ☞ Giant molecular clouds in interstellar space. – natural selection does not apply
- ☞ Ocean and atmospheric chemistry

Biology

- ☞ Biochemistry of metabolic pathways
- 🔔 Fates of individual actors' networks determined by
 - 🔔 System as a whole
 - 🔔 Not just by the independent merits of the actor itself

Systems Chemistry

Definition	Dynamic supersystem (chemical pendant) Integrating (in a Bottom-up approach) well-established branches of Science with an undercurrent of chemistry		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-biotic/supramolecular chemistry Theoretical chemistry Autocatalysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretical biology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer Science Complex Systems



Inspiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System Biology; System Analysis Simple Chemical Blocks Synthetic Biology BioBricks50 → to develop functional biological circuits from standardized parts
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin and synthesis of life
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is achievable with systems chemistry is limited by the creativity of the chemist

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Development of complex synthetic systems displaying emergent properties
Aims/objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To develop experimental/ theoretical frameworks within systems chemistry approach ☞ Holistic study of mixtures of simpler chemical components (as building blocks) in pre-biotic environment for very long period !

Aims/objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To explore/understand how interactions give rise to unexpected, novel and useful properties ! Characteristic only of the systems as a whole Cannot be traced back to an individual component ☞ Systems chemistry follows a bottom-up strategy by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! i.e. complex systems are assembled from simple components ☞ To explore the chemical space of appropriate initial conditions ☞ Energy supplies for chemical mixtures to maintain a dynamic state of chemical substances that spontaneously grow in numbers as time goes by
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Aims/objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To capture the complexity and emergent phenomena prevalent in the life sciences within a wholly synthetic chemical framework ☞ Unveil complex reactions networks ☞ Building minimal complex systems from their elementary components in a bottom-up approach ☞ To develop new functional materials with enhanced physical properties ☞ To design systems with specific properties and functions from novel, minimalistic building blocks
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Subfields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dynamic combinatorial chemistry ○ Oscillating reactions ○ Self-replicating networks ○ Chemical networks in compartments ○ High-throughput biochemical analysis ○ Microfluidics ○ In vitro evolution systems
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Salient features

Equilibrium

- 📖 Continuously maintaining chemical systems away (or far-off) from thermodynamic equilibrium
- 📖 Pushing replication chemistry away from equilibrium

Networks

- 📖 Design and analysis of replication networks far from chemical equilibrium
- 📖 Compartmentalised chemical networks
- 📖 Incorporating feedback loops
- 📖 Chemically fuelled molecular motion
- 📖 Designed oscillators creating concurrent formation–destruction system

Kinetics

- 📖 Kinetic stability
- 📖 Self-assembly
- 📖 Design of self-synthesizing materials

Evolution

- 📖 Controlling supramolecular interactions
- 📖 Open-ended evolution with synthetic replicators
- 📖 Coupling/ integrating individual subsystems at various levels

Tools. Systems Chemistry

- Out-of-equilibrium systems
- Feedback loops
- Communication between
 - 👉 Components in multicomponent systems
 - 👉 Analysis of materials on different scales

- Chemical descriptors
- Upcoming integration of heterogeneous Knowledge of chemical biology
- Polypharmacology
- Clinical information

Additional tools. Systems Chemistry

- Systems chemistry alone is not sufficient for everything

Remedy: Forces operating in addition to chemistry (playing crucial roles)

- ☞ Mechanical forces
- ☞ External electromagnetic fields
- ☞ Phase separation
- ☞ Different modes of transport
 - Diffusion
 - Convection
 - Osmosis— gradients

Challenges for Tools

- Minimum human intervention after initiation
- Technical novelty compared to traditional approaches in chemistry
- Analytical handling of complex mixtures without separation
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- Deep understanding of origins of biological complexity
 - Sought-for next “quantum leap”
 - To generate self-evolving properties → self-evolving behavior

! The “Holy Grail” is to create new (??) life from inert matter

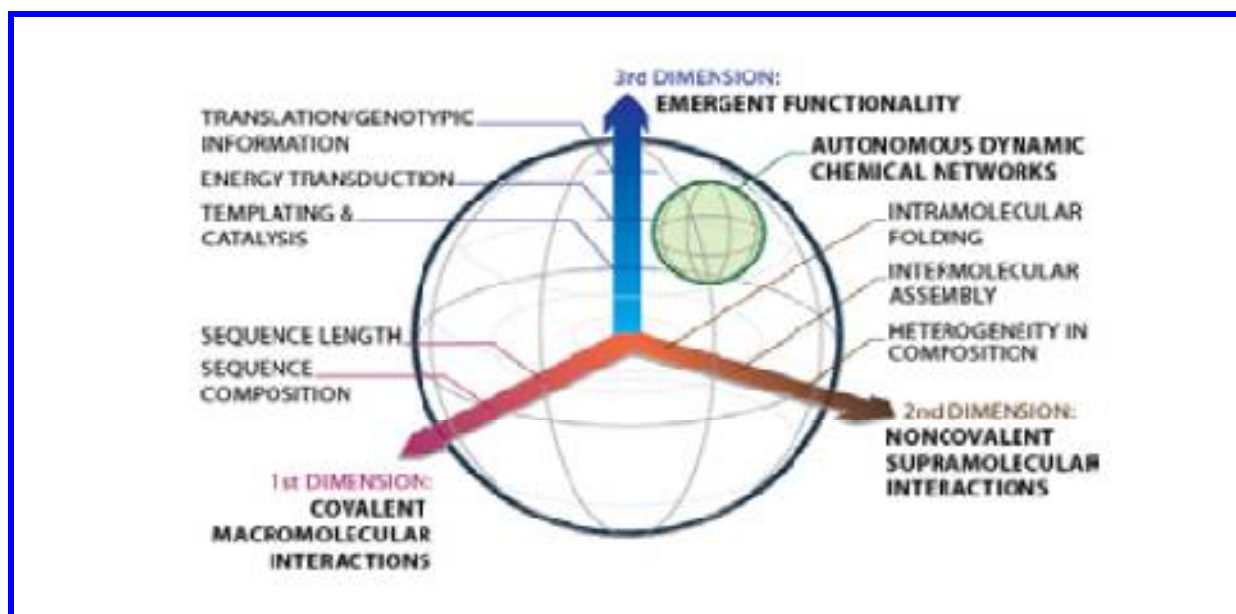
Outcome

Examples: Macroscopic emergent behaviors like

- ☞ Global warming ; climate change
- ☞ Trending phenomena on social networks
- ☞ Stock market crashes
- ☞ Feedback loops in predator populations

Emergent properties

- ☞ Output of complex chemical systems
 - ☞ Result from the interactions between components of chemical networks assembled from the many predesigned components
- ☞ Unprecedented properties unique to these complex entities
 - ☞ Properties that go beyond the sum of the characteristics of the individual constituents of the system
 - ☞ Cannot be attributed to any of these individual components acting in isolation



Timeline. Systems Chemistry

1986	Günter von Kiedrowski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First experimental discovery of Autocatalytic self-replication of a self-complementary hexadeoxyribonucleotide
2005	Günter von Kiedrowski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Systems chemistry" term inventor Described kinetic and computational analysis of a nearly exponential organic replicators
1927–2007	Leslie Eleazer Orgel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophet

Conferences		
First workshop, Venice	2005	Workshop
Chembiogenesis	2005	Conference
EU research network on systems chemistry	2007	
Systems Chemistry + Chembiogenesis	2008	Maratea, Italy
Systems Chemistry II: + Evolution and Systems + Chembiogenesis	2009	Balatonfüred Hungary
Systems Chemistry III + Chembiogenesis	2011	
Centre		
2009	Centre for Systems Chemistry started at University of Groningen, Netherlands	

Journals	
2010-2018.6	Open access Journal of Systems Chemistry launched ((von Kiedrowski et al.)through Chemistry Central platform now part of the Springer publishing house.
2019	ChemSystemsChem, Wiley online journal

	Thermodynamics	Kinetics	Chemical process (es)	Nature	Man-made systems
If	Non-living (inanimate matter) systems				
Then	Thermodynamic considerations dominate & Kinetics remain playing secondary role				
If	Living systems				
Then	Kinetic state of matter matters & Do not tend towards equilibrium i.e. Maintain a far-from-equilibrium state by continuous exploitation of an external energy source				

	Complex chemical systems-- thermodynamic models
If	A minimum energy state is reached
Then	Systems are under thermodynamic control
If	Propelled by continuous energy input
Then	Systems sustained far-from-equilibrium
If	Out-of-equilibrium networks
Then	Exhibit unique functions Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective information storage and propagation Molecular oscillation Fuelled unidirectional macromolecular motions
If	Trapped in local kinetic minima or driven by irreversible biological processes
Then	Systems are under kinetic control
If	Reaction networks involves kinetic feedback loops
Then	They outcome exhibits adaptive behaviours

kinetically trapped System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a local thermodynamic minimum Far-from-equilibrium state Reside in a metastable state 	Or Or
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance requires continuous input of fuel
Kinetic control in the scope of systems chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Pseudo-dynamic combinatorial libraries ☞ Autocatalytic reactions ☞ Self-sorting processes ☞ Oscillating reactions ☞ Self-replicating systems ☞ Dynamic molecular networks ☞ Self-assembly networks of autocatalytic and replicating compounds ☞ Self-replicating systems with dynamic molecular networks and self-assembly

Experimental work on systems chemistry	Comprises of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dynamic combinatorial libraries ○ Oscillating reactions ○ Replicating networks ○ Self-assembling systems
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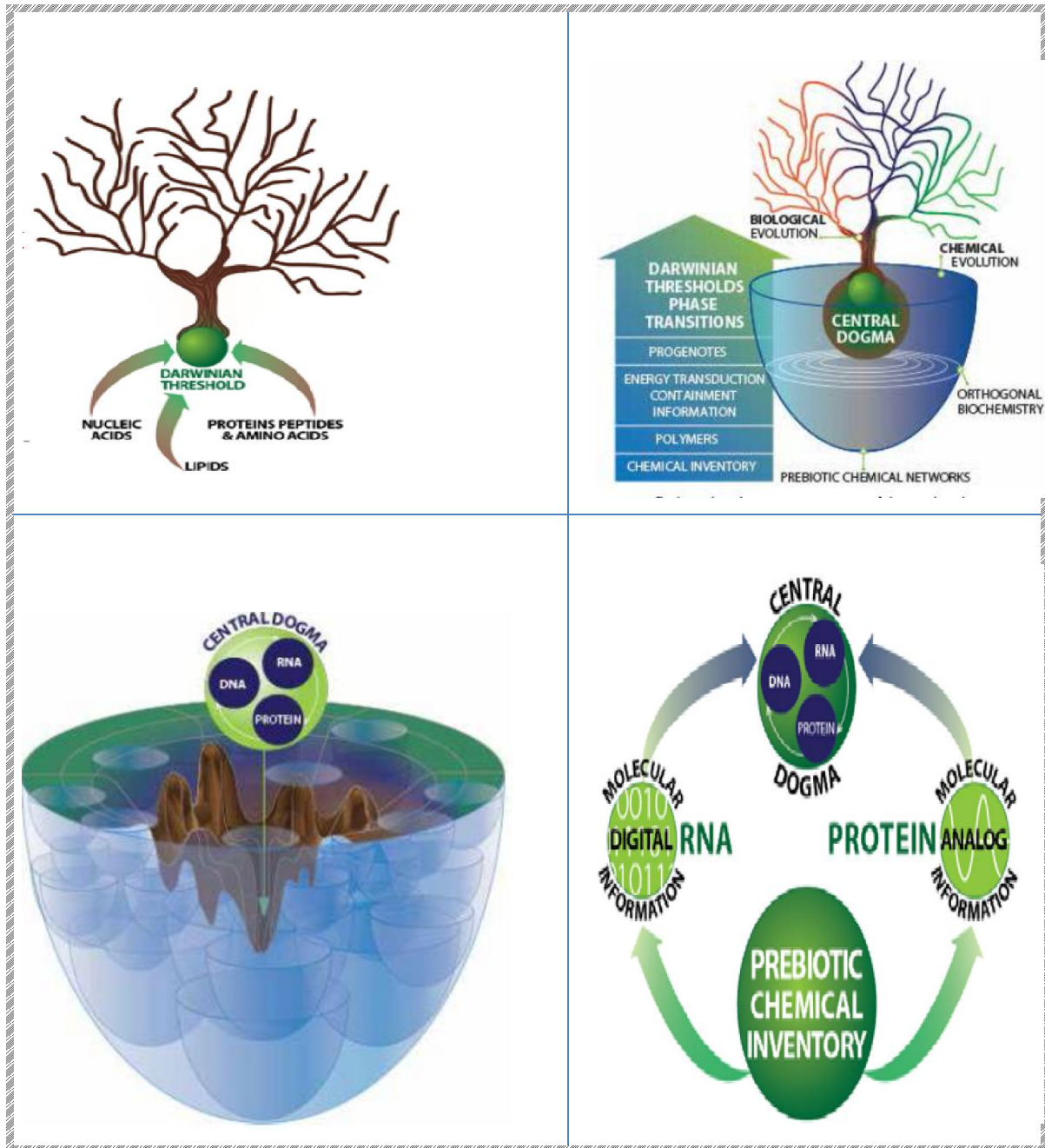
Life	☞ Incredibly complex functional molecular system
	☞ Comprises of complex, heterogeneous, massively parallel molecular reactions/ interactions ☞ That take place in non-equilibrium, dissipative conditions → ! Connections and interactions give rise to a highly dynamic and functional whole

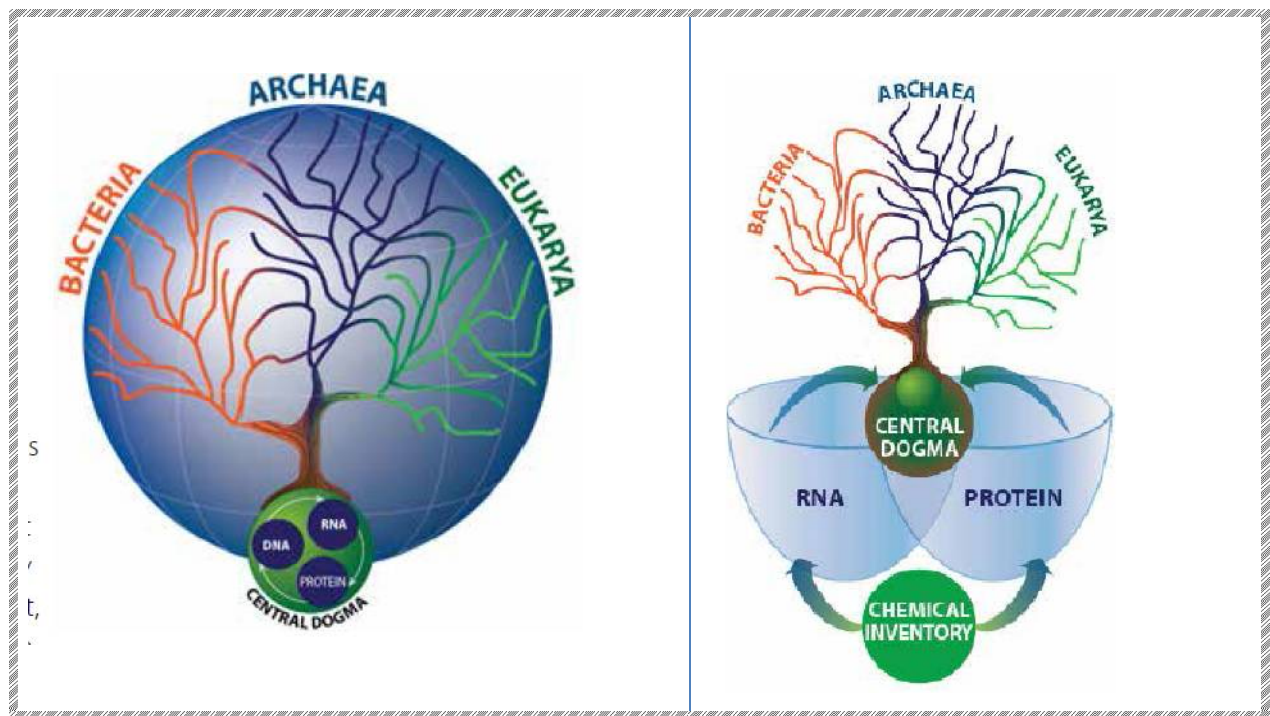


Physics / Chemistry/ biology of Life

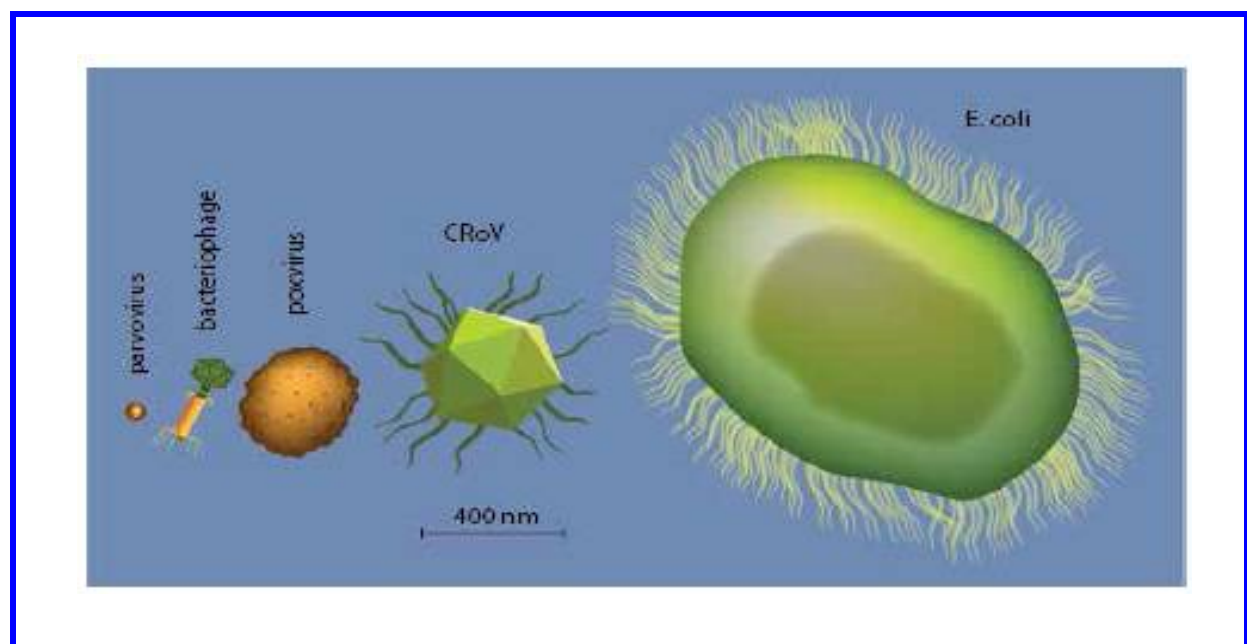
Pre-biotic era

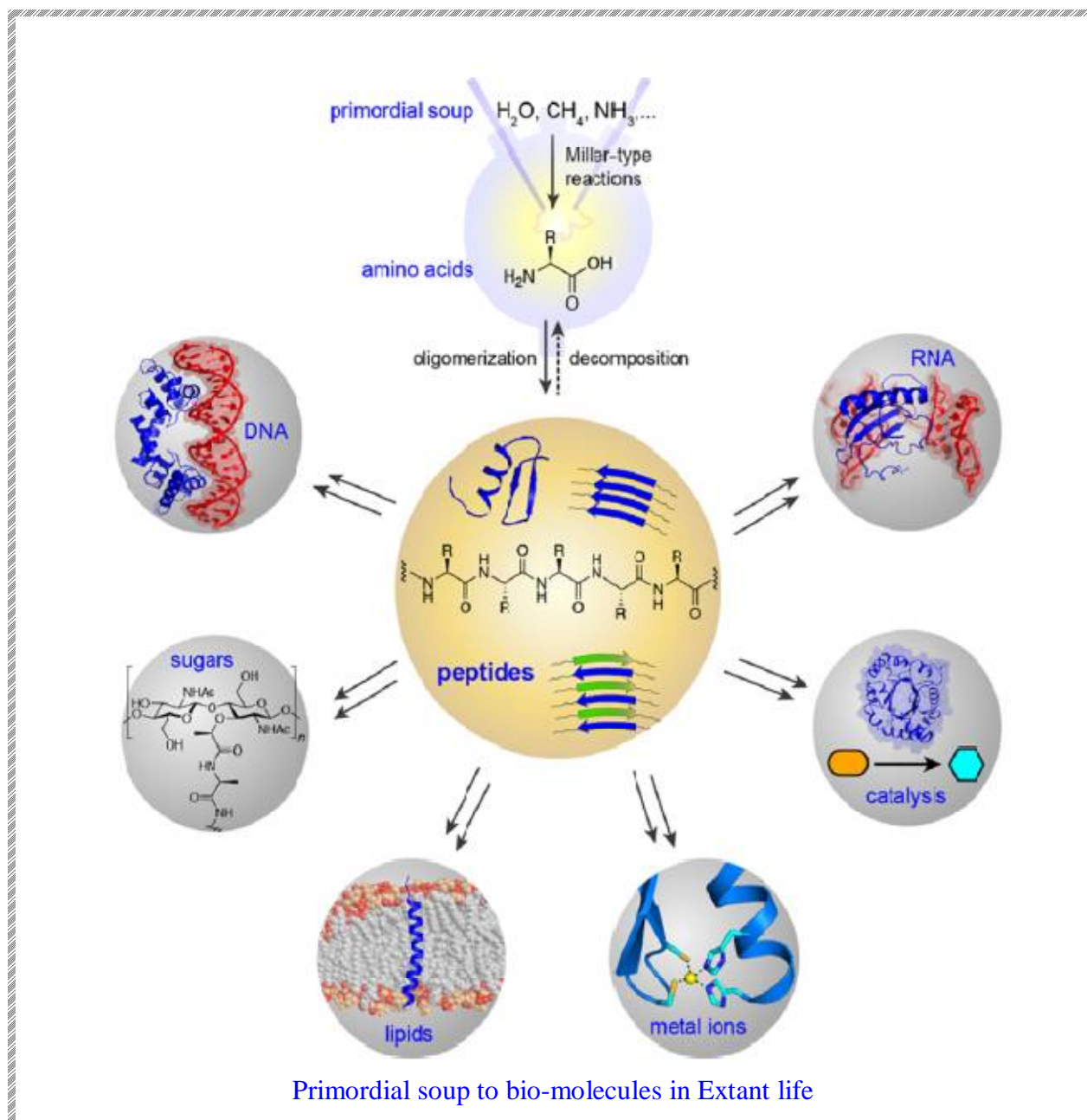
- ☞ Approximately 3 billion year ago
- ☞ What was going on earth surface, ocean bed or up in the surrounding atmosphere for a period of over one billion years --
 - Correct mapping untrusty





Living organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Mainly composed of water and organic molecules ☞ Molecular mechanisms that are much more diverse, complex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Based on quasi-equilibrium structures extrapolating extant biological complexity backwards to ca 4 billion years (in time) into simple chemical transformations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Misleading
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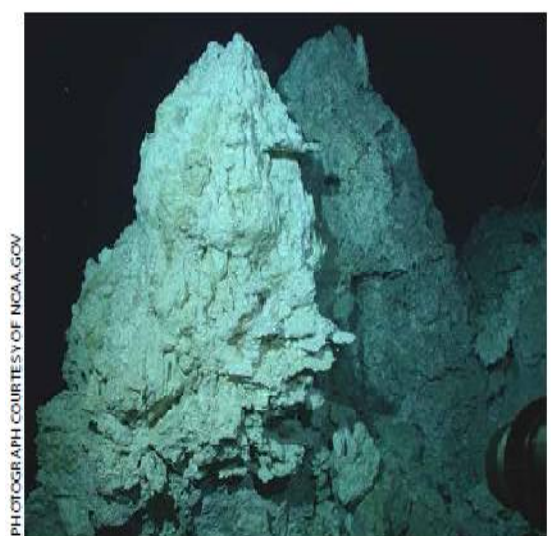
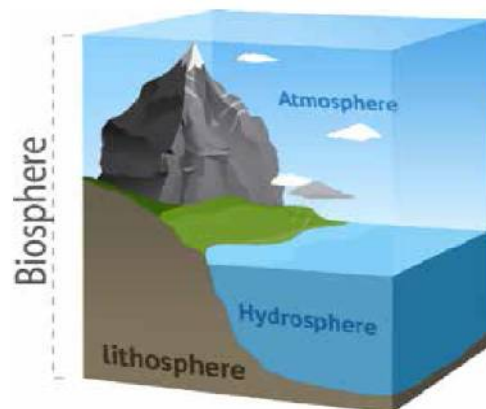
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> combine self-organization and self-assembly processes keeping many of the resulting molecular ensembles (i.e., polymers, membranes, etc.)
Life operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Far from equilibrium Kinetically controlled networks have greater relevance to biology What most researchers agree upon is that a combination of thermodynamic and kinetic processes

Life operates	<p>Autonomous entities with the capacity for open-ended evolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Stability to process ☞ Transmits heritable information to progeny (i.e., a genetic mechanism); ☞ Ability to capture energy and material resources ☞ Staying away from thermodynamic equilibrium (i.e., metabolic machinery); ☞ ☞ Ability to keep its components together ☞ Distinguish itself from the environment (i.e., cell membrane).
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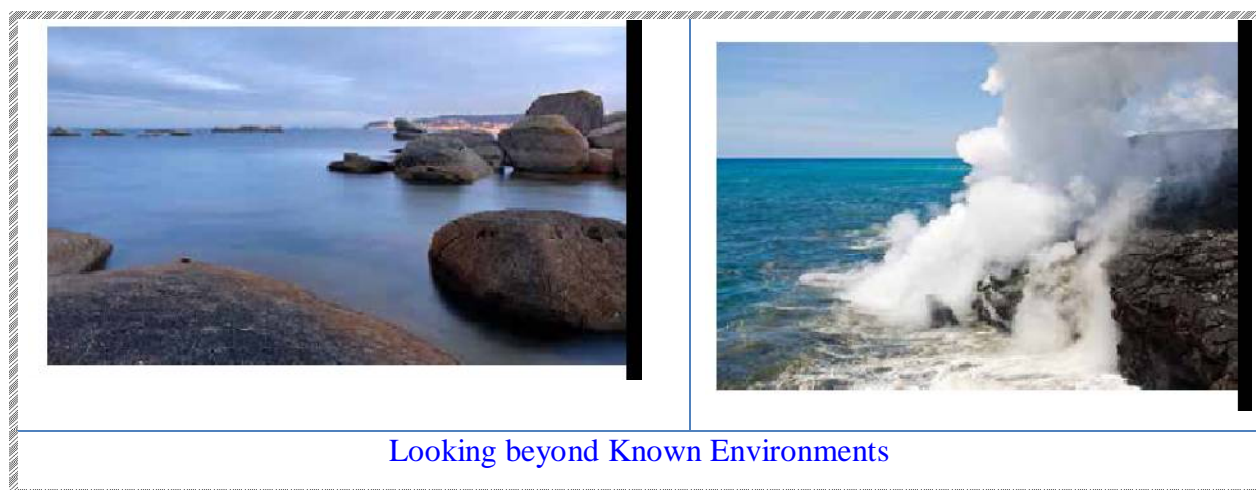
Dynamic combinatorial libraries (DCLs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Molecular networks where network members exchange building blocks ☞ Distribution of resulting product is under thermodynamic control ☞ Addition of a guest or template molecule shifts ☞ The equilibrium towards compounds that are receptors for the guest
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Dynamic combinatorial chemistry (DCC)	<p>Powerful approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To create complex synthetic chemical systems ○ Response of mixtures to external stimuli ○ For exploration of functionality ○ For similarity assessment ○ Identification of new receptors not trivial through rational design
DCC	<p>Complexity can be enriched with more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Types of reversible reactions ○ Complexed environments
Thermodynamically controlled DCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Energy surfaces connecting the different local minima are shallow ☞ Easily traversed





PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF NOAA.GOV



Looking beyond Known Environments

Recent advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Spontaneous synchronization of oscillating reactions ☞ New methodology for developing chemical systems exhibiting reaction-diffusion patterns ☞ Chiral symmetry breaking in dispersions of crystals ☞ Emergence of self replicators from molecular networks ☞ Self-assembly under kinetic control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Ex: Stoddart's Borromean rings (beautiful symmetric structures)
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Chemical replicator system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚠ Is still thermodynamically driven system ⚠ Implies reaction will continue only until the equilibrium concentrations of the replicating molecule and its building blocks are reached
Living self-replicating chemical systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ High kinetic stability ☞ Keep far from equilibrium → Implies thermodynamically unstable

Applications. Systems Chemistry	
Drug discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intensive acceleration of ○ Pharmaceutical development

Materials Science	<p>To design new functions complementary to those present in Nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Smart materials ○ Catalysts ☞ Materials with life-like characteristics
Model synthetic systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ With properties that could reflect aspects of prebiotic biogenesis ☞ Development of replicators and self-assembling membranes

Trans-disciplinary research	→ To synthesize interface between supramolecular chemistry and biology
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To explain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ What made transformation of a complex mixture of chemical compounds on prebiotic Earth into a life (living chemical system) possible ☞ Why the particular biochemical building blocks of life that we know today were selected ☞ How some of these biomolecules developed to have specific chirality? ☞ How emergent function arises in synthetic, simplified mixtures obtained through bottom-up approaches
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Prospects. Systems Chemistry

Systems Chemistry as a tool

Origin of life

- ☞ To probe into chemistry → to → biological molecules → to → life
- ☞ To go back from extant biology (i.e. today's human visual reality) → to → pre biotic primordial chemical world
- ☞ Reduces gap between life's chemistry, complex chemistry and system's chemistry

De novo synthesis of life

- ☞ Systematically study how simple biomolecules interact to give rise to novel functions

Chemical factories

- Self-synthesizing
- Self-repairing

- Binding by a single receptor will provide only very limited information,
- ✓ **Remedy:** More comprehensive description of the molecular structure using a systems chemistry

Origins of life-theories

- ☞ Traditional dichotomy of metabolism-first and gene-first
- Can be quite misleading because both theories appear to be too "kinetically fragile" in that they easily revert to a thermodynamic minimum

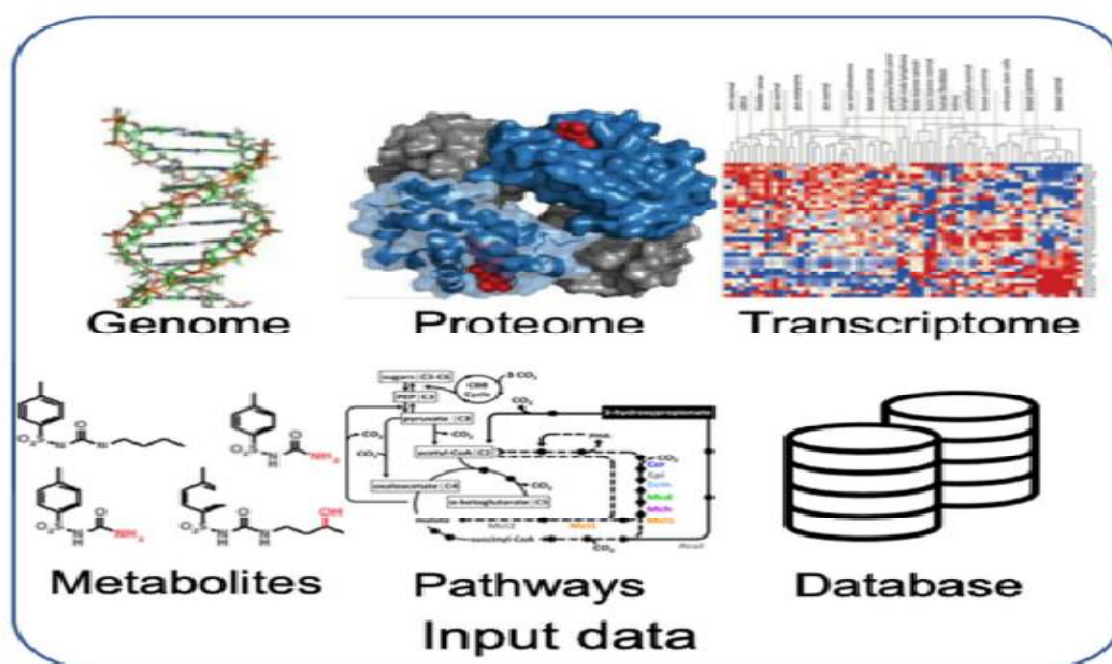
Remedy: a systems-level approach

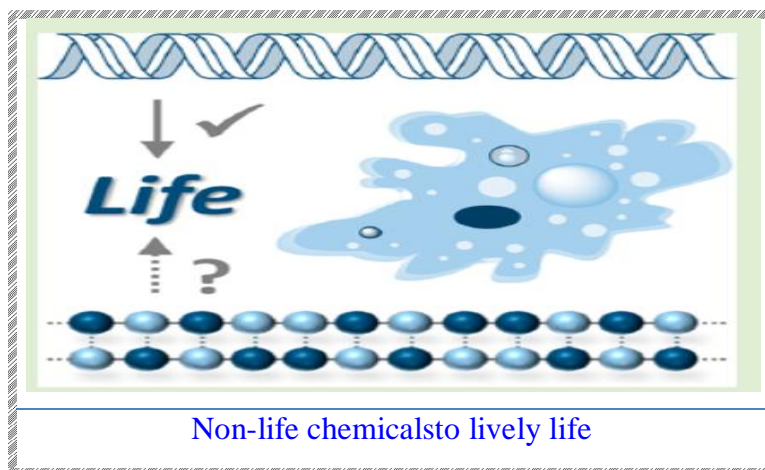
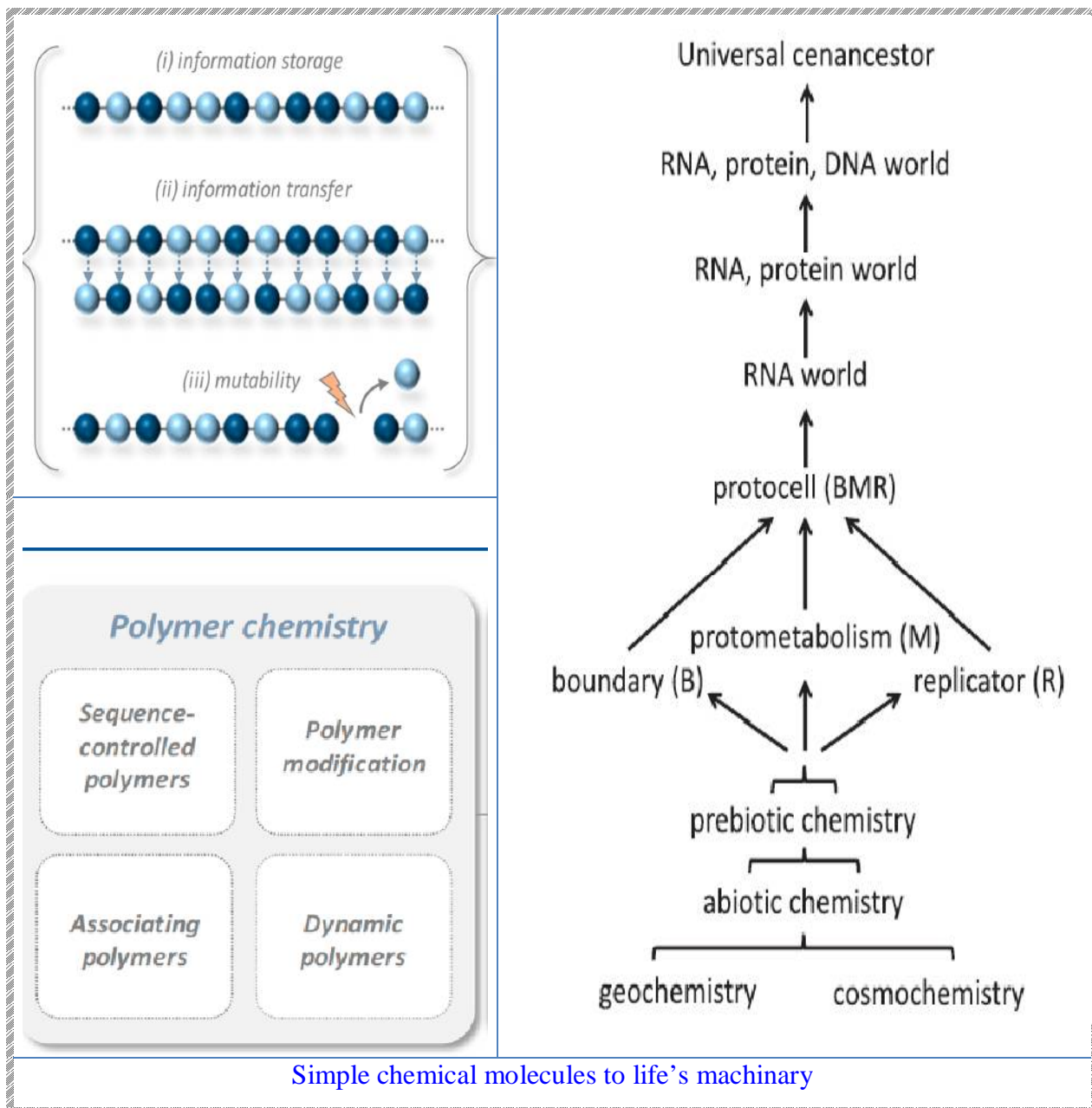
- ✓ Both metabolism and information transfer evolved roughly simultaneously
- ✓ Evolution of cellular boundaries that prevented dilution of this reactive far-from-equilibrium

Complex Systems Analysis + Chemistry + Life → Systems_Chemistry

Chemical world ~~~~ Life ~~~~~ Evolution Extant Biology...

Non-life to Life		
Formation atoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus, Sulfur	
Prebiotic soup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hot dilute soup of organic substances for oceanic water containing mixture of simple organic compounds.	
Abiotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Synthesis of monomers, oligomers, and supramolecular systems	
Organic/inorganic compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Methane (CH₄) was probably the first organic compoundHydrogen cyanide (HCN)was formed laterWater (H₂O)	
Formation of complex organic molecules		
	Prebiotic Synthesis	
	Monomers:	Lipids Amino Acids Nucleotides
	Polymers:	Peptides,Proteins RNA; DNA
	Coevolution	Synthesis ofNucleic Acid
	Chirality	Homochirality
	\$\$\$ World	
	Protein Lipid (high-probability) RNA (low probability) DNA	



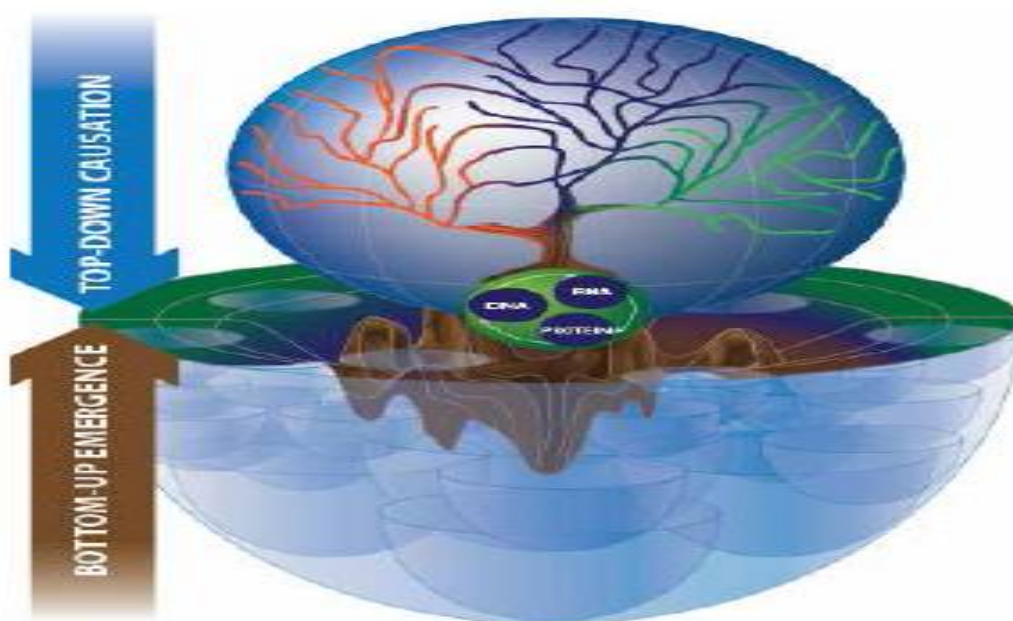


Cooperative interactions at a system level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional cooperation and coevolution among these diverse classes of molecules from the earliest times
Prebiotic synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amphiphiles Total synthesis of racemic and enantiopure phospholipids Evolvable molecular systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesis of fluorescent clickable probes Synthesis of glycolipids
Life	Emergence of the first living entities

Chemistry of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relies on biopolymers (proteins, nucleic acids) folding into specific conformations that dictate their properties Complex folded structures encountered in biology are the result of millions of years of evolution
Origin of life model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>?</u> Seek to replicate extant biochemistry (e.g., in alkaline hydrothermal vents) or <u>?</u> To create the molecules of life by using more traditional synthetic chemistry

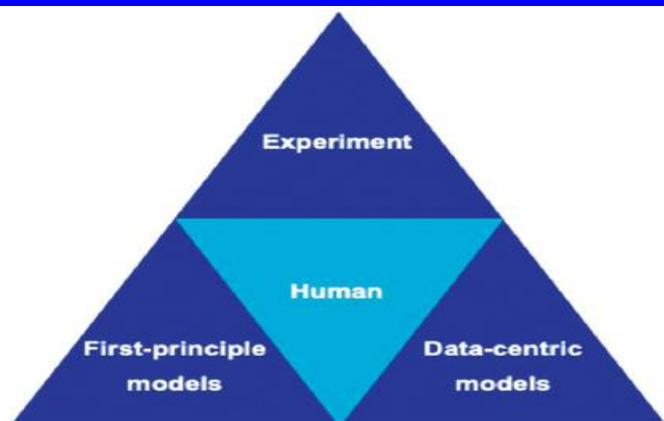
Foreseeable Future. Systems Chemistry	
Next generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemists (The systems chemists) Tools Theories, Models Pragmatic module
	<p>Systems chemistry researchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Interdisciplinary expertise + Trans-disciplinary working knowledge + Grasp of rare/ cutting edge technologies + Open-minded approach

Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with strict “bottom-up” designs i.e., avoiding recurrent viz. use of enzymes or other complex biomolecules “Top down” approach Viz. combinations of functional components that should integrate those intermediate - Many of these hypothesis-driven attempts will unfortunately fail Repetition with refined blue-print
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Top-down and bottom-up approaches for non-life chemistry and life's chemistry

5th Paradigm



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Cognitive computing

- 📖 Natural language processing
- 📖 Knowledge representation
- 📖 Automated reasoning

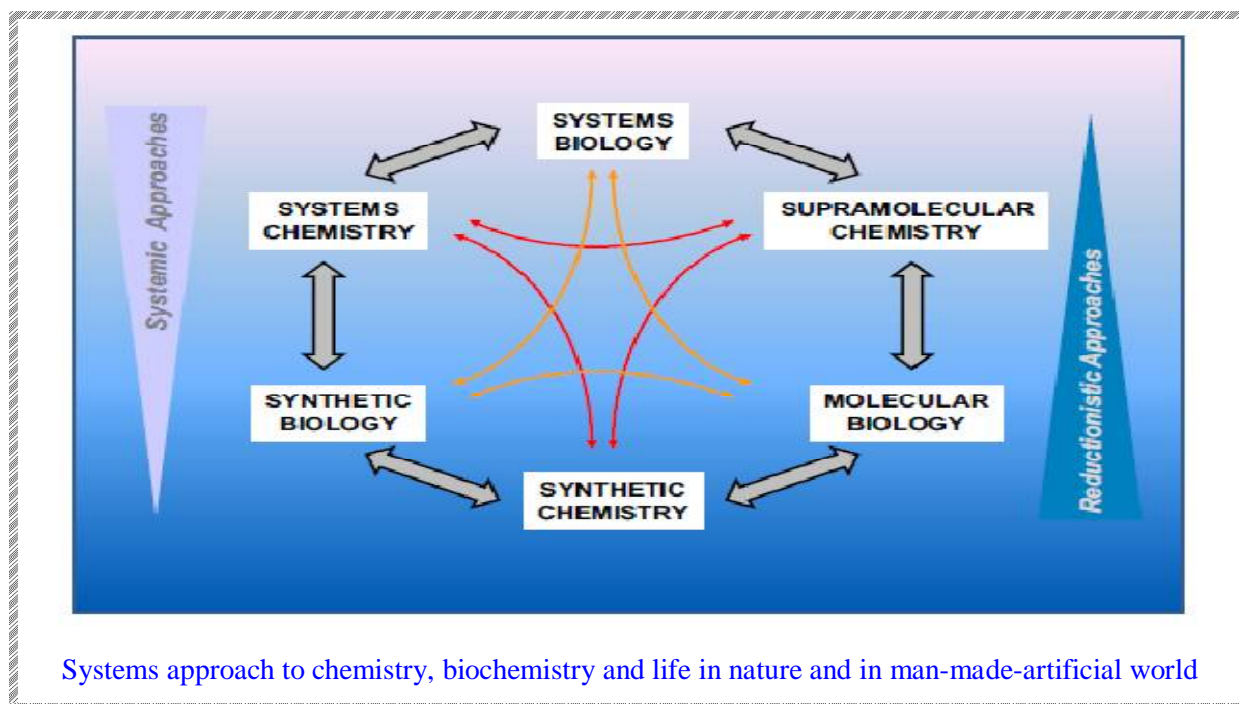
Models

- 👉 Data driven
- 👉 Model driven
- 👉 Empirical/ Stochastic
- 👉 Theoretical

Data Numerical Boolean Literal	Numerical <ul style="list-style-type: none">IntegerFloating point<ul style="list-style-type: none">RealComplexQuaternionOctonion	Data Acquisition <ul style="list-style-type: none">Experimental design DataMassaging <ul style="list-style-type: none">Data/ variable transformationNoise filteringClustering/classification/Pattern recognitionOptimization (local, global, Pareto)
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Paradigm	Tools
1 st	Human observation of natural world
2 nd	Directed experimentation
3 rd	In silico testing
4 th	Data-centric models
5 th	Cognitive computing

Open mind	Start Cycle Test → Failure → redesign → Failure Near success Refine Go back to cycle
Future goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary road-map Extant life Artificial life supporting modules
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending today's creativity from isolated molecules to molecular networks → ! New molecular systems with unique and exciting properties Approaches to characterizing individual building blocks utilized in living systems
Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? To find the right initial conditions for system, of course, supplying it with energy very often such that ! system prevails "on its own" for a maximally long period of time



Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! New design rules ! Design emergent behaviour
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthetic systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Design of artificial cells Capture many of the individual characteristics of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Compartmentalization o Replication o Metabolism Integration under far-from-equilibrium conditions Pareto-optimality – Thermodynamic & Kinetic stability De novo synthesis of life Process of manufacturing of chemicals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nano- or microscale self-synthesizing tools of future ✓ Energy efficient and clean chemical factories ✓ Capable of regulating and repairing themselves
Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still Systems Chemistry is in its infancy

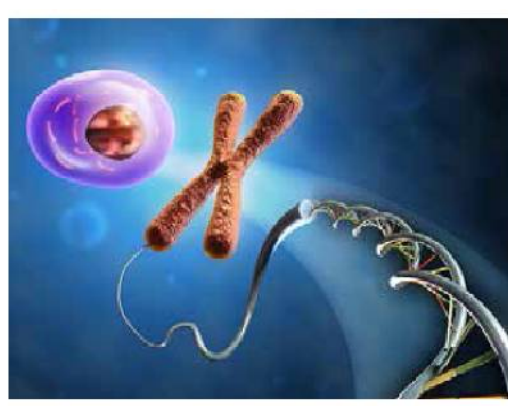
Metaphors for Systems Chemistry

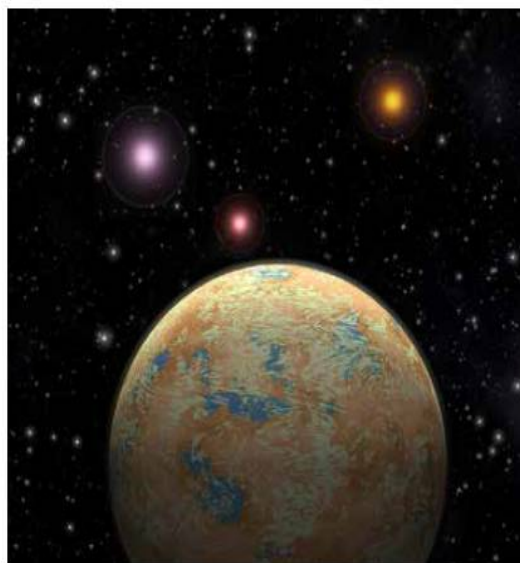
Bioorganic	Mother	Artificial-intelligence Philosophy, cosmology	Second- and third-degree cousins,
Prebiotic	Father	Systems chemistry	Got married to a foreigner
Homochirality	Sister	Supramolecular	Her maiden name

Composomedynamic-kinetic	Twins	Spatiotemporal	Extravagant auntie
Metabolism	Uncle	Nano-tech Single-molecule,	Far-out twins
Compartment	Auntie	Ms. Bz (Belousov–zhabotinsky)	Wet nurse
Evolutionary-genetics	Grandma	If it's a girl her name will be kinetic asymmetry If it's a boy Kay ratchet	Systems chemistry and supramolecular are in expectancy
Synthesis	Only grandpa		

Systems

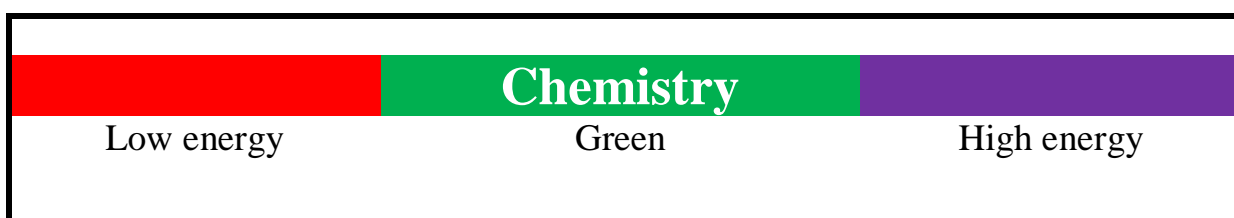
System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complex unity Formed of many diverse modules Serving a common purpose 	
	Examples:	[[Society, Stock Markets] [WWW; web-based social networks] [Ecosystems [Climate]] [Economics, Urban Planning, Ecology] [Biology, Physics, Chemistry] [Metabolic Path Ways] [Engineering, Computer Science, Mathematics]]





Complex chemical systems (RNA, DNA, Genes) with Physics/ chemistry/ biology based interactions in start-of-life and its sustenance, propagation, evolution and termination

**Complex +
Systems (Energy {material {Life; Non-life}; Non-material}) +
Analysis →
Systems_Analysis**



	Conventional (or reductionist or as-it-is-in 2020) chemistry
Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📖 Focused on the challenges of forming covalent/mechanical bonds 📖 Determining the structure of chemical molecules/species 📖 Emphasis on synthesis of pure (natural, exotic) compounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requires highly knowledgeable human intervention





Chemists' Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Most chemists have been conditioned to study substances in isolation ✓ Reason: For a long time, complex mixtures were intractable
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reagents purified + Experimental control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Temperature, pressure, and humidity + Experimental durations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Shorter than grant cycles + External influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Avoided minimized + Replication If feasible and reproducible + Precise knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Properties of individual molecules, bulk o one-to-one interactions + Synthetic approaches mixtures of compounds are treated as an unwanted feature that must be eliminated
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Extant chemists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Ability to design and create new molecules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purely chemical approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o not likely to yield life-like modules <p>! Remedy: a holistic approach is key to help unravel such systems and to experimentally address questions related to the chemical origins of life</p>
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Chemical Evolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📖 Chemical element, chemical energy 📖 Chemical engineering 📖 Chemical equation, chemical equilibrium, 📖 Chemical fingerprint, Chemical Mace, chemical machining, chemical name, chemical peel
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Biology	
Biology is immensely complex at almost every level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 👉 Network of atomic interactions → <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conformation or folding of bio-macromolecules (ex: proteins) 👉 Organisation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Biomolecules into cells o Cells to higher organisms 👉 Network of interactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Between different organisms and surroundings (ecology)

Biological systems	Plethora of  Complex interconnected signaling systems  Metabolic networks With  Multiple checkpoint controls  Feedback loops → Allowing biological systems to adapt and respond rapidly to external stimuli
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Microorganisms to humans

Simplest microorganisms known on Earth	Breathtakingly complex
Complex life systems Human being	Zillion fold complex

Systems biology


Systems biology	 Deals with relation between ! Function of a biological system (a cell/specific cellular process) & ! Interactions between various molecular components
	Focuses on deconvoluting complexity from already existing superstructures encountered
	 In a human cell, some 25,000 genes  Cycles linking spontaneous and non-spontaneous chemical and physical processes  Build rough copies of themselves

Aim	To predict, repair, control design and realize a biological system
What is possible today?	Understanding improving at systems level
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DNA sequencers ○ Microarray analysis ○ Mass spectrometry
Trans-disciplines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genomics ○ Proteomics ○ Metabolomics


**Complex Systems Analysis + Biology + Life →
Systems_Biology**

II . Select Research titles (2000 to 2020).


.....SytemsChemistry.....

Review	
 Systems chemistry	
Chem. Soc. Rev. 2017 DOI: 10.1039/c7cs00117g	GonenAshkenasy, Thomas M. Hermans, Sijbren Otto Annette F. Taylor


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Prebiotic Systems Chemistry: New Perspectives for the Origins of Life	
Chem. Rev. 2014, 114, 285–366 dx.doi.org/10.1021/cr2004844	Kepa Ruiz-Mirazo, Carlos Briones, Andrés de la Escosura


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Chapter	
 Systems Chemistry Sketches,Chapter 17	
ACS Symposium Series , Vol. 981,Chemical Evolution across Space & Time. Chapter 17, pp 310–324 DOI: 10.1021/bk-2008-0981.ch017.	Stuart A. Kauffman


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Prebiotic Peptides: Molecular Hubs in the Origin of Life	
Chem. Rev. 2020, 120, 11, 4707–4765 doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrev.9b00664	Moran Frenkel-Pinter, MousumiSamanta, GonenAshkenasy, Luke J. Leman


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Systems chemistry	
Chem. Soc. Rev., 2008, 37, 101–108 DOI: 10.1039/b611921m	R. Frederick Ludlow and Sijbren Otto


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 The Beginning of Systems Chemistry	
Life 2019, 9, 11 doi:10.3390/life9010011	Peter Strazewski


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Achieving biopolymer synergy in systems chemistry	
Chem. Soc. Rev., 2018,47, 5444-5456 DOI: 10.1039/c8cs00174j	Yushi Bai, Agata Chotera, Olga Taran, Chen Liang, GonenAshkenasy and David G. Lynn

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Dynamic Molecular Networks: From Synthetic Receptors to Self-Replicators	
Acc. Chem. Res. 2012, 45, 12, 2200–2210 doi.org/10.1021/ar200246j	Sijbren Otto

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review	
 Small-Molecule Systems Chemistry	
Chem 2, 502–524, April 13, 2017	Ognjen S. Miljanic

Reviewed advances in systems-level understanding of

- (1) Dynamic combinatorial libraries
- (2) Autocatalysis
- (3) Oscillatory reactions
- (4) Chemical reactivity at origin of life

Nascent efforts in areas that have traditionally not used syst.chem. approach

- (5) Reaction discovery
- (6) Synthesis & functional utilization of complex molecules

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Review

 Prebiotic Systems Chemistry: Complexity Overcoming Clutter

Chem 2, 470–501, April 13, 2017

doi.org/10.1016/j.chempr.2017.03.001

Saidul Islam and Matthew W.
Powner

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

Mini Review

 Systems Biology and Systems Chemistry: New Directions for Drug Discovery

Chemistry & Biology 19, January 27, 2012, 23–28

J.B. Brown and Yasushi Okuno

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

review

 The evolution of metabolism: How to test evolutionary hypotheses at the genomic level

Computational and Structural Biotechnology

Journal Volume 18, 2020, Pages 482–500

Federico Scossa Alisdair R. Fernie

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity


Review


 Toward Self-Constructing Materials: A Systems Chemistry Approach


Acc. Chem. Res. 2012, 45, 12, 2178–2188


doi.org/10.1021/ar2002655


Nicolas Giuseppone

Review	
 Chemical Origins of Life: Its Engagement with Society	
Trends in Chemistry, Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2020, 406-409 doi.org/10.1016/j.trechm.2020.02.011	Ramanarayanan Krishnamurthy

Perspectives	
 Toward a general theory of evolution: Extending Darwinian theory to inanimate matter	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2011 2:1, doi:10.1186/1759-2208-2-1	Addy Pross

Encyclopedia	
 Systems Chemistry	
Encyclopedia of Astrobiology DOI 10.1007/978-3-642-27833-4_1095-2	Jan W. Sadownik and Sijbren Otto

 Strategies for Exploring Functions from Dynamic Combinatorial Libraries	
Chem Systems Chem 2020, 2, e2000019 (2 of 11) doi.org/10.1002/syst.20200001	Chunman Jia, Dawei Qi, Yucang Zhang, Kari Rissanen and Jianwei Li

 Recent highlights in systems chemistry	
Current Opinion in Chemical Biology 2009, 13:705–713	Jerome JP Peyralans and Sijbren Otto



Complex Molecules That Fold Like Proteins Can Emerge Spontaneously

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 1685–1689,
DOI: 10.1021/jacs.8b11698

Bin Liu, Charalampos G. Pappas, Ennio
Zangrando, Nicola Demitri, Piotr J.
Chmielewski, and **Sijbren Otto**



Systems chemistry: using thermodynamically controlled networks to assess molecular similarity

Journal of Systems Chemistry 2013 4:2.
doi:10.1186/1759-2208-4-2

Vittorio Saggiomo Yana R Hristova R
Frederick Ludlow and **Sijbren Otto**



The systems perspective at the cross roads between chemistry and biology

Journal of Theoretical Biology 381(2015)11–22
doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2015.04.036

A. dela Escosura, C. Briones,
Kepa Ruiz-Mirazo



Founder of systems chemistry and foundational theoretical biologist: Tibor Gánti(1933–2009)

Journal of Theoretical Biology 381(2015) 2–5
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2015.04.037


Eörs Szathmáry





Essay The Essence of Systems Chemistry


Life 2019, 9, 60
doi:10.3390/life9030060


Peter Strazewski


 From chemical systems to systems chemistry: Patterns in space and time	
CHAOS 25, 097613 (2015)	Kenneth Showalter and Irving R. Epstein


 Emergence of a New Self-Replicator from a Dynamic Combinatorial Library Requires a Specific Pre-Existing Replicator	
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 13612–13615 DOI: 10.1021/jacs.7b07346	Yigit Altay, MenizTezcan and Sijbren Otto


 Welcome Home, Systems Chemists! Editorial	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2010, 1:1, 2-6 doi:10.1186/1759-2208-1-1	Günter von Kiedrowski, Sijbren Otto, Piet Herdewijn


 Complexity in Chemistry	
Science VOL 284 2 APRIL 1999,89-92	George M. Whitesides and Rustem F. Ismagilov


 Reaction: Thinking-Species Chemistry and the World's Problems	
Chem 2, 155–159, February 9, 2017,158-159	Sijbren Otto


 Systems chemistry: using thermodynamically controlled networks to assess molecular similarity	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2013, 4:2 doi:10.1186/1759-2208-4-2	Vittorio Saggiomo Yana R Hristova R Frederick Ludlow and Sijbren Otto

 Perspective Biology-Inspired Supramolecular Peptide Systems	
Chem 6, 1222–1236, June 11, 2020	Ayala Lampel


 The Origin and Evolution of Organic Matter in Carbonaceous Chondrites and Links to Their Parent Bodies	
Primitive Meteorites and Asteroids, Book chapter, pages 205-271 DOI: 10.1016/B978-0-12-813325-5.00003-3	Daniel P. Glavin, Conel M.O'D. Alexander, José C. Aponte, Jason P. Dworkin, Jamie E. Elsila, Hikaru Yabuta,

 Directed Non-targeted Mass Spectrometry and Chemical Networking for Discovery of Eicosanoids and Related Oxylipins	
Cell Chemical Biology 26, 2019, 433–442 doi.org/10.1016/j.chembiol.2018.11.015	Jeramie D. Watrous, T.J. Niiranen, Kim A. Lagerborg, E.A. Dennis, S. Cheng, Mohit Jain


 Reaction: A Plea for Hypothesis-Driven Research in Prebiotic Systems Chemistry	
Chem 5, 2019, August 8, 1917–1923	Kepa Ruiz-Mirazo

 Systems biology approaches integrated with artificial intelligence for optimized food focused metabolic engineering	
Metabolic Engineering Communications, Vol. 11, December 2020, e00149 doi.org/10.1016/j.mec.2020.e00149	Mohamed Helmy, Derek Smith, Kumar Selvarajoo

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity


 The nature and mathematical basis for material stability in the chemical and biological worlds	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2014, 5:3 doi:10.1186/1759-2208-5-3	Robert Pascal and Addy Pross

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity


 On the divide between animate and inanimate	
Journal of Systems Chemistry (2015) 6:2, 1-3 DOI 10.1186/s13322-015-0008-8	Arto Annala and Erkki Kolehmainen

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity


Life

 Understanding the Origins of Life - the Constituents of Interstellar Medium as the Source of Life's Building Blocks	
Biophysical Journal 118(3):339a-340a DOI: 10.1016/j.bpj.2019.11.1891	Anita Rágyaszki, Hongchen Ji, Rene Fournier


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 100th Anniversary of Macromolecular Science Viewpoint: Toward Artificial Life-Supporting Macromolecules	
ACS Macro Lett. 2020, 9, 185–189 doi.org/10.1021/acsmacrolett.9b00938	Jean-François Lutz


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Reaction:Life Is Messy	
Chem 5, August 8, 2019,1917–1923 doi.org/10.1016/j.chempr.2019.05.004	Irving R. Epstein


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Introduction—Panspermia,2020;106:1-4	
Advances in Genetics, 2020 doi.org/10.1016/bs.adgen.2020.04.001	Edward J. Steele


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 Estimating Equilibrium Constants for Aggregation from the Product Distribution of a Dynamic Combinatorial Library	
Organic Letters 2009, Vol. 11, No. 22, 5110-5113	Rosemary A. R. Hunt, R. Frederick Ludlow and Sijbren Otto


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 Synthesis of the First Triphosphabutadiene"	
Chem. Inf. Ed. Engl. 25 (1986) No. 10, 932-935	By Rolf Appel, Barbel Niemann, Winfried Schuhn, and Falk Knoch Angew.

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Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Systems Chemistry: Kinetic and Computational Analysis of a Nearly Exponential Organic Replicator	
Chem. Int. Ed. 2005, 44, 6750–6755 DOI: 10.1002/anie.200501527	Maik Kindermann, Insa Stahl, Malte Reimold, Wolf Matthias Pankau, and Gnter von Kiedrowski Angew.

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons —
Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 New concept for quantification of similarity relates entropy and energy of objects: First and Second Law entangled, group behavior of microblack holes expected

Journal of Systems Chemistry 2010, 1:2, 2-10

Petr Zimak, Silvia Terenzi, Peter Strazewski

Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Spontaneous Emergence of Self-Replicating Molecules Containing Nucleobases and Amino Acids

Strategies using DCA for fabrication of *chimeric* amino acid/nucleobase

☞ Mixing nucleobase- and peptide-based building blocks → ligation of these two gives rise to → highly specific chimeric ring structures

☞ Starts from peptide nucleic acid building blocks

☞ Earlier report: Nucleic acid-based self-replicating systems

☞ Relies on pre-synthesis of (short) oligonucleotide sequences

☞ Self-assembly, spontaneously giving rise to an ordered one-dimensional arrangement of nucleobase nanostructures

Self-replication

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2020, 142, 184–4192
doi.org/10.1021/jacs.9b10796

Bin Liu, Charalampos G. Pappas, Jim Ottel , Ga l Schaeffer, Christoph Jurissek, Priscilla F. Pieters, Meniz Altay, Ivana Mari , Marc C. A. Stuart, and **Sijbren Otto**


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 The Lipid world

Origins of Life and Evolution of the Biosphere 31: 119–145, 2001

Daniel Segr , Dafna Ben-Eli,
David W. Deamer And Doron
Lancet


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 A speculative review of factors controlling the evolution of phytoplankton during Paleozoic time


Journal of Micropaleontology, 51 (2008) 9–
21 doi:10.1016/j.revmic.2007.01.007

Paul K. Strother


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Solvent Composition Dictates Emergence in Dynamic Molecular Networks Containing Competing Replicators	
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2015, 137, 5, 2067–2072 DOI: 10.1021/ja512644f	Giulia Leonetti and Sijbren Otto


Systems Chemistry — [Complex Chemistry]/ Systems — Non-Bonding — Physics — Biology — Photons — Phonons — Electromagnetic — Electrical — Quantum — gravity

 Is the transition from chemistry to biology amystery?	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2010, 1:3	Hans Kuhn

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 Suitable energetic conditions for dynamic chemical complexity and the living state	
Journal of Systems Chemistry 2012, 3:3	Robert Pascal

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 Catalyst: Can Systems Chemistry Unravel the Mysteries of the Chemical Origins of Life?	
Chem 5, 1917–1923, August 8, 2019	Daniela Kroiss, GonenAshkenasy, Adam B. Braunschweig, Tell Tuttle, and Rein V. Uljijn

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Information Source	ACS.org ; sciencedirect.com
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