Roma, SS 2005

AUTOPOIESIS AND THE DEFINITION OF THE LIVING

(AN OVERVIEW OF THE ORIGINAL BIOLOGICAL AUTOPOIESIS, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH COGNITION)

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What is life?

THE MOST COMMON NOTION OF LIFE:

LIFE AT THE LEVEL OF POPULATION GROWTH AS A GENETIC FLUX OF INFORMATION FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

WHICH IMPLIES THE HISTORICAL DIMENSION OF EVOLUTION

THE THREAD WHICH LINKS ALL LIVING BEING TO ONE ANOTHER FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF LIFE

BUT ALSO:
LIFE AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL,
LIFE HERE AND NOW
A DEFINITION WITHOUT THE CONSTRAINS
OF GENETICS

Valid more in general
When you do not know or cannot establish the
genetic heritage
For synthetic systems
For unknown (e.g. exobiology) systems...

a surprisingly acute definition given by F. Engels (yes, the Engels of Karl Marx memory) written in 1894 (!):

Life is the existence form of proteic structures, and this existence form consists essentially in the constant self-renewal of the chemical components of these structures.

This is indeed surprising, given the early time and the fact that Friedrich Engels certainly was not a great biologist, and acted in a time where nobody had a clear notion of what proteins really were.

M. Perret, who in the early fifties wrote a definition that was again taken by D. Bernal in 1965:

Life is a potentially self-perpetuating system of I inked organic reactions, catalyzed stepwise and almost isothermally by complex and specific organic catalysts which are themselves produced by the system.

Alexander I. Oparin gave a description of life based on six properties:

- (1) capability of the exchange of materials with the surrounding medium;
- (2) capability of growth;
- (3) capability of population growth (multiplication);
- (4) capability of self-reproduction;
- (5) capability of movement;
- (6) capability of being excited.

He also added some additional properties, such as the existence of a **membrane** (a cardinal principle for him); and the interdependency with the **milieu**

An important milestone in this regard is the so called "NASA definition of life". This was originally simply an operational perspective used by the Exobiology Program within the National Aeronautics and Space Agency - a general working definition. However the community of people working in the origin of life uses it often as a definition of life. This working definition - used earlier by Horowitz and Miller (1962) - goes as follows (Joyce, 1994):

Life is a self-sustained chemical system capable of undergoing Darwinian evolution.

the adherents to the RNA-world would be satisfied by a definition of minimal life summarized in the following terms:

life appears at a population of RNA molecules (a quasi-species) which is able to self-replicate and to evolve in the process.

..WHAT IS LIFE?

THE STORY OF THE GREEN MAN AND THE FARMER

THE GAME OF THE TWO LISTS

LIST OF THE **LIVING**

The fly

The tree

The mule

The baby

The mushroom

The amoeba

LIST OF THE NON-LIVING

The radio

The automobile

The robot

The crystal

The moon

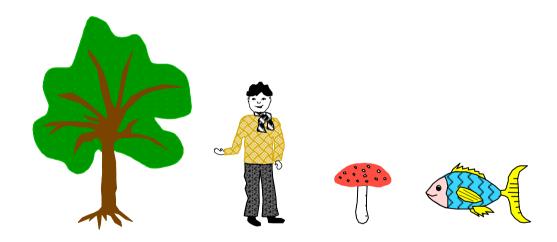
The computer

QUESTION: What discriminates the living from the non-living?

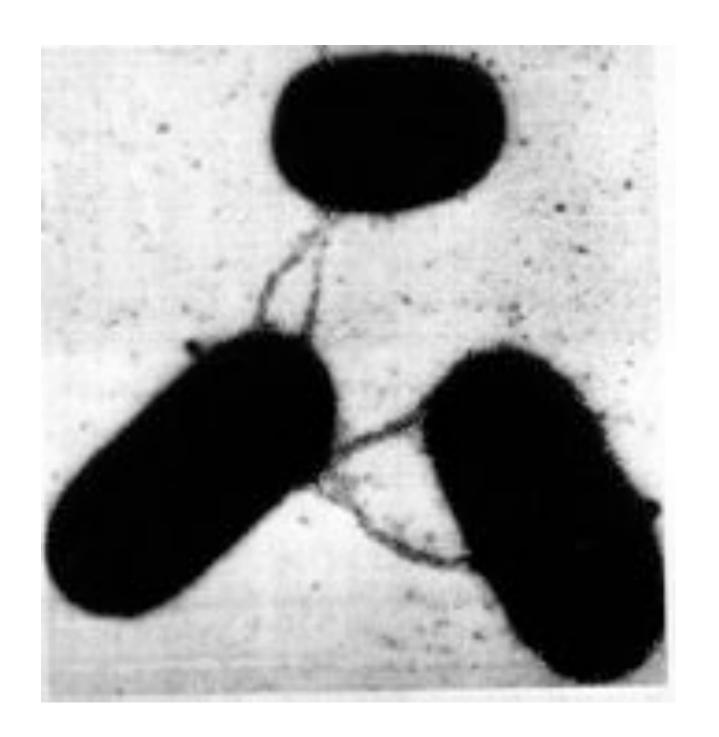
IN OTHER WORDS: What is the quality (or qualities) which is present in all members of the "living list" and which is not - and cannot - be present in any of the elements of the "non-living" list?

What is life?
A common sense definition at <u>individual</u> level (LIFE "HERE AND NOW")

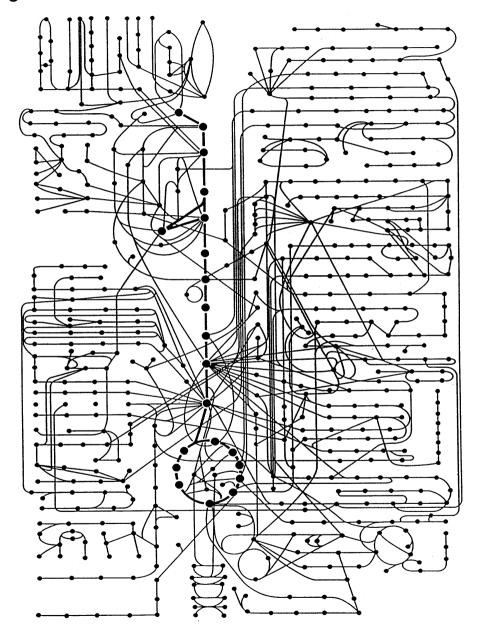
A living system is a system defined by a physical boundary which allows the assimilation of nutrients / energy from the outside, and which is able to self-maintenance and self-generation owing to the activity of the system from within the boundary.



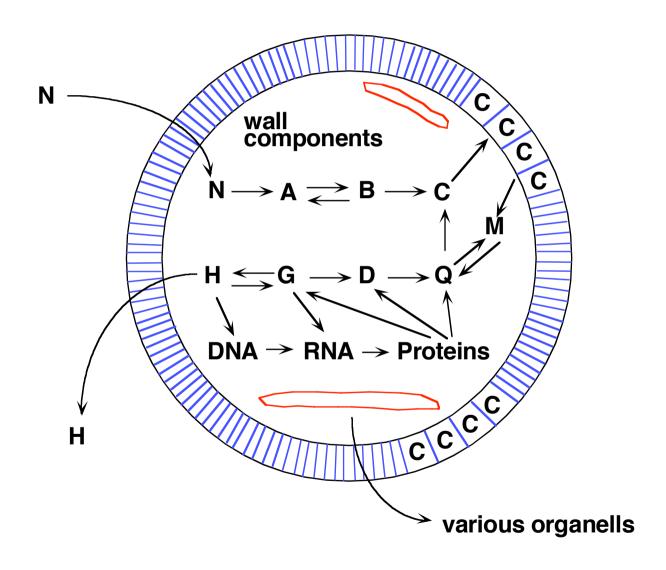
Notice that for this first-level definition no scientific knowledge on cellular structure or molecular biology is needed. Notice also that self-reproduction or evolution are at this first-level (life here and now) not necessary.



A maze illustrating the chemical reactions that interconvert small molecules in cells.



NUTRIENTS / ENERGY



how does a cell work?

- a semipermeable membrane discriminates "self" from "non-self" & allows energy / nutrients in and byproducts out
- and determines a particular microenvironment which induces a specific reaction network
- by which several components are transformed and continuously replaced
- so that the cell maintains its own identity ("self") in the face of an on-going series of transformations

THE CELL MAIN ACTIVITY IS

TO MAINTAIN IST OWN IDENTITY

(SELF-MAINTENANCE)

DESPITE THE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF TRANSFORMATIONS

AND THE CELL DOES SO

THANKS TO A PROCESS OF RE-GENERATION FROM WITHIN

The cellular definition of life:

A system spatially defined by a boundary of its own making and that is self-sustaining by re-generating all system's components from the inside

autopoietic unity = minimal life

"an autopoietic unity is able to selfgenerate owing to a reaction network taking place within its own boundary "

(the reaction network makes all components of the unit, including the boundary.)

Varela et al., Biosystems, <u>5</u> (1974) 187

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" self-generate" — self-maintenance or self-reproduction
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in general

self-reproduction ≠ self-replication

AUTO POIESIS (SELF PRODUCING)

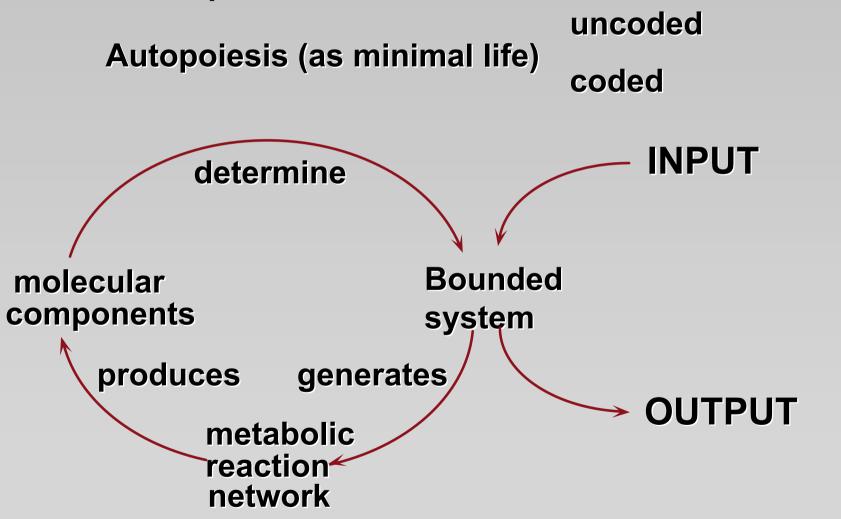
Maturana & Varela, 1970

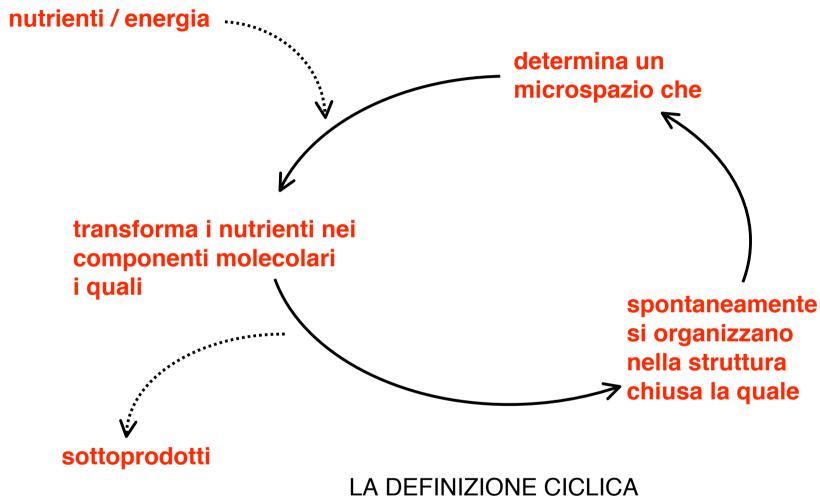
- Varela, Maturana, Uribe
 Biosystems 5 (1974) 187
- F. Varela, Principles of biological autonomy north Holland 1979
- G. Fleischhaker
 Biosystems 22 (1988) 37
- P.L. Luisi in "Thinking about Biology"
 W. Stein + F. Varela editors
 Addison-Wesley, 1993

A DISCOVERY: THE CELLULAR (AUTOPOIETIC)
DEFINITION OF LIFE
ALSO APPLIES

TO MULTICELLULAR, MACROSCOPIC LIFE

Autopoiesis is the most general pattern of minimal life. It does not specify the actual structures and their mechanistic processes.





LA DEFINIZIONE CICLICA

DEL "SELF"

(...la vita ubbidisce ad una logica ciclica...)

self-maintenance from within, due to a dynamic network of interactions, which are defined and constructed by the system itself"

But! ...

if something exhibits autopoietic production, that "something" is living.

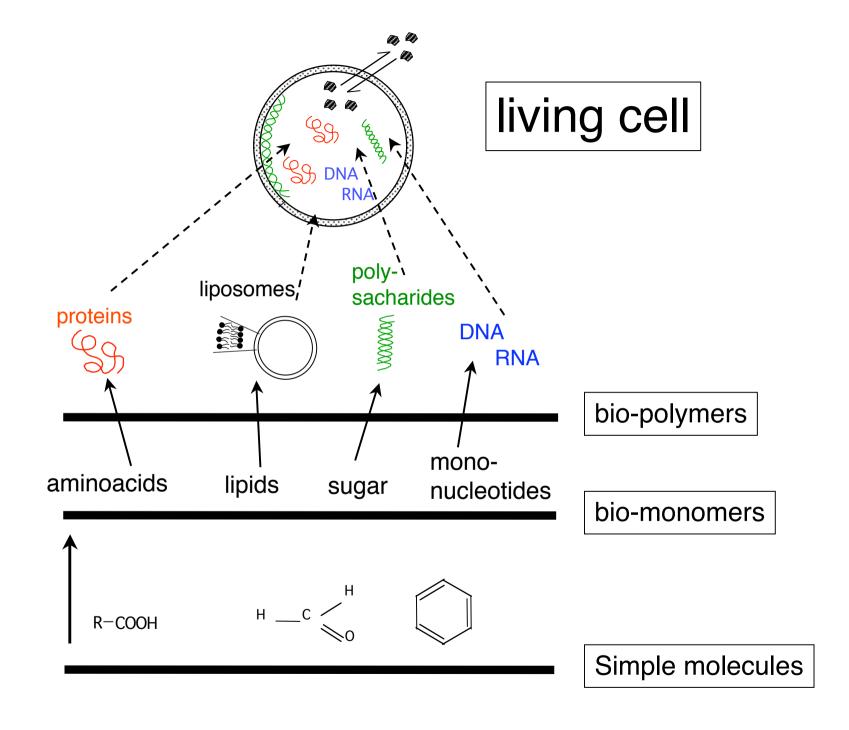
Autopoiesis is a minimal definition, in that autopoietic organization is the one phenomenon which is common to every member of life's kingdoms on earth - and yet does not exist among the constituents of their non-living surroundings.

... if some hitherto inconceivable entity were to exhibit autopoietic organization, that alone would suffice to distinguish it as living ...

Fleischaker (1990)

Life is an emergent property:

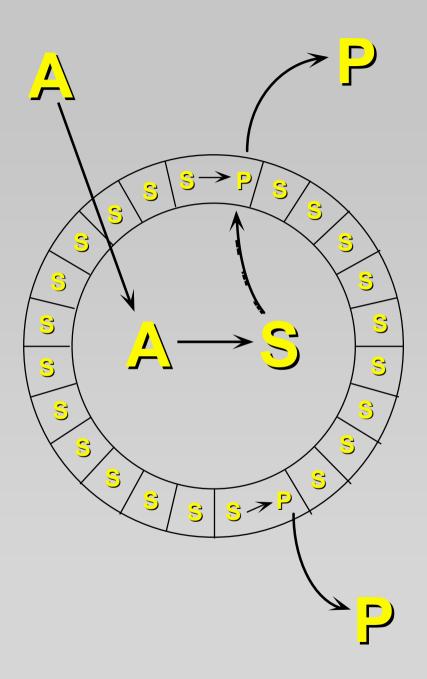
the components (nucleic acids, proteins, lipids, sugars etc) are per se' not living; When they are assembled together in a particular space/time structure, then life emerges



The paradigm of molecular science:

The phenomenological world-including life-is constituted solely by molecules and their dynamic interactions

"dynamic interactions" may involve however a very complex set of processes and properties-



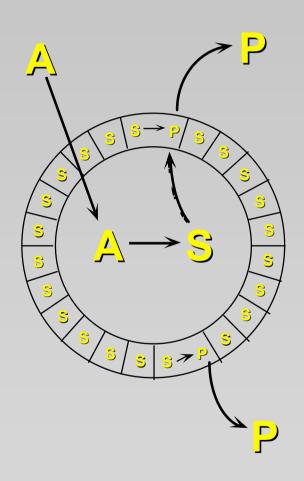
AUTO POIESIS

(SELF PRODUCING)

Maturana & Varela, 1970

- Varela, Maturana, Uribe Biosystems 5 (1974) 187
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THE MINIMAL AUTOPOIETIC SYSTEM



$$v_{gen} = \frac{d[S]}{dt}$$
 ; $v_{dec} = \frac{-d[S]}{dt}$

if v_{gen} = v_{dec} homoestasis

if vgen > vdec self - reproduction

CHEMICAL AUTOPOIESIS:

FOR SELF-REPRODUCTION OF CLOSED VESICULAR STRUCTURES, SEE

NATURE 357 (1992) 57; 409 (2001) 387 J. AMER.CHEM.SOC. 98, (1994) 1160; 117 (1995) 1299 CHEM.& BIOLOGY 3 (1996) 277

FOR MODELS OF SELF-MAITENANCE SEE:

ANGEW. CHEMIE 40 (2001) 199

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applications of these criteria permits one to discriminate between the living and the non-living. Only if you answer yes three times is the system autopoietic and therefore living.

1. Self-boundary:

Does the system have a boundary of its own making?

2. Self-maintenance:

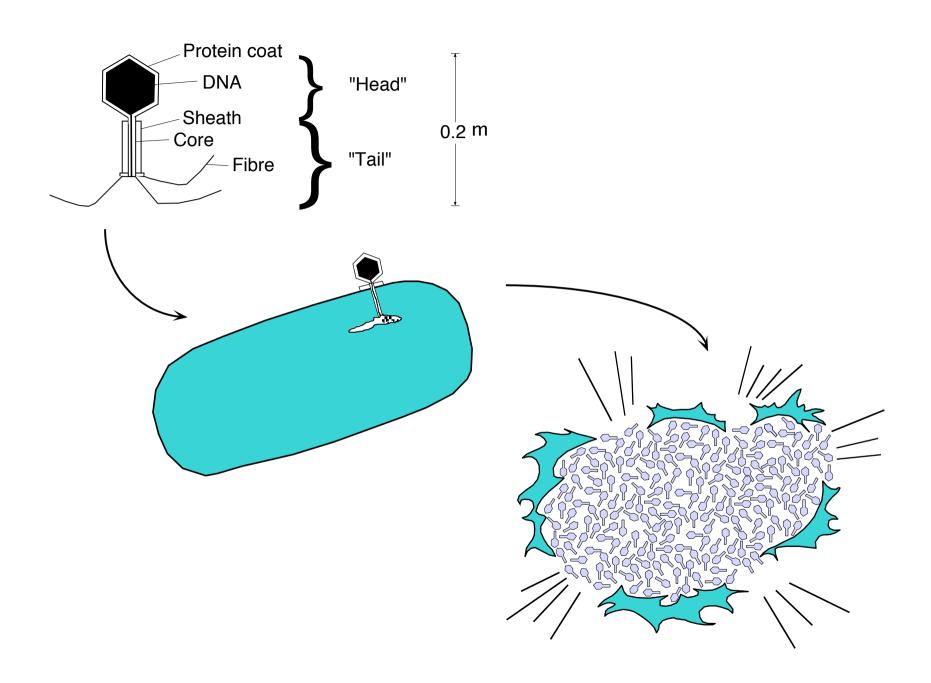
Is the system capable of maintaining its own identity via dynamic processes, i.e. those components which are being used up are made anew by the system itself?

3. Self-generation:

does this happen throughout a network of reactions which are generated by the system itself?

Consider a growing crystal: Is it living?

Apply the criteria of autopoiesis



CONCEPTS RELATED TO AUTOPOIESIS

BOUNDARY ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE EMERGENCE HOMEOSTASIS

SELF-MAINTENANCE; SELF-GENERATION AUTONOMY; SELF-IDENTITY

CODED AND UNCODED LIFE DISSIPATIVE STRUCTURES

STRUCTURAL COUPLING SYSTEM'S HISTORY SOCIAL AUTOPOIESIS

COGNITION
MIND AND MATTER
CONSCIOUSNESS

what autopoiesis does <u>not</u> contain:

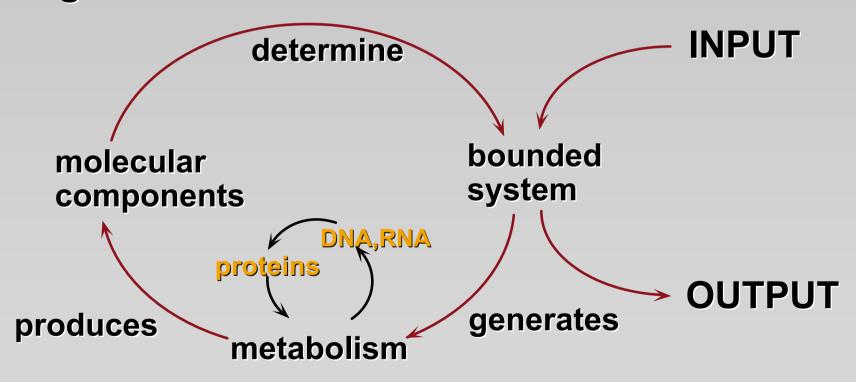
origin of life evolution / mutation

- ...because autopoiesis is primarily interested in defining life here & now
- 2) and also because the above properties are easily implemented in an actual operating autopoietic system.

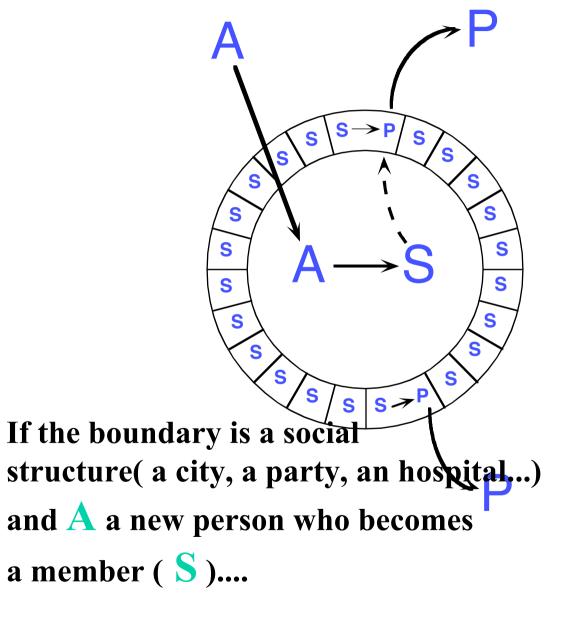
Notabene: cellular evolution is a <u>consequence</u> of life - not its cause....
The autopoietic unit must preceed its own evolution.

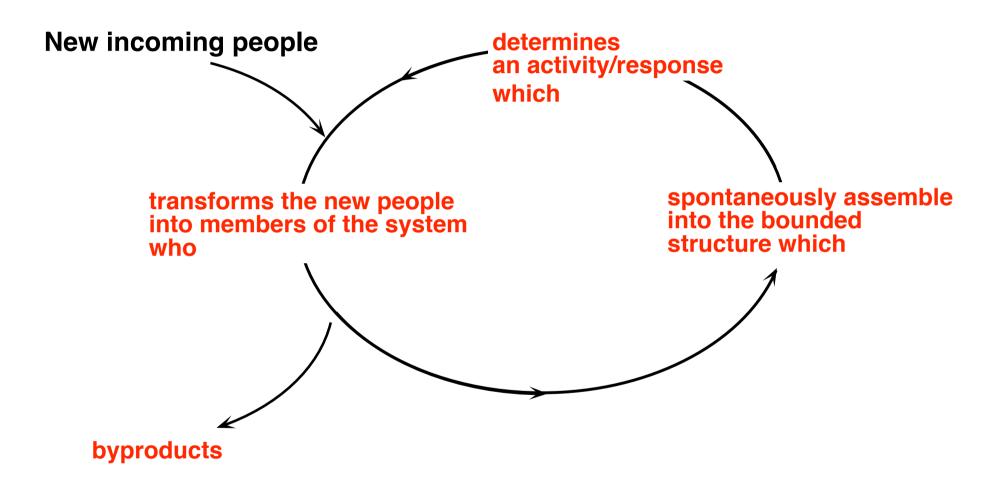
LIFE IS

a system confined by a chemical boundary and which contains a network of nucleic acid - protein - based reactions which is able to transform external energy / nutrients into self-maintainance and self-generation.



Towards social autopoiesis





Towards social autopoiesis

SOCIAL AUTOPOIESIS (?)

ructure

rganization

- a nation
- a political party
- religion
- family
- one city
- any social system?
- Gaia

(substructures or individuals) which are being reproduced from within

coupling interactions

(+ history)

boundary defined (and created) from within

"self-maintenance from within, due to a dynamic network of interactions, which are defined and constructed by the system itself"

HOW DO YOU PROCEED EXPERIMENTALLY

FOR CONSTRUCTING IN THE LABORATORY

AN AUTOPOIETIC SYSTEM AS A CELLMODEL?

Liposomes, as closed spherical

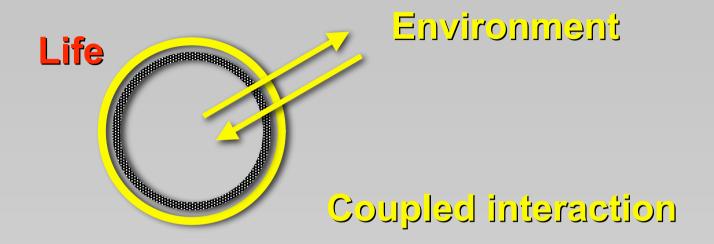
bilayers, are considered the most

likely precursors of early living cells

(protocells)

LIPOSOMES ARE JUST TINY SOAP BUBBLES

What is life? What is cognition?



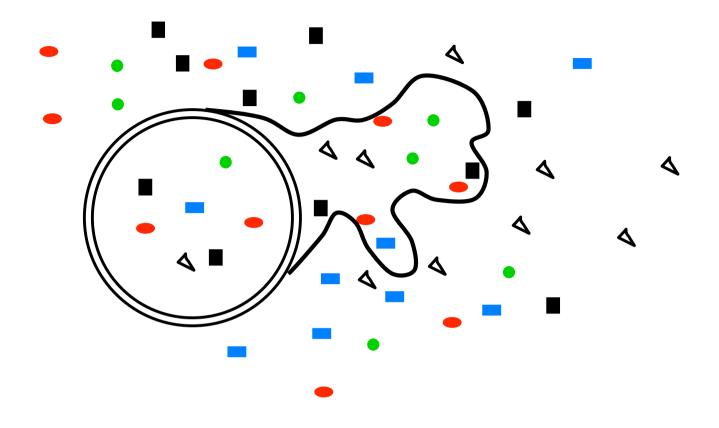
SANTIAGO THEORY:

Life = interaction with the environment ──► cognition

..A HISTORY OF COUPLING INTERACTIONS FROM WHICH THE COGNITIVE DOMAIN IS CONSTITUTED NEITHER INTERNALLY (A SOLIPSISTIC VIEW) NOR EXTERNALLY (THE TRADITIONAL VIEW).

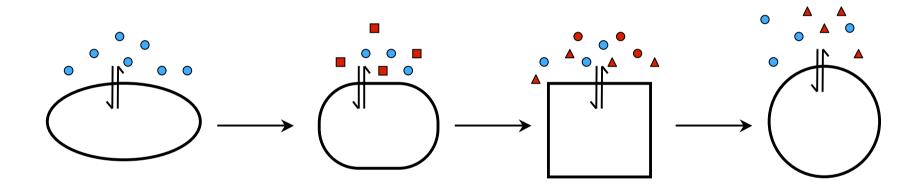
THE ALTERNATIVE THAT ELIMINATES THESE TWO EXTREMES IS BASED ON A CO-DEFINITION BETWEEN THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SYSTEM. THIS IS THE NOTION OF ENACTION.

ENACTING MEANS TO MAKE EMERGE



the organism creates from the environment its own world (→ cognition, → enacting)

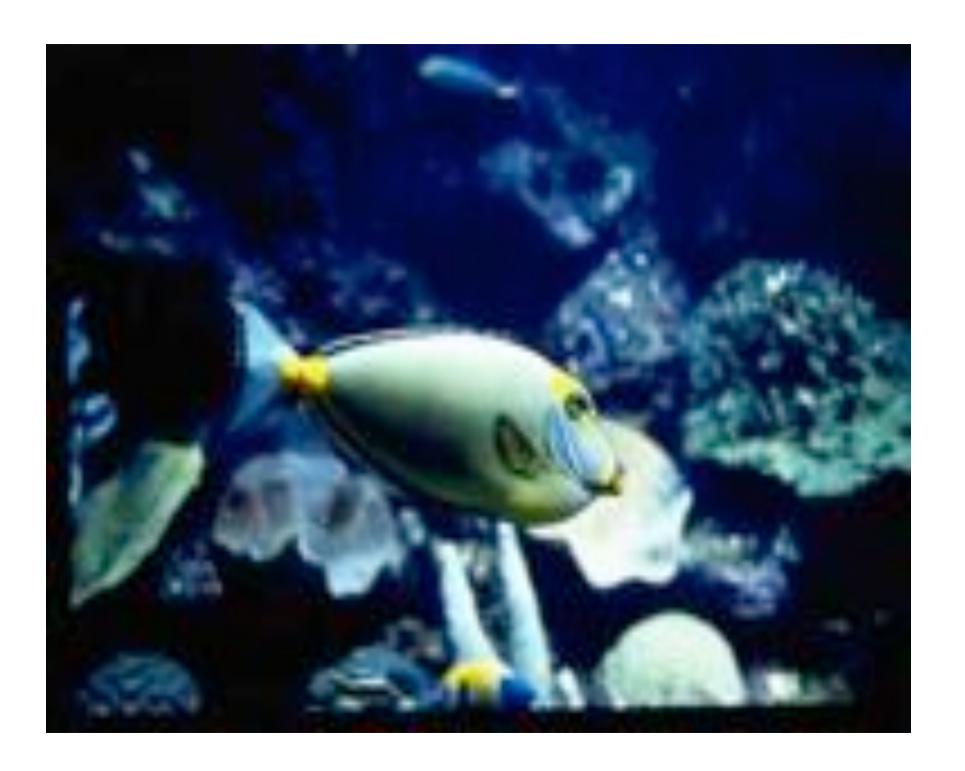
evolution: the history of coupling interactions



a living organism as the depositary of a long history of adaptive changes

...it is the organism itself,
with ist receptors, nervous centers,
movement of the organs,
which chooses the stimuli,
to which it is sensitive.
The environment comes out
of the world with the actualization
of the organism' essence...

Merleau –Ponty, "The structure Of Behaviour"



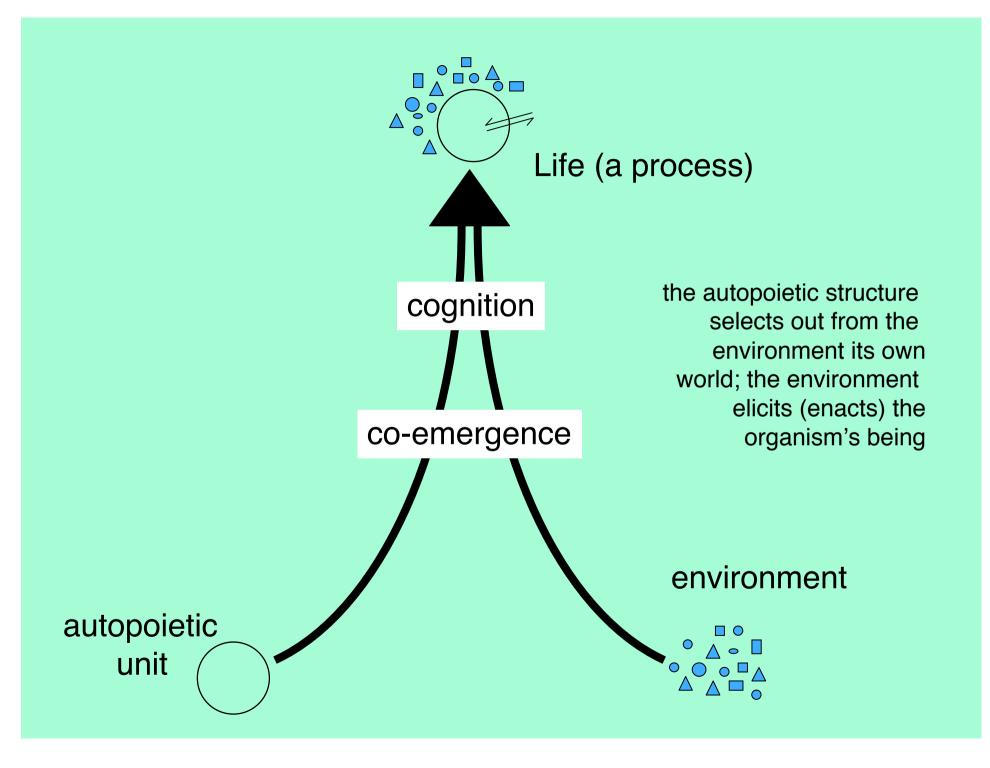


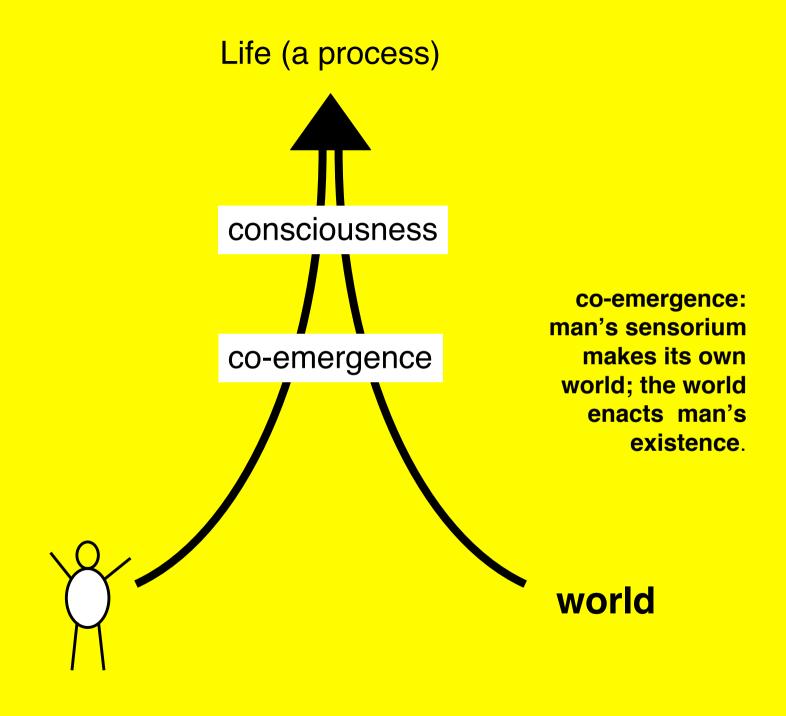
THE MAIN ASSUMPTION OF THE SANTIAGO SCHOOL IS THE EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN THE PROCESS OF COGNITION AND THE PROCESS OF LIFE

ACCORDING TO THIS VIEW, BRAIN IS NOT NECESSARY FOR COGNITION: BACTERIA AND PLANTS DO NOT HAVE A BRAIN, THEY POSSESS HOWEVER COGNITIVE CAPABILITY

ON THE BASIS OF THE EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN LIVING STRUCTURE AND THE ACT OF COGNITION, THE OLD **CARTESIAN** SEPARATION BETWEEN MATTER AND **SPIRIT** IS SUPERSEEDED. THESE TWO CATEGORIES ARE NO LONGER DISTINCT ENTITIES, THEY ARE TWO FACES OF THE SAME PHENOMENON:

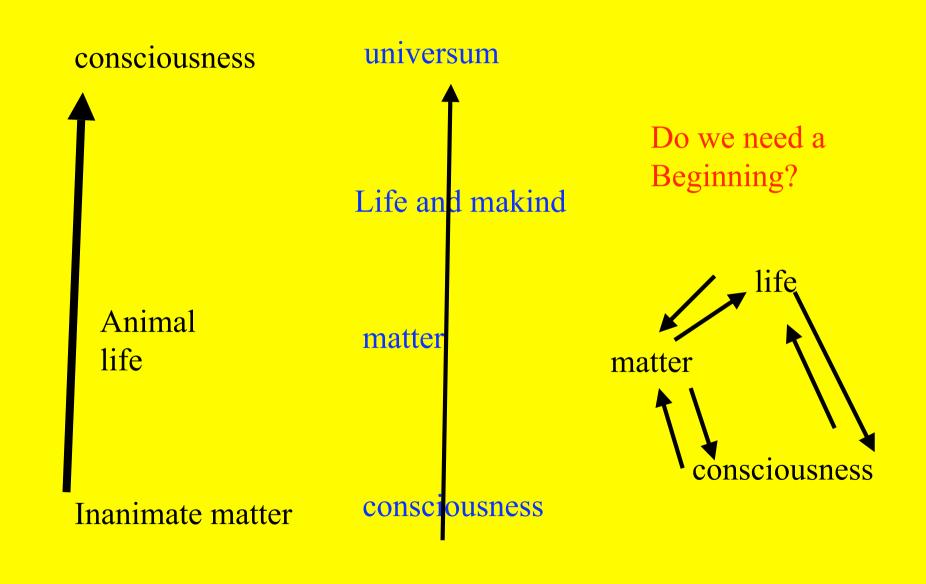
LIFE





QUESTIONS FOR THE DIALOGUE SCIENCE/BUDDHISM:

The science view The Buddhist view?



THE LEGACY OF FRANCISCO VARELA:

HARMONISE THE SCIENTIFIC MOLECULAR VIEW (THERE ARE ONLY MOLECULES AND THEIR INTERACTIONS)

WITH
THE HUMANISTIC AND SPIRITUAL ASPECTS
OF LIFE
(CONSCIOUSNESS, ETHICS, ART, POETRY,
RELIGIOSITY)