

Origins of life from the point of view of evolution of biochemical functions

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Origins of life have been discussed in the context of the evolution of proteins- and nucleic acids-related molecules. We have learned that complex organic compounds with high-molecular weights could be abiotically formed in simulated terrestrial and extraterrestrial environments. Such "Garakuta" molecules could have low biochemical functions, including catalytic activities. In this paper, possible evolution pathways via Garakuta molecules will be proposed in the context of the evolution of biochemical functions.

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