

# Ancient fossilized sea creatures yield oldest biomolecules isolated directly from a fossil

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Different species of the sea animals known as crinoids display different colors in these 350-million-year-old fossils. Ohio State University researchers have found organic compounds sealed within the pores of these fossilized animals' skeletons. Credit: William Ausich, courtesy of Ohio State University

(Phys.org)—Though scientists have long believed that complex organic molecules couldn't survive fossilization, some 350-million-year-old remains of aquatic sea creatures uncovered in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa have challenged that assumption.

The spindly animals with feathery arms—called [crinoids](#), but better known today by the plant-like name "sea lily"—appear to have been buried alive in storms during the Carboniferous Period, when North America was covered with vast inland seas. Buried quickly and isolated from the water above by layers of fine-grained sediment, their porous skeletons gradually filled with minerals, but some of the pores containing [organic molecules](#) were sealed intact.

That's the conclusion of Ohio State University geologists, who extracted the molecules directly from individual crinoid fossils in the laboratory, and determined that different species of crinoid contained different molecules. The results will appear in the March issue of the journal *Geology*.

William Ausich, professor in the School of Earth Sciences at Ohio State and co-author of the paper, explained why the organic molecules are special.

"There are lots of fragmented biological molecules—we call them biomarkers—scattered in the rock everywhere. They're the remains of ancient plant and [animal life](#), all broken up and mixed together," he said. "But this is the oldest example where anyone has found biomarkers inside a particular complete fossil. We can say with confidence that these organic molecules came from the individual animals whose remains we tested."

The molecules appear to be aromatic compounds called quinones, which are found in modern crinoids and other animals. Quinones sometimes function as [pigments](#) or as toxins to discourage predators.



William Ausich (left) and Christina O'Malley (right) study fossils of ancient sea animals called crinoids. Here, O'Malley holds a modern crinoid. Credit: Kevin Fitzsimons, courtesy of Ohio State University

Lead author Christina O'Malley, who completed this work to earn her doctoral degree, first began the study when she noticed something strange about some crinoids that had perished side by side and become preserved in the same piece of rock: the different species were preserved in different colors.

In one rock sample used in the study, one crinoid species appears a light bluish-gray, while another appears dark gray and yet another more of a creamy white. All stand out from the color of the rock they were buried in. The researchers have since found similar fossil deposits from around the Midwest.

"People noticed the color differences 100 years ago, but no one ever investigated it," O'Malley said. "The analytical tools were not available to do this kind of work as they are today."

O'Malley isolated the molecules by grinding up small bits of fossil and dissolving them into a solution. Then she injected a tiny sample of the solution into a machine called a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer.

The machine vaporized the solution so that a magnet could separate individual molecules based on electric charge and mass. Computer software identified the molecules as similar to quinones.

Then, with study co-author and Ohio State geochemist Yu-Ping Chin, she compared the organic molecules from the fossils with the molecules that are common in living crinoids today. Just as the researchers suspected, quinone-like molecules occur in both living crinoids and their fossilized ancestors.

Though different colored fossils contained different quinones, the researchers cautioned that there's no way to tell whether the quinones functioned as pigments, or that the preserved colors as they appear today were similar to the colors that the crinoids had in life.

Part of why the crinoids were so well preserved has to do with the structure of their skeletons, the researchers said. Like sand dollars, crinoids have skin on top of a hard calcite shell. In the case of crinoids, their long bodies are made up of thousands of stacked calcite rings, and each ring is a single large calcite crystal that contains pores filled with living tissue. When a crinoid dies, the tissue will start to decay, but calcite will precipitate into the [pores](#), and calcite is stable over geologic time. Thus, organic matter may become sealed whole within the rock.

"We think that rock fills in the [skeleton](#) according to how the crystals are oriented. So it's possible to find large crystals filled in such a way that they have organic matter still trapped inside," Ausich said.

The location of the fossils was also key to their preservation. In the flat American Midwest, the rocks weren't pushed up into mountain chains or heated by volcanism, so from the Ohio State geologists' perspective, they are pristine.

Their next challenge is to identify the exact type of quinone molecules they found, and determine how much information about individual species can be gleaned from them.

"These molecules are not DNA, and they'll never be as good as DNA as a means to define evolutionary relationships, but they could still be useful," Ausich said. "We suspect that there's some kind of biological signal there—we just need to figure out how specific it is before we can use it as a means to track different species."

**More information:** [geology.gsapubs.org/content/ea ...  
17/G33792.1.abstract](https://geology.gsapubs.org/content/ea/17/G33792.1.abstract)

Provided by The Ohio State University

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