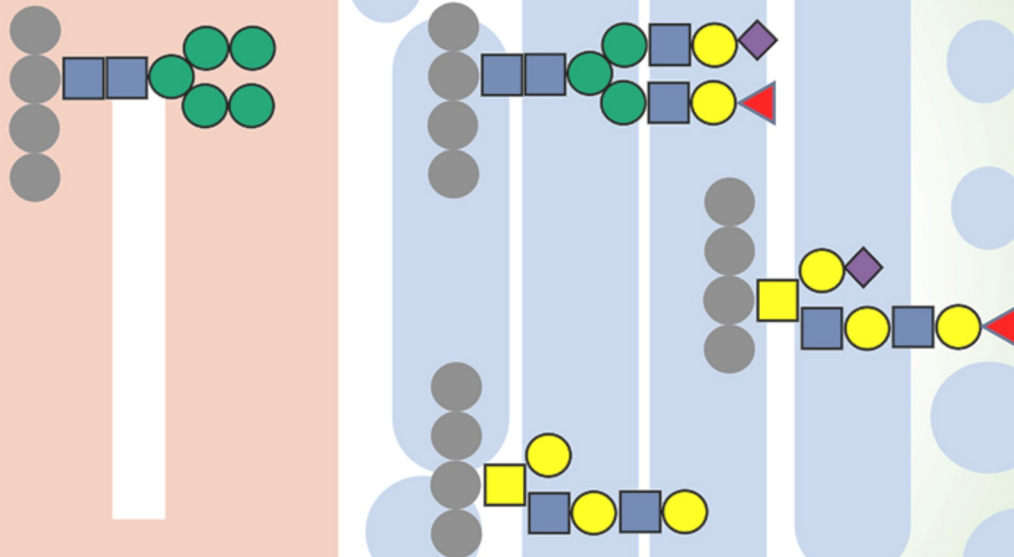
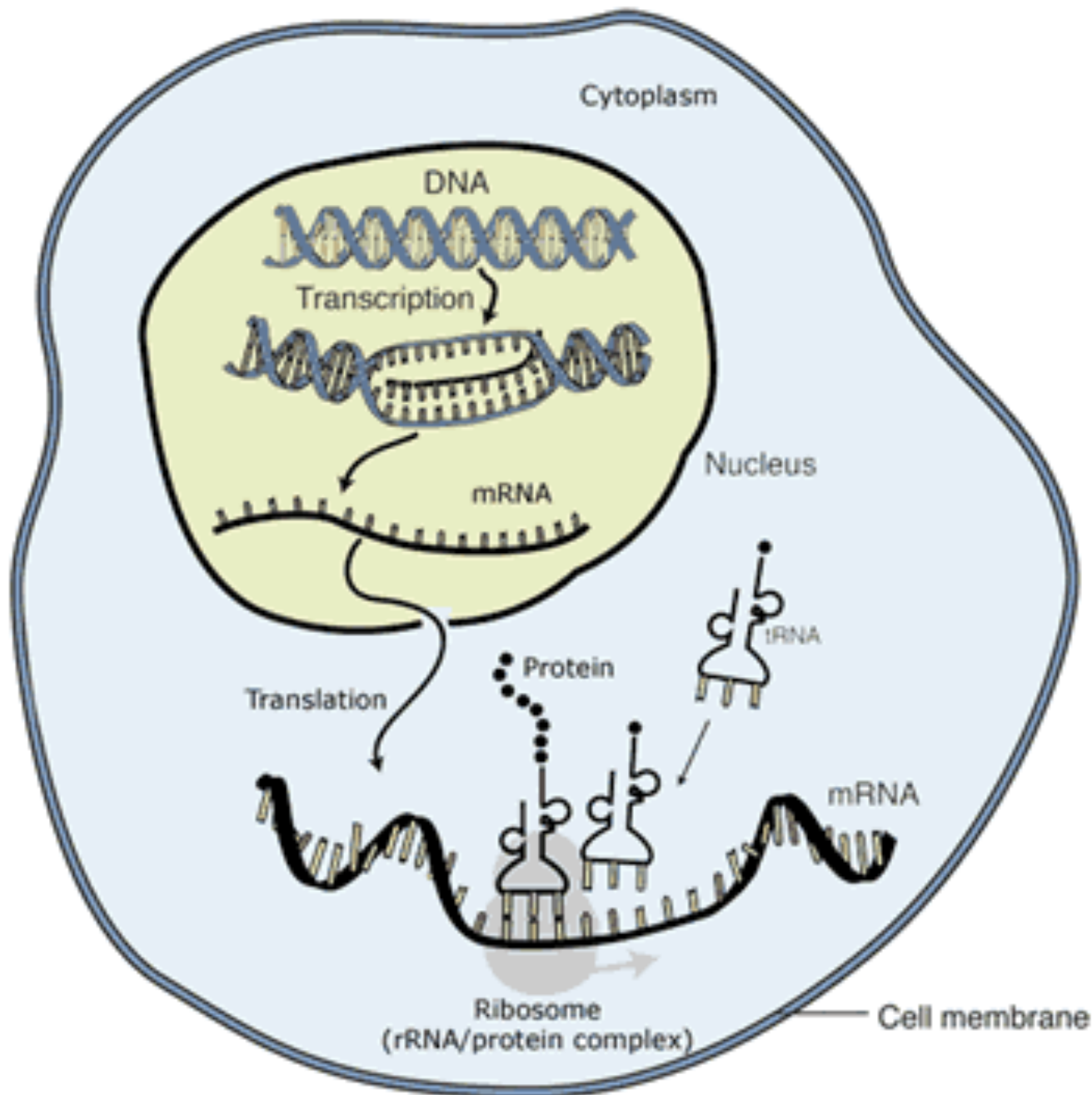


MEDICAL GLYCOBIOLOGY

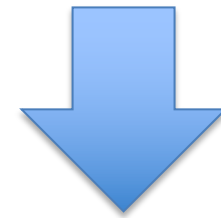


ATIT SILSIRIVANIT, PH.D.

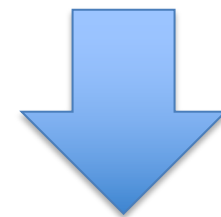
atitsil@kku.ac.th



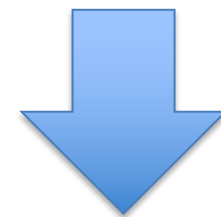
DNA



RNA

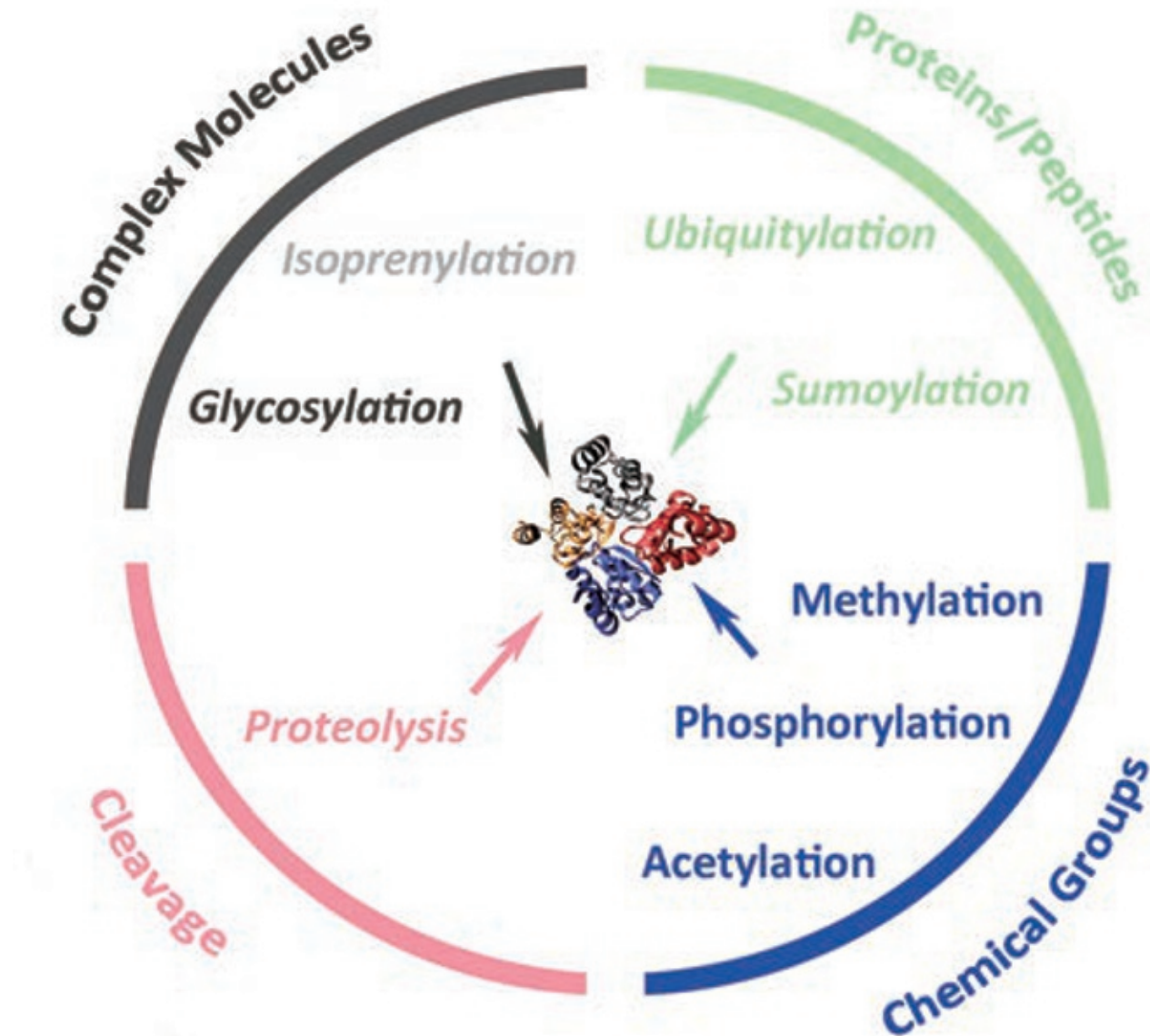


Protein



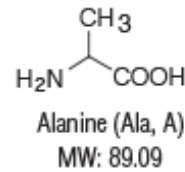
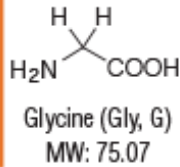
PTMs

Post-translational modifications (PTMs)

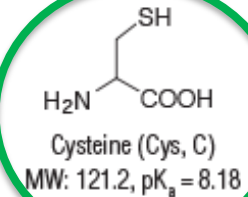
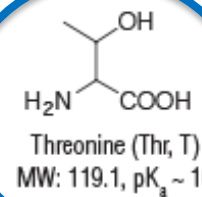
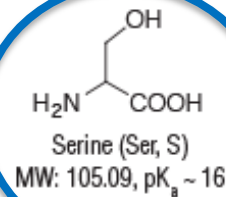


PTM is a modification on a particular amino acid.

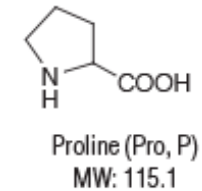
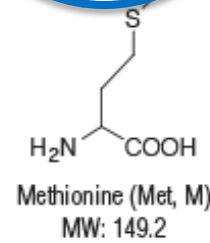
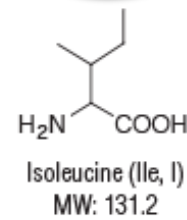
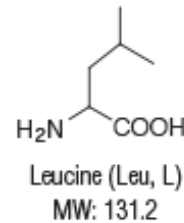
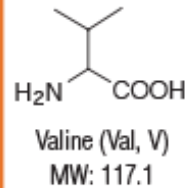
SMALL



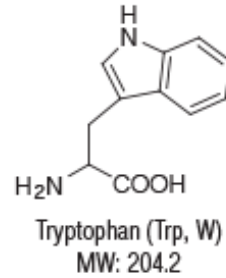
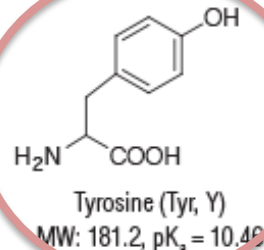
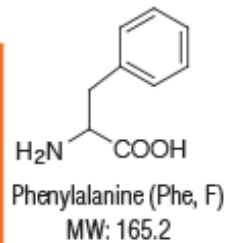
NUCLEOPHILIC



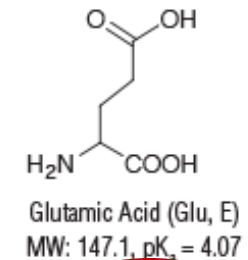
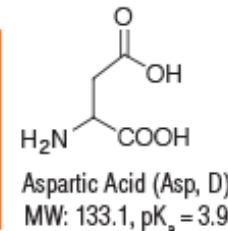
HYDROPHOBIC



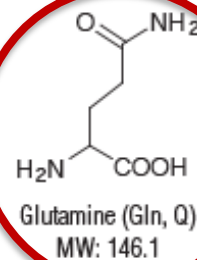
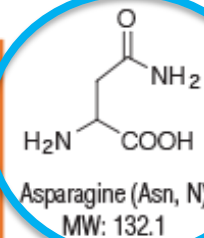
AROMATIC



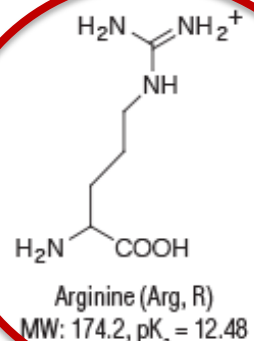
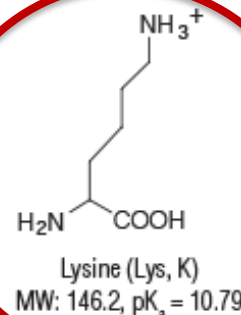
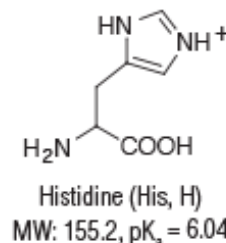
ACIDIC



AMIDES

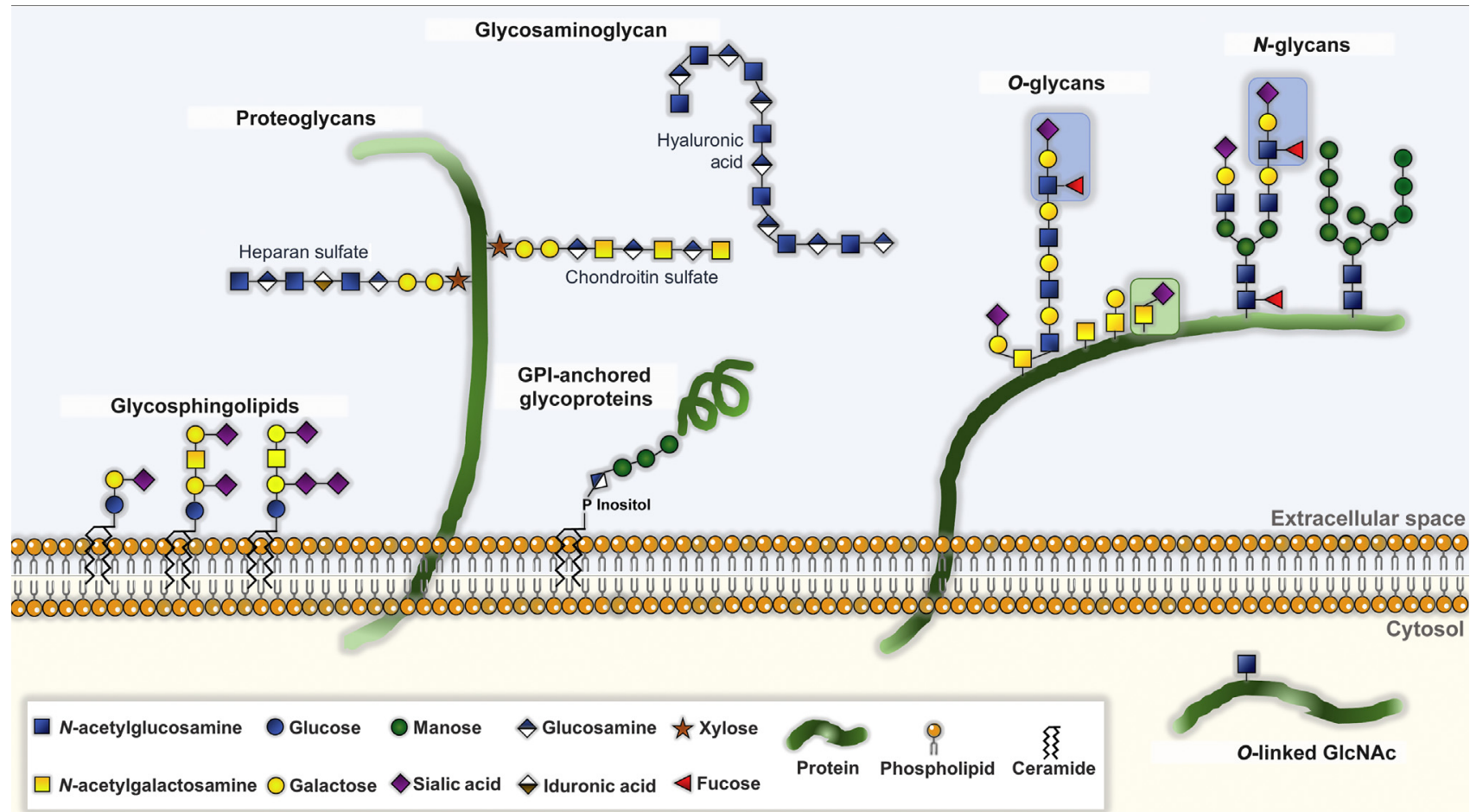


BASIC

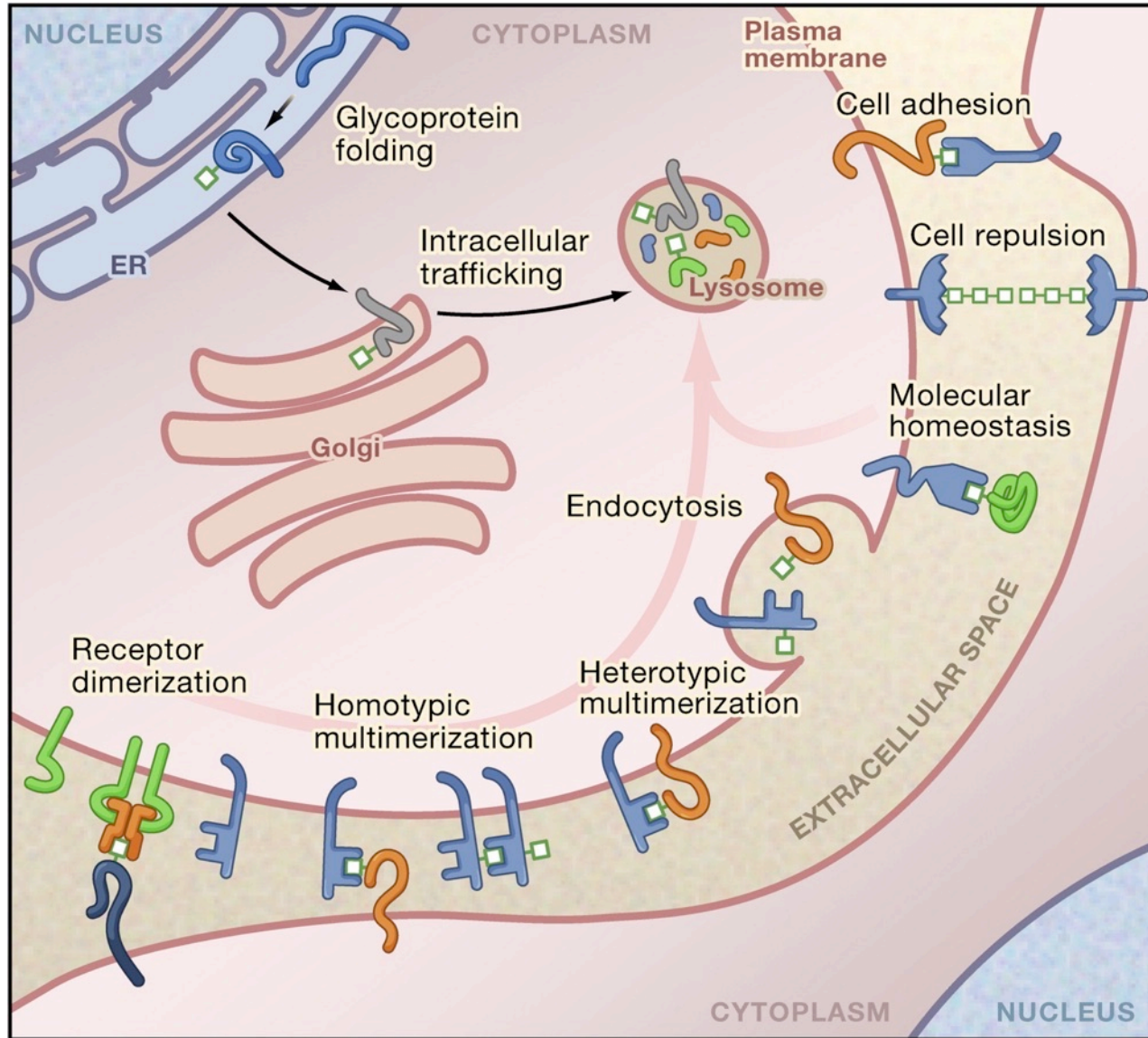


Glycosylation

Glycosidic-linkage between **sugar** and **proteins/lipids** catalyzed by **enzymatic reactions**. Glycosylation produces different types of glycans that are typically attached to cellular proteins and lipids.

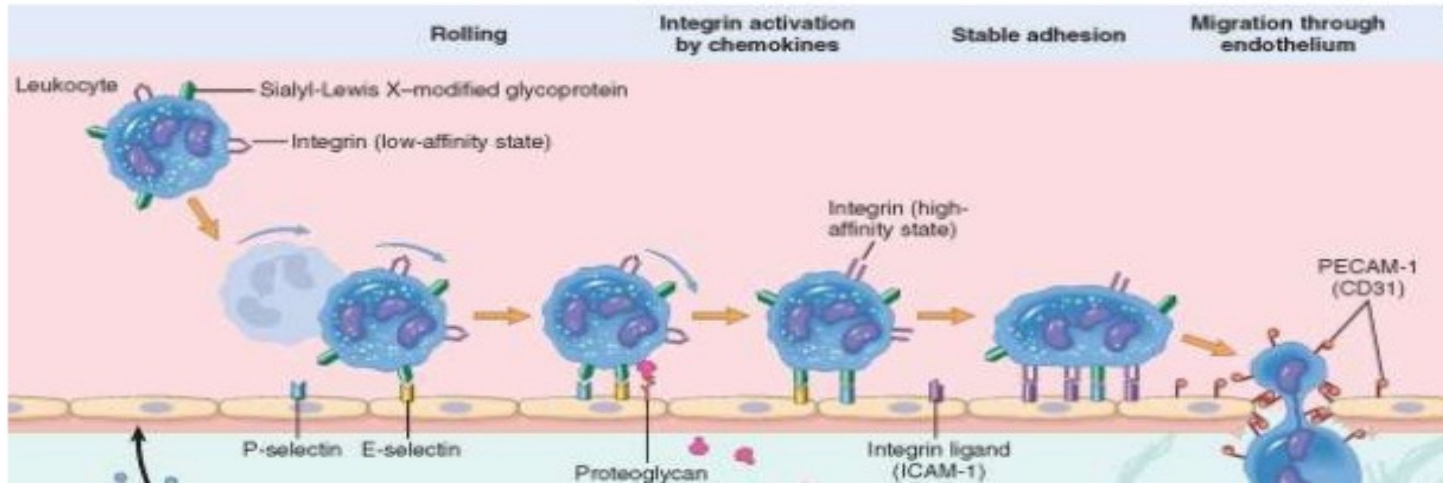


Regulation of cellular mechanisms by glycans



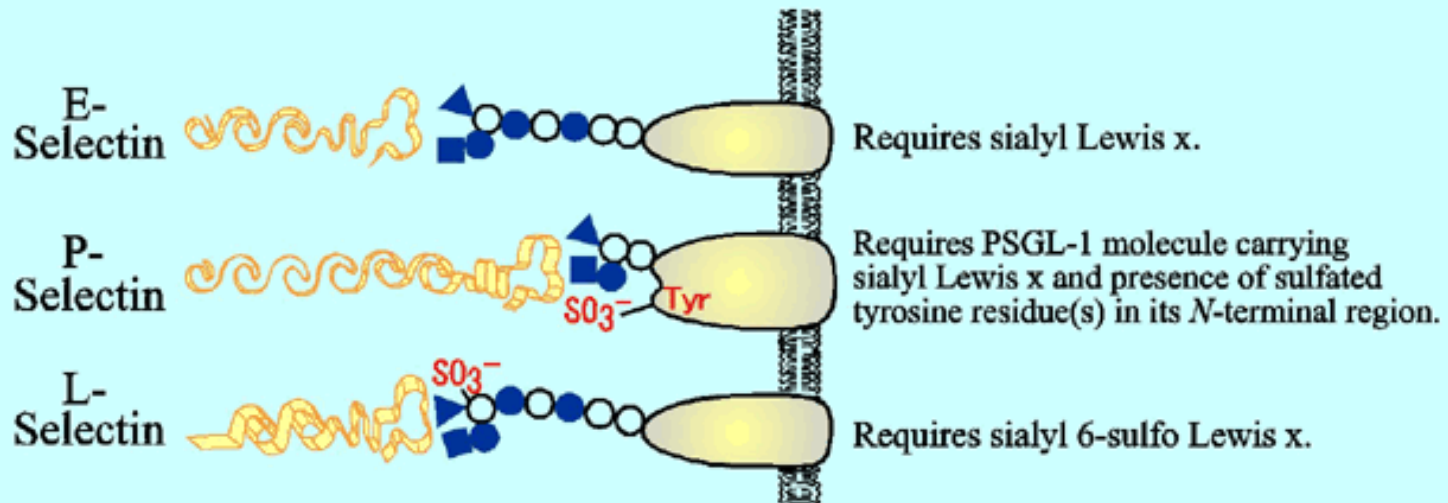
- **Cell adhesion**
 - Lewis antigen
 - WBC: endothelium
- **Self/Non-self recognition**
 - Blood groups
 - Toll-like receptor
- **Molecular trafficking and clearance**
 - Asialoglycoprotein receptors in hepatocytes, Kupffer cells and macrophages
 - RBC aging
- **Receptor activation**
 - FGF, Wnt, TGF-beta, EGF
- **Endocytosis**
 - Glut2, EGFR, TGF- α endocytosis

Glycan as adhesion molecules



WBC
& endothelial
adhesion

Ligand Specificity of Selectins



Glycan as blood group antigens

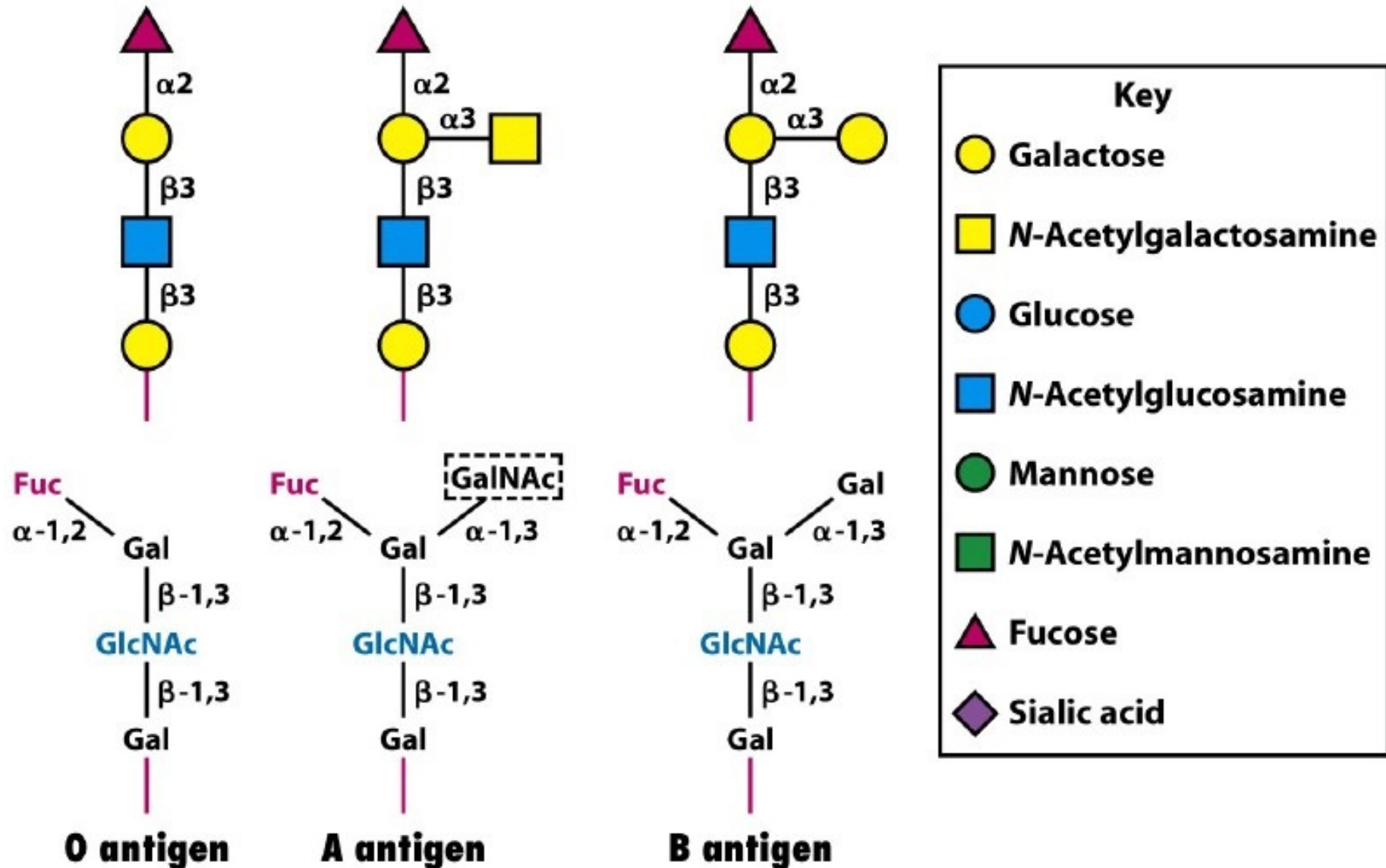
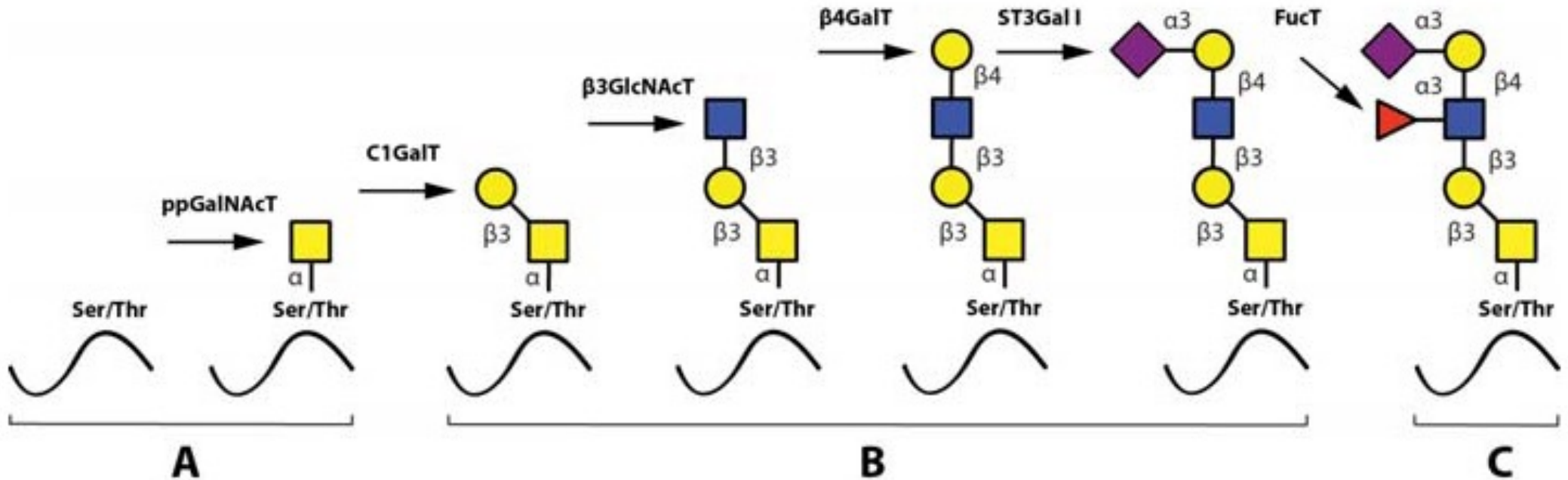


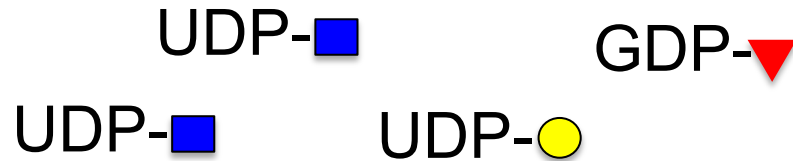
Figure 11-18
 Biochemistry, Sixth Edition
 © 2007 W.H. Freeman and Company

Sequentially adding & removal of monosaccharide to form oligosaccharide in ER & golgi (major)



Glycosylation

4. Sugar-donors

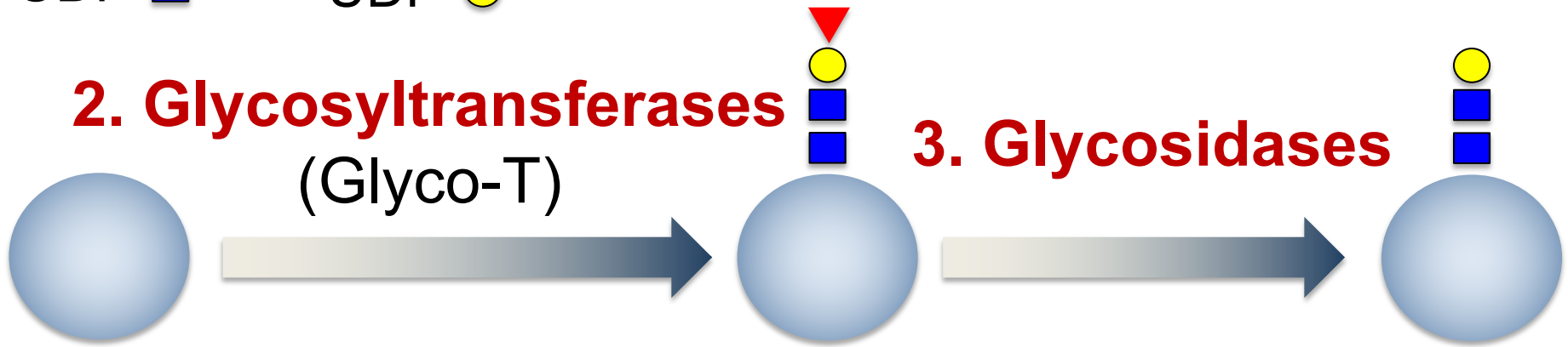


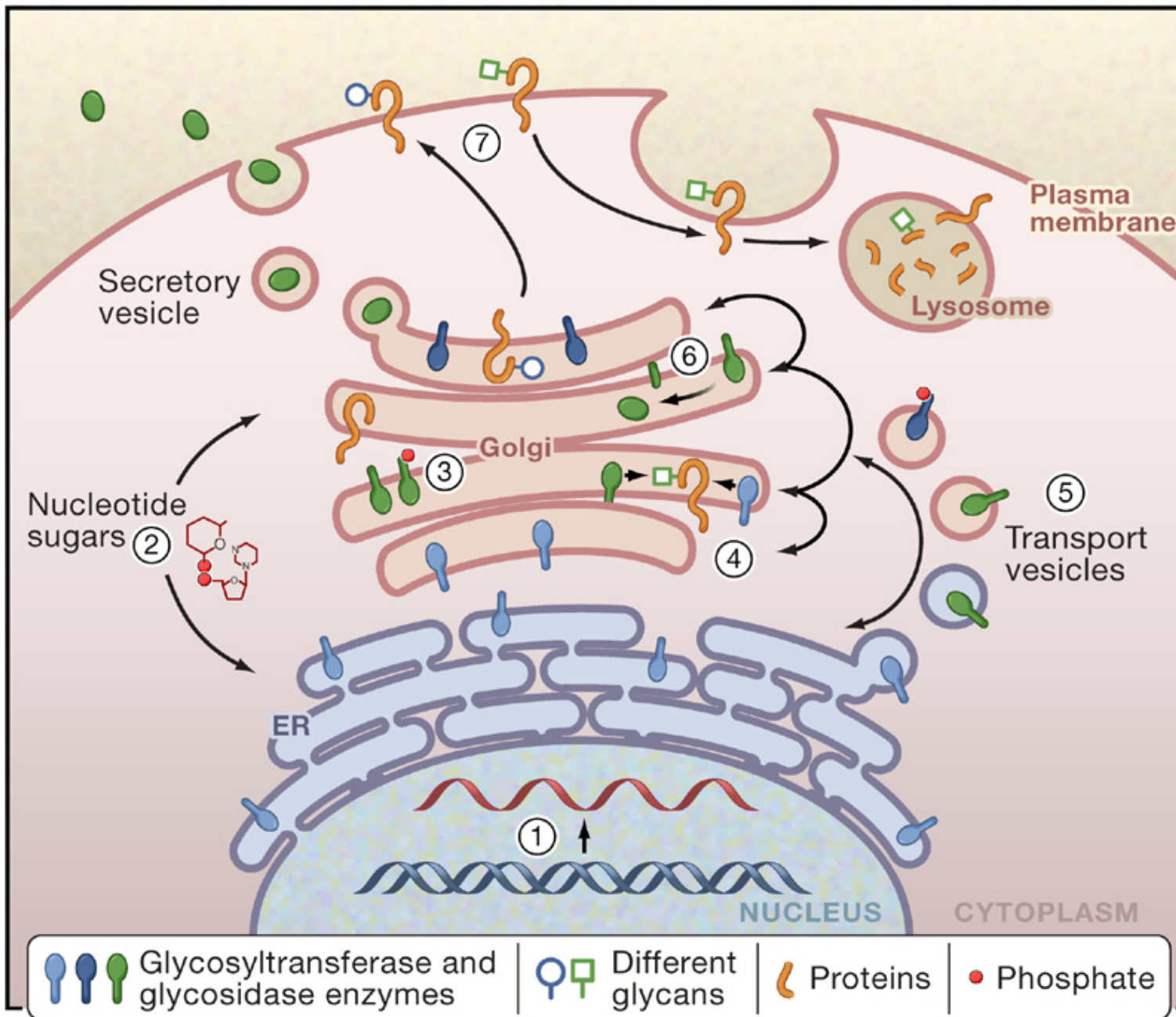
2. Glycosyltransferases (Glyco-T)

3. Glycosidases

1. Acceptors (Proteins & Lipids)

(Proteins & Lipids)





Human:

~ 200 Glyco-Ts
(add)

ER, Golgi, Cytoplasm
(OGT)

~ 80 glycosidases
(remove)

ER, Golgi, membrane,
lysosome, etc.

Table 2 Glycosyltransferase and glycosidase enzymes.
Enzymes

Glycosyltransferase families



















1. Alpha-1,2-glucosyltransferases (ALG10)
2. Alpha-1,3-glucosyltransferases
3. Alpha 1,4-glycosyltransferases
4. Beta-1,3-glucuronyltransferases (B3GAT)
5. Beta 3-glycosyltransferases
6. Beta 4-glycosyltransferases
7. Collagen beta(1-O)galactosyltransferases (COLGALT)
8. Dolichyl D-mannosyl phosphate dependent mannosyltransferases
9. Exostosin glycosyltransferase family (EXT)
10. Fucosyltransferases (FUT)
11. Glucosaminyl (N-acetyl) transferases/xylosyltransferases (GCNT, XYLT)
12. Glycogen phosphorylases (PYG)
13. Glycosyltransferase family 2
14. Glycosyltransferase family 6
15. Glycosyltransferase family 8
16. Glycosyltransferase family 90
17. Glycosyl transferases group 1 domain containing
18. Mannosyl-glycoprotein N-acetylglucosaminyltransferases (MGAT)
19. O-linked N-acetylglucosaminyltransferases
20. Polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferases (GALNT)
21. Sialyltransferases
22. STT3 oligosaccharyltransferase catalytic subunits (STT3)
23. UDP-glucose ceramide glucosyltransferases
24. UDP-glucose glycoprotein glucosyltransferases (UGGT)
25. UDP glucuronosyltransferases (UGT)
26. UDP-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunits

Human Glyco-Ts and glycosidases

Glycosidase (glycoside hydrolase) families

1. Alpha-L-fucosidases (FUCA)
 2. Amylases alpha (AMY)
 3. Chitinases (CHI)
 4. Galactosidases alpha (GLA)
 5. Galactosidases beta (GLB)
 6. Glycoside hydrolase family 1
 7. Glycoside hydrolase family 31
 8. Heparanases (HPSE)
 9. Hexosaminidases (HEX)
 10. Hyaluronidases (HYAL)
 11. Lysozymes (LY)
 12. Mannosidases
 13. Neuraminidases (NEU)
-

Nucleotide sugar-donors and specific acceptors

		PROTEIN AND LIPID ACCEPTORS								SACCHARIDE ACCEPTORS								
		Ser/Thr (O-glycans, O-GlcNAc, glycosaminoglycans)	Asn (N-glycans)	hLys (Collagen-like domains)	Trp (RNase 2, IL-12, properdin)	Tyr (Glycogenin)	Cer (Glycolipids)	PI (GPI anchors)										
DONORS	GDP- 	α1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	α1-2	-	-	α1-3 α1-4 α1-6	-	-	-	-	
	UDP- 	-	-	β1	-	-	β1	-	-	α1-3 α1-4 β1-3	β1-3	β1-4	β1-3 β1-4	-	-	-	β1-4	
	UDP- 	α1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	α1-3 β1-3 β1-4	α1-3 α1-6	-	β1-4	β1-4	-	-	-	
	UDP- 	β1	β1	-	-	α1	β1	-	β1-3	α1-2	-	α1-2 α1-3	-	-	α1-3	-	-	
	UDP- 	β1	*	-	-	-	-	α1	β1-3	β1-3 β1-6	β1-6	-	α1-6 β1-4	α1-4 β1-4	β1-2	-	-	
	UDP- 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	β1-3 β1-4	β1-3	-	β1-3 β1-4	-	-	-	-	
	GDP- 	α1	-	-	α1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	α1-4 β1-4	-	α1-2 α1-3 α1-6	-	-	
	CMP- 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	α2-3 α2-6	α2-6	-	-	-	-	α2-8	-	
	UDP- 	β1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	α1-3	-	-	-	α1-3	

Ohtsubo, Cell, 2006

Symbolic representation of monosaccharides

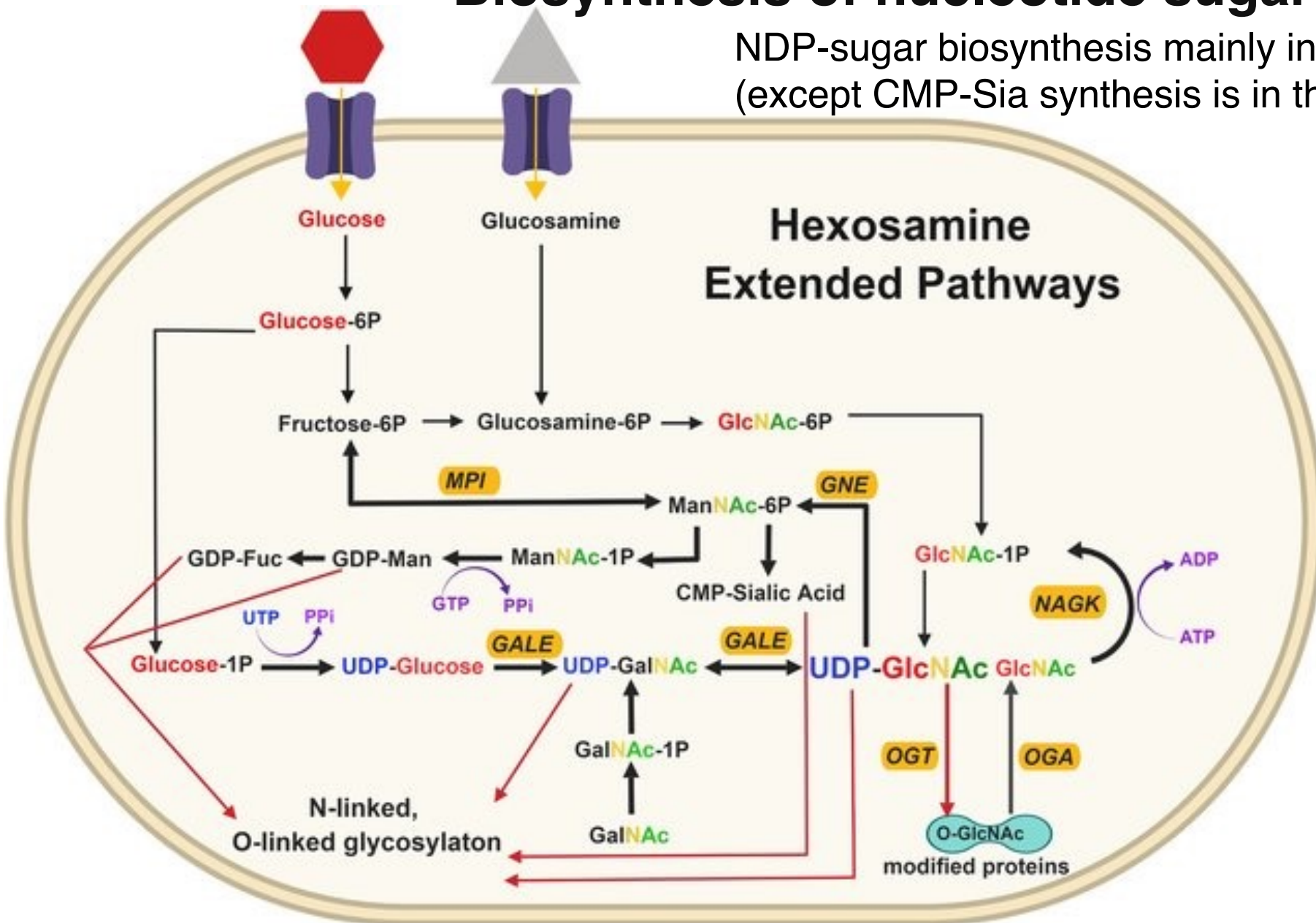
Source Code for Biology and Medicine
 2007, 2:3 doi:10.1186/1751-0473-2-3

	CFG	CFG B&W	UOXF		CFG	CFG B&W	UOXF
Xylose	☆	☆	△	Galactosamine			
Fucose	▲	▲	◆	Glucosamine			
Hexose	○	○	⬡	Galacturonic acid			
Galactose	●	○	◇	Glucuronic acid			
Glucose	●	●	□	Iduronic acid			
Mannose	●	●	○	Mannuronic acid			
N-acetyl hexosamine	□	□	⬢	KDN			
N-acetyl galactosamine	■	□	◆	N-acetyl neuraminic acid			★
N-acetyl glucosamine	■	■	■	N-glycolyl neuraminic acid			★

Symbolic representation of monosaccharides with geometric shapes as described in the notations used by the Consortium for Functional Glycomics (CFG) and the Oxford Glycobiology Institute (UOXF).

Biosynthesis of nucleotide sugar donors

NDP-sugar biosynthesis mainly in cytoplasm
(except CMP-Sia synthesis is in the nucleus).



Glycosidic linkages in oligo/polysaccharides

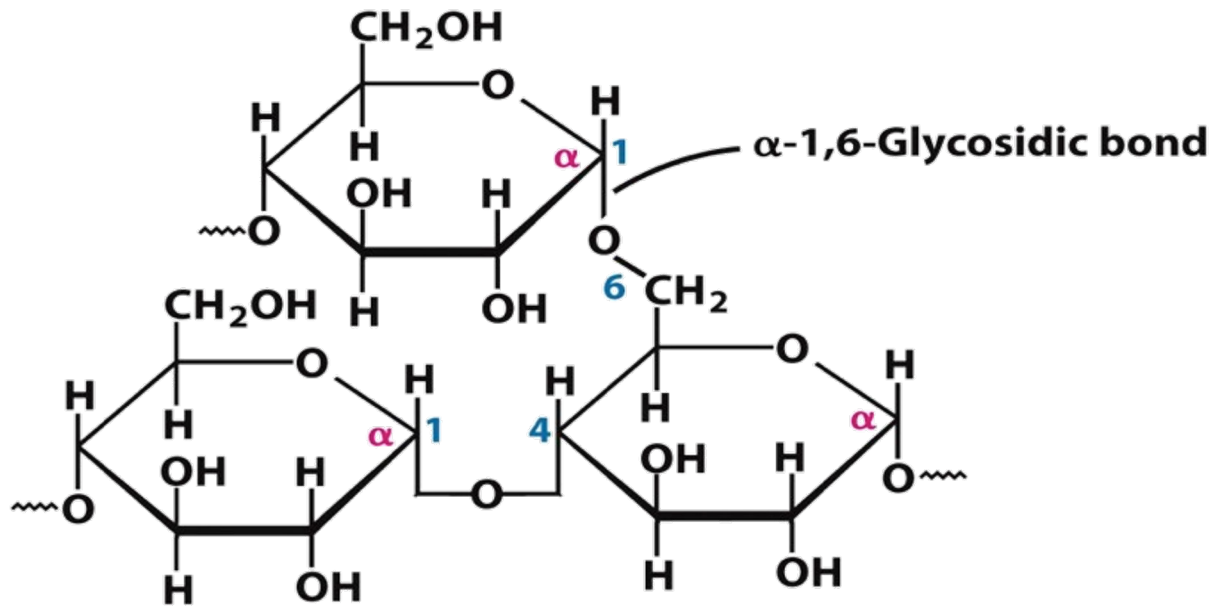


Figure 11.13
Biochemistry, Seventh Edition
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Monosaccharide

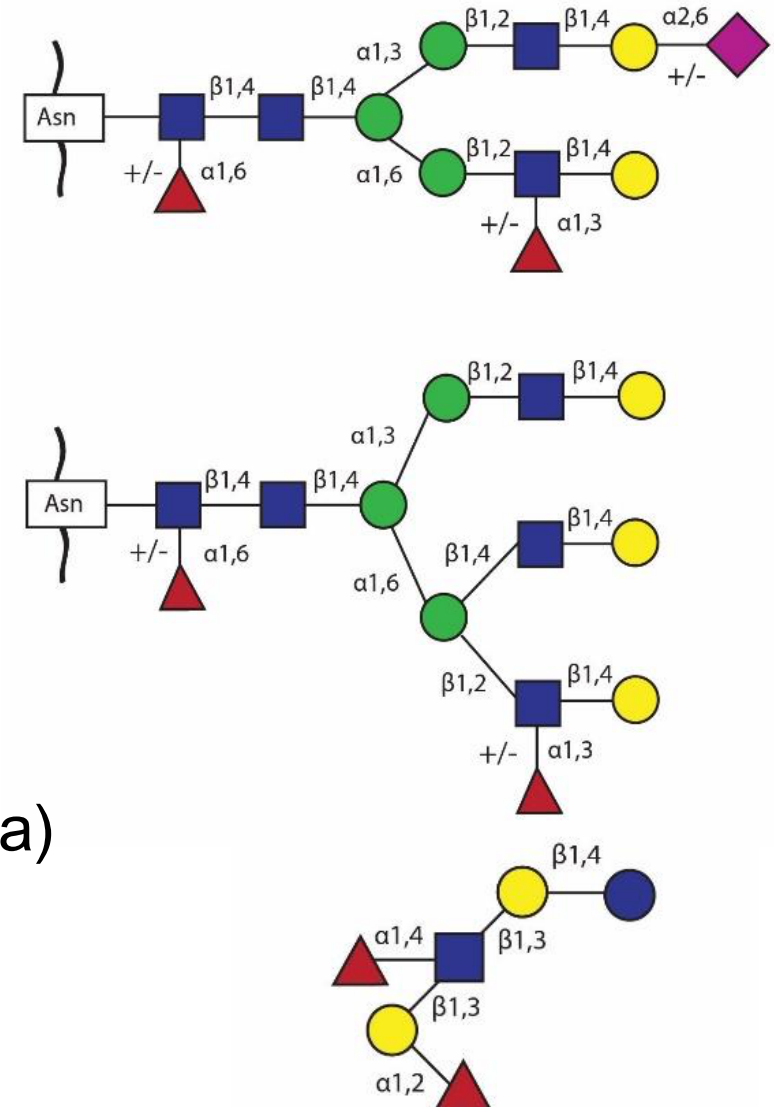
Structure of monosaccharides (beta, alpha)

Position of linkage (C-2, -3, C-4, C-6)



High Complexity

No template

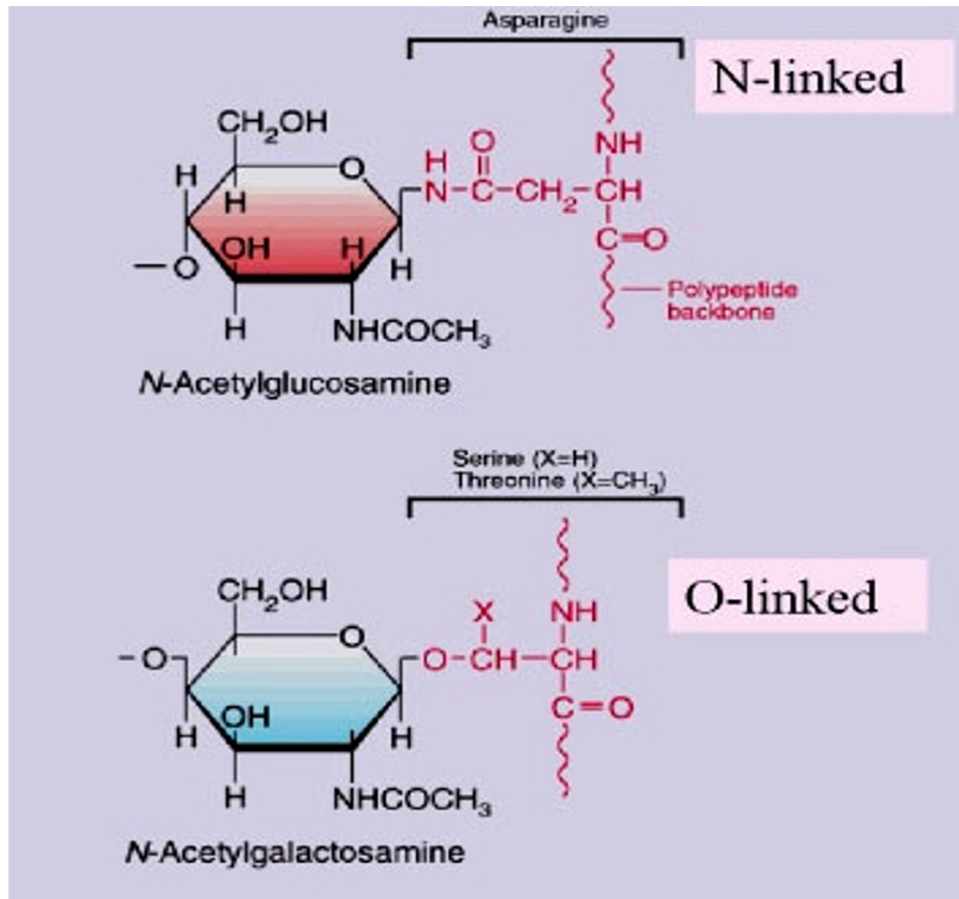


Lacto-N-difucosylhexaose

Protein Glycosylation

Protein glycosylation encompasses:

- 1) N-glycans (N-linked glycosylation): Asn, Gln (rare)
- 2) O-glycans (O-linked glycosylation): Ser, The, Pro-OH+Tyr (rare)



Asn : N-glycosidic bond

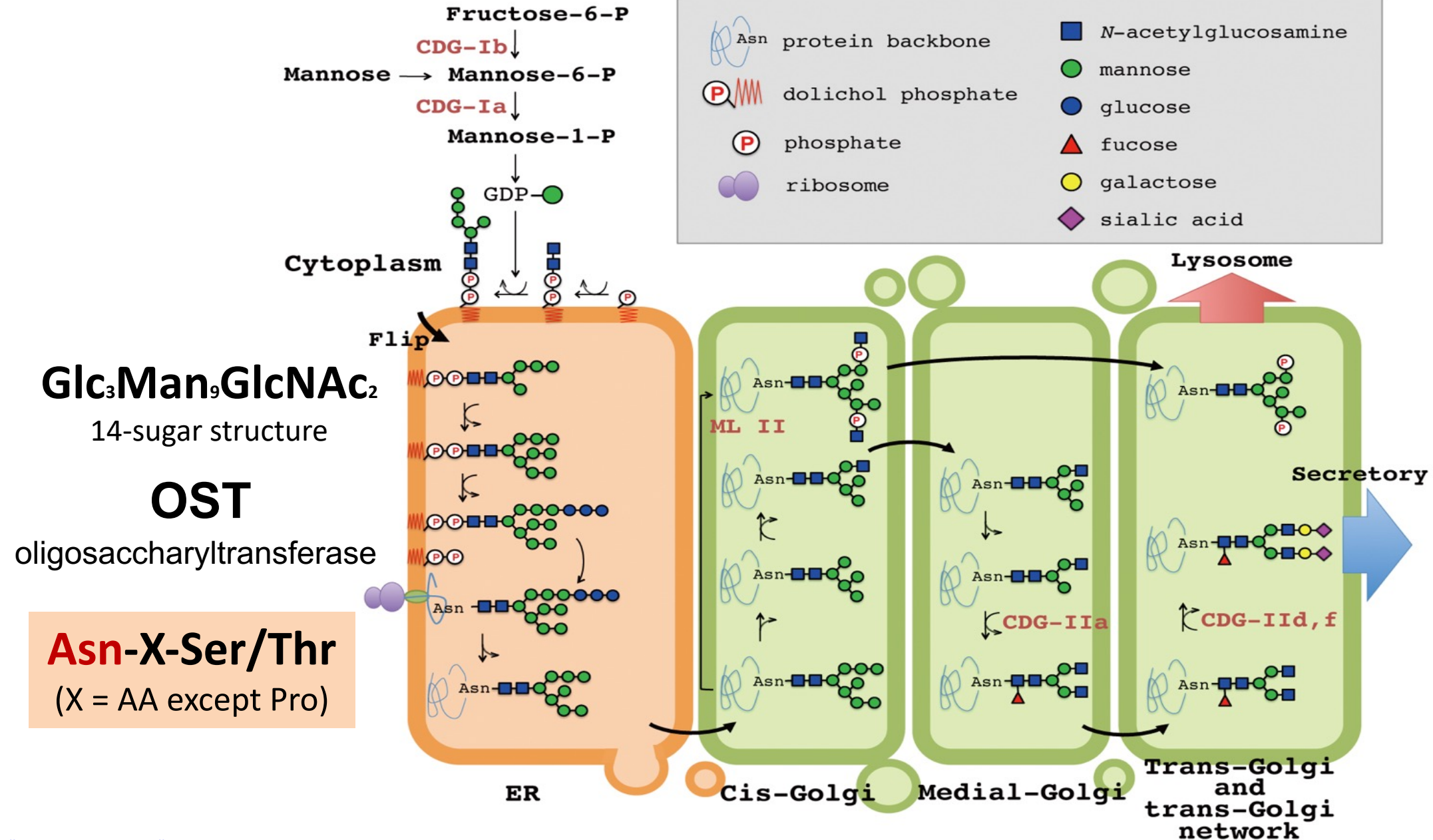
1st sugar: GlcNAc

Ser/The : O-glycosidic bond

1st sugar: Any

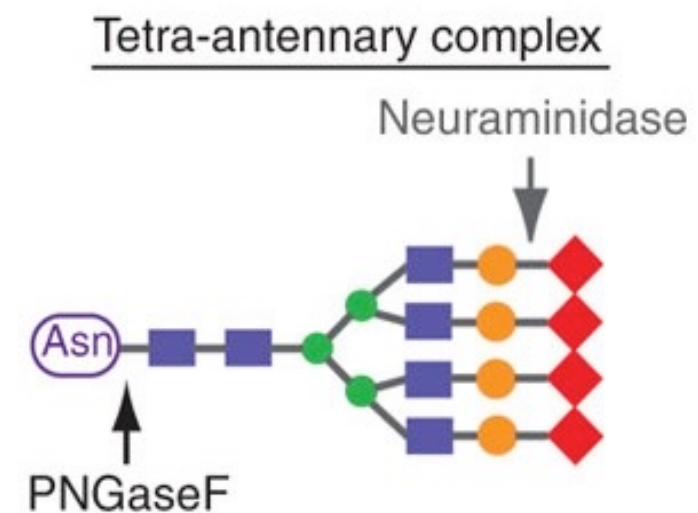
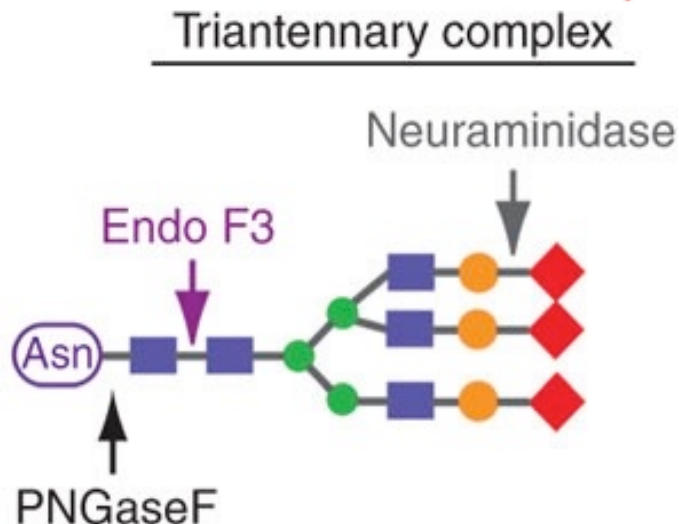
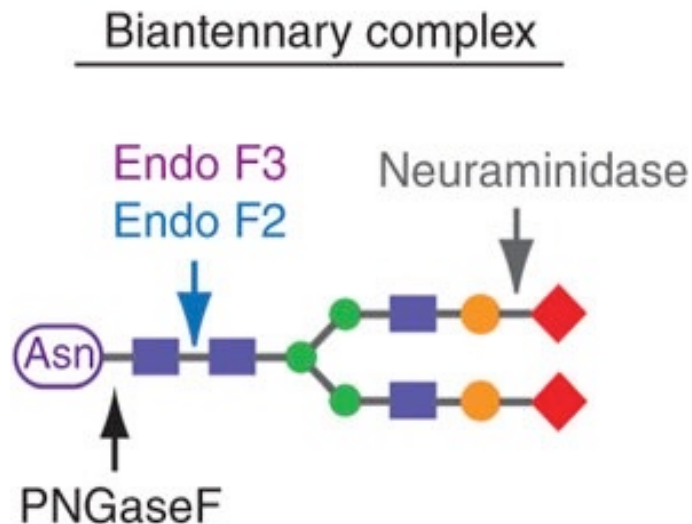
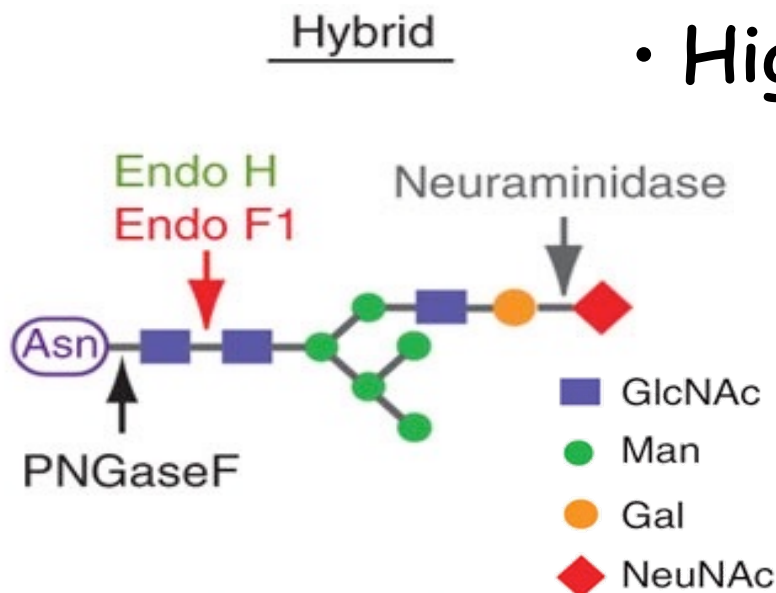
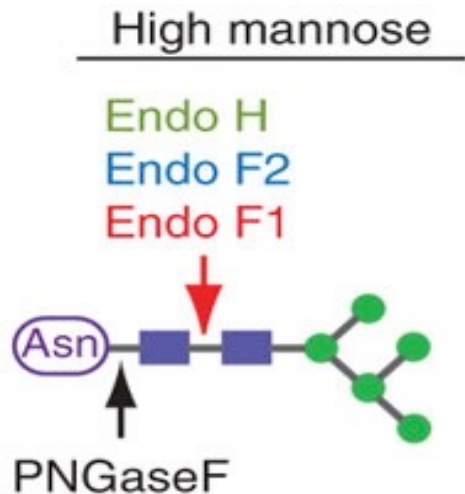
Tryp (rare) : C-linked
mannosylation

N-linked glycosylation: from ER through Golgi



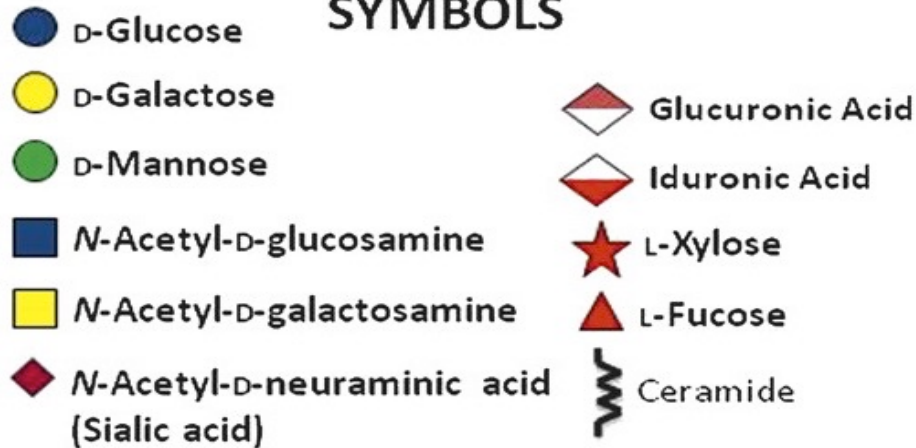
N-linked glycans

- High mannose type
- Hybrid type
- Complex type



O-linked glycan

SYMBOLS



O-Man: ER

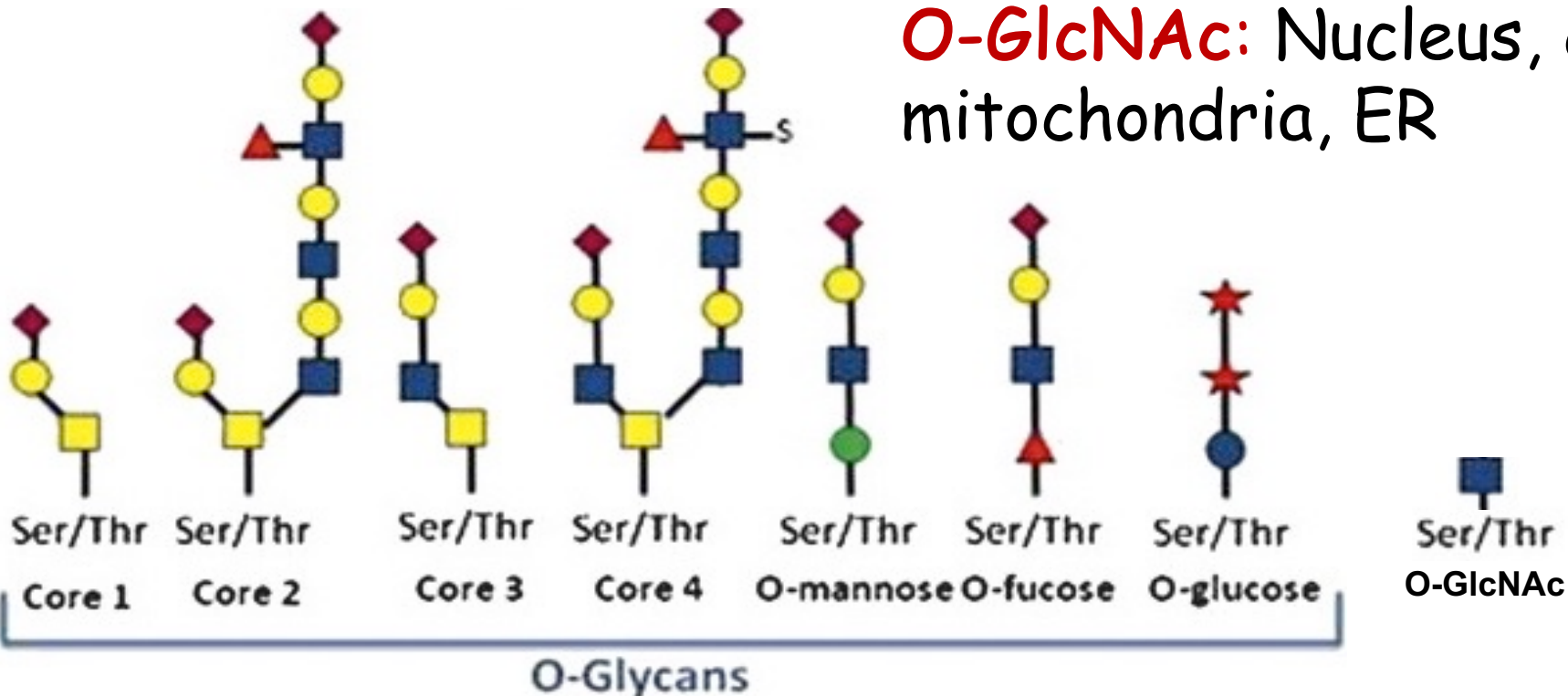
O-Fuc: ER

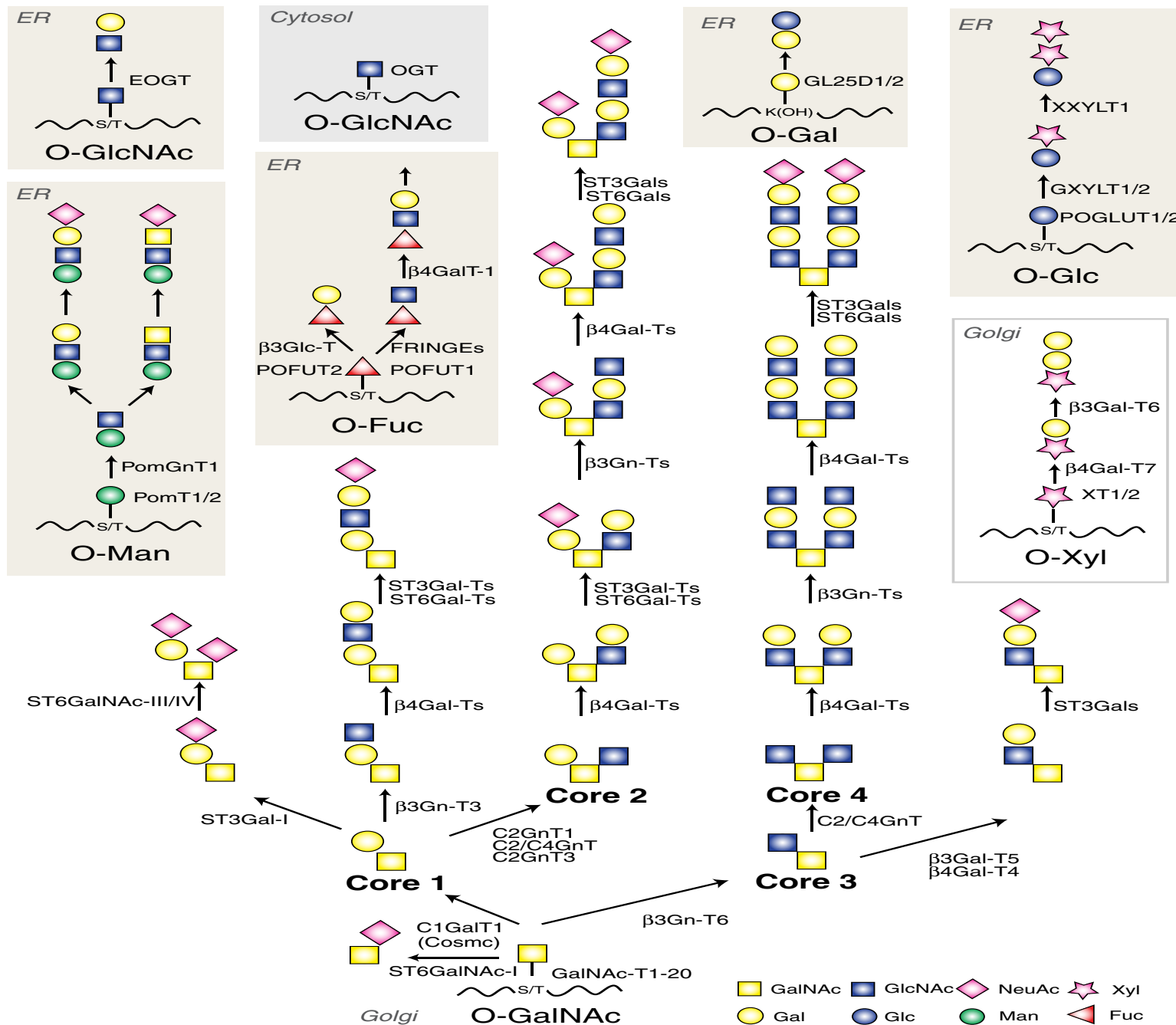
O-Glc: ER

O-Gal: ER

O-GalNAc: Golgi (mucin type)

O-GlcNAc: Nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondria, ER

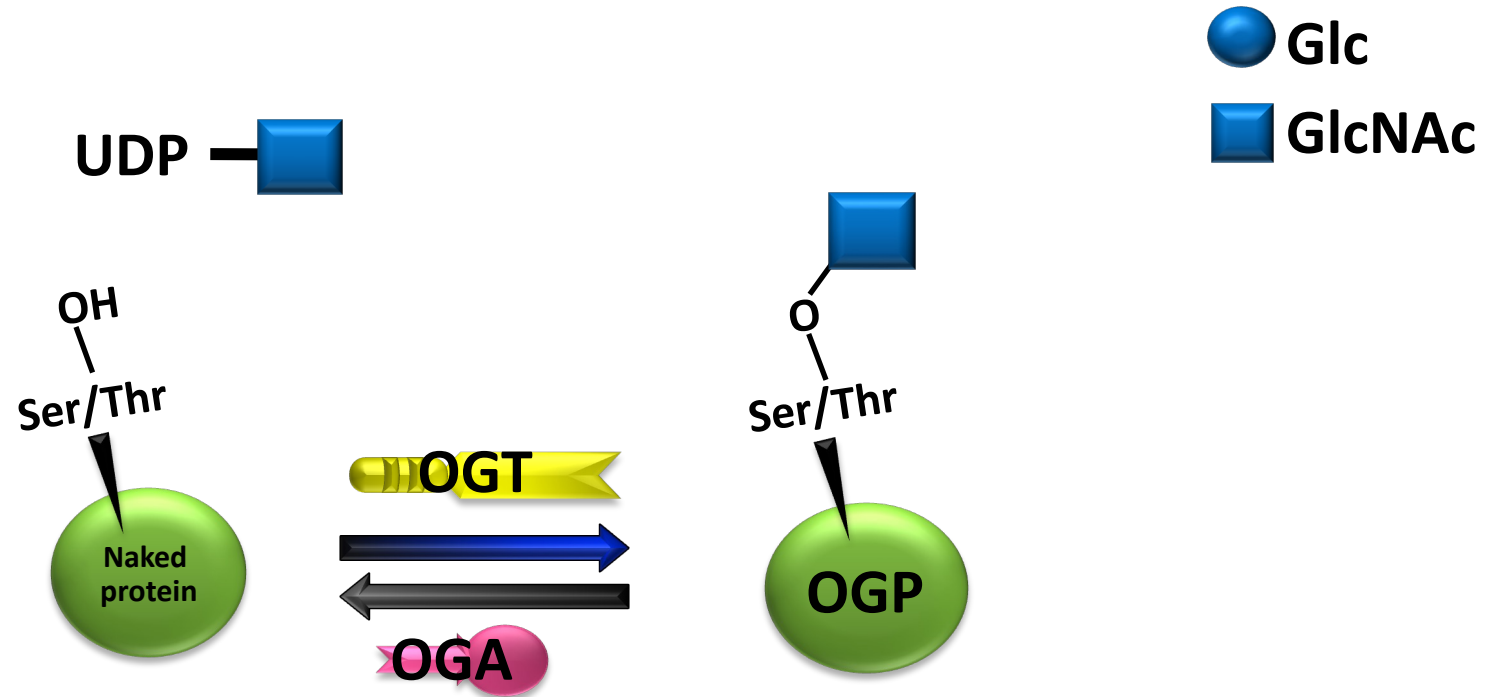




Sialyl-Ts
Fuc-Ts
Xyl-Ts

Gal-Ts
GlcNAc-Ts
Man-Ts
GalNAc-Ts

O-GlcNAc modification



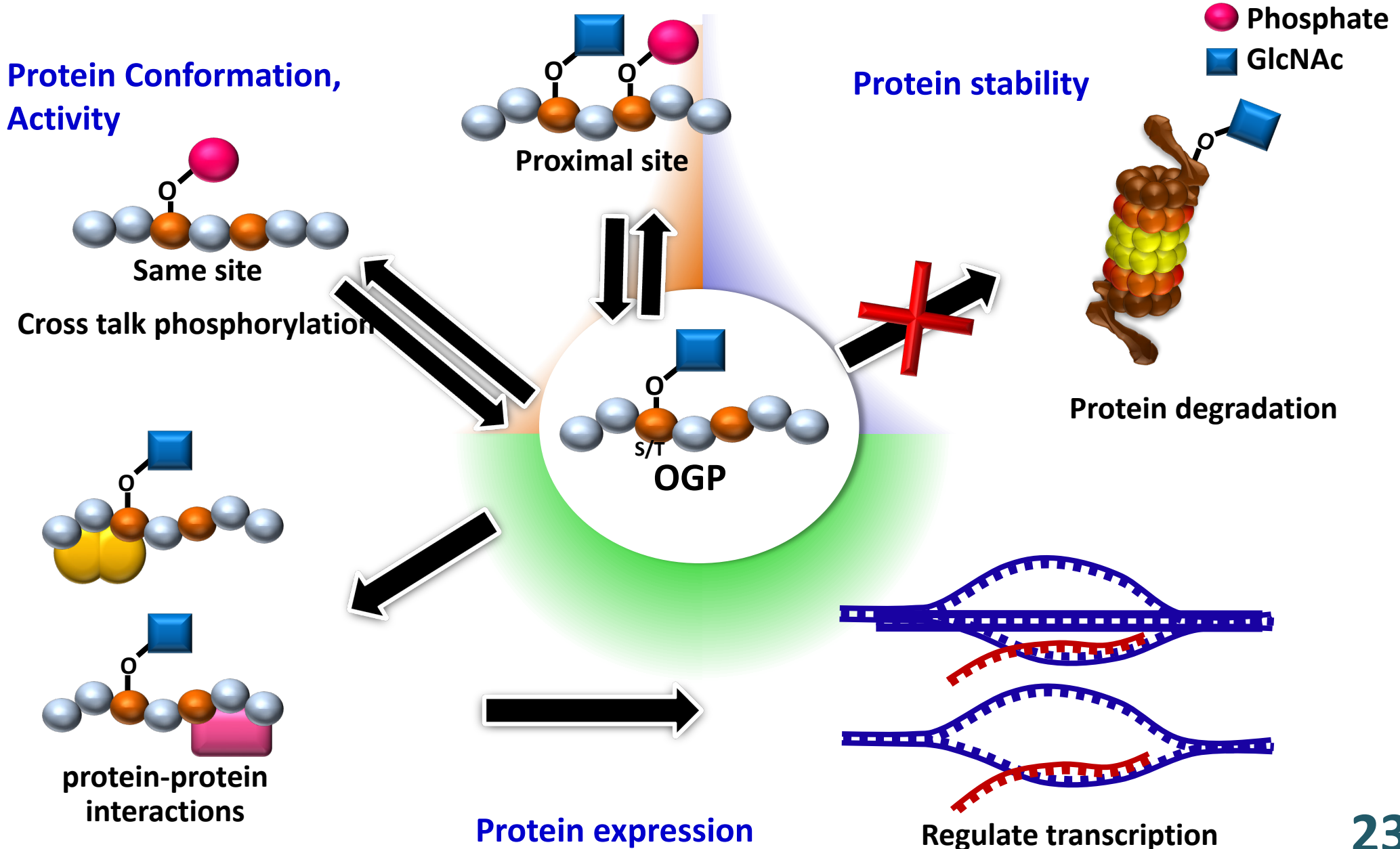
O-GlcNAc cycling

OGT: O-linked β -N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase

OGA: β -N-acetylglucosaminidase(O-GlcNAcase)

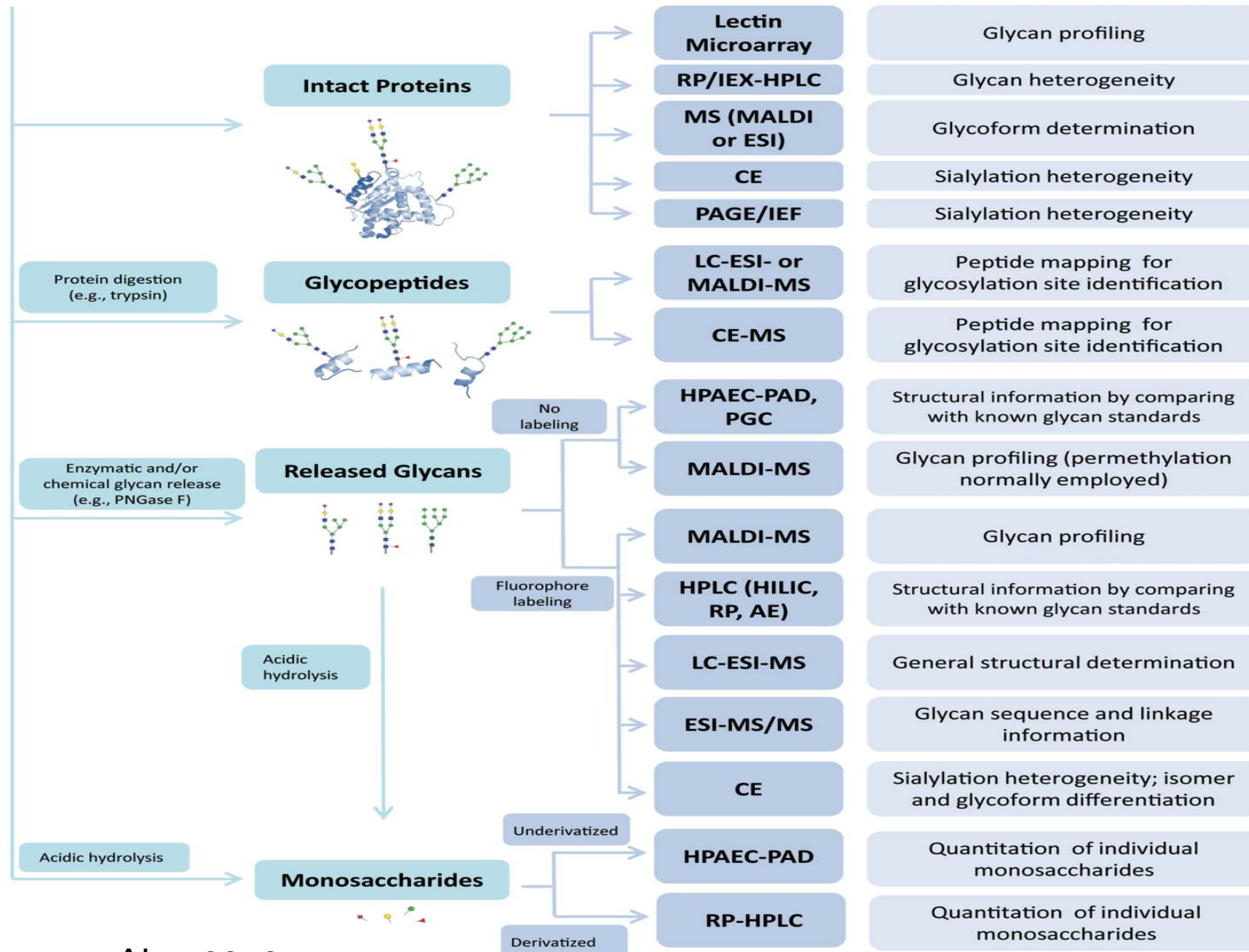
OGP: O-GlcNAcylated protein

Biological roles of O-GlcNAcylation



Analyses of glycans

Therapeutic glycoproteins



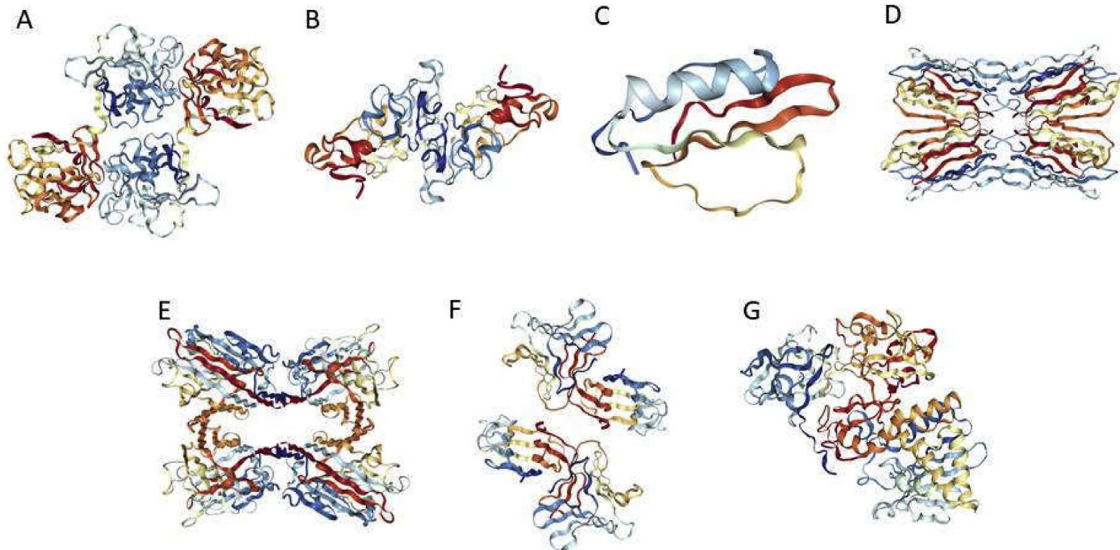
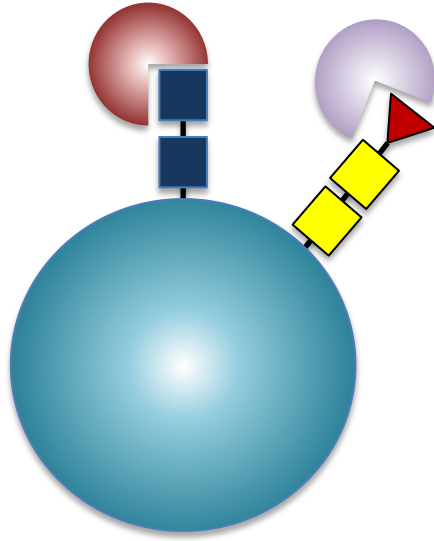
Lectin-based

MS/MS

Analysis of glycans and glycoproteins

Lectins

- Sugar-binding proteins
- Binds specific sugar structure
- (like antibody)
- Found in animals & plants
- Applications in science, medicine and technology



Crystal structures of
(A)amaranthin lectin
(B)WGA
(C)pumpkin lectin
(D)jacalin lectin
(E)SBL
(F)Galanthus nivalis agglutinin (GNA)
(G) ricin

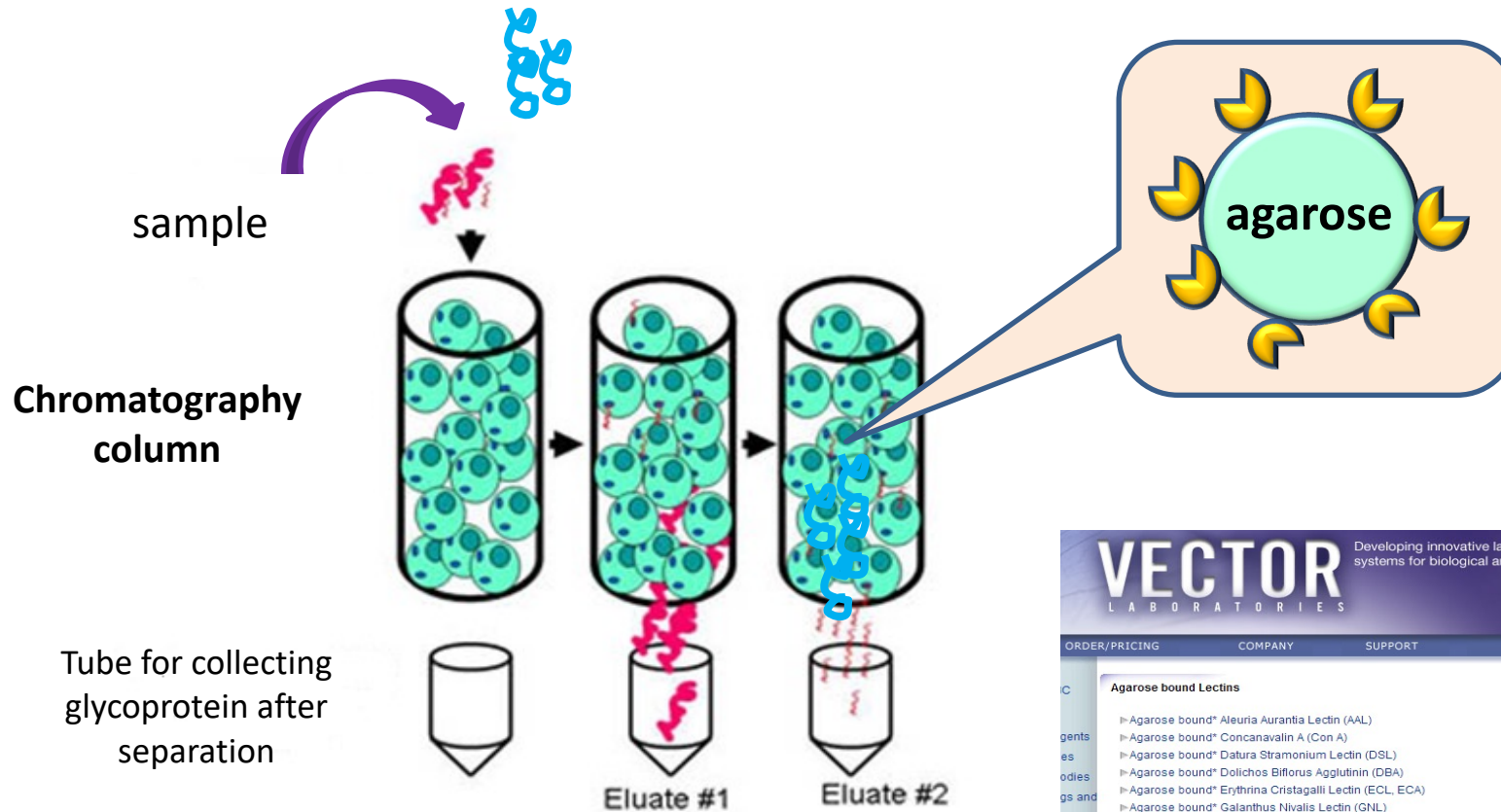
Plant lectin as a tool for analysis of glycans

Groups	Lectins	Abbreviations	Preferred Sugar Specificity
<u>Fucose</u>	<i>Ulex europaeus I</i>	UEA I	αFuc
<u>Mannose/Glucose</u>	Concanavalin A	Con A	αMan, αGlc
	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	LCA, LcH	αMan, αGlc
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	PSA	αMan, αGlc
<u>GlcNAc</u>	<i>Griffonia (Bandeiraea) simplicifolia II</i>	GSL II	α or βGlcNAc
	Wheat Germ	WGA	GlcNAc
	Succinylated Wheat Germ	sWGA	GlcNAc
	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	DSL	(GlcNAc)2-4
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	LEL, TL	(GlcNAc)2-4
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	STL, PL	(GlcNAc)2-4
	<i>Ricinus communis I</i>	RCA I	Gal
<u>Gal/GalNAc</u>	<i>Griffonia (Bandeiraea) simplicifolia I</i>	GSL I	αGal, αGalNAc
	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	DBA	αGalNAc
	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	SJA	βGalNAc
	Soybean	SBA	α>βGalNAc
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	VVL, VVA	GalNAc
	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	WFA, WFL	GalNAc
	Jacalin	Jacalin	Galβ3GalNAc
	Peanut	PNA	Galβ3GalNAc
	<i>Erythrina cristagalli</i>	ECL, ECA	Galβ4GlcNAc
	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	MAL II	A2,3Sia
<u>Sialic acids</u>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	SNA	α2,6Sia
<u>Complex glycan</u>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	PHA-E	Galβ4GlcNAcβ2Manα6 (GlcNAcβ4) (GlcNAcβ4Manα3) Manβ4
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	PHA-L	Galβ4GlcNAcβ6(GlcNAc β2Manα3)Manα3

Lectin-based techniques

- 1. Lectin affinity chromatography**
- 2. Lectin blotting**
- 3. Lectin microarray**
- 4. Ab-Lectin micro array**
- 5. Lectin-captured ELISA**
- 6. Lectin histo/cytochemistry staining**
- 7. Etc.**

Lectin affinity chromatography



VECTOR
LABORATORIES

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ORDER/PRICING	COMPANY	SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	APPLICATIONS	CONTACT US
Agarose bound Lectins					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agarose bound* Aleuria Aurantia Lectin (AAL) Agarose bound* Concanavalin A (Con A) Agarose bound* Datura Stramonium Lectin (DSL) Agarose bound* Dolichos Biflorus Agglutinin (DBA) Agarose bound* Erythrina Cristagalli Lectin (ECL, ECA) Agarose bound* Galanthus Nivalis Lectin (GNL) Agarose bound* Griffonia (Bandeiraea) Simplicifolia Lectin I (GSL I, BSL I) Agarose bound* Griffonia (Bandeiraea) Simplicifolia Lectin II (GSL II) Agarose bound* Jacalin Agarose bound* Lens Culinaris Agglutinin (LCA) Agarose bound* Lotus Tetragonolobus Lectin (LTL) Agarose bound* Lycopersicon Esculentum (Tomato) Lectin (LEL, TL) Agarose Bound* Peanut Agglutinin (PNA) Agarose bound* Phaseolus vulgaris Erythroagglutinin (PHA-E) Agarose bound* Phaseolus vulgaris Leucoagglutinin (PHA-L) Agarose bound* Pisum Sativum Agglutinin (PSA) Agarose bound* Ricinus Communis Agglutinin I (RCA I, RCA₁₂₀) Agarose bound* Ricinus Communis Agglutinin II (RCA II, RCA₄₀, ricin) Agarose bound* Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA, EBL) Agarose bound* Soybean Agglutinin (SBA) Agarose bound* Ulex Europaeus Agglutinin I (UEA I) Agarose bound* Vicia Villosa Lectin (VVL, VVA) Agarose bound* Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA) Agarose bound* Wisteria Floribunda Lectin (WFA, WFL) Agarose bound*, succinylated Concanavalin A (Con A) Agarose bound*, succinylated Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA) Chitin Hydrolysate Sugars Unconjugated Agarose Beads VECTREX AAL Reversible Nucleic Acid Binding Matrix 					

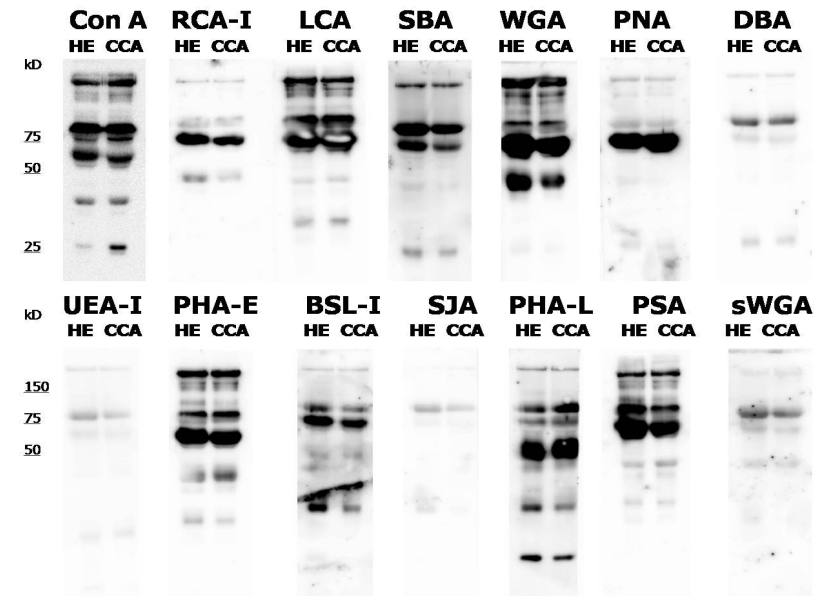
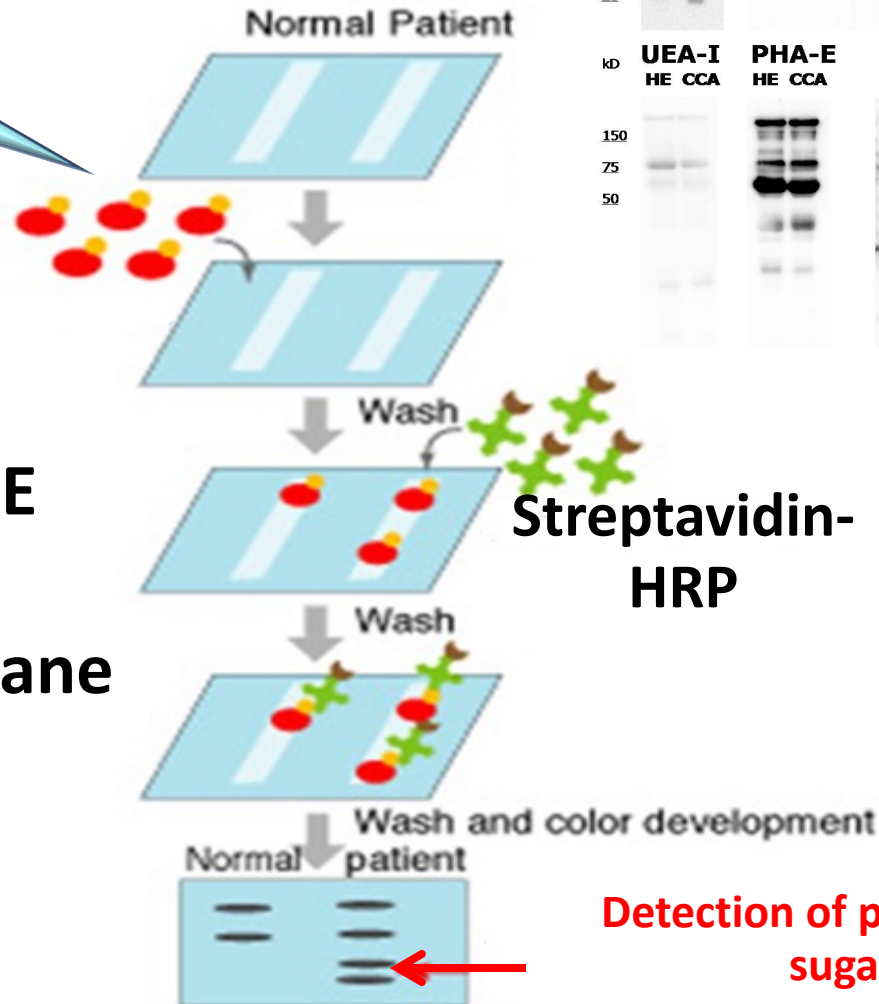
Lectin blotting

Biotin-conjugated lectin

SDS-PAGE/2D-PAGE

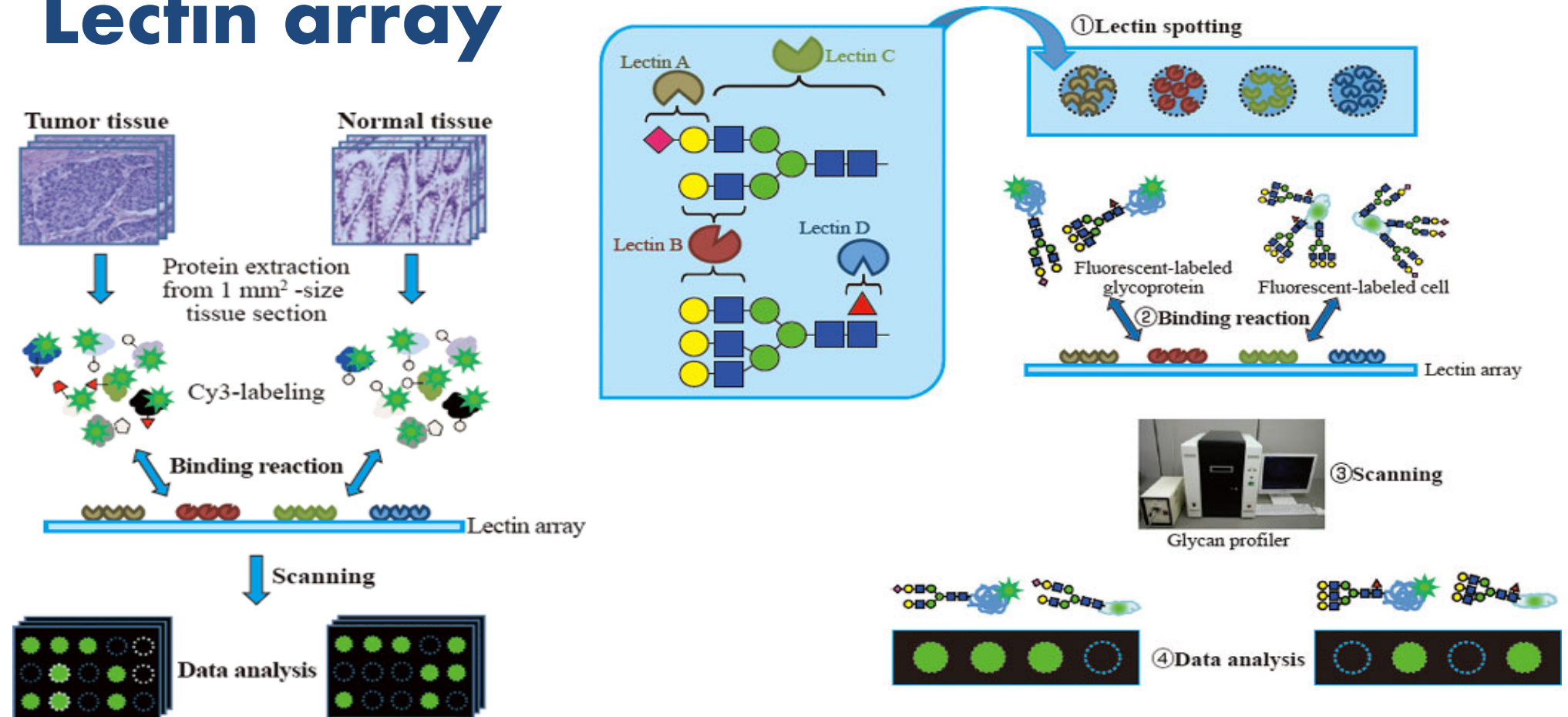
Blotting to membrane

Probe with Lectin



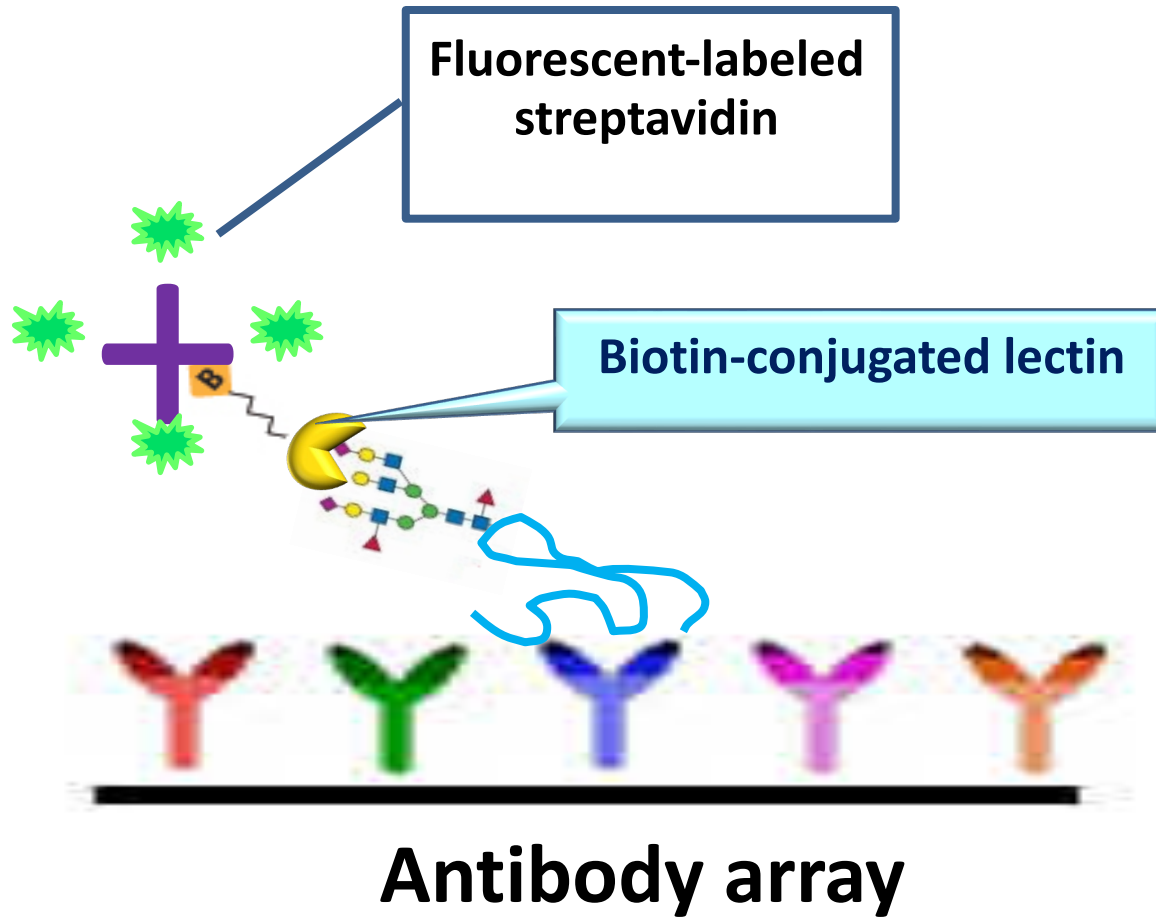
Detection of patient specific chain sugar molecule

Lectin array

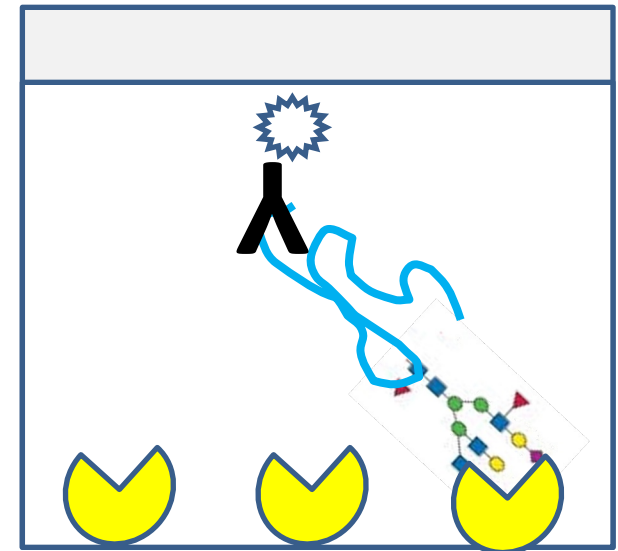


Lectin array is a practical approach to profile glycans expressed on proteins and cells by means of lectins, as decoder molecules, each which shows different sugar-binding specificity. Thus, distinct sugar-binding patterns will be obtained for different cells and glycoproteins.

Lectin-antibody array

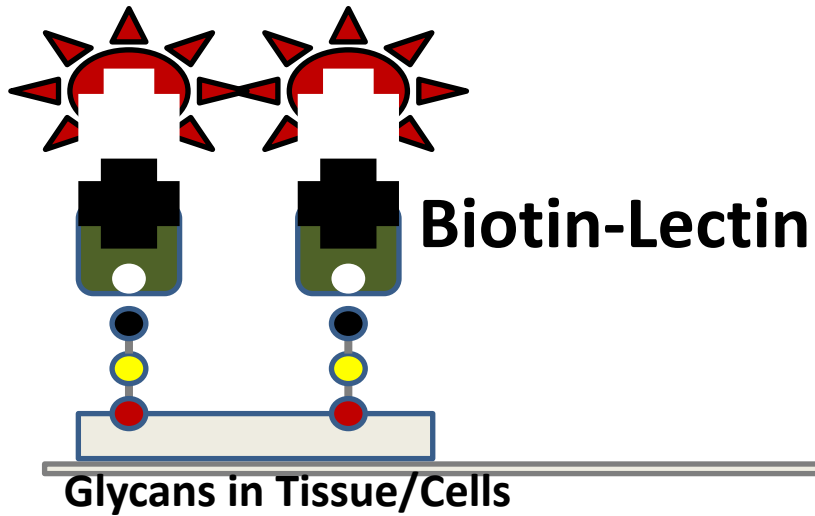


Lectin -captured ELISA



Lectin-histo/cytochemistry staining

HRP-streptavidin



Lectin histochemistry of CCA tissues (14 lectins)

