

# Carbohydrates and proteins

Risto Renkonen  
Haartman institute



## Sokereita biologiassa

Nukleiinihapot, proteiinit ja sokerit ovat biopolymeereja

Sokereiden erityispiirre on monimuotoisuus:

DNA:n neljästä nukleotidistä voidaan järjestää 64:llä eri tavalla kolmen nukleotidin ketju

Neljästä monosakkaridista voidaan saada yli 10.000 erilaista kolmikkoa

# Lektiinit

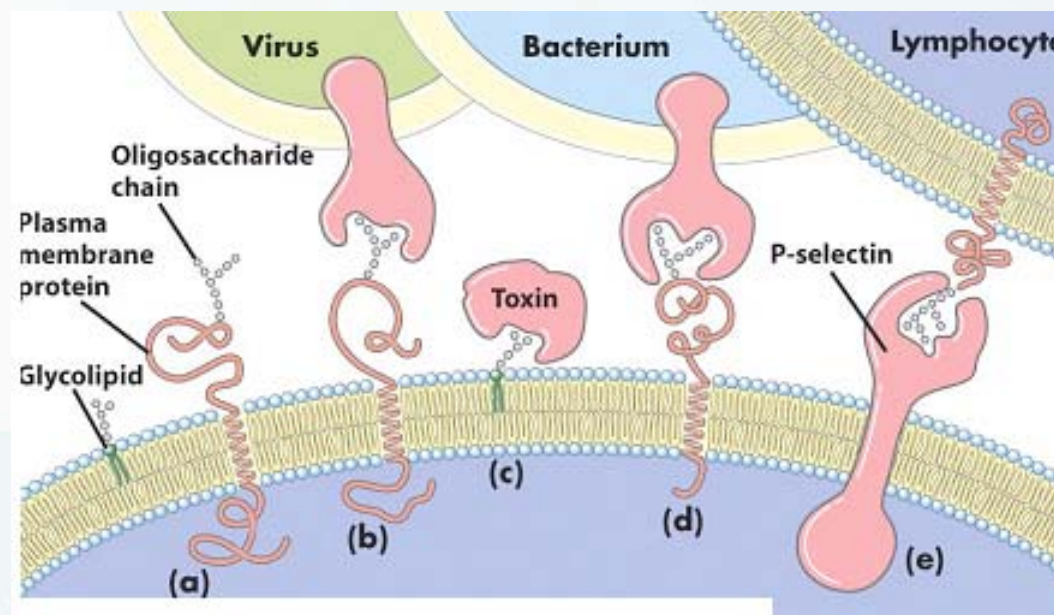


- 1948 HY:ssä löydettiin lektiinit
  - 'lectin' latinan sanasta *legere*, 'valikoida'
  - proteiineja, jotka tunnistavat sokereita
  - ABO-veriryhmille spesifit lektiinit
- 1990 nisäkäslektiinit
  - Selektiinit - mukana tulehdusreaktioissa
  - Galectins, C-type lectins, Siglecs jne.



*Vicia cracca*  
Hiirenvirna

# Role of glycans in medicine



a = sokerit-lektiinit

b = flunssa virus tarttuu epiteelin glykoproteiineihin

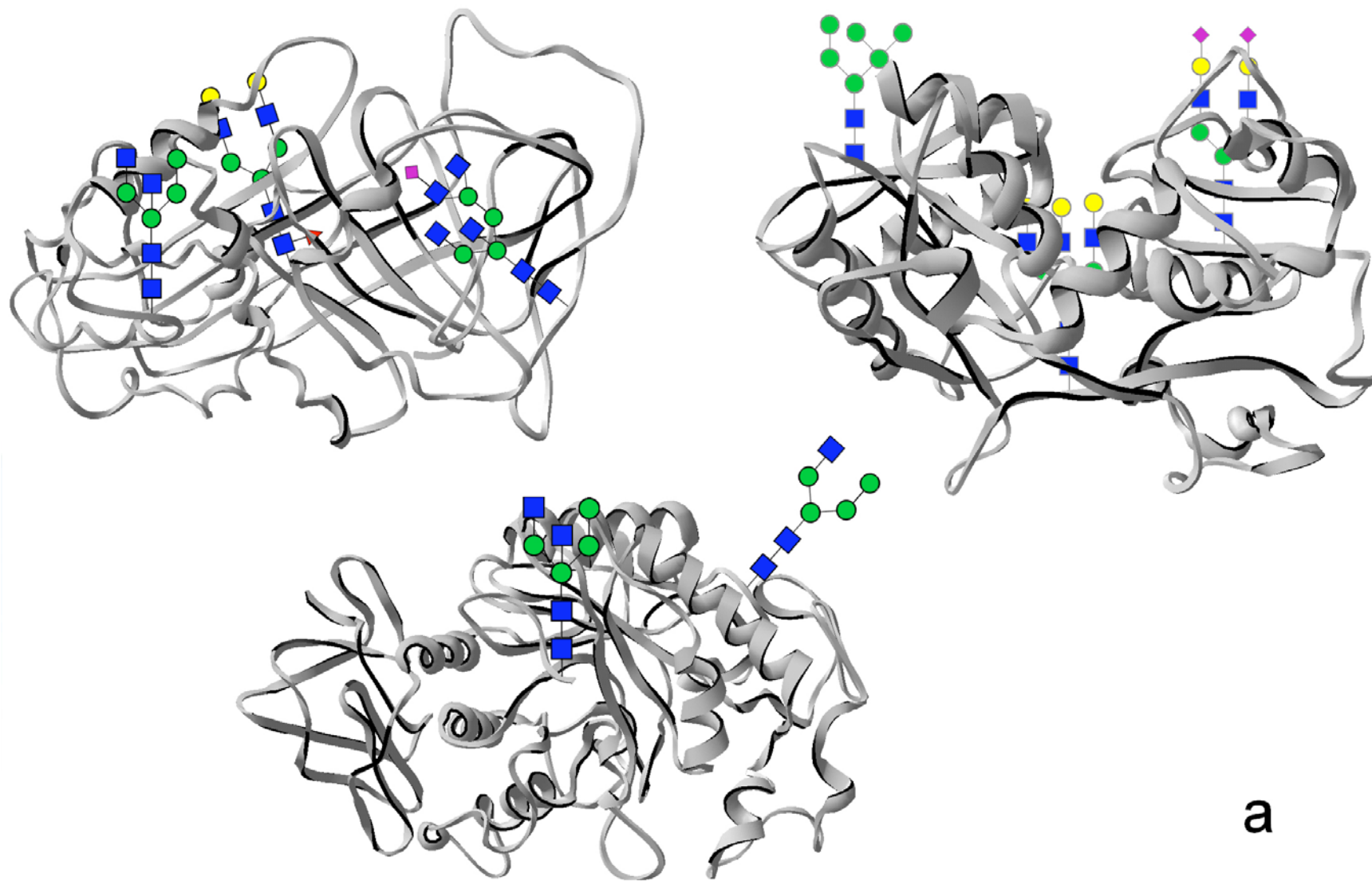
c = pertussis toksiiini tarttuu glykolipideihin

d = *Helicobacter pylori* voi tarttua moniin sokerirakenteisiin

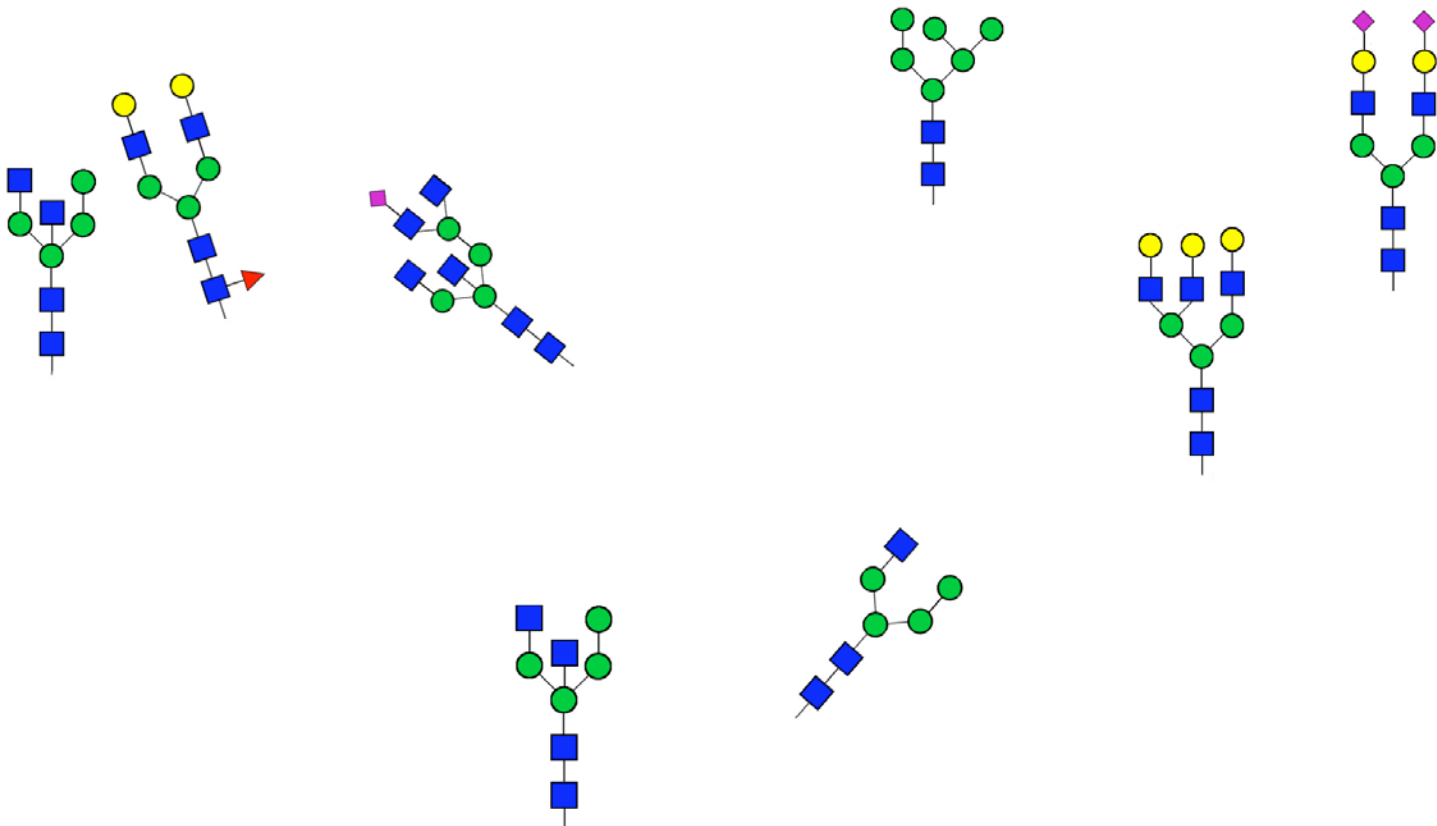
e = selektiinit välittää valko- ja syöpäsolujen tarttumista<sup>4</sup>

# N-Glycopeptide Analysis

# Part 1 – General concepts



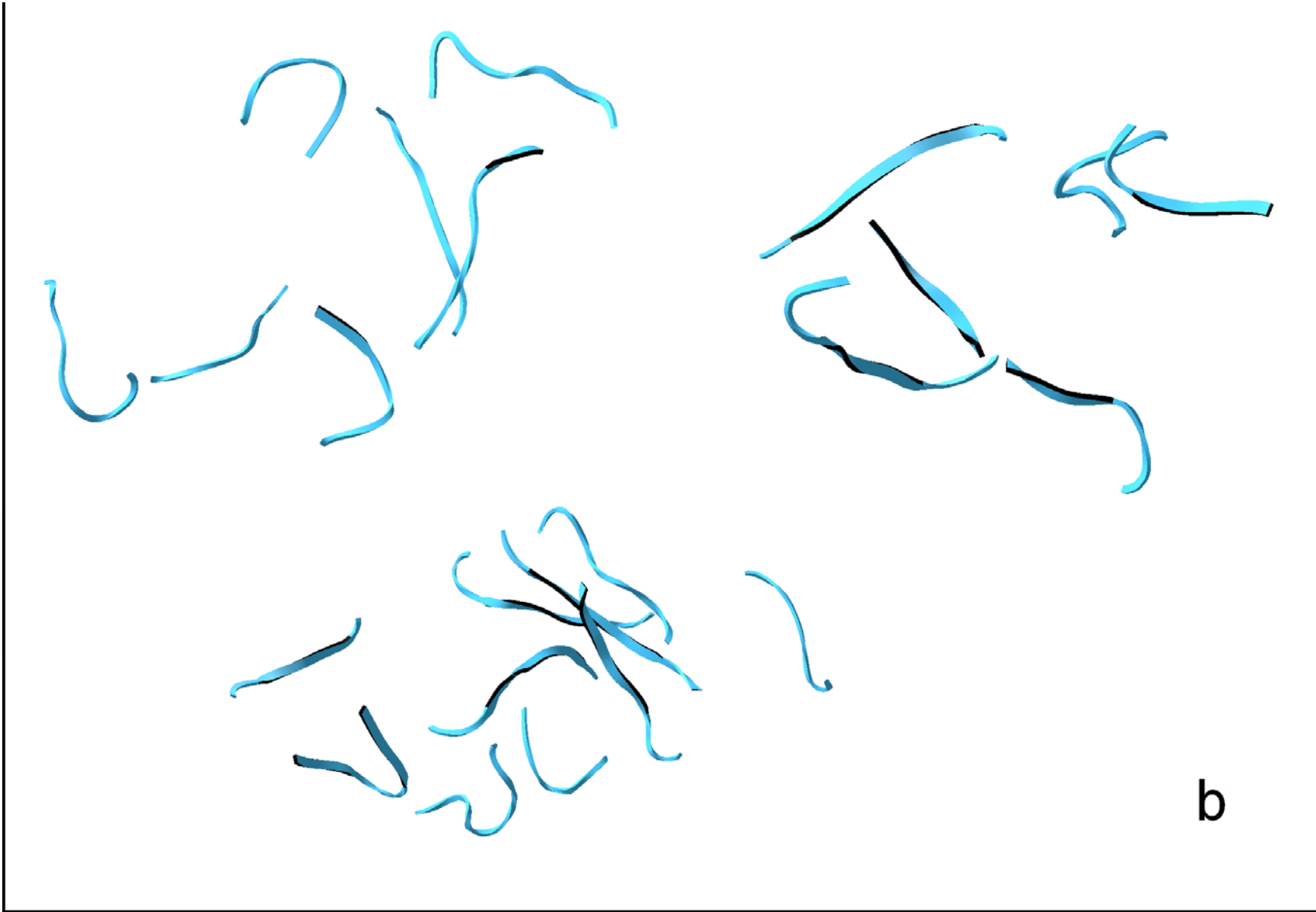
a



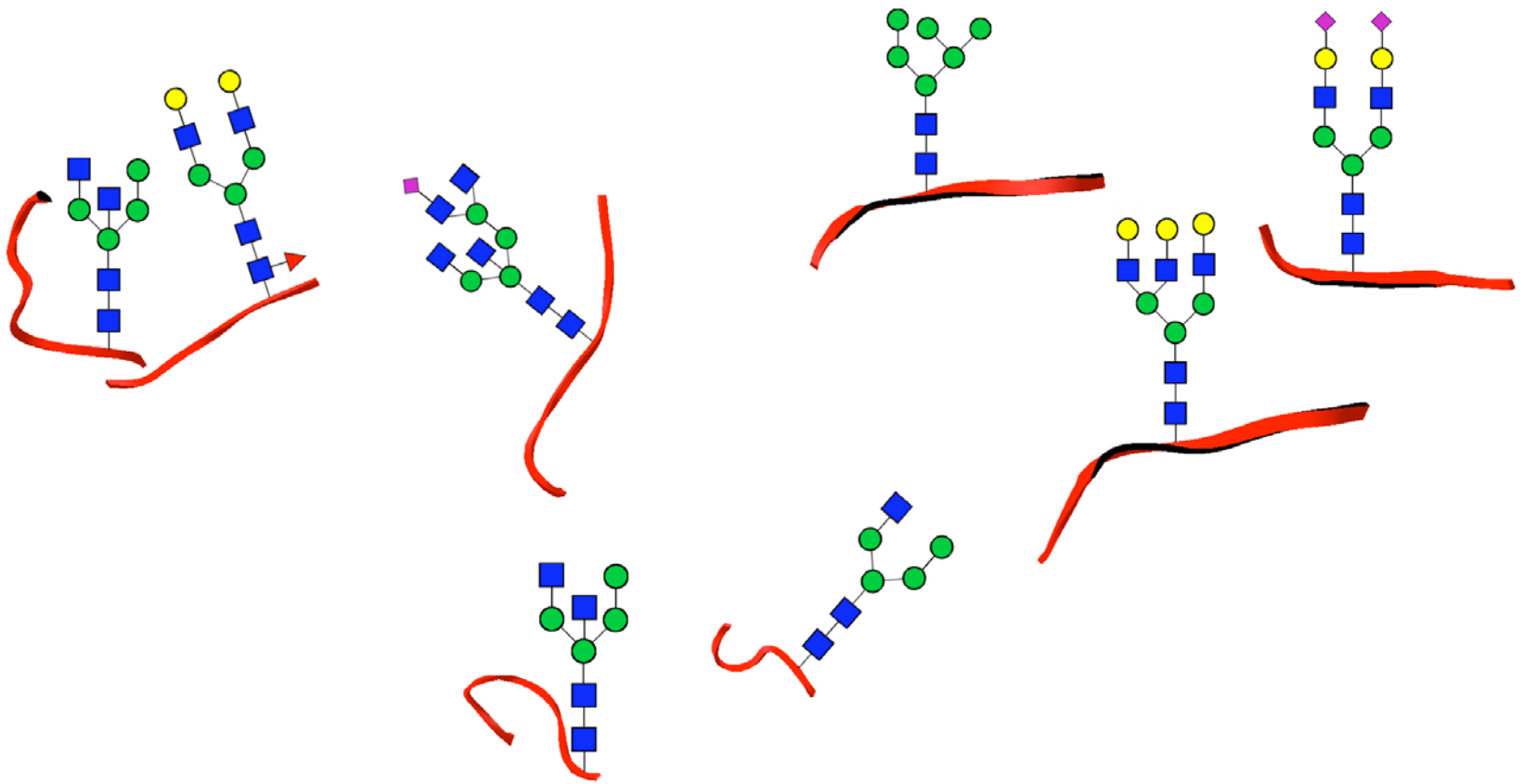
C



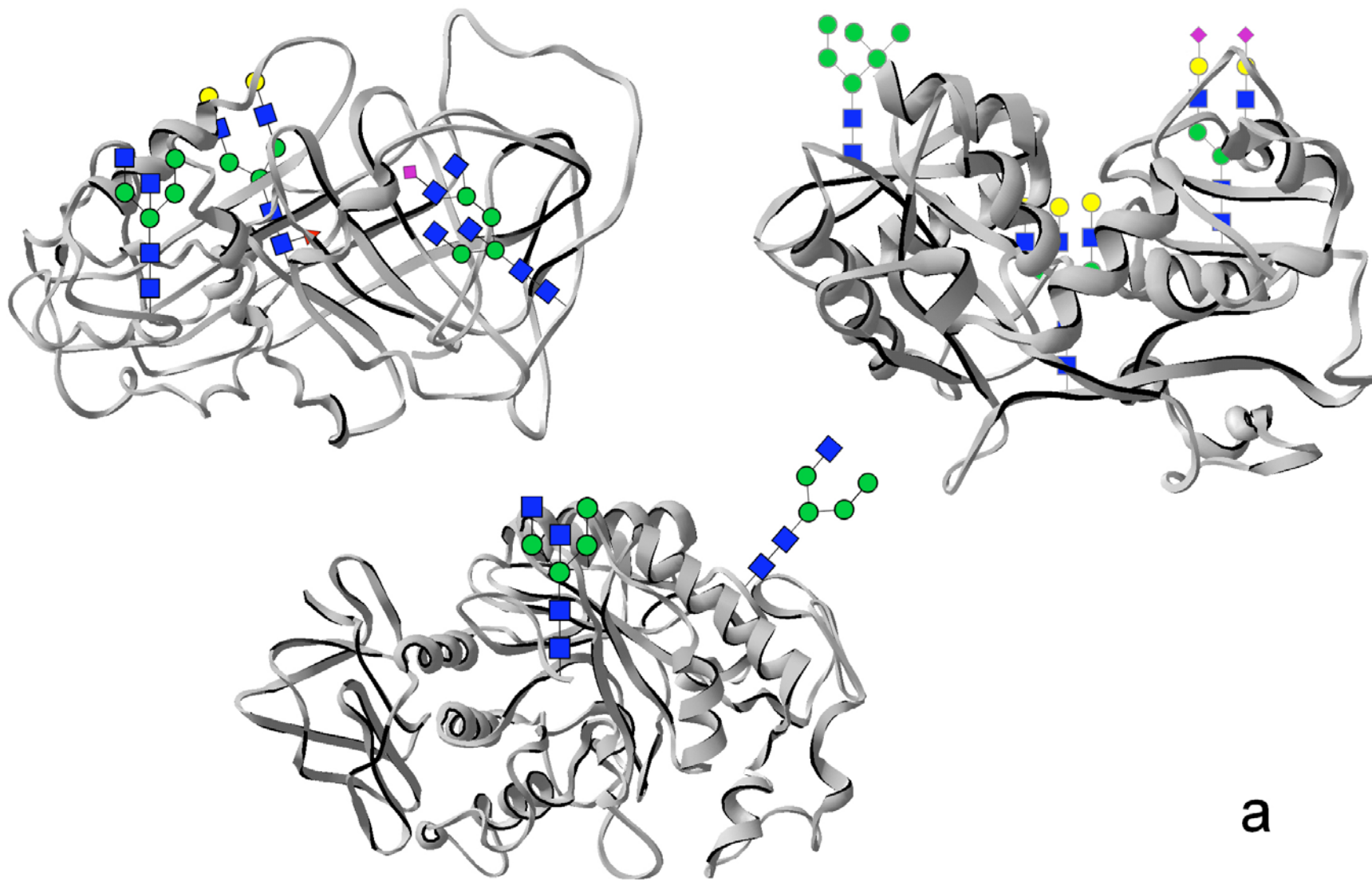




b



d



## Part 2 – Enrichment of the N-glycopeptides



## Enrichment of the glycopeptides is essential 1/2

- Glycans have a low proton affinity in the MS compared to the peptides
- Glycopeptide microheterogeneity – glycovariants
  - Same glycosylation site can have a multitude of glycans
  - molar ratios of individual glycopeptide species can be extremely low compared to the unmodified peptides
- The precursor glycopeptide ion may be for instance
  - protonated, sodiated or an adduct composed of mixture of protons and sodium ions further reducing the ion abundancies
- Many potential methods: Lectins, HILIC, SEC...

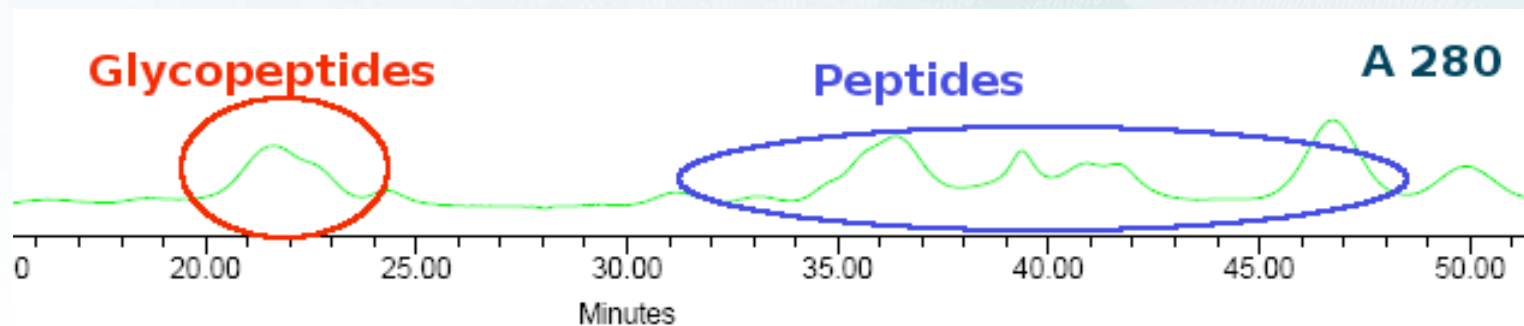
## Enrichment of the glycopeptides is essential 2 /2

- SEC is our choice:
  - Glycopeptides elute first due to the size compared to the unmodified peptides
  - No preference of particular glycan

Journal of Proteome Research, 2006

**Tools for Glycoproteomic Analysis: Size Exclusion Chromatography Facilitates Identification of Tryptic Glycopeptides with N-linked Glycosylation Sites**

Gerardo Alvarez-Manilla, James Atwood III, Yan Guo, Nicole Lynn Warren, Ron Orlando and Michael Pierce\*



## Part 3 – MS of N-Glycopeptides

## Mass Spectrometry of the glycopeptides

- I. Positive ion mode LC – MS / MS
- II. Recognition of the glycopeptides
  - I. Glycan fragments in the CID (m/z: 366 (HexHexNAc), 292 (NeuAc))
- III. Acquisition with LC-MS / MS
  - I. Ramping of the collision energy
    - I. Peptide fragmentation: 25 - 60 eV
    - II. Glycan fragmentation: 10 - 30 eV
  - II. Stopflow acquisition
    - I. Essential to collect high quality data
    - II. Ion intensities will increase at least 6 – 10 x
- IV. Deconvolution of the spectra (MaxEnt3)
  - I. Multiply charged CID daughter ions deconvoluted to singly charged species



## Mass Spectrometry

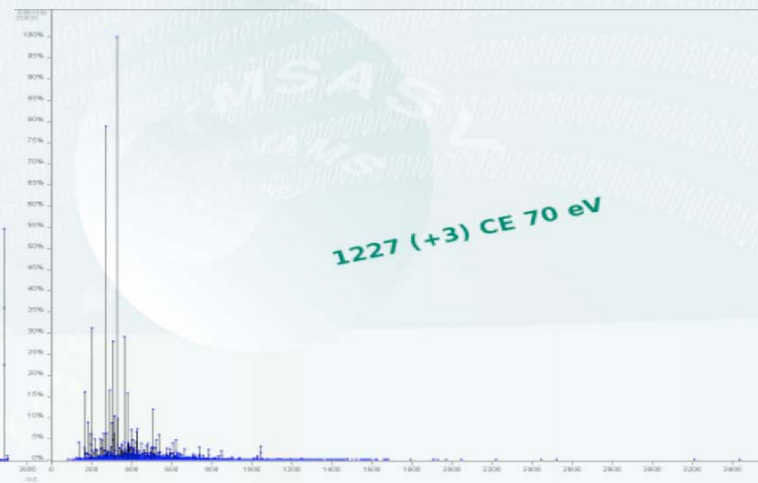
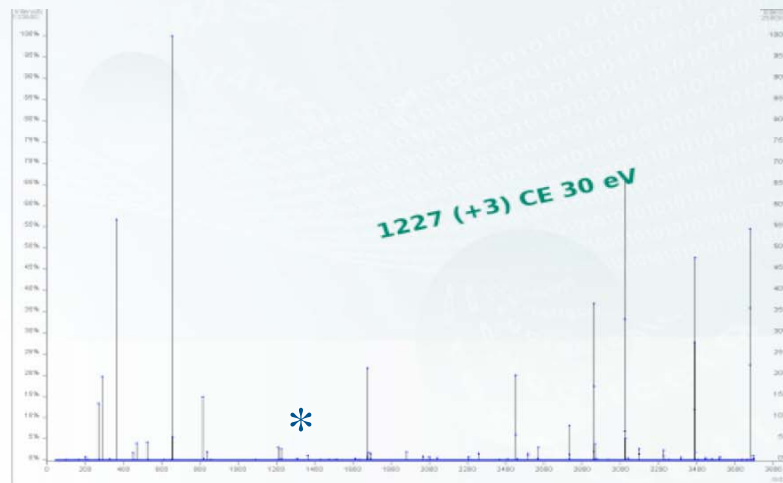
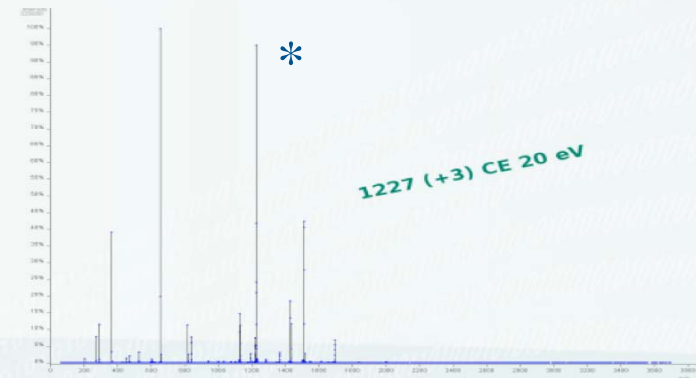
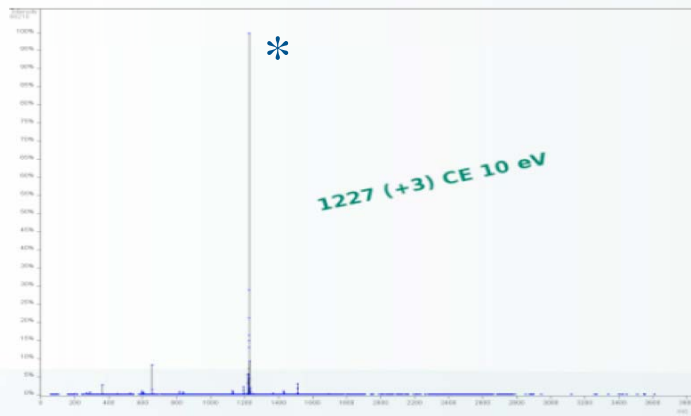
### I. CapLC:

- I. Analytical reversed-phase column (RPC): 75  $\mu$ m x 250 mm, LC Packings PepMap C18
- II. Reversed-phase trapping column (RPC): 0.32x5 mm, LC Packings PepMap
- III. Mobile phase A: 0.1% formic acid in 5% MeCN
- IV. Mobile phase B: 0.1% formic acid in 95% MeCN
- V. Loading buffer: 0.1% formic acid in water
- VI. Flow rate: 300 – 450nl/ min

### I. Micromass QTOF Ultima Global

- I. Positive ion
- II. V-mode
- III. Nano- ESI
- IV. Stopflow

# Effect of CE to the glycopeptide CID

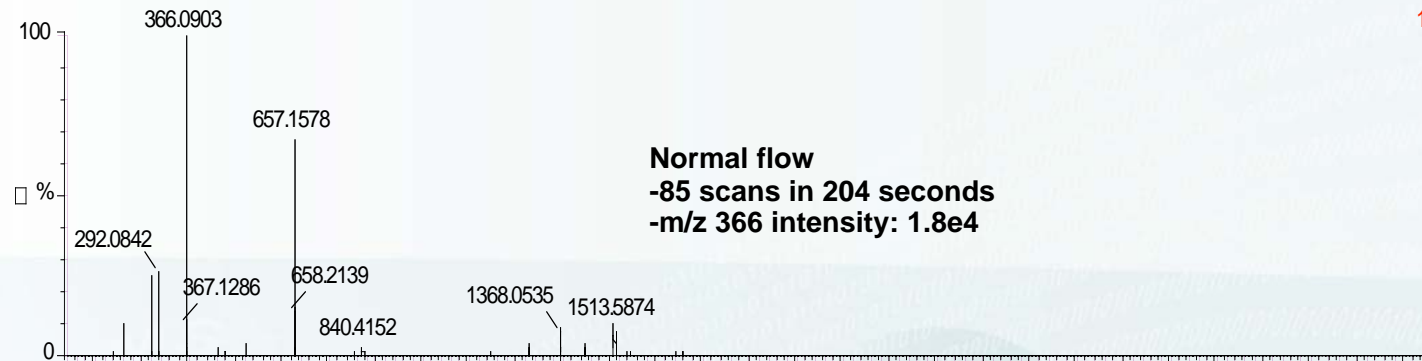


# Effect of stopflow to the glycopeptide acquisition 1/2

HTRFE\_trp\_dig\_Ohta\_frakt\_97\_CE30

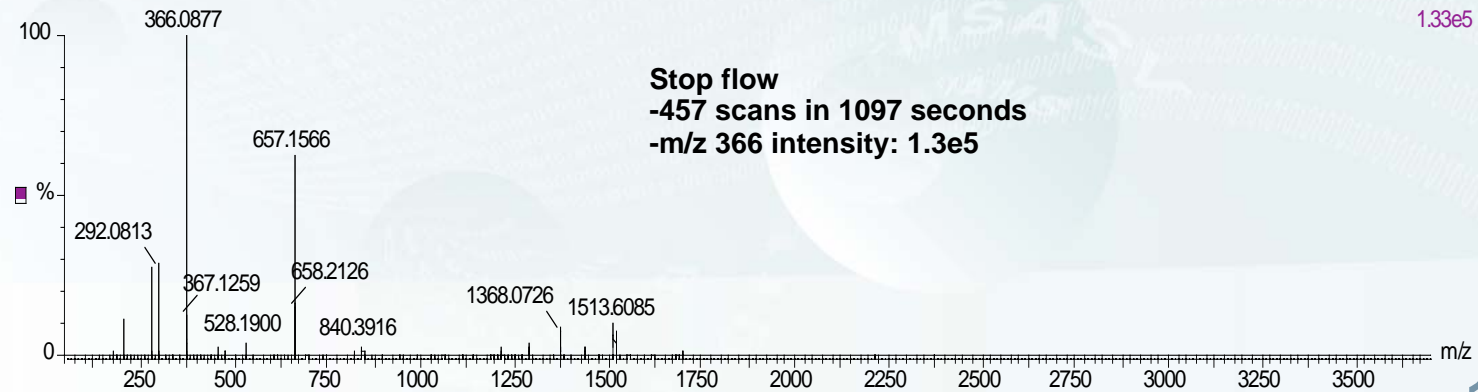
20050118\_01 41 (34.097) Cm (1:85)

2:TOF MSMS 1228.14ES+  
1.77e4



20050118\_09 75 (33.647) Cm (1:457)

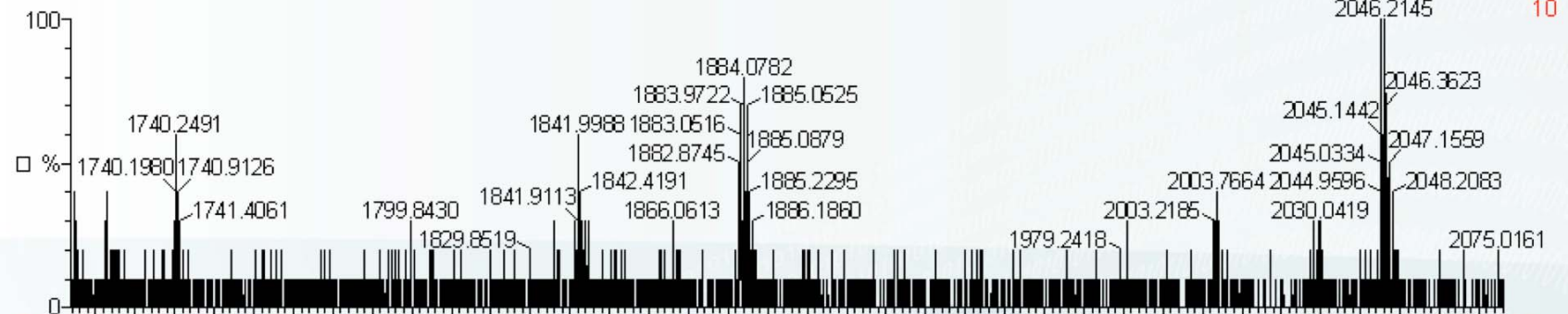
2:TOF MSMS 1228.53ES+  
1.33e5



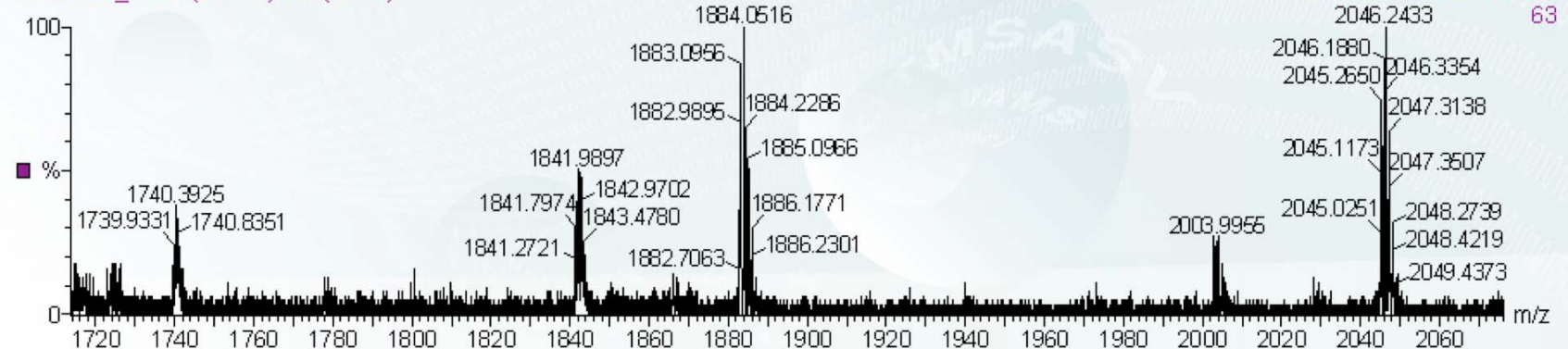
## Effect of stopflow to the glycopeptide acquisition 2/2

HTRFE\_trp\_dig\_Ohta\_frakt\_97\_CE30

20050118\_0141 (34.097) Cm (1:85)

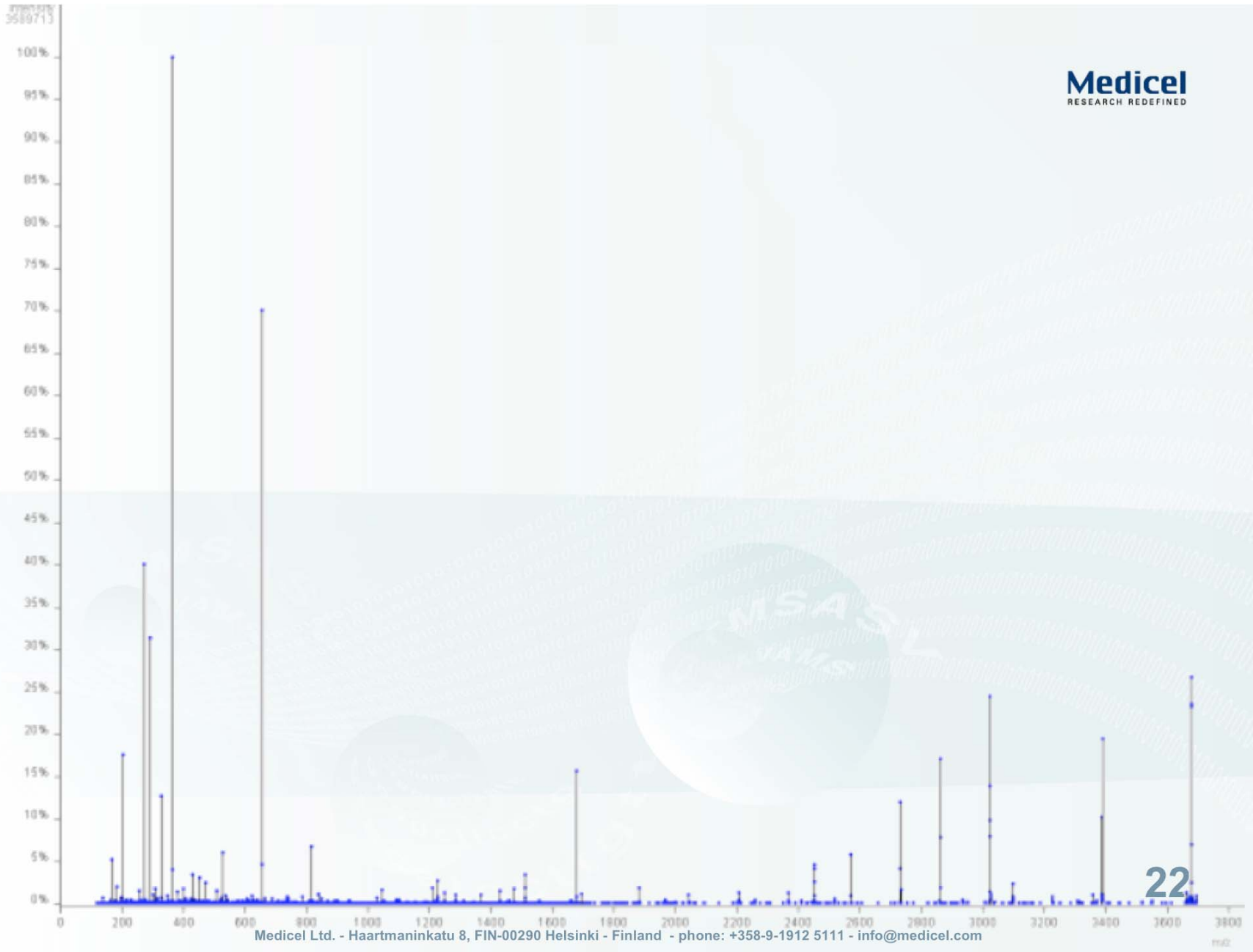


20050118\_0975 (33.647) Cm (1:457)



## Part 3 – Analysis of Glycopeptide spectra





intensity  
3589713

100%  
95%  
90%  
85%  
80%  
75%  
70%  
65%  
60%  
55%  
50%  
45%  
40%  
35%  
30%  
25%  
20%  
15%  
10%  
5%  
0%

**Glycan**

**Medicel**  
RESEARCH REDEFINED

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800  
m/z

23

intensity  
3589713

100%  
95%  
90%  
85%  
80%  
75%  
70%  
65%  
60%  
55%  
50%  
45%  
40%  
35%  
30%  
25%  
20%  
15%  
10%  
5%  
0%

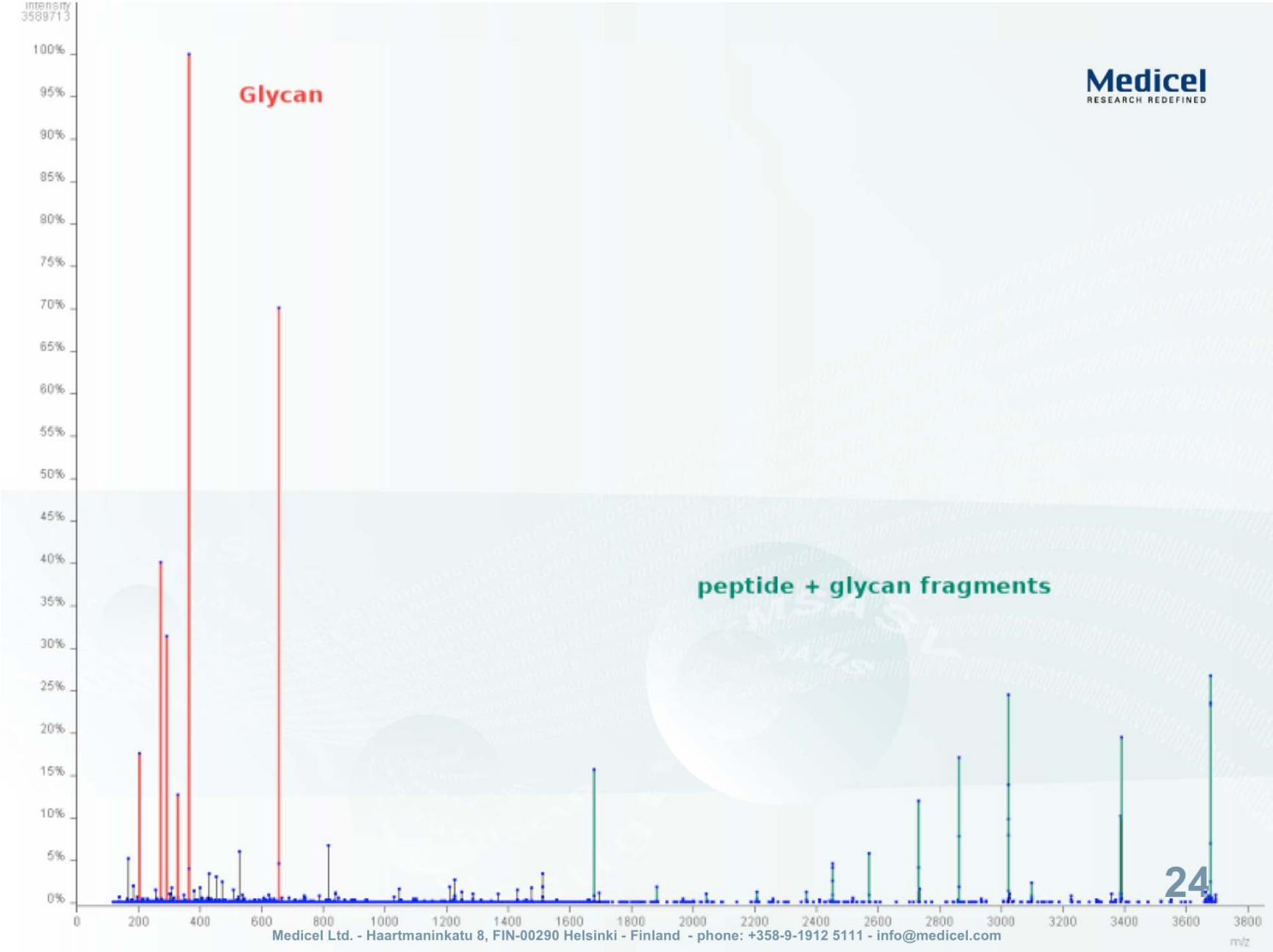
**Glycan**

**Medicel**  
RESEARCH REDEFINED

**peptide + glycan fragments**

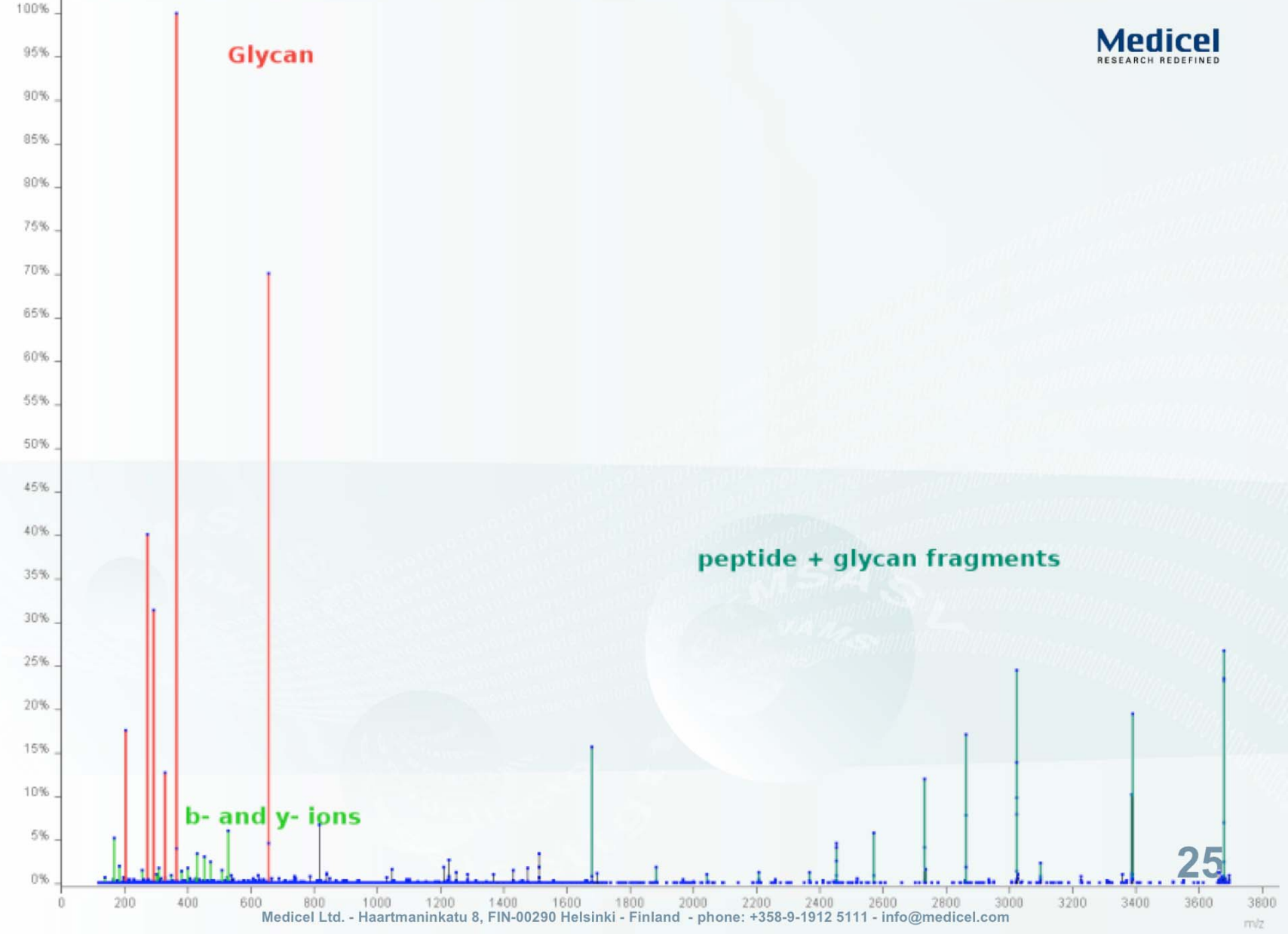
24

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800  
Medicel Ltd. - Haartmaninkatu 8, FIN-00290 Helsinki - Finland - phone: +358-9-1912 5111 - info@medicel.com m/z

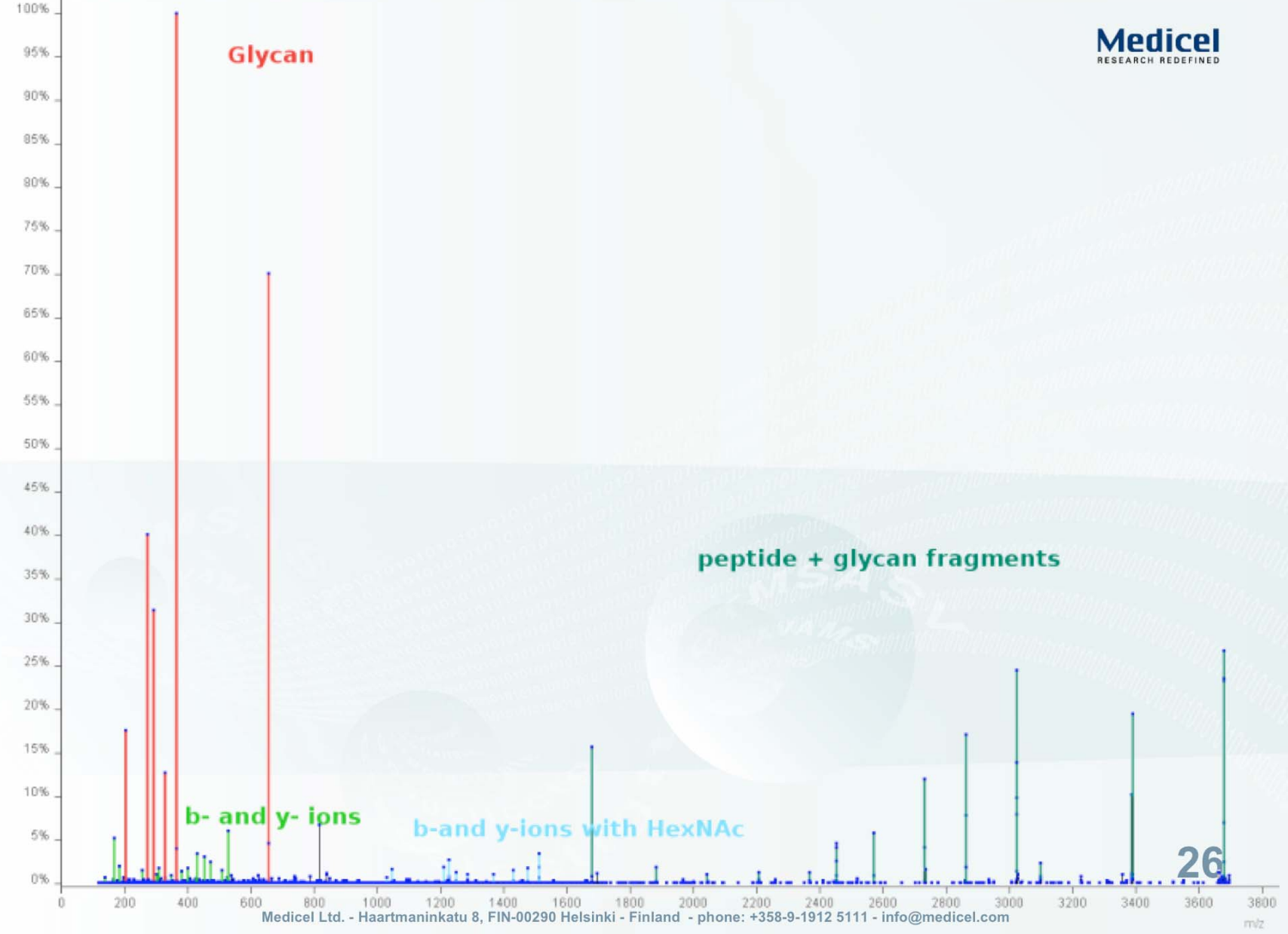




intensity  
3589713



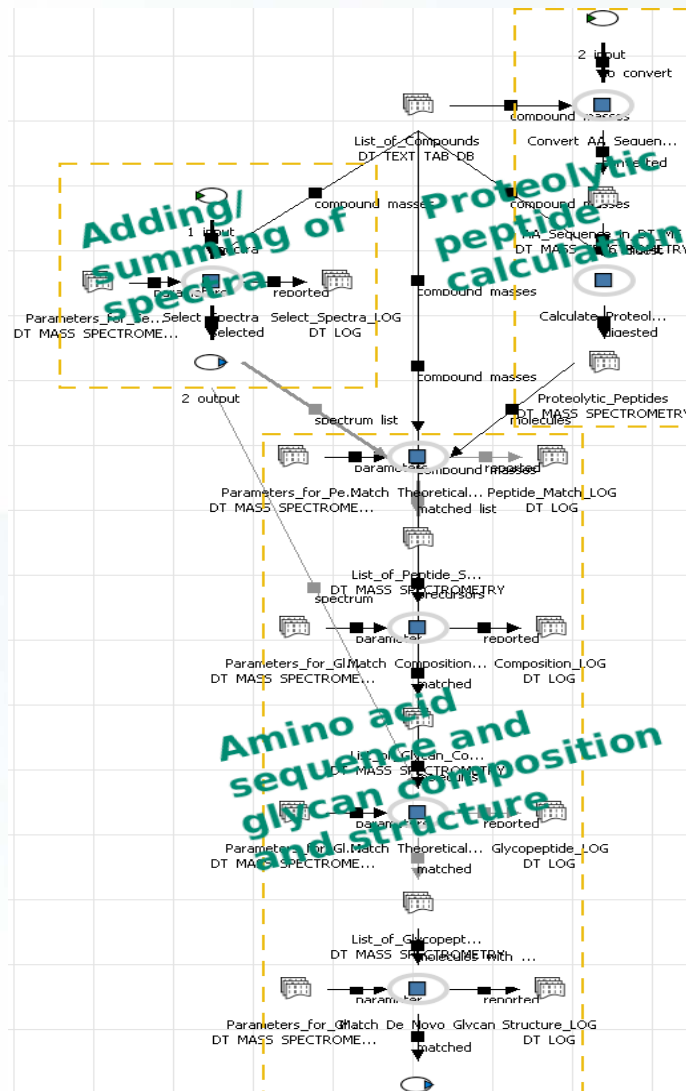
intensity  
3589713



## Protein N-glycopeptide Analysis

- **N-Glycopeptide**
  - Amino Acid Sequence Analysis
  - Glycan Composition
  - Glycan Structure
  - Glycolysation Site

# Workflow overview



## N-glycopeptide analysis workflow

- 1) Proteolytic N-glycopeptide database generated
- 2) Glycopeptide mass spectra added
- 3) Amino acid sequences are searched from the spectra against our N-glycopeptide database
- 4) Compositions of a N-glycopeptide determined
- 5) Putative amino acid sequences together with the glycan compositions are fitted to the spectra

## Amino acid sequence determination

- I. Proteolytic peptides are calculated
- II. N-Glycopeptide database generated
  - I. Peptide has to have N-X-S / T / C, X not a P sequence
- III. N-Glycopeptide database *in silico* fragmented
- IV. Empirical spectra imported
- V. Matching of the empirical CID spectra to the N-glycopeptide database
  - I. Peptide+HexNAc peak required
    - I. The amide bond between peptide and glycan is stronger compared to the following glycosidic linkages
  - II. y- and b- ion series matched
- VI. True positive rate calculated against inverted database (target -decoy)

## N-Glycopeptide database

- I. FASTA sequences of given species retrieved from the database
- II. *In silico* proteolytic cleavage (0, 1, or 2 misscleavages)
- III. Potential glycopeptide sequences are filtered with the N-glycosylation consensus sequence N-X-S / T / C, X not a proline

	Misscleavages		
	0	1	2
All human proteins	$1.2 \times 10^6$	$5 \times 10^6$	$10 \times 10^6$
N-Glycopeptide library	78 362	229 209	441 772

## Plasma: Amino acid sequence of a glycopeptide (m/z 1194, +4)

Peptide Score	$\Delta m$ to glycopeptide mass	Protein	Peptide sequence
13.14	2860.79	A1AG_HUMAN	QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR
5.25	494.51	PPL2_HUMAN	YHCPVLFVFTNNTHIVAVRTTGN VYAYEAVEQLNIK
5.25	494.51	PPIL2_HUMAN_ISOFORM 1/02752949	YHCPVLFVFTNNTHIVAVRTTGN VYAYEAVEQLNIK
5.25	494.51	PPIL2_HUMAN_ISOFORM 2/02755796	YHCPVLFVFTNNTHIVAVRTTGN VYAYEAVEQLNIK
3.51	2657.58	HI14_HUMAN	QPDKENVTLLHWAANNR
3.51	2657.58	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM 1/02767848	QPDKENVTLLHWAANNR
3.51	2657.58	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM 2/02762647	QPDKENVTLLHWAANNR
3.51	2657.58	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM 3/02760815	QPDKENVTLLHWAANNR

spectrum 437

Number of molecules matched:1747

## The best scoring peptide - QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR

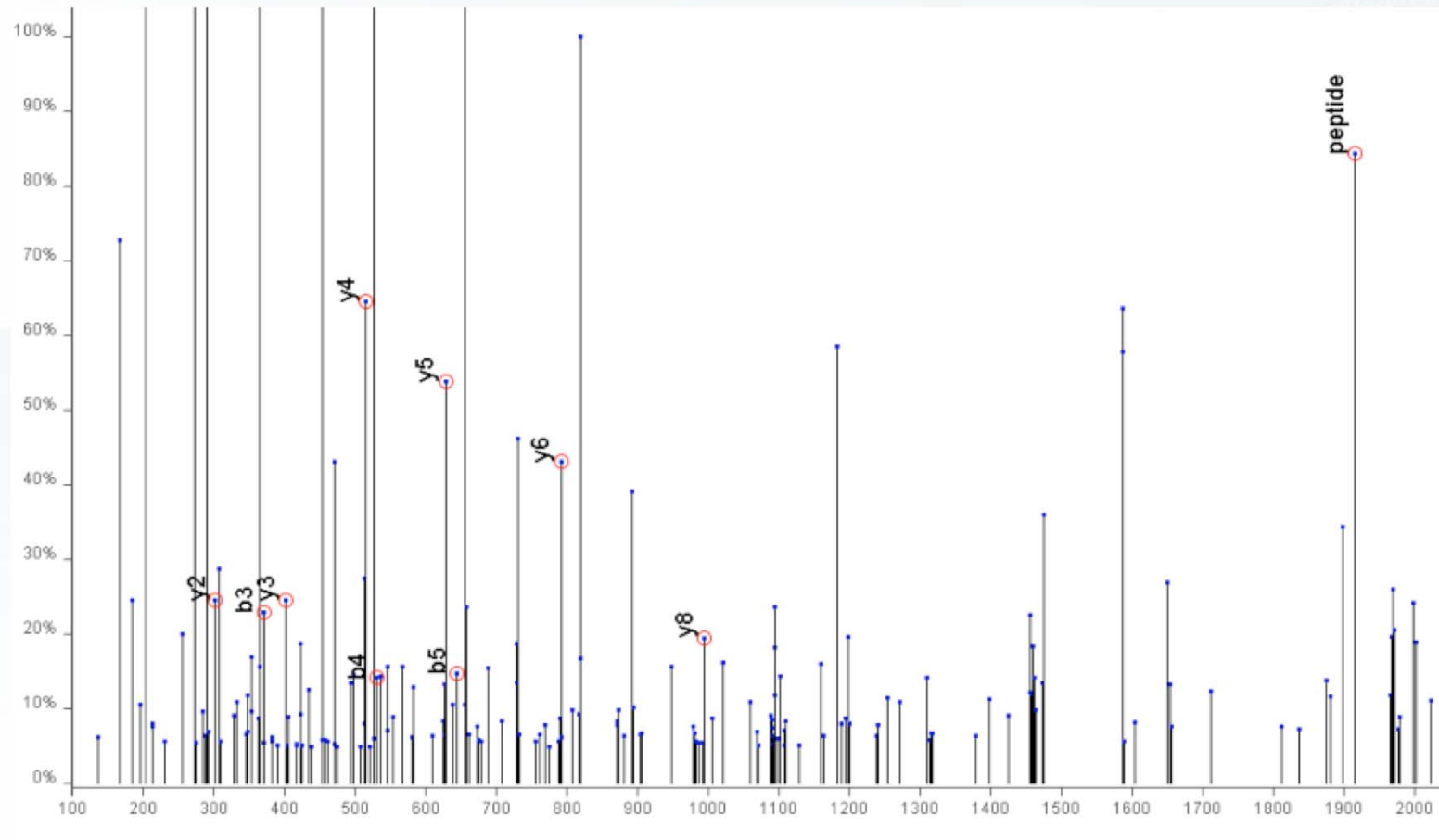
$\Delta m$	Ion
-0.01	y2
-0.01	b3
-0.01	y3
-0.01	y4
-0.02	b4
-0.01	y5
-0.01	b5
-0.01	y6
-0.04	y8
-0.05	peptide

n number of potential sequences are taken to the following step

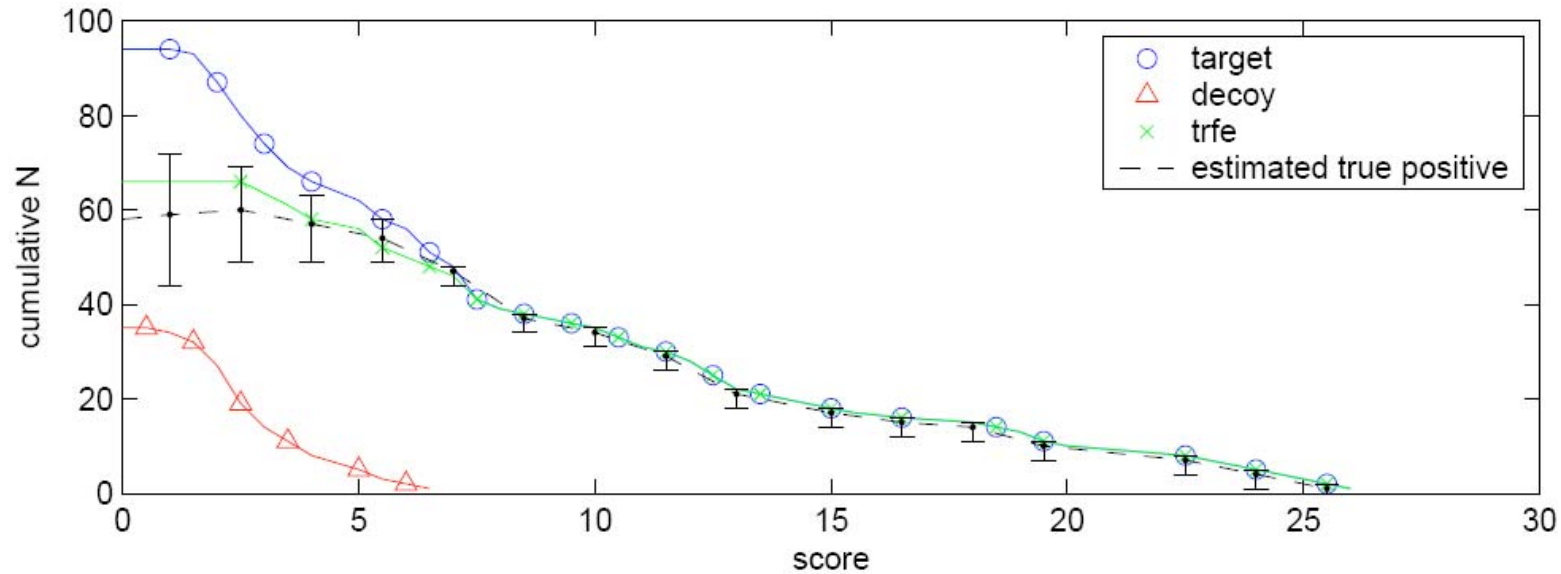
typically 20 – 50 best matching sequences



## The best scoring peptide - QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR



## Target – decoy database approach



## N-Glycan composition determination

- I. Peptide mass is calculated from previously identified aa sequences
- II. Potential glycan masses are calculated from peptide and total experimental glycopeptide precursor mass
- III. Glycan components are given ( Hex, HexNAc, deoxyHex, NeuAc...)
- IV. Rules used for N-glycan composition analysis (not necessary)
  - I. N-Core is required [HexNAc]2 [Hex]3
  - II. The number of deoxyhexoses plus 1 must be less than or equal to the sum of the number of hexoses and N-acetylhexosamines (GlycoMod)
  - III. If there are no N-acetylhexosamines except in N-Glycan core, then the number of sialic acids is zero (GlycoMod)
- V. All glycan compositions are calculated
- VI. Order by the smallest  $\Delta m$

## Plasma: N-Glycan composition determination (m/z 1194, +4)

Peptide Score	$\Delta m$	Protein	Sequence	Glycan composition
13.14	-0.16	A1AG_HUMAN	QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR	13 Hex 2 HexNAc 2 DeoxyHex
13.14	-0.21	A1AG_HUMAN	QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR	6 Hex 5 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
3.51	-0.34	H14_HUMAN	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
3.51	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM1/02767848	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
3.51	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM2/02762647	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
3.51	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM3/02760815	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
3.51	0.69	H14_HUMAN	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
3.51	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM1/02767848	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
3.51	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM2/02762647	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
3.51	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM3/02760815	QPDKENVLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex

All aa sequences and their respective glycan compositions are taken to the next step

## Matching proposed N-Glycopeptides to spectra

- I. Glycosidic linkages theoretically fragmented from putative N-Glycan compositions
- II. Glycan fragments attached to intact peptide are matched to the spectra
  - I. N-Core assumed
  - II. NeuAc cannot be attached to the N-Core branching hexose
  - III. NeuAc and deoxyHex cannot be linked to each other
- III. Score to a theoretical glycopeptide is calculated as a negative logarithm of a probability that a random set of fragments would have as many or more shared peaks with measured spectrum as the ranked glycopeptide.
- IV. The probability that the random spectrum have more or equal shared peaks than the glycopeptide spectrum is calculated using binomial distribution.

## Plasma: Matching proposed N-Glycopeptides to spectra (m/z 1194, +4)

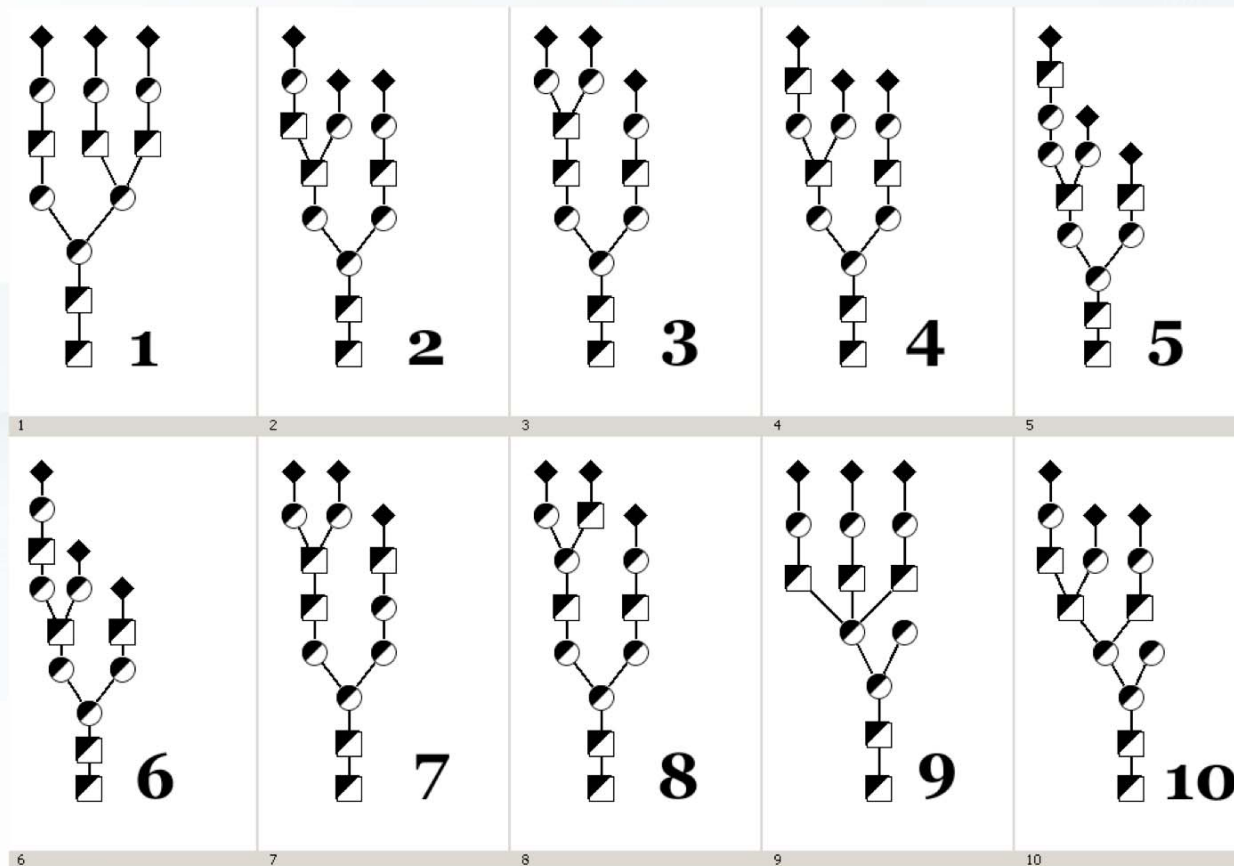
Score: peptide + comp. fit	$\Delta m$	Protein	Sequence	Glycan composition
50.1	-0.21	A1AG_HUMAN	QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR	6 Hex 5 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
32.01	-0.34	HI14_HUMAN	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
32.01	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM1/02767848	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
32.01	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM2/02762647	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
32.01	-0.34	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM3/02760815	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 4 HexNAc 3 NeuAc
23.63	-0.16	A1AG_HUMAN	QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR	13 Hex 2 HexNAc 2 DeoxyHex
21.31	0.69	HI14_HUMAN	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
21.31	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM1/02767848	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
21.31	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM2/02762647	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex
21.31	0.69	ZDH17_HUMAN_ISOFORM3/02760815	QPDKENVTLLHWAAINNR	6 Hex 3 HexNAc 3 NeuAc 1 DeoxyHex

## Building glycan structures to glycopeptides

- I. *De novo* glycan structures, which have minimal difference with measured spectrum were searched with *Branch and Bound* type algorithm
- II. A list of possible glycan compositions and matched fragments with measured spectrum are given as input.
- III. Search is started from a given glycan core structure, new carbohydrate residues are added iteratively and a population of glycan structures is generated
- IV. Process is continued until the structures have the target composition

# Plasma: Building glycan structures to glycopeptides

m/z 1194, +4  
A1AG\_HUMAN, QDQCIYNTTYLNVQR

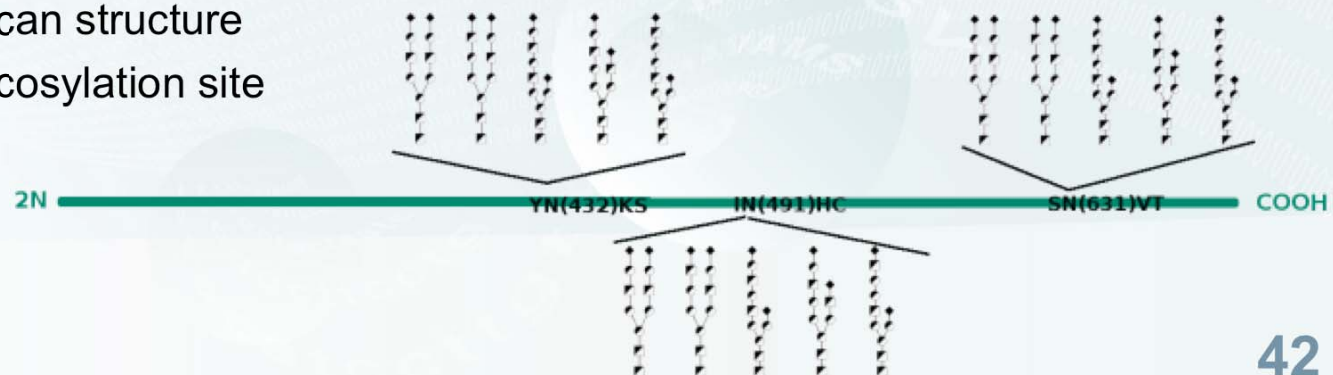




# Part 4 – Summary of N-glycopeptide analysis

## N-Glycosylation Analysis

- I. Medicel Integrator
  - I. Integrated database: define one or more species
    - I. (Uniprot (SWISS-Prot and Trembl), ENSEMBLE and NCBI refseq)
  - II. Template workflow library
    - I. N-glycopeptide database
    - II. Amino acid sequence
    - III. Glycan composition
    - IV. Glycan structure
    - V. Glycosylation site



# References



Research Highlights

*N-glycomics: Of apicomplexa and algorithms*

Functional Glycomics (13 March 2008)

## GLYCOBIOLOGY

Sakari Joenväärä, Ilja Ritamo, Hannu Peltoniemi, and Risto Renkonen

*N-Glycoproteomics – an automated workflow approach*

Glycobiology Advance Access published on February 13, 2008. OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE

