

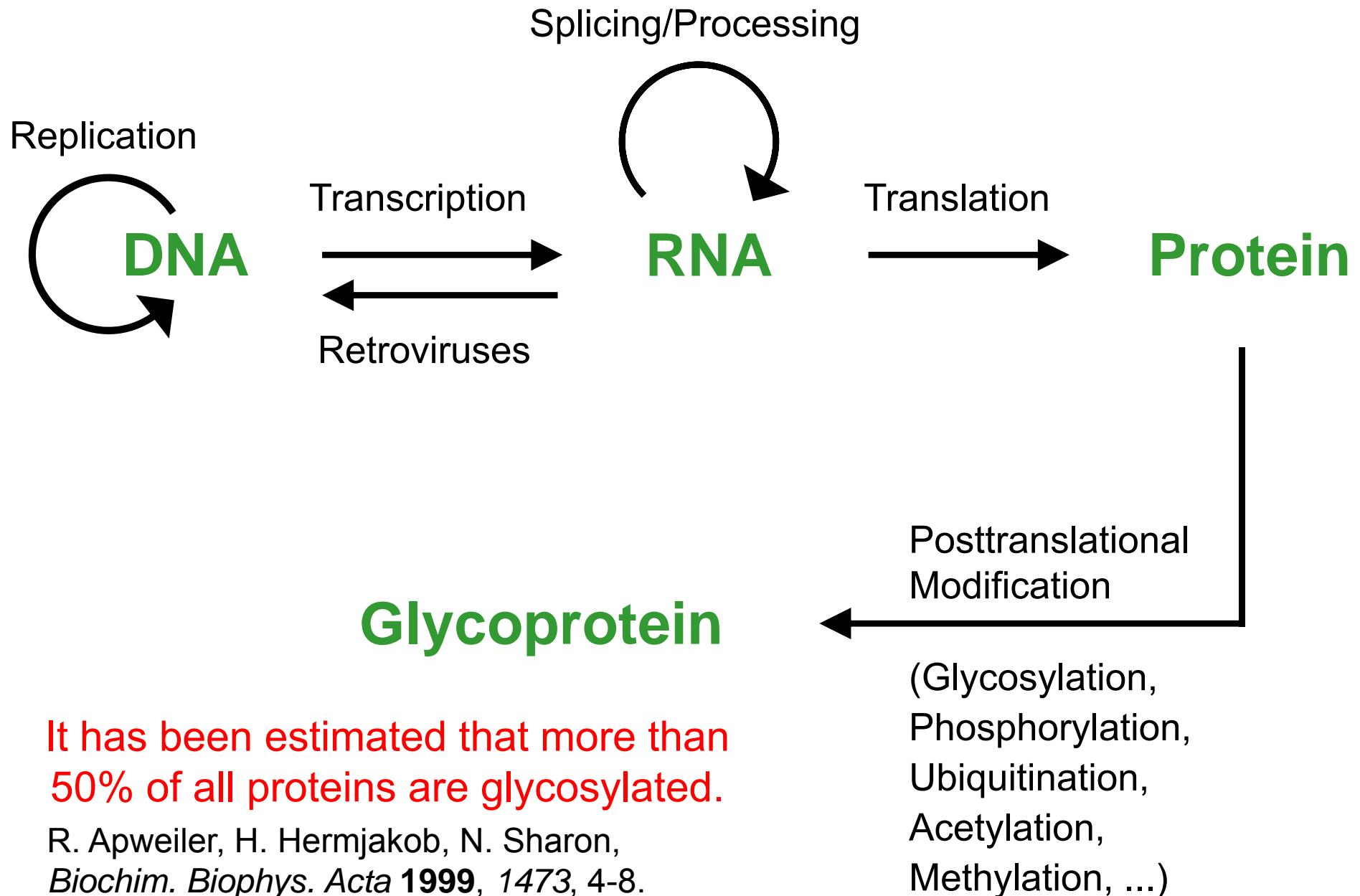
# Chemical Biology of Cellular Carbohydrates

Valentin Wittmann  
Universität Konstanz

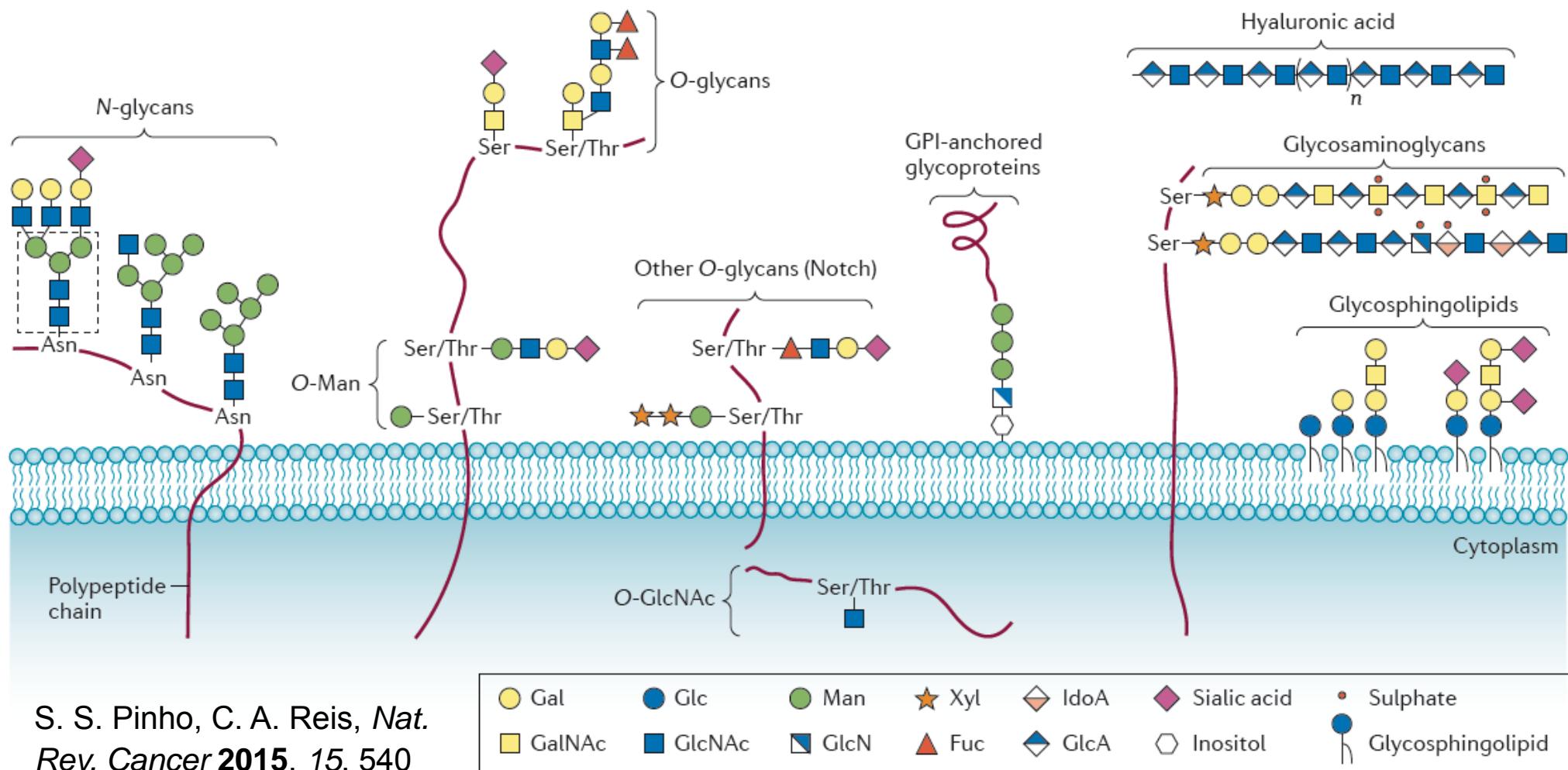


*XVII<sup>th</sup> Ischia Advanced School of Organic Chemistry  
(IASOC Conference), Ischia, 28.09.2016*

# Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



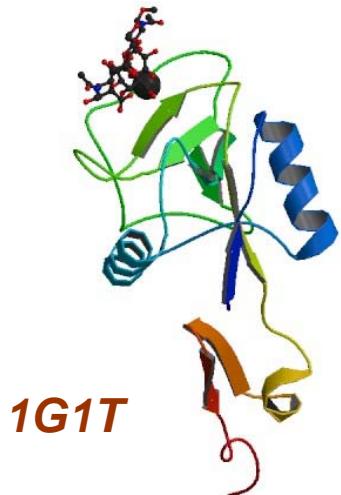
# Common Classes of Glycoconjugates



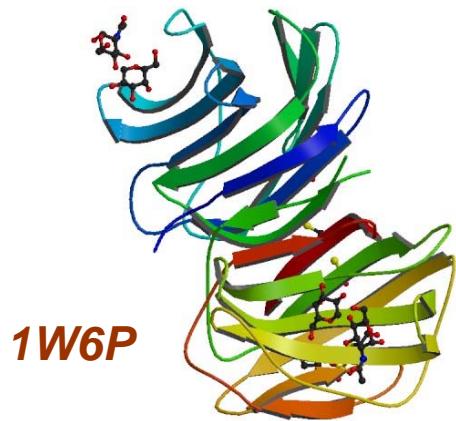
S. S. Pinho, C. A. Reis, *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 2015, 15, 540

1. Mechanistic investigation of carbohydrate-lectin interactions
2. Tracing carbohydrates in living cells

# Carbohydrate-Lectin Interactions

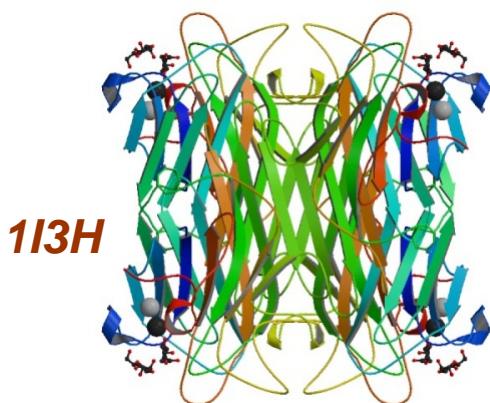


E-selectin • sLe<sup>x</sup>  
 $K_D \approx 700 \mu\text{M}$

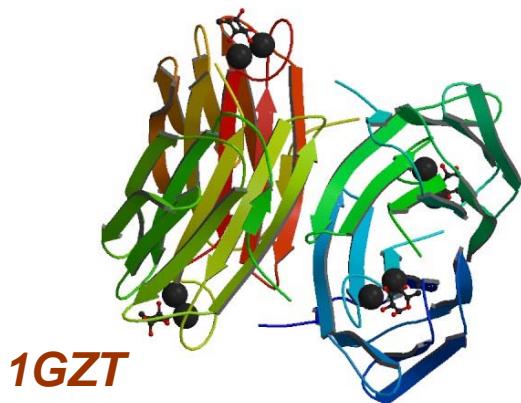


galectin-1 • LacNAc  
 $K_D \approx 91 \mu\text{M}$

Increased binding affinity through  
**Multivalency**

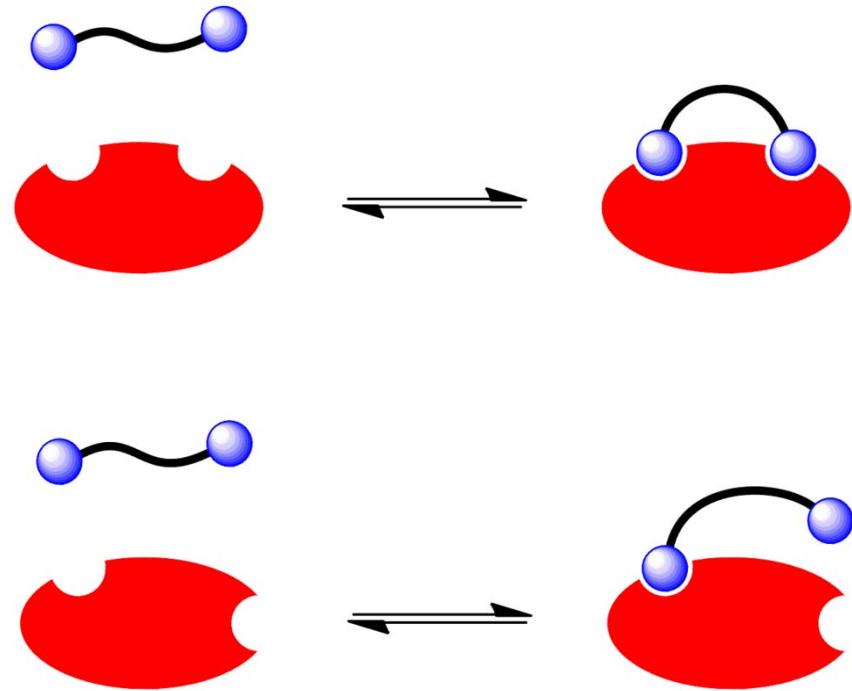


Con A • Man(α1-2)Man  
 $K_D \approx 24 \mu\text{M}$



Lec B (PA-IIL) • Fuc  
 $K_D \approx 2.9 \mu\text{M}$

# Multivalent Carbohydrate-Lectin Interactions

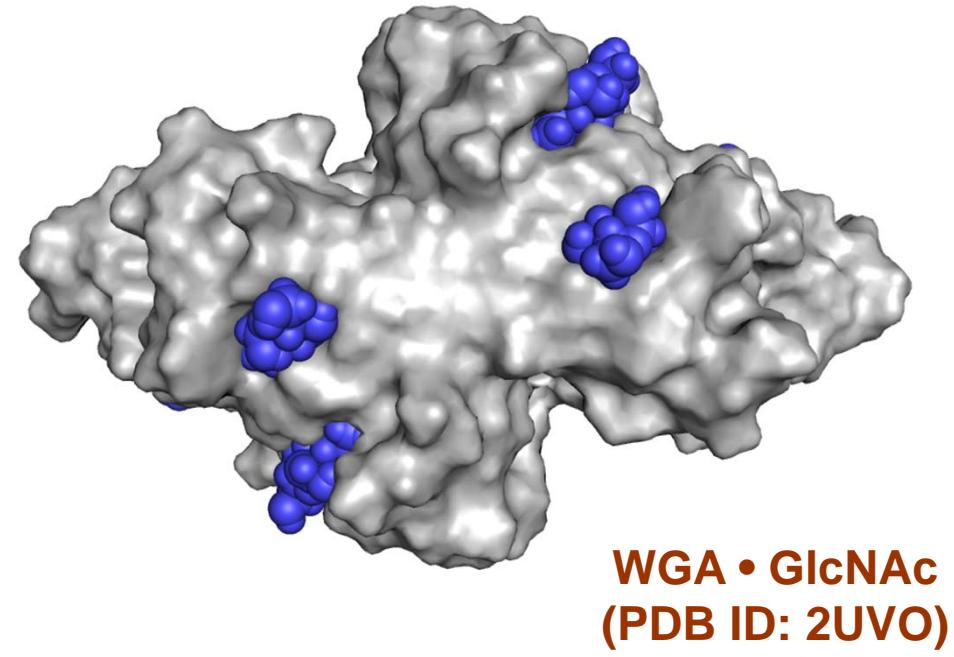


- Increased affinity even if spacer is too short
- Binding modes?

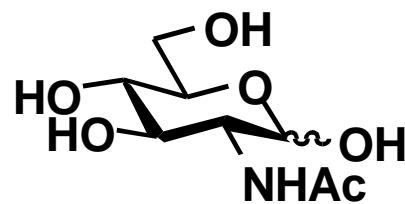
**Strong interest in understanding the molecular mechanisms of multivalency**

# Model Lectin: Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA)

- Chitin-binding lectin from *Triticum vulgaris*
- Stable homo dimer: 2 x 171 amino acids
- 8 Binding sites per dimer (4 ‘primary’ and 4 ‘secondary’)
- Carbohydrate ligand:

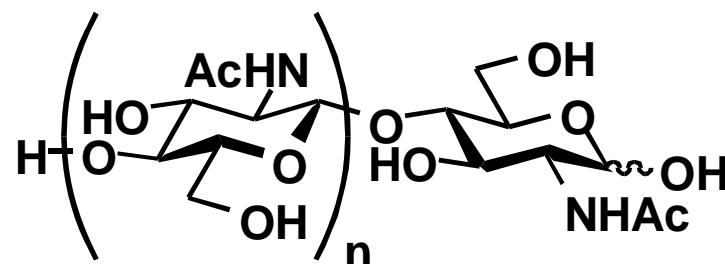


**WGA • GlcNAc**  
**(PDB ID: 2UVO)**



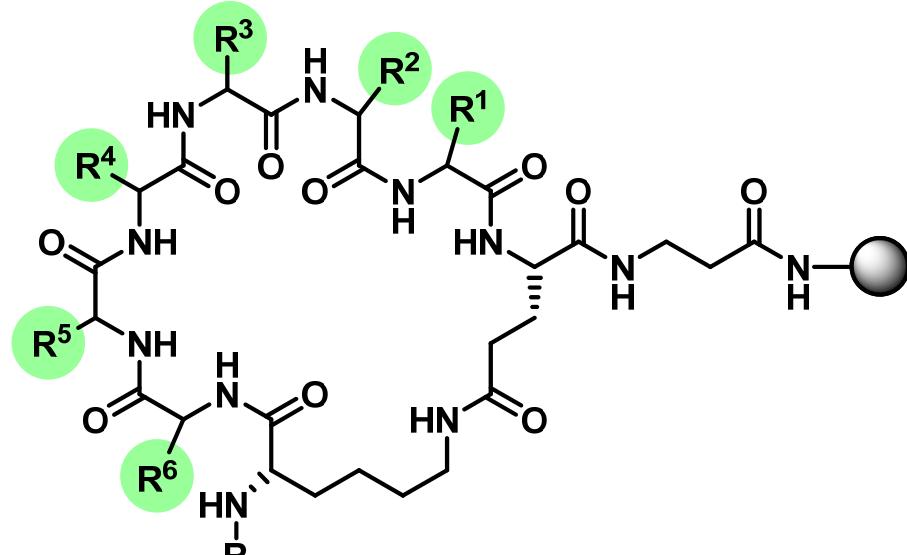
GlcNAc  
 $K_d$ : 1–5 mM

and



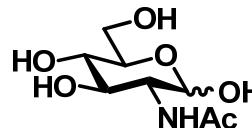
Chitobiose ( $n = 1$ )  
 $K_d$ : 50–200  $\mu\text{M}$

# Spatial Screening of Wheat Germ Agglutinin (WGA) Ligands



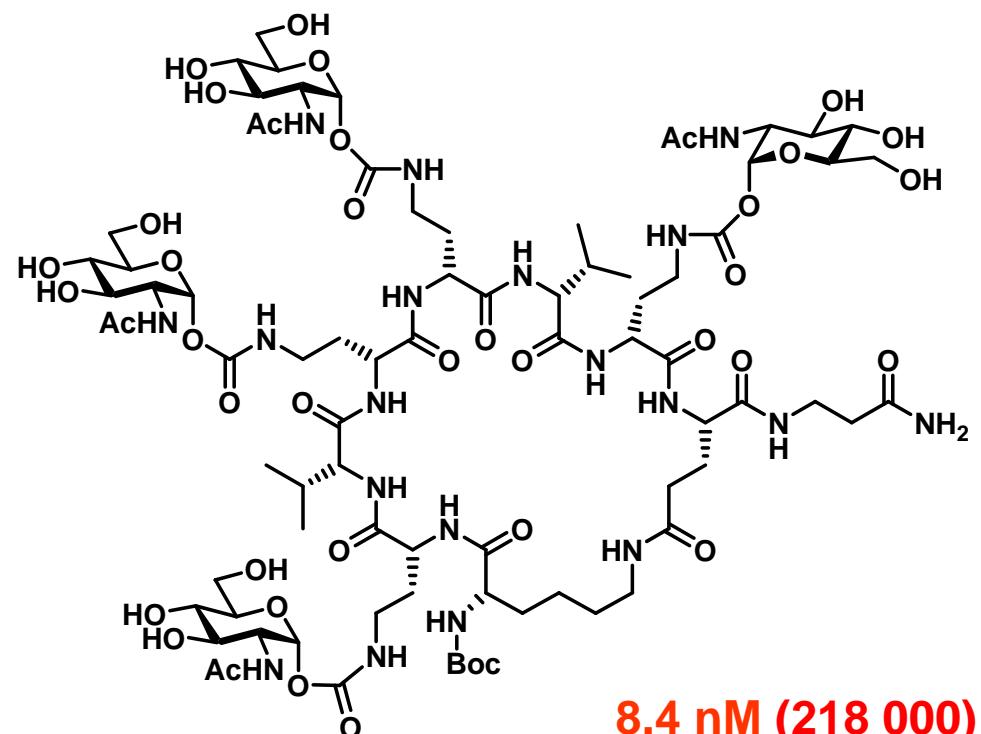
$\text{R}^n$  = amino acid side chain

or



1.83 mM (1)

Absolute (and relative)  
 $K_D$  values from ITC



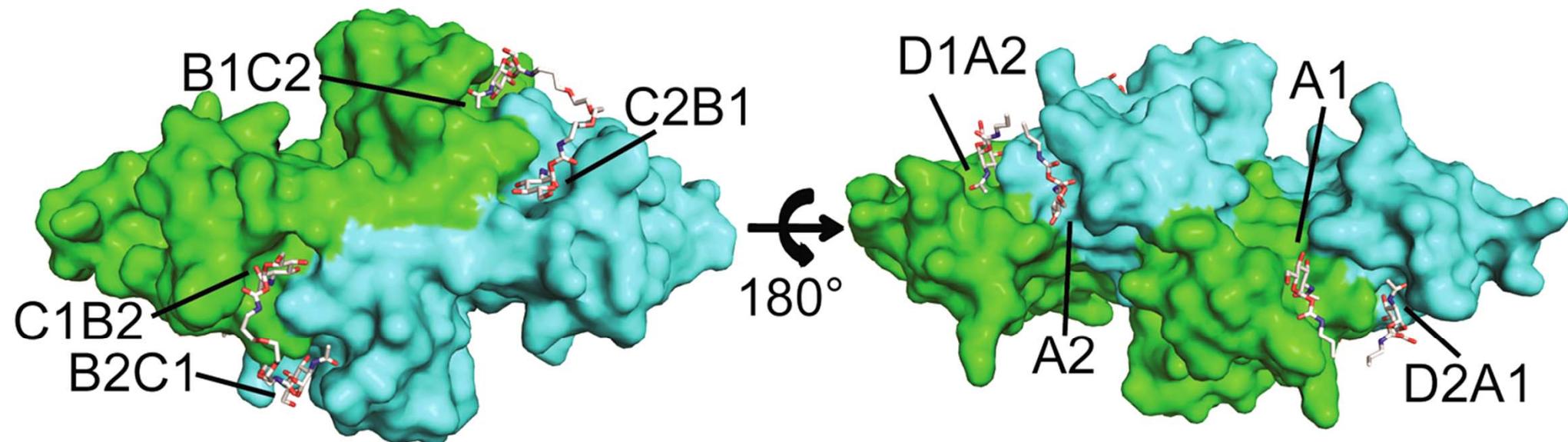
8.4 nM (218 000)

Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2000, 39, 4348

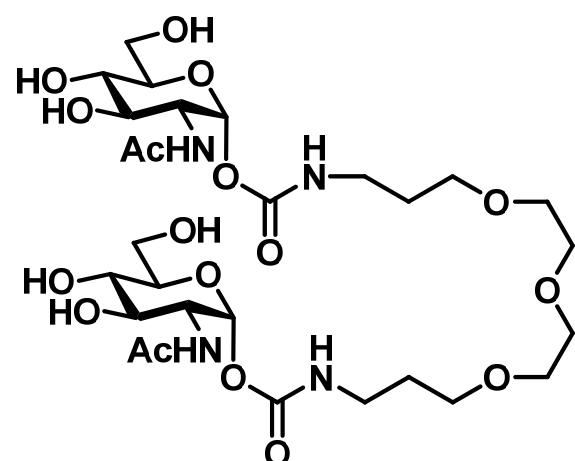
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2004, 43, 900

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2010, 132, 8704

# 1.7 Å Structure of WGA 3 in Complex with Divalent Ligand

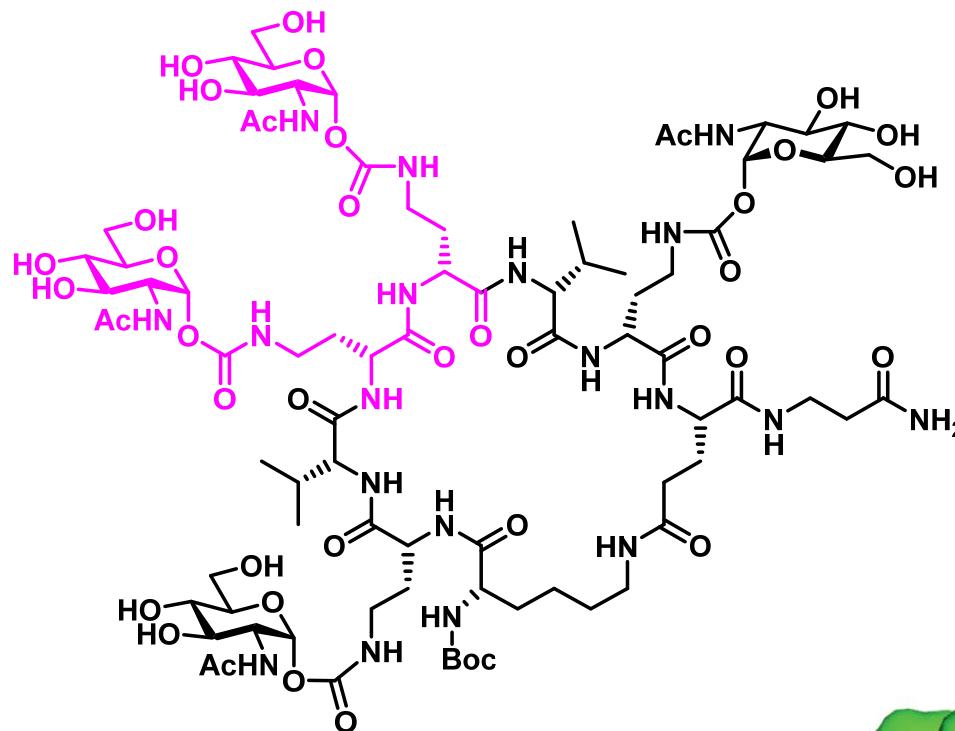


(PDB ID: 2X52)

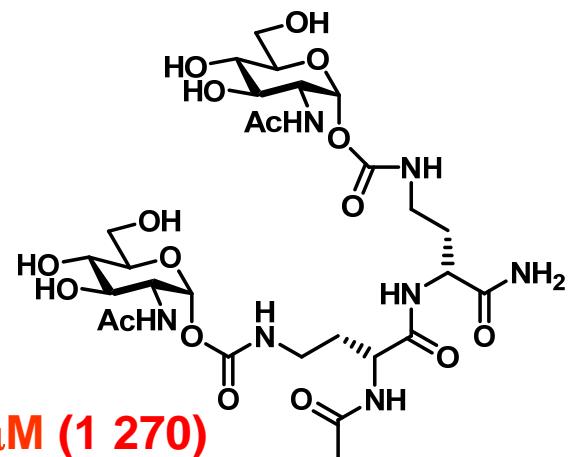


- 4 molecules of divalent ligand span pairs of binding sites.
- For the first time, all 8 binding sites are simultaneously occupied.
- Increased binding affinity of the divalent ligand allows identification of secondary binding sites.

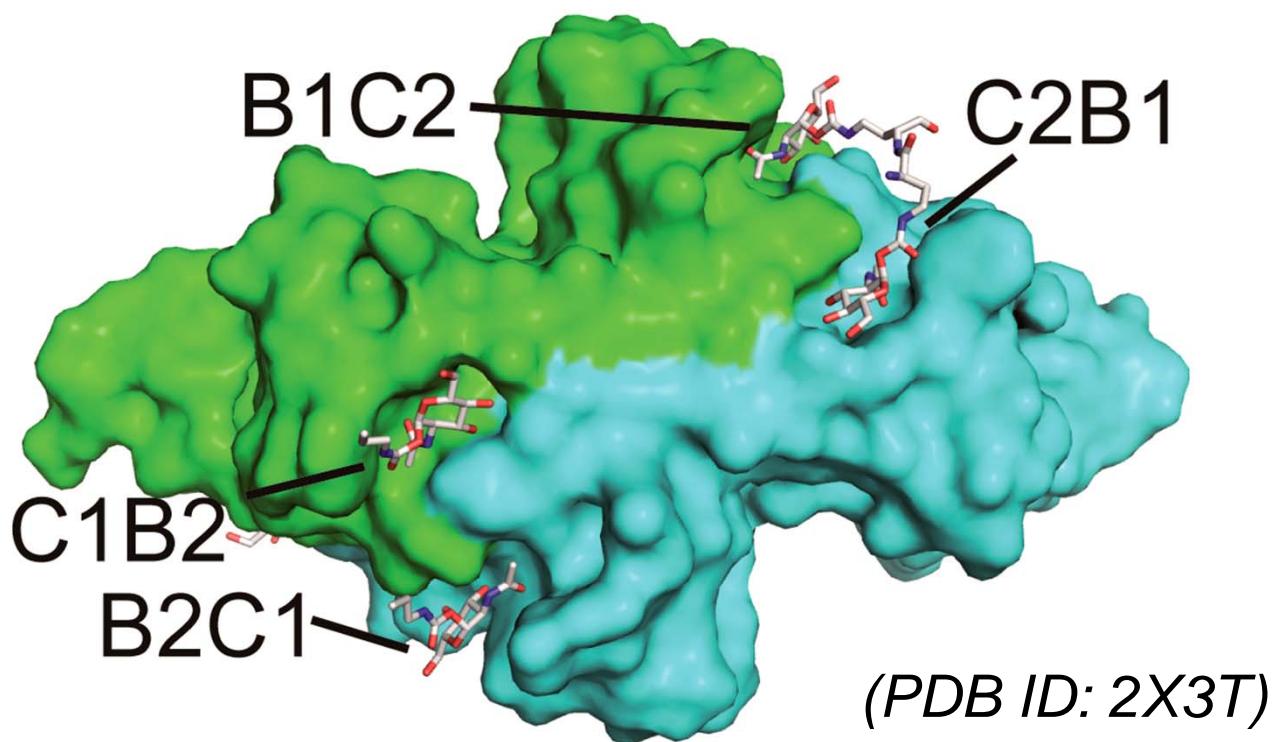
## 2.75 Å Structure of Complex with Tetraivalent Cyclic Peptide



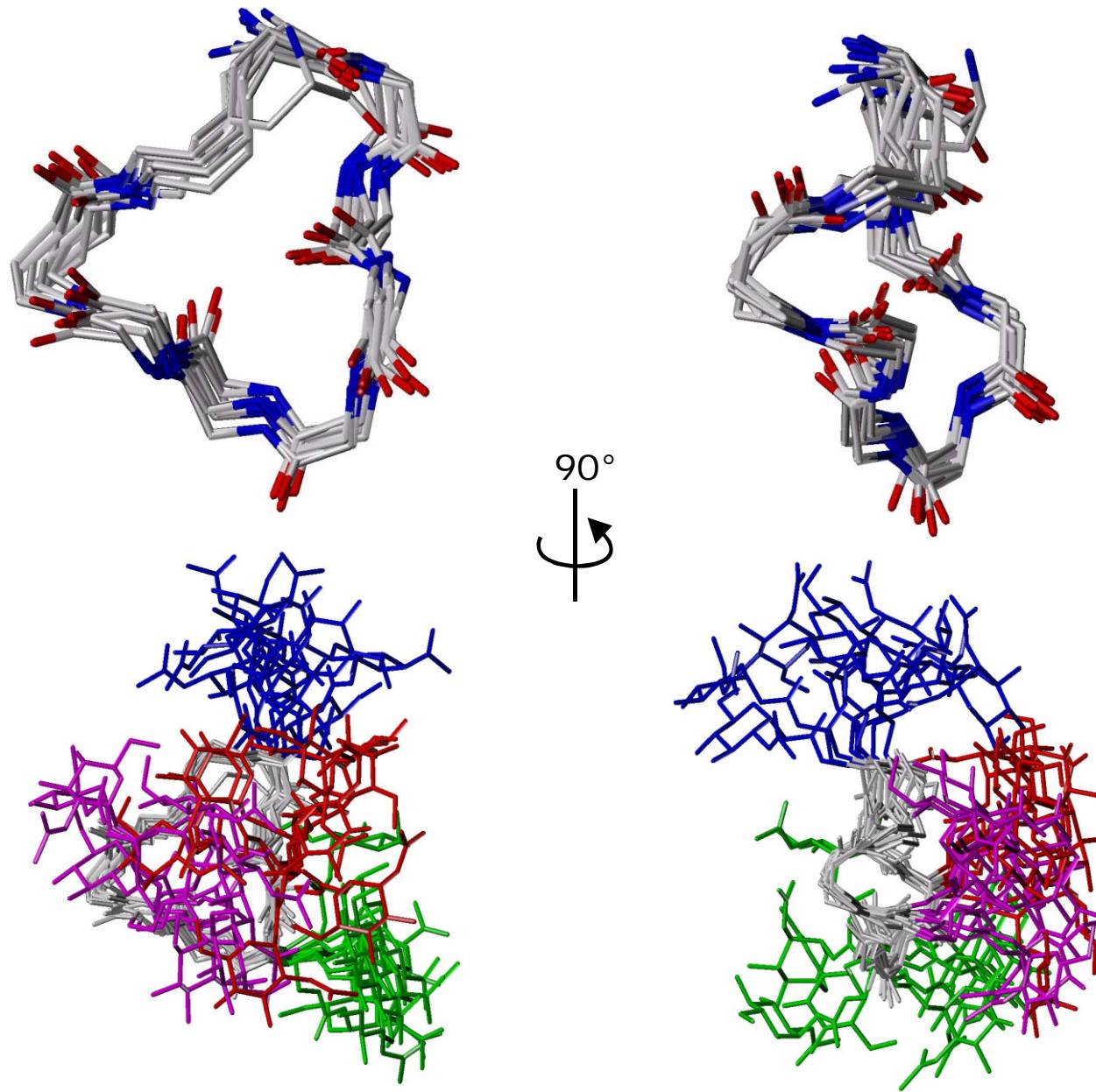
**8.4 nM (218 000)**



- two WGA dimers in asymmetric unit
- 11 out of 16 binding sites occupied
- remaining sites obstructed by crystal contacts

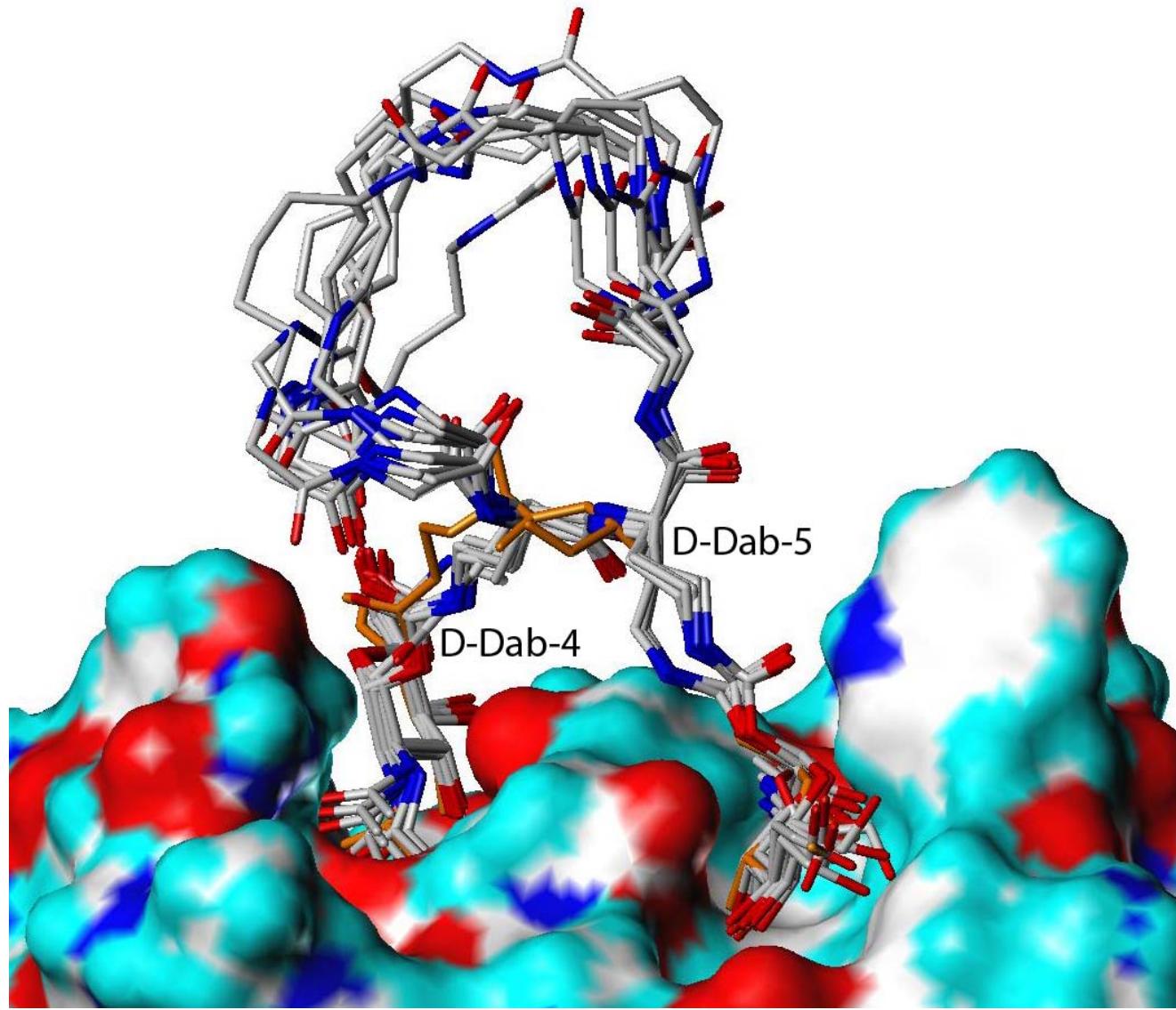


(PDB ID: 2X3T)



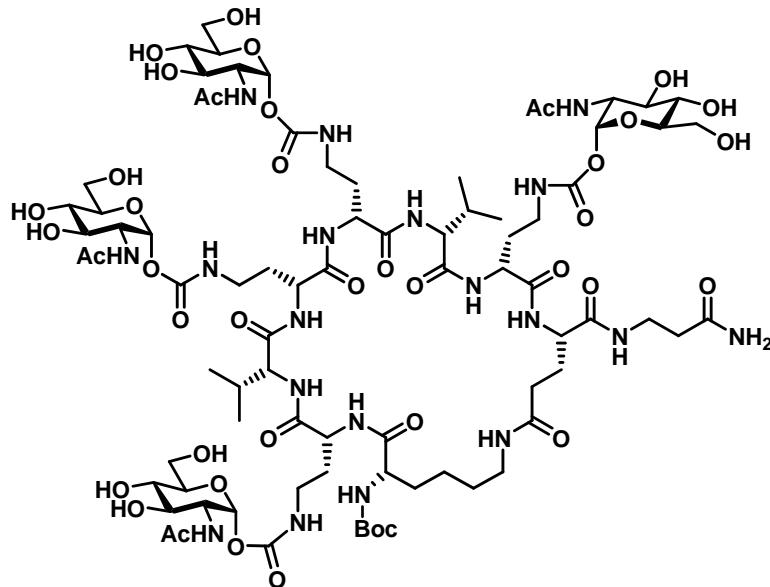
Ensemble of the dominant family of conformers of the tetravalent neoglycopeptide determined by NMR spectroscopy

# Superposition of NMR and X-ray Structure

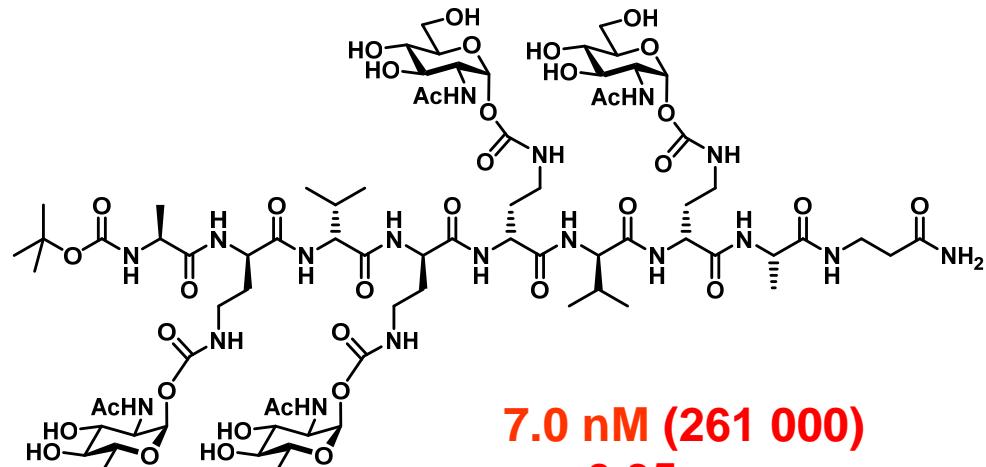


Backbone structure resolved in the crystal fits very well to the dominant conformational family determined by solution NMR.

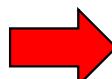
# Absolute (and Relative) $K_D$ Values from ITC



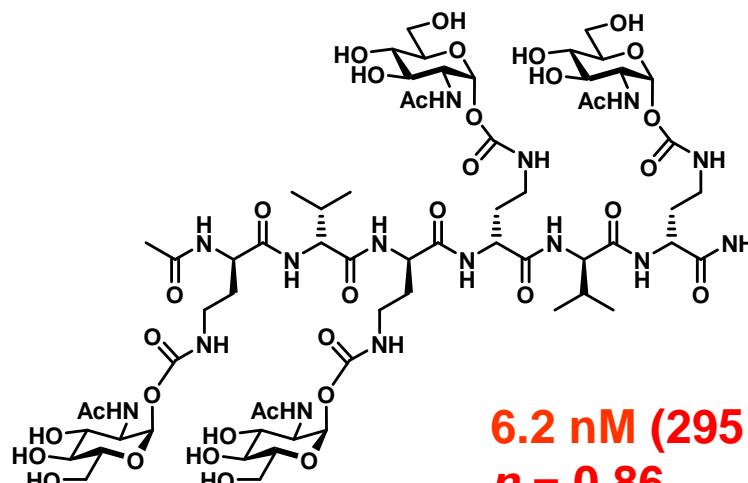
8.4 nM (218 000)  
 $n = 0.84$



7.0 nM (261 000)  
 $n = 0.95$

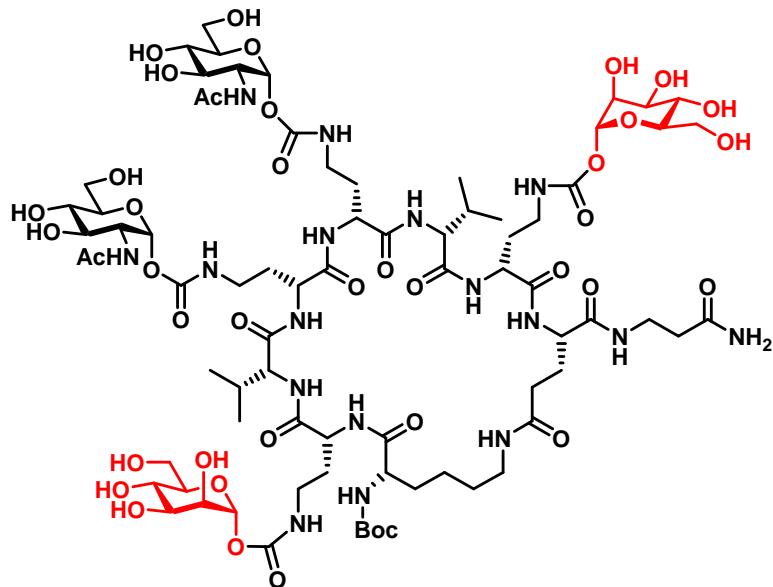


Cross-linking  
(precipitate formation)

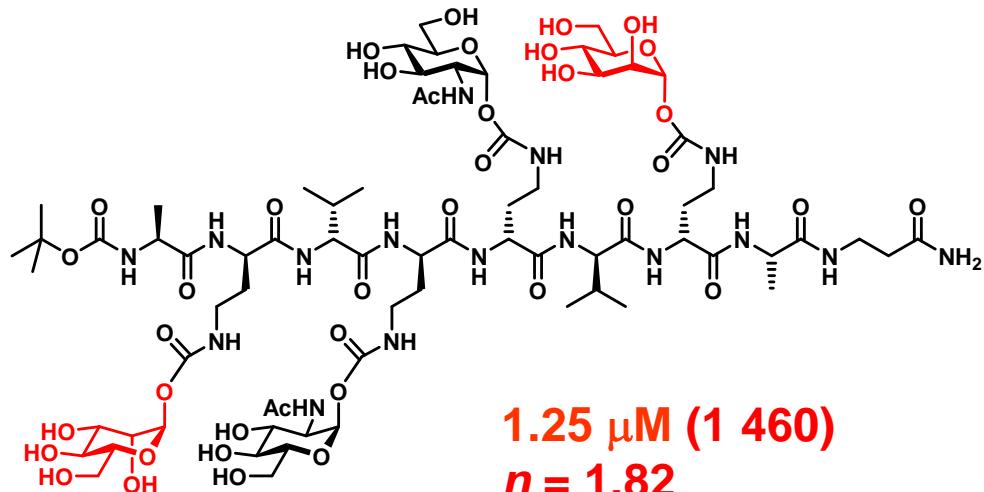


6.2 nM (295 000)  
 $n = 0.86$

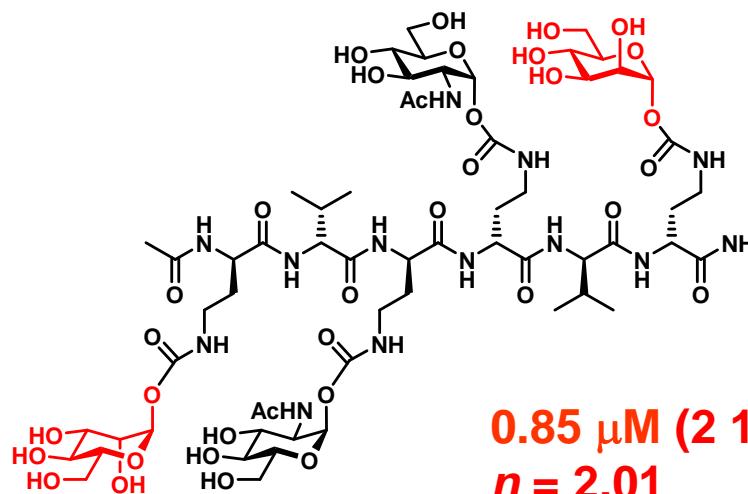
# Absolute (and Relative) $K_D$ Values from ITC



**1.43  $\mu\text{M}$  (1 280)**  
 **$n = 1.81$**

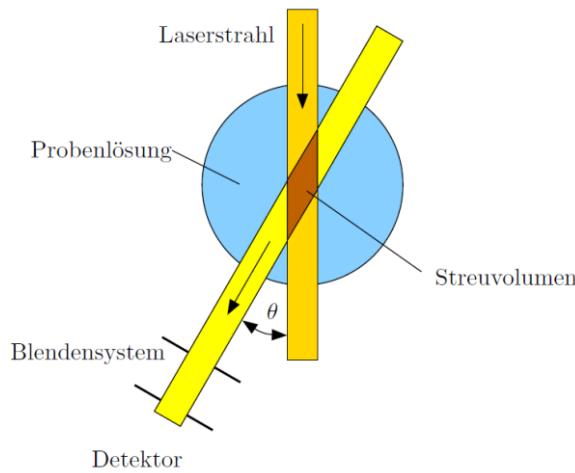


**1.25  $\mu\text{M}$  (1 460)**  
 **$n = 1.82$**



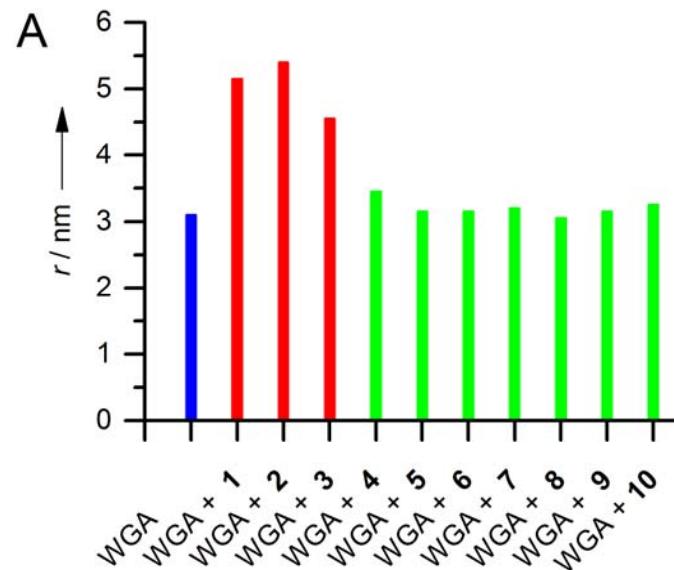
**0.85  $\mu\text{M}$  (2 150)**  
 **$n = 2.01$**

# DLS Measurements

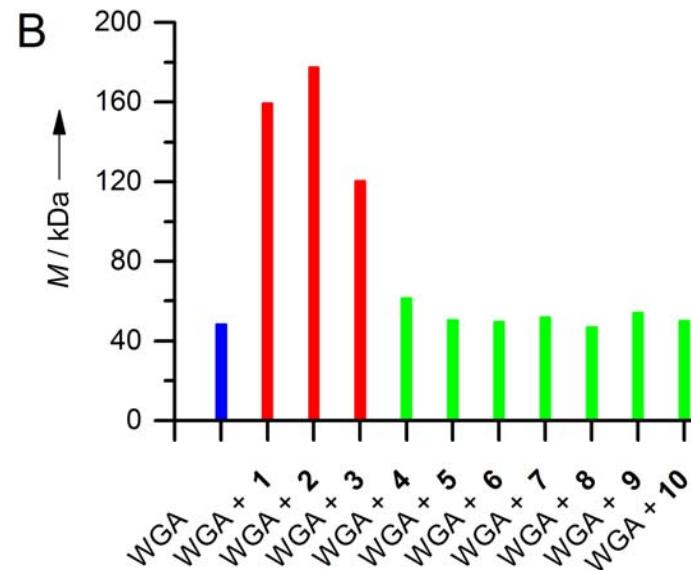


- Measurement of scattered light
- Influenced by speed of Brownian motion of particles in solution
  - Size of particles can be determined

Hydrodynamic radius

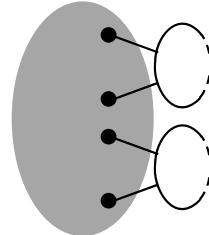


Molecular weight (calculated)



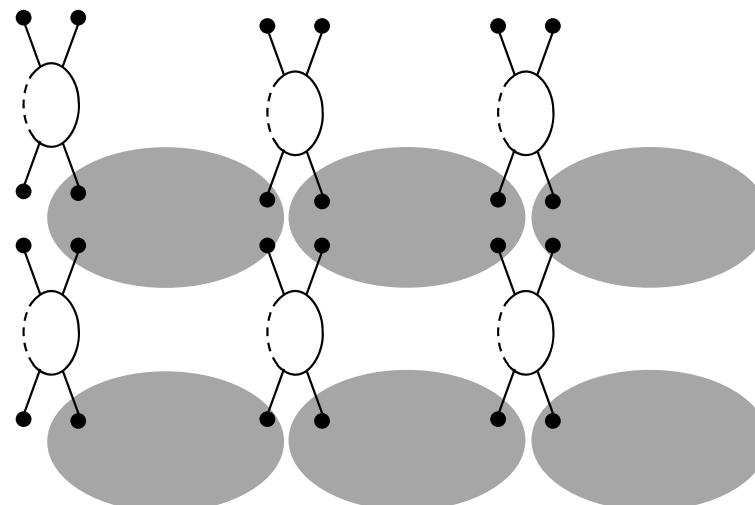
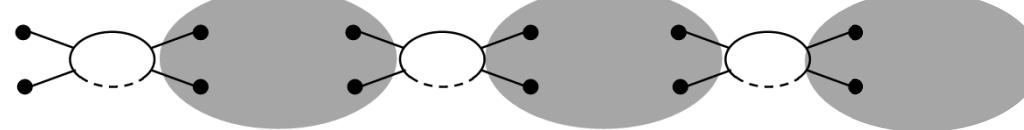
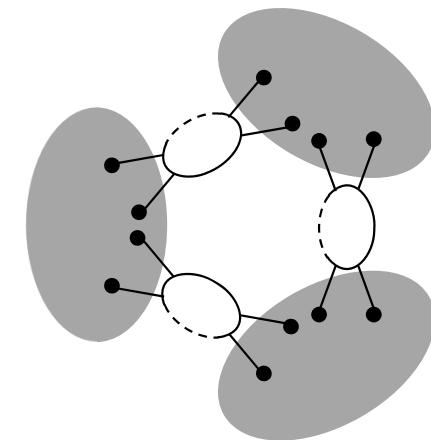
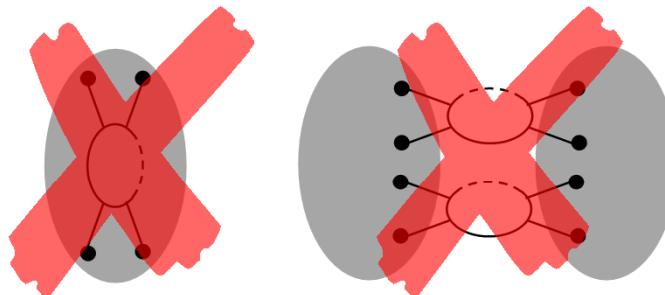
# Plausible Binding Modes

## Divalent Ligands



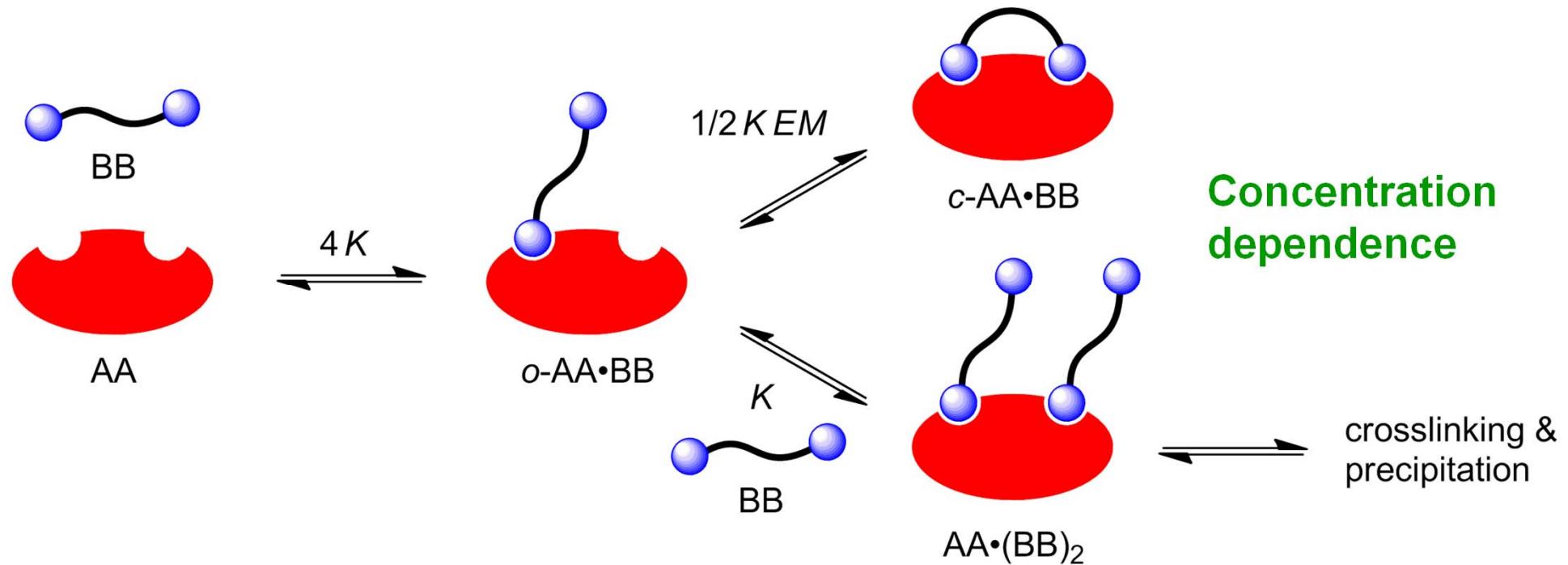
$L : P$   
2 : 1

## Tetravalent Ligands



$L : P$   
1 : 1

# Multivalent Carbohydrate-Lectin Interactions



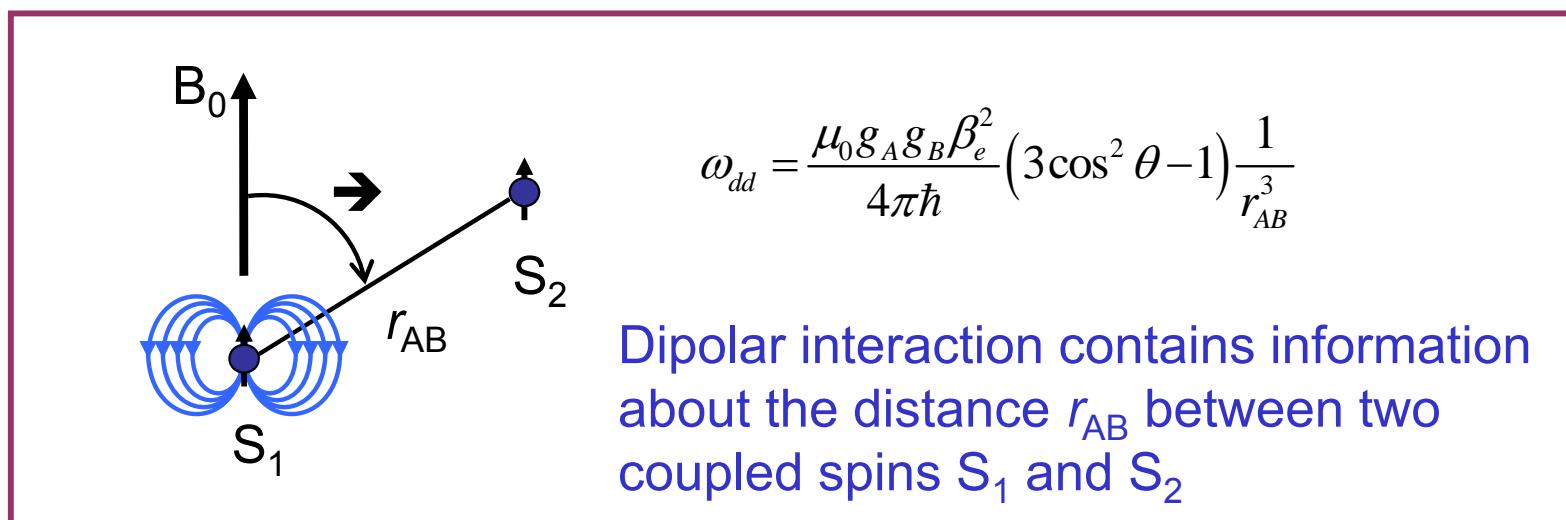
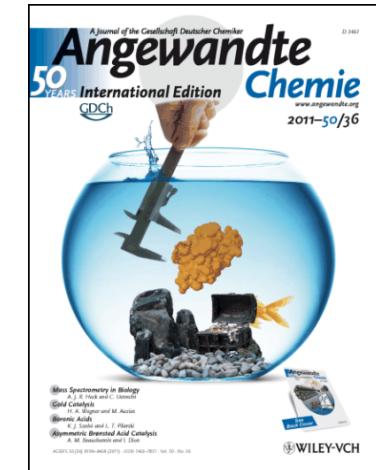
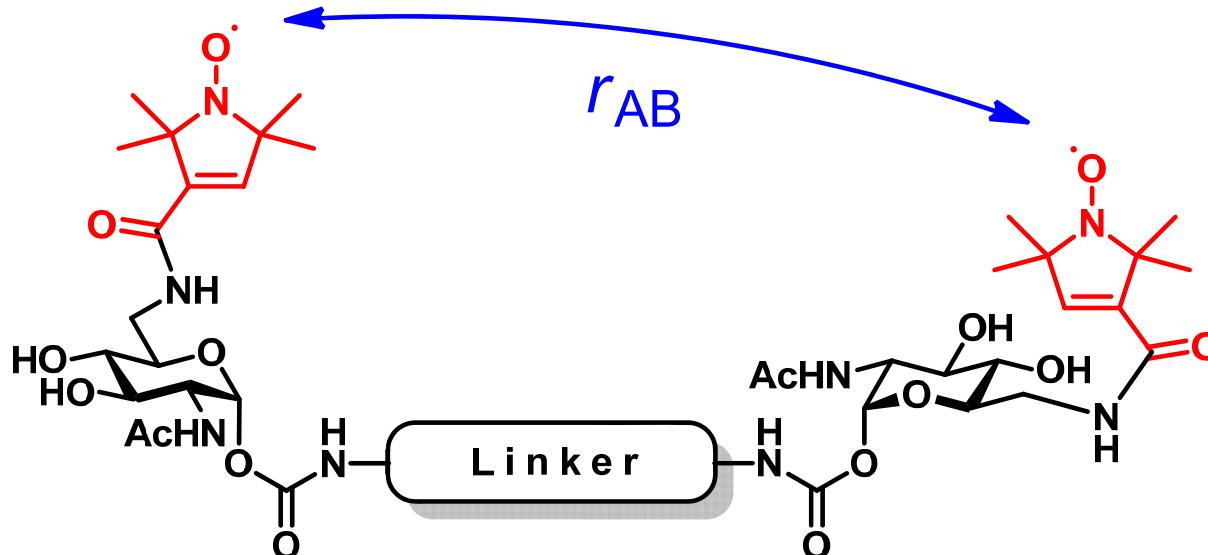
$K$ : microscopic intermolecular association constant

$EM$ : microscopic effective molarity

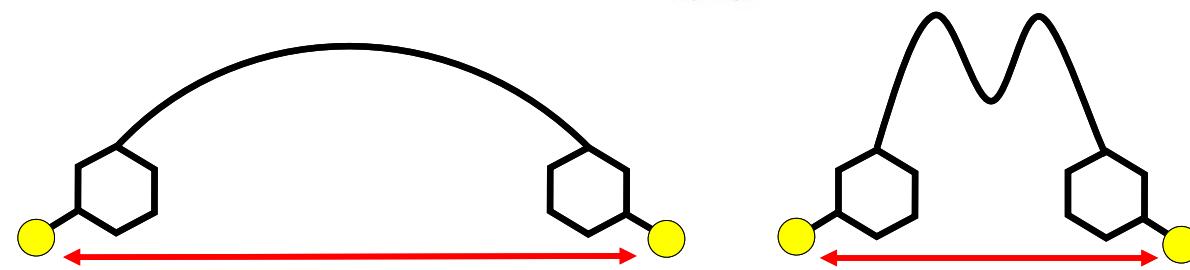
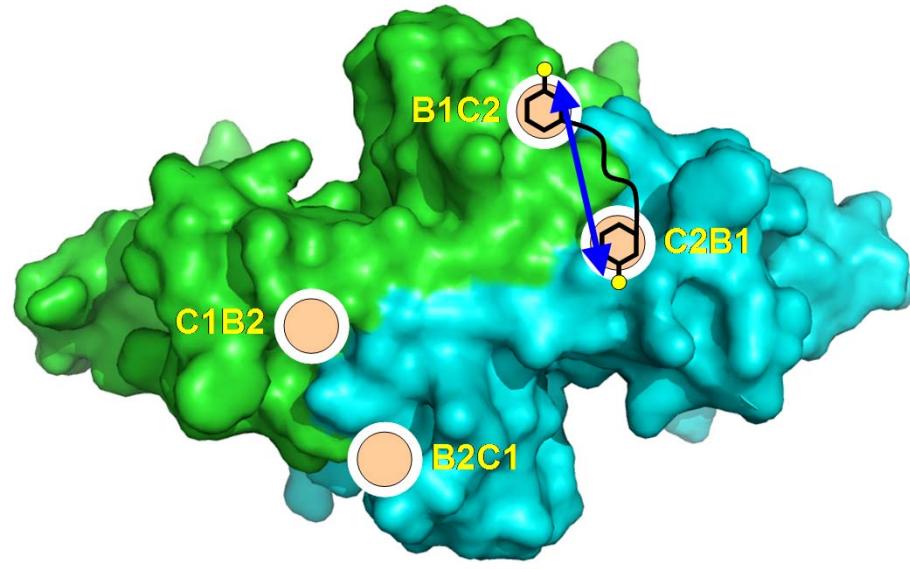
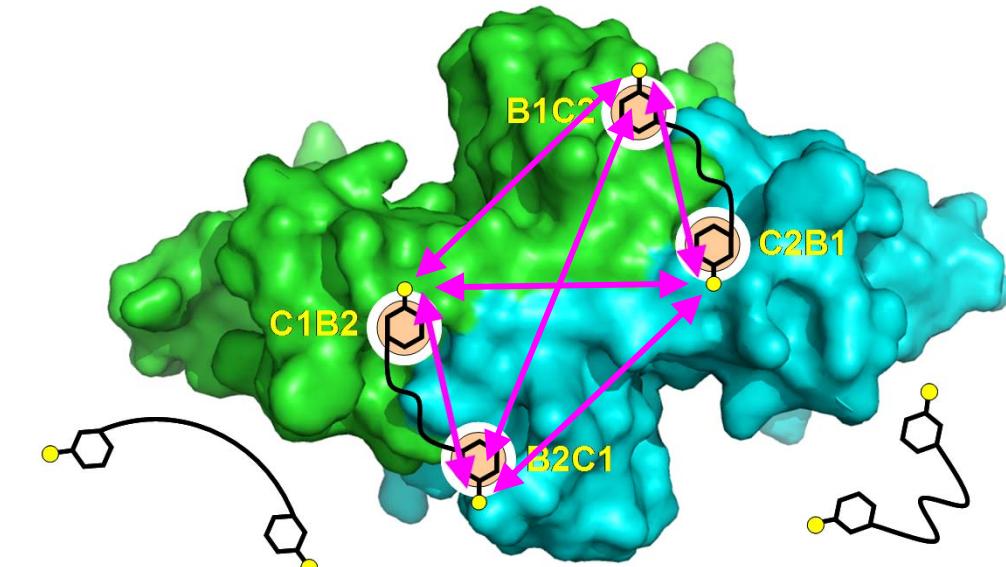
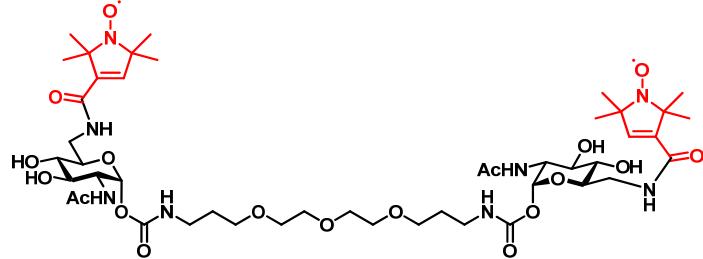
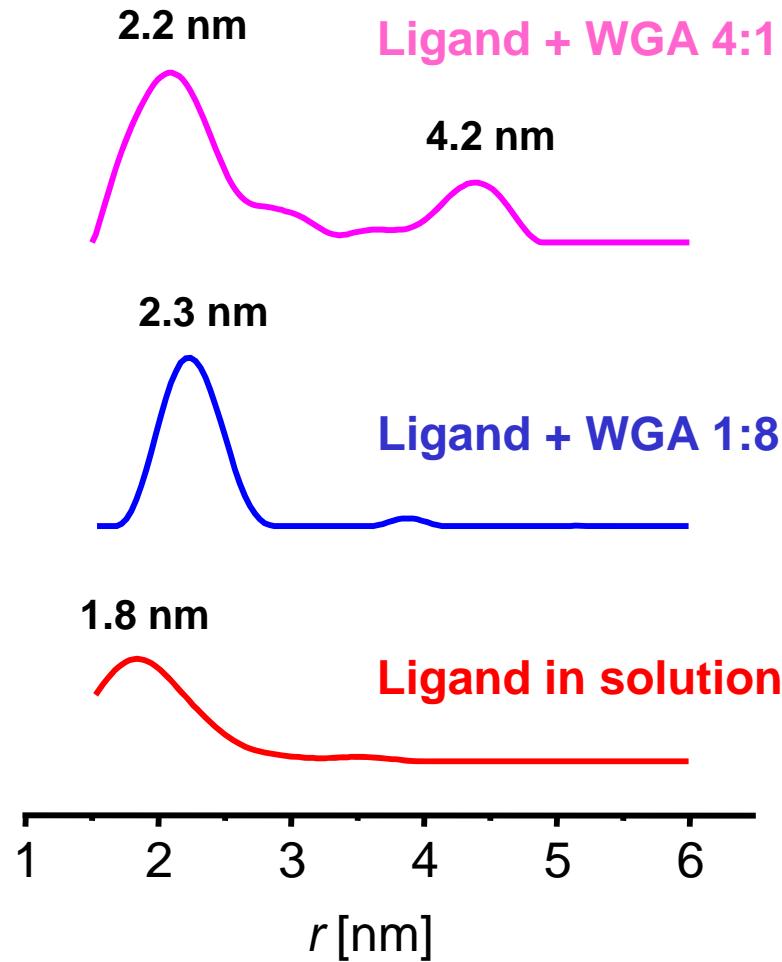
C. A. Hunter, H. L. Anderson, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2009**, *48*, 7488

V. Wittmann, *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **2013**, *17*, 982

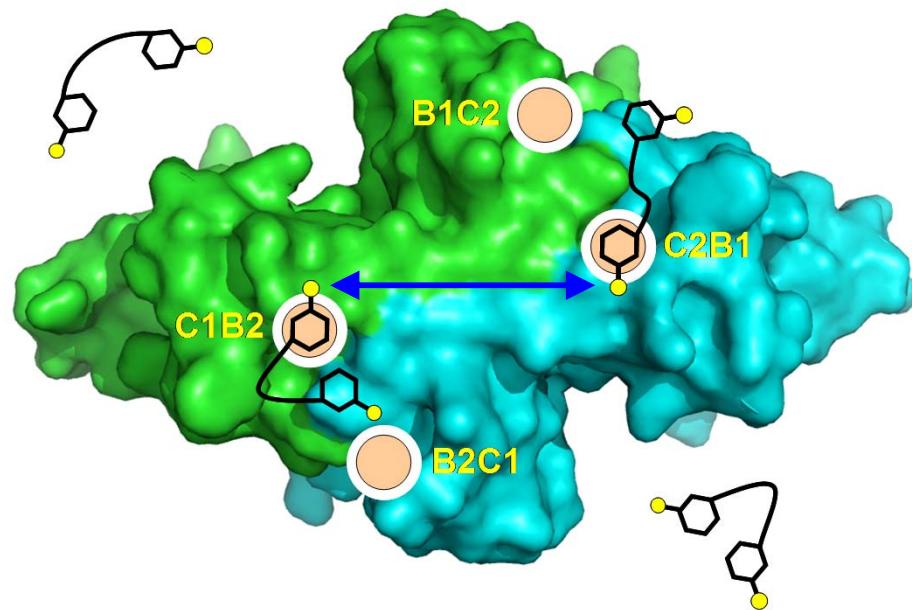
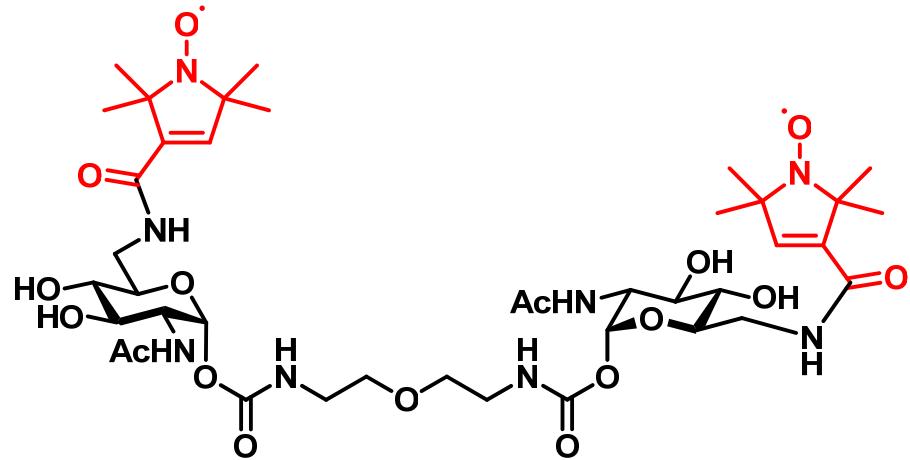
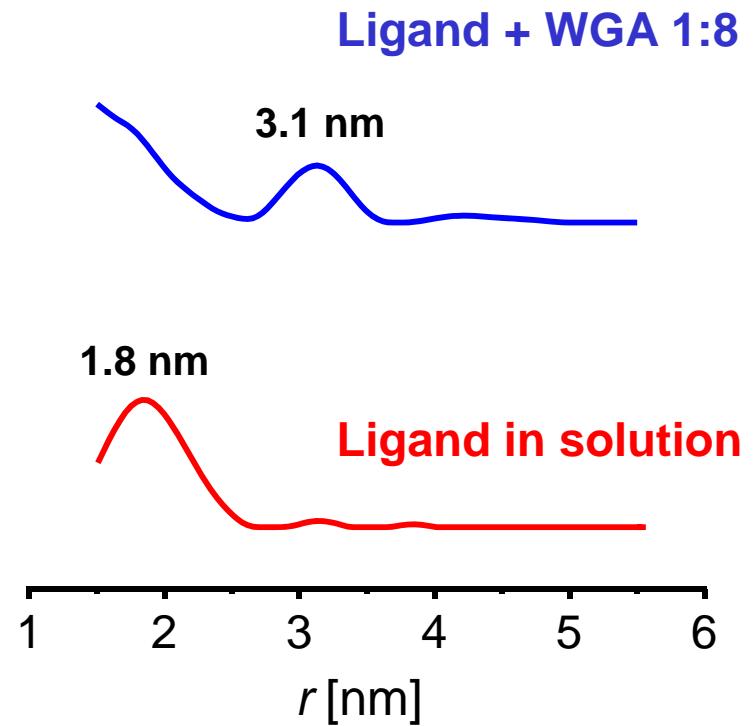
# EPR-Spectroscopy: Distance Measurements in (Frozen Glassy) Solution



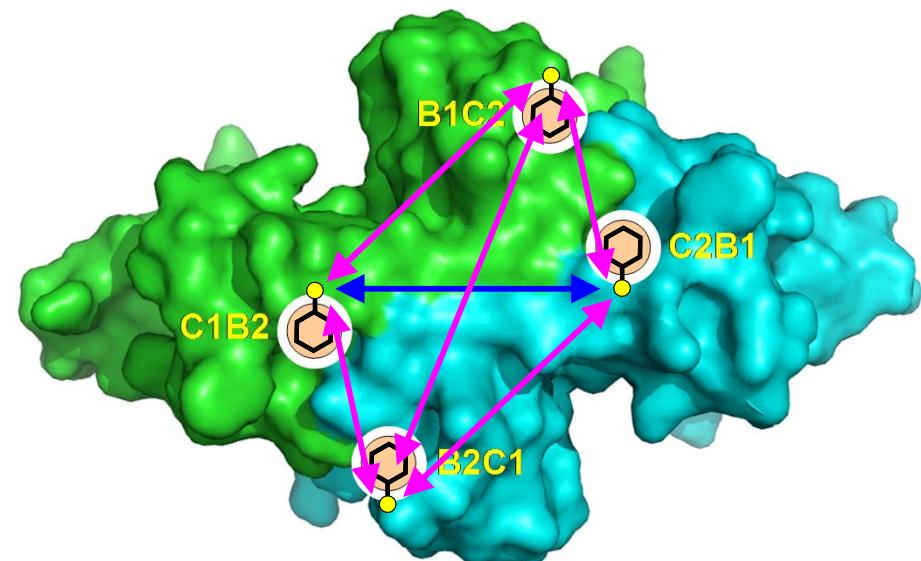
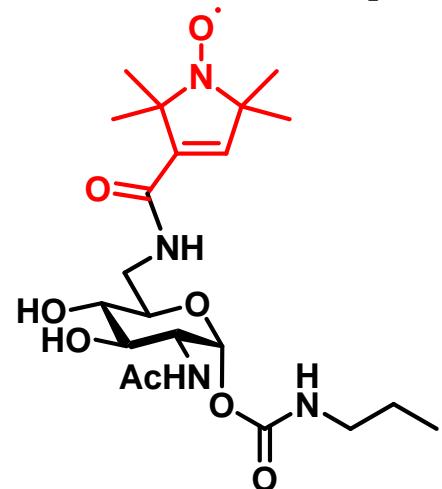
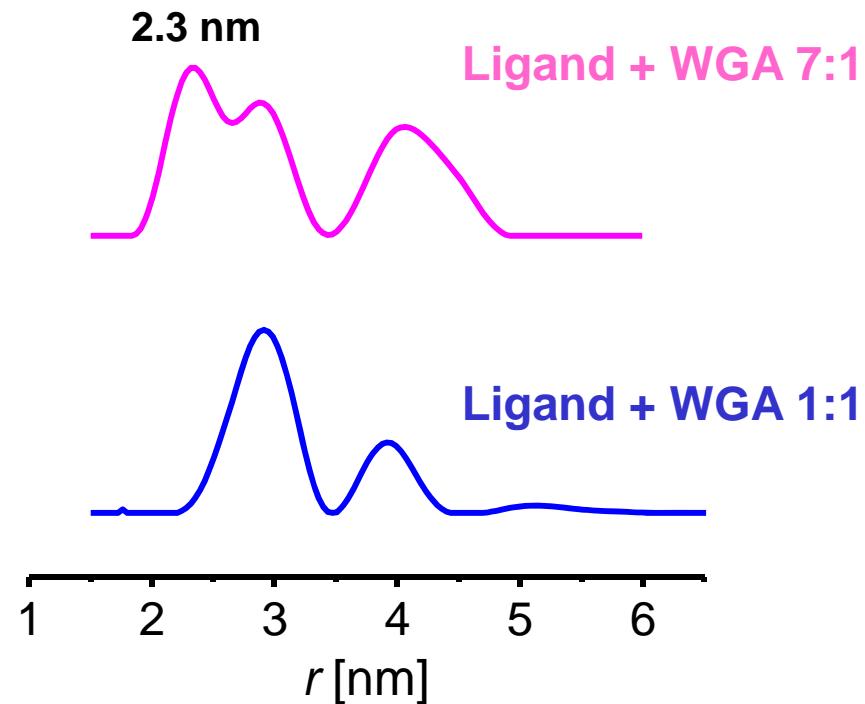
## EPR-Derived Distance Distributions



# EPR-Derived Distance Distributions

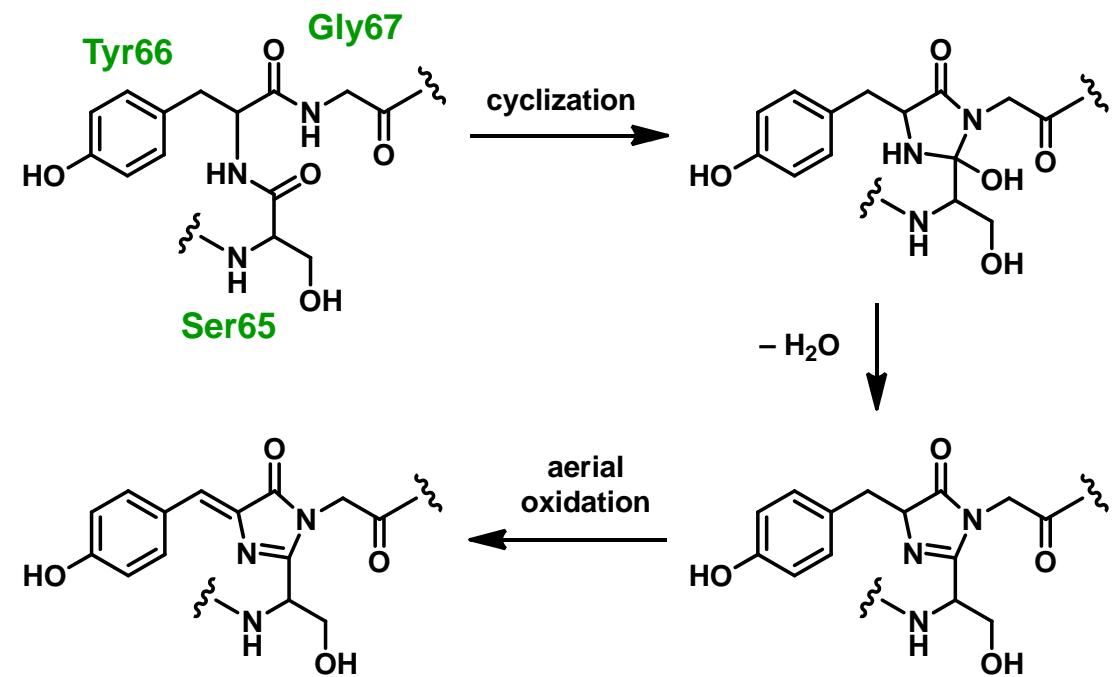
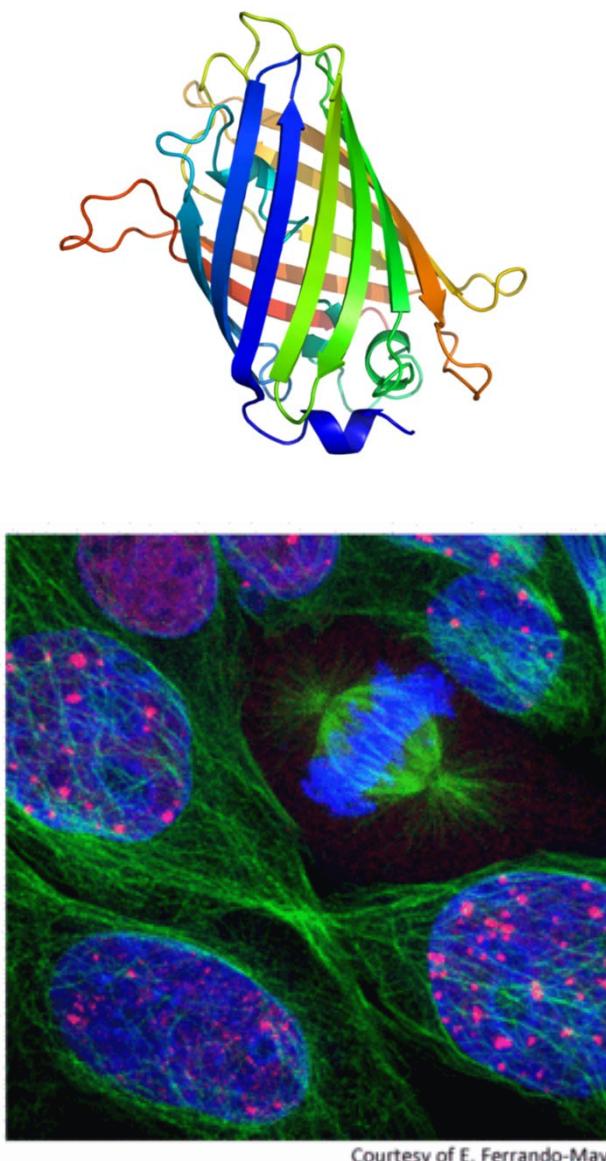


## EPR-Derived Distance Distributions



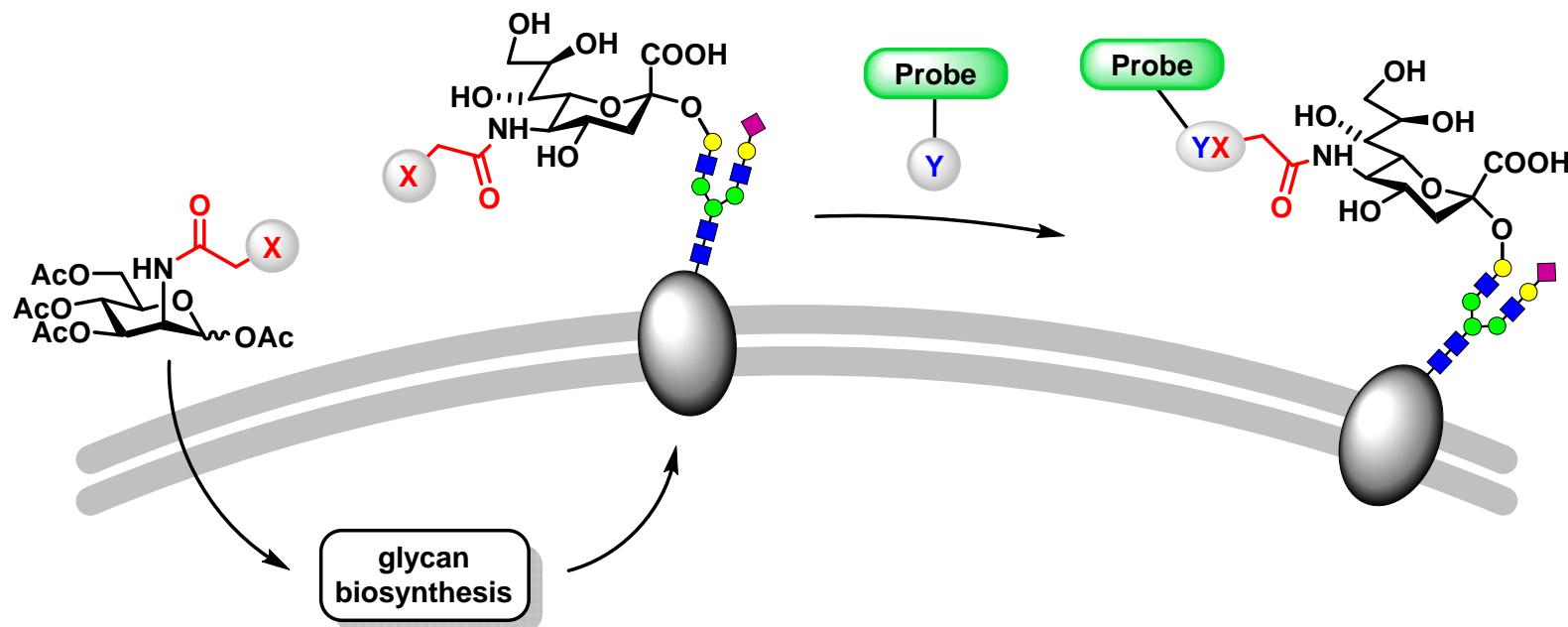
# Protein Labeling: GFP Fusion Proteins

## Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP)



2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry  
Martin Chalfie  
Osamu Shimomura  
Roger Y. Tsien

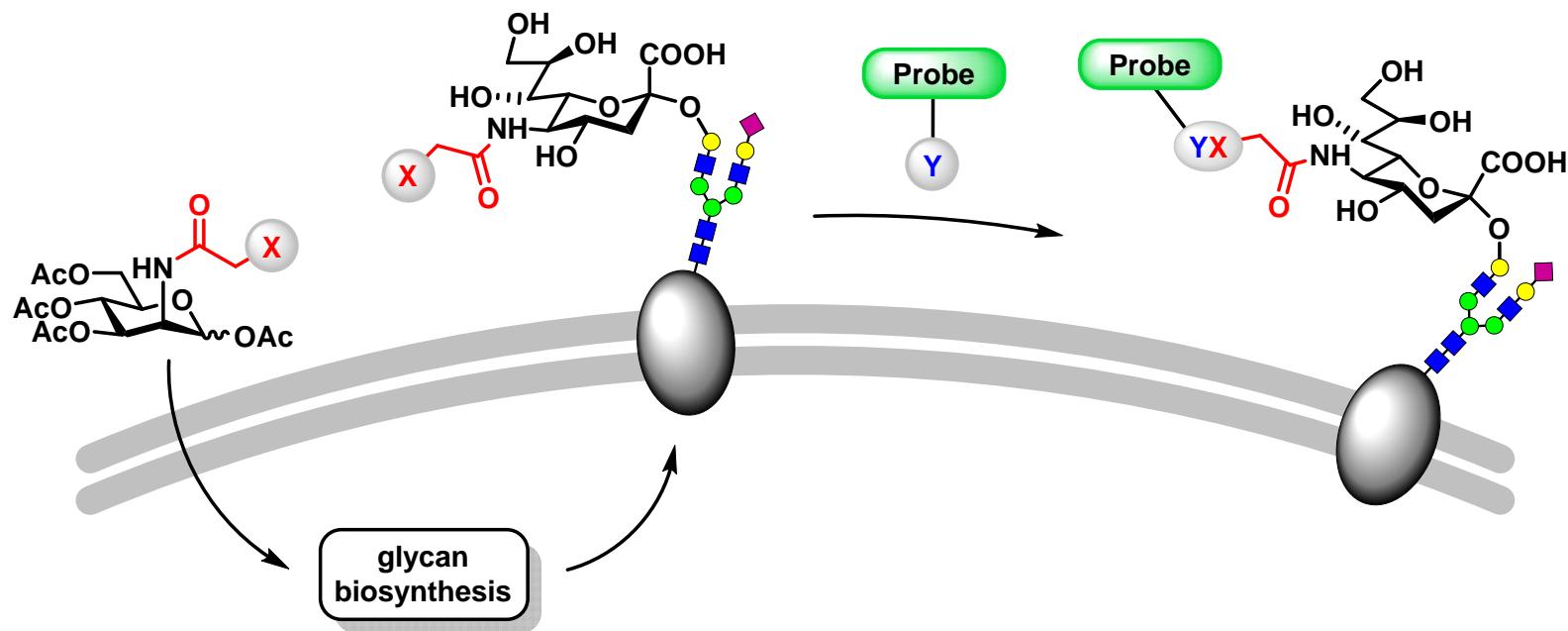
# Metabolic Glycoengineering (MGE)



- |                    |   |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| ManNAc derivatives | → | sialic acids bound to O- and N-glycans |
| GlcNAc derivatives | → | O-GlcNAc                               |
| GalNAc derivatives | → | mucin-type O-glycans                   |

**Interconversion can occur (catalyzed by epimerases).**

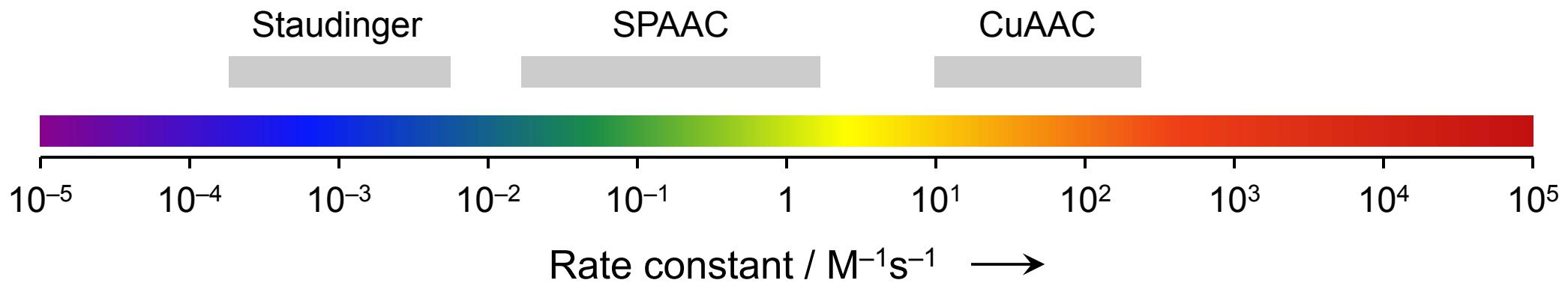
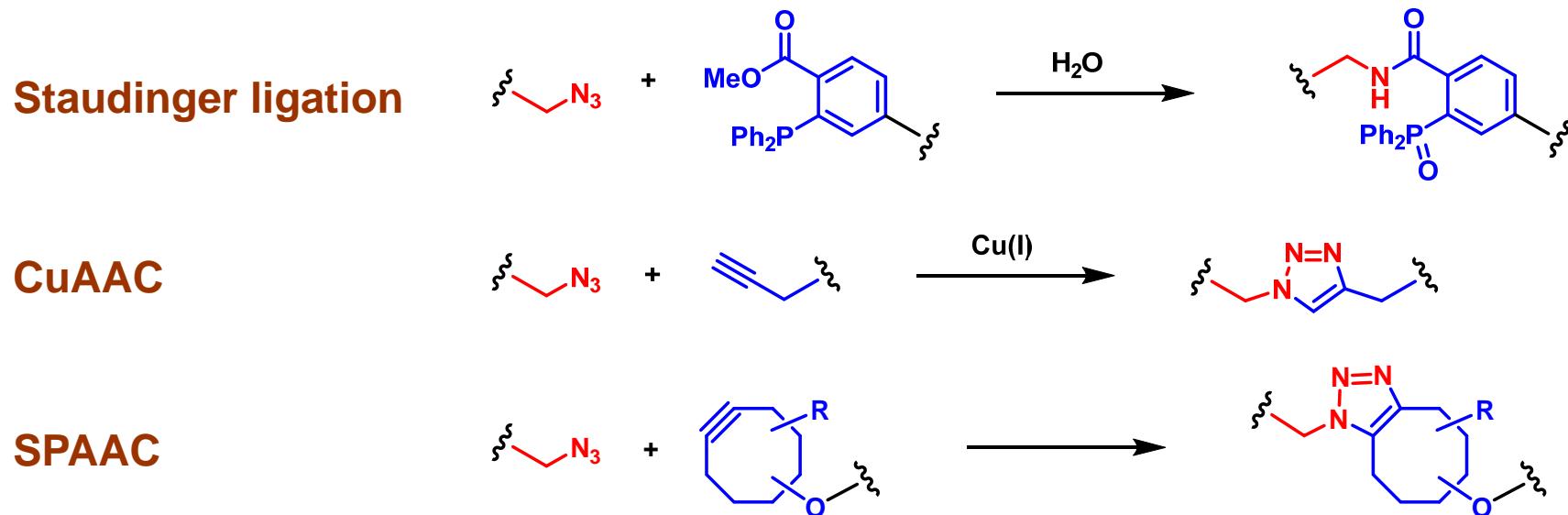
# Metabolic Glycoengineering (MGE)



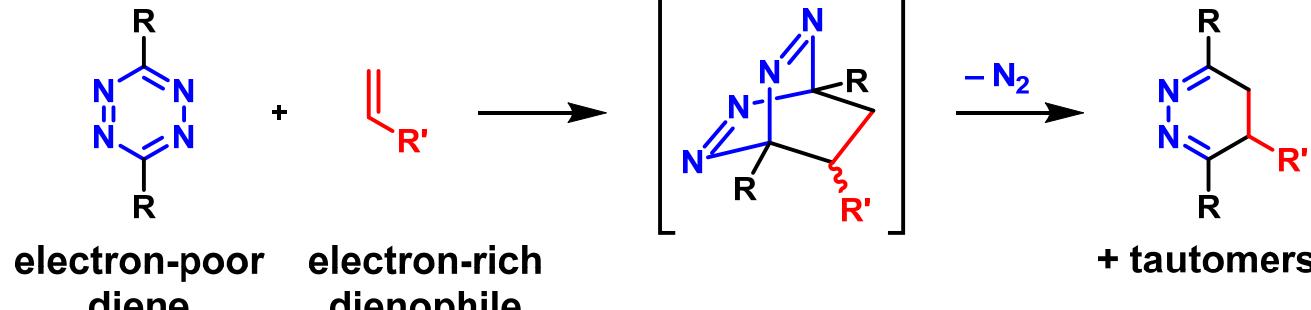
## Challenges

- Simultaneous detection of two (or more) different sugars
- Detection of glycans inside living cells
- Protein-specific detection of glycosylation

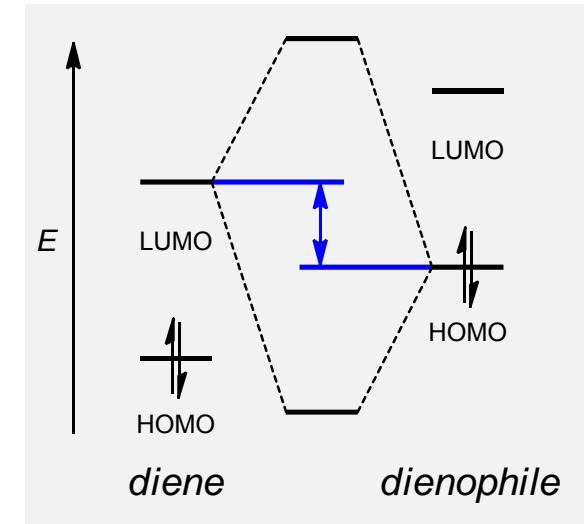
# Bioorthogonal Ligation Reactions for MGE



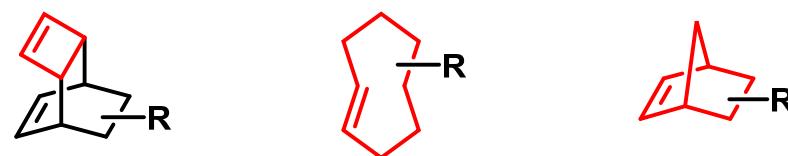
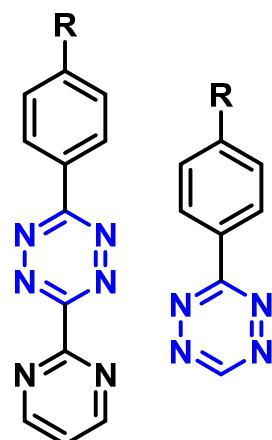
# Inverse-Electron-Demand Diels-Alder (DA<sub>inv</sub>) Reaction



Carboni & Lindsey 1959, Sauer 1962



## 2008: First application to bioconjugation



Braun/Wiessler: *Drug Des. Dev. Ther.* **2008**, 2, 289

Fox: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 13518

Weissleder/Hilderbrand: *Bioconjugate Chem.* **2008**, 19, 2297

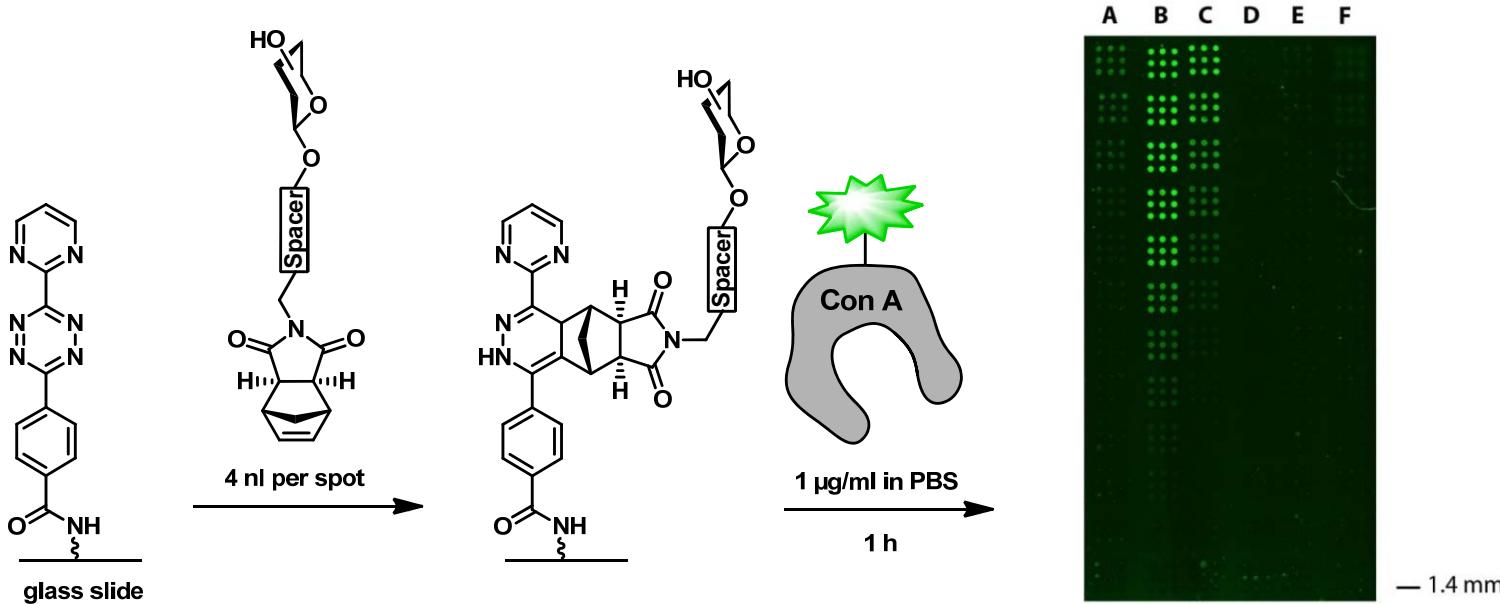
➤ very fast

➤ irreversible

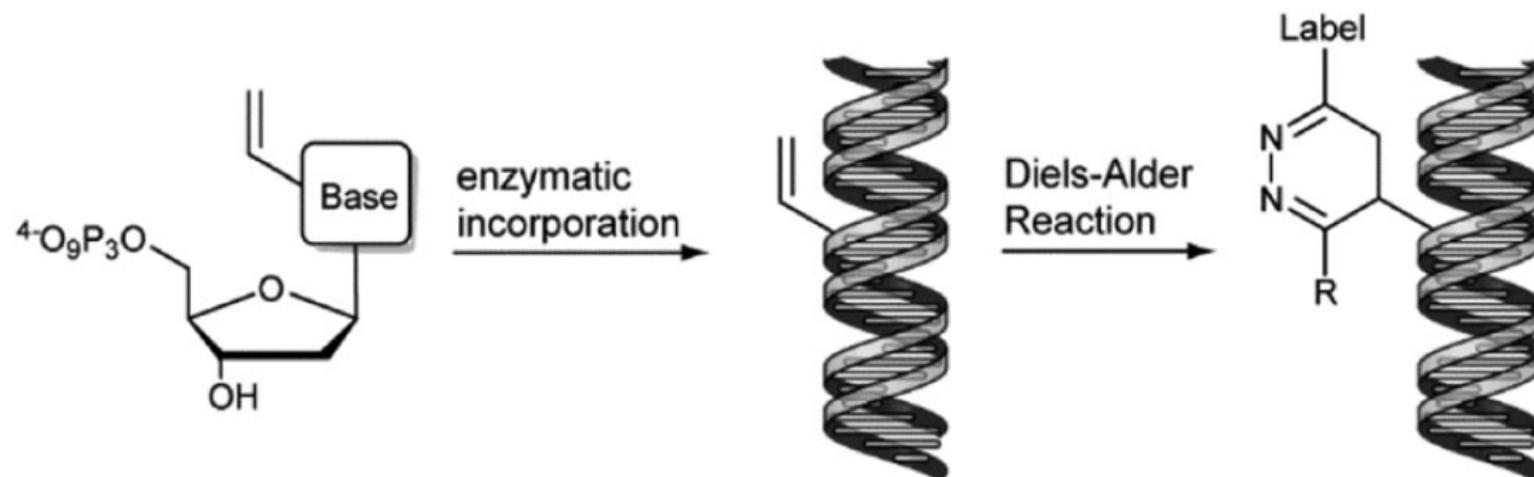
➤ metal-free

➤ bioorthogonal

# Application of the DAinv Reaction for Bioconjugation

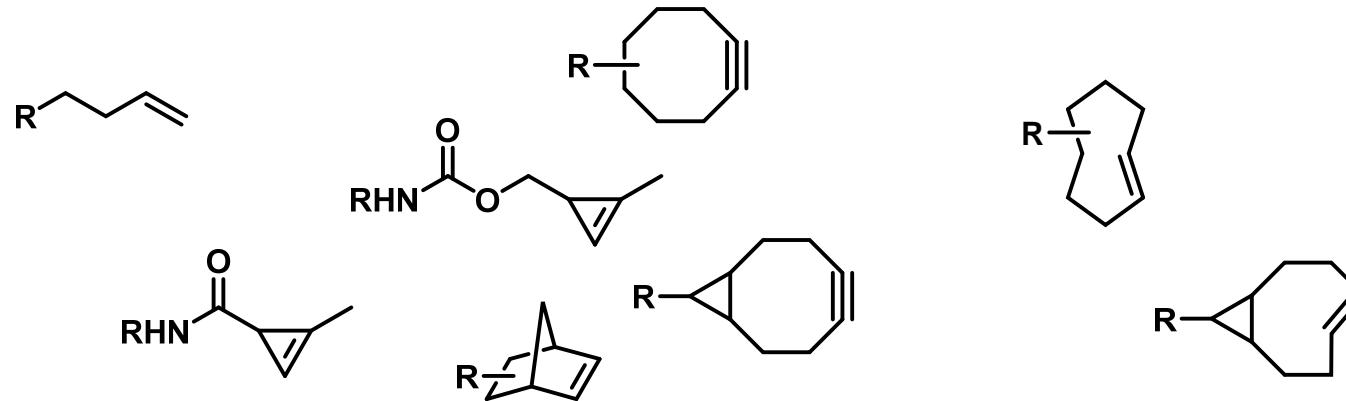


Chem. Eur. J. 2012, 18, 6548



Chem. Commun. 2014, 50, 10827

# Dienophiles for the DA<sub>inv</sub> Reaction



inverse-electron-demand Diels-Alder reaction

Staudinger

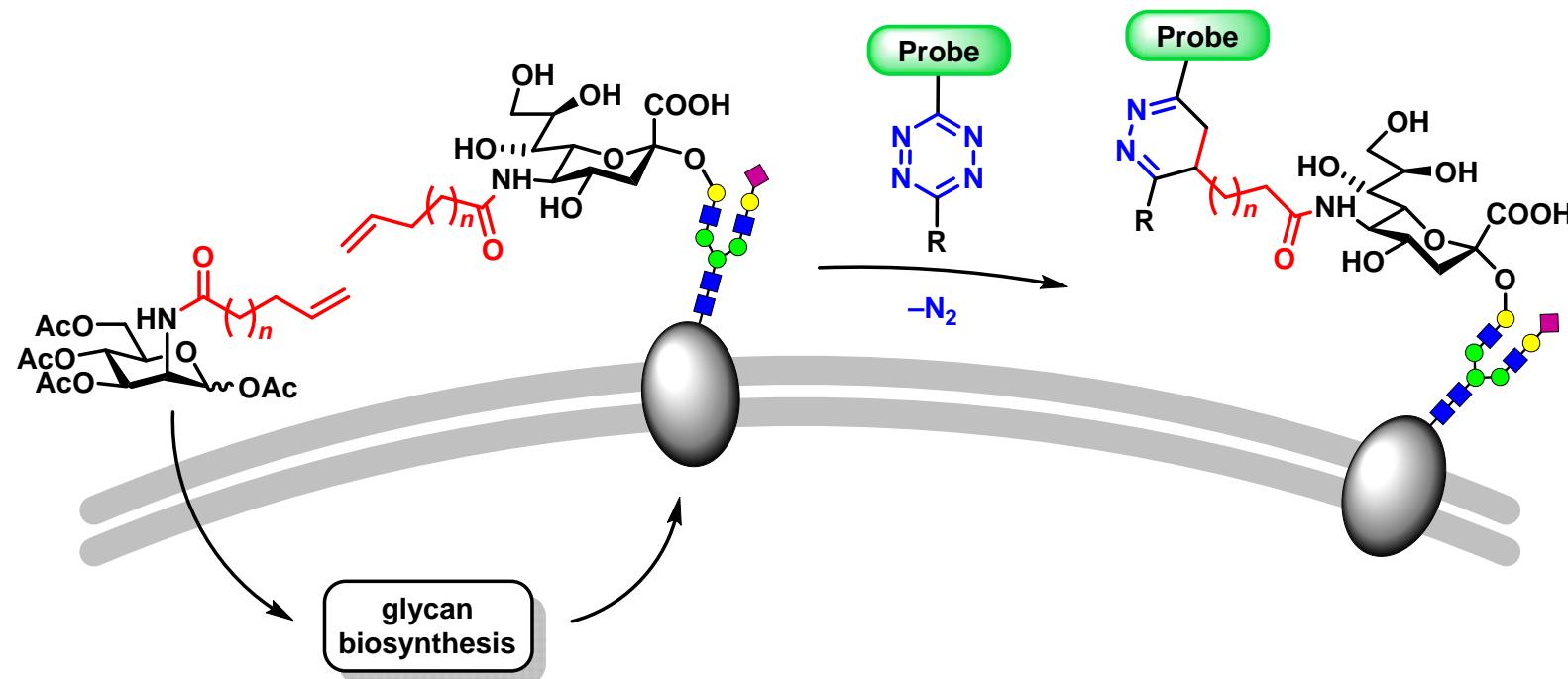
SPAAC

CuAAC

10<sup>-5</sup> 10<sup>-4</sup> 10<sup>-3</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>-1</sup> 1 10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> 10<sup>5</sup>

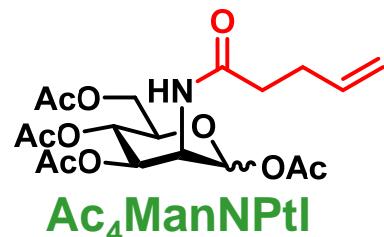
Rate constant / M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> →

# Metabolic Glycoengineering with the DAinv Reaction

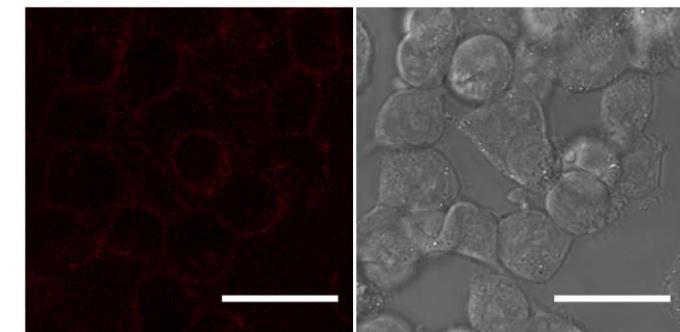
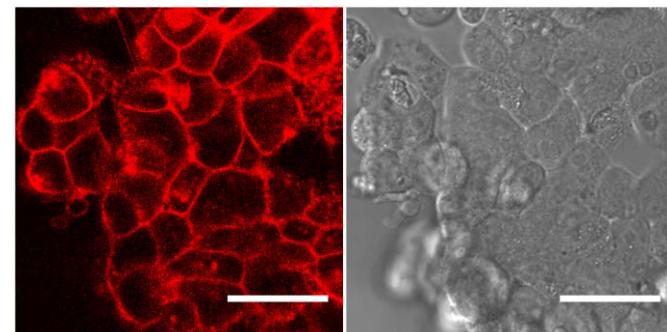


# Metabolic Glycoengineering with the DAinv Reaction

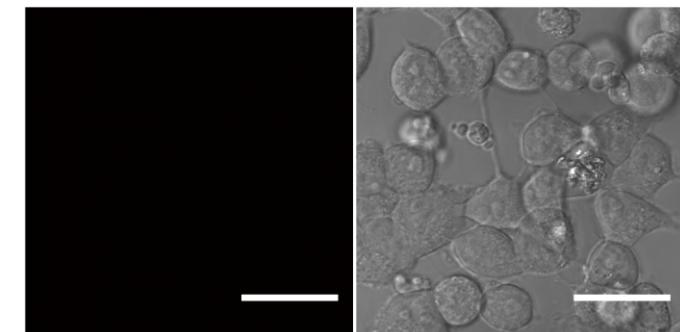
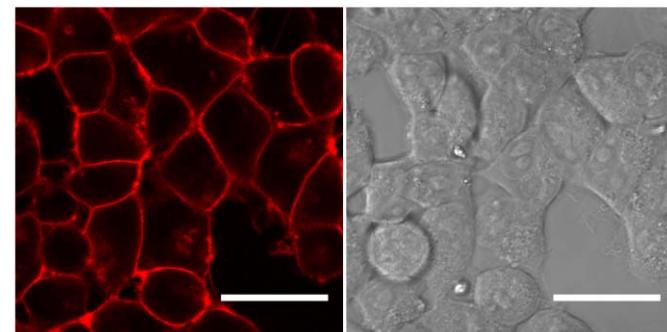
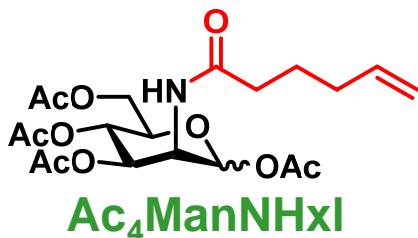
$k = 0.021 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$



Fluorescence images of living HEK 293T cells



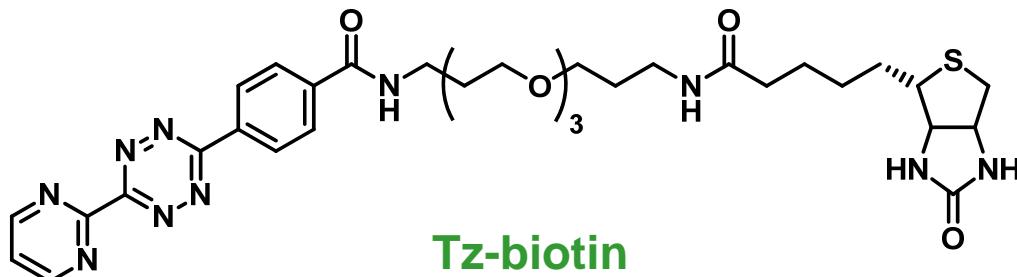
$k = 0.041 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$



Scale bar: 30  $\mu\text{m}$

Cells grown with 100  $\mu\text{M}$  sugar for 2 days, incubated with Tz-biotin, and then AlexaFluor<sup>®</sup>647-streptavidin

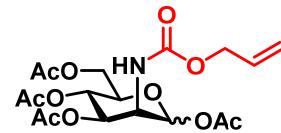
Control (no sugar)



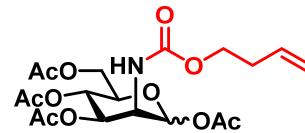
*Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 4265

# Metabolic Glycoengineering with Carbamates

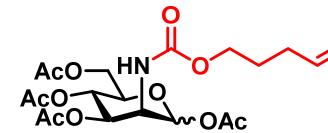
## Fluorescence images of living HEK 293T cells



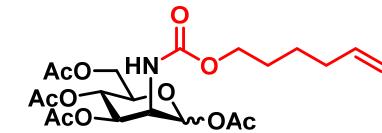
**Ac<sub>4</sub>ManNAloc**



**Ac<sub>4</sub>ManNBeoc**



**Ac<sub>4</sub>ManNPeoc**



**Ac<sub>4</sub>ManNHeoc**

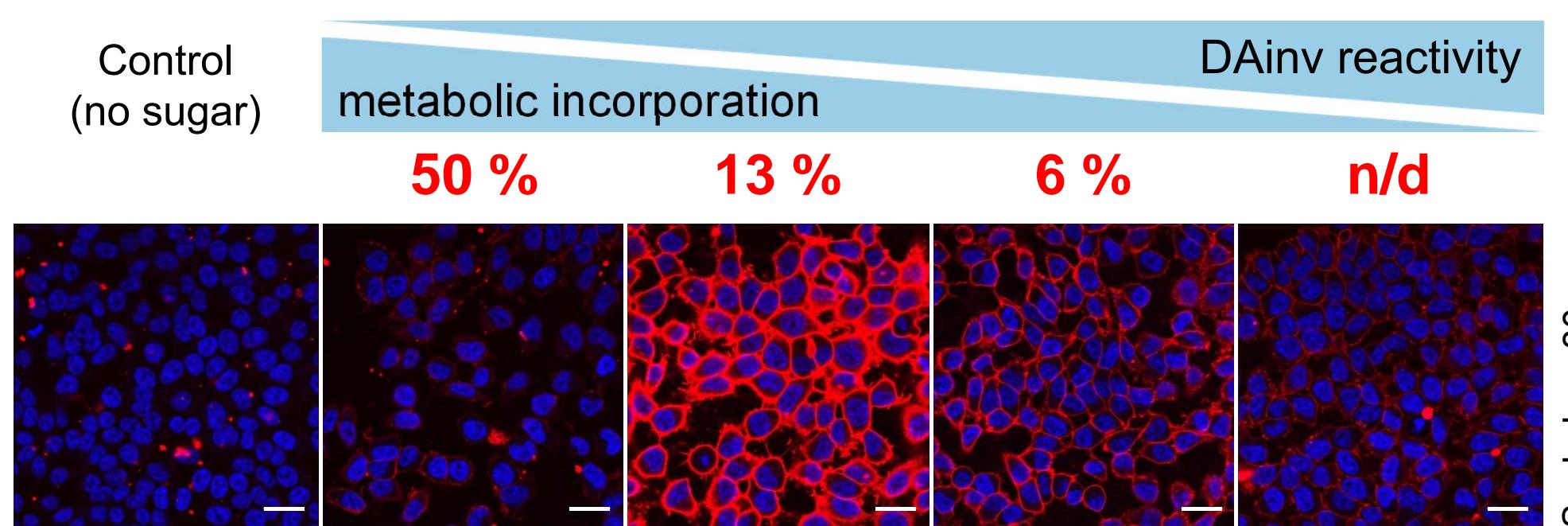
$k_2$ :

$0.0015 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

$0.014 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

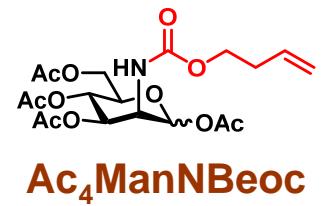
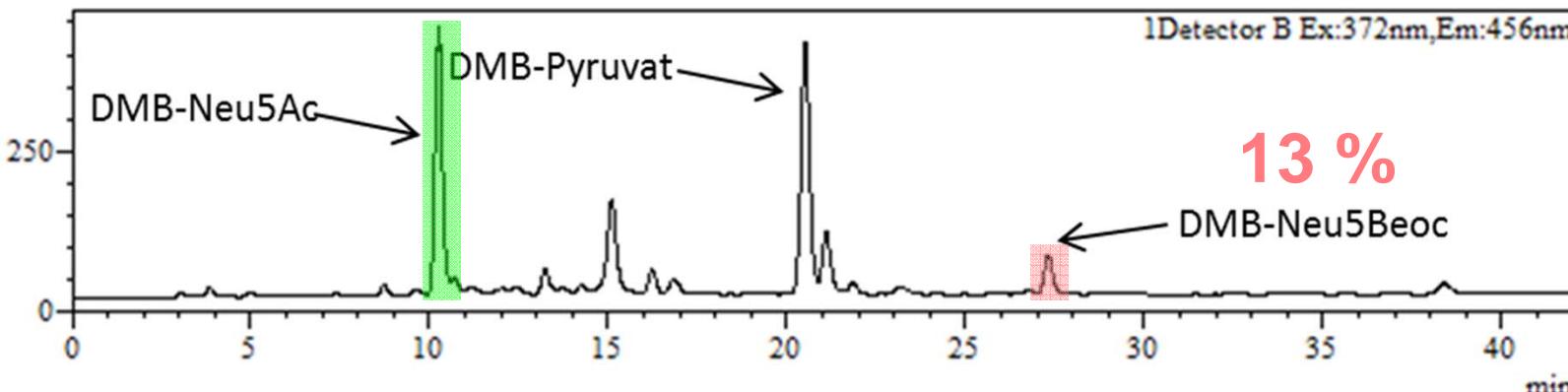
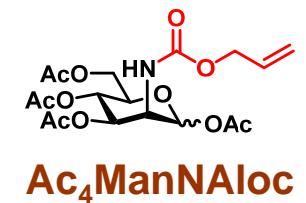
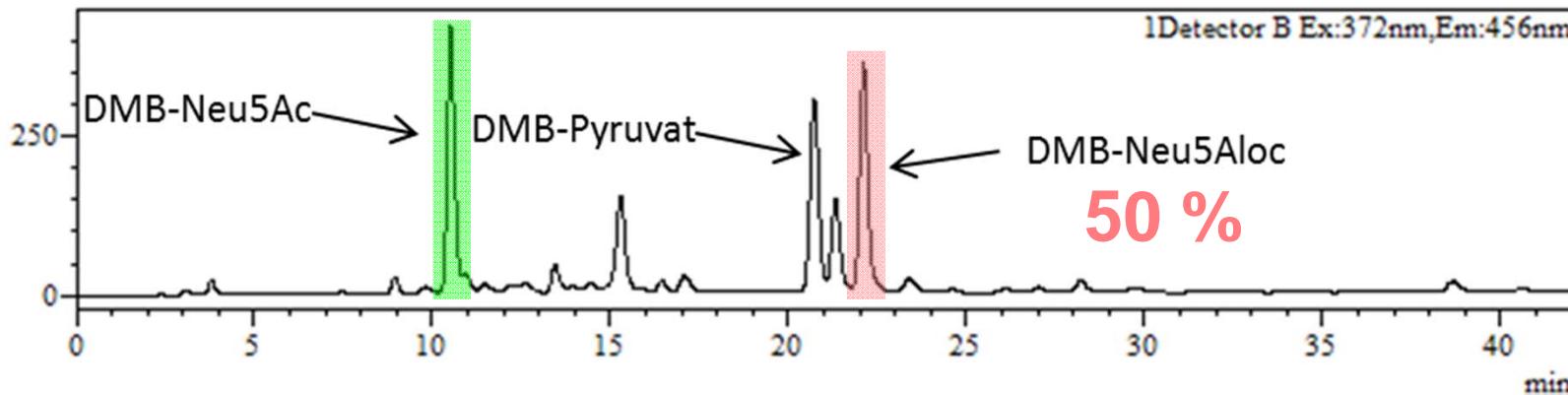
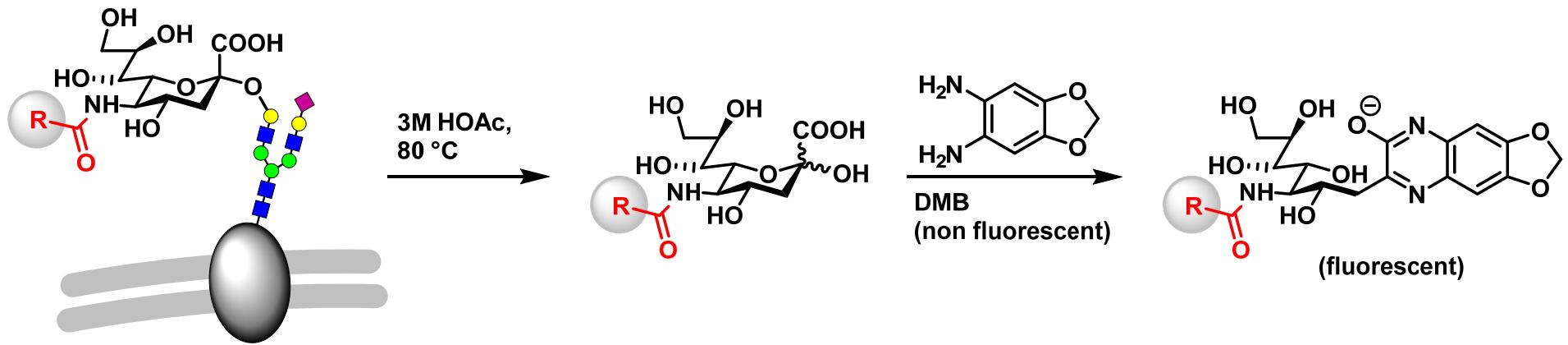
$0.017 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$

$0.074 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$



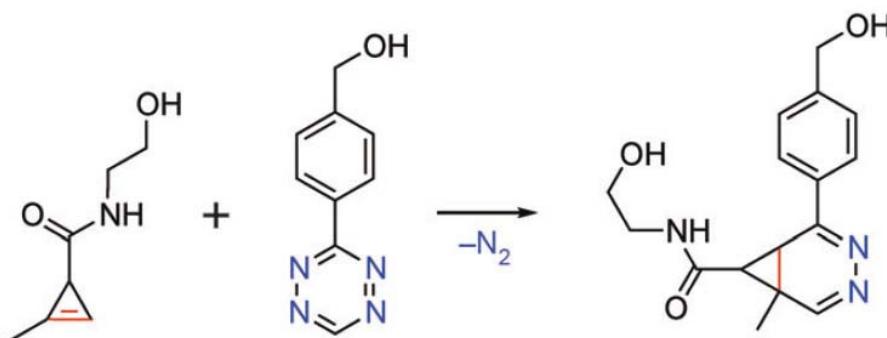
Cells were grown with 100  $\mu\text{M}$  sugar for 2 days, then incubated with Tz-biotin (1 mM, 6 h, 37 °C) and Alexa-Fluor®647-streptavidin (20 min, 37 °C).

# DMB Labeling of Released Sialic Acids

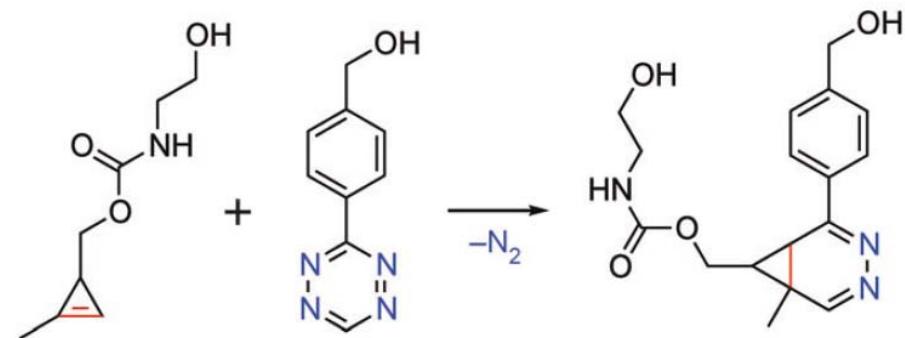


# Accelerating the DAinv Reaction

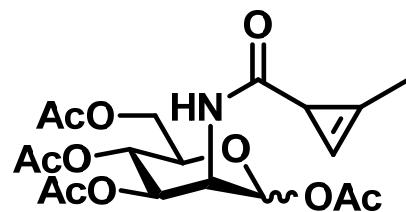
$$k = 0.137 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$$



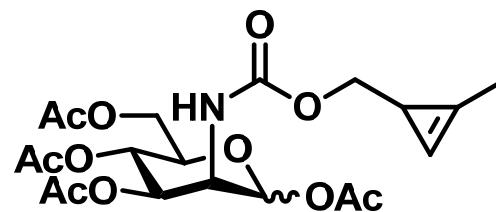
$$k = 13 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$$



Devaraj group, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 7476



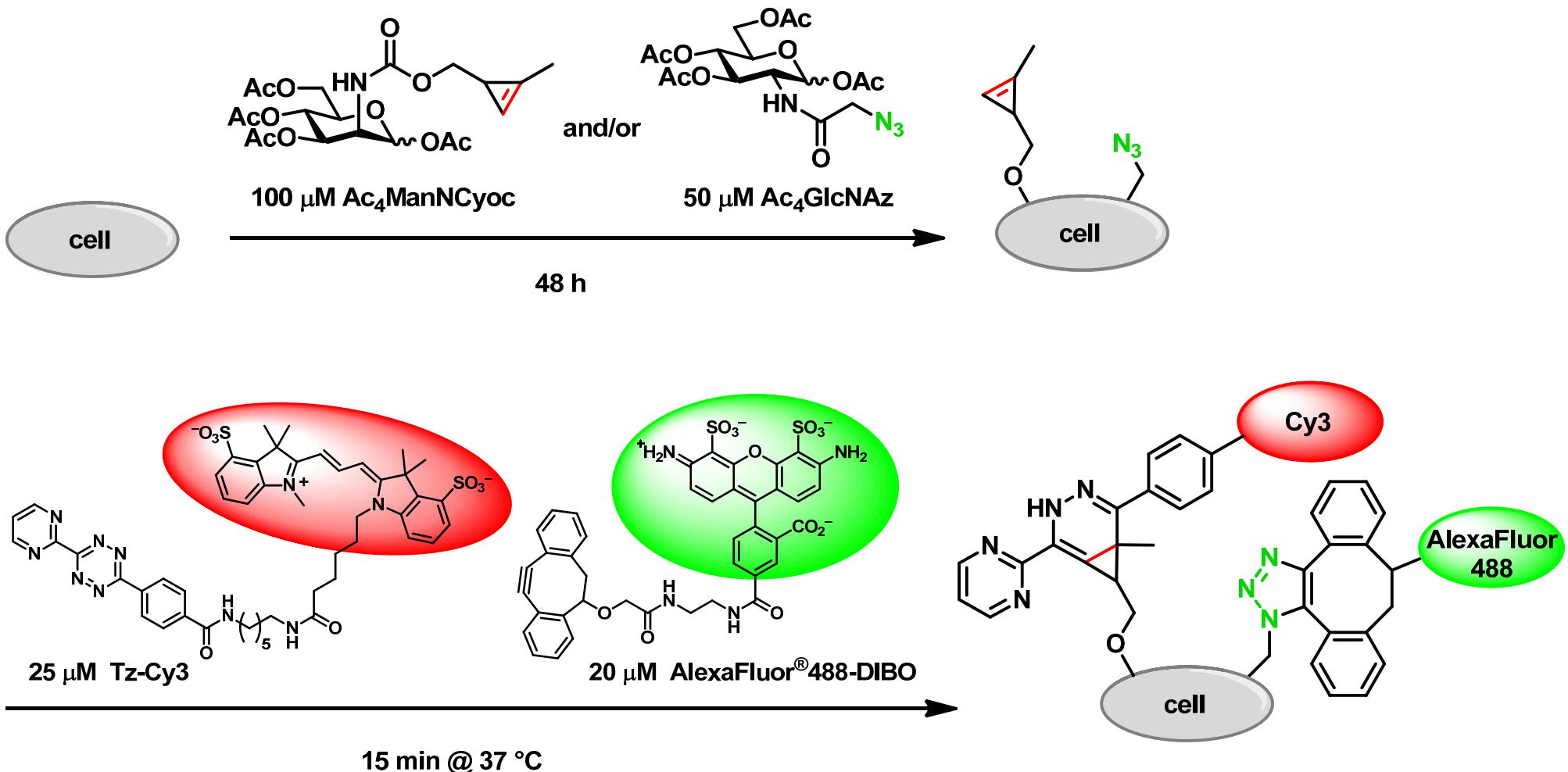
Devaraj group  
*ChemBioChem* **2013**, 14, 205



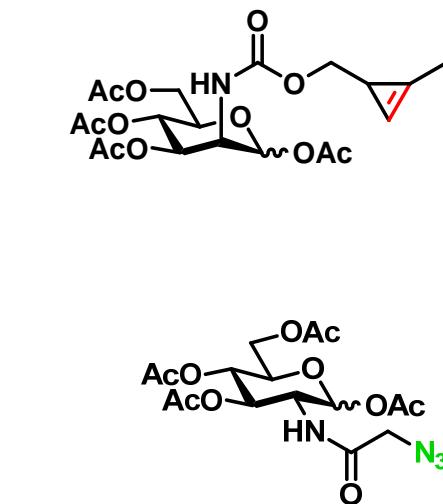
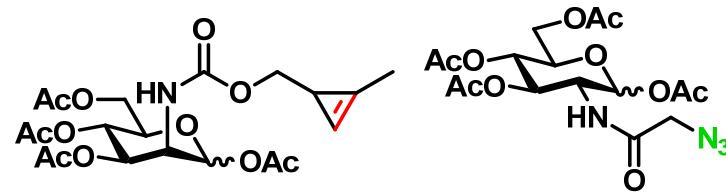
Wittmann group  
*Bioconjugate Chem.* **2014**, 25, 147

See also: J. A. Prescher,  
*Mol. BioSyst.* **2014**, 10, 1693

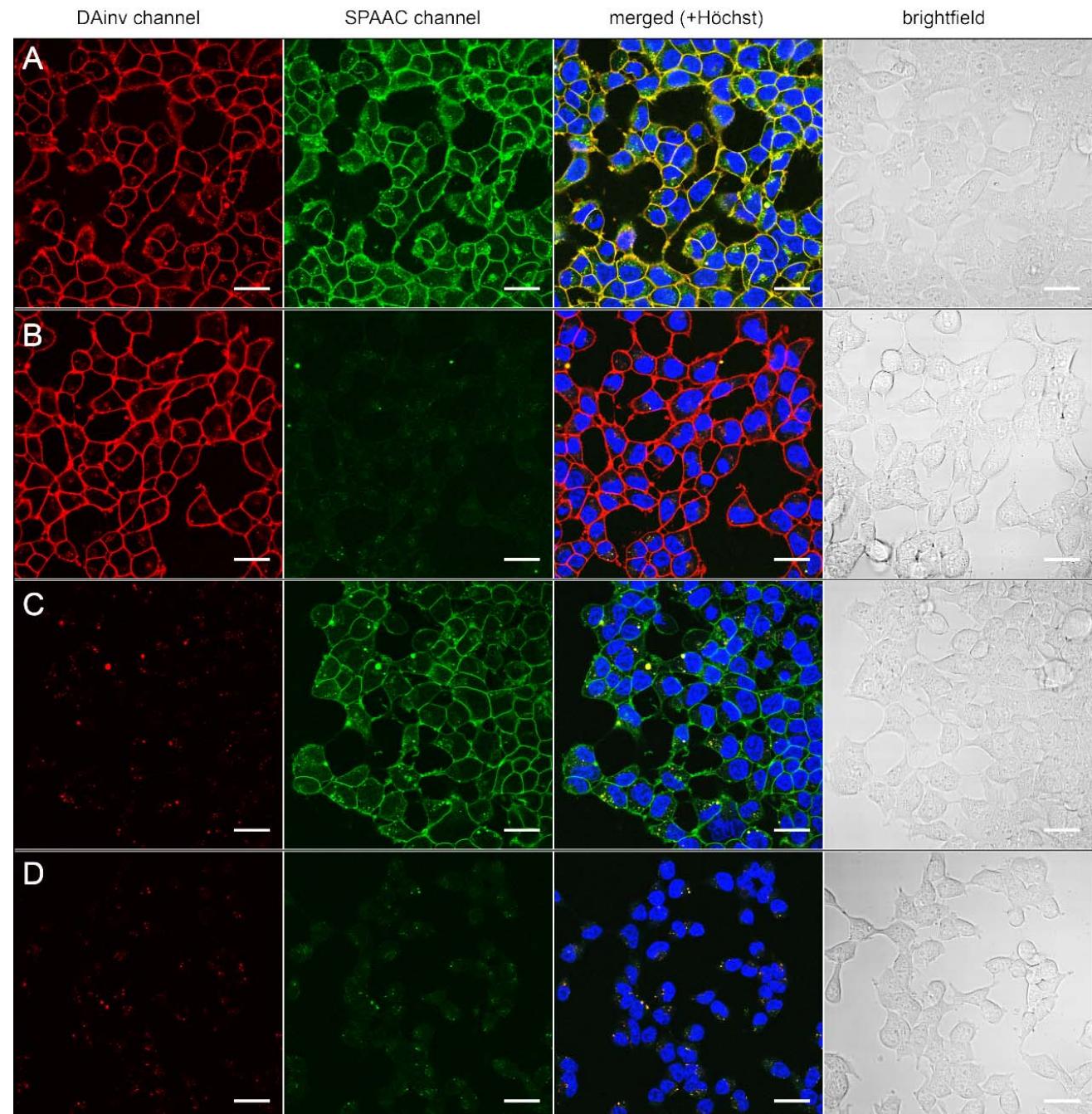
# Dual-Labeling Strategy (HEK 293T Cells)



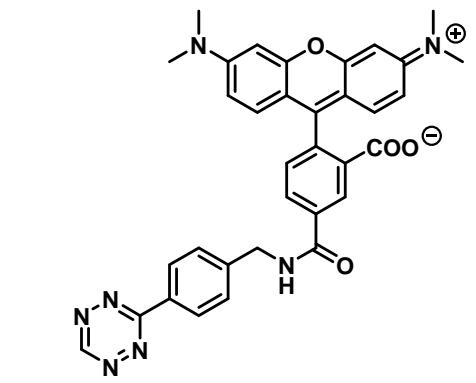
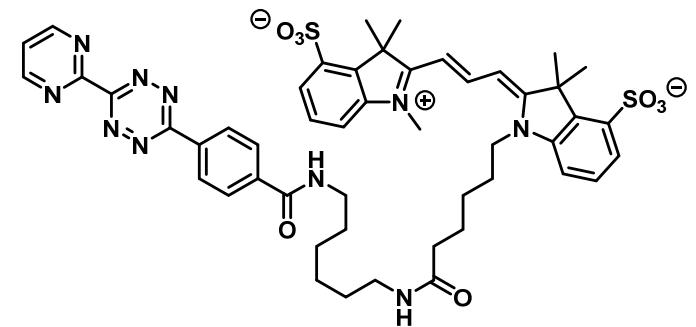
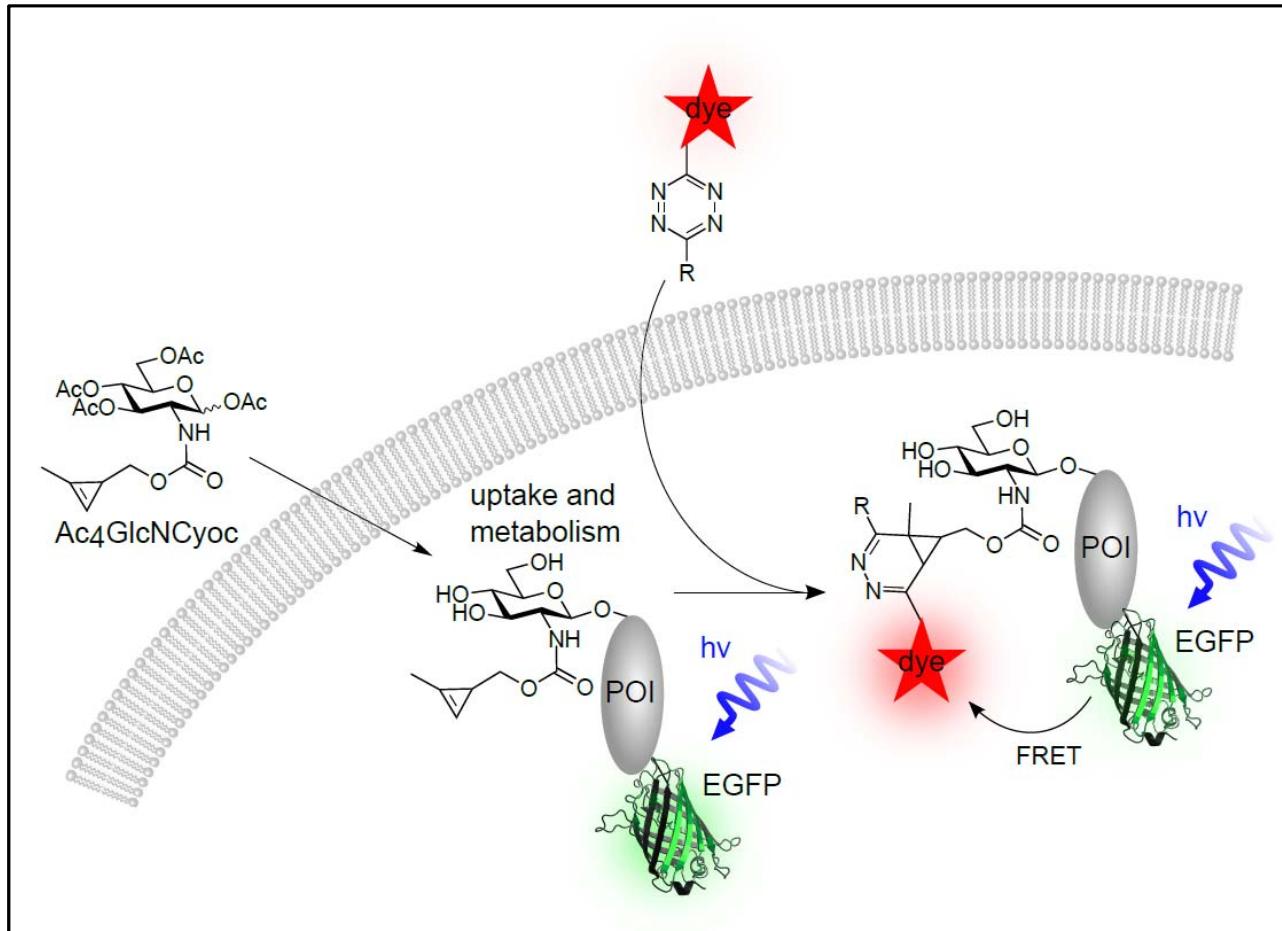
# Dual-Labeling Strategy (HEK 293T Cells)



Control (no sugar)



# Visualization of Protein-Specific Glycosylation in Living Cells

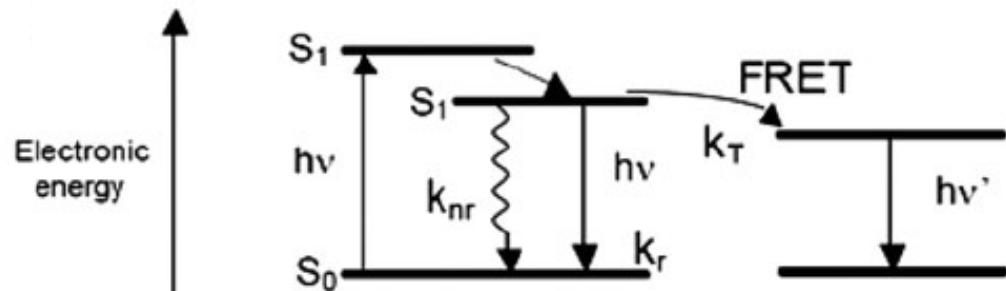
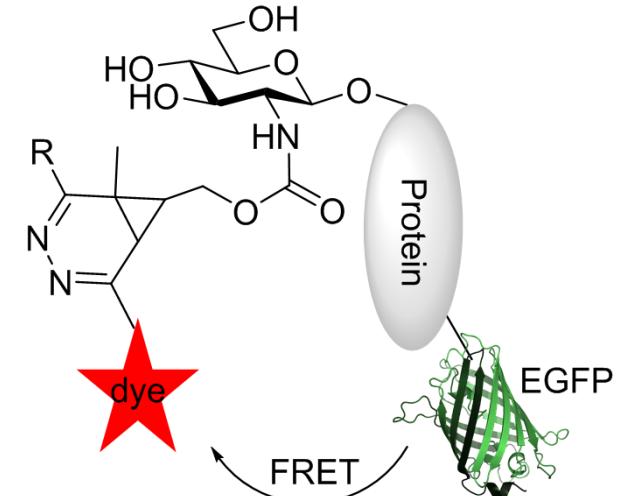
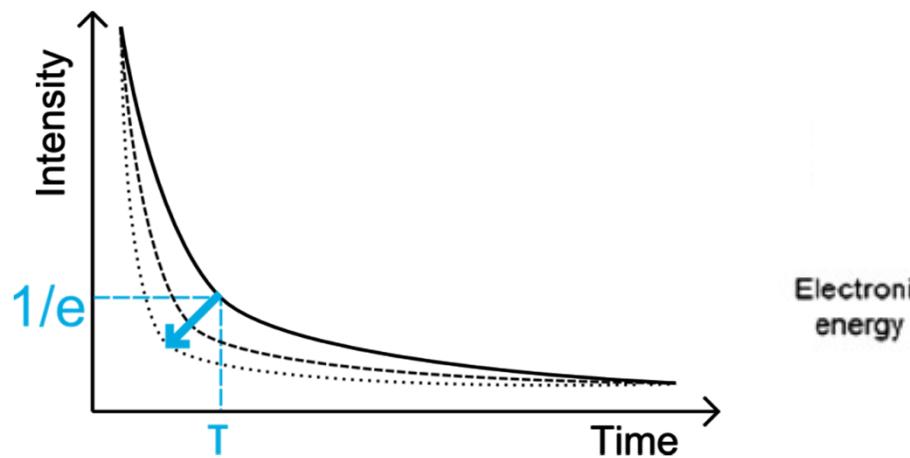


**Detection of FRET** with high contrast even in presence of a large excess of acceptor fluorophores by **fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM)**

**Proteins of interest (POI):** O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT), forkhead transcription factor Foxo1, tumor suppressor p53, serine/threonine kinase Akt1

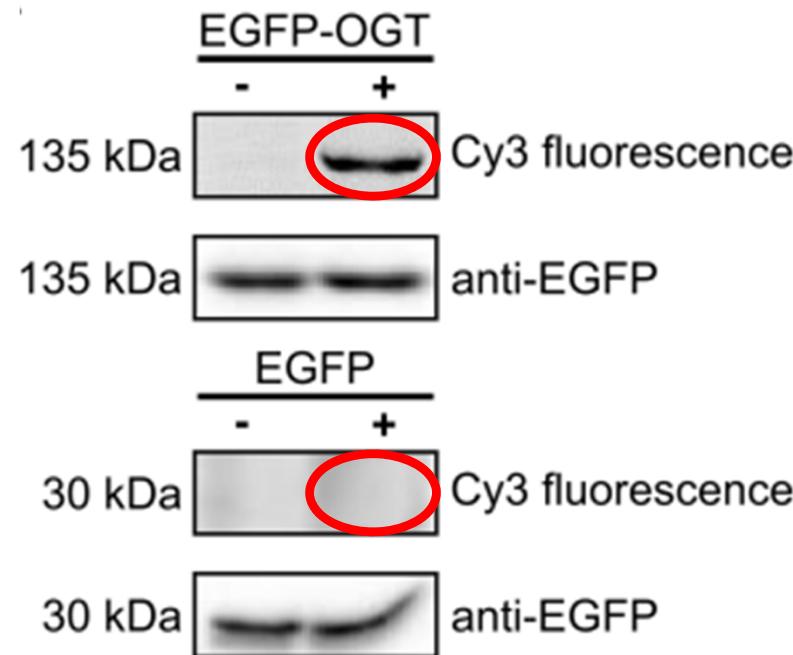
# Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (FLIM)

The fluorescence lifetime is the average time that a molecule spends in the excited state.

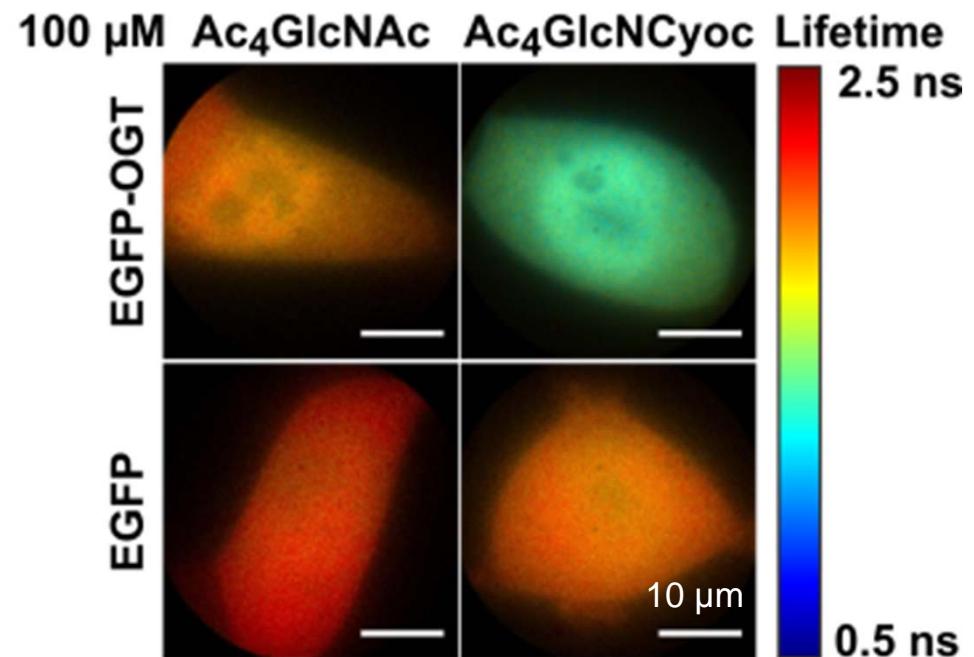


# Visualization of O-GlcNAcylation of OGT inside Living Cells

HEK293T cells were transfected with OGT-EGFP or EGFP constructs and treated with Ac<sub>4</sub>GlcNAc (-) or Ac<sub>4</sub>GlcNCyoc (+) for 20 h.



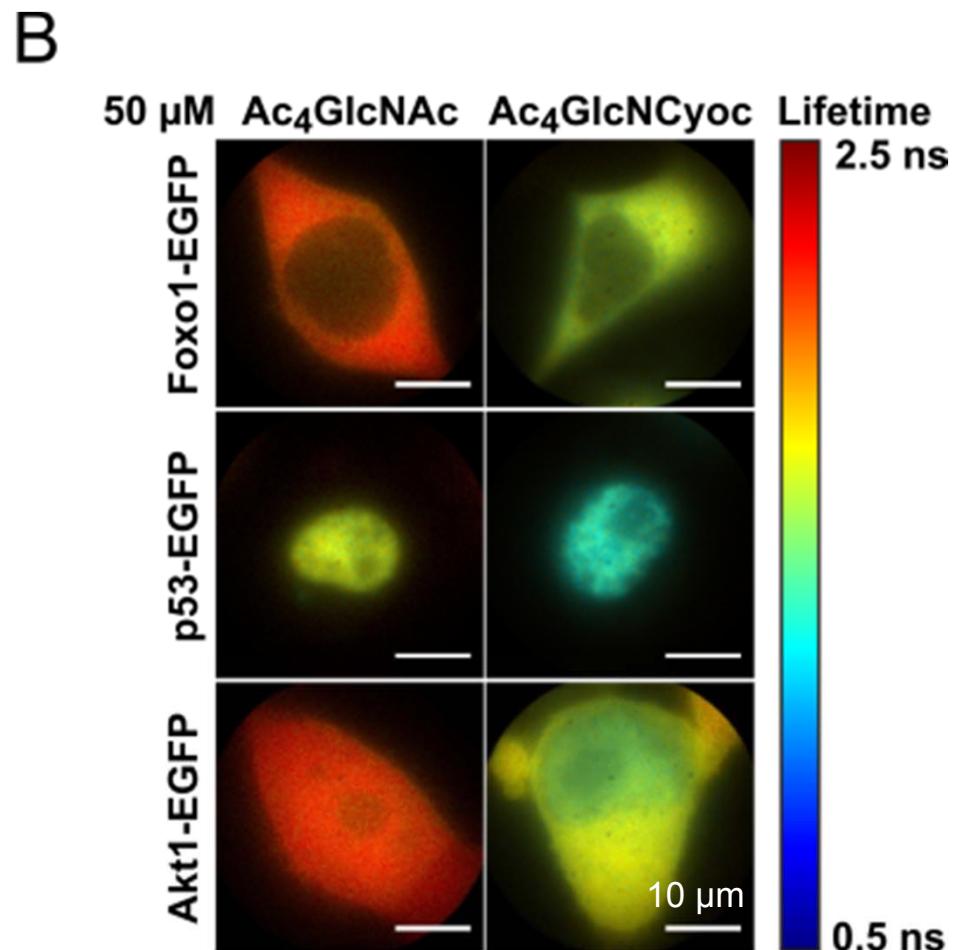
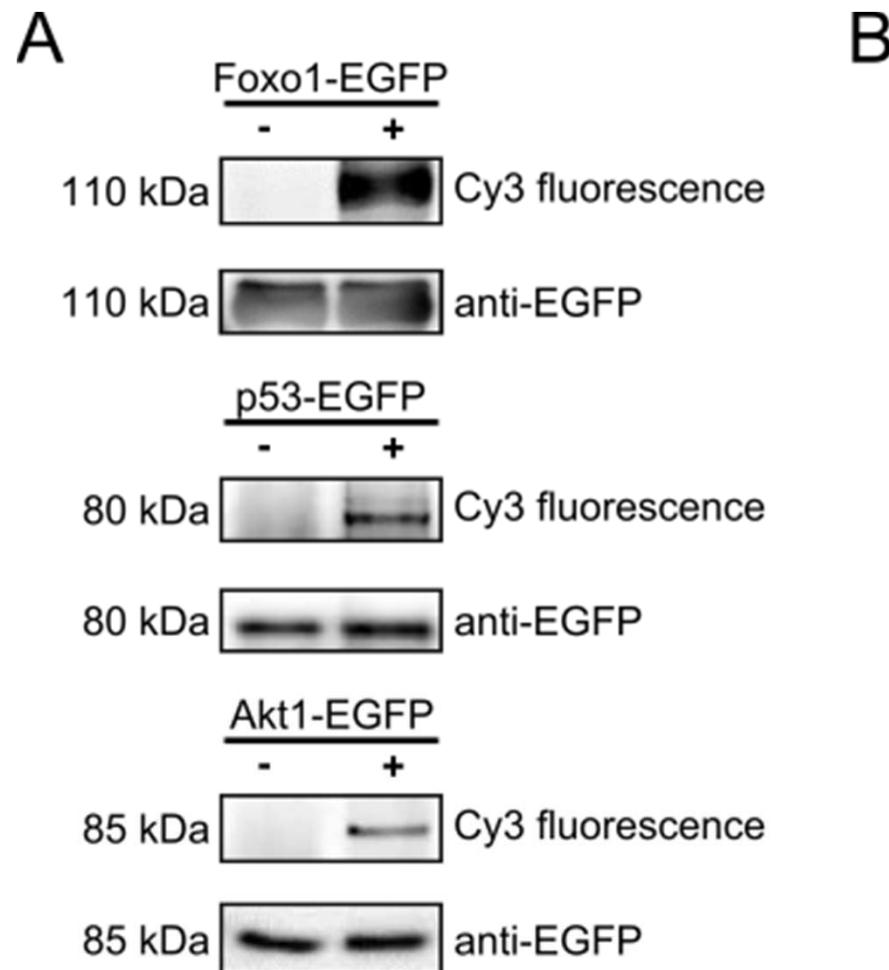
Western blot analysis after immunoprecipitation using an anti-GFP antibody and labeling with Cy3-tetrazine.



Representative fluorescence modulation lifetime images of individual cells after labeling with TAMRA-tetrazine.

# Visualization of Protein-Specific Glycosylation in Living Cells

O-GlcNAcylation of Foxo1, p53, and Akt1 visualized by FLIM-FRET microscopy of individual cells



# Acknowledgement

## The group

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Daniel Wieland  
Ivan Zemskov

## Former group members

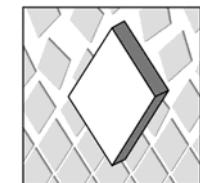
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Dr. Andrea Niederwieser  
Dr. Anne-Katrin-Späte



## Cooperation

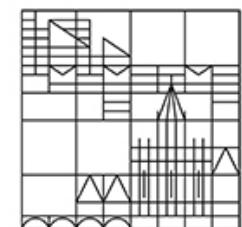
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