Enzymatic synthesis of a homogeneous antibody glycan

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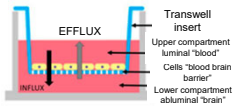
INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is one of the major causes of death in the United States. Additionally, it is a neurogenerative disorder and the most common cause of dementia. There are treatments for AD that can delay its symptoms in the modern day, but drug delivery to the brain is poor. This study investigated a novel therapy that may extend cognitive health to delay or treat Alzheimer's disease. The drug delivery to the brain will be more effective if sialylated Fab glycan on IgG antibody 4G8 is generated. For this study, the production of pure sialylated Fab glycan on antibody 4G8 involved the use of commercial 4G8, neuraminidase/alpha-gal, ECL column purification, and the addition of 26 ST. Further testing was done using HPLC profiling to investigate the presence of glycans on the antibody 4G8. The results showed that the amount of IgG present after the treatment and purification was below the level detectable by HPLC.

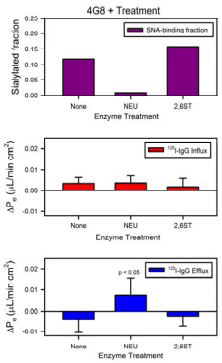
Blood Brain Barrier Studies of IgG Sialic acid

Previously in Dr. Finke's lab, it was observed that Fab α2,6-sialylated glycans on anti-amyloid IgG antibody 4G8 correlate with lower BBB efflux *but not influx*[2]. IgG sialic acid may enable better IgG drug retention in the brain.



Treatment of 4G8 with neuraminidase

1. Removed all sialic acid (top).
2. Did not alter the influx rate (middle)
3. Reduced the efflux rate (lower).



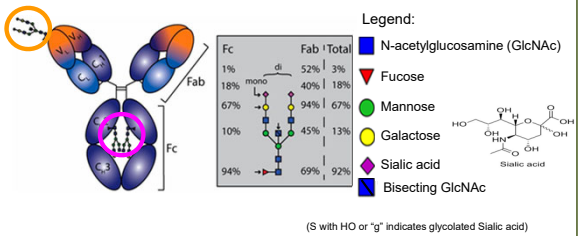
Treatment of 4G8 with α2,6-sialyltransferase

Did not significantly alter these parameters.

Antibodies have a diverse array of Fab glycans

Fab glycans
14% of IgG have them.
Highly processed (long).
Fab sialic acid is easy to detect in IgG (exposed).
PNGase F cannot cleave unless IgG is "denatured".

Fc glycans
All IgG have 2.
Shorter.
Fc sialic acid cannot be detected in intact IgG.
PNGase F will always cleave.

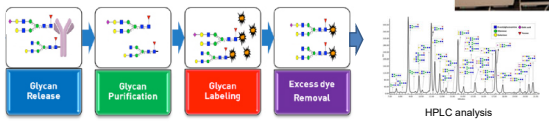


(S with HO or "g" indicates glycolated Sialic acid)

PROJECT GOAL: Make a single sialylated form (G2FS1)

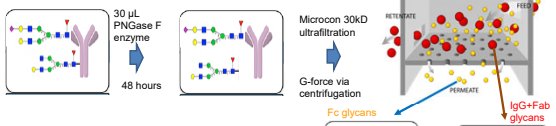
METHODS

Glycan analysis – general process



Analysis of Fab/Fc glycans

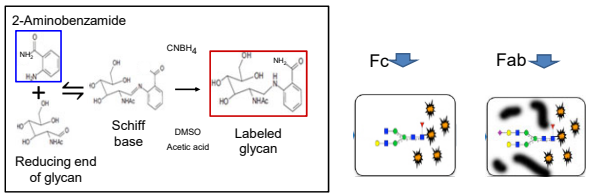
1. Glycan Release of Fc glycans (native conditions).



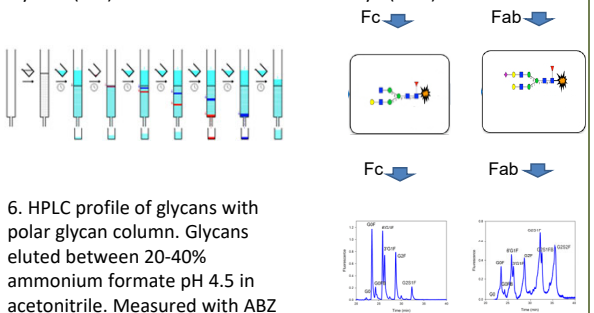
2. Isolation of cleaved Fc glycans by Microcon 30 kD filtration.

3. PNGase F again on IgG+Fab glycans but with SDS, ß-mercaptoethanol, NP-40 at pH 8.6 (denaturing conditions).

4. Fc and Fab glycans were lyophilized and labeled via reductive amination using 2-aminobenzamide and $CNBH_4$ reductant.



5. Labeled glycans were purified with size exclusion chromatography. Glycans (red) eluted earlier than free ABZ dye (blue).



6. HPLC profile of glycans with polar glycan column. Glycans eluted between 20-40% ammonium formate pH 4.5 in acetonitrile. Measured with ABZ fluorescence.

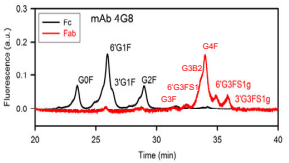
HPLC Profiling of commercial 4G8 and Enzyme-Treated 4G8

Analysis of commercial 4G8

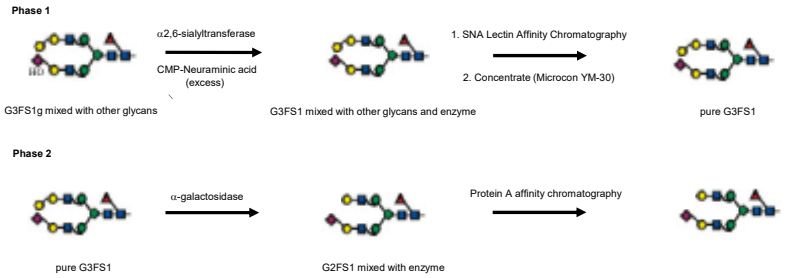
Peak assignments based on LC/MS.

G3 and G4 represent 1 or 2 additional galactose groups added as 3-alpha-galactose to terminal galactose instead of sialic acid. Likely immunogenic to humans.

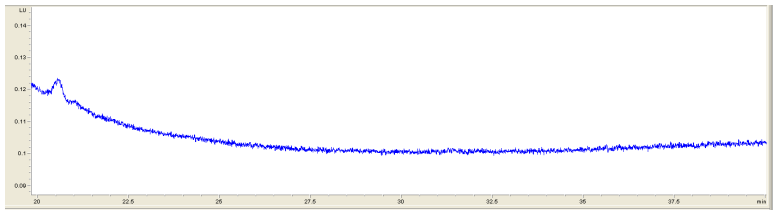
S1g represents glycolated sialic acid. Also, likely immunogenic to humans.



Enzyme-Treated 4G8



Results



No peaks detected. Control (above) with untreated 4G8 worked so outcome likely due to low levels of enzyme product after purification steps.

Current work-around:

1. Single enzyme step (α2,6-sialyltransferase + α-galactosidase together).
2. No purification steps (we'll figure this out if we see our product).

REFERENCES

[1]2017 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures. *Alzheimer's Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association*. 2017; 3(4):325-373.
[2]Finke, J.M., et al. "Antibody Blood-Brain Barrier Efflux Is Modulated by Glycan Modification." *Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - General Subjects*, 2017, 1861: 2228–2239., doi:10.1016/j.bbagen.2017.06.008.
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[5]Perdivara et. al., "Glycosylation profiles of epitope-specific anti-β-amyloid antibodies revealed by liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry", *Glycobiology*, 2009; 19:958-970.

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