糖質加水分解酵素を用いた O-結合型糖鎖コア構造の合成

(京工繊大院工芸 ¹・近大院農 ²・近大アグリ技研 ³・近大生物理工 ⁴・京大院生命 ⁵) ○中田 竣介 ¹・殿村 規介 ²・大沼 貴之 ^{2,3}・芦田 久 ⁴・加藤 紀彦 ⁵・片山 高嶺 ⁵・田 中 知成 ¹

Synthesis of O-Linked Glycan Core Structures Using Glycoside Hydrolases (\frac{1}{2}Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kyoto Institute of Technology, \frac{2}{2}Graduate School of Agriculture, Kindai University, \frac{3}{2}Agricultural Technology and Innovation Research Institute, Kindai University, \frac{4}{2}Biology-Oriented Science and Technology, Kindai University, \frac{5}{2}Graduate School of Biostudies, Kyoto University) \cap Shunsuke Nakada\frac{1}{2}, Kisuke Tonomura\frac{2}{2}, Takayuki Ohnuma\frac{2}{2}, Hisashi Ashida\frac{4}{2}, Toshihiko Katoh\frac{5}{2}, Takane Katayama\frac{5}{2}, Tomonari Tanaka\frac{1}{2}

O-Linked glycans binding onto the hydroxyl groups of serine and threonine residues in proteins are frequently found as mucin glycoproteins and have been revealed to protect digestive organs and provide nutrients for symbiotic bacteria. There are eight types of core structures in *O*-linked glycans. Core 1, 2, 3 and 4 structures are found in intestinal mucins. Many chemical and glycosyltransferases-catalyzed synthesis of core oligosaccharides have been reported. , there are few reports of core oligosaccharides synthesis using glycoside hydrolases. In this study, we synthesized core 6 disaccharide (GlcNAcβ1-6GalNAc) using a β-*O-N*-acetylglucosaminidase (OGA), which is classified under glycoside hydrolase family 84 (GH84), and a sugar oxazoline derivative. Furthermore, core 3 disaccharide (GlcNAcβ1-3GalNAc) was synthesized and Core 4 trisaccharide (GlcNAcβ1-3(GlcNAcβ1-6)GalNAc) using a GH20 OGA. Additionally, core 2 trisaccharide (Galβ1-3(GlcNAcβ1-6)GalNAc) was synthesized using the core 6 disaccharide, 4,6-dimethoxy triazinyl galactoside, and GH35 β-1,3-galactosidase.

Keywords: glycosidase, transglycosylation, N-acetylglucosaminidase, galactosidase, O-linked glycan