

## Research Highlights

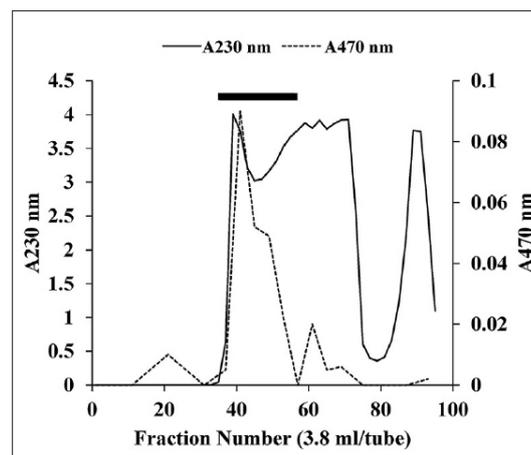
### Links discovered between plant complex type *N*-glycans and hay fever

Okayama University researchers identify plants expressing substantial amounts of a nitrogen-linked polysaccharide – plant complex type *N*-glycans – which is linked to allergic responses in mammals, and may provide useful study models for understanding hay fever.

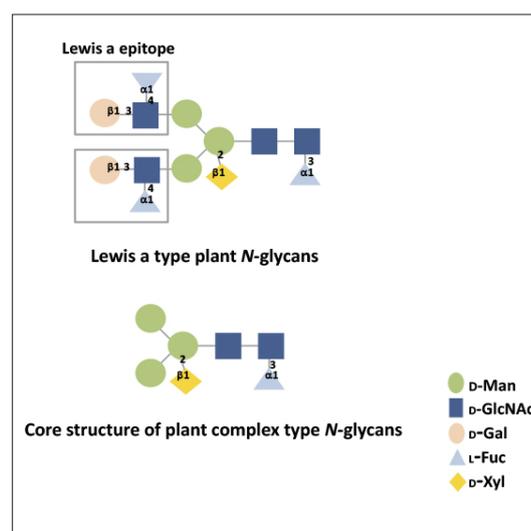
Researchers have noted the occurrence of plant complex type *N*-glycans on cedar pollen allergens, which carry a component called the “Lewis a epitope”. However previous studies found that rather than triggering allergic responses the core structure of plant complex type *N*-glycans may inhibit them. One of the main stumbling blocks in studies to understand the immunological significance of Lewis a type plant *N*-glycans studies has been the lack of means for preparing Lewis a type plant *N*-glycans in substantial amounts. The demonstration of high levels of plant complex type *N*-glycans expressed in three sea water plants provides a significant step forward for these studies.

The “epitope” is the part of toxic and foreign substances and other antigens that is recognised to trigger the immune system into action. In certain types of antigen – allergens – the epitope overstimulates the immune system.

In previous work the Okayama researchers reported that many types of seaweed and marine algae express high-mannose type *N*-glycans, but not plant complex type *N*-glycans. In this work they identify three water plants that instead have *N*-glycans bearing  $\beta$ 1-2 xylosyl and/or  $\alpha$ 1-3 fucosyl residues but not high-mannose type.



Preparation of PA-Sugar Chains from Peptic Digest of Water Plant Glycoproteins. A gel-filtration of the peptic digest of glycoproteins using a Sephadex® G-25 fine column (4.0 x 35 cm) was equilibrated with 0.1 N NH<sub>4</sub>OH. The solid line indicates the elution of peptides (A230) and the dotted line indicates the elution of glycopeptides (A470). The glycopeptide-fraction was pooled, as indicated by horizontal bars, and was used for structural analysis of *N*-glycans.



Megumi Maeda, Yoshinobu Kimura and their colleagues at Okayama University studied the plants

*Elodea nuttallii*, *Egeria densa*, and *Ceratophyllum demersum*. Structural investigations identified eight types of *N*-glycans. “Moreover, the Lewis a type plant *N*-glycans were commonly expressed in a substantial amount on the glycoproteins produced in these three water plants,” they add in their conclusions.

Land plants are well known to ubiquitously carry plant complex type *N*-glycans. Seaplants such as seaweed are thought to have evolved from land plants in the cretaceous period. Further genetic studies are underway to understand the why *N*-glycans expression differs in these plants and to identify any possible physicochemical or biological functions for these glycoproteins.

#### Publication and Affiliation

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