

# NCI - BSA Meeting June 28th., 2010

## Glycosylation Changes in Cancer

Ajit Varki

Departments of Medicine and Cellular & Molecular Medicine  
Glycobiology Research and Training Center  
University of California, San Diego



**ALLIANCE** of  
**GLYCOBIOLOGISTS**  
For Detection of Cancer and Cancer Risk

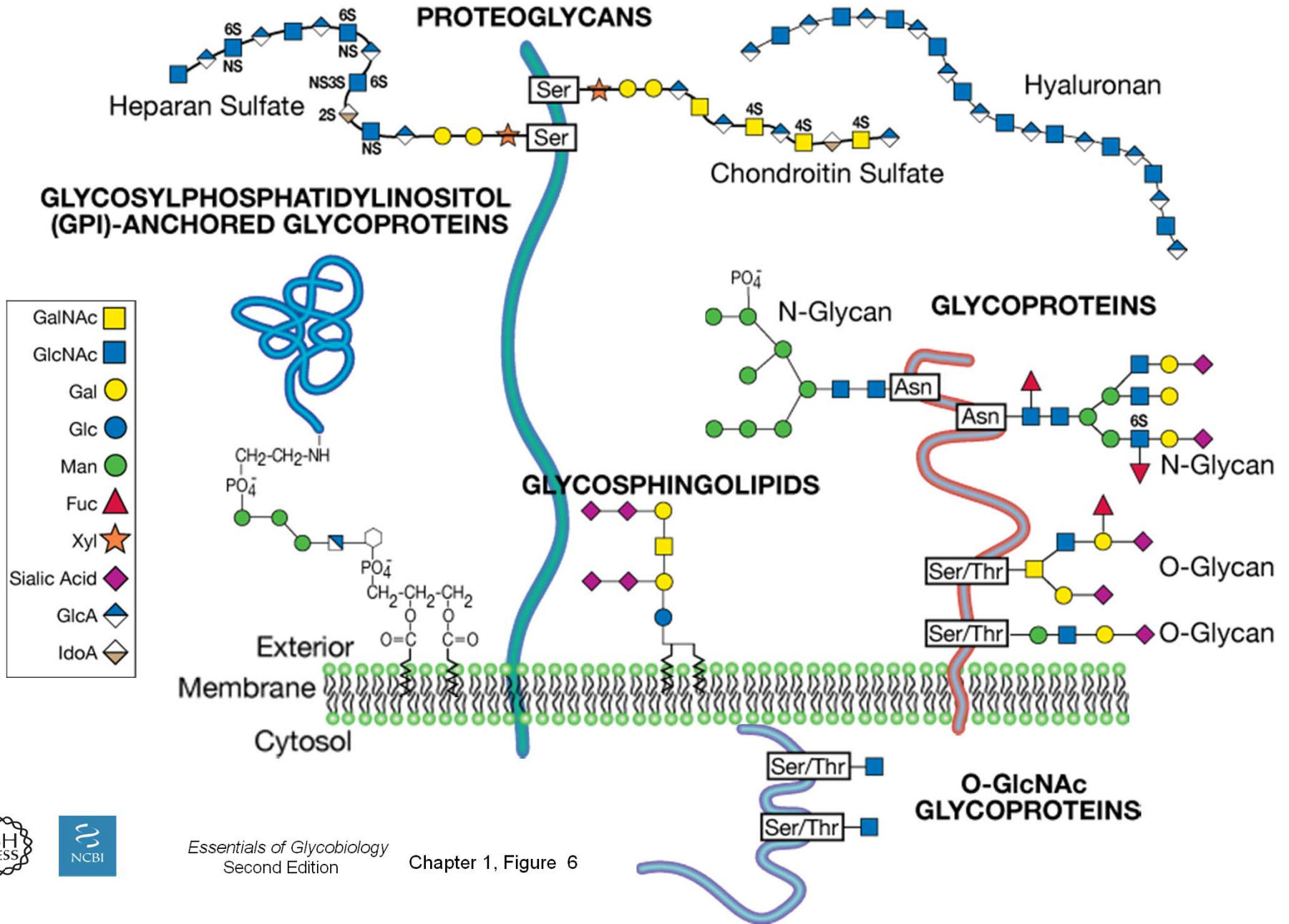
# Every Living Cell in Nature is Covered with a Dense and Complex Array of Sugar Chains (Glycans)

Varki A.: Nothing in Glycobiology Makes Sense,  
Except in the Light of Evolution.  
*Cell* 126:841-845, 2006



**ALLIANCE** of  
**GLYCOBIOLOGISTS**  
For Detection of Cancer and Cancer Risk

# Common classes of animal glycans



# FDA-Approved Cancer Biomarkers

Biomarker	Type	Source	Cancer Type	Clinical Use
α-Fetoprotein	Glycoprotein	Serum	Liver	Monitoring
α-Fetoprotein-L3	Glycoprotein	Serum	Liver	Risk
DCP	Protein	Serum	Liver	Risk
Human chorionic gonadotropin-β	Glycoprotein	Serum	Testicular	Staging
CA19-9	Carbohydrate	Serum	Pancreatic	Monitoring
CA125	Glycoprotein	Serum	Ovarian	Monitoring
Pap smear	Cervical smear	Cervix	Cervical	Screening
CEA	Glycoprotein	Serum	Colon	Monitoring
EGF receptor	Glycoprotein	Colon	Colon	Selection of therapy
KIT	Protein (IHC)	GI tumor	GI stromal tumors	Diagnosis & selection of therapy
Thyroglobulin	Glycoprotein	Serum	Thyroid	Monitoring
PSA	Glycoprotein	Serum	Prostate	Monitoring
CA15-3	Glycoprotein	Serum	Breast	Monitoring
CA27-29	Glycoprotein	Serum	Breast	Monitoring
Cytokeratins	Protein (IHC)	Breast tumor	Breast	Prognosis
Estrogen & progesterone receptors	Protein (IHC)	Breast tumor	Breast	Selection of therapy
HER2/NEU	Glycoprotein (IHC)	Breast tumor	Breast	Prognosis & selection of therapy
HER2/NEU	Glycoprotein	Serum	Breast	Monitoring
HER2/NEU	DNA (FISH)	Breast tumor	Breast	Prognosis & selection of therapy
Chromosomes 3, 7, 9, and 17	DNA (FISH)	Urine	Bladder	Screening & monitoring
NMP22	Protein	Urine	Bladder	Screening & monitoring
Fibrin/FDP	Protein	Urine	Bladder	Monitoring
BTA	Protein	Urine	Bladder	Monitoring
CEA and mucin	Glycoprotein	Urine	Bladder	Monitoring

Adapted from Ludwig, JA & Weinstein, JN Nature Rev. 2005



# Glycosylation Changes in Cancer

- **Altered glycosylation is a universal feature of cancer cells.**
- **This is not a random consequence of disordered biology in cancer**
- **Of all possible changes, only a very limited subset are frequently correlated with malignant transformation and tumor progression.**
- **As cancer is a “microevolutionary” process in which only fittest cells in a genetically heterogeneous population survive, specific glycan changes are likely selected for during tumor progression.**
- **Certain glycan structures are indeed well-known markers for tumor progression and/or biomarkers.**

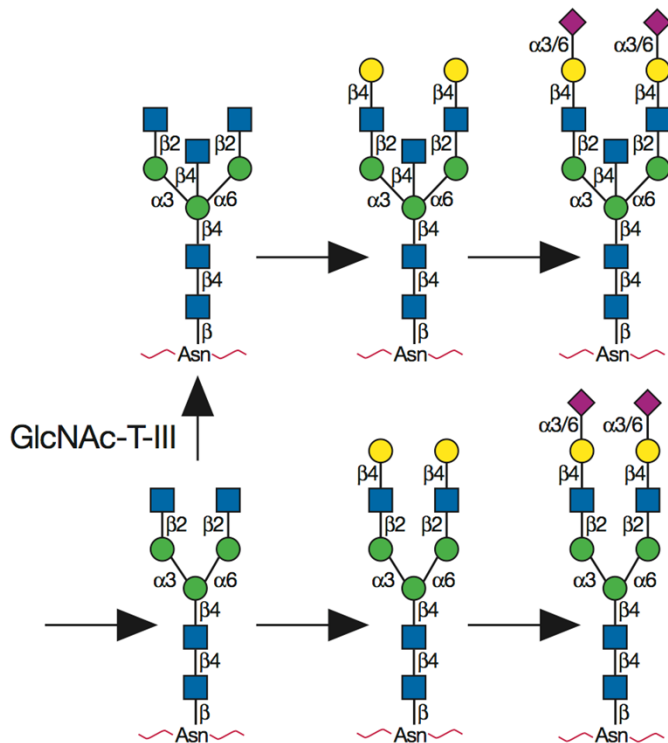


# ALTERED GLYCOSYLATION IN CANCER

- Increased  $\beta$ 1-6GlcNAc branching of N-glycans
- Changes in the amount, linkage, and acetylation of sialic acids
- O-glycan truncation, generating Tn & sialyl Tn antigens
- Failure of O-glycosylation, with mucin polypeptide exposure
- Expression of immature N-glycans
- Expression of nonhuman sialic acid Neu5Gc, from dietary sources
- Expression of sialylated Lewis structures and selectin ligands
- Altered expression and enhanced shedding of glycosphingolipids
- Increased expression of galectins and poly-N-acetyllactosamines
- Altered expression of ABH(O) blood-group-related structures
- Alterations in sulfation of glycosaminoglycans
- Increased expression of hyaluronan
- Loss of expression of GPI anchors.



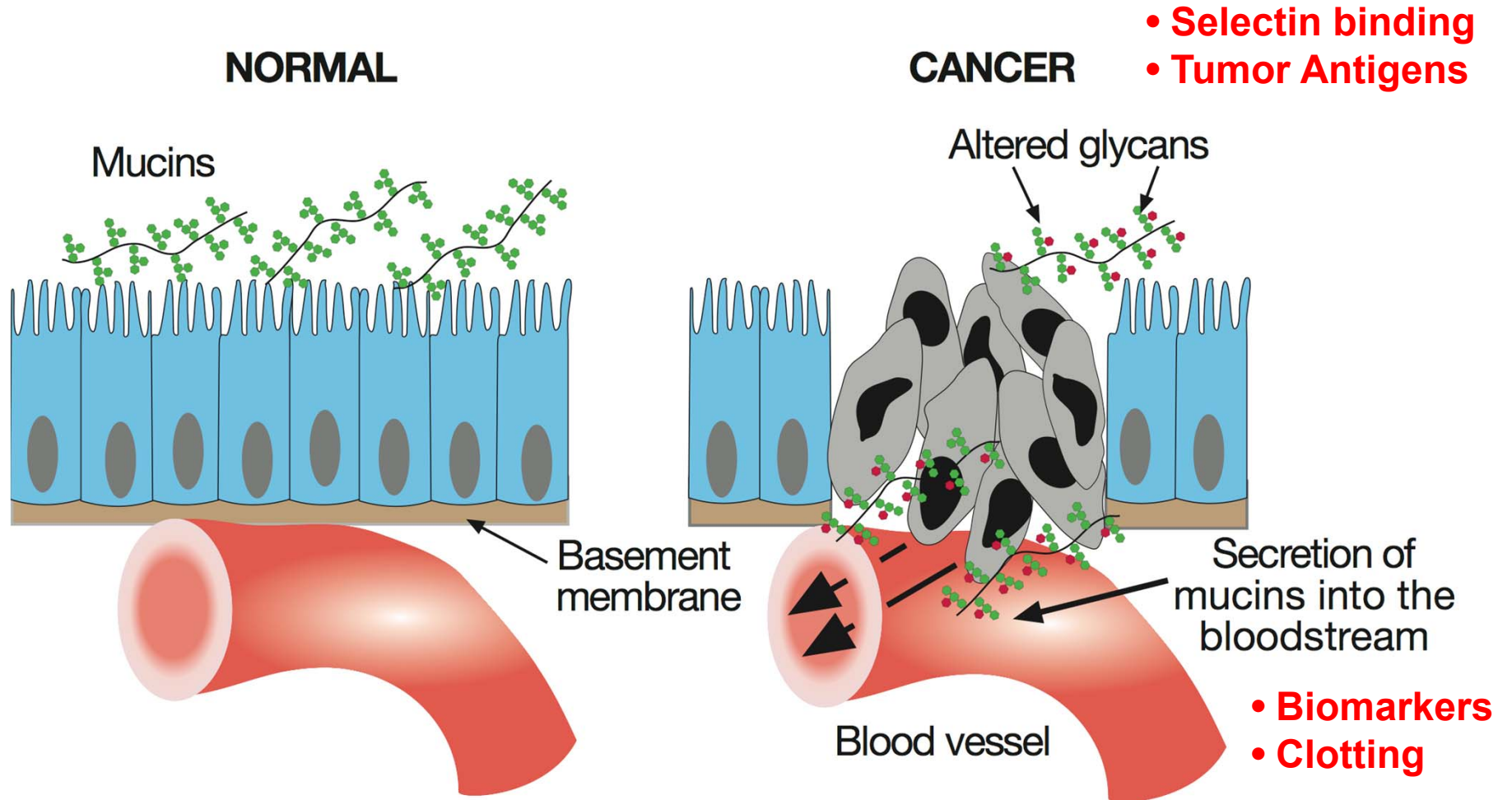
The increased size of N-glycans that occurs upon transformation can be explained by an elevation in GlcNAc transferase-V (GNT-V) activity



**Upregulated  
In Cancer**



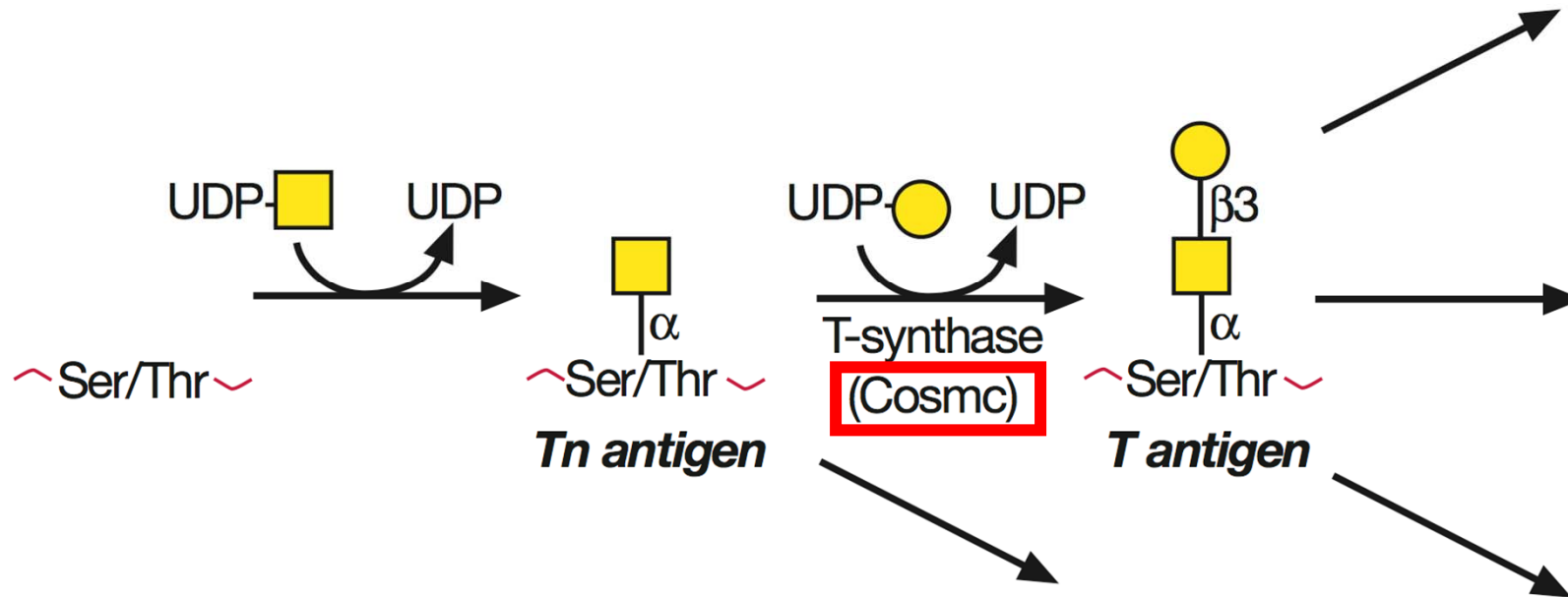
# Loss of normal topology and polarization of epithelial cells in cancer results in secretion of mucins into the bloodstream



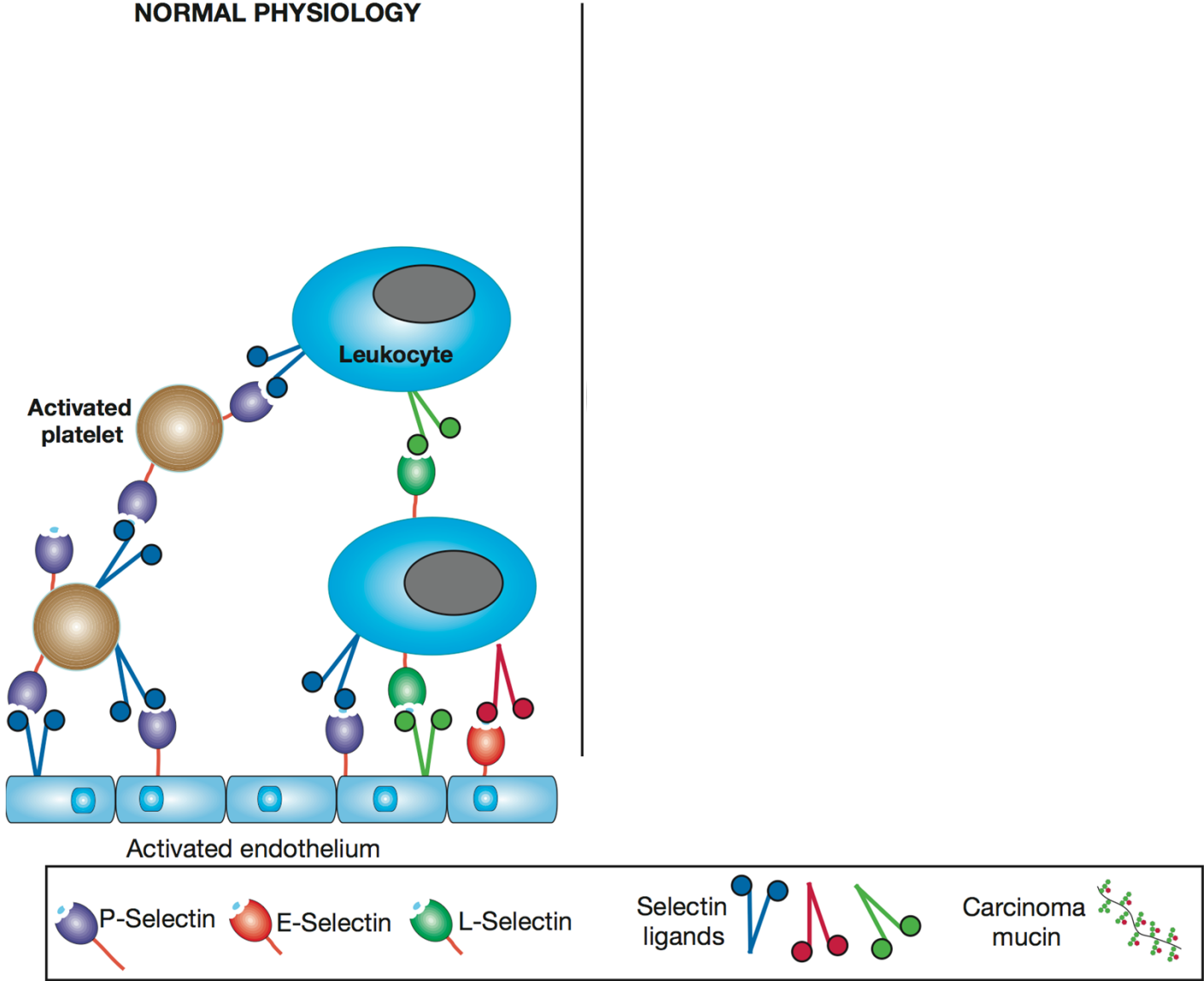


Incomplete glycosylation in the O-linked pathway results in expression of the Tn antigen, the sialylated Tn antigen

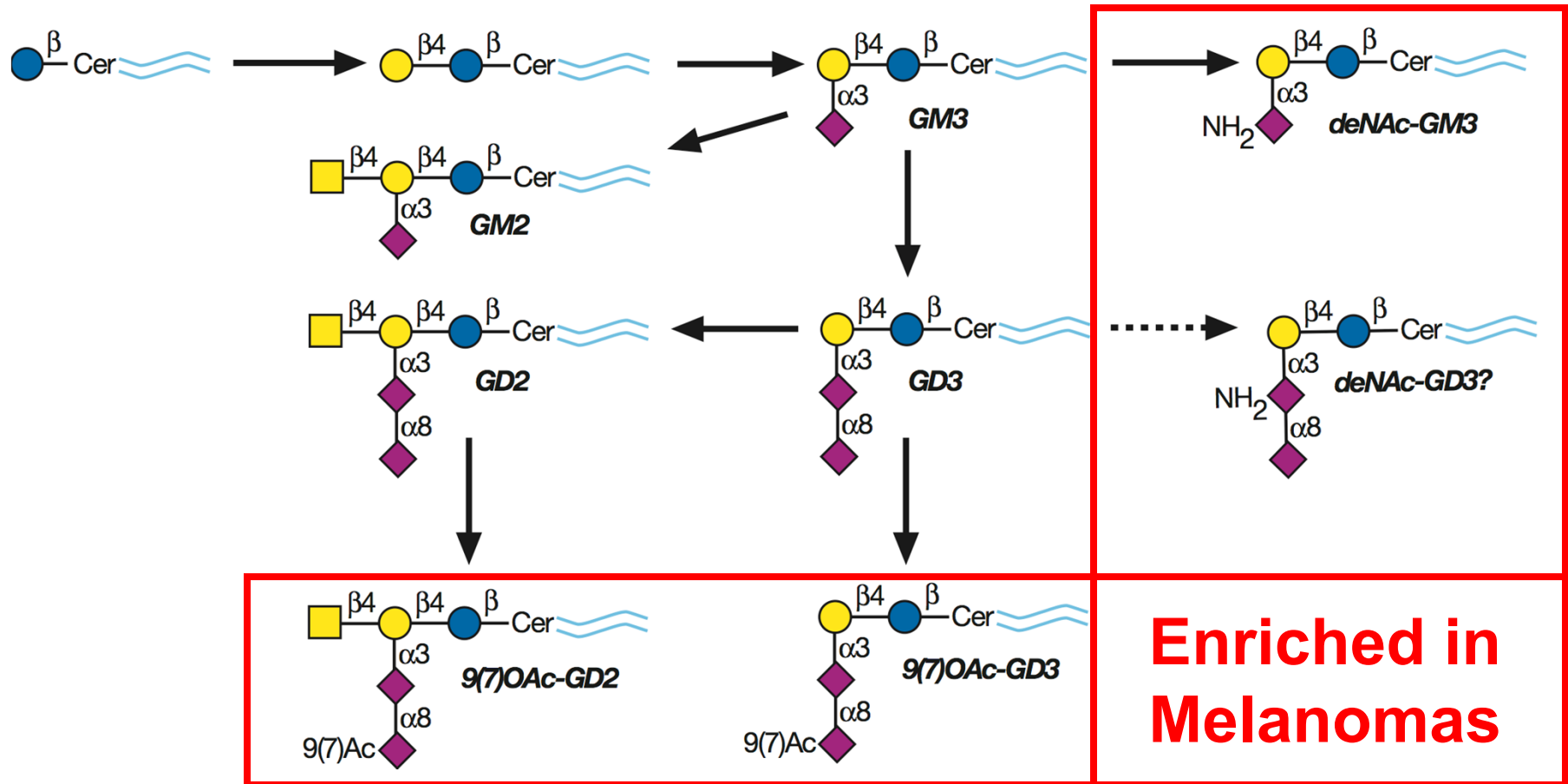
Mutated in many Carcinomas. Single hit on X Chromosome



# Potential interactions that could occur between tumor cells and selectins (All shown *in vitro*. Most shown *in vivo*)



# Some pathways for expression of gangliosides in human neuroectodermal tumors



# Two Major Kinds of Sialic Acids on Mammalian Cells

1 Oxygen atom difference

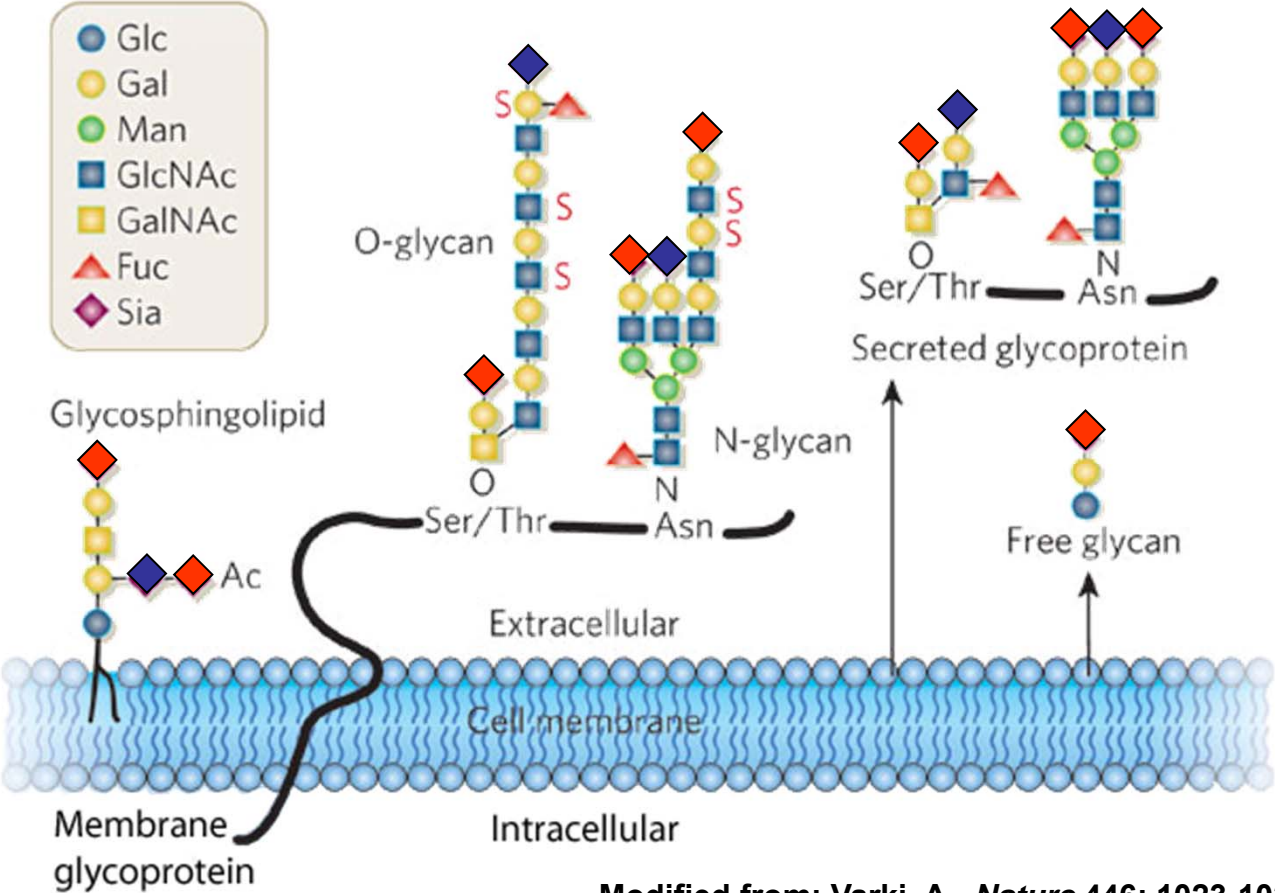
◆ Neu5Ac → ◆ Neu5Gc

Missing/Immunogenic in Humans?

- Glc
- Gal
- Man
- GlcNAc
- GalNAc
- ▲ Fuc
- ◆ Sia

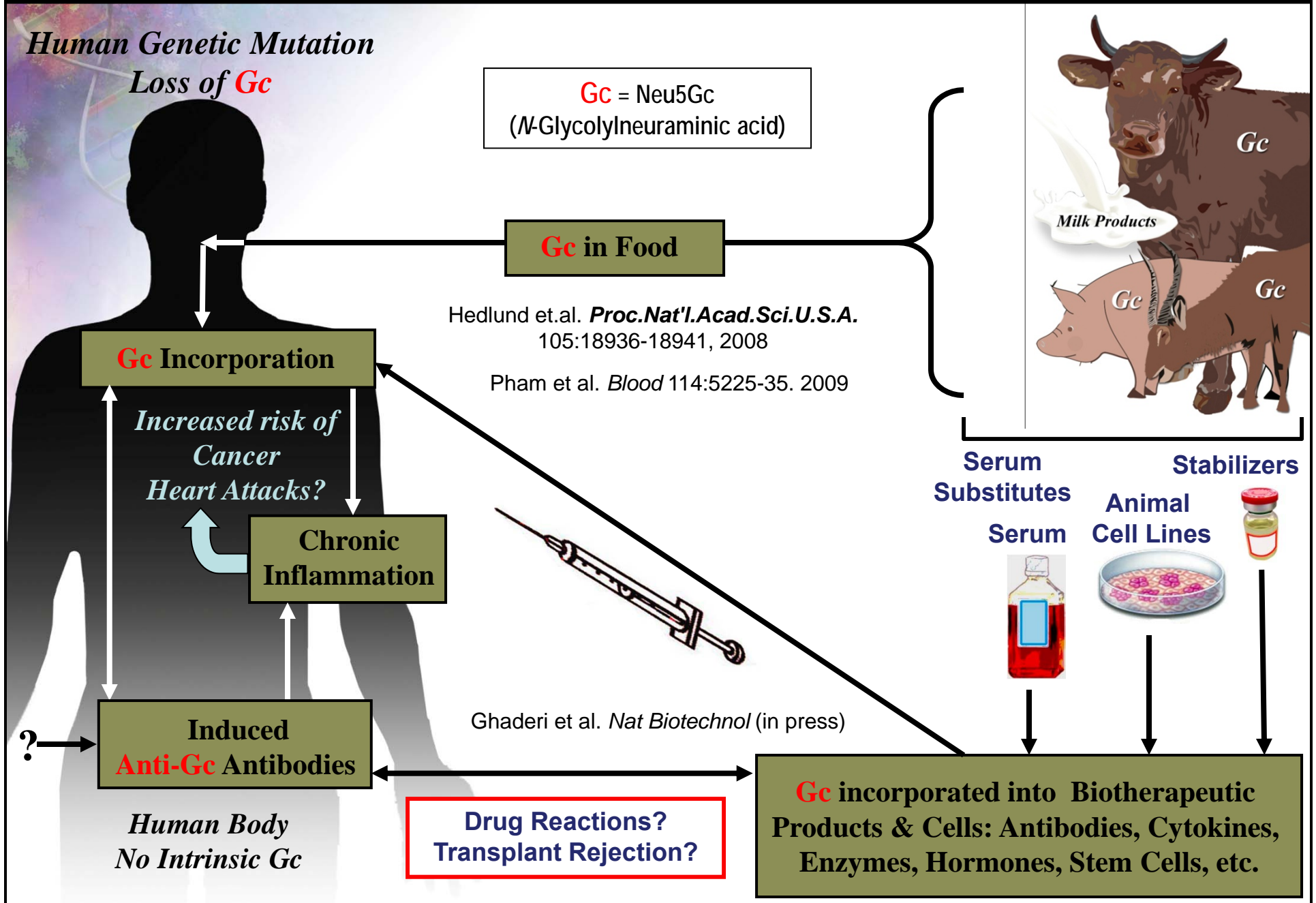
Present In Human Cancers and Fetuses?!

Anti-Neu5Gc Antibodies In Human Cancer?!

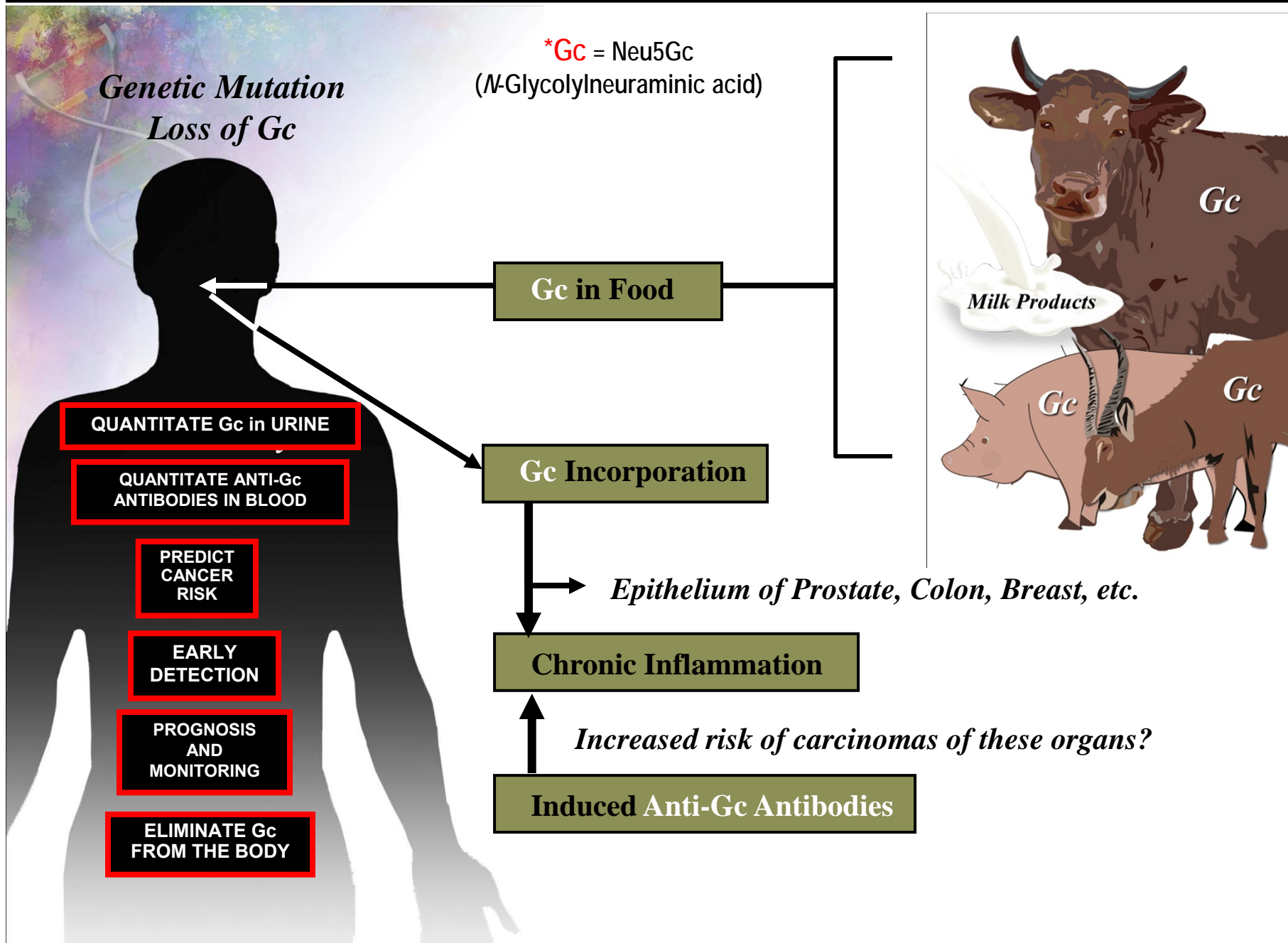


Modified from: Varki, A. *Nature* 446: 1023-1029, 2007

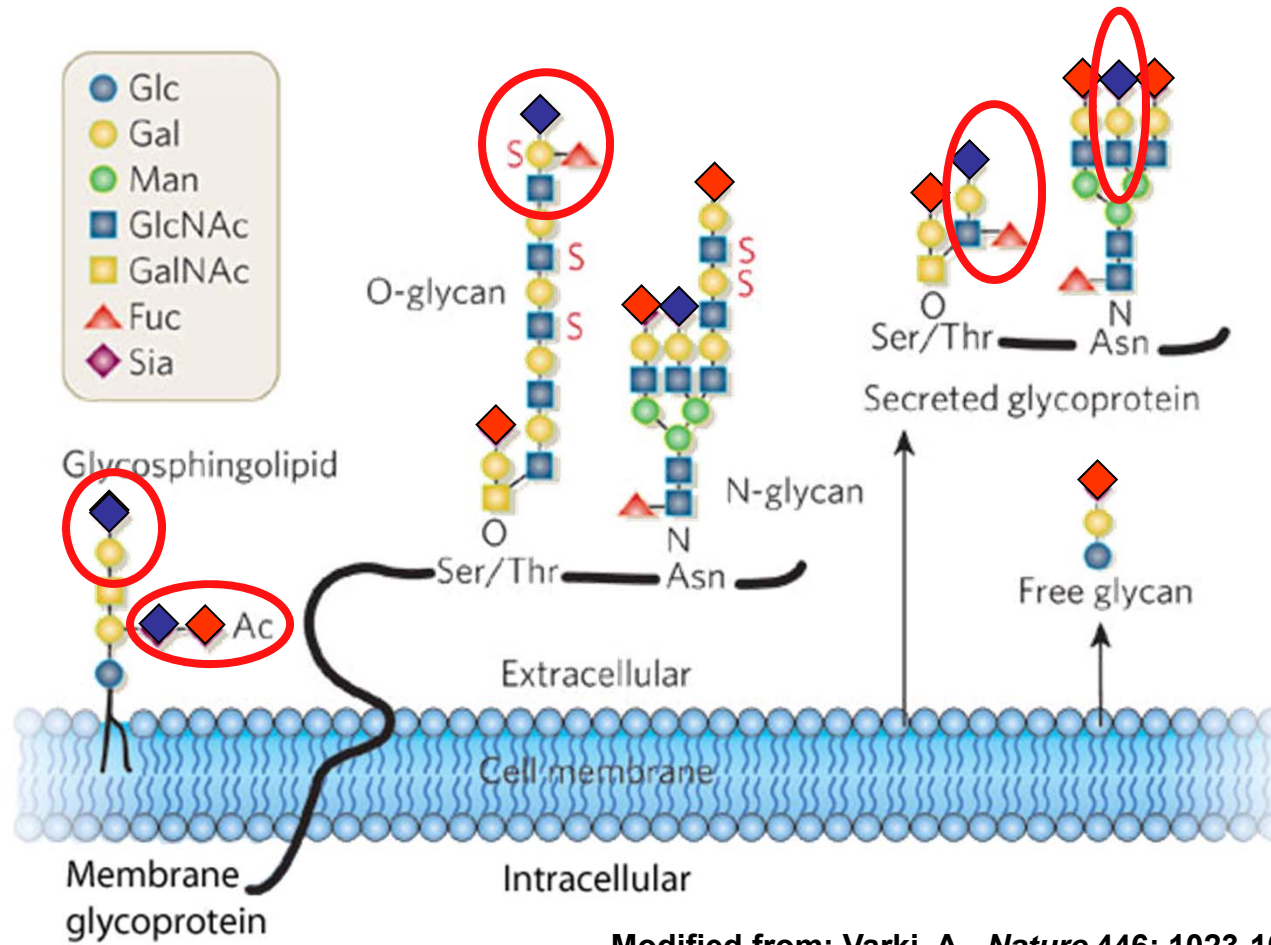
# Contamination of Humans and Biotherapeutic Products by Incorporation of "Gc" (a.k.a., NGNA/Neu5Gc) Despite Anti-Gc Antibody Responses : Implications and Mechanisms



**Contamination of Humans by Dietary **Gc\*** in the Face of Anti-Gc Antibody Responses:  
Opportunities for Early Detection, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Therapy of Cancer**

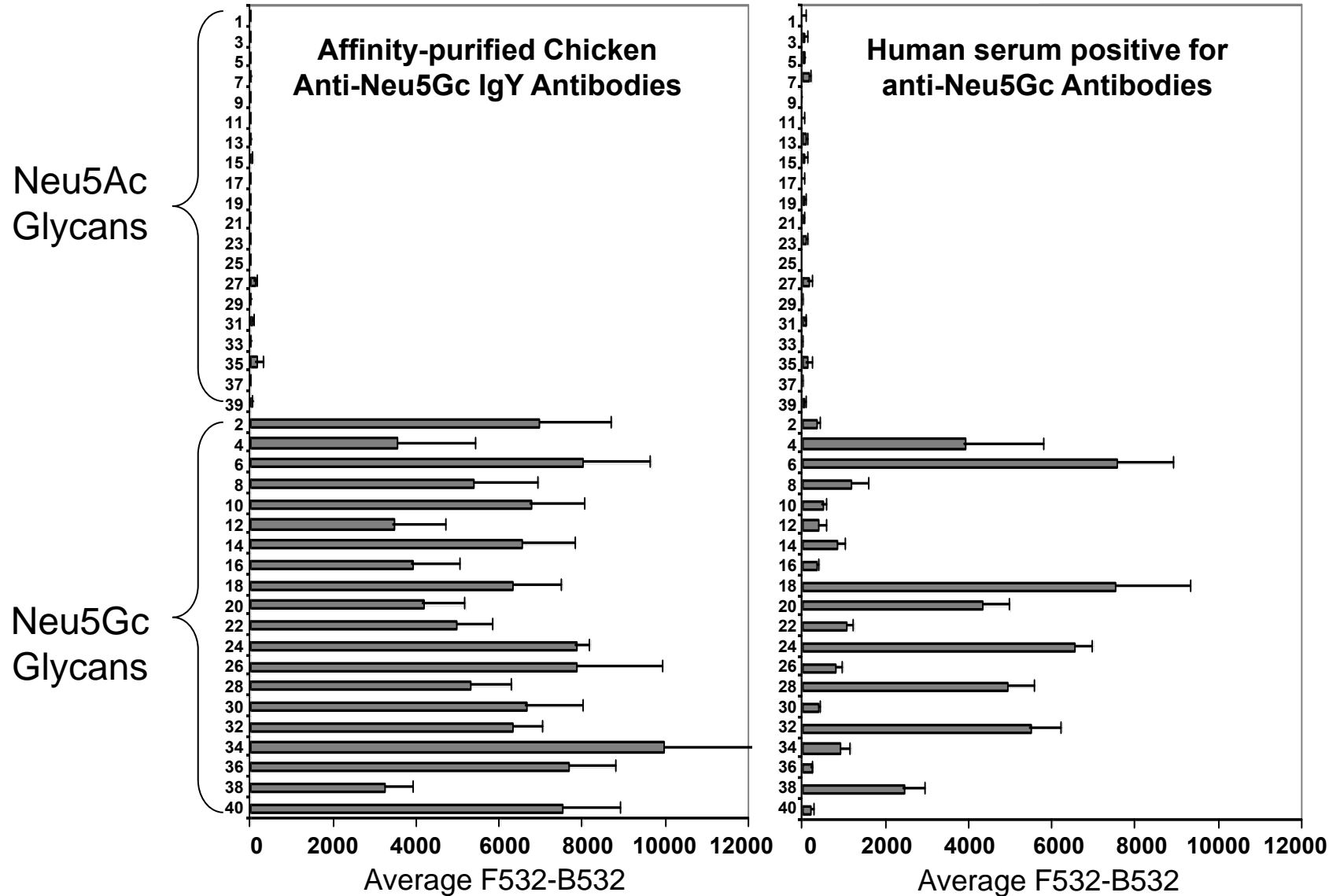


# Each Neu5Gc-Containing Glycan Represents a Distinct Immune Epitope



Modified from: Varki, A. *Nature* 446: 1023-1029, 2007

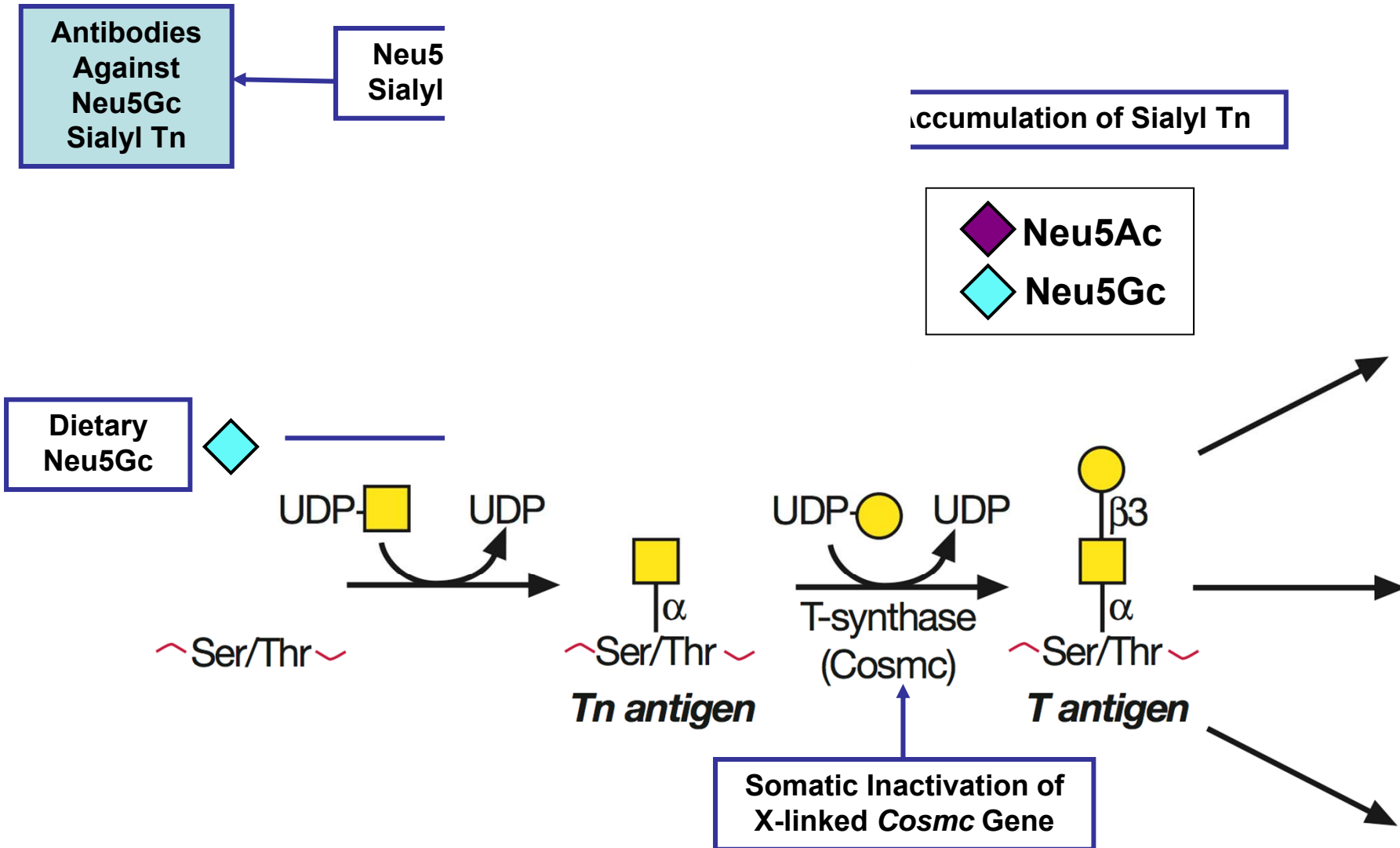
# A Novel Sialoglycan Array that Allows Detection of Neu5Gc-Specific Antibodies





# Incomplete O-linked glycosylation results in expression of sialylated Tn antigen in cancer

Incorporation of Dietary Neu5Gc generates Neu5Gc-Sialyl Tn and antibodies against it





## ALTERED GLYCOSYLATION IN CANCER: POTENTIAL FOR BIOMARKER DISCOVERY

**ALLIANCE** of  
**GLYCOBIOLOGISTS**  
For Detection of Cancer and Cancer Risk

- **Increased  $\beta$ 1-6GlcNAc branching of N-glycans**
- **Changes in the amount, linkage, and acetylation of sialic acids**
- **O-glycan truncation, generating Tn & sialyl Tn antigens**
- **Failure of O-glycosylation, with mucin polypeptide exposure**
- **Expression of immature N-glycans**
- **Expression of nonhuman sialic acid Neu5Gc, from dietary sources**
- **Expression of sialylated Lewis structures and selectin ligands**
- **Altered expression and enhanced shedding of glycosphingolipids**
- **Increased expression of galectins and poly-N-acetyllactosamines**
- **Altered expression of ABH(O) blood-group-related structures**
- **Alterations in sulfation of glycosaminoglycans**
- **Increased expression of hyaluronan**
- **Loss of expression of GPI lipid anchors.**