

# Differentiation of 3-O-Sulfated Heparin Disaccharide Isomers: Identification of Structural Aspects of the Heparin CCL2 Binding Motif

John K. Meissen,<sup>a,b</sup> Matthew D. Sweeney,<sup>a,b,c</sup> Matthew Girardi,<sup>a,b,d</sup>  
Roger Lawrence,<sup>e</sup> Jeffrey D. Esko,<sup>e</sup> and Julie A. Leary<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of California, Davis, California, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of California, Davis, California, USA

<sup>c</sup> Novozymes, Inc., Davis, California, USA

<sup>d</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, University of California, Davis, California, USA

<sup>e</sup> Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Glycobiology Research and Training Center, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA

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The presence of 3-O-sulfated glucosamine residues in heparin or heparan sulfate plays a role in binding to antithrombin III and HSV infection. In this study, tandem mass spectrometry was used to differentiate between two heparin disaccharide isomers containing variable sulfate at C6 in a common disaccharide and C3 in a more rare one. The dissociation patterns shown by MS<sup>2</sup> and MS<sup>3</sup> were clearly distinguishable between the isomers, allowing their differentiation and quantitation. Using this technique, we show that an octasaccharide with 11 sulfate groups with high affinity for inflammatory chemokine CCL2 does not contain 3-O-sulfated disaccharides. (J Am Soc Mass Spectrom 2009, 20, 652–657) © 2009 Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of American Society for Mass Spectrometry

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**H**eparin and heparan sulfate are glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) involved in a wide array of protein binding interactions. These interactions are implicated in a diverse group of biological processes such as viral invasion [1, 2], cell growth [3, 4], blood coagulation [5], and tumor metastasis [6–10]. Over a hundred different heparin binding proteins have been identified [11]. Initially, such protein interactions were believed to be relatively nonspecific. However, this perception has evolved to include selective protein binding, as research demonstrates specific GAG structural motifs can drastically alter protein binding affinity [8, 12, 13]. Despite the role of GAG structure in protein binding, exploration of specific GAG structural motifs governing protein binding remains greatly hampered due to lack of rapid and definitive means to ascertain GAG substitution patterns.

Heparin and heparan sulfate consist of a repeating disaccharide subunit containing either glucuronic acid or iduronic acid connected via a  $\beta$ 1-4 linkage to glucosamine. These GAGs possess significant structural diversity due to sugar stereochemistry and sulfation or acetylation at numerous positions within the repeating disaccharide subunit. The glucuronic acid and iduronic acid rings may display 2-O-sulfation, and the glucosamine

ring may have 6-O-sulfation or the rare 3-O-sulfation. Glucosamine may also have either sulfation or acetylation at the primary amine [8, 9]. Sulfation and acetylation alone yield 24 possible substitution patterns.

Despite the rarity of 3-O-sulfation, this modification has been implicated in a number of biologically relevant pathways. Heparin binding to the serine protease inhibitor antithrombin III (ATIII) causes inhibition of two proteases, thrombin and factor Xa, involved in blood clotting leading to an anticoagulant effect [14]. Binding depends on a particular pentasaccharide sequence responsible for binding ATIII containing a 3-O-sulfated glucosamine [15]. This 3-O-sulfate is a critical structural component of the ATIII binding sequence as removal results in a 1000-fold decrease in binding affinity [13]. HSV gD also binds a 3-O-sulfated sequence of heparan sulfate enabling viral entry into host cells [2, 16].

Researchers have employed numerous different methods to elucidate GAG structure as well as the pertinent GAG protein binding sequence. Methods include NMR, but this technique is difficult to apply due to relatively large material requirements [8]. Other methods include chromatography to identify disaccharide components [17, 18] and mass spectrometry combined with selective enzymatic digestion and desulfation [19–21]. Mass spectrometry is a particularly attractive method for structural analysis of GAGs because of minimal sample requirements and relatively fast data acquisition. Instruments capable of collision-induced dissociation

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Address reprint requests to Dr. J. A. Leary, University of California, Davis, Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, One Shields Road, Davis, CA 95616, USA. E-mail: [jaleary@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jaleary@ucdavis.edu)

(CID) provide an additional advantage as they possess the potential to disassociate GAG structures enabling identification of specific sulfation sites.

A class of proteins displaying GAG binding capacity are chemokines, small secreted proteins involved in numerous biological processes such as inflammation and development [22]. Research demonstrates that GAG/chemokine interaction can be required for proper *in vivo* function [23, 24]. Our laboratory identified selective chemokine ligand 2 (CCL2) binding of 11 sulfated heparin octasaccharide fragments [25]. This finding provides an opportunity to evaluate the role of 3-O-sulfation in a new GAG/protein interaction using mass spectrometry.

Herein, we report on the analysis of a known chemokine binding GAG octasaccharide [25], whose disaccharide composition has been determined and probed for 3-O-sulfation. Application of successive CID events generates cross-ring dissociation separating the primary amine, the 3-position, and the 6-position of glucosamine enabling definitive identification of the specific site of sulfation within a GAG disaccharide subunit. This method was applied to an 11-sulfated heparin octasaccharide obtained via hydrophobic trapping of CCL2/heparin complex to evaluate the role of 3-O-sulfation in the CCL2/heparin interaction.

## Experimental

### *Reagents and Instrumentation*

Heparin octasaccharide library was purchased from Dextra (Reading, UK). CarboPac PA1 ion-exchange column was purchased from Dionex (Sunnyvale, CA). High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade solvents were purchased from Fisher Scientific (Santa Clara, CA). SAX HPLC was purchased from Waters Corporation (Milford, MA). Heparin desalting was performed using 1 kDa Dispo-Biodialyzers (The Nest Group, Southborough, MA). Oasis HLB C18 column was purchased from Waters Corporation. Heparinase I, II, and III were purchased from Seikagaku Corporation (East Falmouth, MA). I-S and I-P disaccharide standards were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Disaccharide stock solutions were prepared at a concentrations of 2 mM on the basis of their absorbance at 232 nm in 0.03 M HCl ( $\epsilon_{232} = 5500 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) [26].

Mass spectra for compositional analysis were obtained by using an ESI source on an LTQ MS (ThermoFinnigan, San Jose, CA). Disaccharides were sprayed at a concentration of 20 pmol/ $\mu\text{L}$  in a 1:1 MeOH/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution containing 10 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  and 5 pmol/ $\mu\text{L}$  I-P internal standard. Samples were introduced by flow injection at 10  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$  in 1:1 MeOH/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  using a syringe pump (Harvard Apparatus, Holliston, MA). Spectra were obtained in negative ion mode by using a spray voltage of 3.5 kV and a capillary temperature of 220 °C for all experiments. For  $\text{MS}^2$  experiments, a 3  $m/z$  isolation width was used for precursor ion selection at  $m/z$  191.4,

and the ion was activated at 20% normalized collision energy for 100 ms, and the  $q_z$  value was maintained at 0.250. For  $\text{MS}^3$  experiments, a 3 Da isolation width was used for precursor ion selection at  $m/z$  168.5, and the ion was activated at 22% normalized collision energy for 100 ms. Each mass spectrum obtained contains an average of 10 scans. Xcalibur, version 1.4 (ThermoFinnigan), was used for data acquisition and processing.

### *Generation of 3-O-Sulfated Di- and Tetra-Saccharides*

A CHO cell line transduced with three copies of the human 3-OST-3A cDNA [27] were grown to confluence in 850  $\text{cm}^2$  tissue culture roller bottles in Ham's F-12 medium containing 50 U/mL penicillin, 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  streptomycin, 2 mM glutamine, and 10% fetal bovine serum. For cellular GAG extraction, cells were washed once in PBS and subjected to exhaustive digestion with Pronase (Sigma/Aldrich) in PBS at 37 °C for 24 h followed by filtration through 0.22 micron cellulose acetate low protein binding membrane, anion-exchange chromatography with DEAE-sephacel (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St. Giles, UK) and ethanol precipitation as previously described [27]. The GAG chains were pelleted, washed with ice-cold 70% ethanol, re-pelleted, and dried. The GAG preparations were reconstituted in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  HS digest buffer (40 mM ammonium acetate and 3.3 mM calcium acetate, pH 7) per roller bottle. Enzymatic depolymerization was carried out with 2 mU each of heparin lyases I, II, and III per roller bottle and digested for 16 h at 37 °C. To determine the retention times for specific disaccharides, a small sample of the digest was analyzed on a C18 reverse phase column (0.46 cm  $\times$  25 cm) (Grace Davison Discovery Sciences, Deerfield, IL) connected to a LCQ classic quadrupole ion trap mass spectrometer equipped with an ESI source and a quaternary HPLC pump (Thermo-Finnigan). The isocratic steps were: 100% buffer A (8 mM acetic acid, 5 mM dibutylamine) for 10 min; 17% buffer B (70% methanol, 8 mM acetic acid, 5 mM DBA) for 15 min; 32% buffer B for 15 min; 40% buffer B for 15 min; 60% buffer B for 15 min and 100% buffer B for 10 min. Eluted species were monitored in negative ion mode with the signal intensity optimized for D2S0, a representative disaccharide (GAG nomenclature described by Lawrence et al., 2008) [28]. The capillary temperature and spray voltage were kept at 140 °C and 4.75 kV, respectively. Peak assignments were based on several criteria including retention time, mass, and ion adduction [27]. Preparative amounts of heparan sulfate digests were loaded onto the column and the 3-O-sulfated species were collected at the expected retention times from the divert valve attached to the mass spectrometer. Purity was checked by LC/MS using the same criteria previously mentioned and disaccharide yield approximated by comparing extracted ion current for D2S3 and D2S9

with that of a known amount of D2S6 run separately under the same conditions.

### Preparation of 11-Sulfated Heparin Octasaccharide

Heparin octasaccharide containing 11 sulfates was isolated from the heparin octasaccharide library by using strong anion-exchange HPLC and a method similar to that described previously [29]. Approximately 400  $\mu\text{g}$  of an octasaccharide library was injected onto a CarboPac PA1 column and SAX HPLC was performed at a flow rate of 1 mL/min using Solvent A (30 mM ammonium acetate, pH 3.5) and Solvent B (3 M NaCl, 30 mM ammonium acetate pH 3.5). A typical gradient consisted of: (1) 1–11 min, 0% B, (2) 11–110 min, 0–100% B, and (3) 111–120 min, 0% B. Chromatograms were recorded by monitoring the UV absorbance at 232 nm. Fractions corresponding to the 11-sulfated octasaccharide were collected, lyophilized and extensively desalted by dialysis against water using 1 kDa Dispo-Biodialyzers.

### Preparation of CCL2

The CCL2 protein was expressed, purified, and processed as previously described [30]. Briefly, CCL2 was expressed using a codon-optimized construct in TAP302 cells. Soluble CCL2 was purified by ion-exchange chromatography followed by reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). The N-terminal methionine was removed by aminopeptidase, leaving authentic human CCL2, which was then subjected to re-purification by RP-HPLC.

### CCL2 Affinity Enrichment of 11-Sulfated Octasaccharide

Octasaccharide was enriched by incubating 40  $\mu\text{M}$  CCL2 with 200  $\mu\text{M}$  11-sulfate octasaccharide in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of 100 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$  solution (pH 6.8). The solution was applied to an Oasis solid-phase extraction (SPE) cartridge (Waters) that had been previously conditioned using 1 mL of methanol and then 1 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The solid-phase SPE cartridge was flushed three times, each using 1 mL 200 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$  solution (pH 6.8) and then eluted by 1 mL 760 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$  (pH 6.8). The three washing fractions and the final elution fraction were collected and desalted by dialyzing against water using a dialyzer with a molecular weight cutoff (MWCO) of 1 kDa.

### Compositional Analysis of Affinity Purified Heparin Octasaccharide

Complete enzymatic digestion of heparin octasaccharide to constituent disaccharides was carried out with 5  $\mu\text{g}$  heparin in 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of 20 mM ammonium acetate buffer, pH 7.5, 2 mM calcium acetate, and 0.001 unit

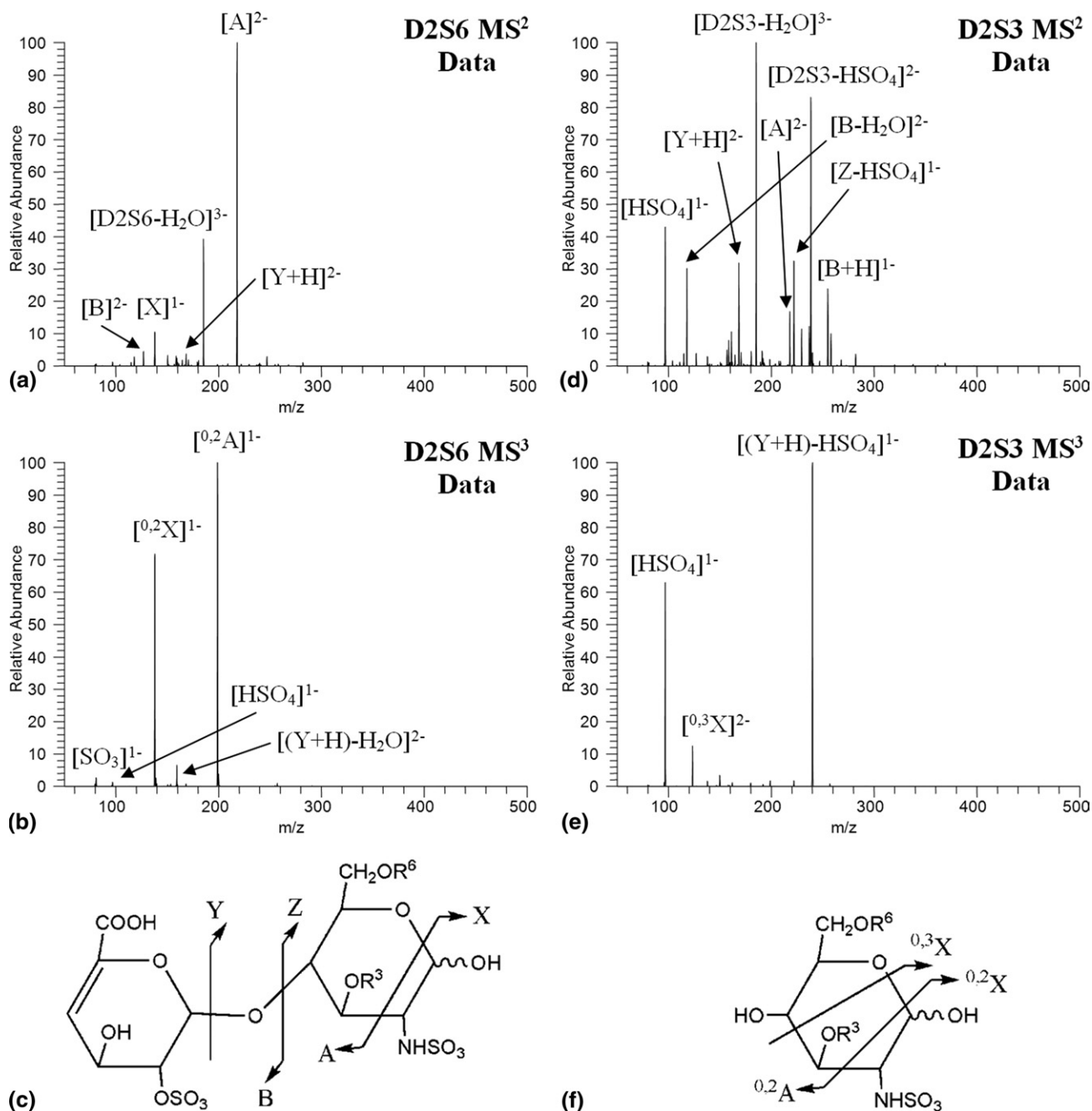
each of heparinase I, heparinase II, and heparinase III, incubated at 37 °C for 16 h [20]. The reaction was quenched, yielding a final solution containing 20 pmol/ $\mu\text{L}$  heparin disaccharide, 1:1 MeOH/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 5 pmol/ $\mu\text{L}$  internal standard I-P, and 10 mM ammonium hydroxide. Samples were then analyzed using a combination of  $\text{MS}^2$  at  $m/z$  191.4 and  $\text{MS}^3$  at 168.5 on an LTQ mass spectrometer.

## Results and Discussion

Mass spectra were collected for both the D2S6 and the D2S3 disaccharide. As expected for positional isomers, the  $\text{MS}^1$  data for each of the disaccharides were virtually indistinguishable; in both cases the triply charged ion at  $m/z$  191.4, representing a molecular weight of 574.43 Da, was the principle ion detected (Supplementary Figure 1, which can be found in the electronic version of this article). These ions were isolated and studied utilizing tandem mass spectrometry via CID.

The  $\text{MS}^2$  data for the disaccharide isomers displayed different dissociation patterns and are clearly distinguishable (Figure 1). The D2S6 CID spectra (Figure 1a) was dominated by cross-ring cleavage yielding ion A at  $m/z$  218.0, and by a water loss ion at  $m/z$  185.3 (Figure 1c) (dissociation nomenclature described by Domon and Costello, 1988) [31]. Dissociation also resulted in the formation of X, Y, and B ions. Ion X, at  $m/z$  138.0, is singly charged and results from a cross ring cleavage of the glucosamine residue, while ions Y and B, at  $m/z$  168.5 and  $m/z$  127.0, respectively, are the glycosidic bond cleavage ions. The D2S3 CID spectra (Figure 1d) displayed greater diversity. The two major species resulted again from loss of water at  $m/z$  185.3 and a  $\text{HSO}_4$  loss ion appearing at  $m/z$  238.5. Additional abundant ions included a singly charged  $\text{HSO}_4$  at  $m/z$  97 and ion B with a water loss at  $m/z$  118.0. Trace amounts of ion A at  $m/z$  218.0 were also detected, as well as other dissociation species annotated in Figure 1c.

While the  $\text{MS}^2$  data of the D2S6 and D2S3 disaccharides display clear differences in dissociation, and thus preliminary differentiation is possible, none of the observed fragments correspond to a cross ring cleavage separating the 6 and 3 positions of the glucosamine ring enabling definitive identification of the 3-O-sulfation site. It is most intriguing that one simple modification of 3-O versus 6-O-sulfation results in such drastically different spectra. This effect was also quite pronounced in earlier investigations of disaccharides carrying C-3 modifications [32, 33]. Since both D2S3 and D2S6 produced the Y ion at  $m/z$  168.5 in the  $\text{MS}^2$  data, corresponding to the glucosamine ring containing the structural variation, this ion was isolated and subjected to further dissociation in an  $\text{MS}^3$  experiment. Similar to the  $\text{MS}^2$  data, the  $\text{MS}^3$  data displayed differing dissociation patterns. The  $\text{MS}^3$  data of the D2S6 disaccharide (Figure 1b) revealed ion  $^{0,2}\text{A}$  at  $m/z$  199.0 and ion  $^{0,2}\text{X}$  at  $m/z$  138.0 with high abundance. The parent ion with water loss was also observed at  $m/z$  159.5. Only trace



**Figure 1.** (a) D2S6 MS<sup>2</sup> data, (b) D2S6 MS<sup>3</sup> data, (c) cross ring and glycosidic cleavage pattern observed in MS<sup>2</sup> dissociation, (d) D2S3 MS<sup>2</sup> data, (e) D2S3 MS<sup>3</sup> data, (f) cross ring cleavage pattern observed in MS<sup>3</sup> dissociation.

HSO<sub>4</sub> ions at *m/z* 97.0 and SO<sub>3</sub> ions at *m/z* 80.0 were detected. The MS<sup>3</sup> of the D2S3 disaccharide (Figure 1e) contained two major ions; the precursor ion with HSO<sub>4</sub> loss at *m/z* 240.0 and the HSO<sub>4</sub> ion at *m/z* 97.0. The less abundant <sup>0,3</sup>X ion appears at *m/z* 123.5. The <sup>0,3</sup>X ion corresponds to an ion containing an N-sulfate and a 3-O-sulfate, resulting from cross-ring cleavage separating the <sup>0,3</sup>X ion from the 6-position of the glucosamine ring.

The <sup>0,3</sup>X ion permits definitive identification of the D2S3 sulfation pattern in the MS<sup>3</sup> data, and validates

CID as a rapid, effective tool to identify 3-O-sulfation in GAG disaccharide structures with minimal sample material. Interestingly, the D2S3 disaccharide standard also displayed a high abundance of HSO<sub>4</sub> ions in contrast to the D2S6 disaccharide standard, suggesting the 3-O-sulfate is more labile than sulfates on other positions when the species undergo CID. Previously, our laboratory developed a quantitative method to determine GAG disaccharide composition [20] including all non-3-O-sulfated species. Identification of several diagnostic ions, such as *m/z* 238.5 in MS<sup>2</sup> and *m/z*



240 in MS<sup>3</sup>, in D2S3 samples enables incorporation of this 3-O-sulfated species into existing mass spectrometry methodology for GAG quantitative compositional analysis [20].

This CID-based method was used to explore the possible involvement of 3-O-sulfation in the heparin/CCL2 interaction. A fraction of 11-sulfated heparin octasaccharide, previously determined to bind to CCL2 [25], was obtained via strong anion exchange chromatography and incubated with CCL2 protein. The protein was bound to a hydrophobic trapping column, and an 11-sulfated heparin fraction enriched for CCL2 affinity was eluted from the column. This enriched eluent, and a control 11-sulfated heparin octasaccharide fraction, were enzymatically digested down to disaccharide constituents [29]. The sulfated disaccharide ion obtained at  $m/z$  191.4 in the MS<sup>1</sup> data were subjected to two successive rounds of CID to probe for the presence of 3-O-sulfation. The MS<sup>2</sup> and MS<sup>3</sup> data (Table 1) obtained from both reaction mixtures were virtually identical to the MS<sup>2</sup> and MS<sup>3</sup> data obtained from the D2S6 disaccharide standard (Figure 2) asserting that the 3-sulfated disaccharide subunits possessed a D2S6 structure. The absence of numerous diagnostic ions observed in the D2S3 standard, such as  $m/z$  238.5 in the MS<sup>2</sup> data,  $m/z$  240.0 in the MS<sup>3</sup> data, and the <sup>0,3</sup>X ion in the MS<sup>3</sup> data, illustrate that the D2S3 structure was not present. The D0S9 disaccharide is not a possibility since all three sulfates reside in the reducing ring, and the mass of the prominent glycosidic bond cleavage ion clearly precludes this possibility. The D2H9 isomer is also eliminated since the mass of the A ion does not include the extra sulfate. Clearly, neither of these two isomers is present.

Several GAG/protein interactions depend on 3-O-sulfation [2, 13, 15, 16]. In contrast, our exploration of

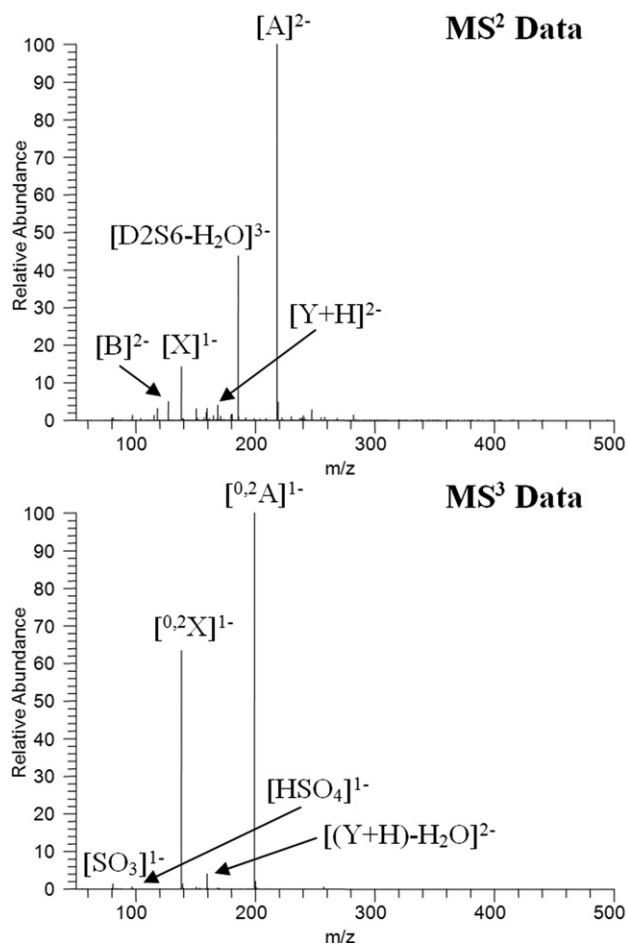


Figure 2. Spectra of CCL2 affinity enriched 11-sulfated heparin fraction showing same product ions as observed for the D2S6 isomer (a) MS<sup>2</sup> data, (b) MS<sup>3</sup> data.

Table 1. Ions observed in the MS<sup>2</sup> and MS<sup>3</sup> data

MS <sup>2</sup> spectra of D2S6 standard			MS <sup>3</sup> spectra of D2S6 standard		
$m/z$	Ion	Charge	$m/z$	Ion	Charge
127.0	B	-2	80.0	SO <sub>3</sub>	-1
138.0	X	-1	97.0	HSO <sub>4</sub>	-1
168.5	Y + H	-2	138.0	<sup>0,2</sup> X	-1
185.3	Parent-H <sub>2</sub> O	-3	159.5	(Y + H)-H <sub>2</sub> O	-2
218.0	A	-2	199.0	<sup>0,2</sup> A	-1
MS <sup>2</sup> spectra of D2S3 standard			MS <sup>3</sup> spectra of D2S3 standard		
$m/z$	Ion	Charge	$m/z$	Ion	Charge
97.0	HSO <sub>4</sub>	-1	97.0	HSO <sub>4</sub>	-1
118.0	B-H <sub>2</sub> O	-2	123.5	<sup>0,3</sup> X	-2
168.5	Y + H	-2	240.0	(Y + H)-HSO <sub>4</sub>	-1
185.3	Parent-H <sub>2</sub> O	-3			
218.0	A	-2			
222.0	Z-HSO <sub>4</sub> -H	-1			
238.5	Parent-HSO <sub>4</sub>	-2			
255.0	B + H	-1			

the heparin/CCL2 interaction, using mass spectrometry combined with CID, did not reveal measurable levels of 3-O-sulfate containing species, suggesting that 3-O-sulfation may not be involved in chemotactic GAG/protein interactions. Subsequently, while 3-O-sulfation may be crucial for certain interactions, its function could be limited to specific GAG/protein complexes instead of playing a more universal role in chemotaxis or protein binding.

## Conclusions

We have utilized a mass spectrometry method using CID to create cross-ring cleavage events separating the numerous potential sulfation positions within the disaccharide subunit structure. This method allows for robust, rapid detection and identification of individual 3-O-sulfate containing heparin structures, such as D2S3, within a heterogeneous disaccharide mixture via identification of specific diagnostic ions. Exploration of GAG/protein interaction has been greatly hampered due to lack of effective means to investigate GAG structure, and this tool presents a means to improve our

understanding of the relationship between GAG structure and protein binding affinity for individual GAG/protein interactions.

This method was used to probe the possible role of 3-O-sulfation in the CCL2/GAG interaction, from a heparin library. An 11-sulfated heparin octasaccharide enriched for CCL2 binding affinity did not reveal the presence 3-O-sulfation at a detectable level, suggesting 3-O-sulfation is not a prominent factor governing CCL2/GAG binding.

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