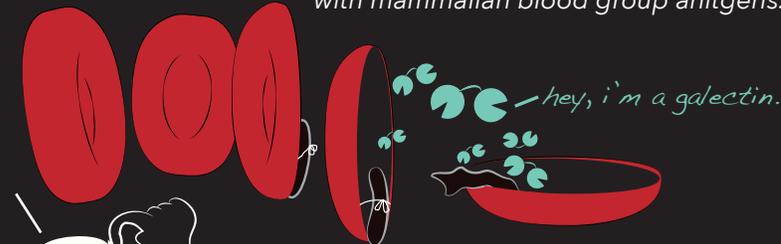


## Microbial glycan microarrays define key features of host-microbial interactions

Sean R. Stowell, Connie M. Arthur, Ryan McBride, Oren Berger, Nahid Razi, Jamie Heimburg-Molinaro, Lilian C. Rodrigues, Jean-Philippe Gourdine, Alexander J. Noll, Stephan von Gunten, David F. Smith, Yuriy A. Knirel, James C. Paulson, & Richard D. Cummings *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 2014, 10, 470-476.

### background:

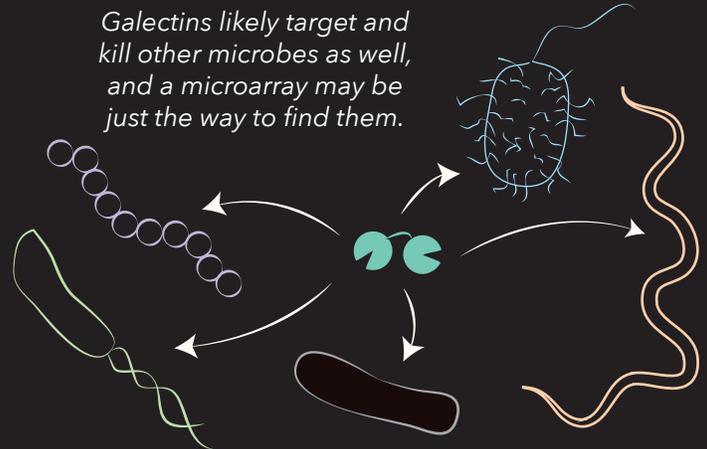
Certain types of *E. coli* try to trick our immune system by masking themselves with mammalian blood group antigens.



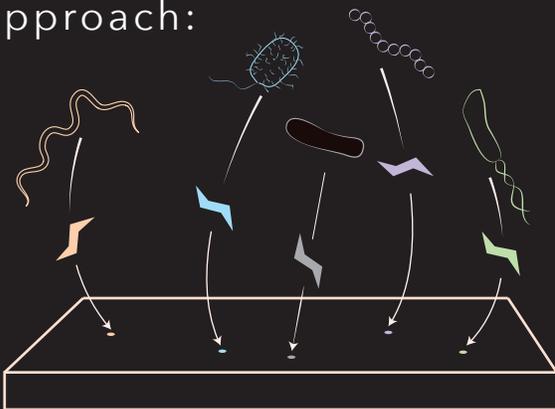
Luckily, we have these innate immune lectins called Galectins that can bind these epitopes and kill the bacteria while not doing any harm to the host cells.

### hypothesis:

Galectins likely target and kill other microbes as well, and a microarray may be just the way to find them.

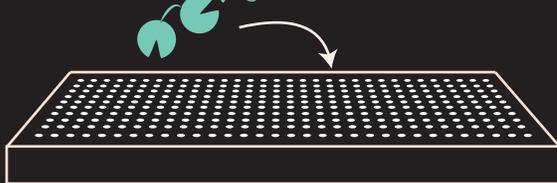


### approach:



First, extract glycan epitopes from hundreds of microbes, then conjugate them to a plate, aka the Microbial Glycan Array

*mmm... everything looks good. what should i have?*

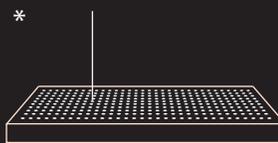


Then, probe the array with galectins (or antibodies, other lectins, etc.) to see what glycans they prefer to bind to.

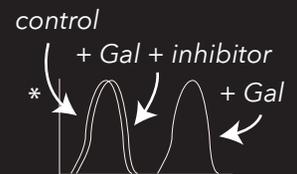
©O'Reilly Science Art

### evidence:

At around 0.1-0.2  $\mu\text{M}$ , galectin only binds to a very specific O-antigen found on *Providencia alcalifaciens* O5.

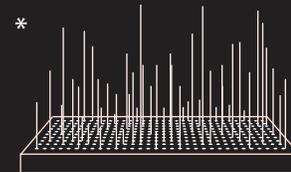


Binding to *P. alcalifaciens* O5 is verified by flow cytometry



And galectin is shown to disrupt viability of *P. alcalifaciens* O5. It does not affect a related strain of this species, but does affect other species with the same O-antigen.

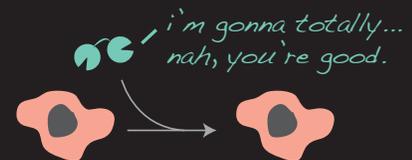
*i'm gonna totally wreck your membrane right now, ok?*



At higher concentrations of galectin (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ), lots of other hits pop up. Interestingly, all of the glycan hits are associated with self-like antigens.

\* Not actual data!

Even more interesting, the galectins do not affect the viability of mammalian cells that have these same epitopes!



### conclusions:

The innate immune function of galectins is generalizable to many different species of microbes and may be an important first line of defense, particularly for microbes that use molecular mimicry to evade the traditional, antibody-based immune system. One question I have is how the concentrations used here relate to the physiological concentration of galectins. Maybe they get upregulated upon microbial challenge. This work opens the door to a lot of really interesting follow up, and I am looking forward to it!

