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## An oxime-based glycocluster microarray†

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**Carbohydrate microarrays represent powerful tools to study and detect carbohydrate-binding proteins, pathogens or cells. In this paper, we report two original oxime-based methods to prepare surfaces displaying well-defined structures and valency in a given microspot with improved recognition potency with lectins. In a first "direct" approach, fully synthetic aminoxylated glycoclusters have been coated onto aldehyde-activated  $\text{SiO}_2$  (silicium substrate doped with 50 nm thermal oxide layer). To improve the preparation of the microarray in terms of rapidity and simplicity and to provide addressable surfaces on which sugars can be linked chemoselectively as clusters at defined plots, a second "indirect" strategy has been developed using successive oxime ligation steps. In both cases, binding assays with labelled lectins have revealed more potent and selective interaction due to the clustered presentation of sugars. The observed differences of interaction have been confirmed in solution by ITC.**

## Introduction

Carbohydrate microarrays have attracted intensive interest during the last decade.<sup>1</sup> Their utility has been widely demonstrated to probe carbohydrate-binding proteins such as lectins, antibodies or enzymes and even pathogens or cells.<sup>2–5</sup> Typically, carbohydrate moieties are immobilized on a glass slide at their anomeric position through a linker to both keep the sugar away from the surface and allow its presentation in a multivalent fashion to ensure high affinity with the biological target by means of the 'glycoside cluster effect'.<sup>6</sup> However, despite the large variety of linkers and chemical methodologies used in this area, the resulting two-dimensional multi-

valent organization and density of sugars on the surface is difficult to control and can thus strongly alter the avidity and selectivity of the interaction process.<sup>7,8</sup> To overcome these limitations and improve the performance of these systems, recent publications have reported the utilization of glycocluster-based microarrays. This approach is indeed interesting since it allows the controlled presentation of sugars in a well-defined three-dimensional arrangement instead of randomized spacing between glycans. For example, it has been demonstrated that the spatial arrangement of dendritic structures offers better interactions with biological targets than monovalent ligands when immobilized onto surfaces.<sup>8</sup> So far, a few glycocluster-arrays have been explored successfully with model lectins and multivalent glycoconjugates, sometimes with debatable molecular definition.<sup>9–12</sup>

In this paper, we report on the preparation of glycocluster arrays following two oxime-based methods to obtain surfaces displaying well-defined structures and valency in a given microspot. In the first approach (Fig. 1A), tetravalent cyclopeptide-based glycoclusters presenting an aminoxy group have been directly immobilized onto aldehyde-activated  $\text{SiO}_2$  slides through oxime ligation. To provide readily addressable arrays on which sugars can be linked chemoselectively as clusters at defined plots, a second strategy (Fig. 1B) has been developed. An unglycosylated cyclopeptide scaffold was first immobilized onto the surface, and then successively treated to generate aldehyde functions and to covalently immobilize aminoxyated carbohydrates as clusters. In both cases, binding interactions have been evaluated with labelled lectins, thus confirming the recognition properties of the resulting glyco-surfaces.

## Results and discussion

Modified glycans can be easily immobilized onto a large panel of commercially available supports including silica, aluminium oxide<sup>13</sup> and gold surfaces<sup>14</sup> displaying functional groups such as activated ester,<sup>15,16</sup> epoxide,<sup>17,18</sup> aldehyde,<sup>19</sup>

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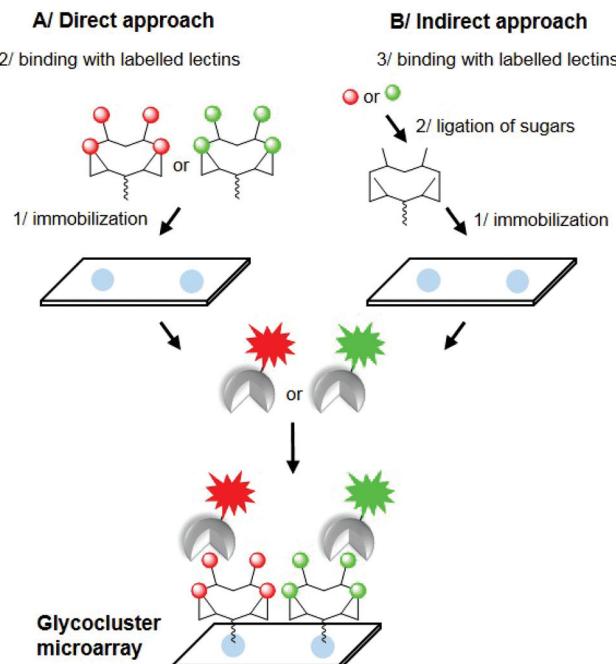


Fig. 1 Direct (A) and indirect (B) approach for the preparation of glycocluster microarrays using oxime ligation.

azide,<sup>7,20</sup> alkyne<sup>21</sup> or thiol.<sup>22,23</sup> In addition, it was also demonstrated that oligonucleotide,<sup>24</sup> streptavidin,<sup>25,26</sup> and polymer-functionalized<sup>27</sup> surfaces can also serve in non-covalent immobilization but may cause unspecific interactions with the biological target. In the present study, we have decided to design our experiments on  $\text{SiO}_2$  slides modified using a previously reported protocol that was found suitable to immobilize oligonucleotides by oxime ligation.<sup>28,29</sup> Briefly, the support was treated by silanization using 5,6-epoxyhexyl-triethoxysilane at 80 °C to anchor epoxide functions onto the surfaces. Subsequent hydrolysis of the epoxide moieties and oxidation of the so-formed vicinal diols with sodium periodate generated aldehyde groups as confirmed by multireflexion IR experiments (*i.e.* presence of the carbonyl band at 1720  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was allowed to measure the roughness of the silane's layer on the surface at about 5–6 nm.

With these aldehyde surfaces in hand, four aminoxyglycosylated structures have been synthesized to be immobilized. On the basis of recent binding studies performed with lectin and cyclopeptide-based glycoclusters in solution<sup>30–37</sup> and on solid-support,<sup>38–41</sup> we have selected similar structures (Fig. 2) for this study that are: (i) tetravalent cyclopeptides displaying  $\beta$ -lactose **1a** or  $\alpha$ -N-acetylgalactosamine **1b** and (ii) monomeric glycans **2a–b**<sup>40</sup> which are selective for lectins PNA from *Arachis hypogaea* (peanut) and HPA (*Helix pomatia* agglutinin) respectively.

Cyclopeptide scaffolds **1a–b** have been prepared from **5a–b** by acylation of the free lysine with *N*-hydroxysuccinimidyl ester of Boc-aminoxy (BocAoaOSu)<sup>40</sup> in DMF as shown in Scheme 1. After Boc deprotection in a mixture of 50% of TFA

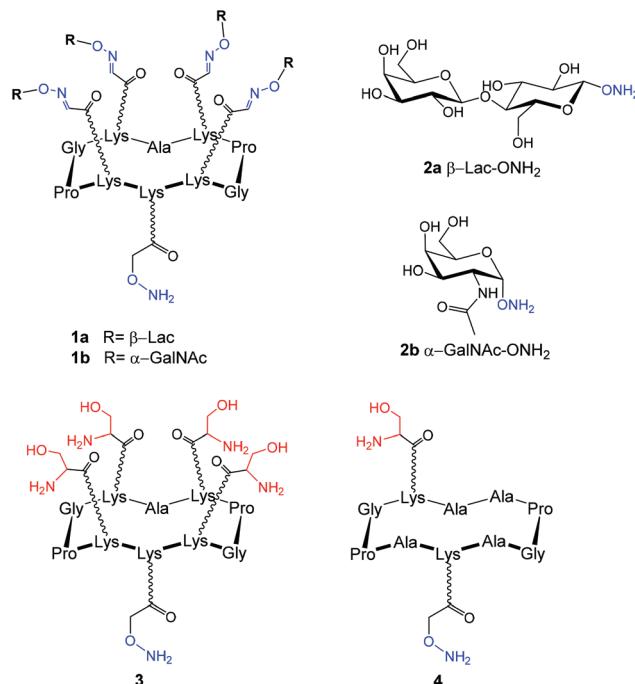
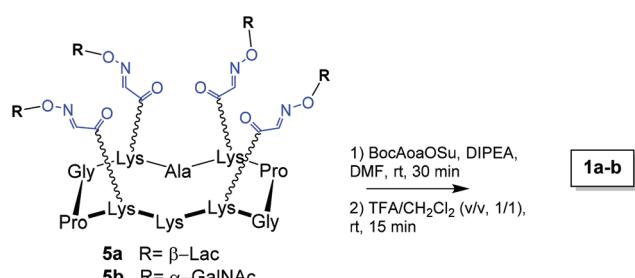


Fig. 2 Structures of the glycans and glycoclusters coated on the solid surface.

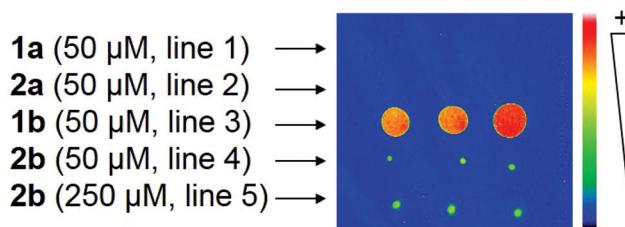
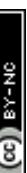


Scheme 1 Synthesis of the aminoxyated structures **1a–b**.

in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and reverse-phase HPLC purification, the aminoxyated structures **1a–b** were obtained in ~40% yield.

Several parameters were evaluated next to immobilize and study these structures on aldehyde coated surfaces, such as the coating buffer, the coating concentration on the plate and the protein concentration. These preliminary experiments have indicated that the ideal coating concentration for the aminoxyated ligands is 50  $\mu\text{M}$  and the minimal detectable concentration of the protein is approximately 1/10 000 dilution of a solution at 1 mg  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ . Following these conditions, compounds **1a–b** and **2a–b** have been manually coated horizontally (Fig. 3, lines 1–4) at the same concentration (0.2  $\mu\text{L}$  at a concentration of 50  $\mu\text{M}$  in water) and in triplicate on the modified surface with a spot diameter in the range of millimeters. For comparison we have also immobilized compound **2b** at a higher concentration (*i.e.* 250  $\mu\text{M}$ , Fig. 3, line 5). After 12 hours at room temperature, the slide was washed with





**Fig. 3** FITC-labelled HPA binds to immobilized tetravalent GalNAc-glycocluster **1b** only.

phosphate buffer (pH 7) containing 1% tween and the surface was saturated successively with methoxylamine and bovine serum albumin (BSA) to prevent unspecific interactions of the resulting surfaces with the lectins. Finally, the full slide was incubated with the lectin HPA labeled with FITC in phosphate buffer (pH 7) for 1 hour at 37 °C and the presence of the lectin on the spot was visualized using a fluorescence microarray scanner.

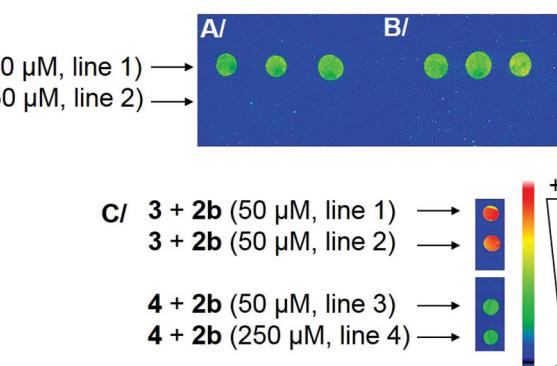
As shown in line 3, HPA binds strongly to the tetravalent cluster **1b** displaying GalNAc. This observation first suggests that the immobilization of the glycocluster does not affect its recognition properties for HPA, which is indeed in excellent agreement with previous binding assays on resin beads.<sup>41</sup> In addition, when similar compounds displaying Lac instead of GalNAc were spotted, no trace of lectin was observed on the corresponding plots (lines 1 and 2, Fig. 3), thus confirming the specificity of the interaction. More interestingly, only a little interaction with HPA can be detected when monomeric GalNAc **2b** alone is immobilized even at a high concentration (lines 4 and 5, *i.e.* five times more concentrated than **1b**). These results indicate that the presentation of GalNAc as a cluster strongly favors the interaction with HPA in comparison with the monosaccharide. To explain this effect, we hypothesize that the interaction is not only due to the local concentration of GalNAc on the array but also to a more appropriate spatial arrangement of the sugar at the surface of the cyclopeptide scaffold, which may promote multivalent interaction with HPA. It should be finally mentioned that different plot diameters are observed when **1b** and **2b** are spotted, presumably due to the difference in viscosity of both solutions leading to different drop spreading on the surface.

Because oxime ligation is a highly reproducible and quantitative reaction that can be performed under mild aqueous conditions, we next aimed at developing another strategy to prepare readily addressable arrays on which sugars can be linked chemoselectively as clusters at defined positions. Such an “indirect” approach would indeed present the advantage to avoid time-consuming full synthesis of the glycoclusters in solution since the glycocluster is assembled on the surface, and to prevent the manipulation (*i.e.* purification, solution storage, *etc.*) of such compounds that may be unstable.<sup>36</sup> Instead, only simple aminoxylation building blocks are required in this case. The feasibility of this approach has been validated previously on resin beads.<sup>41</sup> For this purpose, the

unglycosylated cyclopeptide scaffold **3** which presents four serine residues (Fig. 1) was first immobilized through oxime ligation on the full aldehyde surface by dipping the glass slide in water. After washing and blocking with methoxylamine and BSA, the slide was treated with sodium periodate in water to convert serine residues into aldehydes and thus obtain surfaces fully covered with cyclopeptide presenting four aldehyde functions. We next manually added in triplicate aminoxylated Lac **2a** (Fig. 4A, line 1) and GalNAc **2b** (Fig. 4A, line 2) to generate glycoclusters **1a** and **1b** on the spotting area through oxime ligation with the aldehyde groups. To evaluate the efficiency of this process, we have compared the binding result, after incubation with the FITC-labelled PNA lectin, with a control experiment realized following the direct immobilization method described above, *i.e.* compounds **1a** (Fig. 4A, line 1) and **1b** (Fig. 4B, line 2) anchored to aldehyde slides.

As shown in Fig. 4, the presence of PNA is clearly visualized on expected line 1 (Lac) and not on line 2 (GalNAc) which again confirms the specificity of the interaction. More remarkably, the fluorescence intensity is similar as shown in Fig. 4A and B which undoubtedly indicates that the full synthesis of glycocluster **1a** on the surface was efficient as no difference in interaction is observed when the direct approach is used (Fig. 4B). To our knowledge, this result represents the first example of glycocluster-microarray synthesis on slides.

We finally used the undirected approach to compare the recognition potency between the tetravalent scaffold and a monovalent analog and thus confirm that the difference in interaction observed in Fig. 3 is not due to the fact that the monovalent sugar is far closer to the surface than the tetravalent system (Fig. 4C). To do this, the cyclopeptide **4** functionalized with an oxime and bearing only one serine residue was immobilized on the slide and treated as described above with GalNAc **2b**. As observed in Fig. 3, the binding with FITC-HPA has revealed a stronger interaction on the plot functionalized with tetravalent structures (Fig. 4C, two spots above). This result demonstrates again that the clustered pres-



**Fig. 4** FITC-labelled PNA binds with the same efficiency to tetravalent Lac-glycocluster **1a** immobilized using: (A) an indirect or (B) a direct method. (C) Comparison of HPA binding to surfaces functionalized with tetravalent (**1b**) and monovalent (**2b**) structures prepared using the indirect method.

entation is more favorable for the interaction than monovalent conjugates (Fig. 4C, two spots below). All these data are in excellent agreement with previous studies performed on different surfaces and using different sugar densities and lectins.<sup>38,39,41,42</sup> However, to confirm the difference in interaction, the binding affinities of the tetravalent and monovalent cyclopeptide-based structures (6 and 7, Fig. S9†) as well as of the corresponding monosaccharide (GalNAc) have been measured by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) with HPA (Fig. S10–12†). As expected, this experiment has indicated a  $K_d$  of approximately 548 nM for the tetravalent compound 6, which corresponds to a 757-fold binding improvement compared to the monovalent compound 7 ( $K_d$  of 415  $\mu$ M). It is also interesting to note that the binding constant measured for GalNAc is in good agreement with the literature (205  $\mu$ M)<sup>43</sup> and is rather comparable to the monovalent structure 7, thus suggesting that the scaffold itself has only a limited influence in the binding. Altogether, ITC experiments clearly validate the reliability of the microarray methodology.

## Conclusion

Herein we present two approaches based on oxime ligation to prepare glycocluster-based microarrays and the binding studies with FITC-labelled lectins. On one side, fully synthetic aminooxylated glycoclusters displaying four copies of Lac or GalNAc have been coated on aldehyde  $\text{SiO}_2$  slides under mild aqueous conditions. Binding assays have revealed both potent and selective interaction with HPA due to the multivalent effect as observed previously on different surfaces.<sup>38,39,41,42</sup> Binding constants have been measured by ITC and have confirmed the reliability of the microarray experiments. On the other side, we have developed an indirect method to generate glycoclusters on surfaces using successive oxime ligation steps. Comparative interaction studies between both direct and indirect approaches with PNA have confirmed the formation of the glycocluster with a similar binding efficiency. This indirect approach represents a unique and significant improvement for the preparation of glycocluster microarrays in terms of rapidity and simplicity without affecting recognition properties. In our opinion, it is indeed advantageous in the fact that it only requires simple building blocks and highly efficient ligation reactions to generate universal surfaces on which sugars can be linked chemoselectively as clusters at defined plots. Further studies are currently under development in our laboratory with the aim to increase valency and diversity of the immobilized structures.

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