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**Grant Title: The biosynthetic mechanism of *O*-mannosyl glycan diversity**

### **Abstract**

*O*-Mannosyl glycan is a type of *O*-glycan in which the reducing terminal mannose is attached to proteins via serine and threonine residues. We previously reported that a defect in *O*-mannosyl glycan is the primary cause of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycanopathy ( $\alpha$ -DGpathy), a group of congenital muscular dystrophies caused by aberrant  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan ( $\alpha$ -DG) glycosylation. Recent studies have revealed the various structures of *O*-mannosyl glycan, and these structures can be classified into three types: coreM1, GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-2Man; coreM2, GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-2(GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-6)Man; and coreM3, GalNAc $\beta$ 1-3GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-4(phospho-6)Man. Several genes have been shown to cause  $\alpha$ -DGpathy. In addition, the products of these genes are also involved in *O*-mannosyl glycan biosynthesis. The defective coreM3 structure is associated with  $\alpha$ -DGpathy. However, the glycan structure and biosynthetic pathway of coreM3 are not fully understood.

Here, we determined the entire structure of coreM3, and it contained a previously unknown tandem structure consisting of two molecules of ribitol 5-phosphate (Rbo5P), which is a phosphoric ester of pentose alcohol.<sup>1</sup> From MS and NMR analyses, we determined that the coreM3 structure was “[GlcA-Xyl]<sub>n</sub>-Rbo5P-1Rbo5P-3GalNAc $\beta$ 1-3GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-4(phospho-6)Man”. Furthermore, we showed that the three proteins responsible for  $\alpha$ -DGpathy act as enzymes in the synthesis of tandem Rbo5P. Isoprenoid synthase domain-containing protein (ISPD) is a cytidine diphosphate ribitol (CDP-Rbo) synthase. Fukutin and fukutin-related protein are Rbo5P transferases that act sequentially and use CDP-Rbo.

Additionally, we showed that mutation of *POMGNT1*, one of the genes responsible for  $\alpha$ -DGpathy, also causes retinitis pigmentosa (RP).<sup>2</sup> The total loss of POMGnT1 activity underlies characteristic  $\alpha$ -DGpathy phenotypes, while mutations of POMGnT1 that induce subnormal activity are associated with RP.

### **References**

1. Kanagawa M., Kobayashi K., Tajiri M., Manya H., Kuga A., Yamaguchi Y., Akasaka-Manya K., Furukawa J., Mizuno M., Kawakami H., Shinohara Y., Wada Y., Endo T., Toda T. (2016) Identification of a post-translational modification with ribitol-phosphate and its defect in muscular dystrophy. *Cell Rep.*, 14(9), 2209-22231.
2. Xu M., Yamada T., Sun Z., Eblimit A., Lopez I., Wang F., Manya H., Xu S., Zhao L., Li Y., Kimchi A., Sharon D., Sui R., Endo T., Koenekoop R.K., Chen R. (2016) Mutations in POMGNT1 cause non-syndromic retinitis pigmentosa. *Hum. Mol. Genet.*, 25(8), 1479-1488