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糖基化蛋白质组学: 结构、功能和研究方法

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摘 要: 蛋白质糖基化修饰结构多样、分布广泛, 以 N-糖基化、O-GalNAc 糖基化和 O-GlcNAc 糖基化等不同修饰形式存在。糖修饰以各种方式广泛参与基本生物学过程, 包括基因转录、蛋白质翻译、信号转导、细胞-细胞间以及宿主-病原体相互作用等。糖基化修饰的异常变化与多种重要疾病的发生发展相关, 包括免疫性疾病、肿瘤、先天性糖缺陷等。该文系统展示几种常见糖修饰的结构、参与的生理病理过程, 以及最新的研究方法, 尤其是糖修饰蛋白质或肽段的特异性富集方法和基于质谱的序列分析方法进展, 以期丰富糖修饰蛋白质的研究手段, 为糖蛋白质功能机制研究、疾病治疗靶标或候选标志物的发现提供新视角。

关键词: 糖基化修饰; 亲和富集; 质谱; 肿瘤

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Glycoproteomics: structure, function and methods

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Abstract: Glycosylation of proteins is diverse in structure, widely distributed and exists in various forms such as N-glycosylation, O-GalNAcylation and O-GlcNAcylation. Different glycosylations are involved in a variety of biological processes, including gene transcription, protein translation, cell signaling, cell-cell and host-pathogen interactions. Abnormal changes in glycosylation are related to the occurrence and development of various important diseases, such as immune diseases, cancer, and congenital disorders of glycosylation. This article introduces several common types of glycosylation, the physiological and pathological processes they involved, and the advances in

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research methods, specifically the enrichment methods, as well as advances in mass spectrometry. The review is expected to broaden the knowledge on glycoproteomics and to provide novel perspectives for the function of glycoproteins, and drug targets or candidate biomarkers discovery.

Key words: glycosylation; affinity enrichment; mass spectrometry; tumor

1 蛋白质糖基化概述

蛋白质糖基化是一种广泛存在、结构复杂多变的蛋白质翻译后修饰,在细胞和机体内发挥着重要功能,其变化参与调节细胞识别、黏附、信号转导等重要生物学过程,从而导致炎症、肿瘤等疾病的发生^[1-3]。根据连接氨基酸残基不同,糖基化主要分为N-糖基化和O-糖基化两大类,而O-糖基化又包括O-GalNAc、O-GlcNAc、O-Man、O-Fuc、O-Xyl、O-Gal、O-Glc等。与核酸和蛋白质的生物合成不同,糖基化修饰反应不依赖于模板,是一系列代谢和酶促反应网络、基因和环境等因素影响所导致的结果。目前研究较为深入的N-糖基化、O-GalNAc糖基化以及O-GlcNAc糖基化在哺乳细胞内的合成途径如图1所示。

N-糖基化修饰是生物体内最常见和最丰富的蛋白质翻译后修饰之一,在内质网表面经糖基转移酶(oligosaccharyltransferase, OST)催化,聚糖分子与新生成蛋白质的天冬酰胺残基通过N-糖苷键连接,并进入内质网和高尔基体内发生一系列后续加工^[4]。N-糖基化修饰通常发生在保守的氨基酸基序Asn-X-Thr/Ser (X ≠ P)中,根据五糖核心外围糖链的延长方式不同,N-糖基化修饰又可以分为高甘露糖型、杂合型和复合型3种类型,不同种类的糖链结构各自发挥重要的调控功能^[5]。

O-GalNAc糖基化是O-糖基化的一种类型,是指氧连接的 β -N-乙酰半乳糖胺(O-GalNAc)单糖以 α -O-糖苷键与蛋白质上的丝氨酸或苏氨酸残基上(少数存在于酪氨酸)的羟基相连接,是蛋白质糖基化修饰中结构最复杂的类型。O-GalNAc糖基化是从最初产生单个GalNAc(Tn抗原)结构开始并延伸的^[6],在高尔基体和内质网中经系列酶加工而成。哺乳动物细胞中可能表达的GalNAc转移酶同工酶(GalNAc-Ts)有20余种,共同催化产生复杂的糖链结构,常见的O-GalNAc修饰核心结构有8种,并进一步分枝和延伸形成复杂多样的糖链^[7-8]。早期研究认为,O-GalNAc是聚集发生在黏蛋白上或黏蛋白样结构域中,所以又称为黏蛋白(mucin)类型糖基化。如今越来越多的证据表明,O-GalNAc

也广泛地存在于那些不含黏蛋白样结构域的蛋白质中^[9]。

氧连接的 β -N-乙酰葡萄糖胺(O-GlcNAc)修饰是由Torres和Hart^[10]于1984年首次在鼠淋巴细胞中发现,主要存在于细胞核、细胞质及线粒体中^[11]。其以UDP-GlcNAc为直接糖供体^[12],在O-GlcNAc糖基转移酶(O-GlcNAc transferase, OGT)的催化作用下,经O-糖苷键将GlcNAc连接到蛋白质的丝氨酸或苏氨酸的羟基上,GlcNAc也可以在O-GlcNAc糖苷酶(O-GlcNAcase, OGA)的作用下被动态移除^[13]。迄今为止,仅发现存在编码序列高度保守的糖基转移酶OGT与糖苷酶OGA这一对关键酶参与O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰调控,推测O-GlcNAc调控的分子机制是OGT或OGA通过与一些重要的辅助蛋白形成蛋白复合体,以实现对成千上万种底物的特异性识别^[14-15]。目前已发现4000多种O-GlcNAc糖基化蛋白质^[16],包括细胞骨架蛋白、核孔蛋白、转录因子、激酶、组蛋白等。它们以类似磷酸化的作用方式广泛参与多种细胞进程^[17],如信号转导^[18]、基因表达^[19]、转录调控^[20]、细胞代谢^[21]、蛋白质降解^[22]和细胞周期调控^[23]等。

2 糖基化修饰蛋白质组学研究方法

2.1 糖基化修饰鉴定的技术挑战

蛋白质可能含有多个糖修饰位点,每个位点上糖链种类(O-糖或N-糖)及糖链占用率可能不同(宏观不均一性),而在某一个位点上可能包含多种不同的糖链结构(微观不均一性)^[28]。如人结合珠蛋白含有4个N-糖基化位点,每个位点糖链占用率以及含有的糖型数目和种类又各不相同^[29];从人C1抑制剂上鉴定到10个O-糖基化位点,而每个位点上主要是核心1型的O-糖^[30];IgA1分子具有2个N糖基化位点,同时在其铰链区聚集地存在9个潜在O-糖基化位点,每个位点糖型也各异^[31]。上述糖链结构的宏观和微观不均一性需要在糖蛋白结构分析中逐个解析,因此给分析技术带来了巨大的挑战。

对糖基化修饰的结构鉴定及表达丰度定量变化的监控^[32-33],可以促进对糖修饰在生理与病理过程

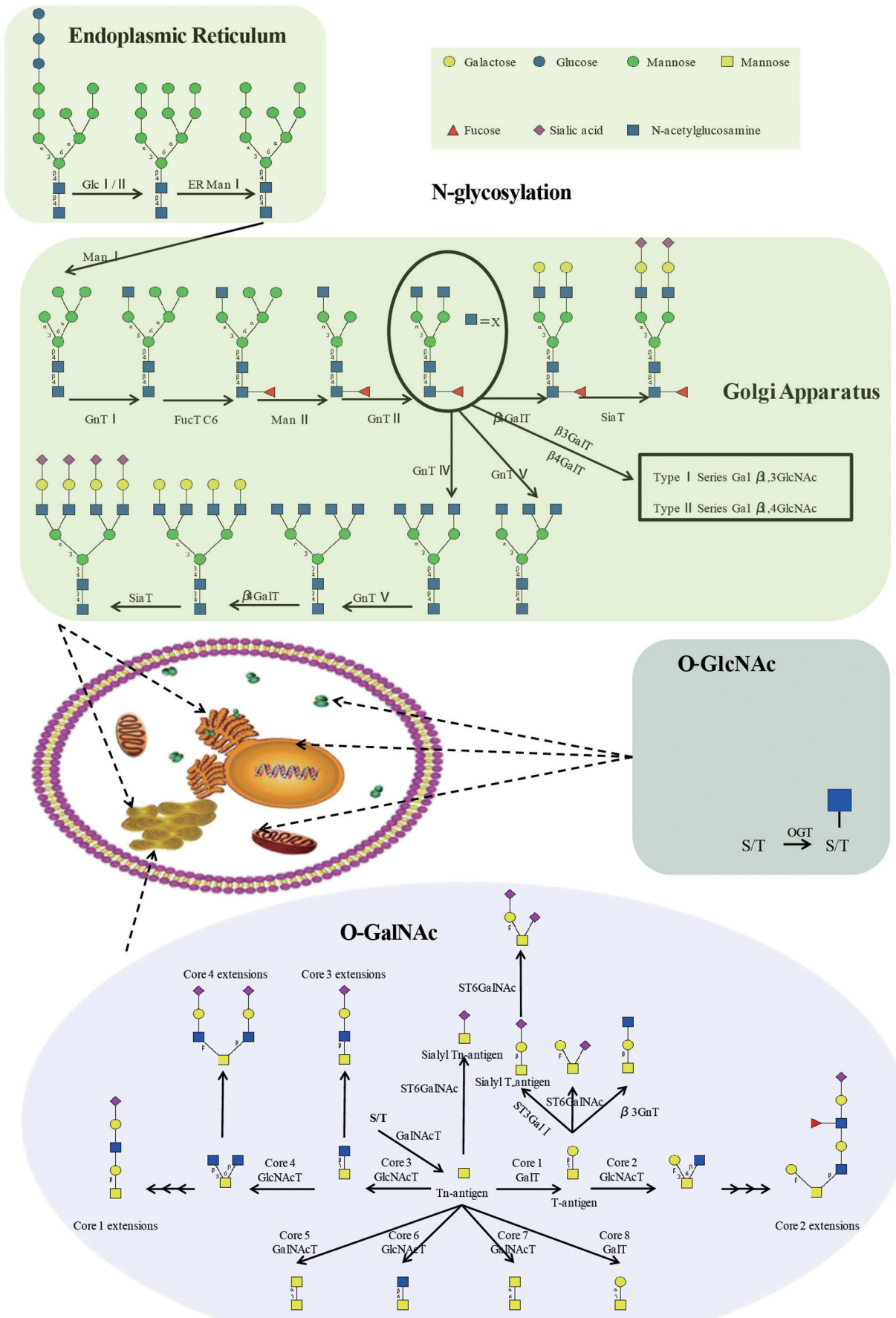


图1 哺乳动物细胞内糖基化(N-糖基化、O-GalNAc和O-GlcNAc)的合成途径^[24-27]

中功能的全面认识。针对糖基化修饰研究的技术策略常分为两种,一种是将糖链释放,糖链与修饰位点分别解析;另一种则是直接开展完整糖肽的结构解析。近年来的研究更多地关注完整糖肽的分离分析。完整糖肽结构解析的优点是保留了肽段和糖链的全部信息,但同时对研究技术也提出了较高的挑战:(1)完整糖肽糖型种类复杂,大部分糖肽丰度水平很低,要求特异性的富集和高灵敏度鉴定技术;(2)在质谱分析中,糖链可能优先碎裂或发生中性丢失现象,导致肽段碎裂不充分;(3)某些糖基化修饰是动态变化的(如O-GlcNAc),并且在细胞裂解过程中糖苷键容易被破坏;(4)完整糖肽的谱图更为复杂,需要合适的数据库搜索软件和解析工具。鉴于上述挑战,建立高效、高特异性、高灵敏度的糖基化修饰规模化富集和分析方法是对糖基化进行深入研究的关键。

2.2 糖修饰蛋白质/肽段富集方法

为了降低非糖肽的干扰,提高低丰度糖肽的检测效果,糖蛋白质分析需要重点解决的是糖肽的特异性富集,然后是发展针对性的质谱序列解析方法^[33-35]。针对N-糖和O-GalNAc修饰肽段的富集方法,常用的有基于凝集素与糖链特异性识别的凝集素亲和富集、基于硼原子与顺式邻位二醇反应的硼酸亲和富集、基于糖链亲水特征的亲水色谱富集以及基于糖肽质量数的分子排阻色谱等^[36]。上述富集方法都保留了糖链与肽段的完整结构,属于非破坏性富集技术。与其对应的是将糖链邻位二醇开环氧化形成二醛的胍化学富集方法,虽然该技术具备针对糖肽较高的特异性,但该方法破坏了糖环的天然结构,导致其难以满足完整糖肽的结构鉴定和定量的需求^[37]。

相对于N-糖和O-GalNAc修饰,O-GlcNAc修饰在S/T目标氨基酸上添加单个GlcNAc基团,不存在糖链结构的多样性。但较短的糖链结构,降低了糖链亲水能力,加大了选择性富集的难度。因此,针对O-GlcNAc修饰,除了凝集素富集和亲水富集方法之外,近年又新发展了代谢标记、化学酶标记、 β 消除反应法(BEMAD)和抗体法等富集方法。

代谢标记法是指将具有叠氮基^[38-39]等特殊修饰基团的GlcNAc类似物通过细胞培养进入代谢途径,转化成UDP-GlcNAc类似物,进而在糖基转移酶OGT的催化下发生O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰的过程,而叠氮基可与炔基发生特异性化学反应以引入生物素等易于检测或富集的标签,从而确定

O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰的存在。叠氮基与炔基的反应特异性强,而且叠氮基团小,对代谢类似物稳定性的影响较小,从而得到广泛应用^[40-41];但是代谢标记方法的也存在缺陷:细胞更倾向于利用内源性UDP-GlcNAc,对UDP-GlcNAz等类似物的利用率较低,代谢类似物在细胞代谢过程中可能标记其他糖修饰,产生假阳性。

化学酶标记法是指利用半乳糖糖基转移酶突变体GalT-Y289L,在体外催化UDP-GalNAz或UDP-ketoGal等类似物与GlcNAc糖环的C4羟基反应从而形成二糖结构,利用叠氮基团或酮基引入生物素等化学标签试剂,利用生物素与链霉亲和素的相互作用实现对O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰蛋白/多肽的富集^[42-43]。Zhang等^[44]引入了温度敏感均相反应体系,利用Staudinger-azide的点击化学反应,实现对叠氮标记的O-GlcNAc修饰肽段的特异富集,鉴定得到超过1700个可信度高的O-GlcNAc修饰蛋白,从而获得目前细胞水平研究中最大规模的O-GlcNAc数据集。

BEMAD法是指将蛋白质丝氨酸或苏氨酸残基上的O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰在碱性条件下进行 β 消除反应,在 α 碳和侧链碳原子之间形成不饱和双键,然后与二硫苏糖醇发生米氏加成反应,从而将多肽的O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰替换成DTT修饰^[45],常用于O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰多肽的富集和修饰位点的鉴定^[46];但O-GalNAc等其他翻译后修饰也会发生BEMAD反应而产生假阳性,需要加入样品处理或者对照实验等方法以降低假阳性。

抗体因其比凝集素具有更强的特异性和更高的亲和力,而被广泛应用于O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰蛋白的检测与富集。研究人员针对O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰已开发出多种抗体^[47],目前最常用的两种抗体是RL2^[48]和CTD110.6^[49],已经成为研究O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰的常备工具^[50]。由于制备这些抗体的抗原主要选择特定蛋白或肽段,而糖的免疫原性又很低,导致产生的抗体具有亲和力较弱、偏爱O-GlcNAc修饰丰度较高或簇生的蛋白、具有一定的肽段序列依赖性问题^[51-52],并且CTD110.6属于IgM抗体,不容易被固定到胶珠或其他固相介质上,不利于后续的亲和富集。因此,制备亲和性强、选择性好、非底物氨基酸序列依赖的O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰特异性抗体仍然是该领域的迫切需求。

2.3 糖修饰肽段质谱鉴定方法

生物质谱是最常用的糖链结构解析工具,常用

的技术包括基质辅助激光解吸离子化 - 飞行时间质谱 (MALDI-TOF-MS) 以及液相色谱 - 电喷雾串联质谱 (LC-MS/MS) 等, 常用的串联质谱肽段碎裂模式包括碰撞诱导解离 (CID)、高能诱导解离 (HCD)、电子转移解离 (ETD) 等^[53]。目前基于质谱的糖蛋白 / 糖肽结构鉴定技术取得了长足发展, 包括样品制备、质谱采集、数据分析等, 而且有多篇综述^[54-58], 本文不再赘述, 但是该领域仍然存在诸多挑战, 需要继续发展针对性的质谱分析方法和工具。典型的方法有将 ETD 和 HCD 联用的质谱碎裂技术 EThcD, 可以有效提高 O-糖蛋白质组的鉴定通量、覆盖深度和位点指认的准确度^[59-60], 相信该技术在糖修饰蛋白质组研究中也获得更为广泛的应用。

3 糖基化修饰广泛参与生理病理过程

3.1 N-糖基化修饰

研究表明, N-糖基化修饰对于蛋白质的正确折叠、功能定位、胞内运输等起着重要作用, 参与信号转导、细胞黏附、细胞 - 细胞相互作用等诸多重要生命过程。在免疫系统中重要的分子, 如 IgA、IgD、IgE、IgG、IgM 等都是糖蛋白^[61], 其中研究最深入的蛋白质之一是免疫球蛋白 IgG, 该蛋白质在不同的生理和病理条件下, 糖基化修饰会发生改变^[62]。Selman 等^[63]发现, B 细胞在其活化和分化期间接受不同刺激可以调节分泌型 IgG1 的 Fc 区糖基化, 但不影响一般的细胞糖基化机制^[64]。据报道, IgG1 的 297 位天冬酰胺上聚糖的类型决定抗体的效应功能, 一些聚糖如末端是 GlcNAc 而没有半乳糖的 G0 糖是促炎的, 而末端是两个半乳糖的 G2 糖则是抗炎的^[65-66]。除了 IgG 的糖基化会影响受体结合之外, 人类白细胞受体 III a (hFcγR III a) 在 162 位天冬酰胺处糖基化也会影响与 IgG 的结合方式^[67]; 而其他糖蛋白如 IgA 和 IgM, 其糖基化修饰行使的重要功能及与疾病的关联研究仍在探索中。

深入研究 N-糖基化在肿瘤中扮演的角色, 有助于理解肿瘤的发生机制并提供候选诊断标志物和治疗靶点^[68]。肿瘤细胞的糖链结构和糖基化表达水平与正常细胞相比明显不同, 常见的变化包括整体唾液酸化程度增高 (如 SLe^x 和 SLe^a)、核心岩藻糖化过表达等。唾液酸化在细胞的识别、细胞黏附和细胞通信方面起着重要作用, 在很多恶性肿瘤中 (如结肠癌、胃癌、卵巢癌等), 唾液酸化程度增高^[69-70]。核心岩藻糖化是一些癌症 (如肺癌、肝癌、乳腺癌等) 的重要特征, 如甲胎蛋白的核心岩藻糖化是早期肝

癌诊断和监测的生物标志物^[71], 表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 核心岩藻糖化增加也是乳腺癌的重要特征^[72-73]。Ren 等^[74]证实 IgG 半乳糖基化分布变化是 12 种癌症 (胃癌、肝癌、肺癌、卵巢癌、结直肠癌、食管癌、胰腺癌、肾癌、前列腺癌、膀胱癌、乳腺癌和宫颈癌) 筛查的一个极有前景的生物标记物。有报道显示, 在肿瘤细胞解离和侵袭过程中, 上皮钙黏蛋白 (依赖钙离子的 I 型跨膜蛋白) 上的 β1,6-GlcNAc 分枝的 N-糖链修饰水平的提高可促进肿瘤细胞侵袭^[75]。在肿瘤转移和化学耐药等过程中, 免疫球蛋白家族 I 型跨膜蛋白 CD147 可能过表达并高度糖基化^[76], 介导肿瘤相关分子与整合素、亲环素、E 选择素、单羧酸转运蛋白和小窝蛋白 1 的相互作用, 从而影响肿瘤的发展进程^[77-79]。在其他一些疾病, 如类风湿关节炎^[80]、HIV 感染^[81]、Lambert-Eaton 肌无力综合征^[82]、青少年关节炎^[80]、系统性红斑狼疮^[83] 和全身性血管炎等^[84], 均发现重要蛋白质 N-糖基化异常变化。导致糖链变化的因素可能包括糖基转移酶的高表达或低表达、糖基转移酶在高尔基体中的定位变化、初期糖链和肽段骨架三维构象的变化、多种受体底物的变异, 以及糖核苷受体和辅因子的丰度与可用性等^[85]; 同时, 糖基转移酶或水解酶突变也会导致严重的糖缺乏糖蛋白综合征 (CDGs)^[86], 此类疾病常以转铁蛋白异常 N-聚糖谱为特征。

生物药 (如单克隆抗体和 Fc 抗体融合蛋白) 是快速发展的一类治疗性药物^[87], 大部分生物药携带糖基化修饰, 尤其是 N-糖修饰。其中重组单抗药物主要是 IgG 型抗体, 其包括识别抗原性表位的 Fab 片段和招募分子等作用的 Fc 片段, Fc 片段的 CH₂ 区 (Asn297) 和 Fab 片段都可能发生糖基化。其中 Fc 片段糖基化可以促进单抗药物的稳定性和可溶性, 减少形成聚体的趋势, 并且糖基化水平可以促进或消除抗体的效应子功能^[88]。如无核心岩藻糖可以提高 IgG 与 FcγR III a 受体的亲和力, 增强抗体依赖的细胞介导的毒性作用 (ADCC)^[89]; 糖链末端半乳糖苷的存在可以增强补体依赖的细胞毒性作用 (CDC); 唾液酸化程度会影响 ADCC 活性和抗体结构稳定性; 末端 GlcNAc 残基可提高 CH₂ 区的热稳定性; 末端高甘露糖残基对单克隆药物的药代动力学有显著影响等^[90]。随着基因编辑技术的发展, 人们可以构建一系列敲除或敲低单个基因或一系列基因的工程细胞用于生产重组单抗药物。例如, Yang 等^[90]通过 ZFNs 敲除 CHO 细胞的一系列糖基

转移酶,产生了不同种类、糖型一致的重组蛋白人红细胞生成素(EPO),如 α -2,3连接唾液酸加帽的糖链。Rillahan等^[91]利用RNAi技术在水生植物小浮萍中敲低 α -1,3-岩藻糖基转移酶和 β -1,2-木糖基转移酶基因的表达,从而优化了抗人CD30的单克隆抗体的糖基化,产生的单克隆抗体糖型均一,ADCC和效应子功能更强。鉴于生物药糖修饰受到生产工艺等多种因素的影响,要产生理想且一致性的糖修饰,对生产工艺要求极高。而针对糖基化的结构和批次一致性分析也是生物药质量监控的重要一环。

3.2 O-GalNAc糖基化修饰

O-GalNAc糖基化广泛分布于呼吸道、胃肠道和泌尿生殖道等组织分泌的黏蛋白上,对于黏蛋白凝胶化功能和保护屏障作用必不可少^[92]。例如,已经从各种冷水鱼中鉴定到“抗冷冻”的糖蛋白,在低温水中可抑制“成核中心”的形成,防止活体组织的冻伤^[93]。研究还发现一些病原体微生物,如流感病毒可以通过结合O-聚糖特定位点从而感染宿主^[94]。一些糖残基或其修饰可掩盖潜在的抗原或受体,如唾液酸化的Tn(Sial-Tn)抗原中,唾液酸残基的O-乙酰基修饰会阻止抗Sial-Tn抗体的识别^[95-96]。O-GalNAc糖基化也在精卵结合中发挥作用。例如,哺乳动物精子-卵子识别的分子基础一般认为是卵细胞周围的透明带(ZP)中的聚糖配体与精子表面受体结合,但是Gahlay等^[97]提出的模型认为精卵识别取决于ZP2的切割状态,而不是受精后释放的聚糖配体。

在一些疾病的发生发展过程中,O-GalNAc糖基化起着至关重要的作用。比如,Kato等^[98]发现,编码参与O-GalNAc糖基化起始的糖基转移酶多肽GalNAc-T3基因的突变是家族性肿瘤样钙质沉着症的原因之一,并证明成纤维细胞生长因子23(FGF23)的分泌需要发生O-糖基化,且GalNAc-T3通过O-糖基化前蛋白转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶,从而阻断FGF23的加工。此外,研究还发现杯状细胞和黏蛋白的减少与胃溃疡有关^[99]。而在肿瘤细胞中,截短型O-糖(如T抗原、Tn抗原、ST抗原、STn抗原)的过表达是其常见的特征之一,开发靶向这些O-糖链的疫苗已成为治疗癌症新思路^[100]。在癌组织(胃癌、胰腺癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌、膀胱癌等)中,由于ST6GalNAc-1的过表达引起STn的高表达,进而可能降低癌细胞黏附和促进癌细胞生长、迁移、侵袭等^[101]。此外,肿瘤细胞表面O-糖基化异常还

可能诱导ADCC作用,以及与DC-SIGN、巨噬细胞半乳糖型C型凝集素相互作用等^[102]。

3.3 O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰

蛋白O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰是一种S/T动态修饰,与磷酸化^[103]、甲基化^[104]、泛素化^[105]、乙酰化^[106]等翻译后修饰之间存在相互作用,共同调控蛋白的活性与功能^[107]。其中以与磷酸化修饰之间的相互作用研究较多,两者彼此依赖而又相互竞争,被称之为“阴阳”关系^[108]。例如,用磷酸酶抑制剂或蛋白激酶激动剂处理细胞后,蛋白质O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰水平显著下降;反之,激酶抑制剂处理细胞却能提高蛋白质整体的O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰水平^[109]。而对于特定蛋白O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰,与磷酸化修饰之间的互作,至少有4种不同的作用方式^[110]:(1)同一个位点的竞争性修饰,即蛋白的某一位点既可以发生O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰,也可以发生磷酸化修饰,两者之间是替代性和竞争性的关系^[111];(2)不同位点之间的选择性和竞争性占有,即一个位点的O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰或磷酸化修饰抑制邻近位点或远隔位点的磷酸化修饰或O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰^[112];(3)两种修饰在不同位点同时存在^[113];(4)位点依赖的竞争性修饰与共存式修饰等方式同时存在^[114]。

O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰常被认为是一种压力感受器,可增强细胞对于来自环境及自身的各种压力的抵抗。提高OGT表达水平或抑制OGA表达水平,细胞对压力的耐受性增强^[115];敲除OGT或阻断HBP途径,则细胞更易趋向凋亡^[116]。Han等^[117]发现,SIRT1的549位丝氨酸的O-GlcNAc动态修饰可以在体内和体外提高其去乙酰化的活性,在基因毒性、氧化和代谢等压力刺激下,SIRT1的O-GlcNAc修饰显著升高。

O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰也被认为是一种营养感受器。UDP-GlcNAc作为己糖胺合成途径的终产物,其水平随着外界环境或营养条件的改变而发生变化。2017年,Peng等^[118]首次报道了OGT介导的O-GlcNAc糖基化在Hippo-YAP通路激活过程中发挥着重要作用,发现了细胞外营养信号调节Hippo通路及肿瘤生长的新机制,而且该过程不依赖于AMPK。

O-GlcNAc糖基化修饰水平的紊乱与多种重大慢性疾病,如糖尿病^[119-120]、帕金森病^[121-122]、阿尔兹海默病^[123]、肿瘤^[124]的发生发展密切相关。在多种类型的癌组织中发现OGT表达增高,OGA表达

下降, 从而导致 O-GlcNAc 糖基化修饰水平整体上升^[125]。在肿瘤发生和转移过程中, 许多与肿瘤相关的蛋白, 如 p53^[126]、NF- κ B^[127] 和 c-Myc^[128] 等也被检测到发生 O-GlcNAc 糖基化修饰, 进而影响肿瘤细胞的增殖、转移和恶性转化^[129-130]。鉴于 O-GlcNAc 糖基化修饰的重要功能, 系统地对 O-GlcNAc 糖基化修饰蛋白进行检测与分析有利于全面认识 O-GlcNAc 糖基化修饰的生物学意义及其参与疾病发生发展的机制。

4 结语与展望

蛋白质糖基化作为一种复杂多样的翻译后修饰类型, 广泛影响着蛋白质的结构和功能, 在生物体内发挥着复杂调控作用。尽管与基因组学和蛋白质组学相比还不成熟, 但是随着富集方法、质谱鉴定方法和生物信息技术的突破性发展, 糖基化蛋白质组学的研究已经呈现飞速发展的势头^[131-132], 有助于全面了解糖修饰蛋白的结构和种类, 把握糖基化修饰与肿瘤和其他疾病发生发展的关系, 并对研发新型糖蛋白药物、发现新的诊断标志物和治疗靶点产生深远影响。

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