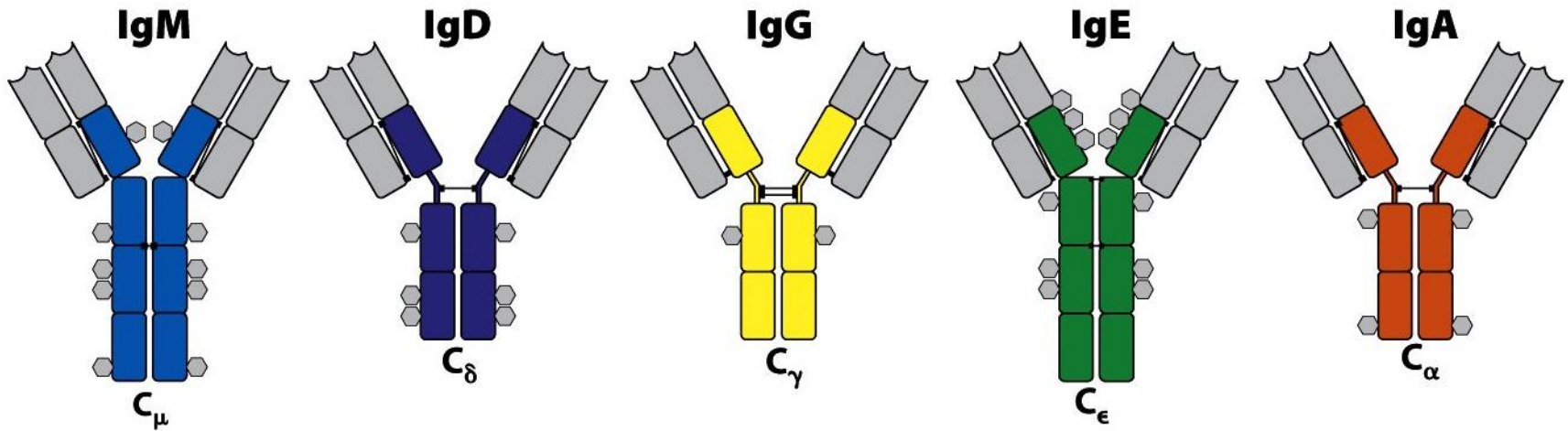




# Adaptive antibody diversification through *N*-linked glycosylation of the immunoglobulin variable region

**Sanne van de Bovenkamp**  
Immunopathology

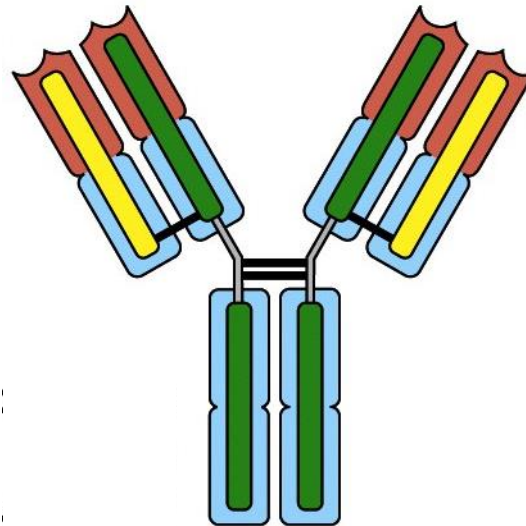




# Sanquin IgG

- Heavy & light chain
- Variable & constant region

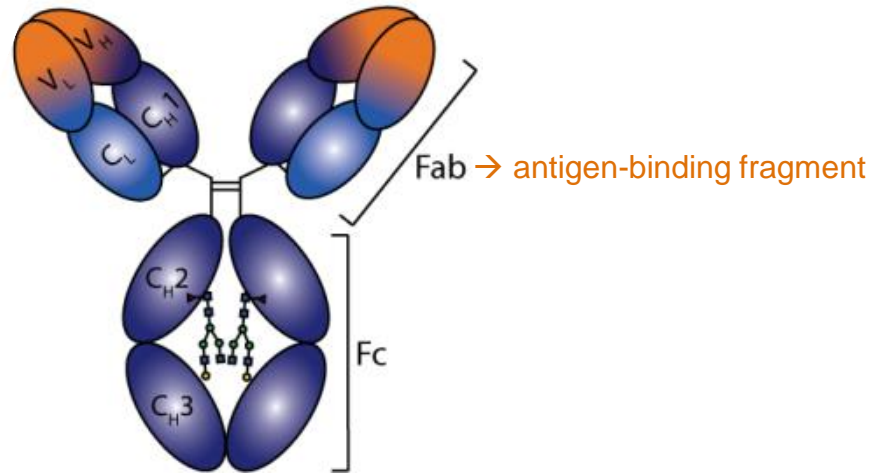
Antigen binding



C1q binding  
FcγR binding

# IgG glycosylation

15-25%

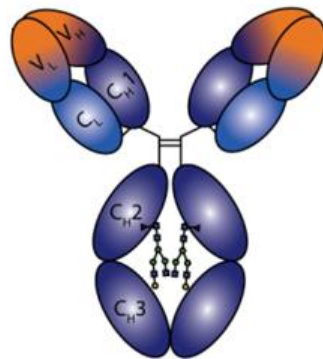


- Diseases
- Antigen binding
- Anti-inflammatory activity

What is the role of Fab glycosylation in immunity?

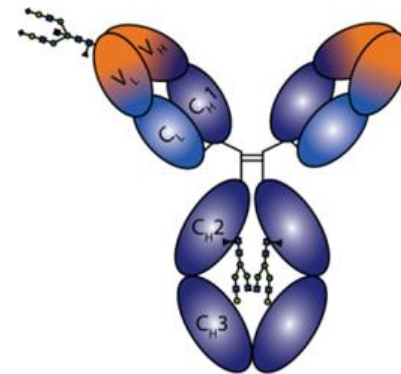
## How do antibodies get Fab glycans?

- *N*-glycosylation sites → asparagine – X (≠ proline) – serine / threonine
- Germline sequences (naive repertoire) → largely absent
- Rearranged sequences (memory repertoire) → present (10%)



Naive

Somatic hypermutation

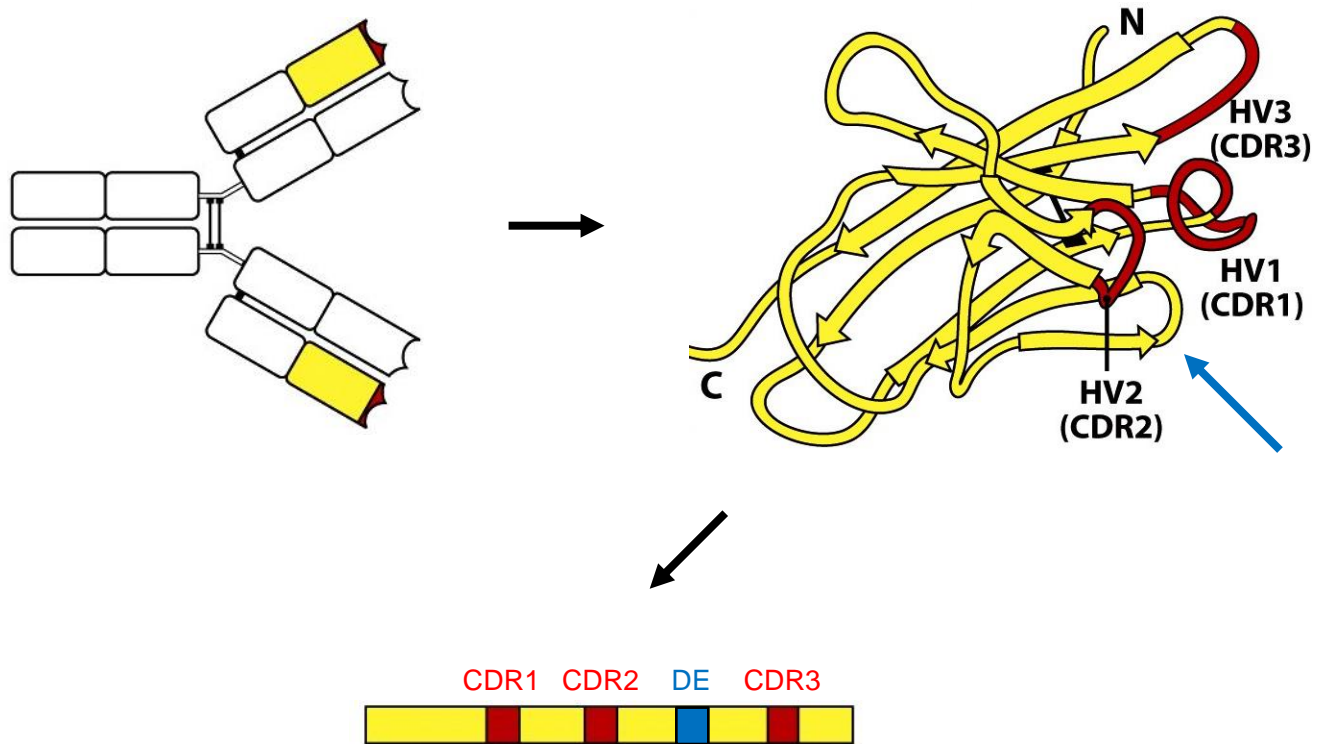


Memory

Antibodies get Fab glycans through somatic hypermutation

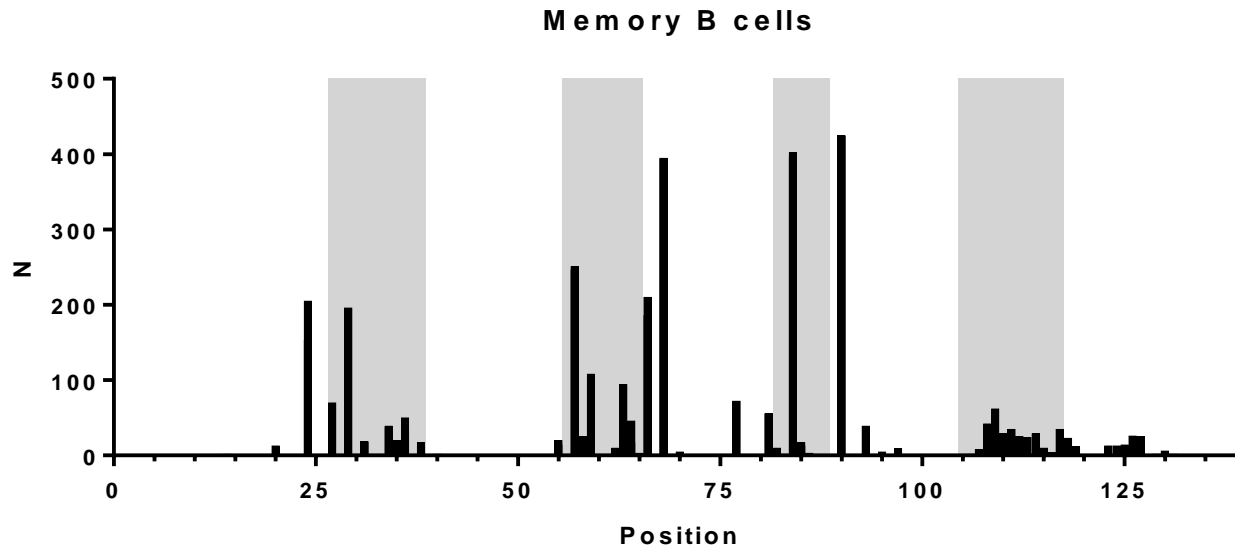
# Is Fab glycosylation regulated?

- Random distribution of glycosylation sites?



# Distribution of glycosylation sites is not random

- Glycosylation sites in memory repertoire

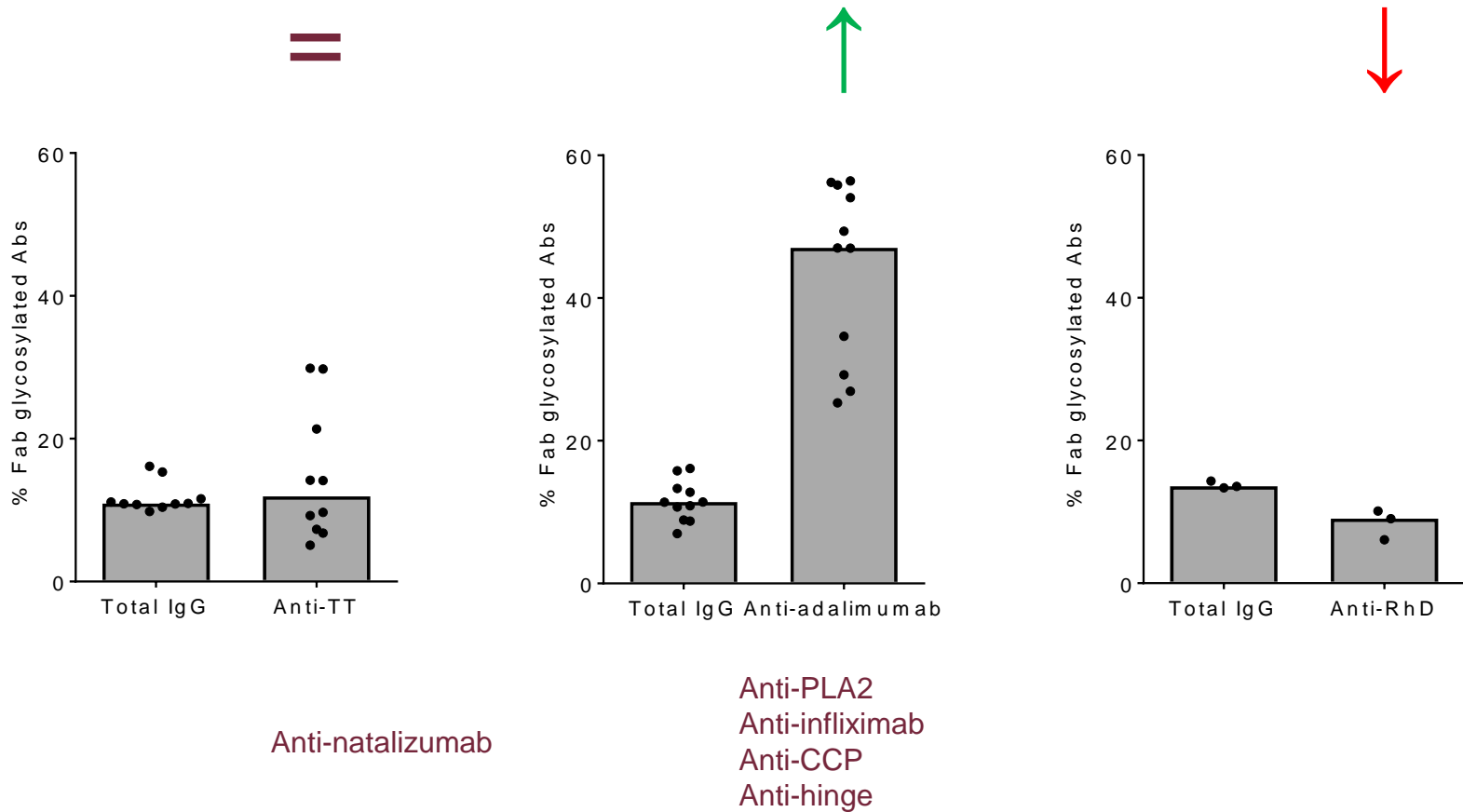


Fab glycosylation sites emerge near antigen-binding regions



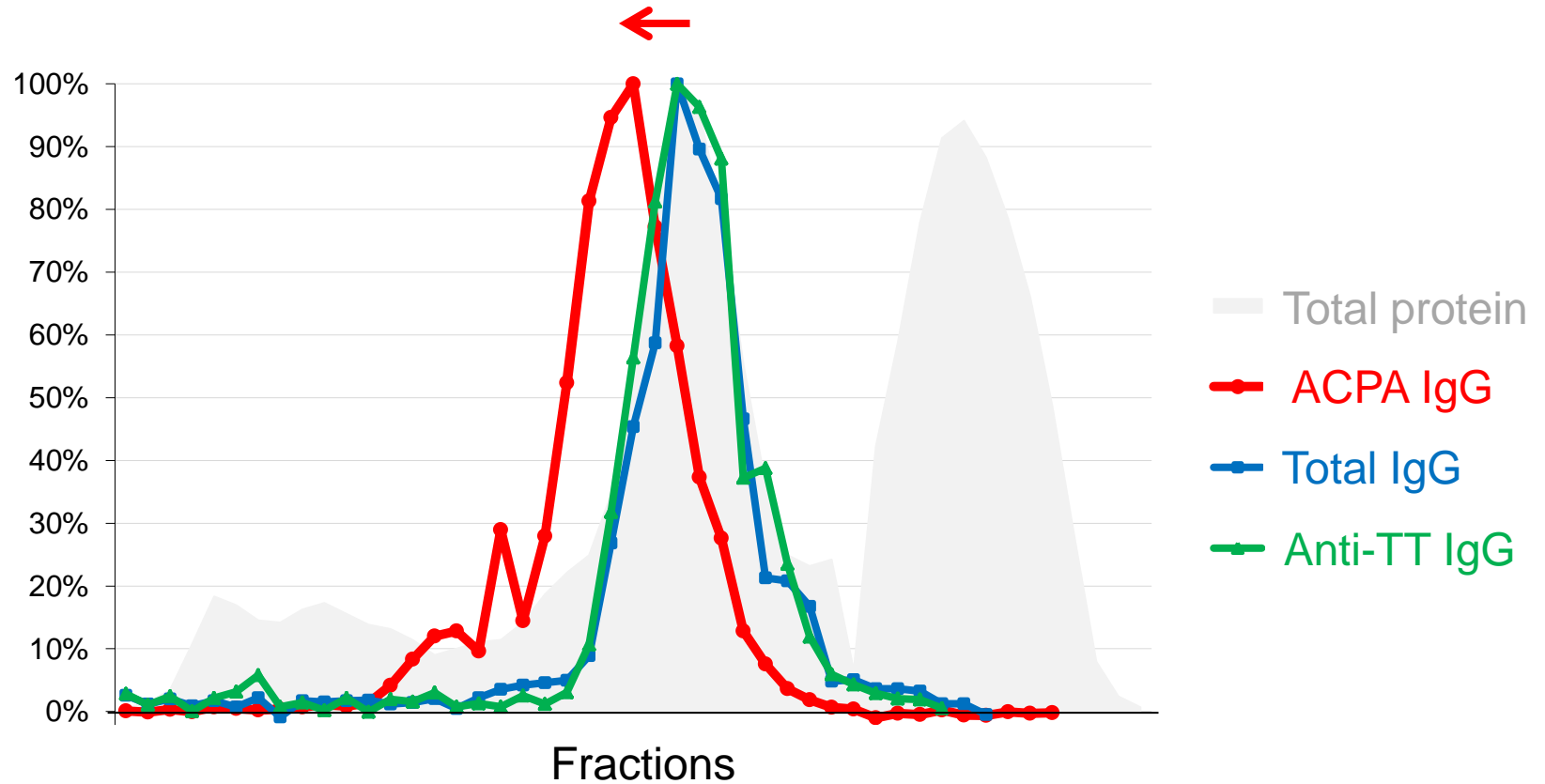


# Fab glycosylation levels of antigen-specific IgGs



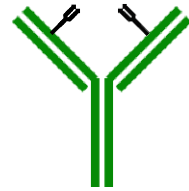
Fab glycosylation levels differ between different antigen-specific IgGs

# ACPA IgGs are highly Fab glycosylated

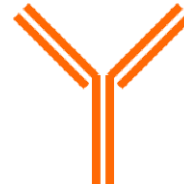


# Effect of Fab glycosylation on antigen binding

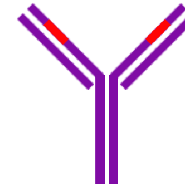
Adalimumab Fab/  
infliximab Fab



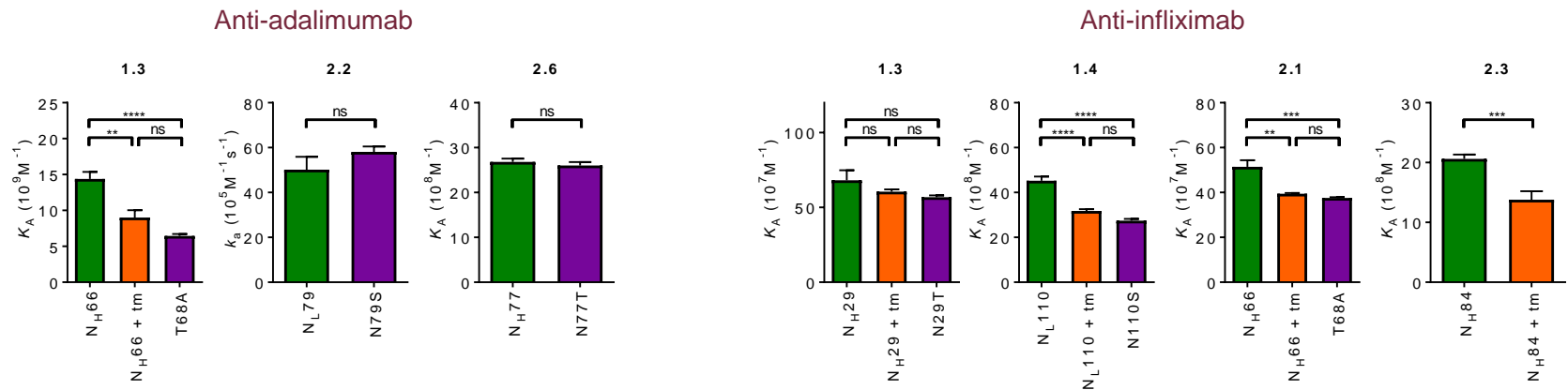
Anti-adalimumab/  
anti-infliximab



+ tunicamycin

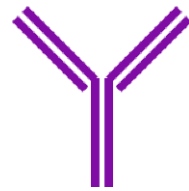


+ mutation

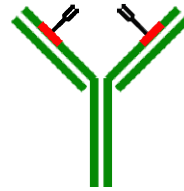


Fab glycans introduced during an *in vivo* immune response can positively affect antigen binding

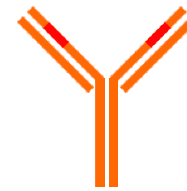
# Effect of Fab glycosylation on antigen binding



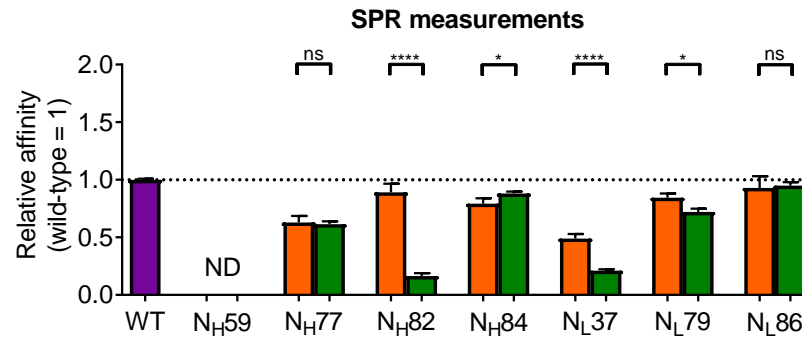
Adalimumab



+ mutation



+ tunicamycin



Fab glycans randomly introduced at predicted sites can negatively affect antigen binding



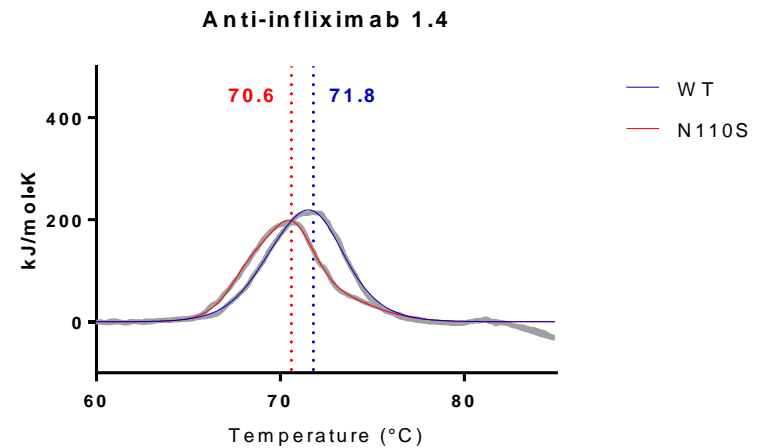
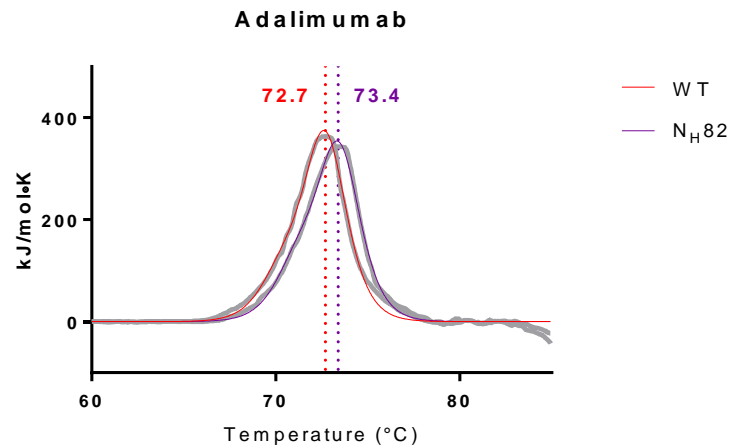
## Is Fab glycosylation regulated?

- Fab glycosylation sites emerge near antigen-binding regions
- Fab glycosylation levels differ between different antigen-specific IgGs
- Fab glycans can modulate antigen binding

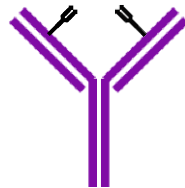
Antigen-associated selection of Fab glycosylated antibodies

# Are there other functions?

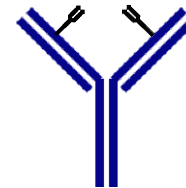
- Effect on antibody stability?



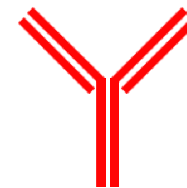
Adalimumab



+ mutation



Anti-infliximab

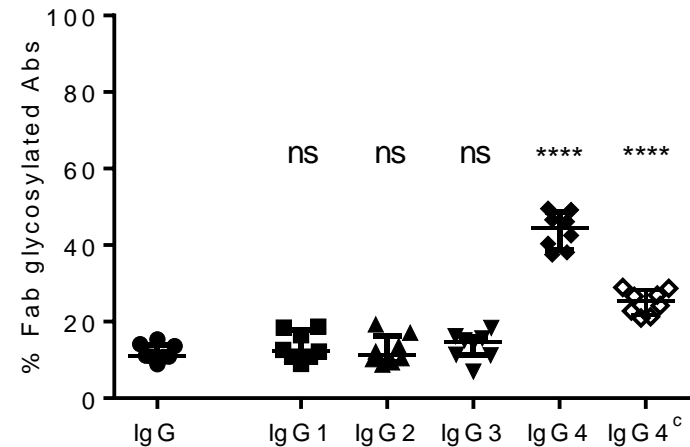


+ mutation

Fab glycans can contribute to antibody stability

## Are there other functions?

- Fab glycosylation levels differ between IgG subclasses
- IgG4 → tolerance
- Anti-inflammatory activity of IVIg
- Immune modulation (CD22)?



Fab glycans might have an immunomodulatory role



**Emergence**  
Somatic hypermutation

## Role of Fab glycosylation in immunity

**Regulation**  
Antigen-associated selection  
Antigen-independent factors?

**Function**  
Modulates antigen binding  
Contributes to antibody stability  
Immune modulation?





- **Immunopathology**

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