

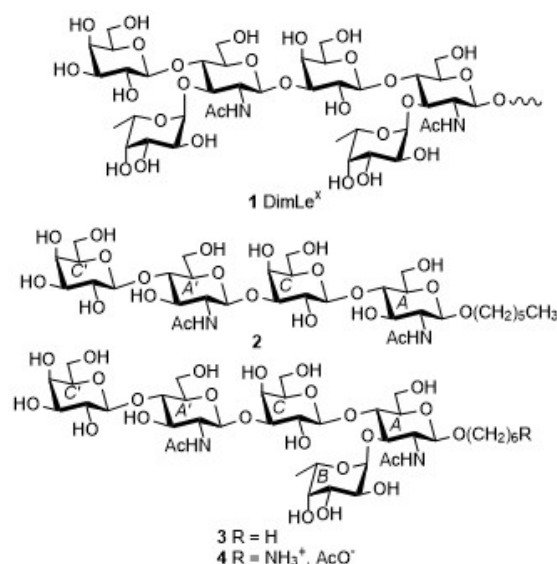
Synthesis of dimeric Lewis X fragments and mapping of mAbs SH2 and 1G5F6

France-Isabelle AUZANNEAU [1], Ali NEJATIE [1], Sinthuja JEGATHEESWARAN [1]

[1] Department of Chemistry, University of Guelph, Canada

fauzanne@uoguelph.ca

Aberrant glycosylation of tumor cell surface oligosaccharides is a universal hallmark of cancer pathogenesis. Indeed, several clinical and preclinical studies have shown that antibodies raised in response to tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens (TACAs) can eliminate tumor cells. One such TACA of interest dimeric Lewis X has been reported to accumulate in colonic and liver adenocarcinomas.^[1] Although dimLe^x is tumor specific, it has been well-established that the Le^x antigenic determinant expressed at the non-reducing end of dimLe^x, was also displayed at the surface of many non-cancerous cells.^[1] Interestingly, a few mAbs (SH2, 1G5F6) raised against polyfucosylated type 2 chain oligosaccharides were found to have higher affinity for polymeric Le^x structures than monomeric Le^x.^[1-2] Such findings suggest that the dimLe^xTACA displays internal epitopes that do not involve the Le^x trisaccharide and, if identified, could be used for the development of dimLe^x-based cancer immunotherapeutics. In this context, we will describe the preparation of tetra- and pentasaccharide fragments **2-4**, which lack the non-reducing end Le^x trisaccharide. The pentasaccharide **4** was conjugated to BSA and used in ELISA titrations to assess the binding specificity of mAbs 1G5F6 and SH2.^[3] We will also present some of our results mapping the epitopes of mAbs 1G5F6 and SH2 using various other fragments and analogues of Le^x and dimLe^x.^[4]



Bibliographic references:

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