

Synthetic Glycobiology: Parts, Systems, and Applications

Weston Kightlinger, Katherine F. Warfel, Matthew P. DeLisa, and Michael C. Jewett*

Cite This: *ACS Synth. Biol.* 2020, 9, 1534–1562

Read Online

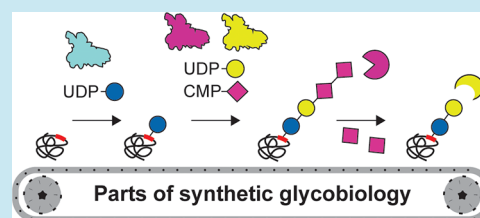
ACCESS |

Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

ABSTRACT: Protein glycosylation, the attachment of sugars to amino acid side chains, can endow proteins with a wide variety of properties of great interest to the engineering biology community. However, natural glycosylation systems are limited in the diversity of glycoproteins they can synthesize, the scale at which they can be harnessed for biotechnology, and the homogeneity of glycoprotein structures they can produce. Here we provide an overview of the emerging field of synthetic glycobiology, the application of synthetic biology tools and design principles to better understand and engineer glycosylation. Specifically, we focus on how the biosynthetic and analytical tools of synthetic biology have been used to redesign glycosylation systems to obtain defined glycosylation structures on proteins for diverse applications in medicine, materials, and diagnostics. We review the key biological parts available to synthetic biologists interested in engineering glycoproteins to solve compelling problems in glycoscience, describe recent efforts to construct synthetic glycoprotein synthesis systems, and outline exemplary applications as well as new opportunities in this emerging space.

KEYWORDS: *synthetic glycobiology, protein glycosylation, glycoengineering, glycosyltransferase*



MOTIVATION AND SCOPE

Synthetic biology has made great strides in engineering living systems for desired purposes and in creating novel biological processes with compositions and properties not found in nature.^{1–4} While the field is historically rooted in the development of methods to better read, write, edit, and design DNA, synthetic biology has since leveraged these tools to impact a wide variety of applications which require understanding and harnessing cellular processes mediated by post-translational modifications (PTMs),^{5–7} a task that remains one of the key challenges of the postgenomic era. Protein glycosylation, the attachment of complex sugar moieties (glycans) to amino acid side chains, is among the most diverse, abundant, and important PTMs, making it of particular interest to the academic and industrial research communities.⁸

Glycosylation is present in all domains of life^{9–12} and over half of eukaryotic proteins,¹³ playing important roles in protein folding and function.^{12,14,15} Secreted and cell-surface proteins are glycosylated at particularly high rates, making glycans important for cell–cell signaling,^{16,17} host–pathogen interactions,^{18,19} and immune responses.^{20–22} In addition, 70% of approved or preclinical protein therapeutics²³ are glycosylated, having profound effects on protein stability,^{24,25} immunogenicity,²⁶ and activity.²⁷ Biopharmaceutical glycosylation patterns must be rigorously controlled during development and production and can be intentionally engineered to produce desired properties in protein therapeutics and vaccines.^{24,27–30} Taken together, these factors make it clear that fulfilling the vision of synthetic biology to precisely control and construct

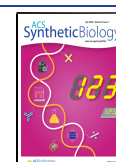
novel biological systems will require the design and understanding of protein glycosylation.

Drawn by new opportunities to understand fundamental biology as well as compelling applications in medicine and materials, researchers have begun to use tools originally developed for metabolic engineering, genetic editing, protein engineering, and chemical biology to manipulate glycosylation. These lines of inquiry have recently coalesced to form the field of synthetic glycobiology^{31–33} which, broadly defined, seeks to apply the tools of synthetic biology to the engineering and design of glycosylation systems. Because this field has advanced rapidly over recent years and involves a unique set of biological parts and methods compared to more traditional applications of synthetic biology, a systematic review is warranted.

Here, we review the exciting area of synthetic glycobiology with a focus on useful abstractions, tools, and methods regularly employed by the synthetic biology community at large. Specifically, we outline the functional parts required to manipulate protein glycosylation and how they are organized within natural systems. We then describe how these parts have been assembled to construct synthetic glycosylation systems in mammalian, insect, plant, and bacterial cells, as well as cell-free systems. Finally, we review select applications of synthetic

Received: April 15, 2020

Published: June 11, 2020



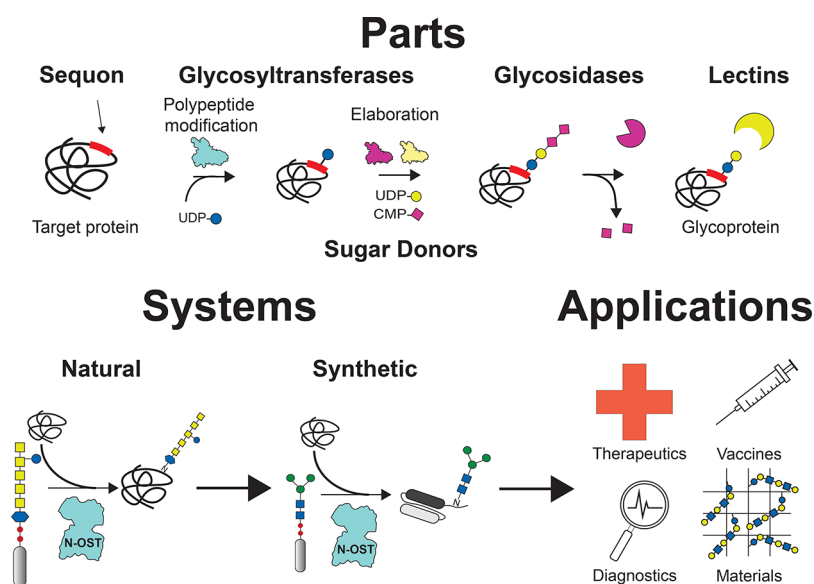


Figure 1. Parts, systems, and applications of synthetic glycobiology. Glycosylation is mediated by five key parts: sequons, glycosyltransferases, glycosidases, sugar donors, and lectins which accept, add, trim, supply, and bind sugars, respectively. Synthetic glycobiology repurposes, recombines, and engineers these parts to construct biosynthetic systems that produce designer glycoproteins for compelling applications in therapeutics, vaccines, diagnostics, and materials.

protein glycosylation systems and present outstanding opportunities to use synthetic glycosylation systems to solve compelling problems in medicine, materials, and beyond (Figure 1).

We note that glycobiology and therefore synthetic glycobiology is a broad field, and there are important innovations in the areas of glycolipids,³⁴ glycosylated natural products,³⁵ glycomimetic systems,^{36–38} free oligosaccharides,³⁹ and cell-surface (glycocalyx) engineering³¹ that have been recently reviewed elsewhere. However, this review focuses on protein glycosylation because of its relevance to techniques (DNA assembly, transcription/translation control, genetic editing, metabolic engineering, *etc.*) and applications (therapeutics, vaccines, diagnostics, materials, *etc.*) that are often of interest to synthetic biologists. As bioprocessing methods to control glycosylation within their native hosts⁴⁰ and methods for complete chemical synthesis of glycans and glycoproteins^{41,42} were recently reviewed elsewhere, this work focuses instead on a more detailed description of highly engineered biosynthetic systems where synthetic biology tools are most readily applicable.

■ THE “PARTS” OF SYNTHETIC GLYCOBIOLOGY: AN ENGINEER’S GUIDE TO PROTEIN GLYCOSYLATION

In order to design and build a biological process for a desired function, one must first understand the parts available for its construction. Here, we briefly review the key mechanisms of protein glycosylation found in nature as well as important characteristics for the construction of synthetic glycosylation systems (Figure 2). The reader may consult more exhaustive reviews of protein glycosylation systems in bacteria,⁴³ archaea,^{44,45} and eukaryotes⁴⁶ and how they compare⁴⁷ for further information. For the construction of synthetic pathways, it is useful to abstract glycosylation systems into a set of five functional parts: glycosyltransferase enzymes (GTs), sugar donors, sequons, glycosidases, and lectins. GTs covalently attach glycans to target proteins at a glycosylation site, which is found within a sequence of amino acids known as a sequon. GTs use activated sugar donors as substrates which are made up of

saccharides linked to lipids or nucleotide-diphosphates such as uracil (UDP-), guanine (GDP-), cytosine (CMP-), thymine (TDP-), or adenine (ADP-). In the protein modification step, a polypeptide glycosyltransferase (ppGT) transfers one or more saccharides from a sugar donor to a sequon within a target protein. While a sequon is the sequence of amino acids required for glycosylation to occur, it is important to note that overall target protein structure and folding can also influence modification efficiency.^{48–50}

Following protein modification, glycans can be further modified by elaborating GTs and trimmed by glycosidases. There are two major classes of glycosidases. Exoglycosidases remove sugars from the termini of glycans while endoglycosidases hydrolyze glycosidic bonds within glycan chains. Glycosidases have been employed and engineered for glycoprotein analysis,^{51,52} remodeling,^{53–55} and even therapeutics.^{56,57} Once constructed, glycoproteins often interact with lectins which specifically bind to certain glycan structural motifs. Although this review focuses primarily on the synthesis of glycoproteins, knowledge of lectin specificities has often been leveraged in the field of synthetic glycobiology to design glycan-based selection schemes,^{58–60} develop new approaches to fight infectious and autoimmune disease,^{61–63} produce functional biomaterials,^{64–66} and to understand and manipulate protein trafficking within the human body.^{67–71} Key resources for the identification of relevant enzymes, glycans, and glycan-binding proteins include the Carbohydrate-active enzyme (CAZY) database (exhaustive list of genetically identified GTs and lectins),⁷² the GlyCosmos Portal (especially the GlyTouCan glycan search and the Lectin Frontier database⁷³), and the GlycoGene Database (a curated list of key classes of GTs⁷⁴).

The five functional parts outlined in Figure 1 are assembled in a multitude of naturally occurring glycosylation systems across the three domains of life. These glycosylation pathways can generally be classified in terms of the topology, chemical bond, and specificity of its polypeptide modification step (Table 1). Two major glycosylation system topologies differ in the type of ppGT which performs the critical polypeptide modification step

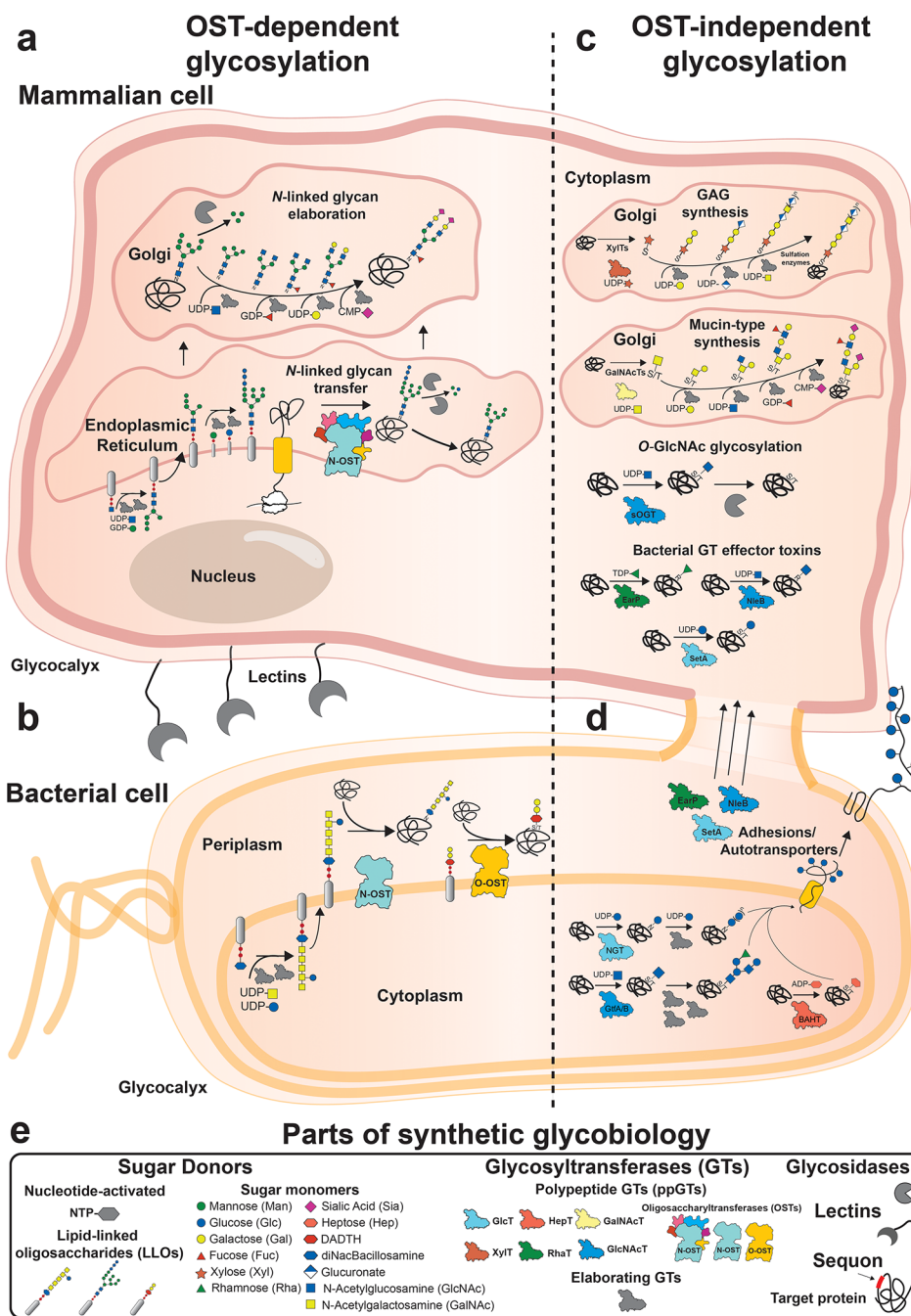


Figure 2. Selected naturally occurring glycosylation systems and the parts they supply for synthetic glycobiology. The parts of sequons, sugar donors, glycosyltransferases, glycosidases, and lectins are arranged as they interact in OST-dependent and OST-independent glycosylation systems in eukaryotes or bacteria. (a) OST-dependent glycosylation systems in eukaryotes transfer sugars *en bloc* from lipid-linked oligosaccharides (LLOs) to asparagine (*N*-linked) residues within proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. These sugars are then trimmed down by glycosidases and elaborated by other GTs in the Golgi. (b) OST-dependent glycosylation systems in bacteria work similarly, but *N*-linked OSTs (*N*-OSTs) transfer sugars to asparagine as well as *O*-linked OSTs (*O*-OSTs) transfer sugars to serine and threonine (*O*-linked) residues in the periplasm *via* single-subunit OSTs. (c) Eukaryotic OST-independent glycosylation systems of interest for glycoengineering include mucin-type glycosylation (*O*-linked GalNAc) and glycosaminoglycan (GAG) glycosylation (*O*-linked xylose) in the Golgi as well as *O*-linked GlcNAc glycosylation in the cytoplasm. (d) Bacterial OST-independent glycosylation systems of interest for glycoengineering primarily glycosylate autotransporter/adhesion proteins in the cytoplasm and are initiated by *N*-glycosyltransferases (*N*-linked Glc), the GtA/B complex (*O*-linked GlcNAc), or BAHT (*O*-linked Heptose). Bacterial effector toxins including SetA (*O*-linked Glc), NleB (arginine or *R*-linked GlcNAc), and EarP (*R*-linked Rhamnose) that are secreted into eukaryotic host cells are also of interest. Both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells are surrounded by a glycocalyx layer and use lectins to selectively bind to glycans in their environment. (e) Symbol key for parts of synthetic glycobiology. The Consortium for Functional Glycomics symbol nomenclature is used for sugar monomers. Polypeptide GTs are color-coded to correspond to the sugars that they conjugate to proteins.

which controls the location and diversity of the installed glycan.^{47,75} The first topology is oligosaccharyltransferase

(OST)-dependent in which prebuilt glycans are transferred *en bloc* from a lipid-linked oligosaccharide (LLO) onto a

Table 1. Summary of Protein Glycosylation Systems Discussed in This Review, with a Focus on Relevant Information for Glycoengineering^a

polypeptide GT	topology	domain	bond	sugar substrate requirements (reducing end)	optimized minimal amino acid recognition motif
OSTs with STT3 core	OST-dependent	eukaryotic	N-linked	Man ₅ GlcNAc ₂ with organism dependent mannose and glucose elaboration	N-X-S/T, X ≠ P ^{46,47,75}
AgIB	OST-dependent	archaeal	N-linked	variable	N-X-S/T or N-X-N/L/V ⁴⁵ , X ≠ P
PglB	OST-dependent	bacterial	N-linked	Acetamido group at the C2	D/E-X ₋₁ -N-X ₊₁ -S/T, X ₊₁ ≠ P ^{59,85–87}
PglL	OST-dependent	bacterial	O-linked	Acetamido group at the C2/galactose (Gal)	WPAAASAP ⁸⁸
PilO	OST-dependent	bacterial	O-linked	Acetamido group at the C2	TAWKPNYAPANAPKS ⁸⁹
PglS	OST-dependent	bacterial	O-linked	Acetamido group at the C2/galactose (Gal) /glucose (Glc)	S84 within ComP fragment ⁹⁰
GalNAcT	OST-independent	eukaryotic	O-linked	N-Acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc)	S/T within isotype specific sequence ^{80,91–95}
XylT	OST-independent	eukaryotic	O-linked	Xylose (Xyl)	X ₋₄ -X-X ₋₂ -X-S-G/A, X ₋₂ -X ₋₄ = acidic residues ⁹⁶
OGT	OST-independent	eukaryotic	O-linked	N-Acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc)	PPVSR ⁹⁷
NGT	OST-independent	bacterial	N-linked	Glucose (Glc) or galactose (Gal)	N-X-S/T, X ≠ P ⁹⁸
BAHT	OST-independent	bacterial	O-linked	Heptose	S/T within a 13 aa β-helix structural motif ⁹⁹
GtfA/B	OST-independent	bacterial	O-linked	N-Acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc)	25 aa tag within Serine-rich repeat proteins (SRRP) ¹⁰⁰
Toxin B GlcT	OST-independent	bacterial	O-linked	Glucose (Glc)	YAPTTFDAY ¹⁰¹
SetA	OST-independent	bacterial	O-linked	Glucose (Glc)	GKTTTLTA ¹⁰²
SseK/NleB	OST-independent	bacterial	N-linked*	N-Acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc)	WR motif within host death domain-containing proteins and GAPDH ¹⁰³
EarP	OST-independent	bacterial	N-linked*	Rhamnose (Rha)	R32 within translation elongation factor P (EF-P) ¹⁰⁴

^aHere, we categorize protein glycosylation systems by the topology, chemical bond, and specificity of their polypeptide modification step. The specificity of the polypeptide glycosyltransferase (ppGT) is described by its reducing end sugar substrate requirements and its optimized minimal amino acid recognition motif (if known). The domains of life in which each ppGT naturally occurs is also listed. Enzymes that modify nitrogen within Arg side chains are commonly referred to as R-linked (*).

specifically targeted sequon by an OST. The second topology is OST-independent in which the glycans are built in a sequential fashion on a sequon within a target protein.⁴⁷ The most common protein conjugation bonds are N-linked (most often on Asn residues but can also include Arg) and O-linked (most often on Ser or Thr residues but can also include Tyr, hydroxylysine, and hydroxyproline). Enzymes that modify nitrogen within Arg side chains are commonly referred to as R-linked. Other conjugation bonds include S-linked (Cys residues) and C-linked (Trp residues).^{44,46,76,77}

The level of specificity of ppGTs to both sugar donors and protein acceptor sequences (*i.e.*, sequons) is important in determining the potential utility of a glycosylation system for engineering.⁷⁸ Glycans conjugated to proteins have directionality, defined from the reducing end sugar (attached to the amino acid side chain) to the nonreducing end (termini). These sugars can be conjugated in a variety of linkages between saccharides at the anomeric carbon (α -linkage or β -linkage) and the carbons on each sugar involved in those linkages (notated as, for example, β 1–4 linkages or α 2–3 linkages). Linkage differences can change the physical and biological properties of glycans and can be important in GT, glycosidase, and lectin specificities.⁷⁹ PpGTs are particularly specific for the sugar at the reducing end of a sugar donor.

PpGTs also have specificity for the glycosylation site or sequon. The modification of a sequon by a given ppGT is highly dependent on neighboring amino acids⁸⁰ and/or its structural context.⁴⁹ In fact, some ppGTs are dedicated to the modification of a single protein in their natural systems,⁷⁸ while others are

more general. PpGTs with more relaxed specificities can be used to modify diverse target proteins by introducing an engineered sequence of amino acids known as a glycosylation tag (GlycTag), into the target protein sequence.^{80–83} GlycTags can refer to native sequons that are engineered to optimize glycosylation efficiency or sequons that are introduced in diverse nonnative target proteins to enable glycosylation, similar to the addition of an affinity tag for protein purification. This protein specificity factor highlights the importance of the design and understanding of acceptor sequons to the bottom-up construction of synthetic glycosylation pathways. Overall, the classification of glycosylation systems by the topology, bond, and specificity of their polypeptide modification step is useful for synthetic biologists to design the site-specific attachment of diverse glycans to proteins, a key advantage of biosynthetic glycoprotein systems over purely chemical methods.⁸⁴ Here we describe the mechanisms of protein glycosylation systems found in various domains of life with the goal of defining the parts that they supply to engineers for the construction of synthetic systems.

OST-Dependent Glycosylation. N-linked OST-dependent glycosylation is the most well-studied type of glycosylation in both eukaryotes and prokaryotes.⁷⁵ Notably, most eukaryotic OSTs are composed of multiple subunits with the STT3 integral membrane protein forming the catalytic core. However, single-subunit OSTs have been discovered in some parasites such as *Trypanosoma*^{105,106} and *Leishmania*¹⁰⁷ which contain multiple STT3-like proteins with distinct specificities. Similarly, bacterial OSTs, such as *Campylobacter jejuni* PglB (CjPglB), are generally

composed of a single subunit which is homologous to the STT3 catalytic domain of eukaryotic OSTs.¹⁰⁸ There is a strong topological resemblance between bacterial and eukaryotic OST-dependent glycosylation as they both involve the cytoplasmic construction of an LLO that is flipped into an oxidative compartment (the periplasm in bacteria and the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) in eukaryotes) before being transferred to an acceptor sequon.⁷⁵ The colocalization of both the LLO and the OST in the membrane means that polypeptide modification is only dependent on 2D diffusion and enables cotranslational modification in eukaryotic systems. The fact that bacterial OSTs are not as closely coupled to the translocon as eukaryotic OST-complexes,¹⁰⁹ makes bacterial OST-dependent glycosylation more dependent on structural context and generally requires the placement of glycosylation sites in flexible regions of the protein.¹¹⁰ That said, recent studies suggest that the efficiency of glycosylation can be impacted by the secretory pathway (Sec or Tat) used to secrete the target protein,^{50,82} indicating that glycosylation can also occur before complete folding in bacterial systems. Glycans transferred by OSTs are often complex, as they are first built up by multiple GTs on a lipid before transfer to a protein. Therefore, the *en bloc* transfer mechanism employed by OSTs have made OST-dependent glycosylation systems promising engineering methods to transfer large glycan structures.

In eukaryotes, GTs use nucleotide-activated forms of *N*-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) and mannose (Man) sugar donors to assemble a Man₃GlcNAc₂ LLO that is linked to a dolichol pyrophosphate lipid on the cytoplasmic side of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane (Figure 2). This LLO is then flipped into the ER lumen by a flippase enzyme, elaborated by GTs using dolichol-phosphate-linked Man and glucose (Glc) sugar donors, and then transferred to a nascent polypeptide chain by the OST.⁷⁵ Except in a few rare cases,¹¹¹ the sequon for *N*-linked OSTs in eukaryotes is N-X-S/T where N is the glycosylated asparagine and X is any amino acid except proline.^{46,75} The glycan initially transferred by the OST from the LLO may be as complex as Glc₃Man₆GlcNAc₂, but it is then processed in the ER and Golgi by glycosidases and GTs to create a myriad of structures that vary across protein identity, glycosylation sites on the same protein, cell type, disease state, and time^{75,112} such that only a *N*-linked Man₃GlcNAc₂ core structure is conserved among all *N*-linked eukaryotic glycans.⁷⁵ In humans, the Man₃GlcNAc₂ core is generally elaborated by GTs utilizing nucleotide-activated sugar donors with GlcNAc, galactose (Gal), fucose (Fuc), and sialic acid (Sia) to form many branched, complex glycans resembling the biantennary, *N*-linked glycan in Figure 2.⁷⁵ This dynamic process of glycan trimming and elaboration also serves as a protein proofreading system that directs misfolded proteins to a ER-associated degradation (ERAD) pathway.¹¹³

Once thought to exist only in eukaryotes, OST-dependent, general glycosylation pathways are now known to be abundant and far more diverse in bacteria^{9,10,75} and archaea.^{11,114} For example, bacteria possess both *N*- and *O*-linked OSTs. Generally, bacterial glycans are assembled in the cytoplasm by GTs and then flipped into the periplasm before being transferred in their final form by the OST to an acceptor protein. The best characterized and most commonly engineered prokaryotic glycosylation system is from the bacterium *Campylobacter jejuni*^{9,75,115} in which an *N*-linked OST, called CjPglB, installs an *N*-linked heptasaccharide (Figure 2). The glycosylation system in *C. jejuni* and many other bacteria are associated with virulence

and host–pathogen interactions.¹¹⁶ There are three key differences between bacterial and eukaryotic OST-dependent glycosylation systems that are important to keep in mind for engineering strategies. First, bacterial LLOs are generally assembled on undecaprenyl (rather than dolichol) pyrophosphate lipids and the glycan linked to this LLO is generally not extensively trimmed and elaborated once leaving the cytoplasm. Second, the simplicity of single-subunit bacterial OSTs make them easier to purify and recapitulate outside of natural systems and facilitates post-translational modification of folded proteins.¹¹⁷ Finally, bacterial OSTs possess unique specificities for acceptor sequons and LLOs compared to eukaryotic OSTs.^{108,118} Acceptor sequons for bacterial *N*-linked OSTs do resemble the eukaryotic N-X-S/T motif; however, some bacterial OSTs additionally require a negatively charged residue (D/E) at the X₋₂ position relative to the glycosylated asparagine.^{59,85–87} For example, an optimized acceptor sequence, D-Q-N-A-T, has been identified for CjPglB⁸¹ and has been implemented as a GlycTag to direct glycosylation to flexible regions of proteins of interest.⁸² In terms of LLO specificity, bacterial *N*-linked OSTs are known to transfer a broader array of glycan structures than their eukaryotic counterparts, but they do still possess unique LLO specificities that limit the transfer of some glycans. For example, naturally occurring *N*-linked OSTs generally require acetylation at the C2 position of the reducing sugar.^{105,106,108,118–121}

Compared to *N*-linked OSTs, *O*-linked OSTs generally possess less stringent specificities for glycans and more stringent specificities for peptide acceptors. Three main classes of bacterial *O*-linked OSTs with clear applicability to synthetic glycobiology have been described: PilO, PglL, and PglS which were first identified in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and *Acinetobacter baylyi*, respectively.^{122,123} Each of these classes are known to glycosylate pilin proteins within their native hosts. The acceptor sequences of the PilO from *P. aeruginosa* and the PglL from *N. meningitidis* have been reduced to GlycTags of a C-terminal TAWKPNYAPANAPKS⁸⁹ sequence and the so-called minimal optimal *O*-linked recognition (MOOR) motif WPAAASAP,⁸⁸ respectively. PglS glycosylation has only been demonstrated to target its native pilin-like Comp.⁹⁰ While these complex GlycTag sequence and structure requirements make it more difficult to direct glycosylation by *O*-linked OSTs onto recombinant proteins, these enzymes still hold great promise for engineering due to their promiscuity in the sugars that they can attach to proteins.¹²⁴ For example, PglS is the only OST known to be able to transfer LLOs with glucose at the reducing end⁹⁰ and PglL has been shown to transfer a single *N'*-diacetylbaucosamine from a nucleotide-activated sugar.¹²⁵

While archaea possess both *N*- and *O*-linked protein glycosylation systems, most research has been dedicated to the *N*-linked OST-dependent glycosylation systems in these organisms. Interestingly, archaeal *N*-linked OST-dependent systems use both dolichol-phosphate and dolichol-pyrophosphate LLOs, attach a greater variety of sugars than bacteria and eukaryotes, and are even known to attach multiple distinct *N*-glycans to defined positions onto a single protein.^{126,127} While the diversity of tools offered by archaeal glycosylation systems holds great theoretical potential for biosynthesis, the difficulties associated with culturing and manipulating these organisms has prevented the engineering of those systems until very recently.^{128–130} Several previous works provide systematic descriptions of archaeal glycosylation systems^{44,45,114} and the

full diversity of known prokaryotic protein glycosylation systems.⁴⁴

OST-Independent Glycosylation. Much progress has been made in the last two decades in elucidating the diversity, importance, and utility of OST-independent glycosylation systems in both eukaryotes and bacteria (Figure 2). For synthetic glycobiology, OST-independent pathways provide three key advantages that make them complementary to OST-dependent systems.⁷⁸ First, most OST-independent systems do not require lipid-associated GTs or sugar donors, making them easier to synthesize and manipulate outside of their native hosts. Second, OST-independent systems generally do not require transporting target proteins or sugar donors across membranes, enabling the synthesis of glycoproteins in the cytoplasm of *Escherichia coli*.¹³¹ Third, OST-independent systems install sugars in a stepwise fashion by sequentially transferring monosaccharides from sugar donors, allowing for greater modularity and freedom of design that is unconstrained by OST specificities for LLOs. Compared with OST-dependent pathways, OST-independent pathways are more diverse in their topologies, sugar constituents, and possible amino acid linkages (including Asn, Arg, Thr, Ser, Tyr, hydroxylysine, hydroxyproline, Trp, and Cys). Several systematic reviews^{44,46} and useful visualizations^{76,77} of the diversity of glycosylation systems are available. Glycosylation systems of greatest interest to synthetic glycobiology are discussed below, including: O-GalNAc (mucin-type) glycosylation, O-GlcNAc glycosylation, glycosaminoglycan (GAG) biosynthesis, cytoplasmic bacterial glycosylation systems (such as *N*-glycosyltransferases or NGTs), and bacterial effector toxin GTs (Figure 2).

The most characterized OST-independent pathway is the O-GalNAc glycosylation system found in higher eukaryotes that modifies Ser and Thr residues of proteins.⁴⁶ In humans, a family of 20 polypeptide *N*-acetylgalactosaminyltransferases (GalNAcTs) located in the ER and Golgi utilize nucleotide-activated sugar donors to glycosylate Ser and Thr residues on specific protein substrates, including the extensively modified mucin family of glycoproteins.^{46,132} A combination of quantitative glycoproteomics and genetic knockouts^{91–93} as well as *in vitro* characterization methods^{80,94,95} have revealed that these GalNAcTs possess unique, but partially overlapping polypeptide acceptor specificities that depend on primary amino acid sequence, presence of nearby glycans, colocalization in the Golgi, and protein structure. These unique specificities provide cells with the ability to dynamically control the glycoproteome^{91–93,133,134} and present synthetic glycobologists with a diverse toolkit to construct glycoproteins. After initiation by GalNAcTs, O-GalNAc residues are often sequentially elaborated to a wide variety of structures containing Gal, Sia, GalNAc, Fuc, and GlcNAc^{46,76} that play critical roles in human biology and can affect protein stability,⁸ proteolytic processing,^{134,135} immunogenicity,⁸⁹ and trafficking.^{133,136}

The synthesis of O-linked glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) also takes place within the ER and Golgi of higher eukaryotes. GAGs are long, linear polysaccharides that form the glycan moieties of proteoglycans found on cell surfaces or secreted into the extracellular matrix. GAGs modulate cell-signaling, tissue growth, cytokines, and chemokines, but much of the interest in GAGs for engineering has been due to the anticoagulant properties of heparin sulfate (a GAG structure) which binds to and activates antithrombin.¹³⁷ GAG synthesis is initiated by one of up to two O-xylosyltransferases (O-XylTs) whose specificities are not fully understood, but are known to prefer serine residues

immediately flanked by glycines with nearby acidic residues in the X₂ to X₄ positions.⁹⁶ This xylose (Xyl) residue is then sequentially elaborated by three GTs producing a tetrasaccharide linker of the form glucuronic acid (GlcA)- β 1,3-Gal- β 1,3-Gal- β 1,4-Xyl- β 1-O-Ser where the proximal Gal residue must be phosphorylated by a glycan-modifying enzyme to permit extension.¹³⁸ This linker can then be further extended to form heparan sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, or dermatan sulfate, which are composed of sulfated disaccharide repeat units of (GlcNAc- α 1,4-GlcA- β 1,4-), (GalNAc- β 1,4-GlcA- β 1,3-), and (GalNAc- β 1,4-IdoA- β 1,3-), respectively,¹³⁸ where IdoA is iduronic acid. There are two other GAG structures synthesized in vertebrates: keratan sulfate (which can be linked to oligosaccharide *N*-linked glycans, O-GalNAc-type glycans, and single O-Man residues) and hyaluronic acid (which is not covalently attached to proteins).¹³⁷ Glycosylation machinery producing GAG or GAG-like polymer backbones has also been discovered in bacteria, providing promising enzymes for GAG synthesis in microbes, particularly when exact sulfation patterns are not required.¹³⁹

Eukaryotes also possess a soluble O-linked *N*-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT) which installs GlcNAc moieties onto Ser and Thr residues of diverse target proteins, playing important roles in stress response and disease states including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegeneration.^{140–145} The three splice variants of OGT in humans, sOGT, ncOGT, and mOGT, are found in the cytoplasm, nucleus, and mitochondria, respectively.¹⁴⁶ The OGT glycosylation system is somewhat unique because its polypeptide modification step is regularly reversed by the O-GlcNAcase (OGA) enzyme which removes O-GlcNAc residues installed by OGT.¹⁴⁶ The dynamic interplay between OGT and OGA as well as protein kinases and phosphatases for occupation of Ser and Thr residues allows cells to modulate complex signaling cascades.¹⁴⁶ Many structural, proteomic, and biochemical studies have endeavored to characterize the peptide acceptor specificity of OGT, revealing a complex set of rules and interactions that determine O-GlcNAc modification.^{80,97,147–149} An optimal recognition motif of PPVSR has been identified;⁹⁷ however, the complexity of O-GlcNAc recognition means that the modification of a given sequence still requires empirical measurement or at least the application of computational techniques, reviewed here.¹⁵⁰ The promiscuity of OGT for azido-sugars or the derivatization of O-GlcNAc sugars with azido-sugars has been exploited to learn much about the functions of these systems in their native cellular contexts,^{151–154} reviewed here.¹⁵⁵ In addition to its O-GlcNAc transferase activity, OGT is also known to catalyze the addition of O-linked glucose¹⁵¹ and S-linked GlcNAc¹⁵⁶ as well as the proteolytic cleavage of the human protein HCF-1.¹⁵⁷

Recently, several *N*- and O-linked glycosylation systems that function in the bacterial cytoplasm have been discovered. These systems often glycosylate extracellular adhesion and autotransporter proteins that facilitate adherence of pathogenic bacteria to human cells.^{158–160} *N*-glycosyltransferases (NGTs) are one such class of enzymes that have been recently characterized^{98,159,161–169} and have elicited great interest from the glycoengineering community for their ability to initiate *N*-linked glycosylation in the bacterial cytoplasm when heterologously expressed in *E. coli*.^{49,78,80,83,131,160,170–175} NGTs bear structural homology to eukaryotic OGTs, but were first identified as part of an extracellular adhesion operon in *Haemophilus influenzae*,¹⁶⁷ founding a new functional class of GTs that install monosaccharides onto asparagine residues in the cytoplasm using UDP-Glc or UDP-Gal as soluble sugar donors.¹⁶⁹ In some

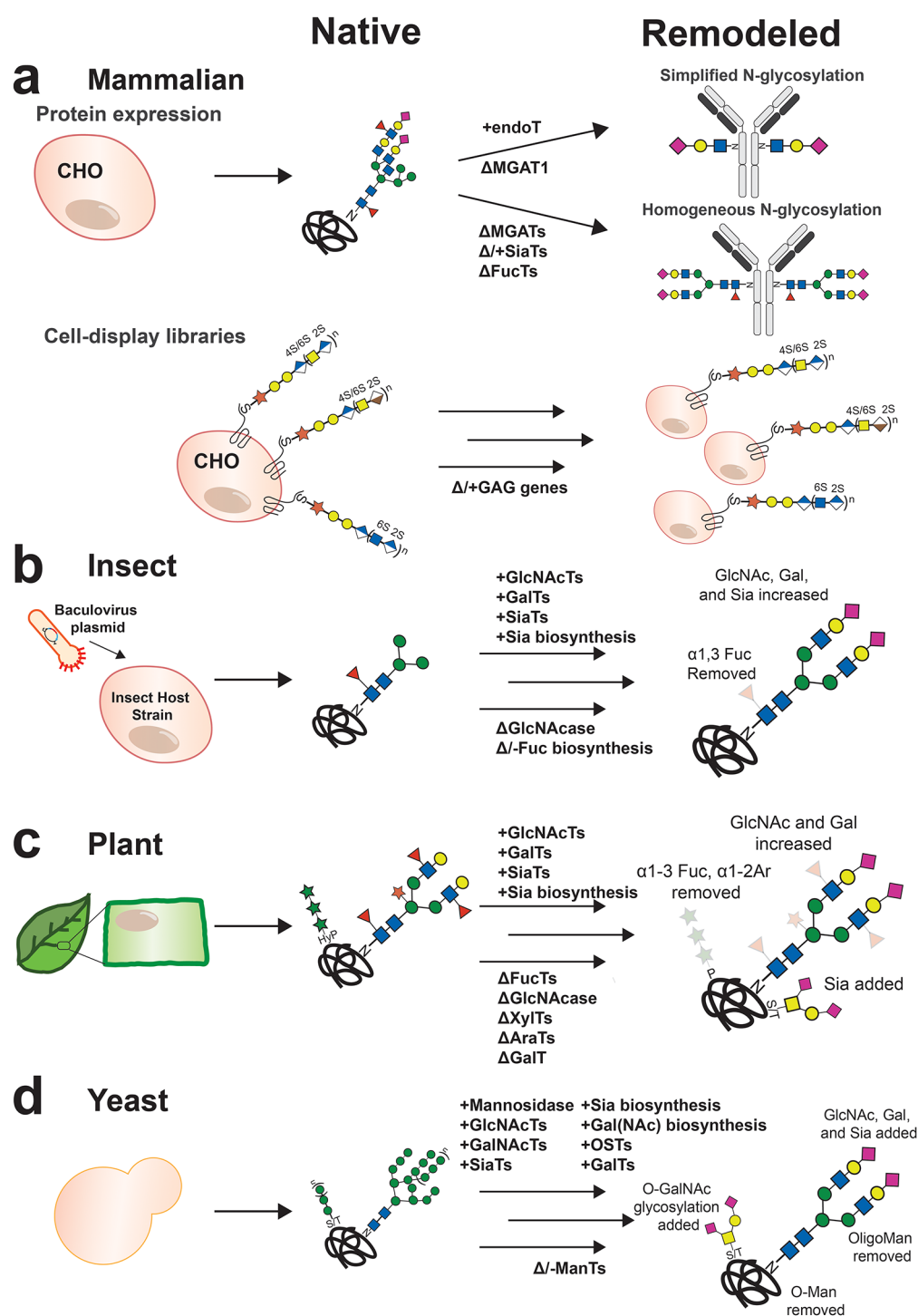


Figure 3. Synthetic glycosylation systems constructed by remodeling natural systems. Key examples of synthetic glycosylation systems generated by remodeling naturally occurring glycosylation pathways in mammalian, insect, plant, and yeast cells. (a) Mammalian glycosylation systems are often remodeled to produce protein therapeutics. Much effort has been directed toward knocking out or supplementing GTs and enzymes involved in sugar donor metabolism to tune glycosylation structures and produce more homogeneous structures.^{28,192} More dramatically, a highly simplified trisaccharide glycan known as GlycoDelete has been generated using these methods.⁵³ Remodeling mammalian pathways have also generated libraries of cells displaying various glycosylation structures.^{138,193} (b) Insect cell and insect cell-based baculovirus glycosylation systems have been remodeled to obtain full-length biantennary N-linked glycans without α 1,3 fucose residues.¹⁹⁴ (c) Remodeled plant glycosylation systems have reduced arabinosylation of prolines and produced human O-GalNAc glycans and full-length biantennary N-linked glycans.¹⁹⁵ (d) Extensive remodeling of yeast glycosylation pathways have worked to eliminate oligo-mannose structures from N- and O-linked glycans and introduce human terminally sialylated, full-length human O-linked and N-linked glycans.^{196,197}

species, the single glucose residues installed by NGTs are extended into a dextran polymer by a glucose polymerase (α 1,6

GlcT).⁹⁸ Despite their lack of homology to OSTs, NGTs share the same general acceptor motif, N-X-S/T.⁹⁸ Rigorous

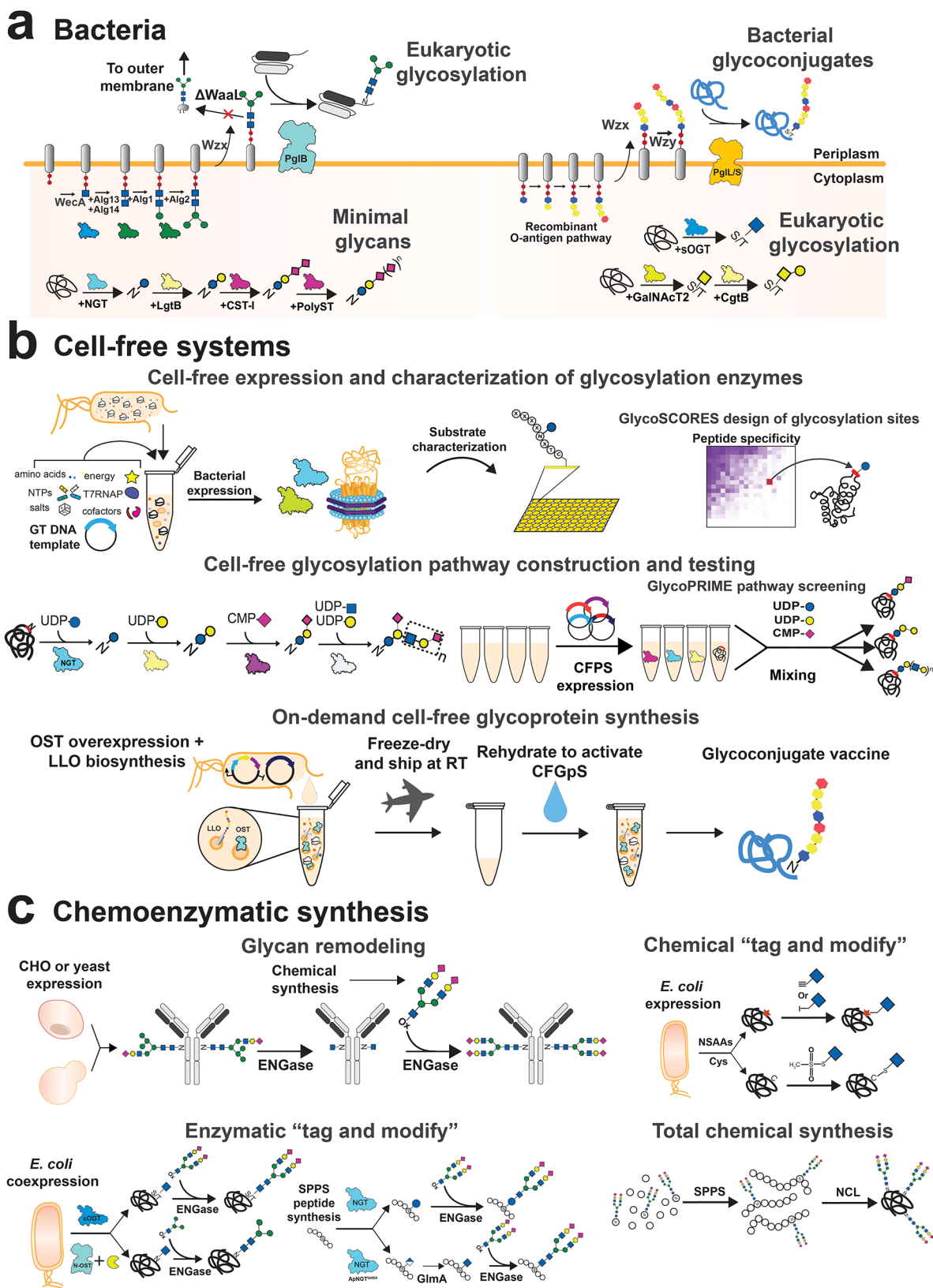


Figure 4. continued

recapitulation and construction of glycosylation systems in cell-free platforms has enabled the *in vitro* expression of OSTs in nanodiscs,²³⁷ the rigorous characterization of ppGT specificities,^{49,80} the rapid discovery of new synthetic glycosylation pathways,¹⁷⁴ and the on-demand production of glycosylated therapeutics and vaccines by cell-free glycoprotein synthesis (CFGpS).^{238,239} (c) Chemoenzymatic methods have been developed to install full-length human glycans. Primary strategies include: (i) endoglycosidase-mediated transglycosylation²⁰⁶ for remodeling glycans produced in yeast or CHO cells; (ii) enzymatic “tag and modify” approaches which use engineered bacteria or purified enzymes to install O-linked GlcNAc,²⁴⁰ N-linked GlcNAc from an exoglycosidase-treated *C. jejuni* heptasaccharide,²⁴¹ N-linked Glc installed by NGT,¹⁷⁰ or an N-linked GlcNAc installed by NGT and acetyltransferase GlnA¹⁷² which can then be elaborated to full-length N-linked glycans using transglycosylation; (iii) chemical “tag and modify” methods that directly modify cysteine or noncanonical amino acids within proteins to install glycan handles that can be further elaborated by transglycosylation,^{242–244} and (iv) total chemical synthesis approaches that use solid phase-peptide synthesis to directly incorporate glycosylated amino acids into peptides which can then be linked together using native chemical ligation approaches.^{25,41,245}

characterization of the acceptor specificity of NGTs using glycoproteomics and *in vitro* as well as cell-free methods^{49,80,168,171,176} has illuminated detailed rules for the prediction and design of sequons for various NGTs. So far, the NGT from *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (ApNGT) has been the most extensively characterized and most often used for glycoengineering efforts,⁷⁸ discussed below.

Other OST-independent glycosylation systems that also act on adhesions and autotransporters but have little homology to NGTs, continue to emerge and may be of interest for future applications in synthetic glycobiology. For example, the O-linked autotransporter heptosyltransferase (BAHT) GTs which glycosylate autotransporter proteins with heptose residues in Gram-negative bacteria have been shown to target a 13 amino acid structural motif that could be used to direct modification for glycoconjugate vaccines.^{78,99,177} Another O-linked cytoplasmic glycosylation system initiated by a dimeric GT called Gtfa-Gtfb modifies serine-rich repeat (SRRP) adhesion proteins with α -linked GlcNAc in *streptococci* and *staphylococci* bacteria, has been shown to modify a 25 amino-acid tag and could provide methods to display various glycans on bacterial surfaces.^{78,178,179}

Finally, effector GT toxins that are secreted into host cells by bacteria to facilitate infection and pathogenesis may provide GTs of interest for synthetic systems.^{18,180,181} For example, O-linked effector glucosyltransferases from *Clostridium* and SetA from *Legionella* have recently been characterized and used to modify recombinant proteins using nine amino acid (YAPTVE-DAY)¹⁰¹ and seven amino acid (GKTTLTA)¹⁰² GlycTag sequences, respectively. Other arginine (R)-linked effector N-acetylglucosaminyltransferases, SseK in *Salmonella* or NleB in *E. coli* and *Citrobacter rodentium*, modify eukaryotic proteins involved in metabolism and cell signaling.^{103,182} However, these R-linked effector GTs as well as the R-linked EarP glycosyltransferase that modulates polyproline synthesis by modification of EF-P in *Neisseria*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Shewanella*,¹⁰⁴ appear to be dedicated to the modification of a single or a few substrates and are of greater interest for antibiotic intervention¹⁸³ than use in synthetic protein glycosylation systems.

■ SYNTHETIC GLYCOSYLATION SYSTEMS

In this section, we describe key paradigms and examples of how the parts of synthetic glycobiology outlined above have been assembled, repurposed, and engineered to produce glycoproteins. Because the host organisms in which these glycosylation pathways are constructed strongly affect their challenges, advantages, and applications, we describe examples of synthetic glycosylation pathways developed in mammalian, insect, plant, yeast, and bacterial cells, cell-free, and chemoenzymatic backgrounds. This order represents a spectrum from the remodeling of natural systems that already function similarly

to human glycosylation pathways where genes must generally be knocked out to obtain structures generally desired for therapeutics (eukaryotic systems shown in Figure 3) to the bottom-up construction of highly engineered synthetic glycosylation systems where many new parts must be assembled (bacterial, cell-free, and chemoenzymatic systems shown in Figure 4).

Synthetic Glycosylation Systems in Mammalian Cells.

Despite the many efforts to characterize and harness microbial protein glycosylation systems during the last two decades, the majority of glycobiology and glycoengineering efforts still focus on mammalian systems. Nearly all glycoprotein therapeutics are currently produced at the industrial scale in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells,¹⁸⁴ due in large part to the similarity between CHO glycosylation structures and those in the human body.^{185,186} The importance of the glycosylation structure located at Asn297 on the constant region of human immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies for antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), protein trafficking, and circulation time,^{187,188} make the N-linked glycosylation systems in mammalian cells the most extensively studied and engineered protein glycosylation systems. For decades, glycosylation patterns in CHO cells have been closely monitored and controlled during development and production of protein therapeutics through the use of specific culture conditions and proprietary cell lines.^{186,189} The first methods for genetically controlled glycosylation in CHO cells were based on lectin screens that identified random mutants of cultured mammalian cells.⁶⁰ However, the advent of improved gene editing strategies and increased knowledge of glycosylation pathways have substantially increased the ability to genetically define glycosylation structures in mammalian cells by the introduction of new glycosylation sites²⁴ as well as the knock-in and knockout of specific glycosylation related genes such as GTs, metabolic enzymes, and glycosidases.^{190,191}

A key aim for genetic glycoengineering of mammalian cell lines has been to produce more homogeneous glycosylation patterns. Proteins derived from natural systems and non-engineered cell lines are generally composed of a heterogeneous mixture of glycosylation structures. This heterogeneity complicates drug approvals and the optimization of glycosylation structures for desired purposes.¹⁹⁸ Three exemplary engineering studies have recently addressed this problem by engineering CHO cells to produce more homogeneous glycans. The first study knocked out MGAT1, which adds a β 1–2 linked GlcNAc to the α 1–3 arm of the trimannose core, and introduced an endoglycosidase (EndoT) to truncate multi-antennary human glycans to a single GlcNAc residue which can then be elaborated to a much more homogeneous Sia α 2–3-Gal β 1–4-GlcNAc trisaccharide (called GlycoDelete).⁵³ While

this structure cannot fully recapitulate the ADCC binding of full-length human glycans, it does promise to simplify approval of antigen-neutralizing antibodies. Another pair of studies^{28,192} have used large zinc-finger nucleases and CRISPR-Cas9 genetic editing libraries to strategically introduce GT knockouts and knock-ins to achieve more homogeneous, full-length, human-like glycosylation structures in CHO cells for applications in IgGs and enzyme replacement therapies.

While the engineering of *N*-linked glycoproteins has received the most attention in mammalian systems, platforms have been developed to produce and display *O*-linked glycoproteins using mammalian cells. There is gathering evidence that *O*-GalNAc glycosylation structures can be important for glycoprotein therapeutic efficacy.^{199–201} However, the engineering of *O*-GalNAc pathways in mammalian cells thus far has been primarily limited to the development of research tools to study natural glycosylation pathways.^{91,202} Another area of research has involved the display of *N*-linked,¹⁹³ *O*-GalNAc,¹⁹³ and GAG^{138,193} pathways on the surface of mammalian cells. These cells can then be used to study the function of glycosylation biosynthesis genes and to characterize the biological function and properties of certain glycosylation structures. Now that these research tools and the design rules they have generated are established, it is expected that future glycoengineering efforts will involve greater engineering of *O*-linked glycoproteins.

Despite advances in the engineering of mammalian glycosylation systems, limitations remain in the variety of glycosylation structures that can be generated in these systems (due to the limited set of nucleotide sugars and the inability to knockout some essential glycosylation pathways while maintaining cell viability), the ability to obtain homogeneous products, and the high cost and development time associated with mammalian cell culture.^{78,203–206} These limitations have led to the exploration of alternative organisms and the construction of synthetic glycosylation pathways, described below.

Synthetic Glycosylation Systems in Insect Cells. Insect cells lines (S2, High Five, and Sf9 derived from *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Trichoplusia ni*, and *Spodoptera frugiperda*, respectively), as well as insect-based baculovirus expression vector systems (BEVs), have long been of interest for the production of glycoproteins as they have the potential to offer more flexibility in glycosylation system design and lower costs than mammalian cells.¹⁹⁴ Though the vast majority of biologics are made in CHO cells, two vaccines protective against cervical cancer and influenza, as well as an adenovirus gene therapy treating familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency produced in insect cells have been already approved for clinical use.¹⁹⁴ Thus, it is possible that the glycoengineering of insect cells could unlock the production of traditional protein therapeutics in this desirable expression host. While insect cells do contain sufficient enzymatic machinery to produce full-length sialylated *N*-glycans, the reliable production of human-like glycoproteins generally requires several glycoengineering strategies (reviewed here^{194,207}) including the knockout of the β -hexosaminidase FDL; inhibition of endogenous α 1–3 fucosylation machinery;²⁰⁸ and addition of machinery to install GlcNAc,²⁰⁹ Gal,²¹⁰ and sialic acids²¹¹ onto the *N*-linked Man₃GlcNAc₂ core. *O*-linked glycosylation has not yet been extensively engineered in insect cells; however, insect cells do contain the endogenous machinery to make human-like *O*-GalNAc glycans.¹⁹⁰ While BEV systems obtain high-yields and enable faster production

and development timelines, they present other challenges including genetic instability as well as the additional process complexity and contamination risk associated with using a live virus.¹⁹⁴ Improvements in genetic engineering methods may enable further customization of stable insect cell lines and expedite glycoengineering efforts, thereby increasing the reliability and adoption of insect-cell based systems for glycoprotein production.¹⁹⁴

Synthetic Glycosylation Systems in Plants. Plants may offer a promising low-cost glycoprotein manufacturing host that is more compatible with distributed manufacturing than traditional fermentation-based production methods.¹⁹⁵ Plants can generally produce correctly folded human proteins and contain similar glycosylation systems to those found in mammalian cells. Despite containing nonhuman glycan modifications, an approved enzyme replacement therapy, glucocerebrosiase (taliglucerase alfa), is currently produced in carrots.²¹² However, it is likely that the wide adoption of plant-based glycoprotein therapeutic production will require glycoengineering plant cells to humanize their glycosylation patterns.¹⁹⁵ Notably, the analogous glycosylation pathways in plants are considerably simplified compared to mammals. There is no *O*-GalNAc glycosylation in plants and *N*-glycans generally terminate with *N*-linked Man₃GlcNAc₂ that may be modified with biantennary GlcNAc residues.¹⁹⁵ These simplified pathways and the apparent tolerance of plants for heterologous glycosylation pathways offer excellent opportunities for *de novo* construction of desired glycosylation systems with a freedom of design and homogeneity that may be more difficult to achieve in mammalian systems.¹⁹⁵ Thus far, glycoprotein engineering in plants (reviewed thoroughly here^{195,213}) has focused on (i) ensuring homogeneous expression of *N*-linked GlcNAcylated trimannose by removal of β -hexosaminidases;²¹⁴ (ii) the removal of nonhuman sugar linkages including β 1–2 Xylose, α 1–3 Fucose,²¹⁵ arabinosylated hydroxyproline,²¹⁶ and Lewis A structures;²¹⁷ and (iii) the addition of metabolic machinery and human GTs to obtain human-like, sialylated *N*- and *O*-glycans.^{218–222} Similarly to the GlycoDelete strategy in mammalian cells, plants were also recently engineered to generate a minimal trisaccharide.²²³ The end result of these works is the ability to produce glycoprotein therapeutics in a number of model plant and plant cell systems (such as *Nicotiana bethamiana*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and *Nicotiana tabacum*) with highly similar glycosylation to mammalian systems.¹⁹⁵ Key remaining challenges lie in the optimization of homogeneity and production levels without affecting plant fitness and control of potentially immunogenic nonhuman hydroxyproline modifications.^{190,195}

Synthetic Glycosylation Systems in Yeast. Due to its low fermentation costs, fast doubling time, ability to secrete products at high titers, and genetic tractability, yeast strains are in widespread use in industrial biotechnology to produce small molecules as well as approved protein therapeutics, including insulin and glucagon. There have been many efforts to expand yeast production methods (usually in the strains *Pichia pastoris* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) to glycoprotein therapeutics in academia and industry. While early steps in the *N*-glycosylation pathways of yeast and mammalian cells are topologically similar, yeast lack much of the machinery to trim down and elaborate the mannose glycans transferred by the OST that is required to arrive at human-like biantennary glycans terminated in sialic acid (see Figure 2).¹⁹⁶ Furthermore, essential *O*-linked glycosylation pathways in yeast and mammalian cells are very different,

constructing mannose chains rather than mucin-type *O*-GalNAc glycans.^{224,225} As in insect and plant-based systems, yeast glycoengineering efforts (reviewed here^{196,197}) have focused on the removal of endogenous machinery producing potentially immunogenic glycosylation structures and knocking in heterologous glycosylation enzymes to construct human-like glycan motifs. Specifically, the hypermannosylation of *N*-glycans can be removed by the knockout of mannosyltransferases²²⁶ and *O*-mannosylation can be partially reduced (but not fully eliminated) by knockout of PMT genes and addition of small molecular inhibitors.²²⁷ A combinatorial approach was used by Gerngross and colleagues to knock in mannosidases as well as human galactosyltransferases and sialic acid installation machinery in order to create “humanized” yeast that can, in some cases, produce homogeneous, sialic acid-capped, human-like *N*-glycans on protein therapeutics.^{203,226,228–230} Human-like *O*-GalNAc pathways have also been introduced into yeast.^{231,232} Interestingly, the introduction of the STT3D OST from *Leishmania major* into yeast successfully increased *N*-glycan occupancy, likely by augmenting the endogenous yeast OST activity and specificity.²³³ While yeast-based glycoprotein production systems have continued to receive significant investment and are nearing commercialization, some concerns remain regarding the presence of *O*-mannosylation structures that cannot be eliminated while maintaining cell viability, and FDA approval of molecules produced in glycoengineered yeast platforms has not yet occurred.¹⁹⁶

Synthetic Glycosylation Systems in Bacteria. Since the functional recapitulation of the *C. jejuni* *N*-glycosylation system in *E. coli*,¹¹⁵ the field of bacterial glycoengineering has grown rapidly.²⁰⁴ Laboratory *E. coli* strains lack native glycosylation machinery,²⁰⁴ providing a blank canvas for the modular construction and control of glycosylation pathways. This bypasses the heterogeneity and design limitations imposed by the endogenous and often essential glycosylation pathways of eukaryotic expression systems for the production of novel and homogeneous glycoforms.^{204,246} As bacterial glycoengineering continues to advance, it is now possible to imagine developing *E. coli* as a low-cost, high-titer, and fast-growing expression host to produce glycoprotein therapeutics,^{185,204,247–249} motivating the development of new synthetic glycosylation systems and biosynthetic parts for the construction of therapeutically relevant glycans in bacteria.²⁰⁴

Most bacterial glycoengineering efforts so far have focused on the use of the bacterial OSTs to transfer glycans in living *E. coli* by hijacking its lipopolysaccharide (LPS) synthesis system^{115,119} (Figure 4). *E. coli* and many other bacteria naturally synthesize LPS by building diverse polysaccharide structures on LLOs within the cytoplasm which are then flipped into the periplasm by the flippase Wzx.²⁵⁰ The sugar structures on these LLOs can then be polymerized by the enzyme Wzy to form a larger undecaprenyl-linked *O*-antigen. This *O*-antigen is then transferred onto a lipid A carrier by the enzyme WaaL before being displayed on the outer membrane.²⁵⁰ This process can be engineered in laboratory strains of *E. coli* by heterologously expressing an LLO biosynthesis pathway and a bacterial OST. This OST will transfer glycans from these LLOs onto target proteins bearing GlycTag acceptor sequences.¹¹⁹ This process can be optimized by knocking out WaaL in the host strain¹¹⁹ so that LLOs accumulate on the periplasmic membrane.

This strategy for constructing synthetic OST-dependent glycosylation systems has proven to be a powerful technology, enabling the site-specific installment of diverse glycans onto

diverse heterologous proteins both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.¹²² By overexpressing different naturally occurring or synthetic bacterial *O*-antigen biosynthesis gene clusters, a wide variety of glycans can be installed using this method. For example, a single study demonstrated the transfer of nine unique glycans by the bacterial *O*-linked OST PglL.¹²⁴ Due to the inherent compatibility of bacterial *O*-antigen pathways with this system and the somewhat relaxed sugar specificity of bacterial OSTs, most applications of OST-dependent bacterial glycosylation systems have sought to synthesize vaccines against pathogenic bacteria, with vaccines against *Shigella* and *E. coli* in clinical trials.¹²² The discovery and engineering of *N*-linked OST variants with greater promiscuity for acceptor sequons^{59,86,87} (not requiring a negatively charged residue at the X₂ position) or LLO donors⁵⁹ (not requiring an acetyl group at the C2 position of the reducing sugar) has expanded the set of glycoproteins that can be generated using this strategy. In pioneering work, the eukaryotic core Man₃GlcNAc₂ glycan has also been successfully transferred by overexpressing part of the yeast LLO biosynthesis pathway,²³⁴ opening the door to the production of glycoproteins with human-like glycosylation. Unfortunately, even after optimization,²⁵¹ current bacterial *N*-linked OSTs still exhibit low turnover rates with LLOs containing the GlcNAcβ1,4GlcNAc chitobiose core (found in all eukaryotic *N*-linked glycans) at the reducing end.¹¹⁸ Future protein engineering and phylogenetic screening efforts are expected to reveal new *N*-linked OSTs that can enable the more efficient synthesis of eukaryotic glycoproteins using bacterial systems.

OST-independent glycosylation systems such as NGTs, OGTs, and GalNAcTs have been far less explored for bacterial glycoengineering than OST-dependent systems. As previously described, the stepwise and lipid-independent nature of these systems may provide complementary technologies to OST-dependent techniques.⁷⁸ NGTs are particularly promising glycoengineering tools because they are the only known cytoplasmic enzyme class capable of installing glycans onto asparagine residues at eukaryotic-like N-X-S/T sequons.^{44,46,168,169} For example, ApNGT has been functionally expressed in *E. coli* where it was found to glycosylate several autotransporter proteins, some native *E. coli* proteins, and recombinant human erythropoietin (EPO).¹⁶⁸ Other studies have developed short, optimized GlycTag sequences for NGT⁸⁰ and have shown that the modification of a target protein with these GlycTags (such as GGNWTT) can successfully direct efficient NGT glycosylation of diverse recombinant proteins *in vivo* and *in vitro*.^{80,160,173} Later studies have found that the single glucose residue installed by NGT can be elaborated to a dextran polymer¹⁶⁰ (which could be useful for vaccines against pathogenic bacteria that use NGTs to adhere to human cells), polysialic acids¹³¹ (which may prolong the serum-half-life of small therapeutic proteins), *N*-acetyllactosamine (LacNAc),^{174,175} and other fucosylated and sialylated forms of lactose^{174,175} by overexpression of elaborating GTs within the cell.¹³¹ This sequential elaboration technique may also allow an NGT-based system to circumvent the limits on glycan structure found in OST systems. However, the inability of NGTs to utilize UDP-GlcNAc or UDP-GalNAc sugar donors has complicated their application to the production of authentic *N*-linked and *O*-linked human glycans which have GlcNAc and GalNAc as their reducing end sugars, respectively. Thus far, naturally occurring and engineered NGTs have been shown to utilize UDP-glucosamine (GlcN),¹⁷¹ UDP-Glc, UDP-Gal, UDP-Xyl, GDP-

Glc, and GDP-Man.^{169,252} The discovery or engineering of NGTs capable of transferring these acetylated sugars remains an active area of research.^{80,171,252}

Aside from NGTs, human O-GalNAcTs and OGTs have also been transferred to *E. coli* in order to produce glycoproteins in bacterial systems. Specifically, GalNAcT2 has been transferred to *E. coli* with oxidizing cytoplasm to enable modification with O-GalNAc.²⁵³ This system was later improved to enable the modification of proteins with Core 1 (Gal-GalNAc-Ser/Thr) within cells.²³⁵ O-GlcNAc modified proteins have also been produced in *E. coli* by coexpression of OGT with a target protein.²³⁶

Cell-Free Synthetic Glycosylation Systems. Cell-free protein synthesis (CFPS) systems use cell lysates, amino acids, nucleic acids, and cofactors to produce proteins without intact cells.^{2,254} First used to decipher the genetic code in the 1960s,²⁵⁵ and throughout the late 20th century for fundamental biology studies,^{256,257} *E. coli* crude lysate based-CFPS technologies experienced a technical renaissance in the mid-2000s^{254,258–260} with the ability to use less costly reagents,²⁶¹ sustain synthesis for days,²⁶² produce protein in g/L quantities,^{263,264} and make far more diverse products including integral membrane proteins,^{265,266} proteins with noncanonical amino acids,^{267–270} toxic proteins,^{271–273} proteins containing multiple disulfide bonds,^{274–276} portable diagnostics,^{277–284} and even educational kits.^{285–288} Now in use across the microliter and industrial scales,²⁶⁸ CFPS reactions are scalable over 6 orders of magnitude.²⁵⁴ The compatibility of CFPS with 96-well plates, liquid handling robots, and microfluidic platforms provides an attractive high-throughput protein expression platform.^{254,289} While no FDA-approved protein therapies have been made in CFPS so far, cell-free systems still hold great promise for glycoengineering because they serve as an intermediate point between bacterial systems and completely purified *in vitro* synthesis, enabling the production and study of complex biological molecules with greater control and simplicity of handling. Although certain CFPS systems based on mammalian cell lines allow for some level of glycosylation that can be increased by the addition of microsomes,^{290–293} CFPS systems based on bacterial lysates (the most well-described, economically viable, and highest-yielding CFPS system) were unable to produce glycoproteins until recently.

Bacterial cell-free protein glycosylation systems introduce glycosylation machineries from across the domains of life into bacterial lysates. In 2011, the first bacterial cell-free glycoprotein production system was developed by adding purified CjPglB and LLOs to a completed *E. coli*-based CFPS reaction.²⁹⁴ Building upon this work, a single-pot, Cell-free Glycoprotein Synthesis (CFGpS) platform was developed that simultaneously synthesized and glycosylated target proteins *in vitro*.²³⁹ In this study, CFGpS was used to install a variety of glycans including the *C. jejuni* heptasaccharide and the eukaryotic core Man₃GlcNAc₂ onto glycoproteins by overexpressing plasmids encoding CjPglB and the LLO biosynthesis pathways in the bacterial chassis strain before lysis and then expressing the target protein in CFPS reactions containing these lysates.²³⁹ This all-in-one CFGpS platform has recently been used to synthesize a variety of glycoconjugate vaccines using freeze-dried lysates that can be rehydrated at the point-of-care by overexpressing various bacterial O-antigen gene clusters.²³⁸

Whereas the CFGpS method utilizes enzymes and LLOs synthesized in living cells to produce preparative quantities of glycoproteins *in vitro*, other efforts in cell-free systems have

sought to use the flexibility and throughput of CFPS to better understand and engineer synthetic glycosylation pathways. For example, one study overcame the difficulties associated with expressing OSTs (which are integral membrane proteins containing with 13 transmembrane helices) in living bacterial cells by expressing several active bacterial N-linked OST homologues in CFPS by supplementing extracts with protein–lipid nanodiscs.²³⁷ Other works have focused on the development of OST-independent cell-free glycosylation systems based on NGTs, OGTs, GalNAcTs, *etc.* to completely decouple glycosylation pathway construction from living cells by using enzymes generated in CFPS to build glycans step-by-step from sugar donors. A recent study in OST-independent glycosylation systems used CFPS and high-throughput mass spectrometry of self-assembled monolayers to develop a platform for Glycosylation Sequence Characterization by Rapid Expression and Screening (GlycoSCORES).^{80,83} GlycoSCORES has been used to rigorously characterize the acceptor sequence specificity of NGTs, GalNAcTs, and human OGT and then leverage this information to design GlycTags that were more efficiently modified by ApNGT than naturally occurring glycosylation sites, both *in vitro* and in the *E. coli* cytoplasm. The GlycoSCORES method has also been adapted to analyze intact glycoproteins, enabling the high-throughput synthesis and analysis of target protein variants with glycosylation sites at different positions.⁴⁹

While GlycoSCORES enabled optimization of the initiating step of glycosylation, CFPS has also been used to develop a method for multienzyme Glycosylation Pathway assembly by Rapid *In vitro* Mixing and Expression (GlycoPRIME).¹⁷⁴ The GlycoPRIME system uses CFPS to enrich crude bacterial lysates with GTs which are then combined in a mix-and-match fashion to construct new glycosylation pathways. In this way, 37 putative synthetic glycosylation pathways initiated by ApNGT were rapidly tested *in vitro*, leading to the development of biosynthetic routes to 23 distinct glycosylation structures. These pathways were then translated to the cytoplasm of living bacteria to produce sialylated IgG Fc or to a one-pot CFPS-driven CFGpS system where all enzymes and the target protein were simultaneously synthesized *in vitro*.¹⁷⁴ The continued development of cell-free glycosylation systems will enable new applications in GT characterization and engineering, biosynthetic pathway prototyping, and on-demand production of therapeutics and vaccines.

Chemoenzymatic Protein Glycosylation Methods.

While biosynthetic methods for glycoprotein production can be operated at large scales and take advantage of endogenous protein synthesis machinery, they often result in heterogeneous mixtures of various glycoforms. These heterogeneous mixtures complicate structural and functional studies as well as the characterization and approval of therapeutics.²⁰⁶ To address this problem, many chemical and chemoenzymatic synthesis strategies have been developed to produce structurally homogeneous glycoproteins. This section discusses key methodologies employing chemical synthesis methods for glycoprotein research and production. The reader can find more detailed reviews elsewhere.^{84,206}

One way to synthesize homogeneous glycoproteins is to remodel native glycan structures, typically N-glycans, found on recombinantly produced proteins (usually derived from CHO or yeast cells). Glycans can be “polished” *in vitro* by adding exoglycosidases and/or GTs²⁹⁵ to edit glycans in a user-defined way. An advantage of performing these polishing steps *in vitro* is

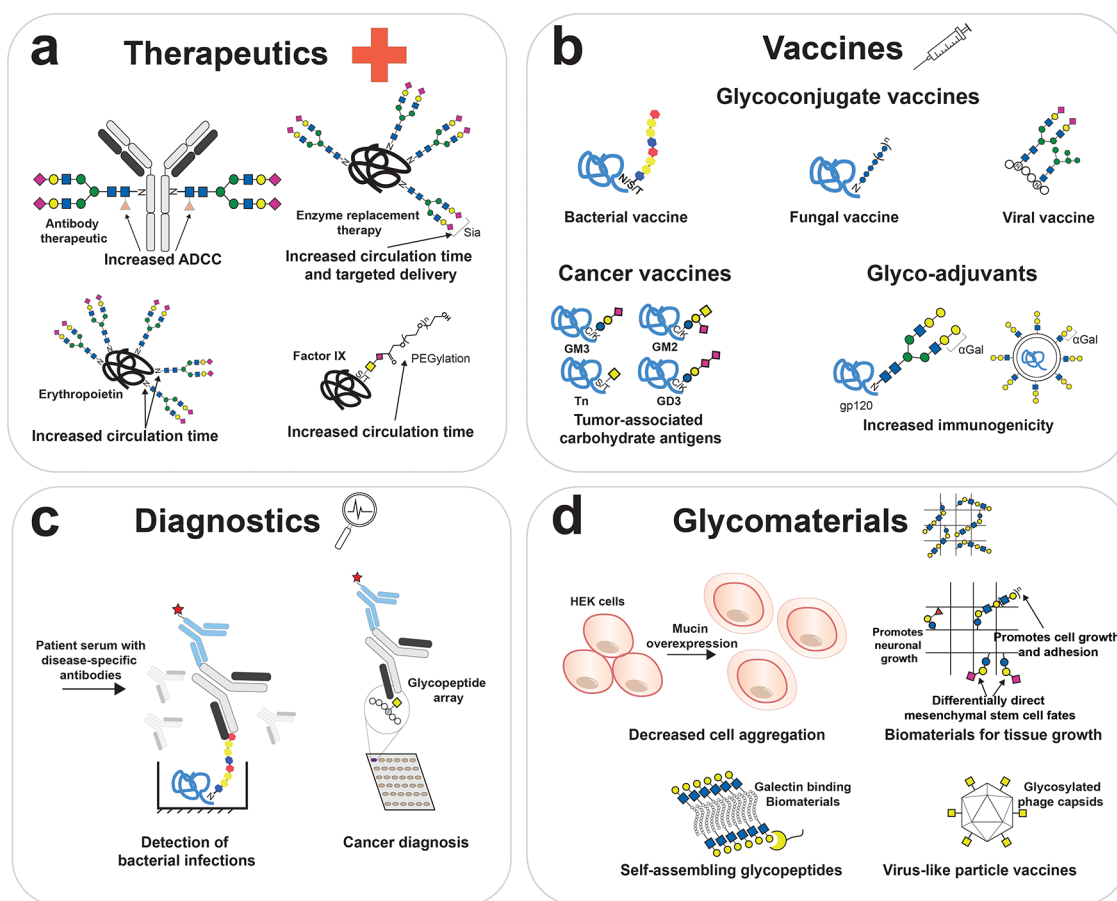


Figure 5. Selected application areas of synthetic glycochemistry. Key applications of synthetic glycosylation systems to therapeutics, vaccines, diagnostics, and glycomaterials. (a) Applications of synthetic glycochemistry to therapeutics include the development of afucosylated antibodies with increased antibody-directed cell-mediated toxicity (ADCC)³⁰⁹ and increasing the circulation times of enzyme replacement therapeutics by precise manipulation of terminal glycosylation structures,²⁸ erythropoietin by introduction of additional glycosylation sites,²⁴ and Factor IX by GlycoPEGylation.^{296,310} (b) Synthetic glycosylation systems have produced bacterial, fungal, and viral vaccines carrying glycan epitopes specific for these infectious diseases;^{311,312} cancer vaccines carrying tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens;³¹³ as well as protein and nanoparticle vaccines adjuvanted by glycan structures such as the α Gal motif.^{22,314–318} (c) Synthetic glycosylation systems have also been used to generate diagnostic assays to detect bacterial infections¹²² and cancer.³¹⁹ (d) Finally, glycoengineering has enabled the production of functional glycomaterials including biomaterials that control and promote tissue growth,^{64,66,320} self-assembling glycopeptides that form nanofibers^{321,322} and bind to galectins,⁶⁵ and virus-like particle vaccines.^{175,323} Engineering of the glycocalyx as a glycomaterial by overexpression of mucin proteins has generated mammalian expression hosts with decreased aggregation.³²⁴

the ability to incorporate abiological or modified sugar monomers or PEGylation as a strategy for functionalization.^{296,297} However, achieving homogeneous, human *N*-glycosylation structures generally requires that the native glycan is enzymatically trimmed to the reducing end GlcNAc residue and then built back up to create the desired uniform structure using glycosyltransferases to sequentially add sugars²⁹⁸ or by transferring a chemically synthesized glycan *en bloc* using an endoglycosidase.²⁹⁹ Specifically, a class of endoglycosidases called endo- β -*N*-acetylglucosaminidases (ENGases) that naturally cleave *N*-glycans from proteins between the reducing end GlcNAcs have been repurposed to catalyze the reverse reaction to form a glycosidic bond between the released *N*-glycan and the GlcNAc residue on the protein.²⁹⁹ One particular benefit of this synthetic method is the conservation of the native sugar linkages. This technology, known as transglycosylation, has become an increasingly efficient synthesis strategy through the use of synthetic sugar oxazolines as improved glycosyl donors^{300,301} and the discovery of mutant ENGases with more specific activities.^{302,303}

A similar, but more “bottom-up” application of the transglycosylation approach (*i.e.*, enzymatic “tag and modify”) is to obtain the protein-linked monosaccharide substrate for ENGases from bacterial cells or directly from an *in vitro* enzymatic reaction rather than by truncating a eukaryotic *N*-glycan. For example, CjPglB can be used to install a single *N*-GlcNAc (using synthetic lipid substrates¹²¹ or trimming down a larger glycan installed in living *E. coli*²⁴¹) which is then elaborated to a eukaryotic glycan using transglycosylation methods. Transglycosylation has been used to elaborate a protein-linked *O*-GlcNAc residue installed by OGT in living bacteria²⁴⁰ and a peptide-linked *N*-Glc installed by ApNGT to generate eukaryotic-like *N*-glycans.¹⁷⁰ A variation of this method using an engineered NGT (ApNGT^{Q469A}) to install GlcN along with an acetyltransferase (GlmA) enabled the synthesis of an authentic human *N*-linked glycopeptide with GlcNAc at the reducing end.¹⁷² The discovery of NGT homologues with unique and conditionally orthogonal peptide acceptor specificities combined with transglycosylation strategies has recently enabled the sequential, site-specific installation of multiple

distinct glycans on a single target protein.⁸³ While further efforts are needed to enhance efficiency of such an approach, this advances a new concept for synthesizing defined glycoproteins for research and therapeutic applications.

The incorporation of specific natural and noncanonical amino acids at desired glycosylation sites can also provide chemical handles for modification of proteins. This chemical “tag and modify” strategy has been used with a wide variety of chemistries and reactive amino acids, including cysteine residues or noncanonical amino acids carrying azide–alkyne click chemistry handles.²⁴² In one particularly compelling example, dehydroalanine (Dha) residues inserted using an orthogonal translation system in *E. coli* were harnessed to generate stabilized radicals that could be used to introduce many post-translational modifications including both *N*- and *O*-linked GlcNAc residues that differ only by one carbon from natural structures.⁶ The modification of both natural and noncanonical amino acid handles has permitted the site-specific installation of multiple distinct glycans.³⁰⁴

In addition to modifying recombinant proteins, these glycan remodeling tools can be interfaced with chemical peptide synthesis methods. For a few glycoproteins, complete chemical synthesis of homogeneous glycoproteins has been demonstrated using ligation and modification of peptides produced by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS).^{25,245} The types of glycans that can be generated by chemical or chemoenzymatic synthesis have been greatly expanded by the development of automated glycan assembly (AGA) platforms and commercially available synthesizers.^{305,306} At present, these systems can generate increasingly complex structures ranging from GAGs³⁰⁷ to biantennary glycans³⁰⁸ that could be used for many different glycoengineering applications. However, the site-specific coupling of these glycans onto proteins is always a key challenge that must be overcome in the various ways discussed above. While chemical synthesis is a promising route for homogeneous glycoprotein synthesis for study, these approaches require large quantities of purified enzyme and nucleotide-activated sugar donor substrates or many protection and reaction steps. Further development will be required to simplify and scale these reactions before they can widely adopted as practical means for industrial-scale production of glycoproteins.²⁰⁴

■ APPLICATIONS OF SYNTHETIC GLYCOSYLATION SYSTEMS

Synthetic glycobiology has been used in a wide variety of applications. This section describes selected applications of the synthetic glycoprotein production systems described above to solve compelling problems in the fields of therapeutics, vaccines, diagnostics, and glycomaterials (Figure 5).

Glycoprotein Therapeutics. Synthetic protein glycosylation systems, particularly those in mammalian cells, have been applied in numerous ways to the production of glycoprotein therapeutics. Here, we highlight three key application areas: the study and modulation of antibody therapeutic ADCC activities, the improvement of protein therapeutic delivery and circulation time, and the development of portable or on-demand protein therapeutic production systems. More complete reviews of the application of glycoengineering to protein therapeutics can be found here.^{23,325,326}

Many antibody-based therapeutics, like those used to treat cancers, direct the patient's immune system to attack targeted cells by antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC).¹⁸⁷ ADCC activity requires the binding of FcγRIIIa

receptors present on natural killer (NK) cells to the Fc region of the antibody therapeutic. In 2002, a pivotal study showed that antibodies derived from Lec13 CHO cells (which produce IgG antibodies with significantly reduced levels of α 1–6 fucosylation on the reducing end GlcNAc of the *N*-glycan present at Asn297 of the Fc domain of human IgG antibodies) bind 50 times tighter to the FcγRIIIa compared to IgGs produced in standard CHO cells.³²⁷ Further testing confirmed that this tighter binding is only observed when the FcγRIIIa receptor itself is glycosylated, indicating the importance of glycan–glycan interactions.³²⁸ Many later studies have used chemoenzymatic transglycosylation methods to generate homogeneous IgG glycosylation structures for functional analysis, providing critical design rules for optimizing ADCC activity.¹⁸⁷ Since these pioneering works, there has been an explosion of clinical trials investigating antibodies lacking core fucosylation. As described in a recent review,^{309,26} afucosylated antibodies have been investigated in clinical trials, and three have already been approved with indications in lymphoma and severe asthma. These three approved antibodies are produced either by overexpression of bisecting GnT-II and α Man-II which prevent modification with Fut8 or direct knockout of Fut8 in CHO cells.³⁰⁹

The intentional engineering of protein glycosylation structures has also been shown to increase the stability and circulation time of protein therapeutics.³²⁹ While the effect of glycosylation on each protein may be different, studies have generally concluded that the stabilizing effect of glycoengineering for therapeutics is achieved by (i) preventing denaturation, aggregation, and degradation by shielding protein regions that are unstructured, hydrophobic, or liable to proteases;³²⁹ (ii) increasing the molecular weight and hydrodynamic radius of the molecule to prevent kidney filtration;⁸ (iii) removing immunogenic glycan motifs to prevent clearance by the immune system;²⁶ and (iv) capping or removing terminal motifs that are selectively cleared by human lectins.²⁸ Several key examples showing how these mechanisms have been used to increase glycoprotein therapeutic stability are described below.

In a landmark study in 2003, the introduction of two additional glycosylation sites into human erythropoietin (EPO) by mutation of the native amino acid sequence and expression in CHO cells provided increased *in vivo* activity and prolonged serum half-life, eventually leading to the development of the drug darbepoetin alfa.²⁴ This study,²⁴ along with later works using chemoenzymatic synthesis,²⁴⁵ indicate that the glycans in EPO cover hydrophobic patches on the protein and increase the molecular weight of the overall molecule, preventing aggregation and clearance. Glycans containing sialic acids have been shown to be particularly effective at stabilizing EPO and other therapies.^{245,330} The negative charge of sialic acids is thought to prevent aggregation by creating a repulsive force between therapeutic molecules and preventing kidney filtration.³³⁰ Accordingly, polysialylation of therapeutics has been shown to significantly increase half-life.^{331,332} Similar increases in half-life can be obtained by the conjugation of polyethylene glycol (PEG) to therapeutics.³³³ While most methods of PEGylation involve direct modification of amino acids, this can also be accomplished using glycans as a conjugation point.^{296,297} This “glycoPEGylation” method has been implemented by modifying Factor IX in the cytoplasm of bacteria and then using a sialyltransferase to conjugate a PEGylated sialic acid moiety *in vitro*, leading to the approved therapy Rebinyn.³¹⁰

In contrast to the general stability of EPO, other examples of glycoengineering involve the removal of specific glycan motifs that cause an immune response or clearance. For example, the presence of α -galactose motifs at the terminus of the antibody therapeutic cetuximab expressed in murine cells was shown to generate a strong immune response and even anaphylaxis.²⁶ In this case, expression in CHO cells (which do not express large amounts of the α -1,3 galactosyltransferase) produced therapeutics without this immunogenic motif.²⁶ Other glycoengineering efforts seek to remove or cap glycan motifs which are not immunogenic but are selectively cleared by human lectins, leading to shorter circulation times.⁸ Specifically, terminal galactose or mannose residues are often associated with clearance as they are bound by asialoglycoprotein receptors and mannose receptors.^{8,28} A recent study systematically compared the properties of α -galactosidase A (a lysosomal replacement enzyme for Fabry disease) with a wide variety of glycosylation structures²⁸ generated using CRISPR/Cas9 glycoengineered CHO cell lines. Previous enzyme replacement therapies have been glycoengineered to contain terminal mannose or mannose-6-phosphate for cellular targeting. However, the presence of these terminal mannose residues also shortens half-life and directs the protein therapeutic immediately to the liver and spleen. In this study, the researchers generated dozens of unique CHO cell lines (knocking out 46 genes individually or in parallel) to generate different glycoforms of α -galactosidase A, which they then tested in a mouse model to determine the optimal glycan for the desired biodistribution profile. They found that a biantennary glycan terminated with α 2–3 sialic acids (rather than terminal mannoses or α 2–6 sialic acids) increased circulation time and enabled drug delivery to harder to reach organs such as the heart.²⁸

In addition to optimizing the molecular structure of protein therapeutics, the development of synthetic glycosylation systems in alternative (nonmammalian) hosts holds great potential in facilitating distributed, on-demand, and more cost-effective production of therapeutics. Most development for these applications has focused on plant, yeast, bacterial, and cell-free expression systems. For example, a recent study reported the use of glycoengineered *N. benthamiana* plants to produce an antibody cocktail protective against Ebola virus.³³⁴ The plants were engineered to avoid nonmammalian α 1,3 Fuc and β 1,2 Xyl epitopes and produced approximately 80% afucosylated complex-type glycans. After purification, a cocktail of three IgGs produced in these plants was effective in preventing Ebola infection. In fact, these IgGs were more effective than similar IgGs produced in CHO cells (likely because of the lack of core fucosylation on the IgGs produced in plants).³³⁴ Another study in yeast showed that dried IgA glycoproteins produced in engineered *P. pastoris* yeast cells administered orally without purification were effective in preventing gastrointestinal infection within a pig model.³³⁵ Glycoengineered yeast have also been directly integrated with an on-demand protein production, purification, and formulation system.³³⁶ Due to their low cost and relative simplicity, bacterial glycoprotein production strategies using OST-dependent and OST-independent synthetic glycosylation systems may be useful in the more cost-effective and distributed production of therapeutics.^{174,175,238,239} Cell-free glycoprotein production systems may be especially amenable to distributed manufacturing as they can be freeze-dried and reactivated to produce glycoproteins at the point of care.^{2,238,337,338} For example, freeze-dried CHO cell lysates have been implemented to

synthesize, purify, and formulate various therapeutics on-demand.³³⁹ One-pot bacterial cell-free glycoprotein production systems have been shown to generate glycoproteins with the eukaryotic trimannose core glycan,²³⁹ glycoconjugate vaccines with O-antigen bacterial glycans,²³⁸ a vaccine candidate with an adjuvanting α -galactose glycan,¹⁷⁴ and proteins modified with minimal sialic acid motifs with possible utility in stabilizing therapeutics.¹⁷⁴

Glycoprotein Vaccines. Glycoprotein vaccines leverage the roles of carbohydrates in disease to train the immune system to respond when it encounters specific glycans. A glycoconjugate vaccine is comprised of three main parts, the carrier protein, the glycan antigen, and the adjuvant. While glycans have been developed as vaccine candidates, a polysaccharide antigen alone has poor immunogenicity and results in a T-cell independent immune response that does not generate an IgM to IgG transition. Thus, when covalently conjugated to a carrier protein, the body is able to generate long-term B-cell memory of the vaccine and protect the recipient, and is particularly important for vaccine efficacy in infants.³⁴⁰ Commercially approved carrier proteins are typically inactivated toxins that can improve immunogenicity of the vaccine.³⁴¹ An adjuvant molecule is then usually coformulated with the vaccine or covalently attached for immune system stimulation. Since the first antibacterial glycoconjugate vaccine was approved in the 1980s,³⁴² great strides have been made to enable protection against a wide range of diseases.

All currently licensed glycoconjugate vaccines protect against bacterial infections and include the bacteria *Hemophilus influenzae* type B, multiple serotypes of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Neisseria meningitidis*.³¹¹ The corresponding antigens are typically either capsular or O-antigen polysaccharides, which decorate the cell-surface of the pathogenic bacteria and are presented to the body during infection.³⁴³ Current industrial processes involve culturing pathogenic bacteria and extracting the LLOs. The LLO is then chemically linked to recombinantly produced carrier proteins following additional chemical priming and processing. In addition to requiring the use of pathogenic bacteria, this process is expensive and typically employs nonspecific conjugation, resulting in heterogeneous products.³⁴⁴ Thus, there has been a compelling opportunity to use glycoengineering solutions to improve the process and enable future generations of glycoconjugate vaccine molecules.

In vivo production in *E. coli* is the primary glycoengineering strategy to produce antibacterial vaccines. As the bacterial polysaccharide antigens of interest are typically large structures consisting of multiple repeating units of smaller sugar motifs, *en bloc* transfer by OST-dependent glycosylation systems have been employed for protein modification. This bioconjugation or protein glycan coupling technology (PGCT) involves expression of the LLO biosynthesis pathway, carrier protein, and OST to create a glycoconjugate product *in vivo* that can then be purified.³¹¹ The N-linked OST PglB has been the most commonly used enzyme for this purpose, successfully producing vaccine candidates against *Shigella flexneri* 2a,³⁴⁵ Extraintestinal Pathogenic *E. coli*,³⁴⁶ *Burkholderia pseudomallei*,³⁴⁷ *E. coli* O157,³⁴⁸ *Francisella tularensis*,^{349,350} *Staphylococcus aureus*,³⁵¹ and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.^{352,353} As discussed previously, limitations in the diversity of sugar donor substrates that can be utilized by PglB have been circumvented by using O-linked OSTs to produce glycoconjugate vaccines *in vivo*. Specifically, PglL has been used to produce vaccine candidates against *Shigella flexneri* 2a⁸⁸ and *Salmonella enterica* serovar Para-

typhi,³⁵⁴ while PglS has been used to recombinantly produce vaccine candidates against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*⁹⁰ as well as hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.³⁵⁵

Vaccines protecting against fungi, parasites and viruses, which are commonly decorated with glycoproteins or glycans, have also been developed primarily with chemical synthesis strategies. Antifungal conjugate vaccines have been developed to protect against *C. neoformans* using the major natural capsular polysaccharide, glucuronoxylomannan (GXM).³⁵⁶ Due to challenges with natural polysaccharide structures, shorter synthetic antigens for antifungal vaccines have been shown to protect against *C. neoformans*³⁵⁷ and *Candida* species.^{358–360} Beta-glucan conjugates have also been investigated as a potential broad spectrum antifungal vaccine.³⁶¹ There are also examples of glycoconjugates protecting against the HIV virus^{362–364} which has a high concentration of oligomannose glycans on its surface, but identifying a successful vaccine that elicits neutralizing antibodies has proven difficult. While parasitic mechanisms of infection are still poorly understood, a *Leishmania* conjugate vaccine utilizing the lipophosphoglycan cap has also been investigated.^{365,366} A recent review has discussed developments for vaccines against these targets.³¹²

Glycoconjugate vaccines can also be used to direct the immune system against cancers which specifically display abhorrent glycosylation patterns called tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens (TACAs) on their cell surface.³⁶⁷ While chemical extraction of natural LLOs has been common for the production of antibacterial vaccines, isolation of TACAs is difficult due to expression and glycan heterogeneity.³⁴¹ Research on cancer glycoconjugate vaccines has been greatly enabled by novel chemical synthesis strategies. TACAs are either found as glycoproteins such as mucins (Tn, TF, STn, Globo-H, and Lewis Y (Le^y)) or glycolipids in the case of gangliosides (GM2, GD2, GD3, fucosyl-GM1, Globo-H, Le^y).³¹³ As described above, some blood group antigens such as Le^y can be either glycoproteins or glycolipids. TACAs have poor immunogenicity, making it even more important to conjugate to a carrier protein such as keyhole-limpet hemocyanine (KLH)³⁶⁸ that increases the recognition and memory of the presented antigen.

Initial development of cancer vaccines focused on synthetic monomeric vaccines including ganglioside based antigens GM2,³⁶⁹ GD3,^{368,370,371} and GM3³⁷² conjugated to a KLH carrier to treat melanoma. Mimicry of the natural presentation of TACAs which cluster on the cell surface has been advantageous, particularly for mucin-based vaccines. Multivalent vaccines that present glycopeptide clusters of either Tn, sTn, or FT antigens conjugated to KLH have improved immunogenicity over a single presented antigen.^{373–375} Multivalent vaccines have also been developed to mimic specific cancer types by combining a range of characteristic antigens in a single vaccine.^{376–378} Additional information on cancer vaccines and strategies for engineering TACA presentation on carrier proteins is available in recent reviews.^{312,313}

The use of adjuvants to increase immune responses to both protein and glycoconjugate vaccines is critical for eliciting immune responses. However, most adjuvanted vaccines contain simple coformulations of immunostimulatory molecules with antigens, meaning that once these molecules separate in the body, the effect of the adjuvant may be lost. Recently, several glycans have been shown to have adjuvating effects which could enable site-specifically modified glycoprotein conjugates with self-adjuvating properties. For example, The α Gal motif is an effective self:nonself discrimination epitope in humans and has

been shown to confer adjuvant properties when associated with various peptide, protein, whole-cell, and nanoparticle-based immunogens.^{22,314–318} The Lewis X motif has been shown to specifically target vaccine antigens to DC-SIGN receptors on dendritic cells which then present the antigen *via* the major-histocompatibility complex class I-restricted and class II-restricted systems, ultimately leading to increased antigen-specific antibody titers.³⁷⁹ A Sia α 2–3Gal structure has been shown to enable selective targeting and endocytosis of antigens by binding to siglec1 (Sn, CD169) on the surface of macrophages, ultimately resulting in increased antigen presentation to T-cells.³⁸⁰ Ultimately, the ability to produce defined glycoproteins with these self-adjuvating groups could increase vaccine effectiveness or lead to the development of new vaccines.

Glycoprotein Diagnostics. The important carbohydrate interactions discussed so far have also been leveraged for diagnostics in the form of lectin arrays,³⁸¹ glycan arrays,³⁸² and glycoprotein arrays.³⁸³ This section discusses the synthetic glycoprotein approaches that have been employed to detect and diagnose both infectious diseases as well as cancer biomarkers. Additional glycan diagnostic tools and applications have been recently reviewed elsewhere.³⁸⁴

Antibodies generated during an adaptive immune response to a bacterial infection have specificity for glycan structures, which is leveraged in conjugate vaccine production. This relationship can also be used to detect the presence of antibodies generated in infected patients. There have been multiple approaches using an ELISA-based system using glycoproteins made with the PglB OST and the native AcrA acceptor protein for rapid diagnosis.¹²² These works have used glycoproteins decorated with *E. coli* O157, O145, and O121 glycan antigens to diagnose HUS (an illness caused by Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* bacteria)³⁸⁵ and *Yersinia enterocolitica* O3 antigen to detect *Brucella* infections (a common bacterial zoonosis) through specific antibody binding.^{386–388}

Autoantibodies generated in response to cancer glycoproteins are a promising biomarker for early cancer detection³⁸⁹ and can also be analyzed *via* glycoprotein diagnostics displaying cancer glycopeptides. In recent work from Pederson *et al.*, a glycopeptide array was printed using synthetic O-glycosylated mucin fragments.³¹⁹ Two different methods were pursued, including chemoenzymatic synthesis of short glycopeptides as well as enzymatic production of larger mucin fusion proteins in *E. coli* followed by *in vitro* O-linked glycosylation using GalNAcTs.³¹⁹ These works showcase the opportunities and ability to harness multiple glycoprotein synthesis platforms for use in diagnostic applications.

Functional Glycomaterials. Glycomaterials are synthetic molecules including, but not limited to, lipids, polymers, supramolecular structures, and nanoparticles that have been decorated with glycans for use as therapeutics, vaccines, biomimetic materials, adaptive and nonadaptive infection prophylaxis. In this section, we focus specifically on examples of protein-based materials. Other types of glycomaterials have been reviewed elsewhere.³²³ Synthetic glycobiology can enable the design of glycomaterials by providing additional control over glycan spacing, valency, and organization on unique structures not accessible using traditional protein expression or synthetic chemistry approaches. This precise control over glycan display can be useful for recapitulating natural properties, countering challenges faced by current therapeutics (such as the weak affinity of protein-carbohydrate interactions),³⁸ and providing control over self-assembly properties of nanomaterials. Recent

works using synthetic glycosylation systems to generate glycoprotein materials with unique or beneficial properties, many that cannot be found in naturally glycosylated products or traditional protein scaffolds, are discussed below.

On the nanoscale, glycans and glycoproteins are useful for the creation of self-assembling functional materials. Recent work leveraged self-assembling glycopeptides to create nanofibers to control galectin activity, an important consideration for multiple therapeutic applications.⁶⁵ A similar strategy employing self-assembling MUC1 glycopeptides to form β -sheet nanofibers has been used to generate a self-adjuvating anticancer vaccine.^{321,322} Sulfated glycopeptide nanostructures can mimic GAG structures and bind and increase bioactivity of glycan-binding proteins such as growth factors.³⁹⁰ In addition, glycopeptides have been used in self-assembling active polymersomes for drug delivery.³⁹¹ Another glycoprotein material strategy utilizes virus-like particles (VLPs) as supramolecular carrier proteins for vaccine antigens. In recent work, up to 340 copies of the Tn antigen (a common trisaccharide TACA) have been displayed on Q-beta bacteriophage capsids with addition by click chemistry.³⁹²

On the microscale, engineering cell surfaces as a glycomaterial is emerging as a useful approach to control and study cellular behavior.^{31,36} Cellular surfaces are coated in a thick layer of saccharides tethered to glycoproteins and glycolipids called the glycocalyx. Engineering the glycocalyx can be accomplished by chemoenzymatic remodeling of the cellular surface,³⁹³ direct addition of glycomaterial substrates to cells,^{394,395} or by engineering the cell to produce and display various glycoproteins.^{36,396} Tuning the glycocalyx of mammalian cells has been shown to extensively modulate cellular behavior and responses to mechanical perturbation, which plays a particularly important role in cancer.^{397–399} An exemplary application of cellular glycomaterial engineering is the prevention of mammalian cell aggregation in a bioreactor by overexpressing heavily glycosylated mucin proteins on the surface of HEK cells.³²⁴ Diverse cellular functions such as adhesion and, by extension, replication can be similarly modulated using glycocalyx engineering.^{400,401} Other efforts in glycocalyx engineering have been recently reviewed.^{36,396,402}

Finally, a macroscale application of glycoprotein materials involves surface functionalization of biomimetic materials. For example, specific sialoside epitopes chemically incorporated into a collagen biomaterial have selectively directed the fates of mesenchymal stem cells toward osteogenic or chondrogenic states.⁶⁶ ECM proteins decorated with poly-LacNAc glycans are known to interact with several important human galectins (notably Galectins 1, 3, and 8) which mediate cross-linking events that promote and modulate cell growth and adhesion.⁶⁴ Thus, glycosylation to create biomimetic materials or smart biomaterial scaffolds for use in regenerative medicine³²⁰ have also been investigated. Heavily modified glycoproteins produced in human cells have also recently been shown to provide a promising glycomaterial lubricant (lubricin).⁴⁰³

■ FUTURE DIRECTIONS


Driven by a rapidly increasing toolkit of natural and engineered biological parts, improved biosynthetic and analytical methods for testing designs of novel glycosylation systems, and an increasing appreciation for the unique biophysical and immunomodulatory properties that can be obtained using protein glycosylation, the field of synthetic glycobiology has a bright future. Key areas of focus in the upcoming years are likely to be (i) commercialization of highly engineered CHO cell

systems for producing therapeutically relevant, homogeneous human glycans, (ii) methods to synthesize diverse glycoproteins in bacteria and *in vitro* (particularly for vaccines), (iii) the study and application of minimal protein glycosylation structures for stability or immunomodulation, (iv) the development of new therapeutic modalities based on the modulation or targeting of glycan structures in the human body, and (v) the development of glycoprotein-based materials, diagnostics, and other *ex vivo* applications which become viable with lower-cost, nonmammalian production systems.


The field of synthetic glycobiology is at an important inflection point. Thus far, limitations on our knowledge of glycosyltransferases and low-throughput methods for protein glycosylation pathway construction have led to the engineering of biological systems to contain nearly exact replicas of natural glycosylation systems. While this is certainly an important approach because it can help ensure that obtained structures and biological activities match those in nature, it also constrains the simplicity, robustness, and available design space of structures and pathways that can be exploited for societal and commercial benefit. We believe that increases in fundamental understanding of natural systems as well as improved methods to build and test glycoproteins for desired properties will drive the field toward a new generation of glycoengineering strategies that move beyond recapitulating pathways found in nature to the simplified and tailored design of glycoproteins with desired properties.


■ AUTHOR INFORMATION


Corresponding Author

Michael C. Jewett – Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering and Center for Synthetic Biology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, United States;  orcid.org/0000-0003-2948-6211; Email: m-jewett@northwestern.edu

Authors

Weston Kightlinger – Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering and Center for Synthetic Biology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, United States;  orcid.org/0000-0002-5264-4866

Katherine F. Warfel – Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering and Center for Synthetic Biology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, United States;  orcid.org/0000-0002-7780-6294

Matthew P. DeLisa – Department of Microbiology, Robert Frederick Smith School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, and Nancy E. and Peter C. Meinig School of Biomedical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, United States;  orcid.org/0000-0003-3226-1566

Complete contact information is available at:
<https://pubs.acs.org/10.1021/acssynbio.0c00210>

Notes

The authors declare the following competing financial interest(s): M.C.J. has a financial interest in Design Pharmaceuticals Inc. M.P.D. has a financial interest in Glycobia, Inc. and Versatope, Inc. M.P.D. and M.C.J. have a financial interest in SwiftScale Biologics. M.P.D.s and M.C.J.s interests are reviewed and managed by Cornell University and Northwestern University, respectively, in accordance with their conflict of interest policies. All other authors declare no conflicts of interest.

■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge Jasmine Hershewe, Ashty Karim, and other members of the Jewett Lab for helpful discussions and feedback. W.K. acknowledges support from the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship program (DGE-1324585) and the Northwestern University Terminal Year Fellowship. K.F.W. acknowledges support from the National Defense Science and Engineering Graduate (NDSEG) Fellowship program (ND-CEN-013-096). M.C.J. and M.P.D. acknowledge support from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency Grant HDTRA1-15-10052/P00001 and HDTRA1-20-10004 and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Grant OPP1217652. M.C.J. also thanks the DARPA 1000 Molecules Program HR0011-15-C-0084, the National Institutes of Health Grant 1U19AI142780-01, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Program. The views and conclusions contained herein are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies or endorsements, either expressed or implied, of DARPA, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the U.S. Government.

■ KEY CONCEPTS

Sugar donors: Activated sugar donors are made up of saccharides that are linked to lipids or nucleotide-diphosphates such as uracil (UDP-), guanine (GDP-), cytosine (CMP-), thymine (TDP-), or adenine (ADP-). The sugar donor can either be a simple monosaccharide or a more complex polysaccharide structure built by multiple elaborating glycosyltransferases. More complex sugar donors are typically built on lipids before polypeptide modification and are referred to as lipid-linked oligosaccharides (LLOs).

Polypeptide glycosyltransferases (ppGTs): A glycosyltransferase that conjugates sugar donors to amino acid side chains within proteins.

Oligosaccharyltransferases (OSTs): A class of membrane-bound glycosyltransferases that conjugates lipid-linked oligosaccharides (LLOs) onto a protein by an *en bloc* transfer mechanism.

Elaborating glycosyltransferases: Glycosyltransferases that transfer monosaccharides from sugar donors to other sugars. These glycosyltransferases build sugar structures either on proteins (following polypeptide modification by a polypeptide glycosyltransferase) or lipids (prior to transfer by an oligosaccharyltransferase).

Sequon: A sequence of amino acids within a target protein that contains a glycosylation site and is necessary for glycosylation. Sequons that are intentionally introduced into proteins by altering primary amino acid sequences are known as Glycosylation Tags (GlycTags).

Glycosidases: Enzymes that hydrolyze glycosidic bonds between sugar monomers.

Lectins: Proteins that bind to specific sugar structures.

Synthetic glycobiology: The application of synthetic biology tools and design principles to better understand and engineer glycosylation

■ REFERENCES

- (1) Khalil, A. S., and Collins, J. J. (2010) Synthetic biology: applications come of age. *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 11, 367–379.
- (2) Silverman, A. D., Karim, A. S., and Jewett, M. C. (2020) Cell-free gene expression: an expanded repertoire of applications. *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 21, 151.
- (3) Ausländer, S., Ausländer, D., and Fussenegger, M. (2017) Synthetic Biology—The Synthesis of Biology. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* 56, 6396–6419.
- (4) Lienert, F., Lohmueller, J. J., Garg, A., and Silver, P. A. (2014) Synthetic biology in mammalian cells: next generation research tools and therapeutics. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 15, 95–107.
- (5) Nadal, S., Raj, R., Mohammed, S., and Davis, B. G. (2018) Synthetic post-translational modification of histones. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 45, 35–47.
- (6) Wright, T. H., Bower, B. J., Chalker, J. M., Bernardes, G. J. L., Wiewiora, R., Ng, W.-L., Raj, R., Faulkner, S., Vallée, M. R. J., Phanumartwivath, A., Coleman, O. D., Thézénas, M.-L., Khan, M., Galan, S. R. G., Lercher, L., Schombs, M. W., Gerstberger, S., Palm-Espling, M. E., Baldwin, A. J., Kessler, B. M., Claridge, T. D. W., Mohammed, S., and Davis, B. G. (2016) Posttranslational mutagenesis: A chemical strategy for exploring protein side-chain diversity. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 354, aag1465.
- (7) Fink, T., Lonžarić, J., Praznik, A., Plaper, T., Merljak, E., Leben, K., Jerala, N., Lebar, T., Strmšek, Ž., Lapenta, F., Benčina, M., and Jerala, R. (2019) Design of fast proteolysis-based signaling and logic circuits in mammalian cells. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 15, 115–122.
- (8) Sola, R. J., and Griebenow, K. (2010) Glycosylation of therapeutic proteins: an effective strategy to optimize efficacy. *BioDrugs* 24, 9–21.
- (9) Szymanski, C. M., Yao, R., Ewing, C. P., Trust, T. J., and Guerry, P. (1999) Evidence for a system of general protein glycosylation in *Campylobacter jejuni*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 32, 1022–1030.
- (10) Abu-Qarn, M., Eichler, J., and Sharon, N. (2008) Not just for Eukarya anymore: protein glycosylation in Bacteria and Archaea. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 18, 544–550.
- (11) Mescher, M. F., and Strominger, J. L. (1976) Purification and characterization of a prokaryotic glucoprotein from the cell envelope of *Halobacterium salinarum*. *J. Biol. Chem.* 251, 2005–2014.
- (12) Helenius, A., and Aebi, M. (2001) Intracellular functions of N-linked glycans. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 291, 2364–2369.
- (13) Khoury, G. A., Baliban, R. C., and Floudas, C. A. (2011) Proteome-wide post-translational modification statistics: frequency analysis and curation of the swiss-prot database. *Sci. Rep.* 1, 90.
- (14) Mitra, N., Sinha, S., Ramya, T. N., and Suroliya, A. (2006) N-linked oligosaccharides as outfitters for glycoprotein folding, form and function. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 31, 156–163.
- (15) Lederkremer, G. Z. (2009) Glycoprotein folding, quality control and ER-associated degradation. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 19, 515–523.
- (16) Rudd, P. M., Wormald, M. R., Stanfield, R. L., Huang, M., Mattsson, N., Speir, J. A., DiGennaro, J. A., Fetrow, J. S., Dwek, R. A., and Wilson, I. A. (1999) Roles for glycosylation of cell surface receptors involved in cellular immune recognition. *J. Mol. Biol.* 293, 351–366.
- (17) Ohtsubo, K., and Marth, J. D. (2006) Glycosylation in cellular mechanisms of health and disease. *Cell* 126, 855–867.
- (18) Lu, Q., Li, S., and Shao, F. (2015) Sweet Talk: Protein Glycosylation in Bacterial Interaction With the Host. *Trends Microbiol.* 23, 630–641.
- (19) Tytgat, H. L. P., and Lebeer, S. (2014) The Sweet Tooth of Bacteria: Common Themes in Bacterial Glycoconjugates. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 78, 372–417.
- (20) Wolfert, M. A., and Boons, G.-J. (2013) Adaptive immune activation: glycosylation does matter. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 9, 776–784.
- (21) Streng-Ouwehand, I., Ho, N. I., Litjens, M., Kalay, H., Boks, M. A., Cornelissen, L. A., Kaur Singh, S., Saeland, E., Garcia-Vallejo, J. J., Ossendorp, F. A., Unger, W. W., and van Kooyk, Y. (2016) Glycan modification of antigen alters its intracellular routing in dendritic cells, promoting priming of T cells. *eLife*, DOI: 10.7554/eLife.11765.
- (22) Phanse, Y., Carrillo-Conde, B. R., Ramer-Tait, A. E., Broderick, S., Kong, C. S., Rajan, K., Flick, R., Mandell, R. B., Narasimhan, B., and Wannemuehler, M. J. (2015) A systems approach to designing next generation vaccines: combining alpha-galactose modified antigens with nanoparticle platforms. *Sci. Rep.* 4, 3775.
- (23) Sethuraman, N., and Stadheim, T. A. (2006) Challenges in therapeutic glycoprotein production. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 17, 341–346.

- (24) Elliott, S., Lorenzini, T., Asher, S., Aoki, K., Brankow, D., Buck, L., Busse, L., Chang, D., Fuller, J., Grant, J., Hernday, N., Hokum, M., Hu, S., Knudten, A., Levin, N., Komorowski, R., Martin, F., Navarro, R., Osslund, T., Rogers, G., Rogers, N., Trail, G., and Egrie, J. (2003) Enhancement of therapeutic protein in vivo activities through glycoengineering. *Nat. Biotechnol.* *21*, 414–421.
- (25) Zhang, Q., Johnston, E. V., Shieh, J.-H., Moore, M. A. S., and Danishefsky, S. J. (2014) Synthesis of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor as homogeneous glycoforms and early comparisons with yeast cell-derived material. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *111*, 2885–2890.
- (26) Chung, C. H., Mirakhor, B., Chan, E., Le, Q.-T., Berlin, J., Morse, M., Murphy, B. A., Satinover, S. M., Hosen, J., Mauro, D., Slebos, R. J., Zhou, Q., Gold, D., Hatley, T., Hicklin, D. J., and Platts-Mills, T. A. E. (2008) Cetuximab-Induced Anaphylaxis and IgE Specific for Galactose- α -1,3-Galactose. *N. Engl. J. Med.* *358*, 1109–1117.
- (27) Li, H., Sethuraman, N., Stadheim, T. A., Zha, D., Prinz, B., Ballew, N., Bobrowicz, P., Choi, B. K., Cook, W. J., Cukan, M., Houston-Cummings, N. R., Davidson, R., Gong, B., Hamilton, S. R., Hoopes, J. P., Jiang, Y., Kim, N., Mansfield, R., Nett, J. H., Rios, S., Strawbridge, R., Wildt, S., and Gerngross, T. U. (2006) Optimization of humanized IgGs in glycoengineered *Pichia pastoris*. *Nat. Biotechnol.* *24*, 210–215.
- (28) Tian, W., Ye, Z., Wang, S., Schulz, M. A., Van Coillie, J., Sun, L., Chen, Y. H., Narimatsu, Y., Hansen, L., Kristensen, C., Mandel, U., Bennett, E. P., Jabbarzadeh-Tabrizi, S., Schiffmann, R., Shen, J. S., Vakhrushev, S. Y., Clausen, H., and Yang, Z. (2019) The glycosylation design space for recombinant lysosomal replacement enzymes produced in CHO cells. *Nat. Commun.* *10*, 1785.
- (29) Berti, F., and Adamo, R. (2018) Antimicrobial glycoconjugate vaccines: an overview of classic and modern approaches for protein modification. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* *47*, 9015–9025.
- (30) Chen, W. A., Zhang, J., Hall, K. M., Martin, C. B., Kisselev, S., Dasen, E. J., Vahanian, N. N., Link, C. J., and Martin, B. K. (2017) Addition of alphaGal Hyper Acute technology to recombinant avian influenza vaccines induces strong low-dose antibody responses. *PLoS One* *12*, No. e0182683.
- (31) Turnbull, W. B., Imberty, A., and Blixt, O. (2019) Synthetic glycobiology. *Interface Focus* *9*, 20190004.
- (32) Lowary, T. L. (2013) Context and complexity: The next big thing in synthetic glycobiology. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* *17*, 990–996.
- (33) Czapinski, J. L., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2006) Synthetic glycobiology: exploits in the Golgi compartment. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* *10*, 645–651.
- (34) Omidvar, R., and Römer, W. (2019) Glycan-decorated protocells: novel features for rebuilding cellular processes. *Interface Focus* *9*, 20180084.
- (35) Huang, G., Lv, M., Hu, J., Huang, K., and Xu, H. (2016) Glycosylation and Activities of Natural Products. *Mini-Rev. Med. Chem.* *16*, 1013–1016.
- (36) Purcell, S. C., and Godula, K. (2019) Synthetic glycoscapes: addressing the structural and functional complexity of the glycocalyx. *Interface Focus* *9*, 20180080.
- (37) Tamburrini, A., Colombo, C., and Bernardi, A. (2020) Design and synthesis of glycomimetics: Recent advances. *Med. Res. Rev.* *40*, 495.
- (38) Cecioni, S., Imberty, A., and Vidal, S. (2015) Glycomimetics versus Multivalent Glycoconjugates for the Design of High Affinity Lectin Ligands. *Chem. Rev. (Washington, DC, U. S.)* *115*, 525–561.
- (39) Benkoulouche, M., Fauré, R., Remaud-Siméon, M., Moulis, C., and André, I. (2019) Harnessing glycoenzyme engineering for synthesis of bioactive oligosaccharides. *Interface Focus* *9*, 20180069.
- (40) Hossler, P. (2011) Protein glycosylation control in mammalian cell culture: past precedents and contemporary prospects, In *Genomics and Systems Biology of Mammalian Cell Culture*, pp 187–219, Springer.
- (41) Fernández-Tejada, A., Brailsford, J., Zhang, Q., Shieh, J.-H., Moore, M. A. S., and Danishefsky, S. J. (2014) Total Synthesis of Glycosylated Proteins. *Top. Curr. Chem.* *362*, 1–26.
- (42) Seeberger, P. H., and Overkleeft, H. S. (2017) Chemical Synthesis of Glycans and Glycoconjugates, In *Essentials of Glycobiology*, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
- (43) Li, H., Debowski, A. W., Liao, T., Tang, H., Nilsson, H. O., Marshall, B. J., Stubbs, K. A., and Benghezal, M. (2017) Understanding protein glycosylation pathways in bacteria. *Future Microbiol.* *12*, 59–72.
- (44) Schaffer, C., and Messner, P. (2017) Emerging facets of prokaryotic glycosylation. *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* *41*, 49.
- (45) Eichler, J. (2013) Extreme sweetness: protein glycosylation in archaea. *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* *11*, 151.
- (46) Moremen, K. W., Tiemeyer, M., and Nairn, A. V. (2012) Vertebrate protein glycosylation: diversity, synthesis and function. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* *13*, 448–462.
- (47) Dell, A., Galadari, A., Sastre, F., and Hitchen, P. (2010) Similarities and differences in the glycosylation mechanisms in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. *Int. J. Microbiol.* *2010*, 148178–148178.
- (48) Losfeld, M.-E., Scibona, E., Lin, C.-W., Villiger, T. K., Gauss, R., Morbidelli, M., and Aebi, M. (2017) Influence of protein/glycan interaction on site-specific glycan heterogeneity. *FASEB J.* *31*, 4623–4635.
- (49) Techner, J.-M., Kightlinger, W., Lin, L., Hershewe, J., Ramesh, A., DeLisa, M. P., Jewett, M. C., and Mrksich, M. (2020) High-Throughput Synthesis and Analysis of Intact Glycoproteins Using SAMDI-MS. *Anal. Chem.* *92*, 1963–1971.
- (50) Silverman, J. M., and Imperiali, B. (2016) Bacterial N-Glycosylation Efficiency is Dependent on the Structural Context of Target Sequons. *J. Biol. Chem.* *291*, 22001.
- (51) Malaker, S. A., Pedram, K., Ferracane, M. J., Bensing, B. A., Krishnan, V., Pett, C., Yu, J., Woods, E. C., Kramer, J. R., Westerlind, U., Dorigo, O., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2019) The mucin-selective protease StcE enables molecular and functional analysis of human cancer-associated mucins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *116*, 7278–7287.
- (52) Morelle, W., and Michalski, J.-C. (2007) Analysis of protein glycosylation by mass spectrometry. *Nat. Protoc.* *2*, 1585–1602.
- (53) Meuris, L., Santens, F., Elson, G., Festjens, N., Boone, M., Dos Santos, A., Devos, S., Rousseau, F., Plets, E., Houthuys, E., Malinge, P., Magistrelli, G., Cons, L., Chatel, L., Devreese, B., and Callewaert, N. (2014) GlycoDelete engineering of mammalian cells simplifies N-glycosylation of recombinant proteins. *Nat. Biotechnol.* *32*, 485–489.
- (54) Sjögren, J., Lood, R., and Nägeli, A. (2020) On enzymatic remodeling of IgG glycosylation; unique tools with broad applications. *Glycobiology* *30*, 254–267.
- (55) Giddens, J. P., Lomino, J. V., DiLillo, D. J., Ravetch, J. V., and Wang, L.-X. (2018) Site-selective chemoenzymatic glycoengineering of Fab and Fc glycans of a therapeutic antibody. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *115*, 12023–12027.
- (56) Tang, F., Yang, Y., Tang, Y., Tang, S., Yang, L., Sun, B., Jiang, B., Dong, J., Liu, H., Huang, M., Geng, M. Y., and Huang, W. (2016) One-pot N-glycosylation remodeling of IgG with non-natural sialylglycopeptides enables glycosite-specific and dual-payload antibody-drug conjugates. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* *14*, 9501.
- (57) Xiao, H., Woods, E. C., Vukojicic, P., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2016) Precision glycocalyx editing as a strategy for cancer immunotherapy. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *113*, 10304–10309.
- (58) Celik, E., Fisher, A. C., Guarino, C., Mansell, T. J., and DeLisa, M. P. (2010) A filamentous phage display system for N-linked glycoproteins. *Protein Sci.* *19*, 2006–2013.
- (59) Ollis, A. A., Zhang, S., Fisher, A. C., and DeLisa, M. P. (2014) Engineered oligosaccharyltransferases with greatly relaxed acceptor-site specificity. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* *10*, 816–822.
- (60) Esko, J. D., and Stanley, P. (2017) Glycosylation mutants of cultured mammalian cells, In *Essentials of Glycobiology*, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
- (61) Büll, C., Heise, T., Adema, G. J., and Boltje, T. J. (2016) Sialic Acid Mimetics to Target the Sialic Acid-Siglec Axis. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* *41*, 519–531.
- (62) Mathiesen, C. B. K., Carlsson, M. C., Brand, S., Möller, S. R., Idorn, M., Thor Straten, P., Pedersen, A. E., Dabelsteen, S., Halim, A., Würtzen, P. A., Brimnes, J., Ipsen, H., Petersen, B. L., and Wandall, H.

- H. (2018) Genetically engineered cell factories produce glycoengineered vaccines that target antigen-presenting cells and reduce antigen-specific T-cell reactivity. *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 142, 1983–1987.
- (63) Lübbbers, J., Rodríguez, E., and van Kooyk, Y. (2018) Modulation of Immune Tolerance via Siglec-Sialic Acid Interactions. *Front. Immunol.* 9, 2807–2807.
- (64) Beer, M. V., Rech, C., Gasteier, P., Sauerzapfe, B., Salber, J., Ewald, A., Möller, M., Elling, L., and Groll, J. (2013) The Next Step in Biomimetic Material Design: Poly-LacNAc-Mediated Reversible Exposure of Extra Cellular Matrix Components. *Adv. Healthcare Mater.* 2, 306–311.
- (65) Restuccia, A., Tian, Y. F., Collier, J. H., and Hudalla, G. A. (2015) Self-Assembled Glycopeptide Nanofibers as Modulators of Galectin-1 Bioactivity. *Cell. Mol. Bioeng.* 8, 471–487.
- (66) Sgambato, A., Russo, L., Montesi, M., Panseri, S., Marcacci, M., Caravà, E., Raspanti, M., and Cipolla, L. (2016) Different Sialoside Epitopes on Collagen Film Surfaces Direct Mesenchymal Stem Cell Fate. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 8, 14952–14957.
- (67) Lam, S. K., and Ng, T. B. (2011) Lectins: production and practical applications. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 89, 45–55.
- (68) Ghazarian, H., Idoni, B., and Oppenheimer, S. B. (2011) A glycobiochemistry review: carbohydrates, lectins and implications in cancer therapeutics. *Acta Histochem.* 113, 236–247.
- (69) Cummings, R. D., and Etzler, M. E. (2009) Antibodies and lectins in glycan analysis, In *Essentials of Glycobiology*, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
- (70) Wu, A. M., Lisowska, E., Duk, M., and Yang, Z. (2009) Lectins as tools in glycoconjugate research. *Glycoconjugate J.* 26, 899.
- (71) Ambrosi, M., Cameron, N. R., and Davis, B. G. (2005) Lectins: tools for the molecular understanding of the glycode. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 3, 1593–1608.
- (72) Lombard, V., Golaconda Ramulu, H., Drula, E., Coutinho, P. M., and Henriksat, B. (2014) The carbohydrate-active enzymes database (CAZy) in 2013. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 42, D490–495.
- (73) Hirabayashi, J., Tateno, H., Shikanai, T., Aoki-Kinoshita, K. F., and Narimatsu, H. (2015) The Lectin Frontier Database (LfDB), and data generation based on frontal affinity chromatography. *Molecules* 20, 951–973.
- (74) Narimatsu, H. (2004) Construction of a human glycogene library and comprehensive functional analysis. *Glycoconjugate J.* 21, 17–24.
- (75) Schwarz, F., and Aebi, M. (2011) Mechanisms and principles of N-linked protein glycosylation. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 21, 576–582.
- (76) Joshi, H. J., Narimatsu, Y., Schjoldager, K. T., Tytgat, H. L. P., Aebi, M., Clausen, H., and Halim, A. (2018) SnapShot: O-Glycosylation Pathways across Kingdoms. *Cell* 172, 632–632.
- (77) Chung, C. Y., Majewska, N. I., Wang, Q., Paul, J. T., and Betenbaugh, M. J. (2017) SnapShot: N-Glycosylation Processing Pathways across Kingdoms. *Cell* 171, 258–258.
- (78) Keys, T. G., and Aebi, M. (2017) Engineering protein glycosylation in prokaryotes. *Curr. Opin. Syst. Biol.* 5, 23–31.
- (79) Varki, A., and Sharon, N. (2009) Historical background and overview, In *Essentials of Glycobiology*, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.
- (80) Kightlinger, W., Lin, L., Rosztoczy, M., Li, W., DeLisa, M. P., Mrksich, M., and Jewett, M. C. (2018) Design of glycosylation sites by rapid synthesis and analysis of glycosyltransferases. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 14, 627–635.
- (81) Chen, M. M., Glover, K. J., and Imperiali, B. (2007) From Peptide to Protein: Comparative Analysis of the Substrate Specificity of N-Linked Glycosylation in *C. jejuni*. *Biochemistry* 46, 5579–5585.
- (82) Fisher, A. C., Haitjema, C. H., Guarino, C., Celik, E., Endicott, C. E., Reading, C. A., Merritt, J. H., Ptk, A. C., Zhang, S., and DeLisa, M. P. (2011) Production of secretory and extracellular N-linked glycoproteins in *Escherichia coli*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 77, 871–881.
- (83) Lin, L., Kightlinger, W., Prabhu, S. K., Hockenberry, A. J., Li, C., Wang, L.-X., Jewett, M. C., and Mrksich, M. (2020) Sequential Glycosylation of Proteins with Substrate-Specific N-Glycosyltransferases. *ACS Cent. Sci.* 6, 144–154.
- (84) Wang, L.-X., and Lomino, J. V. (2012) Emerging Technologies for Making Glycan-Defined Glycoproteins. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 7, 110–122.
- (85) Kowarik, M., Young, N. M., Numao, S., Schulz, B. L., Hug, I., Callewaert, N., Mills, D. C., Watson, D. C., Hernandez, M., Kelly, J. F., Wacker, M., and Aebi, M. (2006) Definition of the bacterial N-glycosylation site consensus sequence. *EMBO J.* 25, 1957–1966.
- (86) Ielmini, M. V., and Feldman, M. F. (2011) Desulfobivrio desulfuricans PglB homolog possesses oligosaccharyltransferase activity with relaxed glycan specificity and distinct protein acceptor sequence requirements. *Glycobiology* 21, 734–742.
- (87) Ollis, A. A., Chai, Y., Natarajan, A., Perregaux, E., Jaroentomechai, T., Guarino, C., Smith, J., Zhang, S., and DeLisa, M. P. (2015) Substitute sweeteners: diverse bacterial oligosaccharyltransferases with unique N-glycosylation site preferences. *Sci. Rep.* 5, 15237.
- (88) Pan, C., Sun, P., Liu, B., Liang, H., Peng, Z., Dong, Y., Wang, D., Liu, X., Wang, B., Zeng, M., Wu, J., Zhu, L., and Wang, H. (2016) Biosynthesis of Conjugate Vaccines Using an O-Linked Glycosylation System. *mBio*, DOI: 10.1128/mBio.00443-16.
- (89) Qutyan, M., Henkel, M., Horzempa, J., Quinn, M., and Castric, P. (2010) Glycosylation of Pilin and Nonpilin Protein Constructs by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 1244. *J. Bacteriol.* 192, 5972–5981.
- (90) Harding, C. M., Nasr, M. A., Scott, N. E., Goyette-Desjardins, G., Nothaft, H., Mayer, A. E., Chavez, S. M., Huynh, J. P., Kinsella, R. L., Szymanski, C. M., Stallings, C. L., Segura, M., and Feldman, M. F. (2019) A platform for glycoengineering a polyvalent pneumococcal bioconjugate vaccine using *E. coli* as a host. *Nat. Commun.* 10, 891.
- (91) Schjoldager, K. T., Vakhruhev, S. Y., Kong, Y., Steentoft, C., Nudelman, A. S., Pedersen, N. B., Wandall, H. H., Mandel, U., Bennett, E. P., Levery, S. B., and Clausen, H. (2012) Probing isoform-specific functions of polypeptide GalNAc-transferases using zinc finger nuclease glycoengineered Simple Cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 109, 9893–9898.
- (92) Schjoldager, K. T., Joshi, H. J., Kong, Y., Goth, C. K., King, S. L., Wandall, H. H., Bennett, E. P., Vakhruhev, S. Y., and Clausen, H. (2015) Deconstruction of O-glycosylation-GalNAc-T isoforms direct distinct subsets of the O-glycoproteome. *EMBO Rep.* 16, 1713.
- (93) Levery, S. B., Steentoft, C., Halim, A., Narimatsu, Y., Clausen, H., and Vakhruhev, S. Y. (2015) Advances in mass spectrometry driven O-glycoproteomics. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, Gen. Subj.* 1850, 33–42.
- (94) Kong, Y., Joshi, H. J., Schjoldager, K. T., Madsen, T. D., Gerken, T. A., Vester-Christensen, M. B., Wandall, H. H., Bennett, E. P., Levery, S. B., Vakhruhev, S. Y., and Clausen, H. (2015) Probing polypeptide GalNAc-transferase isoform substrate specificities by in vitro analysis. *Glycobiology* 25, 55–65.
- (95) Gerken, T. A., Jamison, O., Perrine, C. L., Collette, J. C., Moinova, H., Ravi, L., Markowitz, S. D., Shen, W., Patel, H., and Tabak, L. A. (2011) Emerging paradigms for the initiation of mucin type protein O-glycosylation by the polypeptide GalNAc transferase (ppGalNAc T) family of glycosyltransferases. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286, 14493.
- (96) Briggs, D. C., and Hohenester, E. (2018) Structural Basis for the Initiation of Glycosaminoglycan Biosynthesis by Human Xylosyltransferase 1. *Structure (Oxford, U. K.)* 26, 801–809.
- (97) Pathak, S., Alonso, J., Schimpl, M., Rafie, K., Blair, D. E., Borodkin, V. S., Schuttelkopf, A. W., Albarbarawi, O., and van Aalten, D. M. (2015) The active site of O-GlcNAc transferase imposes constraints on substrate sequence. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* 22, 744–750.
- (98) Schwarz, F., Fan, Y.-Y., Schubert, M., and Aebi, M. (2011) Cytoplasmic N-Glycosyltransferase of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* Is an Inverting Enzyme and Recognizes the NX(S/T) Consensus Sequence. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286, 35267–35274.
- (99) Charbonneau, M.-È., Côté, J.-P., Haurat, M. F., Reiz, B., Crépin, S., Berthiaume, F., Dozois, C. M., Feldman, M. F., and Mourez, M. (2012) A structural motif is the recognition site for a new family of bacterial protein O-glycosyltransferases. *Mol. Microbiol.* 83, 894–907.
- (100) Shi, W.-W., Jiang, Y.-L., Zhu, F., Yang, Y.-H., Shao, Q.-Y., Yang, H.-B., Ren, Y.-M., Wu, H., Chen, Y., and Zhou, C.-Z. (2014) Structure of a Novel O-Linked N-Acetyl-d-glucosamine (O-GlcNAc) Trans-

ferase, GtfA, Reveals Insights into the Glycosylation of Pneumococcal Serine-rich Repeat Adhesins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 289, 20898–20907.

(101) Sun, Y., Willis, L. M., Batchelder, H. R., and Nitz, M. (2016) Site specific protein O-glycosylation with bacterial toxins. *Chem. Commun. (Cambridge, U. K.)* 52, 13024–13026.

(102) Gao, L., Song, Q., Liang, H., Zhu, Y., Wei, T., Dong, N., Xiao, J., Shao, F., Lai, L., and Chen, X. (2019) Legionella effector SetA as a general O-glycosyltransferase for eukaryotic proteins. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 15, 213–216.

(103) Park, J. B., Kim, Y. H., Yoo, Y., Kim, J., Jun, S.-H., Cho, J. W., El Qaidi, S., Walpole, S., Monaco, S., García-García, A. A., et al. (2018) Structural basis for arginine glycosylation of host substrates by bacterial effector proteins. *Nat. Commun.* 9, 4283.

(104) Lassak, J., Keilhauer, E. C., Fürst, M., Wuichet, K., Gödeke, J., Starosta, A. L., Chen, J.-M., Sogaard-Andersen, L., Rohr, J., Wilson, D. N., Häussler, S., Mann, M., and Jung, K. (2015) Arginine-rhamnosylation as new strategy to activate translation elongation factor P. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 11, 266.

(105) Izquierdo, L., Schulz, B. L., Rodrigues, J. A., Guther, M. L., Procter, J. B., Barton, G. J., Aebi, M., and Ferguson, M. A. (2009) Distinct donor and acceptor specificities of Trypanosoma brucei oligosaccharyltransferases. *EMBO J.* 28, 2650–2661.

(106) Ramírez, A. S., Boilevin, J., Biswas, R., Gan, B. H., Janser, D., Aebi, M., Darbre, T., Reymond, J.-L., and Locher, K. P. (2017) Characterization of the single-subunit oligosaccharyltransferase STT3A from Trypanosoma brucei using synthetic peptides and lipid-linked oligosaccharide analogs. *Glycobiology* 27, 525–535.

(107) Parsaie Nasab, F., Schulz, B. L., Gamarro, F., Parodi, A. J., and Aebi, M. (2008) All in one: Leishmania major STT3 proteins substitute for the whole oligosaccharyltransferase complex in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 19, 3758–3768.

(108) Napiorkowska, M., Boilevin, J., Darbre, T., Reymond, J. L., and Locher, K. P. (2018) Structure of bacterial oligosaccharyltransferase PglB bound to a reactive LLO and an inhibitory peptide. *Sci. Rep.* 8, 16297.

(109) Braunger, K., Pfeffer, S., Shrimal, S., Gilmore, R., Berninghausen, O., Mandon, E. C., Becker, T., Förster, F., and Beckmann, R. (2018) Structural basis for coupling protein transport and N-glycosylation at the mammalian endoplasmic reticulum. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 360, 215–219.

(110) Rangarajan, E. S., Bhatia, S., Watson, D. C., Munger, C., Cygler, M., Matte, A., and Young, N. M. (2007) Structural context for protein N-glycosylation in bacteria: The structure of PEB3, an adhesin from Campylobacter jejuni. *Protein Sci.* 16, 990–995.

(111) Zielinska, D. F., Gnad, F., Wiśniewski, J. R., and Mann, M. (2010) Precision Mapping of an In Vivo N-Glycoproteome Reveals Rigid Topological and Sequence Constraints. *Cell* 141, 897–907.

(112) Zauner, G., Selman, M. H., Bondt, A., Rombouts, Y., Blank, D., Deelder, A. M., and Wührer, M. (2013) Glycoproteomic analysis of antibodies. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 12, 856–865.

(113) Aebi, M., Bernasconi, R., Clerc, S., and Molinari, M. (2010) N-glycan structures: recognition and processing in the ER. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 35, 74–82.

(114) Jarrell, K. F., Ding, Y., Meyer, B. H., Albers, S.-V., Kaminski, L., and Eichler, J. (2014) N-Linked Glycosylation in Archaea: A Structural, Functional, and Genetic Analysis. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 78, 304–341.

(115) Wacker, M., Linton, D., Hitchen, P. G., Nita-Lazar, M., Haslam, S. M., North, S. J., Panico, M., Morris, H. R., Dell, A., Wren, B. W., and Aebi, M. (2002) N-linked glycosylation in Campylobacter jejuni and its functional transfer into E. coli. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 298, 1790–1793.

(116) Valguarnera, E., Kinsella, R. L., and Feldman, M. F. (2016) Sugar and Spice Make Bacteria Not Nice: Protein Glycosylation and Its Influence in Pathogenesis. *J. Mol. Biol.* 428, 3206–3220.

(117) Kowarik, M., Numao, S., Feldman, M. F., Schulz, B. L., Callewaert, N., Kiermaier, E., Catrein, I., and Aebi, M. (2006) N-linked glycosylation of folded proteins by the bacterial oligosaccharyltransferase. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 314, 1148–1150.

(118) Napiorkowska, M., Boilevin, J., Sovdat, T., Darbre, T., Reymond, J.-L., Aebi, M., and Locher, K. P. (2017) Molecular basis of lipid-linked oligosaccharide recognition and processing by bacterial oligosaccharyltransferase. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* 24, 1100.

(119) Feldman, M. F., Wacker, M., Hernandez, M., Hitchen, P. G., Marolda, C. L., Kowarik, M., Morris, H. R., Dell, A., Valvano, M. A., and Aebi, M. (2005) Engineering N-linked protein glycosylation with diverse O antigen lipopolysaccharide structures in Escherichia coli. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 102, 3016–3021.

(120) Ramírez, A. S., Boilevin, J., Lin, C.-W., Ha Gan, B., Janser, D., Aebi, M., Darbre, T., Reymond, J.-L., and Locher, K. P. (2017) Chemo-enzymatic synthesis of lipid-linked GlcNAc2Man5 oligosaccharides using recombinant Alg1, Alg2 and Alg11 proteins. *Glycobiology* 27, 726–733.

(121) Liu, F., Vijaykrishnan, B., Faridmoayer, A., Taylor, T. A., Parsons, T. B., Bernardes, G. J. L., Kowarik, M., and Davis, B. G. (2014) Rationally Designed Short Polyisoprenol-Linked PglB Substrates for Engineered Polypeptide and Protein N-Glycosylation. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 136, 566–569.

(122) Harding, C. M., and Feldman, M. F. (2019) Glycoengineering bioconjugate vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics in E. coli. *Glycobiology* 29, 519–529.

(123) Iwashkiw, J. A., Voza, N. F., Kinsella, R. L., and Feldman, M. F. (2013) Pour some sugar on it: the expanding world of bacterial protein O-linked glycosylation. *Mol. Microbiol.* 89, 14–28.

(124) Faridmoayer, A., Fentabil, M. A., Haurat, M. F., Yi, W., Woodward, R., Wang, P. G., and Feldman, M. F. (2008) Extreme substrate promiscuity of the Neisseria oligosaccharyl transferase involved in protein O-glycosylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283, 34596–34604.

(125) Musumeci, M. A., Hug, I., Scott, N. E., Ielmini, M. V., Foster, L. J., Wang, P. G., and Feldman, M. F. (2013) In Vitro Activity of Neisseria meningitidis PglL O-Oligosaccharyltransferase with Diverse Synthetic Lipid Donors and a UDP-activated Sugar. *J. Biol. Chem.* 288, 10578–10587.

(126) Calo, D., Kaminski, L., and Eichler, J. (2010) Protein glycosylation in Archaea: sweet and extreme. *Glycobiology* 20, 1065–1076.

(127) Taguchi, Y., Fujinami, D., and Kohda, D. (2016) Comparative Analysis of Archaeal Lipid-linked Oligosaccharides That Serve as Oligosaccharide Donors for Asn Glycosylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 291, 11042–11054.

(128) Cohen-Rosenzweig, C., Guan, Z., Shaanan, B., and Eichler, J. (2014) Substrate promiscuity: AglB, the archaeal oligosaccharyltransferase, can process a variety of lipid-linked glycans. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 80, 486–496.

(129) Calo, D., Guan, Z., and Eichler, J. (2011) Glyco-engineering in Archaea: differential N-glycosylation of the S-layer glycoprotein in a transformed Haloferax volcanii strain. *Microb. Biotechnol.* 4, 461–470.

(130) Calo, D., Eilam, Y., Lichtenstein, R. G., and Eichler, J. (2010) Towards glycoengineering in archaea: replacement of Haloferax volcanii AglD with homologous glycosyltransferases from other halophilic archaea. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 76, 5684–5692.

(131) Keys, T. G., Wetter, M., Hang, I., Rutschmann, C., Russo, S., Mally, M., Steffen, M., Zuppiger, M., Müller, F., Schneider, J., Faridmoayer, A., Lin, C.-w., and Aebi, M. (2017) A biosynthetic route for polysialylating proteins in Escherichia coli. *Metab. Eng.* 44, 293–301.

(132) Bennett, E. P., Mandel, U., Clausen, H., Gerken, T. A., Fritz, T. A., and Tabak, L. A. (2012) Control of mucin-type O-glycosylation: A classification of the polypeptide GalNAc-transferase gene family. *Glycobiology* 22, 736–756.

(133) Madsen, C. B., Petersen, C., Lavrsen, K., Harndahl, M., Buus, S., Clausen, H., Pedersen, A. E., and Wandall, H. H. (2012) Cancer associated aberrant protein O-glycosylation can modify antigen processing and immune response. *PLoS One* 7, No. e50139.

(134) Schjoldager, K. T., and Clausen, H. (2012) Site-specific protein O-glycosylation modulates proprotein processing - deciphering specific functions of the large polypeptide GalNAc-transferase gene family. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, Gen. Subj.* 1820, 2079–2094.

- (135) Goth, C. K., Halim, A., Khetarpal, S. A., Rader, D. J., Clausen, H., and Schjoldager, K. T. (2015) A systematic study of modulation of ADAM-mediated ectodomain shedding by site-specific O-glycosylation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *112*, 14623–14628.
- (136) Stefanich, E. G., Ren, S., Danilenko, D. M., Lim, A., Song, A., Iyer, S., and Fielder, P. J. (2008) Evidence for an asialoglycoprotein receptor on nonparenchymal cells for O-linked glycoproteins. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* *327*, 308–315.
- (137) Prydz, K. (2015) Determinants of Glycosaminoglycan (GAG) Structure. *Biomolecules* *5*, 2003–2022.
- (138) Chen, Y.-H., Narimatsu, Y., Clausen, T. M., Gomes, C., Karlsson, R., Steentoft, C., Spliid, C. B., Gustavsson, T., Salanti, A., Persson, A., Malmström, A., Willén, D., Ellervik, U., Bennett, E. P., Mao, Y., Clausen, H., and Yang, Z. (2018) The GAGome: a cell-based library of displayed glycosaminoglycans. *Nat. Methods* *15*, 881–888.
- (139) DeAngelis, P. L. (2002) Microbial glycosaminoglycan glycosyltransferases. *Glycobiology* *12*, 9R–16R.
- (140) Ortiz-Meoz, R. F., Merbl, Y., Kirschner, M. W., and Walker, S. (2014) Microarray Discovery of New OGT Substrates: The Medulloblastoma Oncogene OTX2 Is O-GlcNAcylated. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* *136*, 4845.
- (141) Wani, W. Y., Chatham, J. C., Darley-Usmar, V., McMahon, L. L., and Zhang, J. (2017) O-GlcNAcylation and neurodegeneration. *Brain Res. Bull.* *133*, 80.
- (142) Ferrer, C. M., Sodi, V. L., and Reginato, M. J. (2016) O-GlcNAcylation in Cancer Biology: Linking Metabolism and Signaling. *J. Mol. Biol.* *428*, 3282.
- (143) Ma, J., and Hart, G. W. (2013) Protein O-GlcNAcylation in diabetes and diabetic complications. *Expert Rev. Proteomics* *10*, 365–380.
- (144) Yang, X., Ongusaha, P. P., Miles, P. D., Havstad, J. C., Zhang, F., So, W. V., Kudlow, J. E., Michell, R. H., Olefsky, J. M., Field, S. J., and Evans, R. M. (2008) Phosphoinositide signalling links O-GlcNAc transferase to insulin resistance. *Nature* *451*, 964–969.
- (145) Wang, A. C., Jensen, E. H., Rexach, J. E., Vinters, H. V., and Hsieh-Wilson, L. C. (2016) Loss of O-GlcNAc glycosylation in forebrain excitatory neurons induces neurodegeneration. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *113*, 15120–15125.
- (146) Janetko, J., and Walker, S. (2014) The Making of a Sweet Modification: Structure and Function of O-GlcNAc Transferase. *J. Biol. Chem.* *289*, 34424–34432.
- (147) Liu, X., Li, L., Wang, Y., Yan, H., Ma, X., Wang, P. G., and Zhang, L. (2014) A peptide panel investigation reveals the acceptor specificity of O-GlcNAc transferase. *FASEB J.* *28*, 3362–3372.
- (148) Chalkley, R. J., Thalhammer, A., Schoepfer, R., and Burlingame, A. L. (2009) Identification of protein O-GlcNAcylation sites using electron transfer dissociation mass spectrometry on native peptides. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *106*, 8894–8899.
- (149) Lazarus, M. B., Nam, Y., Jiang, J., Sliz, P., and Walker, S. (2011) Structure of human O-GlcNAc transferase and its complex with a peptide substrate. *Nature* *469*, 564–567.
- (150) Jia, C., and Zuo, Y. (2018) Computational Prediction of Protein O-GlcNAc Modification. *Methods Mol. Biol. (N. Y., NY, U. S.)* *1754*, 235–246.
- (151) Darabedian, N., Gao, J., Chuh, K. N., Woo, C. M., and Pratt, M. R. (2018) The Metabolic Chemical Reporter 6-Azido-6-deoxy-glucose Further Reveals the Substrate Promiscuity of O-GlcNAc Transferase and Catalyzes the Discovery of Intracellular Protein Modification by O-Glucose. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* *140*, 7092–7100.
- (152) Shen, D. L., Liu, T.-W., Zandberg, W., Clark, T., Eskandari, R., Alteen, M. G., Tan, H. Y., Zhu, Y., Cecioni, S., and Vocadlo, D. (2017) Catalytic Promiscuity of O-GlcNAc Transferase Enables Unexpected Metabolic Engineering of Cytoplasmic Proteins with 2-Azido-2-deoxy-glucose. *ACS Chem. Biol.* *12*, 206–213.
- (153) Clark, P. M., Dweck, J. F., Mason, D. E., Hart, C. R., Buck, S. B., Peters, E. C., Agnew, B. J., and Hsieh-Wilson, L. C. (2008) Direct In-Gel Fluorescence Detection and Cellular Imaging of O-GlcNAc-Modified Proteins. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* *130*, 11576–11577.
- (154) Vocadlo, D. J., Hang, H. C., Kim, E.-J., Hanover, J. A., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2003) A chemical approach for identifying O-GlcNAc-modified proteins in cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* *100*, 9116–9121.
- (155) Ma, J., and Hart, G. W. (2014) O-GlcNAc profiling: from proteins to proteomes. *Clin. Proteomics* *11*, 1–16.
- (156) Maynard, J. C., Burlingame, A. L., and Medzihradsky, K. F. (2016) Cysteine S-linked N-acetylglucosamine (S-GlcNAcylation), a new post-translational modification in mammals. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* *15*, 3405.
- (157) Lazarus, M. B., Jiang, J., Kapuria, V., Bhuiyan, T., Janetko, J., Zandberg, W. F., Vocadlo, D. J., Herr, W., and Walker, S. (2013) HCF-1 Is Cleaved in the Active Site of O-GlcNAc Transferase. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* *342*, 1235–1239.
- (158) Nelson, K. M., Young, G. M., and Miller, V. L. (2001) Identification of a locus involved in systemic dissemination of *Yersinia enterocolitica*. *Infect. Immun.* *69*, 6201–6208.
- (159) Rempe, K. A., Spruce, L. A., Porsch, E. A., Seeholzer, S. H., Nørskov-Lauritsen, N., and St. Geme, J. W. (2015) Unconventional N-Linked Glycosylation Promotes Trimeric Autotransporter Function in *Kingella kingae* and *Aggregatibacter aphrophilus*. *mBio* *6*, No. e01206-15.
- (160) Cuccui, J., Terra, V. S., Bossé, J. T., Naegeli, A., Abouelhadid, S., Li, Y., Lin, C.-W., Vohra, P., Tucker, A. W., Rycroft, A. N., Maskell, D. J., Aebi, M., Langford, P. R., and Wren, B. W. (2017) The N-linking glycosylation system from *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* is required for adhesion and has potential use in glycoengineering. *Open Biol.* *7*, 160212.
- (161) Grass, S., Buscher, A. Z., Swords, W. E., Apicella, M. A., Barenkamp, S. J., Ozchlewski, N., and St Geme, J. W. (2003) The *Haemophilus influenzae* HMW1 adhesin is glycosylated in a process that requires HMW1C and phosphoglucomutase, an enzyme involved in lipooligosaccharide biosynthesis. *Mol. Microbiol.* *48*, 737–751.
- (162) Gross, J., Grass, S., Davis, A. E., Gilmore-Erdmann, P., Townsend, R. R., and St. Geme, J. W. (2008) The *Haemophilus influenzae* HMW1 Adhesin Is a Glycoprotein with an Unusual N-Linked Carbohydrate Modification. *J. Biol. Chem.* *283*, 26010–26015.
- (163) St. Geme, J. W., III, and Yeo, H.-J. (2009) A prototype two-partner secretion pathway: the *Haemophilus influenzae* HMW1 and HMW2 adhesin systems. *Trends Microbiol.* *17*, 355–360.
- (164) Choi, K. J., Grass, S., Paek, S., St Geme, J. W., 3rd, and Yeo, H. J. (2010) The *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* HMW1C-like glycosyltransferase mediates N-linked glycosylation of the *Haemophilus influenzae* HMW1 adhesin. *PLoS One* *5*, No. e15888.
- (165) Grass, S., Lichti, C. F., Townsend, R. R., Gross, J., and St. Geme, J. W., III (2010) The *Haemophilus influenzae* HMW1C Protein Is a Glycosyltransferase That Transfers Hexose Residues to Asparagine Sites in the HMW1 Adhesin. *PLoS Pathog.* *6*, No. e1000919.
- (166) Kawai, F., Grass, S., Kim, Y., Choi, K.-J., St. Geme, J. W., and Yeo, H.-J. (2011) Structural Insights into the Glycosyltransferase Activity of the *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* HMW1C-like Protein. *J. Biol. Chem.* *286*, 38546–38557.
- (167) McCann, J. R., and St. Geme, J. W. (2014) The HMW1C-Like Glycosyltransferases—An Enzyme Family with a Sweet Tooth for Simple Sugars. *PLoS Pathog.* *10*, No. e1003977.
- (168) Naegeli, A., Neupert, C., Fan, Y. Y., Lin, C. W., Poljak, K., Papini, A. M., Schwarz, F., and Aebi, M. (2014) Molecular analysis of an alternative N-glycosylation machinery by functional transfer from *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* to *Escherichia coli*. *J. Biol. Chem.* *289*, 2170–2179.
- (169) Naegeli, A., Michaud, G., Schubert, M., Lin, C.-W., Lizak, C., Darbre, T., Reymond, J.-L., and Aebi, M. (2014) Substrate Specificity of Cytoplasmic N-Glycosyltransferase. *J. Biol. Chem.* *289*, 24521–24532.
- (170) Lomino, J. V., Naegeli, A., Orwenyo, J., Amin, M. N., Aebi, M., and Wang, L.-X. (2013) A two-step enzymatic glycosylation of polypeptides with complex N-glycans. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* *21*, 2262–2270.
- (171) Song, Q., Wu, Z., Fan, Y., Song, W., Zhang, P., Wang, L., Wang, F., Xu, Y., Wang, P. G., and Cheng, J. (2017) Production of

homogeneous glycoprotein with multi-site modifications by an engineered N-glycosyltransferase mutant. *J. Biol. Chem.* 292, 8856.

(172) Xu, Y., Wu, Z., Zhang, P., Zhu, H., Zhu, H., Song, Q., Wang, L., Wang, F., Wang, P. G., and Cheng, J. (2017) A novel enzymatic method for synthesis of glycopeptides carrying natural eukaryotic N-glycans. *Chem. Commun. (Cambridge, U. K.)* 53, 9075–9077.

(173) Passmore, I. J., Andrejeva, A., Wren, B. W., and Cuccui, J. (2019) Cytoplasmic glycoengineering of Apx toxin fragments in the development of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* glycoconjugate vaccines. *BMC Vet. Res.* 15, 6.

(174) Kightlinger, W., Duncker, K. E., Ramesh, A., Thames, A. H., Natarajan, A., Stark, J. C., Yang, A., Lin, L., Mrksich, M., DeLisa, M. P., and Jewett, M. C. (2019) A cell-free biosynthesis platform for modular construction of protein glycosylation pathways. *Nat. Commun.* 10, 5404.

(175) Tytgat, H. L. P., Lin, C.-w., Lévassieur, M. D., Tomek, M. B., Rutschmann, C., Mock, J., Liebscher, N., Terasaka, N., Azuma, Y., Wetter, M., Bachmann, M. F., Hilvert, D., Aebi, M., and Keys, T. G. (2019) Cytoplasmic glycoengineering enables biosynthesis of nano-scale glycoprotein assemblies. *Nat. Commun.* 10, 5403.

(176) Meng, Q., Li, K., Rong, Y., Wu, Q., Zhang, X., Kong, Y., and Chen, M. (2019) Probing peptide substrate specificities of N-glycosyltransferase isoforms from different bacterial species. *Carbohydr. Res.* 473, 82–87.

(177) Yao, Q., Lu, Q., Wan, X., Song, F., Xu, Y., Hu, M., Zamyatina, A., Liu, X., Huang, N., Zhu, P., et al. (2014) A structural mechanism for bacterial autotransporter glycosylation by a dodecameric heptosyltransferase family. *eLife* 3, No. e03714.

(178) Chen, Y., Seepersaud, R., Bensing, B. A., Sullam, P. M., and Rapoport, T. A. (2016) Mechanism of a cytosolic O-glycosyltransferase essential for the synthesis of a bacterial adhesion protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 113, E1190–E1199.

(179) Zhu, F., Zhang, H., Yang, T., Haslam, S. M., Dell, A., and Wu, H. (2016) Engineering and Dissecting the Glycosylation Pathway of a Streptococcal Serine-rich Repeat Adhesin. *J. Biol. Chem.* 291, 27354–27363.

(180) Jank, T., Belyi, Y., and Aktories, K. (2015) Bacterial glycosyltransferase toxins. *Cell. Microbiol.* 17, 1752–1765.

(181) Nothaft, H., and Szymanski, C. M. (2019) New discoveries in bacterial N-glycosylation to expand the synthetic biology toolbox. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 53, 16–24.

(182) El Qaidi, S., Chen, K., Halim, A., Siukstaite, L., Rueter, C., Hurtado-Guerrero, R., Clausen, H., and Hardwidge, P. R. (2017) NleB/SseK effectors from *Citrobacter rodentium*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella enterica* display distinct differences in host substrate specificity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 292, 11423–11430.

(183) El Qaidi, S., Zhu, C., McDonald, P., Roy, A., Maity, P. K., Rane, D., Perera, C., and Hardwidge, P. R. (2018) High-throughput screening for bacterial glycosyltransferase inhibitors. *Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol.* 8, 435.

(184) Jayapal, K. P., Wlaschin, K. F., Hu, W., and Yap, M. G. (2007) Recombinant protein therapeutics from CHO cells-20 years and counting. *Chem. Eng. Prog.* 103, 40.

(185) Brooks, S. A. (2004) Appropriate glycosylation of recombinant proteins for human use. *Mol. Biotechnol.* 28, 241–255.

(186) Hossler, P., Khattak, S. F., and Li, Z. J. (2009) Optimal and consistent protein glycosylation in mammalian cell culture. *Glycobiology* 19, 936–949.

(187) Li, T., DiLillo, D. J., Bournazos, S., Giddens, J. P., Ravetch, J. V., and Wang, L.-X. (2017) Modulating IgG effector function by Fc glycan engineering. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 114, 3485–3490.

(188) Jefferis, R. (2009) Glycosylation as a strategy to improve antibody-based therapeutics. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery* 8, 226–234.

(189) Patel, T. P., Parekh, R. B., Moellering, B. J., and Prior, C. P. (1992) Different culture methods lead to differences in glycosylation of a murine IgG monoclonal antibody. *Biochem. J.* 285 (3), 839–845.

(190) Clausen, H., Wandall, H. H., Steentoft, C., Stanley, P., and Schnaar, R. L. (2015) Glycosylation Engineering, In *Essentials of Glycobiology* (Varki, A., Cummings, R. D., Esko, J. D., Stanley, P., Hart,

G. W., Aebi, M., Darvill, A. G., Kinoshita, T., Packer, N. H., Prestegard, J. H., Schnaar, R. L., and Seeberger, P. H., eds.), pp 713–728, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

(191) Steentoft, C., Bennett, E. P., Schjoldager, K. T., Vakhrushev, S. Y., Wandall, H. H., and Clausen, H. (2014) Precision genome editing: a small revolution for glycobiology. *Glycobiology* 24, 663–680.

(192) Yang, Z., Wang, S., Halim, A., Schulz, M. A., Frodin, M., Rahman, S. H., Vester-Christensen, M. B., Behrens, C., Kristensen, C., Vakhrushev, S. Y., Bennett, E. P., Wandall, H. H., and Clausen, H. (2015) Engineered CHO cells for production of diverse, homogeneous glycoproteins. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 33, 842–844.

(193) Narimatsu, Y., Joshi, H. J., Nason, R., Van Coillie, J., Karlsson, R., Sun, L., Ye, Z., Chen, Y.-H., Schjoldager, K. T., Steentoft, C., Furukawa, S., Bensing, B. A., Sullam, P. M., Thompson, A. J., Paulson, J. C., Büll, C., Adema, G. J., Mandel, U., Hansen, L., Bennett, E. P., Varki, A., Vakhrushev, S. Y., Yang, Z., and Clausen, H. (2019) An Atlas of Human Glycosylation Pathways Enables Display of the Human Glycome by Gene Engineered Cells. *Mol. Cell* 75, 394–407.

(194) Yee, C. M., Zak, A. J., Hill, B. D., and Wen, F. (2018) The Coming Age of Insect Cells for Manufacturing and Development of Protein Therapeutics. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 57, 10061–10070.

(195) Schoberer, J., and Strasser, R. (2018) Plant glyco-biotechnology. *Semin. Cell Dev. Biol.* 80, 133–141.

(196) Hamilton, S. R., and Zha, D. (2015) Progress in yeast glycosylation engineering, In *Glyco-Engineering*, pp 73–90, Springer.

(197) Laukens, B., Visscher, C. D., and Callewaert, N. (2015) Engineering yeast for producing human glycoproteins: where are we now? *Future Microbiol.* 10, 21–34.

(198) Rich, J. R., and Withers, S. G. (2009) Emerging methods for the production of homogeneous human glycoproteins. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 5, 206–215.

(199) Kato, K., Jeanneau, C., Tarp, M. A., Benet-Pages, A., Lorenz-Depiereux, B., Bennett, E. P., Mandel, U., Strom, T. M., and Clausen, H. (2006) Polypeptide GalNAc-transferase T3 and familial tumoral calcinosis. Secretion of fibroblast growth factor 23 requires O-glycosylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281, 18370–18377.

(200) Marinaro, J. A., Casley, D. J., and Bach, L. A. (2000) O-glycosylation delays the clearance of human IGF-binding protein-6 from the circulation. *Eur. J. Endocrinol.* 142, 512–516.

(201) Oh-Eda, M., Hasegawa, M., Hattori, K., Kuboniwa, H., Kojima, T., Orita, T., Tomonou, K., Yamazaki, T., and Ochi, N. (1990) O-linked sugar chain of human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor protects it against polymerization and denaturation allowing it to retain its biological activity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265, 11432–11435.

(202) Schumann, B., Malaker, S. A., Wisnovsky, S. P., Debets, M. F., Agbay, A. J., Fernandez, D., Wagner, L. J. S., Lin, L., Li, Z., Choi, J., Fox, D. M., Peh, J., Gray, M. A., Pedram, K., Kohler, J. J., Mrksich, M., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2020) Bump-and-Hole Engineering Identifies Specific Substrates of Glycosyltransferases in Living Cells. *Mol. Cell* 78, 824.

(203) Hamilton, S. R., and Gerngross, T. U. (2007) Glycosylation engineering in yeast: the advent of fully humanized yeast. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 18, 387–392.

(204) Baker, J. L., Celik, E., and DeLisa, M. P. (2013) Expanding the glycoengineering toolbox: the rise of bacterial N-linked protein glycosylation. *Trends Biotechnol.* 31, 313–323.

(205) Castilho, A., and Steinkellner, H. (2012) Glyco-engineering in plants to produce human-like N-glycan structures. *Biotechnol. J.* 7, 1088–1098.

(206) Wang, L.-X., and Amin, M. N. (2014) Chemical and Chemoenzymatic Synthesis of Glycoproteins for Deciphering Functions. *Chem. Biol.* 21, 51–66.

(207) Geisler, C., Mabashi-Asazuma, H., and Jarvis, D. L. (2015) An overview and history of glyco-engineering in insect expression systems, In *Glyco-Engineering*, pp 131–152, Springer.

(208) Mabashi-Asazuma, H., Kuo, C. W., Khoo, K. H., and Jarvis, D. L. (2014) A novel baculovirus vector for the production of nonfucosylated recombinant glycoproteins in insect cells. *Glycobiology* 24, 325–340.

(209) Wagner, R., Liedtke, S., Kretzschmar, E., Geyer, H., Geyer, R., and Klenk, H. D. (1996) Elongation of the N-glycans of fowl plague

virus hemagglutinin expressed in *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Sf9) cells by coexpression of human beta 1,2-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase I. *Glycobiology* 6, 165–175.

(210) Jarvis, D. L., and Finn, E. E. (1996) Modifying the insect cell N-glycosylation pathway with immediate early baculovirus expression vectors. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 14, 1288–1292.

(211) Seo, N. S., Hollister, J. R., and Jarvis, D. L. (2001) Mammalian glycosyltransferase expression allows sialoglycoprotein production by baculovirus-infected insect cells. *Protein Expression Purif.* 22, 234–241.

(212) Zimran, A., Brill-Almon, E., Chertkoff, R., Petakov, M., Blanco-Favela, F., Munoz, E. T., Solorio-Meza, S. E., Amato, D., Duran, G., Giona, F., Heitner, R., Rosenbaum, H., Giraldo, P., Mehta, A., Park, G., Phillips, M., Elstein, D., Altarescu, G., Szeleifer, M., Hashmueli, S., and Aviezer, D. (2011) Pivotal trial with plant cell-expressed recombinant glucocerebrosidase, taliglucerase alfa, a novel enzyme replacement therapy for Gaucher disease. *Blood* 118, 5767–5773.

(213) Steinkellner, H., and Castilho, A. (2015) N-Glyco-Engineering in Plants: Update on Strategies and Major Achievements. *Methods Mol. Biol. (N. Y., NY, U. S.)* 1321, 195–212.

(214) Shin, Y. J., Castilho, A., Dicker, M., Sádio, F., Vavra, U., Grünwald-Gruber, C., Kwon, T. H., Altmann, F., Steinkellner, H., and Strasser, R. (2017) Reduced paucimannosidic N-glycan formation by suppression of a specific β -hexosaminidase from *Nicotiana benthamiana*. *Plant Biotechnol. J.* 15, 197–206.

(215) Strasser, R., Altmann, F., Mach, L., Glössl, J., and Steinkellner, H. (2004) Generation of *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants with complex N-glycans lacking β 1,2-linked xylose and core α 1,3-linked fucose. *FEBS Lett.* 561, 132–136.

(216) Parsons, J., Altmann, F., Graf, M., Stadlmann, J., Reski, R., and Decker, E. L. (2013) A gene responsible for prolyl-hydroxylation of moss-produced recombinant human erythropoietin. *Sci. Rep.* 3, 3019.

(217) Parsons, J., Altmann, F., Arrenberg, C. K., Koprivova, A., Beike, A. K., Stemmer, C., Gorr, G., Reski, R., and Decker, E. L. (2012) Moss-based production of asialo-erythropoietin devoid of Lewis A and other plant-typical carbohydrate determinants. *Plant Biotechnol. J.* 10, 851–861.

(218) Castilho, A., Neumann, L., Daskalova, S., Mason, H. S., Steinkellner, H., Altmann, F., and Strasser, R. (2012) Engineering of sialylated mucin-type O-glycosylation in plants. *J. Biol. Chem.* 287, 36518–36526.

(219) Dicker, M., Tschofen, M., Maresch, D., König, J., Juárez, P., Orzaez, D., Altmann, F., Steinkellner, H., and Strasser, R. (2016) Transient Glyco-Engineering to Produce Recombinant IgA1 with Defined N- and O-Glycans in Plants. *Front. Plant Sci. (Lausanne, Switz.)* 7, 18.

(220) Yang, Z., Drew, D. P., Jørgensen, B., Mandel, U., Bach, S. S., Ulvskov, P., Levery, S. B., Bennett, E. P., Clausen, H., and Petersen, B. L. (2012) Engineering mammalian mucin-type O-glycosylation in plants. *J. Biol. Chem.* 287, 11911–11923.

(221) Castilho, A., Neumann, L., Gättinger, P., Strasser, R., Vorauer-Uhl, K., Sterovsky, T., Altmann, F., and Steinkellner, H. (2013) Generation of Biologically Active Multi-Sialylated Recombinant Human EPOFc in Plants. *PLoS One* 8, No. e54836.

(222) Kallolimath, S., Castilho, A., Strasser, R., Grünwald-Gruber, C., Altmann, F., Strubl, S., Galuska, C. E., Zlatina, K., Galuska, S. P., Werner, S., Thiesler, H., Werneburg, S., Hildebrandt, H., Gerardy-Schahn, R., and Steinkellner, H. (2016) Engineering of complex protein sialylation in plants. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 113, 9498–9503.

(223) Piron, R., Santens, F., De Paepe, A., Depicker, A., and Callewaert, N. (2015) Using GlycoDelete to produce proteins lacking plant-specific N-glycan modification in seeds. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 33, 1135–1137.

(224) Podzorski, R., Gray, G., and Nelson, R. (1990) Different effects of native *Candida albicans* mannan and mannan-derived oligosaccharides on antigen-stimulated lymphoproliferation in vitro. *J. Immunol.* 144, 707–716.

(225) Gentzsch, M., and Tanner, W. (1996) The PMT gene family: protein O-glycosylation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is vital. *EMBO J.* 15, 5752.

(226) Choi, B. K., Bobrowicz, P., Davidson, R. C., Hamilton, S. R., Kung, D. H., Li, H., Miele, R. G., Nett, J. H., Wildt, S., and Gerngross, T. U. (2003) Use of combinatorial genetic libraries to humanize N-linked glycosylation in the yeast *Pichia pastoris*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 100, 5022–5027.

(227) Nett, J. H., Cook, W. J., Chen, M. T., Davidson, R. C., Bobrowicz, P., Kett, W., Brevnova, E., Potgieter, T. I., Mellon, M. T., Prinz, B., Choi, B. K., Zha, D., Burnina, I., Bukowski, J. T., Du, M., Wildt, S., and Hamilton, S. R. (2013) Characterization of the *Pichia pastoris* protein-O-mannosyltransferase gene family. *PLoS One* 8, No. e68325.

(228) Nett, J. H., Stadheim, T. A., Li, H., Bobrowicz, P., Hamilton, S. R., Davidson, R. C., Choi, B. K., Mitchell, T., Bobrowicz, B., Rittenhour, A., et al. (2011) A combinatorial genetic library approach to target heterologous glycosylation enzymes to the endoplasmic reticulum or the Golgi apparatus of *Pichia pastoris*. *Yeast* 28, 237–252.

(229) Hamilton, S. R., Davidson, R. C., Sethuraman, N., Nett, J. H., Jiang, Y., Rios, S., Bobrowicz, P., Stadheim, T. A., Li, H., Choi, B. K., Hopkins, D., Wischniewski, H., Roser, J., Mitchell, T., Strawbridge, R. R., Hoopes, J., Wildt, S., and Gerngross, T. U. (2006) Humanization of yeast to produce complex terminally sialylated glycoproteins. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 313, 1441–1443.

(230) Jacobs, P. P., Geysens, S., Verweken, W., Contreras, R., and Callewaert, N. (2009) Engineering complex-type N-glycosylation in *Pichia pastoris* using Glyco Switch technology. *Nat. Protoc.* 4, 58–70.

(231) Hamilton, S. R., Cook, W. J., Gomathinayagam, S., Burnina, I., Bukowski, J., Hopkins, D., Schwartz, S., Du, M., Sharkey, N. J., Bobrowicz, P., et al. (2013) Production of sialylated O-linked glycans in *Pichia pastoris*. *Glycobiology* 23, 1192–1203.

(232) Amano, K., Chiba, Y., Kasahara, Y., Kato, Y., Kaneko, M. K., Kuno, A., Ito, H., Kobayashi, K., Hirabayashi, J., Jigami, Y., and Narimatsu, H. (2008) Engineering of mucin-type human glycoproteins in yeast cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 105, 3232–3237.

(233) Choi, B.-K., Warburton, S., Lin, H., Patel, R., Boldogh, I., Meehl, M., d'Anjou, M., Pon, L., Stadheim, T. A., and Sethuraman, N. (2012) Improvement of N-glycan site occupancy of therapeutic glycoproteins produced in *Pichia pastoris*. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 95, 671–682.

(234) Valderrama-Rincon, J. D., Fisher, A. C., Merritt, J. H., Fan, Y. Y., Reading, C. A., Chhiba, K., Heiss, C., Azadi, P., Aebi, M., and DeLisa, M. P. (2012) An engineered eukaryotic protein glycosylation pathway in *Escherichia coli*. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 8, 434–436.

(235) Du, T., Buenbrazo, N., Kell, L., Rahmani, S., Sim, L., Withers, S. G., DeFrees, S., and Wakarchuk, W. (2019) A Bacterial Expression Platform for Production of Therapeutic Proteins Containing Human-like O-Linked Glycans. *Cell Chem. Biol.* 26, 203–212.

(236) Han, C., Shan, H., Bi, C., Zhang, X., Qi, J., Zhang, B., Gu, Y., and Yu, W. (2015) A highly effective and adjustable dual plasmid system for O-GlcNAcylated recombinant protein production in *E. coli*. *J. Biochem.* 157, 477–484.

(237) Schoborg, J. A., Hershewe, J., Stark, J. C., Kightlinger, W., Kath, J. E., Jaroentomeechai, T., Natarajan, A., DeLisa, M. P., and Jewett, M. C. (2018) A cell-free platform for rapid synthesis and testing of active oligosaccharyltransferases. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 115, 739.

(238) Stark, J. C., Jaroentomeechai, T., Moeller, T. D., Dubner, R. S., Hsu, K. J., Stevenson, T. C., DeLisa, M. P., and Jewett, M. C. (2019) On-demand, cell-free biomanufacturing of conjugate vaccines at the point-of-care. *bioRxiv*; June 24, 2019; DOI: 10.1101/681841 (accessed 2020-04-01).

(239) Jaroentomeechai, T., Stark, J. C., Natarajan, A., Glasscock, C. J., Yates, L. E., Hsu, K. J., Mrksich, M., Jewett, M. C., and DeLisa, M. P. (2018) Single-pot glycoprotein biosynthesis using a cell-free transcription-translation system enriched with glycosylation machinery. *Nat. Commun.* 9, 2686.

(240) Wu, Z., Jiang, K., Zhu, H., Ma, C., Yu, Z., Li, L., Guan, W., Liu, Y., Zhu, H., Chen, Y., Li, S., Li, J., Cheng, J., Zhang, L., and Wang, P. G. (2016) Site-Directed Glycosylation of Peptide/Protein with Homogeneous O-Linked Eukaryotic N-Glycans. *Bioconjugate Chem.* 27, 1972–1975.

(241) Schwarz, F., Huang, W., Li, C., Schulz, B. L., Lizak, C., Palumbo, A., Numao, S., Neri, D., Aebi, M., and Wang, L.-X. (2010) A combined

method for producing homogeneous glycoproteins with eukaryotic N-glycosylation. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 6, 264–266.

(242) Chalker, J. M., Bernardes, G. J., and Davis, B. G. (2011) A “tag-and-modify” approach to site-selective protein modification. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 44, 730–741.

(243) Yang, A., Ha, S., Ahn, J., Kim, R., Kim, S., Lee, Y., Kim, J., Söll, D., Lee, H.-Y., and Park, H.-S. (2016) A chemical biology route to site-specific authentic protein modifications. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 354, 623–626.

(244) Wright, T. H., Bower, B. J., Chalker, J. M., Bernardes, G. J., Wiewiora, R., Ng, W. L., Raj, R., Faulkner, S., Vallee, M. R., Phanumartwath, A., Coleman, O. D., Thezenas, M. L., Khan, M., Galan, S. R., Lercher, L., Schombs, M. W., Gerstberger, S., Palm-Espling, M. E., Baldwin, A. J., Kessler, B. M., Claridge, T. D., Mohammed, S., and Davis, B. G. (2016) Posttranslational mutagenesis: A chemical strategy for exploring protein side-chain diversity. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 354, No. aag1465.

(245) Murakami, M., Kiuchi, T., Nishihara, M., Tezuka, K., Okamoto, R., Izumi, M., and Kajihara, Y. (2016) Chemical synthesis of erythropoietin glycoforms for insights into the relationship between glycosylation pattern and bioactivity. *Sci. Adv.* 2, No. e1500678.

(246) Jaffé, S. R. P., Strutton, B., Levarski, Z., Pandhal, J., and Wright, P. C. (2014) *Escherichia coli* as a glycoprotein production host: recent developments and challenges. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 30, 205–210.

(247) Baeshen, M. N., Al-Hejin, A., Bora, R. S., Ahmed, M. M., Ramadan, H. A., Saini, K. S., Baeshen, N. A., and Redwan, E. M. (2015) Production of Biopharmaceuticals in *E. coli*: Current scenario and future perspectives. *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 25, 953.

(248) Merritt, J. H., Ollis, A. A., Fisher, A. C., and DeLisa, M. P. (2013) Glycans-by-design: engineering bacteria for the biosynthesis of complex glycans and glycoconjugates. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 110, 1550–1564.

(249) Pandhal, J., and Wright, P. C. (2010) N-Linked glycoengineering for human therapeutic proteins in bacteria. *Biotechnol. Lett.* 32, 1189–1198.

(250) Alaimo, C., Catrein, I., Morf, L., Marolda, C. L., Callewaert, N., Valvano, M. A., Feldman, M. F., and Aebi, M. (2006) Two distinct but interchangeable mechanisms for flipping of lipid-linked oligosaccharides. *EMBO J.* 25, 967–976.

(251) Glasscock, C. J., Yates, L. E., Jaroentomeechai, T., Wilson, J. D., Merritt, J. H., Lucks, J. B., and DeLisa, M. P. (2018) A flow cytometric approach to engineering *Escherichia coli* for improved eukaryotic protein glycosylation. *Metab. Eng.* 47, 488–495.

(252) Kong, Y., Li, J., Hu, X., Wang, Y., Meng, Q., Gu, G., Wang, P. G., and Chen, M. (2018) N-Glycosyltransferase from *Aggregatibacter aphrophilus* synthesizes glycopeptides with relaxed nucleotide-activated sugar donor selectivity. *Carbohydr. Res.* 462, 7–12.

(253) Lauber, J., Handrick, R., Leptihn, S., Durre, P., and Gaisser, S. (2015) Expression of the functional recombinant human glycosyltransferase GalNAcT2 in *Escherichia coli*. *Microb. Cell Fact.* 14, 3.

(254) Carlson, E. D., Gan, R., Hodgman, C. E., and Jewett, M. C. (2012) Cell-free protein synthesis: applications come of age. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 30, 1185–1194.

(255) Nirenberg, M. W., and Matthaei, J. H. (1961) The dependence of cell-free protein synthesis in *E. coli* upon naturally occurring or synthetic polyribonucleotides. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 47, 1588–1602.

(256) Zubay, G., Morse, D. E., Schrenk, W. J., and Miller, J. H. M. (1972) Detection and Isolation of the Repressor Protein for the Tryptophan Operon of *Escherichia coli*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 69, 1100–1103.

(257) Chambers, D. A., and Zubay, G. (1969) The stimulatory effect of cyclic adenosine 3′5′-monophosphate on DNA-directed synthesis of beta-galactosidase in a cell-free system. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 63, 118–122.

(258) Jewett, M. C., and Swartz, J. R. (2004) Mimicking the *Escherichia coli* cytoplasmic environment activates long-lived and efficient cell-free protein synthesis. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 86, 19–26.

(259) Jewett, M. C., and Swartz, J. R. (2004) Substrate replenishment extends protein synthesis with an in vitro translation system designed to mimic the cytoplasm. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 87, 465–471.

(260) Calhoun, K. A., and Swartz, J. R. (2005) Energizing cell-free protein synthesis with glucose metabolism. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 90, 606–613.

(261) Jewett, M. C., Calhoun, K. A., Voloshin, A., Wu, J. J., and Swartz, J. R. (2008) An integrated cell-free metabolic platform for protein production and synthetic biology. *Mol. Syst. Biol.* 4, 220.

(262) Noireaux, V., and Libchaber, A. (2004) A vesicle bioreactor as a step toward an artificial cell assembly. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 101, 17669–17674.

(263) Caschera, F., and Noireaux, V. (2014) Synthesis of 2.3 mg/mL of protein with an all *Escherichia coli* cell-free transcription-translation system. *Biochimie* 99, 162–168.

(264) Des Soye, B. J., Gerbasi, V. R., Thomas, P. M., Kelleher, N. L., and Jewett, M. C. (2019) A Highly Productive, One-Pot Cell-Free Protein Synthesis Platform Based on Genomically Recoded *Escherichia coli*. *Cell Chem. Biol.* 26, 1743–1754.

(265) Wu, J. J., and Swartz, J. R. (2008) High yield cell-free production of integral membrane proteins without refolding or detergents. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, Biomembr.* 1778, 1237–1250.

(266) Cappuccio, J. A., Blanchette, C. D., Sulchek, T. A., Arroyo, E. S., Kralj, J. M., Hinz, A. K., Kuhn, E. A., Chromy, B. A., Segelke, B. W., Rothschild, K. J., Fletcher, J. E., Katzen, F., Peterson, T. C., Kudlicki, W. A., Bench, G., Hoepflich, P. D., and Coleman, M. A. (2008) Cell-free Co-expression of Functional Membrane Proteins and Apolipoprotein, Forming Soluble Nanolipoprotein Particles. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 7, 2246–2253.

(267) Goerke, A. R., and Swartz, J. R. (2009) High-level cell-free synthesis yields of proteins containing site-specific non-natural amino acids. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 102, 400–416.

(268) Zimmerman, E. S., Heibeck, T. H., Gill, A., Li, X., Murray, C. J., Madlansacay, M. R., Tran, C., Uter, N. T., Yin, G., Rivers, P. J., Yam, A. Y., Wang, W. D., Steiner, A. R., Bajad, S. U., Penta, K., Yang, W., Hallam, T. J., Thanos, C. D., and Sato, A. K. (2014) Production of site-specific antibody-drug conjugates using optimized non-natural amino acids in a cell-free expression system. *Bioconjugate Chem.* 25, 351–361.

(269) Martin, R. W., Des Soye, B. J., Kwon, Y.-C., Kay, J., Davis, R. G., Thomas, P. M., Majewska, N. L., Chen, C. X., Marcum, R. D., Weiss, M. G., Stoddart, A. E., Amiram, M., Ranji Charna, A. K., Patel, J. R., Isaacs, F. J., Kelleher, N. L., Hong, S. H., and Jewett, M. C. (2018) Cell-free protein synthesis from genomically recoded bacteria enables multisite incorporation of noncanonical amino acids. *Nat. Commun.* 9, 120.

(270) Lee, J., Schwieter, K. E., Watkins, A. M., Kim, D. S., Yu, H., Schwarz, K. J., Lim, J., Coronado, J., Byrom, M., Anslin, E. V., Ellington, A. D., Moore, J. S., and Jewett, M. C. (2019) Expanding the limits of the second genetic code with ribozymes. *Nat. Commun.* 10, 5097.

(271) Jin, X., Kightlinger, W., and Hong, S. H. (2019) Optimizing Cell-Free Protein Synthesis for Increased Yield and Activity of Colicins. *Methods Protoc.* 2, 28.

(272) Jin, X., Kightlinger, W., Kwon, Y.-C., and Hong, S. H. (2018) Rapid production and characterization of antimicrobial colicins using *Escherichia coli*-based cell-free protein synthesis. *Synth. Biol.* 3, No. ysy004.

(273) Jin, X., and Hong, S. H. (2018) Cell-free protein synthesis for producing ‘difficult-to-express’ proteins. *Biochem. Eng. J.* 138, 156–164.

(274) Bundy, B. C., and Swartz, J. R. (2011) Efficient disulfide bond formation in virus-like particles. *J. Biotechnol.* 154, 230–239.

(275) Goerke, A. R., and Swartz, J. R. (2008) Development of cell-free protein synthesis platforms for disulfide bonded proteins. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 99, 351–367.

(276) Knapp, K. G., Goerke, A. R., and Swartz, J. R. (2007) Cell-free synthesis of proteins that require disulfide bonds using glucose as an energy source. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 97, 901–908.

(277) Thavarajah, W., Verosloff, M. S., Jung, J. K., Alam, K. K., Miller, J. D., Jewett, M. C., Young, S. L., and Lucks, J. B. (2020) A primer on emerging field-deployable synthetic biology tools for global water quality monitoring. *npj Clean Water* 3, 18.

- (278) Silverman, A. D., Akova, U., Alam, K. K., Jewett, M. C., and Lucks, J. B. (2020) Design and Optimization of a Cell-Free Atrazine Biosensor. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 9, 671–677.
- (279) Verosloff, M., Chappell, J., Perry, K. L., Thompson, J. R., and Lucks, J. B. (2019) PLANT-Dx: A Molecular Diagnostic for Point-of-Use Detection of Plant Pathogens. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 8, 902–905.
- (280) Pardee, K., Green, A. A., Ferrante, T., Cameron, D. E., DaleyKeyser, A., Yin, P., and Collins, J. J. (2014) Paper-Based Synthetic Gene Networks. *Cell* 159, 940–954.
- (281) Pardee, K., Green, A. A., Takahashi, M. K., Braff, D., Lambert, G., Lee, J. W., Ferrante, T., Ma, D., Donghia, N., Fan, M., Daringer, N. M., Bosch, I., Dudley, D. M., O'Connor, D. H., Gehrke, L., and Collins, J. J. (2016) Rapid, Low-Cost Detection of Zika Virus Using Programmable Biomolecular Components. *Cell* 165, 1255–1266.
- (282) Ma, D., Shen, L., Wu, K., Diehnelt, C. W., and Green, A. A. (2018) Low-cost detection of norovirus using paper-based cell-free systems and synbody-based viral enrichment. *Synth. Biol.* 3, No. ysy018.
- (283) Takahashi, M. K., Tan, X., Dy, A. J., Braff, D., Akana, R. T., Furuta, Y., Donghia, N., Ananthakrishnan, A., and Collins, J. J. (2018) A low-cost paper-based synthetic biology platform for analyzing gut microbiota and host biomarkers. *Nat. Commun.* 9, 3347.
- (284) Thavarajah, W., Silverman, A. D., Verosloff, M. S., Kelley-Loughnane, N., Jewett, M. C., and Lucks, J. B. (2020) Point-of-Use Detection of Environmental Fluoride via a Cell-Free Riboswitch-Based Biosensor. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 9, 10–18.
- (285) Stark, J. C., Huang, A., Hsu, K. J., Dubner, R. S., Forbrook, J., Marshall, S., Rodriguez, F., Washington, M., Rybnicky, G. A., Nguyen, P. Q., Hasselbacher, B., Jabri, R., Kamran, R., Koralewski, V., Wightkin, W., Martinez, T., and Jewett, M. C. (2019) BioBits Health: Classroom Activities Exploring Engineering, Biology, and Human Health with Fluorescent Readouts. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 8, 1001–1009.
- (286) Huang, A., Nguyen, P. Q., Stark, J. C., Takahashi, M. K., Donghia, N., Ferrante, T., Dy, A. J., Hsu, K. J., Dubner, R. S., Pardee, K., Jewett, M. C., and Collins, J. J. (2018) BioBits Explorer: A modular synthetic biology education kit. *Sci. Adv.* 4, No. eaat5105.
- (287) Stark, J. C., Huang, A., Nguyen, P. Q., Dubner, R. S., Hsu, K. J., Ferrante, T. C., Anderson, M., Kanapskyte, A., Mucha, Q., Packett, J. S., Patel, P., Patel, R., Qaq, D., Zondor, T., Burke, J., Martinez, T., Miller-Berry, A., Puppala, A., Reichert, K., Schmid, M., Brand, L., Hill, L. R., Chellaswamy, J. F., Faheem, N., Fetherling, S., Gong, E., Gonzalzes, E. M., Granito, T., Koritsaris, J., Nguyen, B., Ottman, S., Palfy, C., Patel, A., Skweres, S., Slaton, A., Woods, T., Donghia, N., Pardee, K., Collins, J. J., and Jewett, M. C. (2018) BioBits Bright: A fluorescent synthetic biology education kit. *Sci. Adv.* 4, No. eaat5107.
- (288) Collias, D., Marshall, R., Collins, S. P., Beisel, C. L., and Noireaux, V. (2019) An educational module to explore CRISPR technologies with a cell-free transcription-translation system. *Synth. Biol.*, DOI: 10.1093/synbio/ysz005.
- (289) Aoki, M., Matsuda, T., Tomo, Y., Miyata, Y., Inoue, M., Kigawa, T., and Yokoyama, S. (2009) Automated system for high-throughput protein production using the dialysis cell-free method. *Protein Expression Purif.* 68, 128–136.
- (290) Gurramkonda, C., Rao, A., Borhani, S., Pilli, M., Deldari, S., Ge, X., Pezeshk, N., Han, T. C., Tolosa, M., Kostov, Y., Tolosa, L., Wood, D. W., Vattam, K., Frey, D. D., and Rao, G. (2018) Improving the recombinant human erythropoietin glycosylation using microsome supplementation in CHO cell-free system. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 115, 1253–1264.
- (291) Brödel, A. K., Sonnabend, A., and Kubick, S. (2014) Cell-free protein expression based on extracts from CHO cells. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 111, 25–36.
- (292) Martin, R. W., Majewska, N. I., Chen, C. X., Albanetti, T. E., Jimenez, R. B. C., Schmelzer, A. E., Jewett, M. C., and Roy, V. (2017) Development of a CHO-Based Cell-Free Platform for Synthesis of Active Monoclonal Antibodies. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 6, 1370–1379.
- (293) Mikami, S., Kobayashi, T., Yokoyama, S., and Imataka, H. (2006) A hybridoma-based in vitro translation system that efficiently synthesizes glycoproteins. *J. Biotechnol.* 127, 65–78.
- (294) Guarino, C., and DeLisa, M. P. (2012) A prokaryote-based cell-free translation system that efficiently synthesizes glycoproteins. *Glycobiology* 22, 596–601.
- (295) Thomann, M., Schlothauer, T., Dashivets, T., Malik, S., Avenal, C., Bulau, P., Rüger, P., and Reusch, D. (2015) In Vitro Glycoengineering of IgG1 and Its Effect on Fc Receptor Binding and ADCC Activity. *PLoS One* 10, No. e0134949.
- (296) DeFrees, S., Wang, Z. G., Xing, R., Scott, A. E., Wang, J., Zopf, D., Gouty, D. L., Sjöberg, E. R., Panneerselvam, K., Brinkman-Van der Linden, E. C., Bayer, R. J., Tarp, M. A., and Clausen, H. (2006) GlycoPEGylation of recombinant therapeutic proteins produced in *Escherichia coli*. *Glycobiology* 16, 833–843.
- (297) Henderson, G. E., Isett, K. D., and Gerngross, T. U. (2011) Site-Specific Modification of Recombinant Proteins: A Novel Platform for Modifying Glycoproteins Expressed in *E. coli*. *Bioconjugate Chem.* 22, 903–912.
- (298) Witte, K., Sears, P., Martin, R., and Wong, C.-H. (1997) Enzymatic Glycoprotein Synthesis: Preparation of Ribonuclease Glycoforms via Enzymatic Glycopeptide Condensation and Glycosylation. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 119, 2114–2118.
- (299) Wang, L.-X. (2008) Chemoenzymatic synthesis of glycopeptides and glycoproteins through endoglycosidase-catalyzed transglycosylation. *Carbohydr. Res.* 343, 1509–1522.
- (300) Li, B., Zeng, Y., Hauser, S., Song, H., and Wang, L.-X. (2005) Highly Efficient Endoglycosidase-Catalyzed Synthesis of Glycopeptides Using Oligosaccharide Oxazolines as Donor Substrates. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127, 9692–9693.
- (301) Rising, T. W., Claridge, T. D., Davies, N., Gamblin, D. P., Moir, J. W., and Fairbanks, A. J. (2006) Synthesis of N-glycan oxazolines: donors for endohexosaminidase catalysed glycosylation. *Carbohydr. Res.* 341, 1574–1596.
- (302) Huang, W., Groothuys, S., Heredia, A., Kuijpers, B. H. M., Rutjes, F. P. J. T., van Delft, F. L., and Wang, L.-X. (2009) Enzymatic Glycosylation of Triazole-Linked GlcNAc/Glc-Peptides: Synthesis, Stability and Anti-HIV Activity of Triazole-Linked HIV-1 gp41 Glycopeptide C34 Analogues. *ChemBioChem* 10, 1234–1242.
- (303) Umekawa, M., Huang, W., Li, B., Fujita, K., Ashida, H., Wang, L. X., and Yamamoto, K. (2008) Mutants of *Mucor hiemalis* endo-beta-N-acetylglucosaminidase show enhanced transglycosylation and glycosynthase-like activities. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283, 4469–4479.
- (304) van Kasteren, S. I., Kramer, H. B., Gamblin, D. P., and Davis, B. G. (2007) Site-selective glycosylation of proteins: creating synthetic glycoproteins. *Nat. Protoc.* 2, 3185.
- (305) Guberman, M., and Seeberger, P. H. (2019) Automated Glycan Assembly: A Perspective. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 141, 5581–5592.
- (306) Hahm, H. S., Schlegel, M. K., Hurevich, M., Eller, S., Schuhmacher, F., Hofmann, J., Pagel, K., and Seeberger, P. H. (2017) Automated glycan assembly using the Glycoeer 2.1 synthesizer. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 114, E3385–E3389.
- (307) Eller, S., Collot, M., Yin, J., Hahm, H. S., and Seeberger, P. H. (2013) Automated Solid-Phase Synthesis of Chondroitin Sulfate Glycosaminoglycans. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* 52, 5858–5861.
- (308) Liu, L., Prudden, A. R., Capicciotti, C. J., Bosman, G. P., Yang, J.-Y., Chapla, D. G., Moremen, K. W., and Boons, G.-J. (2019) Streamlining the chemoenzymatic synthesis of complex N-glycans by a stop and go strategy. *Nat. Chem.* 11, 161–169.
- (309) Pereira, N. A., Chan, K. F., Lin, P. C., and Song, Z. (2018) The “less-is-more” in therapeutic antibodies: Afucosylated anti-cancer antibodies with enhanced antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. *mAbs* 10, 693–711.
- (310) Negrier, C., Knobe, K., Tiede, A., Giangrande, P., and Moss, J. (2011) Enhanced pharmacokinetic properties of a glyco PEGylated recombinant factor IX: a first human dose trial in patients with hemophilia B. *Blood* 118, 2695–2701.
- (311) Kay, E., Cuccui, J., and Wren, B. W. (2019) Recent advances in the production of recombinant glycoconjugate vaccines. *npj Vaccines* 4, 16.

- (312) Astronomo, R. D., and Burton, D. R. (2010) Carbohydrate vaccines: developing sweet solutions to sticky situations? *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery* 9, 308–324.
- (313) Buskas, T., Thompson, P., and Boons, G.-J. (2009) Immunotherapy for cancer: synthetic carbohydrate-based vaccines. *Chem. Commun. (Cambridge, U. K.)*, 5335–5349.
- (314) Abdel-Motal, U. M., Guay, H. M., Wigglesworth, K., Welsh, R. M., and Galili, U. (2007) Immunogenicity of influenza virus vaccine is increased by anti-gal-mediated targeting to antigen-presenting cells. *J. Virol.* 81, 9131–9141.
- (315) Abdel-Motal, U. M., Wang, S., Awad, A., Lu, S., Wigglesworth, K., and Galili, U. (2010) Increased immunogenicity of HIV-1 p24 and gp120 following immunization with gp120/p24 fusion protein vaccine expressing alpha-gal epitopes. *Vaccine* 28, 1758–1765.
- (316) Deguchi, T., Tanemura, M., Miyoshi, E., Nagano, H., Machida, T., Ohmura, Y., Kobayashi, S., Marubashi, S., Eguchi, H., Takeda, Y., Ito, T., Mori, M., Doki, Y., and Sawa, Y. (2010) Increased Immunogenicity of Tumor-Associated Antigen, Mucin 1, Engineered to Express α -Gal Epitopes: A Novel Approach to Immunotherapy in Pancreatic Cancer. *Cancer Res.* 70, 5259–5269.
- (317) Deriy, L., Ogawa, H., Gao, G.-P., and Galili, U. (2005) In vivo targeting of vaccinating tumor cells to antigen-presenting cells by a gene therapy method with adenovirus containing the alpha-1,3galactosyl-transferase gene. *Cancer Gene Ther.* 12, 528–539.
- (318) Kristian, S. A., Hwang, J. H., Hall, B., Leire, E., Iacomini, J., Old, R., Galili, U., Roberts, C., Mullis, K. B., Westby, M., and Nizet, V. (2015) Retargeting pre-existing human antibodies to a bacterial pathogen with an alpha-Gal conjugated aptamer. *J. Mol. Med.* 93, 619–631.
- (319) Pedersen, J. W., Blixt, O., Bennett, E. P., Tarp, M. A., Dar, I., Mandel, U., Poulsen, S. S., Pedersen, A. E., Rasmussen, S., Jess, P., Clausen, H., and Wandall, H. H. (2011) Seromic profiling of colorectal cancer patients with novel glycopeptide microarray. *Int. J. Cancer* 128, 1860–1871.
- (320) Russo, L., Battocchio, C., Secchi, V., Magnano, E., Nappini, S., Taraballi, F., Gabrielli, L., Comelli, F., Papagni, A., Costa, B., Polzonetti, G., Nicotra, F., Natalello, A., Doglia, S. M., and Cipolla, L. (2014) Thiol-ene Mediated Neoglycosylation of Collagen Patches: A Preliminary Study. *Langmuir* 30, 1336–1342.
- (321) Huang, W., Giddens, J., Fan, S.-Q., Toonstra, C., and Wang, L.-X. (2012) Chemoenzymatic Glycoengineering of Intact IgG Antibodies for Gain of Functions. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 134, 12308–12318.
- (322) Huang, Z.-H., Shi, L., Ma, J.-W., Sun, Z.-Y., Cai, H., Chen, Y.-X., Zhao, Y.-F., and Li, Y.-M. (2012) A totally synthetic, self-assembling, adjuvant-free MUC1 glycopeptide vaccine for cancer therapy. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 134, 8730–8733.
- (323) Restuccia, A., Fettes, M. M., and Hudalla, G. A. (2016) Glycomaterials for immunomodulation, immunotherapy, and infection prophylaxis. *J. Mater. Chem. B* 4, 1569–1585.
- (324) Shurer, C. R., Head, S. E., Goudge, M. C., and Paszek, M. J. (2019) Mucin-coating technologies for protection and reduced aggregation of cellular production systems. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 116, 994–1005.
- (325) Ghaderi, D., Zhang, M., Hurtado-Ziola, N., and Varki, A. (2012) Production platforms for biotherapeutic glycoproteins. Occurrence, impact, and challenges of non-human sialylation. *Biotechnol. Genet. Eng. Rev.* 28, 147–176.
- (326) Dicker, M., and Strasser, R. (2015) Using glyco-engineering to produce therapeutic proteins. *Expert Opin. Biol. Ther.* 15, 1501.
- (327) Shields, R. L., Lai, J., Keck, R., O'Connell, L. Y., Hong, K., Meng, Y. G., Weikert, S. H. A., and Presta, L. G. (2002) Lack of Fucose on Human IgG1 N-Linked Oligosaccharide Improves Binding to Human Fc γ RIII and Antibody-dependent Cellular Toxicity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277, 26733–26740.
- (328) Ferrara, C., Stuart, F., Sondermann, P., Brunker, P., and Umaña, P. (2006) The Carbohydrate at Fc γ RIIIa Asn-162: AN ELEMENT REQUIRED FOR HIGH AFFINITY BINDING TO NON-FUCOSYLATED IgG GLYCOFORMS. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281, 5032–5036.
- (329) Sola, R. J., and Griebenow, K. (2009) Effects of glycosylation on the stability of protein pharmaceuticals. *J. Pharm. Sci.* 98, 1223–1245.
- (330) Byrne, B., Donohoe, G. G., and O'Kennedy, R. (2007) Sialic acids: carbohydrate moieties that influence the biological and physical properties of biopharmaceutical proteins and living cells. *Drug Discovery Today* 12, 319–326.
- (331) Lindhout, T., Iqbal, U., Willis, L. M., Reid, A. N., Li, J., Liu, X., Moreno, M., and Wakarchuk, W. W. (2011) Site-specific enzymatic polysialylation of therapeutic proteins using bacterial enzymes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 108, 7397–7402.
- (332) Terekhov, S. S., Smirnov, I. V., Shamborant, O. G., Bobik, T. V., Ilyushin, D. G., Murashev, A. N., Dyachenko, I. A., Palikov, V. A., Knorre, V. D., Belogurov, A. A., Ponomarenko, N. A., Kuzina, E. S., Genkin, D. D., Masson, P., and Gabibov, A. G. (2015) Chemical Polysialylation and In Vivo Tetramerization Improve Pharmacokinetic Characteristics of Recombinant Human Butyrylcholinesterase-Based Bioscavengers. *Acta Naturae* 7, 136–141.
- (333) Alconcel, S. N. S., Baas, A. S., and Maynard, H. D. (2011) FDA-approved poly(ethylene glycol)-protein conjugate drugs. *Polym. Chem.* 2, 1442–1448.
- (334) Olinger, G. G., Jr., Pettitt, J., Kim, D., Working, C., Bohorov, O., Bratcher, B., Hiatt, E., Hume, S. D., Johnson, A. K., Morton, J., Pauly, M., Whaley, K. J., Lear, C. M., Biggins, J. E., Scully, C., Hensley, L., and Zeitlin, L. (2012) Delayed treatment of Ebola virus infection with plant-derived monoclonal antibodies provides protection in rhesus macaques. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 109, 18030–18035.
- (335) Virdi, V., Palaci, J., Laukens, B., Ryckaert, S., Cox, E., Vanderbeke, E., Depicker, A., and Callewaert, N. (2019) Yeast-secreted, dried and food-admixed monomeric IgA prevents gastrointestinal infection in a piglet model. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 37, 527–530.
- (336) Crowell, L. E., Lu, A. E., Love, K. R., Stockdale, A., Timmick, S. M., Wu, D., Wang, Y., Doherty, W., Bonnyman, A., Vecchiarello, N., Goodwine, C., Bradbury, L., Brady, J. R., Clark, J. J., Colant, N. A., Cvetkovic, A., Dalvie, N. C., Liu, D., Liu, Y., Mascarenhas, C. A., Matthews, C. B., Mozdziejcz, N. J., Shah, K. A., Wu, S.-L., Hancock, W. S., Braatz, R. D., Cramer, S. M., and Love, J. C. (2018) On-demand manufacturing of clinical-quality biopharmaceuticals. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 36, 988.
- (337) Salehi, A. S., Smith, M. T., Bennett, A. M., Williams, J. B., Pitt, W. G., and Bundy, B. C. (2016) Cell-free protein synthesis of a cytotoxic cancer therapeutic: Onconase production and a just-add-water cell-free system. *Biotechnol. J.* 11, 274–281.
- (338) Pardee, K., Slomovic, S., Nguyen, P. Q., Lee, J. W., Donghia, N., Burrill, D., Ferrante, T., McSorley, F. R., Furuta, Y., Vernet, A., Lewandowski, M., Boddy, C. N., Joshi, N. S., and Collins, J. J. (2016) Portable, On-Demand Biomolecular Manufacturing. *Cell* 167, 248–259.
- (339) Adiga, R., Al-Adhami, M., Andar, A., Borhani, S., Brown, S., Burgenson, D., Cooper, M. A., Deldari, S., Frey, D. D., Ge, X., Guo, H., Gurramkonda, C., Jensen, P., Kostov, Y., LaCourse, W., Liu, Y., Moreira, A., Mupparapu, K., Peñalber-Johnstone, C., Pilli, M., Punshon-Smith, B., Rao, A., Rao, G., Rauniyar, P., Snovida, S., Taurani, K., Tilahun, D., Tolosa, L., Tolosa, M., Tran, K., Vattem, K., Veeraraghavan, S., Wagner, B., Wilhide, J., Wood, D. W., and Zuber, A. (2018) Point-of-care production of therapeutic proteins of good-manufacturing-practice quality. *Nat. Biomed. Eng.* 2, 675–686.
- (340) De Gregorio, E., and Rappuoli, R. (2014) From empiricism to rational design: a personal perspective of the evolution of vaccine development. *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 14, 505.
- (341) Adamo, R., Nilo, A., Castagner, B., Boutureira, O., Berti, F., and Bernardes, G. J. L. (2013) Synthetically defined glycoprotein vaccines: current status and future directions. *Chem. Sci.* 4, 2995–3008.
- (342) Schneerson, R., Barrera, O., Sutton, A., and Robbins, J. B. (1980) Preparation, characterization, and immunogenicity of Haemophilus influenzae type b polysaccharide-protein conjugates. *J. Exp. Med.* 152, 361–376.
- (343) Comstock, L. E., and Kasper, D. L. (2006) Bacterial glycans: key mediators of diverse host immune responses. *Cell* 126, 847–850.

- (344) Frasca, C. E. (2009) Preparation of bacterial polysaccharide-protein conjugates: analytical and manufacturing challenges. *Vaccine* 27, 6468–6470.
- (345) Riddle, M. S., Kaminski, R. W., Di Paolo, C., Porter, C. K., Gutierrez, R. L., Clarkson, K. A., Weerts, H. E., Duplessis, C., Castellano, A., Alaimo, C., et al. (2016) Safety and immunogenicity of a candidate bioconjugate vaccine against *Shigella flexneri* 2a administered to healthy adults: a single-blind, randomized phase I study. *Clin. Vaccine Immunol.* 23, 908–917.
- (346) Huttner, A., Hatz, C., van den Dobbelsteen, G., Abbanat, D., Hornacek, A., Frölich, R., Dreyer, A. M., Martin, P., Davies, T., Fae, K., van den Nieuwenhof, I., Thoelen, S., de Vallière, S., Kuhn, A., Bernasconi, E., Viereck, V., Kavvadias, T., Kling, K., Ryu, G., Hülder, T., Gröger, S., Scheiner, D., Alaimo, C., Harbarth, S., Poolman, J., and Fonck, V. G. (2017) Safety, immunogenicity, and preliminary clinical efficacy of a vaccine against extraintestinal pathogenic *Escherichia coli* in women with a history of recurrent urinary tract infection: a randomised, single-blind, placebo-controlled phase 1b trial. *Lancet Infect. Dis.* 17, 528–537.
- (347) Garcia-Quintanilla, F., Iwashkiw, J. A., Price, N. L., Stratilo, C., and Feldman, M. F. (2014) Production of a recombinant vaccine candidate against *Burkholderia pseudomallei* exploiting the bacterial N-glycosylation machinery. *Front. Microbiol.* 5, 381.
- (348) Ma, Z., Zhang, H., Shang, W., Zhu, F., Han, W., Zhao, X., Han, D., Wang, P. G., and Chen, M. (2014) Glycoconjugate vaccine containing *Escherichia coli* O157: H7 O-antigen linked with maltose-binding protein elicits humoral and cellular responses. *PLoS One* 9, No. e105215.
- (349) Cuccui, J., Thomas, R. M., Moule, M. G., D'Elia, R. V., Laws, T. R., Mills, D. C., Williamson, D., Atkins, T. P., Prior, J. L., and Wren, B. W. (2013) Exploitation of bacterial N-linked glycosylation to develop a novel recombinant glycoconjugate vaccine against *Francisella tularensis*. *Open Biol.* 3, 130002.
- (350) Marshall, L. E., Nelson, M., Davies, C. H., Whelan, A. O., Jenner, D. C., Moule, M. G., Denman, C., Cuccui, J., Atkins, T. P., Wren, B. W., et al. (2018) An O-antigen glycoconjugate vaccine produced using protein glycan coupling technology is protective in an inhalational rat model of tularemia. *J. Immunol. Res.* 2018, 1.
- (351) Wacker, M., Wang, L., Kowarik, M., Dowd, M., Lipowsky, G., Faridmoayer, A., Shields, K., Park, S., Alaimo, C., Kelley, K. A., Braun, M., Quebatte, J., Gambillara, V., Carranza, P., Steffen, M., and Lee, J. C. (2014) Prevention of *Staphylococcus aureus* infections by glycoprotein vaccines synthesized in *Escherichia coli*. *J. Infect. Dis.* 209, 1551–1561.
- (352) Herbert, J. A., Kay, E. J., Faustini, S. E., Richter, A., Abouelhadid, S., Cuccui, J., Wren, B., and Mitchell, T. J. (2018) Production and efficacy of a low-cost recombinant pneumococcal protein polysaccharide conjugate vaccine. *Vaccine* 36, 3809–3819.
- (353) Reglinski, M., Ercoli, G., Plumptre, C., Kay, E., Petersen, F. C., Paton, J. C., Wren, B. W., and Brown, J. S. (2018) A recombinant conjugated pneumococcal vaccine that protects against murine infections with a similar efficacy to Prevnar-13. *npj Vaccines*, DOI: 10.1038/s41541-018-0090-4.
- (354) Sun, P., Pan, C., Zeng, M., Liu, B., Liang, H., Wang, D., Liu, X., Wang, B., Lyu, Y., Wu, J., et al. (2018) Design and production of conjugate vaccines against *S. paratyphi* A using an O-linked glycosylation system in vivo. *npj Vaccines* 3, 4.
- (355) Feldman, M. F., Mayer Bridwell, A. E., Scott, N. E., Vinogradov, E., McKee, S. R., Chavez, S. M., Twentymann, J., Stallings, C. L., Rosen, D. A., and Harding, C. M. (2019) A promising bioconjugate vaccine against hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 116, 18655–18663.
- (356) Mukherjee, J., Casadevall, A., and Scharff, M. D. (1993) Molecular characterization of the humoral responses to *Cryptococcus neoformans* infection and glucuronoxylomannan-tetanus toxoid conjugate immunization. *J. Exp. Med.* 177, 1105–1116.
- (357) Oscarson, S., Alpe, M., Svahnberg, P., Nakouzi, A., and Casadevall, A. (2005) Synthesis and immunological studies of glycoconjugates of *Cryptococcus neoformans* capsular glucuronoxylomannan oligosaccharide structures. *Vaccine* 23, 3961–3972.
- (358) Wu, X., and Bundle, D. R. (2005) Synthesis of Glycoconjugate Vaccines for *Candida albicans* Using Novel Linker Methodology. *J. Org. Chem.* 70, 7381–7388.
- (359) Wu, X., Lipinski, T., Carrel, F. R., Bailey, J. J., and Bundle, D. R. (2007) Synthesis and immunochemical studies on a *Candida albicans* cluster glycoconjugate vaccine. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 5, 3477–3485.
- (360) Xin, H., Dziadek, S., Bundle, D. R., and Cutler, J. E. (2008) Synthetic glycopeptide vaccines combining β -mannan and peptide epitopes induce protection against candidiasis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 105, 13526–13531.
- (361) Torosantucci, A., Bromuro, C., Chiani, P., De Bernardis, F., Berti, F., Galli, C., Norelli, F., Bellucci, C., Polonelli, L., Costantino, P., et al. (2005) A novel glyco-conjugate vaccine against fungal pathogens. *J. Exp. Med.* 202, 597–606.
- (362) Wang, J., Li, H., Zou, G., and Wang, L.-X. (2007) Novel template-assembled oligosaccharide clusters as epitope mimics for HIV-neutralizing antibody 2G12. Design, synthesis, and antibody binding study. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 5, 1529–1540.
- (363) Wang, S.-K., Liang, P.-H., Astronomo, R. D., Hsu, T.-L., Hsieh, S.-L., Burton, D. R., and Wong, C.-H. (2008) Targeting the carbohydrates on HIV-1: Interaction of oligomannose dendrons with human monoclonal antibody 2G12 and DC-SIGN. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 105, 3690–3695.
- (364) Joyce, J. G., Krauss, I. J., Song, H. C., Opalka, D. W., Grimm, K. M., Nahas, D. D., Esser, M. T., Hrin, R., Feng, M., Dudkin, V. Y., et al. (2008) An oligosaccharide-based HIV-1 2G12 mimotope vaccine induces carbohydrate-specific antibodies that fail to neutralize HIV-1 virions. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 105, 15684–15689.
- (365) Hewitt, M. C., and Seeberger, P. H. (2001) Solution and solid-support synthesis of a potential leishmaniasis carbohydrate vaccine. *J. Org. Chem.* 66, 4233–4243.
- (366) Routier, F. H., Nikolaev, A. V., and Ferguson, M. A. (1999) The preparation of neoglycoconjugates containing inter-saccharide phosphodiester linkages as potential anti-Leishmania vaccines. *Glycoconjugate J.* 16, 773–780.
- (367) Meezan, E., Wu, H. C., Black, P. H., and Robbins, P. W. (1969) Comparative studies on the carbohydrate-containing membrane components of normal and virus-transformed mouse fibroblasts. II. Separation of glycoproteins and glycopeptides by sephadex chromatography. *Biochemistry* 8, 2518–2524.
- (368) Helling, F., Shang, A., Calves, M., Zhang, S., Ren, S., Robert, K. Y., Oettgen, H. F., and Livingston, P. O. (1994) GD3 vaccines for melanoma: superior immunogenicity of keyhole limpet hemocyanin conjugate vaccines. *Cancer Res.* 54, 197–203.
- (369) Helling, F., Zhang, S., Shang, A., Adluri, S., Calves, M., Koganty, R., Longenecker, B. M., Yao, T.-J., Oettgen, H. F., and Livingston, P. O. (1995) GM2-KLH conjugate vaccine: increased immunogenicity in melanoma patients after administration with immunological adjuvant QS-21. *Cancer Res.* 55, 2783–2788.
- (370) Zou, W., Borrelli, S., Gilbert, M., Liu, T., Pon, R. A., and Jennings, H. J. (2004) Bioengineering of surface GD3 ganglioside for immunotargeting human melanoma cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 25390.
- (371) Ragupathi, G., Meyers, M., Adluri, S., Howard, L., Musselli, C., and Livingston, P. O. (2000) Induction of antibodies against GD3 ganglioside in melanoma patients by vaccination with GD3-lactone-KLH conjugate plus immunological adjuvant QS-21. *Int. J. Cancer* 85, 659–666.
- (372) Pan, Y., Chefalo, P., Nagy, N., Harding, C., and Guo, Z. (2005) Synthesis and immunological properties of N-modified GM3 antigens as therapeutic cancer vaccines. *J. Med. Chem.* 48, 875–883.
- (373) Gilewski, T. A., Ragupathi, G., Dickler, M., Powell, S., Bhuta, S., Panageas, K., Koganty, R. R., Chin-Eng, J., Hudis, C., Norton, L., et al. (2007) Immunization of high-risk breast cancer patients with clustered sTn-KLH conjugate plus the immunologic adjuvant QS-21. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 13, 2977–2985.
- (374) Slovin, S. F., Ragupathi, G., Musselli, C., Fernandez, C., Diani, M., Verbel, D., Danishefsky, S., Livingston, P., and Scher, H. I. (2005) Thomsen-Friedenreich (TF) antigen as a target for prostate cancer vaccine: clinical trial results with TF cluster (c)-KLH plus QS21

conjugate vaccine in patients with biochemically relapsed prostate cancer. *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 54, 694–702.

(375) Slovin, S. F., Ragupathi, G., Musselli, C., Olkiewicz, K., Verbel, D., Kuduk, S. D., Schwarz, J. B., Sames, D., Danishefsky, S., Livingston, P. O., et al. (2003) Fully synthetic carbohydrate-based vaccines in biochemically relapsed prostate cancer: clinical trial results with α -N-acetylgalactosamine-O-serine/threonine conjugate vaccine. *J. Clin. Oncol.* 21, 4292–4298.

(376) Slovin, S. F., Ragupathi, G., Fernandez, C., Diani, M., Jefferson, M. P., Wilton, A., Kelly, W. K., Morris, M., Solit, D., Clausen, H., et al. (2007) A polyvalent vaccine for high-risk prostate patients: “are more antigens better?” *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 56, 1921–1930.

(377) Ragupathi, G., Cappello, S., Yi, S. S., Canter, D., Spassova, M., Bornmann, W. G., Danishefsky, S. J., and Livingston, P. O. (2002) Comparison of antibody titers after immunization with monovalent or tetravalent KLH conjugate vaccines. *Vaccine* 20, 1030–1038.

(378) Ragupathi, G., Koide, F., Sathyan, N., Kagan, E., Spassova, M., Bornmann, W., Gregor, P., Reis, C. A., Clausen, H., Danishefsky, S. J., et al. (2003) A preclinical study comparing approaches for augmenting the immunogenicity of a heptavalent KLH-conjugate vaccine against epithelial cancers. *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 52, 608–616.

(379) Wang, J., Zhang, Y., Wei, J., Zhang, X., Zhang, B., Zhu, Z., Zou, W., Wang, Y., Mou, Z., Ni, B., and Wu, Y. (2007) Lewis X oligosaccharides targeting to DC-SIGN enhanced antigen-specific immune response. *Immunology* 121, 174–182.

(380) Chen, W. C., Kawasaki, N., Nycholat, C. M., Han, S., Pilotte, J., Crocker, P. R., and Paulson, J. C. (2012) Antigen Delivery to Macrophages Using Liposomal Nanoparticles Targeting Sialoadhesin/CD169. *PLoS One* 7, No. e39039.

(381) Hirabayashi, J., Yamada, M., Kuno, A., and Tateno, H. (2013) Lectin microarrays: concept, principle and applications. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 42, 4443–4458.

(382) Park, S., Gildersleeve, J. C., Blixt, O., and Shin, I. (2013) Carbohydrate microarrays. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 42, 4310–4326.

(383) Zhao, J., Patwa, T. H., Lubman, D. M., and Simeone, D. M. (2008) Protein biomarkers in cancer: natural glycoprotein microarray approaches. *Curr. Opin. Mol. Ther.* 10, 602.

(384) Wang, S.-K., and Cheng, C.-M. (2015) Glycan-based diagnostic devices: current progress, challenges and perspectives. *Chem. Commun. (Cambridge, U. K.)* 51, 16750–16762.

(385) Melli, L. J., Ciocchini, A. E., Caillava, A. J., Voza, N., Chinen, I., Rivas, M., Feldman, M. F., Ugalde, J. E., and Comerci, D. J. (2015) Serogroup-specific bacterial engineered glycoproteins as novel antigenic targets for diagnosis of shiga toxin-producing-escherichia coli-associated hemolytic-uremic syndrome. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 53, 528–538.

(386) Ciocchini, A. E., Serantes, D. A. R., Melli, L. J., Guidolin, L. S., Iwashkiw, J. A., Elena, S., Franco, C., Nicola, A. M., Feldman, M. F., Comerci, D. J., et al. (2014) A bacterial engineered glycoprotein as a novel antigen for diagnosis of bovine brucellosis. *Vet. Microbiol.* 172, 455–465.

(387) Cortina, M. E., Balzano, R. E., Rey Serantes, D. A., Caillava, A. J., Elena, S., Ferreira, A. C., Nicola, A. M., Ugalde, J. E., Comerci, D. J., and Ciocchini, A. E. (2016) A Bacterial Glycoengineered Antigen for Improved Serodiagnosis of Porcine Brucellosis. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 54, 1448–1455.

(388) Iwashkiw, J. A., Fentabil, M. A., Faridmoayer, A., Mills, D. C., Pepler, M., Czibener, C., Ciocchini, A. E., Comerci, D. J., Ugalde, J. E., and Feldman, M. F. (2012) Exploiting the *Campylobacter jejuni* protein glycosylation system for glycoengineering vaccines and diagnostic tools directed against brucellosis. *Microb. Cell Fact.* 11, 13.

(389) Chatterjee, M., Draghici, S., and Tainsky, M. (2006) Immunotheranostics: breaking tolerance in immunotherapy using tumor autoantigens identified on protein microarrays. *Curr. Opin. Drug Discovery Dev.* 9, 380–385.

(390) Lee, S. S., Fyrner, T., Chen, F., Álvarez, Z., Sleep, E., Chun, D. S., Weiner, J. A., Cook, R. W., Freshman, R. D., Schallmo, M. S., Katchko, K. M., Schneider, A. D., Smith, J. T., Yun, C., Singh, G., Hashmi, S. Z., McClendon, M. T., Yu, Z., Stock, S. R., Hsu, W. K., Hsu, E. L., and

Stupp, S. I. (2017) Sulfated glycopeptide nanostructures for multi-potent protein activation. *Nat. Nanotechnol.* 12, 821–829.

(391) Huang, J., Bonduelle, C., Thévenot, J., Lecommandoux, S. b., and Heise, A. (2012) Biologically active polymersomes from amphiphilic glycopeptides. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 134, 119–122.

(392) Yin, Z., Comellas-Aragones, M., Chowdhury, S., Bentley, P., Kaczanowska, K., BenMohamed, L., Gildersleeve, J. C., Finn, M., and Huang, X. (2013) Boosting immunity to small tumor-associated carbohydrates with bacteriophage Q β capsids. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 8, 1253–1262.

(393) Sackstein, R., Merzaban, J. S., Cain, D. W., Dagia, N. M., Spencer, J. A., Lin, C. P., and Wohlgenuth, R. (2008) Ex vivo glycan engineering of CD44 programs human multipotent mesenchymal stromal cell trafficking to bone. *Nat. Med. (N. Y., NY, U. S.)* 14, 181–187.

(394) Kramer, J. R., Onoa, B., Bustamante, C., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2015) Chemically tunable mucin chimeras assembled on living cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 112, 12574–12579.

(395) Saxon, E., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2000) Cell Surface Engineering by a Modified Staudinger Reaction. *Science (Washington, DC, U. S.)* 287, 2007–2010.

(396) Griffin, M. E., and Hsieh-Wilson, L. C. (2016) Glycan Engineering for Cell and Developmental Biology. *Cell Chem. Biol.* 23, 108–121.

(397) DuFort, C. C., Paszek, M. J., and Weaver, V. M. (2011) Balancing forces: architectural control of mechanotransduction. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 12, 308–319.

(398) Kuo, J. C.-H., Gandhi, J. G., Zia, R. N., and Paszek, M. J. (2018) Physical biology of the cancer cell glycocalyx. *Nat. Phys.* 14, 658–669.

(399) Paszek, M. J., DuFort, C. C., Rossier, O., Bainer, R., Mouw, J. K., Godula, K., Hudak, J. E., Lakins, J. N., Wijekoon, A. C., Cassereau, L., Rubashkin, M. G., Magbanua, M. J., Thorn, K. S., Davidson, M. W., Rugo, H. S., Park, J. W., Hammer, D. A., Giannone, G., Bertozzi, C. R., and Weaver, V. M. (2014) The cancer glycocalyx mechanically primes integrin-mediated growth and survival. *Nature* 511, 319–325.

(400) Shurer, C. R., Colville, M. J., Gupta, V. K., Head, S. E., Kai, F., Lakins, J. N., and Paszek, M. J. (2018) Genetically Encoded Toolbox for Glycocalyx Engineering: Tunable Control of Cell Adhesion, Survival, and Cancer Cell Behaviors. *ACS Biomater. Sci. Eng.* 4, 388–399.

(401) Pan, H., Colville, M. J., Supekar, N. T., Azadi, P., and Paszek, M. J. (2019) Sequence-Specific Mucins for Glycocalyx Engineering. *ACS Synth. Biol.* 8, 2315–2326.

(402) Nischan, N., and Kohler, J. J. (2016) Advances in cell surface glycoengineering reveal biological function. *Glycobiology* 26, 789–796.

(403) Shurer, C. R., Wang, Y., Feeney, E., Head, S. E., Zhang, V. X., Su, J., Cheng, Z., Stark, M. A., Bonassar, L. J., Reesink, H. L., and Paszek, M. J. (2019) Stable recombinant production of codon-scrambled lubricin and mucin in human cells. *Biotechnol. Bioeng.* 116, 1292–1303.