



Goes Virtual (October 7-8, 2021)

# Bikunin: a biomarker of proteoglycan biosynthesis and Golgi homeostasis defects








**Dr Samra OUARAS LOUNIS**

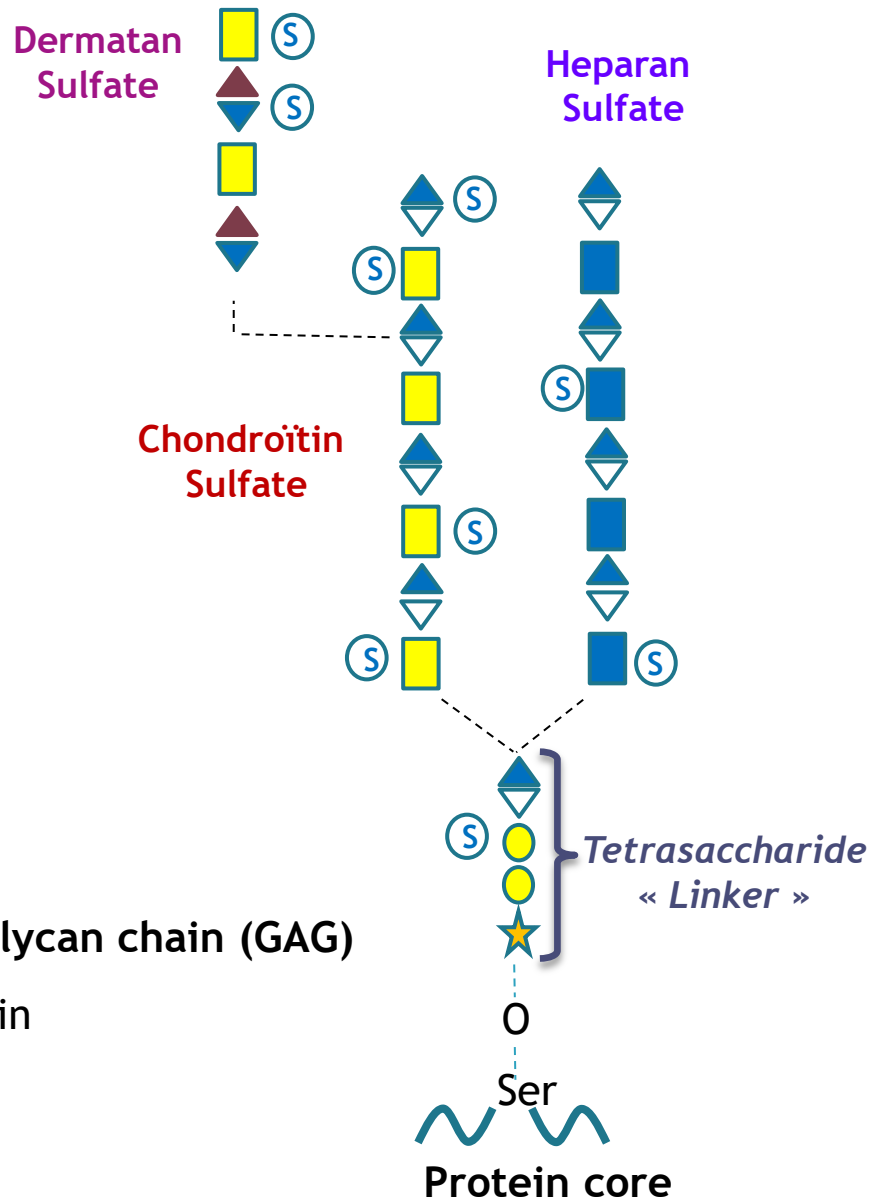
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# Proteoglycans

-  Galactose
-  Glucuronic acid
-  N-acetylglucosamine
-  Sulfate
-  Xylose
-  Iduronic acid
-  N-acetylgalactosamine

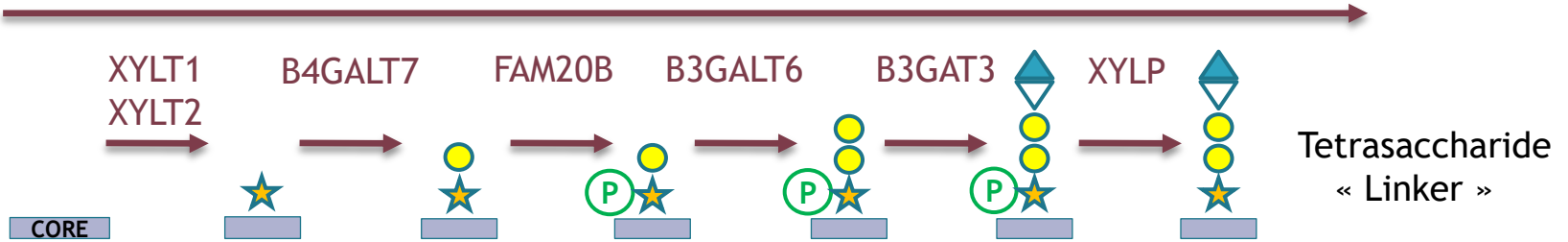


-  **PG = core protein + Glycosaminoglycan chain (GAG)**
-  **ECMs of bones, joints, cartilage, skin**
-  **Immune response**

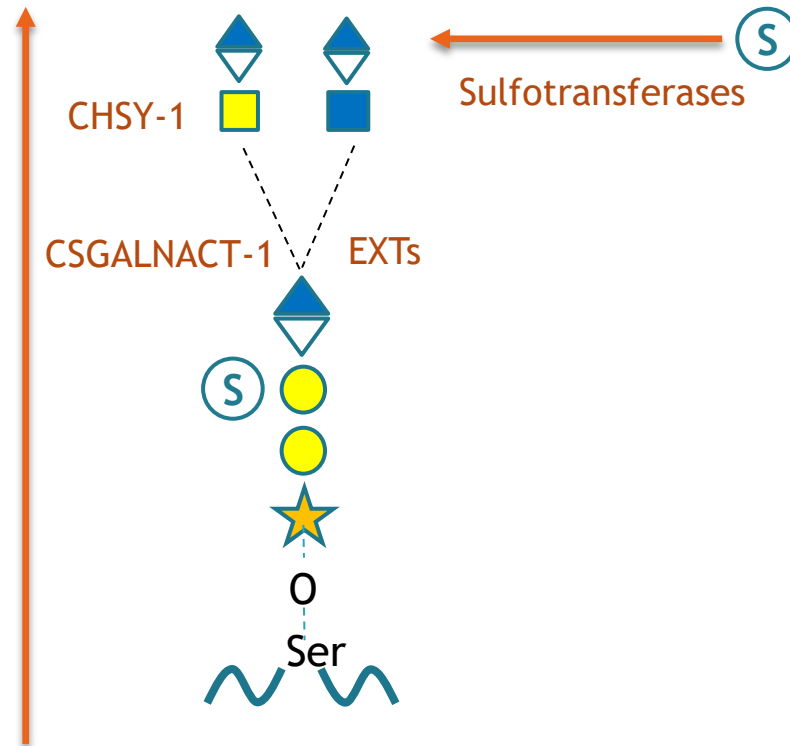
# Inherited PG metabolic diseases

# Direct PG biosynthesis defects

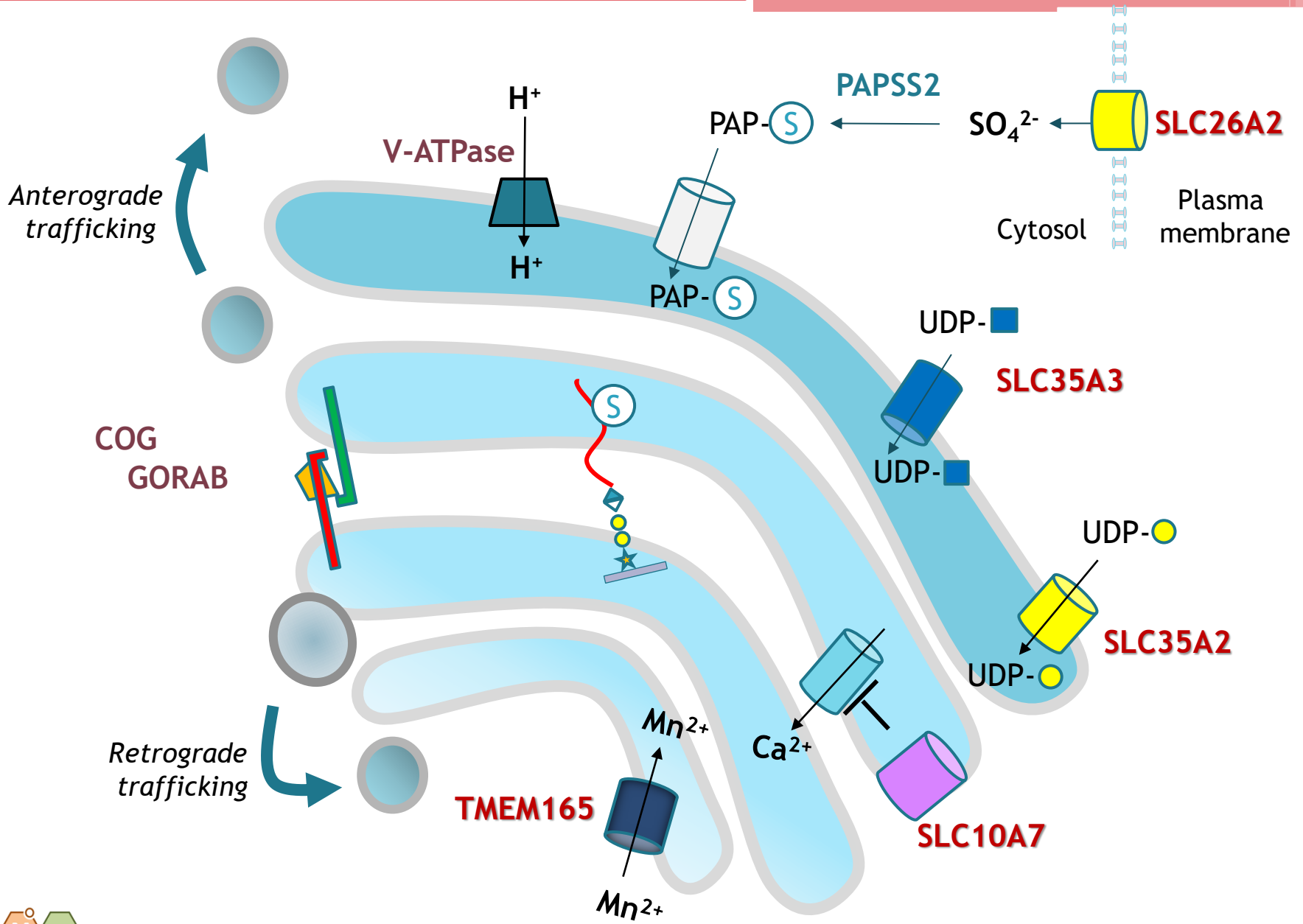
## Linkeropathies



Elongation and sulfation defects



# Indirect PG biosynthesis defects



## Clinics

### Osteoarticular defects

- Skeletal dysplasia
- Short stature, hand deformities
- Multiple fractures
- Joint dislocations and hyperlaxity



### Unspecific symptoms

- Intellectual disabilities
- Skin, ocular, cardiac defects
- Deafness

*Leoni and al., AJMG, 2021*

*Sasarman et al., JIMD, 2016*

## *Current diagnosis strategy*

### Genetics

#### *Gene sequencing*

- Gene panels
- Whole exome/genome sequencing

### Research

#### *Patient fibroblasts*

- Labelled substrate incorporation for PG and GAG quantification
- Functional studies

#### *Blood and urine*

- GAG levels and sulfation by HPLC/MS following chondroitinase/heparitinase

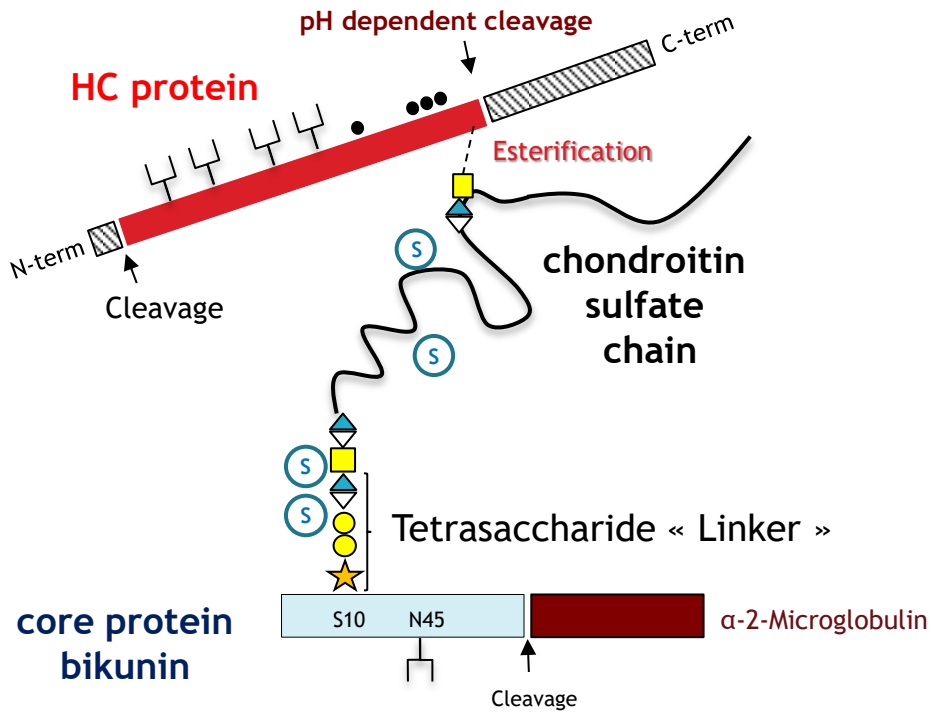
**Lack of convenient routine blood biomarkers**

# Bikunin, an original circulating proteoglycan

...a potential biomarker

- ★ Xylose
- Galactose
- ◊ Glucuronic acid
- N-Acetylgalactosamine
- O-glycosylation
- ⌣ N-glycosylation
- Ⓢ Sulfation

- ✓ Plasma protein
- ✓ Hepatocyte biosynthesis



**Heavy forms**  
90-98%

HC1 (red bar) and HC2 (blue bar) are shown with N-glycosylation (⌣) and O-glycosylation (●). They are associated with Inter α trypsin Inhibitor (ITI).

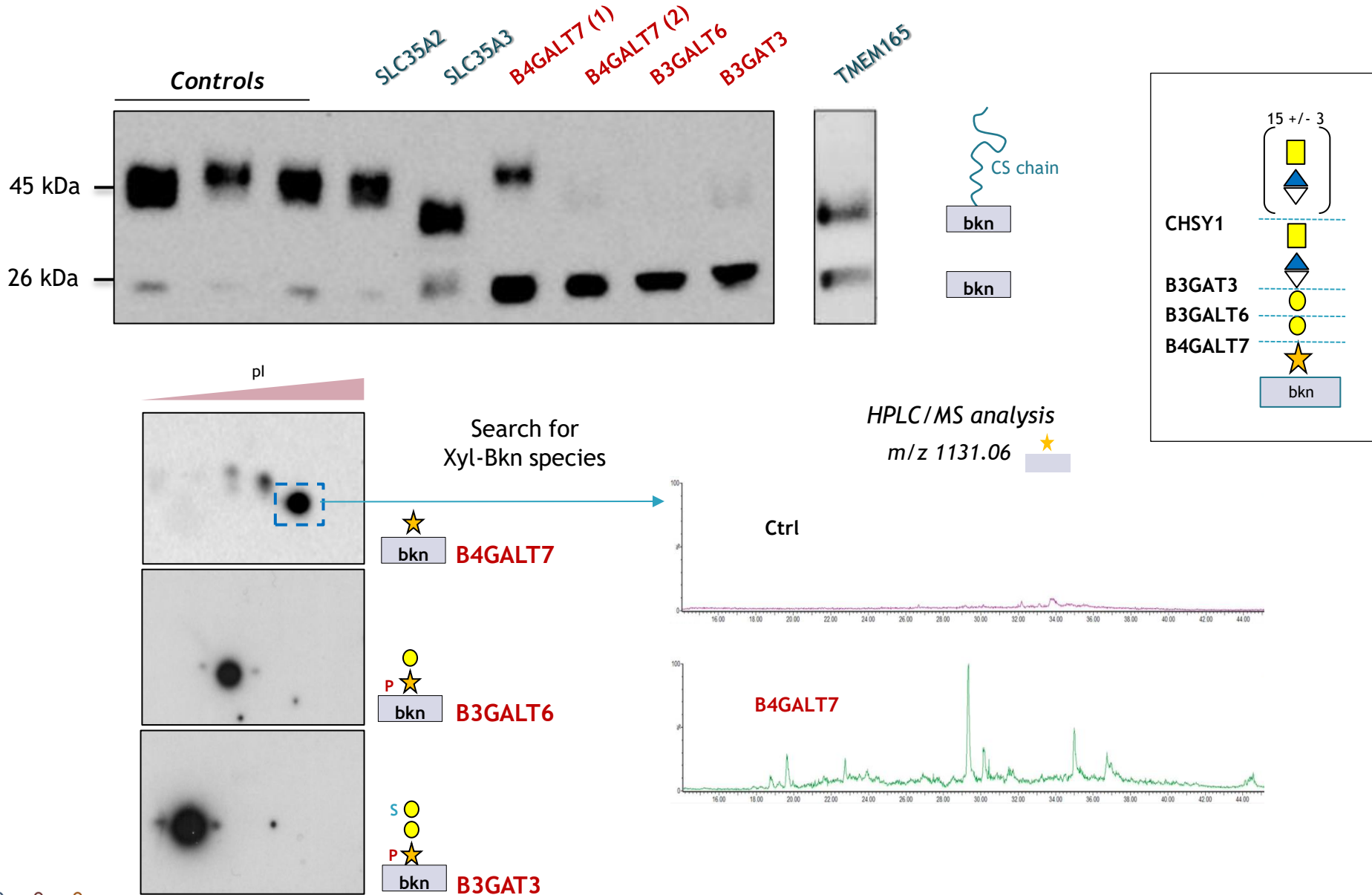
HC3 (green bar) is shown with N-glycosylation (⌣) and O-glycosylation (●). It is associated with Pro-α trypsin Inhibitor (PaI).

**Light forms**  
2-10%

Urinary trypsin Inhibitor (UTI) Bkn-CS is shown with a wavy line representing the chondroitin sulfate chain.

Free core bikunin is shown as a simple light blue bar.

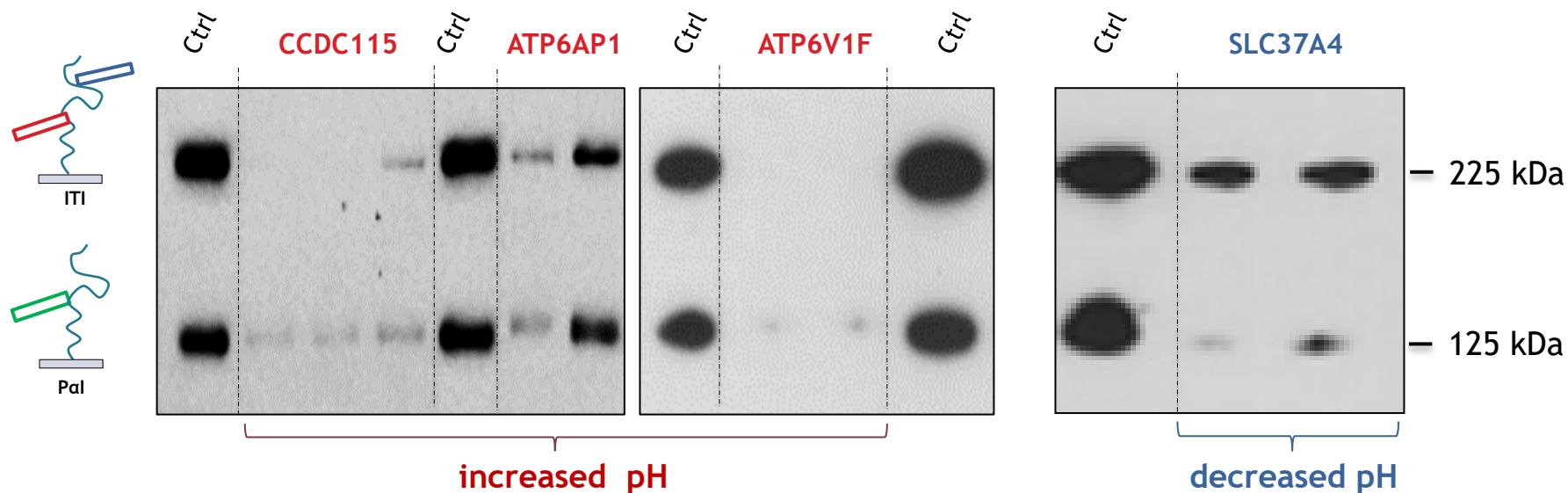
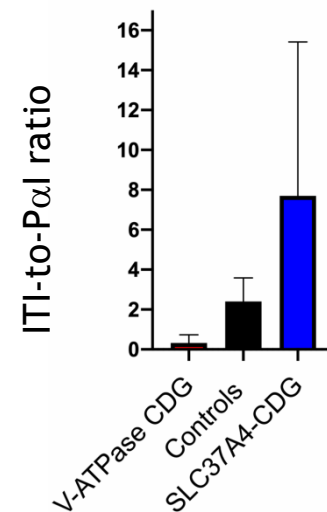
# Bikunin analyses in inherited PG defects



# Bikunin in CDG with impaired Golgi pH homeostasis

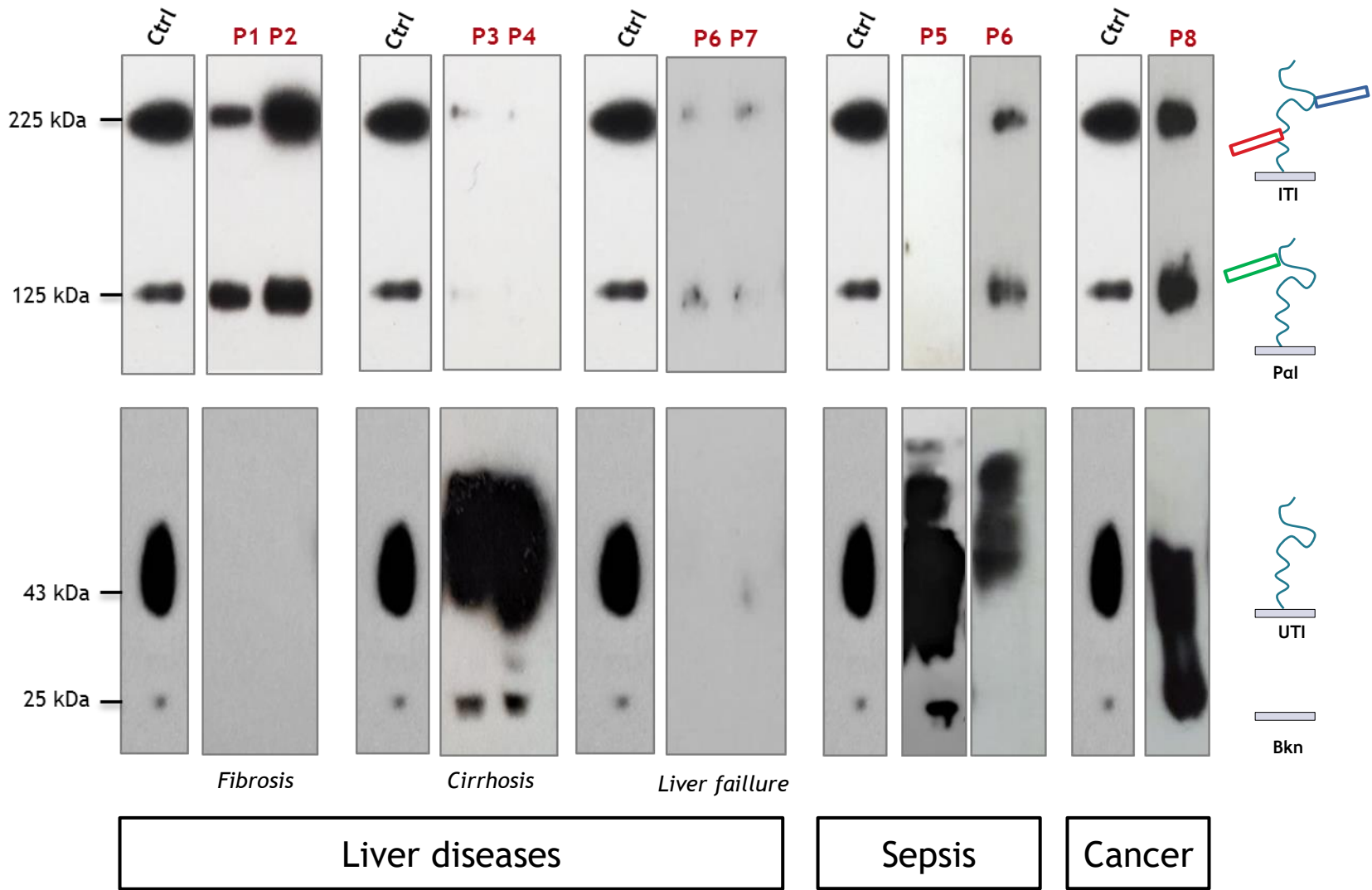
## Hallmarks of CDG with impaired V-ATPase

- Decreased levels of the heavy forms
- pH-dependent esterification perturbed
- Inversion of the ITI/P $\alpha$ I ratio



# Bikunin isoforms in acquired diseases

# Bikunin isoforms in acquired diseases



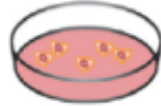
Liver diseases

Sepsis

Cancer

# Effect of variation in extracellular pH

## Control Medium



Opti-MEM  
(without FCS and thus without bovine Bkn)

## Low pH Medium



Opti-MEM+ (2-to-8 mM) NaHCO<sub>3</sub>

## High pH Medium



Opti-MEM+ (20-to-70 mM) NaHCO<sub>3</sub>

HepG2

Hep3B

HuH7

HHL-16

hepatoma or  
immortalized  
hepatocytes

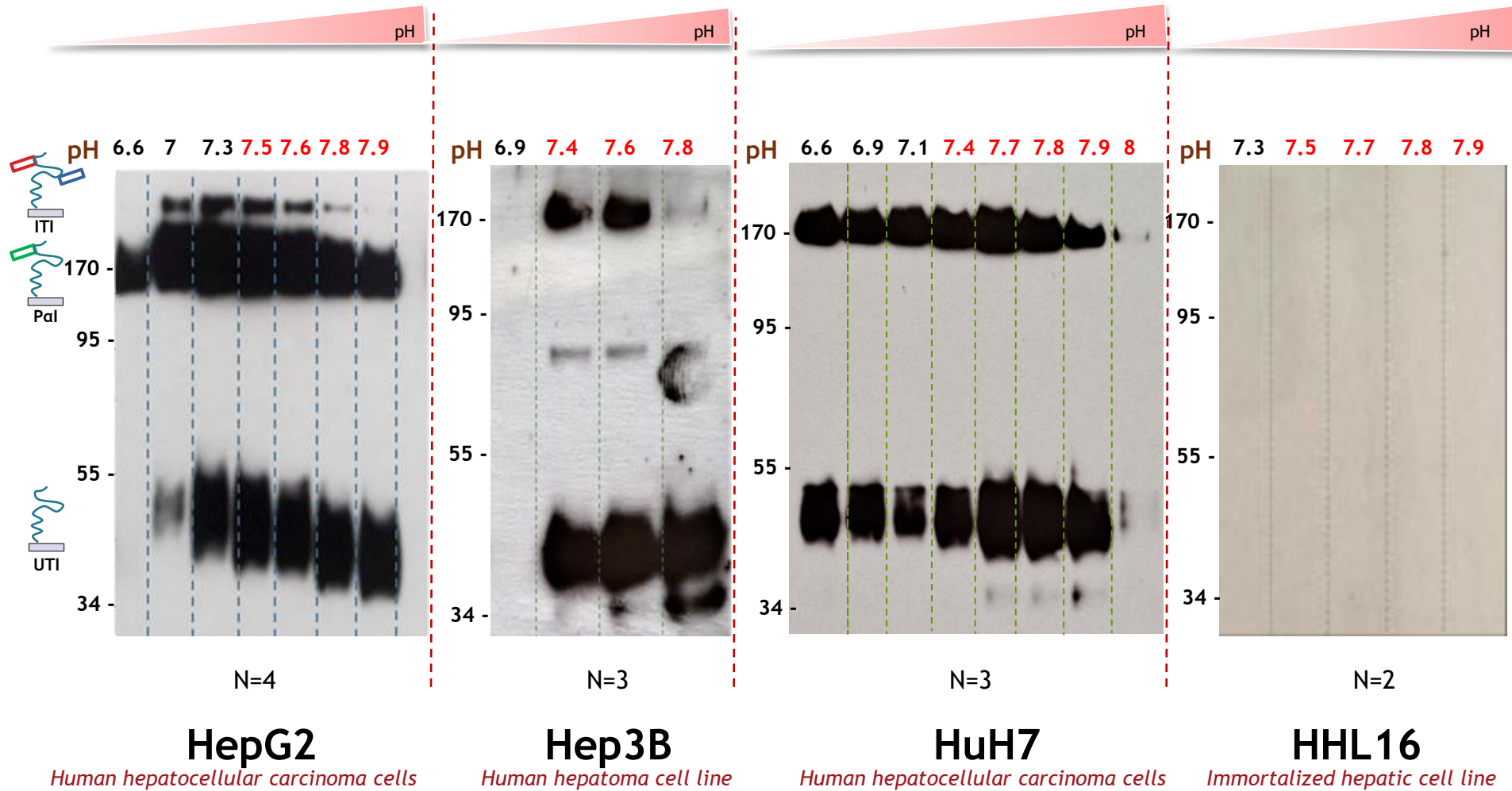
72-h  
culture

Recovery of  
supernatants  
and cell  
lysates

WB  
analysis

# Effect of variation in extracellular pH

## EXTRACELLULAR pH VARIATIONS Culture supernatants



**HepG2**

Human hepatocellular carcinoma cells

**Hep3B**

Human hepatoma cell line

**HuH7**

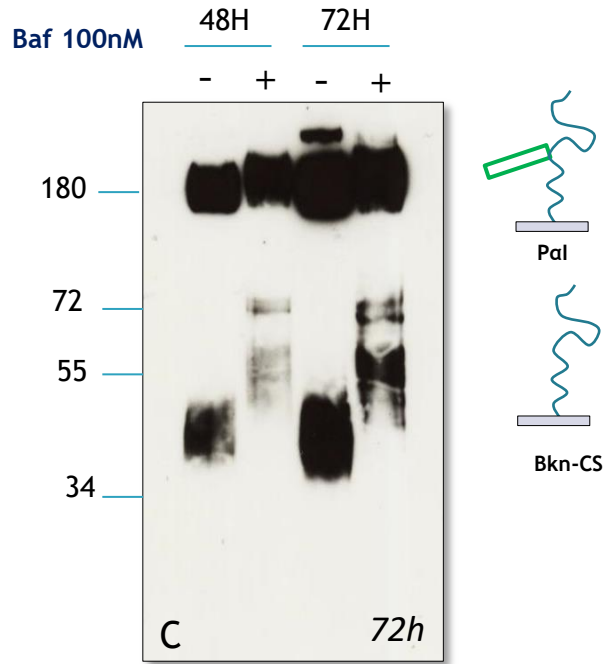
Human hepatocellular carcinoma cells

**HHL16**

Immortalized hepatic cell line

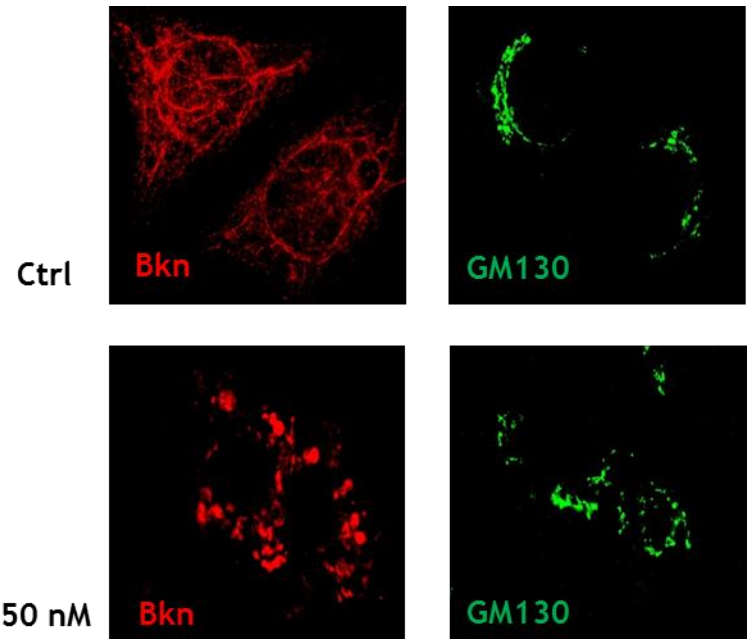
## INTRA-GOLGI ALKALIZATION

### HepG2 (cellular supernatant)



- Bafilomycin (Baf)**
- V-ATPase inhibitor
  - Impaired protein glycosylation

### HepG2 (intracellular)

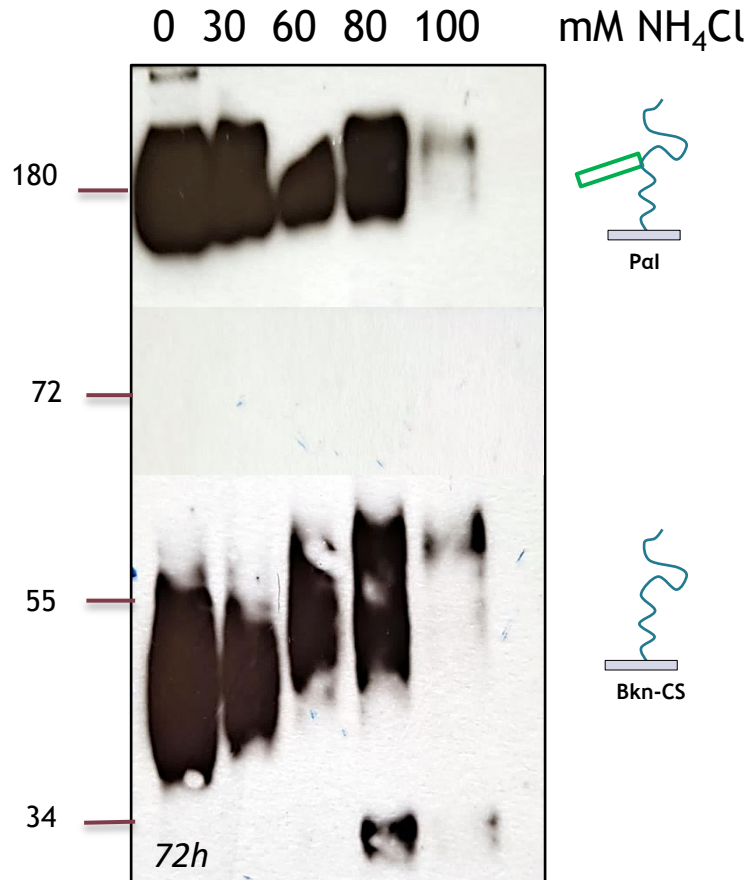


Increased molecular weight of Bkn-CS and P $\alpha$  after treatment with bafilomycin.

# HepG2 culture in the presence of $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

## INTRA-GOLGI ALKALIZATION

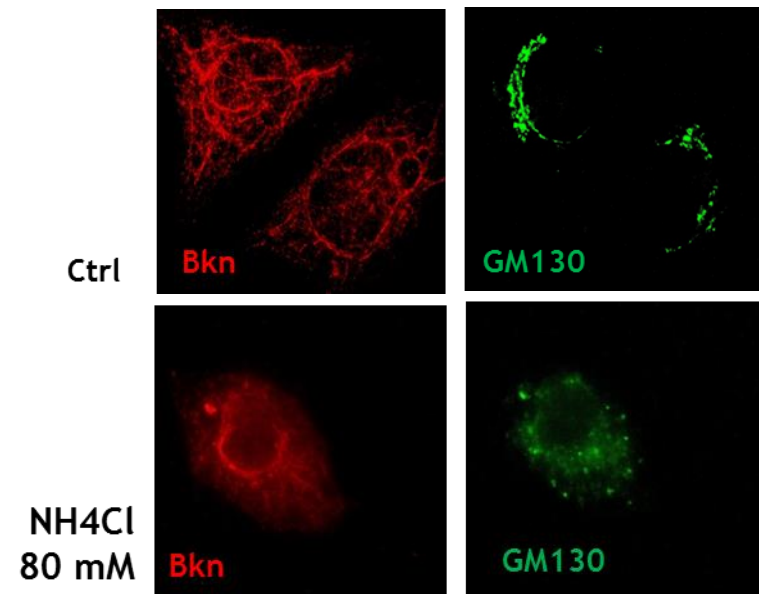
### HepG2 (cellular supernatant)



### $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

- Weak base that reversibly increase the pH of intracellular acidic compartments.

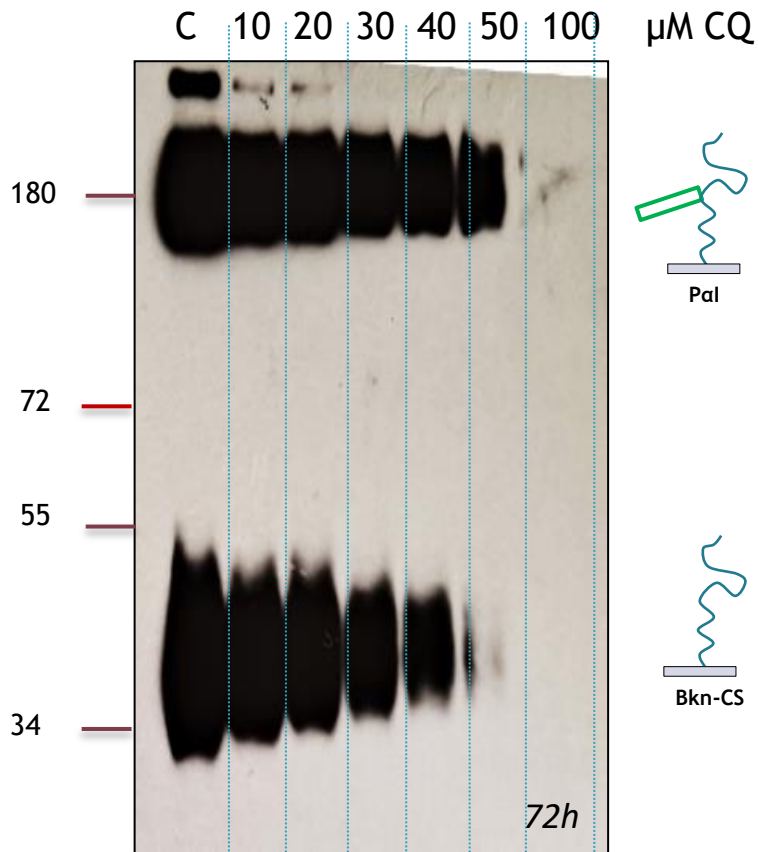
### HepG2 (intracellular)



# HepG2 culture in the presence of Chloroquine

## INTRA-GOLGI ALKALIZATION

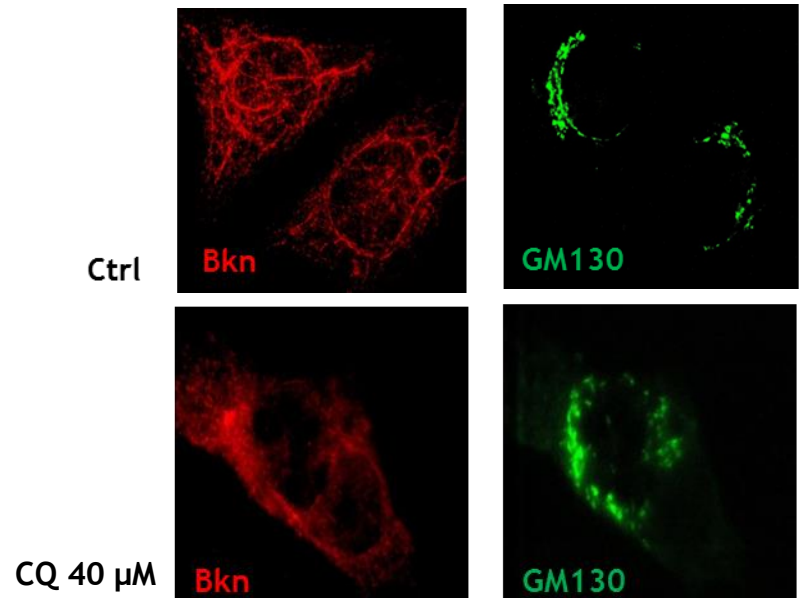
HepG2 (cellular supernatant)



Chloroquine (CQ)

- Weak base that reversibly increase the pH of intracellular acidic compartment

HepG2 (intracellular)



# Conclusions

- Bikunin: an versatile biomarker for identifying GAG biosynthesis and Golgi homeostasis defects.
- Importance of Golgi pH regulation on qualitative and quantitative aspects of Bikunin biosynthesis.
- Complete these studies with:
  - intra-Golgi pH measurements
  - MS analysis of CS chain → activity of the enzymes involved (elongation and/or sulfation)
  - Expression and dynamics of fluorescent Bikunin
- Better connect in vitro observations to pathophysiology in patients



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# Acknowledgments



## Coordination

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## Collaborations

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“Pathophysiology of liver diseases”

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