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Abstract

Mucins and mucin glycosylation in Helicobacter pylori infection

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The relevance of mucins and mucin glycosylation for *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) colonization of the gastric mucosa stems from *in vivo* and experimental observations. Both the protein and the carbohydrate components of mucin glycoproteins, and also the carbohydrate moiety of glycolipids, have been shown to play a role in HP adhesion. MUC1 and MUC5AC gastric mucins have been shown to interact with HP and carbohydrate structures Le^b, H type 1, and sialyl-Le^x have been identified as ligands for HP adhesins.

Our group has been involved in the study of mucins and mucin glycosylation in normal and pathological conditions and the findings that are relevant for HP colonization will be presented.

In the normal gastric mucosa and in chronic atrophic gastritis without intestinal metaplasia (IM) the expression of mucins/carbohydrates in the foveolar epithelium, where HP establishes its niche, consists of MUC1, MUC5AC and type 1 Lewis structures depending on the Lewis (FUT3) and Secretor (FUT2) genes. The relevance of these structures has therefore been postulated and demonstrated in experimental and in vivo conditions. Supportive of their relevance is also that colonization of duodenal mucosa by HP is related to gastric metaplasia with expression of MUC5AC. In IM, on the other hand, there is clearance of HP from most metaplastic glands. We have shown that clearance of HP from IM occurs when gastric mucins are lost and MUC2 intestinal mucin is aberrantly expressed ("complete" IM). Persistence of HP is observed in the cases of "incomplete" IM that maintain expression of MUC5AC and show undetectable expression of MUC2. This observation suggests that either MUC5AC is essential for HP colonization or that MUC2 is deleterious for HP binding. The recent identification of a major mechanism for transactivation of the MUC2 gene by the intestinal homeobox gene CDX2 will allow the generation of in vitro models where the relevance of MUC2 in HP binding can be assayed. Other structures, mainly glycan structures, may also be involved in the clearing of HP from IM. One such structure is the sialyl-Tn that is also aberrantly expressed in IM, mainly colocalizing with MUC2 in goblet cells. Recently the ST6GalNAc-I was identified as the major STn synthase and gastric carcinoma cell lines stably transfected with ST6GalNAc-I will be used to clarify the relevance of STn for binding of HP. The observation that the α 1,4-GlcNAc, expressed in gastric glands, has an antimicrobial activity in the normal mucosa led us to search for its abnormal/increased expression in IM. We could not demonstrate any relevance for HP clearance based on α 1,4-GlcNAc inappropriate expression in IM.

The relevance of Lewis/Secretor status in HP adhesion in vivo is controversial. A study of gastric biopsies evaluated for Lewis/Secretor phenotypes/genotypes did not disclose associations with HP infection, in contrast to what was observed for Secretor status in Norwalk virus adhesion, suggesting that, if relevant, it may depend upon the HP BabA status.

Finally, we will present two model systems under investigation: 1. Evaluation of the role of MUC1 mucin expression/glycosylation on HP adhesion; 2. Identification of glycosyltransferases induced by co-culture of gastric cells with HP using a Glyco-gene Chip array.

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Curriculum Vitae

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Leonor David is Pathologist and Full Professor of Pathology at the Medical Faculty of Porto, did her training as a PhD student and pos-doc at the Radium Hospital in Norway and at the University of Copenhagen, participated in the organizing committee of several international meetings on cancer and mucin/mucin glycosylation, acted as supervisor of 7 PhD students in Medicine and Human Biology, published 95 papers in journals with peer-review, has written 5 book chapters, was member of the Council of the European Association for Cancer Research, acts as Reviewer for several Journals in the fields of cancer, gastroenterology and mucin glycobiology, is member of the Editorial Board of "Critical Reviews in Oncogenesis", is a group leader of a research group in "Oncogenesis" at IPATIMUP.

Research interests: Mucins and mucin glycosylation in gastric carcinogenesis.

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