Effect of Glycosylation on the in Vivo Circulating Half-life of Ribonuclease*

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The circulating half-lives of the four isozymes of bovine pancreatic ribonuclease (RNases A, B, C, and D) have been determined in normal and in nephrectomized rats. The isozymes differ only in their glycosyl content. While A contains no sugars, B has a simple oligosaccharide (GlcNAc, Man, Gal, Fuc NeuAc, and GlcNAc, Man, Gal, Fuc NeuAc, respectively) attached to Asn-34 of the polypeptide chain. All four isozymes were cleared rapidly in normal rats (t₁/₂ = 2 to 3 min), as expected on the basis of the established role of the kidneys in removing low molecular weight proteins from circulation. In nephrectomized rats, however, a much slower clearance was observed, thus permitting the evaluation of the role of the carbohydrate chains in the catabolism of the isozymes. The clearance curves can be analyzed in terms of two processes, a rapid initial one, shown to represent the equilibration of the injected enzyme into extravascular space, and a second one which is interpreted as the catabolic clearance of the enzyme. The half-life of the RNase isozymes was calculated from this second process and found to be in the range 528 to 733 min for RNase A, 681 to 862 min for RNase C, and 839 to 941 min for RNase D. The rapidly cleared RNase B was treated with α-mannosidase to remove 3 of the 4 mannose residues, leaving only a trisaccharide (GlcNAc, α-Man) attached to the protein. The half-life of this RNase B derivative was found to be in the range 616 to 733 min. From these results it is concluded (a) that the addition of the carbohydrate chains to a protein does not have any significant direct effect on its circulating half-life (RNases A, B, and D compared to RNase C), and (b) that in the rat there exists a mechanism for clearing glycoproteins based on specific recognition of exposed α-mannosyl residues (RNase B compared to the other isozymes and to α-mannosidase-treated RNase B).

The physiological sites and mechanisms involved in the homeostatic regulation of plasma protein turnover are as yet poorly understood. The role of prosthetic oligosaccharides as regulatory determinants for the catabolism of circulating glycoproteins has received much attention, however, since the pioneering investigations of Ashwell, Morell, and co-workers (2). They demonstrated that in vitro modifications of the oligosaccharides of several plasma glycoproteins can produce significant alterations in their circulating half-life, and have described a mechanism for the rapid hepatic catabolism of plasma asialo-(β-galactoside terminal)glycoproteins. More recent reports have indicated (3-5) that further degradation of plasma protein oligosaccharides, resulting in exposure of internal β-N-acetylgalactosaminyl and core α-mannosyl residues, might also trigger the rapid clearance of these glycoproteins from the circulation. However, the extent to which these carbohydrate-specific clearance processes are involved in the in vivo regulation of plasma glycoprotein metabolism is still unclear.

While the previous studies have focused on the effects of partially degraded oligosaccharides on the catabolism of glycoproteins, the goal of the present study was to assess the overall effect of the complete, native oligosaccharide component on glycoprotein metabolism. To achieve this goal we required a system in which the specific contribution of the oligosaccharide prosthetic group and the apoprotein component could be separately evaluated. Fortunately, nature has provided such a system, in the form of the four bovine pancreatic ribonuclease (RNase) isozymes. These isozymes, described by Plummer and Hirs (6, 7), consist of the same polypeptide chain, but differ in their degree of glycosylation at asparagine residue 34:

- RNase A is the unglycosylated "aglycone";
- RNase B has the internal β-N-acetylgalactosaminyl and core α-mannosyl residues, and may also trigger the rapid clearance of these glycoproteins from the circulation. However, the extent to which these carbohydrate-specific clearance processes are involved in the in vivo regulation of plasma glycoprotein metabolism is still unclear.

The abbreviations used are: RNase, bovine pancreatic ribonuclease; DFP, diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate; Con A-agarose, immobilized, agarose-bound concanavalin A; RNase B', RNase B isozyme specifically prepared from commercial RNase B (Sigma type...
characteristic, simple plasma type oligosaccharide side chain containing only mannose and N-acetylgalactosamine; RNases C and D have complex plasma-type oligosaccharides containing galactose, fucose, and sialic acid, as well as mannose and N-acetylgalactosamine. These isozymes of RNase are identical in amino acid composition, ultraviolet absorption spectra, and specific enzymatic activity, with tryptic peptide maps indicating that they have identical amino acid sequences (8). Thus, comparing the in vivo plasma half-lives of the various glycoprotein isozymes of RNase to the half-life of the aglycone RNase A it is possible to evaluate directly the effect of glycosylation on the plasma survival time of a polypeptide chain.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Enzyme Assays—**RNase activity was determined using either cytidine 2′:3′-phosphate (9) or yeast RNA as substrate. Assays using RNA substrate were performed by a modification of the procedure of Anfinsen et al. (10). RNase (0 to 100 ng) was added to 0.05 ml of 0.1 M Tris.HCl, pH 7.4, which contained 1 M NaCl, and 0.2 mg/ml of bovine serum albumin to prevent adsorption of the enzyme on glass. The reaction was started by addition of 1 ml of 8 mg/ml of RNA in 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, incubated for 20 min at room temperature, and stopped by addition of 1 ml of 1.25% uranyl acetate in 12.5% trichloroacetic acid. Following centrifugation, 0.6 ml of supernatant was diluted to 2.5 ml with water, and the absorbance at 260 nm was determined.

**Amino Acid Determinations—**Protein concentration during RNase purification was estimated from absorbancy measurements, using an absorbance (280 nm) of 18 for a 1% solution of unfractionated pancreatic juice (12). Protein concentration in the purified RNase isozyme preparations was determined from amino acid analyses. Amino acid analyses were performed on the Beckman model 119 amino acid analyzer. Samples were adjusted to approximately 0.5 mg of protein/ml of 6 M HCl, and hydrolyzed in evacuated, sealed ampoules for 24 h at 110°C.

**Carbohydrate Analyses of RNase Isozymes—**Neutral sugars were estimated on a Technicon carbohydrate analyzer according to Lee et al. (13, 14), following hydrolysis of 0.5 mg of protein/ml of 2 N trifluoroacetic acid for 4 h at 100°C. Glucosamine was estimated with the amino acid analyzer following hydrolysis of 0.5 mg/ml of 3 N HCl for 9 h at 110°C. Corrections for destruction of carbohydrates during hydrolysis were estimated from hydrolyses of known amounts of monosaccharides in the presence of RNase A. Sialic acid was determined by the thiohemibituric acid method of Warren (15) following hydrolysis of protein in 0.1 N H2SO4 for 1 h at 80°C.

**Gel Electrophoresis—**Electrophoresis of RNase isozymes was carried out at pH 4.0, in 15% cross-linked polyacrylamide gels for 6 h at 5 mA per gel according to McAllister et al. (16).

**Protein and Amino Acid Determinations—**Bovine pancreatic juice was obtained by pancreatic duct cannulation, according to the method of Wass (17). Secretions were collected in iced containers changed at 12-h intervals. The lyophilized pancreatic juice powder was dissolved with stirring in 15% cross-linked polyacrylamide gel (18) containing 1% sodium acetate buffer, pH 5.2, until chloride ion concentration, 1 M NaCl, was added to a final concentration of 5 × 10−4 M, and the juice was lyophilized. The resulting powder was stored at −20°C. RNase activity was found to be stable for at least 3 months under these conditions. All purification steps were carried out at 4°C.

The lyophilized pancreatic juice powder was dissolved in distilled water (10%, w/v), and DFP was added to 1 mM final concentration. The solution was dialyzed in a Bio-Rad Bio-Fiber 50 beaker against 0.2 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 5.2, until chloride ion was no longer detectable in the dialysate by titration with 0.1 M AgNO3. Precipitated protein was removed by centrifugation for 10 min at 12,000 × g. If necessary, the pH was adjusted to pH 5.2 with a few drops of 1 M acetic acid. This solution was then applied to the RNase affinity column. Lyophilized pancreatic juice powder (16 g total weight, 6 g of protein), containing 170 mg of RNase activity in 280 ml of 0.2 M sodium acetate, pH 5.2, was chromatographed on a 40-ml (2 × 13 cm) RNase affinity column. Elution with 4 M NaCl resulted in recovery of 188 mg of RNase, with 11-fold purification. Fraction volume: 7 to 8 ml.

**FIG. 1. Chromatography of pancreatic juice on RNase affinity column. Lyophilized pancreatic juice powder (16 g total weight, 6 g of protein), containing 170 mg of RNase activity in 280 ml of 0.2 M sodium acetate, pH 5.2, was chromatographed on a 40-ml (2 × 13 cm) RNase affinity column. Elution with 4 M NaCl resulted in recovery of 188 mg of RNase, with 11-fold purification. Fraction volume: 7 to 8 ml.**

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**XII-B; RNase B, the product of α-mannosidase digestion of RNase B.**

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yeast mannan/ml. The RNase B pool from the lectin column was finally rechromatographed on the RNase affinity column as described previously. The pooled RNase A + D peak from the CM-cellulose column was also rechromatographed on the RNase affinity column. RNase C and D isozymes were then separated by chromatography on CM-cellulose in a 1-liter gradient of 0.02 to 0.075 M NaCl in 0.1 Tris-HCl, pH 7.4. RNase C was further purified by isolation of the fraction retarded on Con A-agarose (Fig. 2b).

Since the commercial product was a more convenient source of the RNase B isozyme, Sigma RNase B (type XII-B) was purified by chromatography on Con A-agarose as shown in Fig. 2b. The fraction which was bound by the lectin column and was eluted by α-methyl-D-glucopyranoside, accounted for about 20% of the commercial RNase B applied to the column, and was termed RNase Be. The remaining 80% of the commercial RNase B was eluted in the void volume of the column, and did not contain carbohydrate. The heterogeneity of the commercial RNase B, and its separation into two components by chromatography on Con A-agarose is verified in the disc gel electrophoresis patterns shown in Fig. 3a. Glycosidase Digestion of RNase Be—Jack bean α-mannosidase, kindly provided by Dr. Gary Nelsestuen (University of Minnesota), had a specific activity of 30 μmol of p-nitrophenyl-α-D-mannopyranoside hydrolyzed per min at 37°C per mg of protein. This enzyme had no detectable β-N-acetylglucosaminidase or β-mannosidase (≤0.01%) activity using p-nitrophenylglycosides as substrates. α-Mannosidase (0.3 unit) was added to 12.5 mg of RNase Be in 5 ml of 0.1 Na acetate, pH 5.0, containing 1 mM ZnSO₄, 4.7. An additional 0.3 unit of α-mannosidase were added at 12 and 24 h. Aliquots (0.1 ml) were removed at various times, and assayed for mannose released by a coupled hexokinase/pyruvate kinase/lactate dehydrogenase system, according to Turrentino et al. (18). The mannose release leveled off after 36 h, at which time a total of 3.1 mol of mannose had been removed per mol of RNase Be. At 36 h a sample of the digestion mixture was applied to the carbohydrate analyzer, and 3.0 mol of free mannose were detected per mol of RNase Be. The product of this α-mannosidase digestion of RNase Be was isolated by Sephadex G-75 chromatography and is referred to as RNase Be. Carbohydrate analyses indicated that RNase Be contained 2 N-acetylglucosamine and 1 mannose residue. Based on the structural analysis of Sukeno et al. (19), the residual mannose in β-linked to an N-acetylglucosamine residue, thus explaining its resistance to α-mannosidase.

Characterization of RNase Isozymes—Table I shows the carbohydrate composition of the RNase isozymes used in this study. These data are in good agreement with those previously published by Plummer and Hirs (6, 7). The homogeneity of the isozymes is supported by the electrophoretic patterns shown in Fig. 3b in which each isozyme yields a single band of staining material with a distinct electrophoretic mobility. RNase B, prepared from pancreatic juice, and RNase Be, prepared from the commercial product, behave similarly. Using RNA as substrate, the relative specific activities were: A = 100, B = 84, B' = 78, B" = 80, C = 78, D = 77. From a comparison of the relative specific activities using the two different substrates, it appears that the oligosaccharide in the glycoprotein isozymes causes a slight inhibition of the activity of RNase toward the macromolecular RNA substrate.

Preparation and Sizing of Fluorescein-labeled Dextran—Dextran T-10 (Sigma) was reacted with fluorescein isothiocyanate according to...
**Circulating Half-life of RNases A, B, C, and D**

**FIG. 4. Molecular sizing of fluorescein-labeled dextran, RNase, and inulin.** a, fluorescein/dextran (100 mg) was dissolved in 1 ml of 0.2 M ammonium acetate and chromatographed on a column (1 x 35 cm) of Sephadex G-75. Fractions of 0.5 ml were collected. Aliquots were assayed for anthrone reactivity (21), and fluorescence at 518 nm (excitation 493 nm) on a Hitachi Perkin-Elmer MPF-2A fluorescence spectrophotometer. Fractions 40 to 43, corresponding in size to RNase A, were pooled. b, co-chromatography of pooled fluorescein/dextran (0.1 mg), RNase A (0.1 mg), and [14C]inulin (0.1 μCi) under above conditions. Aliquots of each fraction were assayed for fluorescence, enzyme activity, and radioactivity.

**FIG. 5. Clearance of RNase isozymes from plasma of normal rats.** RNase isozymes (500 μg) were injected into weight-matched groups of two or three rats. Half-lives are calculated from least squares fit through all points on lines drawn in figure. a, RNase A, t1/2 = 155 s; b, RNase B, t1/2 = 132 s; c, mixture of RNase C + D (1:1), t1/2 = 149 s.

**RESULTS**

RNase A, RNase B, and a 1:1 mixture of RNase C and D were injected separately into normal rats. The data in Fig. 5 show that all of the isozymes are rapidly cleared from the plasma with half-lives of 2 to 3 min. These results confirm previous reports on the rapid clearance of RNase A in the rat (22-24), and also establish that the carbohydrate prosthetic groups on RNases B, C, and D do not significantly alter the rate of clearance of these isozymes in the normal rat.

The site of RNase clearance has been localized primarily in the kidney (22-26), and reflects the major role for this organ in the catabolism of proteins of molecular weight lower than albumin (27, 28) which can readily permeate the glomerular basement membrane. Because the rapid, nonspecific renal clearance of RNase could prevent the observation of other clearance mechanisms operating specifically on the plasma proteins, all subsequent experiments were performed with nephrectomized rats.

Fig. 6 shows the results of injection of RNase A into nephrectomized rats. The clearance curve is complex, consist-
ing of a rapid, initial decline, followed by a slower first order clearance process, as is frequently observed in enzyme injection experiments (29, 30). The first phase is generally attributed to diffusion and equilibration of the enzyme into extravascular compartments, and the second, slower phase results from catabolic clearance of the enzyme from the circulation. A least squares fit was calculated for the second phase of the decay curve, and the slope, \( b_2 \), and intercept, \( C_2 \), were calculated. The half-life of RNase A, \( t_{1/2} = 0.693/b_2 \), was found to be 528, 537, and 577 min in three injection experiments.

Several lines of evidence suggest that the initial rapid decline in plasma RNase resulted from an equilibration process rather than from a selective removal of a unique fragment of the injected enzyme. Thus, no heterogeneity was detected in any of the RNase samples by ion exchange chromatography on CM-cellulose or IRC-50, by gel permeation on Sephadex G-75 (Fig. 4), or by gel electrophoresis (Fig. 3). In addition, efforts to detect a binding protein which might mediate the removal of a fraction of the RNase as a complex were unsuccessful. No inhibition of RNase activity was observed upon mixing with plasma, nor was the elution volume of RNase on Sephadex G-75 altered after incubation with plasma. Thus, no heterogeneity existed in the plasma volume (Pl) at zero time if no equilibration had taken place. Then, the approximate ratio of compartment sizes can be estimated from the equation:

\[
\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{EVS}{Pl}
\]

Computed in this manner, the ratio of compartment sizes (EVS/Pl) for RNase A is 4.6, and for the sized dextran, 5.2 (data in legend to Fig. 7). From the similarities in the kinetics of clearance, and the \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) intercepts for the RNase and dextran curves, it appears that these molecules are equilibrating not only at the same rate but also in the same ratio into plasma and extravascular compartments. From the data in this and the other experiments (cf. Figs. 6 and 8), the extravascular compartment appears to be about 4.5 to 5.5 times as large as the plasma compartment for a molecule of the size of RNase A.

The total volume, \( V_T \), into which the injected material is distributed can be independently estimated from the quantity injected (Q) and the concentration at \( C_2 \) (after equilibration, but before clearance), i.e.

\[
\frac{Q}{C_2} = V_T - Pl + EVS.
\]

In the experiment in Fig. 7, the injection of 500 \( \mu \)g of RNase produced a \( C_2 \) intercept of 7.5 \( \mu \)g of RNase/ml of plasma (cf. Fig. 7 legend), which yields a total distribution volume, \( V_T = 67 \) ml for RNase A. An independent estimate of \( V_T \) was obtained by simultaneously injecting 10 \( \mu \)Ci of \( ^{14}C \)linulin, resulting in \( V_T = 63 \) ml for linulin. The estimated \( V_T \) for dextran was 49 ml, but this is probably the least accurate \( V_T \) estimate since serum proteins altered the dextran’s fluorescence and thus introduced uncertainties in the estimates of Q. The data obtained with RNase A and \( ^{14}C \)linulin in a 350-g rat,
indicate that the extracellular fluid volume is about 16 to 20% of the body weight. These estimates are consistent with the estimated plasma volume of 3% of the body weight in the rat (32) and an extravascular compartment of about 5 times the plasma volume. These volumes and ratios may not, however, represent the normal physiological situation in the rat since the animals used in these experiments had been nephrectomized 6 to 12 h earlier.

Having established that the initial rapid clearance of RNase from plasma is an equilibration process, our attention was now focused on the second, slower phase which represents the catabolic clearance of the molecule. Fig. 8, a and b, shows the plasma decay curves for injections of RNases C and D. The half-lives for RNase C in three rats were 681, 830, and 862 min, and for RNase D in three rats 839, 859, and 941 min. In three other preliminary experiments in which a partially purified mixture of RNase C and D (pooled C + D peak from first CM-cellulose fractionation) were injected, the half-lives of the C + D mixture were 691, 787 and 799 min. In all experiments the half-lives of the RNase isozymes containing complex carbohydrates (C and D) were 25 to 75% longer than the half-life of RNase A. The half-lives of RNases C and D were not significantly different from one another.

Fig. 9 shows that, in contrast to RNases A, C, and D, RNase B and RNase B' are rapidly cleared from the circulation with a half-life of approximately 15 min. At 3 h after the RNase B and B' injections the residual plasma RNase activity was generally indistinguishable from endogenous levels, while levels of RNase A, C, and D at this time consistently were at 5 to 10 times the endogenous activity.

Since the only difference between RNase B or B' and the other RNase isozymes is the presence of the simple oligosaccharide at Asn-34, it is reasonable to propose that this oligosaccharide, and specifically its terminal α-mannosyl residues, the recognition site for binding to concanavalin A, had been enzymatically removed. Chemical analysis of RNase B' suggests that its core tri saccharide (19), Asn-(GlcNAc)2 β-Man, is still intact.

Fig. 10 depicts the results of injection experiments with RNase B'. The rapid clearance characteristic of RNase B' was not observed after removal of the α-mannosyl residues of the simple oligosaccharide. The half-life of RNase B' in three rats was 616, 636, and 733 min, an average of about 20% longer than that of RNase A.

**DISCUSSION**

Since the several isozymes of RNase differ only in their carbohydrate prosthetic group, the differences in the plasma half-lives of these isozymes can be attributed to the influence
of the specific type of oligosaccharide moiety in the isozyme. The findings from the comparison of the half-life of the isozymes are summarized in Table II and include two significant new observations concerning the effect of glycosylation on the plasma survival time of a protein. First, in comparison to the nonglycosylated protein the attachment of a complex, acidic oligosaccharide to the polypeptide chain results in only a relatively small (≤75%) increase in the half-life of RNase in the circulation. Secondly, the attachment of a simple, neutral, α-mannosyl-terminal oligosaccharide at the same site on the same polypeptide chain results in a significant, more than 30-fold decrease in its half-life in the circulation.

It seems unlikely that the major biological role for the complex oligosaccharides is reflected in the slight increase in half-life of RNases B and D in comparison to RNase A. Indeed, the increase in half-life of RNases C and D might be attributed solely to the shift in the isoelectric point (pI) of RNase produced by the 2 or 4 sialic acid residues at the end of the oligosaccharide chain. Rutter and Wade (33) and Holcenberg et al. (34) have shown that the half-life of an enzyme in plasma is closely related to its pI. Thus, one would predict that the lowered pI of RNases C and D relative to RNase A would be adequate to explain their increased plasma half-life.

We consequently conclude that the intact complex oligosaccharide of the plasma glycoproteins may not directly affect the rate of these protein's catabolism in the circulation relative to the corresponding nonglycosylated proteins. However, the previous work which has clearly established hepatic removal of asialo-(α-galactosyl-terminal)glycoproteins from the mammalian circulation (2), and asialo-agalacto-(β-N-acetylgalactosamyl-terminal)glycoproteins from the avian circulation (3), leaves little doubt that the partially degraded, or incompletely synthesized oligosaccharide carries important messages. The messages in the cases studied to date appear to function in restricting the site of catabolism of certain glycoproteins to the liver. These proteins may normally be present in only trace amounts in plasma, and Burger et al. (35, 36) have, for example, presented evidence which indicates that the catabolism of transcobalamin II specifically in the liver via the Ashwell-Morell pathway might be involved in the regulation of vitamin B\textsubscript{12} homeostasis. At this stage it appears, therefore, that the intact complex carbohydrate chain, which may not itself affect the half-life of circulating glycoproteins, carries a potential tissue-directing signal, which must be uncovered by alteration in its covalent structure before it can be read.

The results presented in this paper demonstrate that an additional "hidden" signal in the RNase isozymes is specifically expressed by exposed, nonreducing terminal α-mannosyl residues. When RNase A has been biologically modified by the attachment of a simple oligosaccharide to form RNase B, its half-life in the circulation was found to be reduced by about 30 fold. This change could be reversed by enzymatic removal of the α-mannosyl residues of RNase B, and the product, RNase B\textsuperscript{a}, returned to a half-life comparable to that of RNase A. These observations clearly support the existence of a carbohydrate-specific clearance process in the rat, which recognizes glycoproteins with terminal α-mannosyl residues.

The mechanism of this α-mannosyl-dependent clearance process has not yet been determined, but the existence of a plasma-binding protein which could mediate the specific clearance of RNase B has been excluded. The presence of such a protein was considered unlikely in view of the rapid and essentially identical clearance rates for all the RNase isozymes through the kidney of the normal (un-nephrectomized) rat (Fig. 5). In addition, as mentioned previously, when RNase B was mixed with serum or plasma, a binding protein was not detectable through any inhibition of RNase activity on its high molecular weight (yeast RNA) substrate; nor was the elution volume of RNase B on Sephadex G-75 altered upon mixing with serum or plasma. Thus it seems that, by analogy to the clearance process described by Ashwell and Morell (2), the clearance of RNase B probably occurs by way of a membrane-binding protein, specific for the α-mannosyl residues of the simple oligosaccharide, and the list of carbohydrate-binding proteins involved in these recognition processes in vertebrates must be expanded from currently established β-galactosyl-(2) and β-N-acetylgalactosaminyl-binding proteins (3) to include an α-mannosyl-binding protein as well.

The physiological function of this protein clearance mechanism is not known. It is interesting, however, to note that the simple oligosaccharide, containing only mannose and N acetylgalactosamine, is not a common component of plasma glycoproteins. It is found in IgM (37) and IgE (38), and possibly in IgA (39-41), but is apparently not present in IgG (42), α\textsubscript{1}-acid glycoprotein (43), α\textsubscript{1}-antitrypsin (44), ceruloplasmin (45), transferrin (46), or fetuin (47). Detailed information on oligosaccharide structures is unfortunately not available for the majority of the plasma proteins (e.g. ligand-binding proteins, clotting factors, and complement proteins) so that a true estimate of the frequency or distribution of the simple oligosaccharide structures cannot be made. For the immunoglobulins, IgM and IgE, the simple oligosaccharide may perform an important function. The fact that the immunoglobulins are relatively stable proteins in plasma suggests that the simple oligosaccharides in these proteins are normally sterically protected from the sensing mechanism which rapidly clears RNase B. (Perhaps the steric restriction explains why the complex oligosaccharide was not synthesized on that site.) It is
possible, then, that upon interaction with antigen, a conformational change in the antibody molecule could present the simple oligosaccharide to the environment, resulting in the clearance of the antibody-antigen complex. Such a process might be physiologically important, especially under conditions of antigen or antibody excess when macromolecular aggregates may not be formed, e.g. during the initial or final stages of an immune response. It is perhaps not a coincidence that, in both IgM and IgE, the simple oligosaccharides are located at homologous sites in the Fe region of the heavy chain, the region which is known to be involved in the disposition of antibody subsequent to antigen binding. Other ligand-binding proteins in plasma, which are rapidly cleared following complex formation, may also have simple oligosaccharides. Thus, for example hemoglobin-haptoglobin (48, 49), heme-hemopexin (49), and protease-α2-macroglobulin (50, 51) complexes might be cleared in a manner similar to that proposed above for some antigen-antibody complexes.

The lysosomal glycosidases comprise a group of glycoproteins which are known to be rapidly cleared from the circulation following intravenous injection (52-54). And, while the details of the carbohydrate structures of these enzymes are not known, the limited information on their binding to insolubilized concanavalin A (55, 56) and their high mannose content (57, 58) suggest that the removal of these enzymes from the circulation may be mediated by the α-mannoside-dependent clearance process which we have described for RNase B in this respect, Stahl et al. (54) have reported that the clearance of β-glucuronidase is apparently not mediated by liver receptors for asialo-(galactosyl-terminal)glycoproteins, since asialofetuin and asialoorosomucoid failed to competitively inhibit the clearance of β-glucuronidase from the rat circulation. Thus it appears that, among other possibilities, the α-mannoside-dependent clearance process may be involved in regulating (i.e. limiting) the level of lysosomal enzymes in the circulation, or may participate in the transport of lysosomal enzymes or other proteins between cells and organs within the body.

In the above discussion, it has been tacitly assumed that the process in which the α-mannosyl residues of RNase B are recognized is directly exposed to the plasma compartment, and that the removal of RNase B takes place directly from that compartment. However, this is clearly not a necessary assumption in view of the rapid equilibration of the RNase into the extravascular compartment. Indeed, the mannose recognition and removal could occur equally well in either or both compartments. Future studies must be directed at establishing the organ specificity, the compartment location, and the physiological function of this clearance process.

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