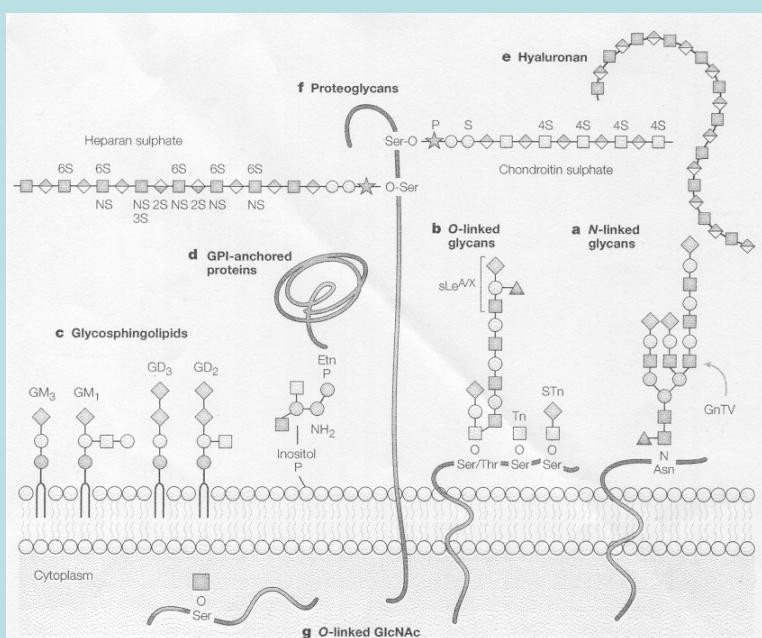
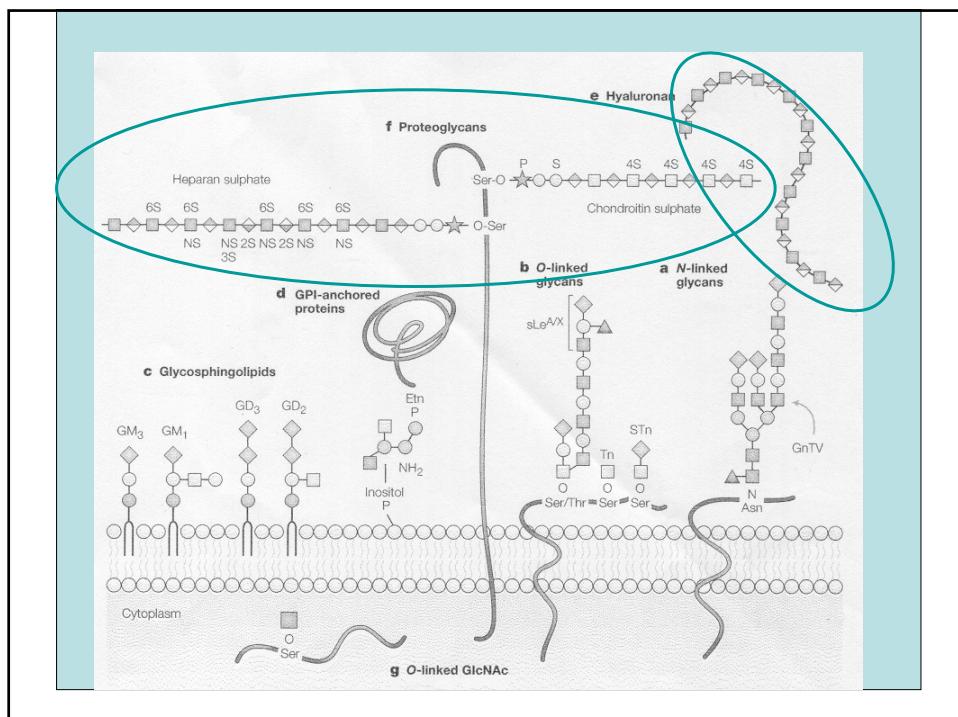
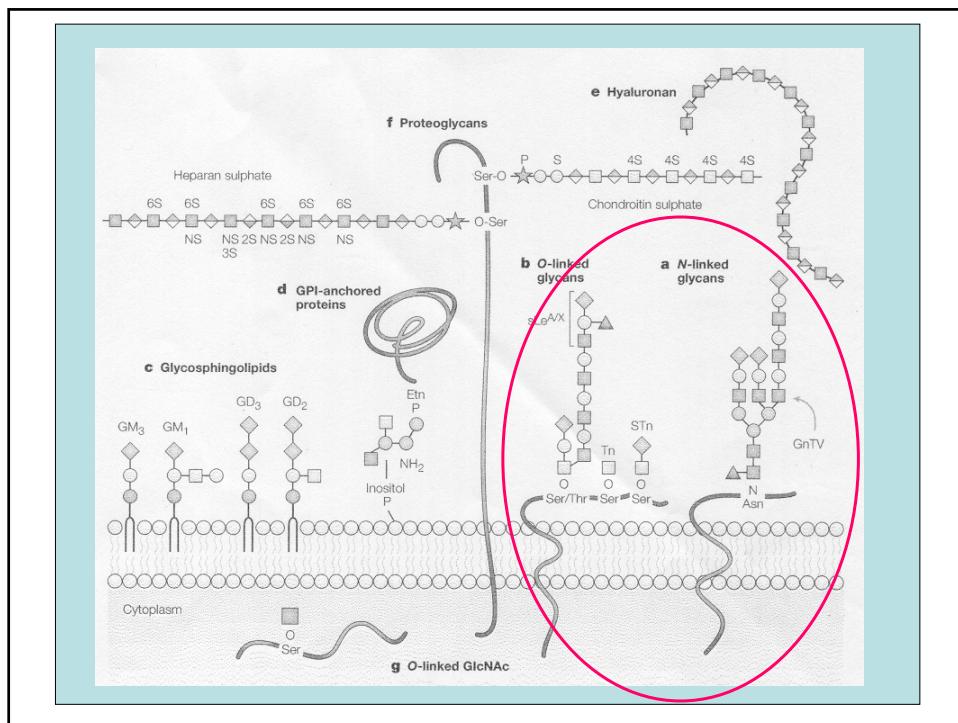


Carbohydrate structures in biopolymers

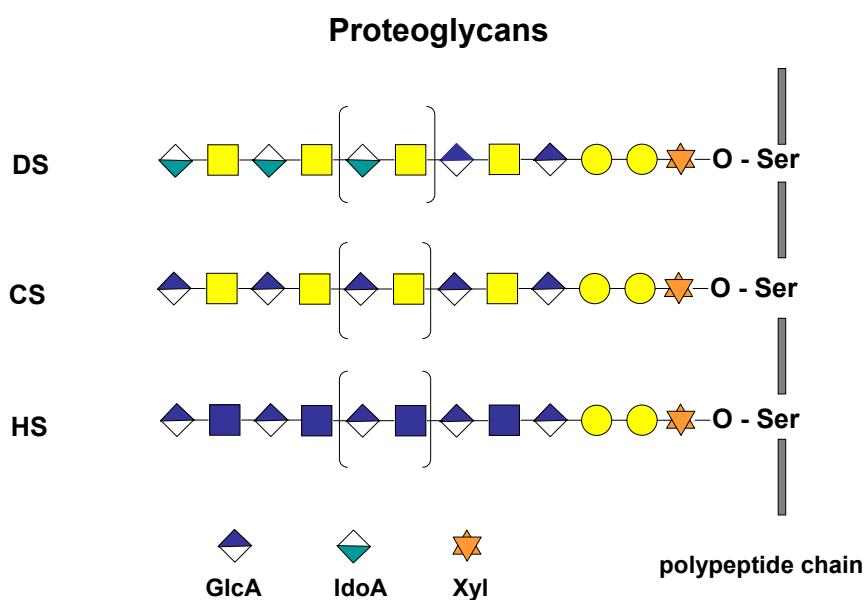
- N- and O-glycosylation of proteins
 - N-glycosylation (Asn)
 - O-glycosylation (Thr, Ser, Hyp)
 - non-enzymatic „glycation“ (Lys)
- Proteoglycans
 - O-linked glucosaminoglycans (Ser)
e.g. Chondroitan, Dematan, Heparan, Hyaluronan
- Free glucosaminoglycans (GAGs)
 - Hyaluronan, Heparan
- GPI-anchor
- Glycolipids
 - Ganglioside

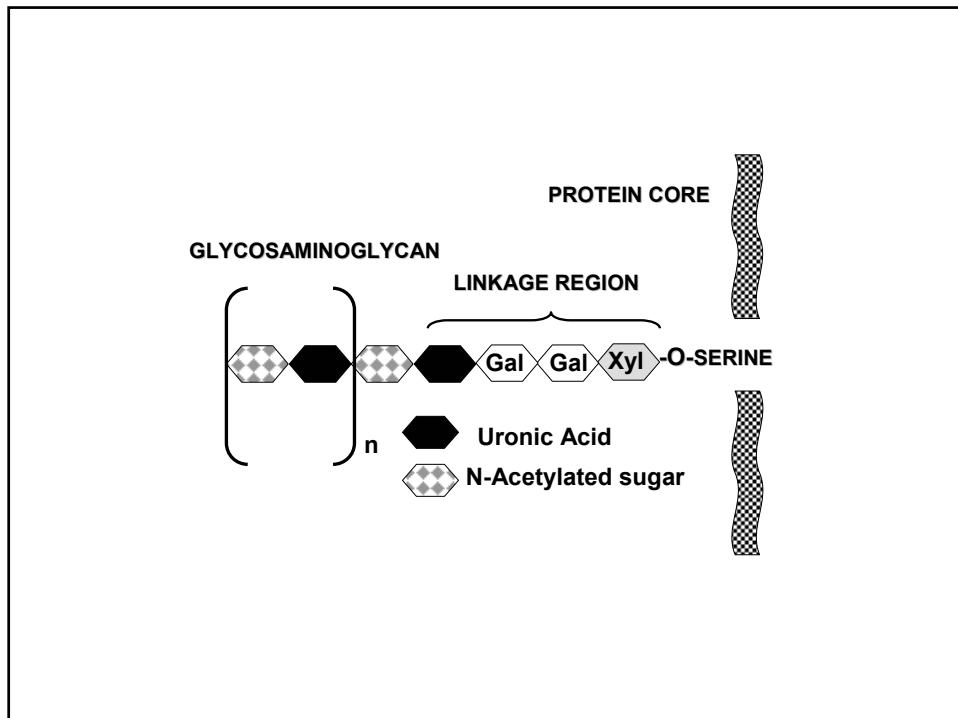
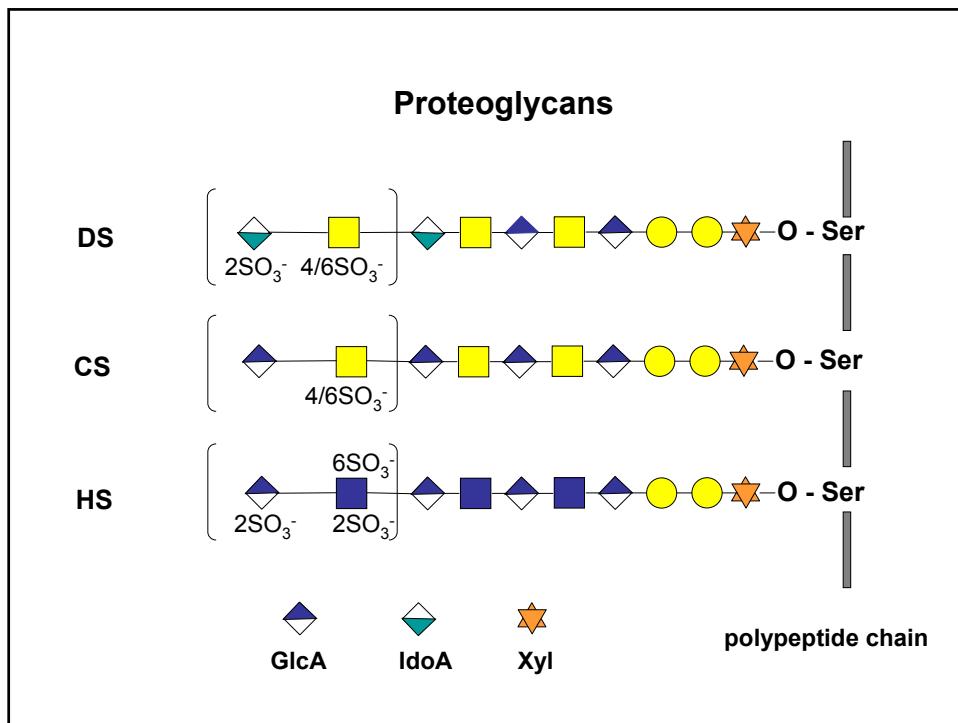




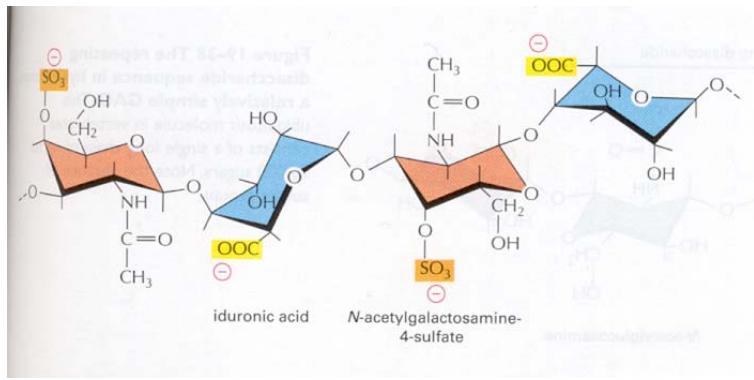
Glycosaminoglycane

GAGs





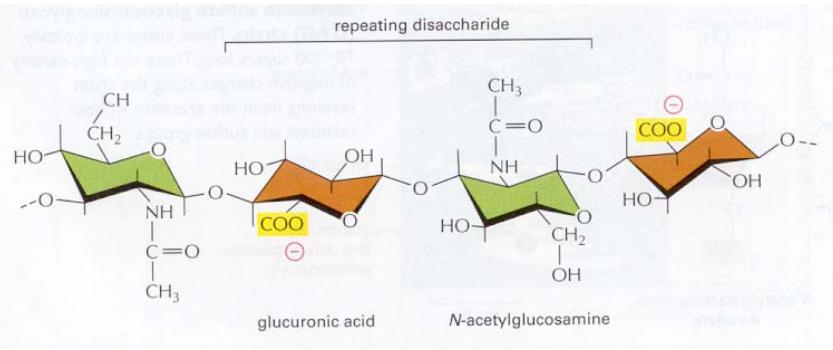
Dermatansulfat



IdoA

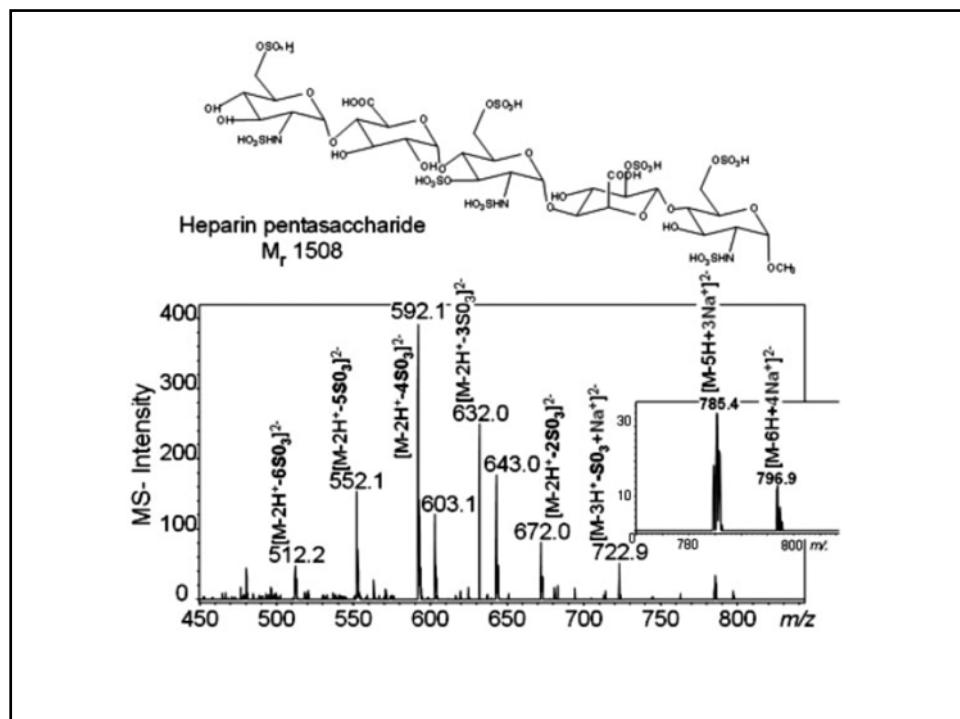
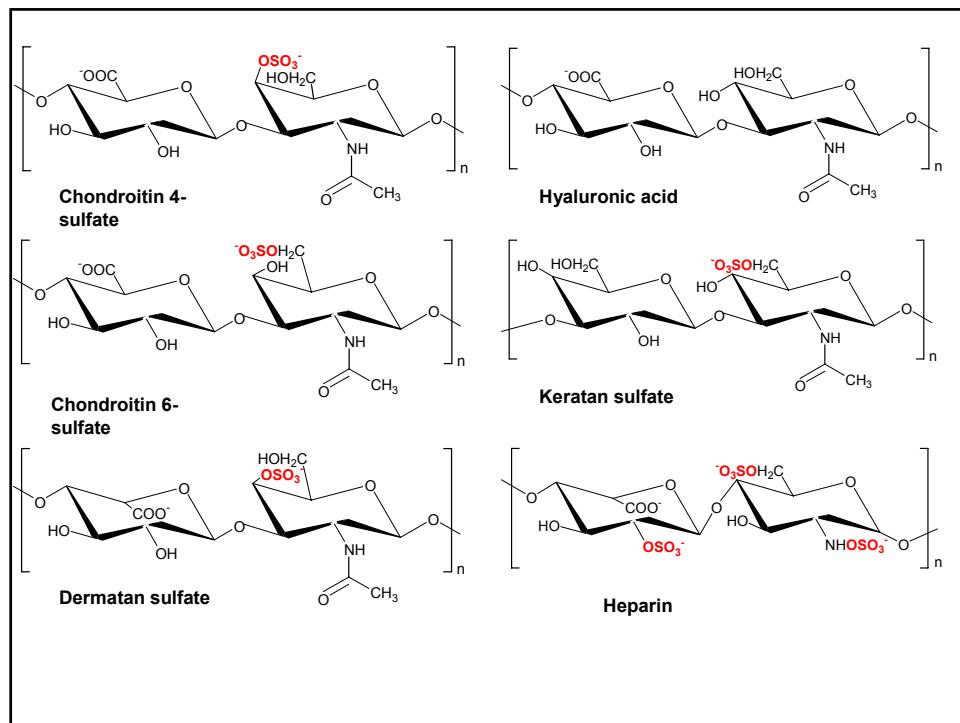
GlcNAc(4S)

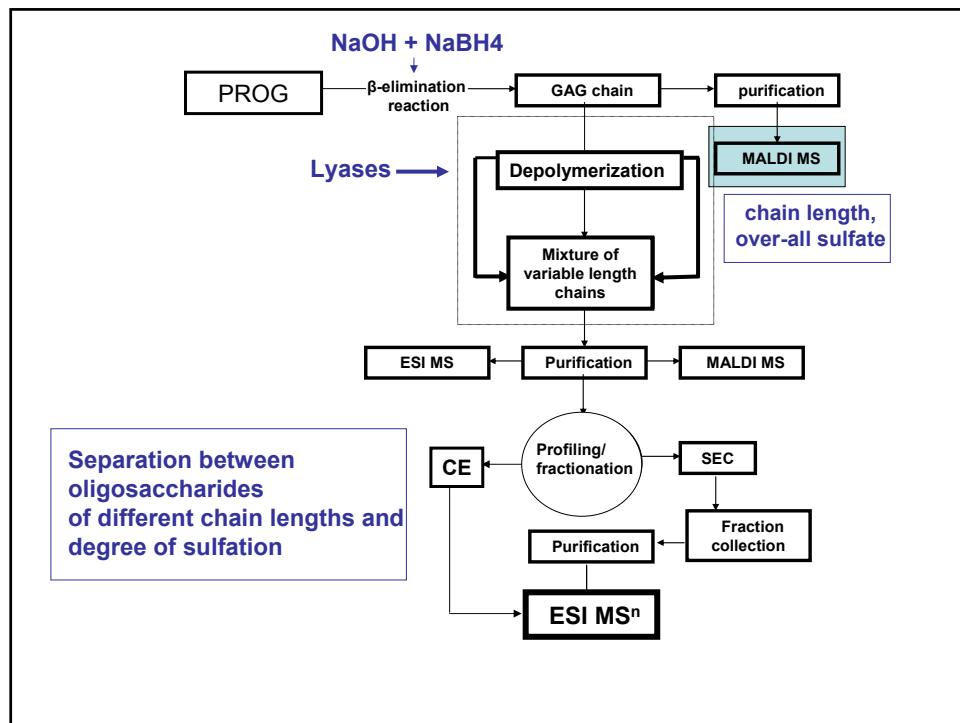
Heparansulfat



GlcA

GlcNAc





MS of GAGs

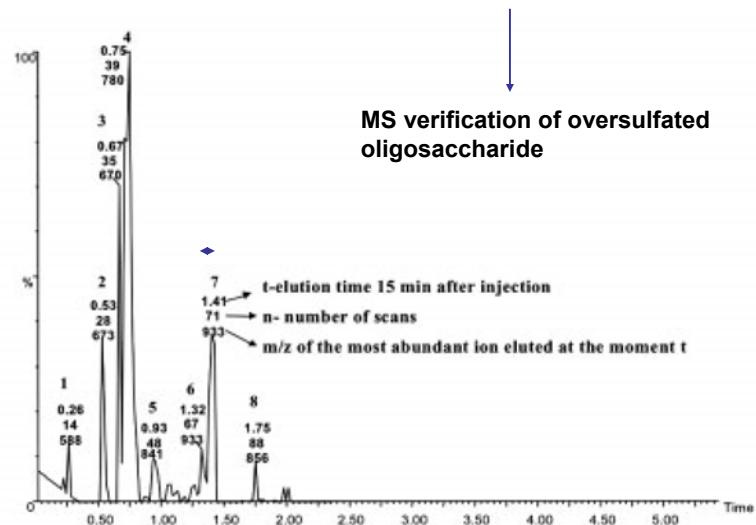
Ionization in positive and negative mode possible

To distinguish between regularly-, under- and over-sulfated oligosaccharides

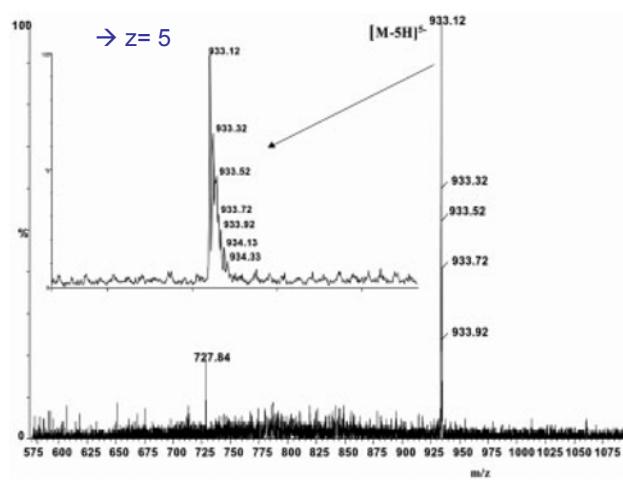
Challenges:

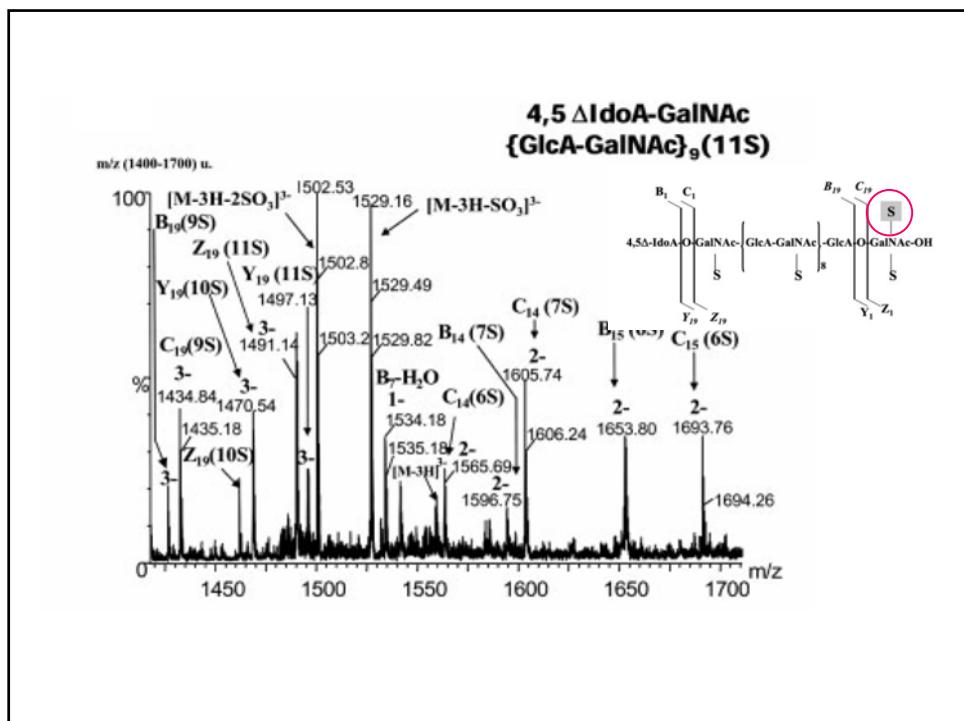
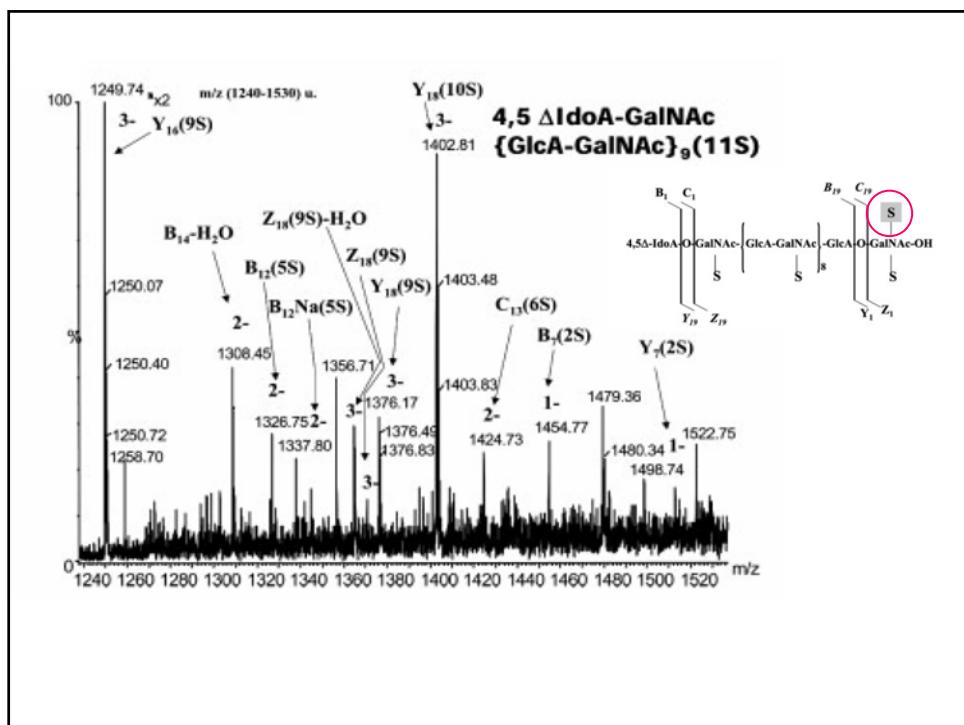
- (-) Long GAG chains insufficiently ionized
- (-) Very labile sulfate ester groups
- (-) Over-sulfated ions difficult to detect in the presence of regularly sulfated ions

CZE separation of GAG derived oligosaccharides

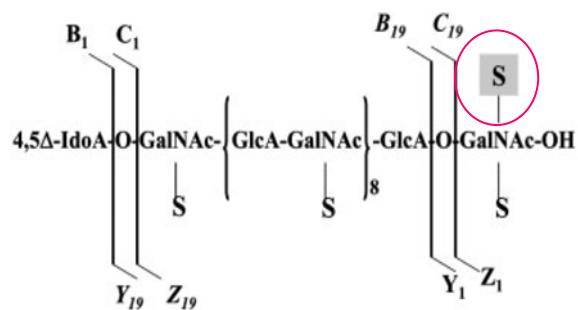


CZE-MS/MS of GAGs

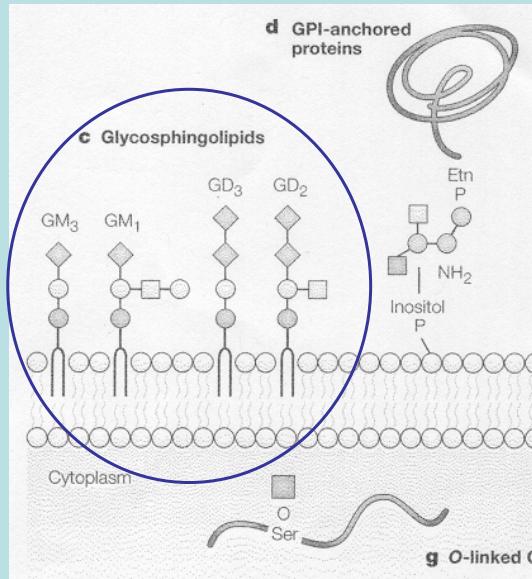




MS verification of oversulfated deca-saccharide



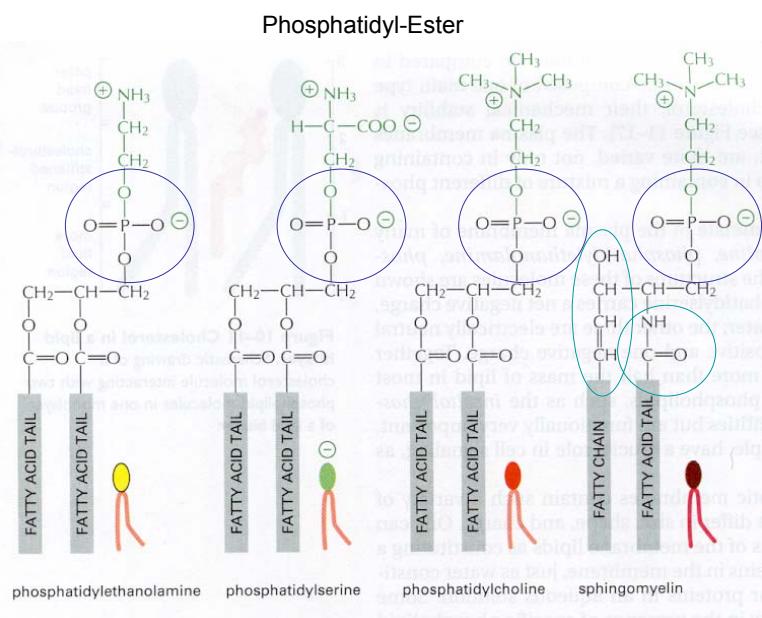
c Glycosphingolipids

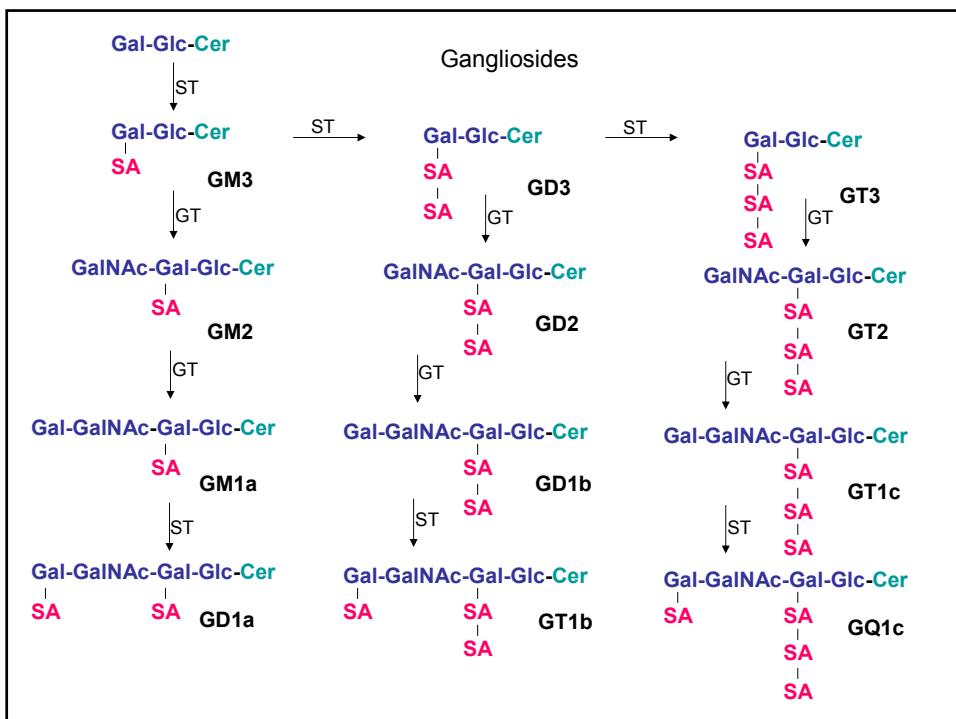
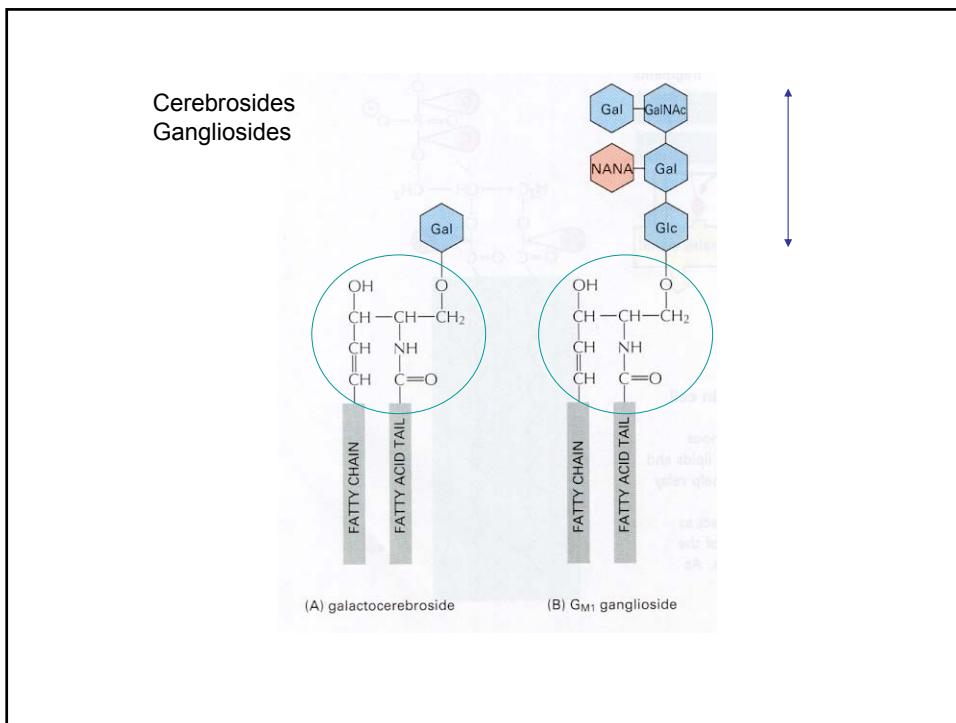


Glycolipide

Glycosphingolipide

Ganglioside





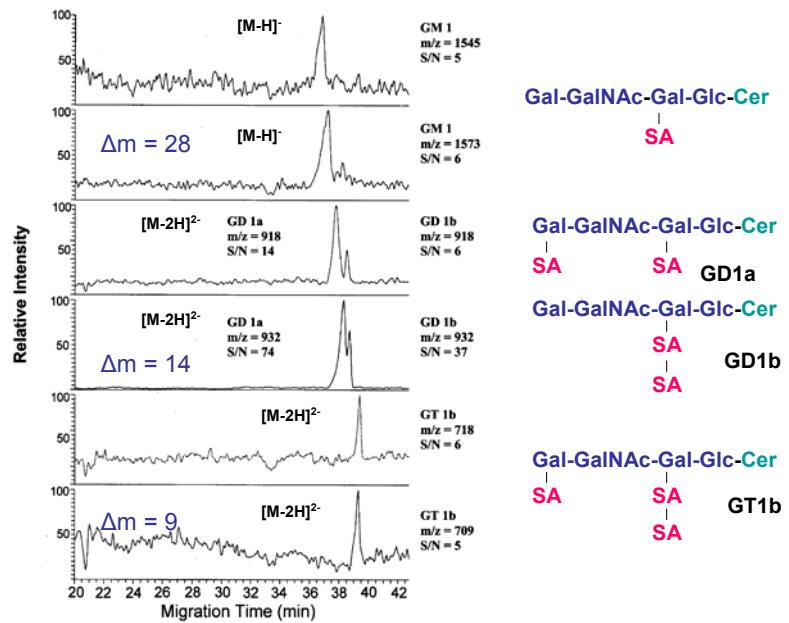


Figure 6.3

MS of Gangliosides

Ionization in negative mode

To distinguish between number of sialic acids and positions of attachment

Challenges:

- (-) positional isomers are isobaric
- (-) difficult to distinguish by MSⁿ

