

Technical Note

The minimum information required for a glycomics experiment (MIRAGE) project: sample preparation guidelines for reliable reporting of glycomics datasets

Weston B Struwe^{2,1}, Sanjay Agravat³, Kiyoko F Aoki-Kinoshita⁴, Matthew P Campbell⁵, Catherine E Costello⁶, Anne Dell⁷, Ten Feizi⁸, Stuart M Haslam⁷, Niclas G Karlsson⁹, Kay-Hooi Khoo¹⁰, Daniel Kolarich¹¹, Yan Liu⁸, Ryan McBride¹², Milos V Novotny¹³, Nicolle H Packer⁵, James C Paulson¹², Erdmann Rapp¹⁴, Rene Ranzinger¹⁵, Pauline M Rudd¹⁶, David F Smith¹⁷, Michael Tiemeyer¹⁵, Lance Wells¹⁵, William S York¹⁵, Joseph Zaia⁶, and Carsten Kettner^{18,1}

²Department of Biochemistry, Glycobiology Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3QU, UK, ³Department of Surgery, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA, ⁴Department of Bioinformatics, Faculty of Engineering, Soka University, 1-236 Tangi-machi, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-8577, Japan, ⁵Biomolecular Frontiers Research Centre, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia, ⁶Department of Biochemistry, Center for Biomedical Mass Spectrometry, Boston University, School of Medicine, 670 Albany Street, Suite 504, Boston, MA 02118, USA, ⁷Department of Life Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, UK, ⁸Department of Medicine, Glycosciences Laboratory, Imperial College London, Du Cane Road, London W12 0NN, UK, ⁹Department of Medical Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Institute of Biomedicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, PO Box 440, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden, ¹⁰Institute of Biological Chemistry, Academia Sinica, 128, Academia Road Sec. 2, Nankang, Taipei 115, Taiwan, ¹¹Department of Biomolecular Systems, Max Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces, 14424 Potsdam, Germany, ¹²Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, 10550 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA, ¹³Department of Chemistry, Indiana University, 800 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA, ¹⁴Max Planck Institute for Dynamics of Complex Technical Systems, 39106 Magdeburg, Germany, ¹⁵Complex Carbohydrate Research Center, University of Georgia, 315 Riverbend Road, Athens, GA 30602, USA, ¹⁶NIBRT GlycoScience Group, NIBRT—National Institute for Bioprocessing Research and Training, Fosters Avenue, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland, ¹⁷Center for Comprehensive Informatics, Research and Woodruff Health Sciences IT, Emory University, 1784 N. Decatur Rd, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA, and ¹⁸Beilstein-Institut, Trakehner Str. 7-9, 60487 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed: Tel: +44(0)1865285445, Fax: +44 (0)1865 275216; e-mail: weston.struwe@bioch.ox.ac.uk (W.B.S.); Tel: +49(0)6971673221, Fax: +49(0)6971673219; ckettner@beilstein-institut.de (C.K.)

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Abstract

The minimum information required for a glycomics experiment (MIRAGE) project was established in 2011 to provide guidelines to aid in data reporting from all types of experiments in glycomics research including mass spectrometry (MS), liquid chromatography, glycan arrays, data handling and sample preparation. MIRAGE is a concerted effort of the wider glycomics community that

considers the adaptation of reporting guidelines as an important step towards critical evaluation and dissemination of datasets as well as broadening of experimental techniques worldwide. The MIRAGE Commission published reporting guidelines for MS data and here we outline guidelines for sample preparation. The sample preparation guidelines include all aspects of sample generation, purification and modification from biological and/or synthetic carbohydrate material. The application of MIRAGE sample preparation guidelines will lead to improved recording of experimental protocols and reporting of understandable and reproducible glycomics datasets.

Key words: glycobiology, glycomics, MIRAGE, sample preparation

Introduction

The minimum information required for a glycomics experiment (MIRAGE) initiative follows in the footsteps of similar reporting guidelines projects, namely the minimum information about a proteomics experiment (MIAPE, proteomics) (Taylor et al. 2007), standards for reporting enzymology data (STRENDa, enzymology) (Apweiler et al. 2005) and minimum information about a microarray experiment (MIAME, microarrays) (Brazma et al. 2001). The overarching goal of MIRAGE is to provide reporting guidelines as a tool to help facilitate clear and concise communication of glycomics datasets and experimental methods among peer reviewed journals. The concept and organization of MIRAGE were introduced in 2014 (York et al. 2014). The MIRAGE Commission consists of “working groups” in which active glycomics researchers from various areas work jointly to design guidelines encompassing mass spectrometry (MS), glycan array, capillary electrophoresis (CE), liquid chromatography (LC) and sample preparation. The MIRAGE Advisory Board, comprised of international leaders in glycoscience, are entrusted with reviewing and endorsing the guidelines prior to dissemination to the wider field. In this way MIRAGE guidelines are based on a collective agreement and represent information considered “required” to be included in published reports containing glycomics data. The MS guidelines were published in 2013 (Kolarich et al. 2013) and currently LC and glycan array guidelines are being drafted.

Glycoconjugates are inherently complex and heterogeneous biomolecules that require sophisticated analytical methods and software for interpreting and storing annotated data. By comparison, proteomics has enjoyed longstanding development of tools and software while glycomics, being a relatively young field, has not experienced the same level of development to date. Paradoxically this offers the glycobiology community greater freedom to shape the future of the field and even learn from past proteomics experiences. This outlook is exemplified by the journals *Glycobiology* (who recommend) and *Molecular and Cellular Proteomics* (MCP, who have adopted) reporting checklists to ensure completeness and accessibility of submitted glycomics data prior to peer review (Wells et al. 2013). The MCP instructions, termed “Athens Guidelines”, are complementary to the MIRAGE initiative and the developers of these guidelines are also members of the MIRAGE Commission. MIRAGE reporting guidelines will help alleviate inconsistent reporting, ensure accountable reporting of data and metadata and also help newcomers to the field in understanding the reported results. The intention of MIRAGE is to provide guidelines, not rules, to assist authors, reviewers and editors in assessing glycomics data. The guidelines serve as a framework to provide data and information as agreed by the glycobiology community to ensure reporting of understandable and reproducible scientific results.

Effective guidelines for reporting glycan structure analyses (e.g. MS, CE, LC) and glycan interaction studies (e.g. glycan arrays) require a complete description of glycan sample preparation. The starting point for both analytical and interaction studies is preparation of the glycan sample. Common examples of experimental steps may include tryptic digest of a glycoprotein, glycan release using PNGase F, glycan permethylation and purification using LC. Sample preparation steps vary and these variations can affect the carbohydrate material itself. This is particularly important for glycoconjugate types (i.e. glycolipids, glycoproteins, free oligosaccharides) and among prokaryotic/eukaryotic samples which may require complex preparation steps. Therefore a thorough report of sample preparation is fundamental to appreciate subsequent experiments. The MIRAGE sample preparation guidelines presented in this article aim to provide the metadata on these preparation steps necessary to allow readers and reviewers to understand and reproduce the presented results. In addition, these guidelines are considered as a common basis for other MIRAGE reporting guidelines in order to keep the publication requirements for data analysis short and consistent.

Sample preparation guidelines—general principles

The MIRAGE sample preparation guidelines (Table I) have been designed for broad usability and application to a wide-range of oligosaccharide/glycoconjugate types produced from biological or synthetic sources. The guidelines are separated into three categories: (1) sample origin, (2) sample processing and (3) sample definition. Guidelines should be used accordingly to fit individual research experiments and therefore reporting in a given manuscript may or may not be linear as presented here. The *sample origin* requirements should fully explain where and how the starting material (which contains the oligosaccharide material of interest) was obtained. The reagents and methods by which starting material is produced can influence glycosylation and therefore should be reported. Within this category, general information requirements are broad but may be conceptually divided into biologically or synthetically derived material, as exemplified in Figure 1.

Sample processing steps provide essential information on how the starting material was prepared to create the sample that is used for further analysis. These sample processing steps include (1) isolation, (2) modification and (3) purification which can be iterated in any way. *Isolation* is defined as treatments to the “starting material” which yields an unmodified, non-purified sample. These may include glycan/oligosaccharide release, protease treatments or any technique aimed to produce an oligosaccharide sample for further processing. Secondly, *modification* describes any further alteration(s) made to the sample and is not restricted to a single action. Thirdly,

Table 1 Sample Preparation Guidelines descriptors

Classification	Guidelines
1. Sample Origin Here “sample” is defined as any carbohydrate-containing material; polysaccharide, oligosaccharide or glycoconjugate that originates from any given starting material. The starting material may be a compound, mixture or cell product used to produce the oligosaccharide sample of interest. The source and/or methods used to produce the starting sample material can vary considerably but minimum information that describes its origin is outlined.	
General information	Describe how original starting sample material was generated or where it was obtained. Descriptions may include but are not limited to material produced in the laboratory (e.g. chemically, enzymatically or chemoenzymatically synthesized), acquired from natural sources (e.g. human tissues) or purchased from a commercial manufacturer. In the case of commercial material, provide vendor and applicable item information. Starting material descriptions are further delineated by biologically or chemically derived material. In all cases reagents and methods used to generate starting material should be reported.
Biologically derived material	Biologically derived material include recombinantly expressed proteins, cells, etc. as well as whole organisms or tissues. For recombinantly produced material, the cell type (e.g. CHO, HEK, NS0 etc.) and growth/harvest conditions should be specified. Any modifications to cells that influence the characteristics of the starting material (e.g. genetic manipulations) should also be stated. For material isolated from tissues, the tissue type, treatments and/or storage conditions should be reported. The species should also be provided.
Chemically derived material	Describe how material was generated. If samples were synthetically derived, provide information detailing synthesis steps or specify where the equivalent reaction protocol is available.
Description of starting material	Define the type of starting material used or produced that contains the oligosaccharide to be used/analysed in subsequent experiments. These may include glycoprotein(s), proteoglycan, glycolipid, GPI-anchored, free-oligosaccharides, sugar-nucleotides or synthetically derived material but are not limited to these definitions.
2. Sample Processing The sample processing is divided into 1) isolation, 2) modification and 3) purification subcategories. Required information for each is described below.	
2.1 Sample Processing - Isolation Processing may include methods to remove the oligosaccharide from the starting material prior to downstream experiments or conversely the starting material may also be altered so the oligosaccharide remains conjugated to non-carbohydrate material such as chemical (e.g. linker) or biological (e.g. peptides) components.	
Enzymatic treatments	Describe any enzymes used to for the purpose of oligosaccharide removal (e.g. PNGase F) or for modification of the starting material (e.g. trypsin protease). Specify where it was obtained (vendor) or for enzymes produced in-house, describe expression and purification procedure. Also state if sample material was treated in-solution or immobilized (SDS-PAGE, PVDF etc.) as well as temperature, duration, volume, enzyme concentration.
Chemical treatments	Define the technique for oligosaccharide release (hydrazinolysis, β -elimination etc.) or other chemical modifications. Provide details of reaction conditions (temperature, duration, volume and chemical concentrations).
2.2 Sample Processing - Modification Isolated material may be subject to a wide variety of chemical or enzymatic modifications. The type of modification and reaction protocols should be documented. If new protocols are used provide a thorough description.	
Chemical modifications	Describe any treatments made to the isolated material. Explain the type of modification employed (e.g. hydrolysis, sample tagging (including fluorescent labels), isotopic labelling, permethylation/peracetylation, etc.). Include source of materials, description of kits used, reaction conditions and detailed workflow.
Enzymatic modifications	Document enzyme concentration, supplier, biological source, incubation time and temperature. If novel glycosidase was used, provide information indicating the origin (i.e. species) of the enzyme.
2.3 Sample Processing - Purification The processing steps encompass any type of refining or clean-up strategies used to produce the purified final sample product.	
Purification step(s)	Specify all steps used to purify starting material after isolation/modification steps. Examples of procedures include solid phase extraction (SPE), liquid-liquid extraction or other chromatographic methods. For each method describe the all experimental materials (e.g. stationary phase) and methods (e.g. flow rates, fractionation etc.).
3. Sample Definition Provide a designation for the final sample in accordance with conventional terminology. Resources for the symbol nomenclature for graphical representation of glycans (SNFG) are available (Varki, A., Cummings, R.D., et al. 2015).	
Sample name	Name or specify the type of sample material to be analysed or used in other experiments. These may include but are not limited to glycoconjugates, glycosaminoglycans, N- or O-glycans, glycopeptides, glycolipids, monosaccharides, poly- and oligosaccharides

purification includes the steps employed to produce the final refined sample material. Sample preparation may entail multiple and/or various processing steps and therefore the sample processing guidelines should be used accordingly to reflect all experimental procedures. For example, a given glycoprotein (sample material) may be treated with a protease, most often trypsin (isolation of

glycopeptides) prior to PNGase F release of N-glycans (isolation of N-glycans). Furthermore, the released N-glycans may be fluorescently labeled (chemical modification) and then sequentially digested with a panel of exoglycosidases (enzymatic modification). Finally, the excess fluorescent dye may be removed by normal phase solid phase extraction (purification, normal phase SPE).

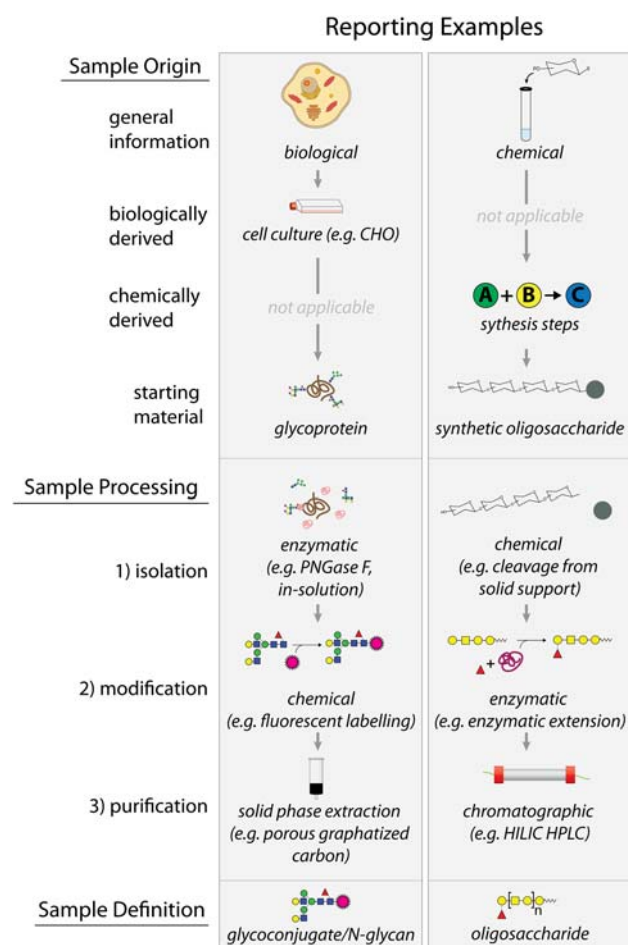


Fig. 1. Examples of MIRAGE Sample Preparation Reporting Guidelines. Two types of starting “sample material” are shown: (1) a recombinant glycoprotein produced from mammalian cell expression (biological) and (2) a synthetic oligosaccharide derived from chemical production (chemical). These Sample Origin descriptors provide background information for the sample starting material prior to further preparation. Sample Processing guidelines help explain how the starting material (e.g. glycoprotein and synthetic oligosaccharide) was treated. These include all purification and modification steps used to produce a final sample that is to be defined by the researcher (Sample Definition).

Ultimately, the sample preparation guidelines describe the step-by-step actions used to produce a final sample as *defined* by the researcher (*sample definition*). The type of oligosaccharide/glycoconjugate should be designated in accordance with existing and acceptable terminology (Lindhorst 2003; Varki et al. 2009) and not by ambiguous vocabulary. Additionally, the Symbol Nomenclature for Glycans system is recommended for illustrating glycan structures (Varki et al. 2015). This *defined sample* may or may not be used for additional downstream assays or analysis, but such reporting of subsequent experiments, such as MS, is recommended to be compliant with the specific MIRAGE guidelines for these experimental techniques.

Discussion

The goal, as with all MIRAGE reporting guidelines, is to outline and provide the community with a framework for reporting glycomics data. Here we present sample reporting guidelines that are considered essential information to be included in published reports as

determined by the broader glycomics community. The implementation of reporting guidelines is not only welcomed by glycoscientists but is already recommended in two leading journals in the field and as such the establishment of MIRAGE guidelines is especially timely. In due course, the use of MIRAGE guidelines will establish transparency and reproducibility in communicating glycomics research worldwide and in so doing advance the field as a whole.

Availability

This manuscript describes the sample preparation guidelines as of March 2016. The current versions of all MIRAGE guidelines and examples are available on the MIRAGE project web site: http://www.beilstein-institut.de/en/projects/mirage/guidelines#sample_preparations (<http://dx.doi.org/10.3762/mirage.1>).

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