Engineered Sialylation of Pathogenic Antibodies
In Vivo Attenuates Autoimmune Disease

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In Brief
Endogenous pathogenic antibodies can be enzymatically converted into anti-inflammatory mediators in inflamed tissues, revealing a new strategy to treat autoimmune diseases.

Highlights
- Glycosyltransferase fusions convert endogenous IgG into anti-inflammatory IgG
- Platelets enable site-specific sialylation by releasing sugar-nucleotide donors
- Inhibitory FcγRIIB, STAT6, and type II FcγRs are required for anti-inflammatory activity
Engineered Sialylation of Pathogenic Antibodies

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SUMMARY

Self-reactive IgGs contribute to the pathology of autoimmune diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. Paradoxically, IgGs are used to treat inflammatory diseases in the form of high-dose intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG). Distinct glycoforms on the IgG crystallizable fragment (Fc) dictate these divergent functions. IgG anti-inflammatory activity is attributed to sialylation of the Fc glycan. We therefore sought to convert endogenous IgG to anti-inflammatory mediators in vivo by engineering solubilized glycosyltransferases that attach galactose or sialic acid. When both enzymes were administered in a prophylactic or therapeutic fashion, autoimmune inflammation was markedly attenuated in vivo. The enzymes worked through a similar pathway to IVIG, requiring DC-SIGN, STAT6 signaling, and FcγRIIB. Importantly, sialylation was highly specific to pathogenic IgG at the site of inflammation, driven by local platelet release of nucleotide-sugar donors. These results underscore the therapeutic potential of glycoengineering in vivo.

INTRODUCTION

Immunoglobulin gamma (IgG) antibodies are the preeminent effector proteins of the immune system. They are essential for clearance of microbes by bridging the adaptive and innate immune systems, but they can also contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases when they are generated against self (Nimmerjahn and Ravetch, 2008b). The bimodal activity of IgG antibodies allows simultaneous recognition of antigen by the antigen-binding fragment (Fab, Figure 1A) with high affinity and recruitment and activation of leukocytes through interactions between the crystallizable fragment (Fc, Figure 1A) and Fc gamma receptors (FcyRs) on innate immune cells (Nimmerjahn et al., 2015). This triggers the canonical inflammatory effector functions of IgG, including antibody-dependent cytotoxicity (ADCC) and uptake of recognized antigens (Franklin, 1975; Huber et al., 1976).

A single N-linked glycan is present on each heavy chain of all IgG and positioned at asparagine-297 in the Fc (N-297, Figures 1A and 1B) (Arnold et al., 2007). The core heptasaccharide of the glycan has a complex biantennary structure that can vary by the addition of fucose, N-acetylgalactosamine (GlcNAc), galactose, or sialic acid (Figure 1B). These variable additions account for tremendous heterogeneity, with over 30 distinct glycans identified on circulating IgG in healthy individuals (Kaneko et al., 2006b). Studies over the last decade have demonstrated the composition of the Fc glycan exerts profound influence over IgG effector functions (Jeffers, 2005, 2009a, 2009b). IgG with afucosylated Fc glycans have 50-fold enhanced affinity to the activating FcγRI, FcγRIIIA, compared to fucosylated IgG and exhibit markedly enhanced ADCC in vivo (Ferrara et al., 2011; Natsume et al., 2005; Okazaki et al., 2004; Shields et al., 2002). Recent studies have linked dengue-specific IgG with afucosylated Fc glycans with Dengue hemorrhagic fever (Wang et al., 2017) and tuberculosis (TB)-specific afucosylated IgG in controlling latent TB infections (Lu et al., 2016). The most successful HIV vaccine trial to date resulted in increased levels of bisecting GlcNAc on IgG Fc glycans, a modification that also increases affinity to FcγRIIIA, albeit to a lesser extent than afucosylation (Ackerman et al., 2013; Chung et al., 2014; Davies et al., 2001). Conversely, terminal sialylation of the Fc glycan reduces IgG affinity for type I FcγRIs, and sialylated IgG have reduced capacity to initiate ADCC in vivo (Anthony et al., 2008a; Li et al., 2017; Scallon et al., 2007). Enhanced IgG sialylation following influenza vaccination was attributed to improved affinity maturation through a type II FcγR-CD23 pathway (Wang et al., 2015). Although the regulation of IgG glycosylation is not completely understood, IL-23 has been implicated in regulating sialyltransferase ST6GAL1 expression (Peiffer et al., 2017).

Paradoxically, IgG is commonly used in the clinic to suppress inflammation (Negi et al., 2007). Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) is a therapeutic preparation of polyclonal IgG derived from thousands of healthy donors and has successfully been used in the clinic for almost 40 years at a high dose (1–2 g/kg) for the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases (Imbach et al., 1981; Nimmerjahn and Ravetch, 2008a). Mechanistic studies revealed that the Fc portion of IVIG was sufficient for anti-inflammatory activity in vivo (Debré et al., 1993; Samuelsson et al., 2001), requiring the inhibitory FcγRIIB (Samuelsson et al., 2001; Schwab et al., 2012; Schwab et al., 2006a, 2006b).
Further, sialylation of the Fc glycan was essential for this activity (Anthony et al., 2008a; Kaneko et al., 2006b). Instead of binding the activating type I FcγRs, sialylated IgG Fc bound type II FcγRs, human dendritic cell-specific ICAM3-grabbing non-integrin (DC-SIGN), or murine SIGN-R1, culminating in increased surface expression of the inhibitory FcγRIIB on inflammatory effector cells (Anthony et al., 2011; Anthony et al., 2008b; Samuelsson et al., 2001). Indeed, alternative mechanisms through which high-dose IVIG suppresses inflammation, including Fab- or FcRn-dependent mechanisms, have been proposed (Hansen and Balthasar, 2002; Li et al., 2005; Schwab and Nimmerjahn, 2014). Further, the role of IgG sialylation in the immunomodulatory activity of IVIG has been challenged, likely due to technical difficulties generating of sialylated IgG Fcs or particulars of distinct experimental systems (Bayry et al., 2009; Campbell et al., 2014). Importantly, a number of groups have reported anti-inflammatory activity of IgG sialylation (Ohmi et al., 2016; Schwab et al., 2012; Washburn et al., 2015). Thus, sialylation of the Fc glycan, along with DC-SIGN and FcγRIIB, constitute a general anti-inflammatory pathway of IgG in vivo (Anthony et al., 2011; Kaneko et al., 2006b; Tackenberg et al., 2009; Washburn et al., 2015).

Glycans are attached and modified to proteins passing through the secretory pathway in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and Golgi. While B cells, plasma cells, and cytokine milieu are implicated in regulating IgG glycosylation, recent evidence suggests that glycans can be modified extracellularly (Jones et al., 2016; Ohmi et al., 2016; Pfeiffe et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2015). A soluble form of the sialyltransferase ST6GAL1...
Figure 2. Anti-inflammatory Activity of In Vivo Sialylation

(A) Clinical scores of mice treated with K/BxN and PBS (black circles), ST6Fc (pink triangles), B4Fc (orange diamonds), or IVIG (blue squares).
(B) Day 10 scores from (A) are plotted.
(C) Clinical scores of K/BxN treated mice given PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles).
(D) Day 9 scores from (C) are shown.
(E) H&E of paw sections 7 days after K/BxN sera and PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc.
(F and G) Day 7 BUN levels (F) and survival (G) of mice induced with NTN and treated with PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles).

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is released into the circulation by hepatocytes and is enzymatically active (Jones et al., 2012; Sugimoto et al., 2007). Selective disruption of hepatic ST6GAL1 expression (Kalcheva et al., 1997; Wang et al., 1993) reduced levels of IgG sialylation. Conversely, B cell-specific deletion of ST6GAL1 had little effect on IgG sialylation (Jones et al., 2016), suggesting that extracellular sialylation may occur during homoeostasis. We therefore asked whether we could increase IgG sialylation in vivo by administering a soluble ST6GAL1 and thus convert inflammatory IgGs into anti-inflammatory mediators in autoimmune disease.

RESULTS

Engineering Soluble Glycosyltransferases

ST6GAL1 catalyzes attachment of α-2,6 sialic acid to galactose on N-linked glycans (Meng et al., 2013). Sialylation canonically occurs in the trans-Golgi, where the ST6GAL1 is anchored by a transmembrane domain (TMD, Figure 1C). A β-secretase (BACE1) cleavage site is present in the luminal domain of ST6GAL1 at EFO41-43, which results in ST6GAL1 secretion (Figures 1C and S1) (Woodard-Grice et al., 2008). The extraordinary effects of sialylation on IgG biology prompted us to explore the therapeutic potential of glycoengineering IgG in vivo.

To this end, we fused glycosylation enzymes to human IgG1 Fc—a common approach to generate soluble forms of membrane proteins. Expression constructs with fusions of Fc and ST6GAL1 that included the region upstream of EFQ41-43 in the amino acid sequence resulted in multiple protein products, consistent with BACE1 activity (Figure S1). However, when the Fc was linked directly to E41, omitting the first 40 amino acids of ST6GAL1, a single product was generated (ST6Fc; Figures 1C, S1B, and S1C). We took a similar approach with the B4GALT1 enzyme responsible for attachment of galactose to the IgG Fc glycan, because sialylation efficiency improves with increased galactose content (Anthony et al., 2008a). The engineered fusions of B4GALT1 luminal domains with human IgG1 Fc resulted in a single protein product (B4Fc, Figures 1C and S1C). The engineered glycosyltransferases were determined to be the correct molecular weight and recognized by antibodies specific for B4GALT1, ST6GAL1, and human IgG by immunoblotting (Figure S1D).

Next, we examined the activity of engineered enzymes in vitro using fetuin, a highly glycosylated protein, as a target for glycoengineering. Fetuin was treated with glycosidases to remove sialic acid and galactose residues, generating asialylated, endoglycosidase H–treated fetuin (HET), and agalactosylated fetuin (Figure 1D). We incubated G0 and G2 fetuin with B4Fc, ST6Fc, or with both enzymes (B4ST6Fc) and sugar-nucleotide donors (uridine diphosphate [UDP]-galactose [UDP-Gal] and CMP-sialic acid [CMP-SA] for galactose and sialic acid, respectively). Linkage-specific glycosylation by lectin blotting revealed that B4Fc efficiently attached terminal galactose in β1,4 linkages and ST6Fc attached α2,6 terminal sialic acid (Figure 1D). B4ST6Fc added β1,4 galactose when incubated with a galactose donor (UDP-Gal, Figure 1D), B4ST6Fc efficiently sialylated fetuin when incubated with both galactose and sialic acid donors (Figure 1D).

Anti-inflammatory Activity of In Vivo Sialylation

Next, we examined the ability of these engineered glycosylation enzymes to attenuate inflammation in vivo. Mice were given arthritogenic K/BxN sera, which initiates joint inflammation—mediated primarily by IgG1 autoantibodies—that presents with edema and inflammatory cell infiltration within days after treatment (Kouskoff et al., 1996). Animals also received PBS, high-dose IVIG (1 g/kg), B4Fc (2.5 mg/kg), ST6Fc (2.5 mg/kg), or both B4Fc and ST6Fc (B4ST6Fc, 2.5 mg/kg, Figures 2A–2E). The arthritogenic sera induced robust inflammation in PBS-treated animals as measured by clinical score, while inflammation was attenuated by IVIG (Figures 2A and 2B). Neither B4Fc nor ST6Fc individually was able to reduce induced inflammation. However, when the engineered enzymes were co-administered (B4ST6Fc, 2.5 mg/kg), inflammation was significantly reduced, mirroring IVIG (Figures 2C and 2D). The inflammatory cells infiltrating the joint and tissue destruction 7 days after treatment were markedly reduced in IVIG- and B4ST6Fc-treated animals compared to PBS-treated controls (Figure 2E).

To extend these findings to an active model of autoimmune disease, we turned to a model of Goodpasture disease that results in nephrotic-nephritis (NTN)-driven predominantly kidney-deposited IgG2b-based immune complexes (Kaneko et al., 2006a; Lerner et al., 1967; Schrijver et al., 1990). Administration of B4ST6Fc suppressed kidney pathology as effectively as IVIG, as measured by blood urea nitrogen (BUN) levels at day 7 (Figure 2F and survival (Figure 2G). Indeed, inflammatory cell infiltration into the kidneys at day 7 and glomerulosclerosis scoring was reduced by B4ST6Fc and IVIG compared to PBS controls (Figures 2H and S2A). Neither IVIG nor B4ST6Fc affected the induced pathogenic antibody response, as measured by serum or kidney IgG titers (Figures S2B and S2C). Together, these results demonstrate that administration of enzymes that attach both galactose and sialic acid are effective at attenuating autoimmune inflammation in vivo similarly to immunomodulatory high-dose IVIG.

Requirements for In Vivo Sialylation

The requirements of the inhibitory FcγRIIB for the anti-inflammatory activity of IVIG and sialylated IgG Fc were demonstrated by functional studies using murine models (Anthony et al., 2011; Bruhns et al., 2003; Samuelsson et al., 2001; Schwab et al., 2014) and supported by increased surface expression of FcγRIIB on leukocytes following administration of high-dose IVIG to chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (H) H&E, trichrome, and periodic acid shift (PAS) staining of kidney sections from untreated or NTN-treated mice 7 days following PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc administration.

Means and standard deviation are plotted. Results are representative of at least two independent repeats. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, not significant (ns), determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s test. See also Figure S2.
patients (Tackenberg et al., 2009). Sialylated IgG Fcs were shown to require murine SIGN-R1 or human DC-SIGN to suppress inflammation through a Th2 pathway involving IL-4 receptor signaling through STAT6 (Anthony et al., 2011; Anthony et al., 2008b; Schwab et al., 2012). Thus, sialylation of IgG converts receptor preference to type II FcγRs such that ligation of type II FcγRs by sialylated IgG initiates an anti-inflammatory cascade culminating in increased inhibitory FcγRIIB expression on inflammatory cells (Pincetic et al., 2014). We asked whether \textit{in vivo} sialylation suppressed inflammation through a similar pathway and administered K/BxN sera along with PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc to FcγRIIB−/− mice. Neither IVIG nor B4ST6Fc suppressed inflammation relative to PBS (Figures 3A, 3B, and S3A) in FcγRIIB−/− mice. Similarly, neither IVIG nor B4ST6Fc suppressed K/BxN-induced inflammation (Figures 3C, 3D, and S3B) in STAT6−/− mice. Next, we administered K/BxN sera and PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc to SIGN-R1−/− and human DC-SIGN transgenic mice that were crossed to a SIGN-R1−/− background (hDC-SIGN+/SIGN-R1−/−, Figures 3E–3G). K/BxN sera transfer, along with PBS treatment, resulted in robust inflammation in both genotypes (Figures 3E and 3F). SIGN-R1−/− animals were not protected from induced arthritis by IVIG or B4ST6Fc (Figure 3E). Consistently, administration of an antibody that results in transient knockdown of SIGN-R1 revealed no differences in mice following treatment with K/BxN and PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc (TKO SIGN-R1, Figures S3C and S3D) (Kang et al., 2004). However, both IVIG and B4ST6Fc attenuated induced inflammation in hDC-SIGN+/SIGN-R1−/− mice.

Figure 3. Receptor Requirements for \textit{In Vivo} Sialylation

(A) Clinical scores of FcγRIIB−/− mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles).
(B) Day 6 scores from (A) are plotted.
(C) Clinical scores of STAT6−/− mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles).
(D) Day 6 scores from (C) are shown.
(E and F) Clinical scores of (E) SIGN-R1−/− and (F) hDC-SIGN+/SIGN-R1−/− mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles).
(G) Day 6 scores from (E) and (F) are shown.

Means and standard deviation are plotted. Results are representative of at least two independent repeats. **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, ns, determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s test. See also Figures S3 and S4.
These results suggest that IVIG and in vivo sialylation suppress inflammation through similar pathways. The shared receptors and pathways between IVIG and in vivo sialylation raised the possibility that the Fc glycans on the B4ST6Fc, and not enzymatic activity, were responsible for anti-inflammatory activity. Therefore, we generated an enzymatically inactive ST6Fc by mutating two enzymatic domain cysteine residues to alanine (C350A and C361A, ST6Fc CACA, Figure 4A [Meng et al., 2013]). B4ST6Fc CACA was unable to transfer sialic acid to human IgG Fc in vitro, although galactosyltransferase activity remained intact (Figure S3E). B4ST6Fc CACA did not reduce K/BxN-induced inflammation compared to IVIG.

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**Figure 4. Enzymatic Requirements for In Vivo Sialylation**

(A) B4GALT1 and enzymatically inactive ST6GAL1 (B4ST6Fc CACA).

(B) Clinical scores of mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles) or B4ST6Fc CACA (black crosses, red dotted line).

(C) Day 6 scores from (B) are shown.

(D) B4Fc and ST6Fc Fc glycan removal by EndoS (B4ST6Fc-Endo).

(E) Clinical scores of mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), B4ST6Fc (red triangles), B4ST6Fc-buffer (red triangle with black edge, red dotted line), or B4ST6Fc-Endo (red triangle with black edge, red solid line).

(F) Day 6 scores from (E) are shown.

Means and standard deviation are plotted. Results are representative of at least two independent repeats. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, ns, determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s test. See also Figures S3 and S4.
and B4ST6Fc (Figures 4B and 4C). Next, B4Fc and ST6Fc were incubated with the IgG Fc-specific endoglycosidase EndoS to remove Fc glycans or with EndoS buffer only (B4ST6Fc-Endo, B4ST6Fc-Buffer; Figure 4D) (Collin and Olsen, 2001). Removal of the Fc glycan has been shown to ablate interactions of IgG and FcγRs and ablate IVIG anti-inflammatory activity (Allhorn et al., 2010; Benkhouma et al., 2012; Kaneko et al., 2006b; Yang et al., 2010). B4ST6Fc-Endo retained galactosyl-and sialyltransferase activity (Figure S3E) and was tested for anti-inflammatory activity in vivo. K/BxN-induced inflammation was attenuated by IVIG, B4ST6Fc, B4ST6Fc-Endo, and B4ST6Fc-buffer (Figures 4E and 4F). These results demonstrate that transferase activity, and not Fc glycans on engineered enzymes, are required for suppression of inflammation in vivo.

Site-Specific Sialylation In Vivo
A potential undesirable side effect of in vivo sialylation may be off-target glycan modification. In general, low levels of sialic acid are found on IgG Fc glycans, as 5%-10% of total IgG in healthy individuals have sialylated Fc glycans. Most complex glycans are highly sialylated, limiting potential off-target effects of in vivo sialylation (Kaneko et al., 2006b; Youngs et al., 1996). Nonetheless, we sought to examine toxicity and systemic glycosylation following B4ST6Fc administration in vivo. The half-life of B4ST6Fc in circulation was similar to human IgG1 Fc (10 and 8 days, respectively; Figures S4A–S4C), suggesting that the Fc portion of these molecules similarly controls serum half-life in vivo. We next examined the homeostatic impact of B4ST6Fc 1 week and 2 months after administration (Figure S4D). No detrimental effect was noted on complete blood counts (CBCs). Serum glucose and calcium levels remained within normal range, while kidney and liver function was unaltered on comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP) analysis. The CBC and CMP analysis following PBS and B4ST6Fc treatment suggested that B4ST6Fc is not toxic (Figure S4D). We next examined the glycosylation of IgG and total serum proteins 1 week and 2 months following administration of B4ST6Fc (Figures S4E–S4H). Minimal changes in glycosylation were observed in B4ST6Fc-treated animals compared to PBS-treated controls, suggesting that nominal off-target effects result from in vivo sialylation.

Because administration of both engineered enzymes was anti-inflammatory in vivo but did not notably alter serum IgG or protein glycosylation during homeostatic conditions, we sought to examine glycosylation during a site-specific inflammatory response. K/BxN sera was administered to mice that also received PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc. 7 days after treatment, we observed no differences in circulating IgG in PBS-, IVIG-, or B4ST6Fc-treated mice (Figures 5A and 5B). We analyzed the glycosylation of IgG recovered from the paws of the treated animals. Intriguingly, we observed an increase in sialylation of IgG recovered from the paws of B4ST6Fc-treated animals compared to IgG recovered from paws of K/BxN- and PBS- or IVIG- treated mice (Figures 5C and 5D). Next, NTN was induced in a panel of mice that received PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc, and the total N-linked glycosylation was examined. 7 days after disease induction, no differences in circulating IgG in PBS-, IVIG-, or B4ST6Fc-treated mice were detected, consistent with our analyses on circulating glycoproteins (Figures 5E and 5F). However, we detected increases in sialylation of IgG recovered from the kidneys of B4ST6Fc-treated animals compared to IgG recovered from circulation of PBS- or IVIG- treated mice (Figures 5G, 5H, and S5A). Sialylation of IgG recovered from the liver of B4ST6Fc-treated animals in which NTN was induced demonstrated marked reduction compared to kidney-deposited IgG (Figure S5B). Immunoblot analysis of IgG purified from the serum (S) and kidney (K) of PBS-, IVIG-, or B4ST6Fc-treated animals revealed measurable levels of mouse IgG in all samples, while human IgG Fc were only detectable in mice treated with IVIG, indicating our analysis of IgG glycans was restricted to endogenous mouse IgG Fc (Figure S5C).

In Vivo Sialylation Requires Platelet Activation
Studies examining the activity of soluble ST6GAL1 implicated platelets as donors of CMP-SA, which is required for sialylation reactions (Jones et al., 2012; Jones et al., 2016; Lee et al., 2014). We therefore hypothesized that platelets also provided sugar-nucleotide donors for B4ST6Fc. Indeed, CD41+ platelets were detected in the glomeruli of mouse kidneys in which NTN had been induced, but not in the glomeruli of untreated kidneys, consistent with previous studies demonstrating platelet recruitment to sites of inflammation (Figures 6A, 6B, and S7A). Further, CD41+ platelets in NTN-inflamed kidneys also expressed the platelet activation marker, CD62P (Figure 6B). Treatment with PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc during NTN-inflammation did not affect accumulation and activation of platelets (Figure 6B). Next we asked whether platelet activation was required for the anti-inflammatory activity of in vivo sialylation. Mice were given clopidogrel (10 mg/kg) daily 2 days prior to administration of K/BxN sera to prevent platelet activation by inhibiting the P2Y12 subtype of the ADP receptor (Brown et al., 2015; Pucci et al., 2016). The mice also received PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc, and inflammation was monitored over the next several days. Clopidogrel treatment did not affect induced inflammation of PBS-treated animals (Figures 6C–6E). IVIG suppressed inflammation in the presence of clopidogrel (Figures 6C–6E). However, B4ST6Fc was unable to attenuate inflammation when given coordinately with clopidogrel (Figures 6C–6E). Consistently, B4ST6Fc was unable to attenuate K/BxN-induced inflammation when ozagrel, a thromboxane A2 synthesis inhibitor, or sulfipyrazone, which reduces release of ADP and thromboxane, were administered (Figure S7B) (Loo et al., 1987; Underwood, 2006).

To extend these results, NTN was induced in mice that were administered clopidogrel (Figures 6F–6H) then received PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc. Importantly, these treatments did not affect...
the anti-sheep IgG titers in the treated mice (Figure S7C).

Induction of NTN caused kidney damage in clopidogrel and PBS-treated animals, as measured by BUN levels and survival (Figures 6F–6H). IVIG protected treated mice from kidney disease regardless of clopidogrel treatment (Figures 6F–6H). However, B4ST6Fc was ineffective at attenuating disease when...
Figure 6. Platelet Activation and *In Vivo* Sialylation

(A) CD41-specific IHC in kidneys of untreated and day 7 NTN-induced mice following treatment with PBS, IVIG and B4ST6^Fc. Black asterisks indicate CD41^+ platelet accumulation.

(B) Kidneys of untreated and day 7 NTN-treated mice following treatment with PBS, IVIG and B4ST6^Fc were examined for glomeruli (mNephrin, green), mouse IgG (blue), platelets (CD41, red), and activated platelets (CD62, yellow). Representative individual and overlaid images are shown.

(C and D) Clinical scores of control- and clopidogrel-treated mice given K/BxN sera and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6^Fc (red triangles).

(legend continued on next page)
given along with clopidogrel (Figures 6F and 6H). Together, these results demonstrate that the anti-inflammatory activity of B4ST6Fc, but not IVIG, is dependent on platelet activation in vivo.

Next, we examined the glycosylation of IgG recovered from the paws of K/BxN- and clopidogrel-treated mice that also received PBS or B4ST6Fc on day 0 or day 3 after arthritis induction. IVIG and B4ST6Fc were effective at reducing arthritis when administered on day 0 (Figures S7D and S7E). However, IVIG was unable to suppress induced arthritis when administered day 3 after disease induction (Figures 7E and 7F). We next asked whether human platelets released sialic-acid- and galactose-nucleotide donors were required for sialylation and collected platelet-enriched plasma (PRP) from healthy donors (Jones et al., 2016; Lee et al., 2014; Tan et al., 2016). Untreated platelets, thrombin-activated platelets (Thrombin+), or thrombin-activated clopidogrel-treated platelets were assayed for release of sialic acid- and galactose-nucleotide donors (CMP-SA, UDP-Gal). Indeed, human platelets released both sialic acid- and galactose-nucleotide donors upon activation, which was significantly inhibited by clopidogrel (Figures 7C and 7D).

A successful anti-inflammatory therapeutic is required to suppress ongoing inflammation. To determine whether in vivo sialylation was effective therapeutically, mice were treated with K/BxN sera and then given PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc on day 0 or day 3 after arthritis induction. IVIG and B4ST6Fc were effective at reducing arthritis when administered on day 0 (Figures S7D and S7E). However, IVIG was unable to suppress induced arthritis when administered day 3 after disease induction (Figures 7E and 7F). Importantly, mice treated with B4ST6Fc on day 3 exhibited significantly reduced inflammation on days 7 and 8 compared to IVIG- and PBS-treated groups (Figures 7E and 7F). These results reveal that B4ST6Fc is able to effectively attenuate autoantibody-induced inflammation in a therapeutic fashion, which was unachievable with IVIG in this model (Bruhns et al., 2003).

**DISCUSSION**

This study explores modulation of IgG effector function by engineering antibody glycans in vivo as a novel means to attenuate autoantibody-mediated inflammation. Although the mechanisms regulating IgG glycosylation have not been fully elucidated, B cells, plasma cells, cytokine milieu, and extracellular glycosyltransferases likely mediate different IgG glycoforms (Jones et al., 2012; Jones et al., 2016; Lee et al., 2014; Ohmi et al., 2016; Pfeifle et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2015). Indeed, the contribution of IgG glycosylation to infectious diseases and vaccines is increasingly appreciated (Lu et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017).

The mechanisms governing the dose-dependent anti-inflammatory actions of IgG have been extensively debated (Clynes, 2007; Schwab and Nimmerjahn, 2013). Functional tests have shown that sialylation of IgG is responsible for IVIG anti-inflammatory activity in vivo (Fiebiger et al., 2015; Kaneko et al., 2006b; Ohmi et al., 2016; Schwab et al., 2012; Schwab et al., 2014; Washburn et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2016). Generation of sialylated IgG Fcs is not trivial and has likely contributed to confusion in the literature. Indeed, contaminating LPS, Fc degradation, improper lectin-enrichment (Stadmann et al., 2009), esoteric in vitro assays (Bayry et al., 2009), and heterogeneity of IVIG-Fab specificity have confounded results. ST6GAL1 can both attach and remove sialic acid, underscoring the importance of characterization of the sialylated material (Washburn et al., 2015). Of note, in vivo sialylation circumvents many technical issues of generating anti-inflammatory sialylated IgG.

Successful glycoengineering in vivo efforts have used bacterial-derived glycan-modifying enzymes (Albert et al., 2008; Xiao et al., 2016). The Streptococcal endoglycosidase, EndoS, attenuated IgG-mediated inflammation (Albert et al., 2008). Also, a *Vibrio cholerae* neuraminidase targeted to tumor glycolixes improved ADCs (Xiao et al., 2016). While demonstrated the power of glycoengineering, repeated administration of these drugs may prove difficult because of immune responses targeting bacterial-derived enzymes. While it is possible that B4ST6Fc will be targeted by the immune response, other human IgG Fc fusions have been well tolerated.

The potential for in vivo sialylation extends well beyond autoimmune and inflammatory conditions. Indeed, this approach may be applied to conditions currently treated by high-dose IVIG. Modulation of IgG sialylation could also be utilized to improve vaccine efficacy, as studies have reported that initial IgG generated following vaccination are sialylated, and these sialylated IgGs contribute to improved affinity maturation through a type II FcγR-dependent mechanism (Wang et al., 2015). Furthermore, in vivo sialylation may prove effective at truncating the activity of therapeutic IgG at defined intervals after treatment. Also, these glycosyltransferases could be further engineered, including increased FcRn affinity to extend serum half-life or increased/decreased receptor binding (Schlothauer et al., 2016).

We sought to exploit the functions of sialylation on IgG biology by fusing human glycosylation enzymes found in the trans–Golgi to IgG Fcs. Efficient sialylation in vivo required enzymes that attach galactose and sialic acid (Anthony et al., 2008a). This combination attenuated autoantibody-mediated inflammation in two distinct models in vivo by selectively sialylating IgG deposited at the site of inflammation. Administration of this enzyme combination does not appear to affect sialylation of IgG in circulation or that of other glycoproteins in circulation. This is likely due to platelets’ release of galactose and sialic acid substrates only at sites of inflammation. Thus, in vivo sialylation is a novel and potent approach to attenuate harmful autoantibody-mediated inflammation through glycoengineering endogenous antibodies and converting them to anti-inflammatory mediators.
Figure 7. Therapeutic In Vivo Sialylation
(A) HPLC glycan traces of IgG recovered from joint after K/BxN and PBS or B4ST6Fc treatment with or without clopidogrel.
(B) Ratios of monosialylated and agalactosylated glycans (S1/G0) from IgG described in (A).
(C and D) Human platelets were untreated, activated (Thrombin+), or activated after clopidogrel treatment (Thrombin+, Clopidogrel+), and assayed for UDP-Gal (C) and CMP-SA (D).
(E) Clinical scores of mice treated with K/BxN sera on day 0 and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles) on day 3.
(F) Day 7 scores from (E) are shown.
Means and standard deviation are plotted. Results are representative of at least two independent repeats, ns, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, determined by two ANOVA followed by Tukey’s test. See also Figure S7.
STAR METHODS

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes seven figures and one table and can be found with this article online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2017.11.041.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

M.K. and J.D.P. performed experiments, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript. R.M.A. directed the studies and wrote the manuscript with M.K. and J.D.P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by grants from NIAMS/NIH (DP2AR068272), the Lupus Research Alliance, and the MGH H.M. Goodman Fellowship to R.M.A. The authors are grateful to J. Paulson for providing anti-ST6GAL1 anti-sera; J. Ravetch for providing K/BxN sera; H. Meade for providing ST6GAL1; M.E. Conroy; J.W. Griffith; R. Rahimi; C. Sokol for clinical expertise; and K. Jeffrey; F. Wermeling, T. Mayadas, M. Pittet, K.T. Shade, E.E. Martinez, M.E. Conroy, T. Means, and A. Luster for constructive comments and careful reading of this manuscript.

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REFERENCES


## STAR METHODS

### KEY RESOURCES TABLE

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### Critical Commercial Assays

| Urea Nitrogen (BUN) Liqui-UV Test | Stanbio Laboratory | Cat#: 2020-430|
| Sialyltransferase Activity Kit | R & D systems | Cat#: EA002|

(Continued on next page)
CONTACT FOR REAGENT AND RESOURCE SHARING

Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the Lead Contact, Robert M. Anthony (robert.anthony@mgh.harvard.edu).

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

Cell culture

Expi293 Cell (Thermo Fisher) was used to produce all recombinant proteins. Cells were grown on orbital shaker (125rpm) in Expi293 Expression Medium (Thermo Fisher) at 37°C in 5% CO₂.

In vivo animal studies

Group housed 7 – 8 weeks old female WT C57BL/6, STAT6−/− and NOD mice were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory and maintained in the animal facility at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) under specific pathogen free conditions, and given food and water ad libitum according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) guidelines. SIGN-R1−/− (CD209b) and hDC-SIGN+/SIGN-R1−/− mice on a C57BL/6 background were gifts from J. Ravetch (The Rockefeller University, New York, NY) KRN TCR transgenic mice on a C57BL/6 background (Korganow et al., 1999) were bred to NOD mice to generate K/BxN mice (Korganow et al., 1999). K/BxN mice with visible disease were bled, and serum was separated from the blood by serum collection tubes (BD), as described previously (Kaneko et al., 2006b).

In vivo Platelet Inhibition Treatment

Platelet inhibition was performed by daily intraperitoneal injections of 10 mg/kg clopidogrel (Selleckchem) as previously described (Pucci et al., 2016), 30 mg/kg ozagrel HCl (Selleckchem) as described (Ishitsuka et al., 2009) and 30 mg/kg sulfinpyrazone.
(Selleckchem) (Raeder et al., 1982). Treatment was initiated 2 days before K/BxN sera in the inflammatory arthritis model. In the nephrotoxic nephritis model, treatment was initiated 2 days after pre-immunization with sheep IgG. Treatment was continued for duration of the experiment.

METHOD DETAILS

Construction of glycosyltransferase fusions

Human IgG Fc, preceded by IL2 secretion signal sequence, and soluble domains of ST6GAL1 (Beta-galactoside alpha-2,6 sialyltransferase 1) or B4GALT1 (Beta-1,4-galactosyltransferase 1) were joined by overlapping PCR, such that human IgG Fc is fused to 5’ end of the enzymes. List of primers used in this study is summarized in Key Resources Table. The Fc-enzyme fusion genes were then TOPO cloned into a mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.4, according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Life Technologies). Recombinant Fc-enzymes were generated by transient transfection of the plasmids to Expi293 cells using Expi293 Expression System Kit (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. B4ST6Fc enzyme was produced by co-transfecting pcDNA3.4/ST6Fc and pcDNA3.4/B4Fc at a 1:1 ratio. The enzymes were purified from the culture supernatant using Protein G agarose beads (Thermo Scientific) and dialyzed for in vivo injections.

In vitro glycosylation

Enzymatic activity of fusion enzymes was examined in vitro as previously described (Anthony et al., 2008a). Briefly, glycan-acceptor protein (fetuin, human or mouse IgG Fc) was treated with Sialidase A (ProZyme) and System Kit (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. B4ST6Fc enzyme was produced by co-transfecting pcDNA3.4/ST6Fc and pcDNA3.4/B4Fc at a 1:1 ratio. The enzymes were purified from the culture supernatant using Protein G agarose beads (Thermo Scientific) and dialyzed for in vivo injections.

Western and Lectin Blots

Western and lectin blots were performed as described previously (Anthony et al., 2008a). Briefly, equal amounts of protein were resolved on 4 – 12% Bis-Tris SDS-PAGE gel (Life Technologies) and then transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. After blocking the membranes with 5% dry milk in PBST (0.05% Tween 20) for western blot, proteins were detected using either anti-human IgG-HRP (20ng/ml, Promega); or anti-human B4GALT1 (100ng/ml, Sigma-Aldrich) followed by anti-rabbit IgG-HRP. For lectin blots, the membranes were blocked in Protein Free Blocking Buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific), and probed with either biotinylated Sambucus Nigra Lectin (SNA; 5 μg/ml, Vector Laboratories) or with biotinylated Erythrina Cristagalli Lectin (ECL; 5 μg/ml, Vector Laboratories) to detect terminal sialic acid or galactose, respectively.

HPLC Glycan Analysis

Total or Fc specific N-linked glycan was released from glycoproteins using PNGaseF or EndoS (New England Biolabs), respectively, according to manufacturer’s instruction. Deglycosylation reactions were carried out at 37°C overnight to ensure effective release of glycans. Glycans were purified from the reaction using GlykoClean G Cartridges (Prozyme), dried, and fluorescently labeled with 2-AB (2-aminobenzamide) (Sigma-Aldrich). Labeled glycans were cleaned with GlykoClean S-plus Cartridges (Prozyme), dried, and subjected to HPLC analysis. Glycan samples were dissolved in 100mM ammonium formate (pH4.5) and separated using Agilent 1260 Infinity Quaternary LC system, outfitted with AdvanceBio Glycan Mapping column 2.1 x 150mm, 2.7 μm and a fluorescent detector. Resulting peaks were analyzed in OpenLAB software (Agilent) and assigned glycoforms by comparing peaks to human IgG N-linked glycan standards (Agilent).

K/BxN serum transfer

Inflammatory arthritis was induced by intravenous injection of K/BxN sera (200 μL of pooled K/BxN serum per mouse). For therapeutic intervention experiments, IVIG (1g/kg), B4ST6Fc (1.25mg/kg or 2.5mg/kg), ST6Fc (1.25mg/kg or 2.5mg/kg), B4ST6Fc (2.5mg/kg), or saline was injected one hour prior to K/BxN serum (day 0), or on day 3 after K/BxN serum. Arthritis was scored by clinical examination, and the index of all four paws was added (0 = unaffected, 1 = swelling of one joint, 2 = swelling of more than one joint, 3 = severe swelling of the entire paw) as described (Kaneko et al., 2006b).

Nephrotoxic nephritis

Mice were pre-immunized with 200 μg of sheep IgG (BioRad) in CFA via intraperitoneal route, followed by intravenous injection of sheep NTS (Probetex) (2 μL of serum per gram of mouse) 4 days later. IVIG (1g/kg), B4ST6Fc (50 μg) or PBS was injected 1 hour before sheep NTS injection. Urea nitrogen (BUN) in sera was measured by the enzyme coupled equilibrium method using a modified urease kit (Stanbio Laboratory). Moribund animals were euthanized by CO2 asphyxiation. All animal experiments were conducted in compliance with the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of MGH.
ELISA
96-well ELISA plates coated with 5 μg/mL of sheep IgG were incubated with 1:500 diluted sera after blocking with 5% bovine serum albumin. After washing with PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20, the plates were incubated with HRP conjugated anti-mouse IgG-Fc (Bethyl Laboratories). The amount of IgG bound was assessed by 3,3’, 5,5’-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB; Biolegend) and the absorbance measured at 450 nm after 2M sulfuric acid addition.

Kidney and joint IgG purification
Mice were bled on days 4, and 7 after anti-GBM antiserum injection. The serum was separated from the blood by serum gel tubes (BD) and incubated with Protein G high-capacity agarose beads (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for IgG purification. Paws were removed just above ankle joints and kidneys were dissected, suspended in 1mL PBS supplemented with protease inhibitor and 2mM EDTA and cut into small pieces before mechanical homogenization stainless steel beads and TissueLyser II (QIAGEN) for two minutes at 3Hz/s. Homogenate was then diluted 5-fold by volume in PBS with Protein Inhibitor (Thermo) and 2mM EDTA, filtered through 70 μm mesh, and centrifuged at 1000 × g for 5 min. Protein G high-capacity agarose beads was applied to the supernatant to purify IgG.

Quantification of UDP-Gal and CMP-SA
Quantitation of the glycan donor was performed on human platelet supernatant using sialyltransferase and glycosyltransferase activity kit as indicated by the manufacturer (R & D systems), with one exception. Standard curves were generated using a range of UDP-Gal and CMP-SA in order to more accurately report the concentration.

Histology
Ankle joints were dissected and incubated in the fixative and decalcifier solution Cal-Ex II for 48hrs-72hrs (Fisher Chemical), and embedded in paraffin. 4 μm sections were stained with hematoxylin/eosin for histological analysis. Kidneys were dissected, fixated, and embedded in paraffin. 4 μm paraffin sections were stained with Trichrome mason, periodic acid-schiff (PAS), and hematoxylin/eosin for analysis by light microscope. For immunofluorescent tissue staining, 4 μm OCT (Tissue Tek) frozen kidneys sections were fixed in acetone and stained, where indicated, with DAPI (Biolegend) or rabbit anti-mouse IgG-Fc specific-DyLight405 (Jackson ImmunoReserach) in combination with rat anti-mouse CD41-APC (Biolegend), rat anti-mouse CD62P-PE (Biolegend), and goat anti-mouse Nephrin (R&D systems) followed by donkey anti-goat IgG-AF488 (Jackson ImmunoResearch), F4/80-PE (Biolegend), SIGNR1-Alexa647 (eBioscience), DC-SIGN-Alexa647 (Biolegend) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Immunohistochemistry to identify platelets via rat anti-CD41-Biotin (Biolegend) staining was also performed on paraffin embedded sections of kidneys and paws. Slides were examined using a fluorescence microscope (Carl Zeiss). 200x joint images, and 400x kidney images were captured, and assembled, including insets, using ScientiFig v.3.1 (Aigouy and Mirouse, 2013).

Glomerulosclerosis score was evaluated as described (Schwarzenberger et al., 2015) with slight modifications. Briefly, at least 50 randomly selected glomeruli on PAS-stained tissue sections were evaluated under 400X magnification and scored using a semiquantitative scoring system from 0 to 4, where 0 = normal glomeruli without structural damage, 1 = glomerular matrix expansion and edema formation of less than 25% of the glomerulus, 2 = increased intraglomerular cell count and swelling up to 50%, 3 = obliteration or collapse of glomerulus up to 75% of the glomerular cross-section, and 4 = complete structural obliteration and thrombosis. Glomerular Platelet infiltration was determined as the percentage of CD41-DAB to hematoxylin staining as determined by ImmuneRatio software (Tuominen et al., 2010).

Platelet preparation
Platelet isolation, activation and inhibition were adapted from past studies (Boilard et al., 2010; Lee et al., 2014). Eight healthy individuals aged of 20 to 50 of both sex gave informed consent, and whole blood was collected in sodium citrate buffered blood collection tubes (BD) pre-warmed to 37°C and centrifuged for 10 min at 200 × g. The platelet rich plasma (PRP) in supernatant was collected and further centrifuged for 5 min at 900 × g to collect platelets. After removing the platelet poor plasma in supernatant the pellet platelets were gently washed and resuspended with pre-warmed platelet resuspension buffer: 140mM NaCl, 3mM KCl, 0.5mM MgCl2, 5mM NaHCO3, 10mM D-glucose, 10mM HEPES, pH 7.4. Platelet activation was achieved by using 0.2U of thrombin (Roche) for 5min at 37°C. Platelet activation was inhibited using 0.25mg of Clopidogrel for 15 min at room temperature, followed by 0.2U thrombin treatment for 5 min at 37°C. Platelets were pelleted by centrifugation at 1000 × g for 5 min, and the supernatant was quantified for UDP-Galactose and CMP-SA. Samples were processed at room temperature or 37°C, wide-bore pipets tips were used, and all centrifuge spins were performed with no brakes applied to avoid spontaneous platelet activation.

Quantification of UDP-Gal and CMP-SA
Quantitation of the glycan donor was performed on human platelet supernatant using sialyltransferase and glycosyltransferase activity kit as indicated by the manufacturer (R & D systems), with one exception. Standard curves were generated using a range of UDP-Gal and CMP-SA in order to more accurately report the concentration.

Serum Half-life Experiments
50 μg of human IgG-Fc, B4F5, ST6F5 or B4ST6F5 was intravenously administered to C57BL/6 female mice. The mice they were bled 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 days after the injection. Injected protein in mice sera was detected by ELISA. Briefly, 96-well plates were coated
with 5 μg/ml of anti-human IgG Fc (Bethyl Laboratories), blocked with 2% BSA in PBS, and probed with anti-human IgG-HRP (20ng/ml, Promega). 3,3,5,5-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB; Thermo Fisher Scientific) was used for the detection, and 2M sulfuric acid was used to stop the reaction.

**Blood testing**

50 μg of B4ST6Fc was intravenously injected to mice. After 1 week or 2 months of the administration of the enzyme the mice were bled, and whole blood and sera were sent to MGH Histopathology Research Core for HemaTrue complete blood count (CBC) and comprehensive metabolic panel tests.

**QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

General. Data were analyzed in GraphPad Prism: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001 as determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s posthoc.
Figure S1. Engineering and Characterization of Soluble Galactosyl- and Sialyltransferase Proteins, Related to Figure 1
(A) Protein sequence of human ST6GAL1. Yellow and light blue shaded sequences represent cytosolic and transmembrane domain (TMD), respectively. Numbered red triangles indicate the start site of the sialyltransferase which was fused to IgG Fc. The triangle with a star indicates the start site of the soluble ST6GAL1 that was used in all experiments in this manuscript.

(B) Schematic representations of each ST6GAL1 are shown.

(C) Immunoblots of Fc-enzyme proteins for reactivity to IgG (N, native protein; D, denatured protein). ST6FcS were cleaved to Fc and ST6GAL1 upon denaturation when fused upstream of EFQ41-43. The lanes are separated because of unrelated samples loaded between native and denatured ST6Fc on the same gel.

(D) Immunoblots of ST6F, B4F, and B4ST6F for reactivity to B4GALT1, ST6GAL1, or IgG.
Figure S2. Glomeruli Inflammation and the Anti-sheep Response after NTN Induction and B4ST6Fc, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Glomerulosclerosis score was plotted 7 days after NTN-induction with PBS (black), high dose IVIG (blue), and B4ST6Fc (red) treatment.

(B and C) Day 7 anti-sheep IgG titers from the serum (B) or kidney (C) from NTN-induced mice were treated with PBS (black circles), high dose IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (2.5mg/kg) (red triangles) were determined by ELISA.
Figure S3. IVIG and B4ST6Fc Anti-inflammatory Activity in Wild-Type Controls and SIGN-R1-TKO Animals and In Vitro Enzymatic Activity of ST6Fc_CACA and EndoS-Treated ST6Fc, Related to Figures 3 and 4

(A and B) Day 6 clinical scores of control C57BL/6 mice after K/BxN injection for Figures 3A and 3C, respectively. These are from control groups for FcγRIIB−/− (A) and STAT6−/− (B) treatments shown in Figures 3A–3D. Results are representative of at least two independent repeats.

(C) C57BL/6 mice were given SIGN-R1 blocking antibody (TKO SIGN-R1), K/BxN sera, and PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles). Paw swelling was monitored over several days.

(D) Day 6 clinical scores of individual mice from (C) are shown. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, ns (not significant), determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s posthoc.

(E) Linkage-specific lectin blots assaying for terminal β1,4 galactose (ECL) or α2,6 sialic acid (SNA) on human IgG Fcs following incubation with B4ST6Fc, B4ST6Fc_CACA, or B4ST6Fc_Endo. Galactosylation was assayed by incubation with UDP-Gal on (G0) IgG Fc. Sialyltransferase activity was evaluated by incubation with CMP-SA on (G2) IgG Fc.
Figure S4. In Vivo Sialylation during Homeostasis, Related to Figures 3 and 4

(A–C) Serum concentrations of human IgG-Fc and B4ST6Fc (A), ST6Fc (B), and B4Fc (C) at defined intervals after administration are plotted with half-lives inset.

(D) Blood test values following administration of PBS (black circles) or B4ST6Fc one week earlier (red triangles) for 8 weeks old mice, and PBS (open black circle) or B4ST6Fc two months earlier (open red triangles) for 18 weeks old mice. WBC, white blood cell; LYM, lymphocytes; MONO, monocytes; GRAN, granulocytes; HCT, hematocrit; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; RDW, red blood cell distribution width; HGB, hemoglobin; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell (erythrocyte) count; PLT, platelet; MPV, mean platelet volume; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; ALT (GPT), Alanine Amino Transferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; GGT, Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase.

(E) Glycan HPLC traces of serum IgG recovered after 1 week or 2 months of the administration of B4ST6Fc. Shading corresponds to retention time of terminal sugar (blue, G0; yellow, G1; orange, two G2; pink, one S1; purple, S2).

(F) Ratios of mono-sialylated and agalactosylated glycans (S1/G0) from IgG described in (E) are shown.

(G) HPLC traces of total serum glycan after 1 week or 2 months of the administration of B4ST6Fc.

(H) Ratios of mono-sialylated and agalactosylated glycans (S1/G0) from IgG described in (G) are shown.
Figure S5. Site-Specific In Vivo Sialylation during Inflammation, Related to Figure 6

(A) Ratios of di-sialylated and agalactosylated glycans (S2/G0) IgG recovered from kidney of NTN-induced mice.

(B) Ratios of mono-sialylated and agalactosylated glycans (S1/G0) from IgG recovered from kidney or liver 7 days after NTN-induction and B4ST6Fc administration.

(C) Total IgG purified from serum and kidney of NTN-treated mice received PBS, IVIG, or B4ST6Fc was probed by immunoblotting for mouse and human IgG.
Figure S6. Type II FcγR⁺ Macrophages in Kidneys following NTN Induction, Related to Figure 6

(A) C57BL/6 or SIGN-R1⁻/⁻ mice were NTN-induced and given PBS, IVIG or B4ST6⁺. Kidneys of these mice were examined for glomeruli (mNephrin, green), mIgG-Fc (blue), SIGN-R1 (red), macrophage (yellow). Representative individual and overlayed images are shown.

(B) DC-SIGN⁺/SIGN-R1⁻/⁻ mice were left untreated or NTN-induced. 7 days after the disease induction, kidneys were examined for glomeruli (mNephrin, green), mIgG-Fc (blue), DC-SIGN (red), macrophage (yellow). Representative individual and overlayed images are shown.
Figure S7. Platelet Inhibition Prevents B4ST6Fc Anti-inflammatory Activity and Therapeutic Potential of the In Vivo Sialylation, Related to Figures 6 and 7

(A) Kidneys of untreated and day 7 NTN-induced mice following treatment with PBS, IVIG and B4ST6Fc were examined for presence of platelet CD41 (representative image shown in Figure 6A) and platelet accumulation was quantified by plotting the percentage of CD41-DAB to hematoxylin as determined by ImmuneRatio application (Tuominen et al., 2010).

(B) K/BxN sera were given to control (no drug), ozagrel treated, or sulfinpyrazone treated mice followed by PBS or B4ST6Fc administration. Paw swelling was monitored over several days and Day 6 clinical score is plotted.

(C) Day 7 anti-sheep IgG titers of NTN-induced mice were treated with PBS (black circles), high dose IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (2.5mg/kg) (red triangles) some of which also received clopidogrel. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.005, ****p < 0.001, ns (not significant), determined by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s posthoc.

(D) K/BxN treated mice were given PBS (black circles), IVIG (blue squares), or B4ST6Fc (red triangles) on day 0 and paw swelling monitored over several days.

(E) Day 7 clinical scores of individual mice from (D) are shown. These are control groups for data shown in Figures 7E and 7F.