Article

O-methylated N-glycans Distinguish Mosses from Vascular Plants

David Stenitzer¹, Reka Mocsai¹, Harald Zechmeister², Ralf Reski³, Eva L. Decker³, Friedrich Altmann^{1,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, Institute of Biochemistry, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Muthgasse 18, A-1190 Vienna, Austria; david.stenitzer@boku.ac.at (D.S.); reka.mocsai@boku.ac.at (R.M.); friedrich.altmann@boku.ac.at (F.A.)

² Department of Botany and Biodiversity Research, University of Vienna, Rennweg 14, 1030 Vienna, Austria; harald.zechmeister@univie.ac.at (H.Z.)

³ Plant Biotechnology, Faculty of Biology, University of Freiburg, Schauenstrasse 1, 79104 Freiburg, Germany; ralf.reski@biologie.uni-freiburg.de (R.R.); eva.decker@biologie.uni-freiburg.de (E.L.D.)

* Correspondence: friedrich.altmann@boku.ac.at (F.A)

Abstract: In the animal kingdom, a stunning variety of N-glycan structures has emerged with phylogenetic specificities of various kinds. In the plant kingdom, however, N-glycosylation appears as strictly conservative and uniform. From mosses to all kinds of gymno- and angiosperms, land plants mainly express structures with the common pentasaccharide core substituted with xylose, core α 1,3-fucose, maybe terminal GlcNAc residues and Lewis A determinants. In contrast, green algae biosynthesize unique and unusual N-glycan structures with uncommon monosaccharides, a plethora of different structures and various kinds of O-methylation. Mosses, a group of plants that are separated by at least 400 million years of evolution from vascular plants, were hitherto seen as harbouring an N-glycosylation machinery identical to that of vascular plants. To challenge this view, we have analysed the N-glycomes of several moss species using MALDI-TOF/TOF, PGC-MS/MS and GC-MS. While all species contained the plant-typical heptasaccharide with no, one or two terminal GlcNAc residues (MMXF, MGnXF and GnGnXF, respectively), many species exhibited MS signals with 14.02 Da increments as characteristic for O-methylation. Throughout all analysed moss N-glycans the level of methylation differed strongly even in the same family. In some species, methylated glycans dominated, while others had no methylation at all. GC-MS revealed the main glycan from *Funaria hygrometrica* to contain 2,6-O-methylated terminal mannose. Some mosses additionally presented very large, likewise methylated complex-type N-glycans. This first finding of methylation of N-glycans in land plants mirrors the presumable phylogenetic relation of mosses to green algae, where O-methylation of mannose and many other monosaccharides is a common trait.

Keywords: moss, bryophytes, glycoprotein, N-glycan, methyl-mannose

Citation: Lastname, F.; Lastname, F.

Lastname, F. Title. *Biomolecules* 2021,

11, x. <https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Academic Editor: Firstname Lastname

Received: date

Accepted: date

Published: date

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays

neutral with regard to jurisdictional

claims in published maps and

institutional affiliations.

Copyright: © 2021 by the authors

Submitted for possible open access

publication under the terms and

conditions of the Creative Commons

Attribution (CC BY) license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

The many branches of the tree of life distinguish themselves – *inter alia* – by their characteristic sets of structural features of N-glycans. Chordates have evolved sialic acids, which are missing in all other parts of the eukaryotic world – as far as we currently know [1,2]. Subtle changes of the general N-glycome of vertebrates occurred in the course of the development of vertebrates and thus the structural repertoires of fish, birds, mammals and finally man differ. Protostomia such as worms, molluscs or arthropods impress with a variety of yet other structural peculiarities, such as phosphoethanolamine or substituted fucose residues just to name a few examples [1]. Plants, however, appear as highly conservative displaying the very same set of N-glycan structures throughout the division of land plants as was revealed by survey studies on the N-glycomes of pollen and food allergens [3,4]. The plant N-glycome was deciphered in two waves. The first

one culminating in the late 70ies with the elucidation of the exact structure of the N-glycan of the pineapple stem protease bromelain [5,6]. This pioneering work was soon followed by the structure of the horseradish peroxidase N-glycan [7] and examples with terminal N-acetylglucosamine residues [3,8-10]. Here, it could be thrown in that the xylose and even more the core α 1,3-fucose residue were recognised as immunogenic and even as allergy-relevant determinants [7,11-13].

A second wave of discovery revealed the decoration with Lewis A determinants on one or two of the antennae [14,15]. This actually widely distributed feature [3,8,10,14] was overlooked for some time as it can hardly ever be found on high abundance storage proteins but rather on secretory or cell wall glycoproteins [14]. The ultimate conservation of these traits points at an essential physiological function of complex-type plant glycans, which could, however, not be fathomed so far as deletion of either xylosyl-transferase, core- α 1,3-fucosyltransferase or the Lewis A fucosyltransferase did not result in obvious phenotypic alterations [16-19]. Even a GlcNAc-transferase I-deficient *Arabidopsis* line at first glance appeared as a normal viable plant [20,21], but for tomatoes complex glycans do play a vital role [22].

The structural investigation of the biotechnologically relevant moss species *Physcomitrella patens* (now *Physcomitrium patens*) [23] by HPLC or (low resolution) MALDI-TOF MS displayed a picture exactly matching that seen with apple, onion, cauliflower or any other fresh plant tissue [10]. It was the incidental appearance of an impressive plenty of sporangia on a lawn of moss outside the authors living room that enticed us to record yet another boring plant N-glycome. However, this moss – *Bryum caespitium* – looked different. Now viewed with high-resolution MALDI-TOF MS, the small complex-type glycans MMXF and MGnXF (or more precisely MMXF³ and MGnXF³) were accompanied by prominent peaks each larger by 14.02 mass units strongly indicative of methylation (Figure 1).

In this work we elaborate on this observation by investigating the N-glycomes of several other bryophytes and we determine the exact structure of two examples of methylated complex-type N-glycans from moss. Some mosses additionally exhibited N-glycans of yet inexplicable composition. The particular moss lawn, however, that initiated this research has disappeared and was never seen again.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

Biological samples were received either as axenic cell cultures from the International Moss Stock Centre (IMSC, www.moss-stock-center.org), collected in nature (*Calliergonella cuspidata*, *Bryum caespitium*, *Plagiomnium undulatum*, *Polytrichum formosum*, *Sphagnum capillifolium* and *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*), from cell culture (*Aloina aloides* (#40087), *Brachythecium rutabulum* (#41268), *Ceratodon purpureus* (#40085), *Funaria hygrometrica* (#40017, #40086), *Grimmia pulvinata* (#41109), *Hypnum cupressiforme* (#40073), *Physcomitrium patens* (formerly *Physcomitrella patens*, #41269), *Physcomitrium eurystomum* (#40052), *Physcomitrium sphaericum* (#40043) and *Tortula muralis* (#41245)), or from the Obi supermarket aquarium division (*Amblystegium serpens* and *Vesicularia montagnei*) [23].

2.2. N-Glycan isolation and fractionation

Fresh moss samples were treated with pepsin followed by capture of peptides and glycopeptides by a cation exchange resin. After glycopeptide enrichment by size exclusion chromatography, N-glycans were released by PNGase A and recovered by another cation exchange step as detailed previously [24,25].

The purified N-glycans were used for MALDI- and ESI-MS/MS [24,25]. The reduction of the glycans was done in 50 mM NaOH with 1-% NaBH₄. The reduced samples were purified using a PGC-SPE column (10 mg).

For GC-MS measurements the glycans were fractionated by HILIC equipped with a TSK Amide-80 column (4 × 250 mm, 5 µm; Tosoh Bioscience GmbH, Griesheim, Germany). Fractions of 1 mL were analysed by MALDI-TOF-MS. Fractions containing mainly the glycan of interest are used for GC-MS analysis [24,25].

2.3. Mass spectrometric methods

For MALDI-TOF-MS analyses, 1 µL of sample was dried on the MALDI target plate, followed by 1 µL of 2% solution of 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid in 50% acetonitrile which was used as matrix. Spectra were obtained with a Bruker Autoflex MALDI-TOF instrument in the positive ion reflectron mode. In special cases, glycans were permethylated prior to MALDI-TOF-MS using dimethyl sulfoxide, solid NaOH and methyl iodide [26].

For linkage analysis by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), oligosaccharides were permethylated with iodomethane-d₃. Subsequently, they were hydrolysed at 100 °C with 2 M TFA and reduced with NaBD₄. After peracetylation the monosaccharides are loaded onto a GC-MS system (GC 7820 A & MSD 5975, Agilent, Waldbronn, Germany) equipped with an Agilent J&W HP-5ms GC column (30 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 µm). Retention times of partially methylated alditol acetates were established by standards. [24,25].

For the PGC-LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis the samples were separated with a LC equipped with a capillary column (Hypercarb, 100 mm × 0.32 mm, 5 µm particle size; Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) coupled to an ion trap instrument (amaZon speed ETD; Bruker, Bremen, Germany). The starting conditions were 99% solvent A (10 mM ammonium bicarbonate) and 1% solvent B (80% acetonitrile in solvent A). From 4.5 min to 5.5 min, the concentration of solvent B was increased to 9%. From minute 20 to 38, solvent B was increased to 24% followed by 30% solvent B until 41.5 minutes.

MS scans were recorded from 600 – 1500 *m/z* with an ion trap (amaZon speed ETD; Bruker, Bremen, Germany) in negative mode, with the ICC target set to 100000, the maximum accumulation time was set to 250 ms and the target mass to 650 *m/z*.

For MS/MS measurements, 3 precursor ions with active exclusion were used. Fragmentation time was set to 35 ms and FxD was enabled.

2.4. Phylogenetic analysis

The phylogenetic tree was generated using the online tool PhyloT (<https://phylo.t.biobyte.de/>). Since the species *Aloina aloides* was not contained in the database, the entry for the genus *Aloina kindb.* was used instead.

3. Results

3.1. Discovery of methylation of moss N-glycans

The MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of the released N-glycans from sporangia as well as gametophytes of *Bryum caespitium* exhibited eye-catching extra peaks next to the usual complex-type plant N-glycans (Figure 1). The glycosylation pattern of sporangia and lawn did not show a significant difference (data not shown).

The exact mass increment of 14.02 pointed at a methylation of the glycans, rather than another modification (Table S1). After the first sign that methylated N-glycans also exist in land plants, the question appeared, if this moss was one of its kind or if there are methylated N-glycans in other moss species as well.

Figure 1. Demonstration of methylation of moss N-glycans. (A): Detail of the MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of N-glycans from sporangia of *Bryum caespitium* showing 14.02 Da increments. (B): Section of the MALDI-TOF spectra of N-glycans from *Funaria hygrometrica* and *Plagiomnium undulatum* showing the different dominant complex-type N-glycans and their methylation. Complete spectra of all mosses analysed can be found in the Supporting Information (Figure S3).

3.2. N-glycosylation pattern of different moss species

After purifying the N-glycans from several moss species the glycan patterns were analysed with MALDI-TOF. The main masses found represent the glycans MMXF, MGnXF and GnGnXF as well as singly and doubly methylated versions of these (Figure 2). The main glycan type in most analysed moss species represented the mass of MMXF, while two of the analysed species had a main glycan that was doubly methylated (Table // Figure 2). The moss *Funaria hygrometrica* presented a doubly methylated MGnXF (1442.53 Da [M+Na]⁺) as a main glycan, whereas doubly methylated MMXF (1239.43 Da [M+Na]⁺) dominated in *Plagiomnium undulatum* (Figure 1). In most mosses with methylated N-glycans, doubly methylated MMXF and MGnXF was more abundant than the singly methylated glycans. However, the mosses *Hypnum cupressiforme*,

Vesicularia montagnai and *Calliergonella cuspidata*, all belonging to the order of Hypnales, had a higher abundance for singly methylated glycans. For the glycan GnGnXF, only singly methylated glycans were found in all moss species with methylation. Also, GnGnXF consistently carried the lowest amount of methylation. The degree of methylation varied immensely between different moss species, even in mosses belonging to the same family. An extreme example are the mosses *Aloina aloides* and *Tortula muralis*, both belonging to the family of Pottiaceae. While *Tortula muralis* had a high amount of methylated glycans, *Aloina aloides* showed no methylation at all (Figure S2C, D). Also in the family of Funariaceae the methylation level is very heterogeneous, as e.g. MGnXF is highly methylated only in *Funaria hygrometrica*. *Physcomitrium sphaericum* and *Physcomitrium eurystomum* also have methylated N-glycans, but the amount is low (Figure 2). Of all analysed moss species, the closely related *Physcomitrium patens* is striking for its predominant (unmethylated) complex-type GnGnXF glycosylation. How far the methylation patterns are stable during the life cycle of the mosses or reflect different stages is currently unknown.

To get more insight into the relations between the analysed mosses, a phylogenetic tree was built with an online tool. The resulting tree nicely matched a recently published taxonomy [27]. Although the phylogenetic tree showed clustering, these clusters did not match the methylation status. The only cluster that showed homogeneous methylation was the cluster with *Plagiomnium undulatum* and *Bryum caespitium*. The other clusters were very heterogeneous in their level of methylation, which is comparable to Figure 2. (Figure 3). The samples derived from mosses adapted to both arid and highly humid habitats. They comprised gametophytes and, in case of *Bryum*, also sporophyte tissue. Insights into regulation and possible biological function of N-glycan methylation have to await more systematic, ideally prospective studies.

Figure 2. Glycan abundance in different moss species. Mosses from the same family are clustered together in a separate w. The abundance of MMXF, MGnXF and GnGnXF with their methylation is shown with coloured bars. The size of the bars is relative to the main glycan from each species. Red indicates the most abundant glycan form.

Figure 3. Phylogenetic tree of the analysed moss species as generated with PhyloT. The degree of methylation is indicated by the colour code

3.3. Structural analysis of the main glycans from *Funaria hygrometrica* and *Plagiomnium undulatum*

For structural analysis the glycomics of *F. hygrometrica* and *P. undulatum* were fractionated with HILIC-HPLC to purify the doubly methylated MGnXF from *F. hygrometrica* and the doubly methylated MMXF from *P. undulatum*. The fractions containing mainly the glycans of interest were then hydrolysed, reduced and peracetylated before loading them on a GC-MS. For *F. hygrometrica* one part of the sample was also permethylated with iodomethane-D3, to get insight into the linkages of the monosaccharides and to confirm the overall structure of what was assumed to be the typical plant glycan MGnXF. The measurement showed that the glycan indeed adopted the well-known plant-type MGnXF structure with a doubly methylated, terminal

mannose (Figure S4). The MS fragments located one methyl group to the C2, but gave an unclear result for the second one. A clearer identification was obtained for both the major N-glycans of *F. hygrotrica* and *P. undulatum* by omission of the permethylation step. Fragmentation pattern (Figure 4, Figure S5) and retention time (Figure S5) clearly identified a 2,6-di-O-methyl mannose. To contest the assumption that this methyl mannose represented the 6-branch, 2me-MMXF and 2me-MGnXF were subjected to negative mode collision induced decay in an LC-ESI-MS analysis. D-ions of m/z 351 in both glycans established the 6-arm as carrying the methyl-mannose [28].

Figure 4. Structural analysis of methylated N-glycans. Panel (A): The HILIC fractionated main glycan from *Funaria hygrotrica* was hydrolysed, reduced and peracetylated. The fragment peaks in GC-MS analysis identified the methyl mannose as 2,6-di-O-methylation, which fits the retention time of that peak (Figure S5). Panels (B1) and (B2): The arm location of the methylated mannose was defined by observing the D-ion generated by negative mode collision induced dissociation. Notably, the xylose substituting the β -mannose residue was partially retained on the D-ions. Arrows pointing at Andrew's crosses denote the theoretical positions of D-ion for the alternative branch arrangement.

The structure of the *F. hygrotrica* glycan is therefore MGnXF with a doubly methylated mannose on the upper arm. The structure of the main glycan from *P. undulatum* is a MMXF with a doubly methylated mannose on the upper arm (Figure 5).

The arm location of methyl mannose was substantiated by the D-ion observed in negative mode collision induced dissociation (Figure 4).

Figure 5. N-glycan structures of the main glycans from *Funaria hygrometrica* and *Plagiomnium undulatum*

3.3. Other glycan masses

Finally, an additional feature of some of the mosses shall not go unmentioned. Peaks in the mass range 1800 to 2600 Da could only in part be explained as complex type plant N-glycans with Lewis A determinants (m/z 1925 and 2233) (Figure 6). Peaks of m/z 1882, 2085, and 2553 apparently had displaced the familiar m/z 1925 and 2233 glycans in *Amblystegium serpens*, *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Plagiomnium undulatum*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and *Vesicularia montagnei* (Figure S3). The mass shift induced by reduction with NaBH_4 verified the glycan nature of these peaks. Permethylation of the m/z 2553 peak resulted in a mass of 3100.8 m/z (Figure S6), which translates into 5 hexoses, 4 HexNAcs, 5 fucoses and 1 pentose. The large mass glycan are therefore tentatively interpreted as resulting from the known Lewis A glycans by the addition of fucose and methyl residues (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Large unusual N-glycans occurring in some mosses. Panel (A) gives the high mass region of the moss *Grimmia pulvinata* with regular complex-type plant N-glycans. Panel (B) depicts the high mass region of the N-glycan pattern observed in a few moss species such as *Hypnum cupressiforme*.

4. Discussion

The phylogenetic position of mosses is often seen as intermediate between vascular plants and algae; and in fact, the genome of the model moss *P. patens* encodes genes that have homologs in algae or fungi, but not in vascular plants and vice versa [29,30]. Here, we found a similar situation regarding their protein N-glycosylation. The glycan structures from vascular plants can mostly be found in mosses, while the methylation on these glycans is still something that remained from the algal past. The extreme diversity of glycan structures that was found in algae was, however, not discovered in mosses. Except from methylation and the occurrence of extra-large glycans, the moss N-glycan patterns are very similar and are based on the same structures also found in vascular plants.

The main glycans from *Funaria hygrometrica* and *Plagiomnium undulatum* showed both a terminal 2,6-O-methylated mannose. In case of *F. hygrometrica* the glycan structure was a MGnXF, while the one from *P. undulatum* was MMXF with 2 methyl groups. The competition for the 6-arm mannose's 2-position by either a methyl group or by GlcNAc explains why there is no doubly methylated GnGnXF in any moss. GnGnXF is methylated to a very small degree and – if at all carries only one methyl group (Figure 2). It is tempting to associate methylation of mannose in moss with that in the alga *Chlorella vulgaris*, but the differences are huge. First, *C. vulgaris* puts methyl groups to the 3 or 6 positions rather than 2 or 6 and, second, *C. vulgaris* methylates oligomannosidic glycans, while mosses apparently require prior action of GlcNAc-transferase I.

Different species displayed very different degrees of mannose methylation and we shall concede that the data collected in this study must be seen as snapshots taken at an essentially arbitrary physiological or replicatory state of the respective species. Much will have to be learned about the biosynthesis and the responsible enzymes, the immunogenicity and last but not least the physiological role of mannose methylation.

Methylation of small N-glycans is a structural feature found in algae [31] and mollusks [32] but hitherto unknown to occur in land plants. On top of that, some mosses contained very large N-glycans of as yet undefined structure, possibly extensions of the Lewis A containing complex type structures.

5. Conclusions

Bryophyta, widely known as mosses, essentially exhibit the same N-glycosylation machinery as vascular plants. However, in the form of methylation of the 6-arm mannose and the occurrence of unusual elongations of large complex-type glycans, several mosses distinguish themselves by hitherto undetected features.

Author Contributions: Experimental work, D.S.; LC-MS and GC-MS, R.M.; taxonomy expertise and contribution of moss species, R.R., H.Z. and E.D.; manuscript preparation, D.S. and F.A.; All authors have read and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript.

Abbreviations: Me: methyl group; PGC, porous graphitic carbon; SPE, solid phase extraction

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/.....

Funding: This work was supported by the Austrian Science Fund (Doctoral Program BioToP – Molecular Technology of Proteins (W1224).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement:

Acknowledgments: We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Ing. Karin Polacsek and Ing. Thomas Dalik. The picture of *Funari hygrometrica* sporophytes was kindly provided by Dr. Hermann Schachner.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.

References

- Hykollari, A.; Paschinger, K.; Wilson, I.B.H. Negative-mode mass spectrometry in the analysis of invertebrate, fungal, and protist N-glycans. *Mass Spectrom Rev* **2021**, doi:10.1002/mas.21693.
- Schauer, R.; Kamerling, J.P. Exploration of the Sialic Acid World. *Adv Carbohydr Chem Biochem* **2018**, *75*, 1-213, doi:10.1016/bs.accb.2018.09.001.
- Wilson, I.B.; Zeleny, R.; Kolarich, D.; Staudacher, E.; Stroop, C.J.; Kamerling, J.P.; Altmann, F. Analysis of Asn-linked glycans from vegetable foodstuffs: widespread occurrence of Lewis a, core alpha1,3-linked fucose and xylose substitutions. *Glycobiology* **2001**, *11*, 261-274, doi:10.1093/glycob/11.4.261.
- Strasser, R. Plant protein glycosylation. *Glycobiology* **2016**, *26*, 926-939, doi:10.1093/glycob/cww023.
- Ishihara, H.; Takahashi, N.; Oguri, S.; Tejima, S. Complete structure of the carbohydrate moiety of stem bromelain. An application of the almond glycopeptidase for structural studies of glycopeptides. *J Biol Chem* **1979**, *254*, 10715-10719, doi:--.
- Lommerse, J.P.; Kroon-Batenburg, L.M.; Kamerling, J.P.; Vliegthart, J.F. Conformational analysis of the xylose-containing N-glycan of pineapple stem bromelain as part of the intact glycoprotein. *Biochemistry* **1995**, *34*, 8196-8206, doi:10.1021/bi00025a027.
- Kurosaka, A.; Yano, A.; Itoh, N.; Kuroda, Y.; Nakagawa, T.; Kawasaki, T. The structure of a neural specific carbohydrate epitope of horseradish peroxidase recognized by anti-horseradish peroxidase antiserum. *J Biol Chem* **1991**, *266*, 4168-4172, doi:--.
- Maeda, M.; Kamamoto, M.; Hino, K.; Yamamoto, S.; Kimura, M.; Okano, M.; Kimura, Y. Glycoform analysis of Japanese cedar pollen allergen, Cry j 1. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem* **2005**, *69*, 1700-1705, doi:10.1271/bbb.69.1700.
- Maeda, M.; Kimura, Y. Glycoform analysis of N-glycans linked to glycoproteins expressed in rice culture cells: predominant occurrence of complex type N-glycans. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem* **2006**, *70*, 1356-1363, doi:10.1271/bbb.50637.
- Koprivova, A.; Altmann, F.; Gorr, G.; Kopriva, S.; Reski, R.; Decker, E.L. N-Glycosylation in the moss *Physcomitrella patens* is organized similarly to that in higher plants. *Plant Biology* **2003**, *5*, 582-591, doi:--.
- Bencurova, M.; Hemmer, W.; Focke-Tejkl, M.; Wilson, I.B.; Altmann, F. Specificity of IgG and IgE antibodies against plant and insect glycoprotein glycans determined with artificial glycoforms of human transferrin. *Glycobiology* **2004**, *14*, 457-466, doi:10.1093/glycob/cwh058.
- Holzweber, F.; Svehla, E.; Fellner, W.; Dalik, T.; Stubler, S.; Hemmer, W.; Altmann, F. Inhibition of IgE binding to cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants enhances diagnostic selectivity. *Allergy* **2013**, *68*, 1269-1277, doi:10.1111/all.12229.
- Tretter, V.; Altmann, F.; Kubelka, V.; Marz, L.; Becker, W.M. Fucose alpha 1,3-linked to the core region of glycoprotein N-glycans creates an important epitope for IgE from honeybee venom allergic individuals. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* **1993**, *102*, 259-266, doi:10.1159/000236534.
- Fitchette-Laine, A.C.; Gomord, V.; Cabanes, M.; Michalski, J.C.; Saint Macary, M.; Foucher, B.; Cavelier, B.; Hawes, C.; Lerouge, P.; Faye, L. N-glycans harboring the Lewis a epitope are expressed at the surface of plant cells. *Plant J* **1997**, *12*, 1411-1417, doi:10.1046/j.1365-313x.1997.12061411.x.
- Melo, N.S.; Nimtz, M.; Conradt, H.S.; Fevereiro, P.S.; Costa, J. Identification of the human Lewis(a) carbohydrate motif in a secretory peroxidase from a plant cell suspension culture (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.). *FEBS Lett* **1997**, *415*, 186-191, doi:10.1016/S0014-5793(97)01121-6.
- Beihammer, G.; Maresch, D.; Altmann, F.; Van Damme, E.J.M.; Strasser, R. Lewis A Glycans Are Present on Proteins Involved in Cell Wall Biosynthesis and Appear Evolutionarily Conserved Among Natural Arabidopsis thaliana Accessions. *Front Plant Sci* **2021**, *12*, 630891, doi:10.3389/fpls.2021.630891.
- Koprivova, A.; Stemmer, C.; Altmann, F.; Hoffmann, A.; Kopriva, S.; Gorr, G.; Reski, R.; Decker, E.L. Targeted knockouts of *Physcomitrella* lacking plant-specific immunogenic N-glycans. *Plant Biotechnol J* **2004**, *2*, 517-523, doi:10.1111/j.1467-7652.2004.00100.x.
- Strasser, R.; Altmann, F.; Mach, L.; Glossl, J.; Steinkellner, H. Generation of Arabidopsis thaliana plants with complex N-glycans lacking beta1,2-linked xylose and core alpha1,3-linked fucose. *FEBS Lett* **2004**, *561*, 132-136, doi:10.1016/S0014-5793(04)00150-4.
- Parsons, J.; Altmann, F.; Arrenberg, C.K.; Koprivova, A.; Beike, A.K.; Stemmer, C.; Gorr, G.; Reski, R.; Decker, E.L. Moss-based production of asialo-erythropoietin devoid of Lewis A and other plant-typical carbohydrate determinants. *Plant Biotechnol J* **2012**, *10*, 851-861, doi:10.1111/j.1467-7652.2012.00704.x.

20. Strasser, R.; Altmann, F.; Glossl, J.; Steinkellner, H. Unaltered complex N-glycan profiles in *Nicotiana benthamiana* despite drastic reduction of beta1,2- N -acetylglucosaminyltransferase I activity. *Glycoconj J* **2004**, *21*, 275-282, doi:10.1023/B:GLYC.0000045099.29038.04.
21. von Schaewen, A.; Sturm, A.; O'Neill, J.; Chrispeels, M.J. Isolation of a mutant *Arabidopsis* plant that lacks N-acetyl glucosaminyl transferase I and is unable to synthesize Golgi-modified complex N-linked glycans. *Plant Physiol* **1993**, *102*, 1109-1118, doi:10.1104/pp.102.4.1109.
22. Kaulfurst-Soboll, H.; Mertens-Beer, M.; Brehler, R.; Albert, M.; von Schaewen, A. Complex N-Glycans Are Important for Normal Fruit Ripening and Seed Development in Tomato. *Front Plant Sci* **2021**, *12*, 635962, doi:10.3389/fpls.2021.635962.
23. Hodgetts, N.G.; Söderström, L.; Blockeel, T.L.; Caspari, S.; Ignatov, M.S.; Konstantinova, N.A.; Lockhart, N.; B., P.; Schröck, C.; Sim-Sim, M.; et al. An annotated checklist of bryophytes of Europe, Macaronesia and Cyprus. *J Bryology* **2020**, *42*, 1-116, doi:10.1080/03736687.2019.1694329.
24. Grass, J.; Pabst, M.; Kolarich, D.; Poltl, G.; Leonard, R.; Brecker, L.; Altmann, F. Discovery and structural characterization of fucosylated oligomannosidic N-glycans in mushrooms. *J Biol Chem* **2011**, *286*, 5977-5984, doi:10.1074/jbc.M110.191304.
25. Mocsa, R.; Figl, R.; Sutzl, L.; Fluch, S.; Altmann, F. A first view on the unsuspected intragenus diversity of N-glycans in *Chlorella* microalgae. *Plant J.* **2020**, *103*, 184-196, doi:10.1111/tpj.14718.
26. Ciucanu, I.; Kerek, F. A simple and rapid method for the permethylation of carbohydrates. *Carbohydr Res* **1984**, *131*, 209-217, doi:--.
27. Cole, T.C.H.; Hilger, H.H.; Goffinet, B. Bryophyte Phylogeny Poster (BPP). *PeerJ Preprints* **2019**, doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.27571v3.
28. Harvey, D.J. Fragmentation of negative ions from carbohydrates: part 3. Fragmentation of hybrid and complex N-linked glycans. *J Am Soc Mass Spectrom* **2005**, *16*, 647-659, doi:10.1016/j.jasms.2005.01.006.
29. Beike, A.K.; Lang, D.; Zimmer, A.D.; Wust, F.; Trautmann, D.; Wiedemann, G.; Beyer, P.; Decker, E.L.; Reski, R. Insights from the cold transcriptome of *Physcomitrella patens*: global specialization pattern of conserved transcriptional regulators and identification of orphan genes involved in cold acclimation. *New Phytol* **2015**, *205*, 869-881, doi:10.1111/nph.13004.
30. Resemann, H.C.; Herrfurth, C.; Feussner, K.; Hornung, E.; Ostendorf, A.K.; Goman, J.; Mittag, J.; van Gessel, N.; Vries, J.; Ludwig-Muller, J.; et al. Convergence of sphingolipid desaturation across over 500 million years of plant evolution. *Nat Plants* **2021**, *7*, 219-232, doi:10.1038/s41477-020-00844-3.
31. Mathieu-Rivet, E.; Mati-Baouche, N.; Walet-Balieu, M.L.; Lerouge, P.; Bardor, M. N- and O-Glycosylation Pathways in the Microalgae Polyphyletic Group. *Front Plant Sci* **2020**, *11*, 609993, doi:10.3389/fpls.2020.609993.
32. Staudacher, E. Mollusc N-glycosylation: Structures, Functions and Perspectives. *Biomolecules* **2021**, *11*, 1820, doi:10.3390/biom11121820.