

Recent Advances in Analytical Approaches for Glycan and Glycopeptide Quantitation

Authors

Daniel G. Delafield, and Lingjun Li

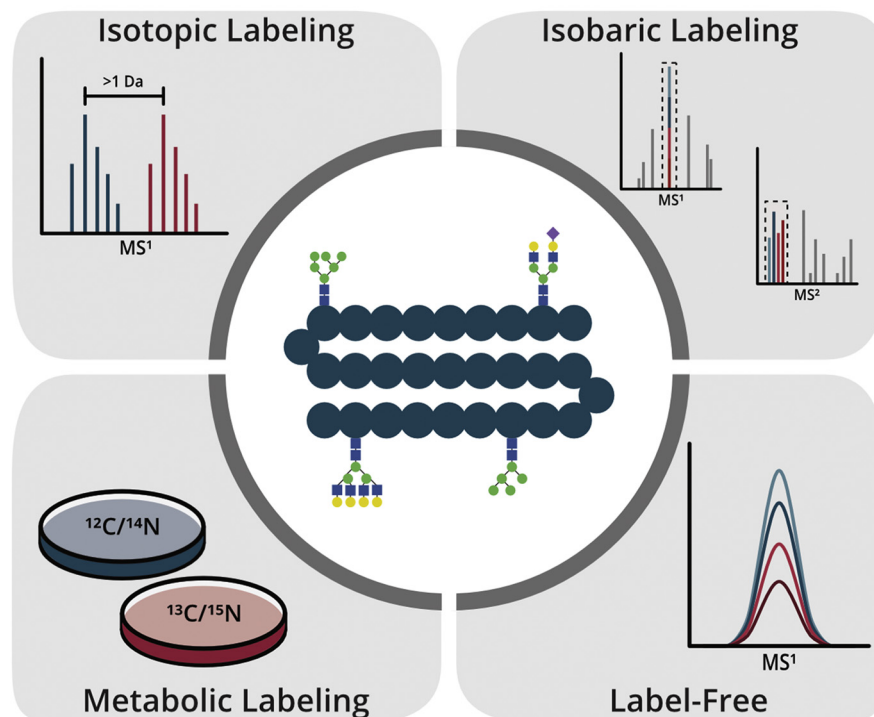
Correspondence

lingjun.li@wisc.edu

In Brief

Recent years have seen an explosion in novel strategies for quantitative glycomics and glycoproteomics. Whether through metabolic incorporation of stable isotopes, deposition of custom isotopic labels, or high-throughput isobaric chemical tags, these numerous novel strategies provide ease of access to glycomic and glycoproteomic investigation. This review highlights the recent innovations in labeling methods, label-free strategies, acquisition modes, and bioinformatic tools for glycan and glycopeptide quantitation, while providing critical evaluations and technical considerations to enable effective analysis.

Graphical Abstract



Highlights

- Novel glycomic applications of label-free, metabolic, isotopic, and isobaric labeling quantitation
- Informatic tools for investigative quantitative glycomics
- Critical considerations for entry or expansion of quantitative glycomics
- Introduction of synthetically facile, cost-effective labeling technology



Recent Advances in Analytical Approaches for Glycan and Glycopeptide Quantitation

Daniel G. Delafield¹  and Lingjun Li^{1,2,*} 

Growing implications of glycosylation in physiological occurrences and human disease have prompted intensive focus on revealing glycomic perturbations through absolute and relative quantification. Empowered by seminal methodologies and increasing capacity for detection, identification, and characterization, the past decade has provided a significant increase in the number of suitable strategies for glycan and glycopeptide quantification. Mass-spectrometry-based strategies for glycomic quantitation have grown to include metabolic incorporation of stable isotopes, deposition of mass difference and mass defect isotopic labels, and isobaric chemical labeling, providing researchers with ample tools for accurate and robust quantitation. Beyond this, workflows have been designed to harness instrument capability for label-free quantification, and numerous software packages have been developed to facilitate reliable spectrum scoring. In this review, we present and highlight the most recent advances in chemical labeling and associated techniques for glycan and glycopeptide quantification.

Continuous developments of analytical strategies enable advancements that illuminate the roles in which post-translational modifications (PTMs) act to influence organism maturation, physiological processing, and immune response. While all members of this class of protein decorators are recognized for their alteration of protein function and contribution to proteomic diversity (1), no PTM is considered as complex or highly dynamic as that of glycosylation (2). The downstream products of enzymatic construction and deposition of carbohydrate moieties—glycans—onto a nascent backbone (2), glycoproteins present significant challenges in analysis due to their high degree of structural and compositional complexity (2), ionization inefficiency (3), low abundance (4), and the unique phenomena of macro- and micro-heterogeneity (2). Mass spectrometry (MS)-based glycomics has benefited greatly from advances in sample preparation protocols (5), enrichment strategies (6–8), and instrumental capabilities (fragmentation, data-dependent and data-independent acquisition (DIA), parallel reaction monitoring (PRM) etc.) (9, 10), which now provide broad access to the glycoproteome.

As a result of these advances, targeted glycomic research continuously expands the implication of glycosylation in physiological processes such as cell signaling (11–14), host–pathogen interaction (15–18), and immune response (11, 19–21), with significant revelations provided in connection to human disease. Recent evaluations demonstrating the importance of glycosylation in neurodegenerative diseases (22, 23), diabetes (24, 25), and cancer (26–28) promote further interest in glycomic investigation to reveal potential biomarkers and unambiguous symptomatic protein profiles. As focus shifts from glycomic discovery and characterization to that of glycan expression levels and minute perturbations in site occupancy, the need for robust and efficient glycan and glycopeptide quantitative strategies steadily grows. In response to this demand, the last decade has seen a surge in reports detailing novel chemical-labeling-based and label-free strategies built on both data-dependent and data-independent acquisition for quantitative glycomics (Fig. 1). The previous review by Mechref *et al.* (29) provides a detailed discussion of the seminal reports paving the way for recent innovations, which may be explored in supplement to the strategies outlined herein. Discussed below are the most recent advances in metabolic incorporation, isotopic and isobaric chemical labeling, label-free approaches, and software for quantitative glycan and glycopeptide analysis.

GLYCAN QUANTITATION

As glycoconjugate function is shown to be impacted by glycan structure and composition, enzymatic or chemical release of glycans provides direct access to profiling altered glycan expression while enabling structural and compositional characterization. Considering the ever-present challenges in glycan analysis such as ionization inefficiency, highly hydrophilic character, glycosidic bond lability, and presence of negative charge, effective glycan quantitation may be achieved through strategies that offer reprieve from these ailments while providing facile labeling and reduction in spectral complexity.

From the ¹Department of Chemistry, ²School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

*For correspondence: Lingjun Li, lingjun.li@wisc.edu.

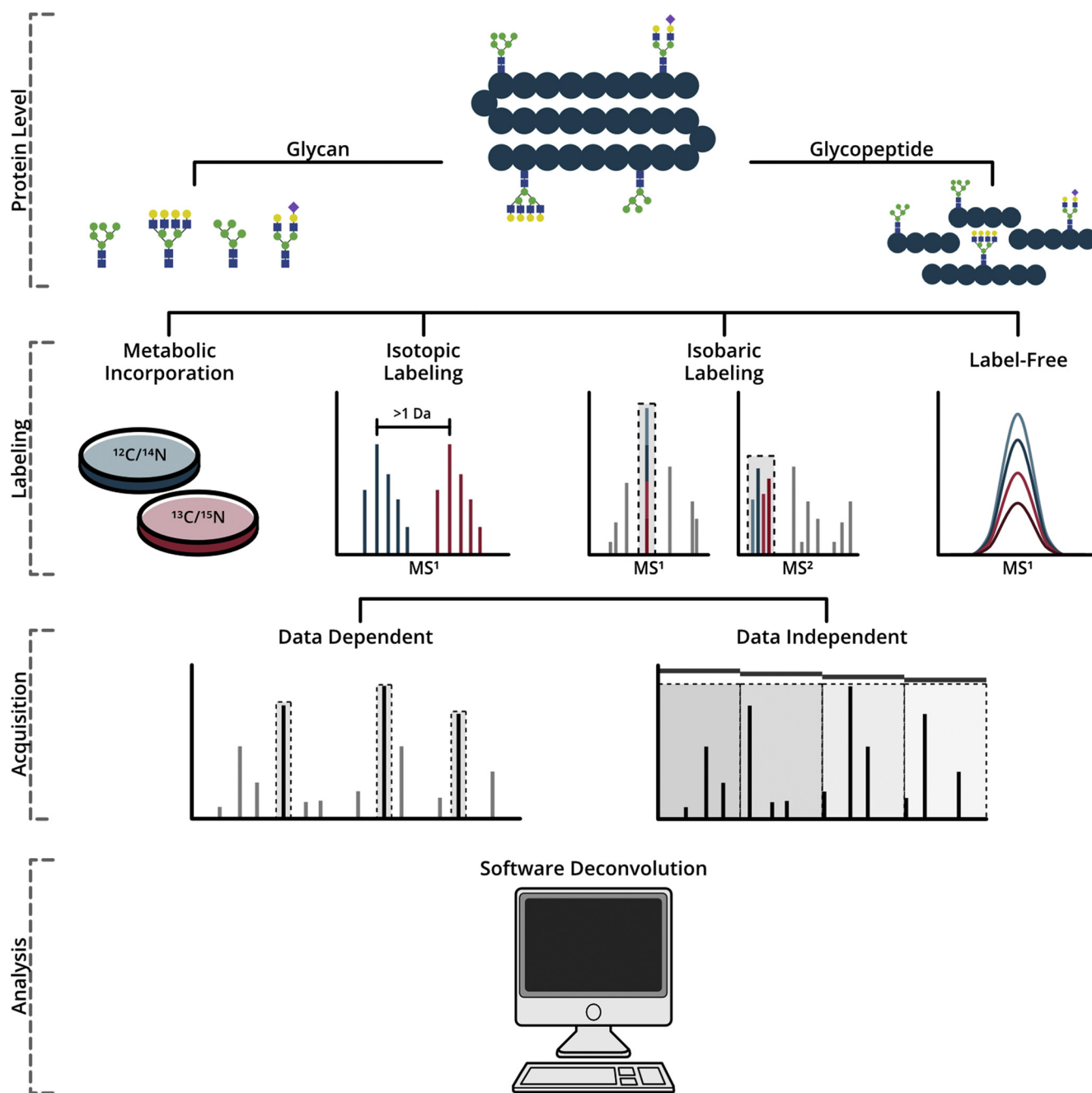


FIG. 1. **Graphical representation of quantitative glycomics and glycoproteomic analyses.** Glycomics evaluations, as discussed here, may take place at either the glycan or glycopeptide level and pursued through incorporation of stable isotopes, deposition of isotopic labels for MS^1 level quantification, isobaric labeling for MS^2 level quantitation, or label-free comparison. Both data-dependent and data-independent acquisition are effectively employed for glycome or glycopeptide detection with numerous software tools available to perform identification and quantitative analysis.

Isotopic Labeling

Glycan quantification at the MS^1 level is an attractive prospect due to broad access to higher resolution instrumentation and the reduced considerations of selectivity bias in data-dependent acquisition (DDA) experiments. Relative

quantitation in this manner is often achieved through labeling of glycans in “heavy” and “light” channels to produce a consistent mass difference (*i.e.*, $>1 \text{ Da}$). In order to avoid retention time differences between constituents of each channel and increase quantitative accuracy, heavy and light labels are engineered through the incorporation of stable

isotopes, such as ^{12}C and ^{13}C . 2-aminobenzoic acid (2-AA) is a classic glycan label, often employed for its fluorescent properties in UV-based experiments (30) and was adapted for isomer-specific quantitative glycomic evaluations (31). The well-characterized labeling strategy, commercial availability of isotopologues, and complete separation of isotopic envelopes—necessary to avoid peak overlap and inaccurate quantitation—make this strategy well-suited for facile quantitation. The importance of envelope separation was reinforced in the preliminary report of glycan reductive isotopic labeling (GRIL) (32), which employed aniline isotopologues to stabilize sialic acid linkages, eliminate negative charge, and distinguish isotopic envelopes. GRIL was later employed for glycan analysis through porous graphitic carbon (PGC) LC-MS, which enabled liquid-phase resolution of biantennary sialylated glycans (33, 34). CID fragmentation was shown to provide antennae-specific fragmentation, further indicating the ability to quantify differential expression of isomeric glycans. Additionally, Walker *et al.* established a method labeling glycan with isotopic hydrazide tags (35), INLIGHT (36), which echoes the importance of envelope separation to eliminate inaccurate isotope correction or quantitation. This method was validated against glycan standards and those extracted from human plasma, demonstrating quantitative accuracy across four orders of magnitude.

As an alternative to carbon isotopes, glycans may be labeled with heavy oxygen (^{18}O) when enzymatic release is performed in the presence of heavy water. First reported by Tao and Orlando (37), the mechanism of glycan release with PNGase F results in a terminal amine group at the glycan reducing end, which is then replaced with a hydroxyl group after spontaneous hydrolysis. When released in heavy water, glycans will express a 2 Da mass shift over unlabeled counterparts. This method has been further applied (38) and is advantageous in that it requires no synthesis or treatment with commercial isotopologues and that labeling efficiency is at or near 100%, depending on the purity of heavy water available. However, considering sample complexity and the unavoidable overlap of isotopic envelopes when labeled/unlabeled pairs are separated by only 2 Da, Cao *et al.* (39) developed a strategy for glycan reducing end dual isotopic labeling (GRE-DIL), which provided an additional 1 Da mass shift through $\text{NaBH}_4/\text{NaBD}_4$ reduction of glycans.

Beyond heavy carbon and oxygen, the incorporation of deuterium has been widely reported in quantitative glycomics experiments. As glycan permethylation (40) is routinely employed to reduce the high hydrophilicity of glycans and increase ionization efficiency prior to LC-MS analyses, early reports demonstrate simple workflow adaptation using iodomethane isotopologues to produce three labeling channels through light, medium, and heavy methyl labels (*i.e.*, CH_3 , CD_2H , CD_3) (41). The same research group later expanded this workflow into an eight-plex labeling strategy that included additional heavy carbon isotopes (42). Early reports of

deuterium-based isotopic tags were provided by Bowman and Zaia, who first assessed multiple novel compounds for tetra-plex labeling (43) and later applied them for glycan and glycosaminoglycan quantitation (44). Numerous other deuterium-based isotopic labeling strategies have been employed: derivatization with phenyl-methyl-pyrazole (PMP) has been employed to produce a one-pot dual-channel labeling strategy for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI)-based quantitation of O-glycans (45, 46), which was also adapted for in-gel labeling without significant sample loss (47); stabilization and quantitation of sialic-acid-containing glycans was promoted through a solid-phase p-toluidine labeling strategy (48); duplex stable isotope labeling (DuSIL) was developed to discriminate neutral and sialylated glycans without the need for synthesis (49–51); isomer-specific quantitation of sialic-acid-containing glycans was achieved through Glycoqueuing, which enabled sialoglycan stabilization, isomer-specific elution order, and boosted MS signal (52); and quantitation by mutant enzyme reaction stable isotope labeling (QMERSIL) facilitated glycan release and labeling in a single step (53). Other methods for MS^1 level quantitation are reported by Yang *et al.*, (54) who employed a metal chelating agent (p- NH_2 -Bn-DOTA) and rare earth metals to provide a 10 Da mass shift and near 100% labeling efficiency, and the quantification of N-glycan types presented by Li *et al.* (55) that couples endoglycosidase digestion with channel labeling to provide an enrichment-friendly three-plex labeling strategy composition.

Due to the significant sample handling necessary for glycan purification, derivatization, labeling, and cleanup prior to electrospray ionization (ESI)-based MS experiments, Chen *et al.* conceived a strategy that leverages the salt-tolerant, facile nature of MALDI-based glycan analysis while eliminating the ion suppression that stems from sample complexity. Combining glycans after labeling with light/heavy HDEAT (2-hydrazino-4,6-bis-(diethylamino)-s-triazine)—which provides a 20 Da mass shift between species, HILIC separation was employed to deliver a liquid trace onto a MALDI plate. After matrix application, the liquid trace could be analyzed directly to identify N-glycans. The spatial distribution of glycans on the MALDI plate could be reconstructed into a base peak chromatogram to provide retention time of glycan species. This method reports significantly improved performance for glycan quantitation with higher sensitivity, reproducibility, and accuracy compared with MALDI alone and may be further expanded to multiplexed experiments (56).

Of particular note are strategies that reduce sample handling and associated loss by employing cellular machinery to facilitate glycan labeling, combining features of both metabolic and isotopic labeling. A pioneering study of this kind was provided by Kudelka *et al.*, (57) who introduced cellular O-glycome reporter/amplification, CORA. This methodology involves the supplementation of cell culture media with paracetylated benzyl- α -N-Acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc-

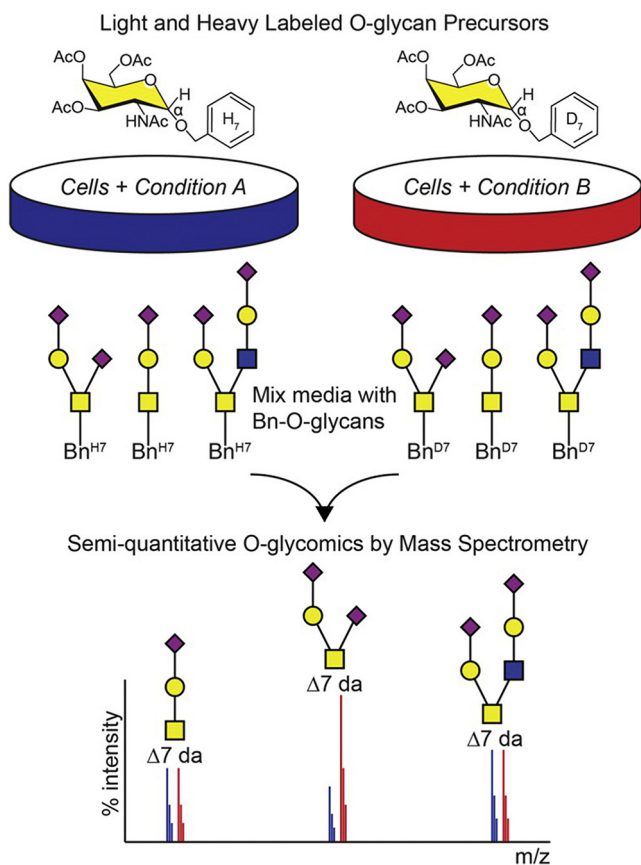


FIG. 2. Overview of isotopic labeling with cellular O-glycome reporter/amplification (ICORA). Cells undergoing condition A are incubated with Ac₃GalNAc-BnH₇ while cells undergoing condition B are incubated with Ac₃GalNAc-BnD₇. Ac₃GalNAc-Bn crosses the plasma membrane, is de-esterified in the cytosol, taken up into the Golgi apparatus, and modified by endogenous glycosyltransferases to produce light H₇ or heavy D₇ labeled Bn-O-glycans before being secreted into the media. Media from the two conditions is mixed together and heavy and light Bn-O-glycans are purified, permethylated, and analyzed by mass spectrometry. A 7 Da mass shift distinguishes the light and heavy O-glycans, enabling quantification of shifts in relative abundance and comparison of O-glycans in condition A versus condition B. Reprinted from Kudelka *et al.* (58) with permission from the author.

Bn), which is extended into a mature glycans by endogenous glycosyltransferases. Because the reducing end of the glycan is blocked by the benzene group, these glycans are not acted on by oligotransferases, rather being excreted from the cell and escaping degradation. The benzene group also facilitates simple purification using reversed-phase cartridges for efficient MS analysis of the O-glycome constituents. This method was further developed to enable relative quantitation by employing light/heavy GalNAc-Bn in the method dubbed ICORA, isotopic labeling with cellular O-glycome reporter/amplification (58) (Fig. 2). Highlights of this method include complete discrimination of isotopic envelopes through a 7 Da mass shift, high levels of persistence found in Bn-protected

glycans, and the ability to evaluate O-glycome perturbations in response to altered growth conditions. Though this method does not mitigate any of the challenges in glycan analyses (e.g., MS/MS of low abundance species, structural assignment, or accuracy of MALDI versus ESI) and is not broadly useful beyond MS due to the weak absorbance of the benzene ring, this method does provide a rigorous example of how “classic” metabolic incorporation of stable isotopes and azide sugars may be employed for glycan amplification and quantitation—an idea expanded much further in quantitative glycopeptide experiments (*vide infra*).

Metabolic Incorporation

Though isotopic labeling is successfully employed for MS¹ level comparison of glycans, the questions of labeling efficiency, as well as reagent synthesis, cost, and availability remain. As an alternative, several researchers have turned to the classic strategy stable isotopic labeling of amino acids in cell culture (SILAC), which significantly reduces concerns over labeling efficiency while retaining the ability to perform relative quantitation and offering a means to discern glycome lifetime and stability.

IDAWG, isotopic detection of amino sugars with glutamine (59), is one of a few seminal reports on the feasibility and accuracy of metabolic incorporation for relative quantitation. Though discussed in depth in the previous review (29), briefly, heavy nitrogen was introduced to cell culture in the form of ¹⁵N-glutamine, which provided near-complete labeling of glycosylation sites and aminosugars across the observed proteome. This method demonstrates the reliability of metabolic incorporation for glycosite and glycan quantification, as well as how media treatment can be used to evaluate further synthesis or degradation of aminosugar-containing glycans in response to cellular behavior. This idea was further expanded by two groups who sought to comprehensively quantify the glycome and glycoproteome through combining metabolic incorporation and isotopic labeling. Yang *et al.* (60) accomplished characterization of bladder cancer cell lines (KK47, YTS1, J82, T24) against a normal bladder mucosa cell line (HCV29). This report employed SILAC labeling for proteomic quantification while combining lectin microarrays and sialylated glycan derivatization with heavy/light aniline to comprehensively quantify glycan expression levels. Further expansions of combinatorial methods are provided in the report of solid-phase extraction of N-linked glycans and glycosite-containing peptides (NGAG) by Sun *et al.* (61). This method employs sequential elutions after tryptic peptides have been complexed with aldehyde-functionalized resin beads. In the first pass, lysine side chains are protected through guanidination prior to derivatization of acidic species (sialic acid and aspartic acid) with aniline, which is followed by PNGase F treatment to release N-glycans. The released glycans were then labeled with iTRAQ, isotopic tags for relative and absolute quantitation, prior to LC-MS identification and

quantitative analysis. In the second pass, the newly formed aspartic acid residues that result from glycan release are then cleaved by Asp-N treatment, eluted, and quantified after combining with heavy-labeled glycosite-containing peptides from SILAC treatment. Using the NGAG method to analyze OVCAR-3 Cells, 85 unique glycan compositions and 2044 glycosite-containing peptides were identified, offering complementary coverage to that of the previously reported SPEG methodology (62) of the same group. These methods present an efficient strategy for quantifying the glycome and glycoproteome through metabolic incorporation of stable isotopes, providing an avenue of expansion, which has since been greatly explored in quantitative glycopeptide experiments. However, given the lack of suitable stable isotopes that may be incorporated and the increasing spectral complexity when numerous isotopes are present, these mass-difference experiments are fundamentally limited by the number of channels that may be analyzed at any one time. As such, great benefit may be found in employing the strategy of mass-defect-based chemical labels.

Mass Defect

While isotopic labeling and metabolic incorporation impart a mass shift of >1 Da—mass-difference, mass-defect-based

strategies impart mDa mass shift. As such, MS^1 mass spectra are significantly less complex than in mass difference experiments, redundant sampling is avoided because all labeled ions are selected for fragmentation in the same MS^2 isolation window, and quantification at the MS^1 level is retained, reducing the concerns over precursor coisolation. Early implementations of such strategies using CH_3I and CH_2DI have been reported (63, 64), but few reports exist over recent years. One example provided by Chen *et al.* was the successful application of mass defect dimethyl pyrimidinyl ornithine (DiPyrO) (65), an amine reactive tag, for quantitative glycomics (66) (Fig. 3). This study successfully quantified glycan expression differences between B-cells of healthy and acute lymphoblastic leukemia and demonstrated dynamic linearity across two orders of magnitude. This study provides two notable observations: i) increasing instrumental resolution will facilitate immediate expansion of DiPyrO beyond three demonstrated labeling channels and ii) employing amine reactive tags for glycan quantitation is a promising path that can be widely explored. This latter notion was explored by Feng *et al.* (67) in the development of mass-defect isobaric multiplex labeling reagents for carbonyl-containing compound (mSUGAR) tags. This three-channel approach was built upon the simple three-step synthesis of the original SUGAR tags

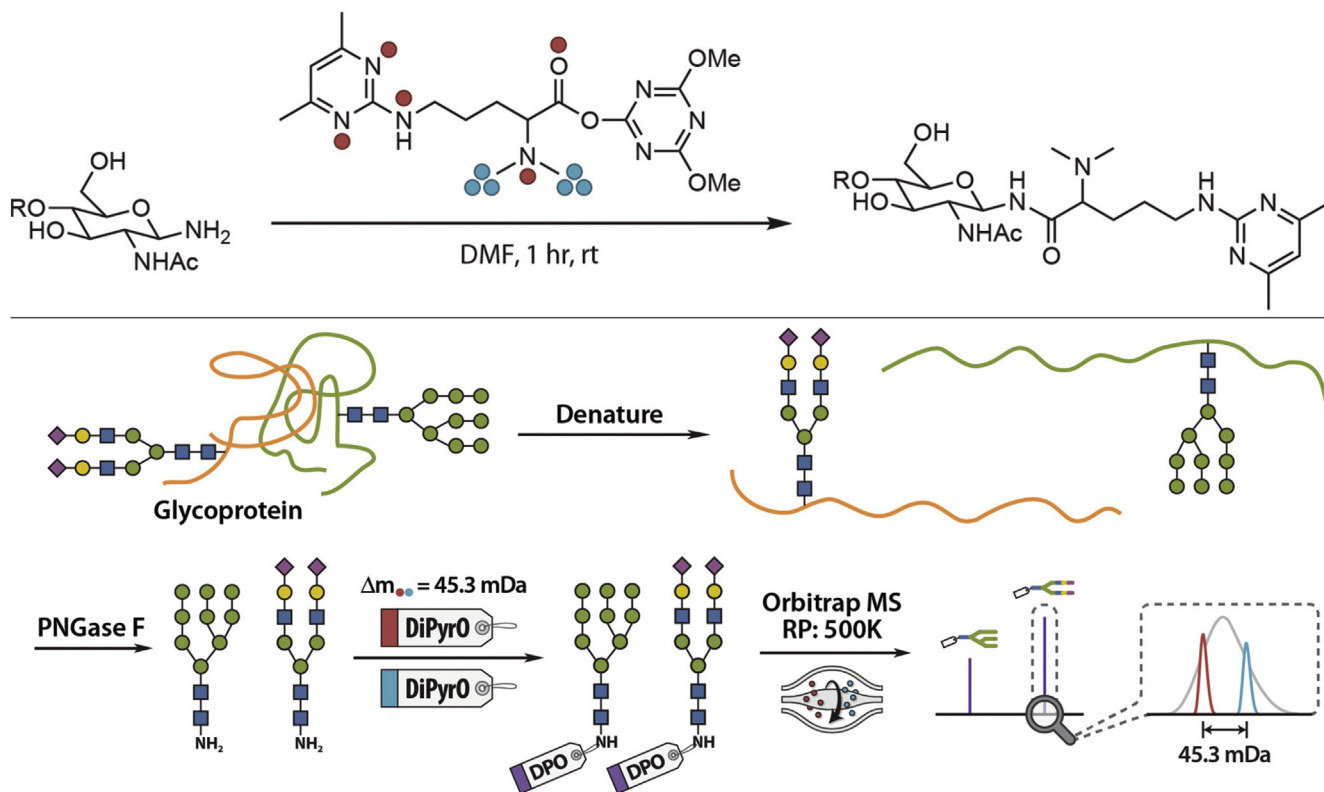


FIG. 3. **Top**, DiPyrO labeling of glycosylamine; **Red dots** represent heavy isotopic atoms (^{15}N , ^{18}O) in the light DiPyrO tag; **blue dots** represent heavy isotopic atoms (2H_6) in the heavy DiPyrO tag. **Bottom**, workflow for the relative quantification of DiPyrO-labeled N-glycans illustrating the microenvironment. Adapted from Chen *et al.* (66) with permission.

(68) (see below), providing a 23.8 mDa mass shift between channels and labeling at both the reducing end and on sialic acid residues for stabilization. Beyond the significant reproducibility demonstrated when analyzing standard and complex samples, the MS² fragmentation spectra revealed complete *y* glycan fragment series with the mdSUGAR tag attached with additional tagged *b* ions found in sialylated glycans. This improved fragmentation series compared with unlabeled species allows for greater confidence during glycan annotation and structural assignment. These approaches represent a facile strategy for glycan labeling, with excellent accuracy and dynamic range that can be employed in scenarios where instrument resolving power is limited. Further expansion of these tags may prove useful in highly multiplexed experiments that seek to exploit rapidly evolving capabilities of novel instrumentation.

Isobaric Labeling

In order to avoid explosions in spectral complexity and the need for slower, higher-resolution MS¹ scans, numerous reports have explored the utility of glycan quantitation at the MS² level. By employing isobaric labels—each of which has an identical overall mass but a reporter ion region of unique mass—collision-based dissociation allows for relative quantitation to proceed through the comparison of reporter ion abundance.

At the time of last review, isobaric labeling strategies for glycan quantitation were only just emerging. iART, isobaric aldehyde reactive tags, was an early report of MS² based quantitation, employing a simple synthesis strategy to create two labeling channels. This method demonstrated significant improvements in glycan sensitivity postderivatization as well as reliable quantitation when applied to quantifying the gp120 subunit of the HIV envelope (69). The same researchers later expanded this underlying strategy in developing a four-plex labeling strategy by developing quaternary amine containing isobaric tag for glycans, QUANTITY (70). This method was originally validated using N-glycans released from human serum and CHO cell lines, which revealed relative quantitation of 90 and 159 N-glycans, respectively. Later, QUANTITY was employed for simultaneous quantitation of N- and O-glycans through sequential release and labeling techniques (71). Concurrent with these studies, numerous strategies were established for glycan quantitation using commercial tandem mass tags (TMT). Though glycoTMT, a carbonyl reactive tag for N-glycan quantitation, was reported early (72), broad applicability was demonstrated through the use of the amine reactive tags, aminoxyTMT (73–77). Notably, Zhong *et al.* (74) demonstrated baseline resolution of TMT-labeled high-mannose glycans through capillary electrophoresis, while CE-TWIM-MS (capillary electrophoresis–traveling wave ion mobility–mass spectrometry) was able to distinguish isomers of sialylated O-glycans in human milk. Chen *et al.* (76) later established the improved quantitative accuracy of N-glycans

using MultiNotch MS³ triggered by the presence of Y₁ glycan ions. These recent reports indicate the utility of isobaric labeling for deep glycomic quantitation; however, the inefficiency of multistep syntheses presented by iART and QUANTITY, as well as the high cost of commercial TMT labels, often places these workflows out of reach. In remedy to this, Feng *et al.* (68) developed Isobaric Multiplex Labeling Reagents for Carbonyl-Containing Compound (SUGAR) tags (Fig. 4). This report details a simple, three-step synthesis of SUGAR isotopologues with ~70% overall yield, and two-step labeling for near 100% labeling efficiency of all N-glycans tested. As well, the low cost of the reagents employed makes this an attractive strategy that may be readily implemented in numerous research settings. Finally, in addition to the efficiency and quantitative accuracy, SUGAR tags demonstrated significantly improved glycan fragmentation in CID/HCD-based experiments for more accurate structural and compositional assignment. Considering these numerous developments over recent years, isobaric labeling is seen as an effective strategy for glycan quantification, which is likely to be further expanded with improvements in instrument resolution and need for increased sample throughput.

Fluorescence Labeling

Fluorescence and absorbance-based labeling strategies were methods of significant interest prior to the heavy development of MS-based technology and MS-suitable sample preparations. However, fluorescence labeling is still employed due to the relative ease of glycan derivatization, the reduced need for intensive sample cleanup, and the reduction of sample loss *via* reduced sample handling. A notable improvement in glycan labeling efficiency was reported by Lauber *et al.*, (78) where they demonstrated that commercial RapiFluor-MS can label glycans in under 5 min compared with the >1 h found strategies mentioned above. RapiFluor-MS also facilitated quantitative recovery of glycans during cleanup, facilitated sensitive fluorescence, and quantitative accuracy in ESI-MS experiments. In the effort to reduce the limitations surrounding single-channel measurements of fluorescence-based strategies, Rana *et al.* (79) developed a three-channel sensing system that employs unique fluorescent proteins to generate a multiplex output. Utilizing gold nanoparticles with a glycan recognizing functional ligand, this strategy proved useful in rapidly and quantitatively comparing human cell types according to their surface glycan profiles.

Label-Free

Rapidly evolving instrumental capabilities present a unique path toward quantitative glycomics. An ideal approach to quantitative experiments is the incorporation of an internal standard, but this method is not widely employed due to the complexity of glycan synthesis and the lack of commercial isotopic glycan standards. iGlycoMab, an isotope-labeled monoclonal antibody, was recently developed through ¹⁵N

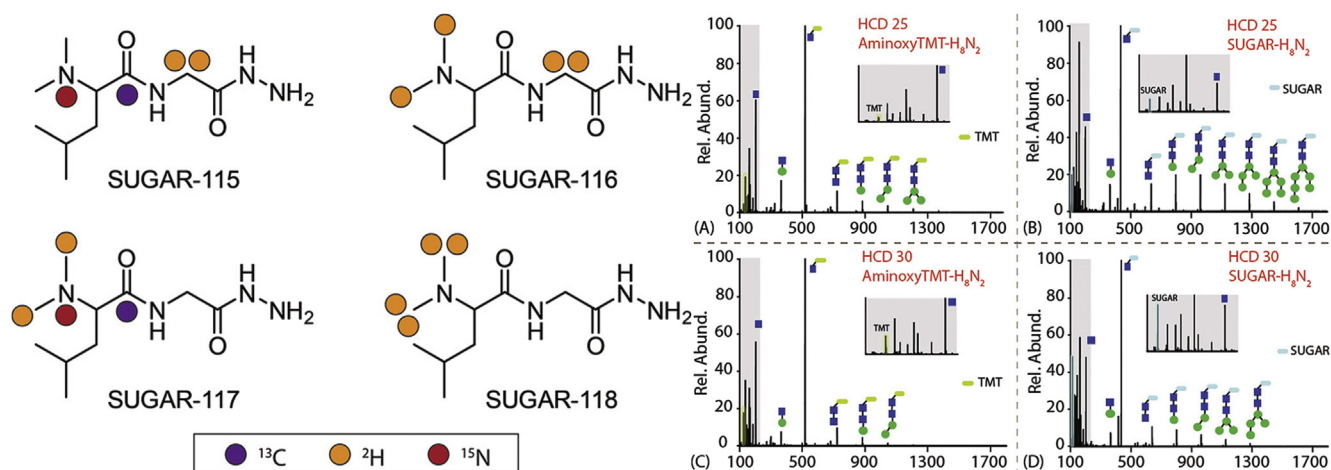


FIG. 4. **Left, structure and isotope configurations of four-plex SUGAR tags.** Purple dot: ^{13}C , orange dot: ^2H , red dot: ^{15}N . **Right, ESI-MS/MS fragmentation comparison of aminoxyTMT-labeled and SUGAR-labeled N-glycans.** AminoxyTMT-labeled H_8N_2 ([aminoxyTMT – $\text{H}_8\text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}$] $^{2+}$) at NCE 25 (A) and 30 (C), SUGAR-labeled H_8N_2 ([SUGAR – $\text{H}_8\text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}$] $^{2+}$) at NCE 25 (B) and 30 (D). Adapted from Feng *et al.* (68) with permission.

metabolic incorporation. As heavy nitrogen will be incorporated into the aminosugars of the single glycosylation site on the Fc region, glycans released from this standard protein can serve as an internal isotopic standard in glycomics experiments. This strategy was successfully employed by Zhou and others, indicating the feasibility of isotopic glycans as internal standards (80). An alternative strategy using the incorporation of exogenous standards was also validated for glycan quantitation (81). As data suggests that molar responses for permethylated glycans are relatively uniform, investigators spiked in permethylated malto-series glycans at known concentrations for absolute quantification of N-glycans. These two previous reports are unique strategies for glycan quantification, but both state the need for a complete N-glycan standard series for more accurate, reliable, and broadly useful experiments. Given the unavailability of isotope-encoded glycan standards, a premium is placed on methods capable of accurate quantitation while reducing dependence on internal standards. To this end, numerous reports have validated significant increases in analytical sensitivity and quantitative accuracy when employing parallel and multiple reaction monitoring.

MS Reaction Monitoring

With rapidly expanding access to instrumentation capable of deciphering highly complex mixtures, alongside the appreciation of reliable and reproducible instrument performance, a growing number of investigators have sought to exploit instrument capabilities for absolute and relative quantitation. Rapidly gaining favor in the area of glycan analysis are selected, parallel, and multiple reaction monitoring (SRM, PRM, and MRM). Though each has been successfully employed for glycomics quantitation, MRM analyses have gained favor in glycoproteomics (82) due to more precise

quantitation (83), high analytical reproducibility, better signal-to-noise ratios, and increased dynamic range (84). In-depth description of reaction monitoring concepts and considerations may be read elsewhere (85, 86). In brief, MRM, which is often implemented on triple quadrupole (QQQ) instrumentation, involves scanning of glycans in the first quadrupole, CID fragmentation in the second, and scanning of transitions (*i.e.*, fragments of precursor masses) in the third quadrupole. User control over valid precursor and transition masses results in a highly selective and sensitive method for glycan identification. Noting that transition signal response is directly related to analyte concentration, iterative analyses of standard mixtures can be employed to develop calibration curves of transition abundance. After analysis of unknown sample mixtures, these curves are used to provide absolute abundance of targeted analytes. The targeted nature and considerable effort needed to establish effective MRM workflows limit their utility in high-throughput experiments, but these techniques are widely useful in glycan biomarker and protein characterization studies (85).

Of the numerous reports employing reaction monitoring, Lebrilla and colleagues have been instrumental in developing novel methods for MRM analysis of mono- and oligosaccharides. For example, Hong *et al.* (87) detailed the ability to perform label-free absolute quantitation of human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) and leverage 2'-fucosylation concentration to profile samples from secretors and nonsecretors. Of note, this method established quantitative accuracy across five orders of magnitude and displayed femtomole sensitivity, rearticulating the benefits of targeted MRM analyses. Later, Xu *et al.* (88) expanded on this approach and demonstrated that differences in retention time between monosaccharide isomers can be leveraged to create dynamic multiple reaction monitoring methods—a concept discussed in detail in later

TABLE 1
Comparisons of labeling strategies for glycan quantitation

Type	Method name	Pros	Cons
Metabolic incorporation/ isotopic labeling	ICORA (58)	Improved reporting signal through increased O-glycan abundance, increased enrichment efficiency, optimal labeling efficiency	Only validated for O-glycans, time-restrictive, growth conditions must be carefully monitored
Isotopic labeling	Dimethyl labeling	Low-cost reagents, facile labeling, slight increase in glycan hydrophobicity	Limited throughput (low multiplexing capacity)
Isotopic labeling	Isotopic permethylation (42)	Significant improvements in glycan hydrophobicity and ionization efficiency, eight-channel multiplexing	Toxicity of iodomethane reagents
Isotopic labeling	Custom tags (e.g., PMP-, Gerard's reagent P-, aniline-based etc.)	Highly customizable, effective in bespoke tagging workflows, stabilization of sialic acid residues, fixing of permanent positive charges	Concerns over labeling efficiency, need for optimization and method design
Mass defect	DiPyrO (66)	Greatly reduced spectral complexity, elimination of redundant sampling, precursor coisolation does not affect quantification, amine reactive tag (may be applied to glycans, peptides, and proteins)	Low multiplexing capacity (3-channels), requires higher-resolution MS ¹ scans, current instrumentation outperforms multiplexing capacity
Mass defect	mdSUGAR (67)	Labeling at glycan reducing end and on sialic acids, improved glycan fragmentation compared with commercial tags	Carbonyl-reactive tags are not as flexible in peptide and protein quantification, offer three-channel multiplexing
Isobaric labeling	QUANTITY (70)	Improved fragmentation and reporter ion signal, high labeling efficiency. Quaternary amin imparts permanent positive charge	Requires multistep synthesis, offers four-channel multiplexing
Isobaric labeling	TMT	Commercial quality control, well-characterized protocols, eight-channel multiplexing, fits within Thermo "ecosystem"	Cost-preventative
Isobaric labeling	SUGAR (68)	Improved b/y glycan fragment series for identification, synthesized in three high-yield steps, near 100% labeling efficiency, higher reporter ion signal for quantitation	Offers four-plex multiplexing

sections. In addition to these fundamental reports, Xia *et al.* (89) provided an early entry through their analysis of N- and O-glycans for diagnosis of congenital disorders. Later Tao *et al.* (90) reported a penta-HILIC-SRM-MS for the separation and identification of 2,3/2,6 sialic-acid-containing N-glycan isomers, and Tsai *et al.* (91) established a protocol for N-glycan biomarker discovery in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). MRM has also been used in combination with glycan permethylation to quantify 88 N-glycans from only 5 nl of human blood (92). Finally, Orlando *et al.* (93) have pursued absolute N-glycan quantitation of biotherapeutic antibodies, and Mank *et al.* (94) expanded on the earlier reports of HMO analysis to provide structural selectivity. These reports are among those that signal increasing interest in label-free, instrument-dependent methodologies for glycomic quantitation. Though the benefits and drawbacks of these strategies must be carefully weighed against those mentioned for chemical labeling, future innovations in the area of MS reaction monitoring and

instrument efficiency could pave the way for a gradual shift toward confident and reliable label-free analyses.

Critical Evaluations and Considerations

Numerous strategies have been developed for glycan quantitation, presenting unique benefits and drawbacks that must be considered prior to implementation. A guiding consideration should include relative sample complexity and need for throughput. In low-complexity experiments where throughput is not needed (*i.e.*, analyzing no more than two samples), isotopic labeling is an effective strategy that may be customized to fit individual needs. Isotopic labeling reveals greater benefits when employing tags that increase glycan hydrophobicity and ionization efficiency or impart positive permanent charge. As sample complexity increases, mass-defect-based isotopic labeling strategies may be implemented to offer reprieve from precursor coisolation and spectral complexity while also providing slightly higher

throughput. In high-throughput investigative experiments, if samples are relatively simple and MS1 level quantification is possible, eight-plex glycan permethylation would be of use due to the significant increases in glycan hydrophobicity for LC separations and improved ionization efficiency. However, isobaric labeling is undoubtedly the method of choice in high-throughput, high-complexity experiments as quantitation is pursued in tandem with identification at the MS2 level. If seeking to perform analyses at this level, channel multiplexing, synthetic capacity, and cost will be the guiding factors. A brief summary of highlighted methods may be found in [Table 1](#). No matter the application, the techniques presented above provide achievable avenues to those seeking to perform quantitative glycomic analyses.

GLYCOPEPTIDE QUANTITATION

Direct glycan analysis after enzymatic or chemical release enables understanding of the heterogeneity found within a given glycoproteome while providing the best opportunity for structural and compositional interrogation. In pursuit of comprehensive glycoprotein characterization, glycan analysis is limited by the elimination of protein localization as no glycan can be related to a modification site without intensive experimental control. To this end, analysis of intact glycopeptides retains site-specific information while enabling modest elucidation of the attached glycan. Though traditionally limited due to low abundance within proteolytic mixtures and poor ionization efficiency, glycopeptide analyses have benefited greatly from recent advances in sample preparation ([95–97](#)), enrichment strategies ([98–100](#)), and instrumental functionality ([101–103](#)). Enabled by broad access to the glycoproteome, revealing deviations at the glycan, modification site, and protein level are of immediate interest in the effort to provide a more comprehensive view that helps to elucidate the role of glycosylation in physiological processes and human disease. As the following reports exercise analysis of glycosylated peptides and deglycosylated peptides, clear distinction has been provided to avoid confusion. Discussion of “glycopeptides” refers strictly to glycosylated species, and all references involving release of glycans prior to analysis are noted as “deglycosylated peptides.”

Metabolic Incorporation

As SILAC experiments involving the incorporation of heavy amino acids—traditionally heavy lysine and arginine—during protein translation, glycopeptide quantitation through metabolic incorporation is widely accessible. This approach was taken in early reports that detailed the utility of DIA of sequential isolation windows (SWATH-MS) for glycopeptide quantitation ([104](#)). DIA analyses will be discussed further in subsequent sections, but this initial report demonstrated the sensitivity and reproducibility gained during application. Further application of heavy amino acids was reported by Poljak *et al.*, ([105](#)) who used enzymatic

cleavage and PRM of glycopeptides to quantitation the N-glycosylation machinery in yeast, though this method did not provide evaluation of glycan expression levels. While the applicability of incorporating isotopic labels is plainly seen across proteomics, significant contributions to glycopeptide analysis have come through the development of methods that combine efficient enrichment and complete labeling. Though the following methods enable quantitation through isotopic labels, they are presented here for their unique implementation of metabolic azide sugar incorporation.

Due to the facile, highly selective nature of copper-catalyzed cycloaddition of terminal alkynes and azides ([106, 107](#)) (*i.e.*, click chemistry), numerous groups have employed this reaction to label, enrich, and quantify glycopeptides. A benchmark study, isotope-targeted glycoproteomics (IsoTaG), demonstrated the ability to incorporate azide-containing sugars into nascent glycans ([108–110](#)). This azide sugar was then ligated to an acid-labile, isotopically labeled biotin tag with a terminal alkyl group for glycopeptide enrichment with streptavidin beads. The biotin tag was then cleaved, leaving behind the isotopic group, which could then be used for targeted mass spectrometry due to the characteristic mass shift against isotopic partners. The combined efficiencies of azide sugar incorporation and biotin-streptavidin enrichment presented a powerful strategy for quantitative glycomics and glycan/glycopeptide enrichment. Though this method has difficulty in complete characterization of N-glycans—due to the unpredictable composition of sialic acid-containing glycopeptides—the authors successfully elucidated 32 N-glycopeptides with additional 156 partial assignments and completed characterization of more than 500 O-glycopeptides. The shortcomings in N-glycopeptide detection were addressed in a later study that incorporated alkyne-sugars rather than azido-sugars, which facilitated greater access to N- and O-glycopeptides alike with 156 and 578 confident identifications, respectively ([111](#)). A key benefit of employing IsoTaG is the accompanying software, IsoStamp ([112](#)), which aids in spectral deconvolution and quantitation. Such benefits are replicated in the study from Qin *et al.* ([113](#)) that detailed O-glycopeptide analysis through isotope-tagged cleavable linker (isoTCL) and quantitation using MaxQuant. Though quantitative accuracy was still achieved, manual confirmation of heavy/light pairs must be performed, bolstering the value of IsoTag and IsoStamp that eliminate the need for validation. Finally, in order to eliminate the harsh solution conditions associated with acid-labile chemical probes, a photocleavable biotin tag for O-GlcNAcylated glycopeptide quantification was developed by Li *et al.* ([114](#)). This study localized 419 and 276 O-GlcNAcylation sites from sorafenib-sensitive and sorafenib-resistant HepG2 cells, respectively, 262 of which were not previously reported.

Isotopic Labeling

Following the trend seen in glycan analyses, isotopic labeling is a method of choice in glycopeptide quantitation due to the well-characterized nature of numerous peptide labeling

strategies. As dimethyl labeling is a highly facile method for peptide derivatization and employs reagents that are not cost-prohibitive, numerous reports detail the utility of dimethyl labeling in lower-throughput relative glycopeptide quantitation experiments (115, 116). Novel applications include the association of altered glycopeptide glycosylation profiles with pancreatic cancer (117), glycoproteomic profiling in triple-negative breast carcinomas through analysis of deglycosylated peptides (118), quantitative comparisons of sialic-acid-containing glycopeptides in human embryonic and neural stem cells (119), and employing deglycosylated peptides to determine changes in site occupancy rates between normal liver and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) liver tissues (120). Further development of this strategy has been seen in the employment of diethyl labeling of glycopeptides (121–123), which reduces retention time differences and quantitation errors by replacing and incorporating heavy carbon in place of deuterium.

Though chemical labeling strategies such as dimethyl labeling are facile in nature, reagent purity and labeling efficiency are persistent factors that reduce the overall efficiency and accuracy of glycomic quantitation. However, in search of avenues for isotope incorporation with high efficiency and no need for intensive synthesis, researchers have capitalized on the mechanism of proteolytic cleavage to incorporate more advantageous stable isotopes, such as ^{18}O . A novel strategy for ^{18}O stable isotope labeling (TOSIL) of deglycosylated peptides was presented by Liu *et al.* (124) and later adapted for use in complex samples (125). By performing trypsin digestion in the presence of heavy water, the newly formed C terminus will be labeled with two ^{18}O atoms. PNGase F treatment of the formed peptides will result in additional ^{18}O atom being incorporated during the transition of the Asn modification site to Asp. This strategy was employed for accurate quantitation of glycosylation profiles between innovator and biosimilar antibodies (126). Though this method retains no glycan-specific information, the authors employed selective lectin enrichment prior to glycan release to generate glycopeptide subgroups to evaluate topical modification changes. Validated in comparisons of normal and HCC liver cells, this method demonstrated high quantitative accuracy across the dynamic range and complete isotopic envelope separation. To evaluate the utility of the original TOSIL method for N-glycoproteome quantitation, Liu *et al.* (127) employed TOSIL in tandem with lectin microarrays to reveal potential biomarkers in HCC metastasis.

In addition to these innovations, numerous groups have developed novel chemical tags useful for glycopeptide labeling, which are easily translated to quantitative experiments after synthesizing the deuterium isotopologue. For example, Kurogochi and Amano (128) employed benzoic acid N-succinimidyl ester to enhance ionization efficiency of glycopeptides in MALDI-based quantitative experiments, while Pabst *et al.* (129) later determined galactosylation and sialylation

patterns in Immunoglobulin G (IgG) glycopeptides in both ESI and MALDI regimes through derivatization with succinic anhydride. As routine proteolytic digestion involves reduction of disulfide bonds and protection through alkylation, reports have detailed the utilization of these processes for direct peptide labeling. Kim *et al.* (130) conceived the use of isotope-coded carbamidomethylation to label deglycosylated peptide species in tandem with free thiol protection, while Zhao *et al.* (131) employed isotopic dithiothreitol to label O-glycosylation sites after beta-elimination to produce deglycosylated peptides. These are attractive methods for peptide quantification as it does not involve subsequent sample handling or cleanup beyond those used in routine digestion workflows. Validated strategies such as these provide a litany of facile labeling strategies for relative glycopeptide quantitation but are inherently limited by low channel number and the inability to facilitate absolute quantitation. In remedy, recent reports have demonstrated the utility of isotopic internal standard peptides for absolute quantitation and novel application.

First, Zhu *et al.* (132) reported a strategy to determine absolute quantitation of glycosite occupancy in experiments using deglycosylated peptide abundance compared with isotope-coded synthetic peptides. Noting deamidation of Asn residues is shown to occur spontaneously during sample preparation and therefore skew quantitative comparisons of deglycosylated peptides, this work synthesized isotopic deglycosylated peptide partners. This allowed site occupancy to be reliably quantified by subtracting the concentration of nonglycosylated protein from total protein concentration. Later, Roy *et al.* (133) reported a strategy for absolute quantitation of IgG subclasses by synthesizing isotopic glycopeptides using Asn-GlcNAc residues that display no difference in retention time from glycopeptides produced during digestion. This method could be readily expanded due to the flexibility of peptide synthesis and accuracy of internal standard calibration. Finally, Nilson *et al.* (134) reported a method to quantify the recently reported amyloid- β (A β) glycopeptide as well as unmodified A β in cerebrospinal fluid. Though A β glycopeptide contains a rare Tyrosine O-glycosylation (Tyr-GalNAc) and internal standards require intensive derivation prior to peptide synthesis, the report accurately quantifies differences in glycosylated A β -15 and A β -17 fragments across 20 Alzheimer's disease patients and 20 nondemented controls. As synthetic peptide production evolves and the reliability and accuracy of multi- and parallel-reaction monitoring strategies continue to improve, these reports are likely to serve as a basis for broad absolute glycopeptide quantitation.

Isobaric Labeling

The multiplexing capacity of isobaric peptide labeling provides a high degree of experimental accuracy and throughput in quantitative proteomic investigations. Traditional methods such as isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation (iTRAQ) and tandem mass tags (TMT) have been widely

employed for glycoproteomic profiling in various biological samples. Among these, iTRAQ has been utilized for N-glycopeptide analyses in neurodegenerative diseases (135) and cardiac hypertrophy (136), analyzing glycopeptides to profile the glycoproteome of human tear fluid (137), and interrogating deglycosylated peptides to reveal dynamic glycoprotein regulation in maize seedlings (138), representing the utility of iTRAQ to further glycomic experimentation. TMT has seen even greater utility in quantitative experiments as they have been applied to evaluate glycopeptide perturbations in HCC patient plasma (139), pancreatic cancer serum (140), aggressive prostate cancer cell lines (141) and urinary profiles of prostate cancer patients (142), human cell surfaces (143), cerebrospinal fluid (144) (glycopeptides and deglycosylated peptides), and PNGase F-resistant N-glycopeptides (145), as well as the evaluation of glycopeptide enrichment strategies (146) *via* direct analysis through ETD (147) and strategies for simultaneous phosphopeptide and glycopeptide quantitation (148). iTRAQ and TMT are attractive strategies for those seeking reliable relative glycopeptide quantitation, with added benefits of well-documented workflow, commercial availability, and quality control. However, the steep cost of these commercial reagents makes them unsuitable for use during method development or exploratory studies and is not amenable to bespoke method alteration. Recently, a promising alternative was presented that allows for a significant reduction in cost, facile in-house synthesis, and a high degree of flexibility for method experimentation.

N,N-dimethyl leucine (DiLeu) isobaric tags were originally presented in 2010 by Xiang *et al.* (149) as a novel four-plex strategy for quantitative proteomics. With commercial leucine as the starting material, each reporting channel is synthesized in no more than two simple reactions, each of which employs commonly available reagents—emphasizing cost-efficiency. Due to the comparable performance when evaluated against iTRAQ, DiLeu was expanded to a five-plex platform for absolute quantitation (iDiLeu) (150) and an eight-plex relative quantitation strategy that maintained the overall ease of synthesis from the original report. DiLeu was further developed to facilitate 12-plex relative quantitation (151), utilizing mass-defect principle and higher-resolution instrumentation that is becoming more readily available, and this strategy was then coupled with dimethyl labeling, producing an effective 24-channel strategy for relative quantitation (152). DiLeu isobaric labels have been evaluated in a number of proteomic and peptidomic experiments (150, 152–155) and have also been developed into an absolute quantitation strategy. Hybrid offset-triggered multiplex absolute quantification (HOTMAQ) combines four-plex iDiLeu with 12-plex isobaric tags to create an internal calibration curve at the MS1 level in tandem with identification of peptides at the MS2 level (156) (Fig. 5). This strategy provides up to a 12-fold increase in throughput during absolute quantitation experiments.

Of interest, DiLeu tags were recently applied for site-specific characterization and quantitation of N-glycopeptides in PANC1 pancreatic cancer and PKM2 knockout breast cancer cells (157). As sialylated glycans are known to be upregulated in various cancers and show distinct expression across lifetime, this study provided an early report on the most efficient strategy for sialylated N-glycopeptide extraction and enrichment. Method validation in PANC1 experiments revealed 1067 N-glycopeptides, 311 glycosites, and 88 glycan compositions from 205 glycoproteins. Quantitative evaluations of PKM2 cells provided evidence that N-glycosylation signaling pathways are tightly regulated by cellular metabolism, with 484 N-glycopeptides quantified and 81 showing significant changes in expression. As this method offers comparable performance to the hallmark commercial methods of TMT and iTRAQ, as well as providing an avenue for mass-defect-based proteomics (65), development and employment of DiLeu isobaric labels are a beneficial strategy for accurate, cost-effective proteomic and glycoproteomic quantitation with great room for further implementation.

Label-Free and MS Reaction Monitoring

While a small number of reports detail the implementation of mathematical modeling to facilitate accurate, label-free quantitation of glycopeptides—such as that detailed by Mayampurath *et al.* (158)—glycopeptide quantitation has benefited greatly from the implementation of PRM and MRM. Similar to strategies implemented for glycan analyses, reaction monitoring of glycopeptides does offer high quantitative accuracy and improved sensitivity, but requires deeper consideration. MRM analysis requires effective ionization of glycopeptides and the production of reproducible, quantifiable fragments. As hydrophilic glycans reduce the overall ionization efficiency and the heterogeneity of glycosylation divides the intensity of glycopeptides across several glycoforms (86), enrichment strategies are often required to improve detectability against complex peptide backgrounds and avoid loss of minor glycoforms within the mixture (159). However, these strategies have not prevented the successful implementation of MRM for numerous novel investigations. Of note, MRM has enabled successful quantification of differential expression of IgG subclass glycosylation (160), haptoglobin glycoforms (161, 162), and core fucosylation (163) in liver disease, profile changes in galactosylation and sialylation in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients (164) quantify glycoproteins in esophagus disease (165), reveal alterations in murine immunoglobulin glycoforms (166), characterizing the function and importance of UDP-GlcNAc transporter (167), and quantitation of Golgi-resident glycosylation enzymes from cultured human cells (168). In addition, researchers have also detailed methods for glycopeptide quantitation in a range of human biofluids such as human serum (169, 170) and liver cancer plasma (171). Pinpointing some standouts, Srikanth *et al.* provided a quantitative method that combined ^{18}O labeling

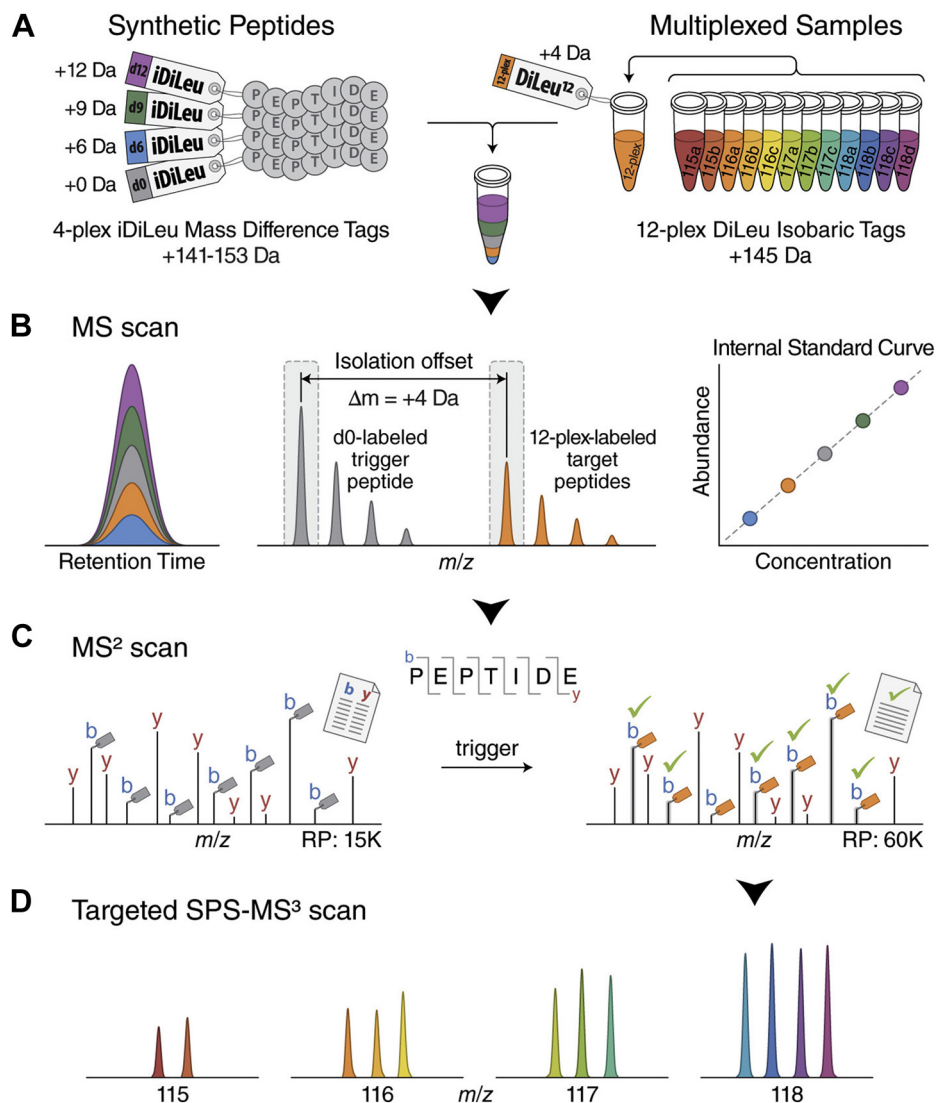


FIG. 5. Schematic illustration for the HOTMAQ method. *A*, synthetic peptides are labeled with four-plex iDiLeu at different concentrations and spiked into 12-plex DiLeu-labeled analytes. *B*, labeled peptides are detected with identical chromatographic elution profiles as five precursor ion clusters. The iDiLeu labeled-synthetic peptides are used to generate internal calibration curves to quantify the total amount of multiplexed target peptides. iDiLeu d0-labeled synthetic trigger peptides and multiplexed DiLeu-labeled target peptides are separated in MS¹ spectra by a mass offset of 4.01 Da, which enables synthetic trigger peptides to initiate quantitative analysis of target peptides via MS² regardless of target peptide precursor abundances. *C*, real-time MS² analysis of d0-labeled synthetic peptides by matching MS² spectrum to a product mass inclusion list unambiguously triggers fragmentation of 12-plex DiLeu-labeled target peptides in a predefined monitoring window. Acquisition parameters alternate between a low-resolution scan for monitoring d0-labeled trigger peptides and a high-resolution scan for quantifying 12-plex DiLeu-labeled target peptides. Fragment ions of 12-plex DiLeu-labeled target peptides are selected for synchronous precursor selection (SPS)-MS³ analysis. *D*, the relative abundance of each 12-plex DiLeu-labeled peptide is accurately determined by targeted SPS-MS³ acquisition at a resolving power of 60K (at m/z 200). The absolute amounts of target peptides are quantified by integrating the total amount obtained using the standard curve. Adapted from Zhong *et al.* (156) with permission.

and MRM, Jian *et al.* (172) established the feasibility of top-down glycoprotein characterization when protein length is short, Hammura *et al.* (173) detailed a method to both synthesize and quantify rare bisecting N-glycans in therapeutic antibodies, and van der Burgt *et al.* (174) implemented a strategy to quantify sialic acid linkage isomers of prostate-specific antigen (PSA). The later study also provides a

topical comparison of various analytical methods for linkage isomer analysis on the basis of throughput, robustness, quantification ability, recognition of glycoforms, and isomer separation, which may be of interest to some readers.

In addition to these above reports, Lebrilla and coworkers have developed strategies to expand the use of MRM for glycopeptide analysis. Offering numerous reports of MRM

analysis that identify and quantify immunoglobulin classes (*i.e.*, IgG, IgA, IgM) and their glycosylation profiles (175, 176), as well as quantify site-specific glycosylation in recombinant antibody drugs (177), this group has also provided accurate quantitation of human milk protein glycoforms (178) and evaluated the differential expression of serum glycoproteins to serve as biomarkers in ovarian cancer (179). Furthermore, improvements in implementing dynamic multiple reaction monitoring (dMRM) have been reported. Although conventional MRM analyses are highly specific, minimizing the ailments surrounding coeluting peptides that may cause ion suppression and fail to identify low-abundance analytes, monitoring specific targets and transitions over the entire chromatographic timeframe severely reduces the number of analytes that may be quantified. As such, Li *et al.* (180) hypothesized that retention time may be leveraged to reduce the time spent searching for selected precursor and transition masses, thereby increasing the number of novel species quantified. Employing multienzyme standard protein digestion to produce smaller glycopeptides and increase sample coverage, this strategy first employed orbitrap-based analysis of enriched glycopeptides that were identified by Byonic (*vide infra*). In addition to the identified glycopeptides, the authors imputed missing values for undetected species by generating *in silico* transition masses and predicting retention time according to the relative hydrophobicity of the glycopeptides. Using the retention times, precursor masses, and unique transitions of all identified and suspected analytes to build a dMRM method, the authors were able to quantify nearly 700 glycopeptides in a single 50-min LC run, which was then validated on human serum samples. With low femtomolar limits of detection and quantification, this method illustrates the utility of MRM for complex sample quantification and the ability to accommodate higher throughput. Taken together, the specificity, enhanced sensitivity, and uncompromised quantification accuracy of MRM are an attractive strategy for glycopeptide and glycoprotein quantitation with much room left for novel innovation and application.

As typical limitations in glycopeptide detection and identification include low concentration of glycopeptides within proteolytic mixtures and poor ionization efficiency, many glycopeptide species are overlooked and not selected for MS/MS fragmentation in DDA experiments. For this reason, DIA has gained steady traction in broad proteomic and glycoproteomic experiments for its ability to expand profiling depth and select low-lying precursor masses, offering potential remedy to the low-throughput of MRM analyses (181). Typical DIA experiments such as SWATH-MS (*i.e.*, sequential window acquisition of all theoretical fragment ion spectra mass spectrometry) require user definition of m/z windows to be used for fragmentation. As most peptides are found within 400 to 1250 m/z , common practice is to set consistent window sizes (~25–36 m/z) over this range. However, due to the large mass addition of glycans, glycopeptides are not evenly

distributed along this range and are concentrated between 950 and 1200 m/z . As such, Zhou and Schulz (182) validated a more effective strategy, GP-SWATH that narrows selection window width across the glycopeptide region to provide more accurate and robust glycopeptide detection and quantification. A notable limitation in DIA analysis is the deconvolution of tandem MS spectra as DIA experiments commonly lose precursor information, making identification of posttranslationally modified peptides a challenge—especially for O-glycopeptides. Offering alleviation of this ailment, Ye *et al.* (183) recently established Glyco-DIA, a strategy to provide enhanced O-glycopeptide identification and quantitation. As illustrated in Figure 6, this method constructs spectral libraries from numerous DDA experiments, which can be expanded *in silico* to provide missing values. Evaluation of this methodology revealed significantly improved performance of O-glycopeptides in direct analyses with even greater benefit in runs performed after enrichment. Though the authors state limitations in this method such as biasing toward abundant O-glycopeptides in DDA experiments, Glyco-DIA may be rapidly expanded for O-glycoproteome coverage and tailored for individual, targeted analyses.

Software Advances

Accurate glycopeptide annotation is dependent on efficient glycan and peptide fragmentation, as the high compositional complexity of all glycans and the challenges in glycosite assignment of O-glycans can easily be misinterpreted and result in false identifications. Though few studies have evaluated the efficacy of decoy glycopeptide databases (184–187), numerous advances have been made in developing open-source and commercial software capable of adept peptide annotation and quantitative comparisons. Premier Biosoft International provided early access into spectral deconvolution for glycan analysis. Touting a robust relational database of glycans and glycoproteins, support for MALDI and ESI file formats, glycopeptide qualitative analysis, built-in functionality to process TMT-based quantitative information, and the ability to assign glycan structure from MSⁿ data, SimGlycan remains a relevant and effective tool for glycomic investigation. Bern *et al.* (188) (Protein Metrics) introduced Byonic in 2012 for peptide and protein identification, which remains a premier method for glycopeptide identification. Following suit, Protein Metrics later introduced Byologic to facilitate an identification/quantitative analysis pipeline, which has been validated in a number of glycopeptide studies (189, 190). As these licensed commercial software packages may be cost-preventative and not widely employed by individual users, open-source alternatives have been reported. LaCyTools (191) and GlycopeptideGraphMS (192) are python-based utilities that have reported improved glycopeptide identification and quantitation, while GPSeeker (116) facilitates structural N-glycoproteomics by integrating previously reported software from the same research group (193–195). SugarQb (145, 196) was

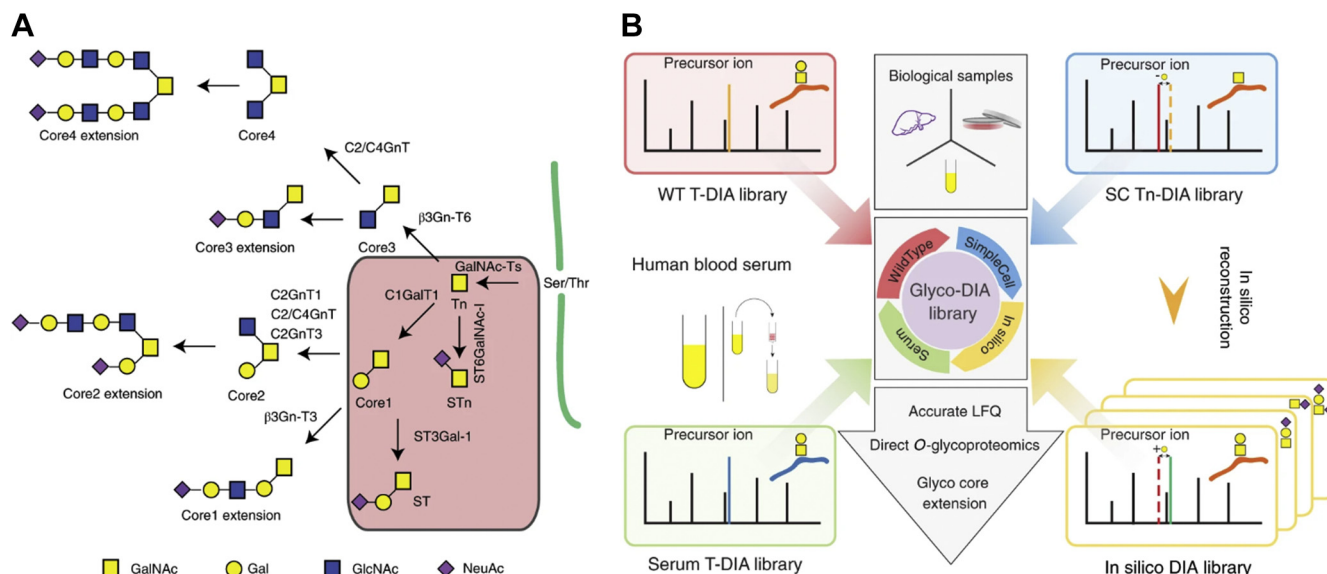


FIG. 6. A, the major biosynthetic steps and enzymes involved in core 1 to 4 O-glycan structures with extensions and capping by sialic acid are illustrated. B, overview of Glyco-DIA libraries. The Glyco-DIA library consists of several sublibraries, including Tn-DIA libraries from SC cell lines, T-DIA libraries from WT cell lines, T-DIA library from human blood serum, and *in silico* expanded libraries. LFQ, label-free quantitation. Reprinted from Ye *et al.* (183) with permission from the author.

developed to provide glycan and glycopeptide insights within the Proteome Discoverer (Thermo) environment. An alternative to working within Proteome Discoverer is presented by Maxwell *et al.* (197) in their development of GlycReSoft. Building on their validated strategy for targeted glycan analyses, Manatee (198), GlycReSoft implements a data deconvolution algorithm to enable the rapid extraction and confidence scoring of glycan and glycopeptide identifications in both supervised and unsupervised analyses. In addition, GlycReSoft provides a user-friendly web-based application that can also leverage distributed computation to accommodate broad search space. The same research group later validated novel tools for increased glycomic profiling (199, 200), which utilized knowledge of biosynthetic pathways to improve glycan feature recognition. Finally, Integrated Glyco-Proteome Analyzer (I-GPA) enables global characterization of site-specific structural features and reliable, automated label-free quantitation (201).

One freely-accessible alternative that has gained much attention is pGlyco (202) and its latest iteration, pGlyco 2.0 (203). As the initial software was a useful tool for glycopeptide spectra deconvolution, the authors state the need for expansion due to the existing limitations in high-throughput tools for peptide and glycan identification, the inability of current software to provide built-in manual interpretation and validation, and most notably, the lack of robust quality control and FDR estimation that drastically underperform in adjacent bioinformatic tools. The latter point is echoed by Park *et al.* (201), who provided topical comparisons of FDR approximations through GlycoFraqWork (204), GP Finder (205), Sweet-Heart (206), and GPS (207). Further, as stepped collisional energy

(SCE) dissociation was nascent at the time of publication but was shown to outperform single regime (*i.e.*, CID, HCD, and ETD) and hybrid fragmentation modes (*i.e.*, ETciD and EThcD), pGlyco 2.0 provided early access to using SCE for broad glycopeptide analysis. pGlyco 2.0 validated an improved FDR estimation through isotope-based and entrapment-based strategies. Complete details of these strategies may be read within (203), but performing database searches of the same data (*i.e.*, yeast cell lysate digest) using pGlyco 2.0 provided <1% FDR while Byonic resulted in >19%, and every identification may be visually inspected in pGlyco 2.0 using the built-in gLabel software. In terms of raw performance, five mouse tissues (brain, heart, kidney, liver, and lung) were analyzed and subjected to pGlyco searching, which revealed 10,009 site-specific glycans on 1988 glycosites from 955 glycoproteins with quantitation enabled through pQuant. pGlyco was then used to re-evaluate the previously discussed NGAG dataset (61) that used GPQuest as the search engine and revealed a 97% increase in glycopeptide identifications from the same data. Though pGlyco 2.0 was not heavily utilized for O-glycopeptide discovery, topical analyses of asialofetuin standard glycoprotein revealed reliable N- and O-glycopeptide identifications, indicating analytical potential. Taken together, pGlyco 2.0 presents a powerful, open-source option for robust glycopeptide identification.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The field of glycan and glycopeptide quantitation has experienced tremendous growth over the past decade. Widely accepted as an area of significant analytical challenge, the numerous creative strategies demonstrated above have

proven successful as they directly address areas of topical concern in glycomics analyses. Ionization efficiency may be improved through glycan permethylation or by employing labels that increase hydrophobicity or impart permanent positive charge. The need for effective enrichment was addressed by methods that incorporate azide-containing sugars during cell culture for use in click chemistry labeling experiments. And instrumental functionality such as multiple reaction monitoring and DIA alleviate consequences of low glycopeptide abundance within a proteolytic sample. However, though these examples present significant advances in glycomics analysis, many improvements are still needed.

As pursuit of quantitative glycomics increases, researchers will be left searching for higher-throughput methodologies and inevitably seek strategies for absolute quantitation. Methods presented above will lay the foundation for these new techniques, most likely seeing numerous strategies used in tandem, such as the workflow demonstrated in HOTMAQ (156). Additionally, coverage of the glycome and glycoproteome will benefit from improvements in sensitivity. Lower- and nanoflow, chip-based technologies facilitate much greater signal response from glycan and glycopeptide species and are likely to be invaluable strategies moving forward. As well, capillary electrophoresis is likely to see greater implementation in glycomics investigations, owing to the extremely low sample consumption, ability to resolve isomeric mixtures and ultrahigh resolution. Alternatively, researchers may choose to boost glycan and glycopeptide abundance at the MS¹ level by using methods more amenable to the labeling strategy employed, such as that shown in BASIL (boosting to amplify signal with isobaric labeling) (208). Finally, computational tools and software capable of accurately deconvoluting and correctly assigning glycomics observations will be an area of continual need. Decoy database creation and implementation will see greater utilization as quantitative glycomics gains popularity, and resource bottlenecks (e.g., CPU processing speed and available cores) must be alleviated as access to the glycome increases.

Taken together, the field of quantitative glycomics is a space rich in invention, novel implementation, and discovery. Numerous labeling strategies have enabled facile, accurate investigations of disease-relevant glycoproteins and are well suited to uncover future biomarkers and discern symptomatic protein profiles. The developments in instrumental capability over the next several years are likely to provide greater expansion in chemical labeling experiments and possibly enable greater implementation of label-free quantitative strategies. But no matter the direction, quantitative glycomics and glycoproteomics will remain an area of significant active focus for years to come, with numerous challenges still to be presented and overcome.

Acknowledgments—Support for this research was provided in part by the NIH grants U01CA231081, R01 DK071801,

RF1 AG052324, and P41GM108538 and an NSF grant IOS-2010789.

Funding and additional information—L. L. acknowledges a Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professorship and Charles Melbourne Johnson Distinguished Chair Professorship with funding provided by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Pharmacy. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

Author contributions—D. G. D. and L. L. wrote the manuscript.

Conflict of interest—Authors declare no competing interests.

Abbreviations—The abbreviations used are: CHO, Chinese Hamster Ovary; CID, Collisional-Induced Dissociation; DDA, Data-Dependent Acquisition; DIA, Data-Independent Acquisition; ESI, Electrospray Ionization; ETcID, Electron Transfer/Collisional-Induced Dissociation; ETD, Electron Transfer Dissociation; ETHcD, Electron Transfer/Higher-Energy Dissociation; FDR, False Discovery Rate; HCD, Higher-energy Collisional Dissociation; iTRAQ, Isotopic Tags for Relative and Absolute Quantitation; MALDI, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization; MRM, Multiple Reaction Monitoring; PGC, Porous Graphitic Carbon; PRM, Parallel Reaction Monitoring; SCE, Stepped Collision Energy; SRM, Selected Reaction Monitoring; SILAC, Stable Isotopic Labeling of Amino Acids in Cell Culture.

Received April 15, 2020 Published, MCPRO Papers in Press, June 23, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1074/mcp.R120.002095>

REFERENCES

- Aebersold, R., Agar, J. N., Amster, I. J., Baker, M. S., Bertozzi, C. R., Boja, E. S., Costello, C. E., Cravatt, B. F., Fenselau, C., Garcia, B. A., Ge, Y., Gunawardena, J., Hendrickson, R. C., Hergenrother, P. J., Huber, C. G., et al. (2018) How many human proteoforms are there? *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **14**, 206–214
- Varki, A. (2017) *Essentials of Glycobiology*, 3rd Ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY: 823
- Nwosu, C. C., Strum, J. S., An, H. J., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2010) Enhanced detection and identification of glycopeptides in negative ion mode mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **82**, 9654–9662
- Hart-Smith, G., and Raftery, M. J. (2012) Detection and characterization of low abundance glycopeptides via higher-energy C-trap dissociation and orbitrap mass analysis. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **23**, 124–140
- Wiśniewski, J. R., Zougman, A., Nagaraj, N., and Mann, M. (2009) Universal sample preparation method for proteome analysis. *Nat. Methods* **6**, 359–362
- Totten, S. M., Feasley, C. L., Bermudez, A., and Pitteri, S. J. (2017) Parallel comparison of N-linked glycopeptide enrichment techniques reveals extensive glycoproteomic analysis of plasma enabled by SAX-ERLIC. *J. Proteome Res.* **16**, 1249–1260
- Selman, M. H. J., Hemayatkar, M., Deelder, A. M., and Wuhrer, M. (2011) Cotton HILIC SPE microtips for microscale purification and enrichment of glycans and glycopeptides. *Anal. Chem.* **83**, 2492–2499
- Cui, Y., Yang, K., Tabang, D. N., Huang, J., Tang, W., and Li, L. (2019) Finding the sweet spot in ERLIC mobile phase for simultaneous

- enrichment of N-Glyco and phosphopeptides. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **30**, 2491–2501
9. Ko, B. J., and Brodbelt, J. S. (2015) Comparison of glycopeptide fragmentation by collision induced dissociation and ultraviolet photodissociation. *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* **377**, 385–392
 10. Riley, N. M., Hebert, A. S., Westphall, M. S., and Coon, J. J. (2019) Capturing site-specific heterogeneity with large-scale N-glycoproteome analysis. *Nat. Commun.* **10**, 1311
 11. Chandler, K. B., Leon, D. R., Kuang, J., Meyer, R. D., Rahimi, N., and Costello, C. E. (2019) N-Glycosylation regulates ligand-dependent activation and signaling of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2). *J. Biol. Chem.* **294**, 13117–13130
 12. Seyrek, K., Richter, M., and Lavrik, I. N. (2019) Decoding the sweet regulation of apoptosis: The role of glycosylation and galectins in apoptotic signaling pathways. *Cell Death Differ.* **26**, 981–993
 13. Perkey, E., Maurice De Sousa, D., Carrington, L., Chung, J., Dils, A., Granadier, D., Koch, U., Radtke, F., Ludewig, B., Blazar, B. R., Siebel, C. W., Brennan, T. V., Nolz, J., Labrecque, N., and Maillard, I. (2020) GCNT1-mediated α -glycosylation of the sialomucin CD43 is a sensitive indicator of notch signaling in activated T cells. *J. Immunol.* **204**, 1674–1688
 14. Hill, H. H., Hill, C. H., Asbury, G. R., Wu, C., Matz, L. M., and Ichiye, T. (2002) Charge location on gas phase peptides. *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* **219**, 23–37
 15. Leymarie, N., and Zaia, J. (2012) Effective use of mass spectrometry for glycan and glycopeptide structural analysis. *Anal. Chem.* **84**, 3040–3048
 16. Abouelhadid, S., North, S. J., Hitchen, P., Vohra, P., Chintoo-Uta, C., Stevens, M., Dell, A., Cuccui, J., and Wren, B. W. (2019) Quantitative analyses reveal novel roles for α -glycosylation in a major enteric bacterial pathogen. *mBio* **10**, e00297-19
 17. Ozdilek, A., Paschall, A. V., Dookwah, M., Tiemeyer, M., and Avci, F. Y. (2020) Host protein glycosylation in nucleic acid vaccines as a potential hurdle in vaccine design for nonviral pathogens. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **117**, 1280–1282
 18. Marín-Menguiano, M., Moreno-Sánchez, I., Barrales, R. R., Fernández-Álvarez, A., and Ibeas, J. I. (2019) N-glycosylation of the protein disulfide isomerase Pdi1 ensures full *Ustilago maydis* virulence. *PLoS Pathog.* **15**, e1007687
 19. Lucchetta, M., da Piedade, I., Mounir, M., Vabistsevits, M., Terkelsen, T., and Papaleo, E. (2019) Distinct signatures of lung cancer types: Aberrant mucin O-glycosylation and compromised immune response. *BMC Cancer* **19**, 824
 20. Läubli, H., and Borsig, L. (2019) Altered cell adhesion and glycosylation promote cancer immune suppression and metastasis. *Front. Immunol.* **10**, 2120
 21. Zhang, W., Zhou, X., Muchena, J., Shuai, Z., Sun, Y., Yang, G.-X., Liu, C. H., Dhaliwal, S., Invernizzi, P., Bowlus, C., Leung, P. S. C., Lebrilla, C., and Gershwin, M. E. (2019) The glycosylation and glycoprotein signature of immunoglobulins in patients with autoimmune liver diseases. *J. Immunol.* **202**(1 Supplement), 179.3
 22. Regan, P., McClean, P. L., Smyth, T., and Doherty, M. (2019) Early stage glycosylation biomarkers in Alzheimer's disease. *Medicines* **6**, 92
 23. Fang, P., Xie, J.-J., Sang, S.-M., Zhang, L., Liu, M.-Q., Yang, L.-J., Xu, Y.-T., Yan, G.-Q., Yao, J., Gao, X., Qian, W.-J., Wang, Z.-F., Zhang, Y., Yang, P.-Y., and Shen, H.-L. (2019) Multilayered N-glycoproteomics reveals impaired N-glycosylation promoting Alzheimer's disease. *bioRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/615989>
 24. Rudman, N., Gornik, O., and Lauc, G. (2019) Altered N-glycosylation profiles as potential biomarkers and drug targets in diabetes. *FEBS Lett.* **593**, 1598–1615
 25. Higashioka, M., Hirakawa, Y., Yoshinari, M., Honda, T., Sakata, S., Shibata, M., Yoshida, D., Hata, J., Kitazono, T., Osawa, H., and Ninomiya, T. (2019) 1522-P: Serum mac-2 binding protein glycosylation isomer level and the risk of type 2 diabetes in a Japanese community: The Hisayama study. *Diabetes* **68**(Supplement 1), 1522-P
 26. Legler, K., Rosprim, R., Karius, T., Eylmann, K., Rossberg, M., Wirtz, R. M., Müller, V., Witzel, I., Schmalefeldt, B., Milde-Langosch, K., and Oliveira-Ferrer, L. (2018) Reduced mannosidase MAN1A1 expression leads to aberrant N-glycosylation and impaired survival in breast cancer. *Br. J. Cancer* **118**, 847–856
 27. Burch, T. C., Mackay, S. S., Oduor, I. O., Otto, J. J., Lance, R. S., Troyer, D. A., Semmes, O. J., and Nyalwidhe, J. O. (2019) Abstract 3008: PSMA glycosylation and aggressive prostate cancer progression. *Cancer Res.* **79**(13 Supplement), 3008
 28. Tang, L., Chen, X., Zhang, X., Guo, Y., Su, J., Zhang, J., Peng, C., and Chen, X. (2019) N-glycosylation in progression of skin cancer. *Med. Oncol.* **36**, 50
 29. Mechref, Y., Hu, Y., Desantos-Garcia, J. L., Hussein, A., and Tang, H. (2013) Quantitative glycomics strategies. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **12**, 874–884
 30. Ruhaak, L. R., Zauner, G., Huhn, C., Bruggink, C., Deelder, A. M., and Wuhrer, M. (2010) Glycan labeling strategies and their use in identification and quantification. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **397**, 3457–3481
 31. Váradi, C., Mittermayr, S., Millán-Martín, S., and Bones, J. (2016) Quantitative twoplex glycan analysis using 12C6 and 13C6 stable isotope 2-aminobenzoic acid labelling and capillary electrophoresis mass spectrometry. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **408**, 8691–8700
 32. Giménez, E., Sanz-Nebot, V., and Rizzi, A. (2013) Relative quantitation of glycosylation variants by stable isotope labeling of enzymatically released N-glycans using [12C]/[13C] aniline and ZIC-HILIC-ESI-TOF-MS. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **405**, 7307–7319
 33. Michael, C., and Rizzi, A. M. (2015) Quantitative isomer-specific N-glycan fingerprinting using isotope coded labeling and high performance liquid chromatography–electrospray ionization–mass spectrometry with graphitic carbon stationary phase. *J. Chromatogr. A* **1383**, 88–95
 34. Michael, C., and Rizzi, A. M. (2015) Tandem mass spectrometry of isomeric aniline-labeled N-glycans separated on porous graphitic carbon: Revealing the attachment position of terminal sialic acids and structures of neutral glycans. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* **29**, 1268–1278
 35. Walker, S. H., Budhathoki-Uprety, J., Novak, B. M., and Muddiman, D. C. (2011) Stable-isotope labeled hydrophobic hydrazide reagents for the relative quantification of N-linked glycans by electrospray ionization mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **83**, 6738–6745
 36. Walker, S. H., Taylor, A. D., and Muddiman, D. C. (2013) Individuality normalization when labeling with isotopic glycan hydrazide tags (INLIGHT): A novel glycan-relative quantification strategy. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **24**, 1376–1384
 37. Tao, S., and Orlando, R. (2014) A novel method for relative quantitation of N-glycans by isotopic labeling using ¹⁸O-water. *J. Biomol. Tech.* **25**, 111–117
 38. Zhang, W., Cao, W., Huang, J., Wang, H., Wang, J., Xie, C., and Yang, P. (2015) PNGase F-mediated incorporation of ¹⁸O into glycans for relative glycan quantitation. *Analyst* **140**, 1082–1089
 39. Cao, W., Zhang, W., Huang, J., Jiang, B., Zhang, L., and Yang, P. (2015) Glycan reducing end dual isotopic labeling (GREDIL) for mass spectrometry-based quantitative N-glycomics. *Chem. Commun.* **51**, 13603–13606
 40. Ciucanu, I., and Kerek, F. (1984) A simple and rapid method for the permethylation of carbohydrates. *Carbohydr. Res.* **131**, 209–217
 41. Hu, Y., Desantos-Garcia, J. L., and Mechref, Y. (2013) Comparative glycometric profiling of isotopically permethylated N-glycans by liquid chromatography/electrospray ionization mass spectrometry. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* **27**, 865–877
 42. Dong, X., Peng, W., Yu, C.-Y., Zhou, S., Donohoo, K. B., Tang, H., and Mechref, Y. (2019) 8-plex LC-MS/MS analysis of permethylated N-glycans achieved by using stable isotopic iodomethane. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 11794–11802
 43. Bowman, M. J., and Zaia, J. (2007) Tags for the stable isotopic labeling of carbohydrates and quantitative analysis by mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **79**, 5777–5784
 44. Bowman, M. J., and Zaia, J. (2010) Comparative glycomics using a tetraplex stable-isotope coded tag. *Anal. Chem.* **82**, 3023–3031
 45. Sić, S., Maier, N. M., and Rizzi, A. M. (2015) Quantitative fingerprinting of O-linked glycans released from proteins using isotopic coded labeling with deuterated 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone. *J. Chromatogr. A* **1408**, 93–100
 46. Wang, C., Zhang, P., Jin, W., Li, L., Qiang, S., Zhang, Y., Huang, L., and Wang, Z. (2017) Quantitative O-glycomics based on improvement of the one-pot method for nonreductive O-glycan release and simultaneous stable isotope labeling with 1-(d0/d5)phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone followed by mass spectrometric analysis. *J. Proteomics* **150**, 18–30

47. Sić, S., Maier, N. M., and Rizzi, A. M. (2016) Quantitative profiling of O-glycans by electrospray ionization- and matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time-of-flight-mass spectrometry after in-gel derivatization with isotope-coded 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone. *Anal. Chim. Acta* **935**, 187–196
48. Shah, P., Yang, S., Sun, S., Aiyetan, P., Yarema, K. J., and Zhang, H. (2013) Mass spectrometric analysis of sialylated glycans with use of solid-phase labeling of sialic acids. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 3606–3613
49. Wei, L., Cai, Y., Yang, L., Zhang, Y., and Lu, H. (2018) Duplex stable isotope labeling (DuSIL) for simultaneous quantitation and distinction of sialylated and neutral N-glycans by MALDI-MS. *Anal. Chem.* **90**, 10442–10449
50. Yang, L., Du, X., Peng, Y., Cai, Y., Wei, L., Zhang, Y., and Lu, H. (2019) Integrated pipeline of isotopic labeling and selective enriching for quantitative analysis of N-glycome by mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 1486–1493
51. Wang, L., Yang, L., Zhang, Y., and Lu, H. (2020) Dual isotopic labeling combined with fluorour solid-phase extraction for simultaneous discovery of neutral/sialylated N-glycans as biomarkers for gastric cancer. *Anal. Chim. Acta* **1104**, 87–94
52. Jin, W., Wang, C., Yang, M., Wei, M., Huang, L., and Wang, Z. (2019) Glycoqueueing: Isomer-specific quantification for sialylation-focused glycomics. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 10492–10500
53. Shi, Q., Hashimoto, R., Otsubo, T., Ikeda, K., Todoroki, K., Mizuno, H., Jin, D., Toyo'oka, T., Jiang, Z., and Min, J. Z. (2018) A novel, simplified strategy of relative quantification N-glycan: Quantitative glycomics using electrospray ionization mass spectrometry through the stable isotopic labeling by transglycosylation reaction of mutant enzyme Endo-M-N175Q. *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.* **149**, 365–373
54. Yang, L., Peng, Y., Jiao, J., Tao, T., Yao, J., Zhang, Y., and Lu, H. (2017) Metallic element chelated tag labeling (MeCTL) for quantitation of N-glycans in MALDI-MS. *Anal. Chem.* **89**, 7470–7476
55. Li, H., Li, L., Cheng, K., Ning, Z., Mayne, J., Zhang, X., Walker, K., Chen, R., Twine, S., Li, J., and Figeys, D. (2020) Chemoenzymatic method for glycoproteomic N-glycan type quantitation. *Anal. Chem.* **92**, 1618–1627
56. Chen, Z., Zhong, X., Tie, C., Chen, B., Zhang, X., and Li, L. (2017) Development of a hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography coupled with matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-mass spectrometric imaging platform for N-glycan relative quantitation using stable-isotope labeled hydrazide reagents. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **409**, 4437–4447
57. Kudelka, M. R., Antonopoulos, A., Wang, Y., Duong, D. M., Song, X., Seyfried, N. T., Dell, A., Haslam, S. M., Cummings, R. D., and Ju, T. (2016) Cellular O-glycome reporter/amplification to explore O-glycans of living cells. *Nat. Methods* **13**, 81–86
58. Kudelka, M. R., Nairn, A. V., Sardar, M. Y., Sun, X., Chaikof, E. L., Ju, T., Moremen, K. W., and Cummings, R. D. (2018) Isotopic labeling with cellular O-glycome reporter/amplification (ICORA) for comparative O-glycomics of cultured cells. *Glycobiology* **28**, 214–222
59. Orlando, R., Lim, J.-M., Atwood, J. A., Angel, P. M., Fang, M., Aoki, K., Alvarez-Manilla, G., Moremen, K. W., York, W. S., Tiemeyer, M., Pierce, M., Dalton, S., and Wells, L. (2009) IDAWG: Metabolic incorporation of stable isotope labels for quantitative glycomics of cultured cells. *J. Proteome Res.* **8**, 3816–3823
60. Yang, G., Tan, Z., Lu, W., Guo, J., Yu, H., Yu, J., Sun, C., Qi, X., Li, Z., and Guan, F. (2015) Quantitative glycome analysis of N-glycan patterns in bladder cancer vs normal bladder cells using an integrated strategy. *J. Proteome Res.* **14**, 639–653
61. Sun, S., Shah, P., Eshghi, S. T., Yang, W., Trikannad, N., Yang, S., Chen, L., Aiyetan, P., Höti, N., Zhang, Z., Chan, D. W., and Zhang, H. (2016) Comprehensive analysis of protein glycosylation by solid-phase extraction of N-linked glycans and glycosite-containing peptides. *Nat. Biotechnol.* **34**, 84–88
62. Zhang, H., Li, X.-j., Martin, D. B., and Aebersold, R. (2003) Identification and quantification of N-linked glycoproteins using hydrazide chemistry, stable isotope labeling and mass spectrometry. *Nat. Biotechnol.* **21**, 660–666
63. Atwood, J. A., Cheng, L., Alvarez-Manilla, G., Warren, N. L., York, W. S., and Orlando, R. (2008) Quantitation by isobaric labeling: Applications to glycomics. *J. Proteome Res.* **7**, 367–374
64. Botelho, J. C., Atwood, J. A., Cheng, L., Alvarez-Manilla, G., York, W. S., and Orlando, R. (2008) Quantification by isobaric labeling (QUIBL) for the comparative glycomic study of O-linked glycans. *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* **278**, 137–142
65. Hao, L., Johnson, J., Lietz, C. B., Buchberger, A., Frost, D., Kao, W. J., and Li, L. (2017) Mass defect-based N,N-dimethyl leucine labels for quantitative proteomics and amine metabolomics of pancreatic cancer cells. *Anal. Chem.* **89**, 1138–1146
66. Chen, B., Feng, Y., Frost, D. C., Zhong, X., Buchberger, A. R., Johnson, J., Xu, M., Kim, M., Puccetti, D., Diamond, C., Ikonomidou, C., and Li, L. (2018) Quantitative glycomic analysis by mass-defect-based dimethyl pyrimidinyl ornithine (DiPyrO) tags and high-resolution mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **90**, 7817–7823
67. Feng, Y., Li, M., Lin, Y., Chen, B., and Li, L. (2019) Multiplex quantitative glycomics enabled by periodate oxidation and triplex mass defect isobaric multiplex reagents for carbonyl-containing compound tags. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 11932–11937
68. Feng, Y., Chen, B., Yu, Q., Zhong, X., Frost, D. C., Ikonomidou, C., and Li, L. (2019) Isobaric multiplex labeling reagents for carbonyl-containing compound (SUGAR) tags: A probe for quantitative glycomic analysis. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 3141–3146
69. Yang, S., Yuan, W., Yang, W., Zhou, J., Harlan, R., Edwards, J., Li, S., and Zhang, H. (2013) Glycan analysis by isobaric aldehyde reactive tags and mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 8188–8195
70. Yang, S., Wang, M., Chen, L., Yin, B., Song, G., Turko, I. V., Phinney, K. W., Betenbaugh, M. J., Zhang, H., and Li, S. (2015) QUANTITY: An isobaric tag for quantitative glycomics. *Sci. Rep.* **5**, 17585
71. Yang, S., Hu, Y., Sokoll, L., and Zhang, H. (2017) Simultaneous quantification of N- and O-glycans using a solid-phase method. *Nat. Protoc.* **12**, 1229–1244
72. Hahne, H., Neubert, P., Kuhn, K., Etienne, C., Bomgarden, R., Rogers, J. C., and Kuster, B. (2012) Carbonyl-reactive tandem mass tags for the proteome-wide quantification of N-linked glycans. *Anal. Chem.* **84**, 3716–3724
73. Zhou, S., Hu, Y., Veillon, L., Snovida, S. I., Rogers, J. C., Saba, J., and Mechref, Y. (2016) Quantitative LC-MS/MS glycomic analysis of biological samples using AminoxyTMT. *Anal. Chem.* **88**, 7515–7522
74. Zhong, X., Chen, Z., Snovida, S., Liu, Y., Rogers, J. C., and Li, L. (2015) Capillary electrophoresis-electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry for quantitative analysis of glycans labeled with multiplex carbonyl-reactive tandem mass tags. *Anal. Chem.* **87**, 6527–6534
75. Khatri, K., Klein, J. A., Haserick, J. R., Leon, D. R., Costello, C. E., McComb, M. E., and Zaia, J. (2017) Microfluidic capillary electrophoresis-mass spectrometry for analysis of monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, and glycopeptides. *Anal. Chem.* **89**, 6645–6655
76. Chen, B., Zhong, X., Feng, Y., Snovida, S., Xu, M., Rogers, J., and Li, L. (2018) Targeted MultiNotch MS3 approach for relative quantification of N-glycans using multiplexed carbonyl-reactive isobaric tags. *Anal. Chem.* **90**, 1129–1135
77. Barrientos, R. C., and Zhang, Q. (2018) Isobaric labeling of intact gangliosides toward multiplexed LC-MS/MS-based quantitative analysis. *Anal. Chem.* **90**, 2578–2586
78. Lauber, M. A., Yu, Y.-Q., Brousmiche, D. W., Hua, Z., Koza, S. M., Magneili, P., Guthrie, E., Taron, C. H., and Fountain, K. J. (2015) Rapid preparation of released N-glycans for HILIC analysis using a labeling reagent that facilitates sensitive fluorescence and ESI-MS detection. *Anal. Chem.* **87**, 5401–5409
79. Rana, S., Le, N. D. B., Mout, R., Duncan, B., Elci, S. G., Saha, K., and Rotello, V. M. (2015) A multichannel biosensor for rapid determination of cell surface glycomic signatures. *ACS Cent. Sci.* **1**, 191–197
80. Zhou, S., Tello, N., Harvey, A., Boyes, B., Orlando, R., and Mechref, Y. (2016) Reliable LC-MS quantitative glycomics using iGlycoMab stable isotope labeled glycans as internal standards. *Electrophoresis* **37**, 1489–1497
81. Mehta, N., Porterfield, M., Struwe, W. B., Heiss, C., Azadi, P., Rudd, P. M., Tiemeyer, M., and Aoki, K. (2016) Mass spectrometric quantification of N-linked glycans by reference to exogenous standards. *J. Proteome Res.* **15**, 2969–2980
82. Kailemia, M. J., Park, D., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2017) Glycans and glycoproteins as specific biomarkers for cancer. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **409**, 395–410
83. Veillon, L., Huang, Y., Peng, W., Dong, X., Cho Byeong, G., and Mechref, Y. (2017) Characterization of isomeric glycan structures by LC-MS/MS. *Electrophoresis* **38**, 2100–2114

84. James, A., and Jorgensen, C. (2010) Basic design of MRM assays for peptide quantification. In: Cutillas, P. R., Timms, J. F., eds. *LC-MS/MS in Proteomics: Methods and Applications*, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ: 167–185
85. Shubhakar, A., Reiding, K. R., Gardner, R. A., Spencer, D. I. R., Fernandes, D. L., and Wührer, M. (2015) High-throughput analysis and automation for glycomics studies. *Chromatographia* **78**, 321–333
86. Ruhaak, L. R., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2015) Applications of multiple reaction monitoring to clinical glycomics. *Chromatographia* **78**, 335–342
87. Hong, Q., Ruhaak, L. R., Totten, S. M., Smilowitz, J. T., German, J. B., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2014) Label-free absolute quantitation of oligosaccharides using multiple reaction monitoring. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 2640–2647
88. Xu, G., Amicucci, M. J., Cheng, Z., Galermo, A. G., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2018) Revisiting monosaccharide analysis – quantitation of a comprehensive set of monosaccharides using dynamic multiple reaction monitoring. *Analyst* **143**, 200–207
89. Xia, B., Zhang, W., Li, X., Jiang, R., Harper, T., Liu, R., Cummings, R. D., and He, M. (2013) Serum N-glycan and O-glycan analysis by mass spectrometry for diagnosis of congenital disorders of glycosylation. *Anal. Biochem.* **442**, 178–185
90. Tao, S., Huang, Y., Boyes, B. E., and Orlando, R. (2014) Liquid chromatography-selected reaction monitoring (LC-SRM) approach for the separation and quantitation of sialylated N-glycans linkage isomers. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 10584–10590
91. Tsai, T.-H., Wang, M., Di Poto, C., Hu, Y., Zhou, S., Zhao, Y., Varghese, R. S., Luo, Y., Tadesse, M. G., Ziada, D. H., Desai, C. S., Shetty, K., Mechref, Y., and Resson, H. W. (2014) LC-MS profiling of N-glycans derived from human serum samples for biomarker discovery in hepatocellular carcinoma. *J. Proteome Res.* **13**, 4859–4868
92. Zhou, S., Hu, Y., DeSantos-Garcia, J. L., and Mechref, Y. (2015) Quantitation of permethylated N-glycans through multiple-reaction monitoring (MRM) LC-MS/MS. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **26**, 596–603
93. Orlando, R., Popov, M., Libert, B., and Boyes, B. (2019) Absolute quantitation of the N-linked glycans from biotherapeutic IgGs. *J. Biomol. Tech.* **30**(Suppl), S3
94. Mank, M., Welsch, P., Heck, A. J. R., and Stahl, B. (2019) Label-free targeted LC-ESI-MS2 analysis of human milk oligosaccharides (HMOS) and related human milk groups with enhanced structural selectivity. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **411**, 231–250
95. Bollineni, R. C., Koehler, C. J., Gislefoss, R. E., Anonsen, J. H., and Thiede, B. (2018) Large-scale intact glycopeptide identification by Mascot database search. *Sci. Rep.* **8**, 2117
96. Malaker, S. A., Pedram, K., Ferracane, M. J., Bensing, B. A., Krishnan, V., Pett, C., Yu, J., Woods, E. C., Kramer, J. R., Westerlind, U., Dorigo, O., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2019) The mucin-selective protease StcE enables molecular and functional analysis of human cancer-associated mucins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **116**, 7278–7287
97. Zhang, T., Madunić, K., Holst, S., Zhang, J., Jin, C., ten Dijke, P., Karlsson, N. G., Stavenhagen, K., and Wührer, M. (2020) Development of a 96-well plate sample preparation method for integrated N- and O-glycomics using porous graphitized carbon liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. *Mol. Omics* **16**, 355–363
98. Yang, G., Höti, N., Chen, S.-Y., Zhou, Y., Wang, Q., Betenbaugh, M., and Zhang, H. (2020) One-step enrichment of intact glycopeptides from glycoengineered Chinese hamster ovary cells. *Front. Chem.* **8**, 240
99. Qing, G., Yan, J., He, X., Li, X., and Liang, X. (2020) Recent advances in hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography materials for glycopeptide enrichment and glycan separation. *TrAC Trends Anal. Chem.* **124**, 115570
100. Zhang, C., Ye, Z., Xue, P., Shu, Q., Zhou, Y., Ji, Y., Fu, Y., Wang, J., and Yang, F. (2016) Evaluation of different N-glycopeptide enrichment methods for N-glycosylation sites mapping in mouse brain. *J. Proteome Res.* **15**, 2960–2968
101. Vreeker, G. C. M., Nicolardi, S., Madunic, K., Kotsias, M., van der Burgt, Y. E. M., and Wührer, M. (2020) O- and N-glycosylation analysis of cell lines by ultrahigh resolution MALDI-FTICR-MS. *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* **448**, 116267
102. Dang, L., Jia, L., Zhi, Y., Li, P., Zhao, T., Zhu, B., Lan, R., Hu, Y., Zhang, H., and Sun, S. (2019) Mapping human N-linked glycoproteins and glycosylation sites using mass spectrometry. *TrAC Trends Anal. Chem.* **114**, 143–150
103. Reiding, K. R., Bondt, A., Franc, V., and Heck, A. J. R. (2018) The benefits of hybrid fragmentation methods for glycoproteomics. *TrAC Trends Anal. Chem.* **108**, 260–268
104. Liu, Y., Hüttenhain, R., Surinova, S., Gillet, L. C., Mouritsen, J., Brunner, R., Navarro, P., and Aebersold, R. (2013) Quantitative measurements of N-linked glycoproteins in human plasma by SWATH-MS. *Proteomics* **13**, 1247–1256
105. Poljak, K., Selevsek, N., Ngwa, E., Grossmann, J., Losfeld, M. E., and Aebi, M. (2018) Quantitative profiling of N-linked glycosylation machinery in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **17**, 18–30
106. Tornøe, C. W., Christensen, C., and Meldal, M. (2002) Peptidotriazoles on solid phase: [1,2,3]-Triazoles by regioselective copper(I)-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions of terminal alkynes to azides. *J. Org. Chem.* **67**, 3057–3064
107. Rostovtsev, V. V., Green, L. G., Fokin, V. V., and Sharpless, K. B. (2002) A stepwise Huisgen cycloaddition process: Copper(I)-catalyzed regioselective “ligation” of azides and terminal alkynes. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **41**, 2596–2599
108. Woo, C. M., Iavarone, A. T., Spiciarich, D. R., Palaniappan, K. K., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2015) Isotope-targeted glycoproteomics (IsoTaG): A mass-independent platform for intact N- and O-glycopeptide discovery and analysis. *Nat. Methods* **12**, 561–567
109. Woo, C. M., Felix, A., Byrd, W. E., Zuegel, D. K., Ishihara, M., Azadi, P., Iavarone, A. T., Pitteri, S. J., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2017) Development of IsoTaG, a chemical glycoproteomics technique for profiling intact N- and O-glycopeptides from whole cell proteomes. *J. Proteome Res.* **16**, 1706–1718
110. Taga, Y., Kusubata, M., Ogawa-Goto, K., and Hattori, S. (2013) Site-specific quantitative analysis of overglycosylation of collagen in osteogenesis imperfecta using hydrazide chemistry and SILAC. *J. Proteome Res.* **12**, 2225–2232
111. Woo, C. M., Felix, A., Zhang, L., Elias, J. E., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2017) Isotope-targeted glycoproteomics (IsoTaG) analysis of sialylated N- and O-glycopeptides on an Orbitrap Fusion Tribrid using azido and alkynyl sugars. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **409**, 579–588
112. Palaniappan, K. K., Pitcher, A. A., Smart, B. P., Spiciarich, D. R., Iavarone, A. T., and Bertozzi, C. R. (2011) Isotopic signature transfer and mass pattern prediction (IsoStamp): An enabling technique for chemically-directed proteomics. *ACS Chem. Biol.* **6**, 829–836
113. Qin, K., Zhu, Y., Qin, W., Gao, J., Shao, X., Wang, Y.-l., Zhou, W., Wang, C., and Chen, X. (2018) Quantitative profiling of protein O-GlcNAcylation sites by an isotope-tagged cleavable linker. *ACS Chem. Biol.* **13**, 1983–1989
114. Li, J., Li, Z., Duan, X., Qin, K., Dang, L., Sun, S., Cai, L., Hsieh-Wilson, L. C., Wu, L., and Yi, W. (2019) An isotope-coded photocleavable probe for quantitative profiling of protein O-GlcNAcylation. *ACS Chem. Biol.* **14**, 4–10
115. Weng, Y., Qu, Y., Jiang, H., Wu, Q., Zhang, L., Yuan, H., Zhou, Y., Zhang, X., and Zhang, Y. (2014) An integrated sample pretreatment platform for quantitative N-glycoproteome analysis with combination of on-line glycopeptide enrichment, deglycosylation and dimethyl labeling. *Anal. Chim. Acta* **833**, 1–8
116. Xiao, K., and Tian, Z. (2019) GPSeeker enables quantitative structural N-glycoproteomics for site- and structure-specific characterization of differentially expressed N-glycosylation in hepatocellular carcinoma. *J. Proteome Res.* **18**, 2885–2895
117. Pan, S., Chen, R., Tamura, Y., Crispin, D. A., Lai, L. A., May, D. H., McIntosh, M. W., Goodlett, D. R., and Brentnall, T. A. (2014) Quantitative glycoproteomics analysis reveals changes in N-glycosylation level associated with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. *J. Proteome Res.* **13**, 1293–1306
118. Chen, X., Wu, J., Huang, H., Ding, Q., Liu, X., Chen, L., Zha, X., Liang, M., He, J., Zhu, Q., Wang, S., and Xia, T. (2016) Comparative profiling of triple-negative breast carcinomas tissue glycoproteome by sequential purification of glycoproteins and stable isotope labeling. *Cell Physiol. Biochem.* **38**, 110–121
119. Melo-Braga, M. N., Schulz, M., Liu, Q., Swistowski, A., Palmisano, G., Engholm-Keller, K., Jakobsen, L., Zeng, X., and Larsen, M. R. (2014) Comprehensive quantitative comparison of the membrane proteome,

- phosphoproteome, and sialome of human embryonic and neural stem cells. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **13**, 311–328
120. Zhang, Z., Sun, Z., Zhu, J., Liu, J., Huang, G., Ye, M., and Zou, H. (2014) High-throughput determination of the site-specific N-sialoglycan occupancy rates by differential oxidation of glycoproteins followed with quantitative glycoproteomics analysis. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 9830–9837
 121. Xue, B., Xiao, K., Wang, Y., and Tian, Z. (2020) Site- and structure-specific quantitative N-glycoproteomics study of differential N-glycosylation in MCF-7 cancer cells. *J. Proteomics* **212**, 103594
 122. Xu, F., Wang, Y., Xiao, K., Hu, Y., Tian, Z., and Chen, Y. (2020) Quantitative site- and structure-specific N-glycoproteomics characterization of differential N-glycosylation in MCF-7/ADR cancer stem cells. *Clin. Proteomics* **17**, 3
 123. Wang, Y., Xu, F., Chen, Y., and Tian, Z. (2020) A quantitative N-glycoproteomics study of cell-surface N-glycoprotein markers of MCF-7/ADR cancer stem cells. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **412**, 2423–2432
 124. Liu, Z., Cao, J., He, Y., Qiao, L., Xu, C., Lu, H., and Yang, P. (2010) Tandem 18O stable isotope labeling for quantification of N-glycoproteome. *J. Proteome Res.* **9**, 227–236
 125. Wang, J., Zhou, C., Zhang, W., Yao, J., Lu, H., Dong, Q., Zhou, H., and Qin, L. (2014) An integrative strategy for quantitative analysis of the N-glycoproteome in complex biological samples. *Proteome Sci.* **12**, 4
 126. Srikanth, J., Agalyadevi, R., and Babu, P. (2017) Targeted, site-specific quantitation of N- and O-glycopeptides using 18O-labeling and product ion based mass spectrometry. *Glycoconj. J.* **34**, 95–105
 127. Liu, T., Shang, S., Li, W., Qin, X., Sun, L., Zhang, S., and Liu, Y. (2017) Assessment of hepatocellular carcinoma metastasis glyco-biomarkers using advanced quantitative N-glycoproteome analysis. *Front. Physiol.* **8**
 128. Kuroguchi, M., and Amano, J. (2014) Relative quantitation of glycopeptides based on stable isotope labeling using MALDI-TOF MS. *Molecules* **19**, 9944–9961
 129. Pabst, M., Benešová, I., Fagerer, S. R., Jacobsen, M., Eyer, K., Schmidt, G., Steinhoff, R., Krüsmir, J., Wahl, F., Preisler, J., and Zenobi, R. (2016) Differential isotope labeling of glycopeptides for accurate determination of differences in site-specific glycosylation. *J. Proteome Res.* **15**, 326–331
 130. Kim, J. Y., Oh, D., Kim, S.-K., Kang, D., and Moon, M. H. (2014) Isotope-coded carbamidomethylation for quantification of N-glycoproteins with online microbore hollow fiber enzyme reactor-nanoflow liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 7650–7657
 131. Zhao, P., Stalnak, S. H., and Wells, L. (2013) Approaches for site mapping and quantification of O-linked glycopeptides. In: Kohler, J. J., Patrie, S. M., eds. *Mass Spectrometry of Glycoproteins: Methods and Protocols*, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ: 229–244
 132. Zhu, Z., Go, E. P., and Desaire, H. (2014) Absolute quantitation of glycosylation site occupancy using isotopically labeled standards and LC-MS. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **25**, 1012–1017
 133. Roy, R., Ang, E., Komatsu, E., Domalain, R., Bosseboeuf, A., Harb, J., Hermouet, S., Krokhn, O., Schweizer, F., and Perreault, H. (2018) Absolute quantitation of glycoforms of two human IgG subclasses using synthetic Fc peptides and glycopeptides. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **29**, 1086–1098
 134. Nilsson, J., Brinkmalm, G., Ramadan, S., Gilborne, L., Noborn, F., Blennow, K., Wallin, A., Svensson, J., Abo-Riya, M. A., Huang, X., and Larson, G. (2019) Synthetic standard aided quantification and structural characterization of amyloid-beta glycopeptides enriched from cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer's disease patients. *Sci. Rep.* **9**, 5522
 135. Shi, M., Hwang, H., and Zhang, J. (2013) Quantitative characterization of glycoproteins in neurodegenerative disorders using iTRAQ. In: Kohler, J. J., Patrie, S. M., eds. *Mass Spectrometry of Glycoproteins: Methods and Protocols*, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ: 279–296
 136. Yang, S., Mishra, S., Chen, L., Zhou, J.-y., Chan, D. W., Chatterjee, S., and Zhang, H. (2015) Integrated glycoprotein immobilization method for glycopeptide and glycan analysis of cardiac hypertrophy. *Anal. Chem.* **87**, 9671–9678
 137. Zhou, L., and Beuerman, R. W. (2013) Quantitative proteomic analysis of N-linked glycoproteins in human tear fluid. In: Kohler, J. J., Patrie, S. M., eds. *Mass Spectrometry of Glycoproteins: Methods and Protocols*, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ: 297–306
 138. Bu, T.-t., Shen, J., Chao, Q., Shen, Z., Yan, Z., Zheng, H.-y., and Wang, B.-c. (2017) Dynamic N-glycoproteome analysis of maize seedling leaves during de-etiolation using concanavalin A lectin affinity chromatography and a nano-LC-MS/MS-based iTRAQ approach. *Plant Cell Rep.* **36**, 1943–1958
 139. Lee, H.-J., Cha, H.-J., Lim, J.-S., Lee, S. H., Song, S. Y., Kim, H., Hancock, W. S., Yoo, J. S., and Paik, Y.-K. (2014) Abundance-ratio-based semiquantitative analysis of site-specific N-linked glycopeptides present in the plasma of hepatocellular carcinoma patients. *J. Proteome Res.* **13**, 2328–2338
 140. Tan, Z., Yin, H., Nie, S., Lin, Z., Zhu, J., Ruffin, M. T., Anderson, M. A., Simeone, D. M., and Lubman, D. M. (2015) Large-scale identification of core-fucosylated glycopeptide sites in pancreatic cancer serum using mass spectrometry. *J. Proteome Res.* **14**, 1968–1978
 141. Zhou, J., Yang, W., Hu, Y., Höti, N., Liu, Y., Shah, P., Sun, S., Clark, D., Thomas, S., and Zhang, H. (2017) Site-specific fucosylation analysis identifying glycoproteins associated with aggressive prostate cancer cell lines using tandem affinity enrichments of intact glycopeptides followed by mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **89**, 7623–7630
 142. Kawahara, R., Ortega, F., Rosa-Fernandes, L., Guimarães, V., Quina, D., Nahas, W., Schwämmle, V., Srougi, M., Leite, K. R. M., Thaysen-Andersen, M., Larsen, M. R., and Palmisano, G. (2018) Distinct urinary glycoprotein signatures in prostate cancer patients. *Oncotarget* **9**, 33077–33097
 143. Xiao, H., and Wu, R. (2017) Quantitative investigation of human cell surface N-glycoprotein dynamics. *Chem. Sci.* **8**, 268–277
 144. Kroksveen, A. C., Guldbrandsen, A., Vaudel, M., Lereim, R. R., Barsnes, H., Myhr, K.-M., Torkildsen, Ø., and Berven, F. S. (2017) In-depth cerebrospinal fluid quantitative proteome and deglycoproteome analysis: Presenting a comprehensive picture of pathways and processes affected by multiple sclerosis. *J. Proteome Res.* **16**, 179–194
 145. Stadlmann, J., Hoi, D. M., Taubenschmid, J., Mechtler, K., and Penninger, J. M. (2018) Analysis of PNGase F-resistant N-glycopeptides using SugarQb for proteome discoverer 2.1 reveals cryptic substrate specificities. *Proteomics* **18**, 1700436
 146. Yang, W., Shah, P., Hu, Y., Toghi Eshghi, S., Sun, S., Liu, Y., and Zhang, H. (2017) Comparison of enrichment methods for intact N- and O-linked glycopeptides using strong anion exchange and hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography. *Anal. Chem.* **89**, 11193–11197
 147. Ye, H., Boyne, M. T., Buhse, L. F., and Hill, J. (2013) Direct approach for qualitative and quantitative characterization of glycoproteins using tandem mass tags and an LTQ orbitrap XL electron transfer dissociation hybrid mass spectrometer. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 1531–1539
 148. Cho, K.-C., Chen, L., Hu, Y., Schnaubelt, M., and Zhang, H. (2019) Developing workflow for simultaneous analyses of phosphopeptides and glycopeptides. *ACS Chem. Biol.* **14**, 58–66
 149. Xiang, F., Ye, H., Chen, R., Fu, Q., and Li, L. N. (2010) N-dimethyl leucines as novel isobaric tandem mass tags for quantitative proteomics and peptidomics. *Anal. Chem.* **82**, 2817–2825
 150. Greer, T., Lietz, C. B., Xiang, F., and Li, L. (2015) Novel isotopic N,N-dimethyl leucine (iDiLeu) reagents enable absolute quantification of peptides and proteins using a standard curve approach. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **26**, 107–119
 151. Frost, D. C., Greer, T., Xiang, F., Liang, Z., and Li, L. (2015) Development and characterization of novel 8-plex DiLeu isobaric labels for quantitative proteomics and peptidomics. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* **29**, 1115–1124
 152. Frost, D. C., Rust, C. J., Robinson, R. A. S., and Li, L. (2018) Increased N, N-dimethyl leucine isobaric tag multiplexing by a combined precursor isotopic labeling and isobaric tagging approach. *Anal. Chem.* **90**, 10664–10669
 153. Zhong, X., Wang, J., Carlsson, C., Okonkwo, O., Zetterberg, H., and Li, L. (2019) A strategy for discovery and verification of candidate biomarkers in cerebrospinal fluid of preclinical Alzheimer's disease. *Front. Mol. Neurosci.* **11**, 483
 154. Hao, L., Zhong, X., Greer, T., Ye, H., and Li, L. (2015) Relative quantification of amine-containing metabolites using isobaric N,N-dimethyl leucine (DiLeu) reagents via LC-ESI-MS/MS and CE-ESI-MS/MS. *Analyst* **140**, 467–475
 155. Zhong, X., Frost, D. C., and Li, L. (2019) High-resolution enabled 5-plex mass defect-based N,N-dimethyl leucine tags for quantitative proteomics. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 7991–7995
 156. Zhong, X., Yu, Q., Ma, F., Frost, D. C., Lu, L., Chen, Z., Zetterberg, H., Carlsson, C. M., Okonkwo, O., and Li, L. (2019) HOTMAQ: A multiplexed

- absolute quantification method for targeted proteomics. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 2112–2119
157. Chen, Z., Yu, Q., Hao, L., Liu, F., Johnson, J., Tian, Z., Kao, W. J., Xu, W., and Li, L. (2018) Site-specific characterization and quantitation of N-glycopeptides in PKM2 knockout breast cancer cells using DiLeu isobaric tags enabled by electron-transfer/higher-energy collision dissociation (ET_hCD). *Analyst* **143**, 2508–2519
 158. Mayampurath, A., Song, E., Mathur, A., Yu, C.-y., Hammoud, Z., Mechref, Y., and Tang, H. (2014) Label-free glycopeptide quantification for biomarker discovery in human sera. *J. Proteome Res.* **13**, 4821–4832
 159. Goldman, R., and Sanda, M. (2015) Targeted methods for quantitative analysis of protein glycosylation. *Proteomics Clin. Appl.* **9**, 17–32
 160. Yuan, W., Sanda, M., Wu, J., Koomen, J., and Goldman, R. (2015) Quantitative analysis of immunoglobulin subclasses and subclass specific glycosylation by LC–MS–MRM in liver disease. *J. Proteomics* **116**, 24–33
 161. Sanda, M., Pompach, P., Brnakova, Z., Wu, J., Makambi, K., and Goldman, R. (2013) Quantitative liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry-multiple reaction monitoring (LC-MS-MRM) analysis of site-specific glycoforms of haptoglobin in liver disease. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **12**, 1294–1305
 162. Sanda, M., Pompach, P., Brnakova, Z., Wu, J., Makambi, K., and Goldman, R. (2013) Quantitative LC-MS-MRM analysis of site-specific glycoforms of haptoglobin in liver disease. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **12**, 1294–1305
 163. Ma, J., Sanda, M., Wei, R., Zhang, L., and Goldman, R. (2018) Quantitative analysis of core fucosylation of serum proteins in liver diseases by LC-MS-MRM. *J. Proteomics* **189**, 67–74
 164. Yau, L.-F., Liu, J., Jiang, M., Bai, G., Wang, J.-R., and Jiang, Z.-H. (2019) An integrated approach for comprehensive profiling and quantitation of IgG-Fc glycopeptides with application to rheumatoid arthritis. *J. Chromatogr. B* **1122–1123**, 64–72
 165. Song, E., Zhu, R., Hammoud, Z. T., and Mechref, Y. (2014) LC–MS/MS quantitation of esophagus disease blood serum glycoproteins by enrichment with hydrazide chemistry and lectin affinity chromatography. *J. Proteome Res.* **13**, 4808–4820
 166. Han, J., Liu, Q., Xu, X., Qin, W., Pan, Y., Qin, R., Zhao, R., Gu, Y., Gu, J., and Ren, S. (2020) Relative quantitation of subclass-specific murine IgG Fc N-glycoforms by multiple reaction monitoring. *ACS Omega* **5**, 8564–8571
 167. Ebert, B., Rautengarten, C., McFarlane, H. E., Rupasinghe, T., Zeng, W., Ford, K., Scheller, H. V., Bacic, A., Roessner, U., Persson, S., and Heazlewood, J. L. (2018) A Golgi UDP-GlcNAc transporter delivers substrates for N-linked glycans and sphingolipids. *Nat. Plants* **4**, 792–801
 168. Lin, C.-H., Chik, J. H. L., Packer, N. H., and Molloy, M. P. (2015) Multidimensional fractionation is a requirement for quantitation of Golgi-resident glycosylation enzymes from cultured human cells. *J. Proteome Res.* **14**, 747–755
 169. Sanda, M., Pompach, P., Benicky, J., and Goldman, R. (2013) LC-MS3 quantification of O-glycopeptides in human serum. *Electrophoresis* **34**, 2342–4349
 170. Kim, K. H., Lee, S.-Y., Hwang, H., Lee, J. Y., Ji, E. S., An, H. J., Kim, J. Y., and Yoo, J. S. (2018) Direct monitoring of fucosylated glycopeptides of alpha-fetoprotein in human serum for early hepatocellular carcinoma by liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry with immunoprecipitation. *Proteomics Clin. Appl.* **12**, 1800062
 171. Lee, J. Y., Kim, J. Y., Cheon, M. H., Park, G. W., Ahn, Y. H., Moon, M. H., and Yoo, J. S. (2014) MRM validation of targeted nonglycosylated peptides from N-glycoprotein biomarkers using direct tryptic digestion of undepleted human plasma. *J. Proteomics* **98**, 206–217
 172. Jian, W., Edom, R. W., Wang, D., Weng, N., and Zhang, S. (2013) Relative quantitation of glycoisoforms of intact apolipoprotein C3 in human plasma by liquid chromatography–high-resolution mass spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 2867–2874
 173. Hammura, K., Ishikawa, A., Ravi Kumar, H. V., Miyoshi, R., Yokoi, Y., Tanaka, M., Hinou, H., and Nishimura, S.-I. (2018) Synthetic glycopeptides allow for the quantitation of scarce nonfucosylated IgG Fc N-glycans of therapeutic antibody. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **9**, 889–894
 174. van der Burgt, Y. E. M., Siliakus, K. M., Cobbaert, C. M., and Ruhaak, L. R. (2020) HILIC–MRM–MS for linkage-specific separation of sialylated glycopeptides to quantify prostate-specific antigen proteoforms. *J. Proteome Res.* **19**, 2708–2716
 175. Hong, Q., Lebrilla, C. B., Miyamoto, S., and Ruhaak, L. R. (2013) Absolute quantitation of immunoglobulin G and its glycoforms using multiple reaction monitoring. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 8585–8593
 176. Hong, Q., Ruhaak, L. R., Stroble, C., Parker, E., Huang, J., Maverakis, E., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2015) A method for comprehensive glycosite-mapping and direct quantitation of serum glycoproteins. *J. Proteome Res.* **14**, 5179–5192
 177. Yang, N., Goonatilleke, E., Park, D., Song, T., Fan, G., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2016) Quantitation of site-specific glycosylation in manufactured recombinant monoclonal antibody drugs. *Anal. Chem.* **88**, 7091–7100
 178. Huang, J., Kailemia, M. J., Goonatilleke, E., Parker, E. A., Hong, Q., Sabia, R., Smilowitz, J. T., German, J. B., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2017) Quantitation of human milk proteins and their glycoforms using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM). *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **409**, 589–606
 179. Miyamoto, S., Stroble, C. D., Taylor, S., Hong, Q., Lebrilla, C. B., Leiserowitz, G. S., Kim, K., and Ruhaak, L. R. (2018) Multiple reaction monitoring for the quantitation of serum protein glycosylation profiles: Application to ovarian cancer. *J. Proteome Res.* **17**, 222–233
 180. Li, Q., Kailemia, M. J., Merleev, A. A., Xu, G., Serie, D., Danan, L. M., Haj, F. G., Maverakis, E., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2019) Site-specific glycosylation quantification of 50 serum glycoproteins enhanced by predictive glycopeptidomics for improved disease biomarker discovery. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 5433–5445
 181. Lin, C.-H., Krisp, C., Packer, N. H., and Molloy, M. P. (2018) Development of a data independent acquisition mass spectrometry workflow to enable glycopeptide analysis without predefined glycan compositional knowledge. *J. Proteomics* **172**, 68–75
 182. Zhou, C., and Schulz, B. L. (2020) Glycopeptide variable window SWATH for improved data independent acquisition glycoprotein analysis. *Anal. Biochem.* **597**, 113667
 183. Ye, Z., Mao, Y., Clausen, H., and Vakhshuev, S. Y. (2019) Glyco-DIA: A method for quantitative O-glycoproteomics with in silico-boosted glycopeptide libraries. *Nat. Methods* **6**, 902–910
 184. Zhu, Z., Su, X., Go, E. P., and Desaire, H. (2014) New glycoproteomics software, GlycoPep evaluator, generates decoy glycopeptides de novo and enables accurate false discovery rate analysis for small data sets. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 9212–9219
 185. Liu, G., Cheng, K., Lo, C. Y., Li, J., Qu, J., and Neelamegham, S. (2017) A comprehensive, open-source platform for mass spectrometry-based glycoproteomics data analysis. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **16**, 2032–2047
 186. Shipman, J. T., Su, X., Hua, D., and Desaire, H. (2019) DecoyDeveloper: An on-demand, de novo decoy glycopeptide generator. *J. Proteome Res.* **18**, 2896–2902
 187. Woodin, C. L., Hua, D., Maxon, M., Rebecchi, K. R., Go, E. P., and Desaire, H. (2012) GlycoPep grader: A web-based utility for assigning the composition of N-linked glycopeptides. *Anal. Chem.* **84**, 4821–4829
 188. Bern, M., Kil, Y. J., and Becker, C. (2012) Byonic: Advanced peptide and protein identification software. *Curr. Protoc. Bioinformatics*
 189. Yang, S., Wu, W. W., Shen, R.-F., Bern, M., and Cipollo, J. (2018) Identification of sialic acid linkages on intact glycopeptides via differential chemical modification using IntactGIG-HILIC. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **29**, 1273–1283
 190. Zhu, J., Chen, Z., Zhang, J., An, M., Wu, J., Yu, Q., Skilton, S. J., Bern, M., Ilker Sen, K., Li, L., and Lubman, D. M. (2019) Differential quantitative determination of site-specific intact N-glycopeptides in serum haptoglobin between hepatocellular carcinoma and cirrhosis using LC-ET_hCD-MS/MS. *J. Proteome Res.* **18**, 359–371
 191. Jansen, B. C., Falck, D., de Haan, N., Hipgrave Ederveen, A. L., Razdorov, G., Lauc, G., and Wührer, M. (2016) LaCyTools: a targeted liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry data processing package for relative quantitation of glycopeptides. *J. Proteome Res.* **15**, 2198–2210
 192. Choo, M. S., Wan, C., Rudd, P. M., and Nguyen-Khuong, T. (2019) GlycopeptideGraphMS: Improved glycopeptide detection and identification by exploiting graph theoretical patterns in mass and retention time. *Anal. Chem.* **91**, 7236–7244
 193. Xiao, K., Wang, Y., Shen, Y., Han, Y., and Tian, Z. (2018) Large-scale identification and visualization of N-glycans with primary structures using GlySeeker. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* **32**, 142–148
 194. Wang, Y., Xu, F., Xiao, K., Chen, Y., and Tian, Z. (2019) Site- and structure-specific characterization of N-glycoprotein markers of MCF-7 cancer

- stem cells using isotopic-labelling quantitative N-glycoproteomics. *Chem. Commun.* **55**, 7934–7937
195. Xiao, K., Yu, F., and Tian, Z. (2017) Top-down protein identification using isotopic envelope fingerprinting. *J. Proteomics* **152**, 41–47
196. Stadlmann, J., Taubenschmid, J., Wenzel, D., Gattlinger, A., Dürnberger, G., Dusberger, F., Elling, U., Mach, L., Mechtler, K., and Penninger, J. M. (2017) Comparative glycoproteomics of stem cells identifies new players in ricin toxicity. *Nature* **549**, 538–542
197. Maxwell, E., Tan, Y., Tan, Y., Hu, H., Benson, G., Aizikov, K., Conley, S., Staples, G. O., Slys, G. W., Smith, R. D., and Zaia, J. (2012) GlycReSoft: A software package for automated recognition of glycans from LC/MS data. *PLoS One* **7**, e45474
198. Dreyfuss, J. M., Jacobs, C., Gindin, Y., Benson, G., Staples, G. O., and Zaia, J. (2011) Targeted analysis of glycomics liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry data. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* **399**, 727–735
199. Kronewitter, S. R., Slys, G. W., Marginean, I., Hagler, C. D., LaMarche, B. L., Zhao, R., Harris, M. Y., Monroe, M. E., Polyukh, C. A., Crowell, K. L., Fillmore, T. L., Carlson, T. S., Camp, D. G., Moore, R. J., Payne, S. H., et al. (2014) GlyQ-IQ: Glycomics quintivariate-informed quantification with high-performance computing and GlycoGrid 4D visualization. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 6268–6276
200. Klein, J., Carvalho, L., and Zaia, J. (2018) Application of network smoothing to glycan LC-MS profiling. *Bioinformatics* **34**, 3511–3518
201. Park, G. W., Kim, J. Y., Hwang, H., Lee, J. Y., Ahn, Y. H., Lee, H. K., Ji, E. S., Kim, K. H., Jeong, H. K., Yun, K. N., Kim, Y.-S., Ko, J.-H., An, H. J., Kim, J. H., Paik, Y.-K., et al. (2016) Integrated GlycoProteome analyzer (I-GPA) for automated identification and quantitation of site-specific N-glycosylation. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 21175
202. Zeng, W.-F., Liu, M.-Q., Zhang, Y., Wu, J.-Q., Fang, P., Peng, C., Nie, A., Yan, G., Cao, W., Liu, C., Chi, H., Sun, R.-X., Wong, C. C. L., He, S.-M., and Yang, P. (2016) pGlyco: a pipeline for the identification of intact N-glycopeptides by using HCD- and CID-MS/MS and MS3. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 25102
203. Liu, M.-Q., Zeng, W.-F., Fang, P., Cao, W.-Q., Liu, C., Yan, G.-Q., Zhang, Y., Peng, C., Wu, J.-Q., Zhang, X.-J., Tu, H.-J., Chi, H., Sun, R.-X., Cao, Y., Dong, M.-Q., et al. (2017) pGlyco 2.0 enables precision N-glycoproteomics with comprehensive quality control and one-step mass spectrometry for intact glycopeptide identification. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 438
204. Mayampurath, A., Yu, C.-Y., Song, E., Balan, J., Mechref, Y., and Tang, H. (2014) Computational framework for identification of intact glycopeptides in complex samples. *Anal. Chem.* **86**, 453–463
205. Strum, J. S., Nwosu, C. C., Hua, S., Kronewitter, S. R., Seipert, R. R., Bachelor, R. J., An, H. J., and Lebrilla, C. B. (2013) Automated assignments of N- and O-site specific glycosylation with extensive glycan heterogeneity of glycoprotein mixtures. *Anal. Chem.* **85**, 5666–5675
206. Wu, S.-W., Liang, S.-Y., Pu, T.-H., Chang, F.-Y., and Khoo, K.-H. (2013) Sweet-Heart — an integrated suite of enabling computational tools for automated MS2/MS3 sequencing and identification of glycopeptides. *J. Proteomics* **84**, 1–16
207. Chandler, K. B., Pompach, P., Goldman, R., and Edwards, N. (2013) Exploring site-specific N-glycosylation microheterogeneity of haptoglobin using glycopeptide CID tandem mass spectra and glycan database search. *J. Proteome Res.* **12**, 3652–3666
208. Tsai, C.-F., Zhao, R., Williams, S. M., Moore, R. J., Schultz, K., Chrisler, W., Pasa-Tolic, L., Rodland, K., Smith, R. D., Shi, T., Zhu, Y., and Liu, T. (2020) An improved boosting to amplify signal with isobaric labeling (iBASIL) strategy for precise quantitative single-cell proteomics. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* **19**, 828–838