wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

Apr 27, 2016 – 12:46 AM BST

PDB ID	:	2LGF
Title	:	Solution structure of Ca2+/calmodulin complexed with a peptide representing the calmodulin-binding domain of L-selectin
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Deposited on	:	2011-07-25

This is a wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report for a publicly released PDB entry.
We welcome your comments at validation@mail.wwpdb.org
A user guide is available at
http://wwpdb.org/validation/2016/NMRValidationReportHelp
with specific help available everywhere you see the (i) symbol.

The following versions of software and data (see references (i)) were used in the production of this report:

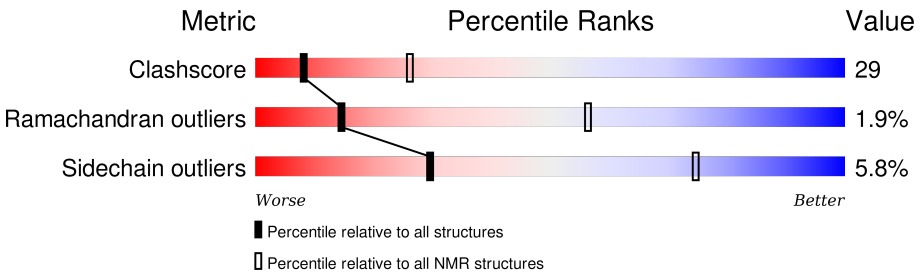
Cyrange	:	Kirchner and Güntert (2011)
NmrClust	:	Kelley et al. (1996)
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Mogul	:	unknown
Percentile statistics	:	20151230.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 30th 2015)
RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
ShiftChecker	:	rb-20027457
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	rb-20027457

1 Overall quality at a glance (i)

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:
SOLUTION NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 43%.

Percentile scores (ranging between 0-100) for global validation metrics of the entry are shown in the following graphic. The table shows the number of entries on which the scores are based.



Metric	Whole archive (#Entries)	NMR archive (#Entries)
Clashscore	114402	11133
Ramachandran outliers	111179	9975
Sidechain outliers	111093	9958

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the experimental data. The red, orange, yellow and green segments indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for >=3, 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria. A cyan segment indicates the fraction of residues that are not part of the well-defined cores, and a grey segment represents the fraction of residues that are not modelled. The numeric value for each fraction is indicated below the corresponding segment, with a dot representing fractions <=5%

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	146	62% 36% • •
2	B	15	47% 40% 7% 7%

2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 1 models. Identification of well-defined residues and clustering analysis are not possible.

3 Entry composition (i)

There are 3 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 2530 atoms, of which 1243 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Calmodulin.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
1	A	146	2240	707	1087	186	251	9	0

- Molecule 2 is a protein called L-selectin.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	
2	B	15	286	88	156	26	16	0

- Molecule 3 is CALCIUM ION (three-letter code: CA) (formula: Ca).

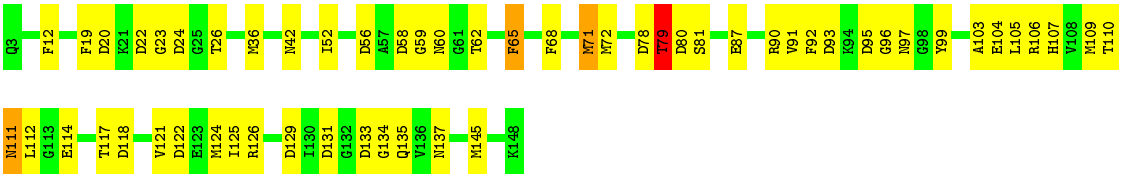
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms	
			Total	Ca
3	A	4	4	4

4 Residue-property plots (i)

These plots are provided for all protein, RNA and DNA chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for which they contain at least one outlier: green = 0, yellow = 1, orange = 2 and red = 3 or more. Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outliers are shown as green connectors. Residues which are classified as ill-defined in the NMR ensemble, are shown in cyan with an underline colour-coded according to the previous scheme. Residues which were present in the experimental sample, but not modelled in the final structure are shown in grey.

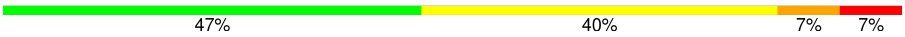
- Molecule 1: Calmodulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: L-selectin

Chain B:



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

The models were refined using the following method: *torsion angle dynamics, simulated annealing.*

Of the 200 calculated structures, 1 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *structures with the lowest energy.*

The following table shows the software used for structure solution, optimisation and refinement.

Software name	Classification	Version
CYANA	structure solution	
CYANA	refinement	
X-PLOR NIH	refinement	
X-PLOR NIH	structure solution	

The following table shows chemical shift validation statistics as aggregates over all chemical shift files. Detailed validation can be found in section 7 of this report.

Chemical shift file(s)	2lgf_cs.str
Number of chemical shift lists	1
Total number of shifts	869
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	866
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	3
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	43%

No validations of the models with respect to experimental NMR restraints is performed at this time.

6 Model quality (i)

6.1 Standard geometry (i)

Bond lengths and bond angles in the following residue types are not validated in this section: CA

There are no covalent bond-length or bond-angle outliers.

There are no bond-length outliers.

There are no bond-angle outliers.

There are no chirality outliers.

There are no planarity outliers.

6.2 Too-close contacts (i)

In the following table, the Non-H and H(model) columns list the number of non-hydrogen atoms and hydrogen atoms in each chain respectively. The H(added) column lists the number of hydrogen atoms added and optimized by MolProbity. The Clashes column lists the number of clashes averaged over the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes
1	A	1153	1087	1084	65
2	B	130	156	153	13
All	All	1287	1243	1237	72

The all-atom clashscore is defined as the number of clashes found per 1000 atoms (including hydrogen atoms). The all-atom clashscore for this structure is 29.

5 of 72 clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)
1:A:105:LEU:HD21	1:A:109:MET:SD	0.78	2.17
1:A:36:MET:SD	2:B:351:ILE:HD11	0.66	2.30
1:A:105:LEU:HD23	1:A:105:LEU:C	0.65	2.12
1:A:72:MET:SD	2:B:356:ARG:NH2	0.61	2.74
1:A:12:PHE:CZ	2:B:356:ARG:NH1	0.61	2.68

6.3 Torsion angles (i)

6.3.1 Protein backbone (i)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent Ramachandran outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the backbone conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Favoured	Allowed	Outliers	Percentiles
1	A	144/146 (99%)	140 (97%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	19 64
2	B	13/15 (87%)	12 (92%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	2 16
All	All	157/161 (98%)	152 (97%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	14 56

All 3 Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	111	ASN
2	B	350	PHE
1	A	79	THR

6.3.2 Protein sidechains (i)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent sidechain outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the sidechain conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Rotameric	Outliers	Percentiles
1	A	125/125 (100%)	119 (95%)	6 (5%)	36 80
2	B	12/12 (100%)	10 (83%)	2 (17%)	6 43
All	All	137/137 (100%)	129 (94%)	8 (6%)	29 75

5 of 8 residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	65	PHE
1	A	71	MET
2	B	351	ILE
2	B	350	PHE

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	42	ASN

6.3.3 RNA (i)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

6.4 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains (i)

There are no non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues in this entry.

6.5 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no carbohydrates in this entry.

6.6 Ligand geometry (i)

Of 4 ligands modelled in this entry, 4 are monoatomic - leaving 0 for Mogul analysis.

6.7 Other polymers (i)

There are no such molecules in this entry.

6.8 Polymer linkage issues (i)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

7 Chemical shift validation (i)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 43% for the well-defined parts and 43% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: 2lgf_cs.str

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chem_shift_list_1*

7.1.1 Bookkeeping (i)

The following table shows the results of parsing the chemical shift list and reports the number of nuclei with statistically unusual chemical shifts.

Total number of shifts	869
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	866
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	3
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

The following assigned chemical shifts were not mapped to the molecules present in the coordinate file.

- Residue not found in structure. All 3 occurences are reported below.

Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift Data		
				Value	Uncertainty	Ambiguity
A	2	ASP	C	175.654	-1.0	1
A	2	ASP	CA	54.619	-1.0	1
A	2	ASP	CB	41.286	-1.0	1

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	147	-0.26 ± 0.14	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	136	0.39 ± 0.10	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C'$	146	-0.62 ± 0.17	Should be applied
^{15}N	144	0.36 ± 0.19	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)

7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments (i)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 43%, i.e. 842 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1974. 0 out of 18 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	618/801 (77%)	183/320 (57%)	291/322 (90%)	144/159 (91%)
Sidechain	213/1057 (20%)	69/613 (11%)	144/396 (36%)	0/48 (0%)
Aromatic	11/116 (9%)	11/63 (17%)	0/51 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
Overall	842/1974 (43%)	263/996 (26%)	435/769 (57%)	144/209 (69%)

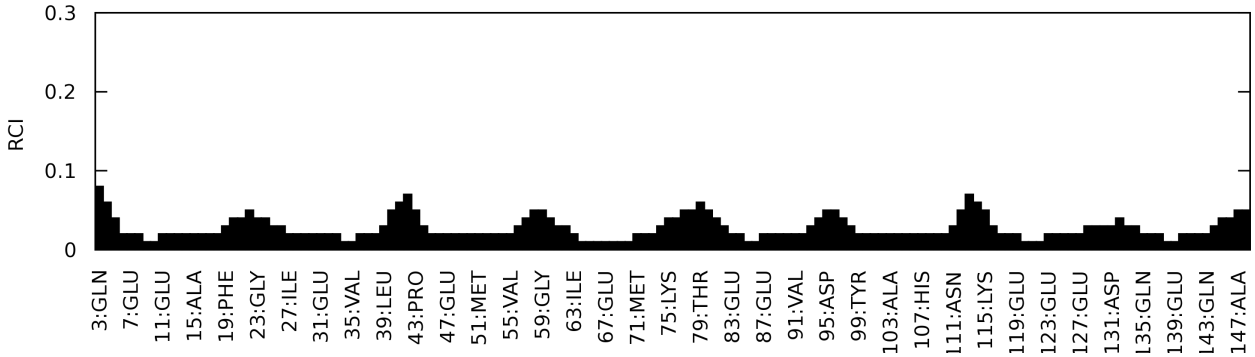
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots (i)

The images below report *random coil index* values for the protein chains in the structure. The height of each bar gives a probability of a given residue to be disordered, as predicted from the available chemical shifts and the amino acid sequence. A value above 0.2 is an indication of significant predicted disorder. The colour of the bar shows whether the residue is in the well-defined core (black) or in the ill-defined residue ranges (cyan), as described in section 2 on ensemble composition.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:



Random coil index (RCI) for chain B:

0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
RCI