



wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

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PDB ID : 5M1H
Title : Structure of a Spumaretrovirus Gag central domain reveals an ancient retro-viral capsid
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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 ⓘ symbol.

The following versions of software and data (see [references ⓘ](#)) 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-20028320
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	rb-20028320

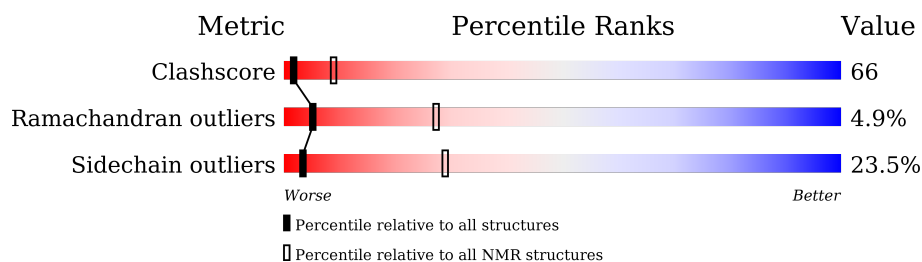
1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

SOLUTION NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 49%.

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 $\leq 5\%$

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	180	

2 Ensemble composition and analysis ⓘ

This entry contains 20 models. Model 15 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *lowest energy*.

The following residues are included in the computation of the global validation metrics.

Well-defined (core) protein residues			
Well-defined core	Residue range (total)	Backbone RMSD (Å)	Medoid model
1	A:304-A:476 (173)	0.19	15

Ill-defined regions of proteins are excluded from the global statistics.

Ligands and non-protein polymers are included in the analysis.

The models can be grouped into 2 clusters. No single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
2	4, 6, 7

3 Entry composition

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 2784 atoms, of which 1405 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Gag protein.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	180	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			2784	872	1405	247	255	5	

There are 3 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	449	ASP	ASN	engineered mutation	UNP P14349
A	478	LEU	-	expression tag	UNP P14349
A	479	GLU	-	expression tag	UNP P14349

4 Residue-property plots [i](#)

4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

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.

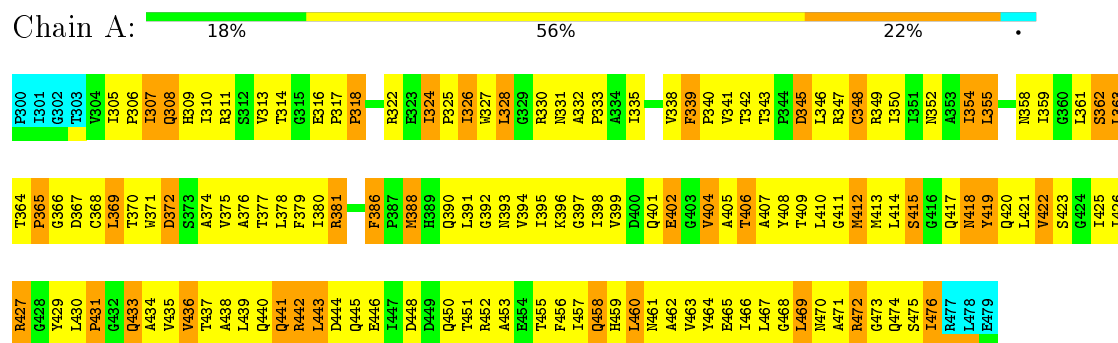
- Molecule 1: Gag protein



4.2 Residue scores for the representative (medoid) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 15. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: Gag protein



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *simulated annealing*.

Of the 100 calculated structures, 20 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *structures with the lowest energy*.

The authors did not provide any information on software used for structure solution, optimization or refinement.

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)	5m1h_cs.cif
Number of chemical shift lists	1
Total number of shifts	1326
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1326
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	49%

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](#)

The Z score for a bond length (or angle) is the number of standard deviations the observed value is removed from the expected value. A bond length (or angle) with $|Z| > 5$ is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the (average) root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond lengths (or angles).

Mol	Chain	Bond lengths		Bond angles	
		RMSZ	#Z>5	RMSZ	#Z>5
1	A	0.74±0.01	0±0/1351 (0.0±0.0%)	0.85±0.01	1±0/1845 (0.1±0.0%)
All	All	0.74	0/27020 (0.0%)	0.85	22/36900 (0.1%)

There are no bond-length outliers.

All unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	386	PHE	CB-CG-CD1	-7.19	115.77	120.80	17	20
1	A	339	PHE	CB-CG-CD1	-5.56	116.91	120.80	2	2

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	1324	1345	1341	175±8
All	All	26480	26900	26820	3499

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 66.

5 of 431 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:A:435:VAL:HA	1:A:463:VAL:HG11	1.05	1.29	6	20
1:A:348:CYS:SG	1:A:365:PRO:HA	1.00	1.96	1	13
1:A:348:CYS:SG	1:A:368:CYS:HB3	0.97	2.00	5	3
1:A:376:ALA:HA	1:A:414:LEU:HD23	0.93	1.38	7	20
1:A:348:CYS:SG	1:A:368:CYS:SG	0.88	2.72	17	14

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	173/180 (96%)	149±2 (86±1%)	15±2 (9±1%)	9±1 (5±1%)	5	27
All	All	3460/3600 (96%)	2987 (86%)	302 (9%)	171 (5%)	5	27

5 of 18 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	316	GLU	20
1	A	318	PRO	20
1	A	341	VAL	19
1	A	362	SER	18
1	A	472	ARG	18

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	143/149 (96%)	109±2 (77±1%)	34±2 (23±1%)	3	29
All	All	2860/2980 (96%)	2189 (77%)	671 (23%)	3	29

5 of 52 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	324	ILE	20
1	A	412	MET	20
1	A	422	VAL	20
1	A	450	GLN	20
1	A	433	GLN	20

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](#)

There are no ligands in this entry.

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

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 49% for the well-defined parts and 48% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: 5m1h_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: 15N-HPFV-300-477-11052015-chemical-shifts

7.1.1 Bookkeeping

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	1326
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1326
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction \pm precision, ppm	Suggested action
$^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{13}\text{C}_\beta$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{13}\text{C}'$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
^{15}N	164	0.81 ± 0.28	Should be applied

7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 49%, i.e. 1025 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 2089. 0 out of 29 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^1H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	469/843 (56%)	310/335 (93%)	0/346 (0%)	159/162 (98%)
Sidechain	533/1122 (48%)	514/652 (79%)	0/416 (0%)	19/54 (35%)

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	Total	^1H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Aromatic	23/124 (19%)	23/64 (36%)	0/50 (0%)	0/10 (0%)
Overall	1025/2089 (49%)	847/1051 (81%)	0/812 (0%)	178/226 (79%)

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 image below reports *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:

