# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

Apr 27, 2016 – 03:22 AM BST

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|---|---|---|
| PDB ID | : | 2MUJ |
| Title | : | Plasmodium falciparum SERA protein peptide analogues having short helical regions induce protection against malaria |
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| Deposited on | : | 2014-09-10 |

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:

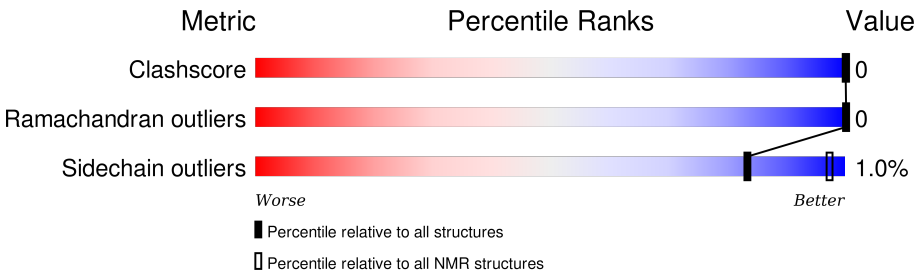
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cyrange | : | Kirchner and Güntert (2011) |
| NmrClust | : | Kelley et al. (1996) |
| MolProbity | : | 4.02b-467 |
| Mogul | : | unknown |
| Percentile statistics | : | 20151230.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 30th 2015) |
| RCI | : | v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et 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 50%.

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 | 21 | 33% 5% 62% |

# 2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 13 models. Model 9 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:7-A:14 (8) | 0.06 | 9 |

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 3 clusters and 1 single-model cluster was found.

| Cluster number | Models |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1, 4, 6, 11, 12 |
| 2 | 5, 8, 10, 13 |
| 3 | 2, 3, 9 |
| Single-model clusters | 7 |

# 3 Entry composition (i)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 352 atoms, of which 176 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Serine-repeat antigen protein.

| Mol | Chain | Residues | Atoms | | | | | | Trace |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | C | H | N | O | S | |
| 1 | A | 21 | 352 | 111 | 176 | 28 | 36 | 1 | 0 |

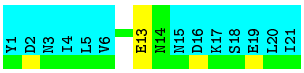
# 4 Residue-property plots (i)

## 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: Serine-repeat antigen protein

Chain A:

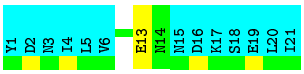




## 4.2 Residue scores for the representative (medoid) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 9. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: Serine-repeat antigen protein

Chain A:

# 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

The models were refined using the following method: *DGSA-DISTANCE GEOMETRY SIMULATED ANNEALING.*

Of the 50 calculated structures, 13 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 |
|---|---|---|
| InsightII | geometry optimization | |
| InsightII | 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) | 2muj_cs.str |
|---|---|
| Number of chemical shift lists | 1 |
| Total number of shifts | 153 |
| Number of shifts mapped to atoms | 153 |
| Number of unparsed shifts | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping errors | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping warnings | 0 |
| Assignment completeness (well-defined parts) | 50% |

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 | 1.68±0.01 | 1±0/70 (1.4±0.0%) | 1.03±0.02 | 0±0/92 (0.0±0.0%) |
| All | All | 1.68 | 13/910 (1.4%) | 1.03 | 0/1196 (0.0%) |

All unique bond outliers are listed below.

| Mol | Chain | Res | Type | Atoms | Z | Observed(Å) | Ideal(Å) | Models | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Worst | Total |
| 1 | A | 13 | GLU | CD-OE2 | 10.93 | 1.37 | 1.25 | 4 | 13 |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | All | 897 | 884 | 897 | - |

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 -.

There are no clashes.

## 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 | 8/21 (38%) | 8±0 (96±6%) | 0±0 (4±6%) | 0±0 (0±0%) | 100 | 100 |
| All | All | 104/273 (38%) | 100 (96%) | 4 (4%) | 0 (0%) | 100 | 100 |

There are no Ramachandran outliers.

### 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 | 8/21 (38%) | 8±0 (99±3%) | 0±0 (1±3%) | 83 | 97 |
| All | All | 104/273 (38%) | 103 (99%) | 1 (1%) | 83 | 97 |

All 1 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below.

| Mol | Chain | Res | Type | Models (Total) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 7 | LYS | 1 |

### 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 (i)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 50% for the well-defined parts and 47% for the entire structure.

## 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: 2muj_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 | 153 |
| Number of shifts mapped to atoms | 153 |
| 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 (i)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

### 7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments (i)

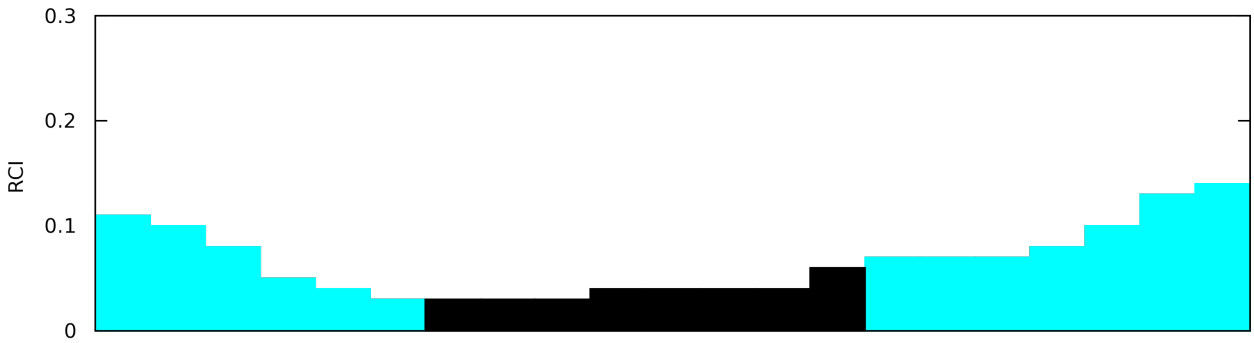
The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 50%, i.e. 55 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 111. 0 out of 0 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

| | Total | $^{1}$H | $^{13}$C | $^{15}$N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Backbone | 16/40 (40%) | 16/16 (100%) | 0/16 (0%) | 0/8 (0%) |
| Sidechain | 35/62 (56%) | 35/37 (95%) | 0/21 (0%) | 0/4 (0%) |
| Aromatic | 4/9 (44%) | 4/5 (80%) | 0/4 (0%) | 0/0 (—%) |
| Overall | 55/111 (50%) | 55/58 (95%) | 0/41 (0%) | 0/12 (0%) |

### 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: