

# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

#### Dec 13, 2023 – 09:22 PM EST

PDB ID : 2JOA BMRB ID : 15154

Title: HtrA1 bound to an optimized peptide: NMR assignment of PDZ domain and

ligand resonances

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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
https://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/NMRValidationReportHelp
with specific help available everywhere you see the (i) symbol.

The types of validation reports are described at http://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/FAQs#types.

The following versions of software and data (see references (1)) were used in the production of this report:

Cyrange : Kirchner and Güntert (2011)

NmrClust : Kelley et al. (1996)

MolProbity: 4.02b-467

Percentile statistics : 20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)

wwPDB-RCI : v 1n 11 5 13 A (Berjanski et al., 2005)

PANAV : Wang et al. (2010)

 $\begin{array}{ccc} wwPDB\text{-ShiftChecker} &:& v1.2\\ BMRB \ Restraints \ Analysis &:& v1.2 \end{array}$ 

Ideal geometry (proteins) : Engh & Huber (2001) Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA) : Parkinson et al. (1996)

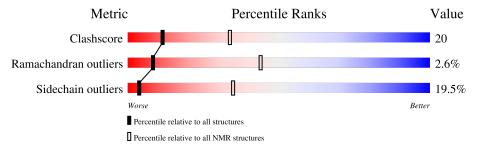
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.36

# 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 89%.

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 $(\# \mathrm{Entries})$	$rac{ m NMR~archive}{ m (\#Entries)}$
Clashscore	158937	12864
Ramachandran outliers	154571	11451
Sidechain outliers	154315	11428

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	105	55%	34%	• 8%
2	В	7	71%	14%	14%



# 2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 20 models. Model 2 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 mode			
1	A:381-A:477, B:2-B:7 (103)	0.88	2	

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 5 single-model clusters were found.

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



# 3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 1769 atoms, of which 892 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

• Molecule 1 is a protein called Serine protease HTRA1.

Mol	Chain	Residues		Atoms				Trace	
1	Λ	105	Total	С	Н	N	О	S	0
1	A	105	1636	501	828	140	162	5	U

There are 4 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	376	GLY	-	expression tag	UNP Q92743
A	377	SER	-	expression tag	UNP Q92743
A	378	HIS	-	expression tag	UNP Q92743
A	379	MET	-	expression tag	UNP Q92743

• Molecule 2 is a protein called Peptide H1-C1.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms				Trace	
9	D	7	Total	С	Н	N	О	0
	Б	1	133	46	64	12	11	U

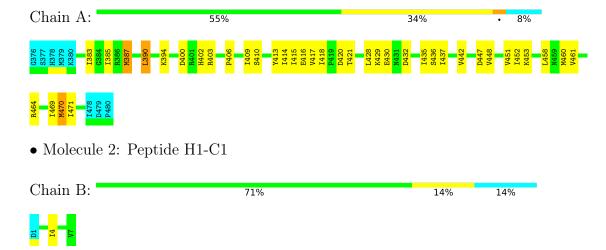


# 4 Residue-property plots (i)

#### 4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

These plots are provided for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide 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.

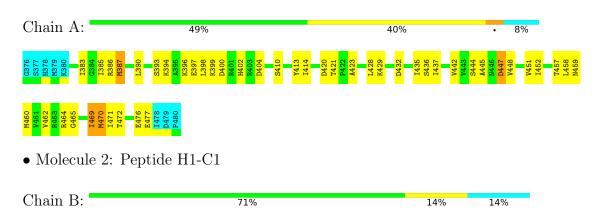
• Molecule 1: Serine protease HTRA1



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

The representative model is number 2. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

• Molecule 1: Serine protease HTRA1









#### 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)



The models were refined using the following method: torsion angle dynamics.

Of the 100 calculated structures, 20 were deposited, based on the following criterion: structures with the least restraint violations.

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

Software name	Classification	Version
CNX	structure solution	2002
CNX	refinement	2002

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)	working_cs.cif
Number of chemical shift lists	1
Total number of shifts	1319
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1319
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	89%



# 6 Model quality (i)

#### 6.1 Standard geometry (i)

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	747	766	765	32±4
2	В	61	58	58	2±2
All	All	16160	16480	16460	650

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 20.

5 of 169 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2 Clash(Å)		$\operatorname{Distance}(\mathring{\mathbf{A}})$	Mod	dels
Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(A) Distance		Worst	Total
1:A:385:ILE:HD13	1:A:417:VAL:HG22	1.04	1.24	17	10
1:A:437:ILE:HG21	1:A:451:VAL:HG11	0.91	1.43	1	15
1:A:442:VAL:HG11	1:A:448:VAL:HG22	0.90	1.41	12	19
1:A:385:ILE:CD1	1:A:417:VAL:HG22	0.84	2.03	16	9
1:A:442:VAL:HG11	1:A:448:VAL:CG2	0.83	2.04	6	15

## 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	Favoured Allowed		Percentiles
1	A	97/105 (92%)	81±3 (84±3%)	13±2 (14±3%)	2±2 (2±2%)	9 45
2	В	5/7 (71%)	3±1 (61±22%)	2±1 (33±21%)	0±0 (6±9%)	3 20
All	All	2040/2240 (91%)	1686 (83%)	300 (15%)	54 (3%)	8 44

5 of 16 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	390	LEU	10
1	A	420	ASP	8
1	A	406	PRO	7
1	A	427	GLY	7
2	В	3	ARG	4

#### 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	86/93 (92%)	68±2 (80±3%)	18±2 (20±3%)	3 33		
2	В	6/7 (86%)	6±0 (94±8%)	0±0 (6±8%)	24 73		
All	All	1840/2000 (92%)	1481 (80%)	359 (20%)	4 35		

5 of 54 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	387	MET	20
1	A	470	MET	19
1	A	429	LYS	16
1	A	460	MET	14
1	A	394	LYS	13



## 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 monosaccharides 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 89% for the well-defined parts and 86% for the entire structure.

#### 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working cs.cif

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	1319
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1319
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)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	${\rm Correction} \pm {\rm precision},  ppm$	Suggested action
$^{13}\mathrm{C}_{\alpha}$	101	$-0.23 \pm 0.16$	None needed ( $< 0.5 \text{ ppm}$ )
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	95	$0.11 \pm 0.17$	None needed ( $< 0.5 \text{ ppm}$ )
<sup>13</sup> C′	95	$-0.03 \pm 0.11$	None needed ( $< 0.5 \text{ ppm}$ )
$^{15}N$	96	$0.76 \pm 0.59$	None needed (imprecise)

## 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 89%, i.e. 1261 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1422. 0 out of 15 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	$^{1}\mathrm{H}$	$^{13}\mathbf{C}$	$^{15}{ m N}$
Backbone	491/513~(96%)	208/208 (100%)	190/206 (92%)	93/99 (94%)
Sidechain	749/849 (88%)	519/553 (94%)	221/263 (84%)	9/33~(27%)

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	Total	$^{1}\mathrm{H}$	$^{13}\mathbf{C}$	$^{15}{ m N}$
Aromatic	21/60 (35%)	18/29 (62%)	3/27 (11%)	0/4 (0%)
Overall	1261/1422 (89%)	$745/790 \ (94\%)$	414/496 (83%)	102/136 (75%)

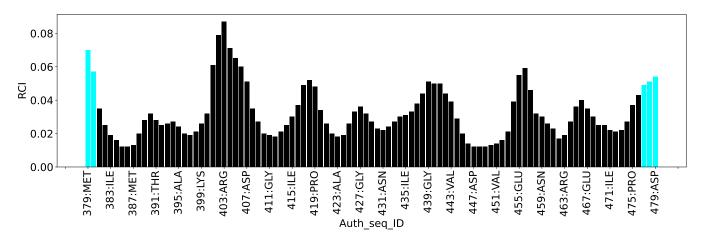
#### 7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

#### 7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots (i)

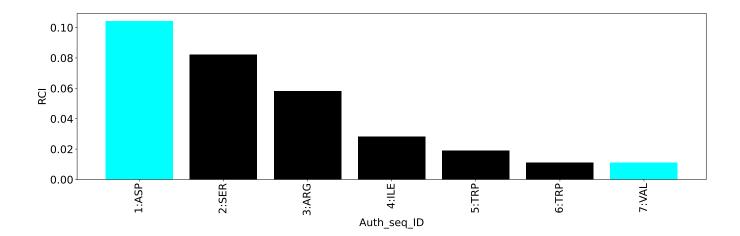
The image below reports random coil index values for the protein chains in the structure. The height of each bar gives a probability of a given residue to be disordered, as predicted from the available chemical shifts and the amino acid sequence. A value above 0.2 is an indication of significant predicted 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. If well-defined core and ill-defined regions are not identified then it is shown as gray bars.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:



Random coil index (RCI) for chain B:







# 8 NMR restraints analysis (i)

# 8.1 Conformationally restricting restraints (i)

The following table provides the summary of experimentally observed NMR restraints in different categories. Restraints are classified into different categories based on the sequence separation of the atoms involved.

Description	Value
Total distance restraints	1243
Intra-residue ( $ i-j =0$ )	168
Sequential ( $ i-j =1$ )	329
Medium range ( $ i-j >1$ and $ i-j <5$ )	229
Long range ( i-j ≥5)	477
Inter-chain	0
Hydrogen bond restraints	40
Disulfide bond restraints	0
Total dihedral-angle restraints	171
Number of unmapped restraints	0
Number of restraints per residue	12.6
Number of long range restraints per residue <sup>1</sup>	4.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Long range hydrogen bonds and disulfide bonds are counted as long range restraints while calculating the number of long range restraints per residue

## 8.2 Residual restraint violations (i)

This section provides the overview of the restraint violations analysis. The violations are binned as small, medium and large violations based on its absolute value. Average number of violations per model is calculated by dividing the total number of violations in each bin by the size of the ensemble.

## 8.2.1 Average number of distance violations per model (i)

Distance violations less than 0.1 Å are not included in the calculation.

Bins (Å)	Average number of violations per model	Max (Å)
0.1-0.2 (Small)	0.3	0.15
0.2-0.5 (Medium)	None	None
>0.5 (Large)	None	None



## 8.2.2 Average number of dihedral-angle violations per model (i)

Dihedral-angle violations less than  $1^{\circ}$  are not included in the calculation. There are no dihedral-angle violations



# 9 Distance violation analysis (i)

## 9.1 Summary of distance violations (i)

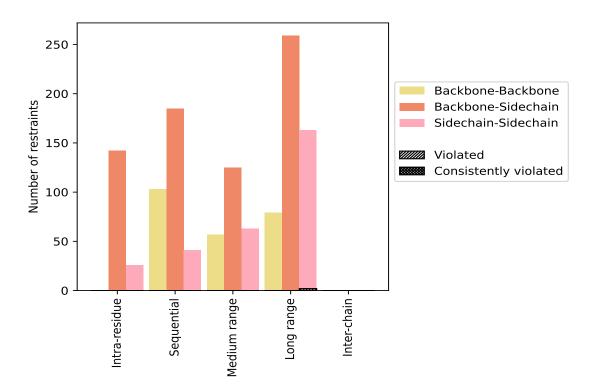
The following table shows the summary of distance violations in different restraint categories based on the sequence separation of the atoms involved. Each category is further sub-divided into three sub-categories based on the atoms involved. Violations less than 0.1 Å are not included in the statistics.

Dantuninta tema	C	<b>%</b> <sup>1</sup>	Vio	${f Violated}^3$			tentl	$\overline{ m y~Violated^4}$
Restraints type	Count	70	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$
Intra-residue ( i-j =0)	168	13.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	142	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	26	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sequential ( i-j =1)	329	26.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	103	8.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	185	14.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	41	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Medium range ( $ i-j >1 \&  i-j <5$ )	229	18.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	57	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	109	8.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	63	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Long range ( $ i-j  \ge 5$ )	477	38.4	2	0.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	79	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	235	18.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	163	13.1	2	1.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Inter-chain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Hydrogen bond	40	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Disulfide bond	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	1243	100.0	2	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	239	19.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	711	57.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	293	23.6	2	0.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> percentage calculated with respect to the total number of distance restraints, <sup>2</sup> percentage calculated with respect to the number of restraints in a particular restraint category, <sup>3</sup> violated in at least one model, <sup>4</sup> violated in all the models



#### 9.1.1 Bar chart: Distribution of distance restraints and violations (i)



Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories. The hydrogen bonds and disulfied bonds are counted in their appropriate category on the x-axis

#### 9.2 Distance violation statistics for each model (i)

The following table provides the distance violation statistics for each model in the ensemble. Violations less than 0.1 Å are not included in the statistics.

Madal ID	Number of violations						Mean (Å)	M (Å)	${ m SD}^6$ (Å)	Madian (8)
Model ID	$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	$IC^5$	Total	Mean (A)	Max (Å)	$SD^*(A)$	Median (Å)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.15	0.15	0.0	0.15
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.0	0.13
9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.11	0.11	0.0	0.11
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.0	0.13

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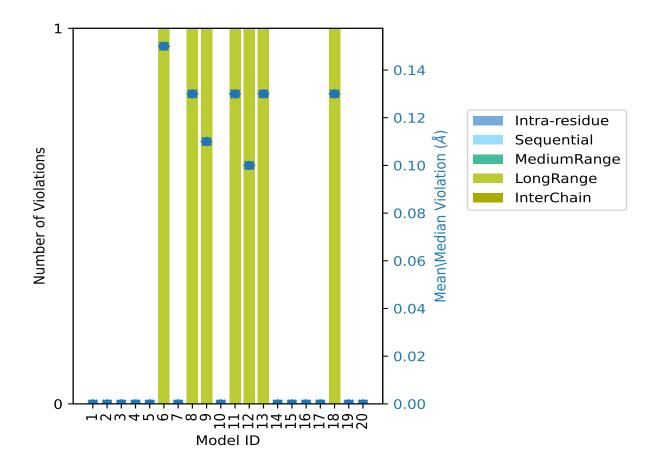


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Model ID	Number of violations					;	Mean (Å)	Max (Å)	$\mathbf{SD}^6$ (Å)	Median (Å)
Model ID	$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	$IC^5$	Total	Mean (A)	Max (A)	$SD^*(A)$	Median (A)
12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.0	0.13
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.13	0.13	0.0	0.13
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ Intra-residue restraints,  $^2$ Sequential restraints,  $^3$ Medium range restraints,  $^4$ Long range restraints,  $^5$ Inter-chain restraints,  $^6$ Standard deviation

#### 9.2.1 Bar graph: Distance Violation statistics for each model (i)



The mean(dot),median(x) and the standard deviation are shown in blue with respect to the y axis on the right



#### 9.3 Distance violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

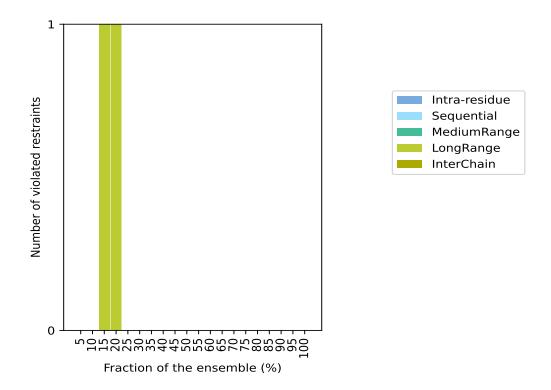
Violation analysis may find that some restraints are violated in few models and some are violated in most of models. The following table provides this information as number of violated restraints for a given fraction of the ensemble. In total, 1201(IR:168, SQ:329, MR:229, LR:475, IC:0) restraints are not violated in the ensemble.

Nu	Number of violated restraints						n of the ensemble
$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	$IC^5$	Total	Count <sup>6</sup>	%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10.0
0	0	0	1	0	1	3	15.0
0	0	0	1	0	1	4	20.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	35.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	40.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	45.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	10	50.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	11	55.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	60.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	13	65.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	14	70.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	15	75.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	16	80.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	17	85.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	18	90.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	19	95.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	20	100.0

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ Intra-residue restraints,  $^2$ Sequential restraints,  $^3$ Medium range restraints,  $^4$ Long range restraints,  $^5$ Inter-chain restraints,  $^6$  Number of models with violations



#### 9.3.1 Bar graph: Distance violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

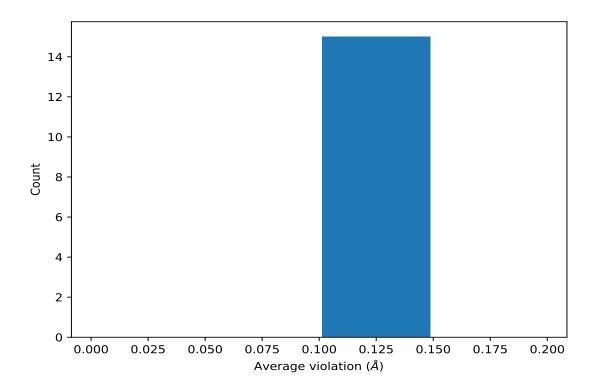


## 9.4 Most violated distance restraints in the ensemble (i)

## 9.4.1 Histogram : Distribution of mean distance violations (i)

The following histogram shows the distribution of the average value of the violation. The average is calculated for each restraint that is violated in more than one model over all the violated models in the ensemble





#### 9.4.2 Table: Most violated distance restraints (i)

The following table provides the mean and the standard deviation of the violation for each restraint sorted by number of violated models and the mean value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint. Rows with same key represent combinatorial or ambiguous restraints and are counted as a single restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	$\mathbf{Models}^1$	Mean (Å)	$\mathbf{SD}^1$ (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	4	0.12	0.01	0.12
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	3	0.14	0.01	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	3	0.14	0.01	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	3	0.14	0.01	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	3	0.14	0.01	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	3	0.14	0.01	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	3	0.14	0.01	0.13

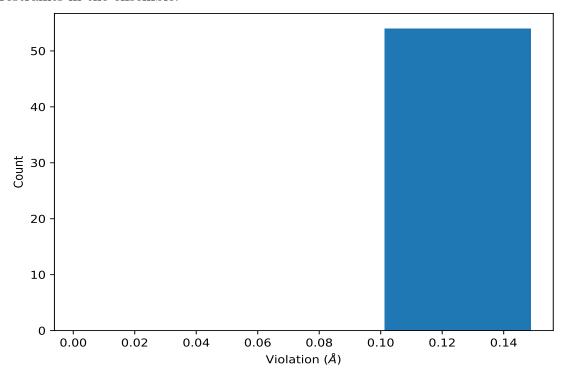


<sup>1</sup>Number of violated models, <sup>2</sup>Standard deviation

#### 9.5 All violated distance restraints (i)

#### 9.5.1 Histogram: Distribution of distance violations (i)

The following histogram shows the distribution of the absolute value of the violation for all violated restraints in the ensemble.



#### 9.5.2 Table: All distance violations (i)

The following table lists the absolute value of the violation for each restraint in the ensemble sorted by its value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint. Rows with same key represent combinatorial or ambiguous restraints and are counted as a single restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	6	0.15
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	8	0.13

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Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	8	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	8	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	8	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	8	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	8	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	13	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	13	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB2	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	13	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD11	13	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD12	13	0.13
(1,1165)	1:464:A:ARG:HB3	1:469:A:ILE:HD13	13	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	11	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	18	0.13
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	9	0.11
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG11	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	12	0.1

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Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG12	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB1	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB2	12	0.1
(1,370)	1:417:A:VAL:HG13	1:423:A:ALA:HB3	12	0.1



# 10 Dihedral-angle violation analysis (i)

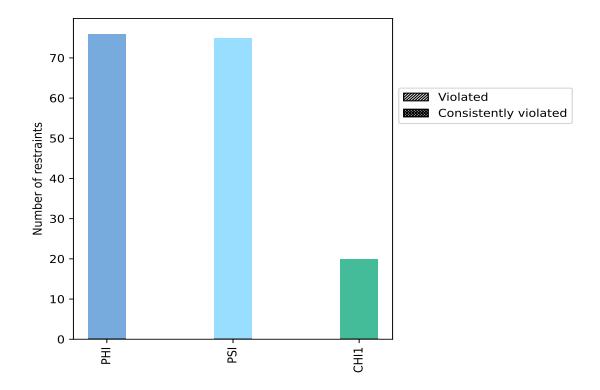
## 10.1 Summary of dihedral-angle violations (i)

The following table provides the summary of dihedral-angle violations in different dihedral-angle types. Violations less than 1° are not included in the calculation.

A1 - 4	Count % <sup>1</sup>		${f Violated^3}$			Consistently Violated <sup>4</sup>		
Angle type	Count	70	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$
PHI	76	44.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
PSI	75	43.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
CHI1	20	11.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	171	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> percentage calculated with respect to total number of dihedral-angle restraints, <sup>2</sup> percentage calculated with respect to number of restraints in a particular dihedral-angle type, <sup>3</sup> violated in at least one model, <sup>4</sup> violated in all the models

#### 10.1.1 Bar chart: Distribution of dihedral-angles and violations (i)



Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories



10.2	Dihedral-angle	violation	statistics	for	each i	model	i
10.4	Difficultar-angle	VIOIGUIOII	SUGUISUICS	101	Cacii .	mouci	

No violations found

Dihedral-angle violation statistics for the ensemble (i) 10.3

No violations found

Most violated dihedral-angle restraints in the ensemble (i)

No violations found

All violated dihedral-angle restraints (i) 10.5

No violations found

