

# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

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BMRB ID	:	19685
Title	:	NMR Structure of unfolding intermediate state of RRM-3 domain of ETR-3
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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:

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. $(2010)$
wwPDB-ShiftChecker	:	v1.2
BMRB Restraints Analysis	:	v1.2
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.33

# 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 83%.

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	NMR archive
IVIEUTIC	$(\# { m Entries})$	$(\# { m Entries})$
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	А	97	57%	22%	22%	



# 2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 20 models. Model 5 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *closest to the average*.

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

Well-defined (core) protein residues							
Well-defined core	Well-defined core   Residue range (total)   Backbone RMSD (Å)   Medoid model						
1	A:398-A:437, A:448-A:483	0.68	5				
	(76)						

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. No single-model clusters were found.

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



# 3 Entry composition (i)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 1531 atoms, of which 764 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

• Molecule 1 is a protein called CUGBP Elav-like family member 2.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms				Trace		
1	٨	07	Total	С	Н	Ν	0	$\mathbf{S}$	0
1	А	97	1531	490	764	131	140	6	0

There are 4 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
А	-3	GLY	-	expression tag	UNP O95319
А	-2	SER	-	expression tag	UNP O95319
А	-1	HIS	-	expression tag	UNP O95319
А	0	MET	-	expression tag	UNP O95319



# 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: CUGBP Elav-like family member 2



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

The representative model is number 5. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

• Molecule 1: CUGBP Elav-like family member 2





# 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

The models were refined using the following method: DGSA-distance geometry simulated annealing, molecular 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
CYANA	structure solution	
CYANA	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)	working_cs.cif
Number of chemical shift lists	1
Total number of shifts	1081
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1081
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	83%



# 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).

Mal	Chain	E	Sond lengths	Bond angles		
	Unam	RMSZ	$\#Z{>}5$	RMSZ	$\#Z{>}5$	
1	А	$1.39 \pm 0.02$	$0{\pm}1/616~(~0.1{\pm}~0.1\%)$	$1.20{\pm}0.03$	$2{\pm}1/828~(~0.2{\pm}~0.1\%)$	
All	All	1.39	10/12320~(~0.1%)	1.20	35/16560~(~0.2%)	

Chiral center outliers are detected by calculating the chiral volume of a chiral center and verifying if the center is modelled as a planar moiety or with the opposite hand. A planarity outlier is detected by checking planarity of atoms in a peptide group, atoms in a mainchain group or atoms of a sidechain that are expected to be planar.

Mol	Chain	Chirality	Planarity
1	А	$0.0{\pm}0.0$	$0.3 \pm 0.5$
All	All	0	7

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

Mal	Chain	Dec	Turne	Atoma	7	Observed(Å)	$I_{doal}(\lambda)$	Moo	Iodels	
IVIOI	Unain	nes	туре	Atoms		Observed(A)	Ideal(A)	Worst	Total	
1	А	407	LEU	CA-CB	5.56	1.66	1.53	19	1	
1	А	429	GLY	CA-C	5.46	1.60	1.51	3	8	
1	А	453	TYR	C-N	5.11	1.45	1.34	5	1	

5 of 8 unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

Mal	Chain	Dec	Turne	Atoma	7	Observed(0)	$Ideal(\theta)$	Moo	dels
	Unam	nes	Type	Atoms		Observed(*)	Ideal(*)	Worst	Total
1	А	416	PHE	CB-CG-CD1	7.19	125.83	120.80	14	8
1	А	403	GLU	N-CA-CB	-6.33	99.21	110.60	11	9
1	А	453	TYR	CB-CG-CD1	6.06	124.64	121.00	9	8
1	А	416	PHE	CB-CG-CD2	-5.91	116.66	120.80	7	3
1	A	453	TYR	CA-CB-CG	5.57	123.99	113.40	6	2

There are no chirality outliers.



Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group	Models (Total)
1	А	416	PHE	Peptide	3
1	А	453	TYR	Sidechain	3
1	А	399	LYS	Peptide	1

All unique planar outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

## 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	А	601	597	596	1±1
All	All	12020	11940	11920	15

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 1.

5 of 11	unique	clashes	are listed	l below,	sorted	by their	clash	magnitude.	
									M

Atom 1	Atom 2	$Clach(\lambda)$	Distance(Å)	Models	
Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(A)	Distance(A)	Worst	Total
1:A:418:ASP:HB3	1:A:436:VAL:HG22	0.57	1.77	12	3
1:A:405:ALA:HB1	1:A:407:LEU:HD21	0.50	1.84	8	1
1:A:459:ALA:O	1:A:463:ILE:HG12	0.49	2.07	18	3
1:A:398:GLN:HB2	1:A:450:PHE:CZ	0.46	2.44	3	1
1:A:469:PHE:CE2	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	0.45	2.46	6	1

## 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	А	76/97~(78%)	$67\pm2$ (88 $\pm2\%$ )	$6\pm2~(8\pm2\%)$	$4\pm1~(5\pm1\%)$	4 27	



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Mol	Chain	Analysed	Favoured	Allowed	Outliers	Percentiles
All	All	1520/1940~(78%)	1335~(88%)	115 (8%)	70~(5%)	4 27

5 of 6 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	А	403	GLU	20
1	А	454	ASP	19
1	А	456	PRO	16
1	А	483	SER	9
1	А	401	GLY	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	А	63/83~(76%)	$44\pm3$ (70 $\pm4\%$ )	$19\pm3 (30\pm4\%)$	1 16
All	All	1260/1660~(76%)	878 (70%)	382~(30%)	1 16

5 of 51 unique residues with a non-rotameric side chain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	А	436	VAL	20
1	А	409	ILE	19
1	А	482	ARG	19
1	А	432	ILE	19
1	А	475	ARG	18

#### 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 83% for the well-defined parts and 81% 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	1081
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1081
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
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	97	$0.41 \pm 0.08$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	89	$0.15 \pm 0.11$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}C'$	97	$0.65 \pm 0.11$	Should be applied
<sup>15</sup> N	92	$-0.04 \pm 0.45$	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 83%, i.e. 872 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1052. 0 out of 10 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	$^{1}\mathbf{H}$	$^{13}\mathrm{C}$	$^{15}\mathbf{N}$
Backbone	379/379~(100%)	155/155~(100%)	152/152~(100%)	72/72~(100%)
Sidechain	451/567~(80%)	295/369~(80%)	144/175~(82%)	12/23~(52%)



	Total	$^{1}\mathrm{H}$	$^{13}\mathrm{C}$	$^{15}\mathbf{N}$
Aromatic	42/106~(40%)	21/52~(40%)	21/52~(40%)	0/2~(0%)
Overall	872/1052~(83%)	471/576~(82%)	317/379~(84%)	84/97~(87%)

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

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

#### 7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots (1)

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:





# 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	1605
Intra-residue ( i-j =0)	415
Sequential ( i-j =1)	529
Medium range ( $ i-j >1$ and $ i-j <5$ )	237
Long range $( i-j  \ge 5)$	424
Inter-chain	0
Hydrogen bond restraints	0
Disulfide bond restraints	0
Total dihedral-angle restraints	160
Number of unmapped restraints	0
Number of restraints per residue	18.2
Number of long range restraints per residue <sup>1</sup>	4.4

<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)	134.2	0.2
0.2-0.5 (Medium)	248.3	0.5
>0.5 (Large)	768.3	3.52



#### 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.

Bins ( $^{\circ}$ )	Average number of violations per model	Max (°)
1.0-10.0 (Small)	53.5	10.0
10.0-20.0 (Medium)	8.6	18.7
>20.0 (Large)	0.1	20.4



# 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.

<b>B</b> ostraints type	Count	07.1	${f Violated}^3$			Consistently Violated <sup>4</sup>		
Restraints type	Count	/0	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$
Intra-residue $( i-j =0)$	415	25.9	412	99.3	25.7	394	94.9	24.5
Backbone-Backbone	3	0.2	3	100.0	0.2	3	100.0	0.2
Backbone-Sidechain	304	18.9	301	99.0	18.8	283	93.1	17.6
Sidechain-Sidechain	108	6.7	108	100.0	6.7	108	100.0	6.7
Sequential ( i-j =1)	529	33.0	481	90.9	30.0	298	56.3	18.6
Backbone-Backbone	139	8.7	130	93.5	8.1	118	84.9	7.4
Backbone-Sidechain	321	20.0	288	89.7	17.9	169	52.6	10.5
Sidechain-Sidechain	69	4.3	63	91.3	3.9	11	15.9	0.7
Medium range ( $ i-j  > 1 \&  i-j  < 5$ )	237	14.8	214	90.3	13.3	41	17.3	2.6
Backbone-Backbone	62	3.9	55	88.7	3.4	22	35.5	1.4
Backbone-Sidechain	98	6.1	85	86.7	5.3	10	10.2	0.6
Sidechain-Sidechain	77	4.8	74	96.1	4.6	9	11.7	0.6
Long range $( i-j  \ge 5)$	424	26.4	396	93.4	24.7	84	19.8	5.2
Backbone-Backbone	35	2.2	31	88.6	1.9	11	31.4	0.7
Backbone-Sidechain	184	11.5	174	94.6	10.8	36	19.6	2.2
Sidechain-Sidechain	205	12.8	191	93.2	11.9	37	18.0	2.3
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	0	0.0	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	1605	100.0	1503	93.6	93.6	817	50.9	50.9
Backbone-Backbone	239	14.9	219	91.6	13.6	154	64.4	9.6
Backbone-Sidechain	907	56.5	848	93.5	52.8	498	54.9	31.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	459	28.6	436	95.0	27.2	165	35.9	10.3

 $^1$  percentage calculated with respect to the total number of distance restraints,  $^2$  percentage calculated with respect to the number of restraints in a particular restraint category,  $^3$  violated in at least one model,  $^4$  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		Nun	nber o	f viola	ations	5	Maan (Å)	Mov (Å)	$SD^{6}(\hat{\lambda})$	Modian (Å)
Model ID	$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	$  IC^5  $	Total	Mean (A)	Max (A)	SD (A)	Median (A)
1	403	389	114	250	0	1156	1.3	3.17	0.92	1.25
2	405	390	120	247	0	1162	1.31	3.1	0.93	1.24
3	402	377	130	247	0	1156	1.3	3.16	0.93	1.23
4	403	379	119	247	0	1148	1.31	3.24	0.93	1.24
5	403	384	115	238	0	1140	1.31	3.18	0.92	1.24
6	402	392	126	250	0	1170	1.3	3.35	0.92	1.23
7	405	380	116	238	0	1139	1.29	3.52	0.93	1.22
8	403	371	124	235	0	1133	1.3	3.01	0.93	1.2
9	404	384	125	220	0	1133	1.31	3.27	0.93	1.21
10	403	388	109	246	0	1146	1.3	3.13	0.92	1.21
11	405	384	138	234	0	1161	1.28	3.21	0.93	1.17



Madal ID		Nun	nber o	f viola	ations	5				Madian (Å)
Model ID	$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	$IC^5$	Total	Mean (A)	Max (A)	$SD^{\circ}(A)$	Median (A)
12	402	391	117	249	0	1159	1.31	3.2	0.92	1.23
13	402	378	114	252	0	1146	1.31	3.25	0.92	1.22
14	404	383	114	245	0	1146	1.3	3.17	0.92	1.22
15	404	393	127	236	0	1160	1.27	3.11	0.93	1.15
16	405	379	119	232	0	1135	1.31	3.21	0.92	1.22
17	404	391	137	226	0	1158	1.3	3.07	0.93	1.21
18	402	377	116	252	0	1147	1.32	3.17	0.92	1.25
19	406	391	130	231	0	1158	1.28	3.08	0.92	1.21
20	405	393	118	247	0	1163	1.29	3.2	0.92	1.17

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





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, 102(IR:3, SQ:48, MR:23, LR:28, IC:0) restraints are not violated in the ensemble.

Nu	mber	of vio	lated	restr	aints	Fraction	n of the ensemble
$IR^1$	$SQ^2$	$MR^3$	$LR^4$	IC <sup>5</sup>	Total	$\operatorname{Count}^6$	%
2	17	18	24	0	61	1	5.0
0	17	13	23	0	53	2	10.0
0	13	7	15	0	35	3	15.0
3	6	10	13	0	32	4	20.0
0	8	9	20	0	37	5	25.0
1	10	9	12	0	32	6	30.0
1	11	6	17	0	35	7	35.0
1	3	7	10	0	21	8	40.0
2	6	16	7	0	31	9	45.0
0	8	6	14	0	28	10	50.0
0	14	5	20	0	39	11	55.0
0	4	8	18	0	30	12	60.0
1	6	10	8	0	25	13	65.0
0	7	4	15	0	26	14	70.0
1	14	11	16	0	42	15	75.0
1	6	7	22	0	36	16	80.0
0	8	9	13	0	30	17	85.0
0	10	7	17	0	34	18	90.0
5	15	11	28	0	59	19	95.0
394	298	41	84	0	817	20	100.0

 $^{1}$ 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 violations for the 10 worst performing restraints, sorted by number of violated models and the mean violation 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)	$SD^1$ (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	20	3.1	0.08	3.11
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD11	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD12	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD13	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD21	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD22	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD23	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD11	20	3.05	0.04	3.04



Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	$\mathbf{Models}^1$	Mean (Å)	$SD^1$ (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD12	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD13	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD21	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD22	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,882)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD23	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD11	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD12	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD13	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD21	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD22	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB2	1:A:480:LEU:HD23	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1, 1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD11	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD12	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD13	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD21	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD22	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1261)	1:A:480:LEU:HB3	1:A:480:LEU:HD23	20	3.05	0.04	3.04
(1,1186)	1:A:412:LEU:HA	1:A:413:PRO:HD2	20	3.04	0.09	3.06
(1,1186)	1:A:412:LEU:HA	1:A:413:PRO:HD3	20	3.04	0.09	3.06
(1,601)	1:A:429:GLY:H	1:A:453:TYR:HB2	20	2.99	0.14	2.95
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	20	2.98	0.12	3.01
(1,1149)	1:A:426:MET:HB2	1:A:426:MET:HG2	20	2.94	0.02	2.94
(1,1149)	1:A:426:MET:HB2	1:A:426:MET:HG3	20	2.94	0.02	2.94
(1,1149)	1:A:426:MET:HB3	1:A:426:MET:HG2	20	2.94	0.02	2.94
(1,1149)	1:A:426:MET:HB3	1:A:426:MET:HG3	20	2.94	0.02	2.94
(1,1486)	1:A:424:MET:HB2	1:A:424:MET:HG2	20	2.94	0.01	2.94
(1,1486)	1:A:424:MET:HB2	1:A:424:MET:HG3	20	2.94	0.01	2.94
(1,1486)	1:A:424:MET:HB3	1:A:424:MET:HG2	20	2.94	0.01	2.94
(1,1486)	1:A:424:MET:HB3	1:A:424:MET:HG3	20	2.94	0.01	2.94
(1,1058)	1:A:409:ILE:HA	1:A:410:TYR:H	20	2.91	0.04	2.91
(1,1221)	1:A:464:GLN:HB2	1:A:464:GLN:HG2	20	2.91	0.05	2.94

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<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 provides the 10 worst performing restraints, sorted by the violation 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)
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	7	3.52
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	7	3.52
(1,1130)	1:A:460:GLN:H	1:A:460:GLN:HG2	6	3.35
(1,1130)	1:A:460:GLN:H	1:A:460:GLN:HG3	6	3.35



Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(1,601)	1:A:429:GLY:H	1:A:453:TYR:HB2	9	3.27
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG21	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG22	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD11	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD12	13	3.25
(1,1025)	1:A:471:ILE:HG23	1:A:471:ILE:HD13	13	3.25
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG21	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG22	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB1	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB2	4	3.24
(1,1386)	1:A:451:VAL:HG23	1:A:459:ALA:HB3	4	3.24
(1,601)	1:A:429:GLY:H	1:A:453:TYR:HB2	7	3.22
(1,1203)	1:A:440:LYS:H	1:A:440:LYS:HD2	16	3.21
(1,1203)	1:A:440:LYS:H	1:A:440:LYS:HD3	16	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	11	3.21
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG22	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD12	12	3.2
(1,1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG23	1:A:432:ILE:HD13	12	3.2
(1.1072)	1:A:432:ILE:HG21	1:A:432:ILE:HD11	20	3.2

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# 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  $1^{\circ}$  are not included in the calculation.

	$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{out}}$ $0$		Violated <sup>3</sup>			Consistently Violated <sup>4</sup>		
Angle type	Count	70-	<sup>70</sup> Count		$\%^{1}$	Count	$\%^2$	$\%^1$
PHI	78	48.8	63	80.8	39.4	5	6.4	3.1
PSI	82	51.2	66	80.5	41.2	9	11.0	5.6
Total	160	100.0	129	80.6	80.6	14	8.8	8.8

 $^1$  percentage calculated with respect to total number of dihedral-angle restraints,  $^2$  percentage calculated with respect to number of restraints in a particular dihedral-angle type,  $^3$  violated in at least one model,  $^4$  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 model (i)

The following table provides the dihedral-angle violation statistics for each model in the ensemble. Violations less than  $1^{\circ}$  are not included in the statistics.

Madal ID	Number of violations		Maan (°)		SD (°)	Modian (°)	
Model ID	PHI	PSI	Total	Mean ()	Max ()		Median ()
1	24	34	58	5.3	16.0	3.51	3.85
2	26	28	54	5.83	17.8	3.92	4.75
3	31	41	72	5.15	15.8	3.34	4.35
4	30	34	64	5.32	14.5	3.74	4.25
5	24	34	58	5.48	13.1	2.99	4.7
6	28	33	61	5.95	14.4	3.61	4.8
7	27	39	66	5.91	17.9	3.68	5.25
8	28	41	69	5.43	20.4	3.88	4.3
9	26	33	59	6.2	17.9	4.04	5.4
10	26	33	59	5.41	17.1	3.75	3.8
11	32	36	68	5.21	17.3	3.65	4.0
12	27	35	62	5.9	14.1	3.64	4.85
13	25	32	57	5.04	11.8	3.18	4.1
14	26	30	56	5.78	14.6	3.99	4.3
15	27	27	54	5.7	14.3	3.41	5.15
16	32	35	67	5.56	18.7	4.15	4.2
17	36	37	73	5.05	16.0	3.8	3.6
18	26	36	62	5.36	17.2	3.94	4.35
19	32	30	62	4.91	12.7	2.93	4.05
20	27	36	63	6.13	16.4	3.57	5.5





10.2.1 Bar graph : Dihedral 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

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

Violation analysis may find that some restraints are violated in very 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 ensemble.

Num	ber o	of violated restraints	Fractio	n of the ensemble
PHI	PSI	Total	$\operatorname{Count}^1$	%
8	7	15	1	5.0
6	2	8	2	10.0
8	9	17	3	15.0
2	0	2	4	20.0
1	5	6	5	25.0
3	2	5	6	30.0
6	0	6	7	35.0
2	2	4	8	40.0
2	4	6	9	45.0
0	1	1	10	50.0
0	4	4	11	55.0



Num	iber o	of violated restraints	Fraction of the ensemble					
PHI	PSI	Total	$\operatorname{Count}^1$	%				
1	3	4	12	60.0				
3	5	8	13	65.0				
2	1	3	14	70.0				
6	3	9	15	75.0				
2	2	4	16	80.0				
2	1	3	17	85.0				
2	0	2	18	90.0				
2	6	8	19	95.0				
5	9	14	20	100.0				

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 $^{1}$  Number of models with violations





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

## 10.4.1 Histogram : Distribution of mean dihedral-angle 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



#### 10.4.2 Table: Most violated dihedral-angle restraints (i)

The following table provides the mean and the standard deviation of the violations for the 10 worst performing restraints, sorted by number of violated models and the mean violation value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Atom-3	Atom-4	$\mathbf{Models}^1$	Mean	$\mathbf{SD}^2$	Median
(1,11)	1:A:402:PRO:N	1:A:402:PRO:CA	1:A:402:PRO:C	1:A:403:GLU:N	20	12.58	2.95	12.8
(1,64)	1:A:431:VAL:C	1:A:432:ILE:N	1:A:432:ILE:CA	1:A:432:ILE:C	20	11.3	3.1	11.8
(1,8)	1:A:399:LYS:N	1:A:399:LYS:CA	1:A:399:LYS:C	1:A:400:GLU:N	20	11.26	3.52	11.0
(1,18)	1:A:405:ALA:C	1:A:406:ASN:N	1:A:406:ASN:CA	1:A:406:ASN:C	20	10.32	4.98	9.9
(1,12)	1:A:402:PRO:C	1:A:403:GLU:N	1:A:403:GLU:CA	1:A:403:GLU:C	20	10.06	2.25	10.1
(1,17)	1:A:405:ALA:N	1:A:405:ALA:CA	1:A:405:ALA:C	1:A:406:ASN:N	20	10.01	1.9	9.95
(1,13)	1:A:403:GLU:N	1:A:403:GLU:CA	1:A:403:GLU:C	1:A:404:GLY:N	20	9.46	2.28	10.15
(1,151)	1:A:477:LYS:C	1:A:478:VAL:N	1:A:478:VAL:CA	1:A:478:VAL:C	20	9.22	1.99	8.55
(1, 44)	1:A:420:ASP:N	1:A:420:ASP:CA	1:A:420:ASP:C	1:A:421:ILE:N	20	8.79	3.3	8.3
(1,21)	1:A:407:LEU:N	1:A:407:LEU:CA	1:A:407:LEU:C	1:A:408:PHE:N	20	7.34	2.27	7.85

<sup>1</sup> Number of violated models, <sup>2</sup>Standard deviation, All angle values are in degree (°)



# 10.5 All violated dihedral-angle restraints (i)

#### 10.5.1 Histogram : Distribution of violations (i)

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



#### 10.5.2 Table: All violated dihedral-angle restraints (i)

The following table provides the list of violations for the 10 worst performing restraints, sorted by the violation value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Atom-3	Atom-4	Model ID	Violation $(^{\circ})$
(1,54)	1:A:425:PHE:N	1:A:425:PHE:CA	1:A:425:PHE:C	1:A:426:MET:N	8	20.4
(1,18)	1:A:405:ALA:C	1:A:406:ASN:N	1:A:406:ASN:CA	1:A:406:ASN:C	16	18.7
(1,8)	1:A:399:LYS:N	1:A:399:LYS:CA	1:A:399:LYS:C	1:A:400:GLU:N	7	17.9
(1,8)	1:A:399:LYS:N	1:A:399:LYS:CA	1:A:399:LYS:C	1:A:400:GLU:N	9	17.9
(1,54)	1:A:425:PHE:N	1:A:425:PHE:CA	1:A:425:PHE:C	1:A:426:MET:N	9	17.8
(1,18)	1:A:405:ALA:C	1:A:406:ASN:N	1:A:406:ASN:CA	1:A:406:ASN:C	2	17.8
(1,38)	1:A:416:PHE:N	1:A:416:PHE:CA	1:A:416:PHE:C	1:A:417:GLY:N	8	17.7
(1,11)	1:A:402:PRO:N	1:A:402:PRO:CA	1:A:402:PRO:C	1:A:403:GLU:N	16	17.6
(1,93)	1:A:447:CYS:N	1:A:447:CYS:CA	1:A:447:CYS:C	1:A:448:PHE:N	11	17.3
(1,18)	1:A:405:ALA:C	1:A:406:ASN:N	1:A:406:ASN:CA	1:A:406:ASN:C	18	17.2

