

wwPDB EM Validation Summary Report (i)

Mar 31, 2021 - 09:53 am BST

EMDB ID : EMD-1378

Title: Averaging tens to hundreds of icosahedral particle images to resolve protein

secondary structure elements using a Multi-Path Simulated Annealing opti-

mization algorithm.

Authors: Liu, X.; Jiang, W.; Jakana, J.; Chiu, W.

Deposited on : 2007-06-25

Resolution : 8.30 Å(reported)

This is a wwPDB EM 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/EMMapValidationReportHelp
with specific help available everywhere you see the (i) symbol.

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

EMDB validation analysis : 0.0.0.dev75

Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.18

1 Experimental information (i)

Property	Value	Source
EM reconstruction method	SINGLE PARTICLE	Depositor
Imposed symmetry	Not Provided	
Number of particles used	181	Depositor
Resolution determination method	FSC 0.5 CUT-OFF	Depositor
CTF correction method	Each particle	Depositor
Microscope	JEOL 4000	Depositor
Voltage (kV)	400	Depositor
Electron dose $(e^-/\text{Å}^2)$	13	Depositor
Minimum defocus (nm)	0.3	Depositor
Maximum defocus (nm)	1.6	Depositor
Magnification	49495.0	Depositor
Image detector	KODAK SO-163 FILM	Depositor
Maximum map value	0.672	Depositor
Minimum map value	-0.496	Depositor
Average map value	0.002	Depositor
Map value standard deviation	0.026	Depositor
Recommended contour level	0.0276	Depositor
Map size (Å)	190.6, 190.6, 190.6	wwPDB
Map dimensions	128, 128, 128	wwPDB
Map angles (°)	90, 90, 90	wwPDB
Pixel spacing (Å)	1.48906, 1.48906, 1.48906	Depositor



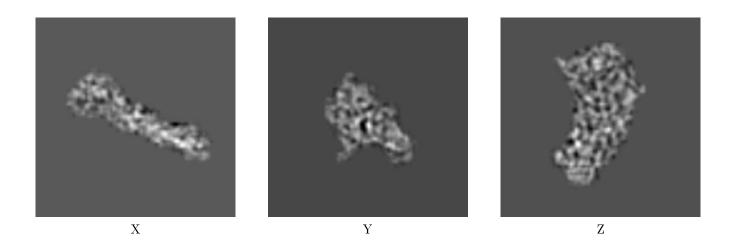
2 Map visualisation (i)

This section contains visualisations of the EMDB entry EMD-1378. These allow visual inspection of the internal detail of the map and identification of artifacts.

No raw map or half-maps were deposited for this entry and therefore no images, graphs, etc. pertaining to the raw map can be shown.

2.1 Orthogonal projections (i)

2.1.1 Primary map



The images above show the map projected in three orthogonal directions.

2.2 Central slices (i)

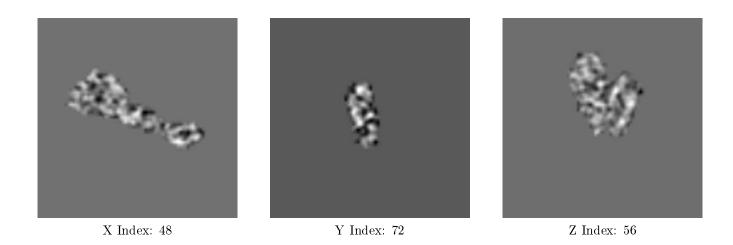
2.2.1 Primary map



The images above show central slices of the map in three orthogonal directions.

2.3 Largest variance slices (i)

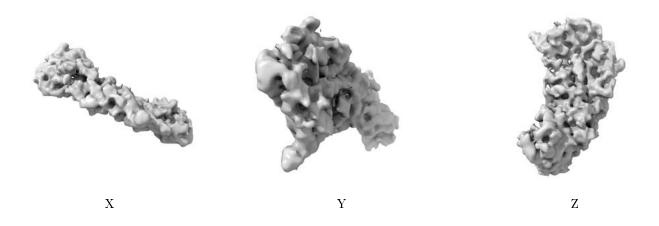
2.3.1 Primary map



The images above show the largest variance slices of the map in three orthogonal directions.

2.4 Orthogonal surface views (i)

2.4.1 Primary map



The images above show the 3D surface view of the map at the recommended contour level 0.0276. These images, in conjunction with the slice images, may facilitate assessment of whether an appropriate contour level has been provided.



2.5 Mask visualisation (i)

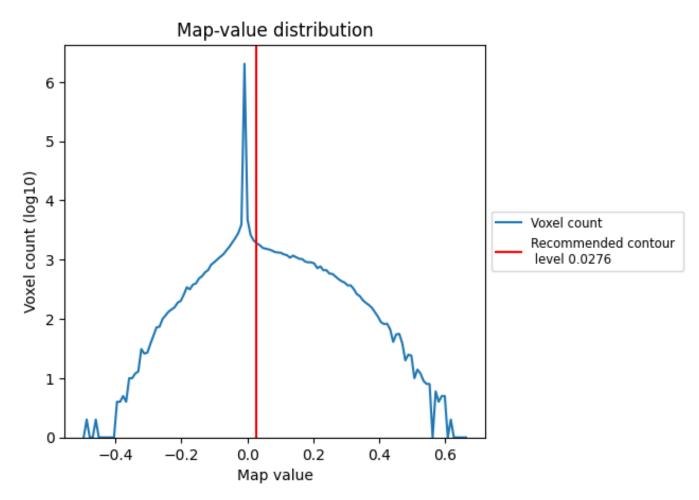
This section was not generated. No masks/segmentation were deposited.



3 Map analysis (i)

This section contains the results of statistical analysis of the map.

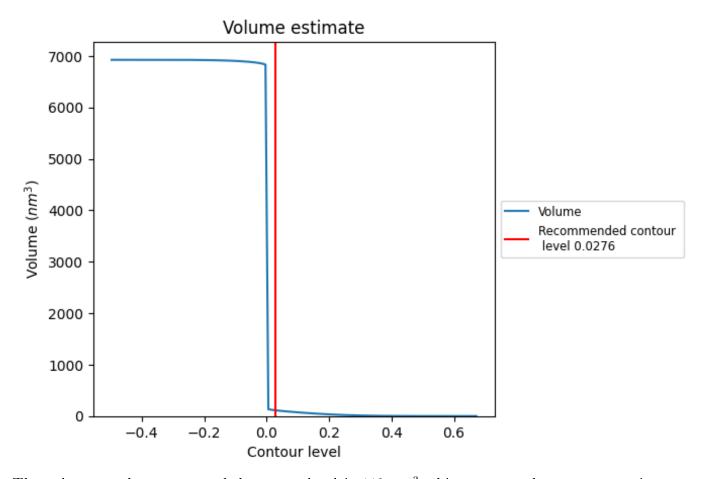
3.1 Map-value distribution (i)



The map-value distribution is plotted in 128 intervals along the x-axis. The y-axis is logarithmic. A spike in this graph at zero usually indicates that the volume has been masked.



3.2 Volume estimate (i)

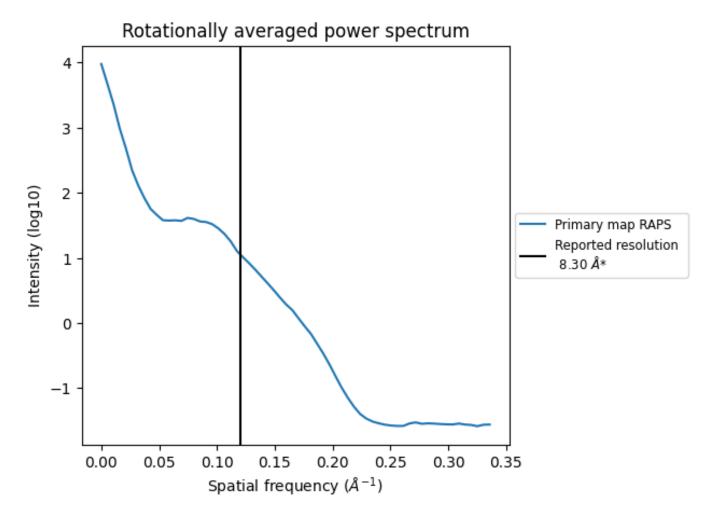


The volume at the recommended contour level is $113~\mathrm{nm^3}$; this corresponds to an approximate mass of $102~\mathrm{kDa}$.

The volume estimate graph shows how the enclosed volume varies with the contour level. The recommended contour level is shown as a vertical line and the intersection between the line and the curve gives the volume of the enclosed surface at the given level.



3.3 Rotationally averaged power spectrum (i)



^{*}Reported resolution corresponds to spatial frequency of 0.120 $\rm \mathring{A}^{-1}$



4 Fourier-Shell correlation (i)

This section was not generated. No FSC curve or half-maps provided.

