wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report

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PDB ID	:	2RUK
Title	:	Solution structure of the complex between p53 transactivation domain 2 and TFIIH p62 PH domain
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Deposited on	:	2014-09-24

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:

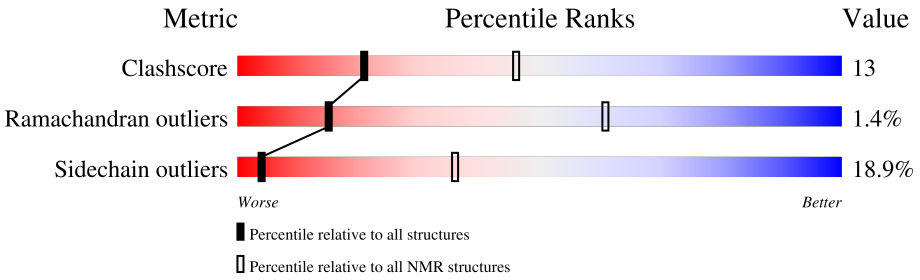
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Mogul	:	1.8.5 (274361), CSD as541be (2020)
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
ShiftChecker	:	2.29
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.29

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 85%.

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	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	22	5% 23% 5% 68%
2	B	110	57% 25% • 15% •

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: *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:50-A:54, A:56-A:57, B:7-B:35, B:41-B:103 (99)	0.28	5

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

3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 2096 atoms, of which 1045 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Cellular tumor antigen p53.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms							Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	P	S	
1	A	22	335	111	147	24	50	2	1	0

- Molecule 2 is a protein called General transcription factor IIH subunit 1.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
2	B	108	1761	547	898	154	158	4	0

There are 2 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
B	-1	GLY	-	expression tag	UNP P32780
B	0	SER	-	expression tag	UNP P32780

4 Residue-property plots

4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

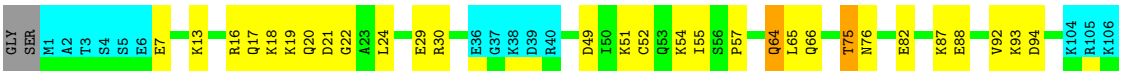
These plots are provided for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for 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: Cellular tumor antigen p53

Chain A:

• Molecule 2: General transcription factor IIH subunit 1

Chain B:



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

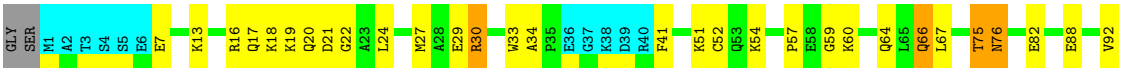
The representative model is number 5. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

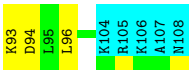
• Molecule 1: Cellular tumor antigen p53

Chain A:

• Molecule 2: General transcription factor IIH subunit 1

Chain B:




K93
D94
E95
L96
K104
R105
K106
A107
N108

5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *DGSA-distance geometry simulated annealing.*

Of the 100 calculated structures, 20 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
X-PLOR NIH	structure solution	
X-PLOR NIH	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	2
Total number of shifts	1360
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1360
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	85%

6 Model quality

6.1 Standard geometry

Bond lengths and bond angles in the following residue types are not validated in this section: SEP, TPO

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

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	68	54	54	8±2
2	B	738	772	772	19±3
All	All	16120	16520	16520	433

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 13.

5 of 123 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
2:B:7:GLU:HB3	2:B:28:ALA:HB2	0.83	1.49	18	1
1:A:57:ASP:O	2:B:52:CYS:HB3	0.76	1.81	16	11
2:B:52:CYS:SG	2:B:68:VAL:HB	0.75	2.21	15	5
2:B:55:ILE:HG22	2:B:65:LEU:HD12	0.74	1.60	19	13
2:B:51:LYS:HG2	2:B:52:CYS:SG	0.70	2.27	5	9

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	7/22 (32%)	4±1 (54±14%)	2±1 (31±11%)	1±1 (15±11%)	0 4
2	B	92/110 (84%)	89±1 (96±2%)	3±1 (3±2%)	0±0 (0±0%)	44 80
All	All	1980/2640 (75%)	1849 (93%)	104 (5%)	27 (1%)	15 61

All 5 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	51	GLU	12
1	A	50	ILE	7
2	B	59	GLY	6
1	A	56	GLU	1
1	A	57	ASP	1

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	7/19 (37%)	6±1 (79±13%)	1±1 (21±13%)	3 32
2	B	80/94 (85%)	65±3 (81±3%)	15±3 (19±3%)	4 36
All	All	1740/2260 (77%)	1411 (81%)	329 (19%)	4 36

5 of 46 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)
2	B	24	LEU	20
2	B	76	ASN	20

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
2	B	17	GLN	19
2	B	75	THR	19
2	B	21	ASP	18

6.3.3 RNA

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

6.4 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains

2 non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues are modelled in this entry.

In the following table, the Counts columns list the number of bonds for which Mogul statistics could be retrieved, the number of bonds that are observed in the model and the number of bonds that are defined in the chemical component dictionary. The Link column lists molecule types, if any, to which the group is linked. The Z score for a bond length is the number of standard deviations the observed value is removed from the expected value. A bond length with $|Z| > 2$ is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the average root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond lengths.

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Link	Bond lengths		
					Counts	RMSZ	#Z>2
1	SEP	A	46	1	8,9,10	0.99±0.04	0±0 (0±0%)
1	TPO	A	55	1	8,10,11	1.18±0.06	0±0 (0±0%)

In the following table, the Counts columns list the number of angles for which Mogul statistics could be retrieved, the number of angles that are observed in the model and the number of angles that are defined in the chemical component dictionary. The Link column lists molecule types, if any, to which the group is linked. The Z score for a bond angle is the number of standard deviations the observed value is removed from the expected value. A bond angle with $|Z| > 2$ is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the average root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond angles.

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Link	Bond angles		
					Counts	RMSZ	#Z>2
1	SEP	A	46	1	8,12,14	1.87±0.14	3±0 (35±4%)
1	TPO	A	55	1	10,14,16	1.69±0.06	1±0 (10±0%)

In the following table, the Chirals column lists the number of chiral outliers, the number of chiral centers analysed, the number of these observed in the model and the number defined in the chemical component dictionary. Similar counts are reported in the Torsion and Rings columns. '-' means no outliers of that kind were identified.

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Link	Chirals	Torsions	Rings
1	SEP	A	46	1	-	0±0,5,8,10	-
1	TPO	A	55	1	-	0±0,9,11,13	-

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(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	55	TPO	CG2-CB-CA	4.66	103.96	113.16	20	20
1	A	46	SEP	OG-CB-CA	4.31	112.33	108.14	20	17
1	A	46	SEP	O2P-P-OG	3.01	114.75	106.73	5	20
1	A	46	SEP	OG-P-O1P	3.00	114.88	106.47	12	20

There are no chirality outliers.

There are no torsion outliers.

There are no ring outliers.

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

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 85% for the well-defined parts and 82% 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

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	113
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	113
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

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

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 4%, i.e. 46 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1285. 0 out of 17 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	13/489 (3%)	13/195 (7%)	0/198 (0%)	0/96 (0%)
Sidechain	22/690 (3%)	22/404 (5%)	0/256 (0%)	0/30 (0%)
Aromatic	11/106 (10%)	11/57 (19%)	0/44 (0%)	0/5 (0%)
Overall	46/1285 (4%)	46/656 (7%)	0/498 (0%)	0/131 (0%)

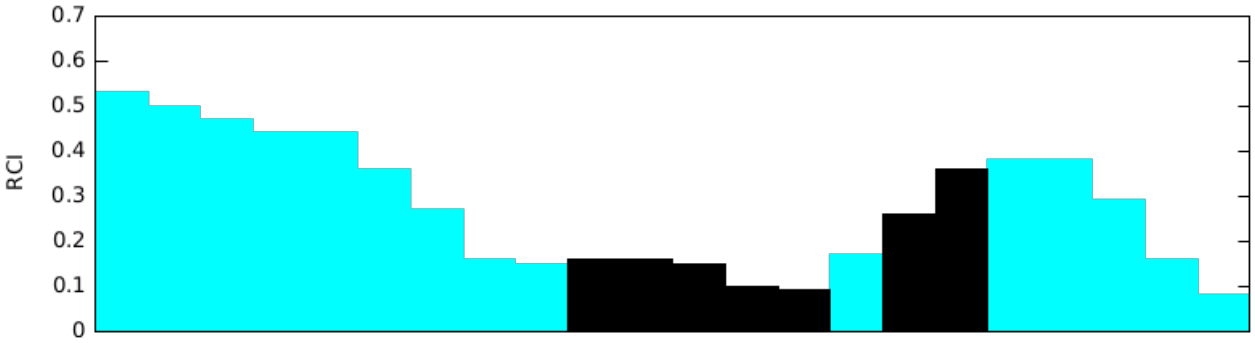
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots

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:



7.2 Chemical shift list 2

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chem_shift_list_2*

7.2.1 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	1247
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1247
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	3

7.2.2 Chemical shift referencing

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

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Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	108	-0.00 ± 0.13	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	104	0.14 ± 0.18	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C'$	103	0.23 ± 0.15	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	105	-1.26 ± 0.43	Should be applied

7.2.3 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 81%, i.e. 1044 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1285. 16 out of 17 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	450/489 (92%)	181/195 (93%)	180/198 (91%)	89/96 (93%)
Sidechain	521/690 (76%)	299/404 (74%)	213/256 (83%)	9/30 (30%)
Aromatic	73/106 (69%)	39/57 (68%)	33/44 (75%)	1/5 (20%)
Overall	1044/1285 (81%)	519/656 (79%)	426/498 (86%)	99/131 (76%)

7.2.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts

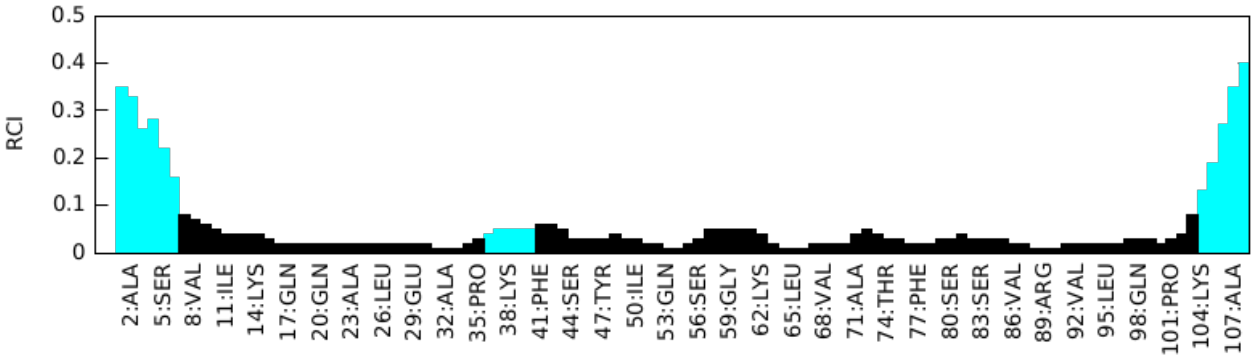
The following table lists the statistically unusual chemical shifts. These are statistical measures, and large deviations from the mean do not necessarily imply incorrect assignments. Molecules containing paramagnetic centres or hemes are expected to give rise to anomalous chemical shifts.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift, *ppm*	Expected range, *ppm*	Z-score
2	B	17	GLN	HB2	0.45	3.30 – 0.80	-6.4
2	B	17	GLN	HB3	0.36	3.37 – 0.67	-6.2
2	B	66	GLN	HB2	0.61	3.30 – 0.80	-5.7

7.2.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots

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 B:


RCI
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
2:ALA
5:SER
8:VAL
11:ILE
14:LYS
17:GLN
20:GLN
23:ALA
26:LEU
29:GLU
32:ALA
35:PRO
38:LYS
41:PHE
44:SER
47:TYR
50:ILE
53:GLN
56:SER
59:GLY
62:LYS
65:LEU
68:VAL
71:ALA
74:THR
77:PHE
80:SER
83:SER
86:VAL
89:ARG
92:VAL
95:LEU
98:GLN
101:PRO
104:LYS
107:ALA