wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report

Jun 3, 2023 – 07:17 PM EDT

PDB ID	:	2N3V
BMRB ID	:	25657
Title	:	Solution structure of the Rpn1 T1 site with K48-linked diubiquitin in the extended binding mode
Authors	:	Chen, X.; Walters, K.J.
Deposited on	:	2015-06-10

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
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:

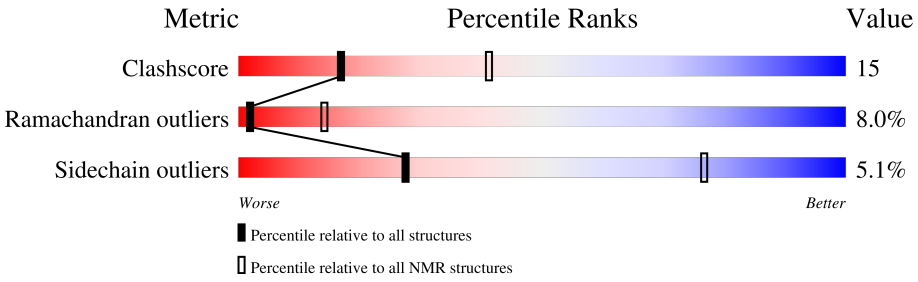
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
wwPDB-RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
wwPDB-ShiftChecker	:	v1.2
BMRB Restraints Analysis	:	v1.2
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal 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 27%.

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	131	51% 27% • 21%
2	B	76	74% 17% • • 5%
2	C	76	68% 25% 5% •

2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 10 models. Model 5 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative.

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:494-A:553, A:561-A:575, A:579-A:607, B:1-B:72, C:1-C:76 (252)	1.06	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 2 clusters. No single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
2	1, 9

3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 4380 atoms, of which 2223 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	131	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			1921	606	967	150	192	6	

- Molecule 2 is a protein called Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
2	B	76	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			1229	378	627	105	118	1	
2	C	76	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			1230	378	629	105	117	1	

4 Residue-property plots

4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

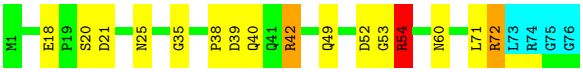
These plots are provided for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for 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: 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1

Chain A:

• Molecule 2: Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40

Chain B:



• Molecule 2: Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40

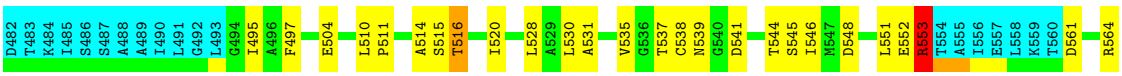
Chain C:

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.

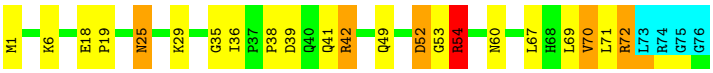
• Molecule 1: 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1

Chain A:



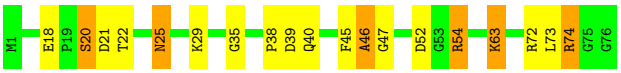
• Molecule 2: Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40

Chain B:



• Molecule 2: Ubiquitin-60S ribosomal protein L40

Chain C:



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *simulated annealing*.

Of the 50 calculated structures, 10 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *?*.

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

Software name	Classification	Version
X-PLOR NIH	refinement	
TopSpin	structure solution	
NMRPipe	structure solution	
XEASY	structure solution	
X-PLOR NIH	structure solution	NIH
TALOS	structure solution	
PROCHECKNMR	structure solution	

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	1035
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1035
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	27%

6 Model quality

6.1 Standard geometry

There are no covalent bond-length or bond-angle outliers.

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	A	0.0±0.0	1.9±0.3
2	B	0.0±0.0	3.0±0.0
2	C	0.0±0.0	3.3±0.8
All	All	0	82

There are no bond-length outliers.

There are no bond-angle outliers.

There are no chirality outliers.

5 of 9 unique planar outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group	Models (Total)
1	A	564	ARG	Sidechain	10
2	B	42	ARG	Sidechain	10
2	B	54	ARG	Sidechain	10
2	B	72	ARG	Sidechain	10
2	C	54	ARG	Sidechain	10

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	767	771	771	31±5
2	B	574	597	597	16±5
2	C	601	629	629	16±3
All	All	19420	19970	19969	609

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 15.

5 of 337 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
2:C:71:LEU:H	2:C:71:LEU:HD23	0.76	1.41	4	2
2:B:69:LEU:C	2:B:69:LEU:HD23	0.68	2.08	5	1
2:C:69:LEU:C	2:C:69:LEU:HD23	0.68	2.09	9	3
1:A:599:ILE:HD12	1:A:599:ILE:N	0.65	2.06	10	2
2:C:71:LEU:HD12	2:C:71:LEU:N	0.64	2.06	2	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	A	104/131 (79%)	65±6 (62±6%)	29±6 (28±6%)	10±2 (10±2%)	1	10
2	B	71/76 (93%)	55±3 (78±4%)	12±2 (17±3%)	4±1 (5±1%)	3	23
2	C	74/76 (97%)	56±2 (76±2%)	12±2 (16±3%)	6±1 (8±1%)	2	14
All	All	2490/2830 (88%)	1759 (71%)	533 (21%)	198 (8%)	2	14

5 of 57 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	516	THR	10
2	B	35	GLY	10
2	C	35	GLY	10
2	C	54	ARG	10
2	B	54	ARG	9

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	83/102 (81%)	80±2 (96±2%)	3±2 (4±2%)	38 86
2	B	66/68 (97%)	62±1 (94±2%)	4±1 (6±2%)	22 71
2	C	68/68 (100%)	64±1 (94±1%)	4±1 (6±1%)	24 73
All	All	2170/2380 (91%)	2060 (95%)	110 (5%)	27 77

5 of 39 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	546	ILE	10
2	B	52	ASP	10
2	C	52	ASP	10
2	C	8	LEU	7
2	B	20	SER	7

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

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 27% for the well-defined parts and 27% 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	1035
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1035
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

The following errors were found when reading this chemical shift list.

- Chemical shift has been reported more than once. All 1 occurrences are reported below.

List ID	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift Data		
					Value	Uncertainty	Ambiguity
1	A	573	LEU	HD11	0.970	0.000	.

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	96	-0.45 ± 0.14	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	92	0.23 ± 0.06	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C'$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
^{15}N	63	0.81 ± 0.51	None needed (imprecise)

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 27%, i.e. 912 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 3437. 0 out of 47 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	294/1259 (23%)	150/512 (29%)	86/504 (17%)	58/243 (24%)
Sidechain	598/2031 (29%)	417/1329 (31%)	181/640 (28%)	0/62 (0%)
Aromatic	20/147 (14%)	20/74 (27%)	0/68 (0%)	0/5 (0%)
Overall	912/3437 (27%)	587/1915 (31%)	267/1212 (22%)	58/310 (19%)

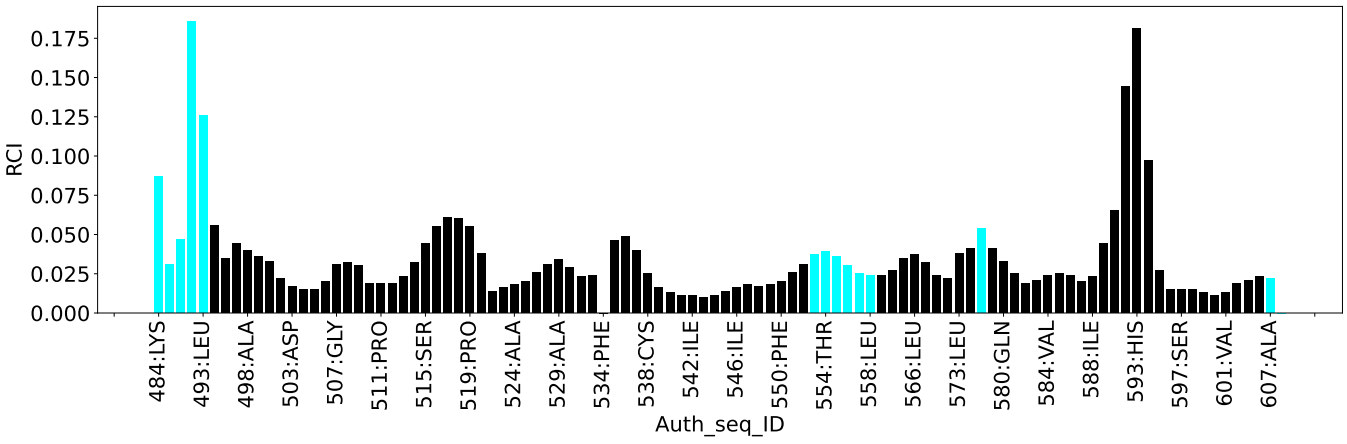
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts

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.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

8.1 Conformationally restricting restraints

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	6377
Intra-residue (|i-j|=0)	1692
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	980
Medium range (|i-j|>1 and |i-j|<5)	1029
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	2381
Inter-chain	123
Hydrogen bond restraints	172
Disulfide bond restraints	0
Total dihedral-angle restraints	249
Number of unmapped restraints	0
Number of restraints per residue	23.4
Number of long range restraints per residue[1]	8.5

[1]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

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

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)	0.8	0.2
0.2-0.5 (Medium)	1.7	0.5
>0.5 (Large)	122.1	29.36

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

Dihedral-angle violations less than 1° are not included in the calculation.

Bins (°)	Average number of violations per model	Max (°)
1.0-10.0 (Small)	3.8	8.6
10.0-20.0 (Medium)	0.1	14.6
>20.0 (Large)	0.6	74.0

9 Distance violation analysis (i)

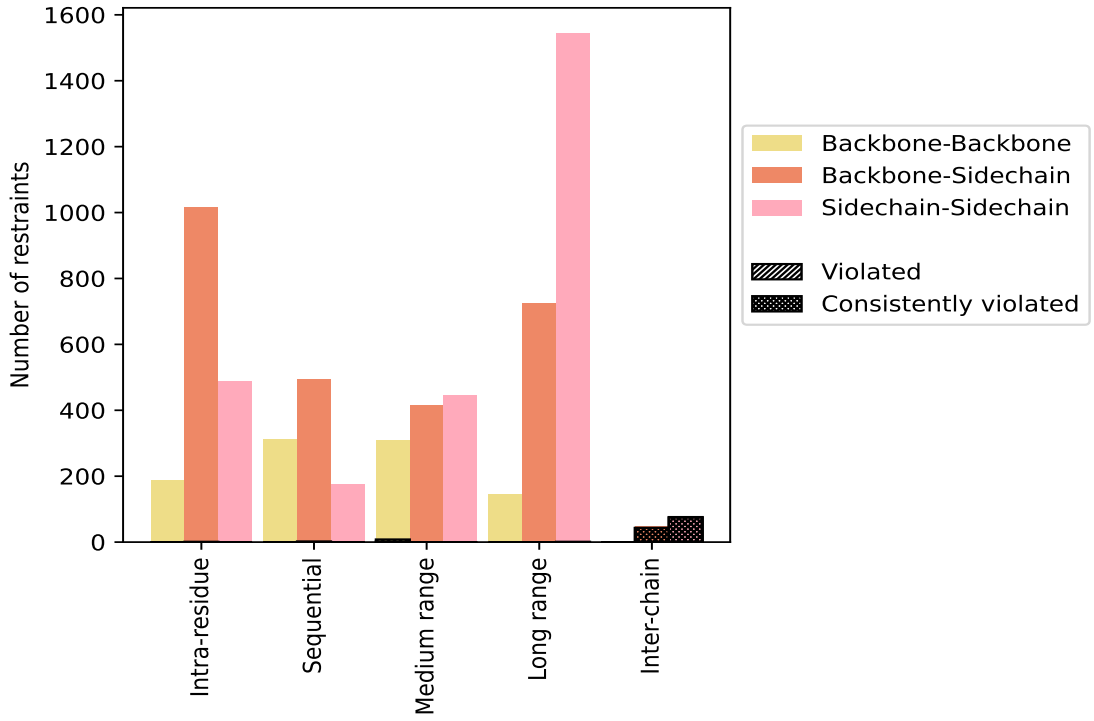
9.1 Summary of distance violations (i)

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.

Restraints type	Count	%[1]	Violated[3]			Consistently Violated[4]		
			Count	%[2]	%[1]	Count	%[2]	%[1]
Intra-residue (|i-j|=0)	1692	26.5	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	188	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	1016	15.9	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	488	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	980	15.4	2	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	311	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	495	7.8	2	0.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	174	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Medium range (|i-j|>1 & |i-j|<5)	1029	16.1	6	0.6	0.1	2	0.2	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	168	2.6	6	3.6	0.1	2	1.2	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	416	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	445	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	2381	37.3	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	112	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	725	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	1544	24.2	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Inter-chain	123	1.9	119	96.7	1.9	117	95.1	1.8
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	47	0.7	43	91.5	0.7	43	91.5	0.7
Sidechain-Sidechain	76	1.2	76	100.0	1.2	74	97.4	1.2
Hydrogen bond	172	2.7	2	1.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Disulfide bond	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	6377	100.0	131	2.1	2.1	119	1.9	1.9
Backbone-Backbone	951	14.9	8	0.8	0.1	2	0.2	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	2699	42.3	46	1.7	0.7	43	1.6	0.7
Sidechain-Sidechain	2727	42.8	77	2.8	1.2	74	2.7	1.2

[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



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

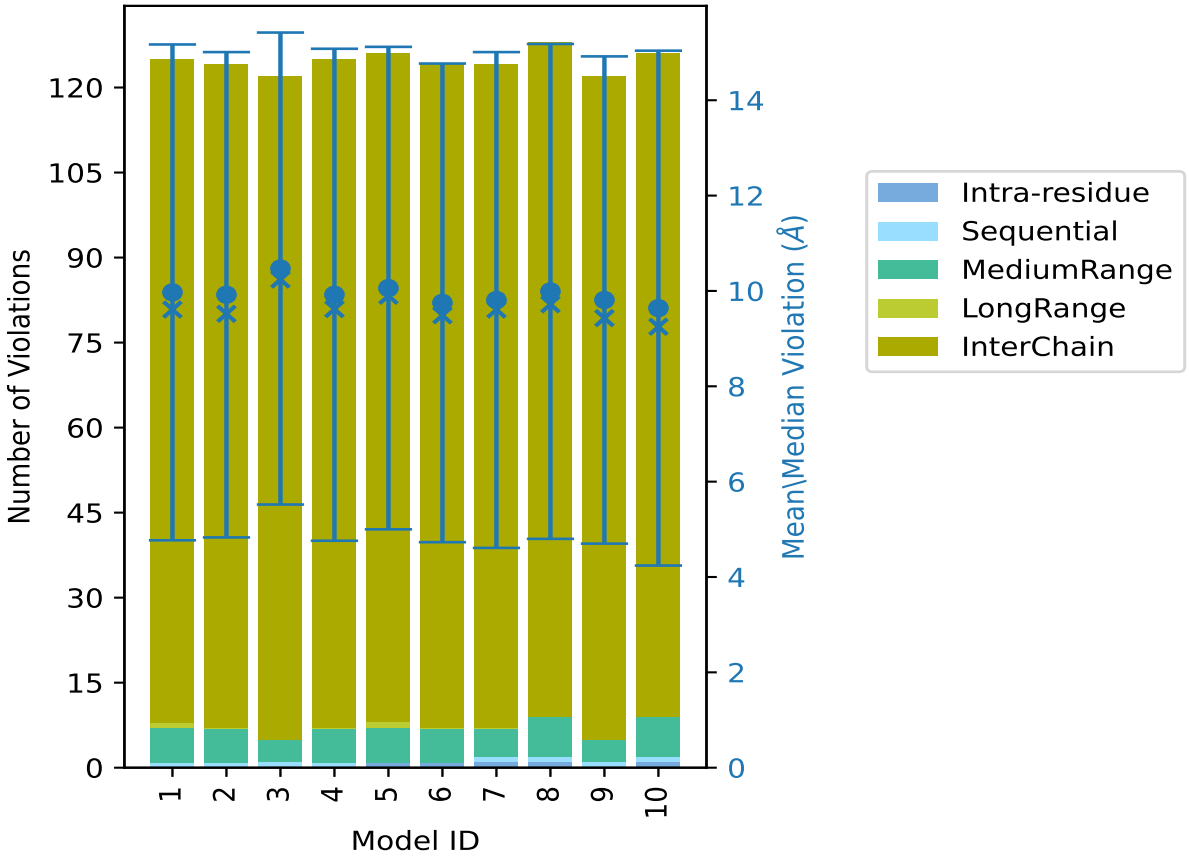
The following table provides the distance violation statistics for each model in the ensemble. Violations less than 0.1 Å are not included in the statistics.

Model ID	Number of violations						Mean (Å)	Max (Å)	SD[6] (Å)	Median (Å)
	IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total				
1	0	1	6	1	117	125	9.97	27.03	5.2	9.61
2	0	1	6	0	117	124	9.92	27.21	5.09	9.52
3	0	1	4	0	117	122	10.47	27.34	4.95	10.24
4	0	1	6	0	118	125	9.92	29.01	5.16	9.62
5	1	0	6	1	118	126	10.06	25.75	5.06	9.9
6	1	0	6	0	117	124	9.75	29.36	5.02	9.49
7	1	1	5	0	117	124	9.81	27.51	5.2	9.61
8	1	1	7	0	119	128	9.99	27.16	5.19	9.72
9	0	1	4	0	117	122	9.81	27.05	5.11	9.43
10	1	1	7	0	117	126	9.64	28.5	5.4	9.25

[1]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



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

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, 6076(IR:1691, SQ:978, MR:1023, LR:2380, IC:4) restraints are not violated in the ensemble.

Number of violated restraints						Fraction of the ensemble	
IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total	Count[6]	%
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	10.0
0	0	1	1	2	4	2	20.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	40.0

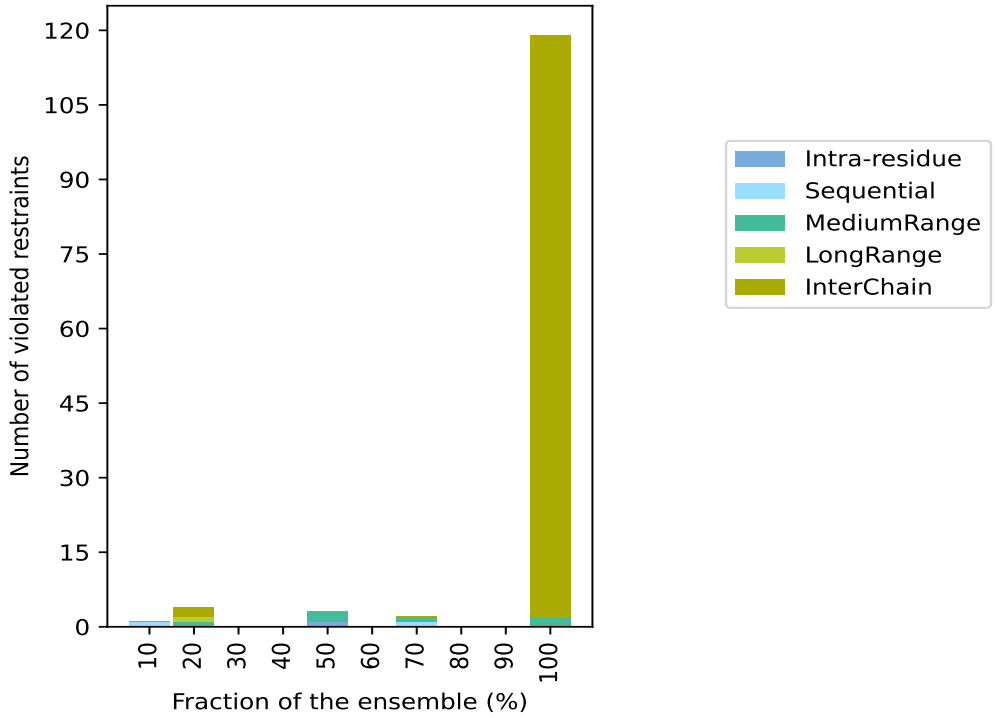
Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Number of violated restraints						Fraction of the ensemble	
IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total	Count[6]	%
1	0	2	0	0	3	5	50.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	60.0
0	1	1	0	0	2	7	70.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	80.0
0	0	0	0	0	0	9	90.0
0	0	2	0	117	119	10	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

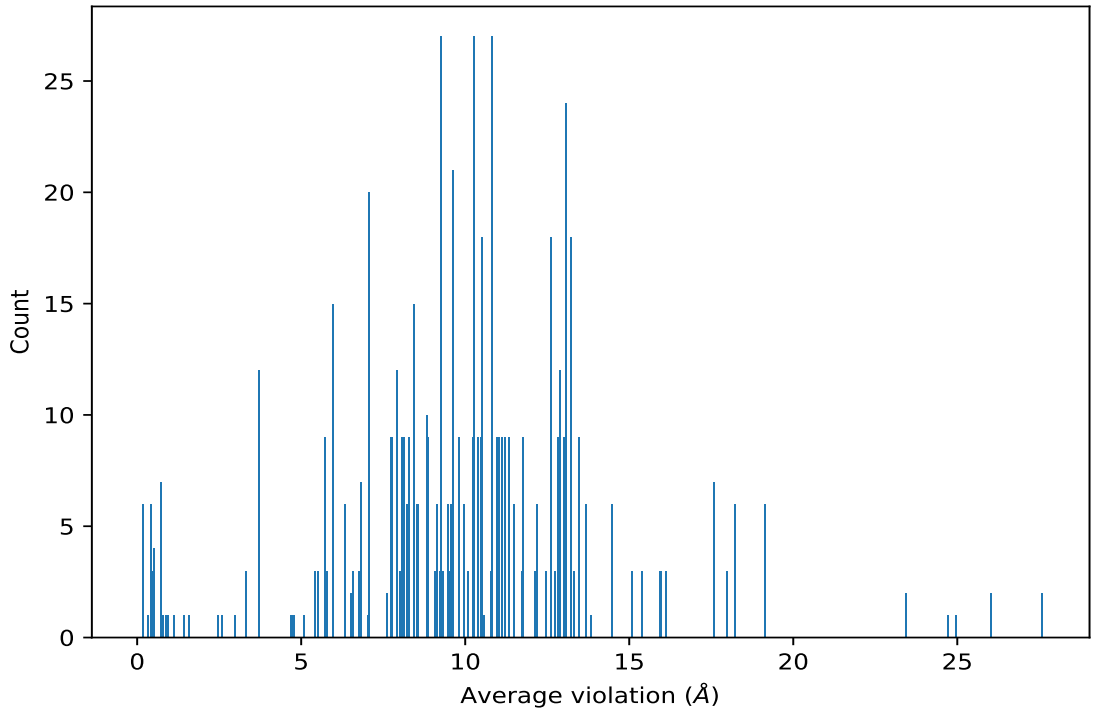
9.3.1 Bar graph : Distance violation statistics for the ensemble



9.4 Most violated distance restraints in the ensemble

9.4.1 Histogram : Distribution of mean distance violations

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

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	Models[1]	Mean (Å)	SD[1] (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	10	27.58	1.02	27.28
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	10	27.58	1.02	27.28
(1,66)	1:A:583:ASP:OD1	2:B:6:LYS:NZ	10	26.0	0.91	26.12
(1,66)	1:A:583:ASP:OD2	2:B:6:LYS:NZ	10	26.0	0.91	26.12
(2,1)	1:A:583:ASP:OD1	2:B:68:HIS:NE2	10	24.95	1.24	24.78
(2,2)	1:A:583:ASP:OD2	2:B:68:HIS:NE2	10	24.73	0.81	25.04
(1,67)	1:A:592:GLU:OE1	2:B:48:LYS:NZ	10	23.41	1.22	23.35
(1,67)	1:A:592:GLU:OE2	2:B:48:LYS:NZ	10	23.41	1.22	23.35
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD21	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD21	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD22	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD22	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD23	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,69)	1:A:508:LEU:HD23	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	19.11	0.57	18.97
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD11	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	18.23	0.7	18.3
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD11	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	18.23	0.7	18.3

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

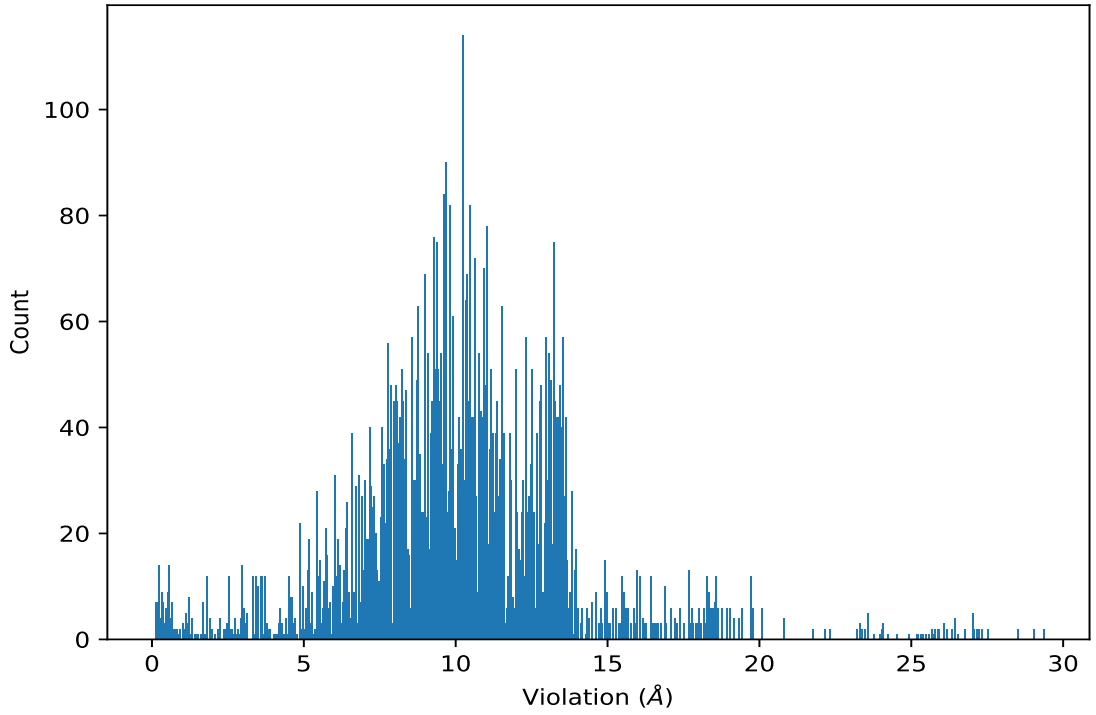
Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Models[1]	Mean (Å)	SD[1] (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD12	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	18.23	0.7	18.3
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD12	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	18.23	0.7	18.3
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD13	2:C:6:LYS:HD2	10	18.23	0.7	18.3
(1,68)	1:A:508:LEU:HD13	2:C:6:LYS:HD3	10	18.23	0.7	18.3
(1,54)	1:A:590:ALA:HA	2:B:44:ILE:HG21	10	17.96	0.46	18.03
(1,54)	1:A:590:ALA:HA	2:B:44:ILE:HG22	10	17.96	0.46	18.03
(1,54)	1:A:590:ALA:HA	2:B:44:ILE:HG23	10	17.96	0.46	18.03
(1,63)	1:A:541:ASP:OD1	2:B:74:ARG:NH1	10	17.57	1.89	17.44
(1,63)	1:A:541:ASP:OD1	2:B:74:ARG:NH2	10	17.57	1.89	17.44
(1,63)	1:A:541:ASP:OD2	2:B:74:ARG:NH1	10	17.57	1.89	17.44
(1,63)	1:A:541:ASP:OD2	2:B:74:ARG:NH2	10	17.57	1.89	17.44
(1,53)	1:A:590:ALA:HA	2:B:44:ILE:HD11	10	17.55	0.51	17.71

[1]Number of violated models, [2]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)
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	6	29.36
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	6	29.36
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	4	29.01
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	4	29.01
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	10	28.5
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	10	28.5
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	7	27.51
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	7	27.51
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	3	27.34
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	3	27.34
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	2	27.21
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	2	27.21
(1,66)	1:A:583:ASP:OD1	2:B:6:LYS:NZ	8	27.16
(1,66)	1:A:583:ASP:OD2	2:B:6:LYS:NZ	8	27.16
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	9	27.05
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE2	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	9	27.05
(2,1)	1:A:583:ASP:OD1	2:B:68:HIS:NE2	10	27.04
(1,102)	1:A:504:GLU:OE1	2:C:6:LYS:NZ	1	27.03

10 Dihedral-angle violation analysis

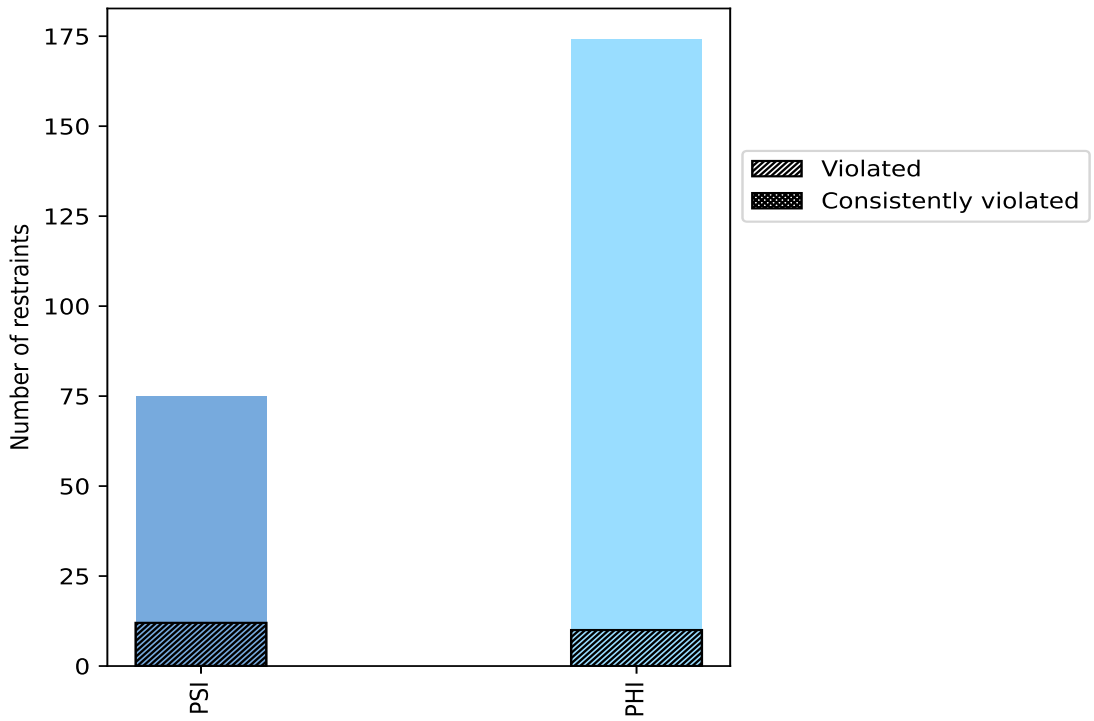
10.1 Summary of dihedral-angle violations

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.

Angle type	Count	%[1]	Violated[3]			Consistently Violated[4]		
			Count	%[2]	%[1]	Count	%[2]	%[1]
PSI	75	30.1	12	16.0	4.8	0	0.0	0.0
PHI	174	69.9	10	5.7	4.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	249	100.0	22	8.8	8.8	0	0.0	0.0

[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



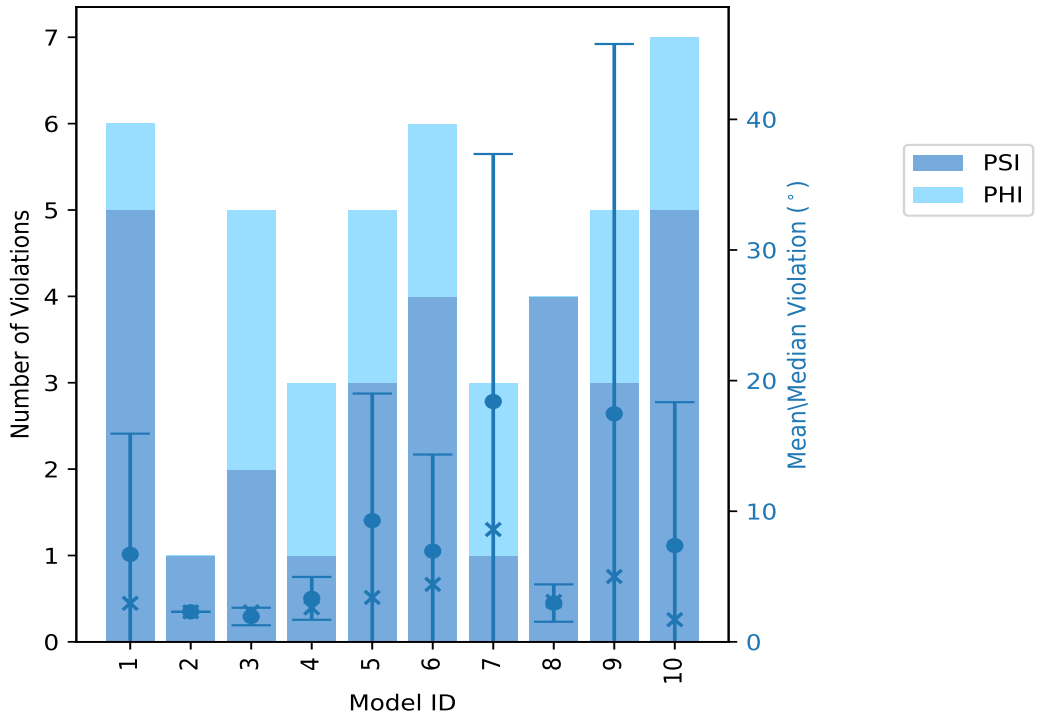
Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories

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° are not included in the statistics.

Model ID	Number of violations			Mean (°)	Max (°)	SD (°)	Median (°)
	PSI	PHI	Total				
1	5	1	6	6.7	27.2	9.24	2.95
2	1	0	1	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3
3	2	3	5	1.94	2.8	0.67	2.3
4	1	2	3	3.33	5.6	1.64	2.6
5	3	2	5	9.28	26.0	9.73	3.4
6	4	2	6	6.95	23.1	7.39	4.4
7	1	2	3	18.4	44.9	18.95	8.6
8	4	0	4	2.97	4.6	1.43	3.1
9	3	2	5	17.46	74.0	28.31	5.0
10	5	2	7	7.37	33.7	10.98	1.7

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

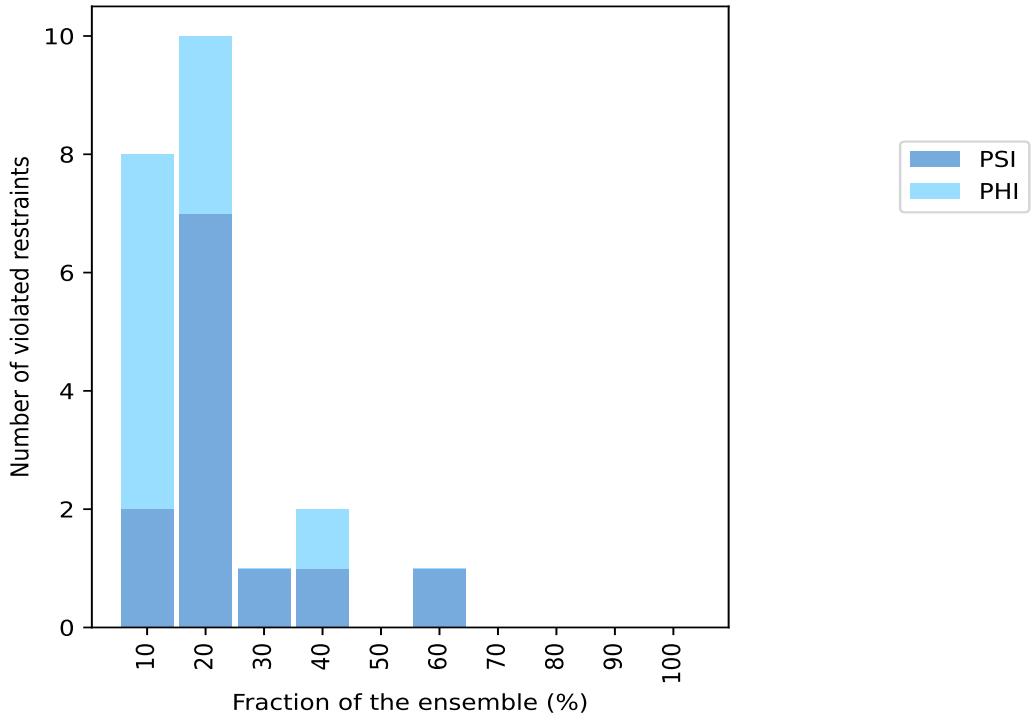
10.3 Dihedral-angle violation statistics for the ensemble

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.

Number of violated restraints			Fraction of the ensemble	
PSI	PHI	Total	Count[1]	%
2	6	8	1	10.0
7	3	10	2	20.0
1	0	1	3	30.0
1	1	2	4	40.0
0	0	0	5	50.0
1	0	1	6	60.0
0	0	0	7	70.0
0	0	0	8	80.0
0	0	0	9	90.0
0	0	0	10	100.0

[1] Number of models with violations

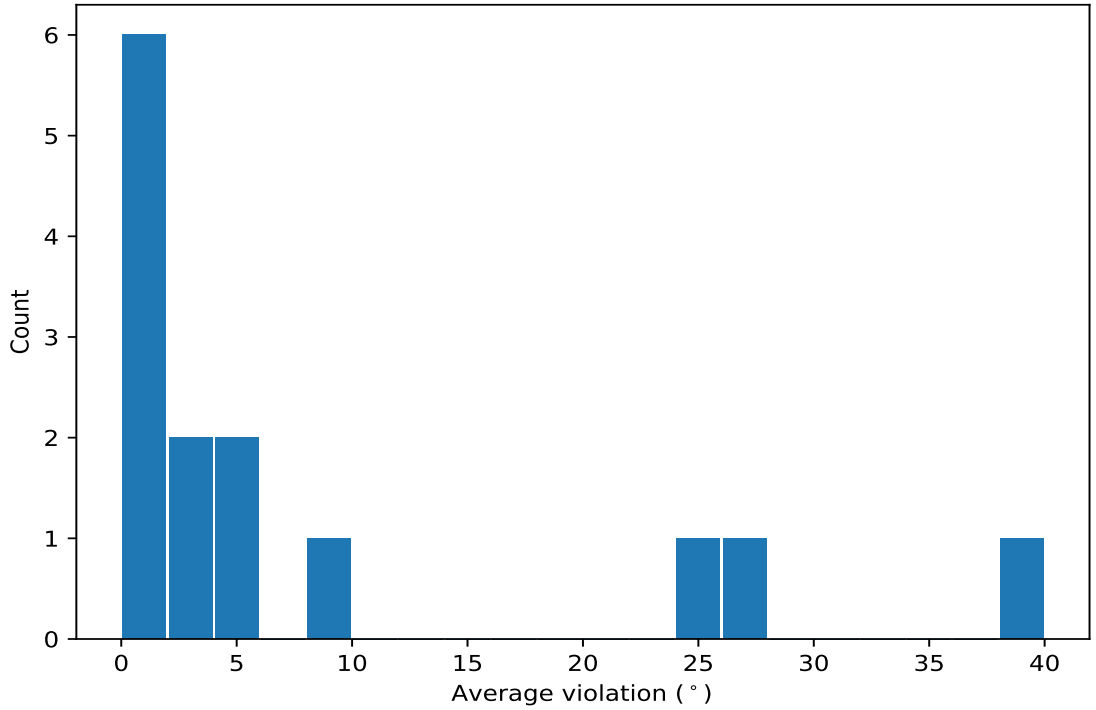
10.3.1 Bar graph : Dihedral-angle Violation statistics for the ensemble



10.4 Most violated dihedral-angle restraints in the ensemble

10.4.1 Histogram : Distribution of mean dihedral-angle violations

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

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.

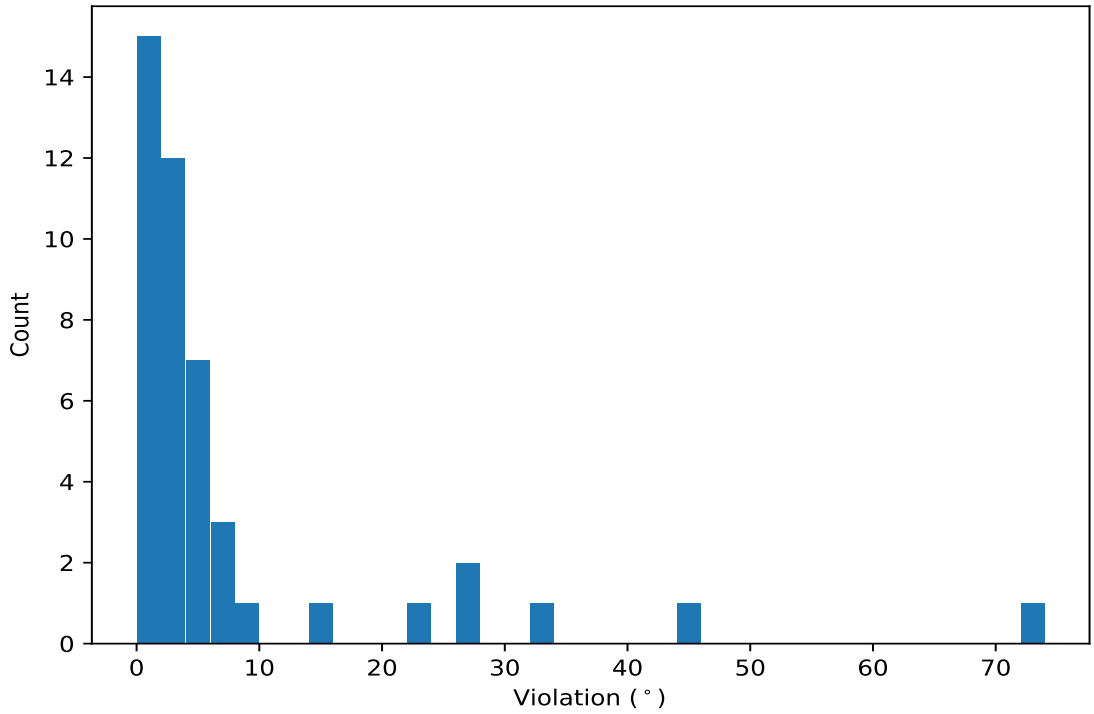
Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Atom-3	Atom-4	Models[1]	Mean	SD[2]	Median
(1,35)	1:A:513:ALA:N	1:A:513:ALA:CA	1:A:513:ALA:C	1:A:514:ALA:N	6	4.17	1.24	3.95
(1,14)	1:A:502:ASN:C	1:A:503:ASP:N	1:A:503:ASP:CA	1:A:503:ASP:C	4	26.83	28.76	15.8
(1,92)	1:A:552:GLU:N	1:A:552:GLU:CA	1:A:552:GLU:C	1:A:553:ARG:N	4	8.15	4.07	6.95
(1,111)	1:A:571:GLY:N	1:A:571:GLY:CA	1:A:571:GLY:C	1:A:572:ILE:N	3	1.83	0.33	1.6
(1,208)	2:B:7:THR:C	2:B:8:LEU:N	2:B:8:LEU:CA	2:B:8:LEU:C	2	39.3	5.6	39.3
(1,117)	1:A:578:GLY:C	1:A:579:GLU:N	1:A:579:GLU:CA	1:A:579:GLU:C	2	25.15	2.05	25.15
(1,118)	1:A:579:GLU:N	1:A:579:GLU:CA	1:A:579:GLU:C	1:A:580:GLN:N	2	4.85	1.15	4.85
(1,141)	1:A:596:THR:N	1:A:596:THR:CA	1:A:596:THR:C	1:A:597:SER:N	2	3.75	2.55	3.75
(1,12)	1:A:498:ALA:N	1:A:498:ALA:CA	1:A:498:ALA:C	1:A:499:GLY:N	2	3.1	2.0	3.1
(1,97)	1:A:564:ARG:N	1:A:564:ARG:CA	1:A:564:ARG:C	1:A:565:PHE:N	2	1.85	0.15	1.85

[1] Number of violated models, [2]Standard deviation, All angle values are in degree (°)

10.5 All violated dihedral-angle restraints

10.5.1 Histogram : Distribution of violations

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

The following table provides the list of violationsfor 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 (°)
(1,14)	1:A:502:ASN:C	1:A:503:ASP:N	1:A:503:ASP:CA	1:A:503:ASP:C	9	74.0
(1,208)	2:B:7:THR:C	2:B:8:LEU:N	2:B:8:LEU:CA	2:B:8:LEU:C	7	44.9
(1,208)	2:B:7:THR:C	2:B:8:LEU:N	2:B:8:LEU:CA	2:B:8:LEU:C	10	33.7
(1,117)	1:A:578:GLY:C	1:A:579:GLU:N	1:A:579:GLU:CA	1:A:579:GLU:C	1	27.2
(1,14)	1:A:502:ASN:C	1:A:503:ASP:N	1:A:503:ASP:CA	1:A:503:ASP:C	5	26.0
(1,117)	1:A:578:GLY:C	1:A:579:GLU:N	1:A:579:GLU:CA	1:A:579:GLU:C	6	23.1
(1,92)	1:A:552:GLU:N	1:A:552:GLU:CA	1:A:552:GLU:C	1:A:553:ARG:N	5	14.6
(1,92)	1:A:552:GLU:N	1:A:552:GLU:CA	1:A:552:GLU:C	1:A:553:ARG:N	7	8.6
(1,35)	1:A:513:ALA:N	1:A:513:ALA:CA	1:A:513:ALA:C	1:A:514:ALA:N	10	6.5
(1,141)	1:A:596:THR:N	1:A:596:THR:CA	1:A:596:THR:C	1:A:597:SER:N	10	6.3