wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

Jun 3, 2023 – 12:02 PM EDT

PDB ID	:	6V4T
BMRB ID	:	30503
Title	:	MPER-TMD of HIV-1 Env bound with the entry inhibitor S2C3
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Deposited on	:	2019-11-30

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

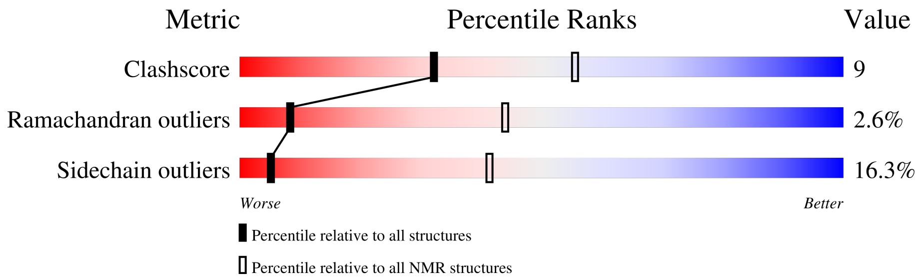
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Mogul	:	1.8.5 (274361), CSD as541be (2020)
buster-report	:	1.1.7 (2018)
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
wwPDB-RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
wwPDB-ShiftChecker	:	v1.2
BMRB Restraints 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 4%.

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	51	73% 27%
1	B	51	76% 24%
1	C	51	67% 31% •

2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 14 models. Model 1 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models).

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:660-A:710, B:660-B:710, C:660-C:709 (152)	1.83	1

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 2 single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	3, 4, 8, 9, 11
2	1, 6, 7, 12
3	2, 13, 14
Single-model clusters	5; 10

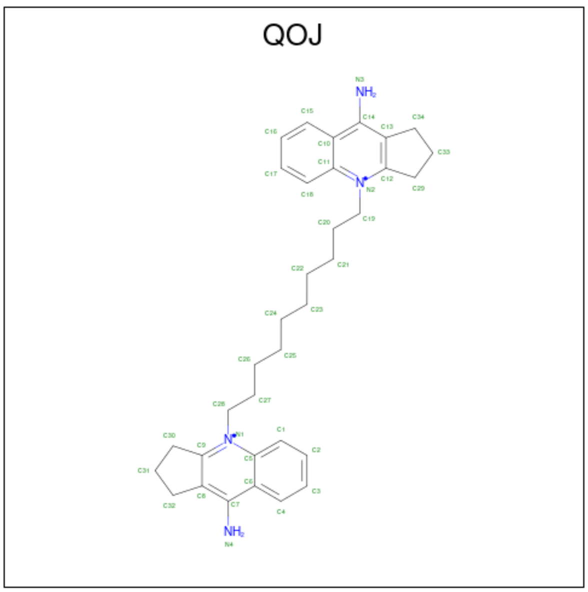
3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 2958 atoms, of which 1521 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Envelope glycoprotein gp160.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	
1	A	51	904	301	463	73	67	0
1	B	51	904	301	463	73	67	0
1	C	51	904	301	463	73	67	0

- Molecule 2 is 4-[10-(9-azanyl-2,3-dihydro-1 {H}-cyclopenta[b]quinolin-4-yl)decyl]-2,3-dihydro-1 {H}-cyclopenta[b]quinolin-9-amine (three-letter code: QOJ) (formula: $C_{34}H_{44}N_4$) (labeled as "Ligand of Interest" by depositor).



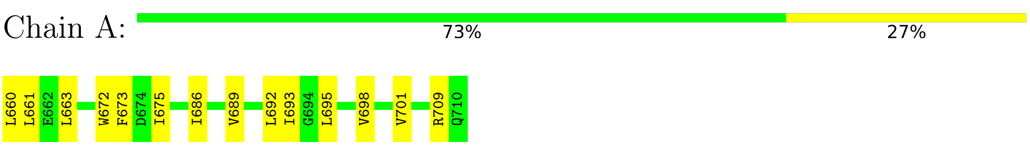
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms			
			Total	C	H	N
2	A	1	82	34	44	4
2	B	1	82	34	44	4
2	C	1	82	34	44	4

4 Residue-property plots (i)

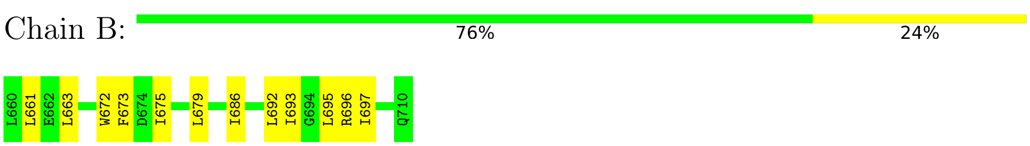
4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

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.

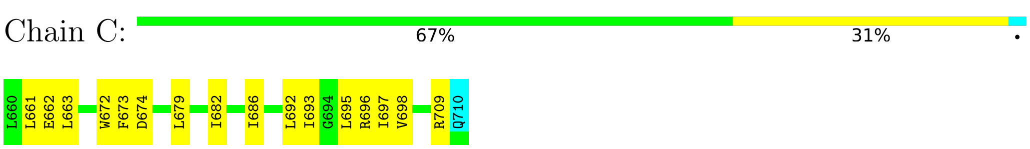
- Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160



- Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160



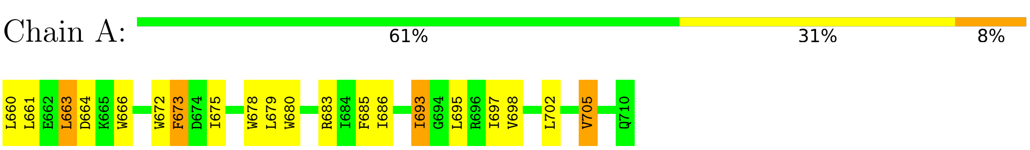
- Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160



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

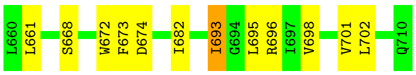
The representative model is number 1. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160



- Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160

Chain B: 



• Molecule 1: Envelope glycoprotein gp160

Chain C: 

5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

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

Of the 100 calculated structures, 14 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	refinement	
X-PLOR NIH	structure calculation	

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	96
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	96
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	4%

6 Model quality (i)

6.1 Standard geometry (i)

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

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	441	463	460	10±3
1	B	441	463	460	10±3
1	C	431	455	452	12±3
2	A	38	44	0	0±1
2	C	38	44	0	0±1
All	All	19978	21182	19208	370

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 9.

5 of 238 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:C:692:LEU:HD13	1:C:693:ILE:N	0.79	1.92	4	4
1:B:686:ILE:HG21	1:C:686:ILE:HD11	0.75	1.58	5	2
1:B:686:ILE:HG21	1:C:686:ILE:HD12	0.75	1.56	11	5
1:A:661:LEU:HD13	1:C:666:TRP:NE1	0.72	2.00	10	1
1:A:698:VAL:O	1:A:701:VAL:HG22	0.71	1.84	10	2

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	49/51 (96%)	45±1 (91±3%)	3±1 (6±2%)	1±1 (3±1%)	8	44
1	B	49/51 (96%)	46±1 (94±3%)	2±1 (4±2%)	1±1 (2±2%)	11	52
1	C	49/51 (96%)	46±1 (93±3%)	2±1 (3±2%)	2±1 (3±2%)	7	39
All	All	2058/2142 (96%)	1913 (93%)	92 (4%)	53 (3%)	8	44

5 of 13 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	B	673	PHE	9
1	A	673	PHE	8
1	C	673	PHE	7
1	A	661	LEU	5
1	C	709	ARG	5

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	47/47 (100%)	39±2 (84±5%)	8±2 (16±5%)	5	42
1	B	47/47 (100%)	39±2 (84±3%)	8±2 (16±3%)	5	42
1	C	46/47 (98%)	38±2 (83±4%)	8±2 (17±4%)	5	41
All	All	1960/1974 (99%)	1641 (84%)	319 (16%)	5	41

5 of 94 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	B	695	LEU	10
1	B	693	ILE	9
1	C	693	ILE	9
1	A	693	ILE	8
1	C	679	LEU	8

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)

3 ligands 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
2	QOJ	A	801	-	41,43,43	3.72±0.01	28±0 (68±0%)
2	QOJ	C	801	-	41,43,43	3.72±0.01	28±0 (68±0%)
2	QOJ	B	801	-	41,43,43	3.72±0.02	28±0 (67±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
2	QOJ	A	801	-	48,60,60	2.41±0.05	13±1 (26±2%)
2	QOJ	C	801	-	48,60,60	2.40±0.05	13±1 (26±2%)
2	QOJ	B	801	-	48,60,60	2.40±0.05	12±1 (25±2%)

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
2	QOJ	A	801	-	-	0±0,13,87,87	0±0,6,6,6
2	QOJ	C	801	-	-	0±0,13,87,87	0±0,6,6,6
2	QOJ	B	801	-	-	0±0,13,87,87	0±0,6,6,6

5 of 84 unique bond 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(Å)	Ideal(Å)	Models	
								Worst	Total
2	B	801	QOJ	C6-C5	9.90	1.58	1.42	3	14
2	A	801	QOJ	C6-C5	9.89	1.58	1.42	10	14
2	B	801	QOJ	C10-C11	9.87	1.58	1.42	8	14
2	C	801	QOJ	C6-C5	9.87	1.58	1.42	10	14
2	C	801	QOJ	C10-C11	9.86	1.58	1.42	10	14

5 of 43 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
2	C	801	QOJ	C18-C11-N2	7.90	129.11	121.36	1	14
2	C	801	QOJ	C1-C5-N1	7.86	129.07	121.36	10	14
2	B	801	QOJ	C18-C11-N2	7.82	129.03	121.36	7	14
2	B	801	QOJ	C1-C5-N1	7.81	129.03	121.36	8	14
2	A	801	QOJ	C1-C5-N1	7.74	128.95	121.36	5	14

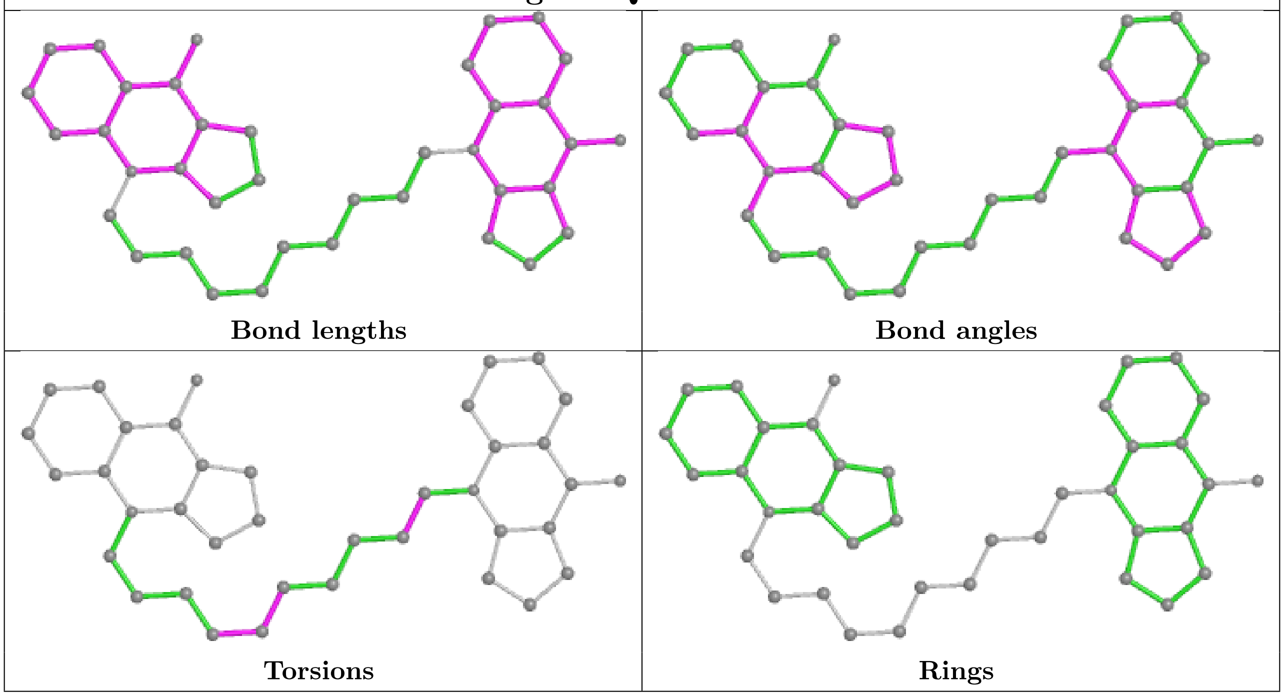
There are no chirality outliers.

There are no torsion outliers.

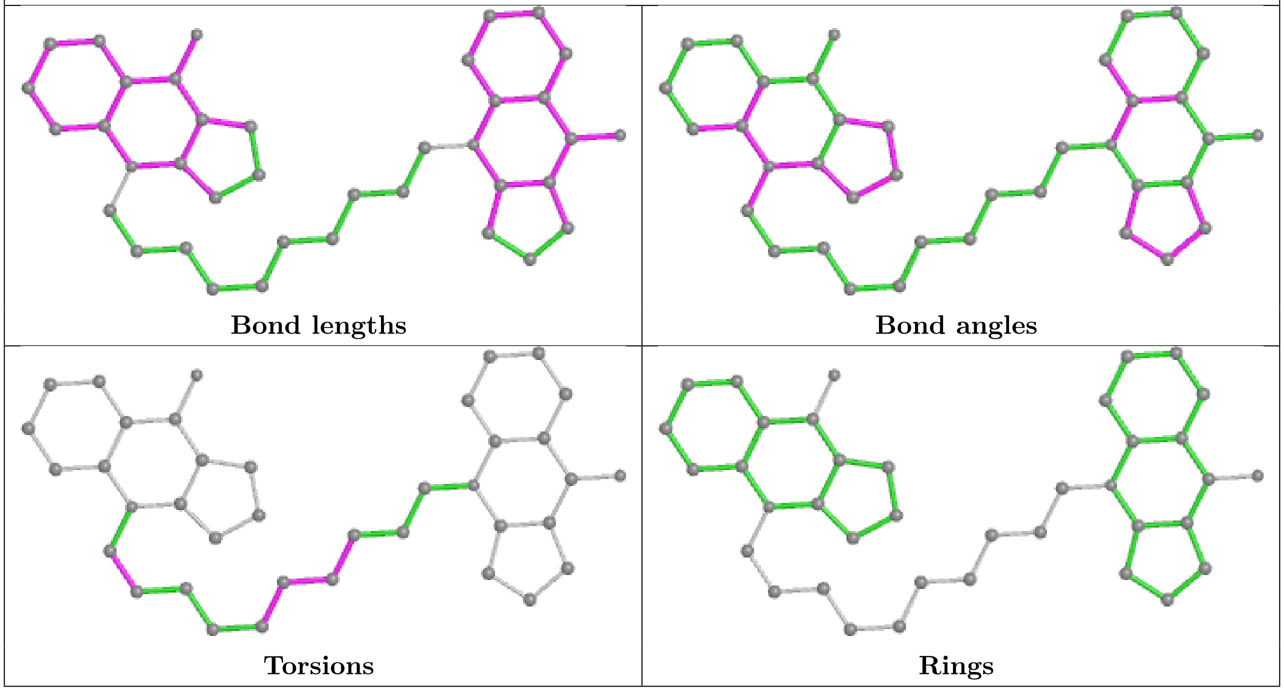
There are no ring outliers.

The following is a two-dimensional graphical depiction of Mogul quality analysis of bond lengths, bond angles, torsion angles, and ring geometry for all instances of the Ligand of Interest. In addition, ligands with molecular weight > 250 and outliers as shown on the validation Tables will also be included. For torsion angles, if less then 5% of the Mogul distribution of torsion angles is within 10 degrees of the torsion angle in question, then that torsion angle is considered an outlier. Any bond that is central to one or more torsion angles identified as an outlier by Mogul will be highlighted in the graph. For rings, the root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) between the ring in question and similar rings identified by Mogul is calculated over all ring torsion angles. If the average RMSD is greater than 60 degrees and the minimal RMSD between the ring in question and any Mogul-identified rings is also greater than 60 degrees, then that ring is considered an outlier. The outliers are highlighted in purple. The color gray indicates Mogul did not find sufficient equivalents in the CSD to analyse the geometry.

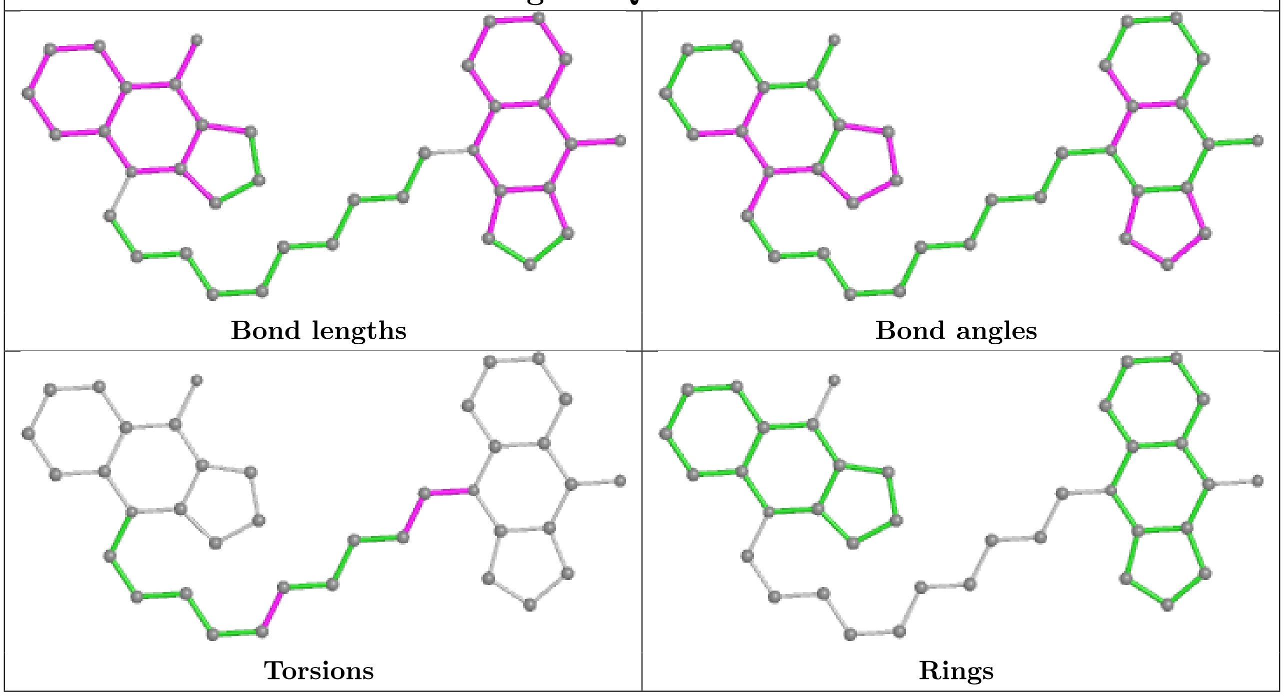
Ligand QOJ A 801



Ligand QOJ C 801



Ligand QOJ B 801



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 4% for the well-defined parts and 4% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *BMRB.txt*

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	96
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	96
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	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{13}C'$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
^{15}N	48	1.54 ± 0.51	Should be applied

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 4%, i.e. 96 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 2409. 0 out of 42 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	96/766 (13%)	48/310 (15%)	0/304 (0%)	48/152 (32%)
Sidechain	0/1346 (0%)	0/894 (0%)	0/402 (0%)	0/50 (0%)

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	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Aromatic	0/297 (0%)	0/147 (0%)	0/135 (0%)	0/15 (0%)
Overall	96/2409 (4%)	48/1351 (4%)	0/841 (0%)	48/217 (22%)

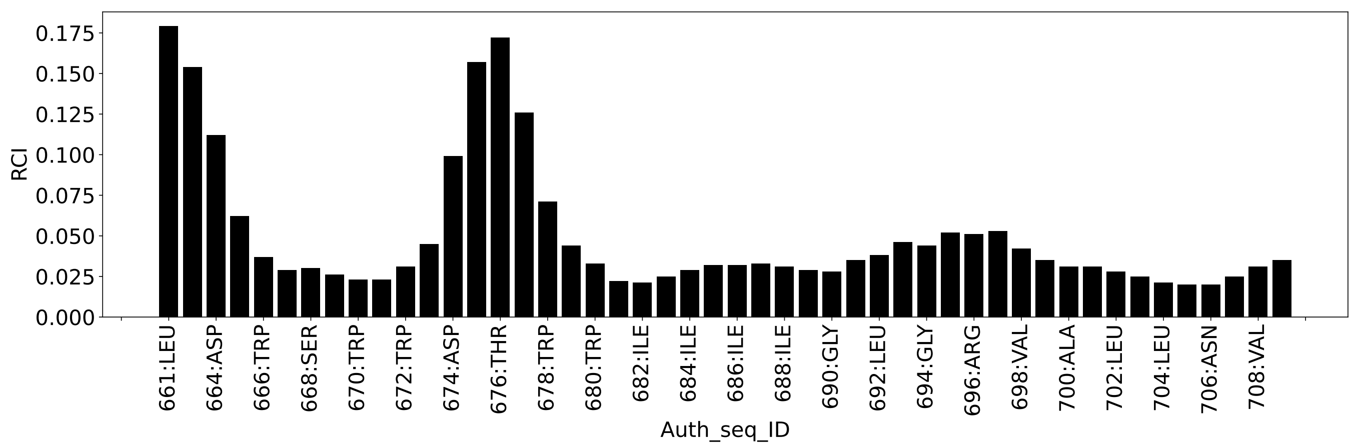
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

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:



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	729
Intra-residue (|i-j|=0)	96
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	294
Medium range (|i-j|>1 and |i-j|<5)	285
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	33
Inter-chain	21
Hydrogen bond restraints	0
Disulfide bond restraints	0
Total dihedral-angle restraints	84
Number of unmapped restraints	0
Number of restraints per residue	5.3
Number of long range restraints per residue[1]	0.2

[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 (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)	38.7	0.2
0.2-0.5 (Medium)	27.6	0.5
>0.5 (Large)	67.7	28.51

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)	7.5	4.0
10.0-20.0 (Medium)	None	None
>20.0 (Large)	None	None

9 Distance violation analysis (i)

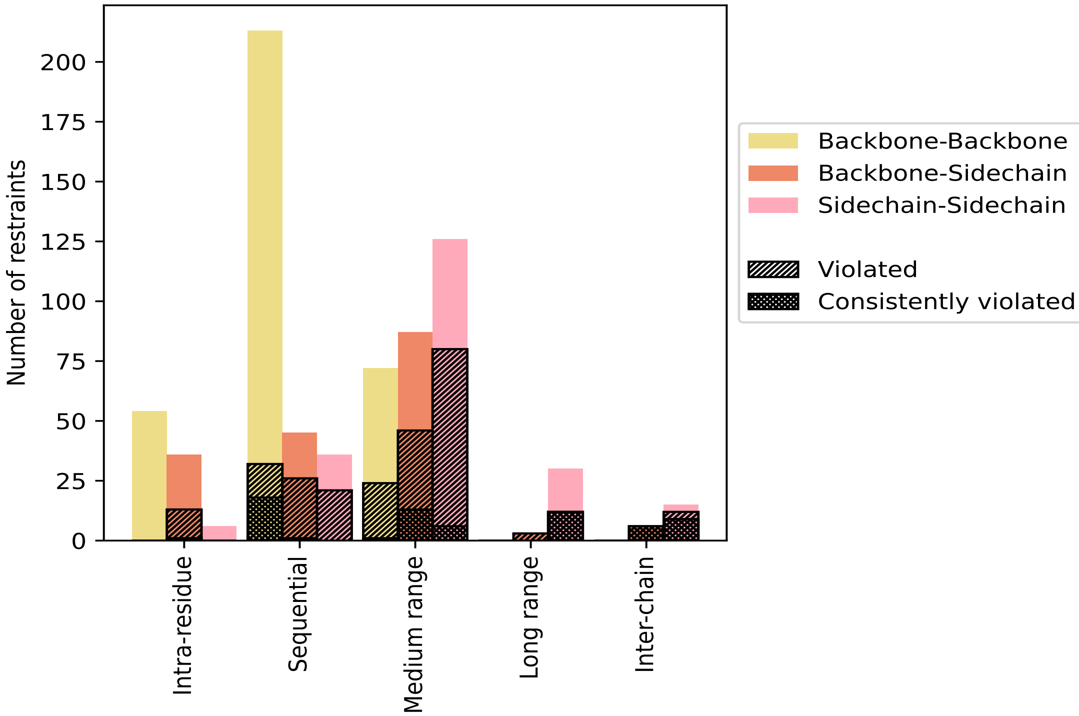
9.1 Summary of distance violations (i)

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)	96	13.2	13	13.5	1.8	1	1.0	0.1
Backbone-Backbone	54	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	36	4.9	13	36.1	1.8	1	2.8	0.1
Sidechain-Sidechain	6	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	294	40.3	79	26.9	10.8	19	6.5	2.6
Backbone-Backbone	213	29.2	32	15.0	4.4	18	8.5	2.5
Backbone-Sidechain	45	6.2	26	57.8	3.6	1	2.2	0.1
Sidechain-Sidechain	36	4.9	21	58.3	2.9	0	0.0	0.0
Medium range (|i-j|>1 & |i-j|<5)	285	39.1	150	52.6	20.6	20	7.0	2.7
Backbone-Backbone	72	9.9	24	33.3	3.3	1	1.4	0.1
Backbone-Sidechain	87	11.9	46	52.9	6.3	13	14.9	1.8
Sidechain-Sidechain	126	17.3	80	63.5	11.0	6	4.8	0.8
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	33	4.5	15	45.5	2.1	12	36.4	1.6
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	3	0.4	3	100.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	30	4.1	12	40.0	1.6	12	40.0	1.6
Inter-chain	21	2.9	18	85.7	2.5	15	71.4	2.1
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	6	0.8	6	100.0	0.8	6	100.0	0.8
Sidechain-Sidechain	15	2.1	12	80.0	1.6	9	60.0	1.2
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	729	100.0	275	37.7	37.7	67	9.2	9.2
Backbone-Backbone	339	46.5	56	16.5	7.7	19	5.6	2.6
Backbone-Sidechain	177	24.3	94	53.1	12.9	21	11.9	2.9
Sidechain-Sidechain	213	29.2	125	58.7	17.1	27	12.7	3.7

[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.

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	1	40	54	12	15	122	3.81	27.09	7.35	0.55
2	9	34	57	12	18	130	3.55	24.44	6.52	0.58
3	2	47	58	12	18	137	3.18	24.28	6.34	0.49
4	4	37	61	12	18	132	3.32	22.93	6.05	0.6
5	3	47	61	12	18	141	3.33	26.54	6.74	0.47
6	7	43	61	12	18	141	2.9	20.2	5.43	0.46
7	5	32	52	12	18	119	4.12	28.44	7.83	0.52
8	8	42	63	12	18	143	3.19	26.45	6.62	0.48
9	1	43	63	12	18	137	3.66	28.51	7.4	0.53
10	4	39	53	12	18	126	3.67	26.08	6.91	0.55
11	1	44	50	12	18	125	3.97	28.38	7.6	0.56

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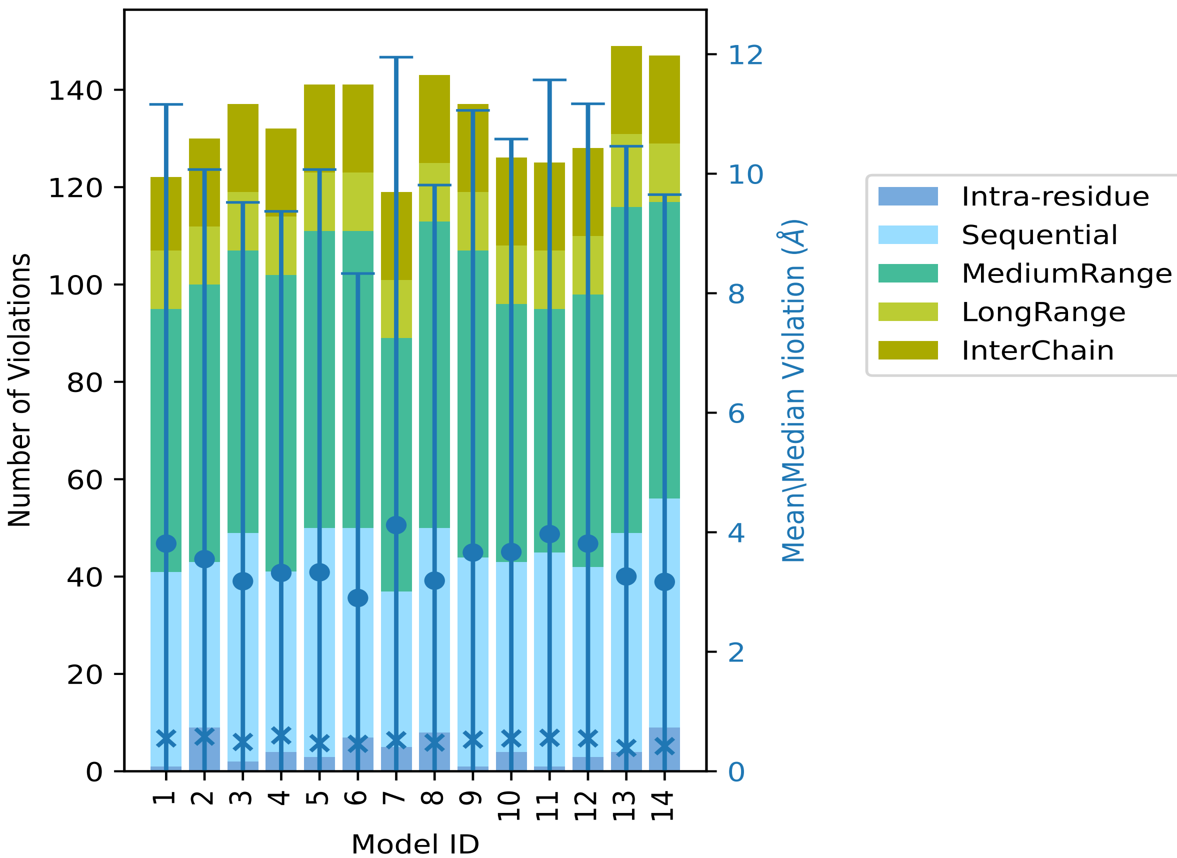
Model ID	Number of violations						Mean (Å)	Max (Å)	SD[6] (Å)	Median (Å)
	IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total				
12	3	39	56	12	18	128	3.81	27.91	7.36	0.55
13	4	45	67	15	18	149	3.26	28.51	7.2	0.39
14	9	47	61	12	18	147	3.17	25.86	6.48	0.42

[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 (i)



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

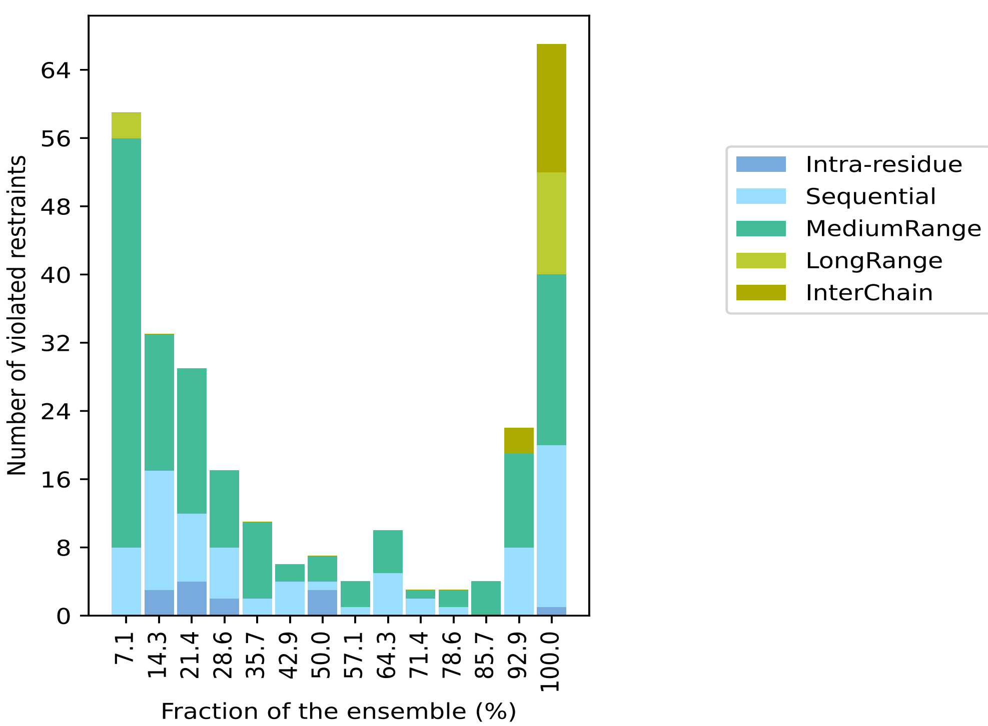
9.3 Distance violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

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, 454(IR:83, SQ:215, MR:135, LR:18, IC:3) 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	8	48	3	0	59	1	7.1
3	14	16	0	0	33	2	14.3
4	8	17	0	0	29	3	21.4
2	6	9	0	0	17	4	28.6
0	2	9	0	0	11	5	35.7
0	4	2	0	0	6	6	42.9
3	1	3	0	0	7	7	50.0
0	1	3	0	0	4	8	57.1
0	5	5	0	0	10	9	64.3
0	2	1	0	0	3	10	71.4
0	1	2	0	0	3	11	78.6
0	0	4	0	0	4	12	85.7
0	8	11	0	3	22	13	92.9
1	19	20	12	15	67	14	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

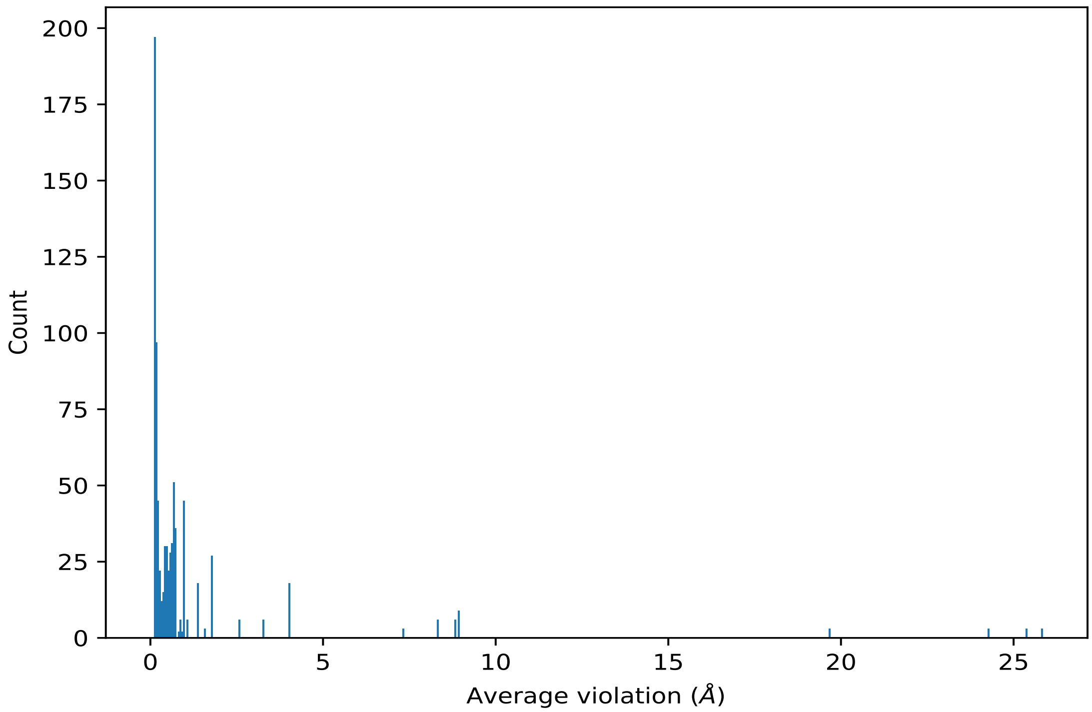
9.3.1 Bar graph : Distance violation statistics for the ensemble ⓘ



9.4 Most violated distance restraints in the ensemble (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	Models[1]	Mean (Å)	SD[1] (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,4)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	14	25.8	2.82	26.49
(1,5)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	14	25.8	2.82	26.49
(1,6)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	14	25.8	2.82	26.49
(1,7)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H151	14	25.36	2.03	25.52
(1,8)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H151	14	25.36	2.03	25.52
(1,9)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H151	14	25.36	2.03	25.52
(1,1)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H171	14	24.29	2.67	24.7
(1,2)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H171	14	24.29	2.67	24.7
(1,3)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H171	14	24.29	2.67	24.7

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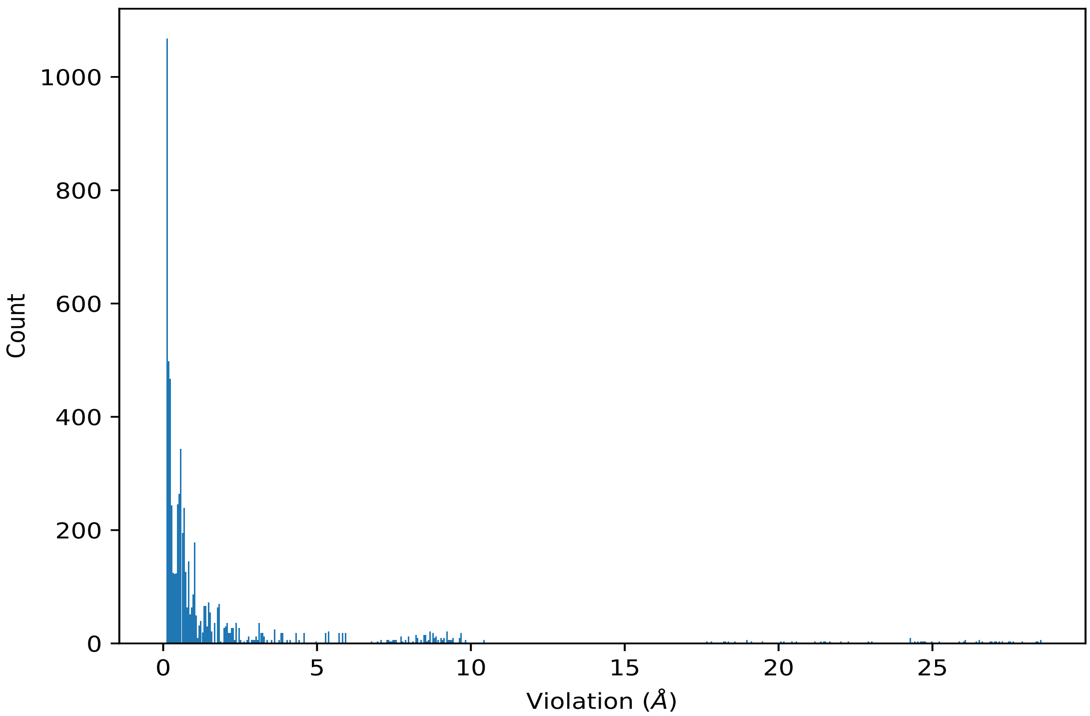
Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Models[1]	Mean (Å)	SD[1] (Å)	Median (Å)
(1,13)	1:A:675:ILE:H	2:B:801:QOJ:H181	14	19.68	1.48	19.28

[1]Number of violated models, [2]Standard deviation

9.5 All violated distance restraints

9.5.1 Histogram : Distribution of distance violations

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

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)
(1,6)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	9	28.51
(1,6)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	13	28.51
(1,5)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	9	28.51
(1,5)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	13	28.51

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Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(1,4)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	9	28.51
(1,4)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	13	28.51
(1,6)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	7	28.44
(1,5)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	7	28.44
(1,4)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	7	28.44
(1,6)	1:A:672:TRP:HE1	2:B:801:QOJ:H161	11	28.38

10 Dihedral-angle violation analysis (i)

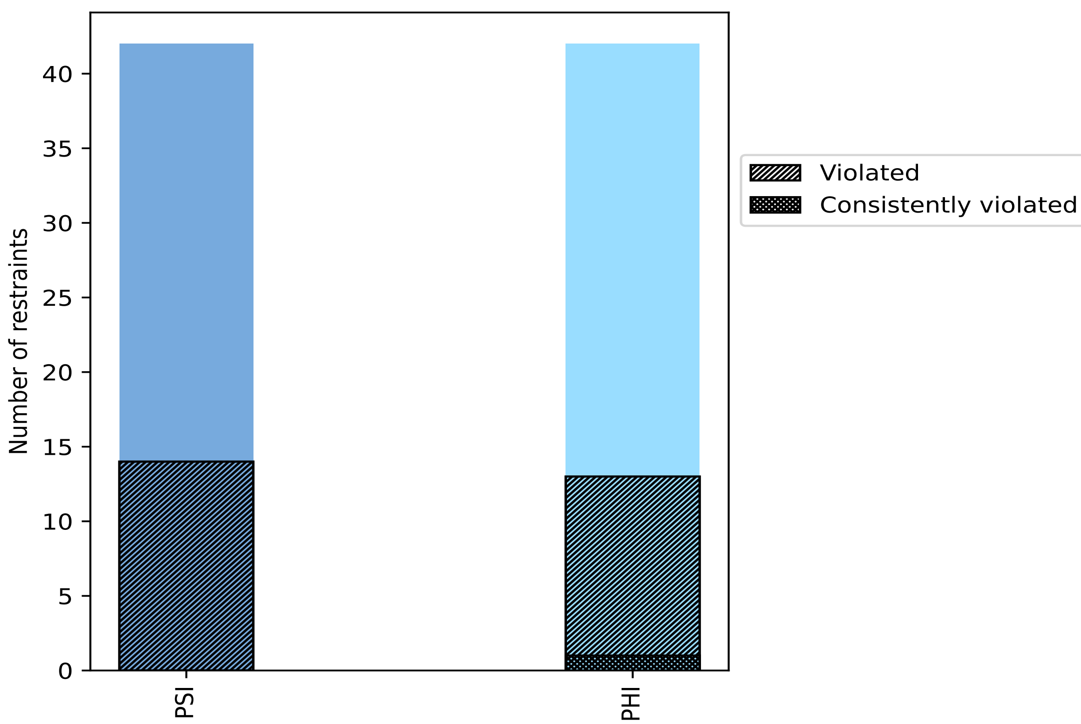
10.1 Summary of dihedral-angle violations (i)

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.

Angle type	Count	%[1]	Violated[3]			Consistently Violated[4]		
			Count	%[2]	%[1]	Count	%[2]	%[1]
PSI	42	50.0	14	33.3	16.7	0	0.0	0.0
PHI	42	50.0	13	31.0	15.5	1	2.4	1.2
Total	84	100.0	27	32.1	32.1	1	1.2	1.2

[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)



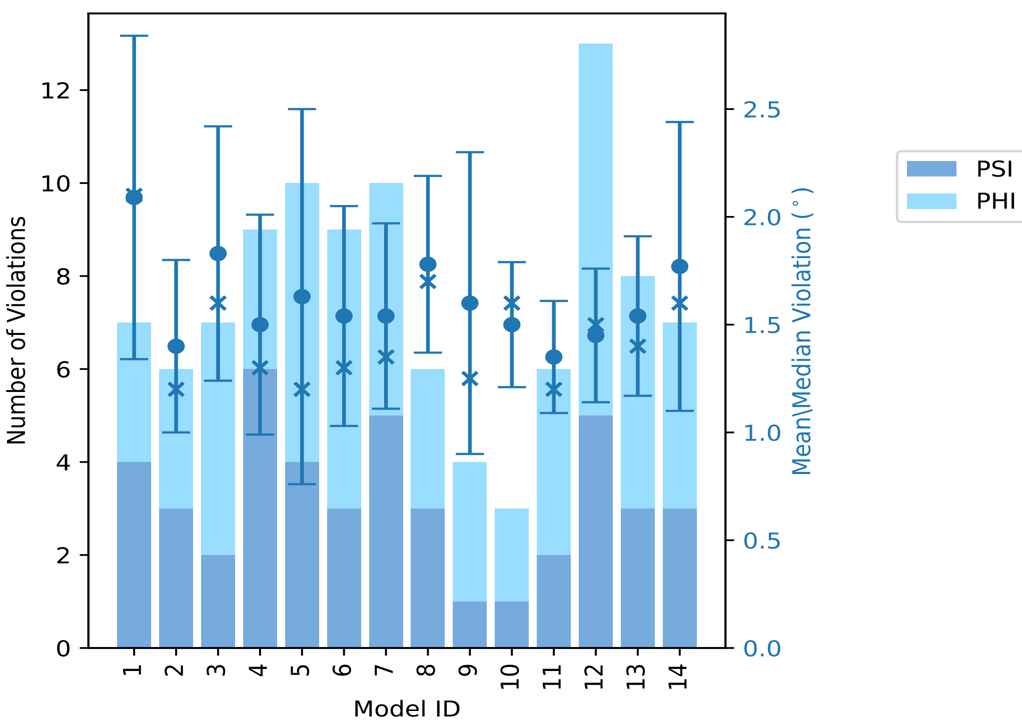
Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories

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° are not included in the statistics.

Model ID	Number of violations			Mean (°)	Max (°)	SD (°)	Median (°)
	PSI	PHI	Total				
1	4	3	7	2.09	3.4	0.75	2.1
2	3	3	6	1.4	2.2	0.4	1.2
3	2	5	7	1.83	3.1	0.59	1.6
4	6	3	9	1.5	2.7	0.51	1.3
5	4	6	10	1.63	4.0	0.87	1.2
6	3	6	9	1.54	2.8	0.51	1.3
7	5	5	10	1.54	2.4	0.43	1.35
8	3	3	6	1.78	2.5	0.41	1.7
9	1	3	4	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.25
10	1	2	3	1.5	1.8	0.29	1.6
11	2	4	6	1.35	1.8	0.26	1.2
12	5	8	13	1.45	2.1	0.31	1.5
13	3	5	8	1.54	2.1	0.37	1.4
14	3	4	7	1.77	3.3	0.67	1.6

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

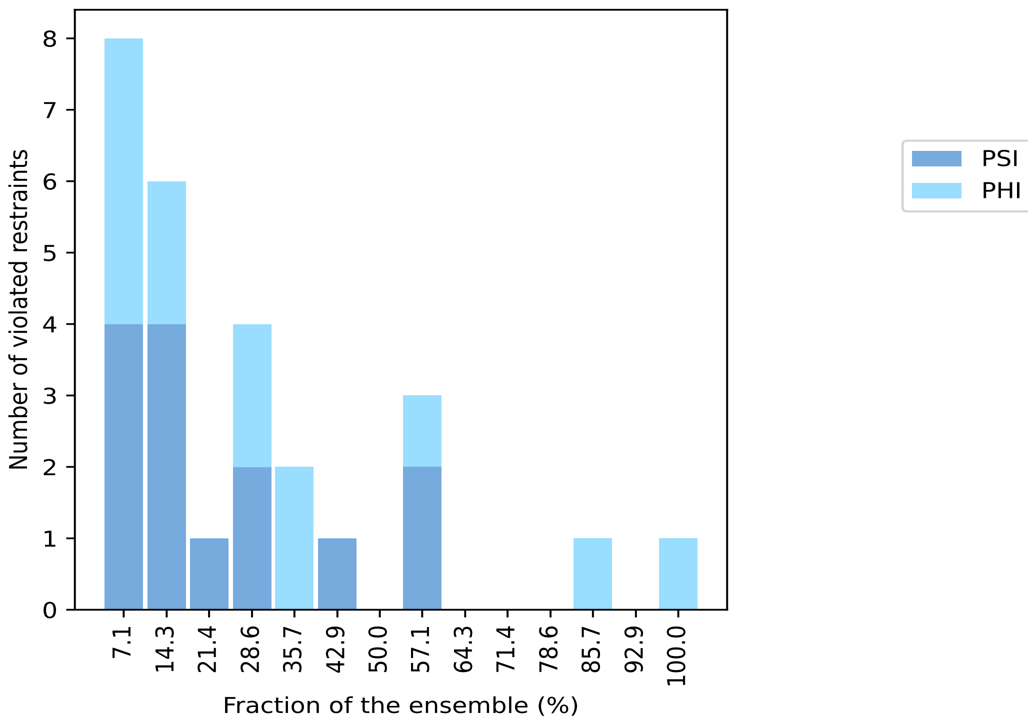
10.3 Dihedral-angle violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

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.

Number of violated restraints			Fraction of the ensemble	
PSI	PHI	Total	Count[1]	%
4	4	8	1	7.1
4	2	6	2	14.3
1	0	1	3	21.4
2	2	4	4	28.6
0	2	2	5	35.7
1	0	1	6	42.9
0	0	0	7	50.0
2	1	3	8	57.1
0	0	0	9	64.3
0	0	0	10	71.4
0	0	0	11	78.6
0	1	1	12	85.7
0	0	0	13	92.9
0	1	1	14	100.0

[1] Number of models with violations

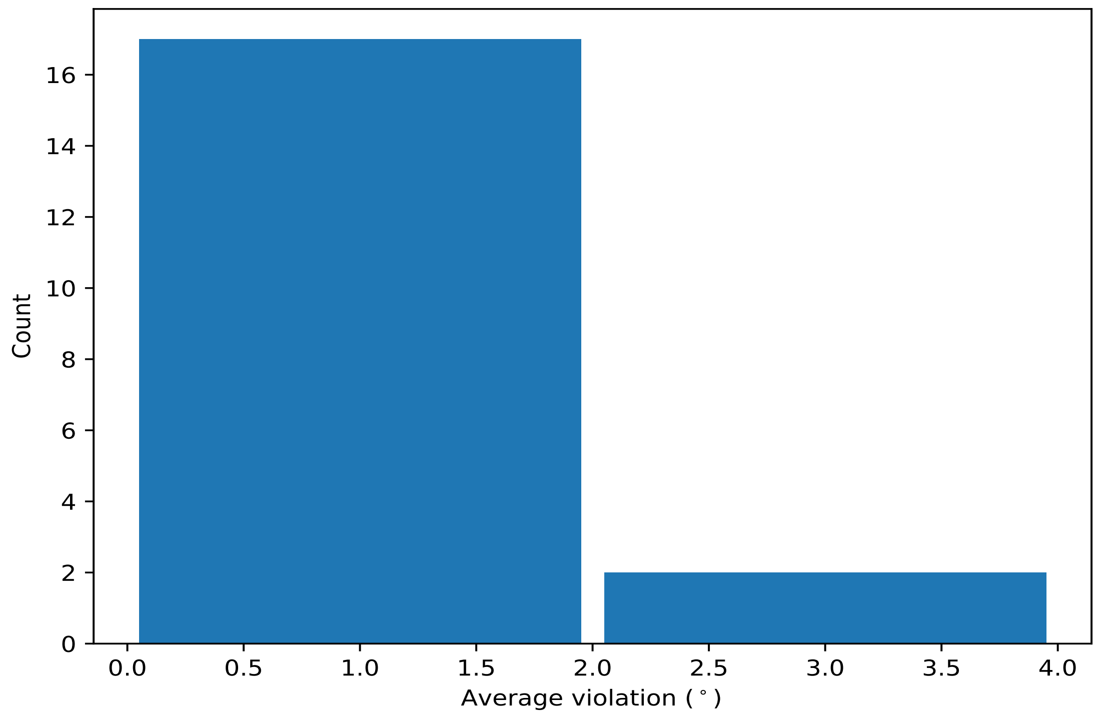
10.3.1 Bar graph : Dihedral-angle Violation statistics for the ensemble (i)



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.

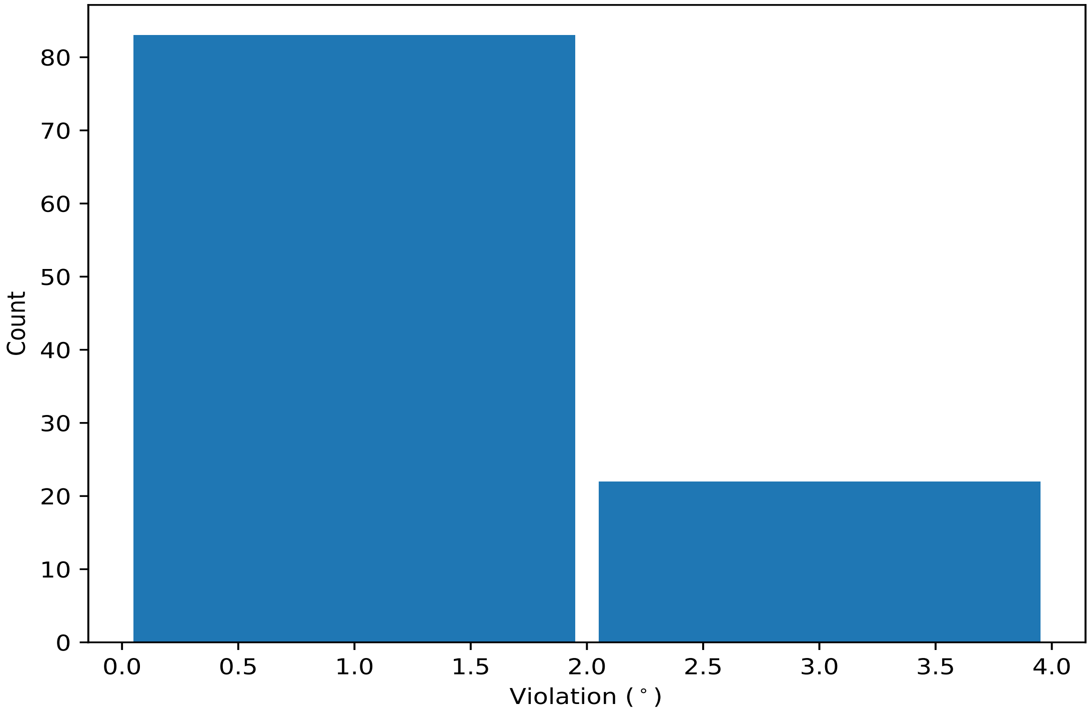
Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Atom-3	Atom-4	Models[1]	Mean	SD[2]	Median
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	14	2.2	0.78	2.05
(1,47)	1:C:688:ILE:C	1:C:689:VAL:N	1:C:689:VAL:CA	1:C:689:VAL:C	12	1.56	0.35	1.45
(1,18)	1:C:671:ASN:N	1:C:671:ASN:CA	1:C:671:ASN:C	1:C:672:TRP:N	8	2.24	0.72	2.0
(1,22)	1:C:674:ASP:N	1:C:674:ASP:CA	1:C:674:ASP:C	1:C:675:ILE:N	8	1.84	0.53	1.9
(1,23)	1:C:674:ASP:C	1:C:675:ILE:N	1:C:675:ILE:CA	1:C:675:ILE:C	8	1.76	0.31	1.8
(1,62)	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	1:C:698:VAL:N	6	1.45	0.3	1.45
(1,59)	1:C:695:LEU:C	1:C:696:ARG:N	1:C:696:ARG:CA	1:C:696:ARG:C	5	1.32	0.16	1.2
(1,21)	1:C:673:PHE:C	1:C:674:ASP:N	1:C:674:ASP:CA	1:C:674:ASP:C	5	1.22	0.04	1.2
(1,20)	1:C:672:TRP:N	1:C:672:TRP:CA	1:C:672:TRP:C	1:C:673:PHE:N	4	1.52	0.16	1.45
(1,63)	1:C:697:ILE:C	1:C:698:VAL:N	1:C:698:VAL:CA	1:C:698:VAL:C	4	1.4	0.41	1.2

[1] Number of violated models, [2]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 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 (°)
(1,18)	1:C:671:ASN:N	1:C:671:ASN:CA	1:C:671:ASN:C	1:C:672:TRP:N	5	4.0
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	1	3.4
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	14	3.3
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	3	3.1
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	6	2.8
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	9	2.8
(1,61)	1:C:696:ARG:C	1:C:697:ILE:N	1:C:697:ILE:CA	1:C:697:ILE:C	4	2.7
(1,22)	1:C:674:ASP:N	1:C:674:ASP:CA	1:C:674:ASP:C	1:C:675:ILE:N	1	2.6
(1,22)	1:C:674:ASP:N	1:C:674:ASP:CA	1:C:674:ASP:C	1:C:675:ILE:N	8	2.5
(1,18)	1:C:671:ASN:N	1:C:671:ASN:CA	1:C:671:ASN:C	1:C:672:TRP:N	1	2.4