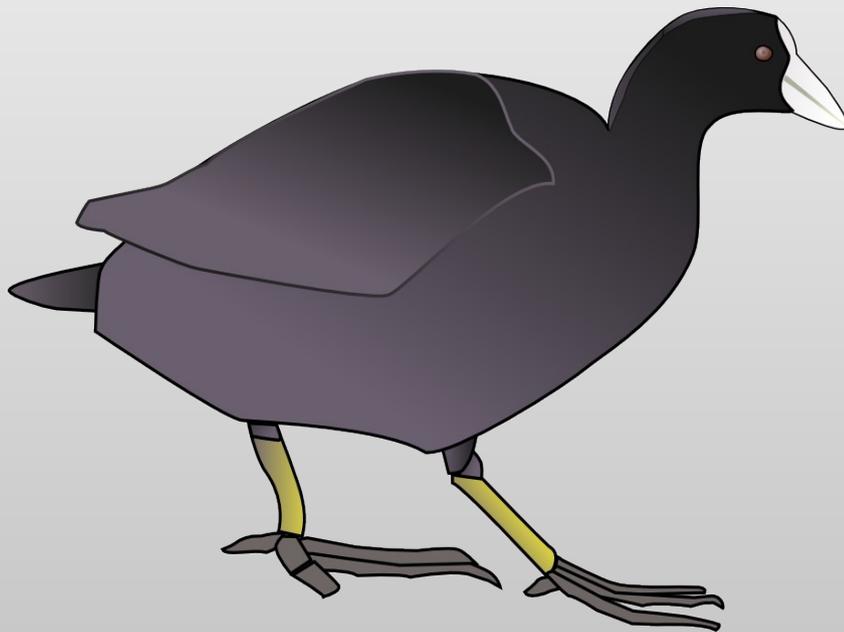
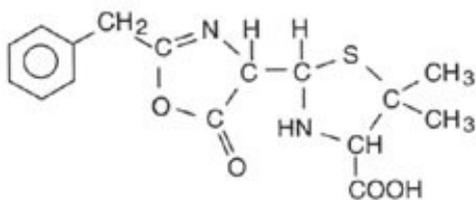


Coot

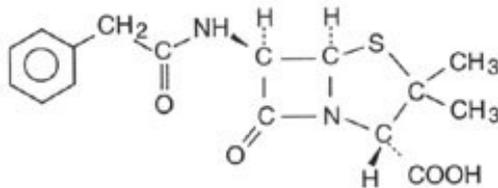


Judit Debreczeni
December 2014

(a)



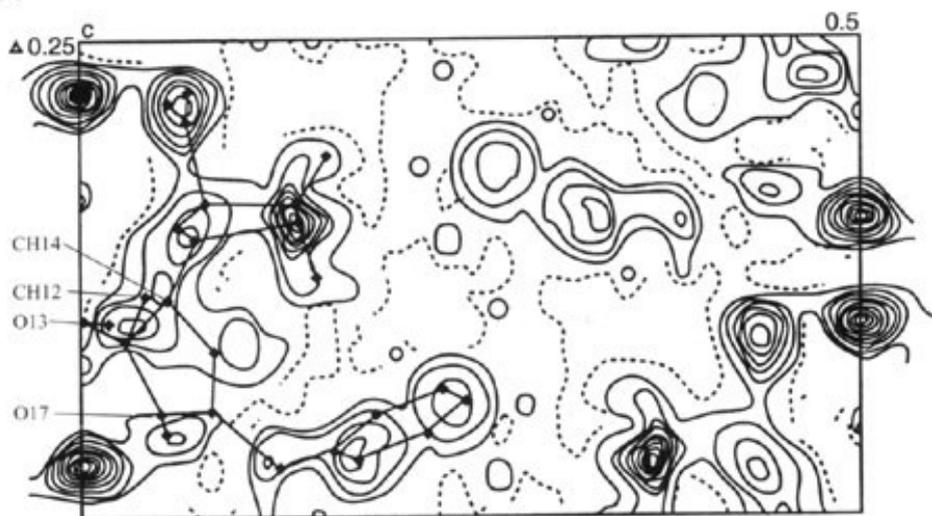
Oxazolone



β -Lactam

Is there a 4-membered ring?

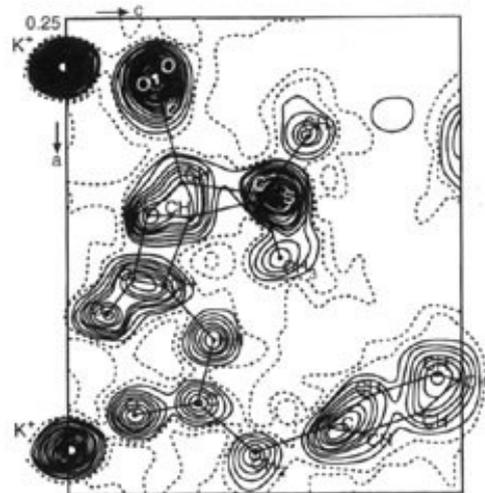
(b)



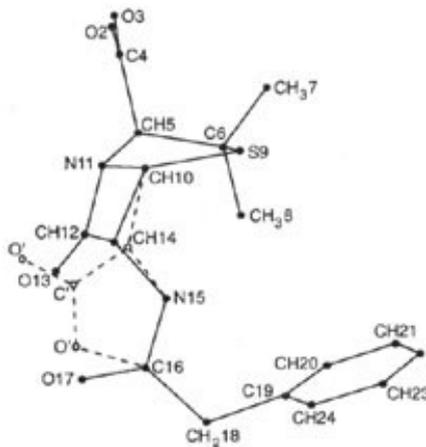
First Projection Fourier map
Phased by Rb

Dotted bonds indicate
the bonding for the
oxazolone structure.

(c)



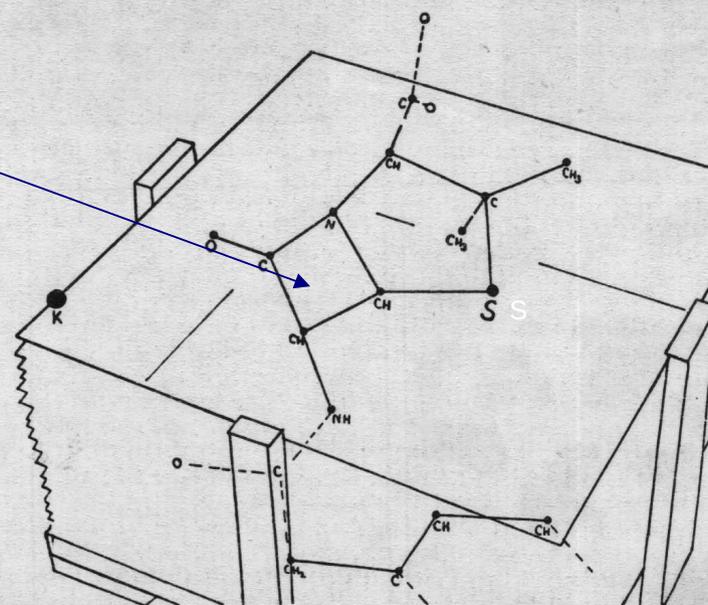
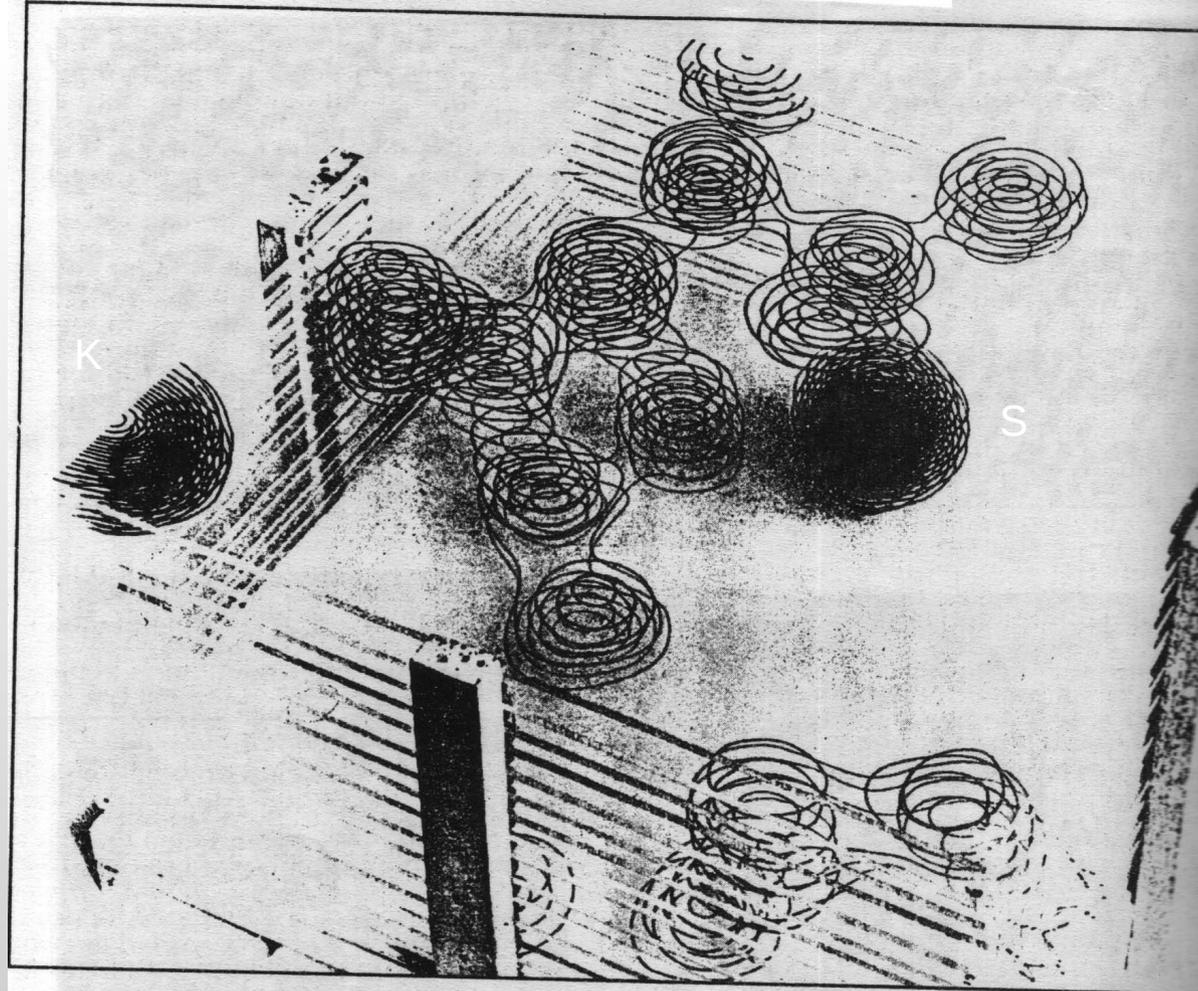
(d)



Final map Yes!!

The 3-dimensional penicillin G map calculated in 1944. This unequivocally determined its chemical structure. (The hand however is wrong.)

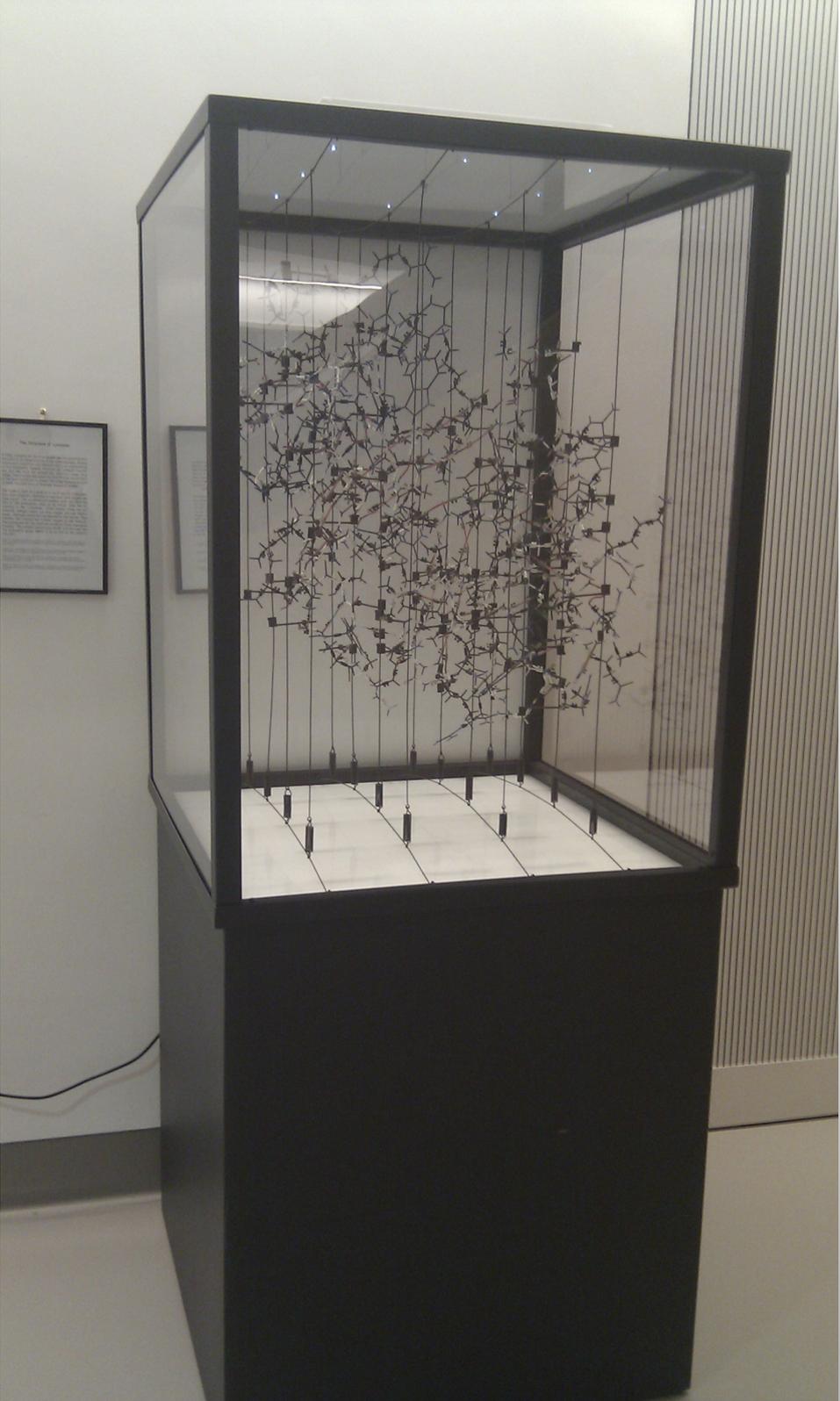
The chemical interpretation of the electron density map. The four membered beta-lactam ring, the centre of the controversy.



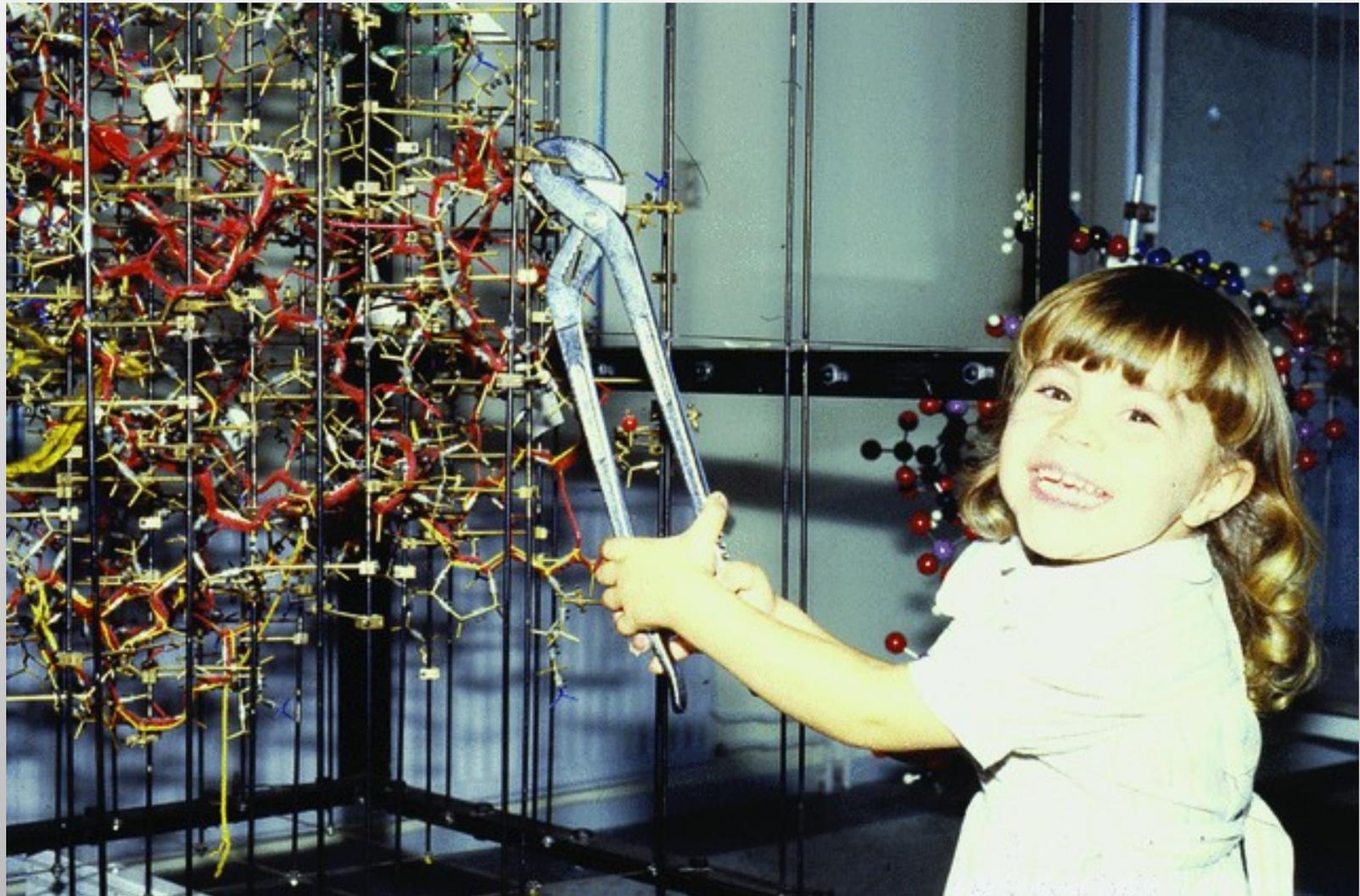


DCH building first insulin model

Lysozyme 1965



Kendrew wire model of alcohol dehydrogenase that is about to undergo a round of rebuilding by Maelle Cambillau



T. Alwyn Jones (2004)

- Moorhen



- Coot



K. Kay
2012

Outline

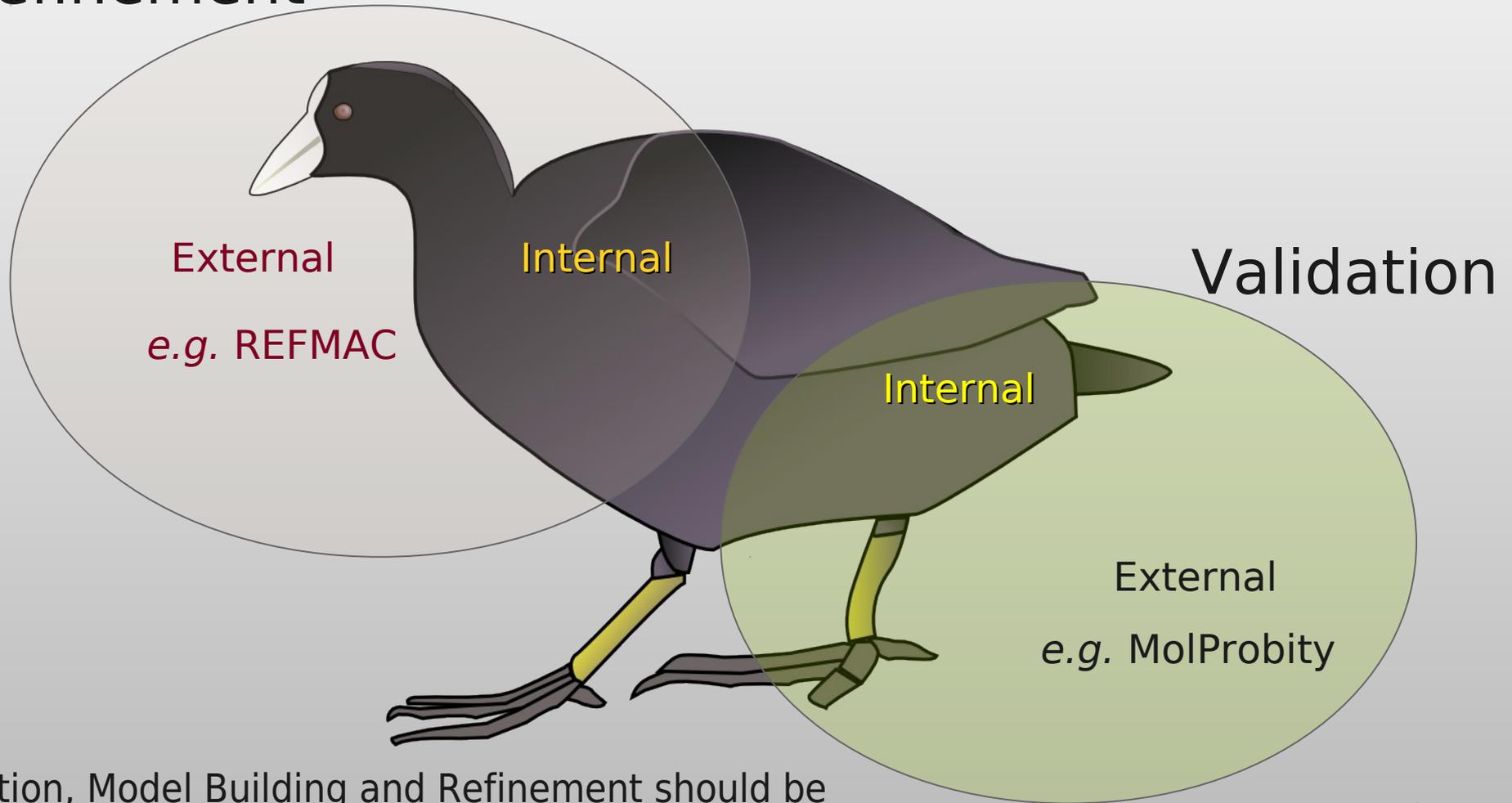
- Model building and refinement
 - Real space refinement
 - Other useful tools
 - Helix and strand placement
 - Automated fast sec structure search
 - Loop fitting
- Low res
 - Additional restraints:
 - Torsion angle restraints
 - Ramachandran restraints
 - Planar peptide restraints
 - Prosmart interface
 - Additional restraints
 - Backrub rotamers
 - Map sharpening
 - Jiggle fit

Coot

- Crystallographic Object-Oriented Tool-kit
- Primarily a tool for the interpretation of electron density generated from X-ray data
 - with tools for modelling:
 - rotate/translate, rotamers,
 - refinement & regularization
 - add, delete
 - ligand fitting
 - Interface to other programs: SHELXL, Refmac, Libcheck, Probe&Reduce (Molprobit), EBI, EDS, Povray, Raster3D, PHENIX, ...
- A “workhorse”, not a show-pony

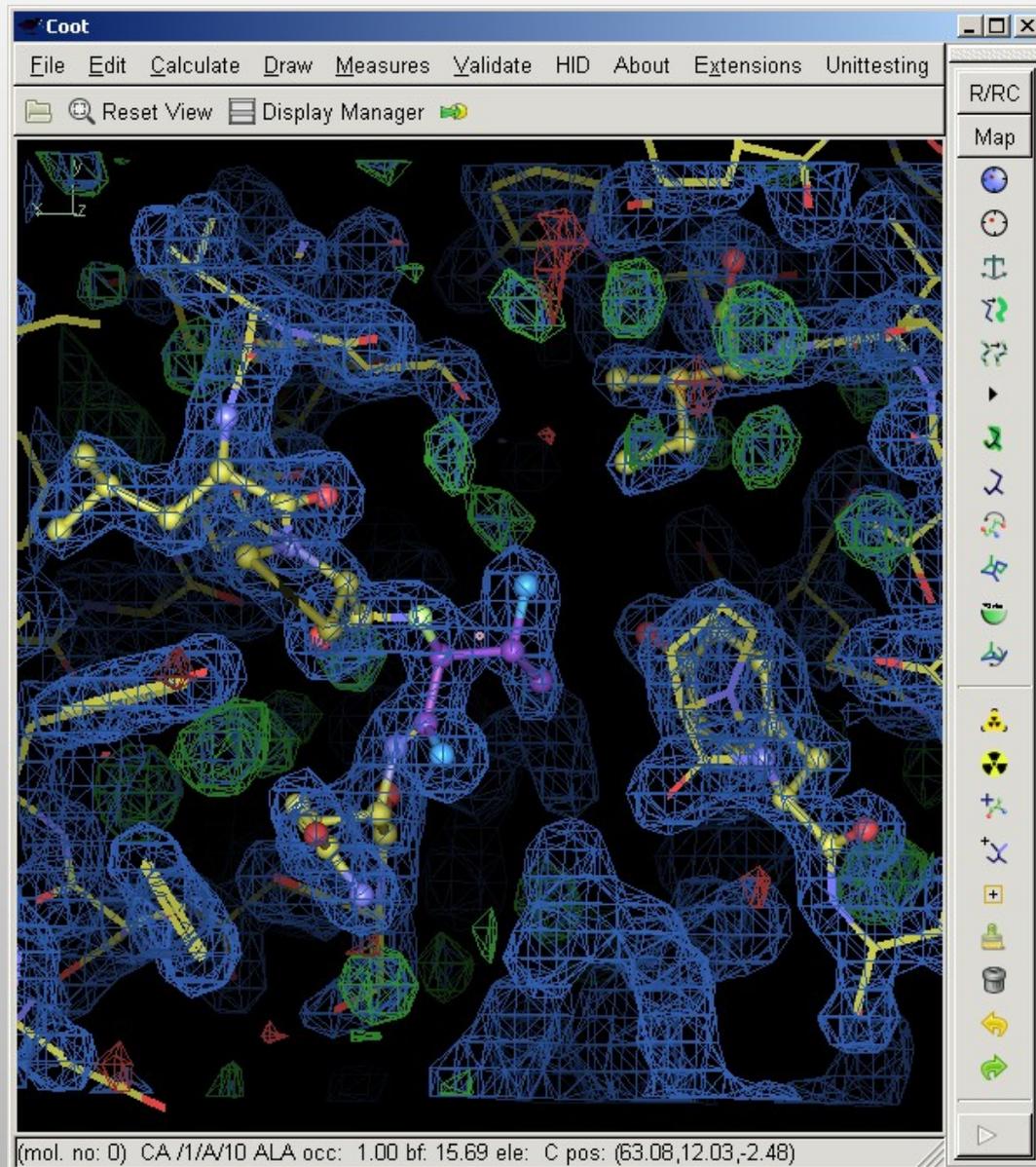
Feature Integration

Refinement

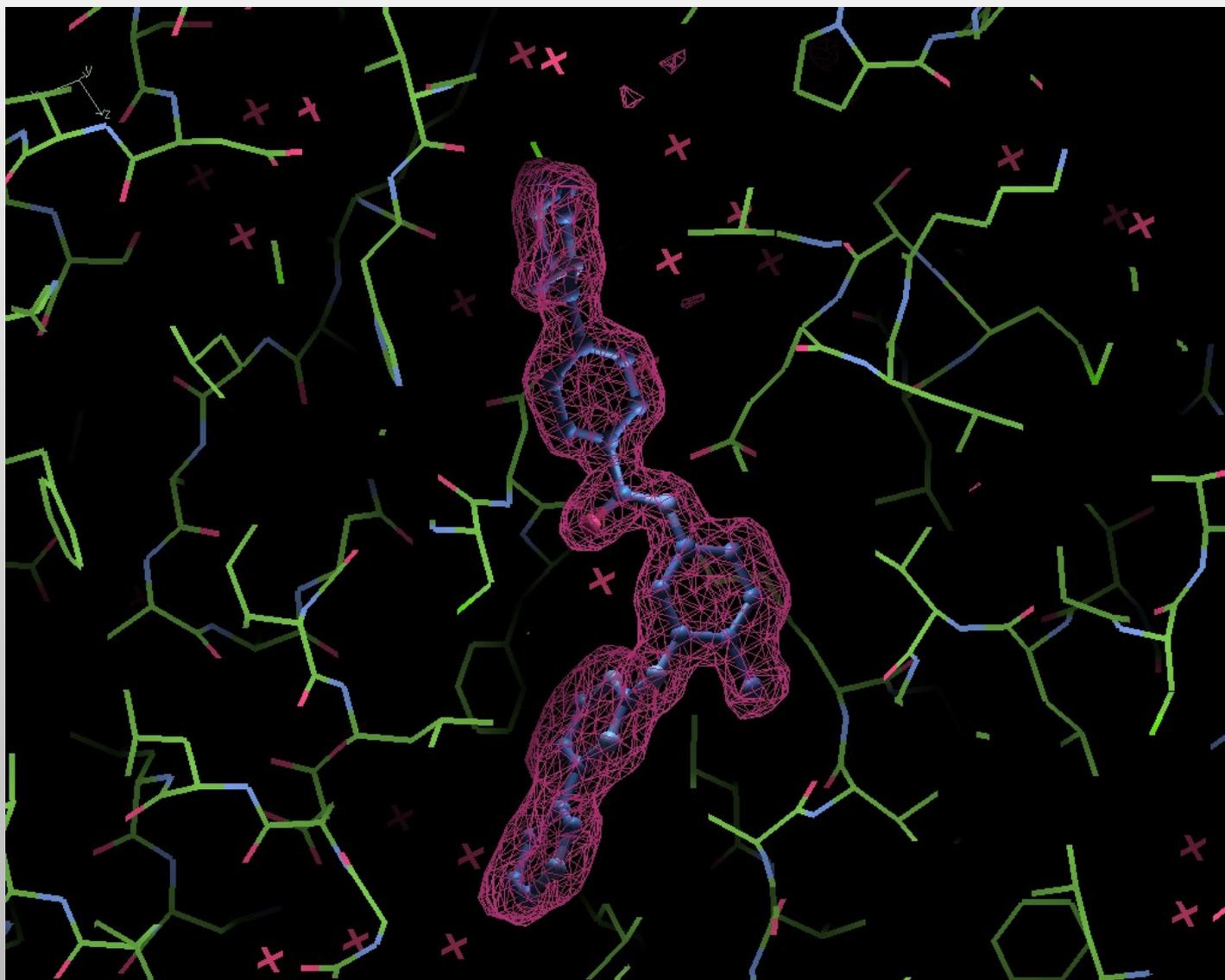


Validation, Model Building and Refinement should be used together

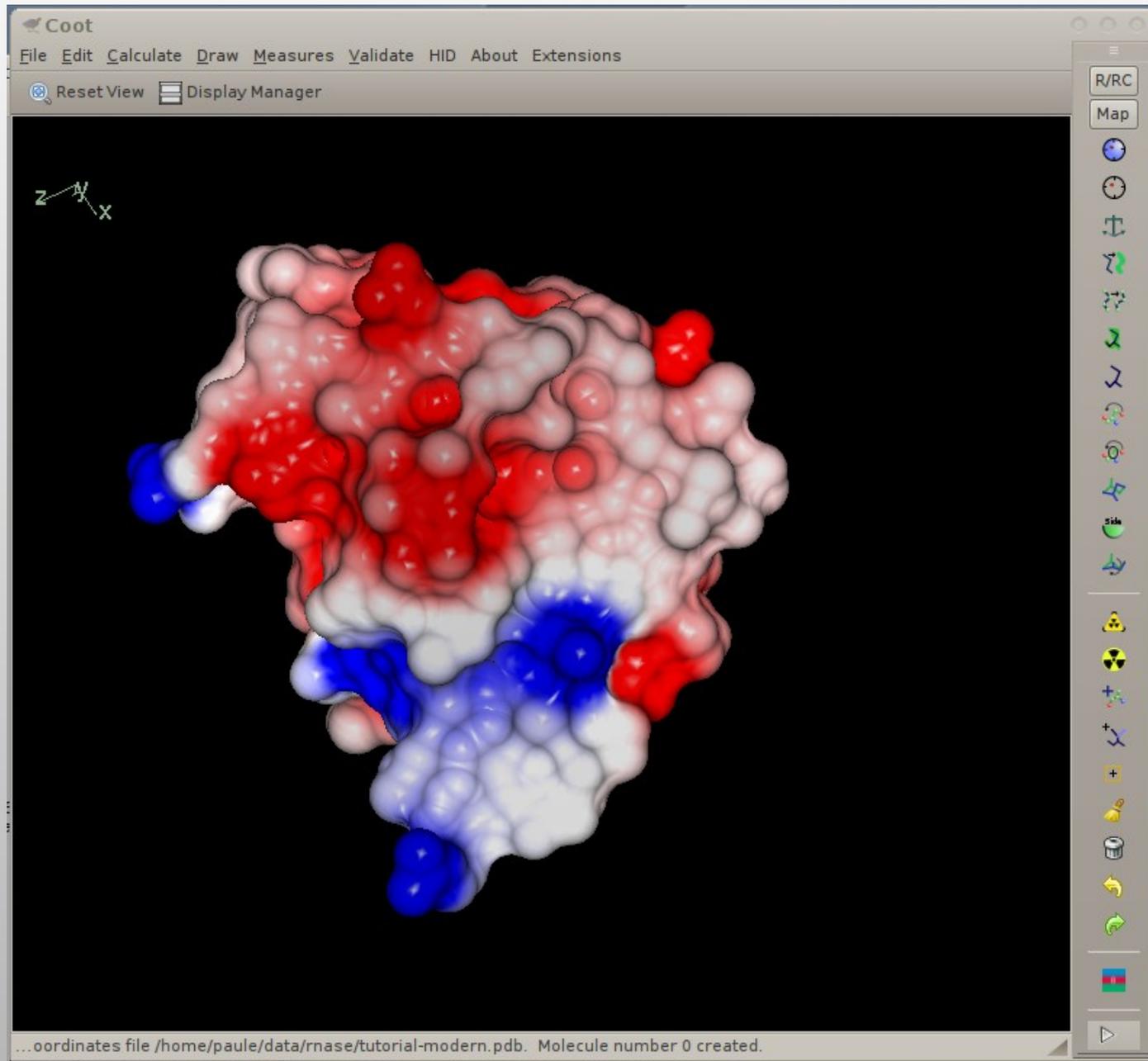
What does it look like?



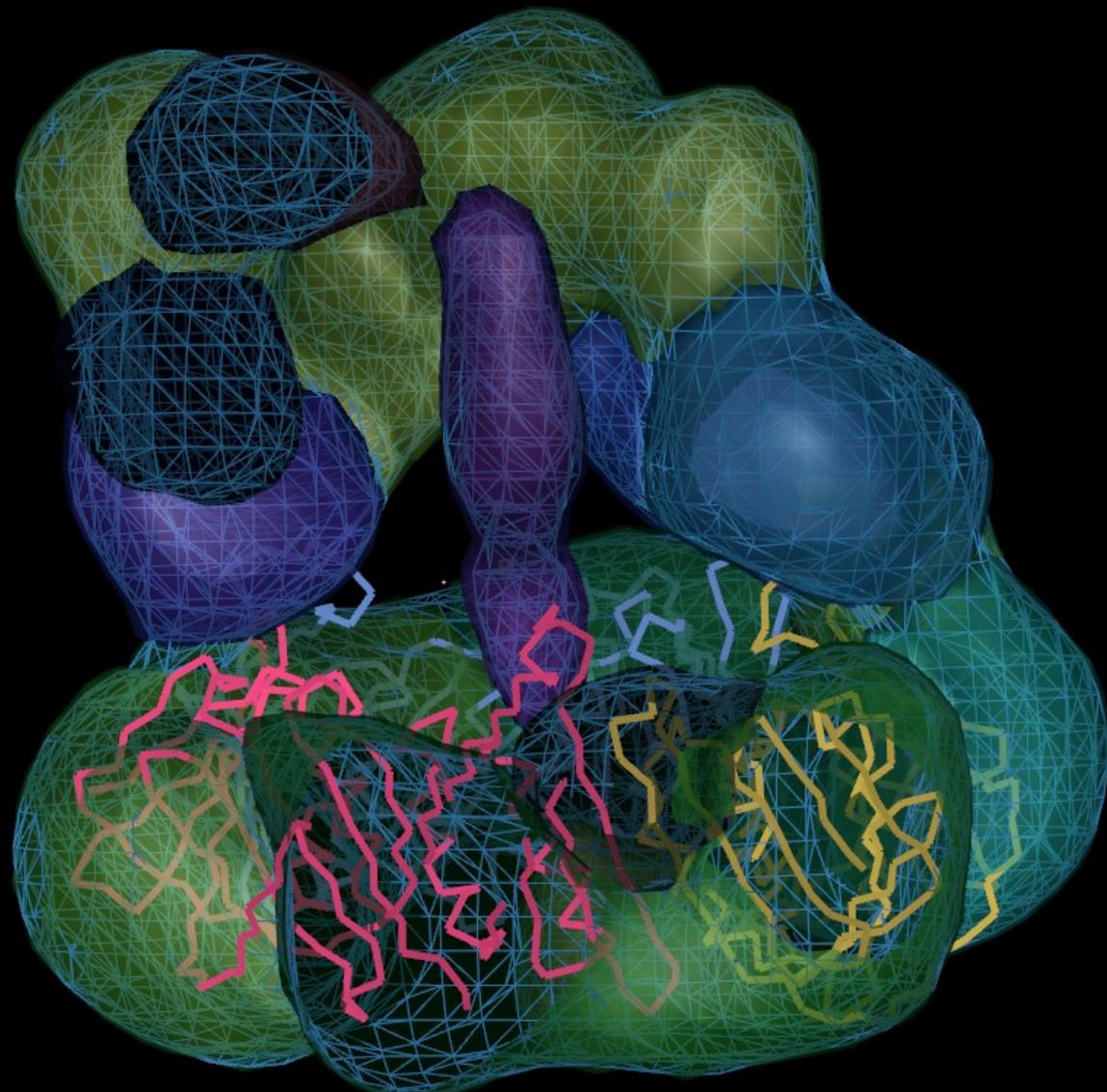
Some Representation Tools

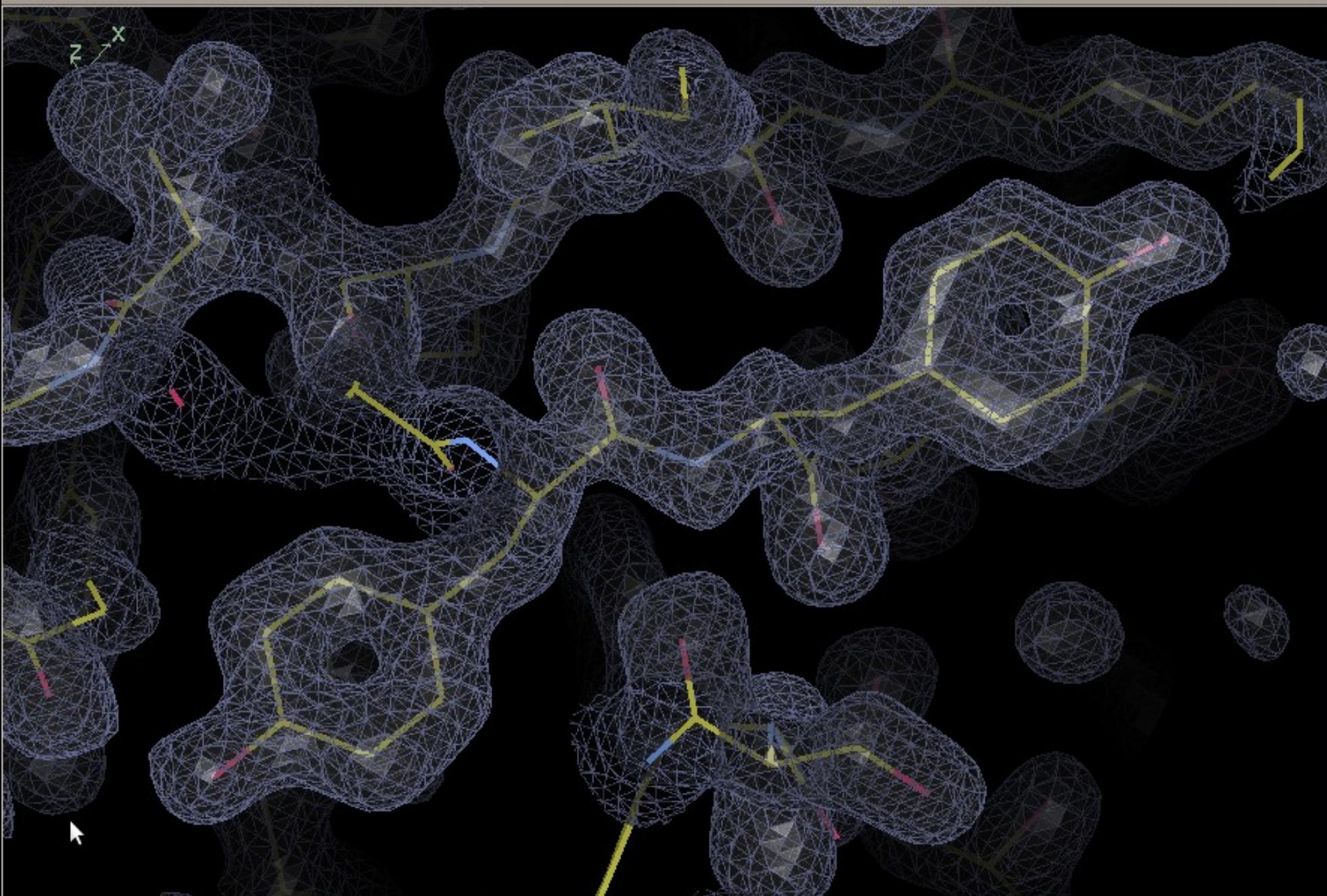


Some Representation Tools

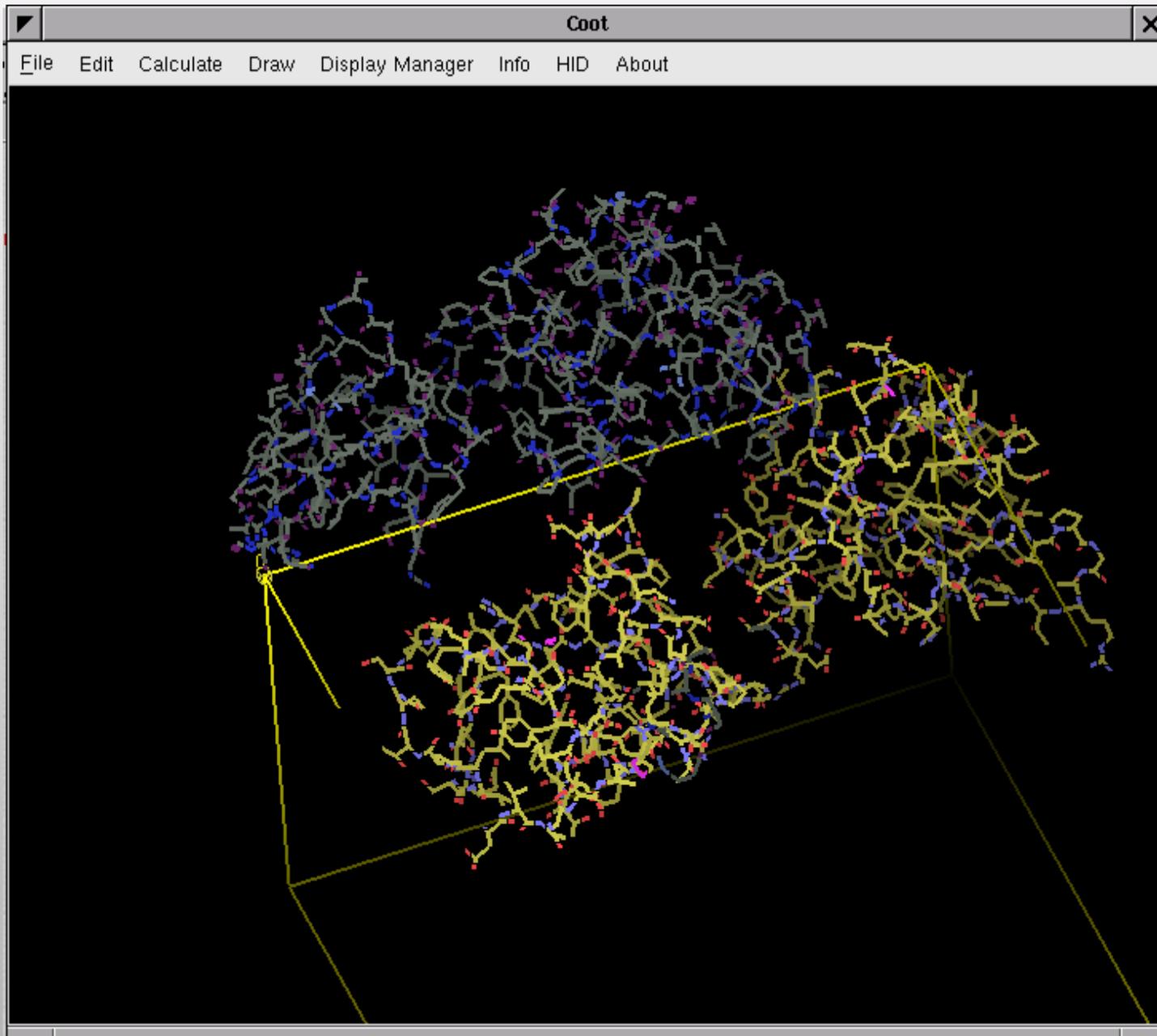


Gruber & Noble
(2007)

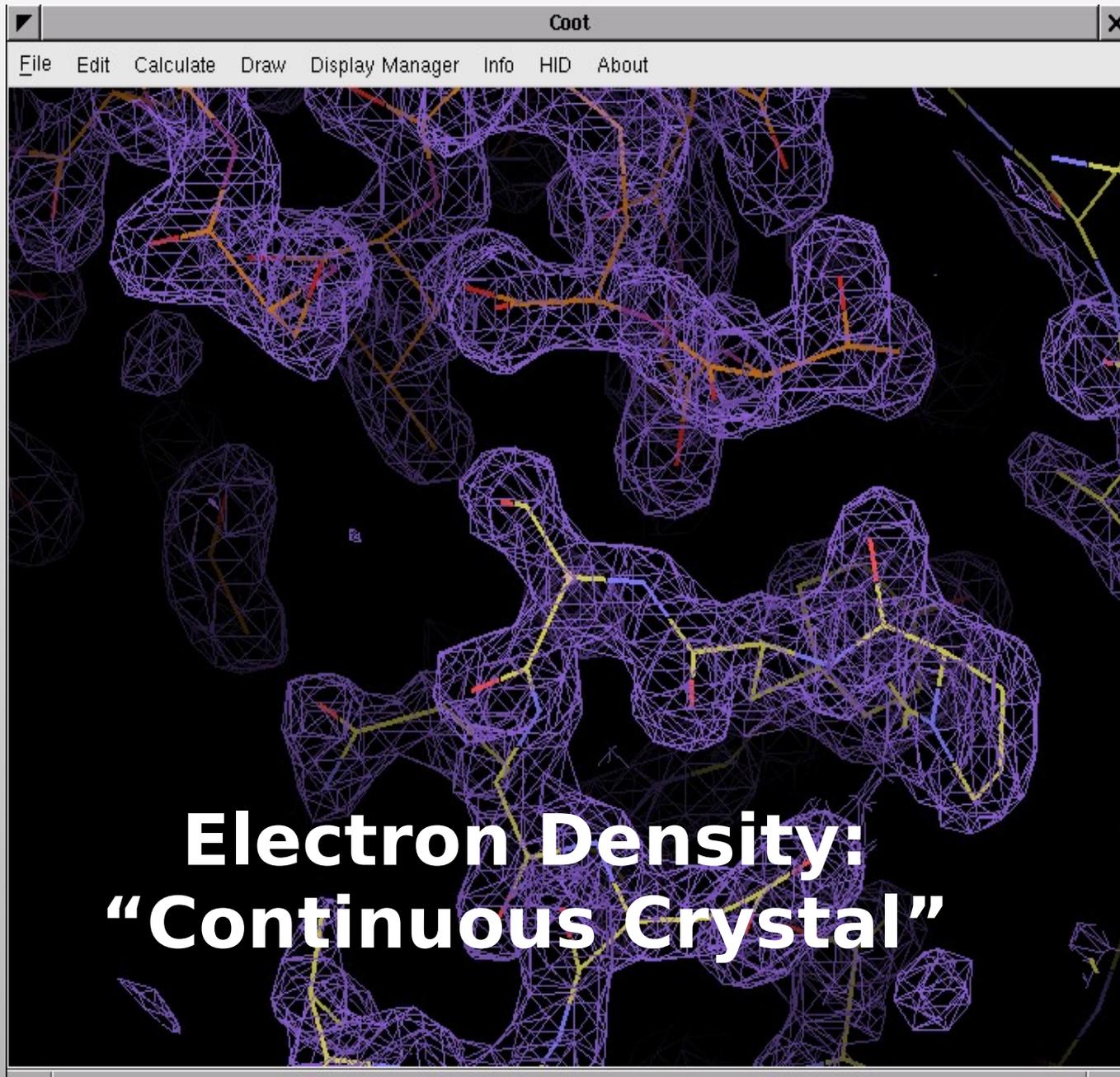




What does it look like?



What does it look like?



Real Space Refinement

Real Space Refinement

- The adjustment of model parameters (co-ordinates) so that the calculated structure factors match the observations as nearly as possible
- In “one-shot” real-space refinement, such as in Coot, this translates to:

move the atoms into as high density as possible while minimizing geometrical distortions

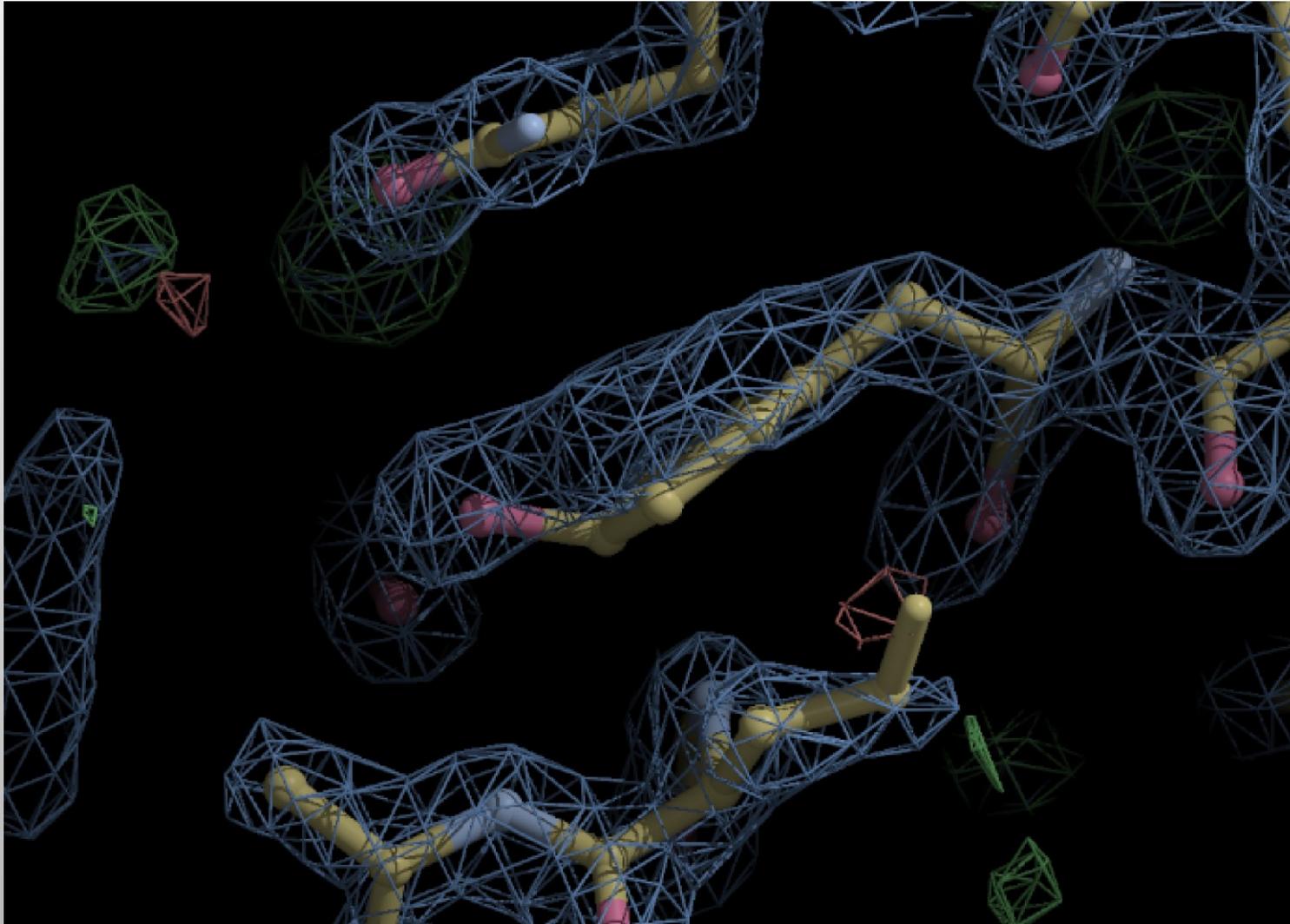
Real Space Refinement

Diamond, R. (1971). *Acta Cryst. A*
27, 436-452.

- Major Feature of Coot
 - Gradient-based minimiser (BFGS derivative)
 - Geometry library is the standard CIF-based Refmac dictionary
 - Minimise deviations in bond length, angles, torsions, planes, chiral volume, non-bonded contacts, Ramachandran
 - Including links and modifications
- Provides “interactive” refinement – fast and animated
- Nice and tight geometry (can set X-ray/geometry weight)
- Subject to substantial extension

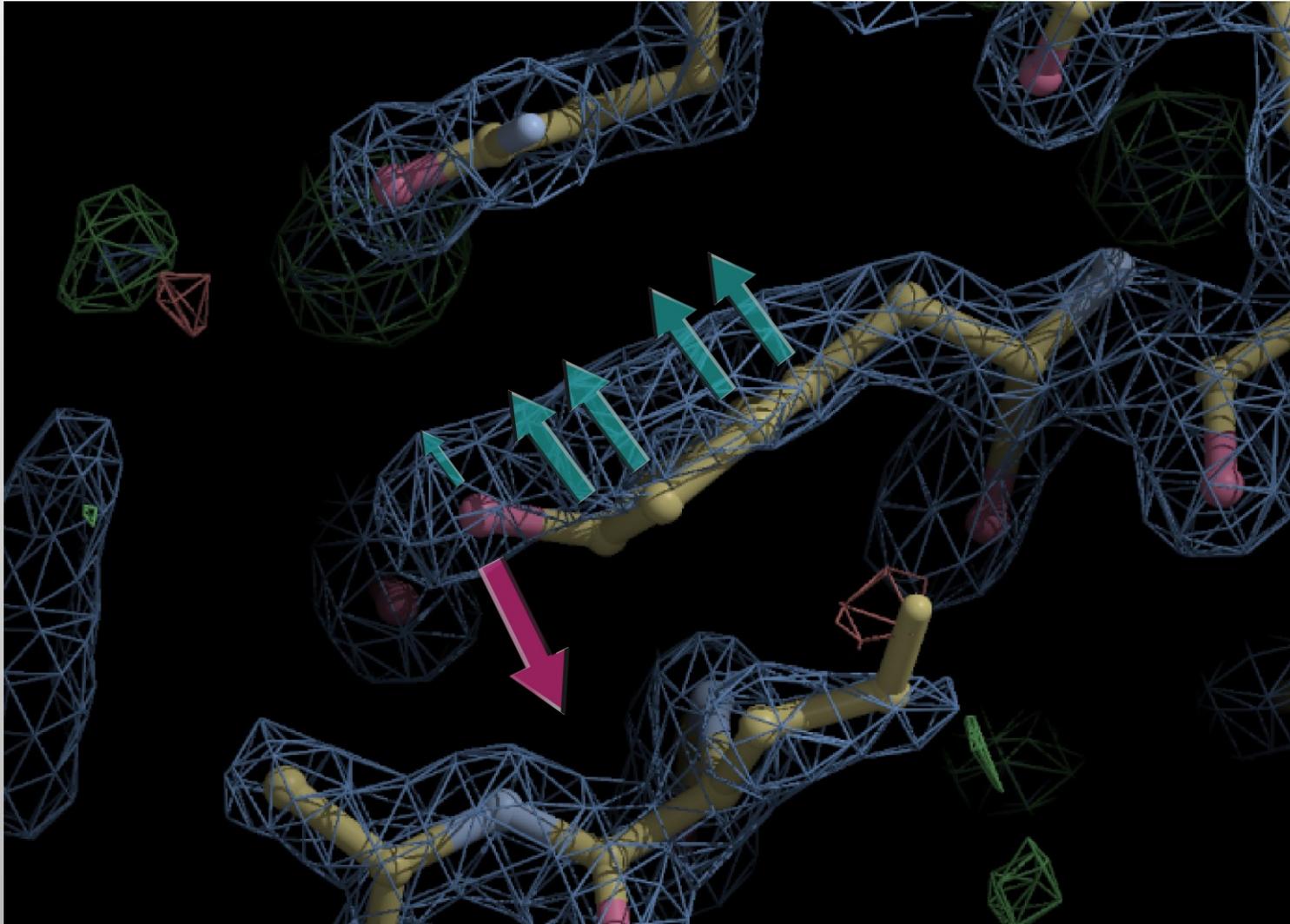
Real Space Refinement

- Distorted geometry pre-refinement



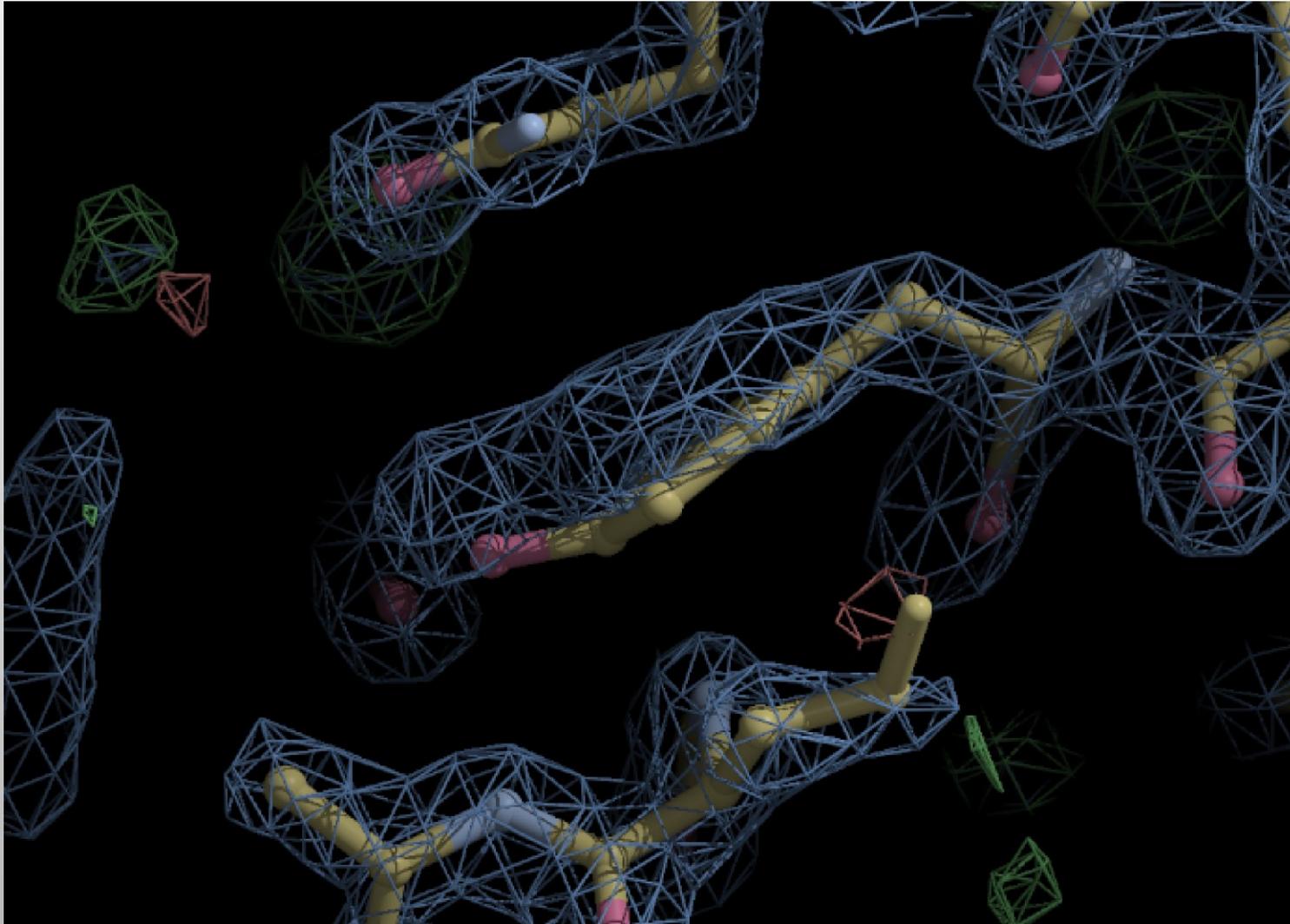
Real Space Refinement

- Refinement gradients



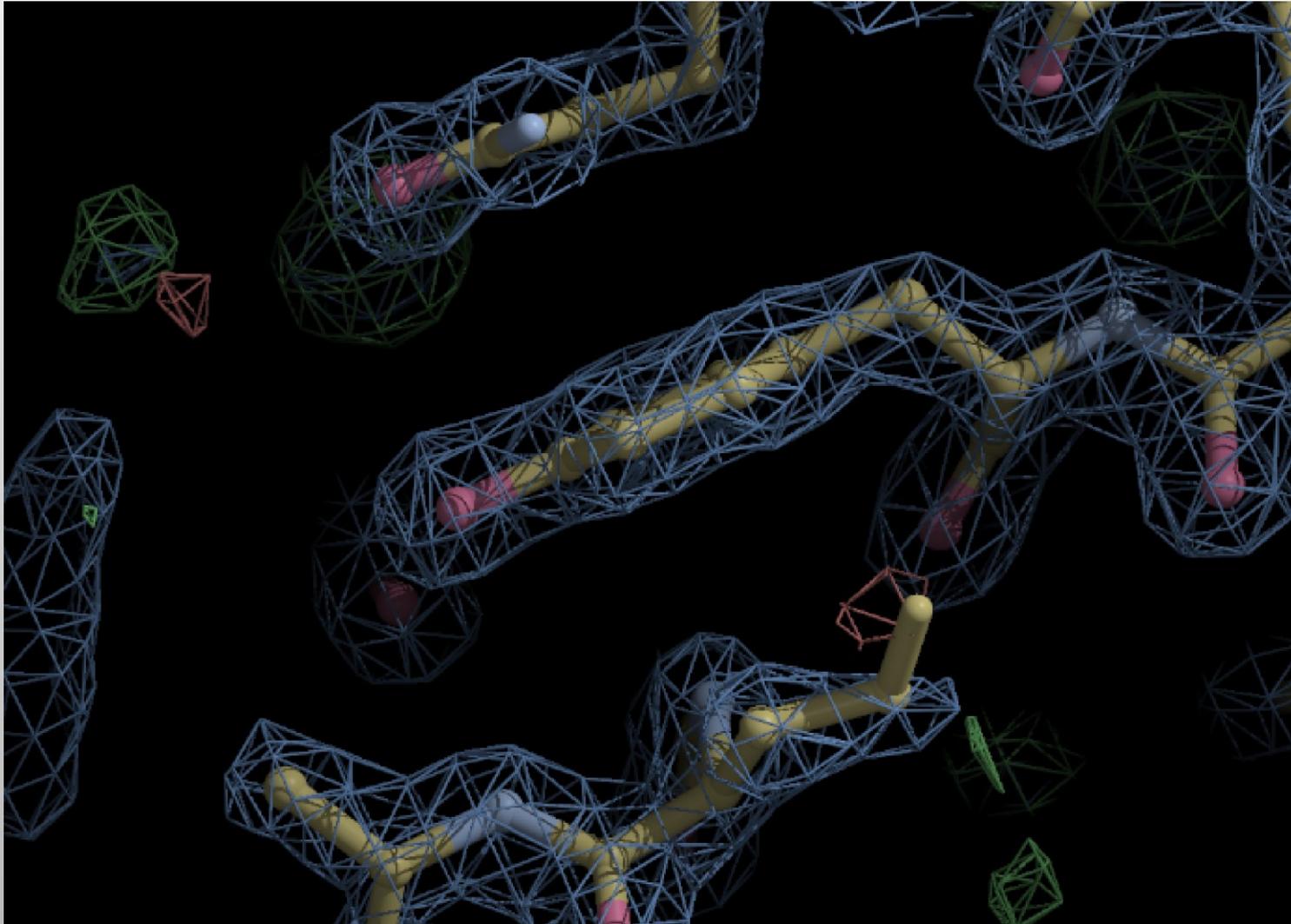
Real Space Refinement

- Refinement cycle 3



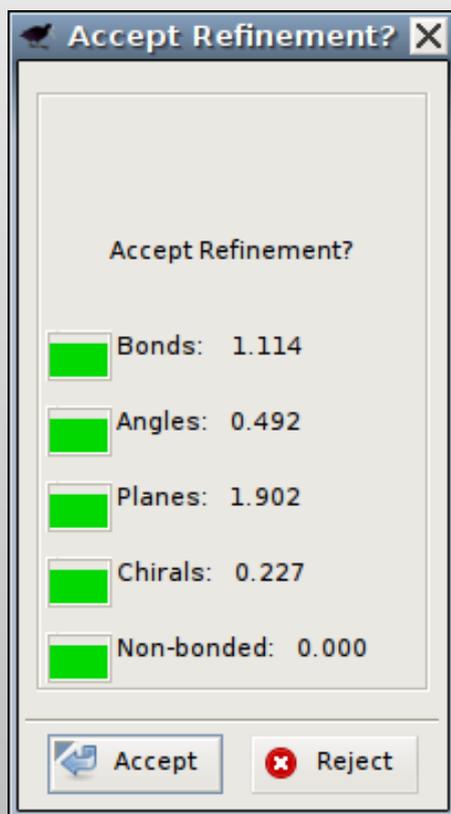
Real Space Refinement

- Refinement cycle 200: minimised

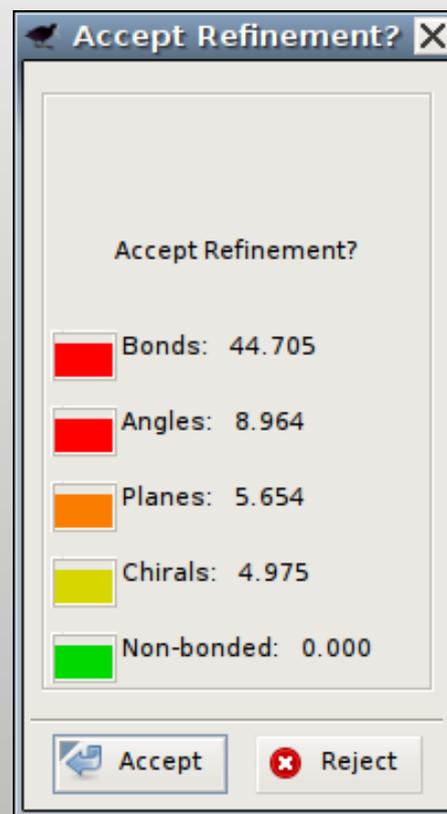


Representation of Results: “Traffic Lights”

“Traffic Lights” represent the RMSd values for each of the refined geometry types



Good refinement



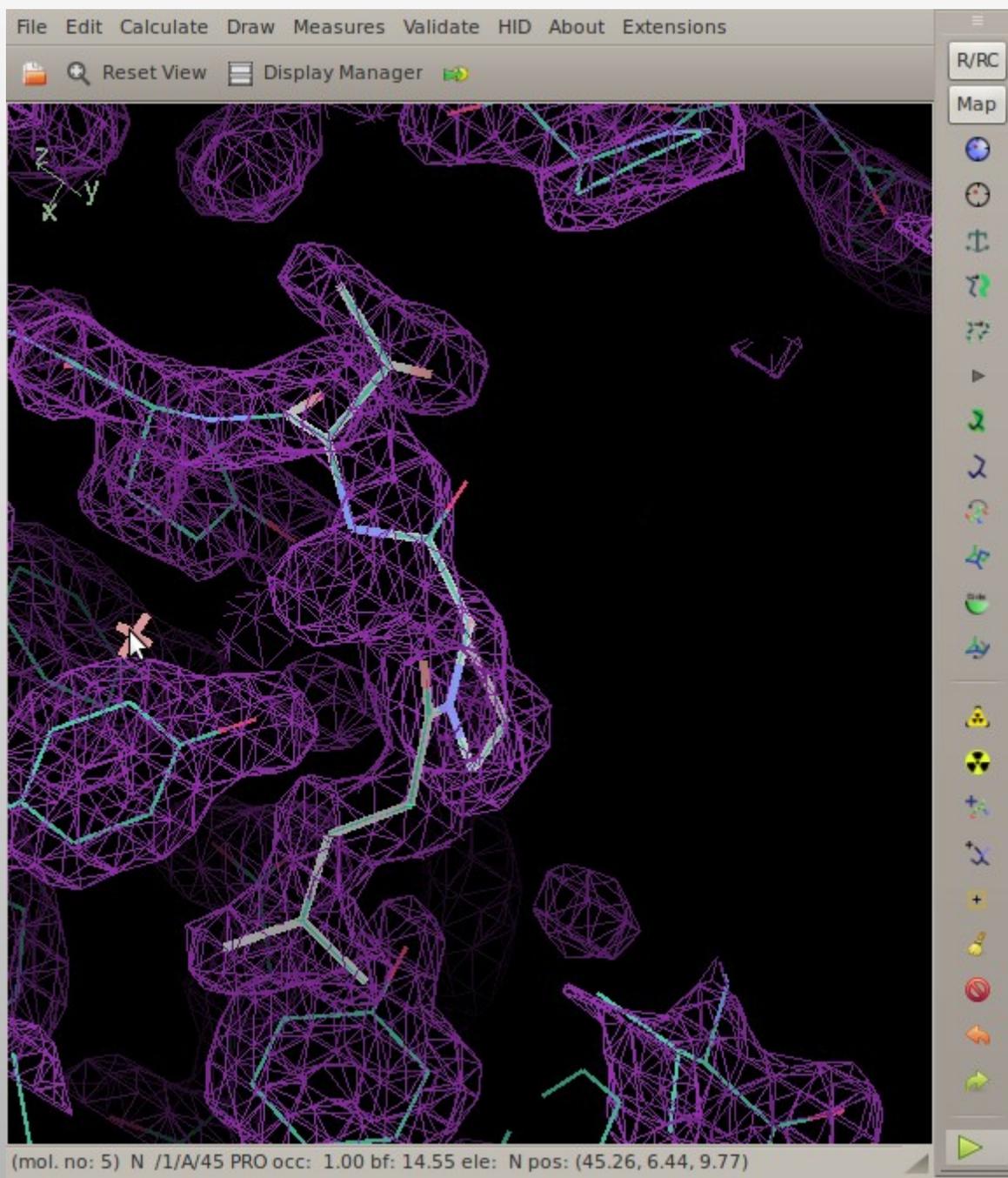
Bad refinement

Refinement Techniques

- Auto-zone
- Single-Atom Drag
 - Over-dragging
- Key-bindings:
 - Triple Refine
 - Single Residue Refine with Auto-accept
- Ramachandran Refinement
- Sphere refinement

Overdragging

- Overdragging
Ctrl left-mouse



Sphere refinement

- Given an “Active” Residue
- Define a sphere of residues around it and use them all for refinement
 - NOT just a linear selection
 - Residues from different chains (or different parts of the same chain) interact
 - Make CYS-CYS or glycosylation links as you find them
 - Use the group and link_list chem_link in the dictionary
- Most powerful keybinding!

Some more Coot Tools...

- Rotamer search
- Chi angle editing
- Alternate Conformations
- Add terminal residue
- Ligand fitting/search
- Rigid-body Fitting
 - Steepest Descent
 - Simplex (slower but better)
- “Move Molecule Here”
- Water Search
- Fill-partial-residues (post-MR)
- “All model” tools (post-MR) eg stepped refine
- Additional representations:
dots, ball&stick, CA trace etc representation

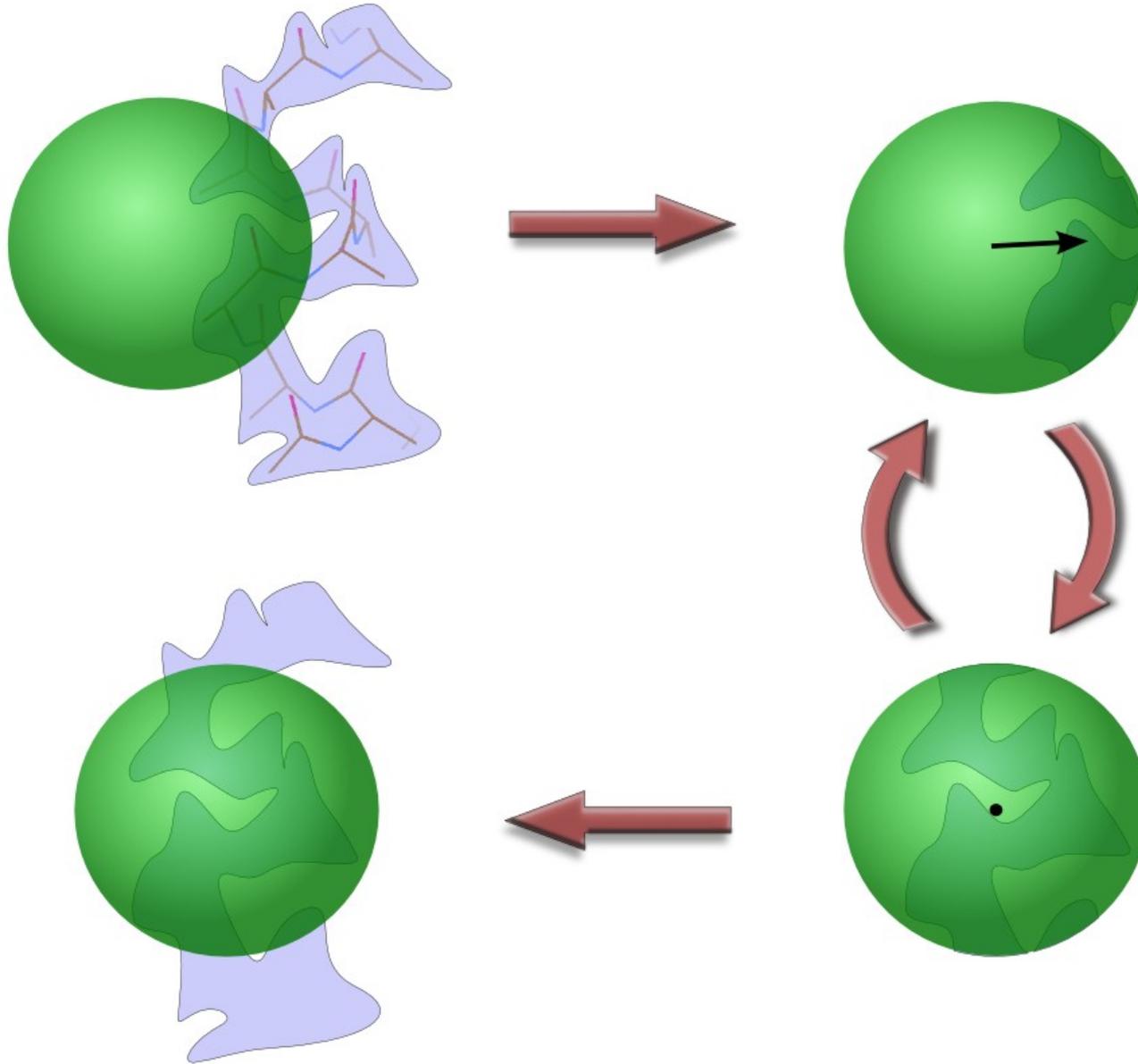
... and many more

Building from scratch

Alpha Helix Placement

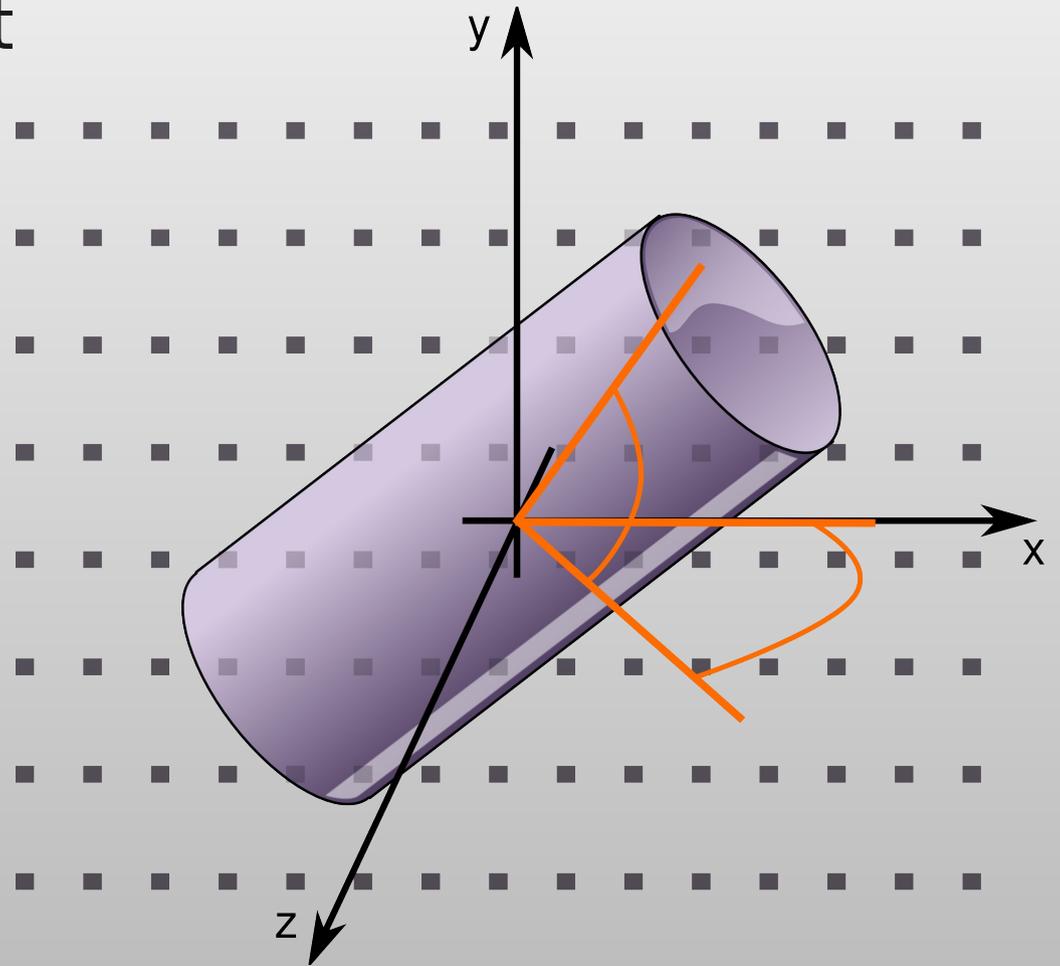
- Scenario: Looking at a new map, not built with automatic tools:
 - “I can see that there’s a helix here - build it for me!”
- From a given point:
 - Move to local averaged maximum
 - Do a 2D MR-style orientation search on a cylinder of electron density
 - Build a helix (both directions)
 - 1D Rotation search to find best fit
 - Score based on density at CB positions
 - Trim ‘n Grow

Centering the Rotation point

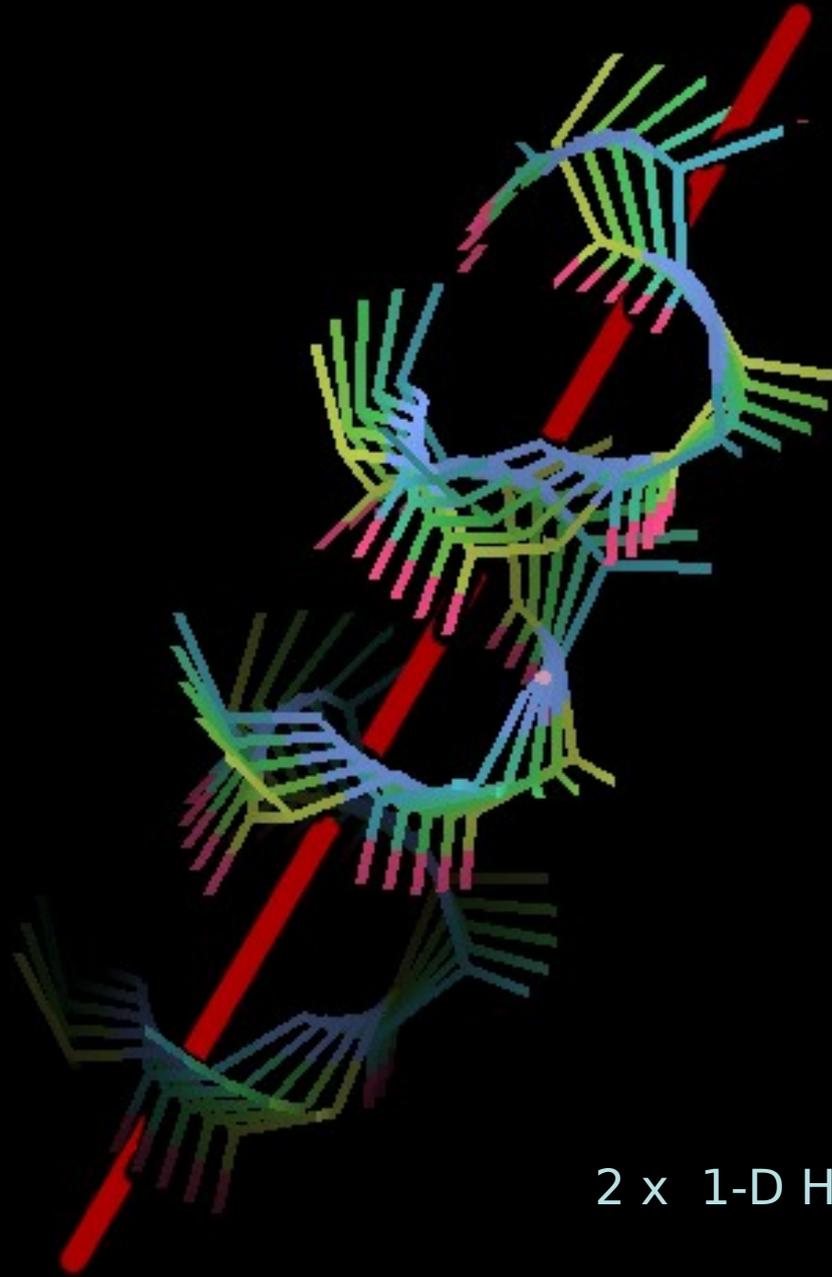


Cylinder Search

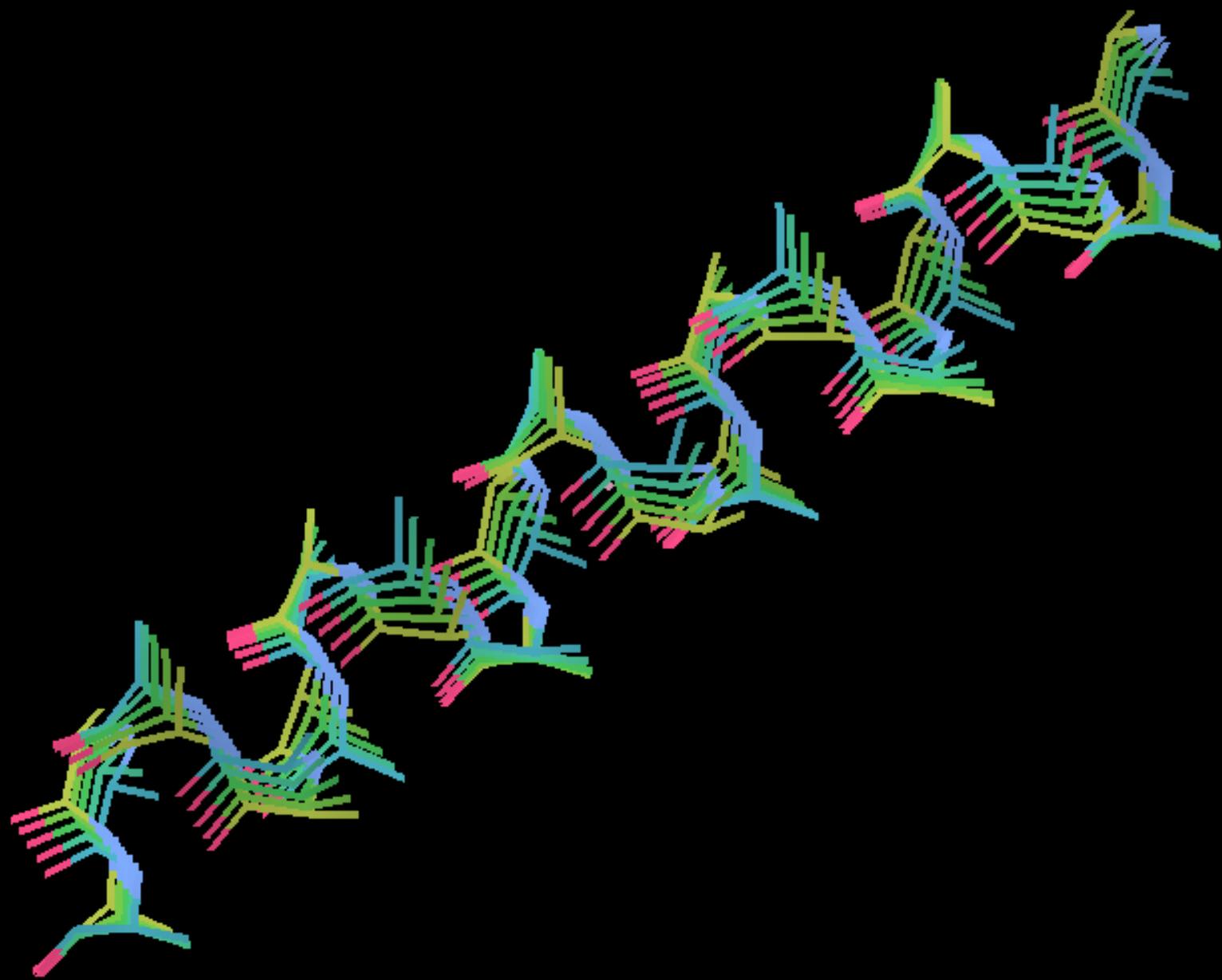
- Pick the orientation that encapsulates the most electron density

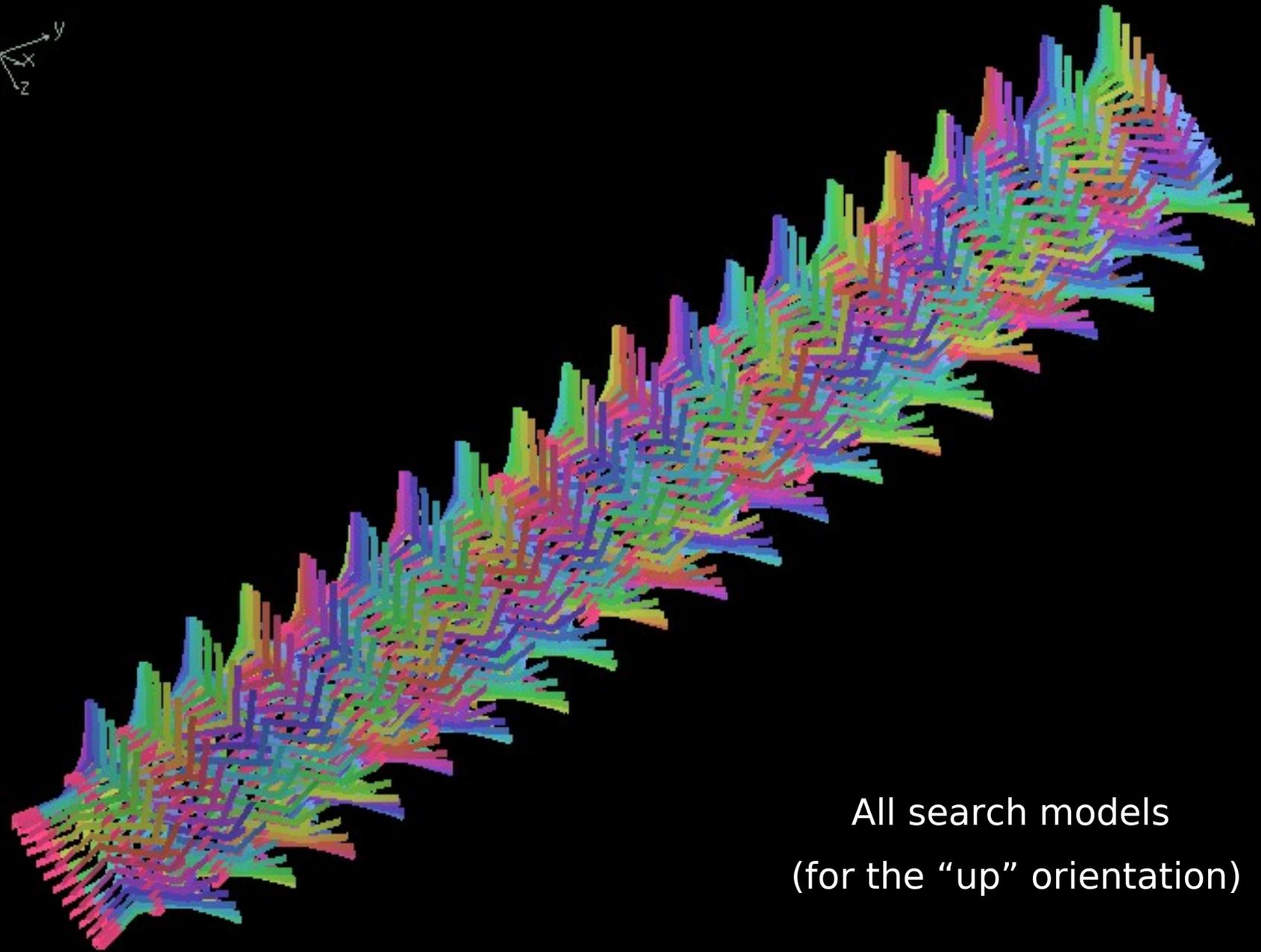


Using 2 rotation axes



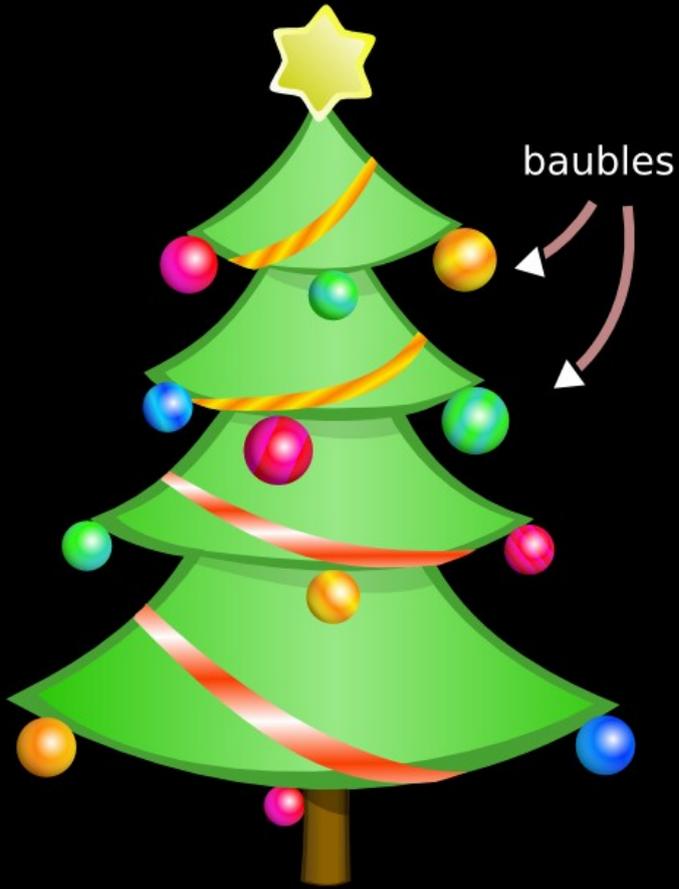
2 x 1-D Helix orientation searches





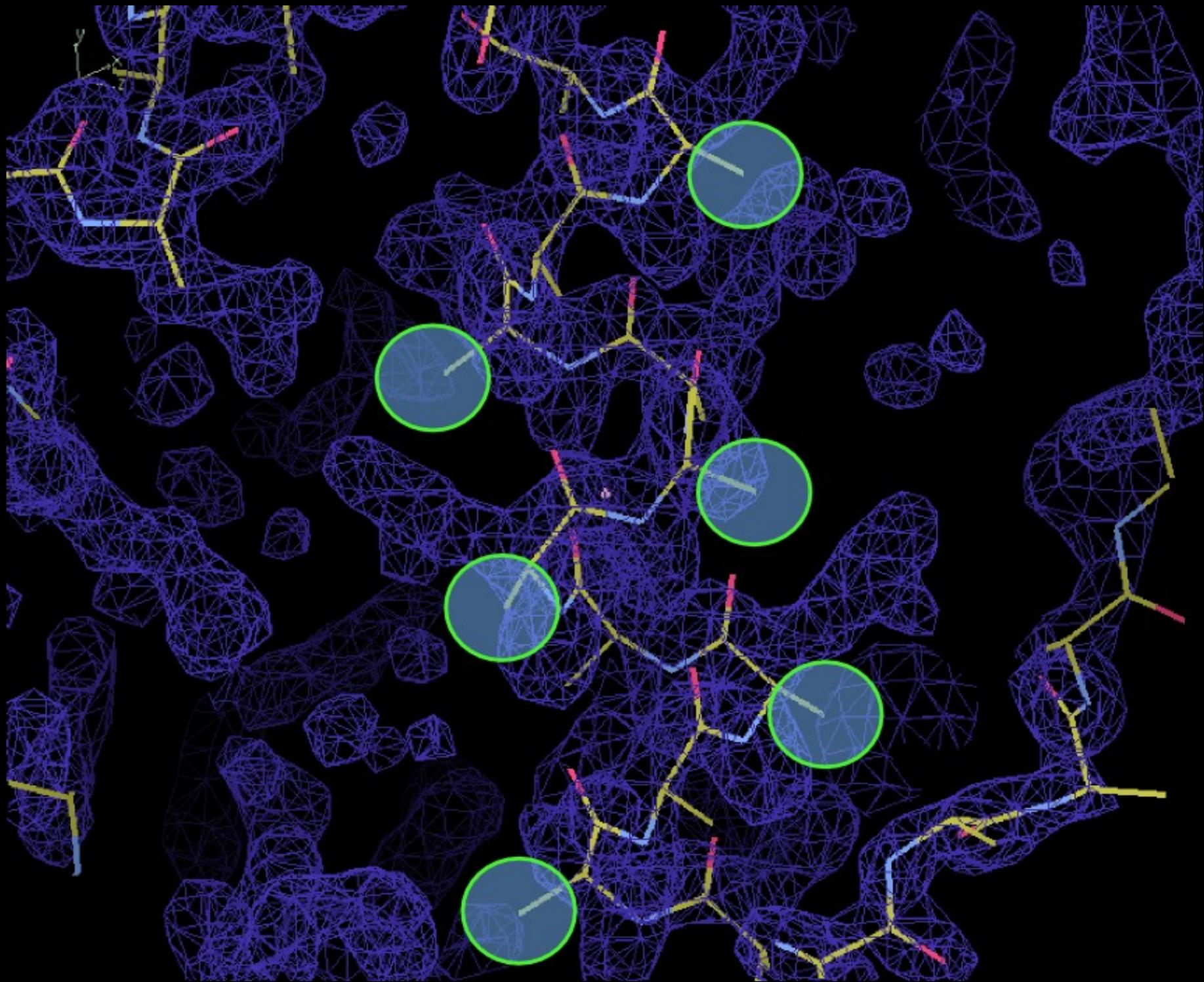
All search models
(for the “up” orientation)

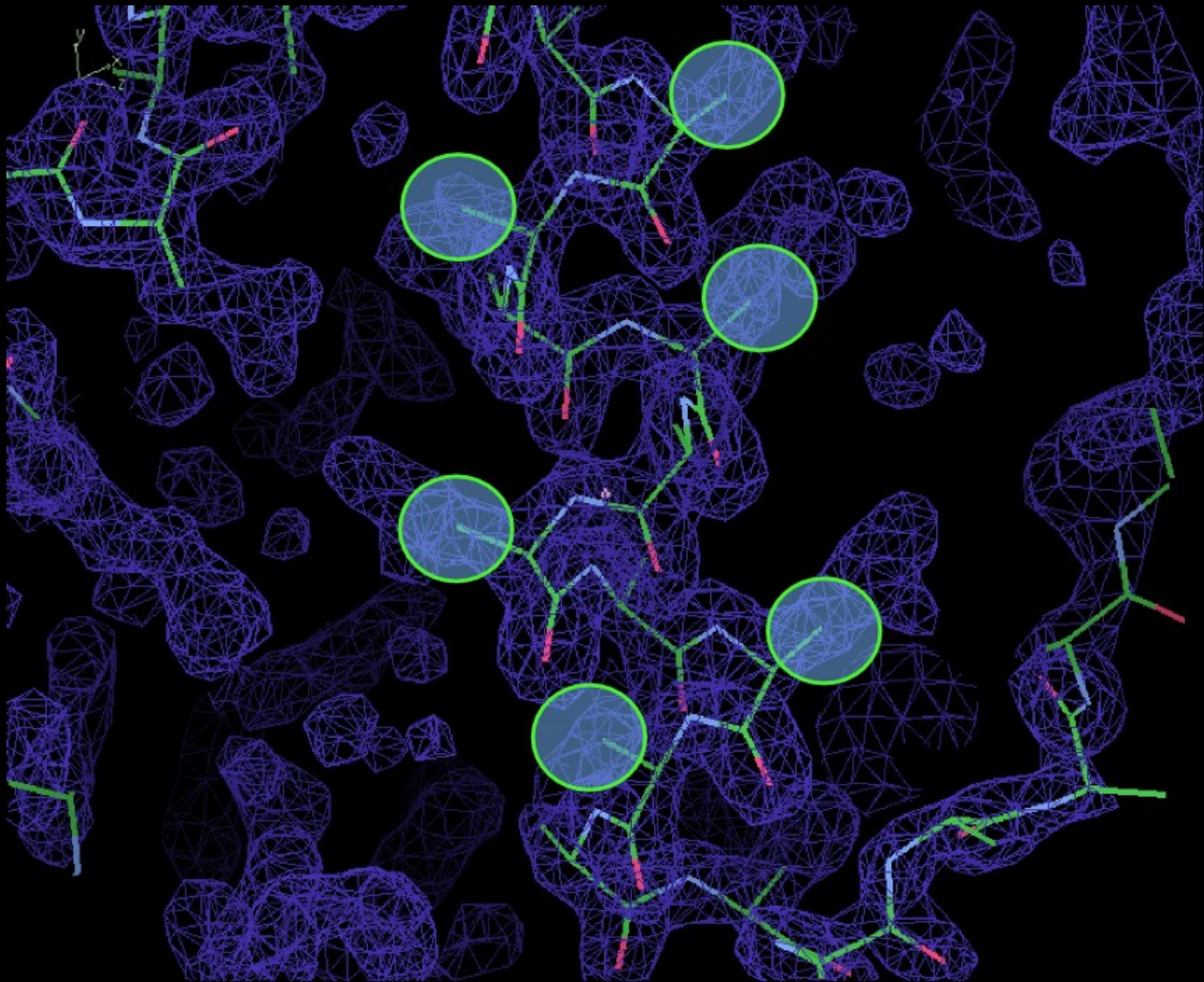
Top

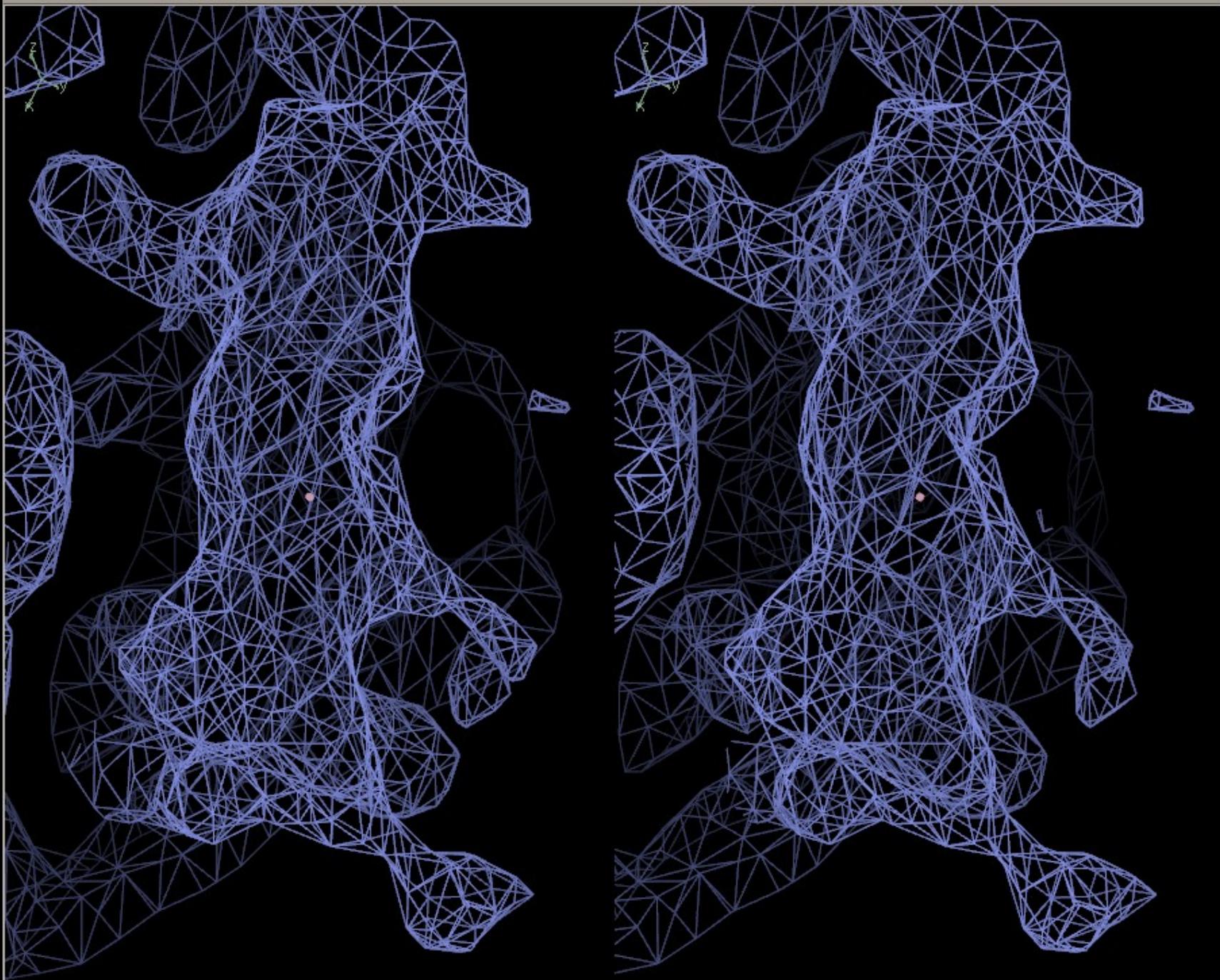


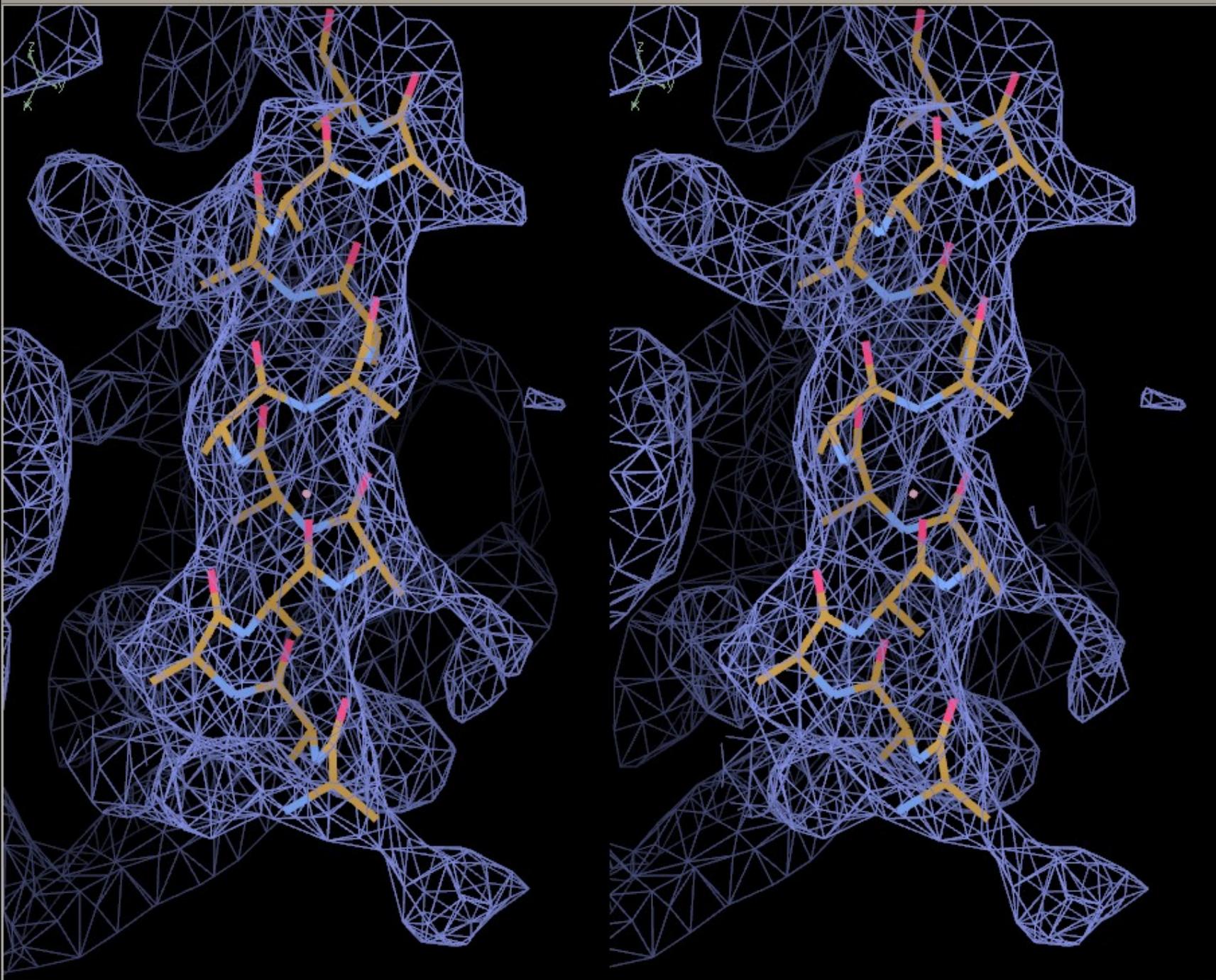
baubles

Bottom





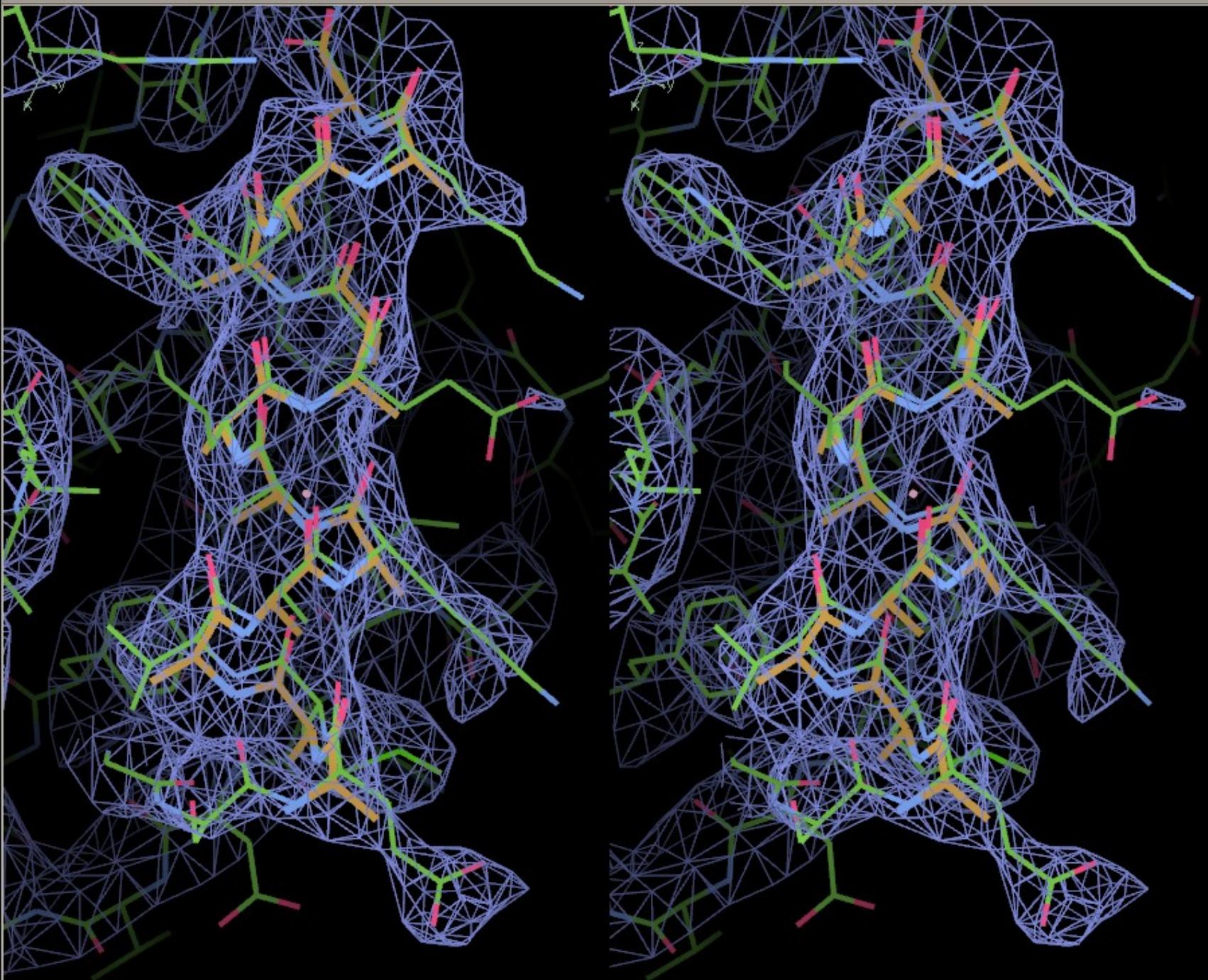




R/RC

Map

- Home
- Map
- Rotate
- Translate
- Scale
- Zoom
- Reset
- Close
- Save
- Print
- Help



R/RC

Map

- Home
- Map
- Rotate
- Translate
- Zoom
- Reset
- Close
- Save
- Print
- Undo
- Redo
- Copy
- Paste
- Find
- Help

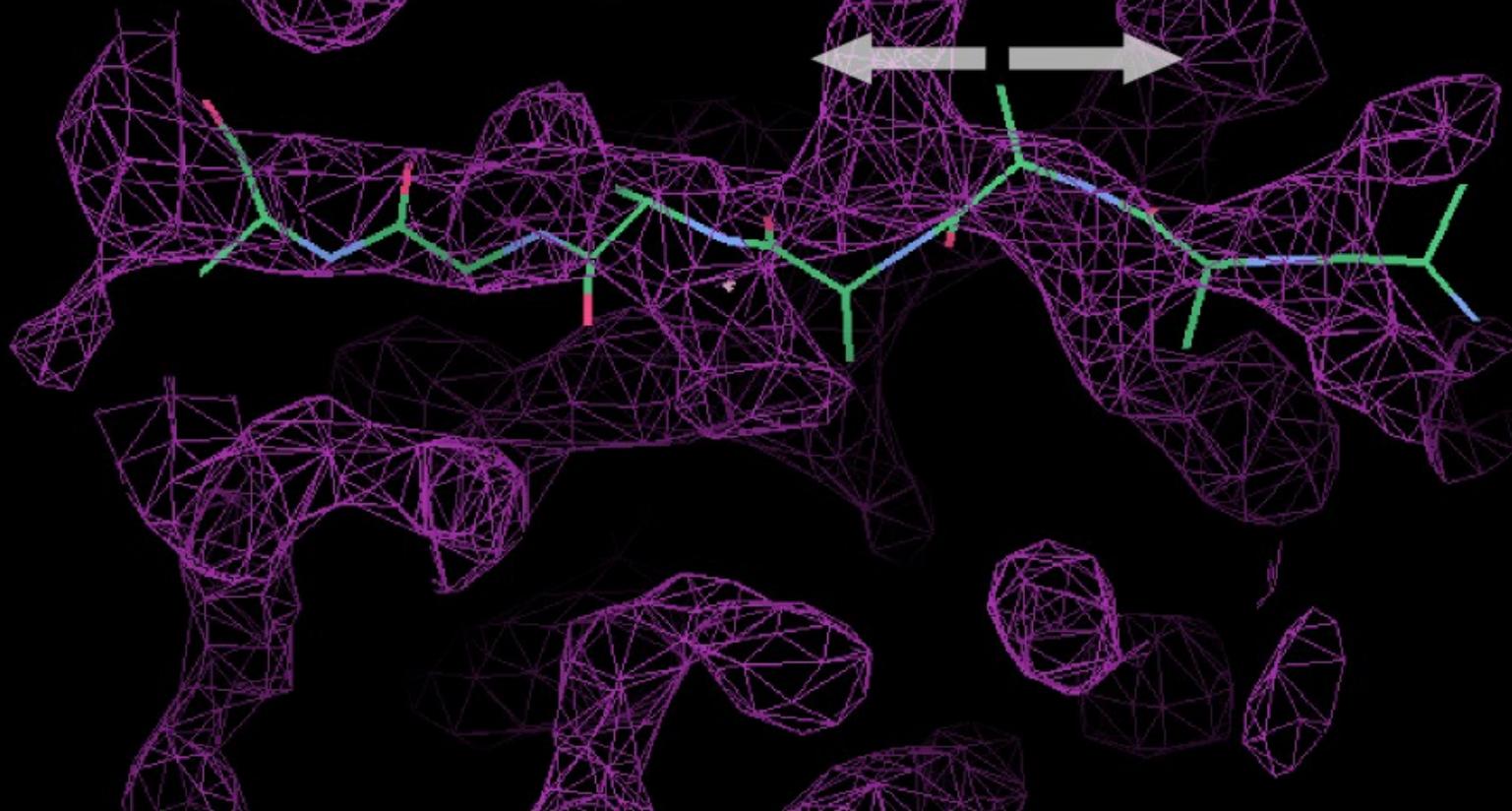
Placing Strands

- Unlike Helices, Strands have to be treated as non-idealized
 - ◆ Repeating a single phi/psi value doesn't make a structure that fits “real-world” density
- Curvature of strands should be taken into account
 - ◆ Use selections from a “database” of good structures

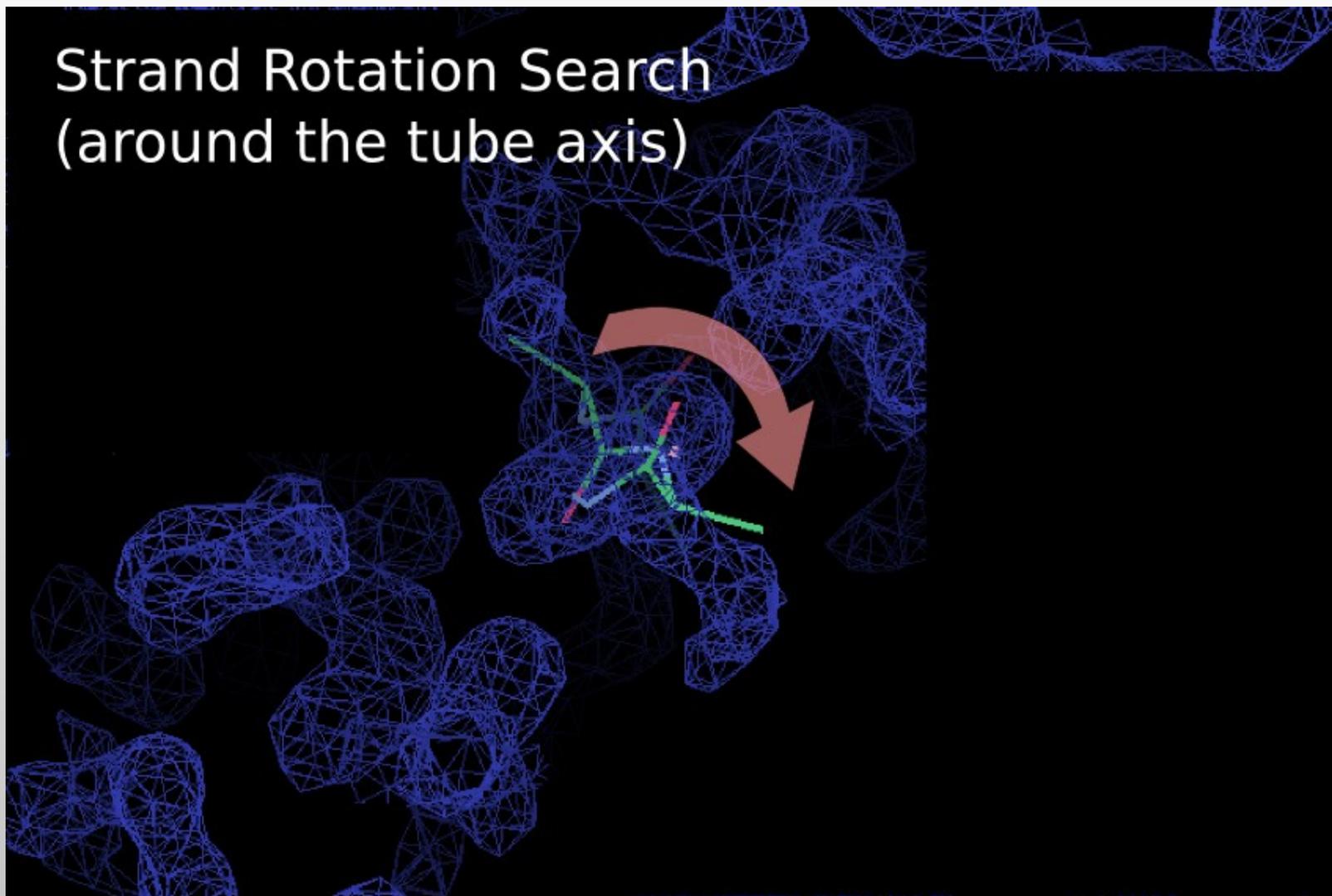
Strand fitting algorithm

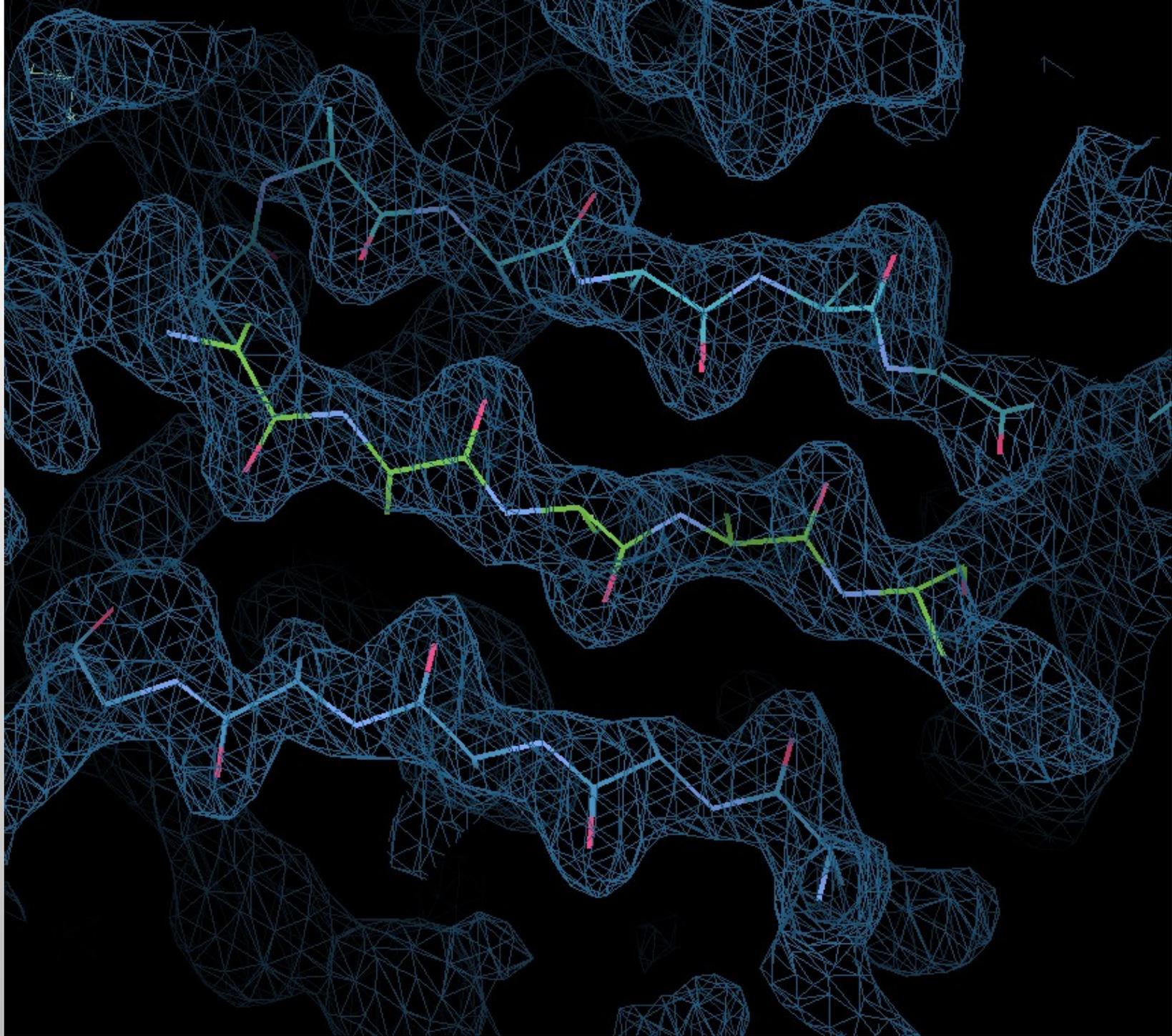
- Cylinder search
- Get N fragments of length l from database
 - ◆ 1-D Translation search along the tube
 - 1-D Rotation search around the tube
 - Direction flip search
- Rigid body refine best solutions
- Real-space refine best solution

Strand Translation Search (along the tube axis)

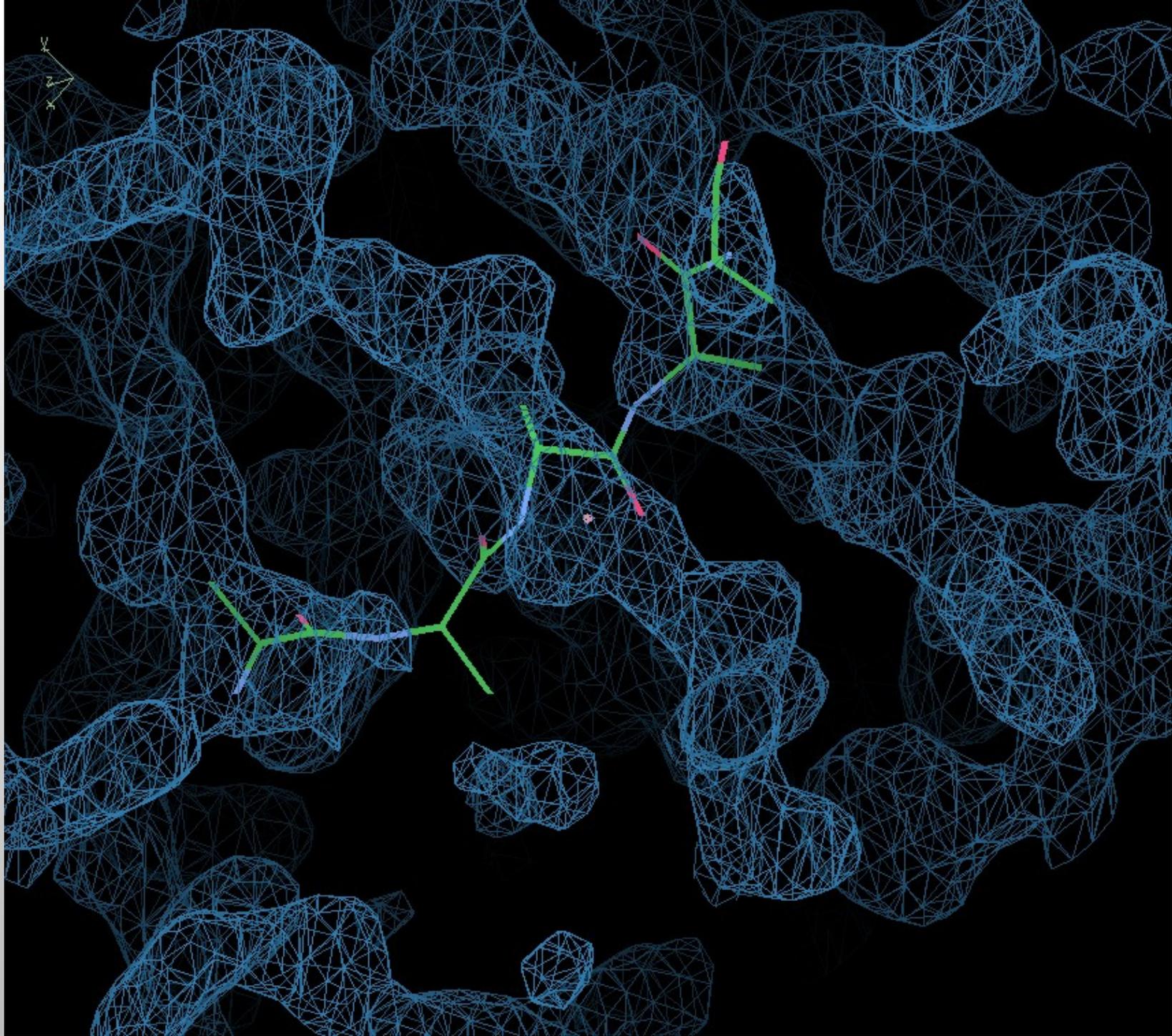


Strand Rotation Search (around the tube axis)





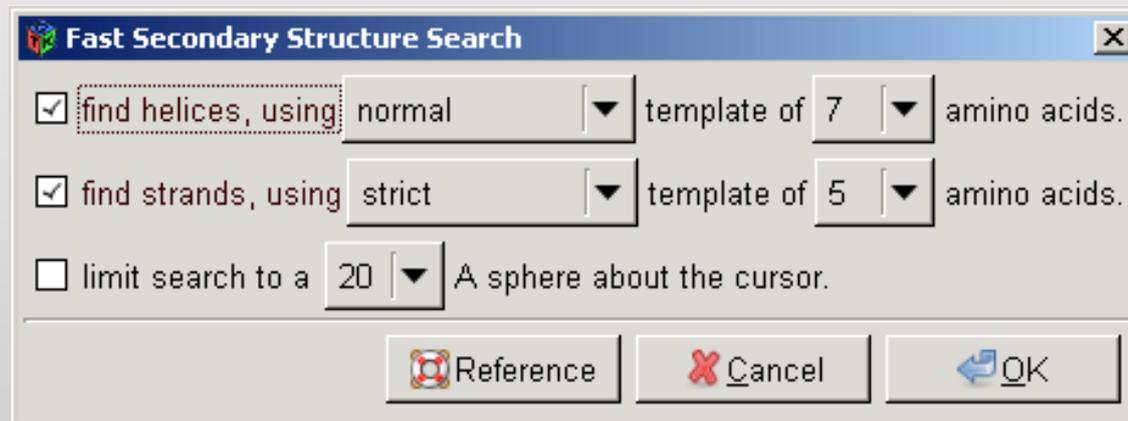
Not all is rosy...



Fitting Strands caveat

- In the case of strand-fitting, the initial translation search centring the cylinder is not performed (the search cylinder is too thin)
- The user is responsible for centring the search point “in the middle of the tube”
- Not at a C-alpha position

Automated Fast Secondary Structure Search



Fast Secondary Structure Search

find helices, using normal template of 7 amino acids.

find strands, using strict template of 5 amino acids.

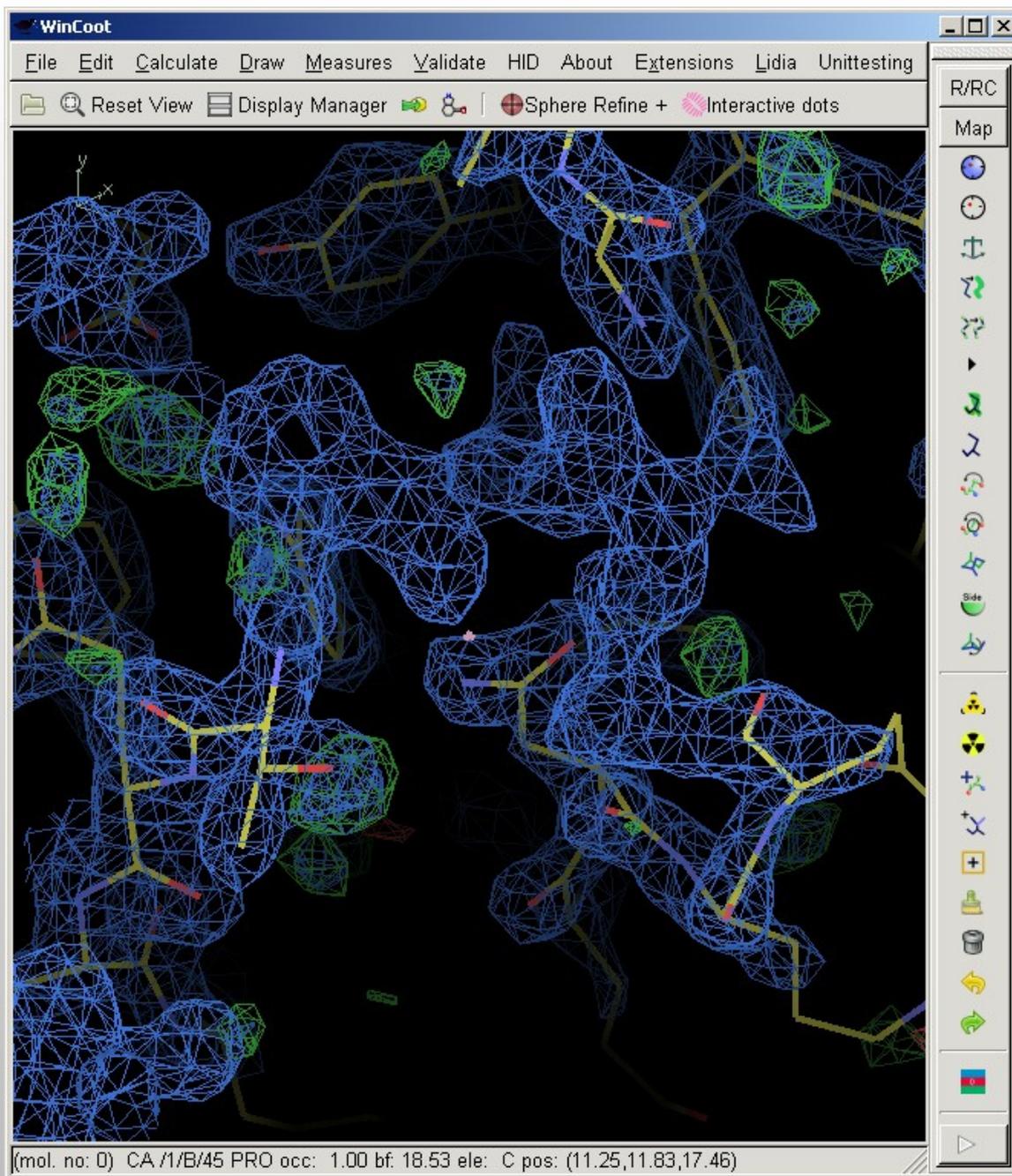
limit search to a 20 A sphere about the cursor.

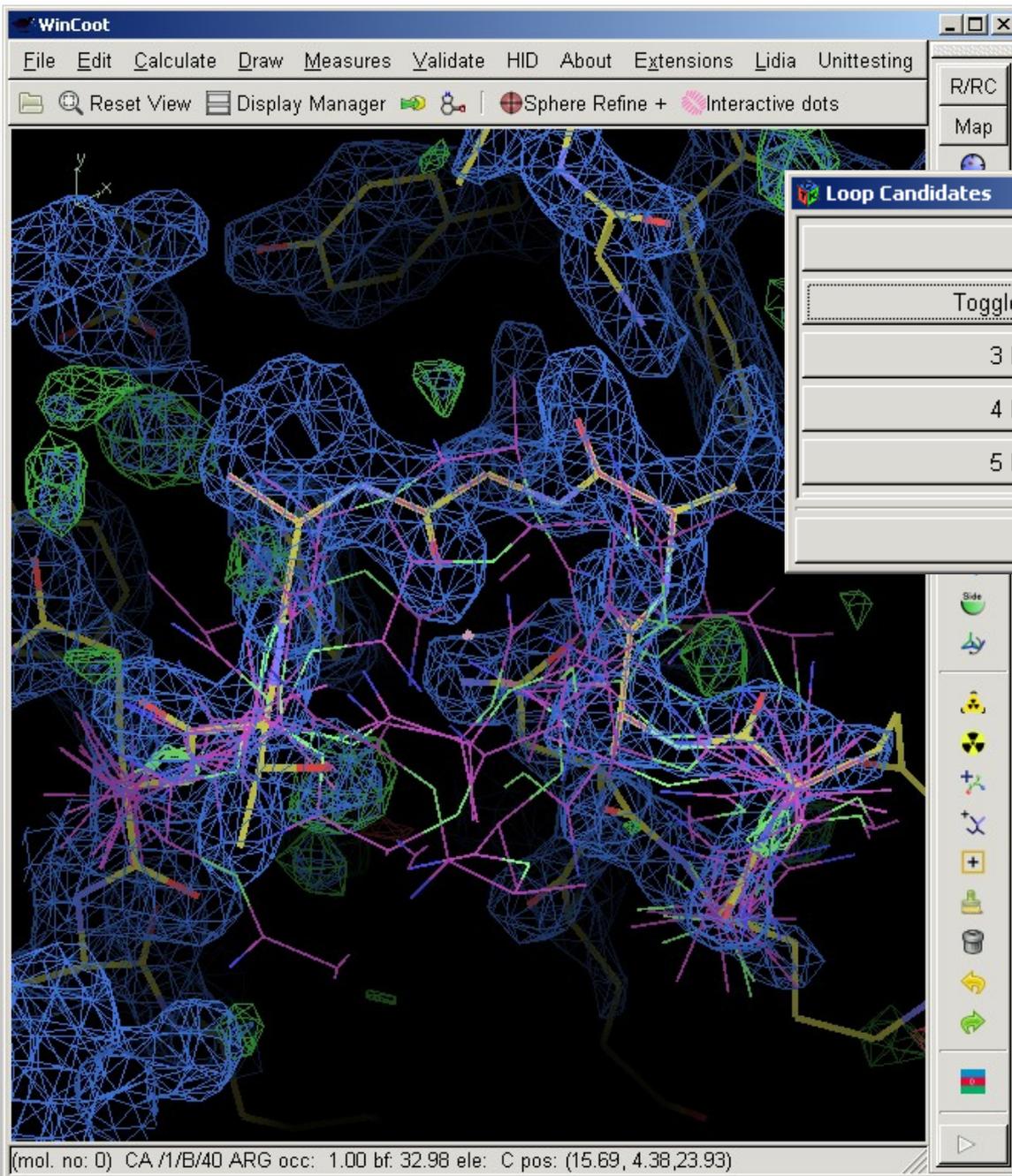
Reference Cancel OK

The dialog box is titled "Fast Secondary Structure Search" and contains three checked options. The first option is "find helices, using normal template of 7 amino acids." The second option is "find strands, using strict template of 5 amino acids." The third option is "limit search to a 20 A sphere about the cursor." At the bottom of the dialog box are three buttons: "Reference", "Cancel", and "OK".

Loop fitting

- Simple loop fitting
 - Add residue by residue (from both termini)
- DB loop
 - Fitting fragments from database





Loop Candidates

Original loop

Toggle All Candidate Loops

3 Loop candidate #1

4 Loop candidate #2

5 Loop candidate #3

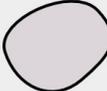
Close

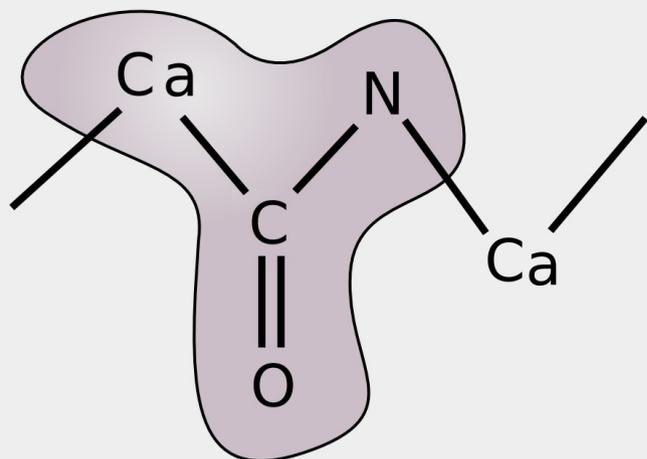
Tools for low resolution

Extra Restraints...

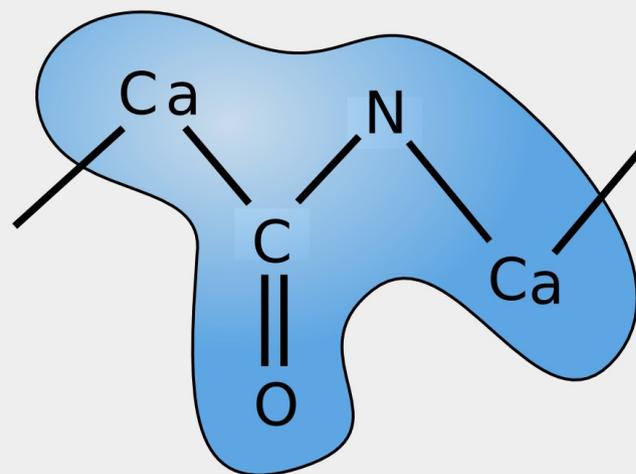
- Peptide plane
- Ramachandran restraints
- Secondary structure restraints
- Remove degree of freedom
 - Torsion angle restraints
 - Backrub rotamers
- Manually add restraints

Coot's Extra Peptide Plane Restraint

 Default Refmac Peptide Plane



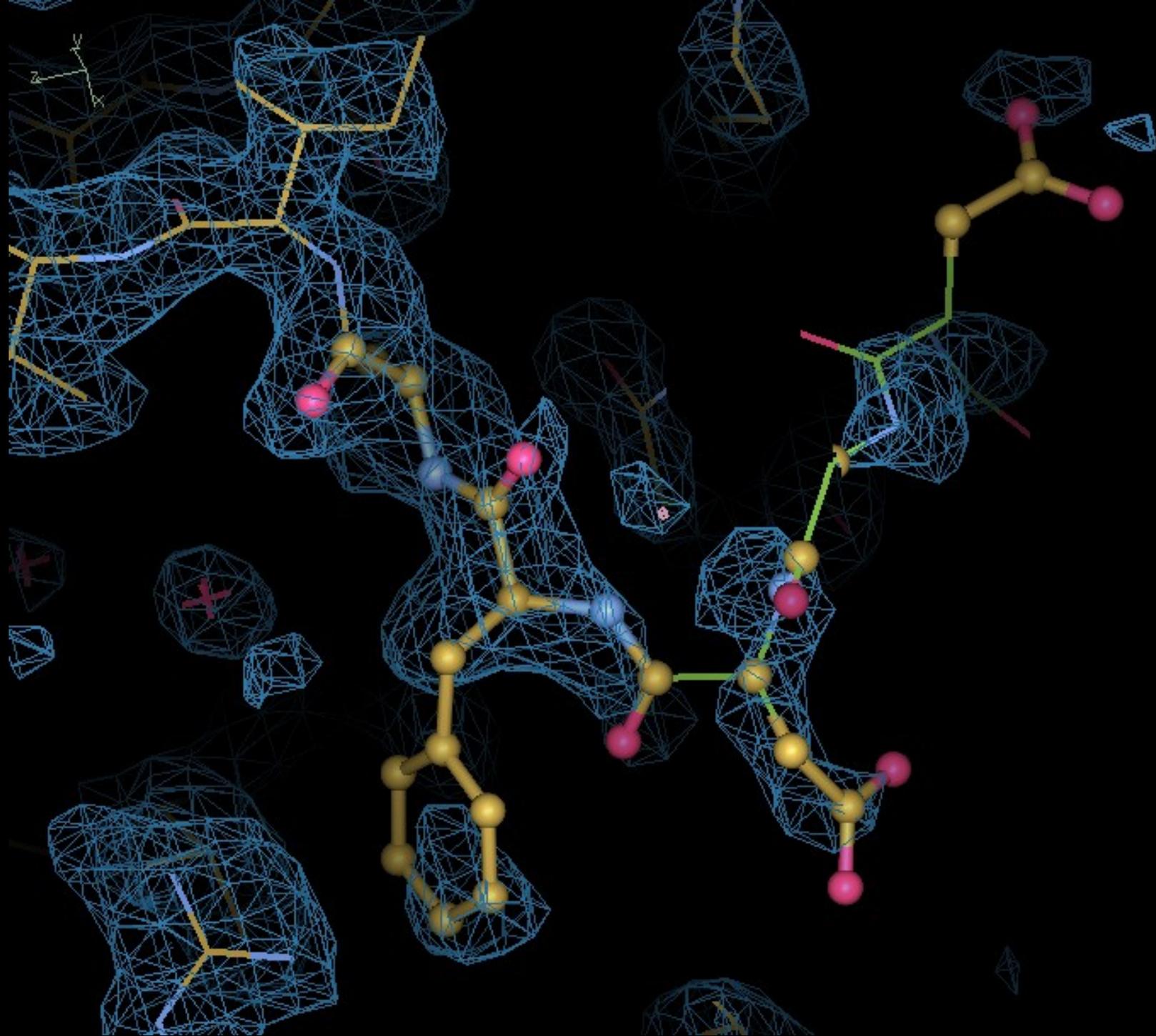
 Extended Plane in Coot



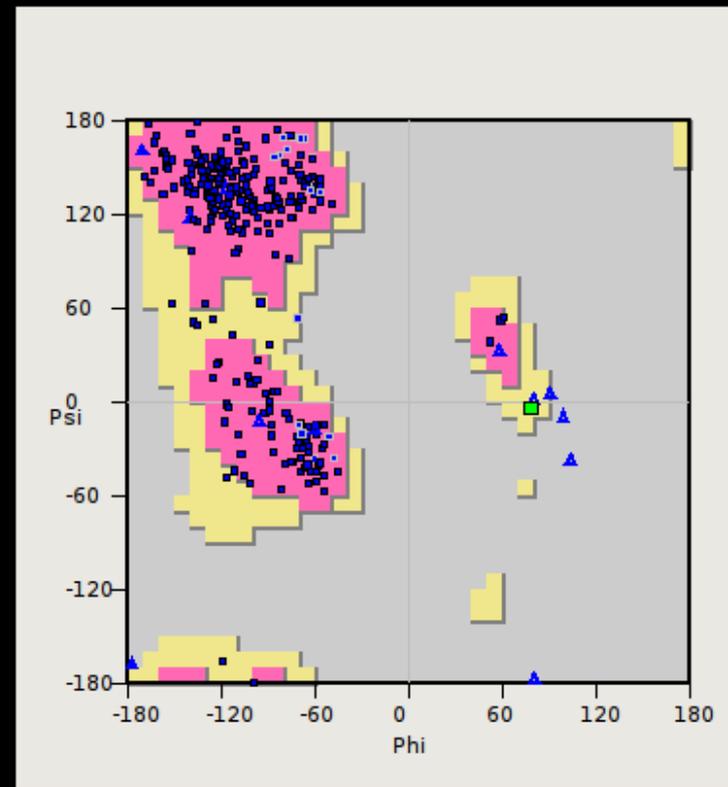
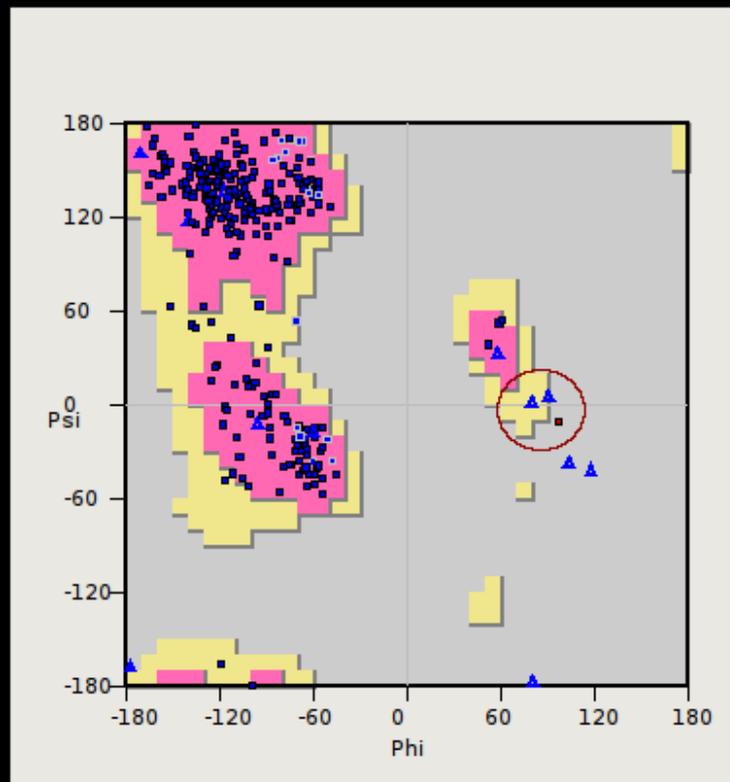
(add-planar-peptide-restraints)

Ramachandran Restraints

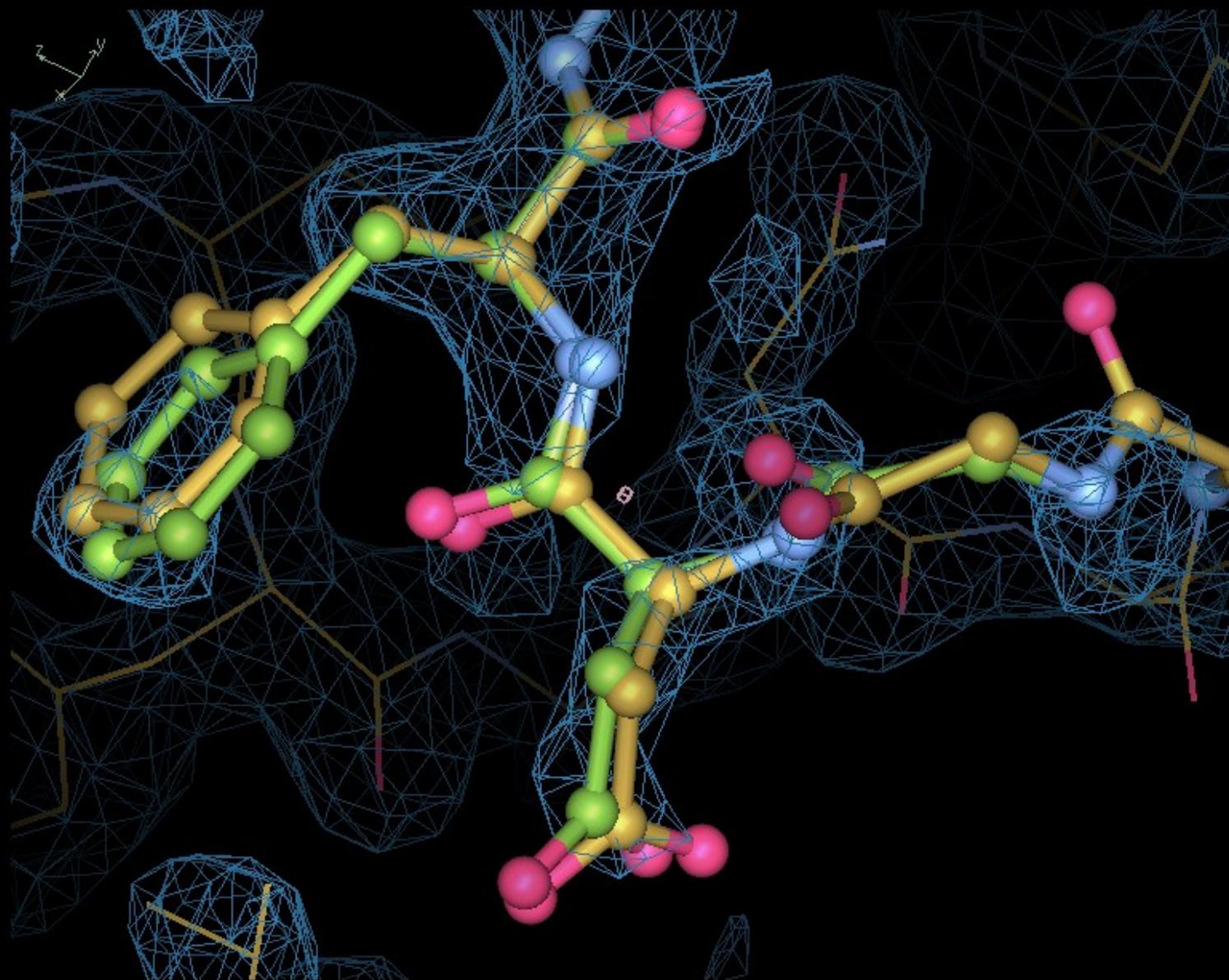
- Scenario:
 - I have a loop, with poor density, I know the atoms are there somewhere and I want to provide a “reasonable” model
- Controversial Feature?
 - Ramachandran Plots have been used for “validation” - but here we are deliberately optimizing them
- Ramachandran Plots can be added to the geometry target function



Tweaking a Ramachandran Outlier



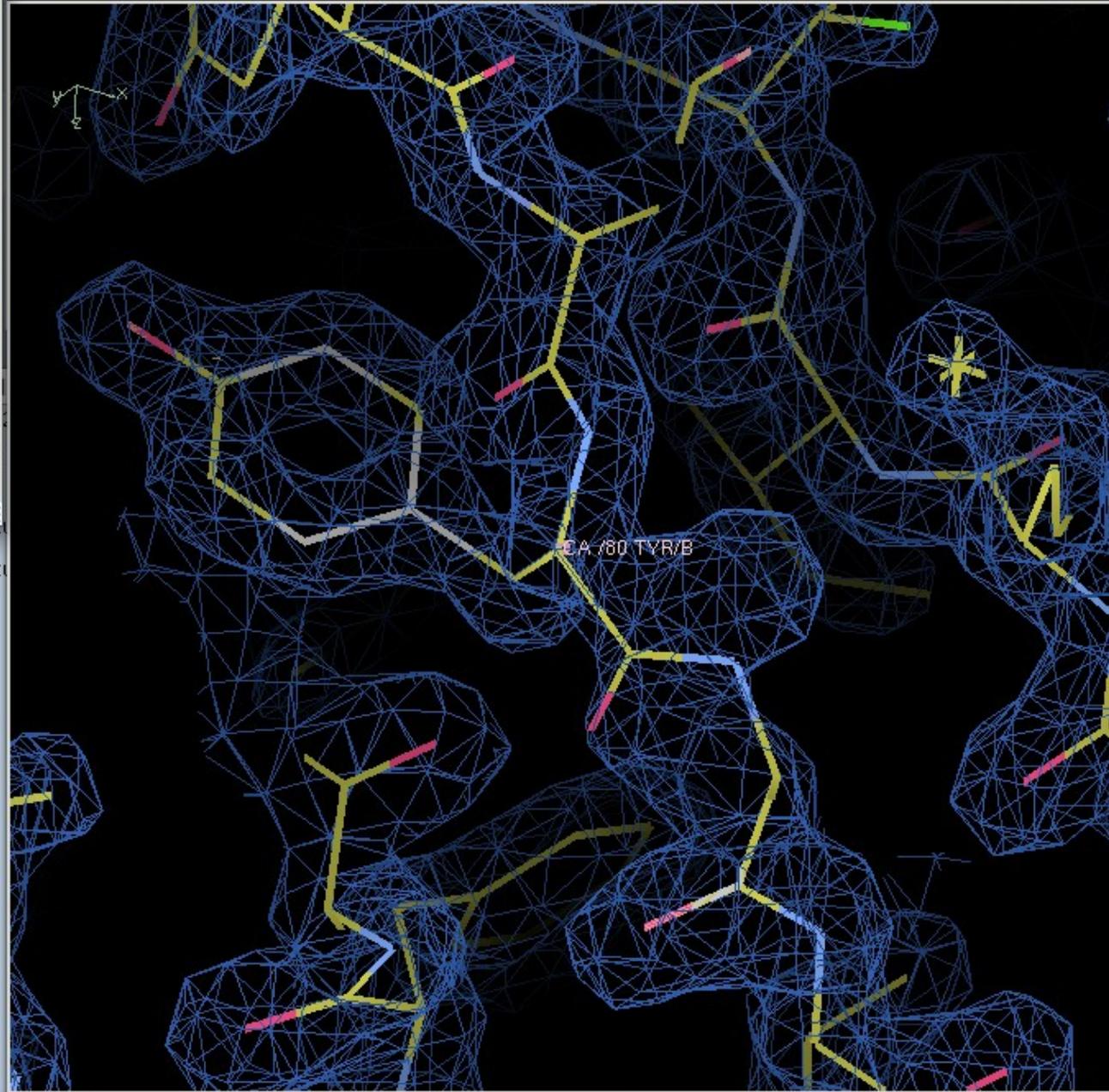
Tweaking Phi and Psi



Accept Refinement?

-  Bonds: 3.181
-  Angles: 3.997
-  Planes: 2.148
-  Chirals: 3.772
-  Non-bonded: 0.006
-  Rama Plot: -123.403

Accept Reject



R/RC

Map

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-

g_atoms_rama_restraints) ret

ints

6

) at -14010.6

31

Accept Refinement?

Bonds: 1.625

Angles: 0.318

Planes: 1.671

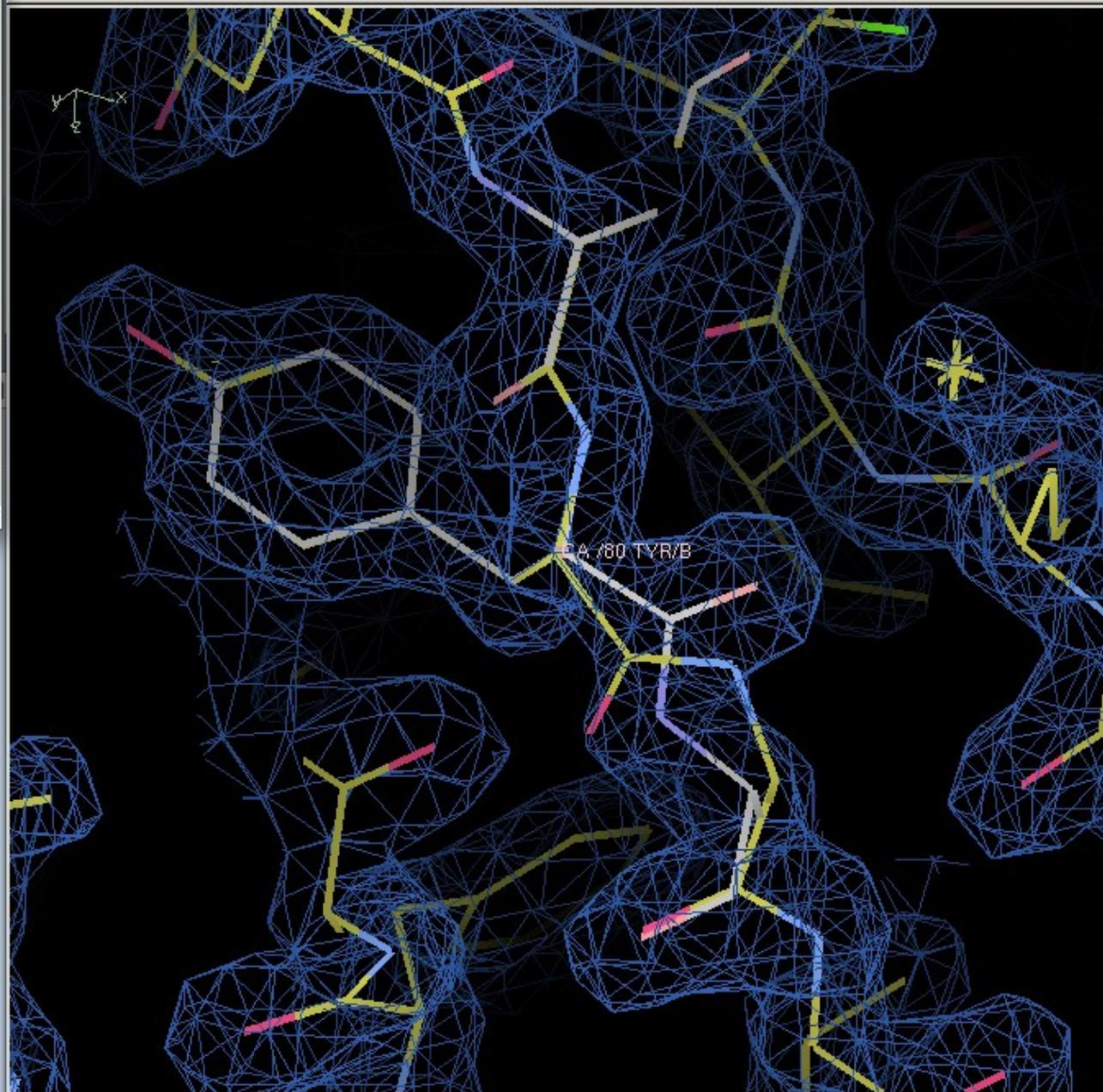
Chirals: 0.177

Non-bonded: 0.000

Rama Plot: -177.602

Accept

Reject



-
-
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-
-
-
-
-

31

6) at -15414.1

18

Ramachandran Restraints

- Controversial?
 - “... the Ramachandran Plot is one of the simplest and most sensitive means for assessing the quality of a protein model...”
 - Gerard Kleywegt & Alwyn Jones (1996)
- But to quote Jane Richardson:
 - Do you want a better structure – or a better idea of the quality of your structure?

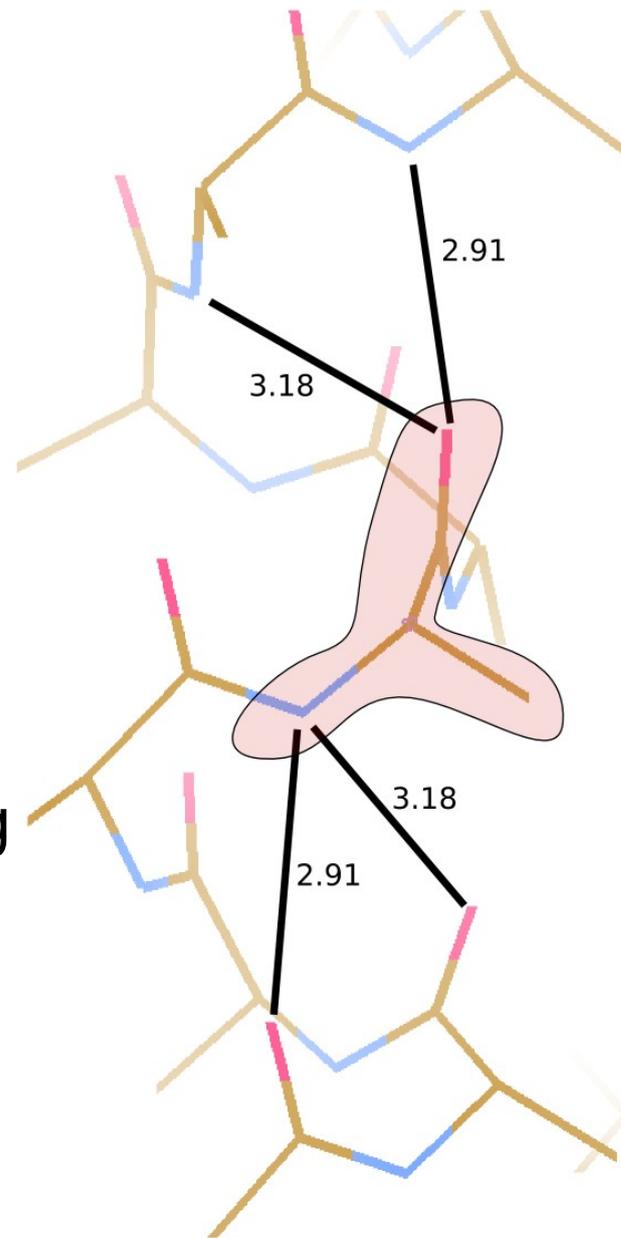
Adding Torsion Angle Restraints

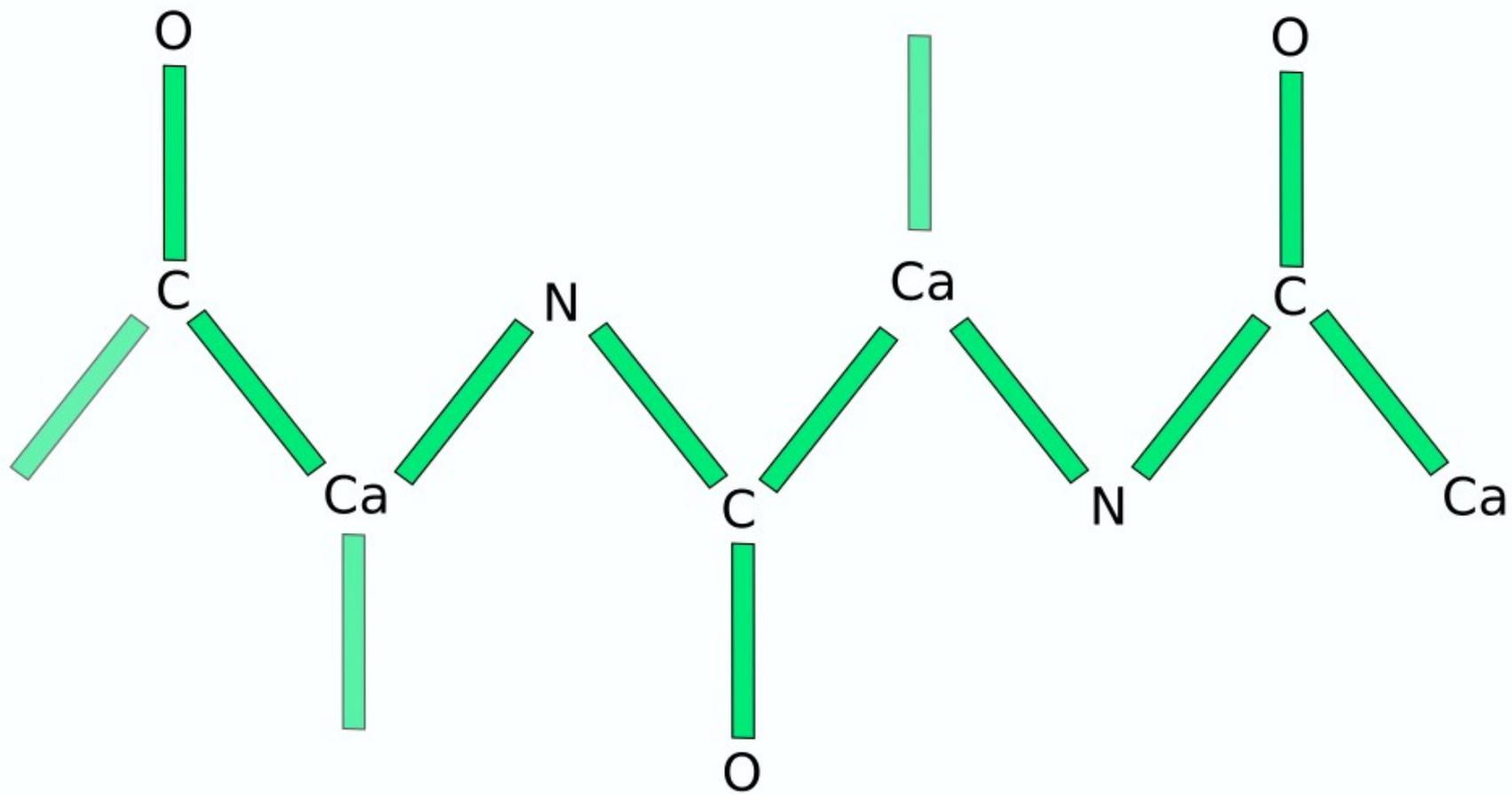
- Torsion angle refinement is slow (relatively)
 - Simple addition of these restraints to the geometry target function
 - often makes the region “stuck and unsatisfied”
 - i.e. trapped in local minimum

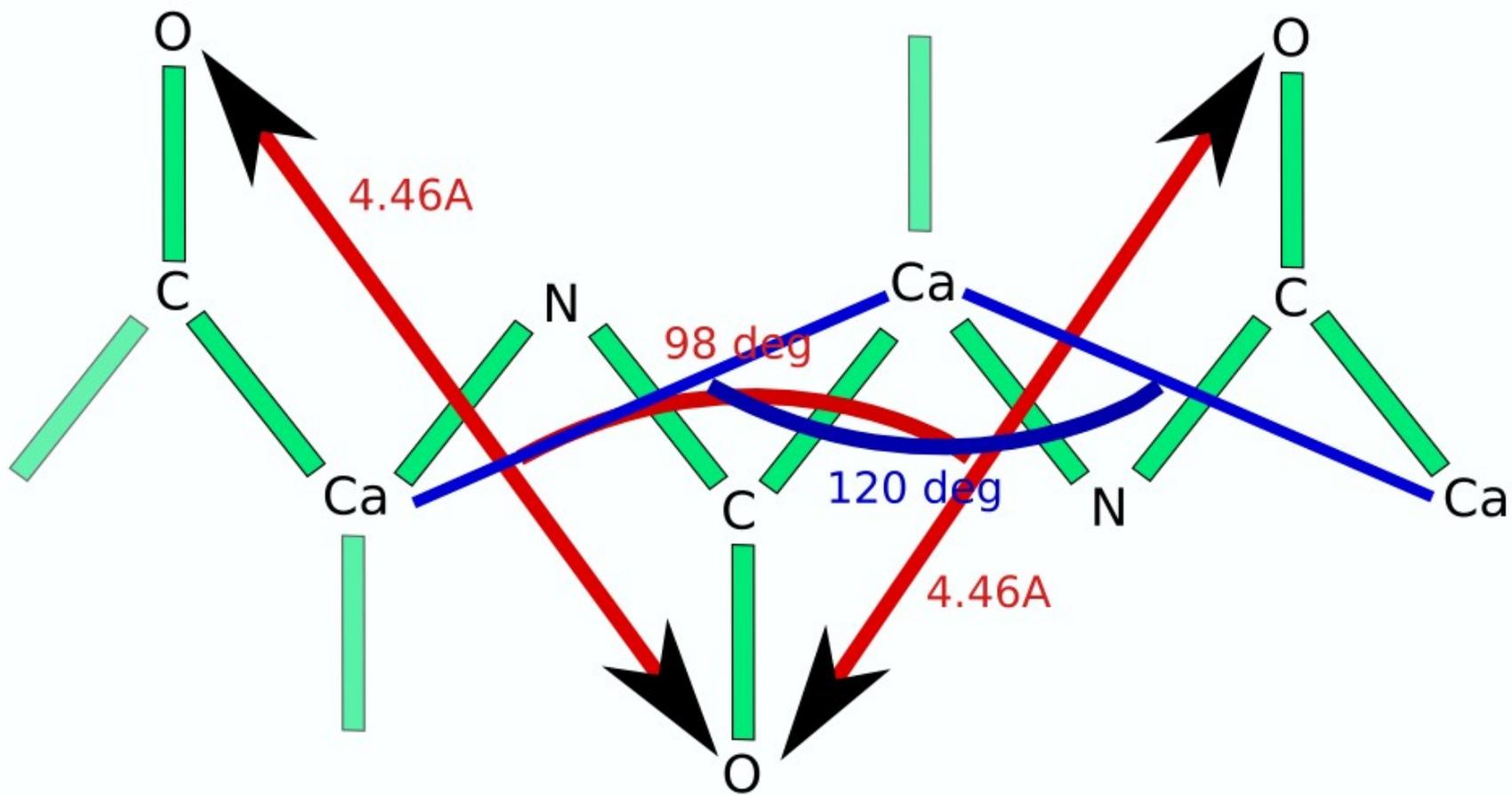
- Add Pseudo-bonds

Alpha Helix pseudo-bond restraints

Restrain the Hydrogen-bonding atom distances



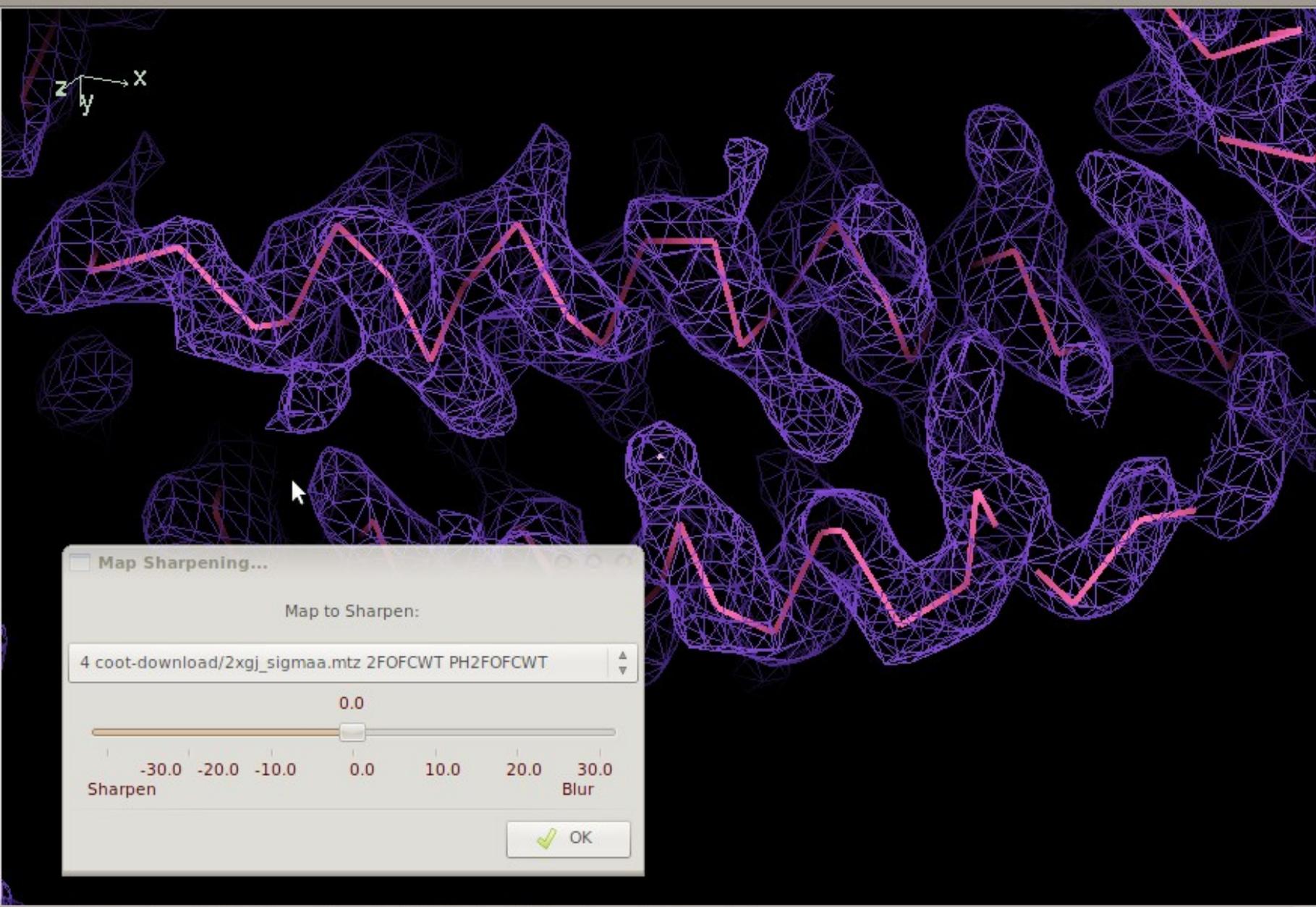




Map Sharpening

Which B-factor shall I use to get the most interpretable map?

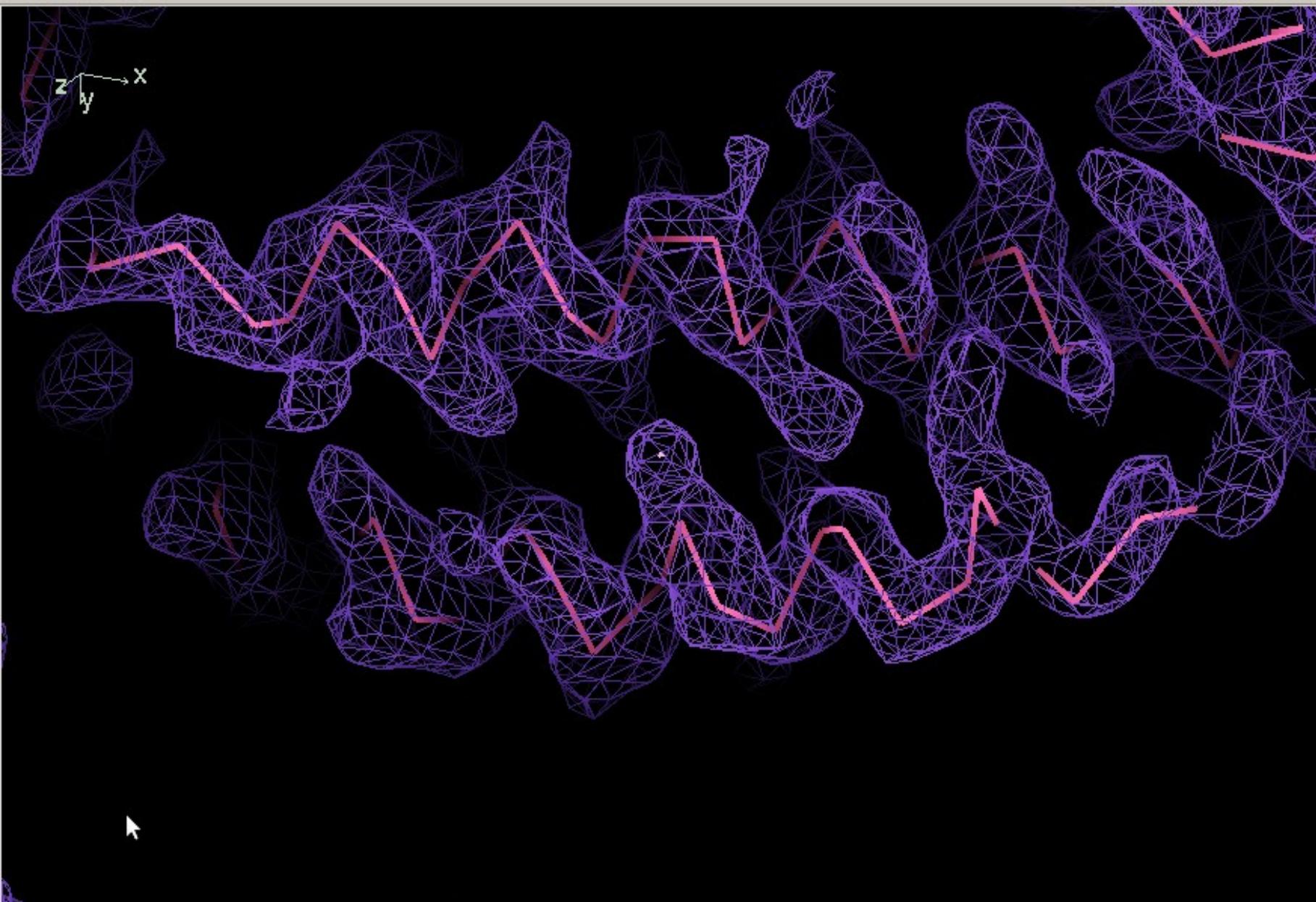
Interactively adjust the structure factor amplitudes and re-generate the map with FFT and recontouring...



R/RC

Map





R/RC
Map

- Home
- Reset View
- Display Manager
- Navigation icons: Rotate, Translate, Zoom, etc.
- Utility icons: Selection, Deletion, etc.
- Play button

Successfully read coordinates file coot-download/pdb2xgj.ent. Molecule number 3 created.

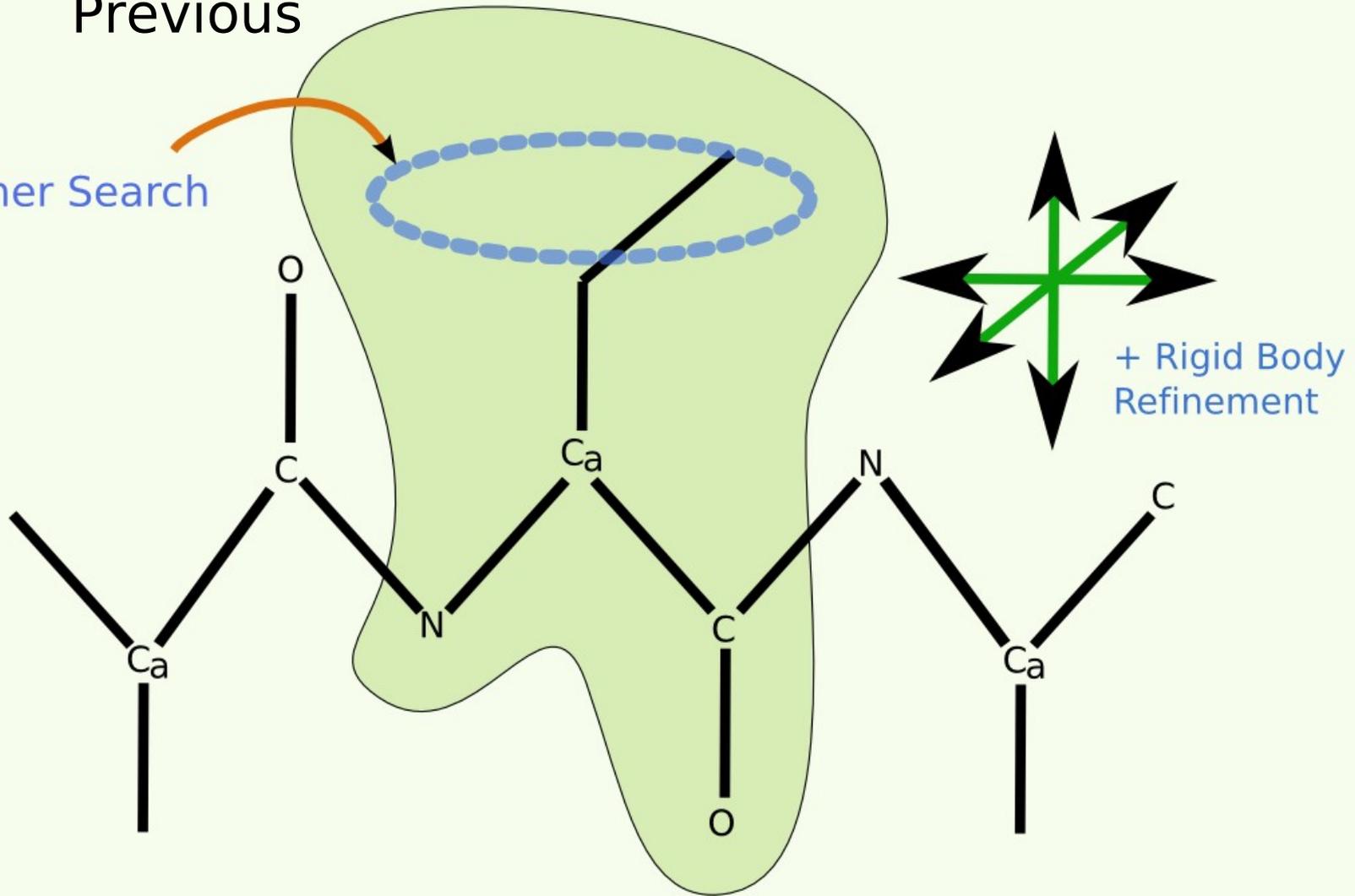
”Backrub Rotamers”

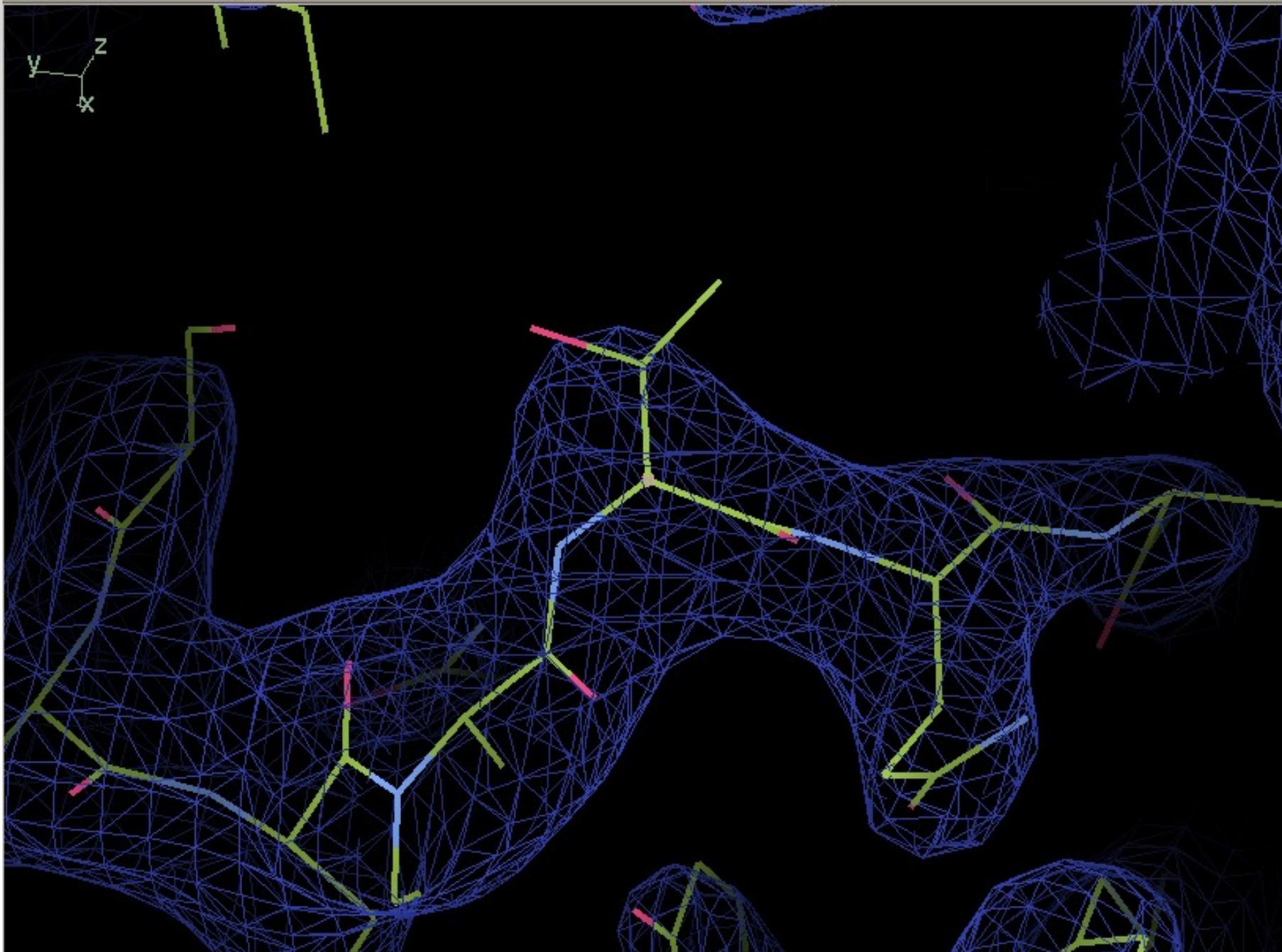
- High probability models with low resolution data

~~Current~~ Low Resolution Rotamer Search

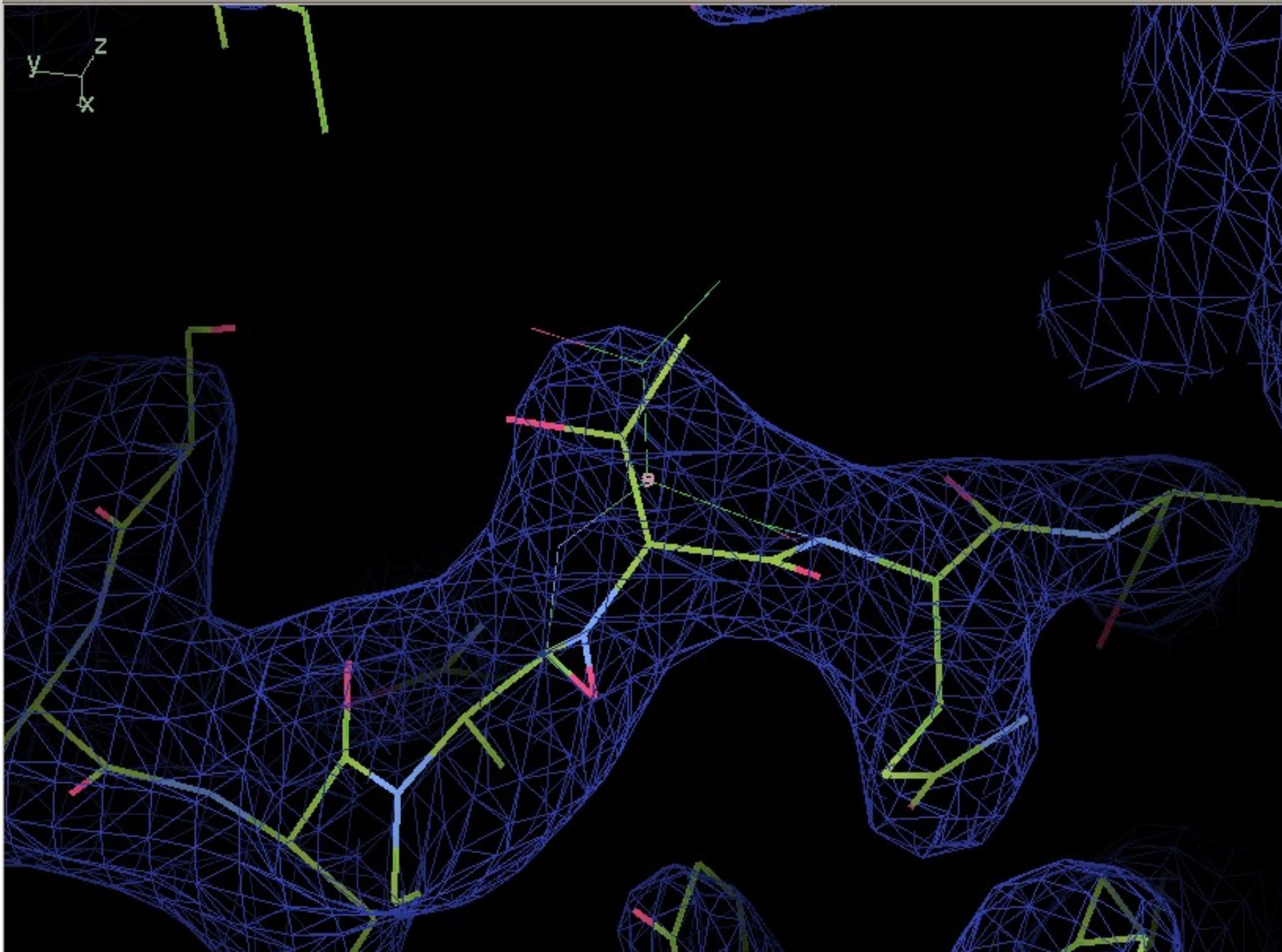
Previous

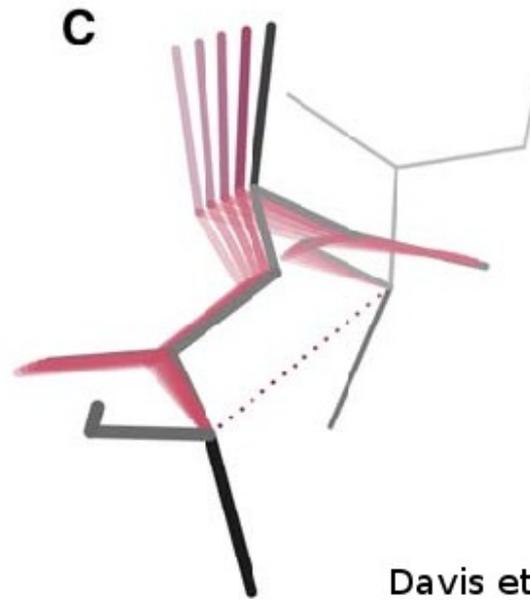
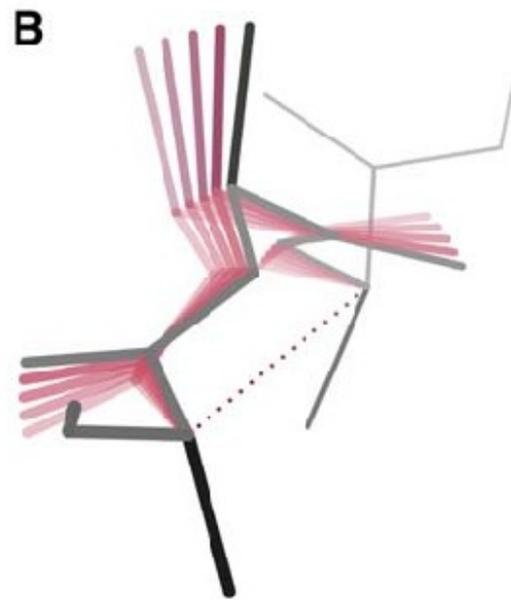
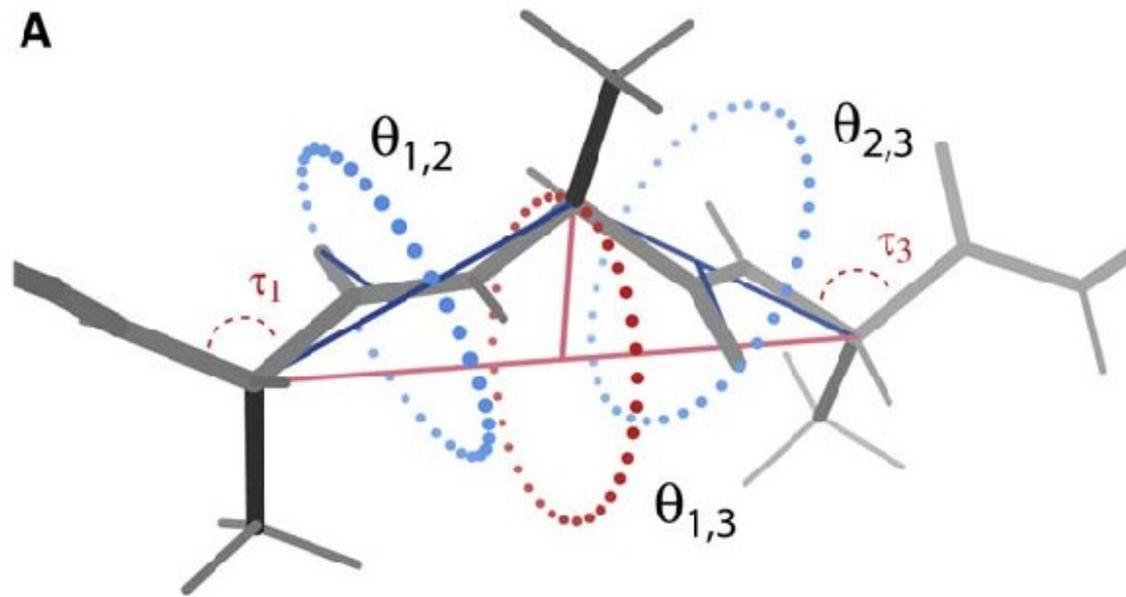
Rotamer Search



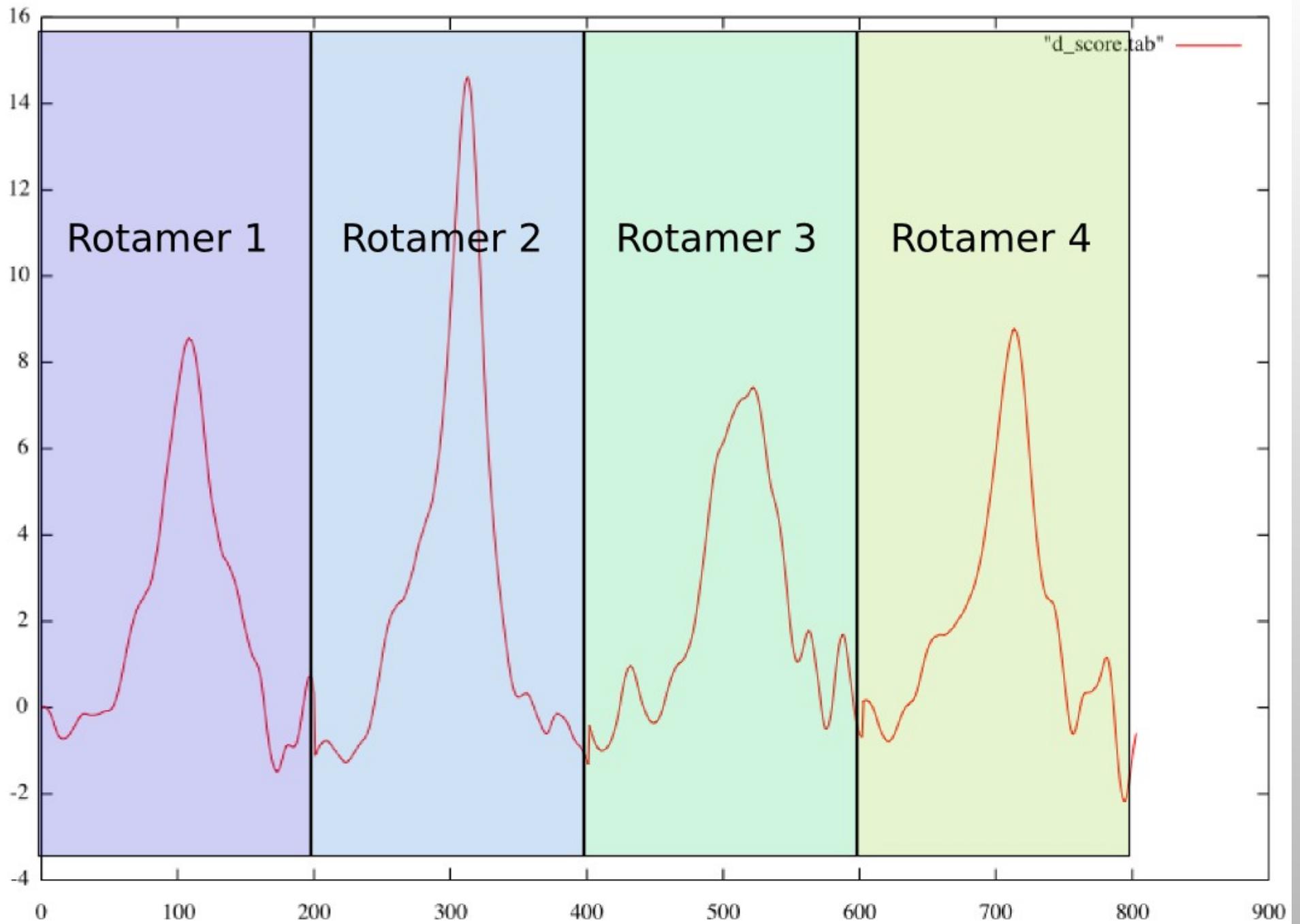


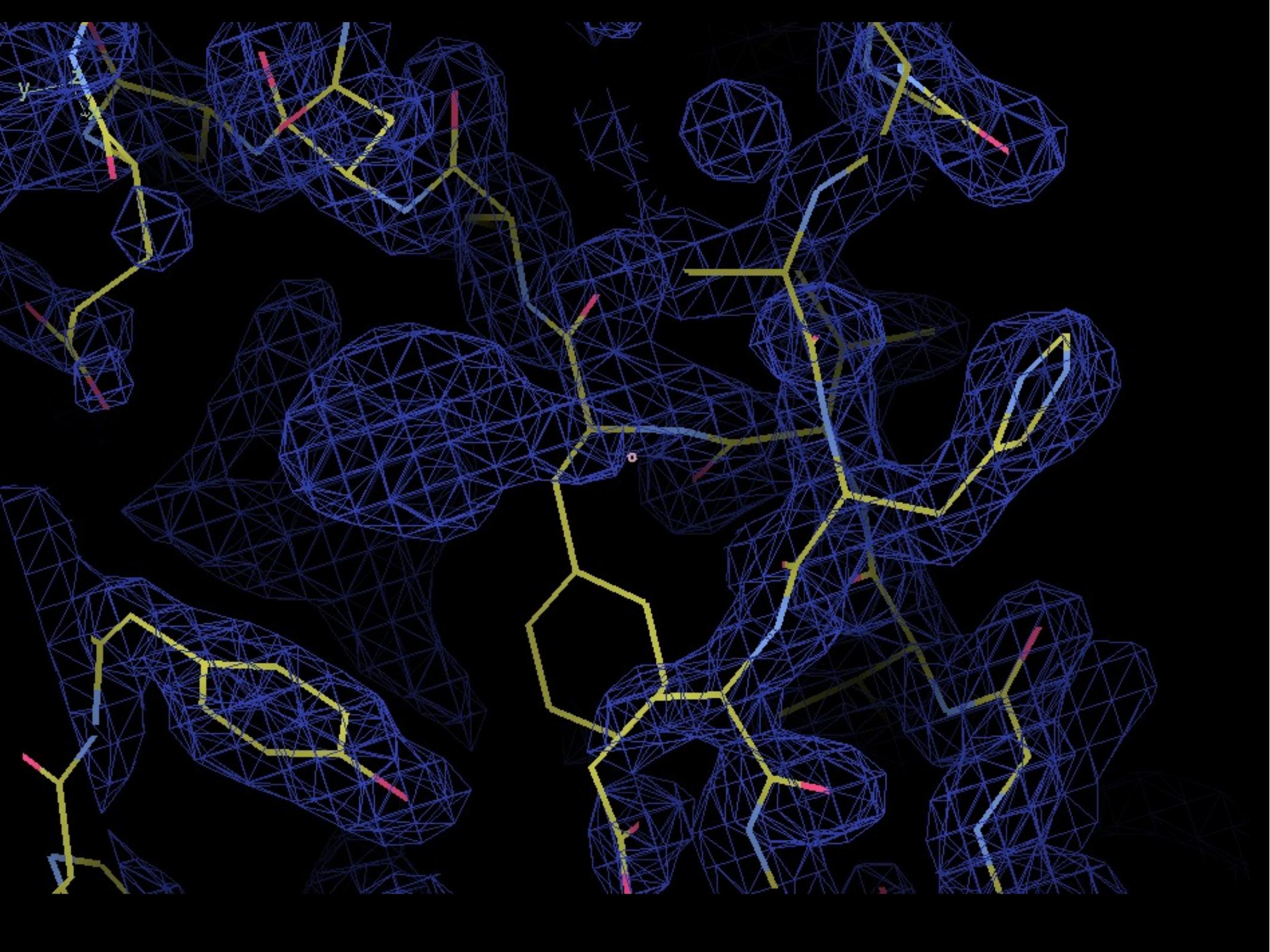
(mol. no: 1) CA /1/A/46 THR occ: 1.00 bf: 14.64 ele: C pos: (42.40, 4.14,12.99)

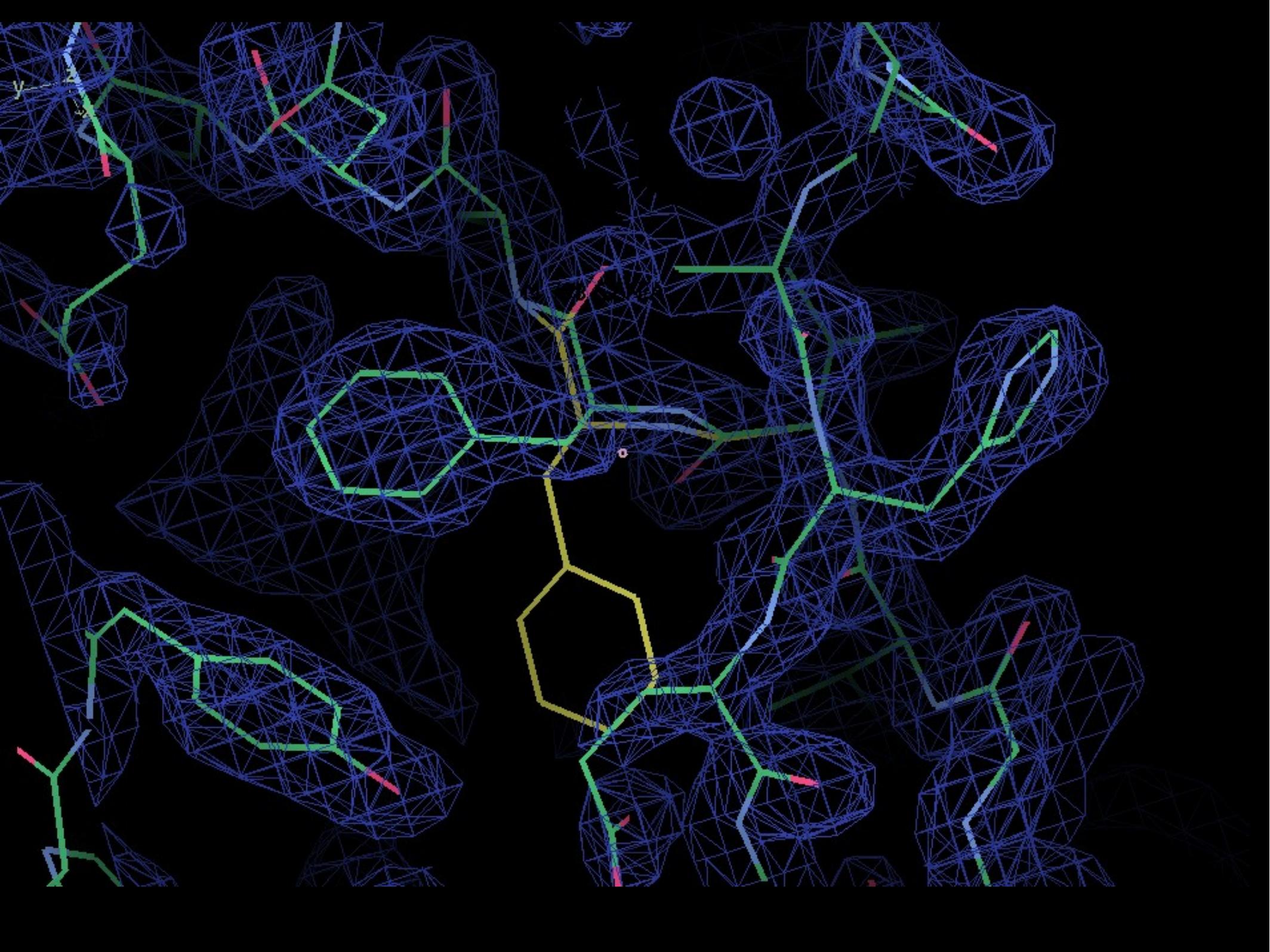


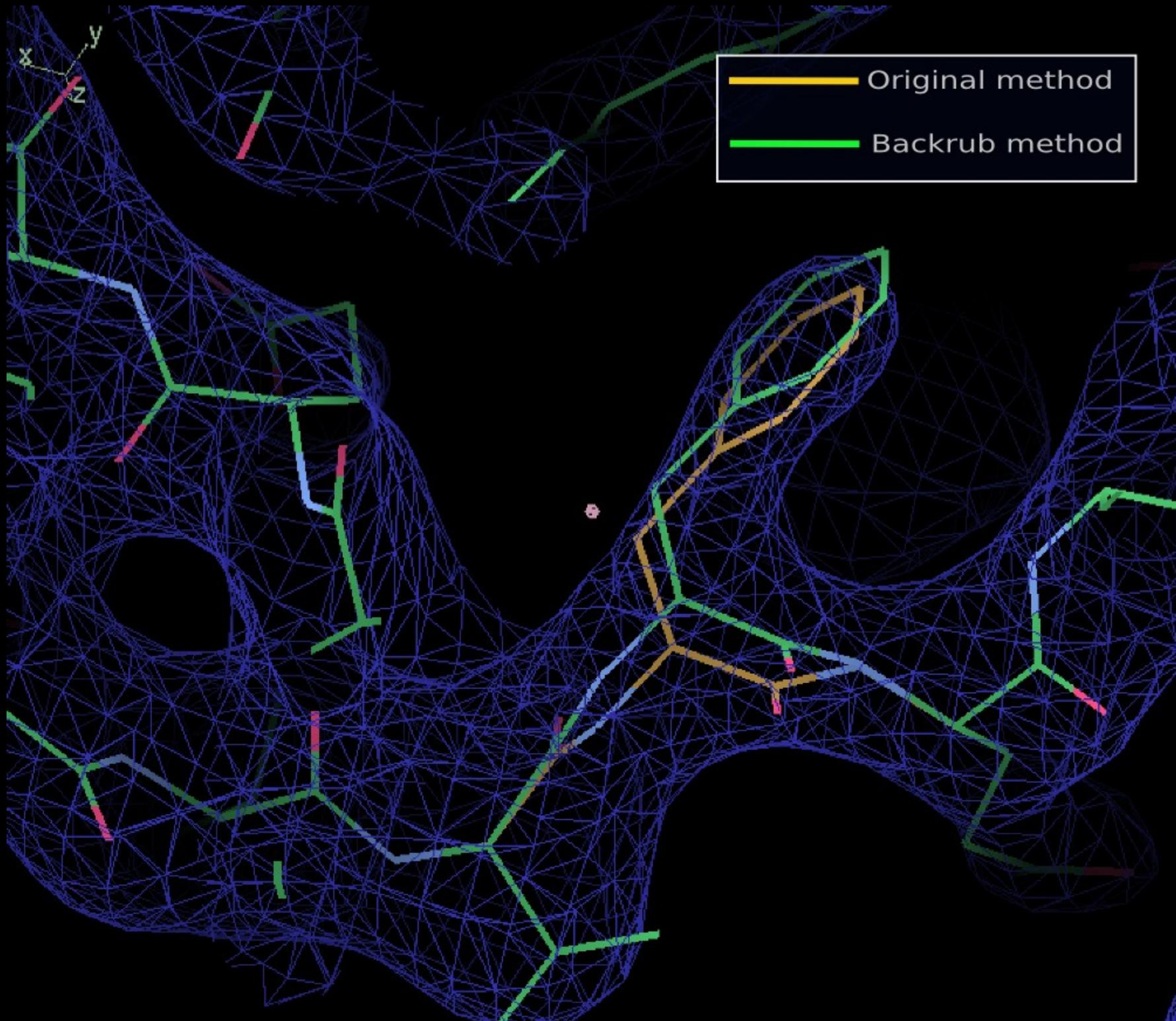


Davis et al. (2006) Structure









To turn it on...

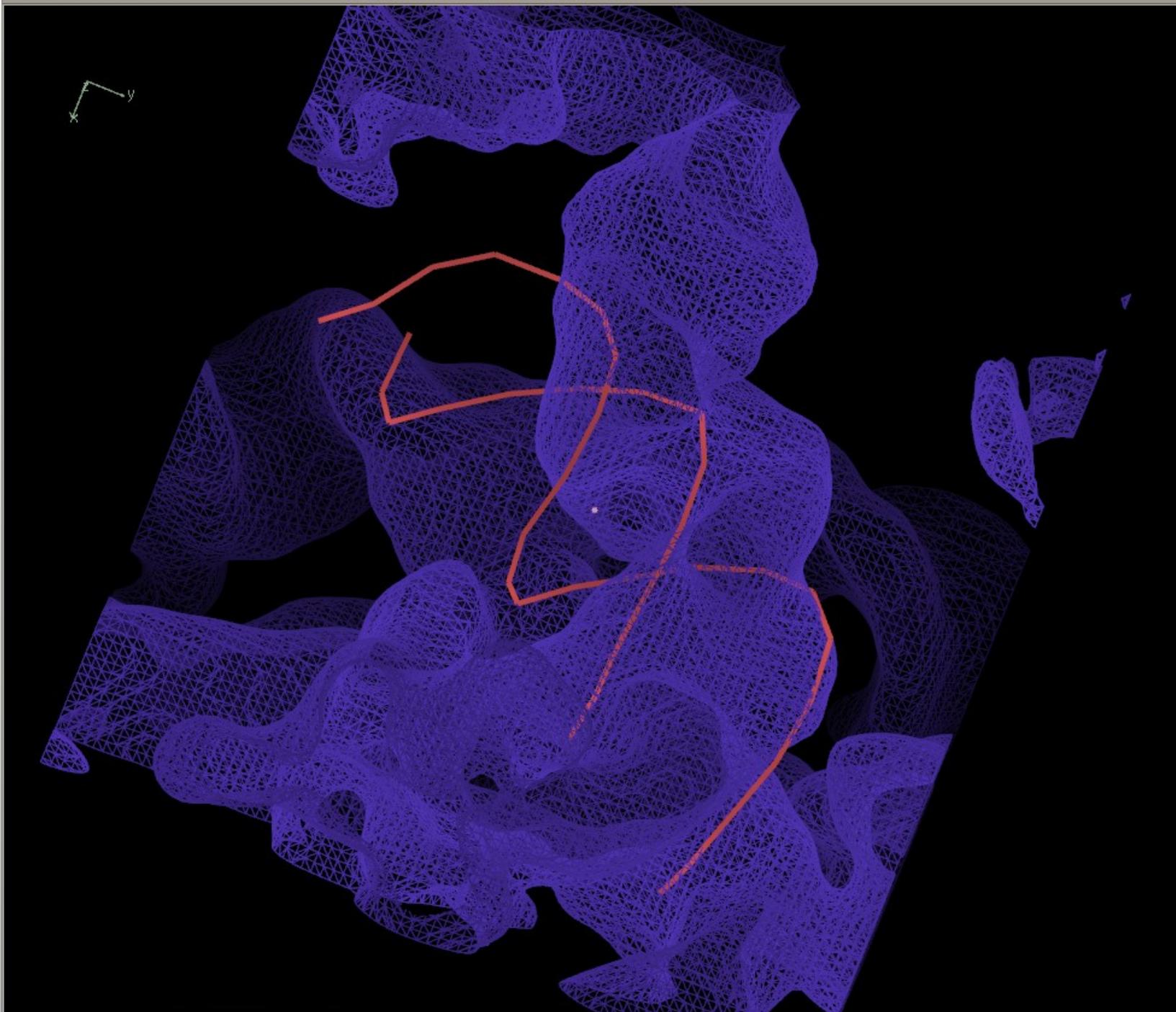
- (ROTAMERSEARCHLOWRES)
- Default for resolutions worse than 2.6Å
- Extensions → Modeling → Use Backrub rotamers

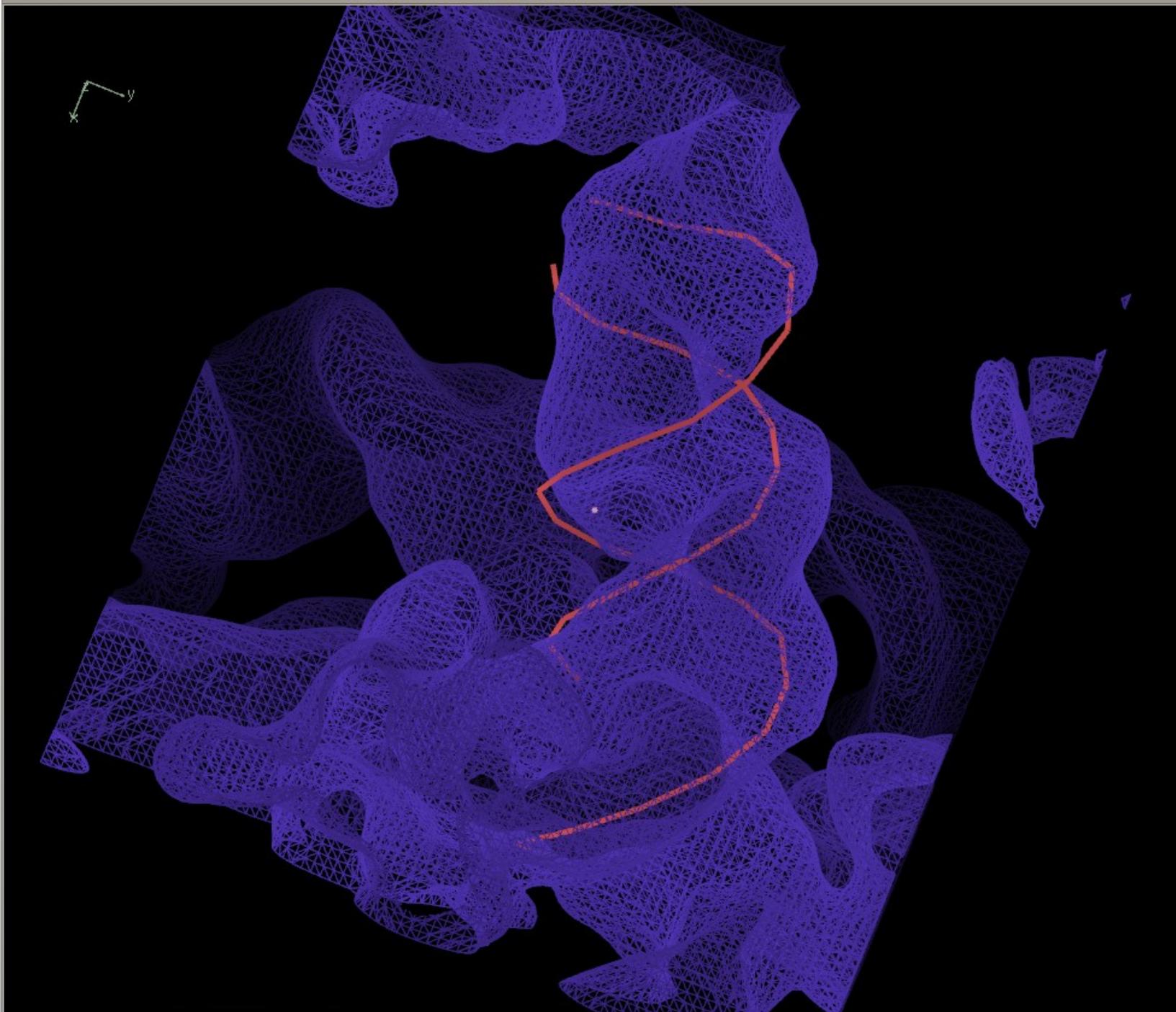
Jiggle Fit

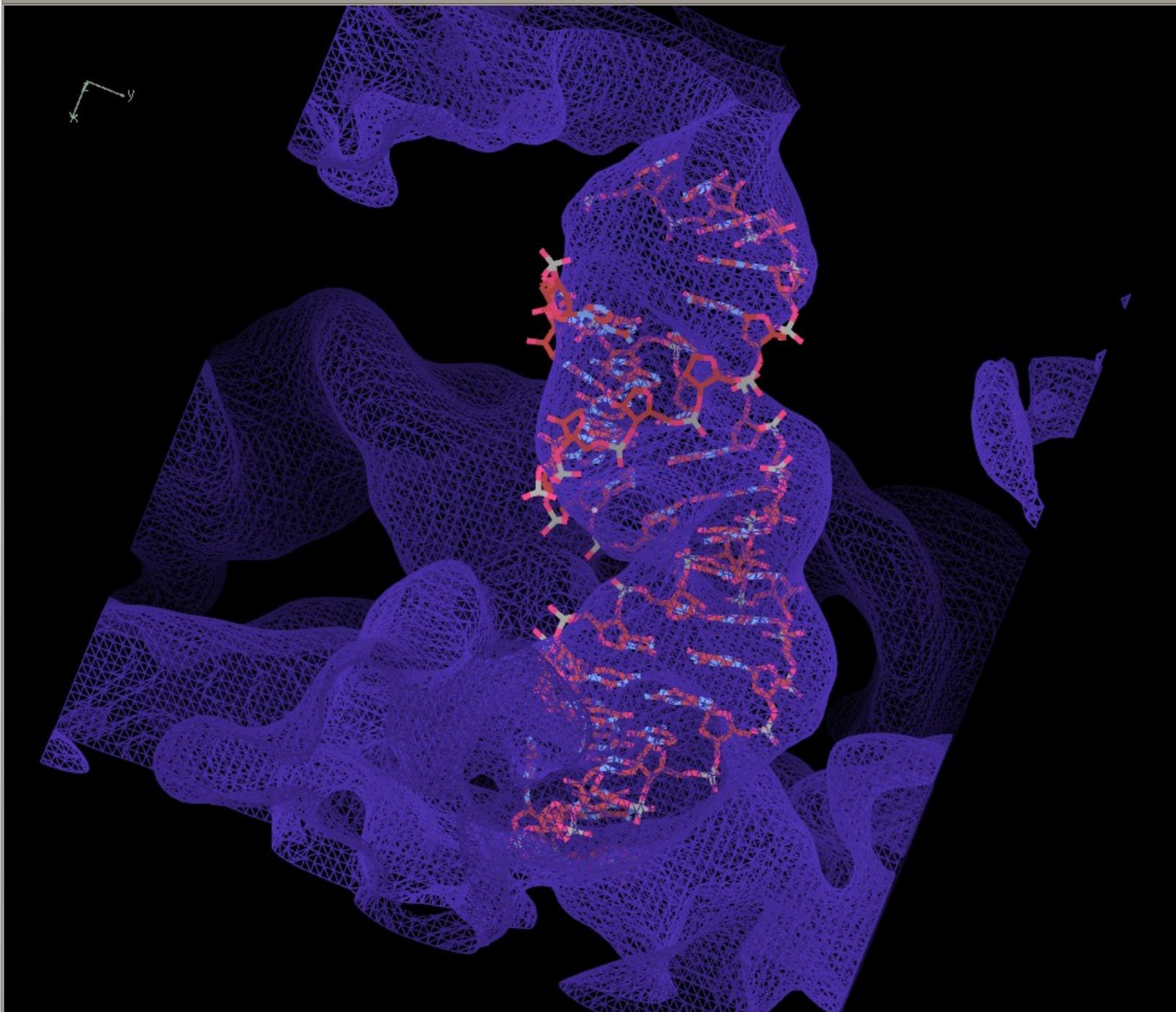
- How do I rotate and translate these atoms to fit the density?
 - 6-dimensional problem
- Originally used to fit simple ligands/solvent molecules to blobs of density
- Now extended to fit arbitrary atom selections
 - *e.g.* by Chain

Jiggle Fit: How it Works

- Loop 1000 times:
 - Generate random angles and translations
 - Transform atom selection by these rotations and translation
 - Score and store the fit to density
- Rank density fit scores,
 - Pick top 20 solution, for each of them
 - Rigid body fit and score solutions
 - Pick the highest scoring solution if it's better than the starting model)
- Radius of Convergence is larger when using a low-pass map



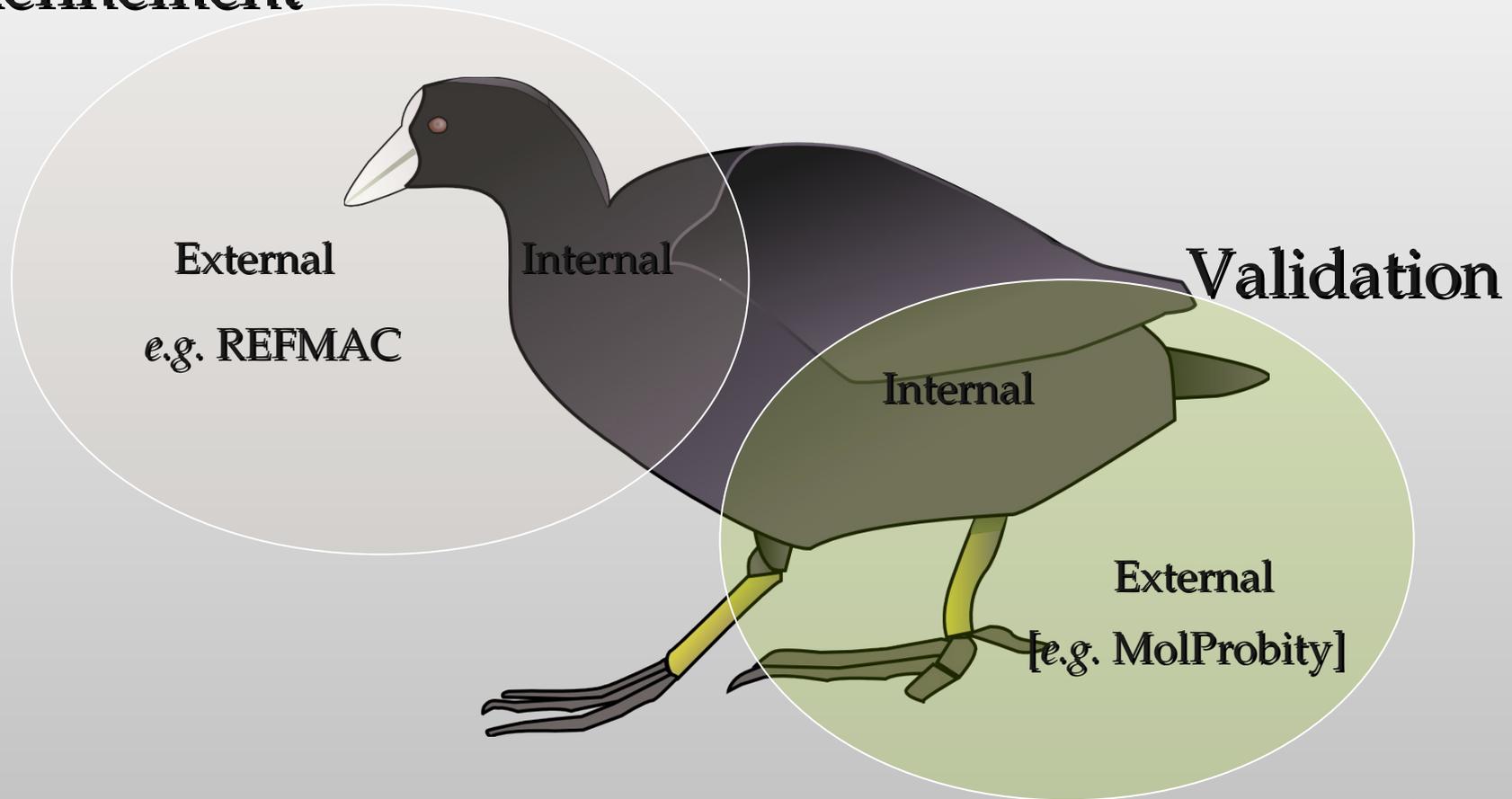




Validation...

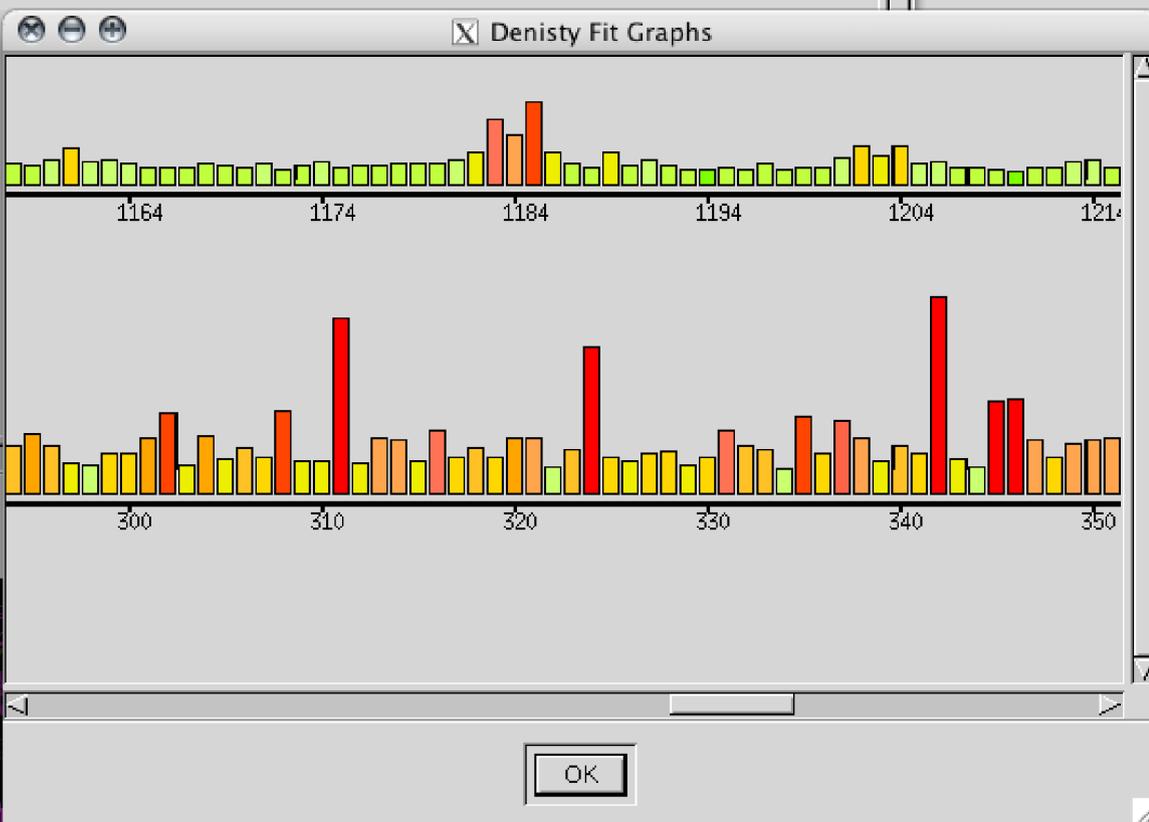
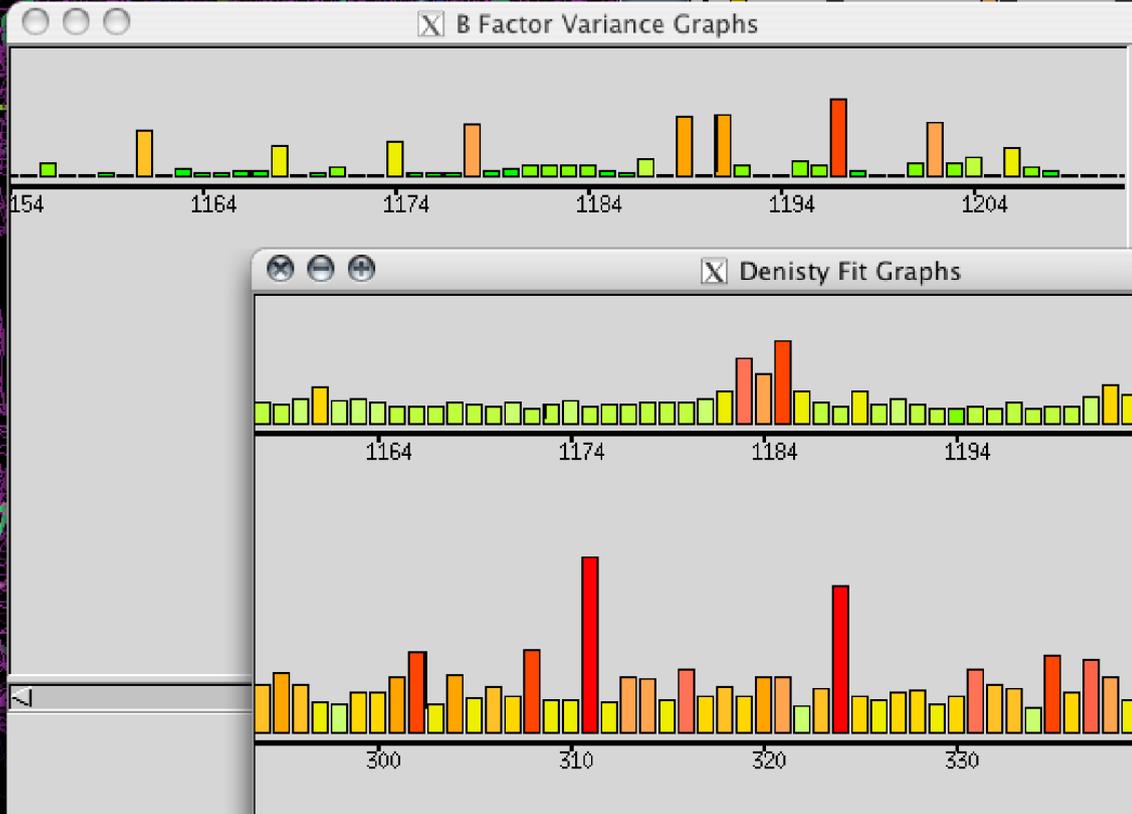
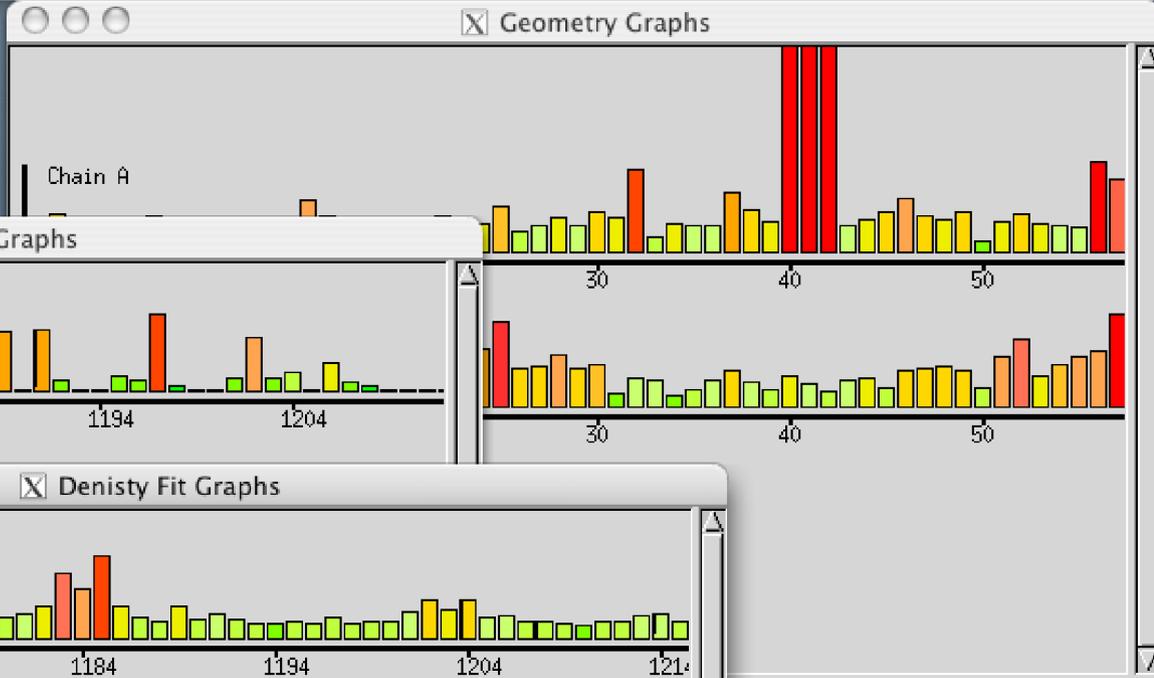
Feature Integration

Refinement

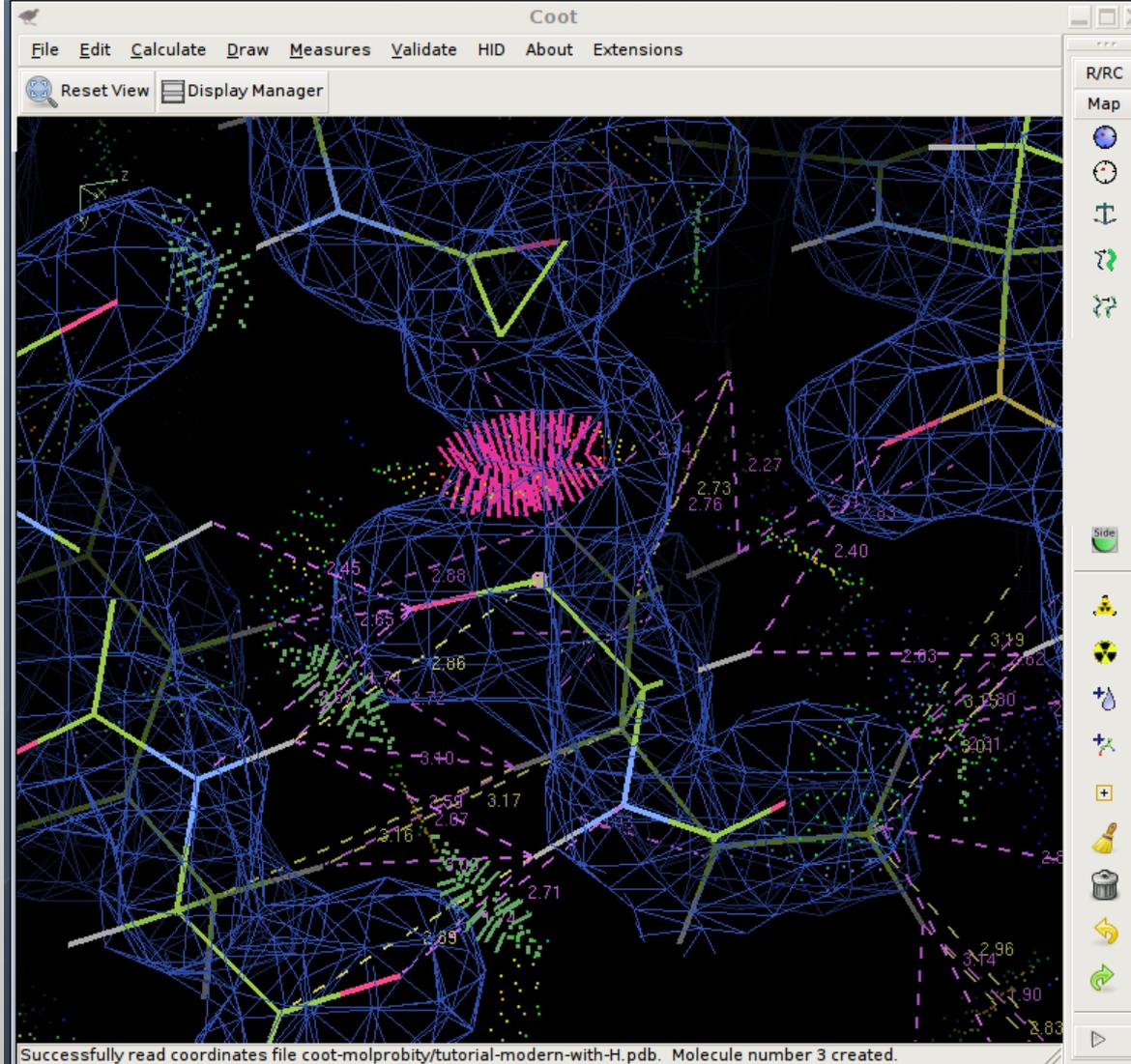


Coot

File Edit Measures Validate HID Help



Pathological



MolProbity Multi-Chart

problems near A 68 ARG

Cluster Features

- Clash at A 68 ARG (0.594 A)
- Clash at 220 HOH (0.594 A)
- Clash at A 11 LEU (0.518 A)
- Clash at A 6 VAL (0.518 A)
- Clash at A 93 ASP (0.513 A)
- Clash at A 5 THR (0.513 A)
- Bad rotamer A 13 PRO (0.9%)

problems near A 41 GLU

Cluster Features

- Clash at A 41 GLU (0.566 A)
- Clash at 194 HOH (0.566 A)
- Clash at A 84 ASP (0.45 A)
- Clash at A 87 ALA (0.45 A)
- C-beta deviation A 88 THR (0.266 A)

problems near B 69 ARG

Cluster Features

- Clash at B 69 ARG (0.424 A)
- Clash at B 82 THR (0.424 A)
- C-beta deviation B 3 SER (0.352 A)

problems near A 49 TYR

Cluster Features

- Clash at A 49 TYR (0.597 A)

Close

It-coot-r

Generic Objects

- 0 wide contact
- 1 close contact
- 2 small overlap
- 3 bad overlap
- 4 H-bonds

Molprobity Prob

- Clash gap: -1.66 : A 2 CA
- Clash gap: -1.53 : A 89 CD
- Clash gap: -1.32 : A 41 CA
- Clash gap: -0.97 : A 39 C
- Clash gap: -0.94 : A 71 C
- Clash gap: -0.93 : A 72 CA
- Clash gap: -0.85 : A 40 N
- Clash gap: -0.76 : A 90 CA

OK

Other Programs

- Molprobit Suite
 - molprobit.biochem.duke.edu
- WHATCHECK
- VERIFY-3D