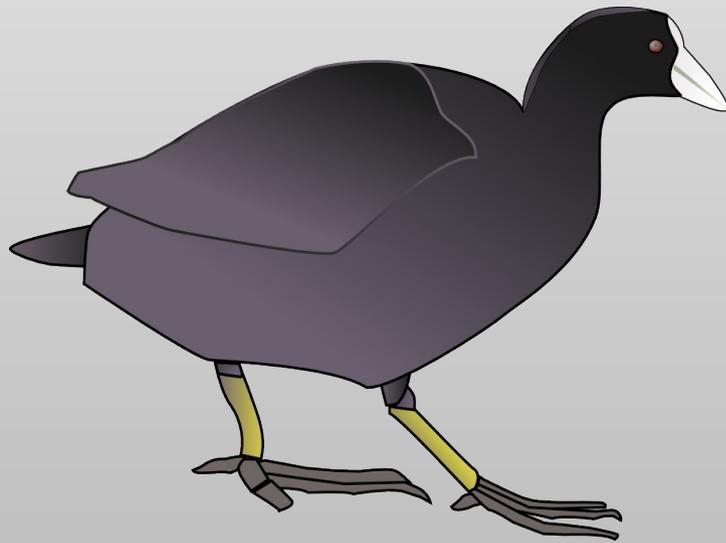


# Beyond the Basics with *Coot*:

## Tools for Low Resolution, EM Map Fitting & Validation



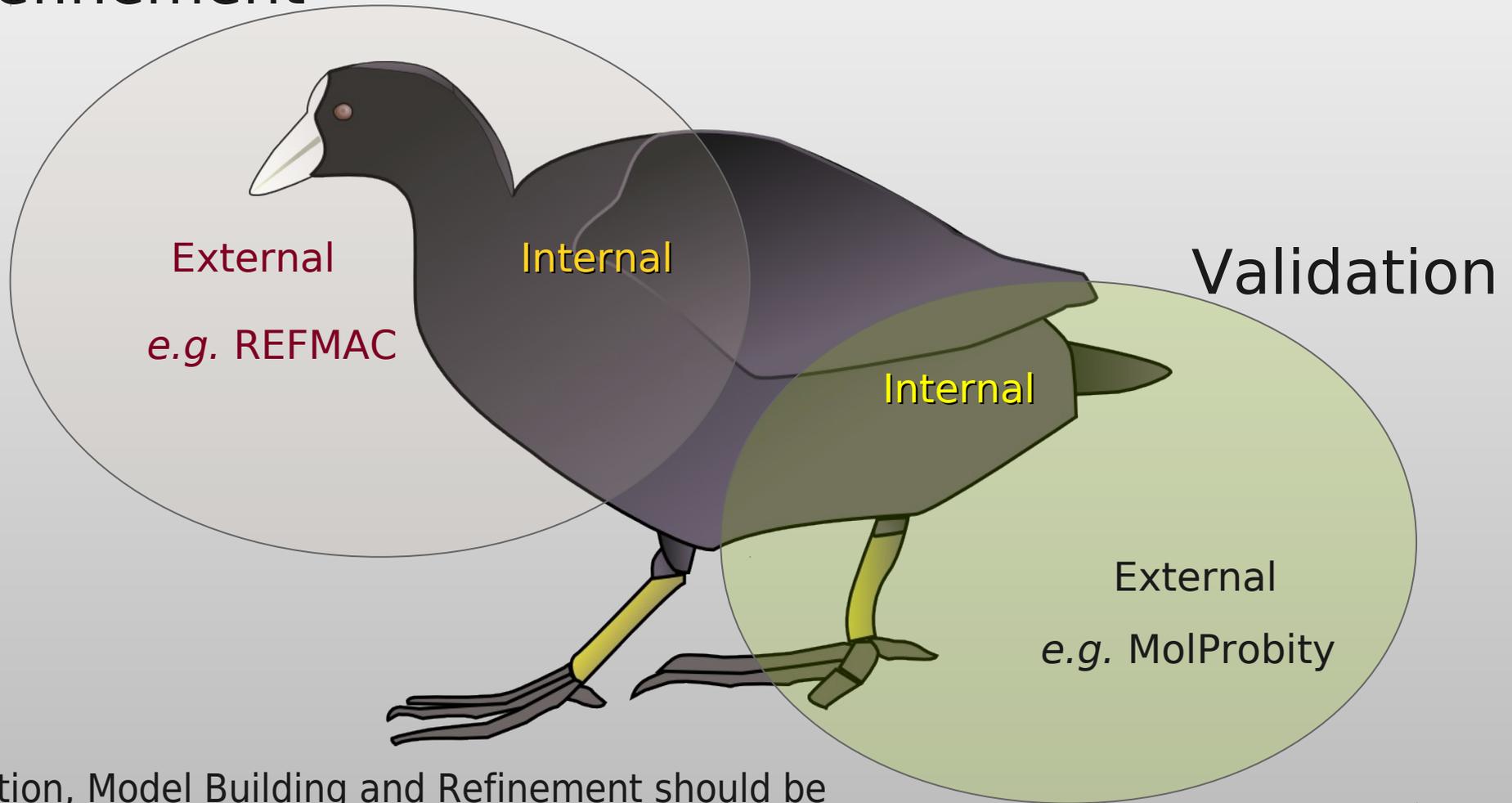
**Paul Emsley**  
MRC Laboratory of Molecular  
Biology  
December 2014

# *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
  - A “workhorse”, not a show-pony

# Feature Integration

Refinement



Validation, Model Building and Refinement should be used together

# Yeast Mitochondrial Large Ribosomal Subunit

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Home > Science Magazine > 28 March 2014 > Amunts *et al.*, 343 (6178): 1485-1489

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Science 28 March 2014:  
Vol. 343 no. 6178 pp. 1485-1489  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1249410

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Structure of the Yeast Mitochondrial Large Ribosomal Subunit

Alexey Amunts<sup>▲</sup>, Alan Brown<sup>▲</sup>, Xiao-chen Bai<sup>▲</sup>, Jose L. Liácer<sup>▲</sup>, Tanweer Hussain, Paul Emsley, Fei Long, Garib Murshudov, Sjors H. W. Scheres<sup>‡</sup>, V. Ramakrishnan<sup>‡</sup>

Author Affiliations

Corresponding author. E-mail: [scheres@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk](mailto:scheres@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk) (S.H.W.S.); [ramak@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk](mailto:ramak@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk) (V.R.)

<sup>▲</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

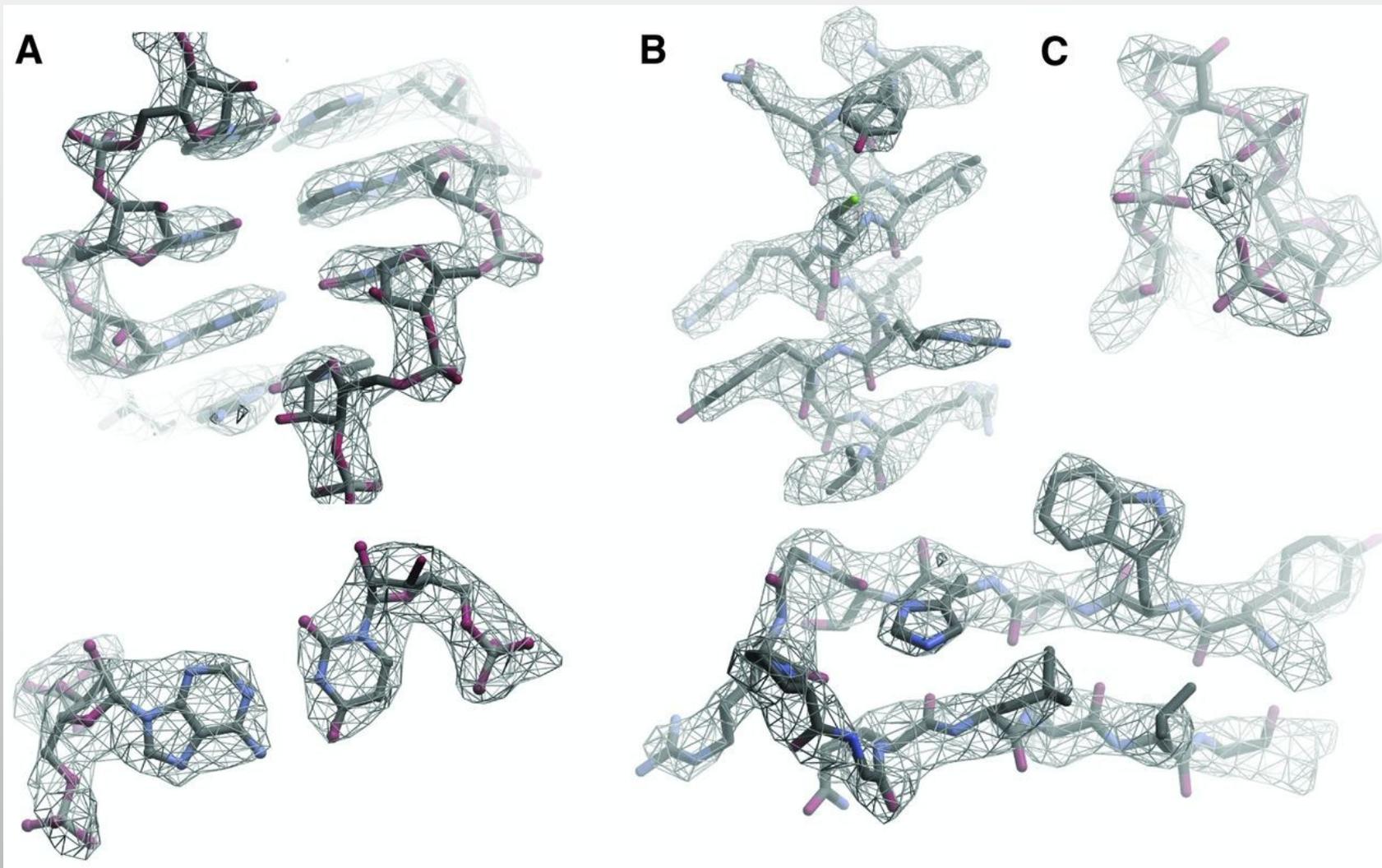
ABSTRACT EDITOR'S SUMMARY

**Mitochondria have specialized ribosomes that have diverged from their bacterial and cytoplasmic counterparts. We have solved the structure of the yeast mitoribosomal large subunit using single-particle cryo-electron microscopy. The resolution of 3.2 angstroms enabled a nearly complete atomic model to be built de novo and refined, including 39 proteins, 13 of which are unique to mitochondria, as well as expansion segments of mitoribosomal RNA. The structure reveals a new exit tunnel path and architecture, unique elements of the E site, and a putative membrane docking site.**

Mitochondria are organelles in eukaryotic cells that play a major role in metabolism, especially the synthesis of adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

Related Resources

# Density Examples





# Low Resolution Tools Overview

- Backrub Rotamers
- “Jiggle Fit”
  - (interactive map sharpening if needed)
- Map fragments for Molecular Replacement
- Morphing
- Parallel Plane Restraints

# Real Space Refinement

- Major Feature of Coot
  - Gradient-based minimiser (BFGS derivative)
  - Geometry library is the standard mmCIF-based Refmac dictionary
    - Minimise deviations in bond length, angles, torsions, planes, chiral volume, non-bonded contacts
    - Including links and modifications
- Provides “interactive” refinement
- Subject to substantial extension
  - e.g. Sphere Refine
    - e.g. Metal sites

# Refinement Techniques

- Dragging an atom with Sphere Refine...
  - too much moves (I need to address this)
- so for now, use:
  - Single-Atom Drag
    - Over-dragging
  - Key-bindings:
    - Triple Refine
    - Single Residue Refine with Auto-accept
- Parallel Plane Restraints

# “Backrub Rotamers”

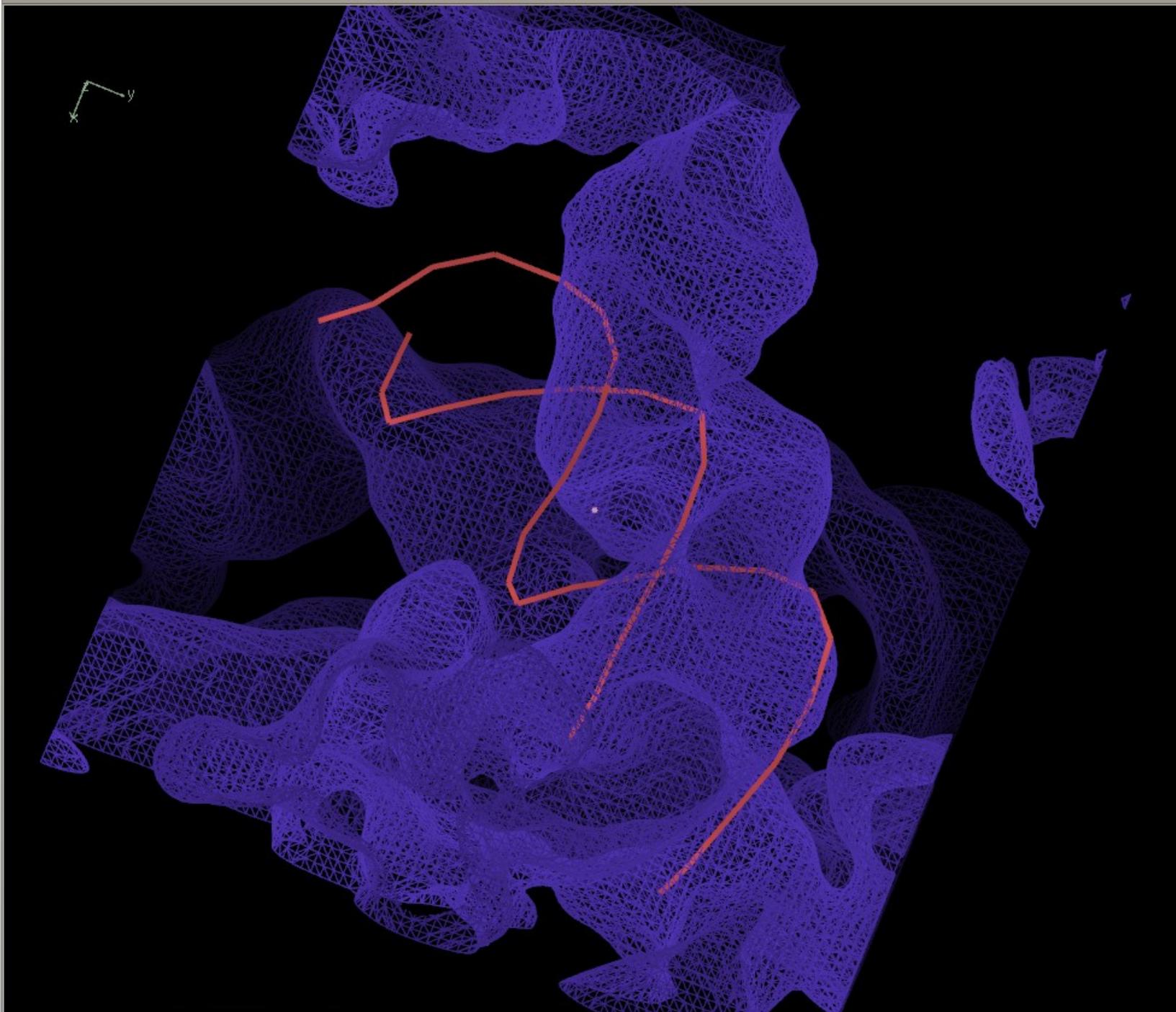
- High probability models with low resolution data

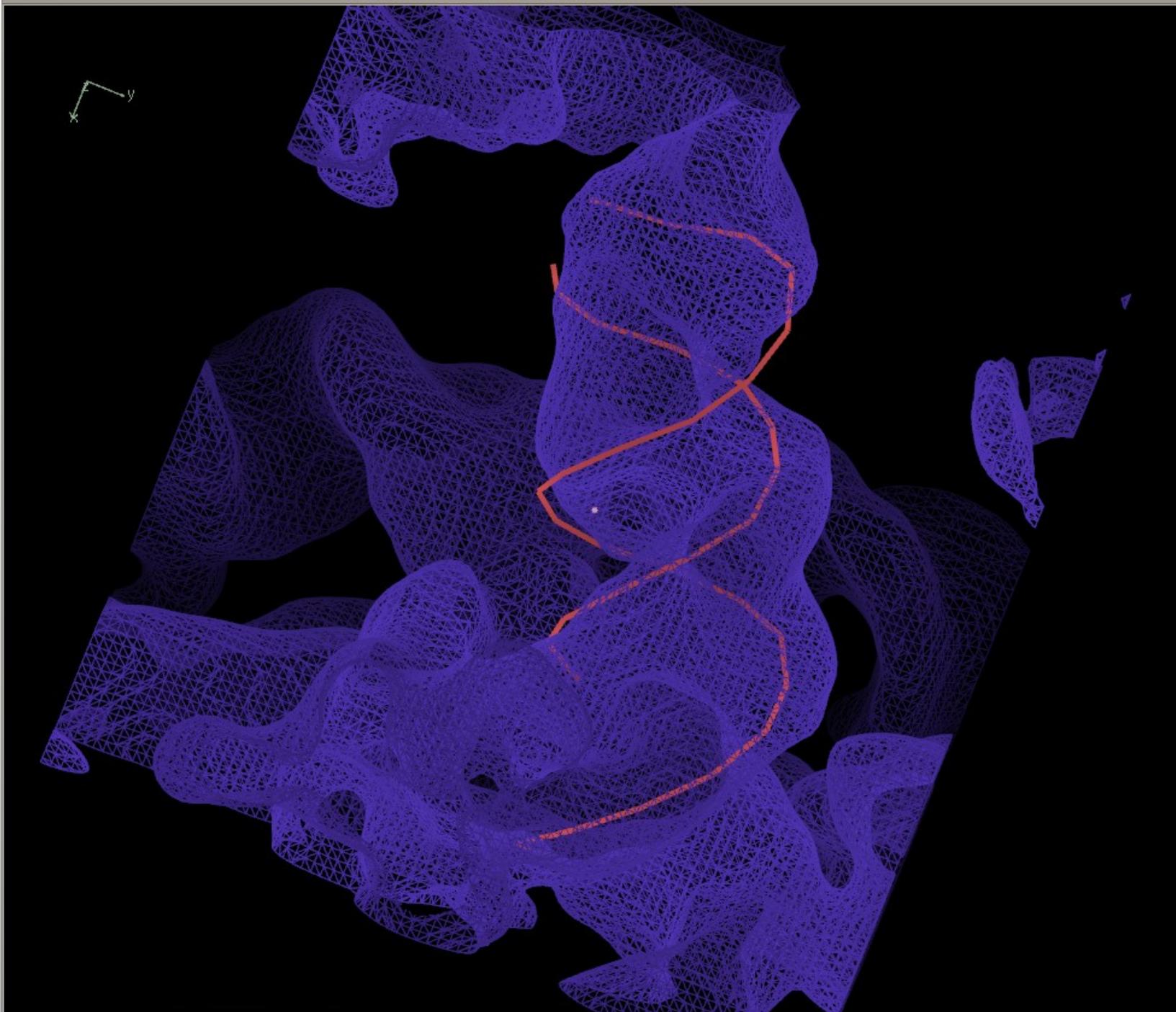
# Jiggle Fit

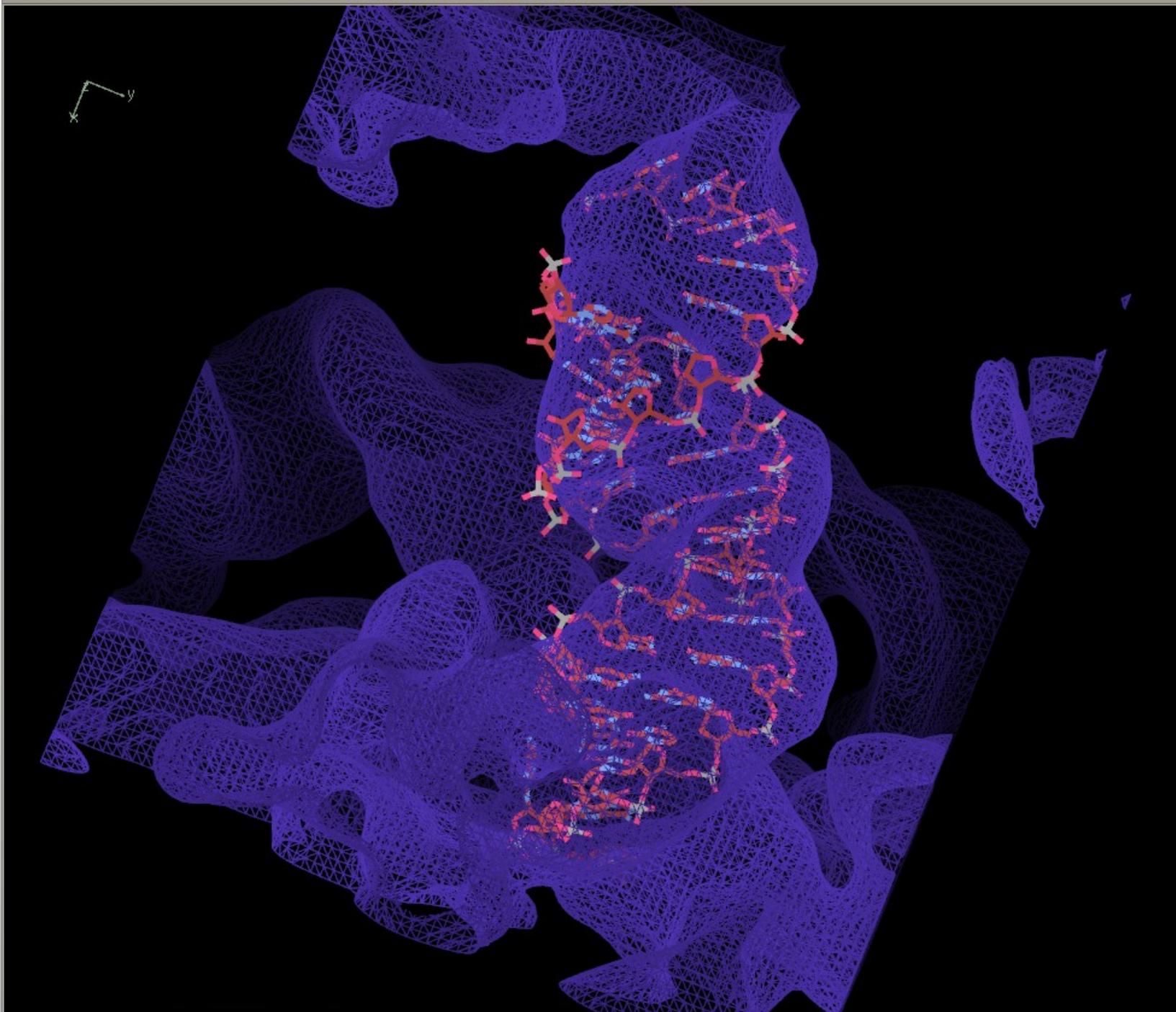
- How do I rotate and translate these atoms to fit the density?
  - 6-dimensional problem
- Originally used to fit simple ligands/solvent molecules to blobs of density
- Now extended to fit arbitrary atom selections
  - *e.g.* by Chain

# Jiggle Fit: How it Works

- Loop  $n$  (say 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



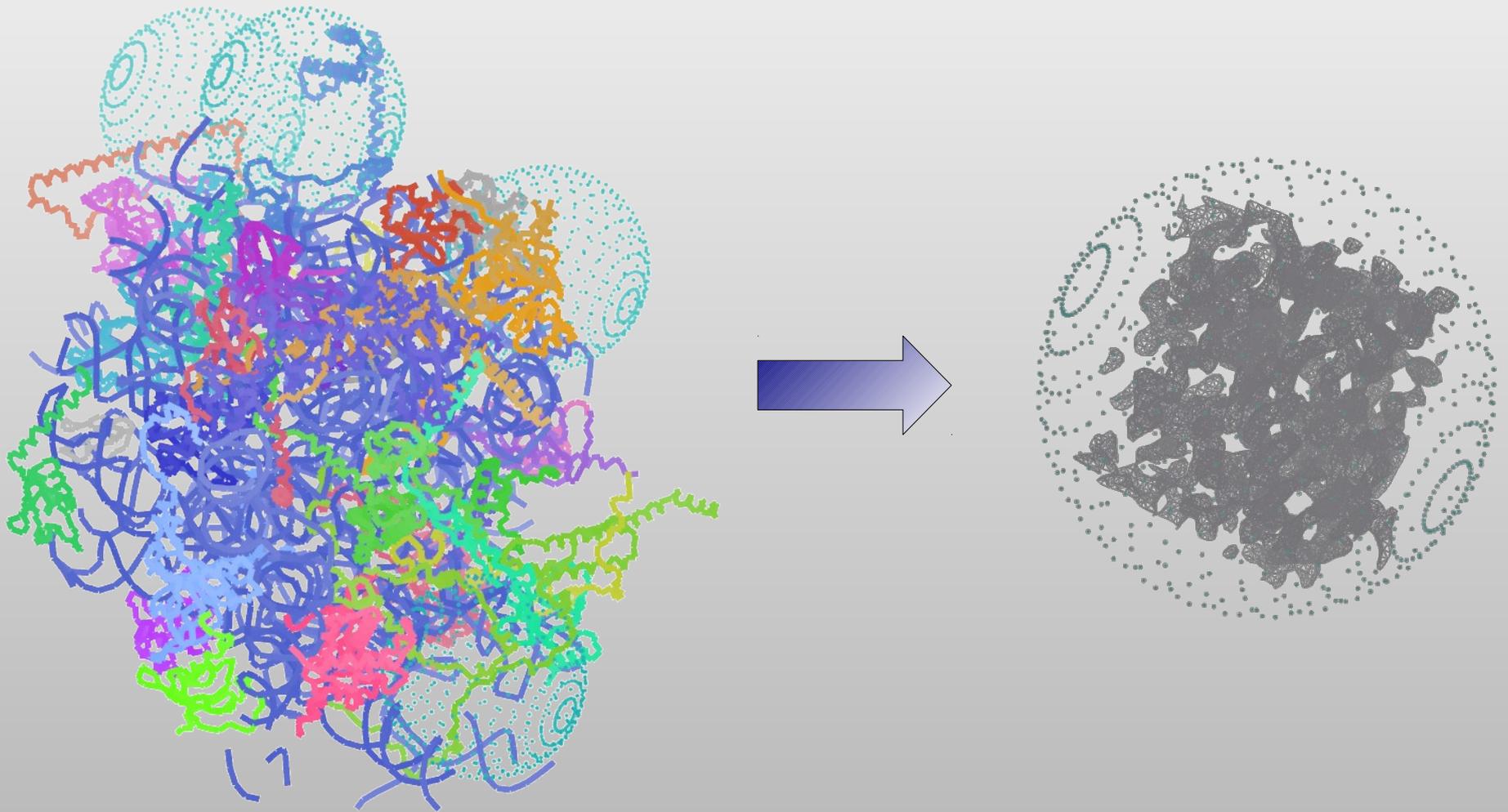




# Molecular Replacement

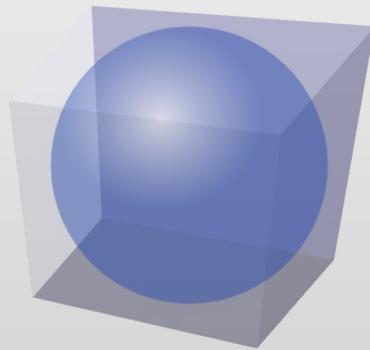
- What's this blob?
- What was known?
  - Some additional proteins that had some “homology” with known structures
  - “Let's make models and see if they fit the density”

# Molecular Replacement by Blob Extraction

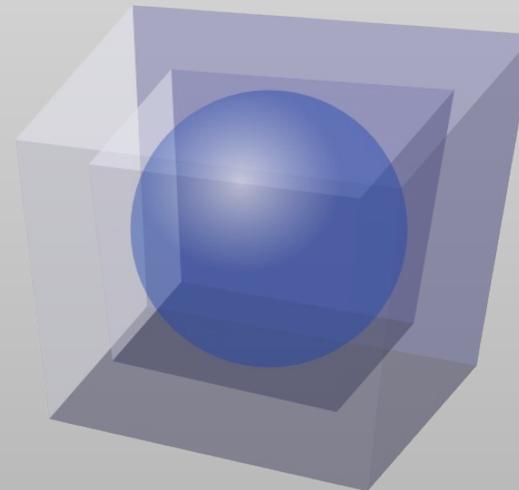
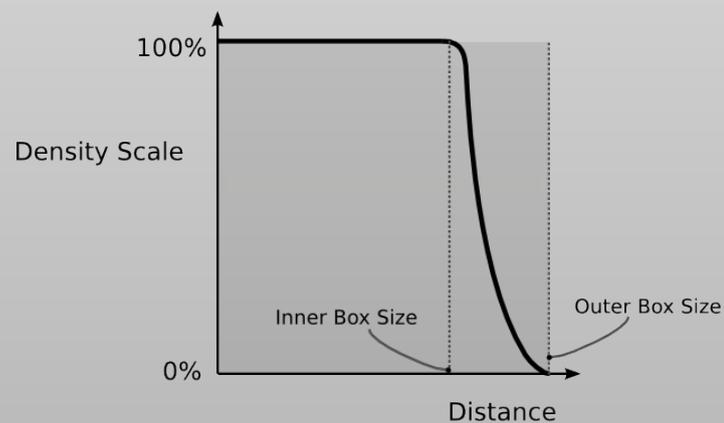
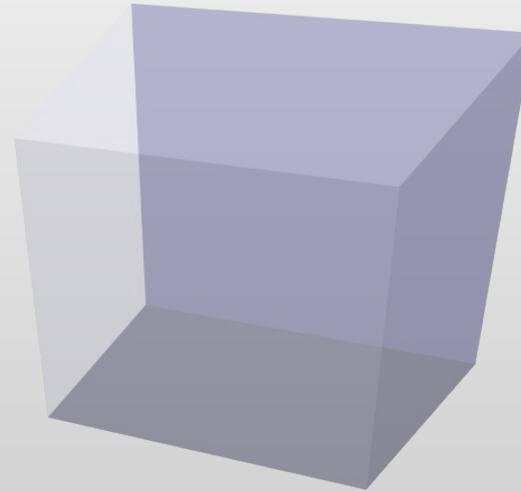


# Density Preparation for Molecular Replacement

Density Sphere Fits Inner Box



Outer Box



& translate to origin

# Molecular Replacement

- We had to tweak the Grid Sampling/Box Radius
  - so that molrep would read the map
- Convert to Structure Factors
- Straightforward when there is a set of candidate models
  - But there were some regions of the map that could not be assigned to a previously known homologous structure
  - So search against the BALBES Domain Database
  - ... use the cluster and Sun Grid Engine
    - (take care not to set everything off at once, otherwise the NFS server is brought to its knees)

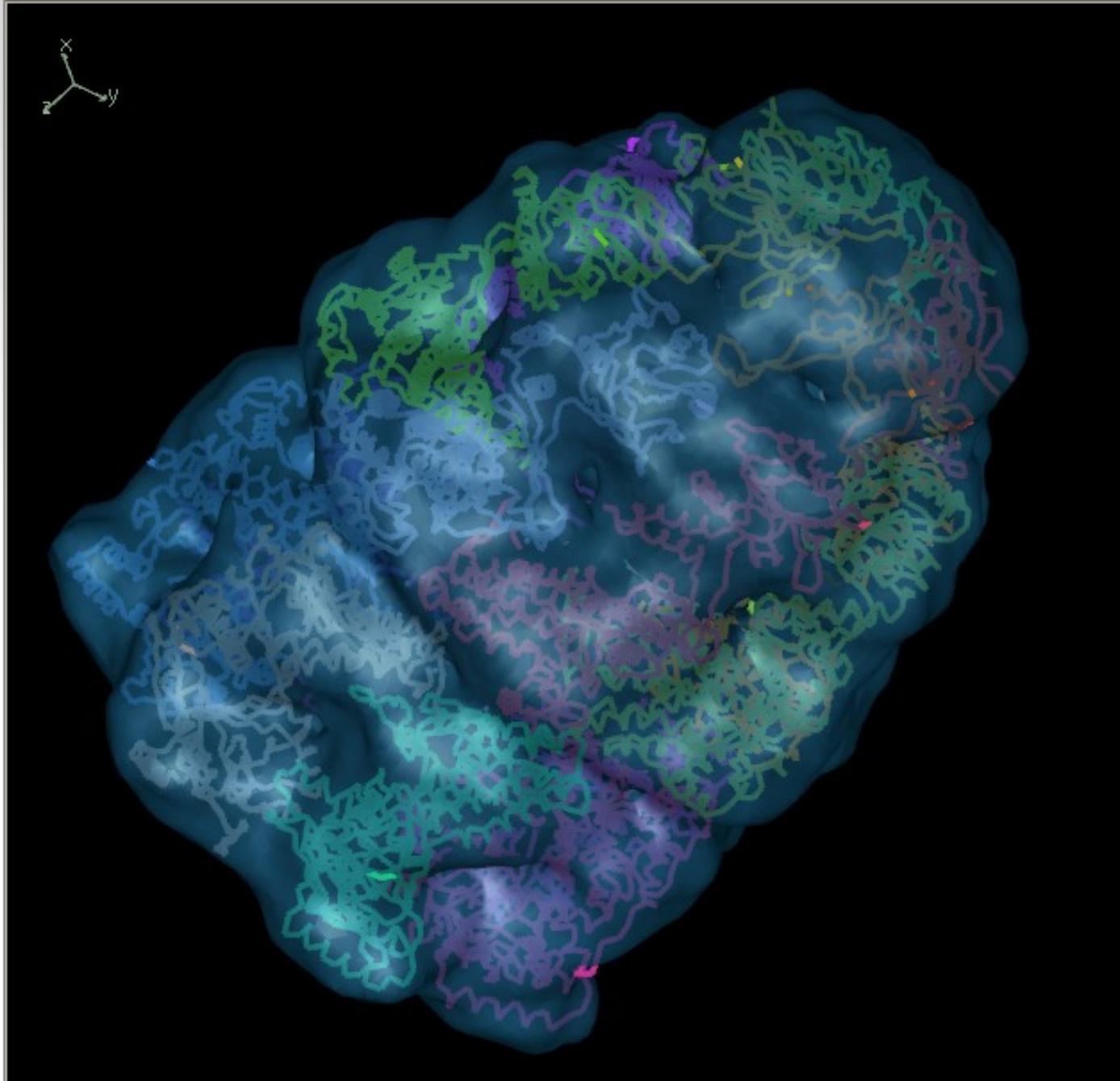
Coot

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Extensions

Reset View Display Manager

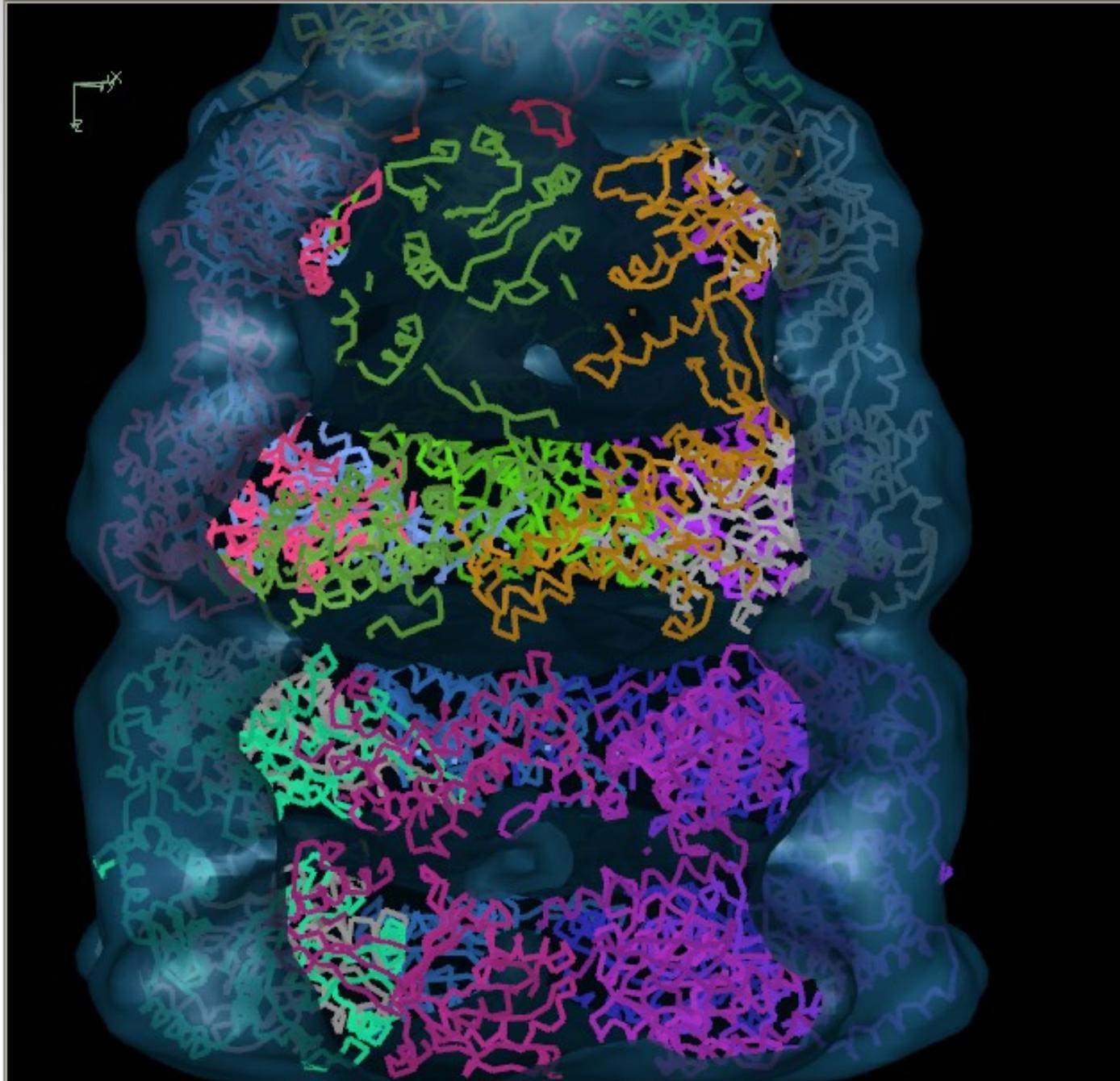
R/RC

Map



A vertical toolbar on the right side of the window contains various icons for map and molecule manipulation. From top to bottom, the icons include: a globe, a clock, a double-headed arrow, a pair of scissors, a plus sign, a right-pointing triangle, a green double-headed arrow, a blue double-headed arrow, a multi-colored circle, a blue double-headed arrow, a green circle labeled 'Side', a yellow radiation symbol, a black radiation symbol, a plus sign with a blue double-headed arrow, a plus sign, a yellow hand icon, a red circle with a diagonal line, an orange arrow, a green arrow, and a green triangle.

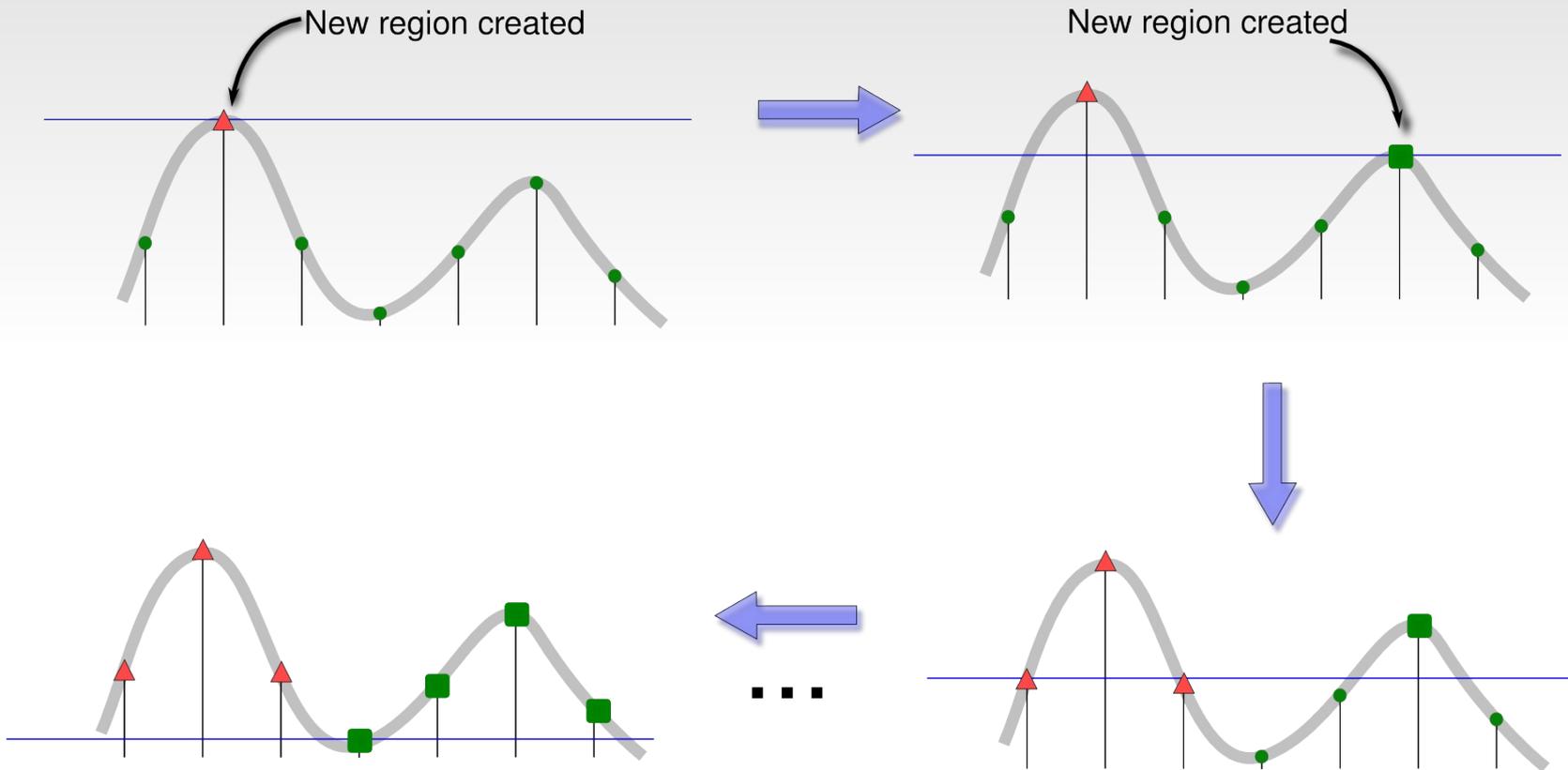
...ordinates file /home/paule/em-challenge/groEL/1GRU.pdb.gz. Molecule number 1 created.



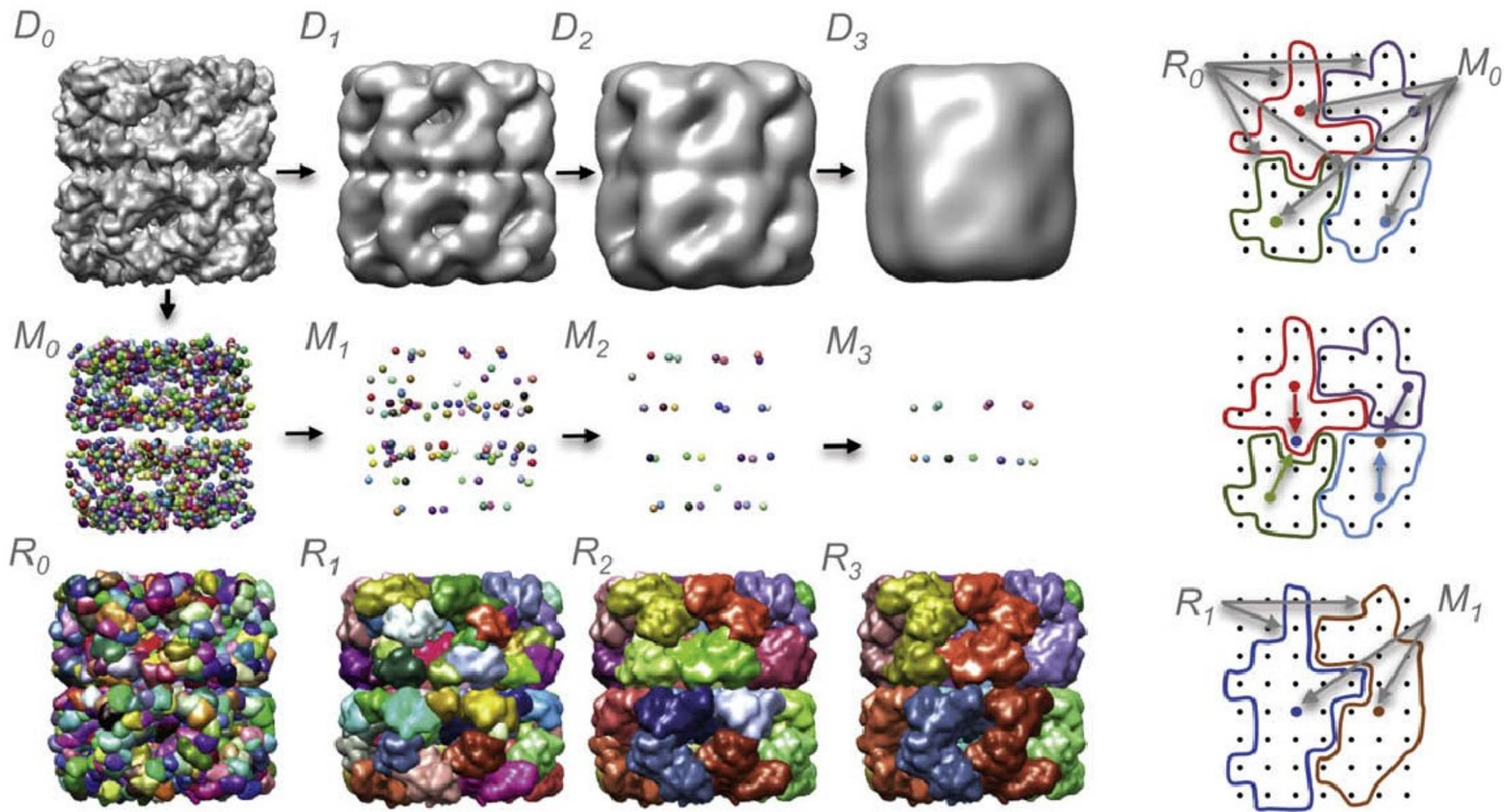
- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, etc.
- Display Manager icons: Hide, Show, etc.
- Map icons: Side view, etc.
- Utility icons: Warning, Refresh, etc.

# Partitioning Maps: Watershed Algorithm

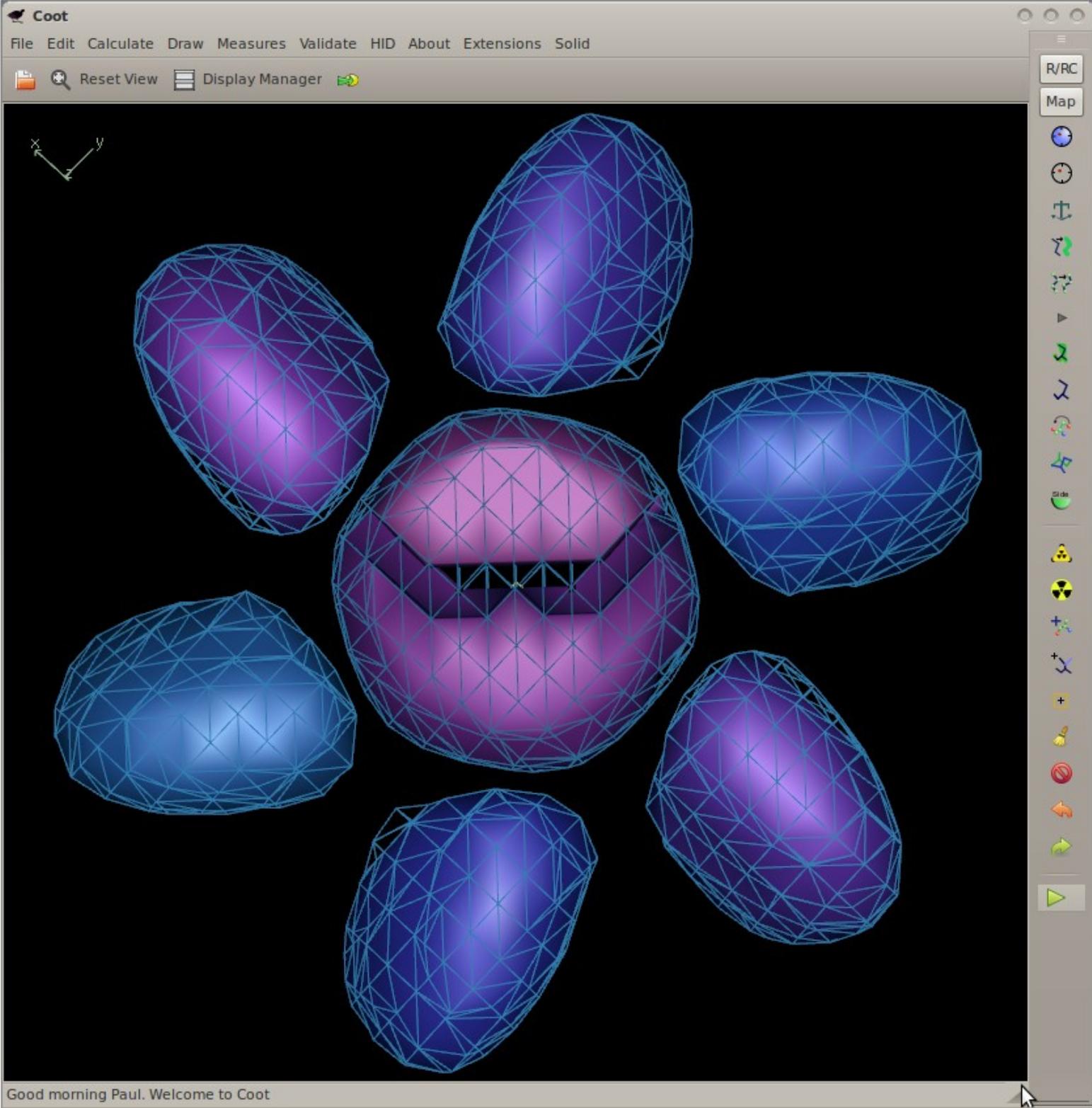
1D-  
analog



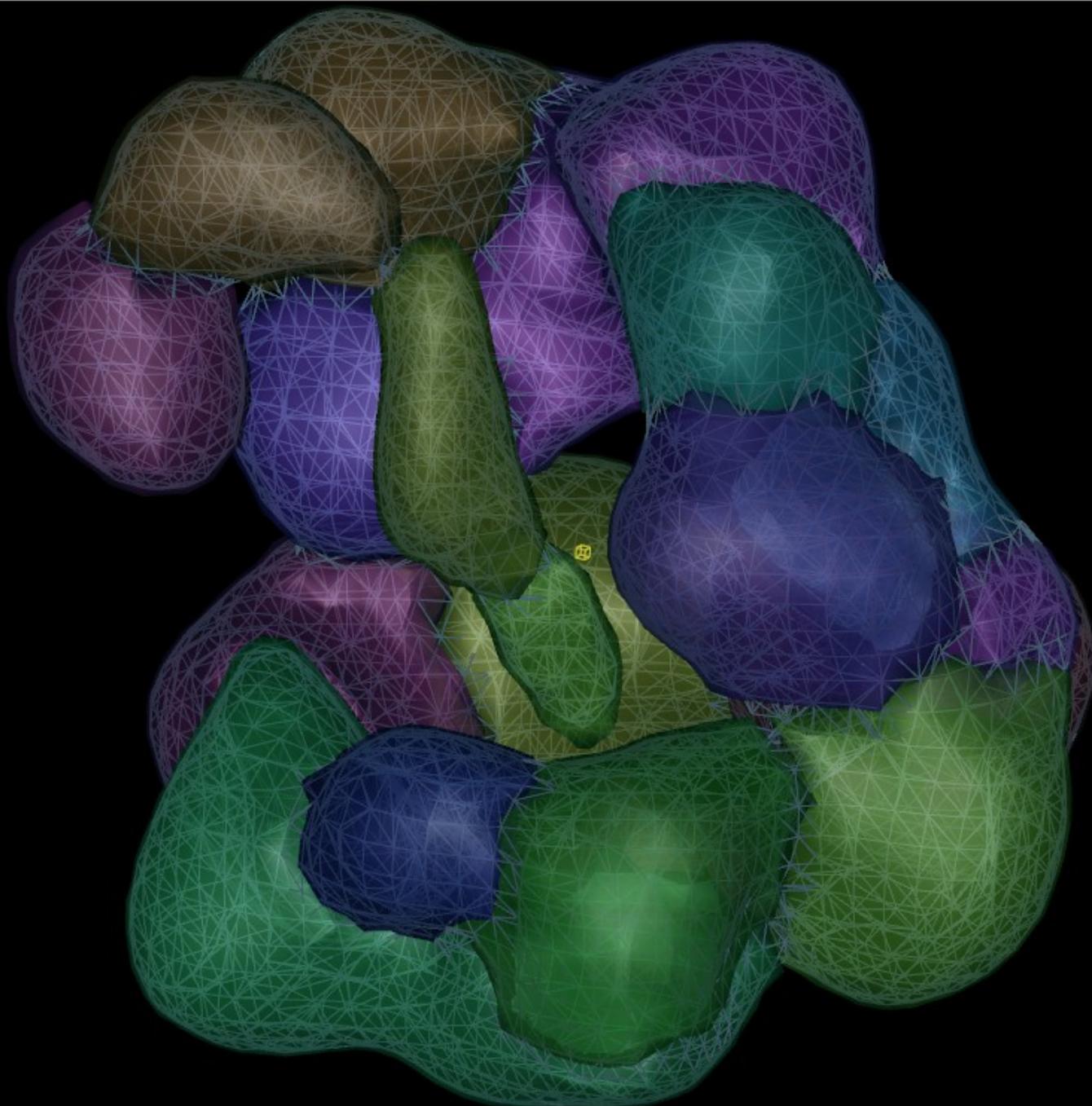
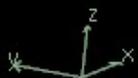
  } Different segments

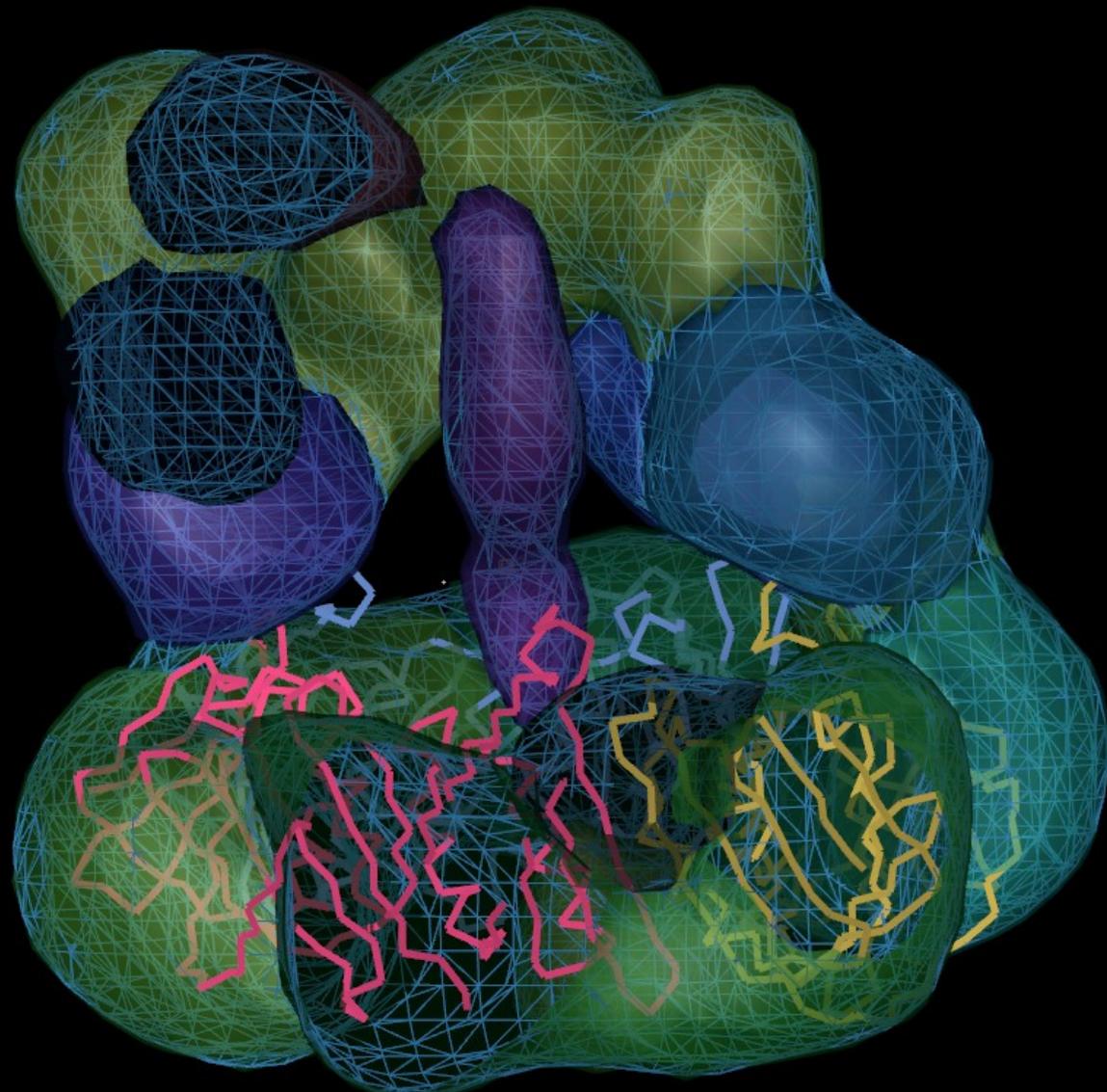


Pintilie *et al.* (2010)  
 J.Struct.Biol.



Good morning Paul. Welcome to Coot





# EM Futures

- Use Fast Fourier Feature recognition
  - Positioning protein domains or fragments in complete or segmented maps
  - Extremely parallelizable(?) and non-graphical
  - Map scoring with protein-protein docking hypotheses?
    - Score complexes with PISA?

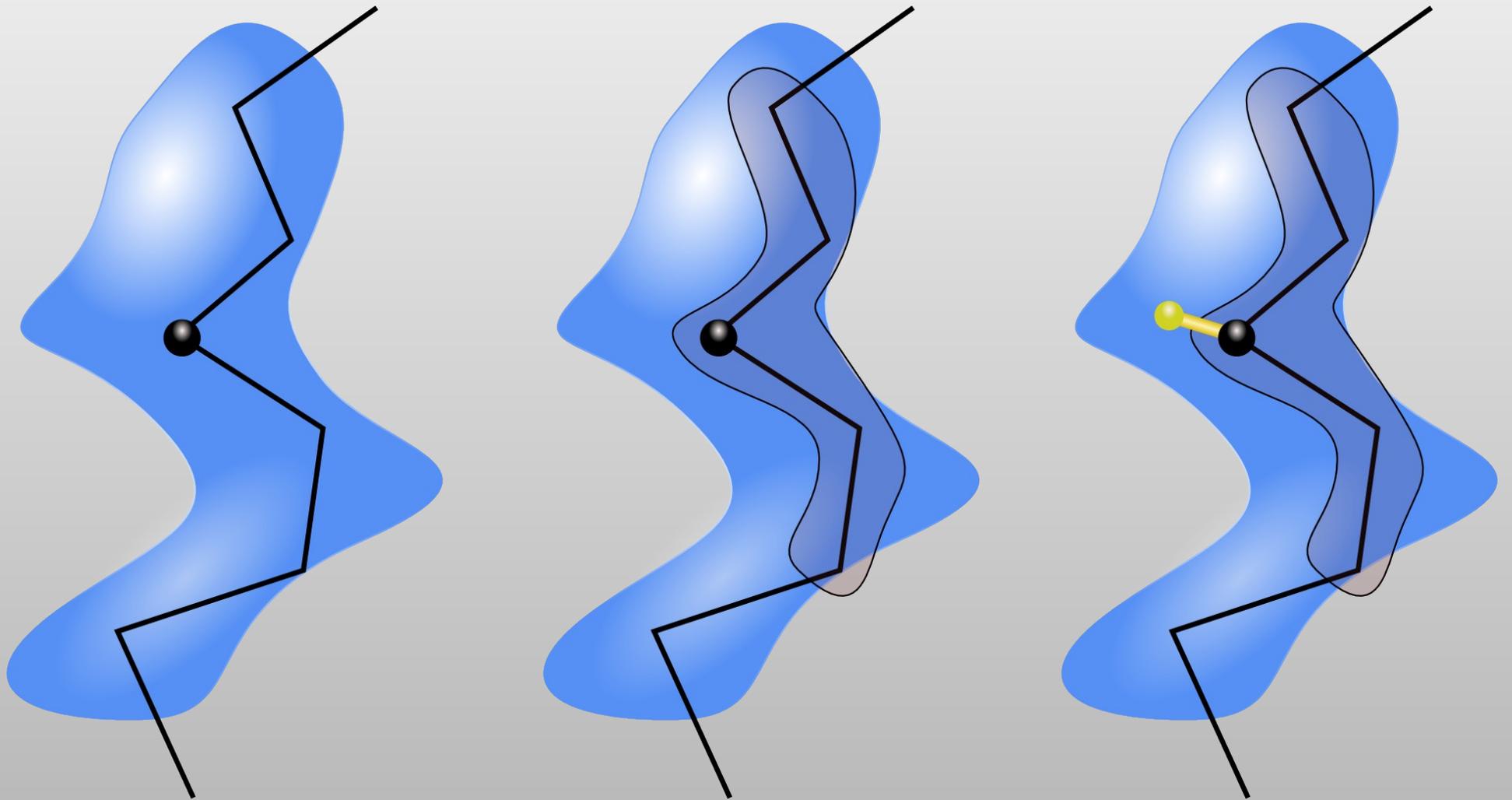
So we have our ideal RNA or homologous protein sitting roughly in the density

(not a great fit)

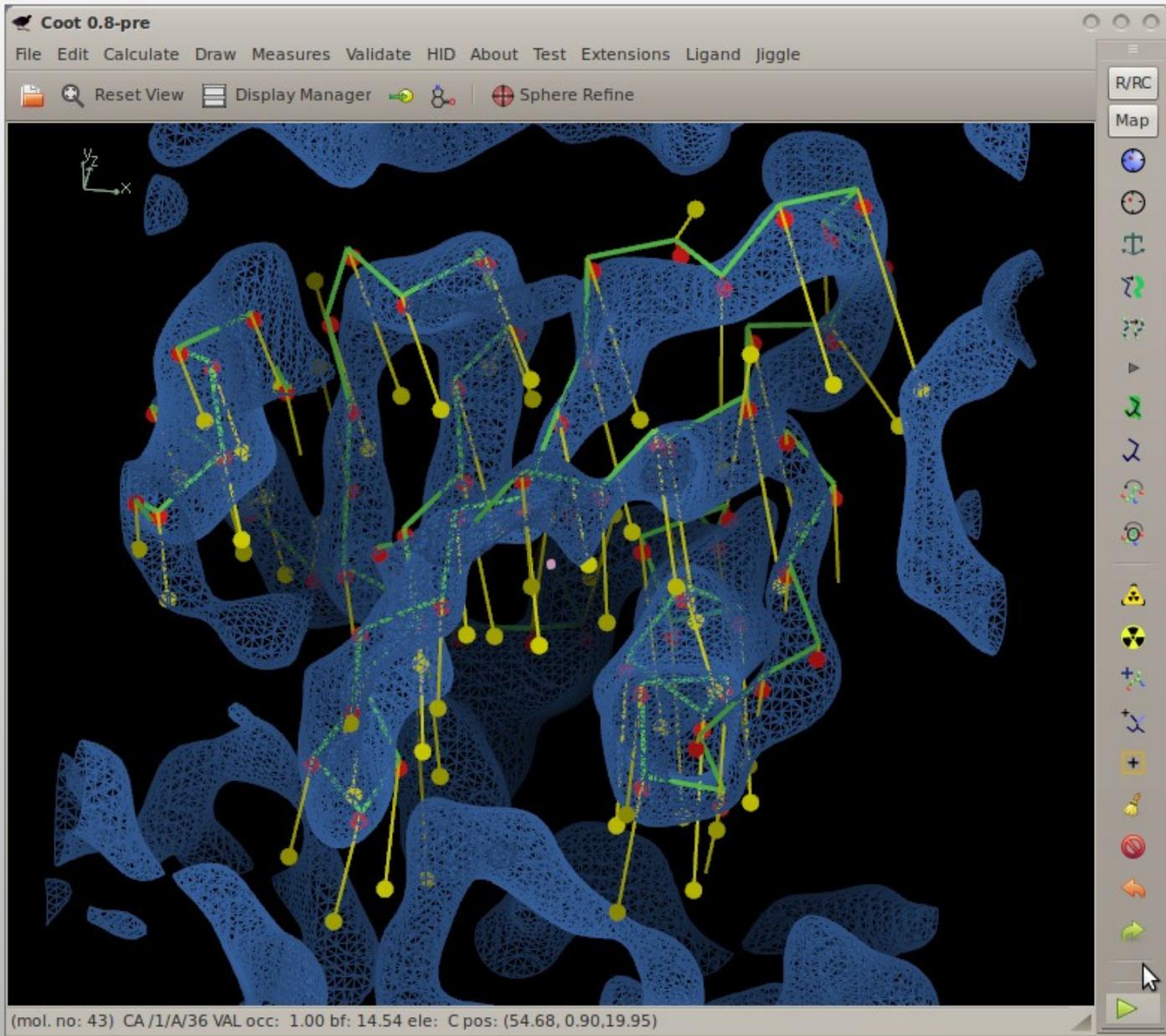
# Model Morphing: How it Works

- For each residue in a chain, we ask:
  - where does a small fragment centred on this residue want to go?
  - (Robust) average the transformations and apply them on a per-residue basis
- Repeat

# Model Morphing: Generating the Raw RTs

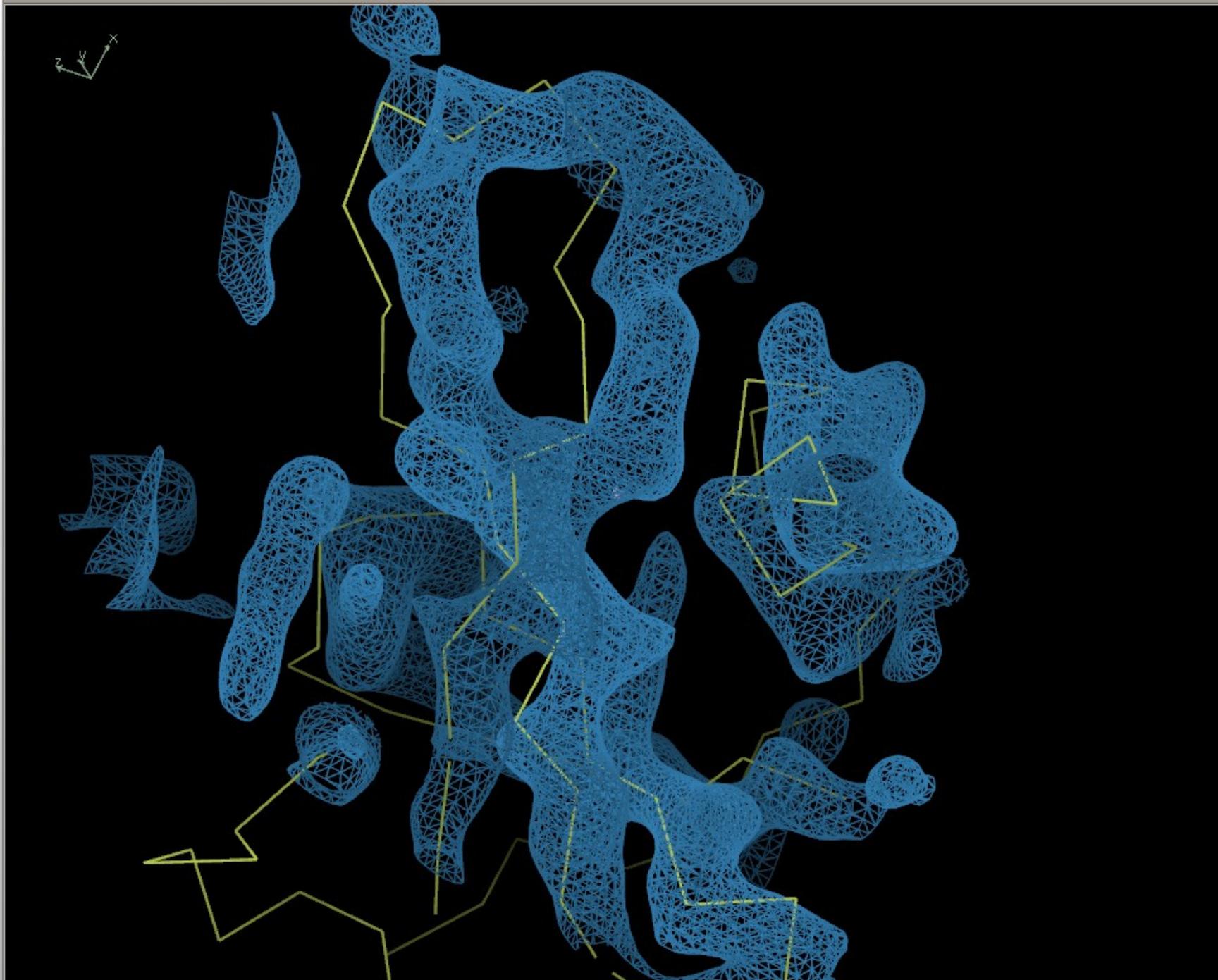


# Model Morphing: Example



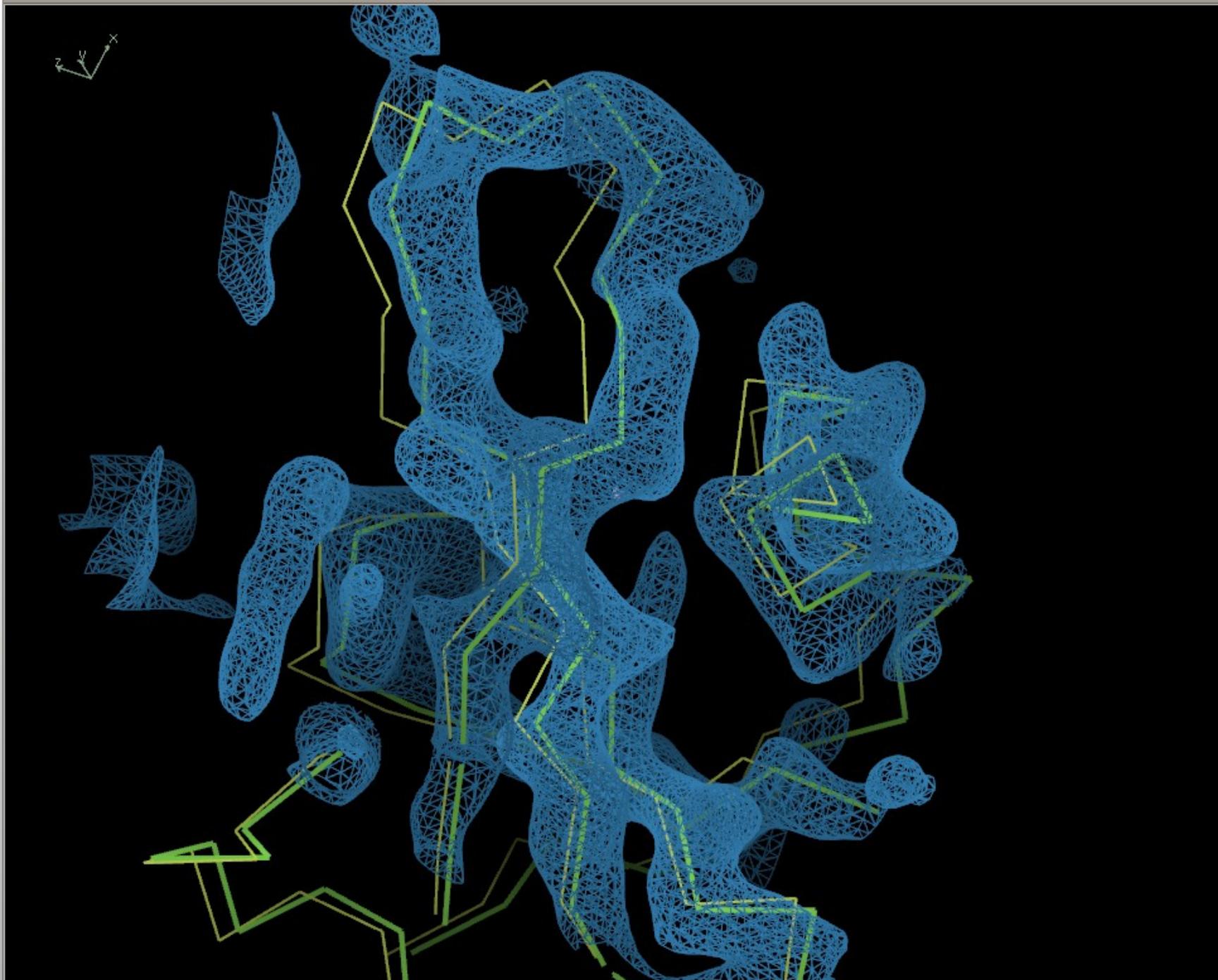
# Model Morphing: Robust Averaging

- What are the residues in the environment of a residue?
  - What are their RTs?
  - Create a metric 'distance', sort on that
  - Discard the top and bottom 25%
  - Use remaining RTs to generate average
  - ...which is then applied to central residue
- Repeat for all residues
- Larger environment radii make the shifts smaller/more conservative
  - More cycles needed



R/RC

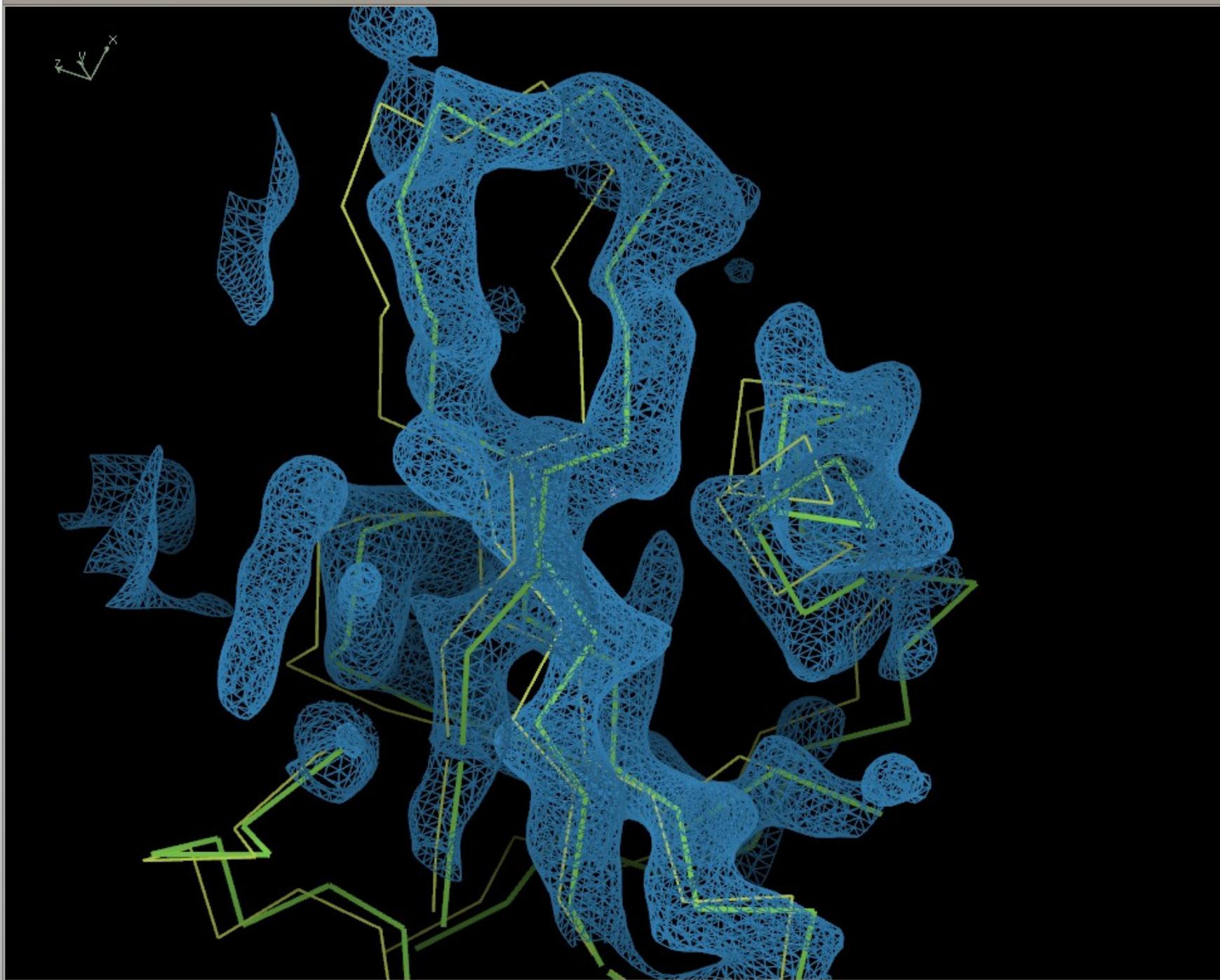
Map



R/RC

Map

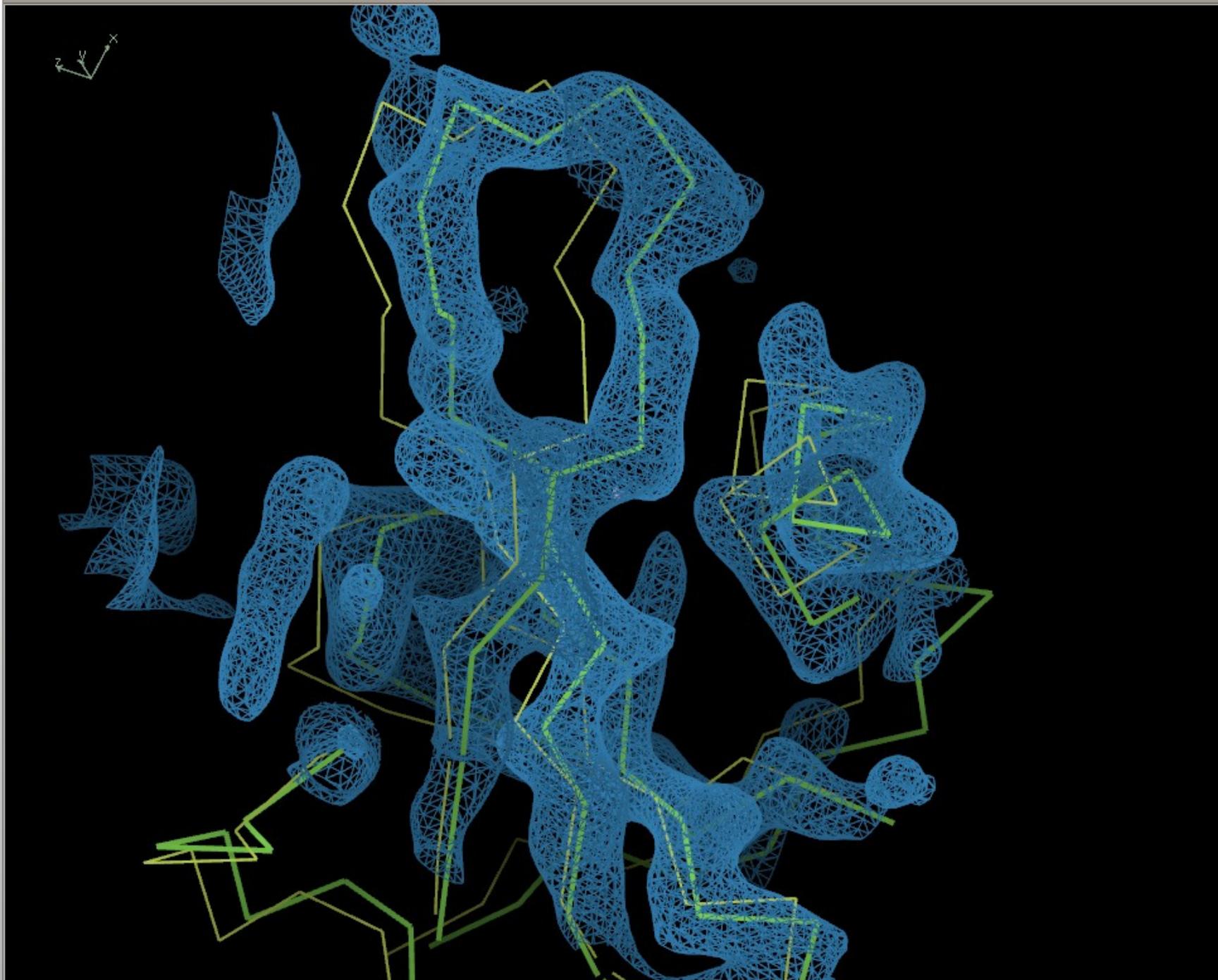
- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Map manipulation icons: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Model manipulation icons: Hide, Show, etc.
- Other utility icons: Refresh, etc.



R/RC

Map

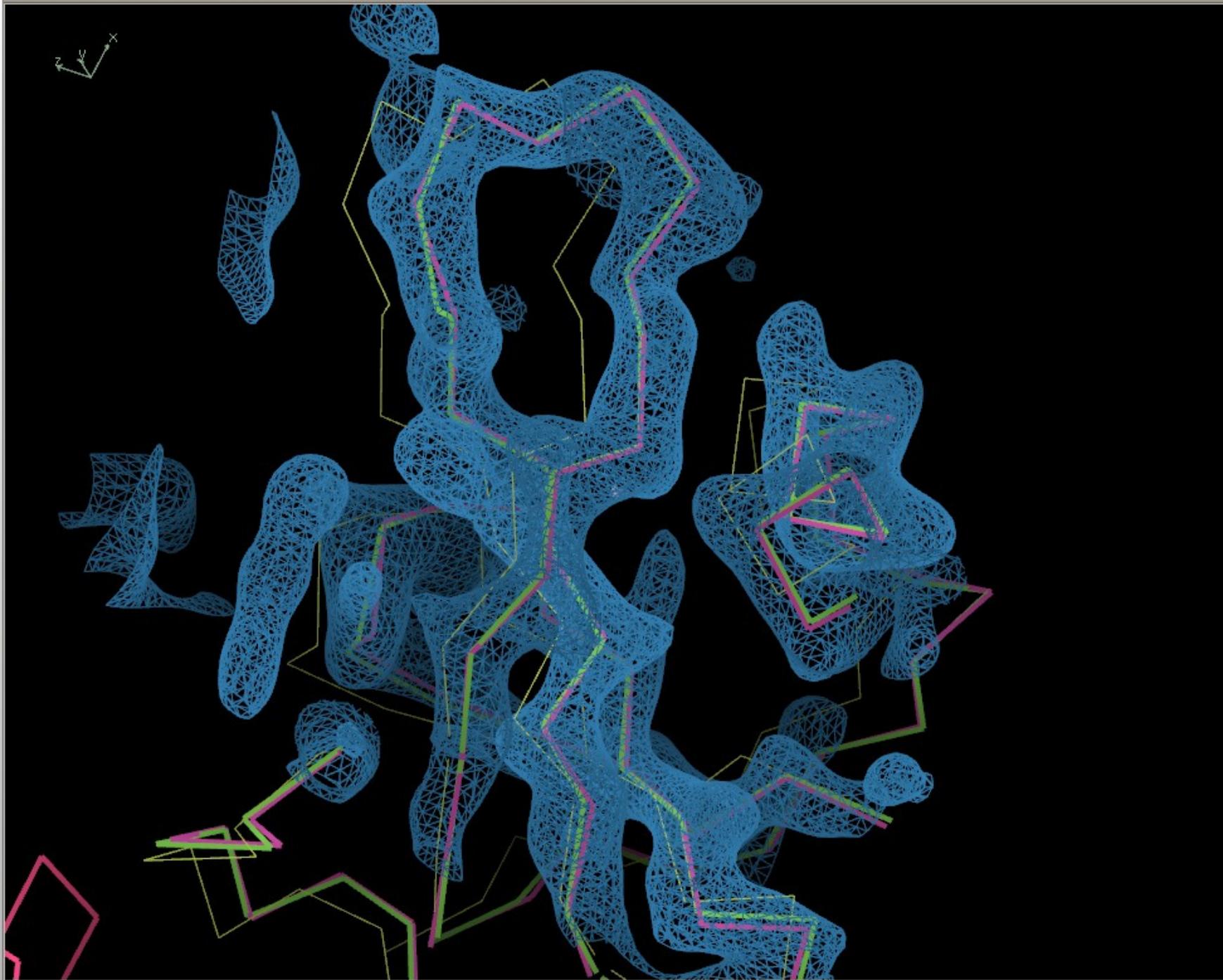
- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, etc.
- Viewing icons: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Modeling icons: Add, Delete, etc.
- Utility icons: Refresh, etc.



R/RC

Map

- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display toggles: Wireframe, Surface, etc.
- Measurement tools: Ruler, etc.
- Other utility icons.



R/RC

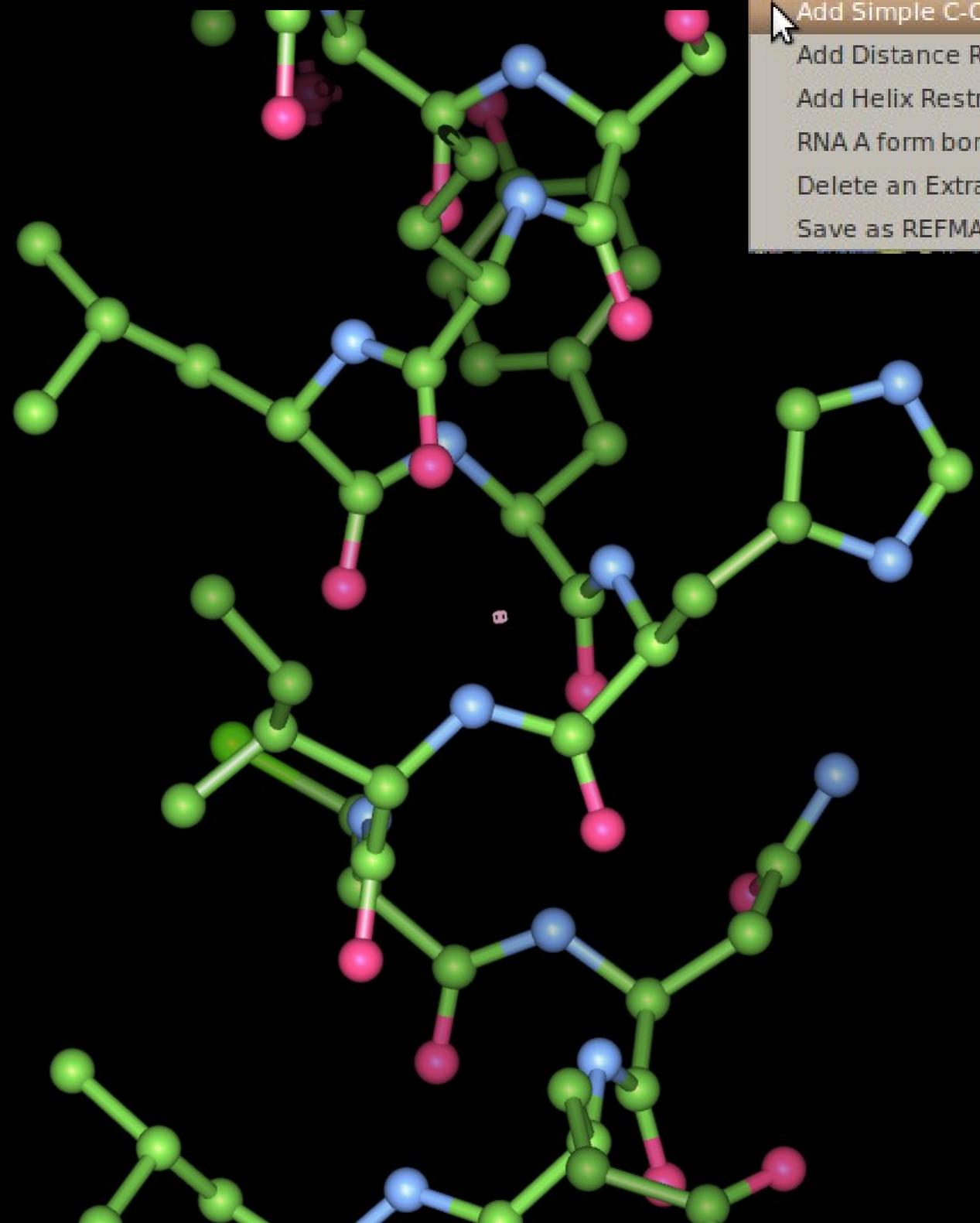
Map

- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display icons: 3D view, 2D view, etc.
- Manipulation icons: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Utility icons: Undo, Redo, etc.

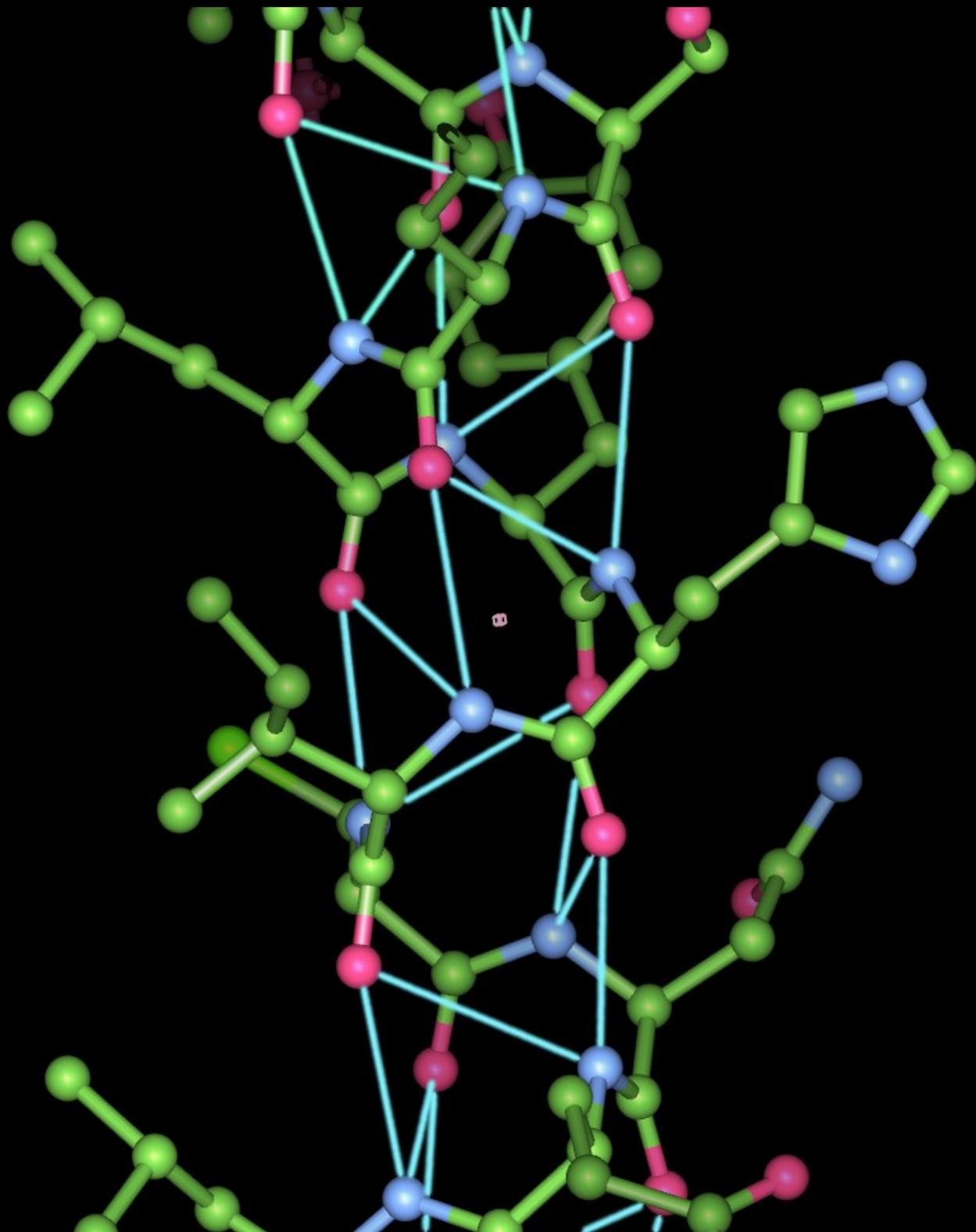
# Additional Restraints

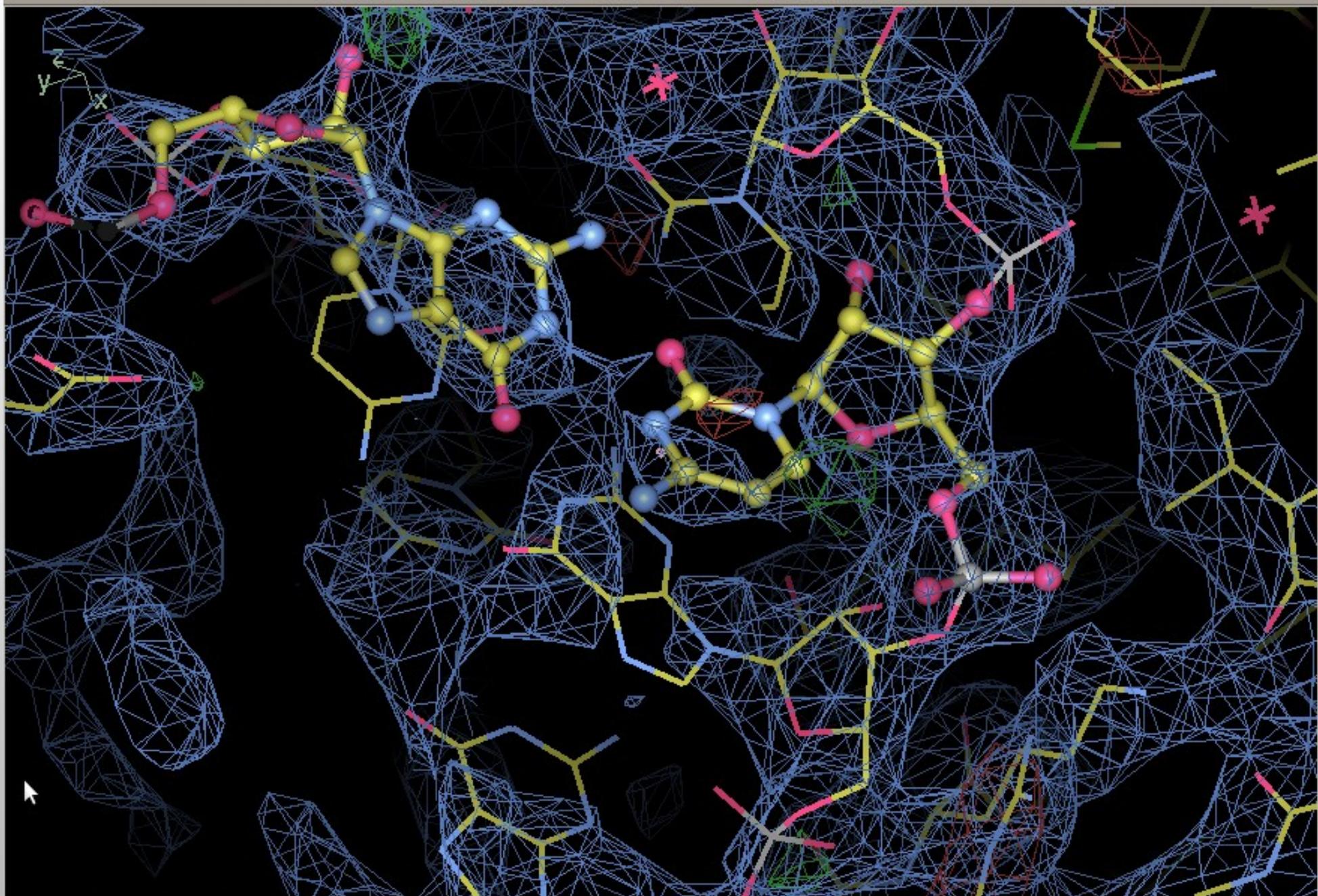
# Restraints Editing in *Coot*

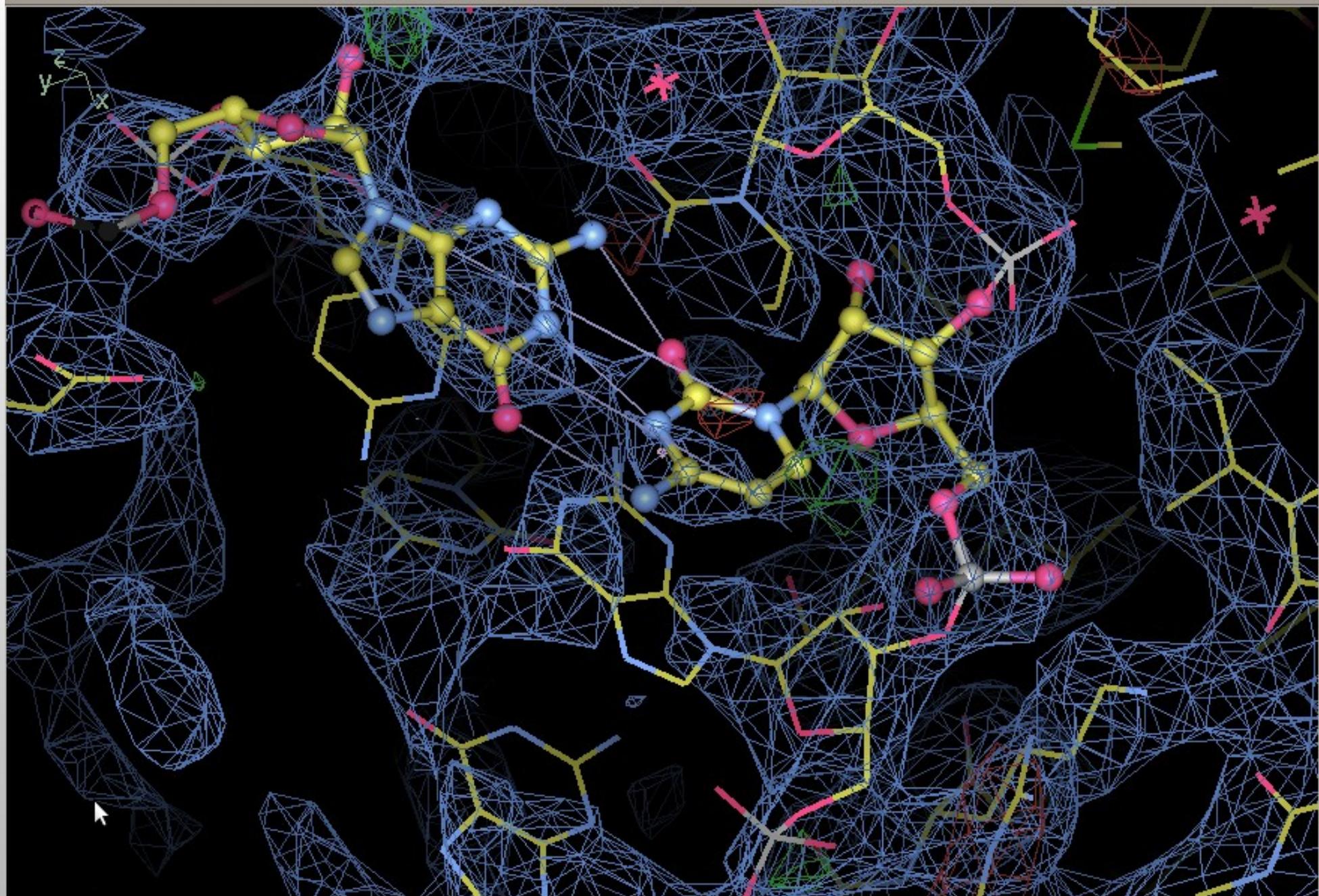
- Distance Restraints:
  - Alpha helices, A-form RNA, B-form DNA
- Add and delete individual restraints
  - User-selectable sigma
- Select 2 residues for range
- User-defined torsion restraints
- Input from ProSMART
- Output to Refmac

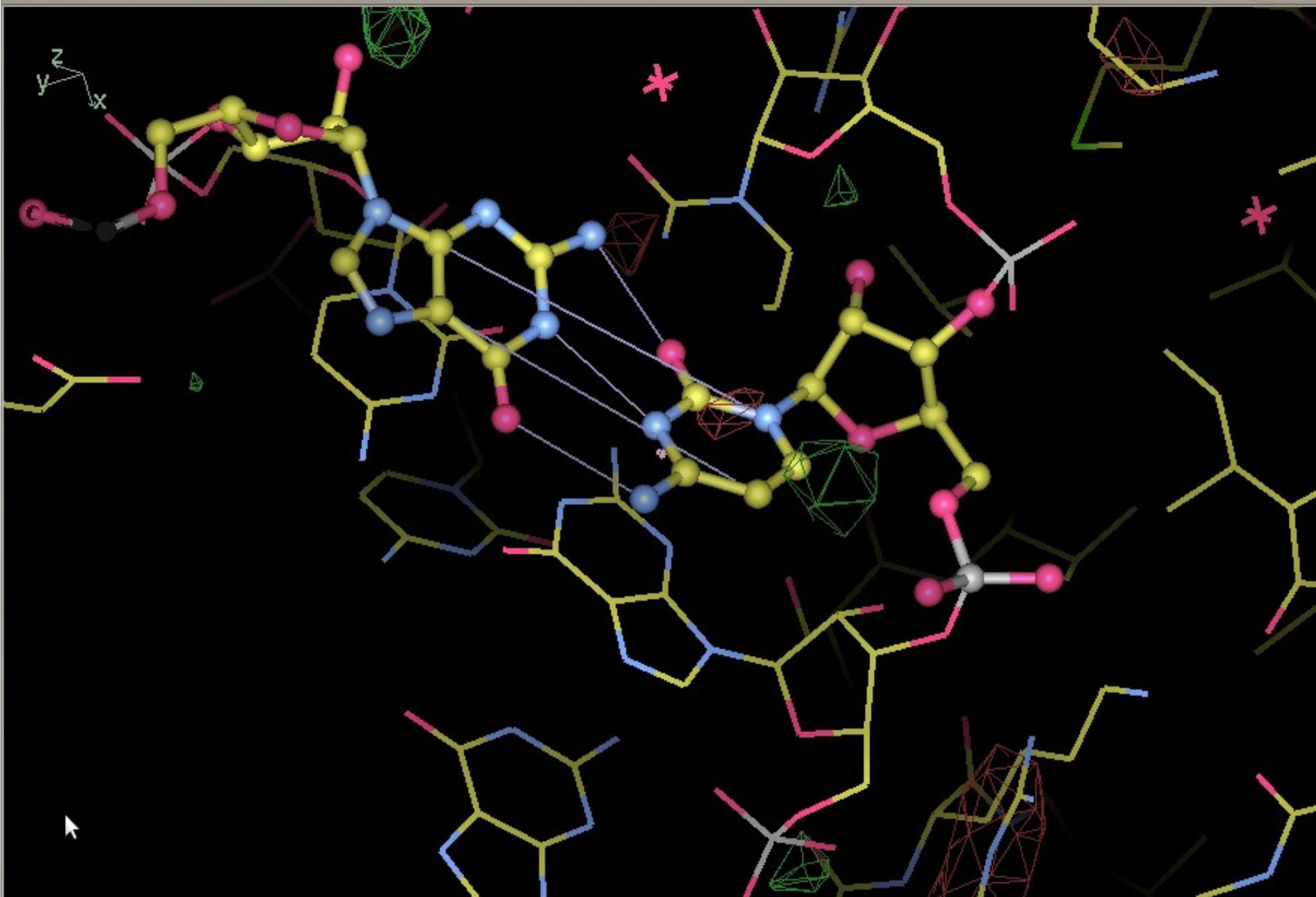


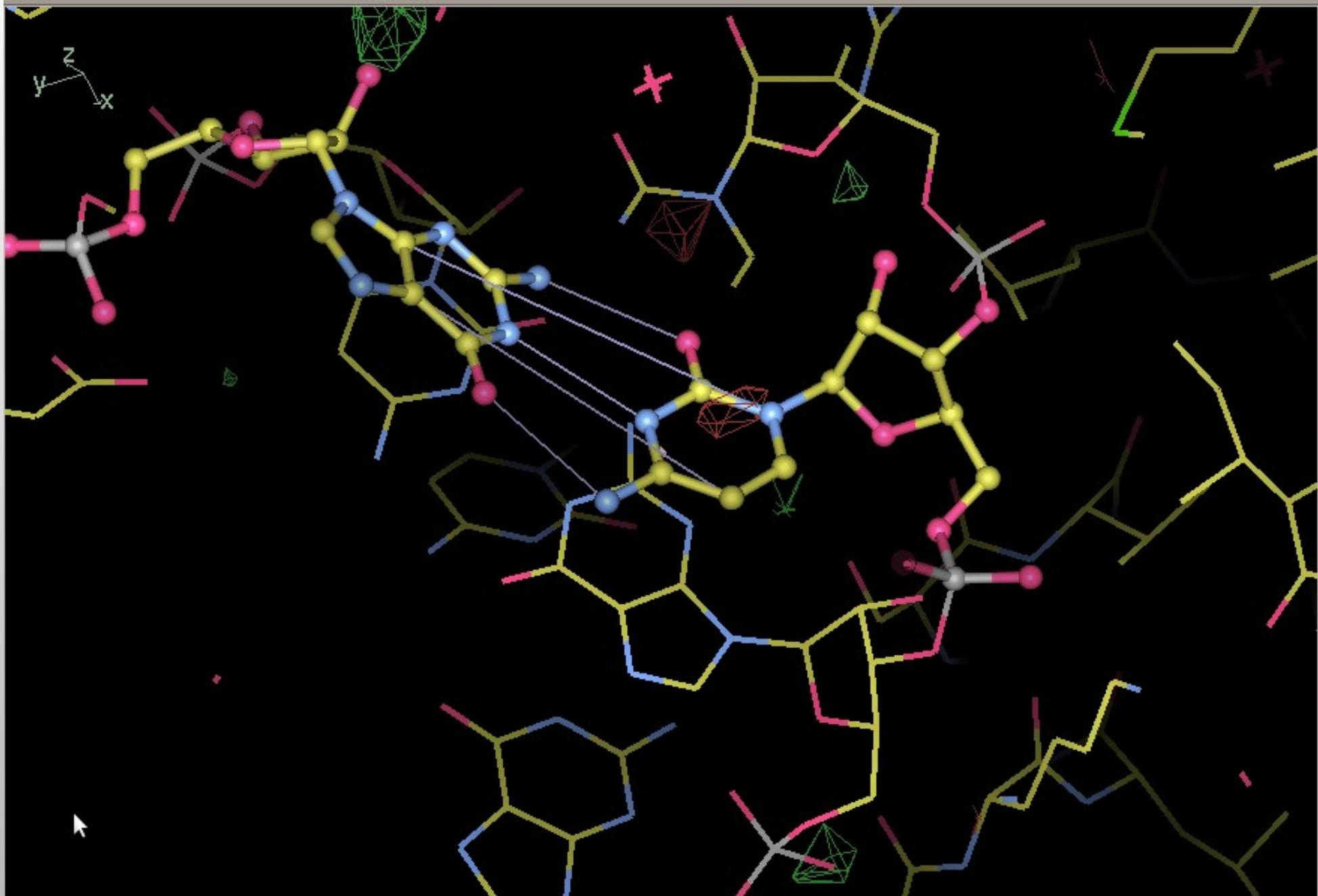
- Add Simple C-C Single Bond Restraint...
- Add Distance Restraint...
- Add Helix Restraints...
- RNA A form bond restraints...
- Delete an Extra Restraint...
- Save as REFMAC restraints...











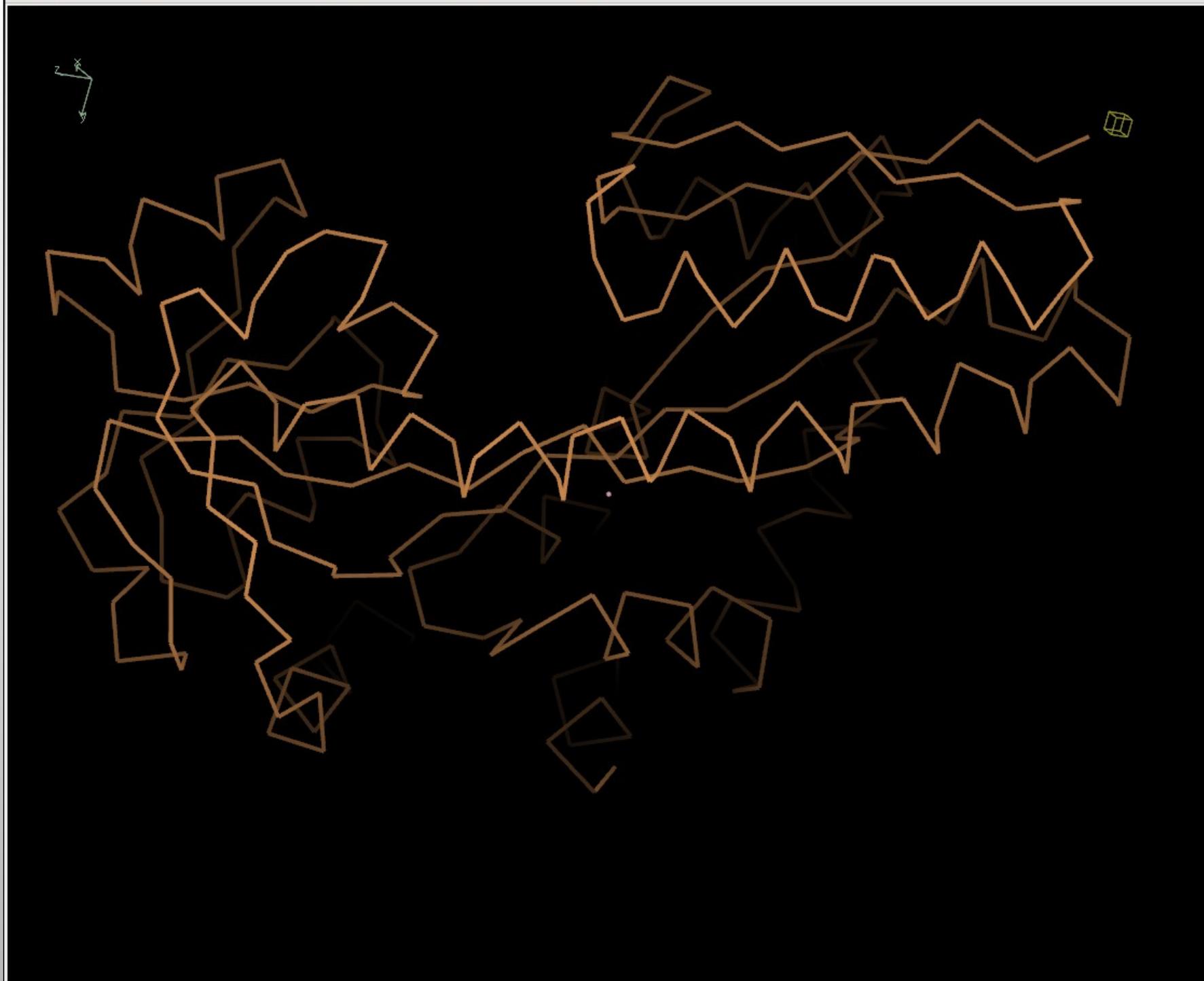


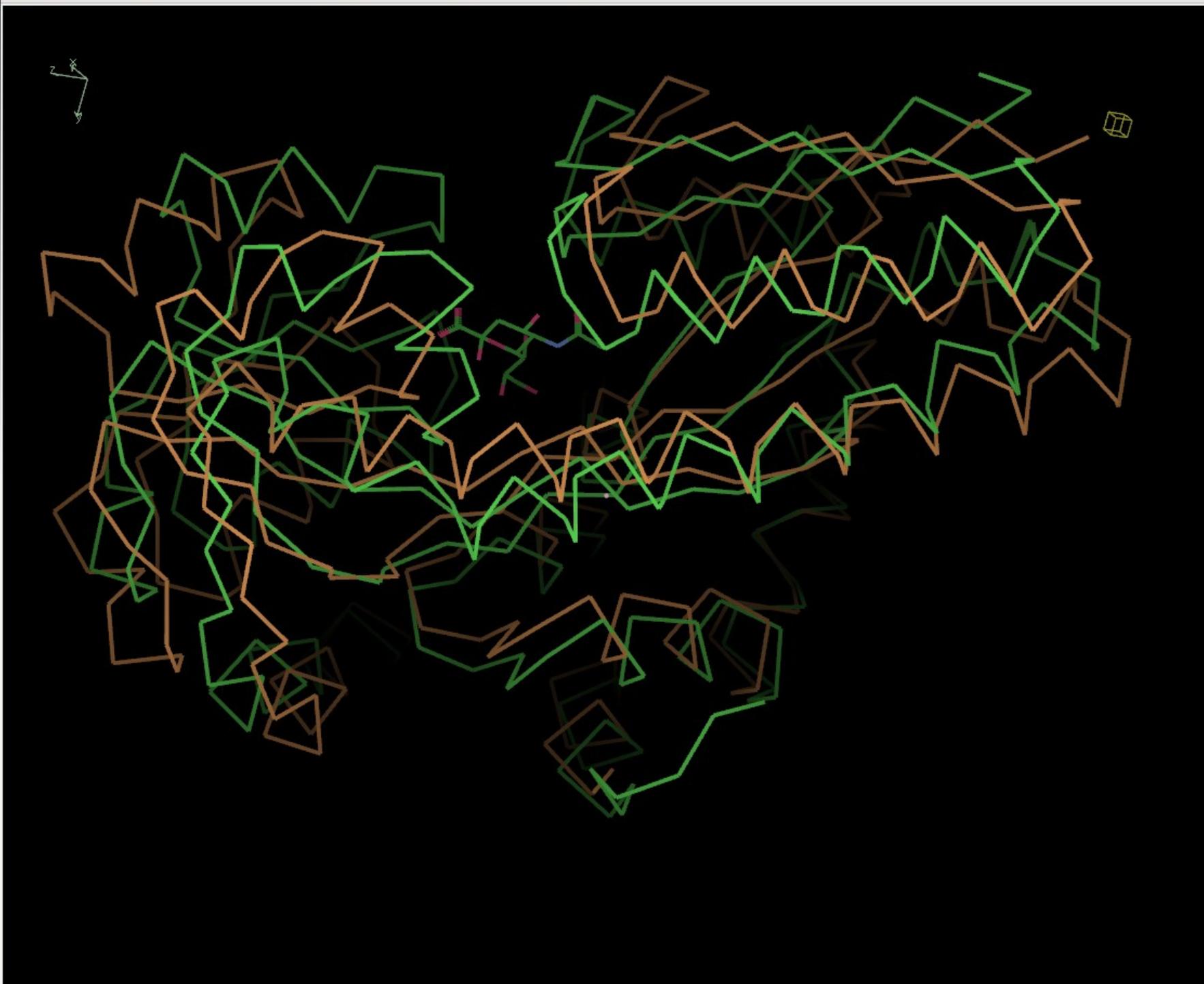
# Export as Refmac Restraints:

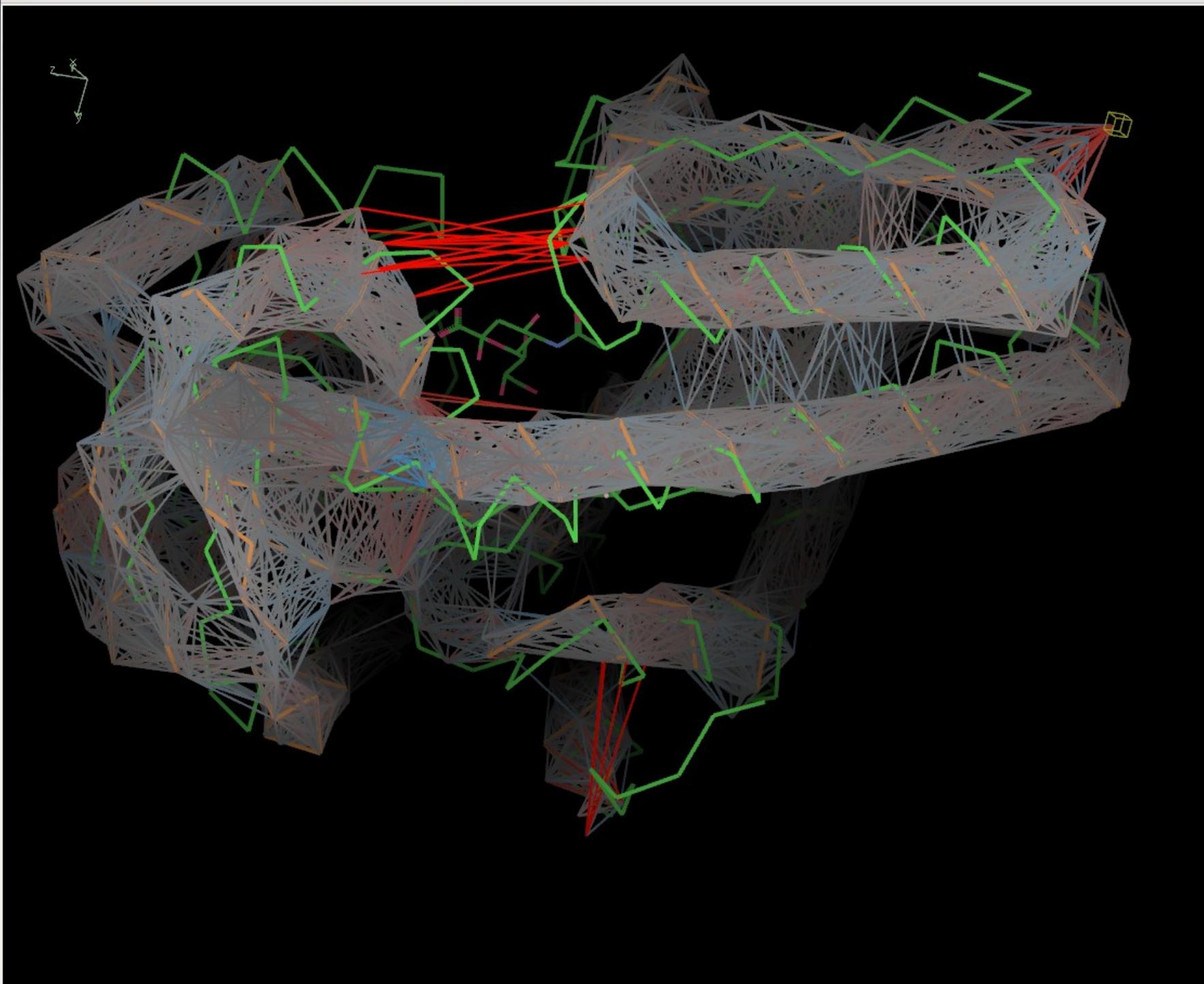
- EXT DIST FIRST CHAIN A RESI 55 INS . ATOM CA SECOND  
CHAIN A RESI 55 INS . ATOM C VALUE 1.54 SIGMA 0.05

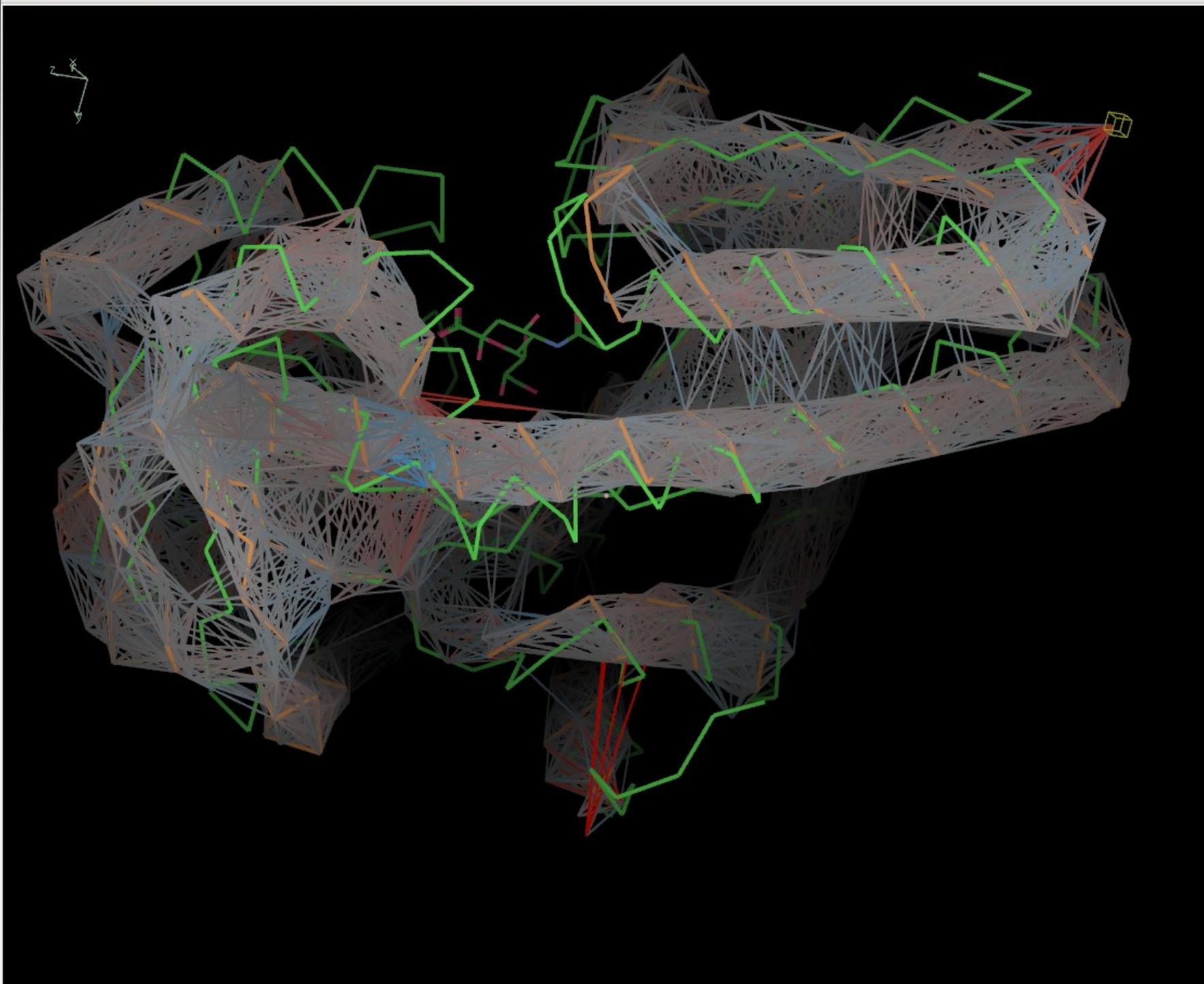
# ProSMART Interface

- Use previous-solved “template” structures to inform the refinement of the (low resolution) target protein
- Conformation-independent structural comparison/superposition
- and restraint generation





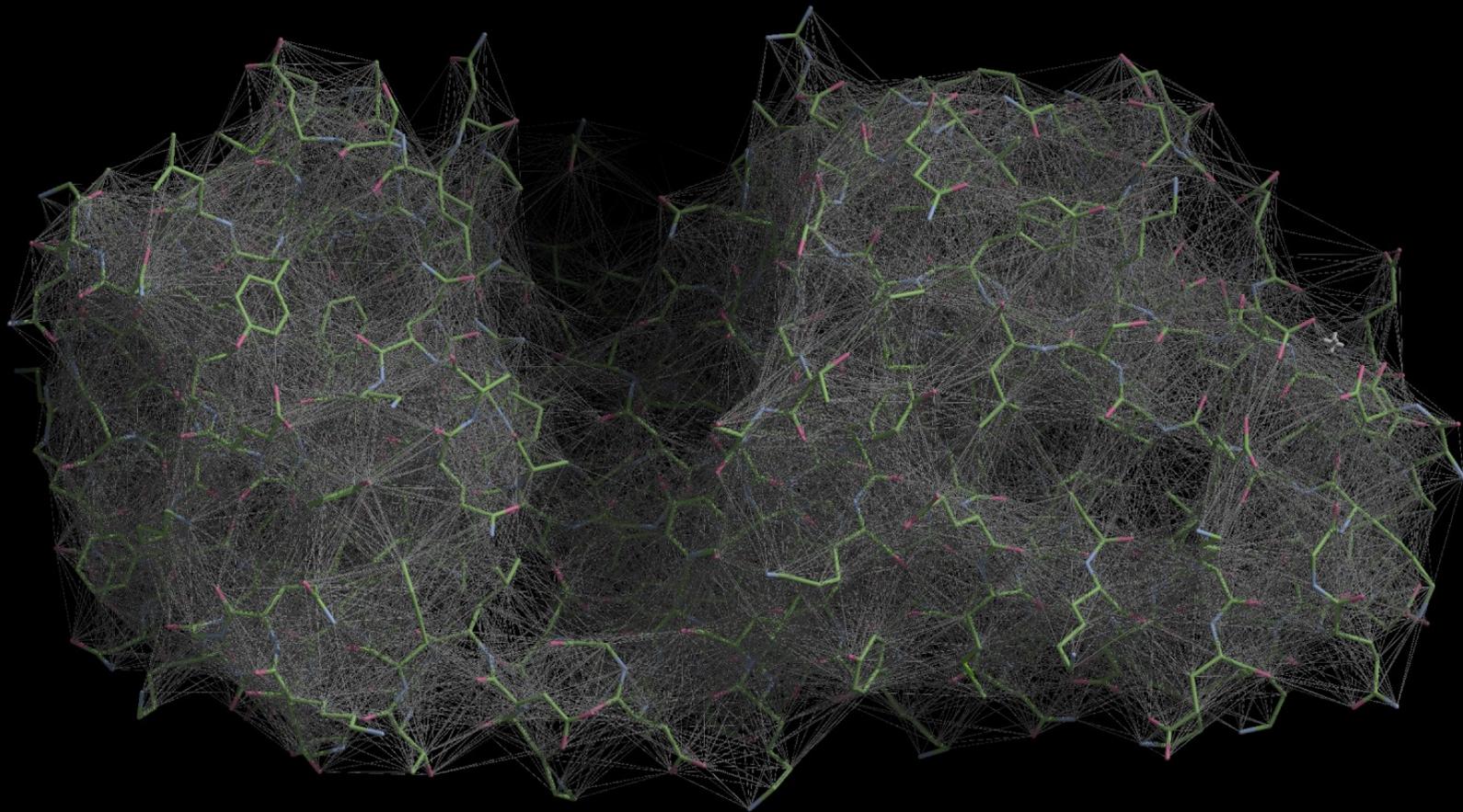




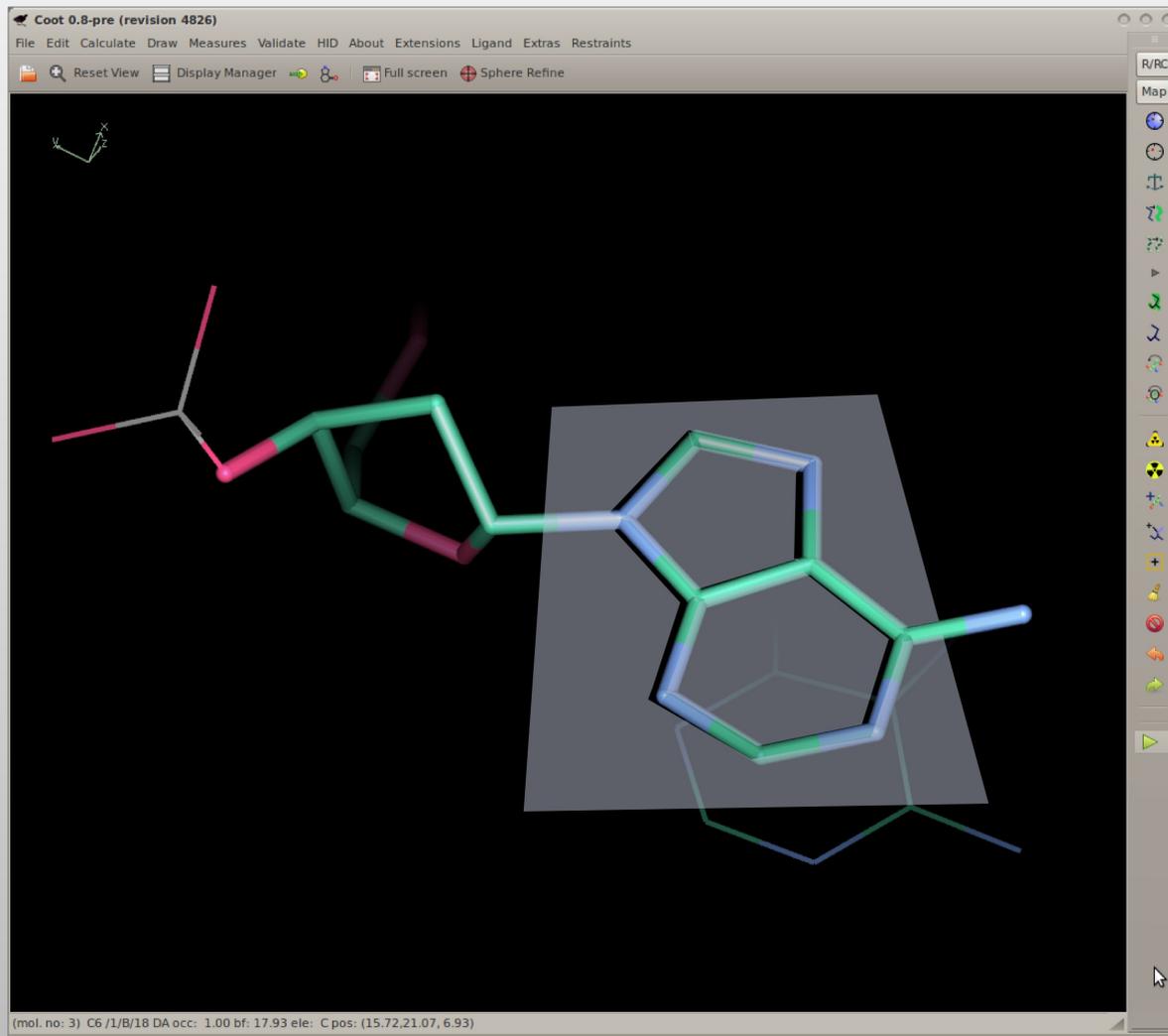
# ProSMART integration

- ProSMART generates distance restraints from homologous structures
  - to be applied to current model for refinement
  - now available in *Coot*

# ProSMART Restraints

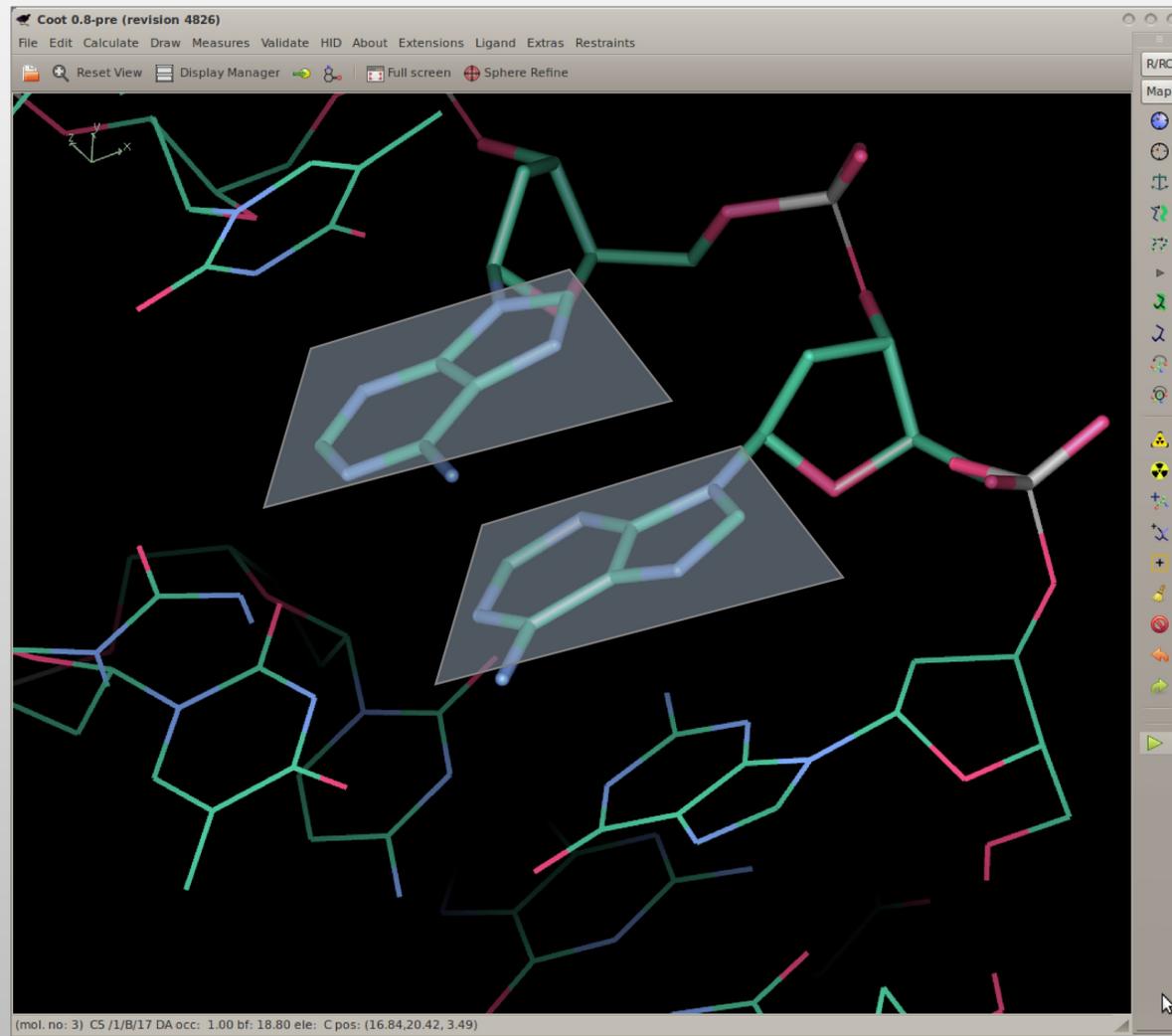


# Plane Restraints



Derivatives are  
an eigenvector  
scaled by out-of-  
plane distance

# Parallel Planes Restraints



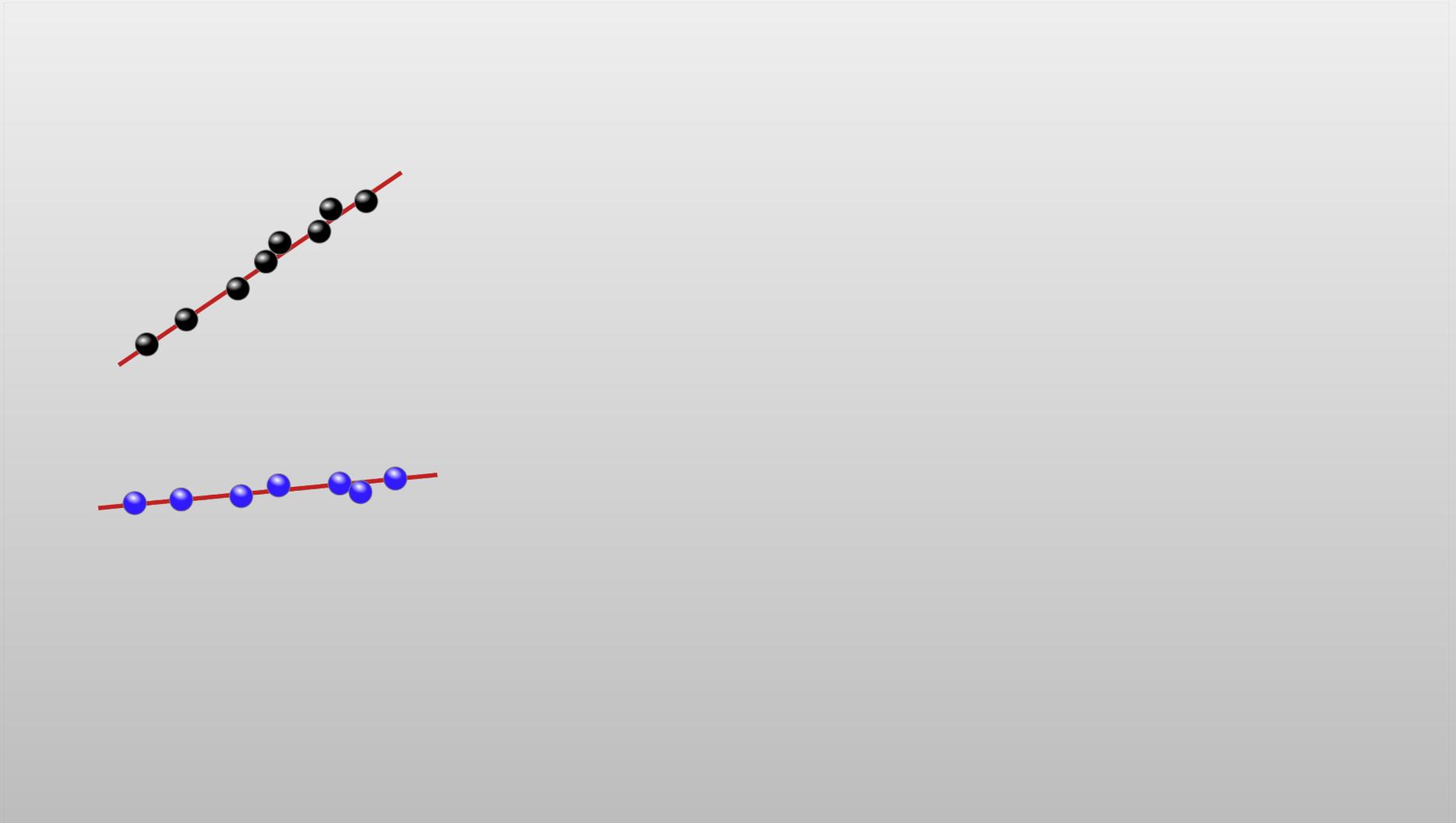
$$S = (a_1 - a_2)^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2 + (c_1 - c_2)^2$$

Not easy to use in Coot

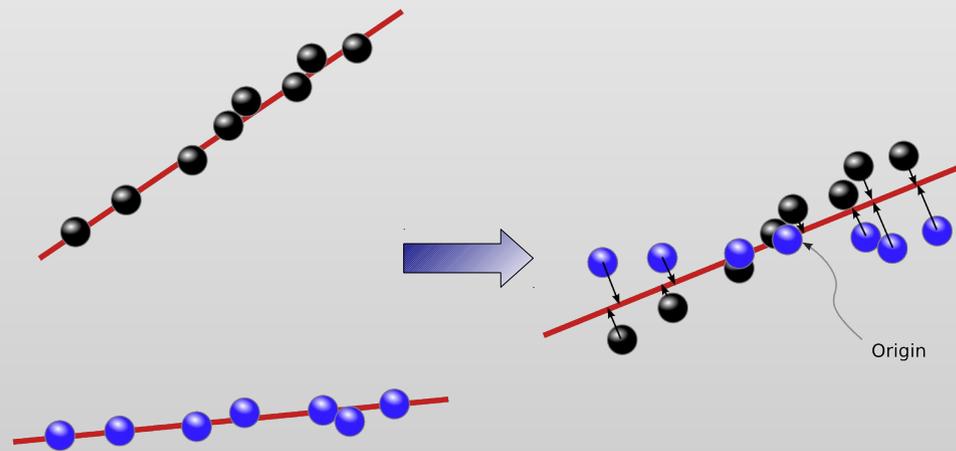
# Parallel Planes Restraints

- Also, we have considered parallel-planes distance restraints
  - More tricky still to implement
  - Not implemented yet (not in *Coot*, anyway)

# Parallel Planes Restraints

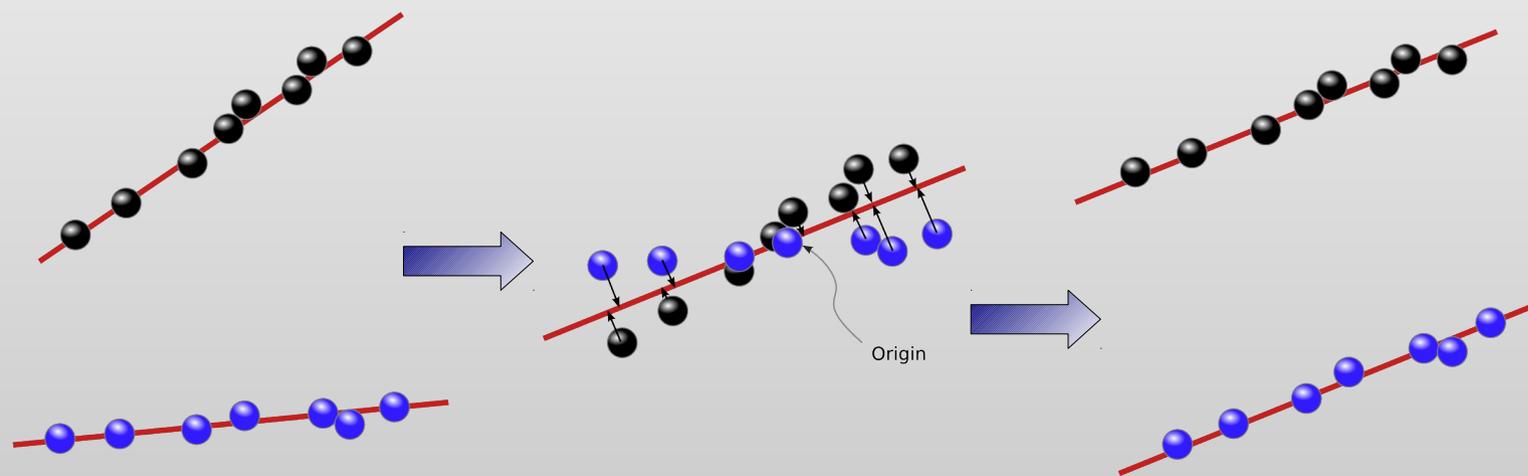


# Parallel Plane Restraints



Shift to Origin

# Parallel Planes Restraints



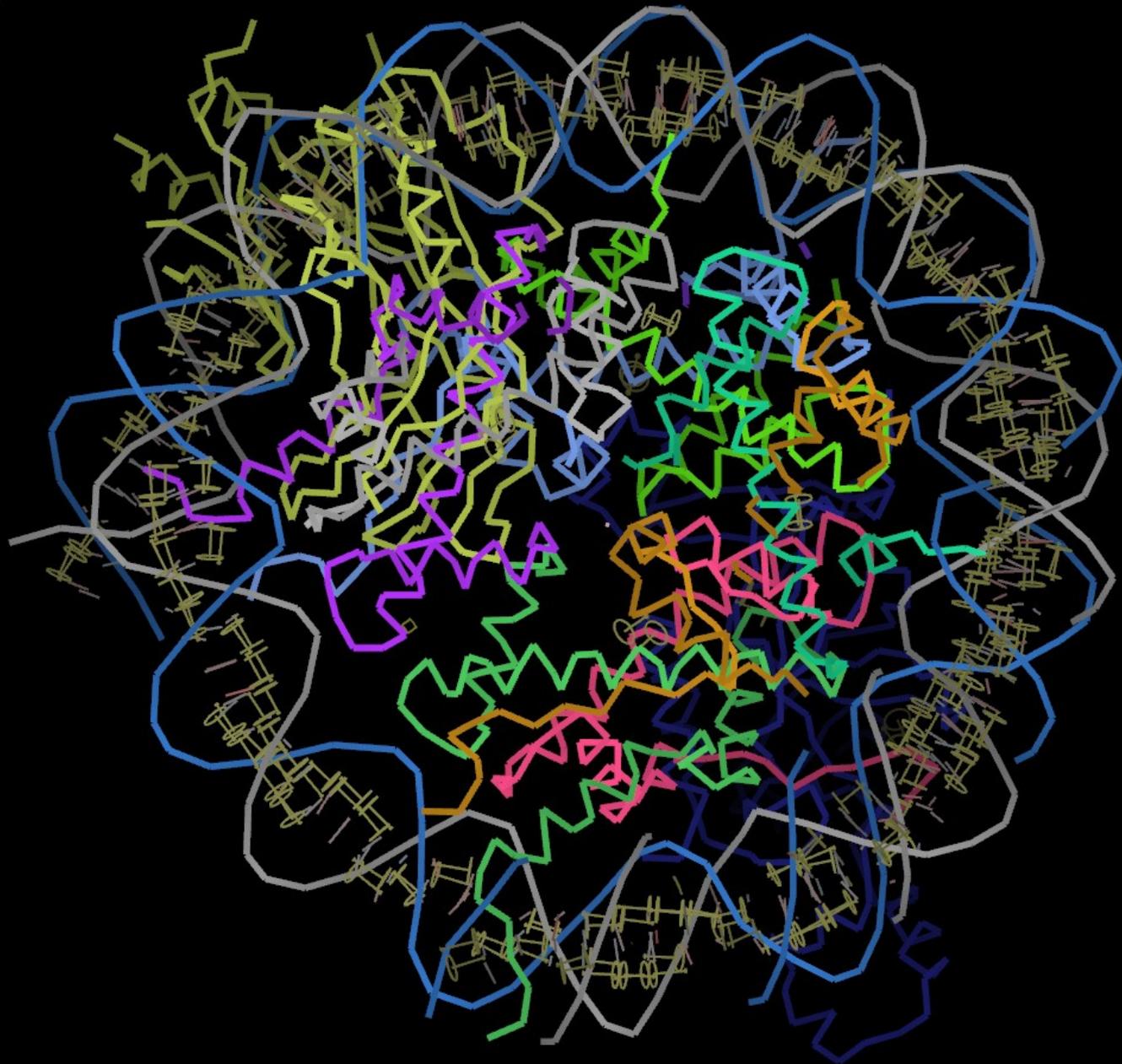
Shift to Origin

Move Back to Molecule

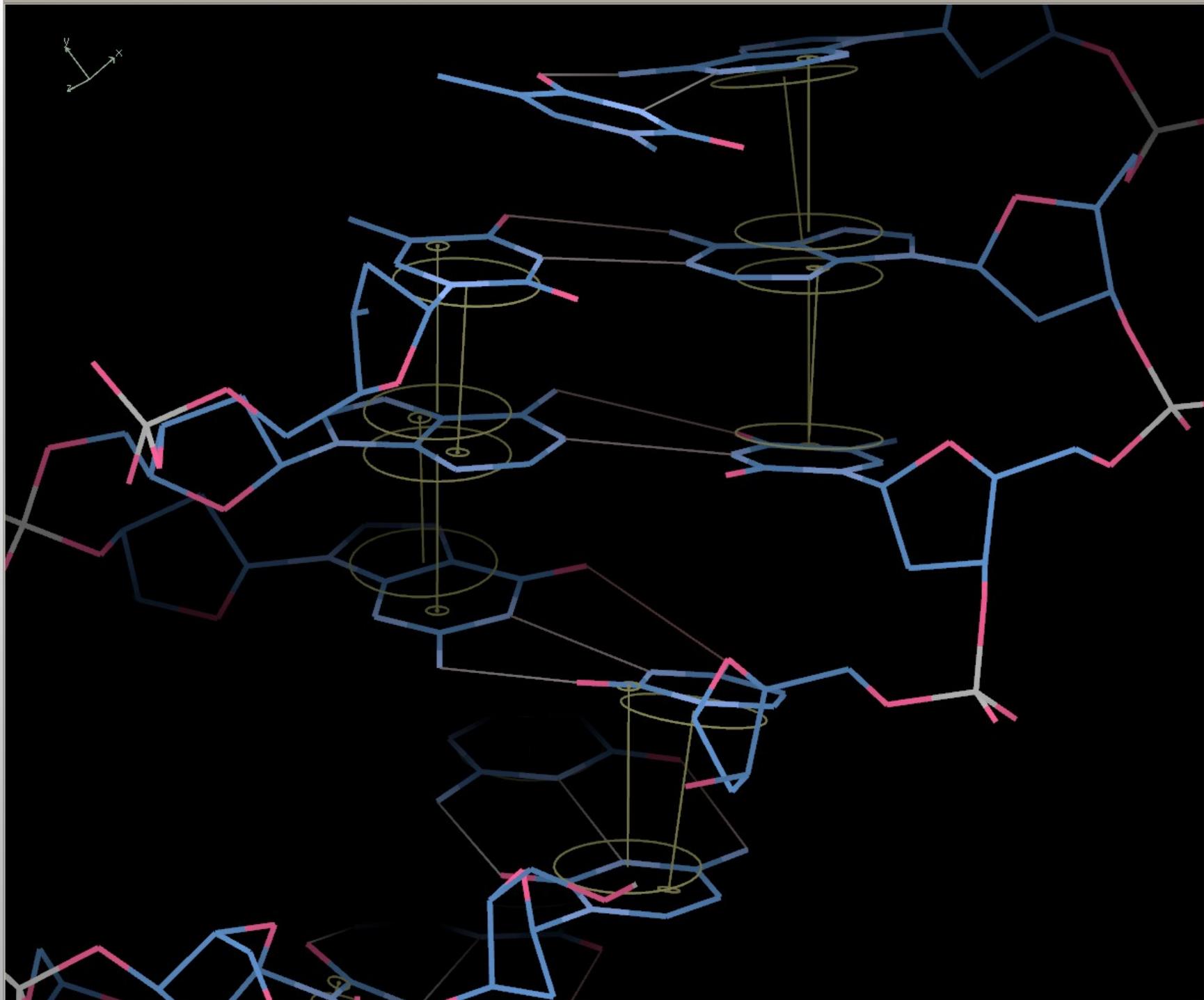
# Automatic Generation of Base Pairing and Stacking Restraints

- Fei Long's `libg_d`
  - Provide it with a model and it writes out Refmac restraint descriptions
  - ... which *Coot* can also read
  - *Coot* can also create user-define base-pairing and stacking restraints





- Map
- Coordinate system icon
- Zoom in icon
- Zoom out icon
- Reset view icon
- Rotate icon
- Translate icon
- Scale icon
- Other navigation icons



# PDBe Recent Structures

JSON parser, network threaded code

The screenshot displays the Coot software interface. On the left, a 'Recent Entries' panel lists several protein structures with their PDB IDs, resolution, and authors. A dialog box titled 'Download and make SFS for 4dwd' is open, showing progress bars for 'Download Coords: 100%', 'Download SFs cif: 4%', and 'Running Refmac: 0%'. The main window shows a 3D molecular model of a protein structure with a blue mesh and yellow sticks. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Calculate, Draw, Measures, Validate, HID, About, Extensions, Lidia), a toolbar, and a status bar at the bottom.

**Recent Entries:**

- Orthorhombic crystal form C222 of the Aquifex aeolicus nucleoside diphosphatase...  
3ztz: x-ray diffraction Resolution: 1.47  
Boissier, F. Georgescauld, F. Moynie, L. Dupuy, J.-W.
- Crystal structure of mandelate racemase/muconate lactonizing protein from Aquifex...  
4dwd: x-ray diffraction Resolution: 1.5  
Malashkevich, V.N. Toro, R. Sauder, J.M. Burley, S.K.  
Ligands: MSE: SELENOMETHIONINE
- Crystal structure of anti-HIV llama VHH antibody A12  
3r0m: x-ray diffraction Resolution: 1.5  
Chen, J. McLellan, J.S. Kwon, Y.D. Schmidt, S.

**Download and make SFS for 4dwd:**

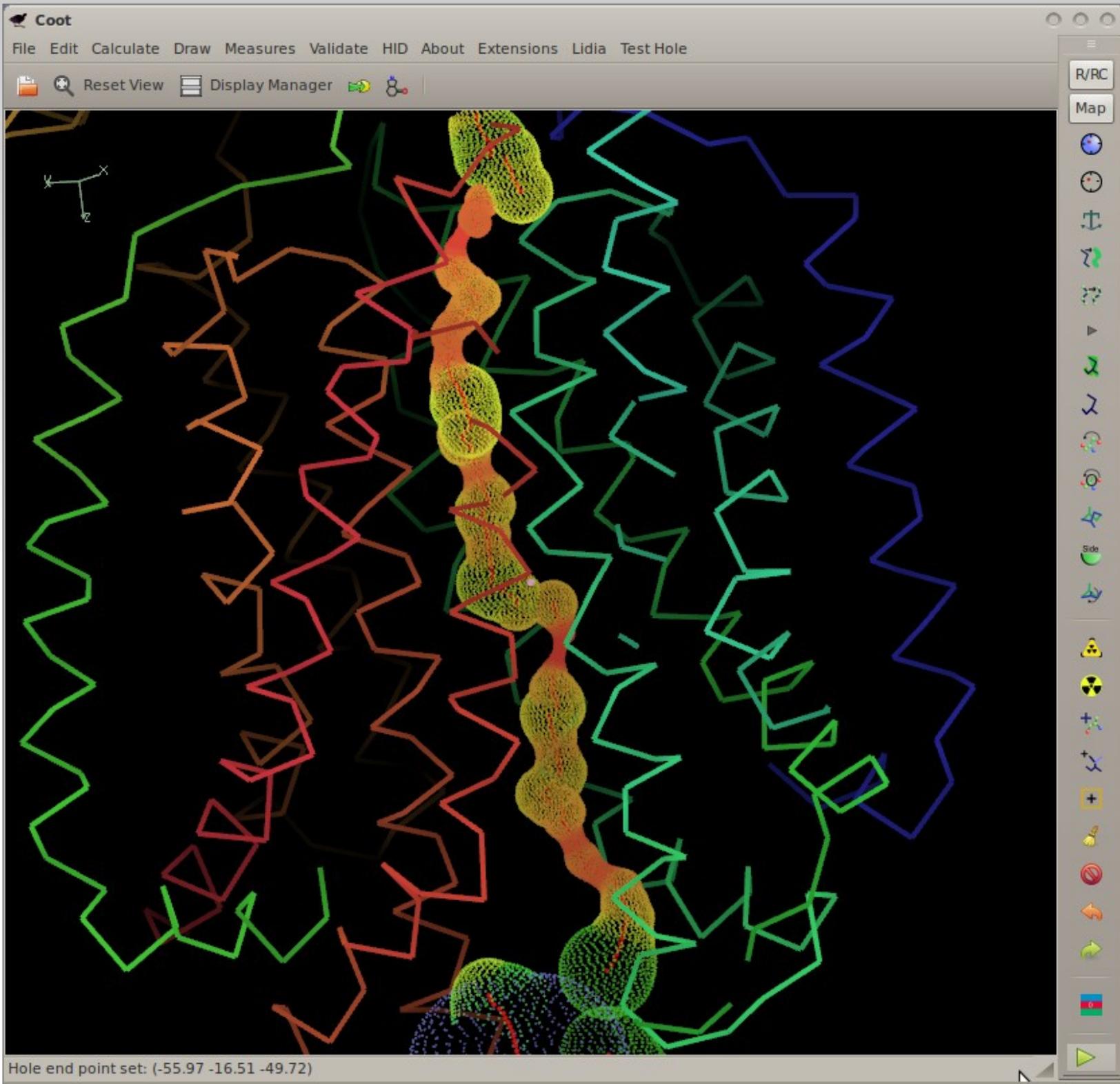
- Download Coords: 100 %
- Download SFs cif: 4 %
- Running Refmac: 0 %

**Terminal Output:**

```
INFO: 0.001 seconds to initialize map
INFO: 0.043 seconds for FFT
INFO: 0.003 seconds for statistics
Map mean: ..... -1.26942e-10
Map sigma: ..... 0.0625319
Map maximum: ..... 1.02226
Map minimum: ..... -0.276271
INFO: 0.004 seconds for contour map
INFO: 0.08 seconds in total
```

# Finding Holes

- An implementation of
  - Smart, Goodfellow & Wallace (1993)  
Biophysics Journal **65**, 2455
  - Atomic radii from AMBER
  - I used
    - radii from CCP4 monomer library
    - sans simulated annealing



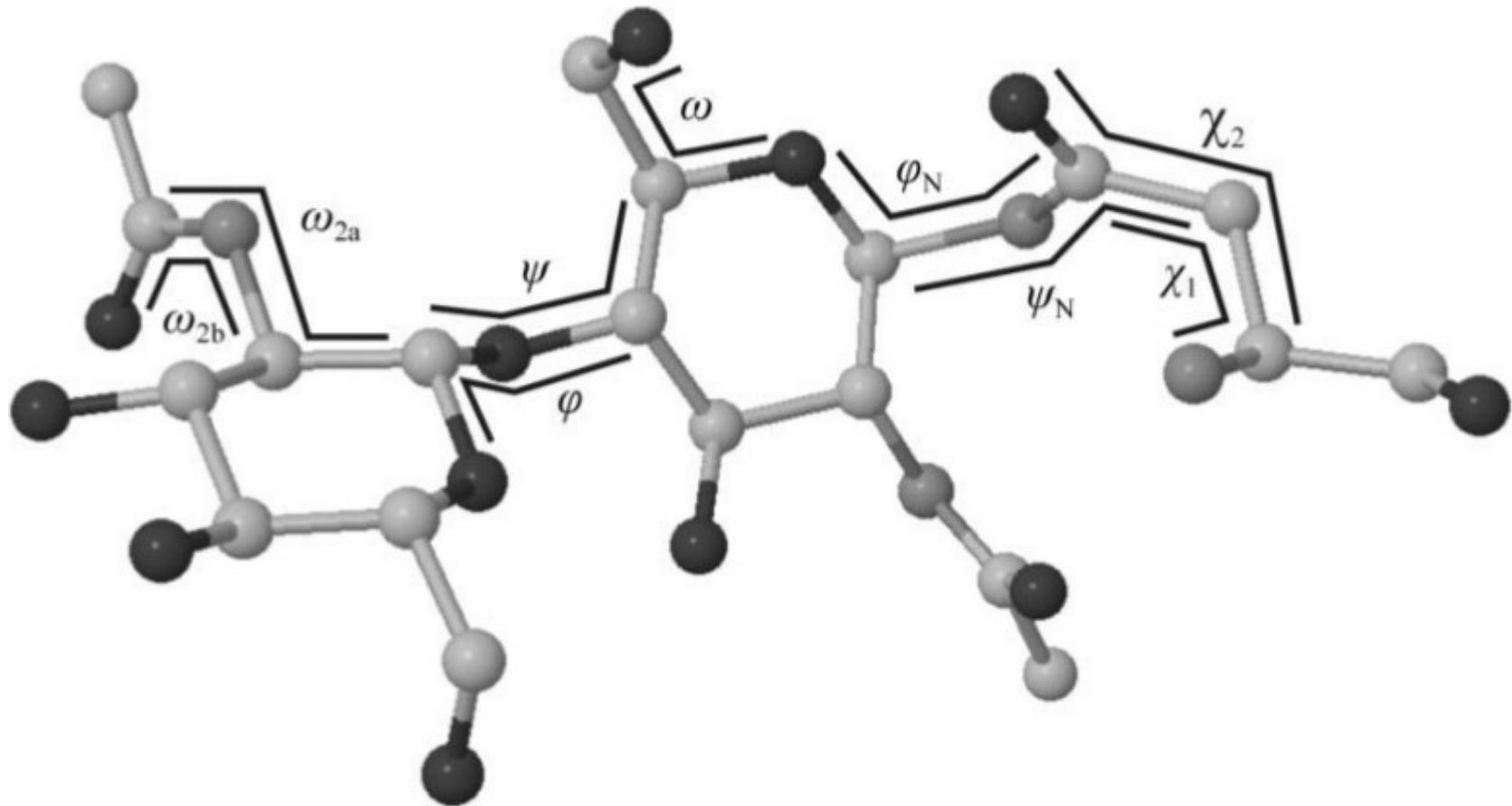
# Modelling Carbohydrates

- Validation,
- Model-building,
- Refinement

# Problematic Glycoproteins

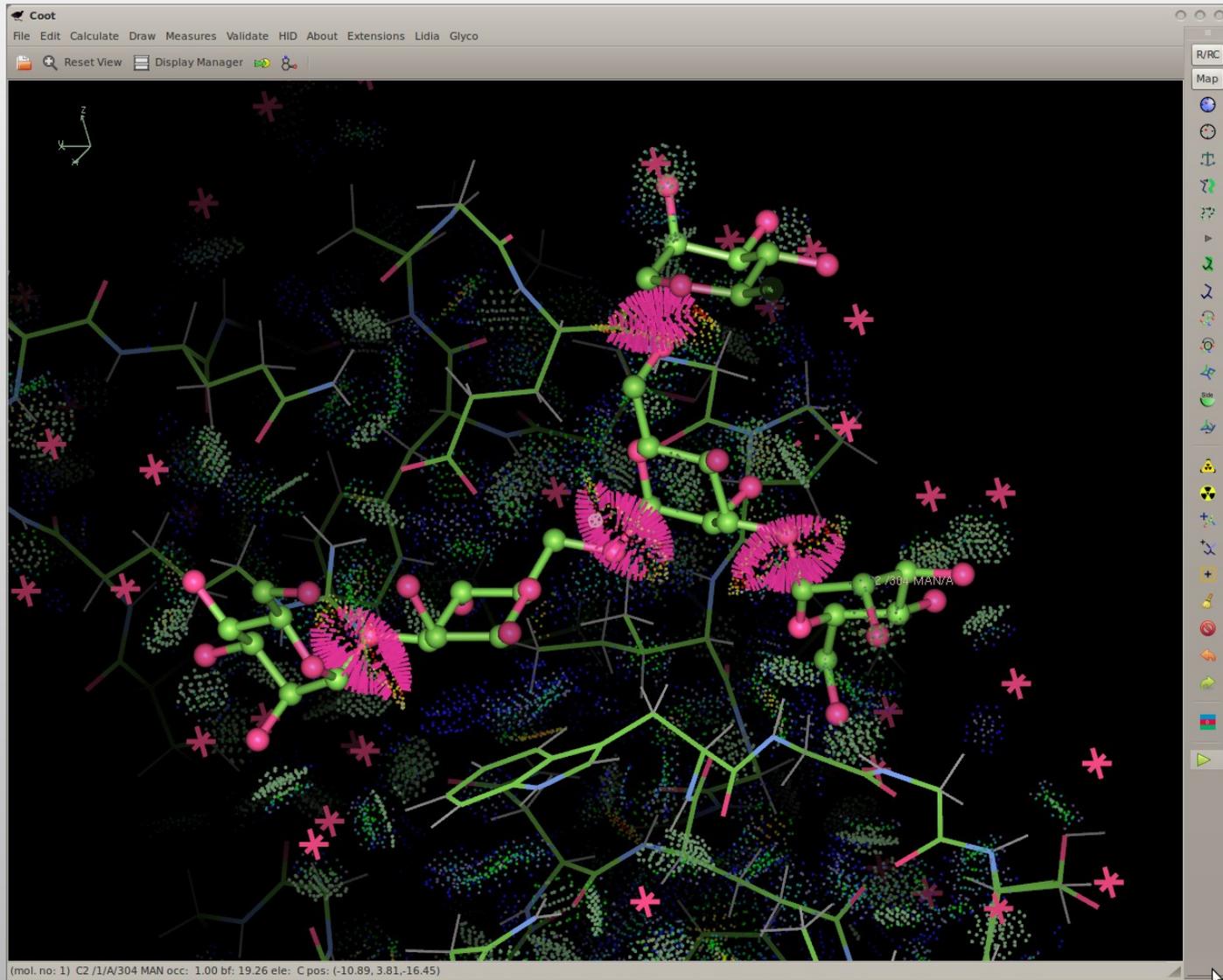
- Crispin, Stuart & Jones (2007)
  - NSB Correspondence
  - “one third of entries contain significant errors in carbohydrate stereochemistry...”
  - “carbohydrate-specific building and validation tools capable of guiding and construction of biologically relevant stereochemically accurate models should be integrated into popular crystallographic software. Rigorous treatment of the structural biology of glycosylation can only enhance the analysis of glycoproteins and our understanding of their function”
  - PDB curators concur

# Carbohydrate Links



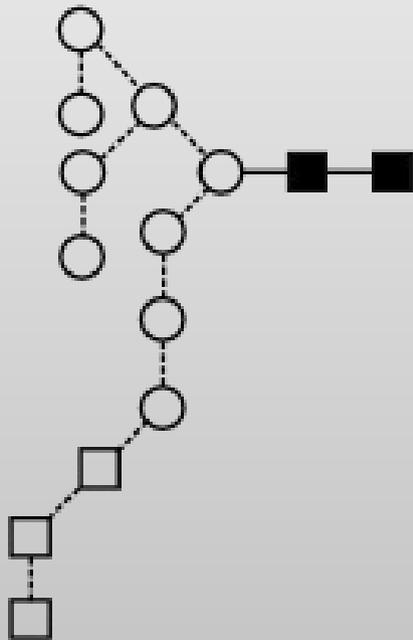
Thomas Lütteke (2007)

# Validate the Links

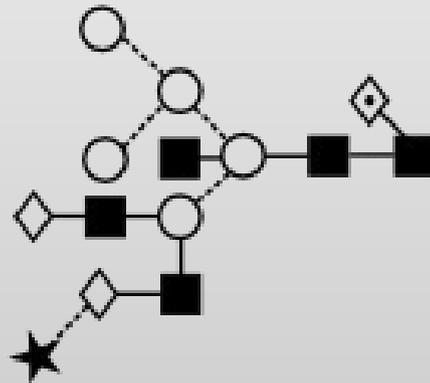


# Validate the Tree: N-linked carbohydrates

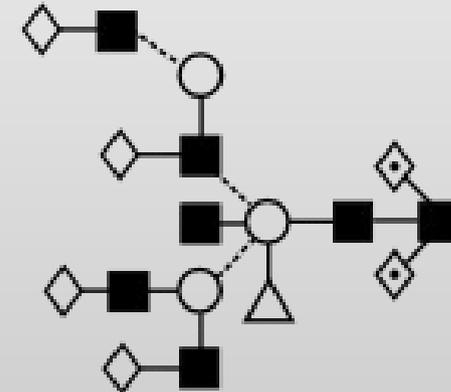
"Oligomannose"



"Hybrid"



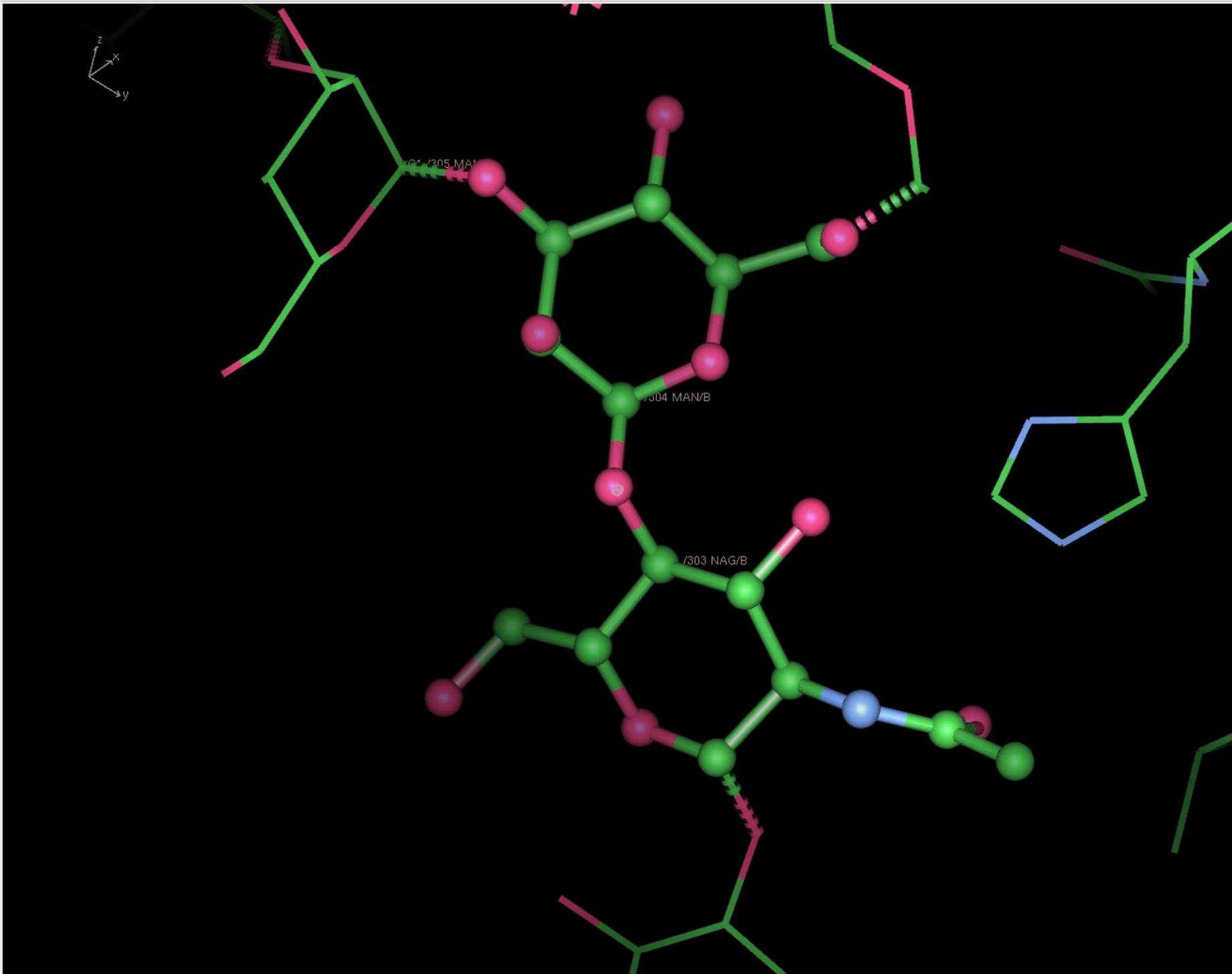
"Complex"

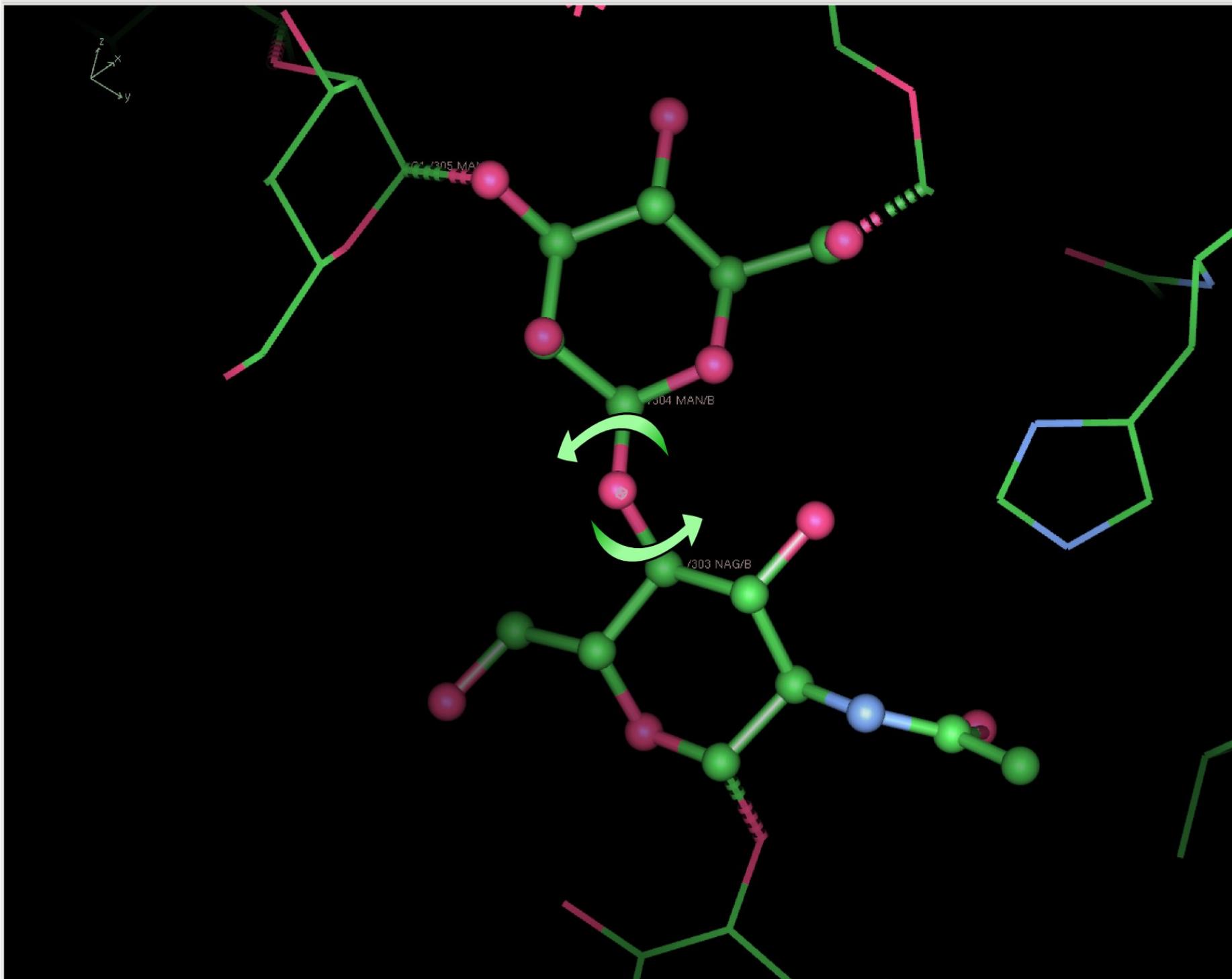


# Linking Oligosaccharides/Carbohydrates:

## LO/Carb

- Complex carbohydrate structure
  - from a dictionary of standard links
  - and monomers
  - torsion-angle refinement

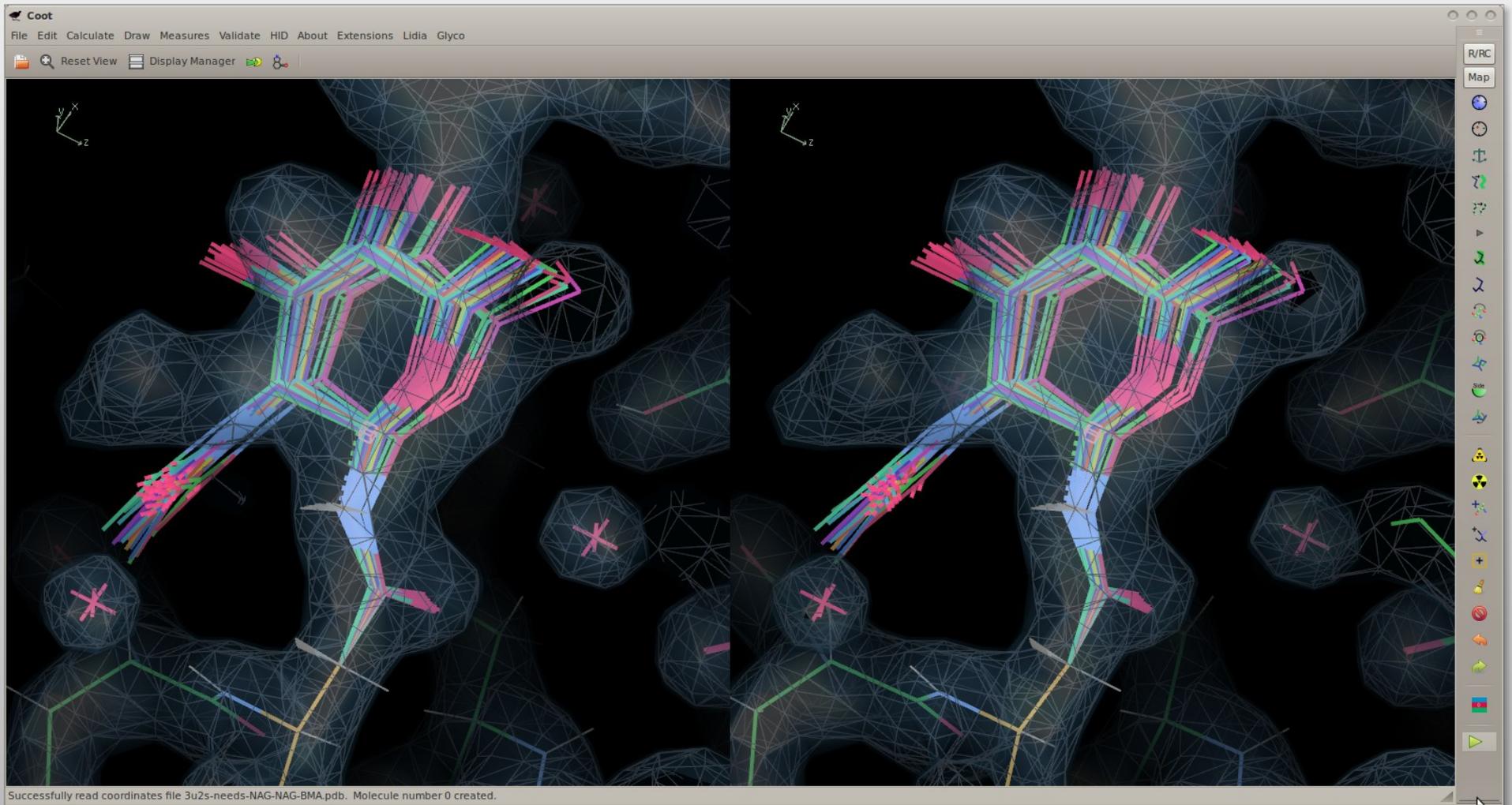


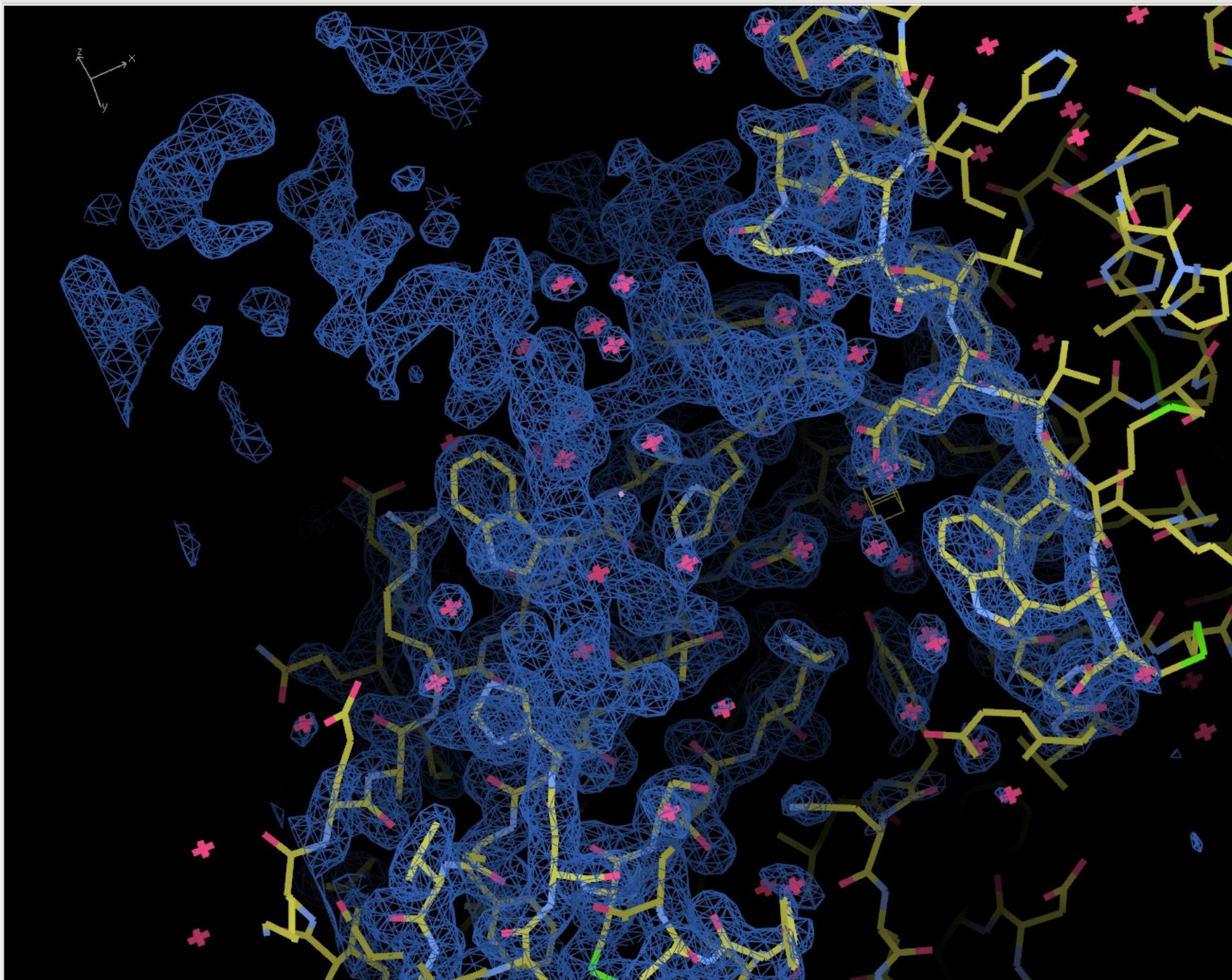


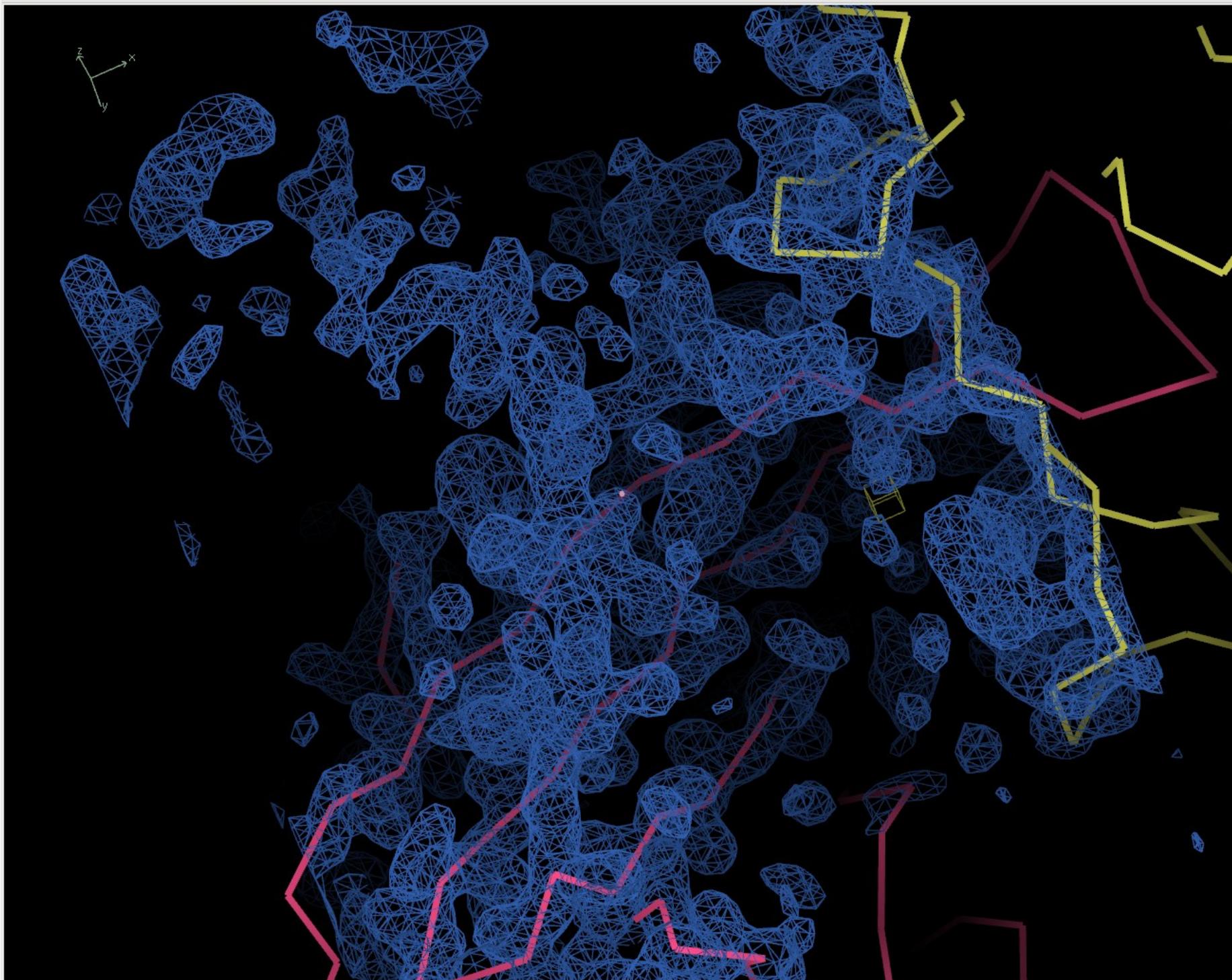




# Refinement Trials (NAG-ASN example)







# What is Non-Crystallographic Symmetry?

- 2 or more copies of a molecule in the unit cell not related by crystallographic symmetry
- Crystallographic copies of molecules are (of course) treated as if they were exactly the same across the unit cell – and indeed across the whole crystal
- Non-crystallographically related molecules provide different representations of the same molecule
  - This can be useful for model-building
  - But difficult to use in practice

# Handling NCS

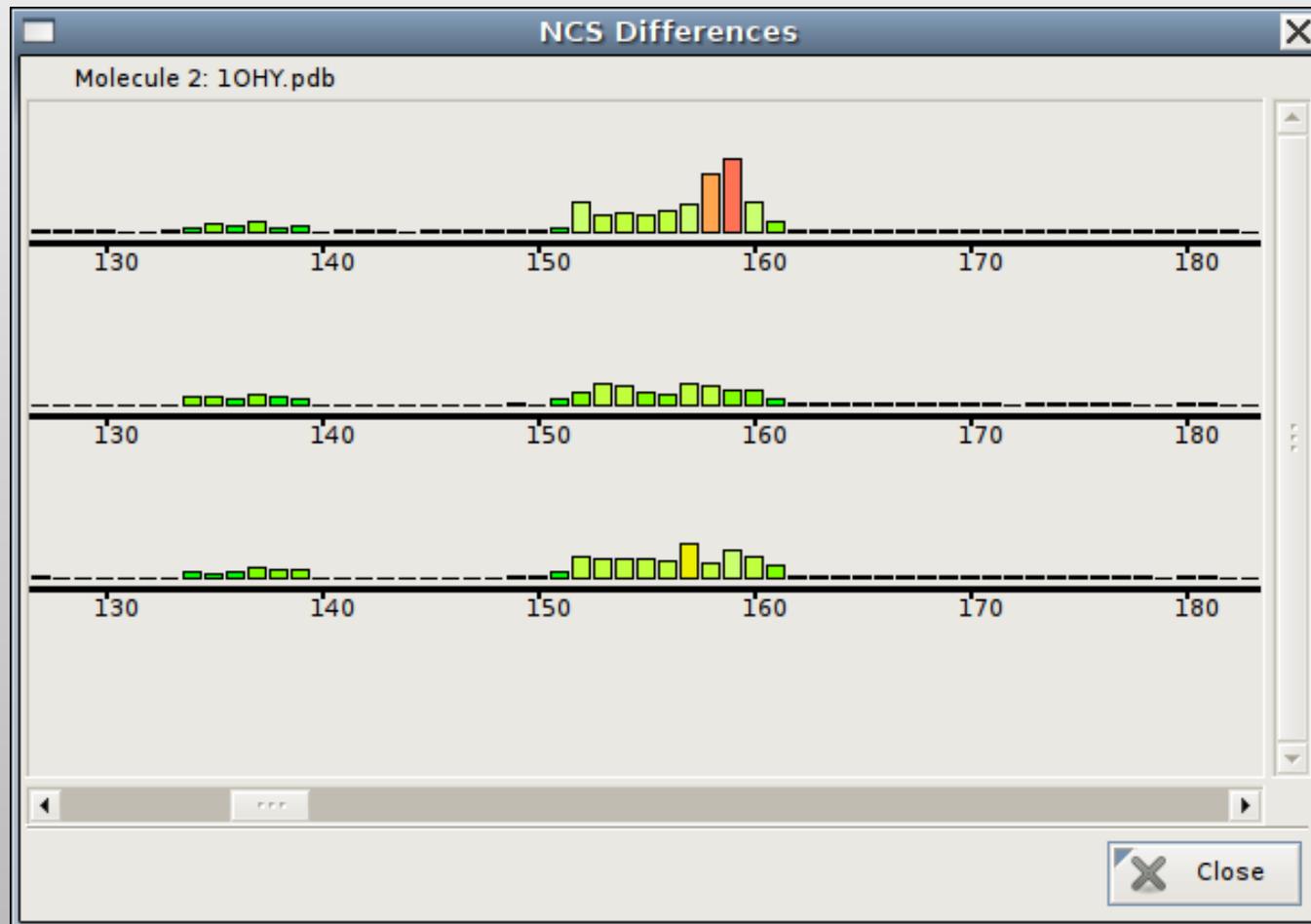
- What are the Problems?
- Strict NCS:
  - NCS should appear like crystallographic symmetry does [exact copies]
- Non-Strict NCS:
  - Molecules are different
  - How to cope with differences, but minimize unnecessary rebuilding?

# Handling NCS

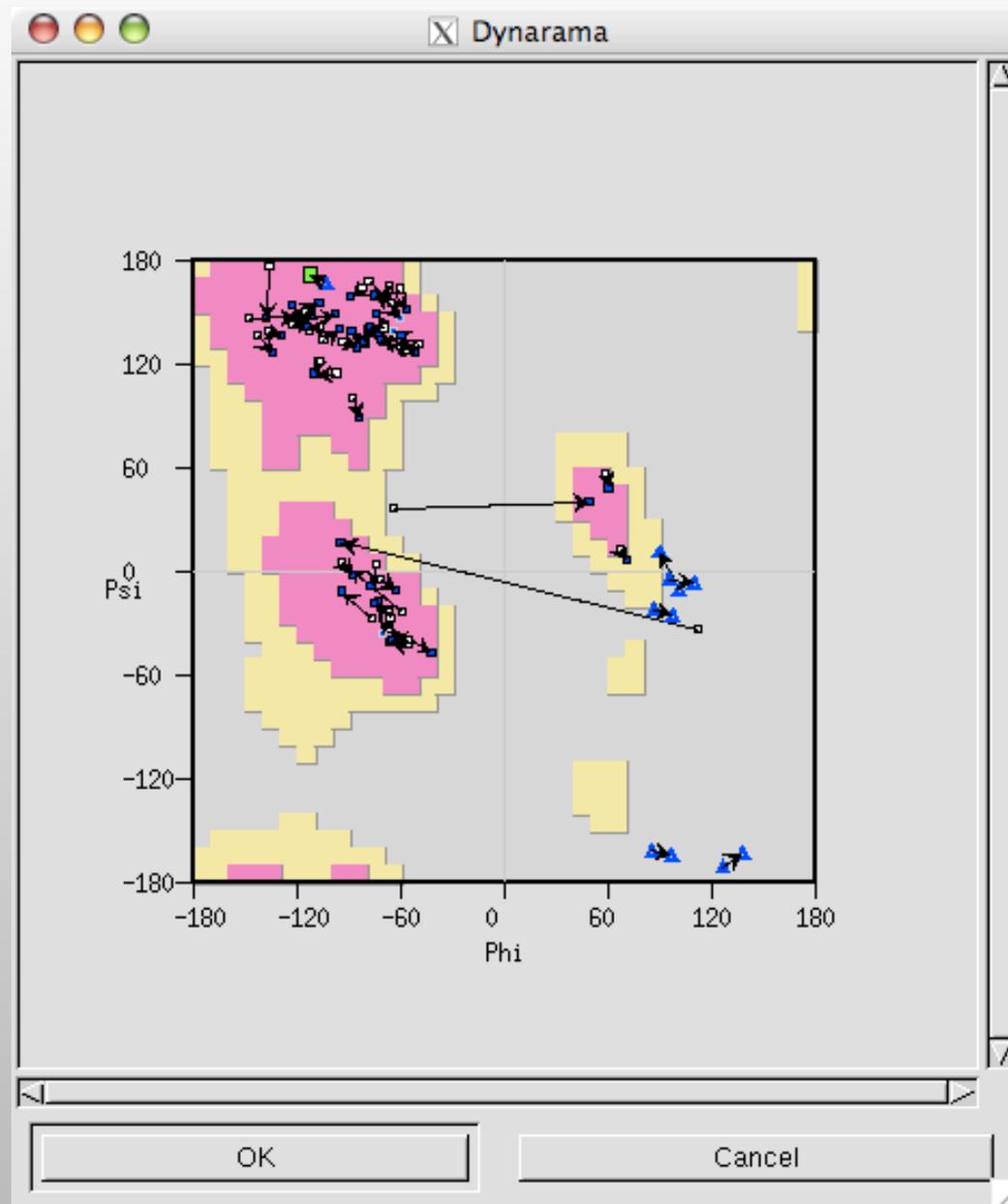
Typical Scenario:

- I have done an LSQ overlap of my NCS-related molecules and from the graph, have seen significant deviations in the positions of some side-chains.
- Why are they different?

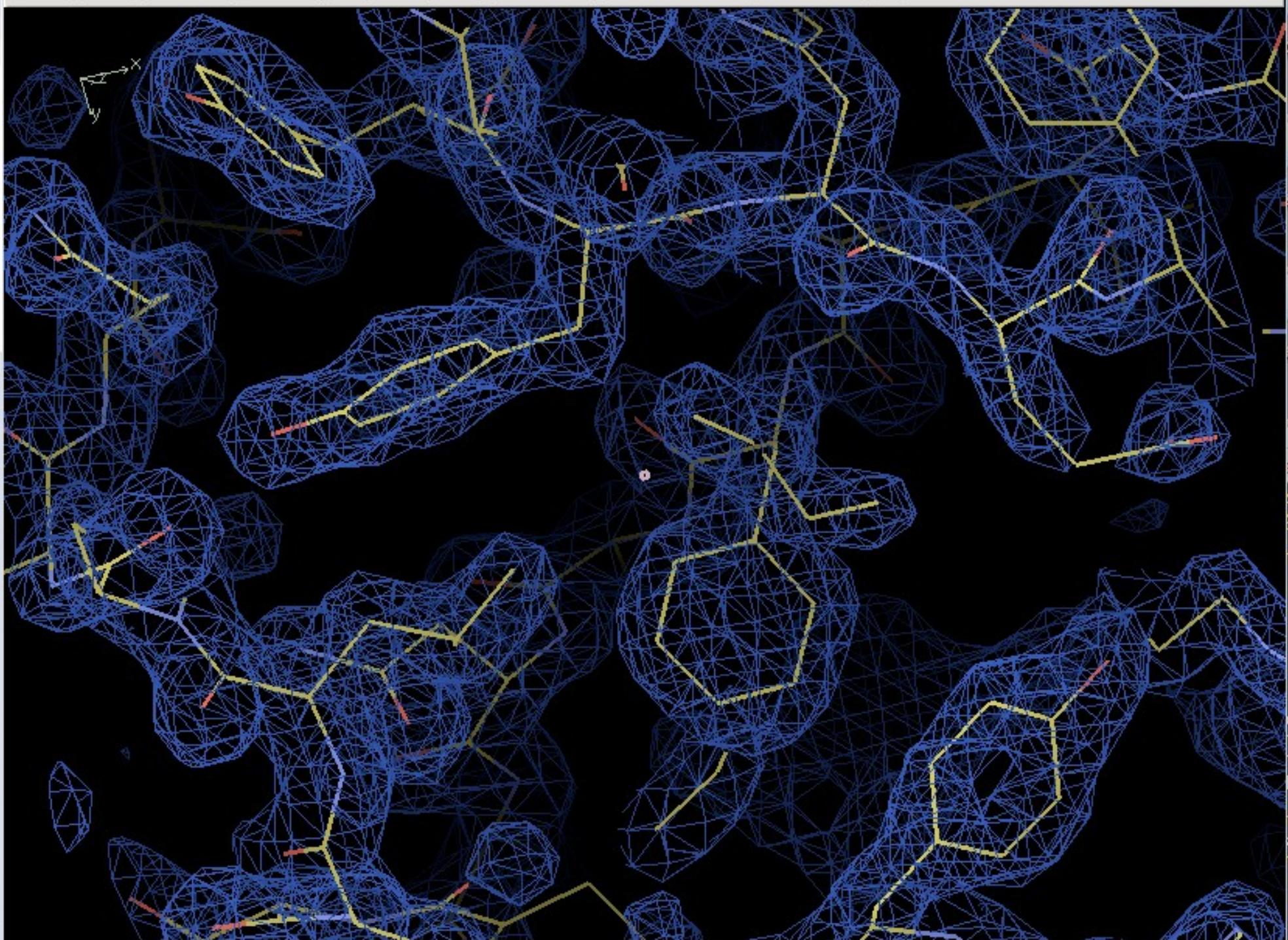
# ...or new NCS Differences graph



# ...or Kleywegt Plots[\*]



[\*] Named by George Sheldrick

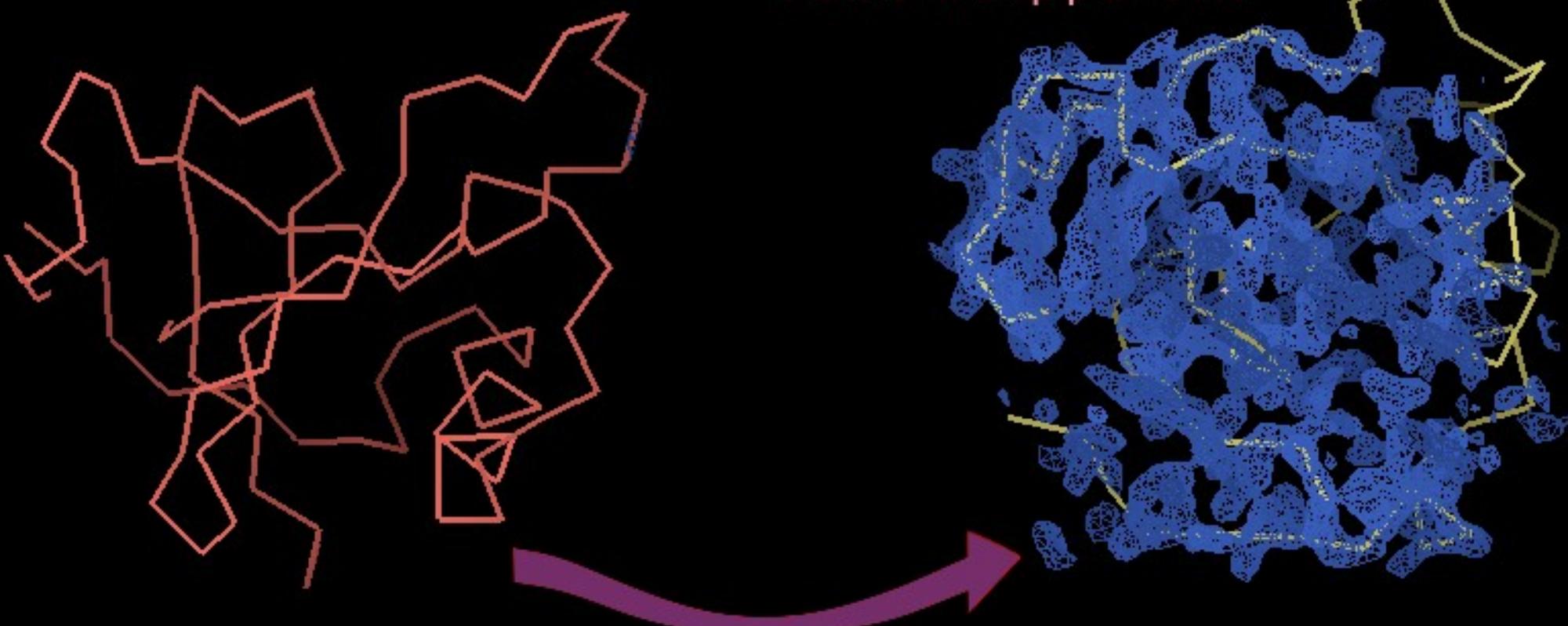


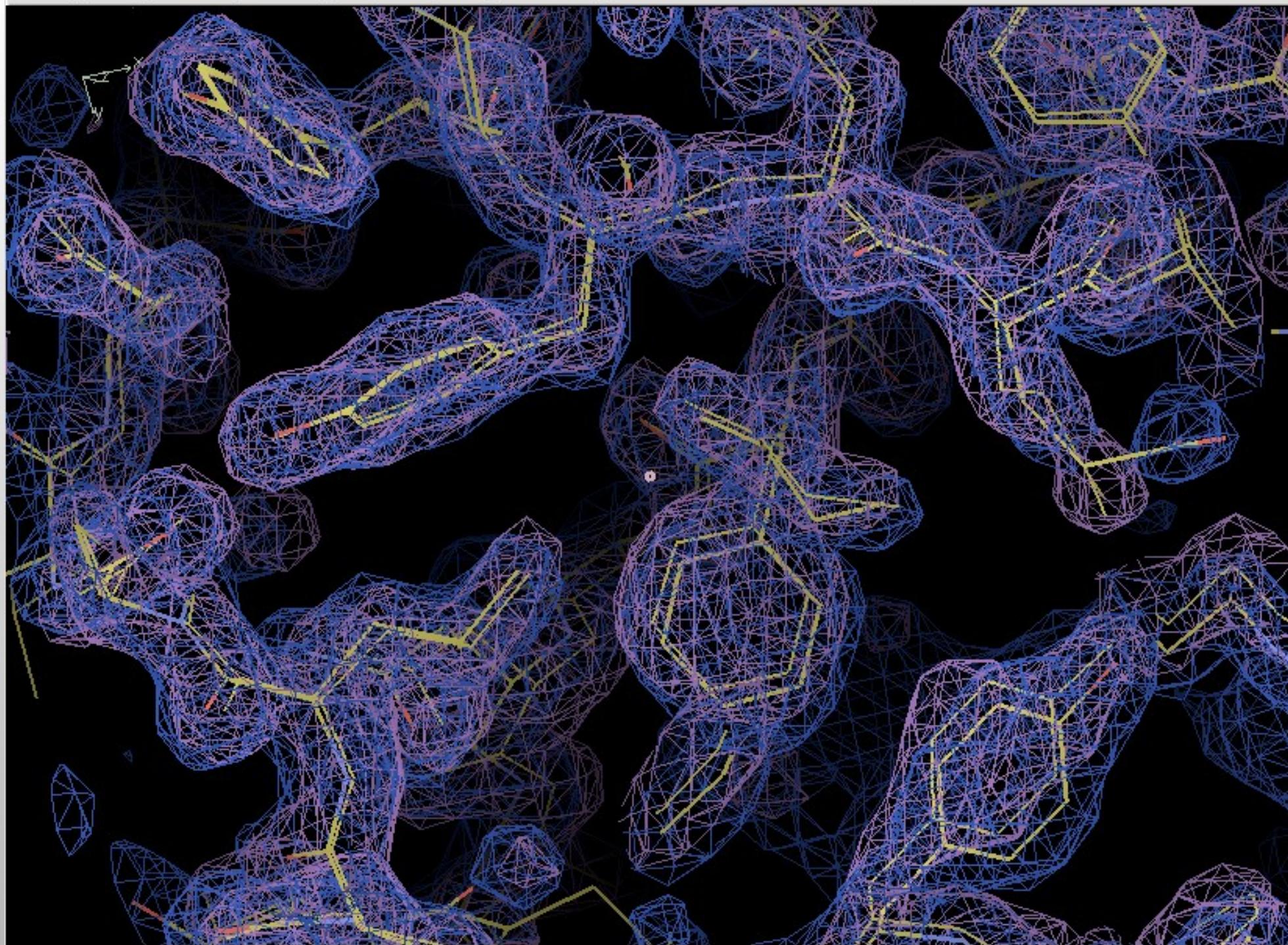
# NCS Overlays

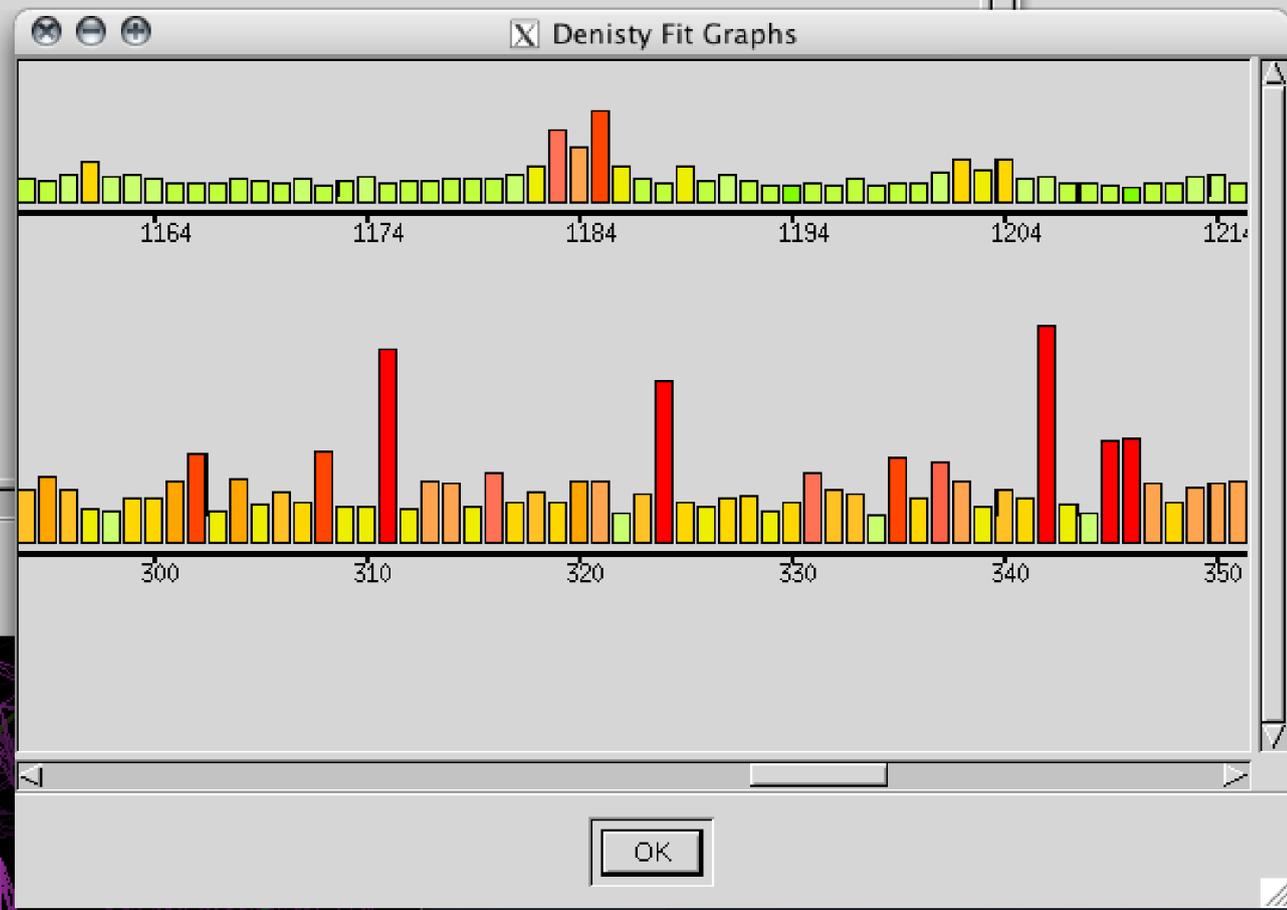
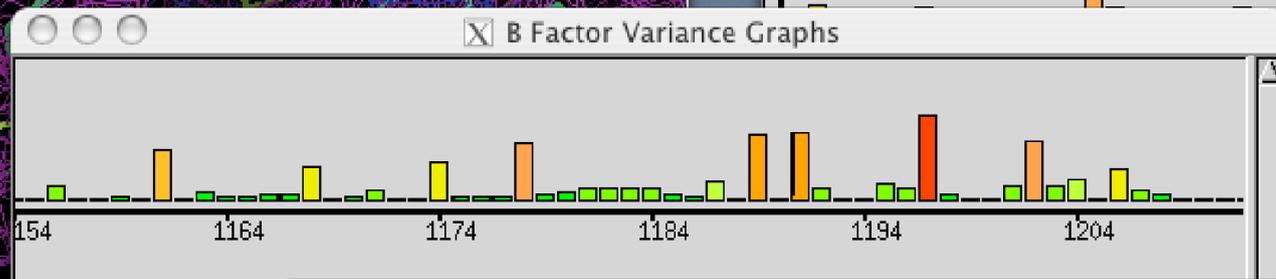
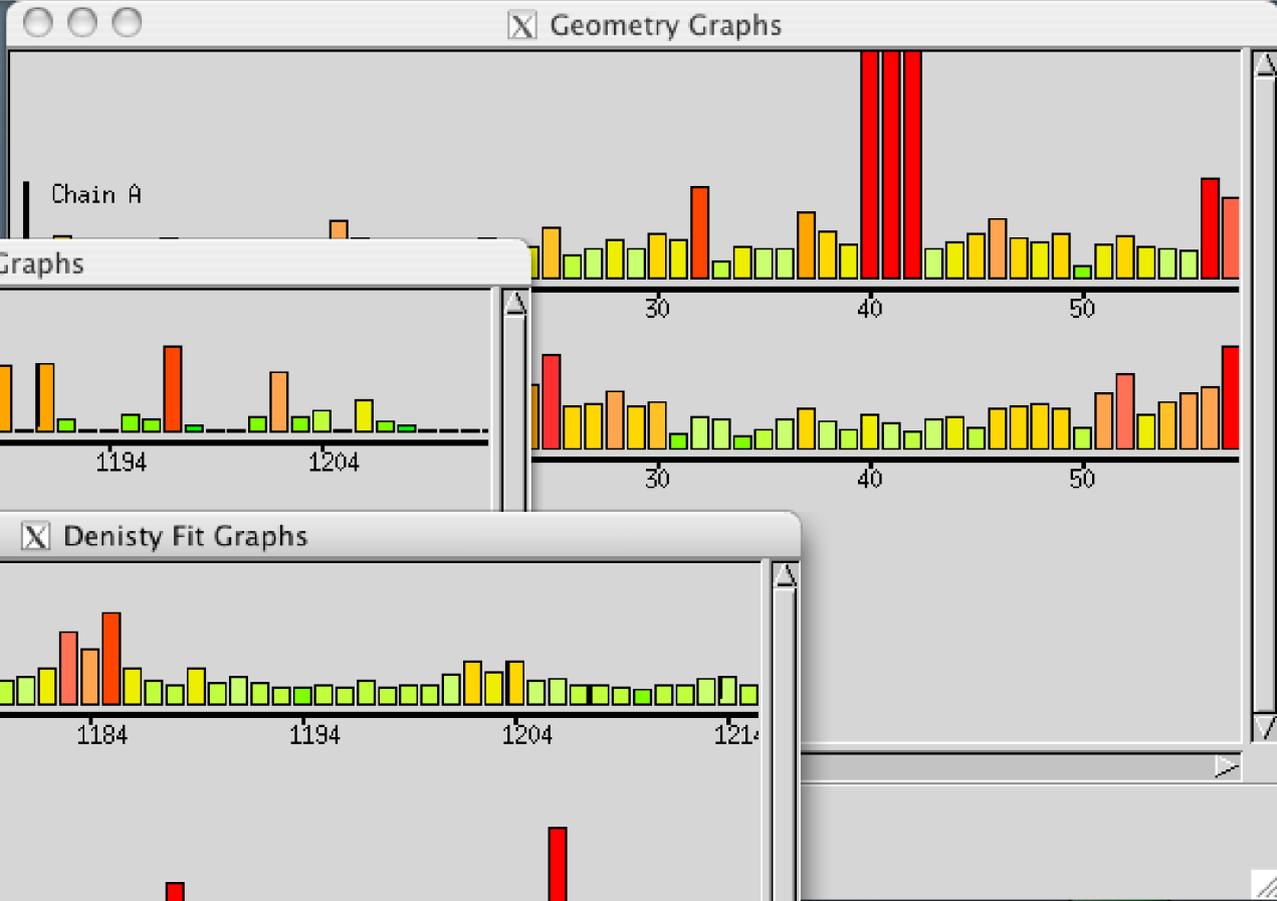
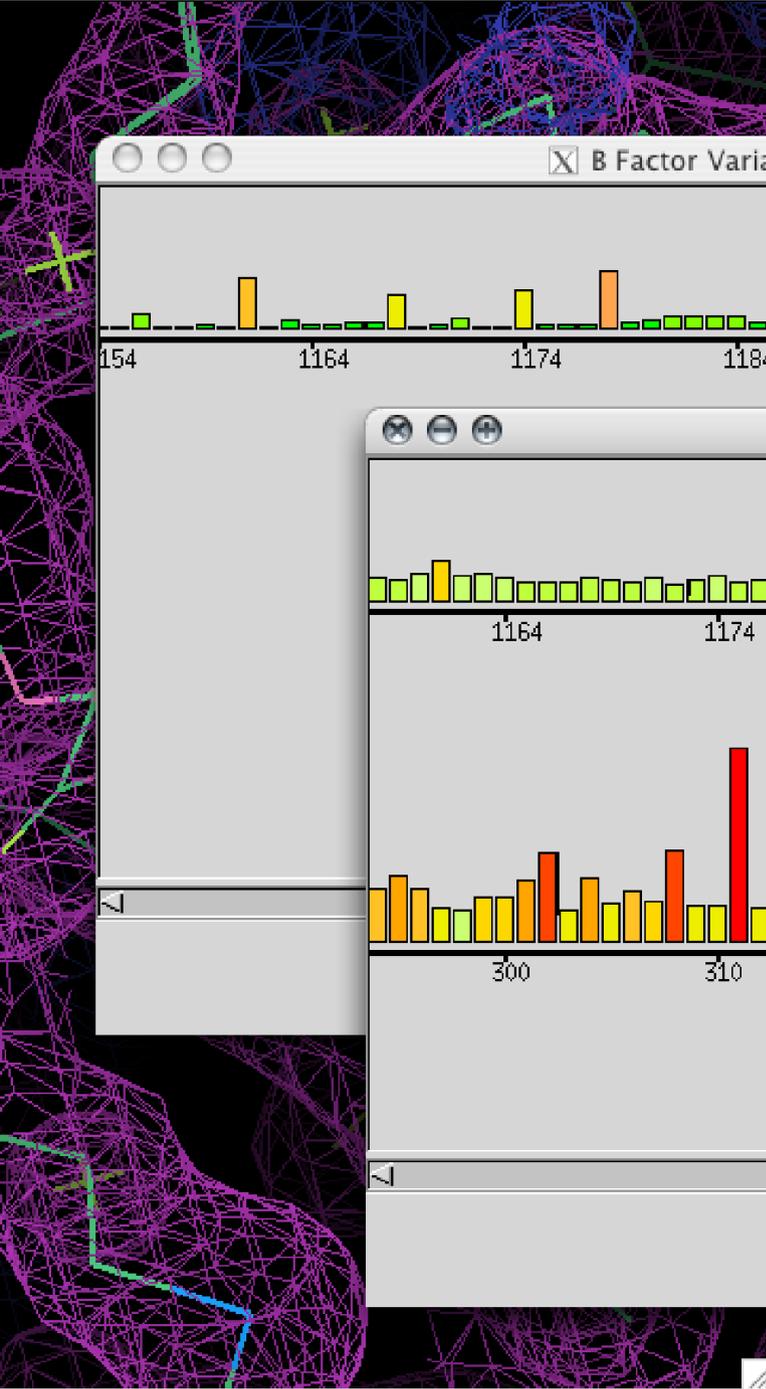
SSM NCS operator

transform map primitives

map centre







# Check/Delete Waters

Checking Waters:

Molecule Number: 2 ...aulemsley/data/pad/pad15\_8.pdb

Action: Generate a List

with B factor greater than: 80.00 A<sup>2</sup>  Active

with map sigma level less than: 1.00 electrons/A<sup>3</sup>  Active

with closest contact less than: 2.30 A  Active

with closest contact more than: 3.50 A  Active

Ignore Partial Occupancy close contacts

Ignore Waters with Zero Occupancy

For Waters that match:

Any Criterion

All Criteria

OK Cancel

# Highly Coordinated waters

- Waters with 4 or more contacts
  - Purely geometry based
- Tested by electronic shielding for candidates as  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Mg^{2+}$ 
  - Nayal & Di Cera (1996)
  - a.k.a. “WASP”
  - Includes symmetry search

# A Sample of Tools

- A few tools and tricks have been described here
- Also, validation and ligand fitting
- There are several interfaces to other programs/suites/web-services...
  - e.g. EBI, EDS, CCP4, Refmac, Libcheck, Molprobability, What\_check, Raster3D, SHELXL...

# Acknowledgements

- Group Murshudov
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