

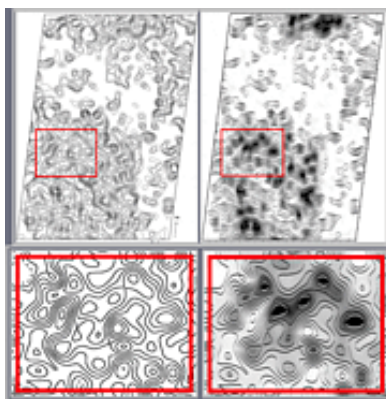
# mcps: contour-grayscale rendering of CCP4 map sections

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## Program description

The program **mcps** will plot a section (or a stack of sections) from a CCP4 map file using both a (dithered monochrome) grayscale representation and contour lines. This may be useful in cases where the electron or potential density distribution has "high valleys" or "low peaks" that make simple contour-line plots confusing, as illustrated in the following figure :



**Figure 1:**

Comparison between the output from **npo-pltdev** (left panel) and **mcps** (right panel) for an 8Å potential density projection map of a large multiprotein complex.

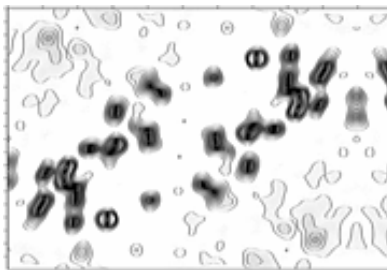
The program comes with a (hopefully) sensible set of default values which should allow you to give it a try with just **mcps my.map** (to plot the first section of the map), or **mcps -first 3 my.map** to plot the 3rd section.

The output (postscript) file is always written to a file whose name is constructed by appending the suffix ".ps" to the name of the input CCP4 map file.

## User interface and program defaults.

All interaction with the program is through command-line arguments. This brings **mcps** closer to the unix tradition than the CCP4 tradition and has two important consequences. The first is that it is almost impossible to remember what is this week's name for the flag that changes the contouring level. This is somewhat remedied through the inclusion (with the distribution) of a formatted manual page. The second consequence is that the program must have a sensible set of default values (because very few of us would be prepared to type three lines worth of command-line flags to make it run). The program comes with the following defaults : the grayscale gradient will be plotted

starting from 1.0 sigma below the mean (white), to 3.0 sigma above the mean (black). Contour lines will be plotted starting from 0.50 sigma below the mean and then every 0.50 sigma. All contour lines that correspond to density higher than 3.0 sigma above the mean (and are, thus, on a black background) will be drawn white. With these defaults the emphasis is placed at the low density regions (which are the most difficult to follow with the traditional contouring methods). The high density areas will resemble a reverse-contrast **npv** plot as shown below for a map with well-resolved high-density peaks.



**Figure 2:** Output from **mcps** for a section from a 1.8Å electron density map.

Because the emphasis is placed on the low density areas of the map, **mcps** will not perform well with outstandingly strong features such as the origin peak of Patterson functions.

## Examples

To plot the first section of a CCP4 map file with the name *myfile.map* using both contours and a grayscale representation, give

```
mcps myfile.map
```

To plot the 6th section of the map with tick marks every 0.250 fractional units, give

```
mcps -first 6 -ticks 0.250 myfile.map
```

To make plot the first section of the map without axes and tick-marks, and with the contrast reversed :

```
mcps -noaxes -reverse myfile.map
```

To produce an image sampled at 600dpi (instead of the default of 300dpi) :

```
mcps -scale 0.50 -resol 2.0 myfile.map
```

## Bugs and ``features''.

*mcps* will not re-calculate any of the map statistics (like mean, minimum, maximum, rms deviation, etc.). These are all taken from the map header, and if they are not correct, neither will the plot be.

*mcps* will always produce a postscript file which at the default magnification will have (depending of the unit cell dimensions) a width of 7 inches or a height of 10 inches. Because this whole area is sampled at the default resolution of 300 dpi, the resulting postscript files (although bitmapped monochrome) will be quite large (of the order of MBytes) and the procedure of calculating them is much slower than for normal contour plots.

*mcps* produces a bitmapped dithered monochrome image at a default resolution of 300dpi. The problem with this is, that while the result will look quite good when printed, the usual pre-viewing methods (and even ghostscript) will produce a rather loopy approximation to it. One of the possible work-arounds is to actually produce an intermediate file at the correct resolution, which you then display at a reduced magnification. If, for example, you have ImageMagick on your machine, you can try something like `display -density 300 -geometry 50% myccp4.map.ps`

## Program availability

*mcps* is free software and is immediately available for download via <http://origin.imbb.forth.gr/software/>. The distribution includes documentation (html, manual page) and precompiled executables suitable for Irix, Linux, OSF and Solaris. When the author's load level permit, the source code of the program will be made human-readable and released.

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