Table 3a. Basic relationships between polar rotation angles. The polar angles used by Dodson et al.(1966) are the same as the ones defined by Crowther with a small change in notation (ψ instead of ω). AMoRe (Navaza, 1994) uses the polar angles similar to the ones by Crowther only for the self-rotation, therefore the sign of κ is not defined.

	Rossmann, 1962; κ^r,ϕ^r,ψ^r	Crowther, 1972; κ^c,ϕ^c,ω^c	Direction cosines
Rossmann 1962 κ^r,ϕ^r,ψ^r		$\kappa^r=\kappa^c$ $\cos\psi^r=\sin\omega^c\cdot\sin\phi^c$ $tg\phi^r=-\cos\omega^c/(\sin\omega^c\cdot\cos\phi^c)$	$\kappa^r=-\kappa^d$ $\cos\psi^r=\cos y$ $tg\phi^r=(-\cos z, \cos x)$
Crowther 1972 κ^c,ϕ^c,ω^c	$\kappa^c=\kappa^r$ $\cos\omega^c=-\sin\psi^r \sin\phi^r$ $tg\phi^c=\cos\psi^r/(\sin\psi^r\cdot\cos\phi^r)$		$\kappa^c=-\kappa^d$ $\cos\omega^c=\cos z$ $tg\phi^c=(\cos y, \cos x)$
direction cosines	$\kappa^d=-\kappa^r$ $\cos x=\sin\psi^r\cdot\cos\phi^r$ $\cos y=\cos\psi^r$ $\cos z=-\sin\psi^r\cdot\sin\phi^r$	$\kappa^d=-\kappa^c$, $\cos x=\sin\omega^c\cdot\cos\phi^c$ $\cos y=\sin\omega^c\cdot\sin\phi^c$ $\cos z=\cos\omega^c$	

Table 3b. Basic relationships between some Eulerian rotation angles. Angles defined by Nordman (1966) and Huber (1969) are not included in the table because their recalculation through corresponding rotation matrix elements (Table 2) seems to be more rational.

	Rossmann, 1962 $\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3$	Lattman, 1966 $\theta_+,\theta'_2,\theta_-$	Crowther, 1972 $\alpha^c,\beta^c,\gamma^c$	Navaza, 1994 $\alpha^a,\beta^a,\gamma^a$
Rossmann 1962 $\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3$		$\theta_1=(\theta_++\theta_-)/2$ $\theta_2=\theta_2'$ $\theta_3=(\theta_+-\theta_-)/2$	$\theta_1=\alpha^c+\pi/2$ $\theta_2=\beta^c$ $\theta_3=\gamma^c-\pi/2$	$\theta_1=-\gamma^a+\pi/2$ $\theta_2=-\beta^a$ $\theta_3=-\alpha^a-\pi/2$
Lattman 1966 $\theta_+,\theta_2',\theta_-$	$\theta_+=\theta_1+\theta_3$ $\theta_2'=\theta_2$ $\theta_-=\theta_1-\theta_3$		$\theta_+=\alpha^c+\gamma$ $\theta_2'=\beta^c$ $\theta_-=\gamma^c-\alpha^c+\pi$	$\theta_+=-\alpha^a-\gamma^a$ $\theta_2'=-\beta^a$ $\theta_-=\alpha^a-\gamma^a+\pi$
Crowther 1972 $\alpha^c,\beta^c,\gamma^c$	$\alpha^c=\theta_1-\pi/2$ $\beta^c=\theta_2$ $\gamma^c=\theta_3+\pi/2$	$\alpha^c=(\theta_++\theta_-)/2-\pi/2$ $\beta^c=\theta_2'$ $\gamma^c=(\theta_+-\theta_-)/2+\pi/2$		$\alpha^c=-\gamma^a$ $\beta^c=-\beta^a$ $\gamma^c=-\alpha^a$
Navaza 1994 $\alpha^a,\beta^a,\gamma^a$	$\alpha^a=-\theta_3-\pi/2$ $\beta^a=-\theta_2$ $\gamma^a=-\theta_1+\pi/2$	$\alpha^a=-(\theta_+-\theta_-)/2-\pi/2$ $\beta^a=-\theta_2'$ $\gamma^a=-(\theta_++\theta_-)/2+\pi/2$	$\alpha^a=-\gamma^c$ $\beta^a=-\beta^c$ $\gamma^a=-\alpha^c$	