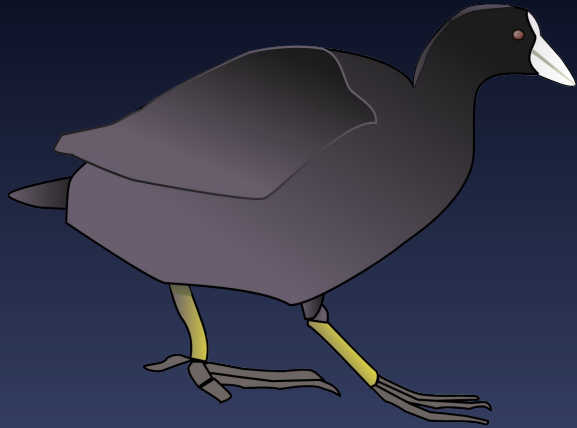


June 2010 Chicago



Model-Building with Coot

An Introduction

(Paul Emsley)

(University of Oxford)

Bernhard Lohkamp

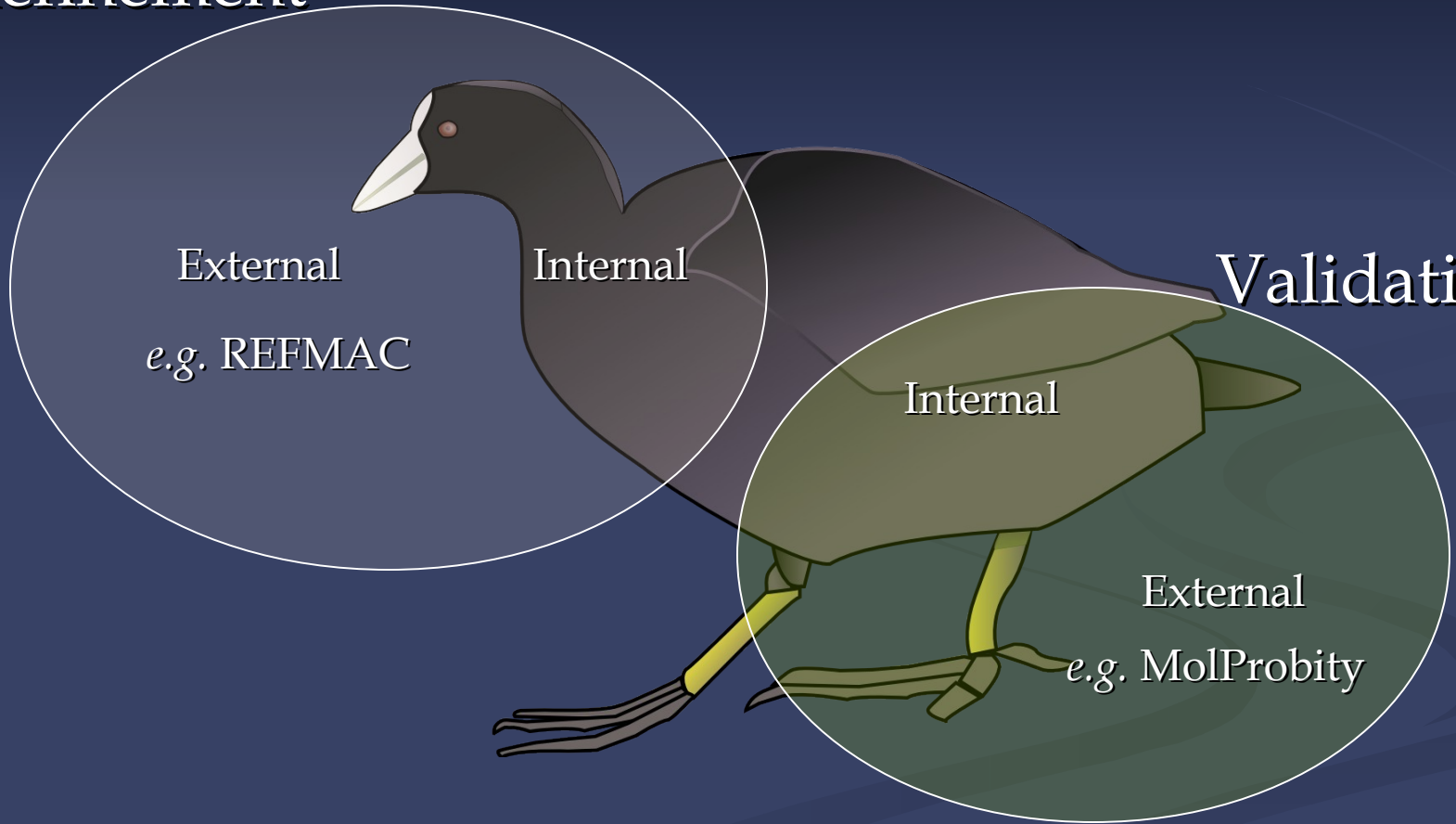
Karolinska Institutet

Coot

- Molecular Graphics application
 - Protein Crystallographic model-building tools (Crystallographic Object-Oriented Toolkit)
 - Aim: “Slick and powerful” interface to CCP4
- Interface to other programs: SHELXL, Refmac, Libcheck, Probe&Reduce (Molprobity), EBI, EDS, Povray, Raster3D, PHENIX
- Several model-building and validation tools

Feature Integration

Refinement



Real Space Refinement

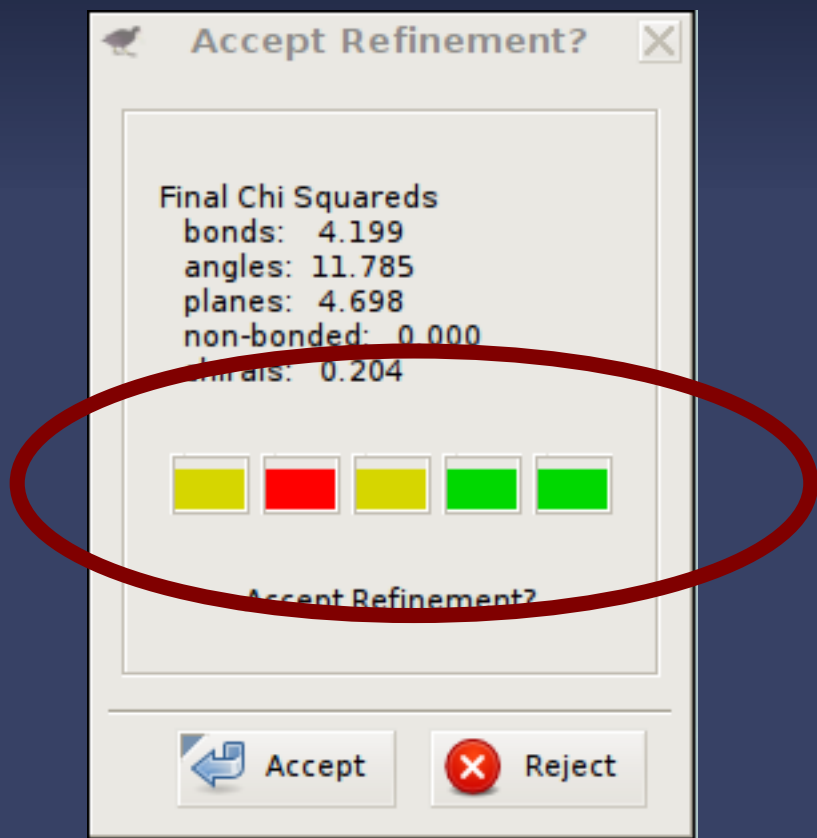
Diamond, R. (1971). *Acta Cryst. A*
27, 436-452.

- Major feature of Coot
 - Gradient minimizer (BFGS derivative)
 - Based on mmCIF standard dictionary
 - Minimizing bonds, angles, planes, non-bonded contacts, torsions, [chiral volumes]
- Provides “interactive refinement”
- Different minimizer to Refmac...
 - ...means “nice & tight” geometry
 - Chi squareds

Faster & Animated

Refinement “Traffic Lights”

“Traffic Lights” represent the chi-squared values for each of the refined geometry types



Refinement Techniques

- Auto-zone
- Single-Atom Drag
- Over-dragging
- Ramachandran Refinement
- Sphere refinement
- Coming Soon..?
 - Dials, PowerMate, spaceballs
 - Wii Refinement

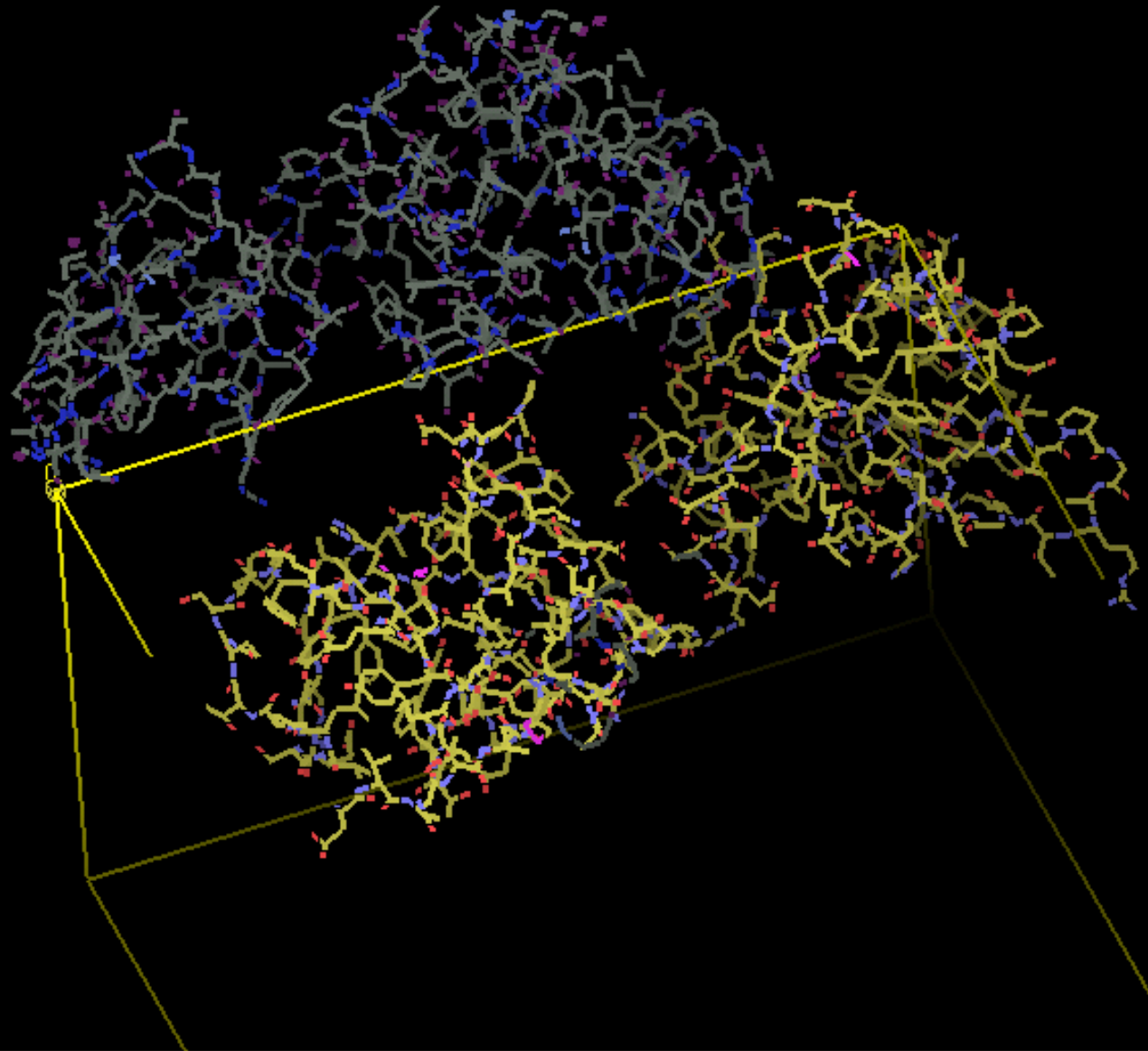
Generic Objects

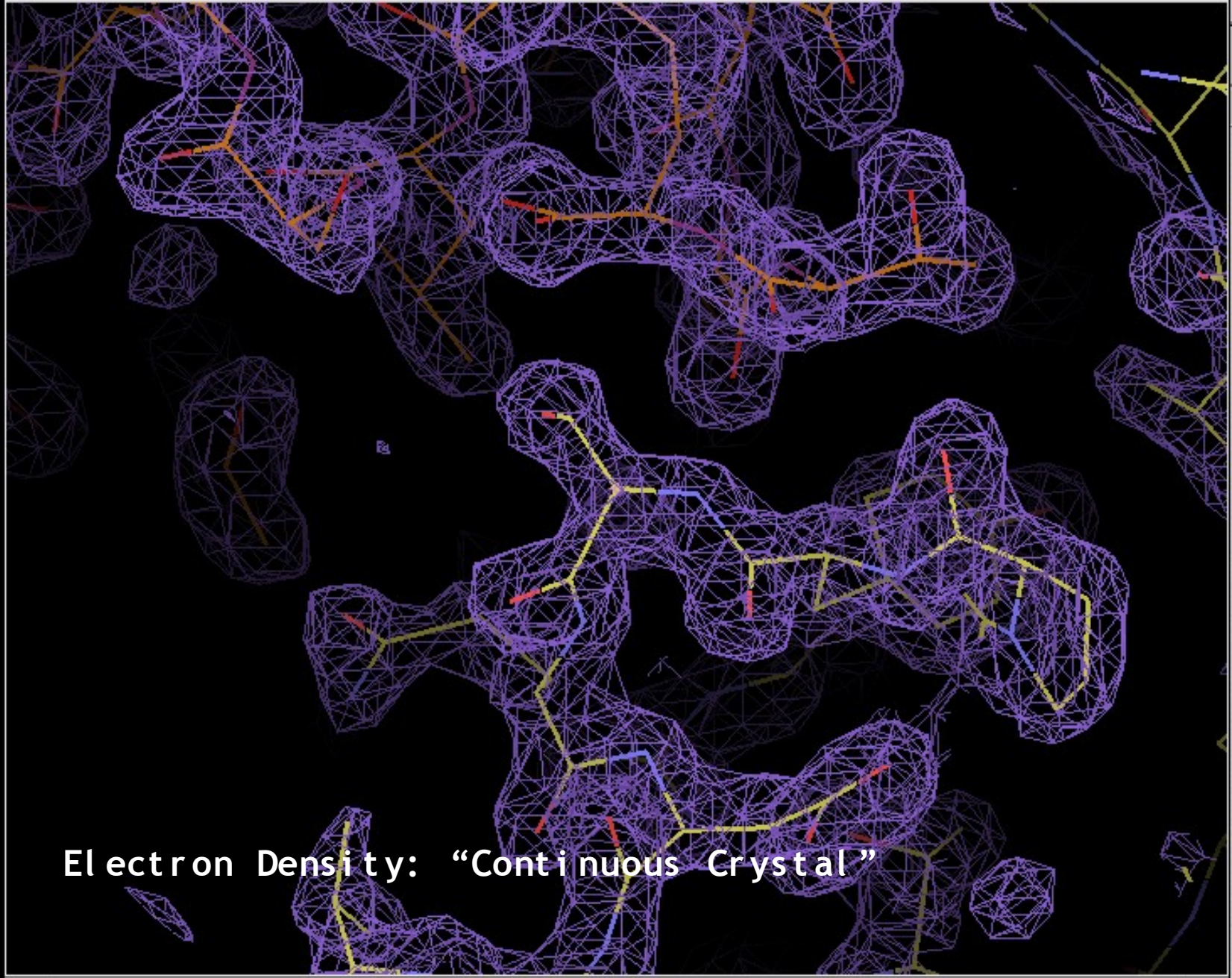
- A generic object can be any set of coloured lines or points
- Mechanism to display and close
 - (not “clickable”)
- Generic Objects from .vu files
- MAPMAN “Bones”
- MolProbity Dots

Some more Cool Tools...

- Alternate Conformations
- Ligand fitting
- Rigid-body Fitting
 - Steepest Descent
 - Simplex (slower but better)
- “Move Molecule Here”
- Water Search

Symmetry generation re-written





Electron Density: "Continuous Crystal"

Model/Fit/Refine [X]

Refine/Regularize Control...

Regularize Zone

Refine Zone

Rigid Body Fit Zone

Rotate/Translate Zone

Rotamers...

Flip Peptide

Find Ligands...

Find Waters...

Mutate...

Fit Terminal Residue

Ca Zone -> Mainchain

Place Atom At Pointer

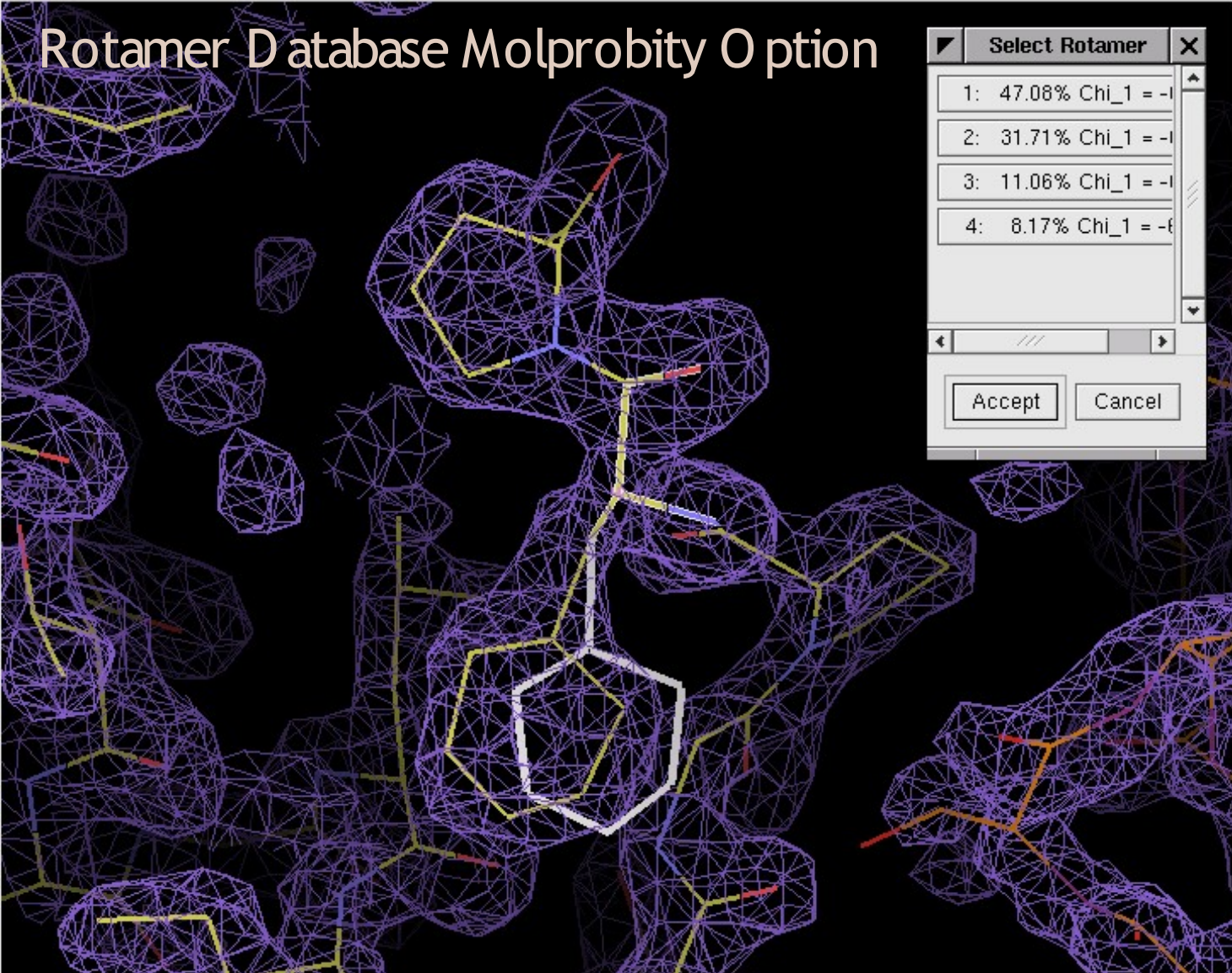
Delete...

Close

Coot [X]

File Edit Calculate Draw Display Manager Info HID About

Rotamer Database Molprobity Option



Select Rotamer [X]

1:	47.08%	Chi_1 = -1
2:	31.71%	Chi_1 = -1
3:	11.06%	Chi_1 = -1
4:	8.17%	Chi_1 = -1

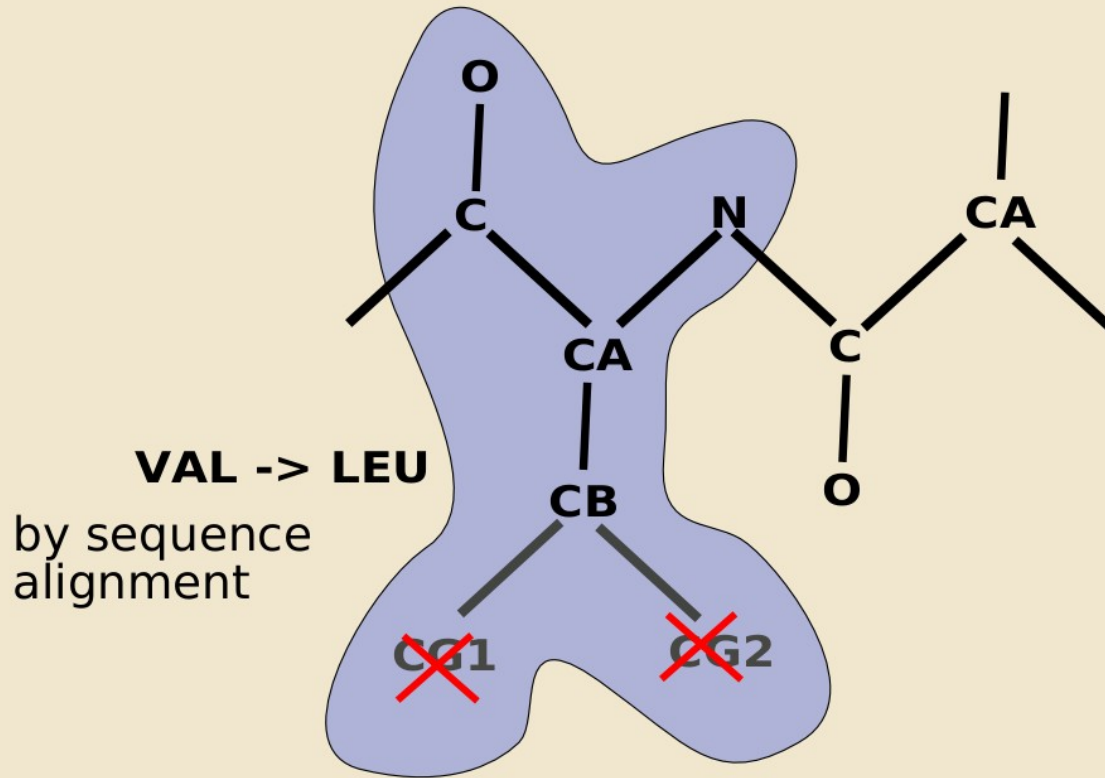
Accept Cancel

Other Tools

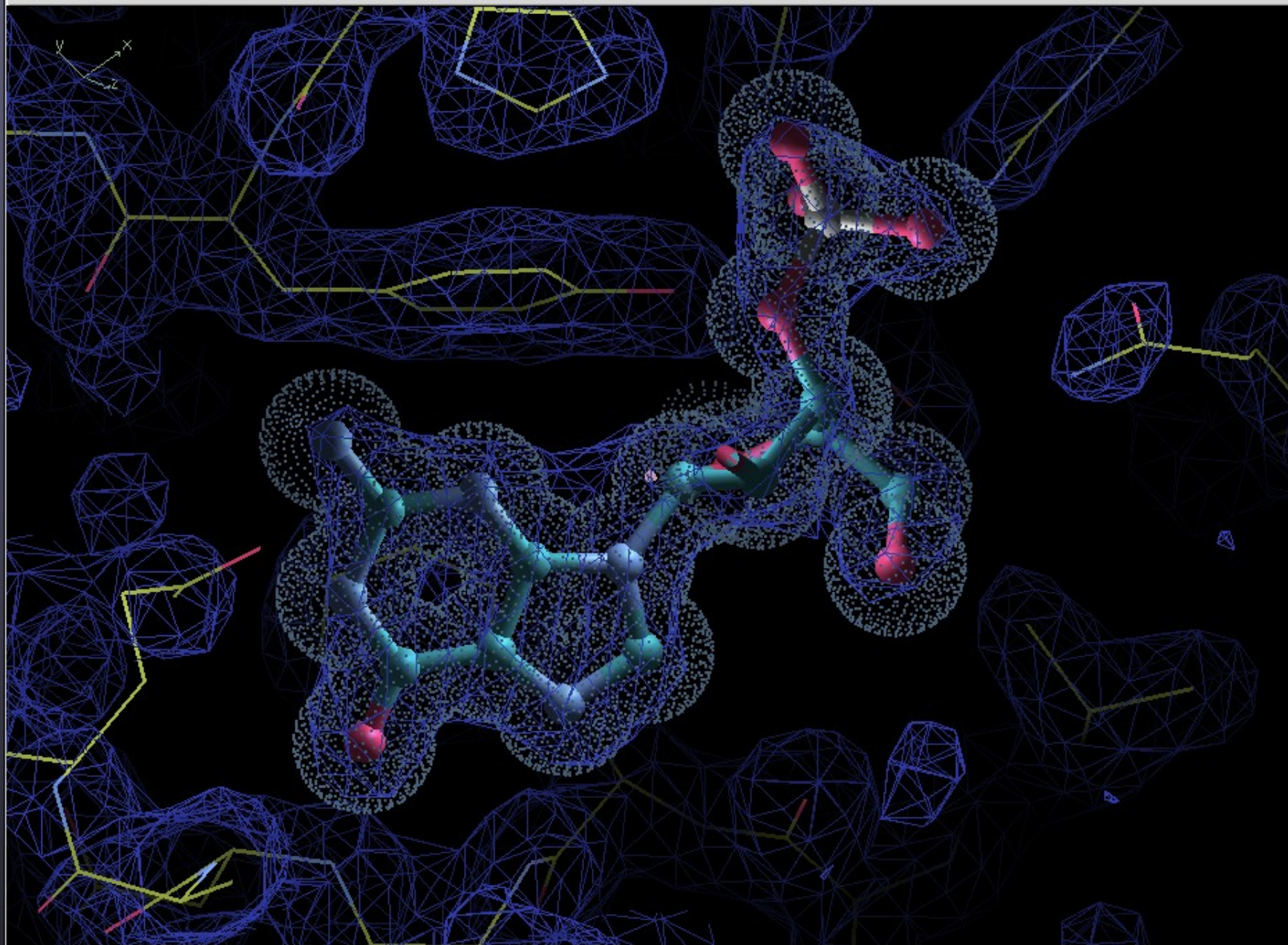
- Reverse chain direction
- 180° side-chain flip
- Planar peptide restraints
- “Chi” angles for ligands
- Dots, ball&stick
- Fill-partial-residues (de-chainsaw)

Chainsawing

Model-trimming

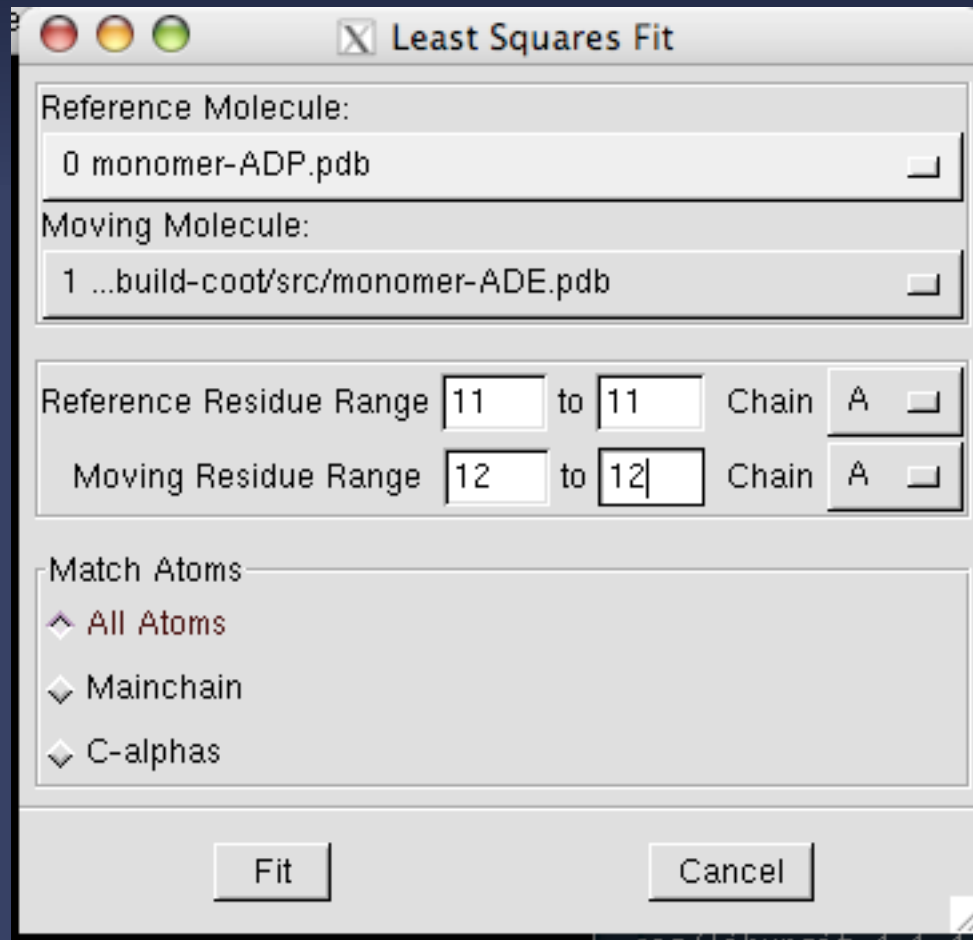


Schwartzbacker et al.
(2004) Acta Cryst D60 1229



Least Squares Fitting

- Least Squares Superposition:

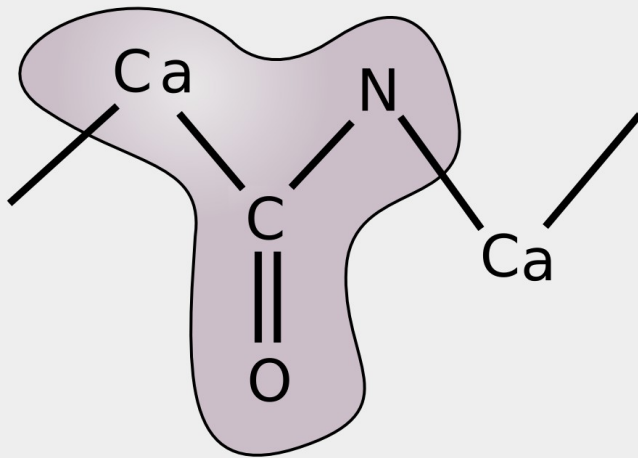


Low Resolution Tools

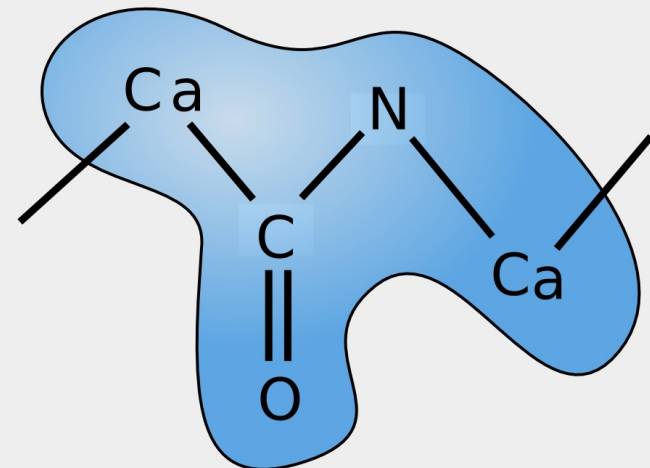
Extra Restraints....

Coot's Extra Peptide Plane Restraint

 Default Refmac Peptide Plane



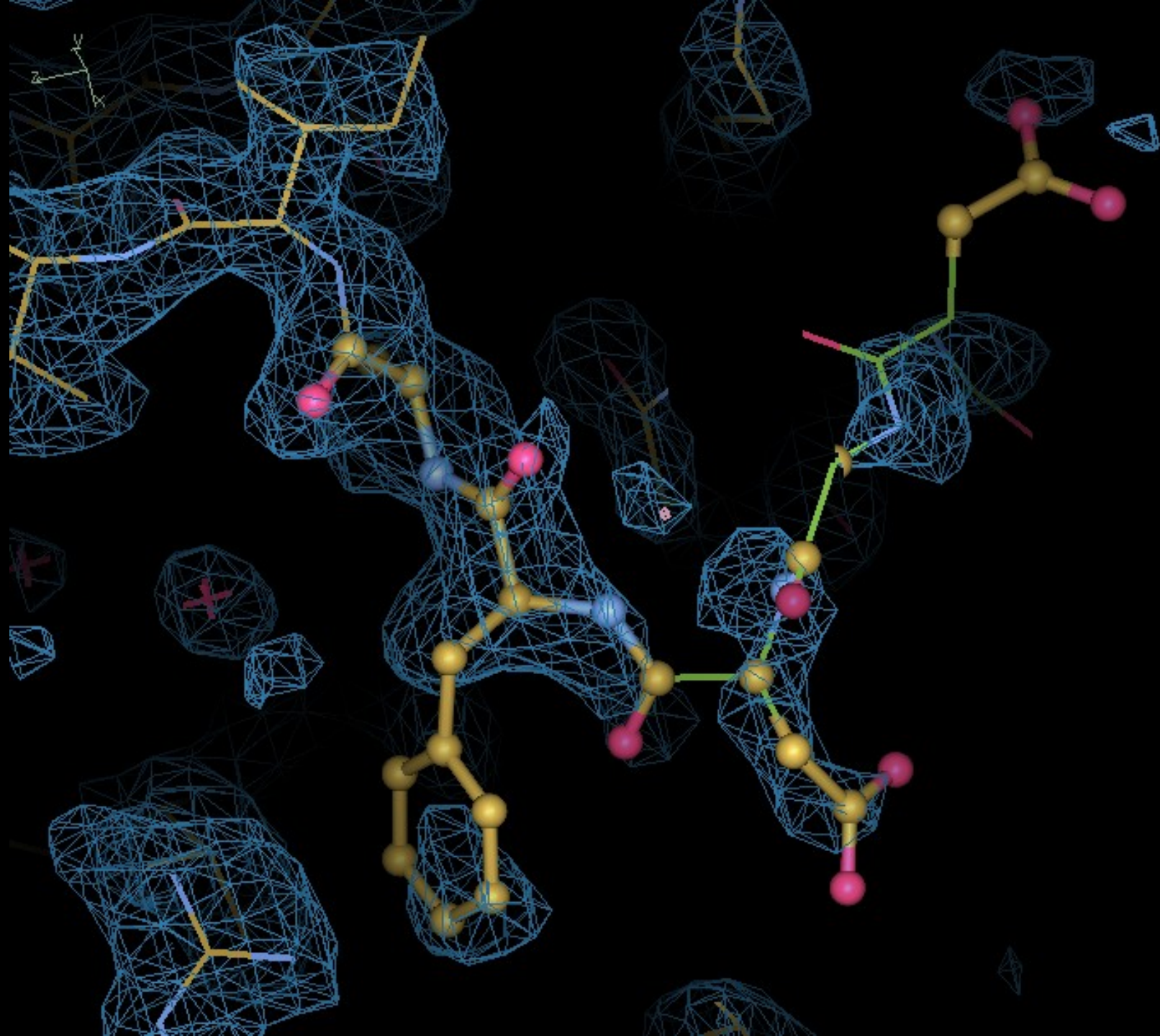
 Extended Plane in Coot



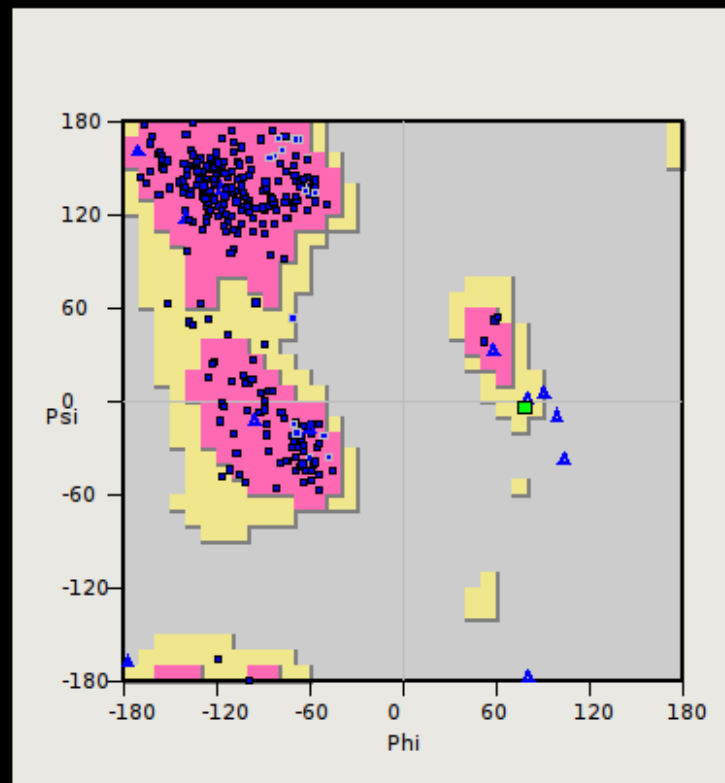
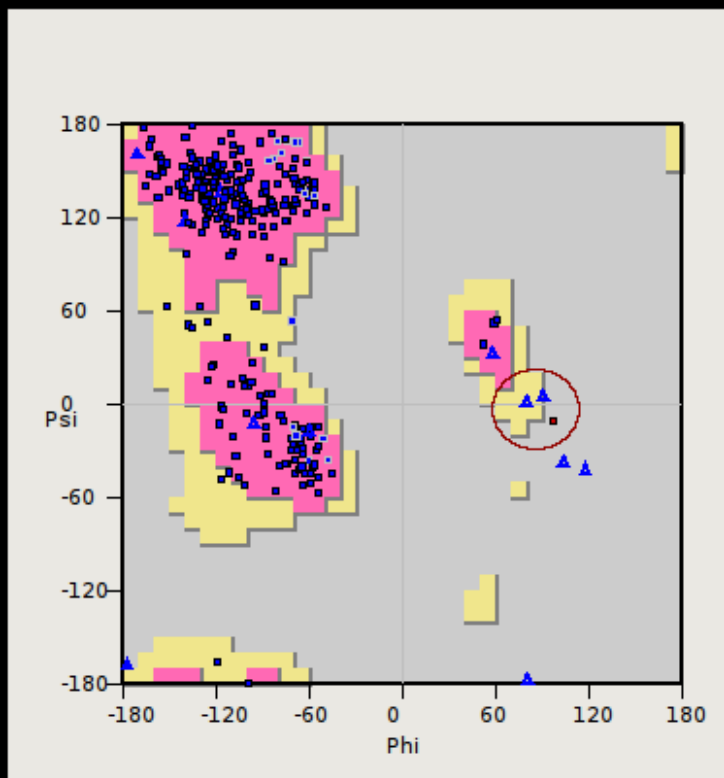
(add-planar-peptide-restraints)

Ramachandran Restraints

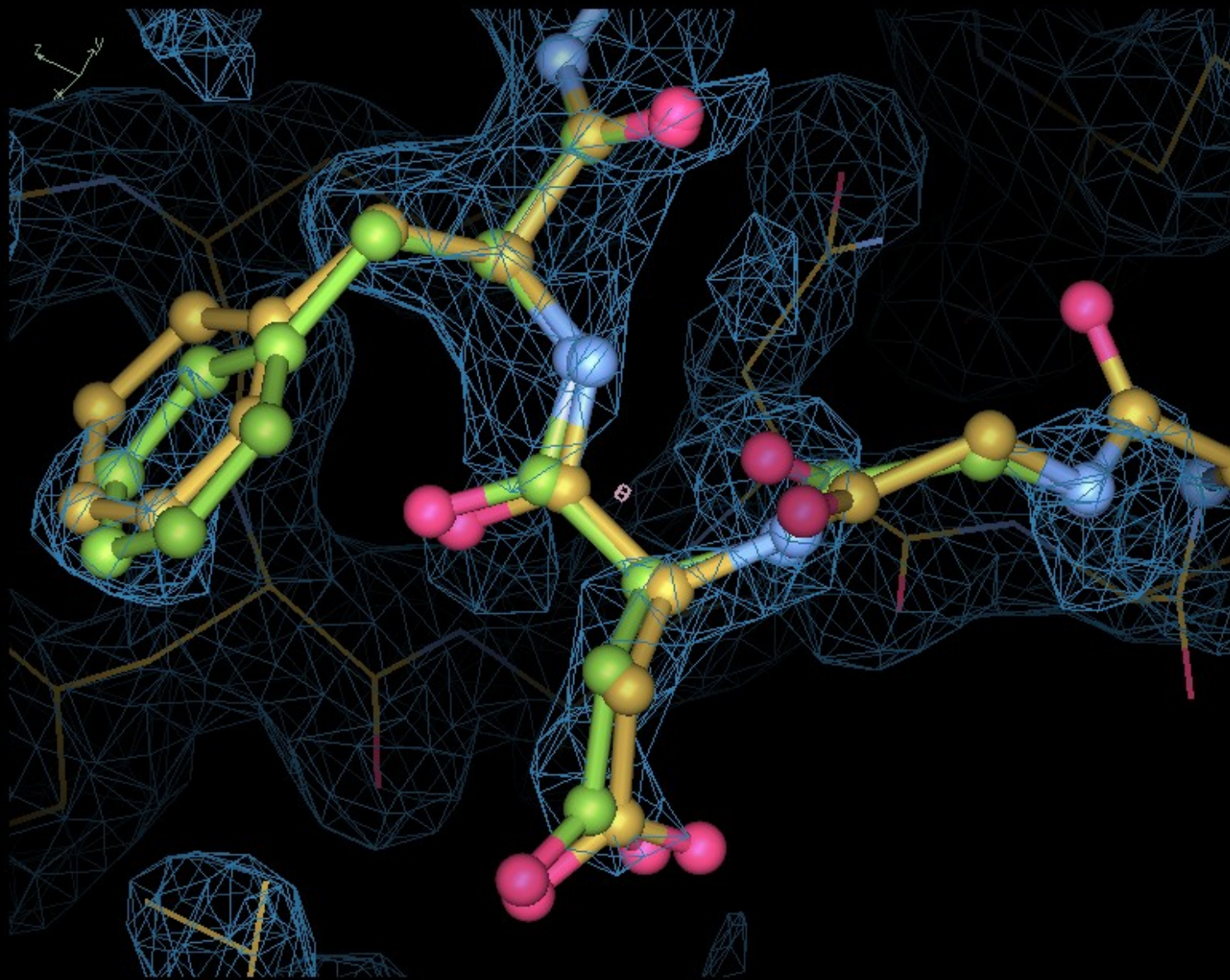
- Scenario:
 - I have a loop, with poor density, I know the atoms are there somewhere and I want to provide a “reasonable” model
- Controversial Feature?
 - Ramachandran Plots have been used for “validation” - but here we are deliberately optimizing them
- Ramachandran Plots can be added to the geometry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



Tweaking a Ramachandran Outlier



Tweaking Phi and Psi



Accept Refinement? X

Coot X

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Extensions

Reset View Display Manager

Accept Refinement?

Bonds: 2.775

Angles: 3.122

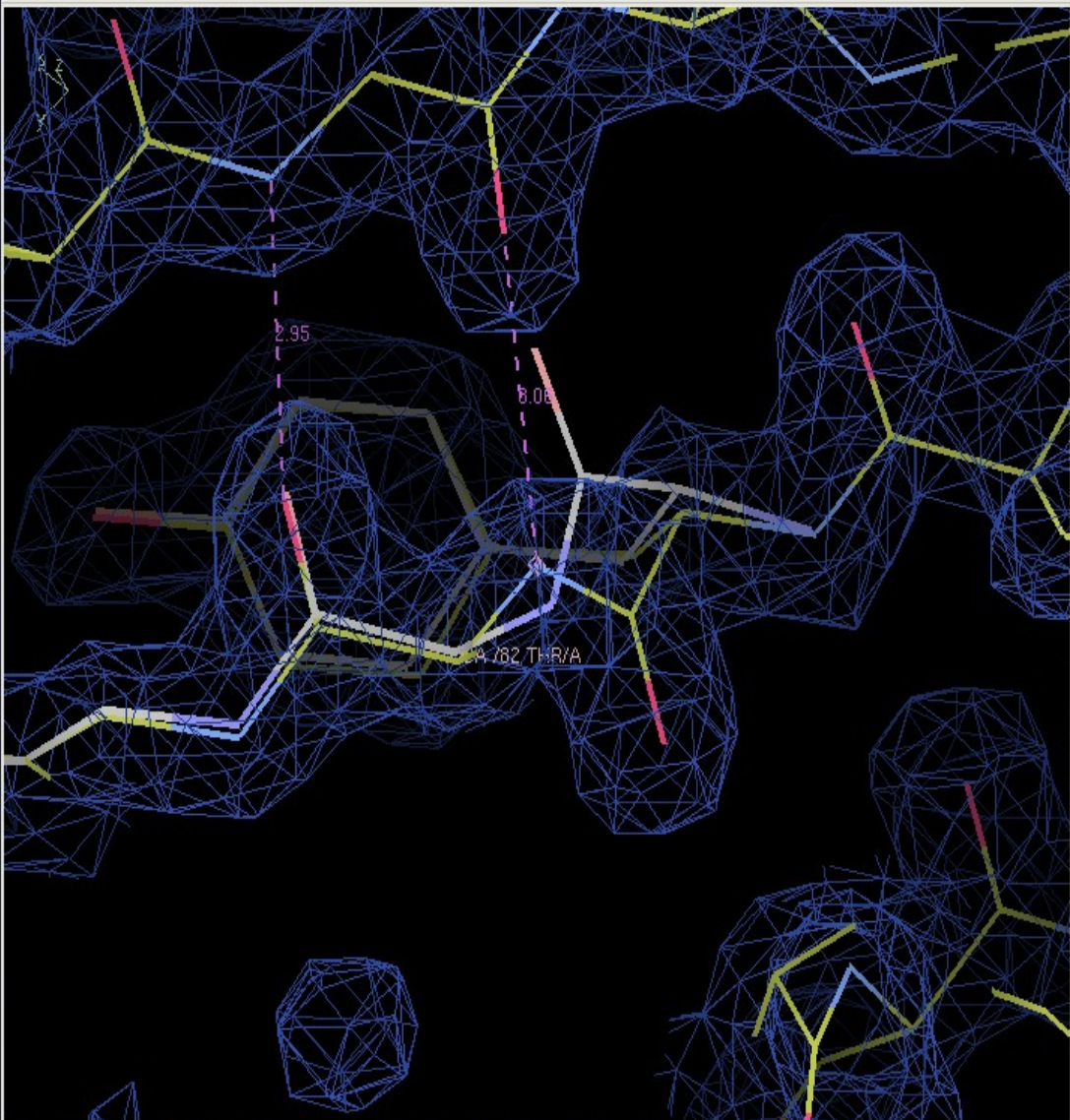
Planes: 4.252

Chirals: 7.863

Non-bonded: 0.000

Rama Plot: -9.709

Accept Reject



R/R/C

Map

- Map
- Rotate
- Translate
- Scale
- Side
- Zoom
- Refresh
- Undo
- Redo
- Home
- Close
- Print
- Quit

(mol. no: 0) CA /1/A/82 THR occ: 1.00 bf: 12.42 ele: C pos: (57.32,12.43, 9.44)

Ramachandran Restraints

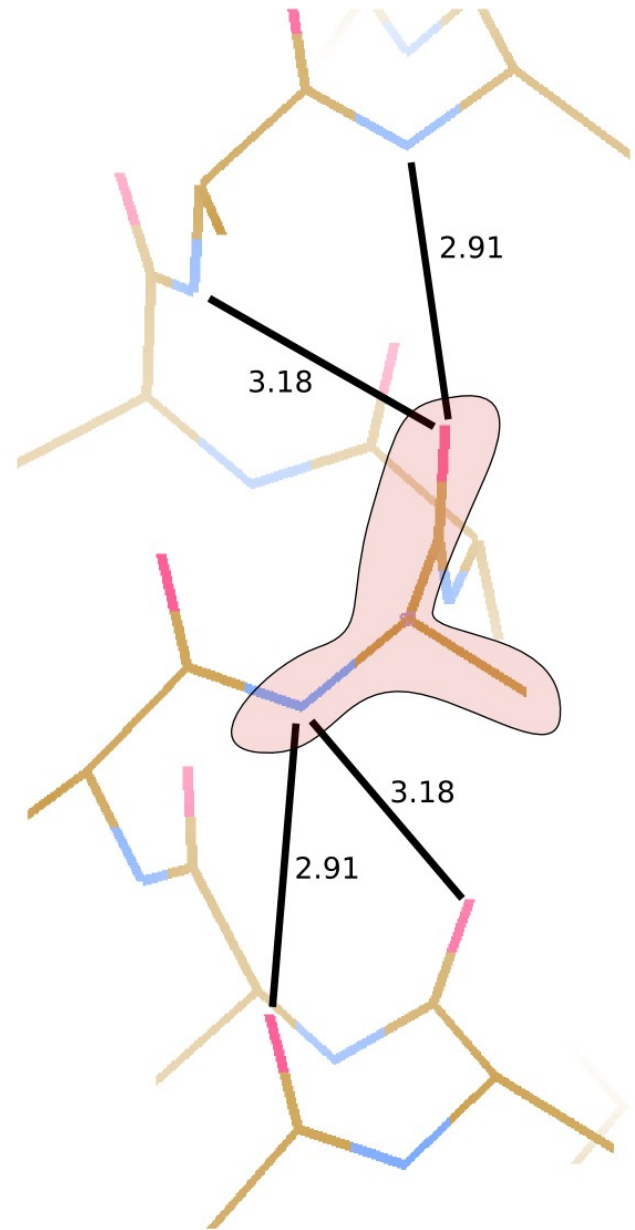
- Controversial?
 - “... the Ramachandran Plot is one of the simplest and most sensitive means for assessing the quality of a protein model...”
 - Gerard Kleywegt & Alwyn Jones (1996)
- But to quote Jane Richardson:
 - Do you want a better structure – or a better idea of the quality of your structure?

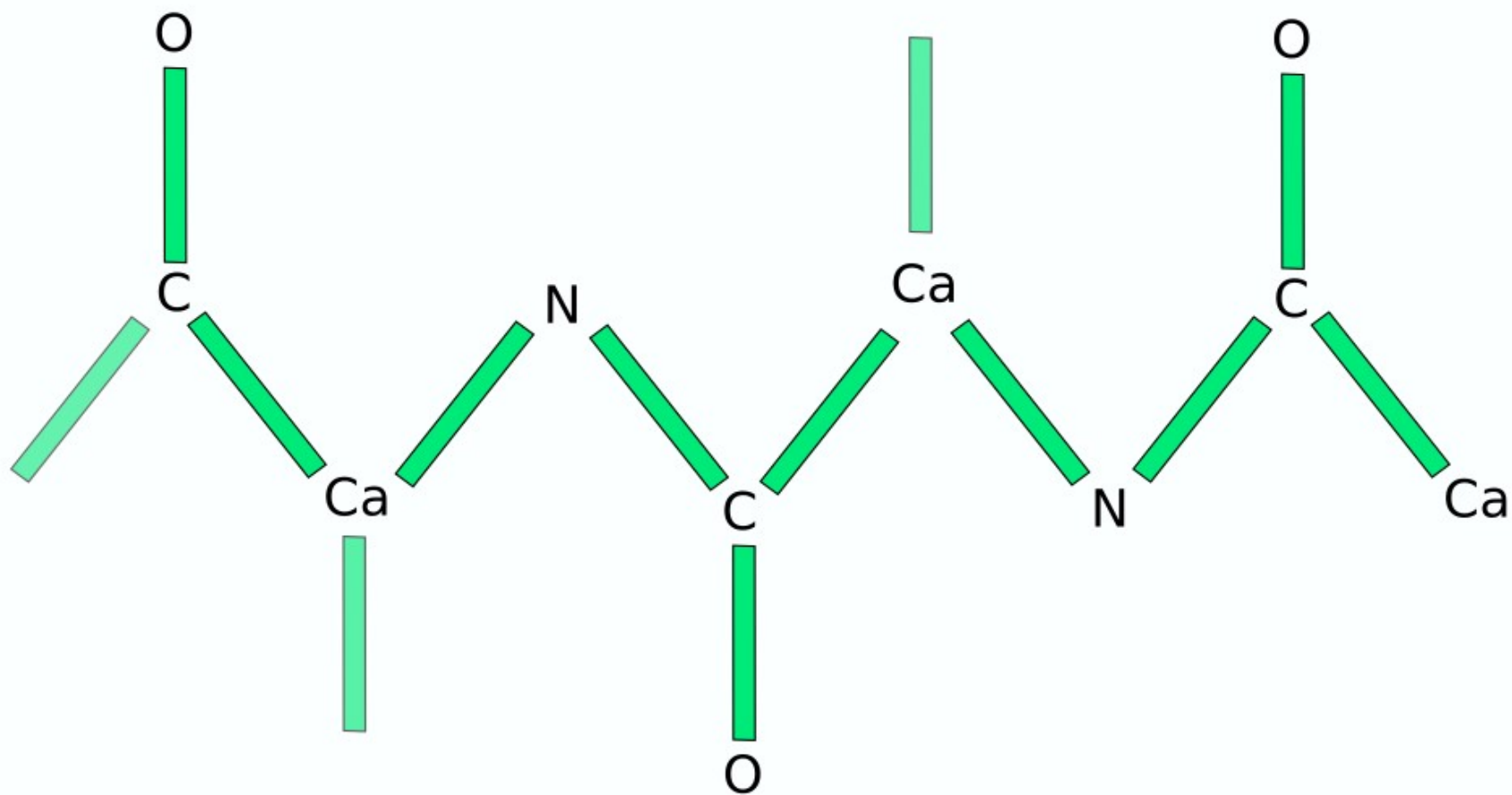
Adding Torsion Angle Restraints

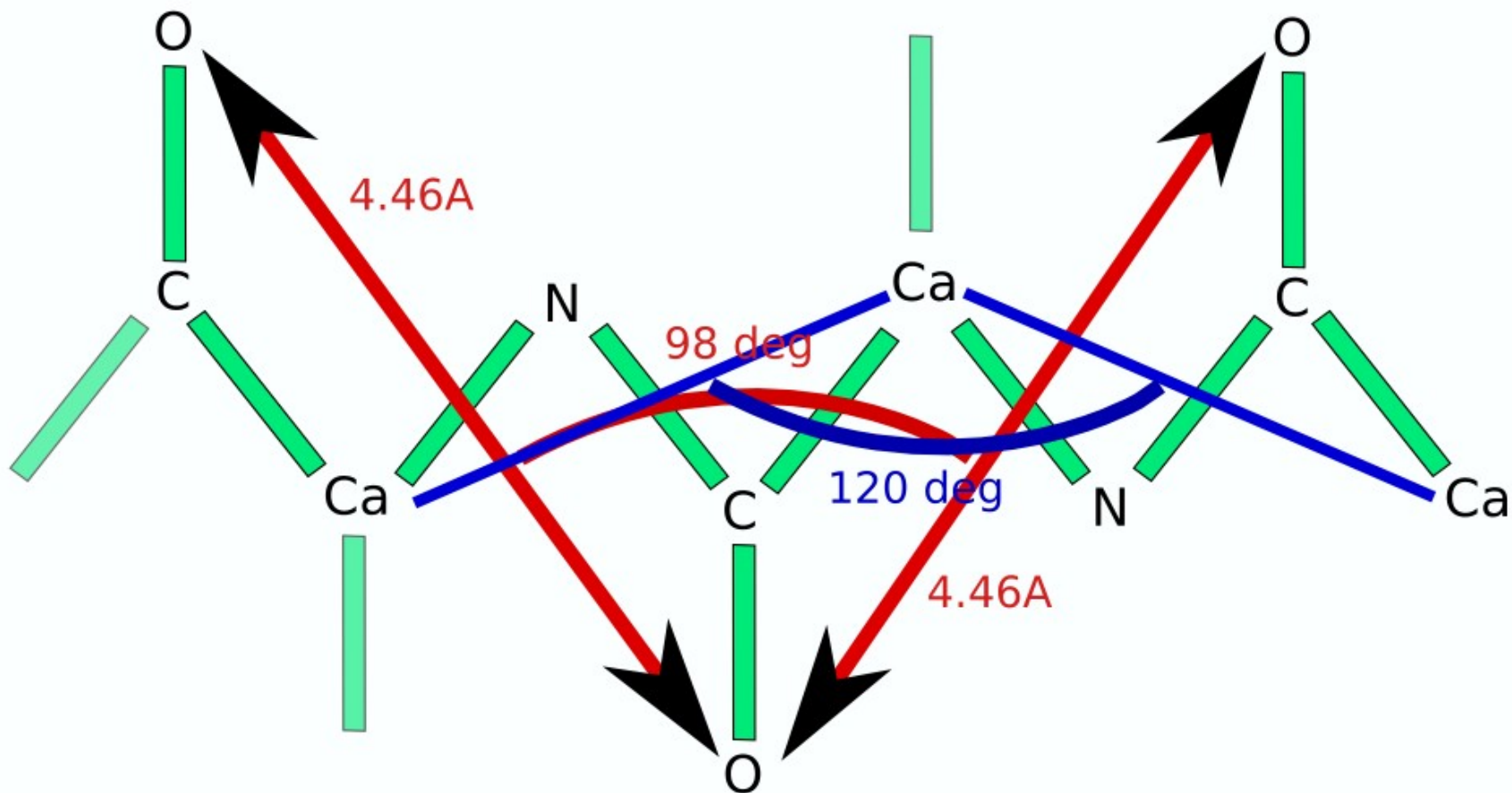
- Torsion angle refinement is slow (relatively)
 - Simple addition of these restraints to the geometry target function
 - often makes the region “stuck and unsatisfied”
- Add Pseudo-bonds

Alpha Helix pseudo-bond restraints

Restrain the Hydrogen-bonding atom distances





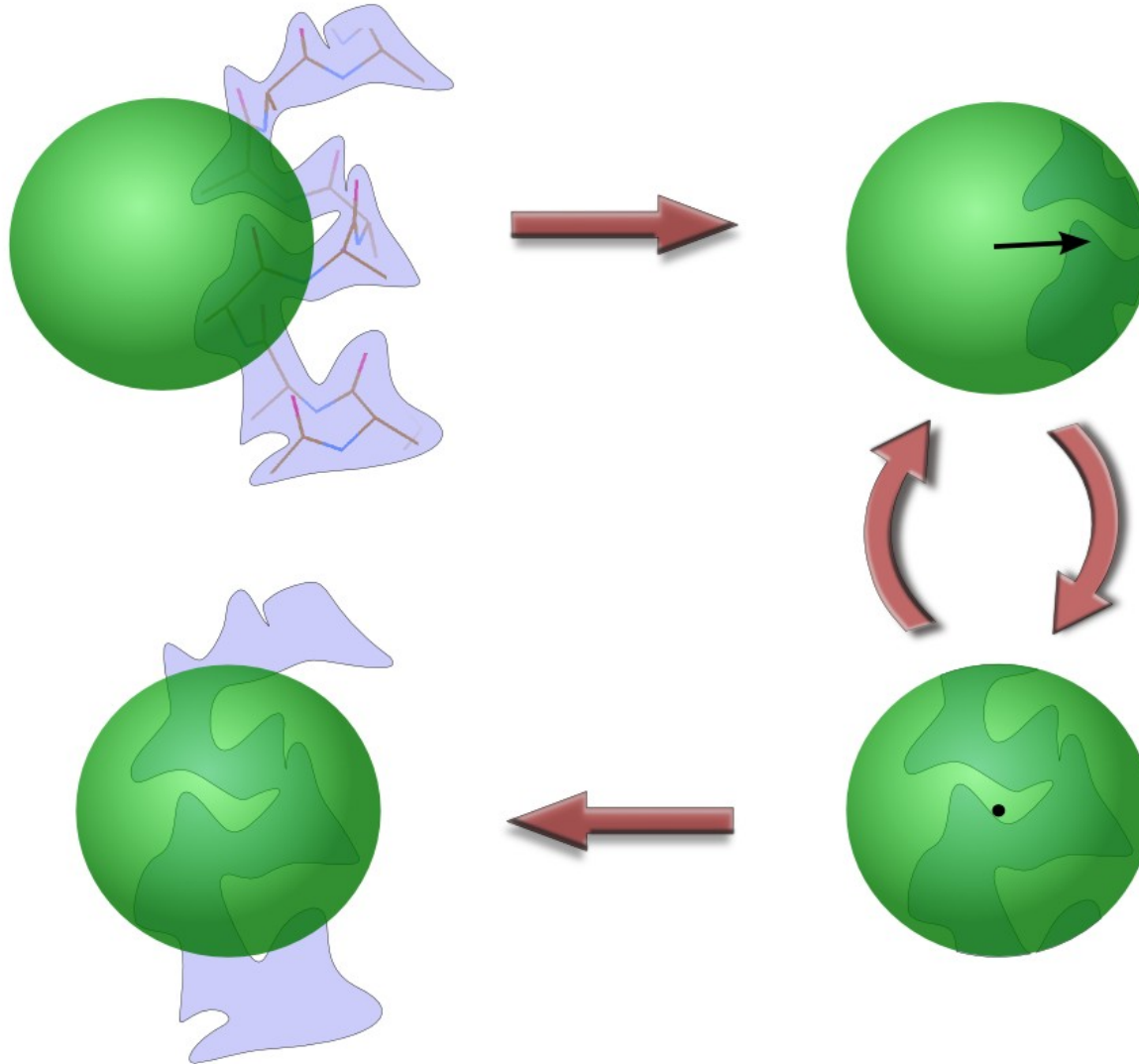


Helix-Building

Alpha Helix Placement

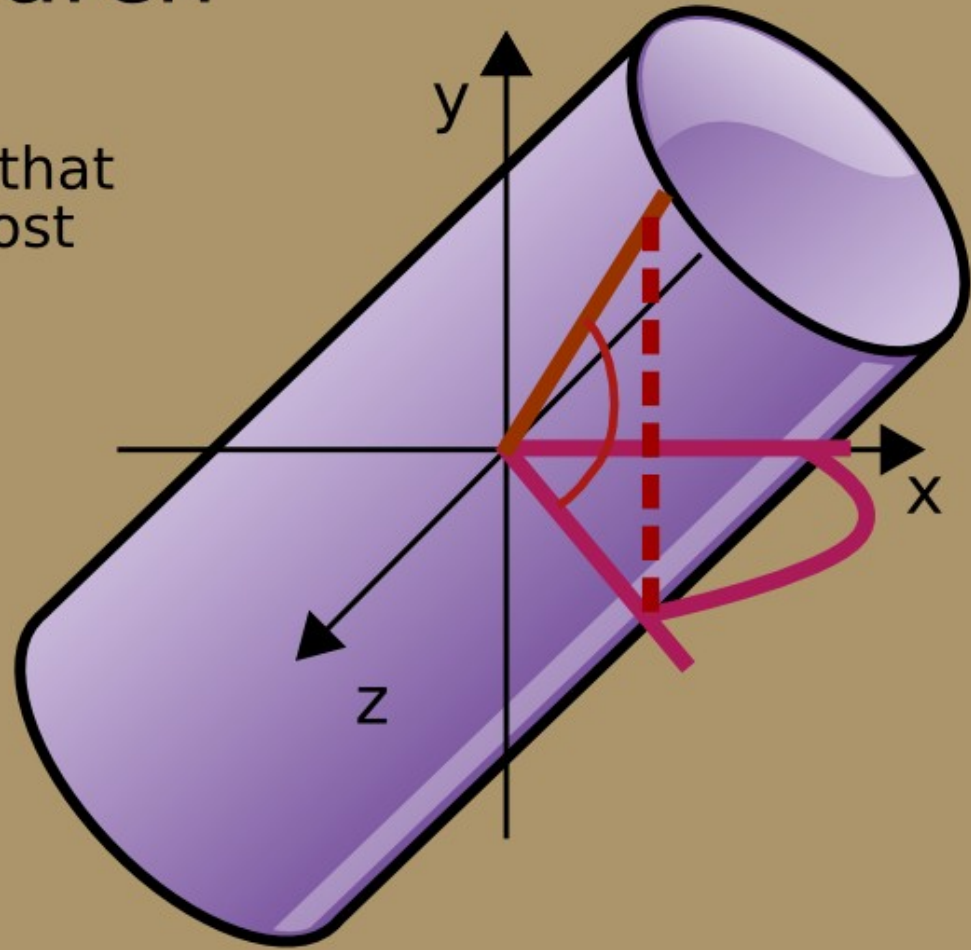
- Scenario: Looking at a new map, not built with automatic tools:
 - “I can see that there’s a helix here - build it for me!”
- From a given point:
 - Move to local averaged maximum
 - Do a 2D MR-style orientation search on a cylinder of electron density
 - Build a helix (both directions)
 - 1D Rotation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

Centering the Rotation point



Cylinder Search

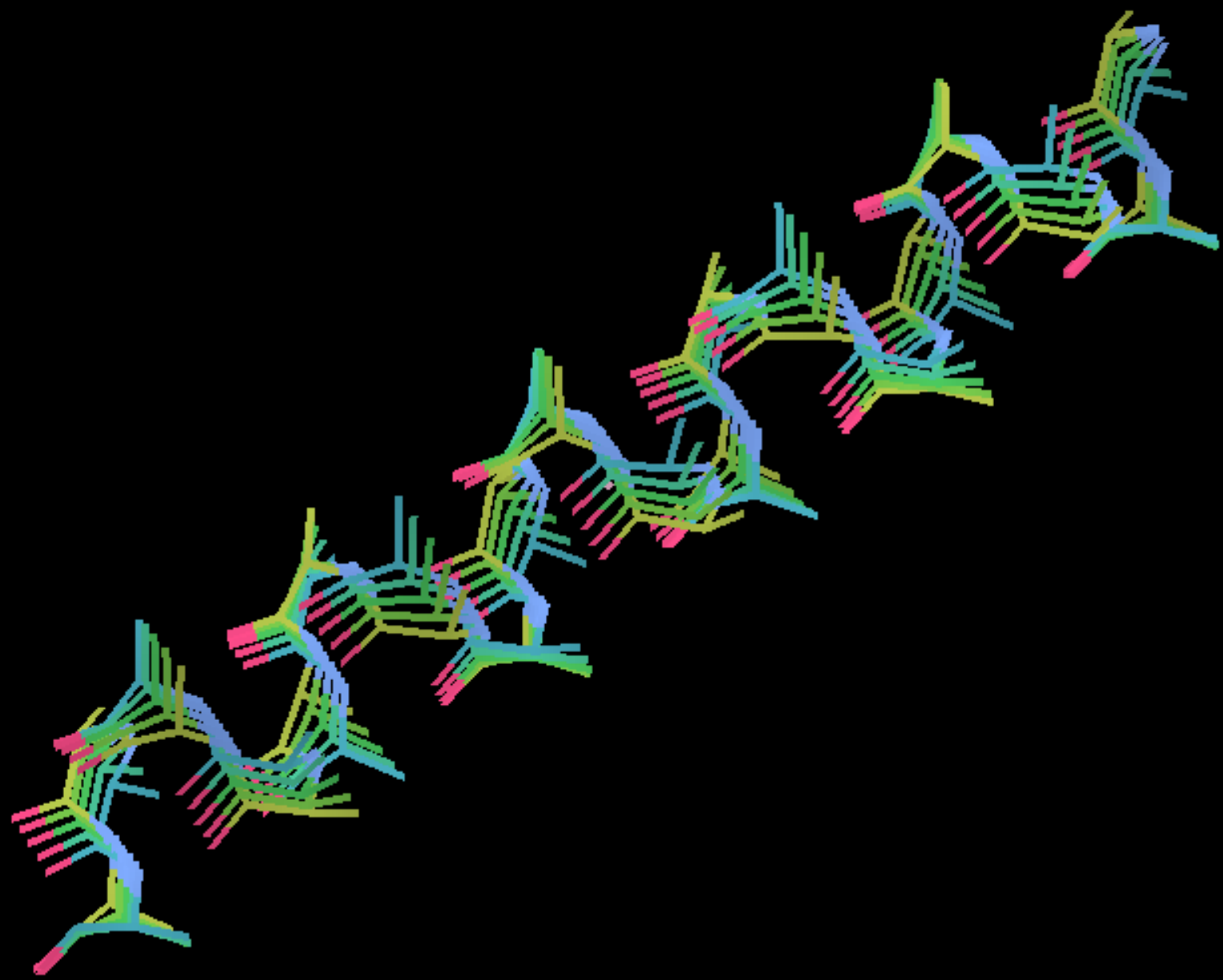
Pick the orientation that encapsulates the most electron density

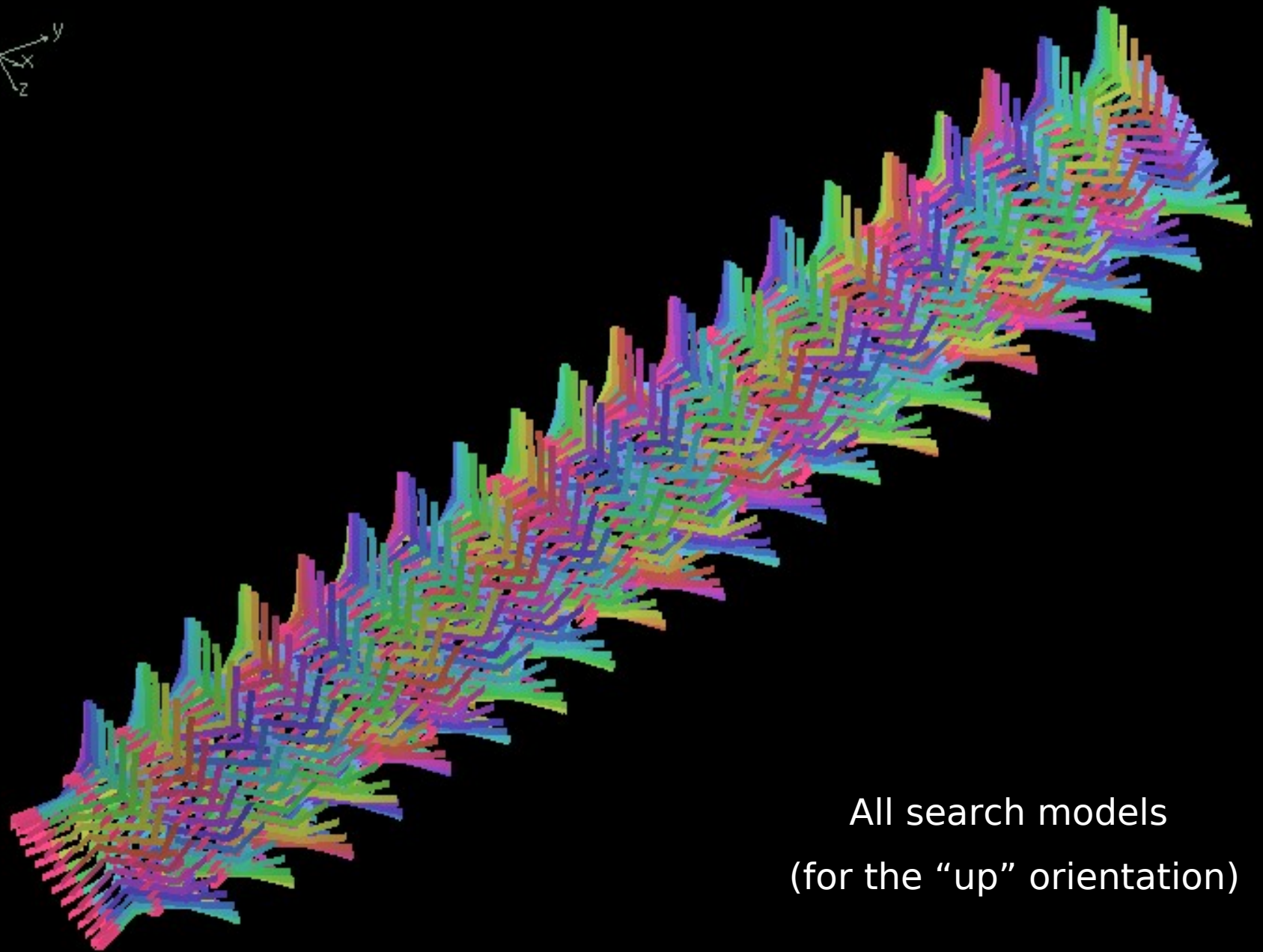


2 orientation axes

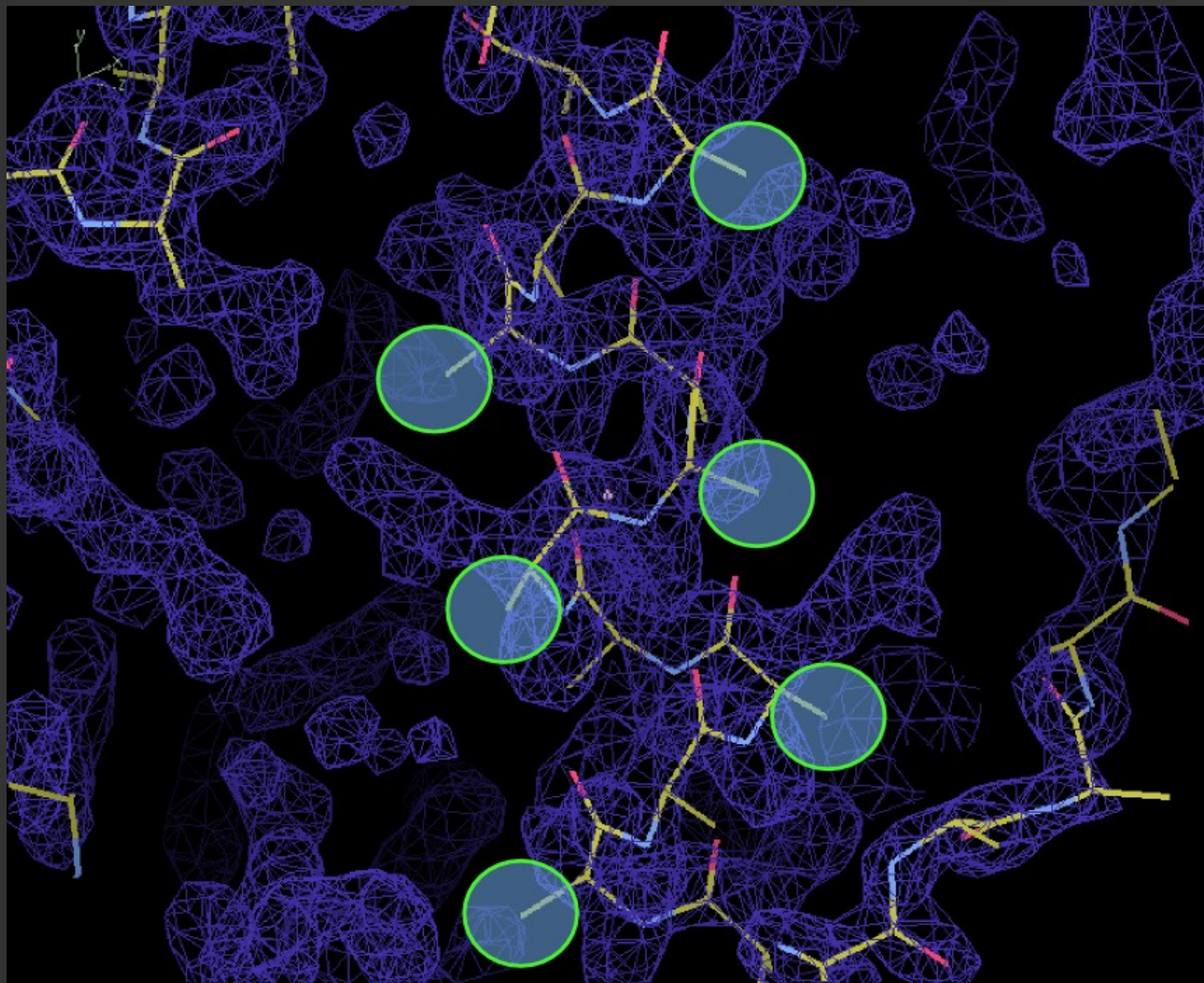


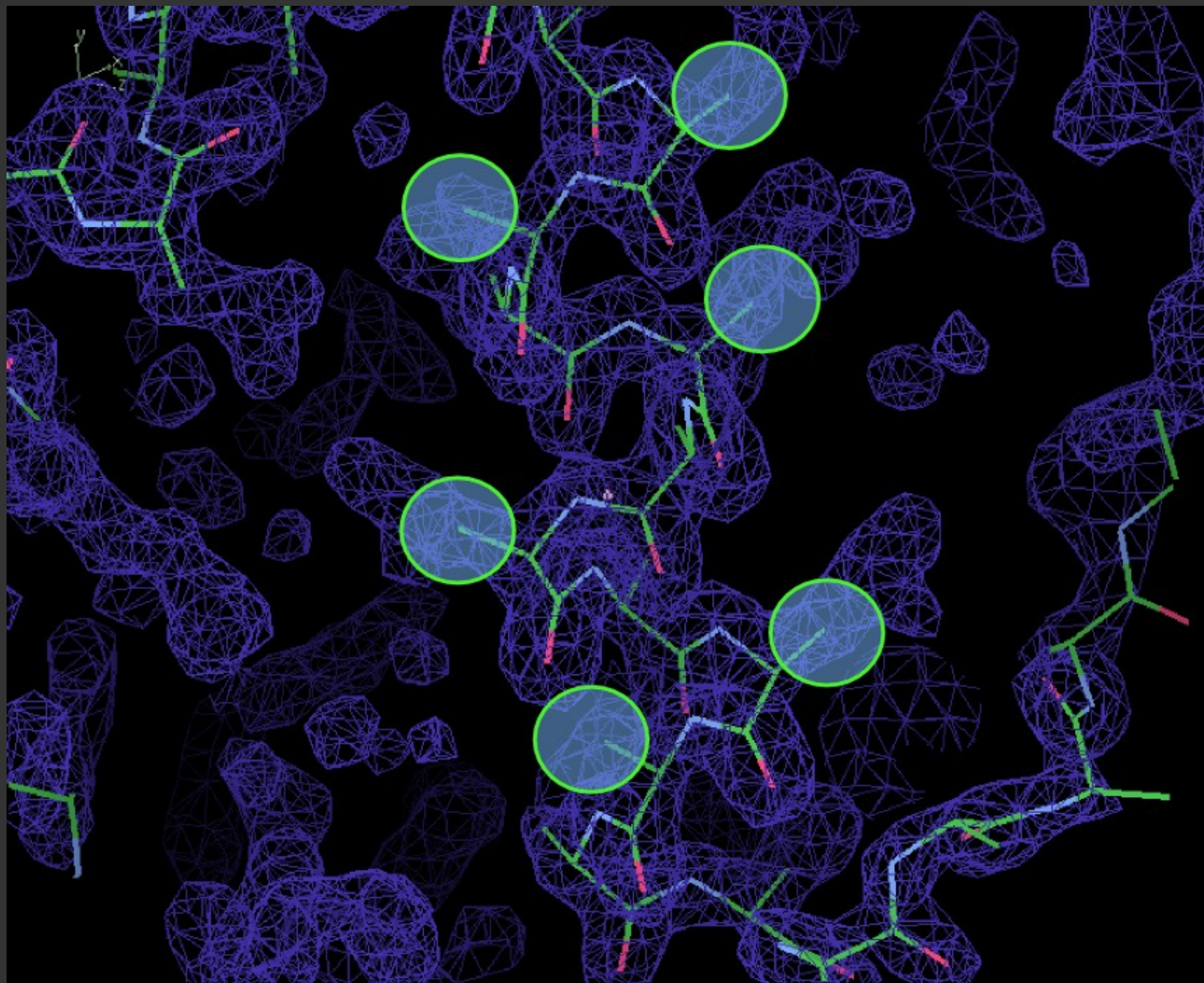
2 x 1-D Helix orientation searches





All search models
(for the “up” orientation)





Fitting Strands

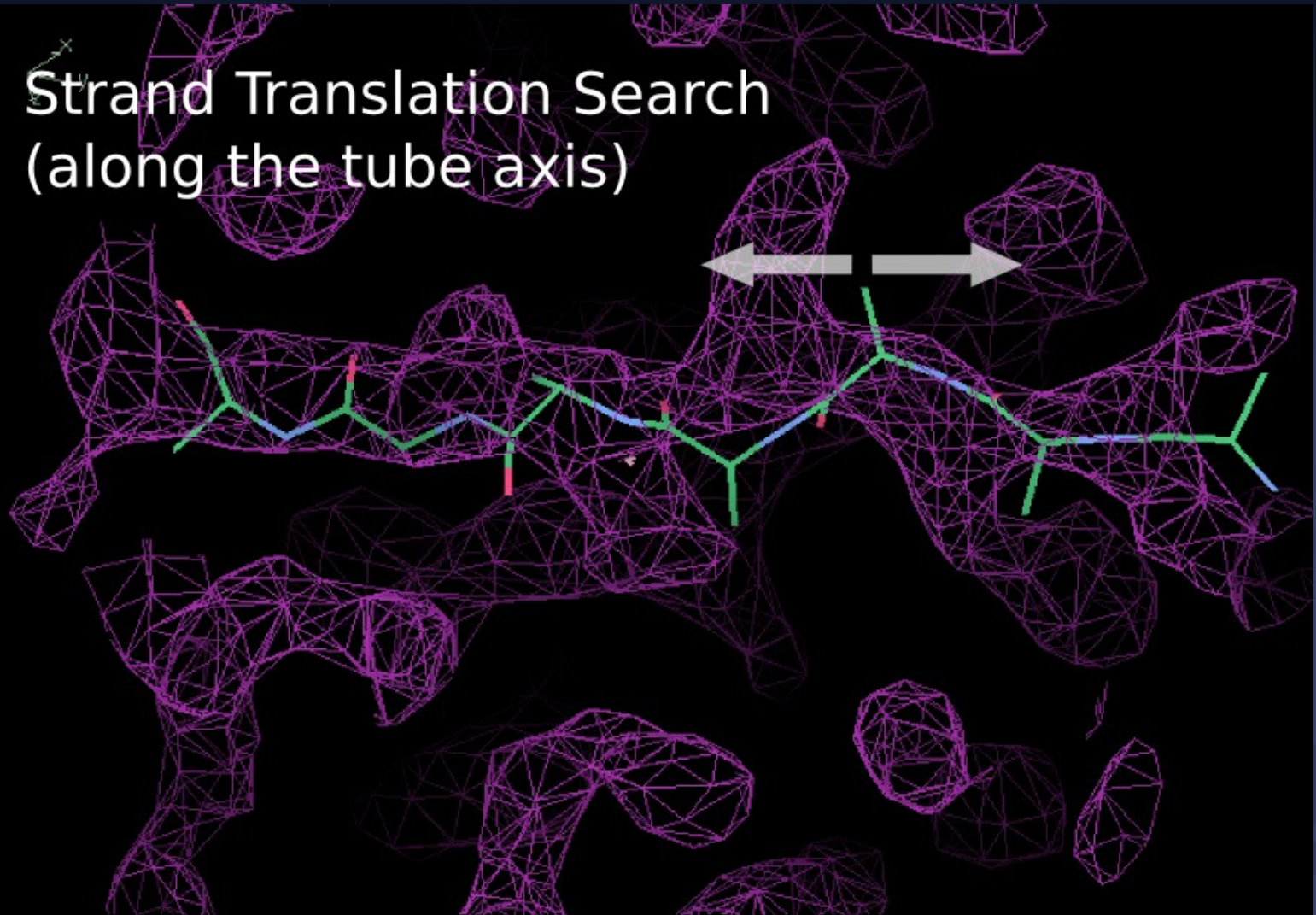
Placing Strands

- 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

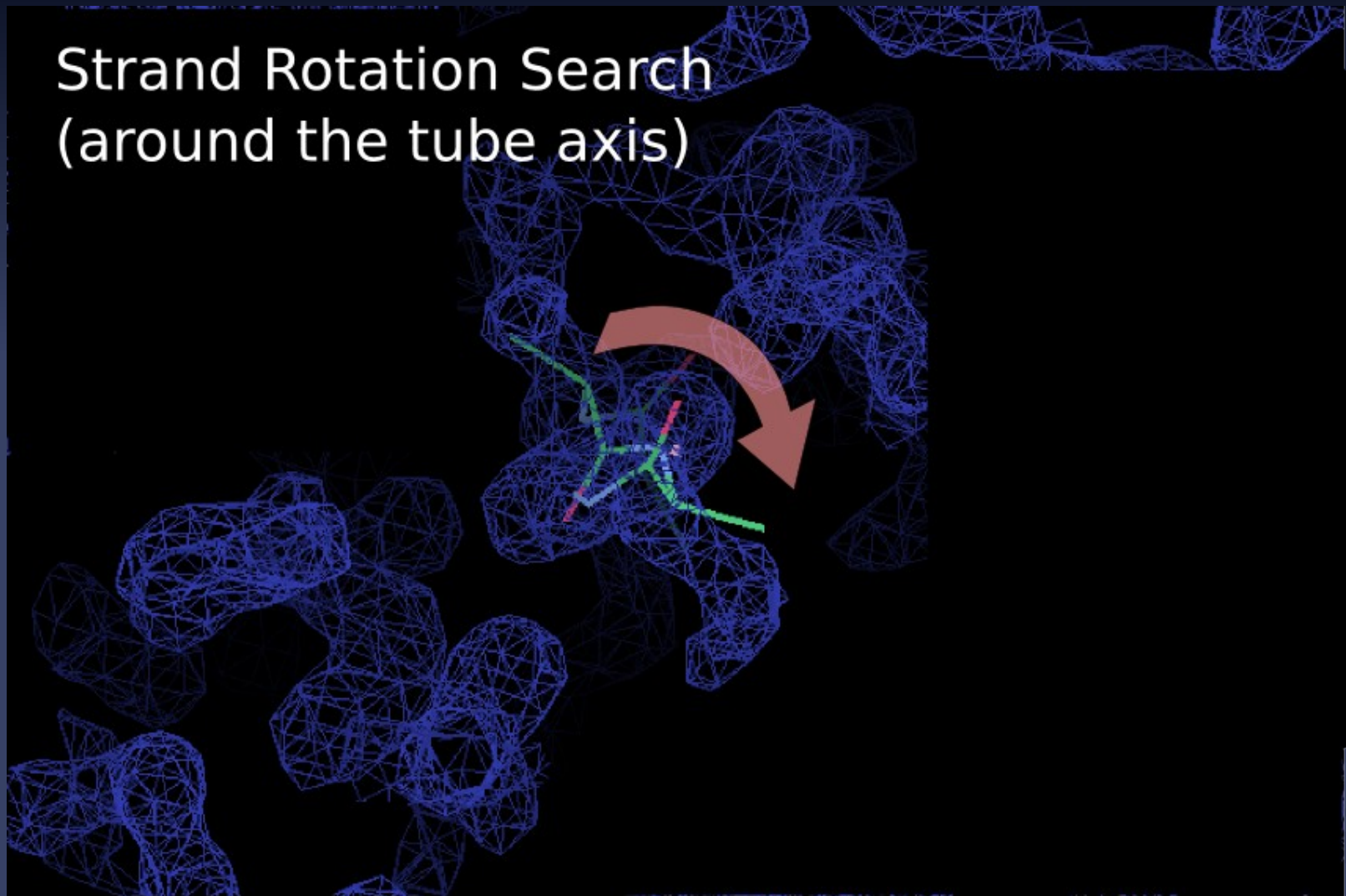
Strand fitting algorithm

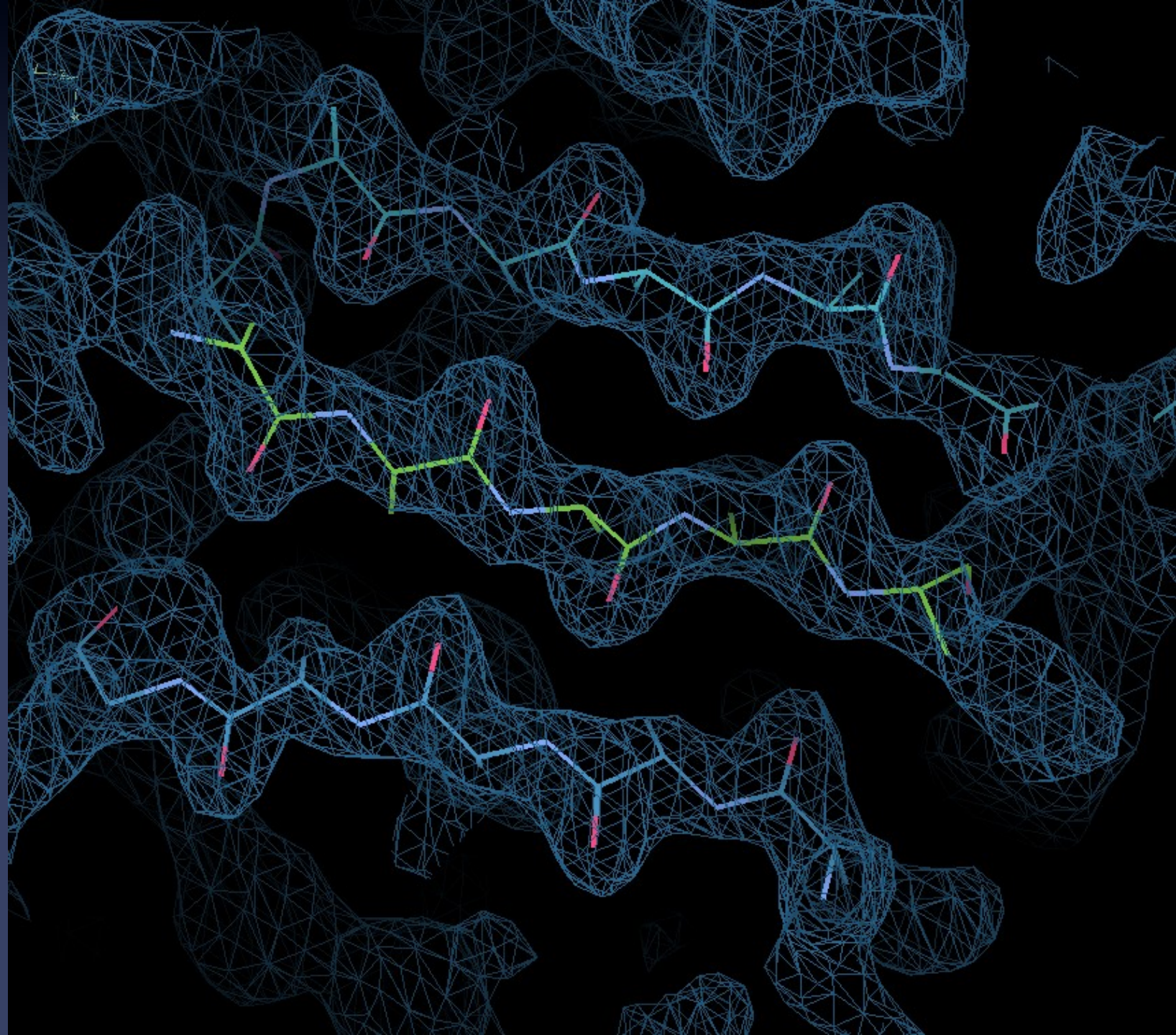
- Cylinder search
- Get N fragments of length l from database
 - ◆ 1-D Translation search along the tube
 - 1-D Rotation search around the tube
 - Direction flip search
- Rigid body refine best solutions
- Real-space refine best solution

Strand Translation Search (along the tube axis)

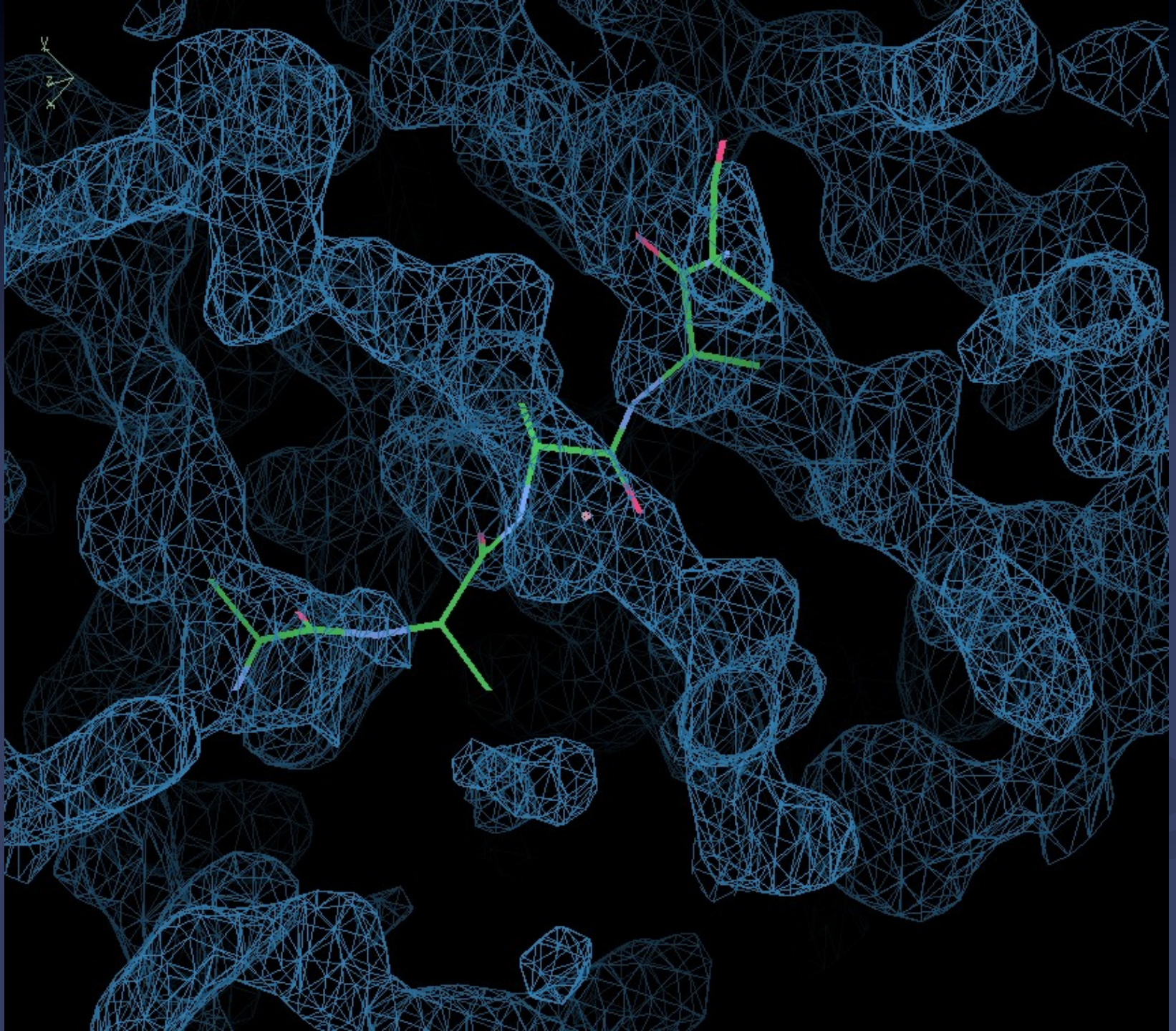


Strand Rotation Search (around the tube axis)





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

Handling NCS...

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

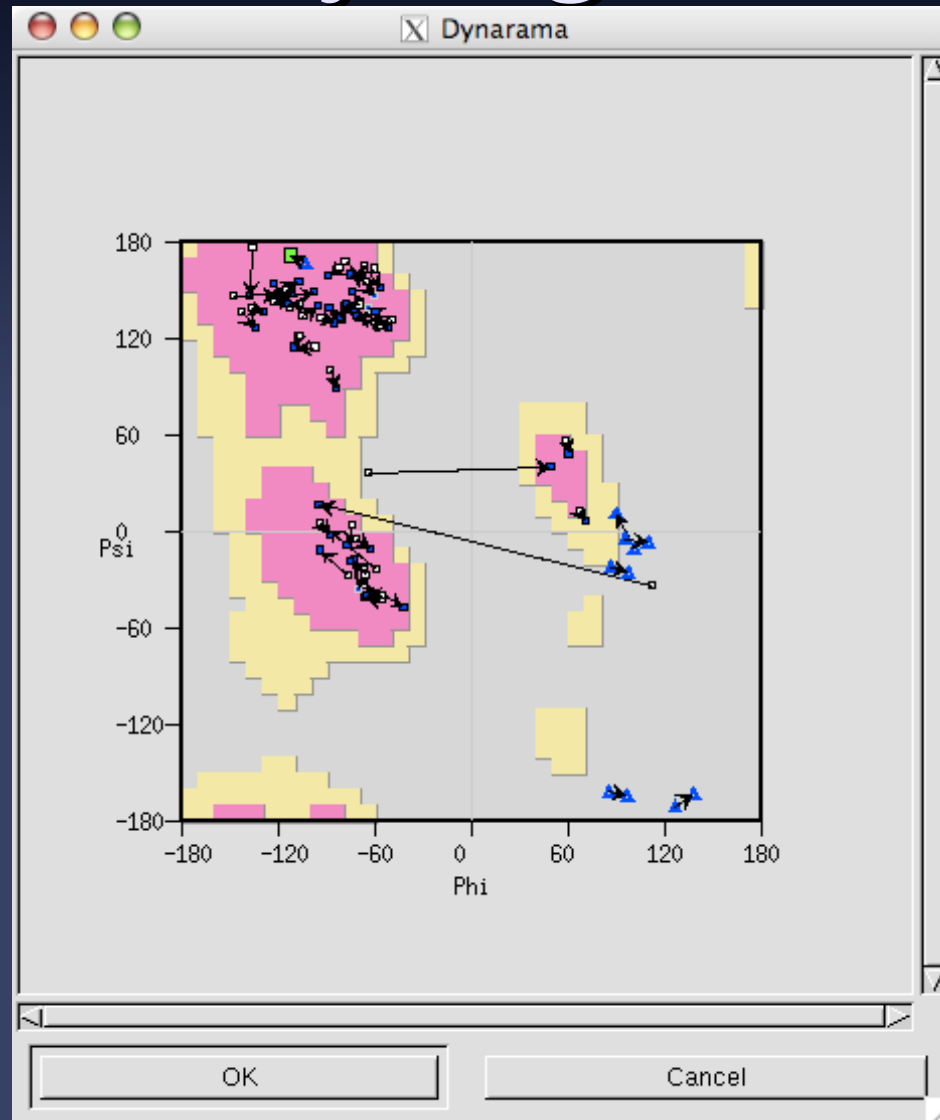
- What are the Problems?
- Strict NCS:
 - NCS should appear like crystallographic symmetry does [exact copies]
- Non-Strict NCS:
 - Molecules are different
 - How to cope with differences, but minimize unnecessary rebuilding?

Handling NCS

Typical Scenario:

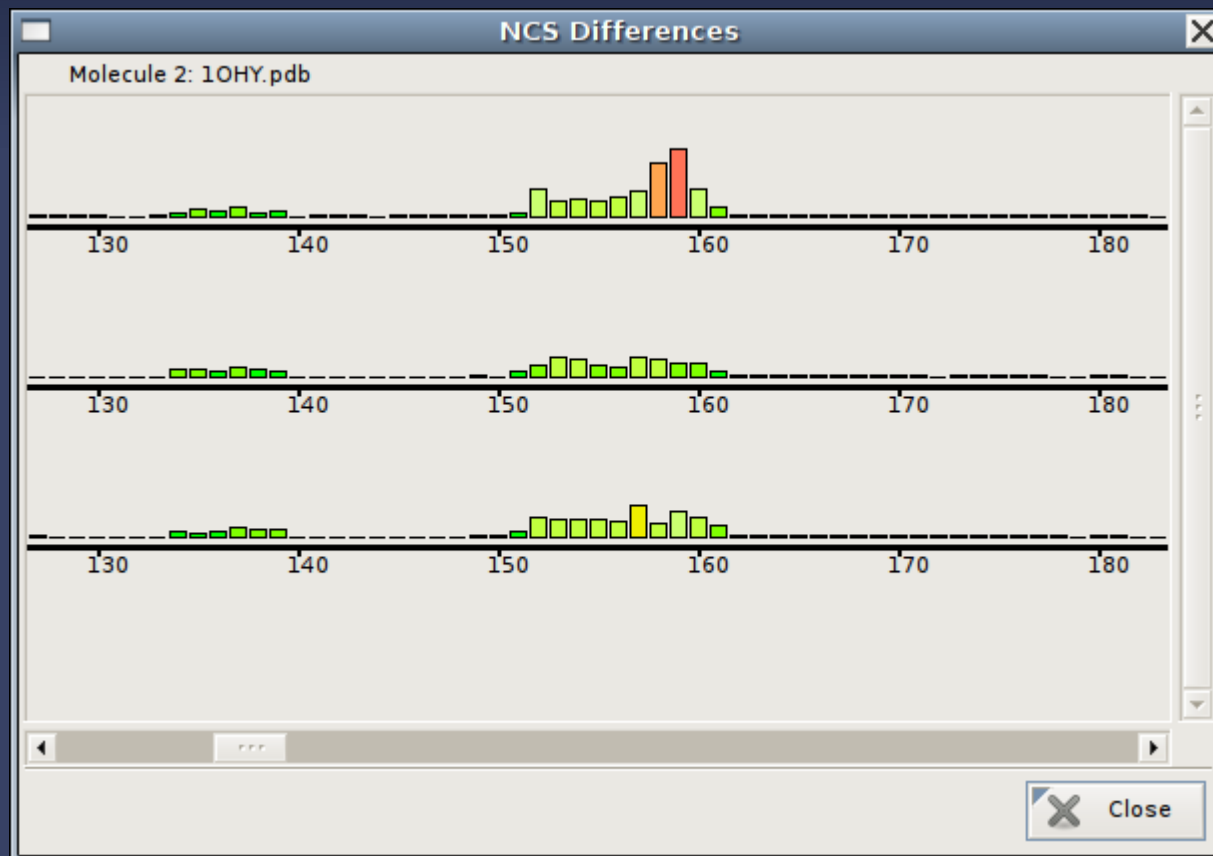
- I have done an LSQ overlap of my NCS-related molecules and from the graph, have seen significant deviations in the positions of some side-chains.
- Why are they different?

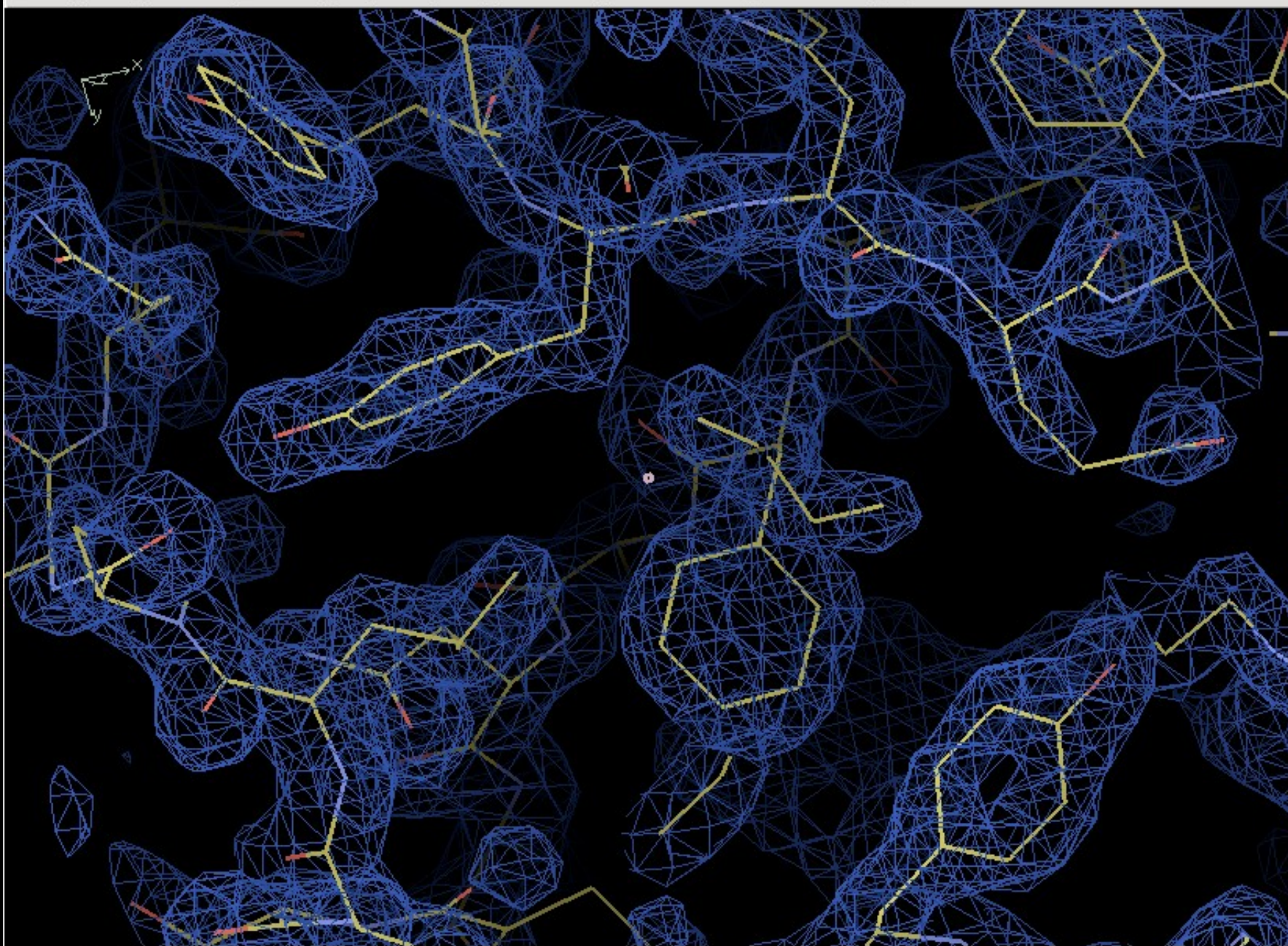
...or Kleywegt Plots[*]



[*] Named by George Sheldrick

...or new NCS Differences graph



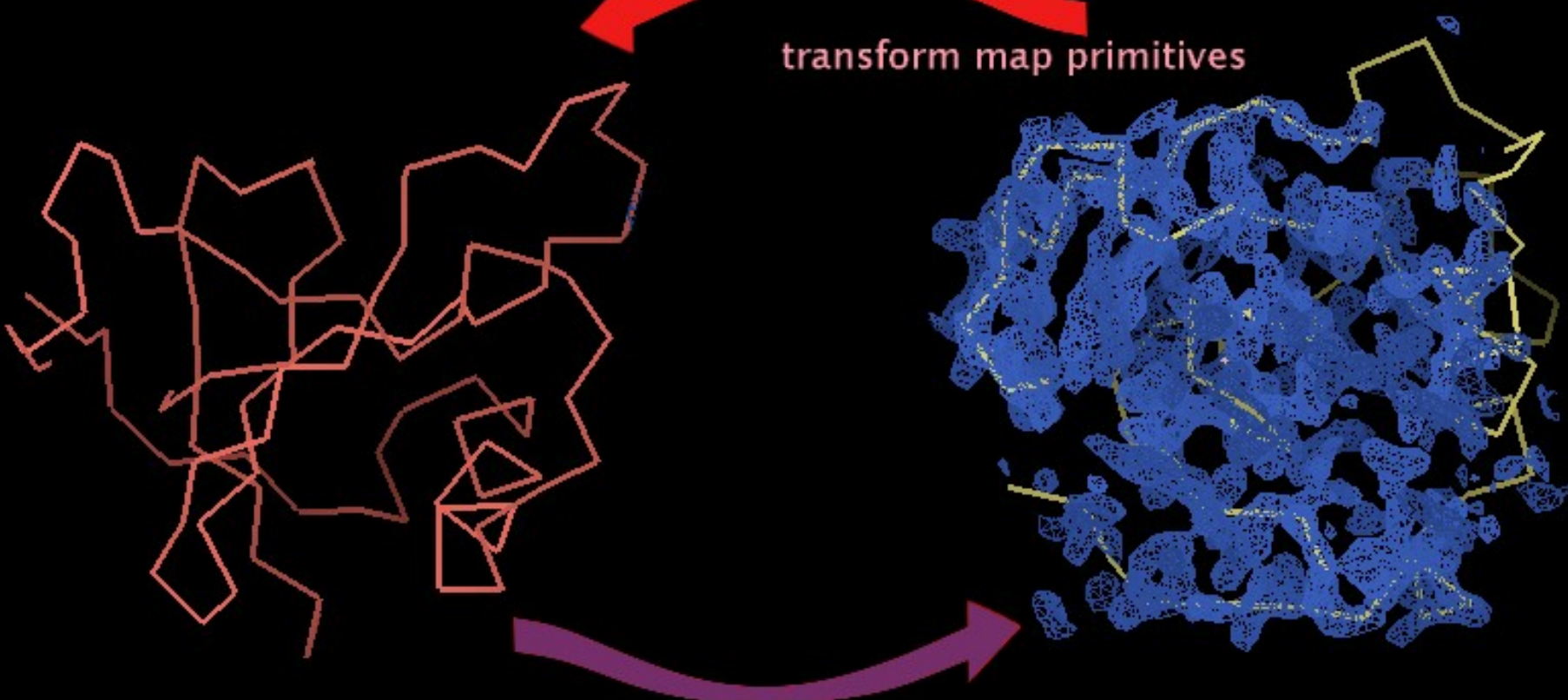


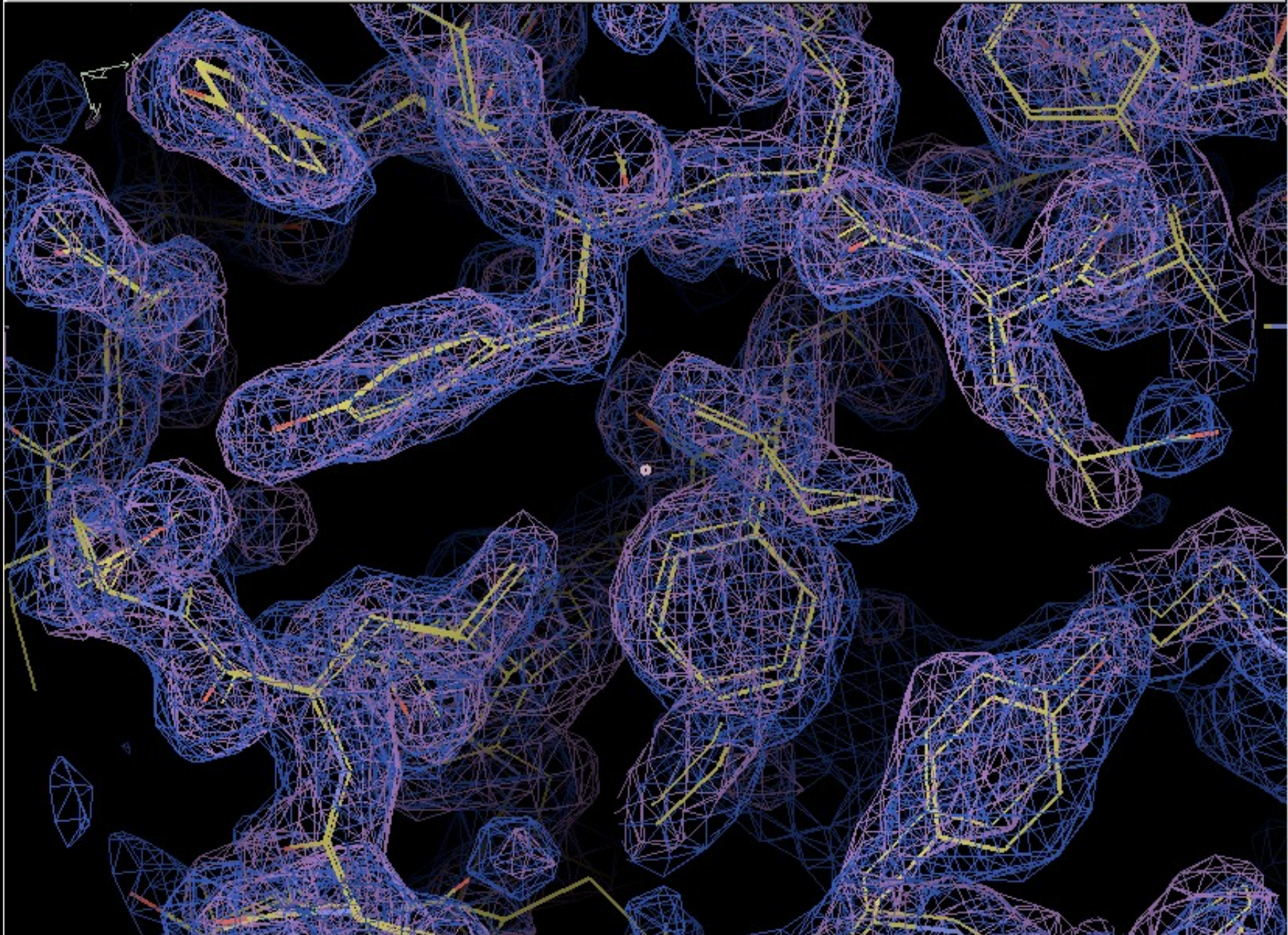
NCS Overlays

SSM NCS operator

transform map primitives

map centre





NCS Model-modification Tools

- Automatic detection of NCS
 - And their operators
- Copy Master NCS molecule to others
 - Applies NCS transformation
- Copy NCS Master residue-range
- Change NCS Master chain
- NCS Skipping

Coot Futures...

- Aim:
 - Slick, easy to use
 - Powerful
 - Smooth interface to external applications
- Under Development
 - Interesting things move quickly
 - There may be bugs