Every thing you always "wanted" to know about ARP/wARP(and were probably afraid to ask...)

Tim Wiegels Lamzin Group (ARP/wARP), EMBL Hamburg



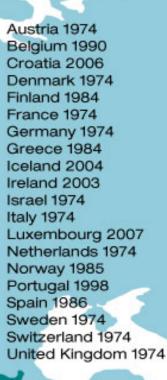
About EMBL

- Established in 1974 to reflect the need for a European centre for research and training in molecular biology
- A basic research institute funded by public research monies from 20 member states
- Over 1300 employees from 60 nations
- Approximately 80 independent research groups

EMBL's mission

- Basic Research in Molecular Biology
- Advanced Training at all Levels
- Development of New Technologies and Instruments
- Services and Facilities for the Community
- Technology Transfer Discoveries

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The EMBL Units

EBML Heidelberg (Main Laboratory)

- Gene Expression
- Cell Biology
- Structural and Computational Biology
- Developmental Biology

EMBL Monterotondo

• Mouse Genetics

EMBL Grenoble

• Structural Biology

EMBL / EBI Hinxton (Cambridge)

• Bioinformatics

EMBL Hamburg

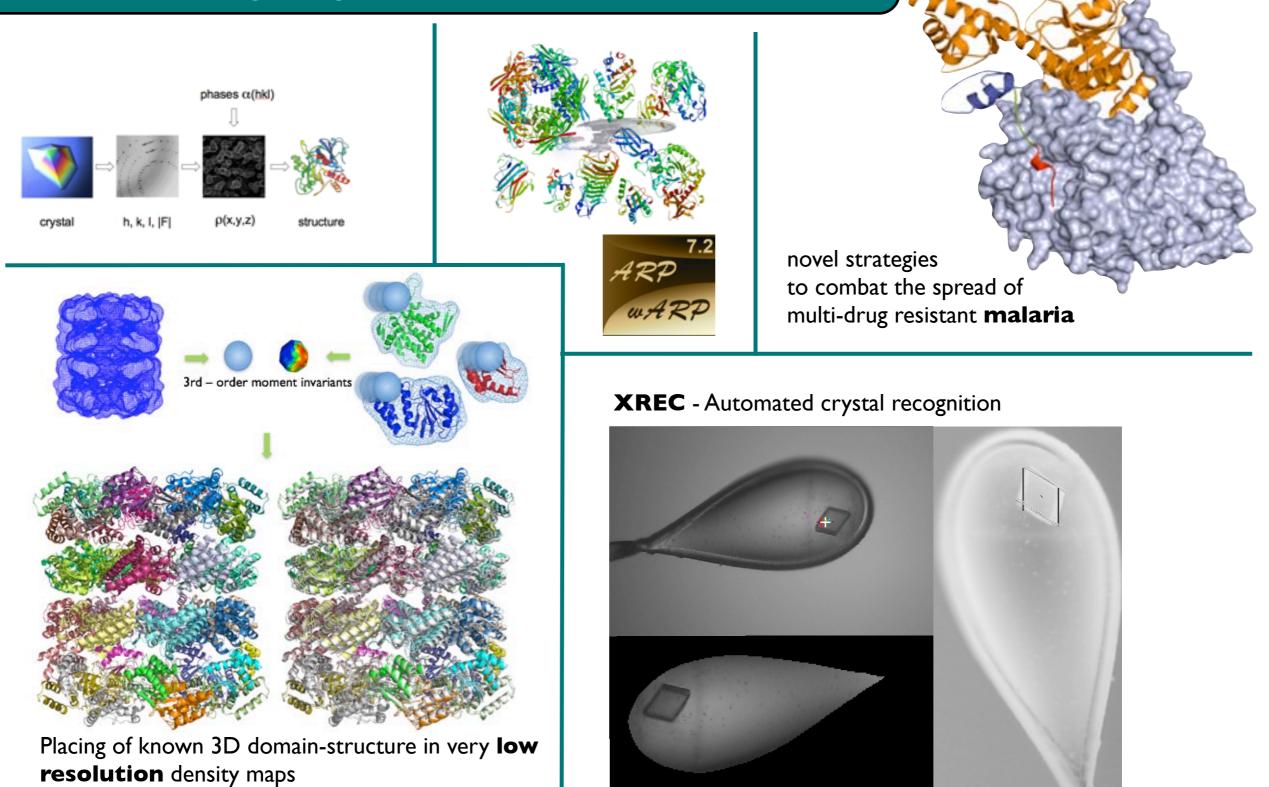
• Structural Biology







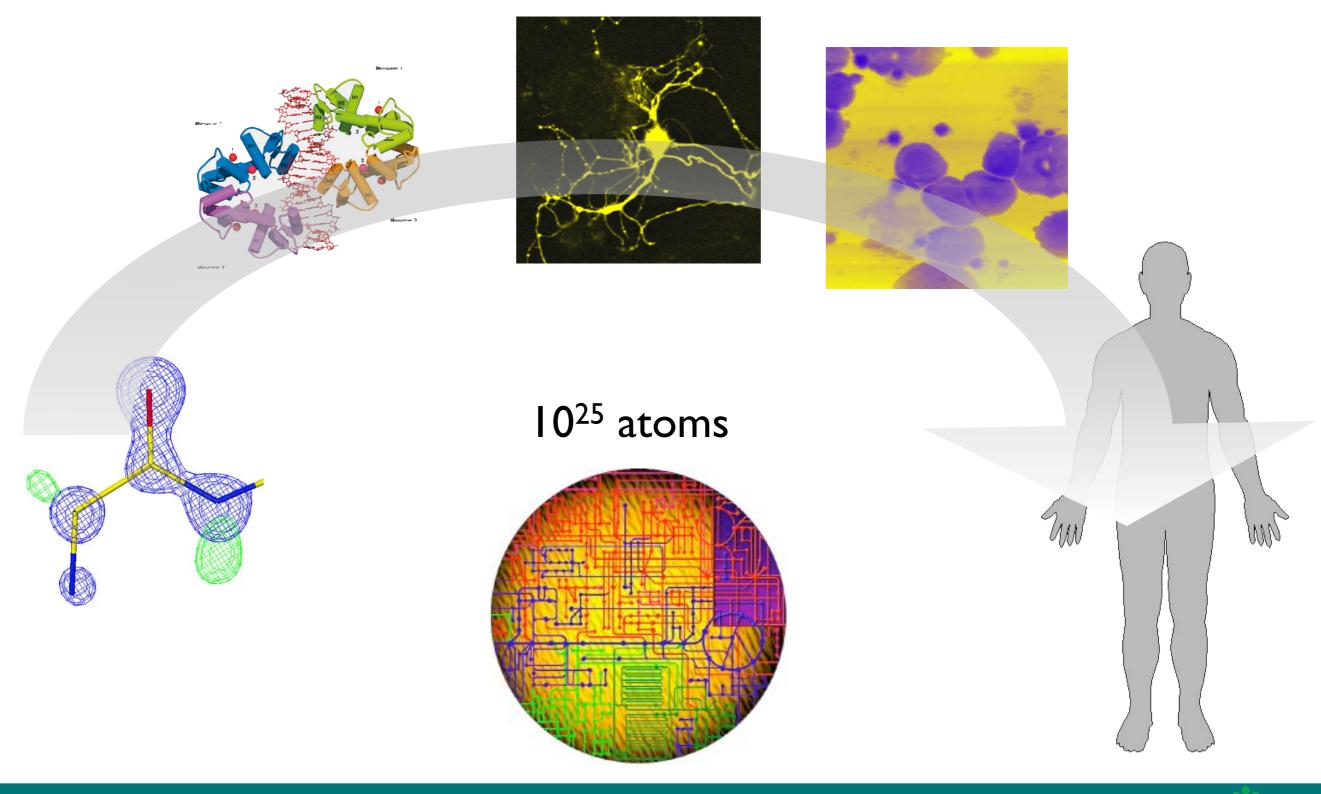
The Lamzin group:





Tim Wiegels

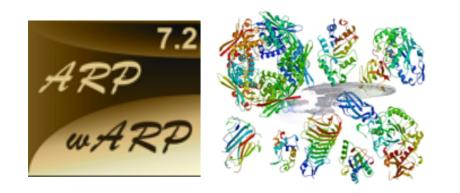
Towards structural systems biology





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Fundamental ARP/wARP concepts

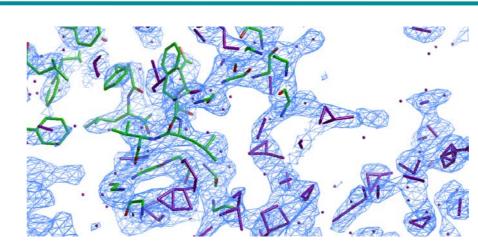


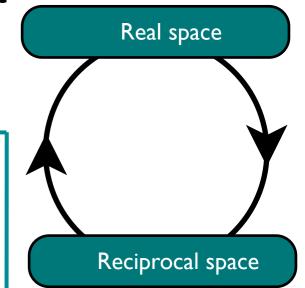
Combined model building and refinement

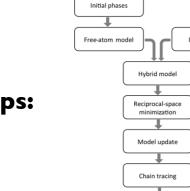
Refinement engine, REFMAC5 – Murshudov et al., (1997) unified process

Hybrid models

'Free atoms' – Agarwal and Isaacs (1985) combined with built fragments







equence dock

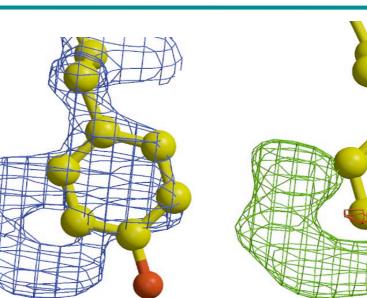
Loop building

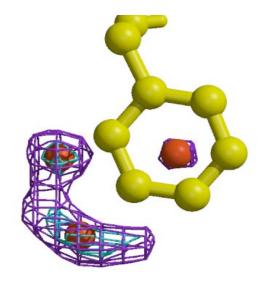
Feed-back loops:

Iterative process



Removal and addition of atoms based on density at atomic centres





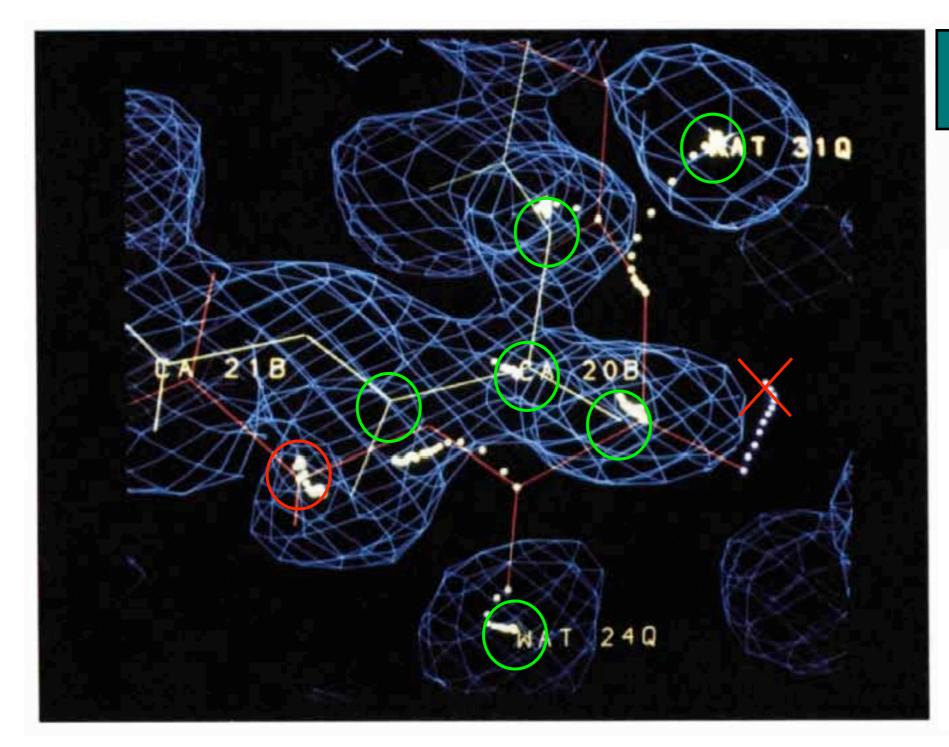


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Fundamental ARP/wARP concepts



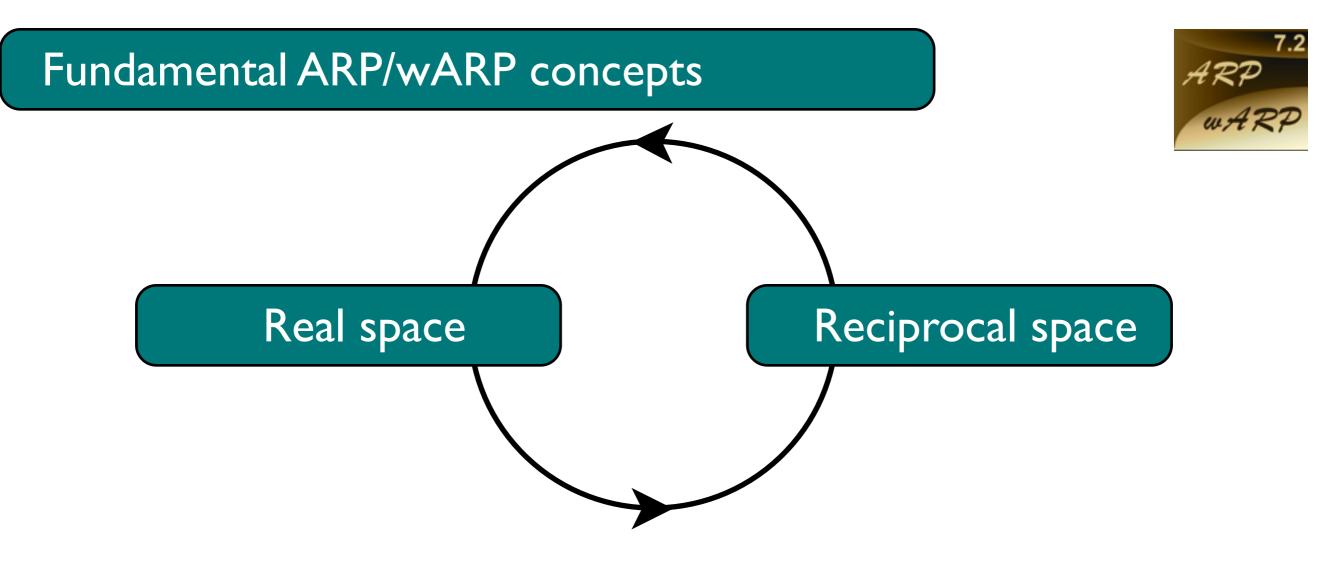


Lamzin, V.S. & Wilson, K.S. (1993) Automated refinement of protein models. *Acta Cryst.* **D49**, 129-147.

- one of the leading <u>MX</u> software projects
- aimed at building structures of **proteins**, nucleotides, ligands and their complexes
- pattern recognition to build <u>models</u> from MX <u>electron density</u> <u>maps</u>



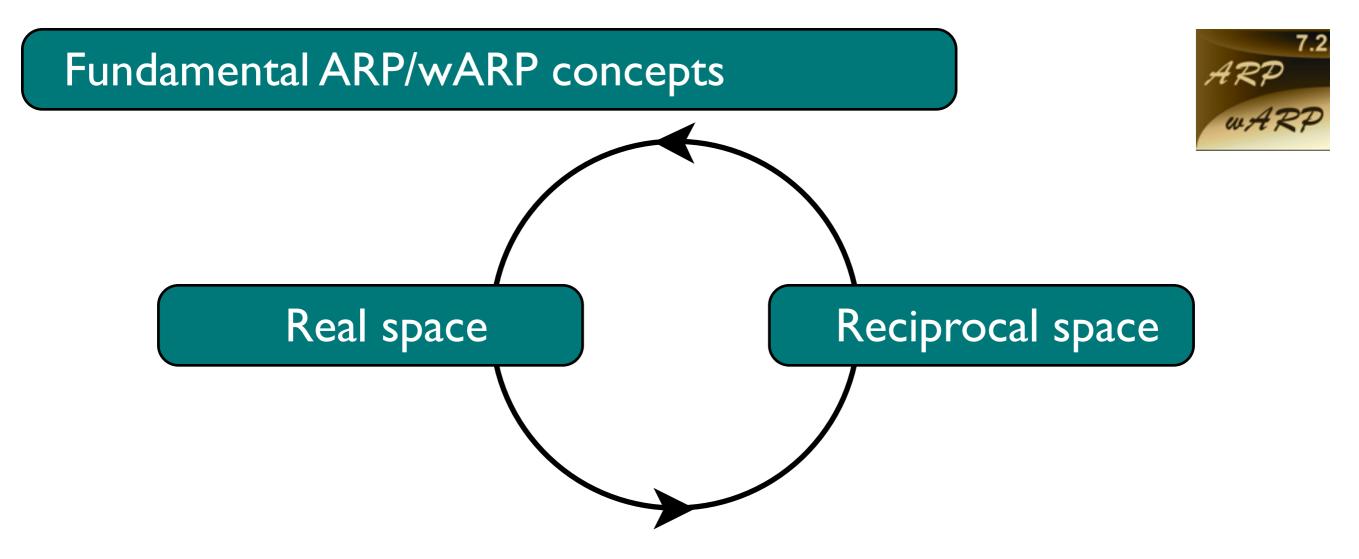




- Real space
 - **atom update** by removing and adding free atoms based on current density
 - **hybrid models** made up of atoms having chemical identity and free atoms
- <u>Reciprocal space</u>
 - **<u>unrestrained refinement</u>** of free atoms
 - **restrained refinement** of chemically assigned atoms







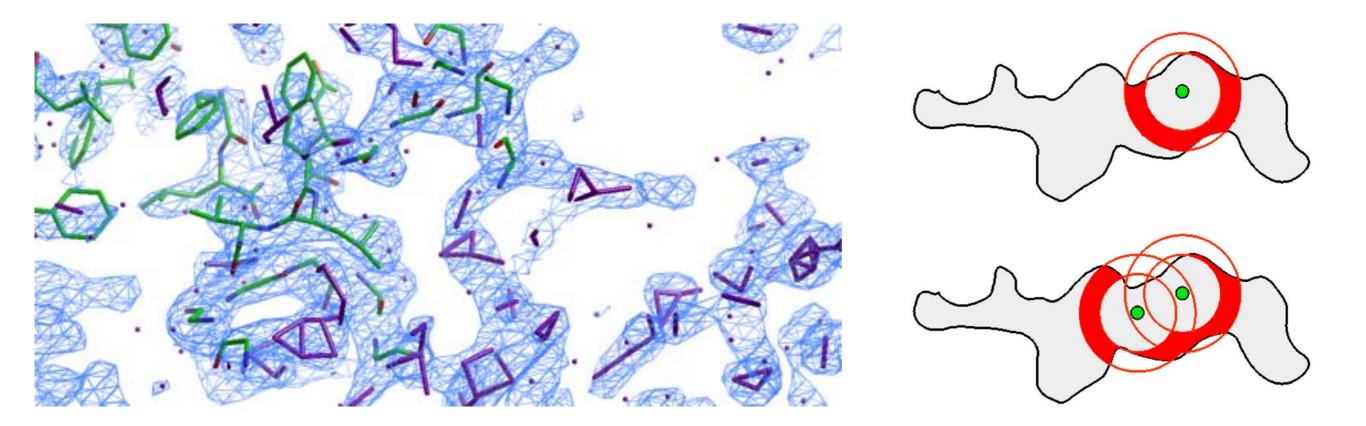
- hybrid model undergoes <u>optimization</u> with the REFMAC engine to better fit <u>experimental data</u> and <u>stereochemical expectations</u>
- if quality is high enough <u>phases</u> should <u>improve</u> overall and a more complete model can be constructed from the <u>enhanced density</u>
- forming an **unified process** of model building and refinement







- A **partial** model is used together with a **free-atom** model
- Chemically assigned parts of the model provide **restraints** for refinement
- The scheme of restraints and the free atoms are **iteratively updated**
- The hybrid model is **converging** to the final model
- finding a **parametrisation** of the spatial density distribution



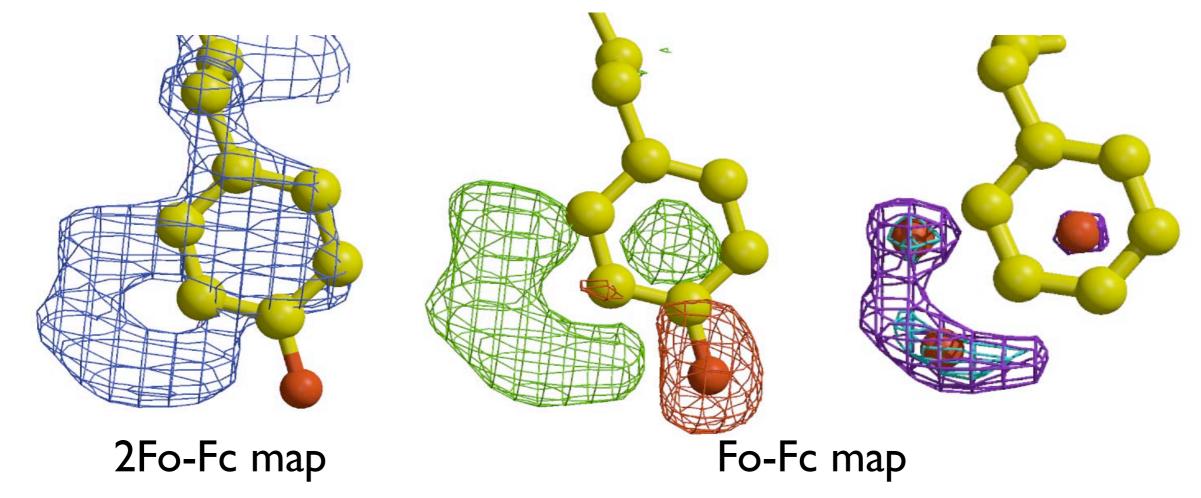


Basics: The Atom Update



EMB

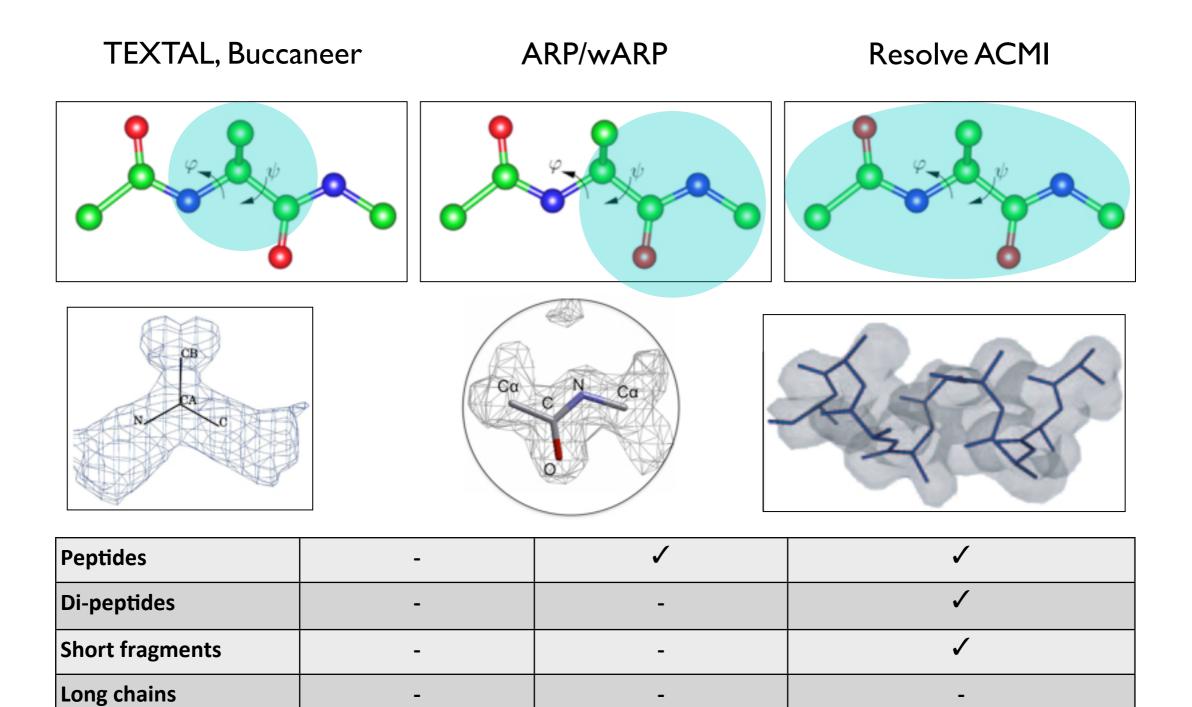
• Removal and addition of atoms based on density at atomics centers



ARP/wARP will be iterated with REFMAC5 50 refinement / model update cycles will be run in total. Atoms will be removed below 1.0 sigma in 2mFoDFc map and added above 3.2 sigma in mFoDFc map.

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Methods for Building Protein Structure

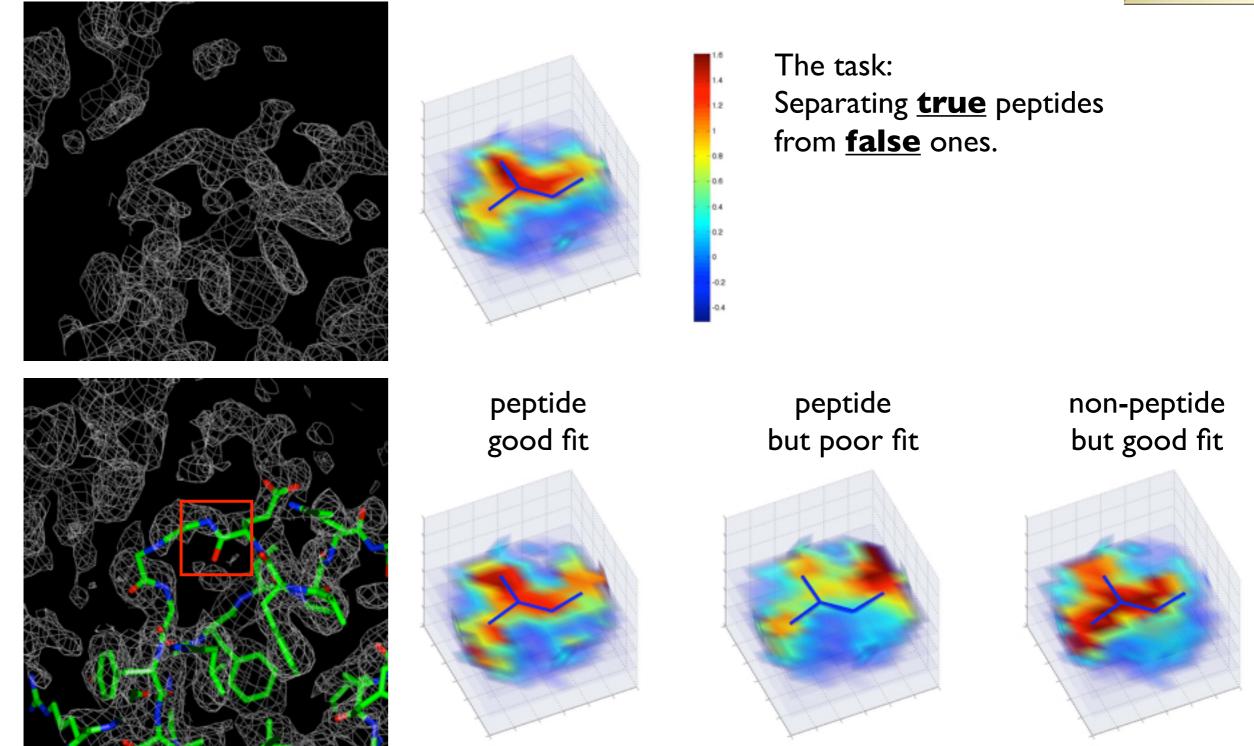




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Autotracing: Recognising peptide units



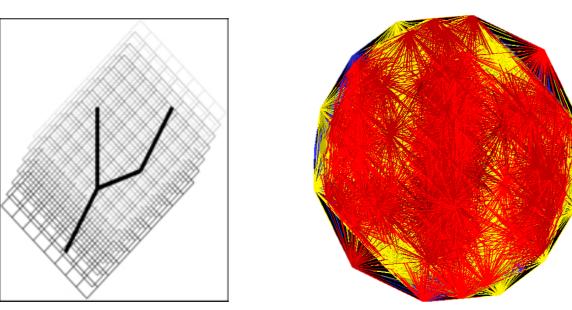




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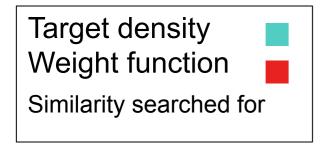
Autotracing: Recognising peptide units

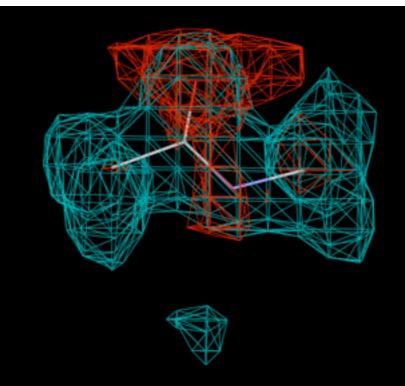


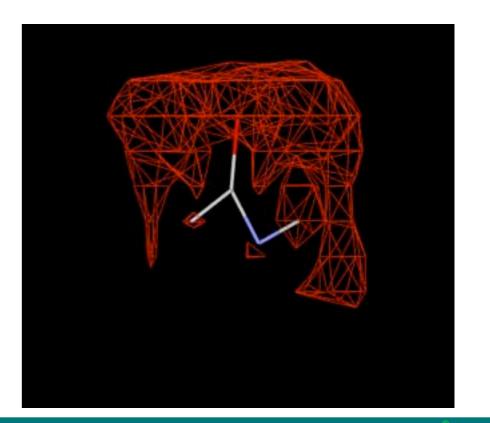


A peptide density shape is described by ~ **<u>1,000</u>** parameters, which are then **<u>reduced to 1 parameter</u>** $\mathbf{Y} = \sum_{i=1,N} w_i \left(p_{obs,i} - p_{template,i} \right)^2$

1.9Å resolution













Results from the ARP/wARP 7.1 webservice (tracing performance)

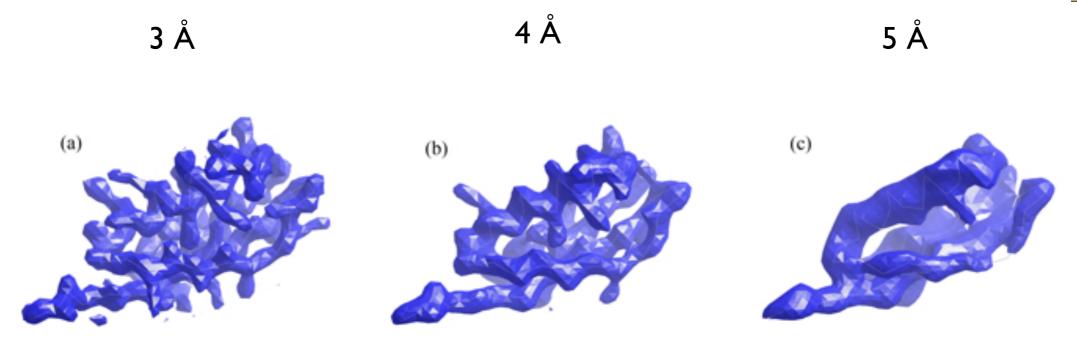
Resolution	Estimated fraction of automatically built protein structure (7/2010)	Average residues per chain of automatically built protein structure (7/2010)
< 2.0Å	Over 90%	70
2.3Å	84%	47
2.6Å	80%	23
3.0Å	74%	13
3.5Å	65%	6





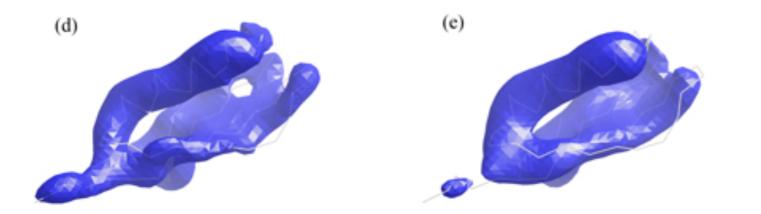
Dependence in the Data Resolution





6 Å

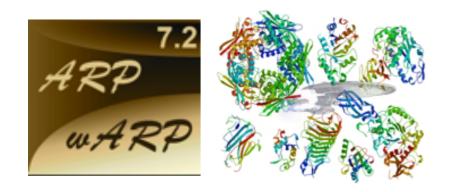
8 Å







ARP/wARP: Main functions

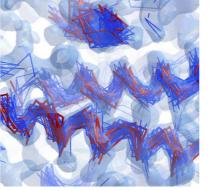


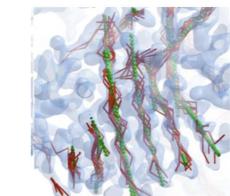
Iterative protein-model building ARP/wARP – Perrakis *et al.*, (1999)

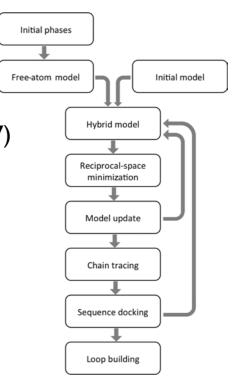
'Free atoms' – Agarwal and Isaacs (1985) Refinement engine, REFMAC5 – Murshudov et al., (1997)

Recognition of secondary structure:

fast approach for helices and sheets at low resolution (< 4.5 Å)

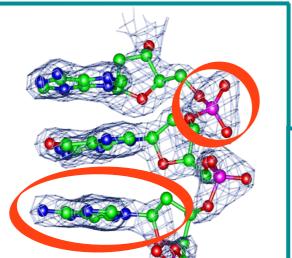


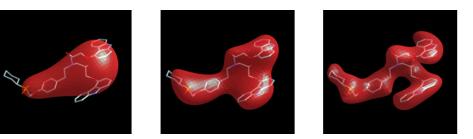


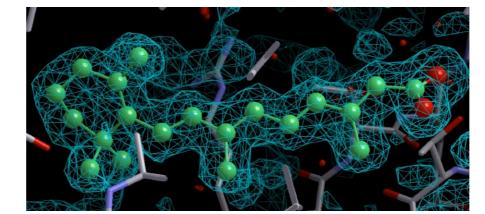


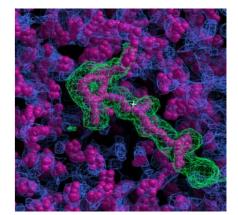
Building polynucleotides:

planar bases and phosphate groups for tracing









Ligand building methods: Cocktail screening, ligand Identification using shape descriptors, conformational fit, sparse grids, fine skeletons

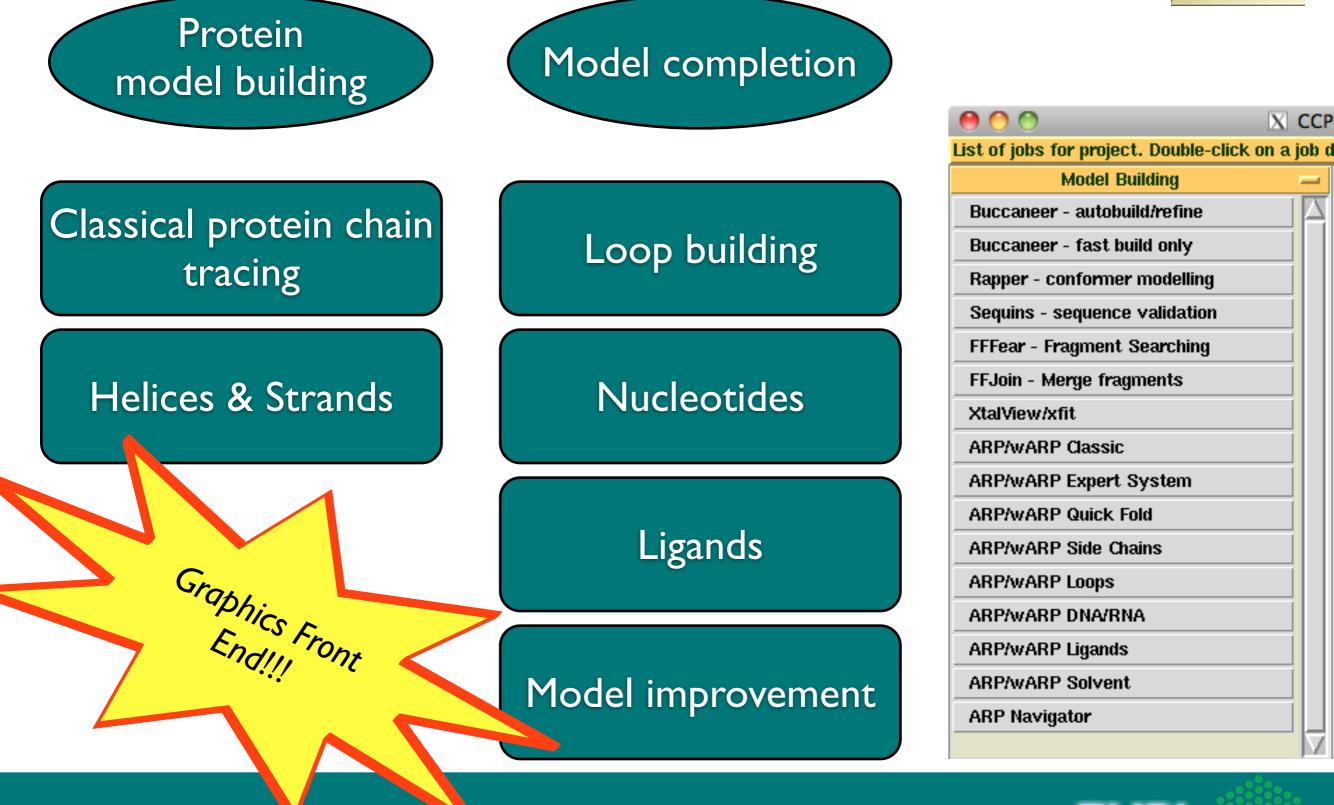




What ARP/wARP 7.2 can do for you



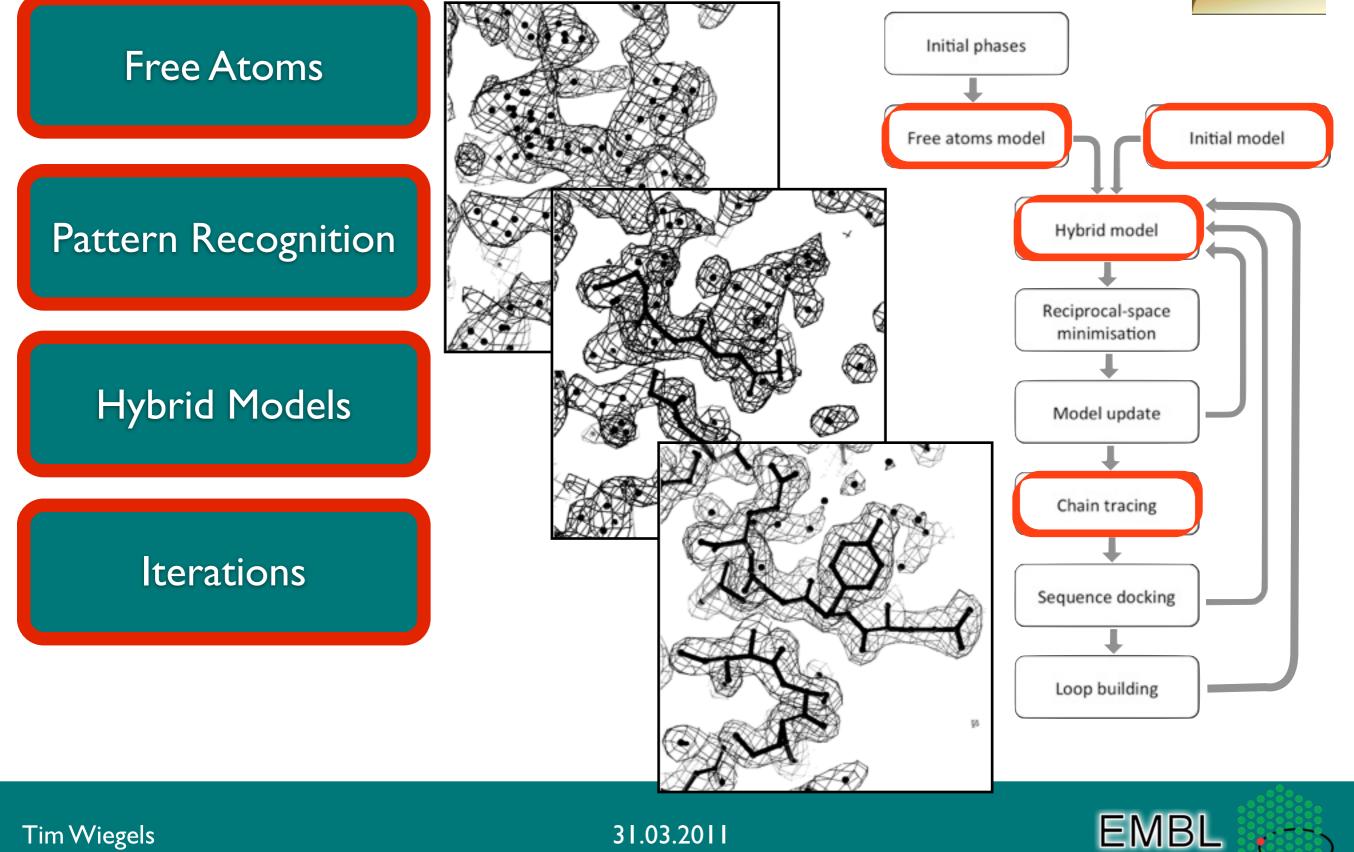
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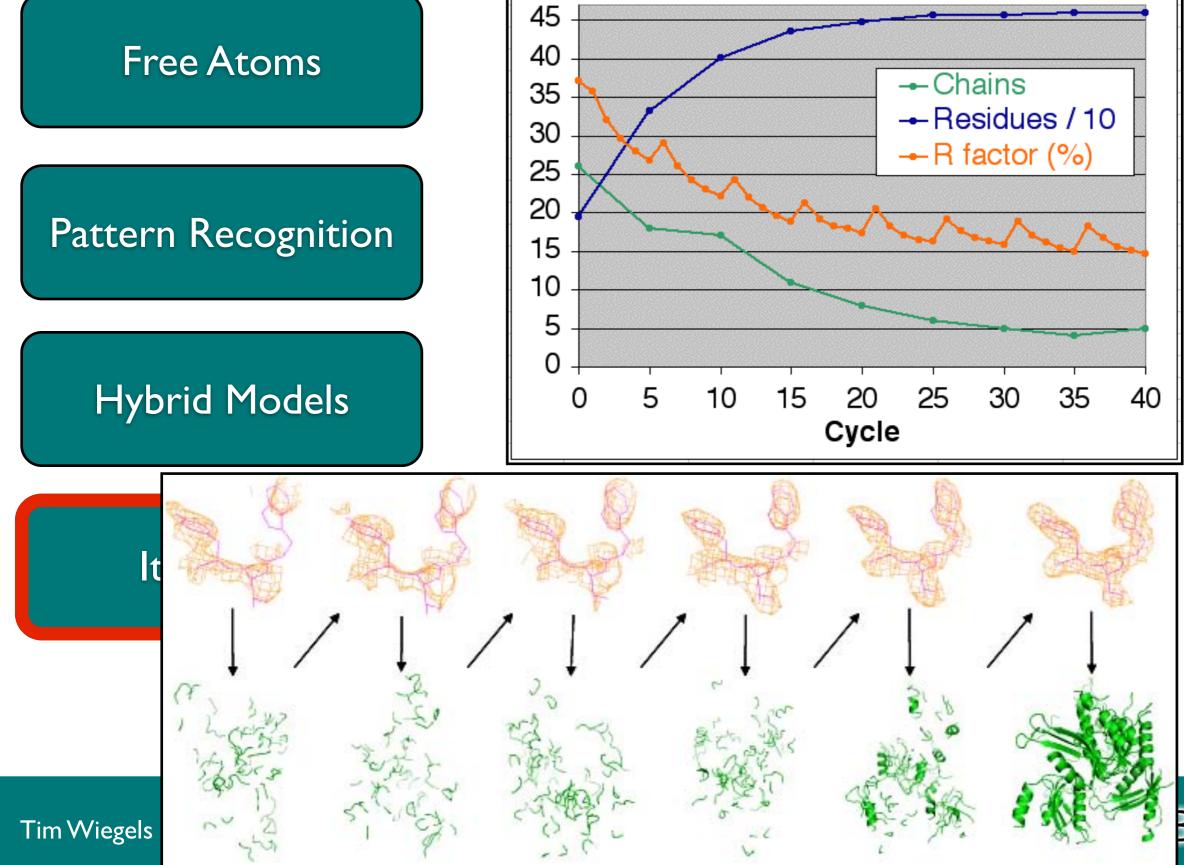
ARP/wARP Model Building





ARP/wARP Model Building

T.2 ARP wARP



Modelling Secondary Structure



000 ArpNavigator ArpNavigator Files Actions Display Options Help 1.54 G (0.343 e/Å3) Go To Ato Real Space Refine Ligand Find Ligand Binding Site Fit Ligand Here **Build Helices Build Skeleton**

Helices & Strands

0

helices000001 pdb

Helices for a 600-residue (3.2 Å) protein can be built in a few seconds on a modern imac



1014 map

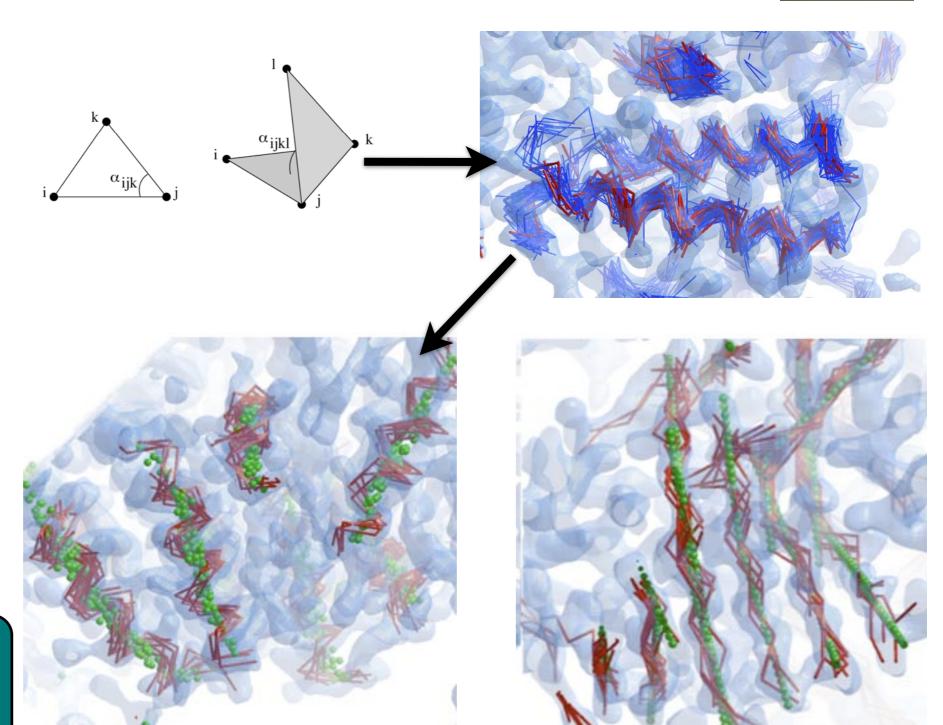


Modelling Secondary Structure



- Short helix/strand fragments (3 to 5 Cα candidates) are built.
- Longer traces are formed or which the best are kept (in red)
- Traces are clustered
- Assemblies are averaged

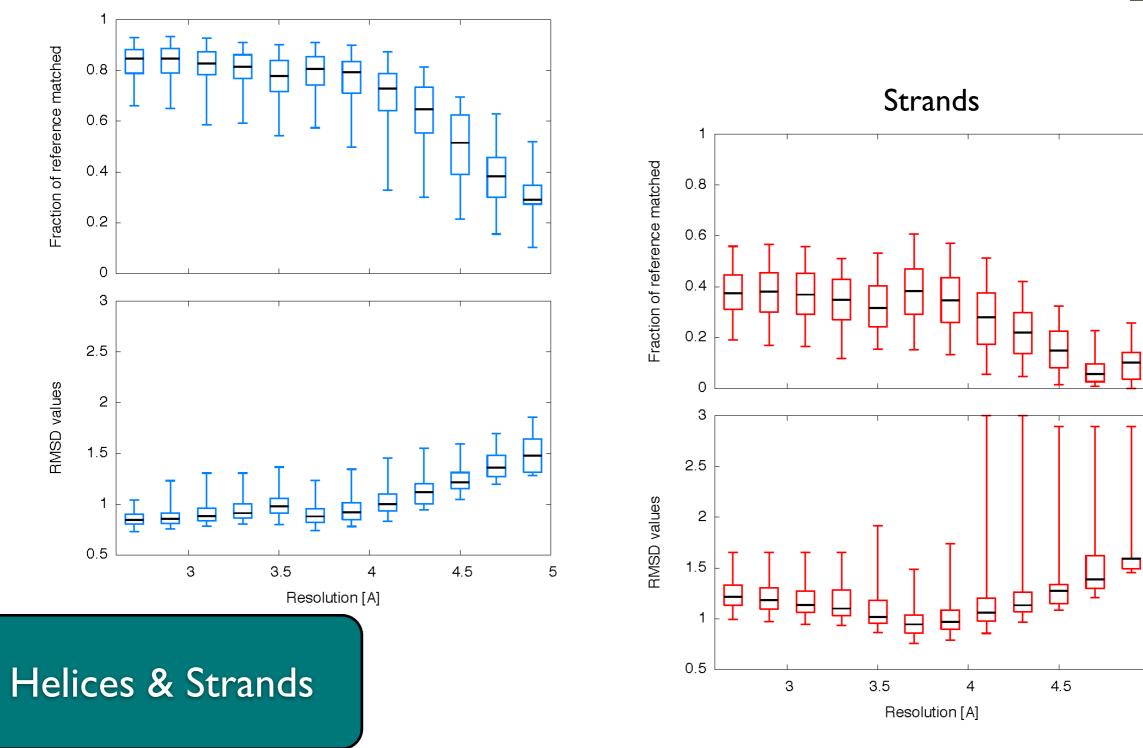
Helices & Strands





Modelling Secondary Structure

Helices





EMBL

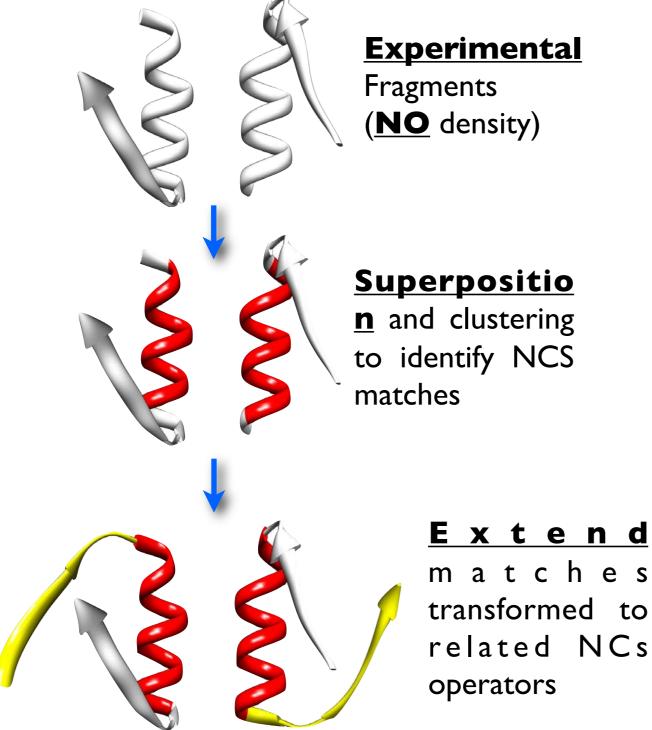
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PNS extender: Automatic NCS detection





- uses chemically assigned fragments from hybrid model for extensions
- extensions are fed back as candidates for protein chains
- applied between model update and chain tracing
- model building protocol decides on validity of extensions
 - stereo-chemical
 - with respect to density

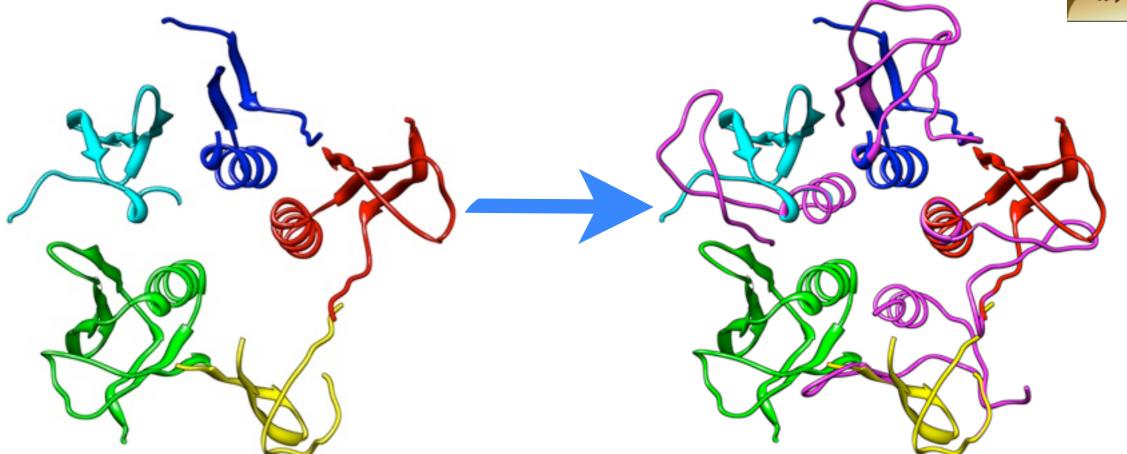
Model improvement



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PNS_extender: Automatic NCS detection





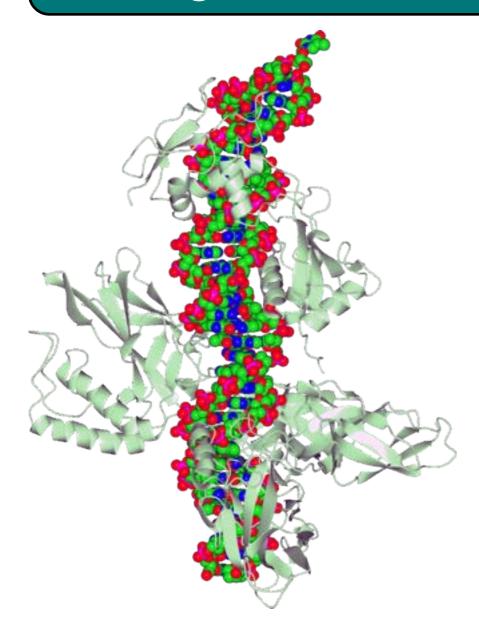
- I2 protein test structures, resolution 2.3 to 3.3 Å, NCS order 2 5
 - observed improvement in all cases
 - average model completeness increased by 3%
 - average number of residues per chain increased by up to 25%

Model improvement

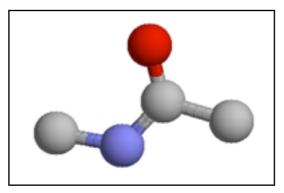


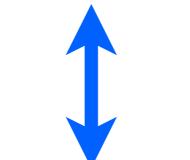


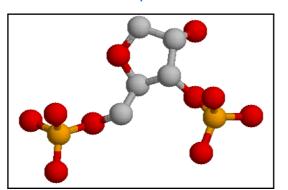
Tracing RNA/DNA Chains

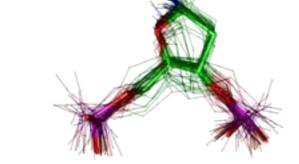


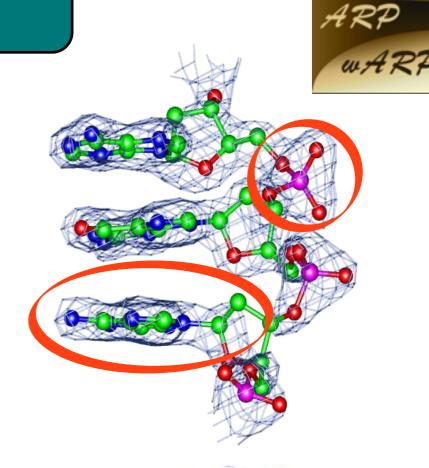
Nucleotides

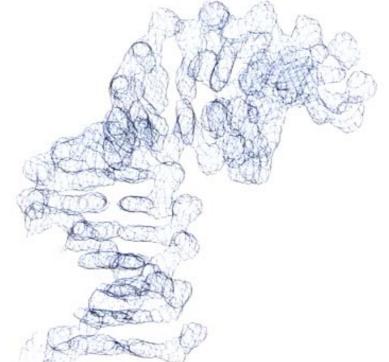














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Tracing RNA/DNA Chains

- The 30S ribosomal subunit
 - Resolution: 3.05 Å
 - Experimental phases (MCC 0.73)
- Auto-building with ARP/wARP
 - modelled 1,302 out of 1,513 nucleotides (86%)
 - backbone r.m.s.d. to reference: 0.7 Å
 - Located 1,121 nucleobases with 0.6 Å accuracy in location and 12° in orientation
- Backbone fragmented in 75 chains
- Built in **around 6h**
- (cf. several months of manual work)

Nucleotides

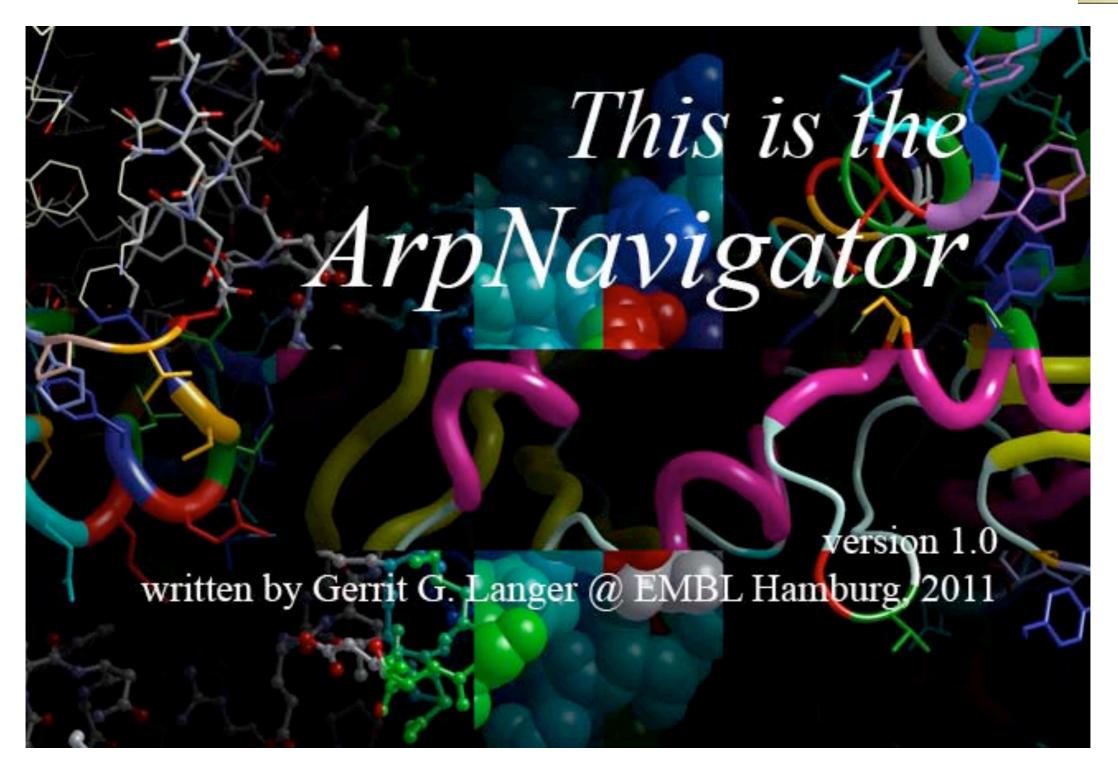
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ARP/wARP Graphics Front End



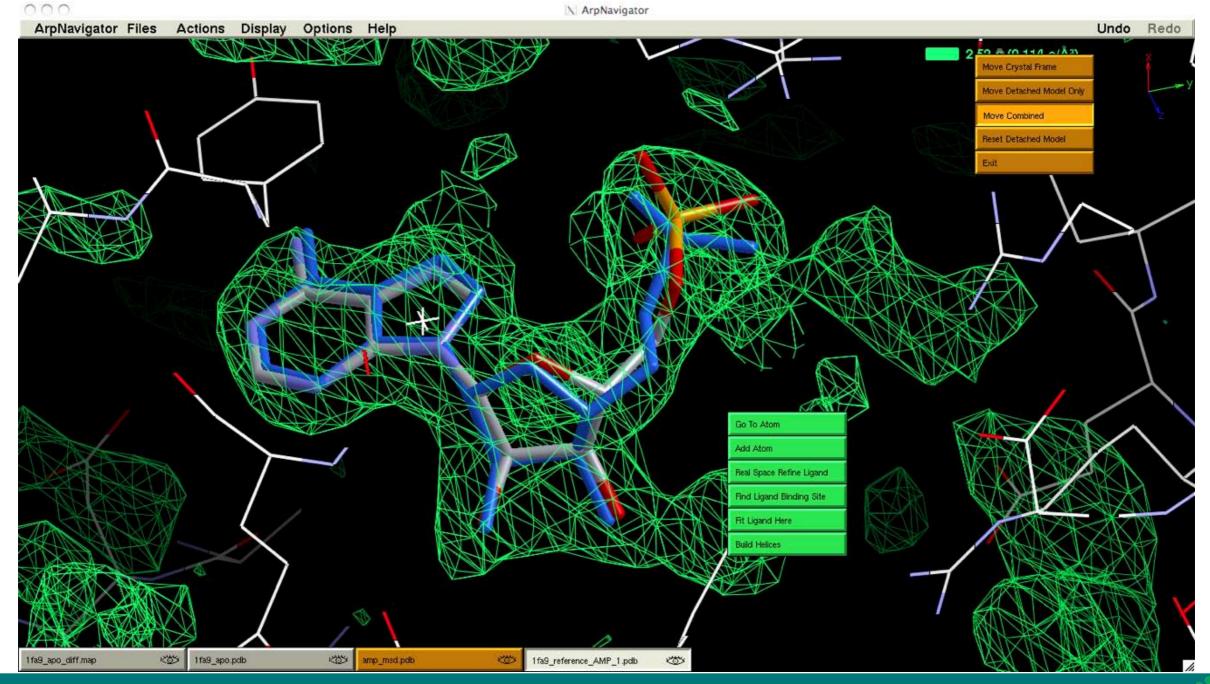








This should give a more intuitive access to functions such as: Building ligands, tracing helices/strands and model solvent.

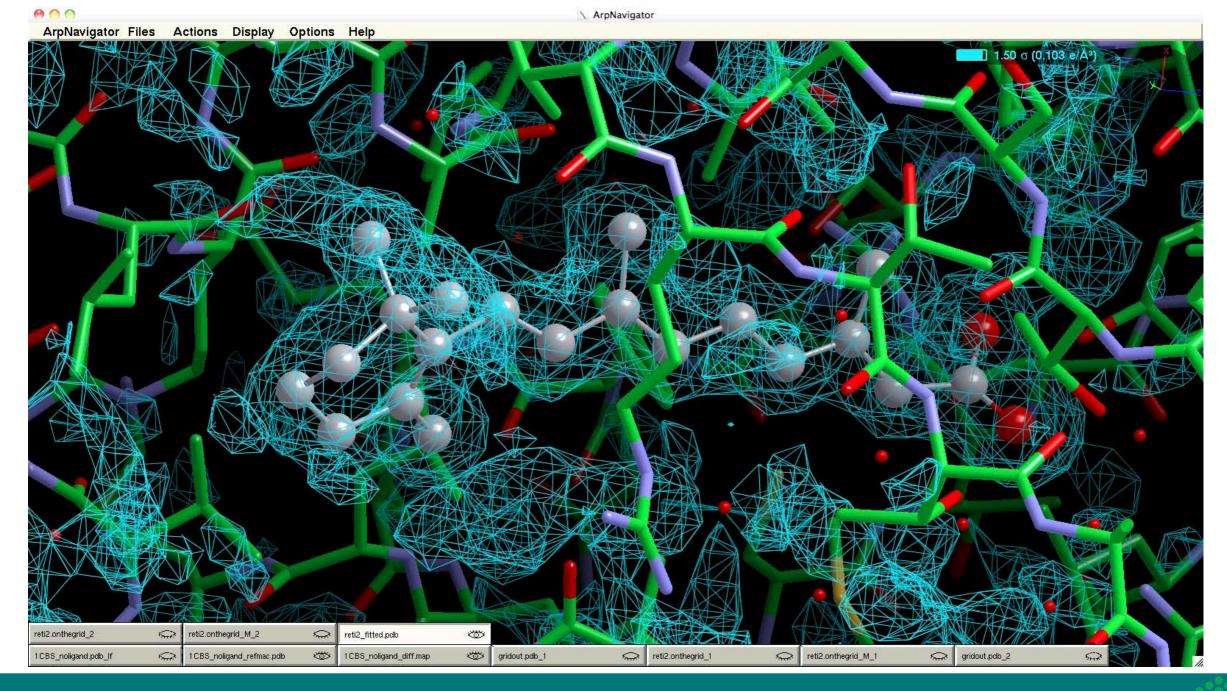








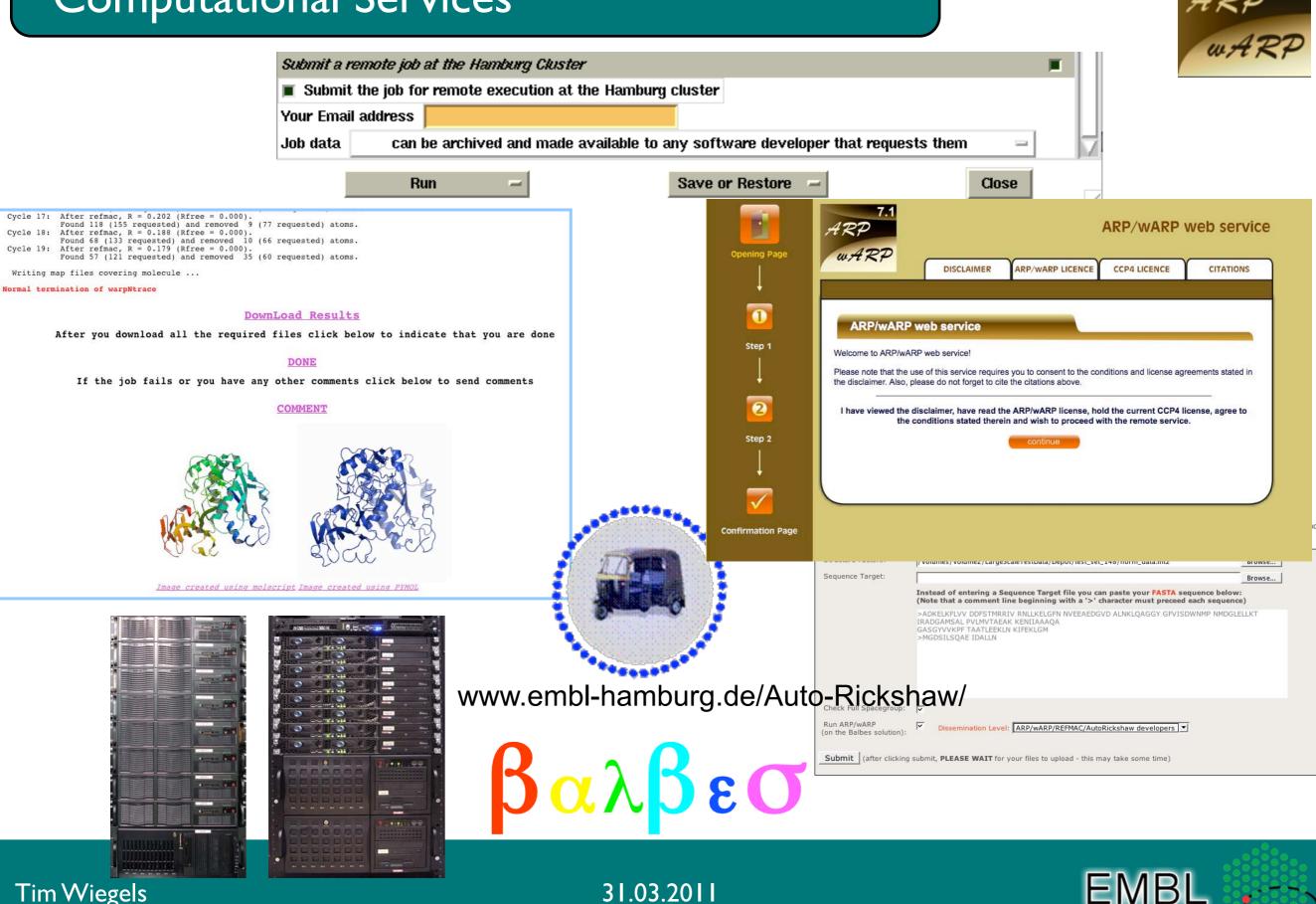
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Computational Services

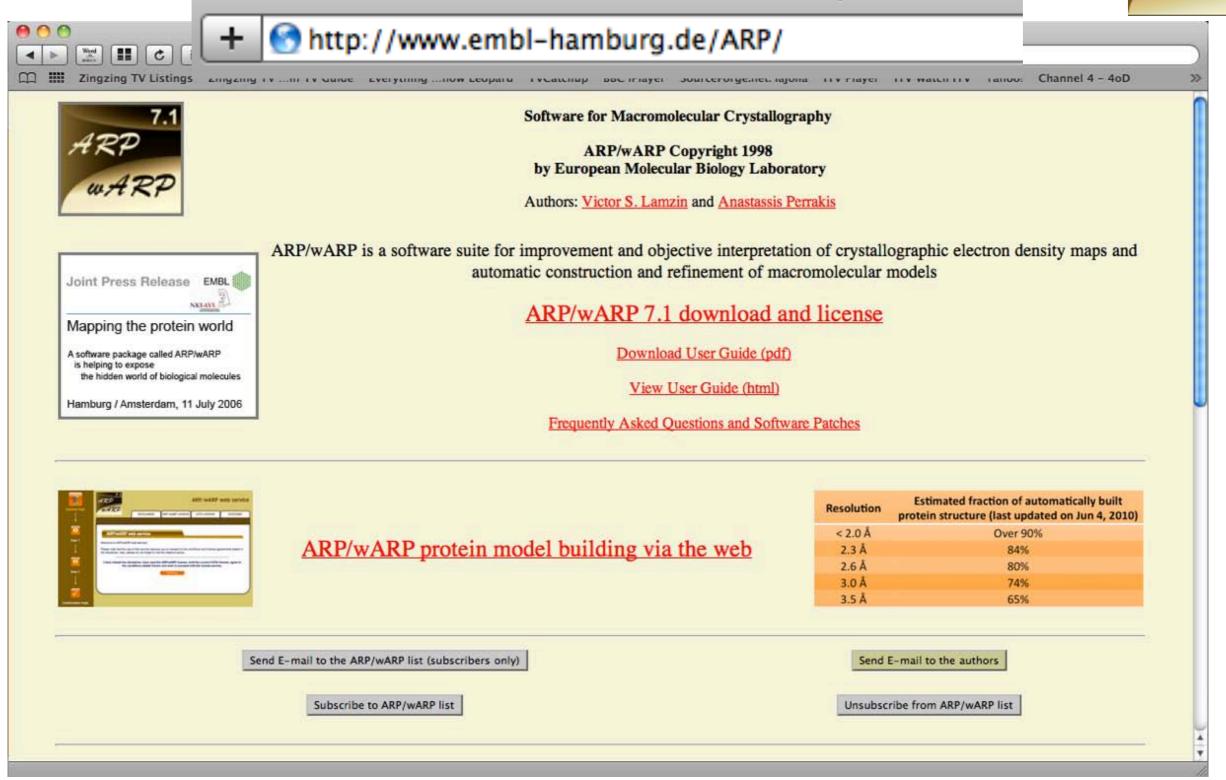


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Downloading ARP/wARP







Tim Wiegels

Developers

EMBL Hamburg: Ciaran Carolan, Saul Hazledine, Philipp Heuser, Victor Lamzin, Tim Wiegels

NKI Amsterdam: Krista Joosten, Tassos Perrakis

<u>Collaborators</u>

EMBL Hamburg: Santosh Panjikar

York University: Garib Murshudov's group

Daresbury Laboratory: CCP4 team

Former ARP/wARP team members

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...if you are ever in town...







