



# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

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PDB ID : 1K7B  
BMRB ID : 5210  
Title : NMR Solution Structure of sTva47, the Viral-Binding Domain of Tva  
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This is a wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report for a publicly released PDB entry.

We welcome your comments at [validation@mail.wwpdb.org](mailto:validation@mail.wwpdb.org)

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with specific help available everywhere you see the ⓘ symbol.

The types of validation reports are described at

<http://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/FAQs#types>.

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The following versions of software and data (see [references ⓘ](#)) were used in the production of this report:

MolProbity : 4.02b-467  
Percentile statistics : 20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)  
wwPDB-RCI : v\_1n\_11\_5\_13\_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)  
PANAV : Wang et al. (2010)  
wwPDB-ShiftChecker : v1.2  
Ideal geometry (proteins) : Engh & Huber (2001)  
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA) : Parkinson et al. (1996)  
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.36.2

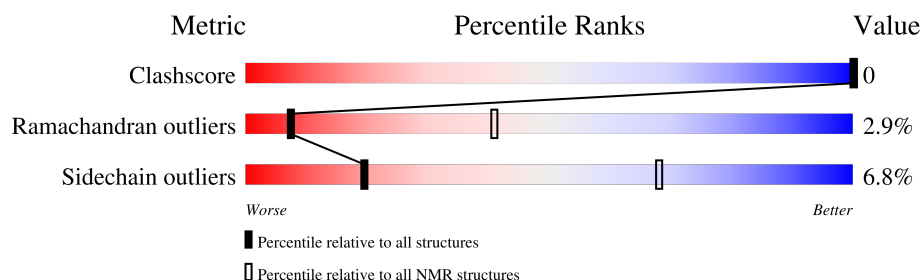
# 1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

*SOLUTION NMR*

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 79%.

Percentile scores (ranging between 0-100) for global validation metrics of the entry are shown in the following graphic. The table shows the number of entries on which the scores are based.



Metric	Whole archive (#Entries)	NMR archive (#Entries)
Clashscore	158937	12864
Ramachandran outliers	154571	11451
Sidechain outliers	154315	11428

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the experimental data. The red, orange, yellow and green segments indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for  $\geq 3$ , 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria. A cyan segment indicates the fraction of residues that are not part of the well-defined cores, and a grey segment represents the fraction of residues that are not modelled. The numeric value for each fraction is indicated below the corresponding segment, with a dot representing fractions  $\leq 5\%$

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	47	

## 2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 20 models. Model 13 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *lowest energy*.

The following residues are included in the computation of the global validation metrics.

Well-defined (core) protein residues			
Well-defined core	Residue range (total)	Backbone RMSD (Å)	Medoid model
1	A:12-A:21, A:27-A:51 (35)	0.13	13

Ill-defined regions of proteins are excluded from the global statistics.

Ligands and non-protein polymers are included in the analysis.

The models can be grouped into 2 clusters and 3 single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20
2	17, 18
Single-model clusters	5; 6; 16

### 3 Entry composition

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 568 atoms, of which 251 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called SUBGROUP A ROUS SARCOMA VIRUS RECEPTOR PG800 AND PG950.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	42	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			568	190	251	56	65	6	

There are 6 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	5	ILE	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162
A	6	SER	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162
A	7	GLU	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162
A	8	PHE	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162
A	9	GLY	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162
A	10	SER	-	cloning artifact	UNP P98162

## 4 Residue-property plots [i](#)

### 4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

These plots are provided for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for which they contain at least one outlier: green = 0, yellow = 1, orange = 2 and red = 3 or more. Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outliers are shown as green connectors. Residues which are classified as ill-defined in the NMR ensemble, are shown in cyan with an underline colour-coded according to the previous scheme. Residues which were present in the experimental sample, but not modelled in the final structure are shown in grey.

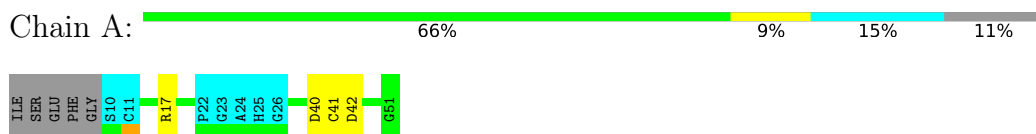
- Molecule 1: SUBGROUP A ROUS SARCOMA VIRUS RECEPTOR PG800 AND PG950



### 4.2 Residue scores for the representative (medoid) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 13. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: SUBGROUP A ROUS SARCOMA VIRUS RECEPTOR PG800 AND PG950



## 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *simulated annealing with torsion angle dynamics (DYANA) followed by molecular dynamics (AMBER)*.

Of the 100 calculated structures, 20 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *structures with the lowest energy*.

The following table shows the software used for structure solution, optimisation and refinement.

Software name	Classification	Version
DYANA	refinement	1.5
Amber	refinement	6.0

The following table shows chemical shift validation statistics as aggregates over all chemical shift files. Detailed validation can be found in section 7 of this report.

Chemical shift file(s)	working_cs.cif
Number of chemical shift lists	1
Total number of shifts	424
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	380
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	44
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	79%

## 6 Model quality [i](#)

### 6.1 Standard geometry [i](#)

The Z score for a bond length (or angle) is the number of standard deviations the observed value is removed from the expected value. A bond length (or angle) with  $|Z| > 5$  is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the (average) root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond lengths (or angles).

Mol	Chain	Bond lengths		Bond angles	
		RMSZ	#Z>5	RMSZ	#Z>5
1	A	0.76±0.01	0±0/286 ( 0.0± 0.0%)	1.31±0.10	1±0/390 ( 0.2± 0.1%)
All	All	0.76	0/5720 ( 0.0%)	1.31	19/7800 ( 0.2%)

There are no bond-length outliers.

All unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	51	GLY	CA-C-O	22.80	161.64	120.60	18	1
1	A	17	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	5.99	123.29	120.30	19	18

There are no chirality outliers.

There are no planarity outliers.

### 6.2 Too-close contacts [i](#)

In the following table, the Non-H and H(model) columns list the number of non-hydrogen atoms and hydrogen atoms in each chain respectively. The H(added) column lists the number of hydrogen atoms added and optimized by MolProbity. The Clashes column lists the number of clashes averaged over the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes
All	All	5500	4320	4300	-

The all-atom clashscore is defined as the number of clashes found per 1000 atoms (including hydrogen atoms). The all-atom clashscore for this structure is -.

There are no clashes.

## 6.3 Torsion angles [i](#)

### 6.3.1 Protein backbone [i](#)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent Ramachandran outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the backbone conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Favoured	Allowed	Outliers	Percentiles	
1	A	34/47 (72%)	26±1 (76±3%)	7±1 (21±3%)	1±0 (3±0%)	7	41
All	All	680/940 (72%)	520 (76%)	140 (21%)	20 (3%)	7	41

All 1 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	42	ASP	20

### 6.3.2 Protein sidechains [i](#)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent sidechain outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the sidechain conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Rotameric	Outliers	Percentiles	
1	A	30/38 (79%)	28±0 (93±1%)	2±0 (7±1%)	19	68
All	All	600/760 (79%)	559 (93%)	41 (7%)	19	68

All 4 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	41	CYS	20
1	A	40	ASP	19
1	A	19	SER	1
1	A	27	GLU	1

### 6.3.3 RNA [i](#)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.



## 6.4 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains [i](#)

There are no non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues in this entry.

## 6.5 Carbohydrates [i](#)

There are no monosaccharides in this entry.

## 6.6 Ligand geometry [i](#)

There are no ligands in this entry.

## 6.7 Other polymers [i](#)

There are no such molecules in this entry.

## 6.8 Polymer linkage issues [i](#)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

## 7 Chemical shift validation

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 79% for the well-defined parts and 79% for the entire structure.

### 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned\_chem\_shift\_list\_1*

#### 7.1.1 Bookkeeping

The following table shows the results of parsing the chemical shift list and reports the number of nuclei with statistically unusual chemical shifts.

Total number of shifts	424
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	380
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	44
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	3

The following assigned chemical shifts were not mapped to the molecules present in the coordinate file.

- No matching atom found in the structure. First 5 (of 44) occurrences are reported below.

List ID	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift Data		
					Value	Uncertainty	Ambiguity
1	A	5	ILE	CA	61.116	0.025	1
1	A	5	ILE	CB	39.706	0.029	1
1	A	5	ILE	CD1	13.887	0.050	1
1	A	5	ILE	CG1	27.346	0.030	1
1	A	5	ILE	CG2	17.44	0.016	1
1	A	5	ILE	HA	3.929	0.006	1
1	A	5	ILE	HB	1.991	0.008	1
1	A	5	ILE	HD11	0.939	0.009	1
1	A	5	ILE	HD12	0.939	0.009	1
1	A	5	ILE	HD13	0.939	0.009	1
1	A	5	ILE	HG12	1.526	0.007	2
1	A	5	ILE	HG13	1.259	0.004	2
1	A	5	ILE	HG21	1.007	0.013	1
1	A	5	ILE	HG22	1.007	0.013	1

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List ID	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift Data		
					Value	Uncertainty	Ambiguity
1	A	5	ILE	HG23	1.007	0.013	1
1	A	6	SER	CA	58.776	0.024	1
1	A	6	SER	CB	64.402	0.028	1
1	A	6	SER	H	8.762	0.002	1
1	A	6	SER	HA	4.523	0.009	1
1	A	6	SER	HB2	3.847	0.011	2
1	A	6	SER	N	120.294	0.007	1
1	A	7	GLU	N	123.909	0.025	1
1	A	7	GLU	H	8.706	0.005	1
1	A	7	GLU	CA	57.342	0.032	1
1	A	7	GLU	CB	30.786	0.041	1
1	A	7	GLU	CG	36.475	0.065	1
1	A	7	GLU	HA	4.243	0.012	1
1	A	7	GLU	HB2	1.88	0.005	2
1	A	7	GLU	HG2	2.101	0.005	2
1	A	8	PHE	H	8.444	0.002	1
1	A	8	PHE	N	120.922	0.029	1
1	A	8	PHE	CA	58.366	0.050	1
1	A	8	PHE	CB	40.176	0.026	1
1	A	8	PHE	CD1	131.798	0.047	3
1	A	8	PHE	CE1	129.965	0.000	3
1	A	8	PHE	HA	4.662	0.008	1
1	A	8	PHE	HB2	3.22	0.007	2
1	A	8	PHE	HB3	2.978	0.009	2
1	A	8	PHE	HD2	7.249	0.008	3
1	A	8	PHE	HE2	7.274	0.004	3
1	A	9	GLY	CA	45.779	0.087	1
1	A	9	GLY	H	8.41	0.006	1
1	A	9	GLY	HA2	3.954	0.010	2
1	A	9	GLY	N	110.673	0.050	1

### 7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing ⓘ

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction $\pm$ precision, ppm	Suggested action
$^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$	47	$-0.20 \pm 0.20$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}_\beta$	39	$0.22 \pm 0.23$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}'$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{15}\text{N}$	38	$0.01 \pm 0.45$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)

### 7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments [i](#)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 79%, i.e. 327 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 413. 0 out of 1 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>15</sup> N
Backbone	131/170 (77%)	68/70 (97%)	35/70 (50%)	28/30 (93%)
Sidechain	158/192 (82%)	102/119 (86%)	52/65 (80%)	4/8 (50%)
Aromatic	38/51 (75%)	19/25 (76%)	17/22 (77%)	2/4 (50%)
Overall	327/413 (79%)	189/214 (88%)	104/157 (66%)	34/42 (81%)

### 7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

The following table lists the statistically unusual chemical shifts. These are statistical measures, and large deviations from the mean do not necessarily imply incorrect assignments. Molecules containing paramagnetic centres or hemes are expected to give rise to anomalous chemical shifts.

List Id	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift, ppm	Expected range, ppm	Z-score
1	A	17	ARG	NE	113.26	76.53 – 92.65	17.8
1	A	45	ARG	NE	112.59	76.53 – 92.65	17.4
1	A	30	PRO	HD3	1.53	1.76 – 5.48	-5.6

### 7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots [i](#)

The image below reports *random coil index* values for the protein chains in the structure. The height of each bar gives a probability of a given residue to be disordered, as predicted from the available chemical shifts and the amino acid sequence. A value above 0.2 is an indication of significant predicted disorder. The colour of the bar shows whether the residue is in the well-defined core (black) or in the ill-defined residue ranges (cyan), as described in section 2 on ensemble composition. If well-defined core and ill-defined regions are not identified then it is shown as gray bars.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:

