wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

Apr 20, 2024 – 08:34 AM EDT

PDB ID	:	5JTQ
BMRB ID	:	30085
Title	:	The structure of chaperone SecB in complex with unstructured MBP binding site d
Authors	:	Huang, C.; Saio, T.; Rossi, P.; Kalodimos, C.G.
Deposited on	:	2016-05-09

This is a wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report for a publicly released PDB entry.

We welcome your comments at *validation@mail.wwpdb.org*
A user guide is available at
https://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/NMRValidationReportHelp
with specific help available everywhere you see the (i) symbol.

The types of validation reports are described at
http://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/FAQs#types.

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

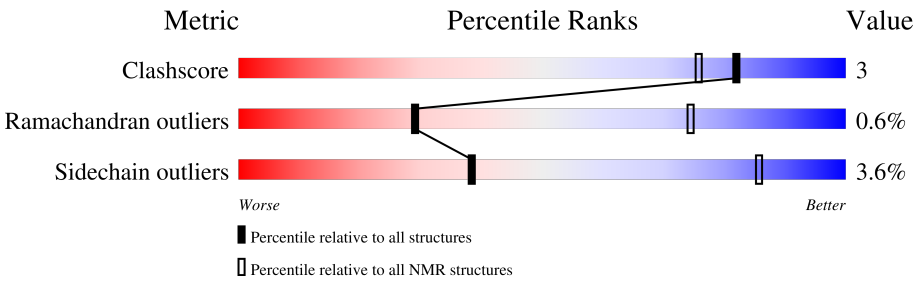
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
wwPDB-RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
wwPDB-ShiftChecker	:	v1.2
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.36.2

1 Overall quality at a glance (i)

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:
SOLUTION NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 13%.

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 >=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 <=5%

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	155	75% 5% 19%
1	B	155	77% 6% 17%
1	C	155	79% • 19%
1	D	155	77% • 19%
2	E	42	100%
2	F	42	100%

2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 20 models. Model 9 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:10-A:134, B:9-B:136, C:9-C:134, D:9-D:133 (504)	0.97	9

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 3 clusters and 4 single-model clusters were found.

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

3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 10864 atoms, of which 5322 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Protein-export protein SecB.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
1	A	155	2367	762	1155	198	243	9	0
1	B	155	2367	762	1155	198	243	9	0
1	C	155	2367	762	1155	198	243	9	0
1	D	155	2367	762	1155	198	243	9	0

- Molecule 2 is a protein called Maltose-binding periplasmic protein.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	
2	E	42	698	232	351	53	62	0
2	F	42	698	232	351	53	62	0

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: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain A: 75% 5% 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 M9 F23 Y56 L60 R61 L68 M94 C97 Y101 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

• Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain B: 77% 6% 17%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 M9 I13 A25 A28 L60 L68 I86 I89 M94 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

• Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain C: 79% • 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 M9 K34 L51 M117 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

• Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain D: 77% • 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 D20 L60 C76 Q79 E90 I114 D134 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

• Molecule 2: Maltose-binding periplasmic protein

Chain E: 100%

D108 K109 A110 F111 Q112 D113 K114 L115 Y116 P117 F118 T119 W120 D121 A122 V123 R124 Y125 N126 G127 K128 L129 I130 A131 Y132 P133 T134 A135 V136 E137 A138 L139 S140 L141 I142 Y143 N144 K145 D146 L147 L148 P149

• Molecule 2: Maltose-binding periplasmic protein

Chain F: 100%

D108 K109 A110 F111 Q112 D113 K114 L115 Y116 P117 F118 T119 W120 D121 A122 V123 R124 Y125 N126 G127 K128 L129 I130 A131 Y132 P133 I134 A135 V136 E137 A138 L139 S140 L141 I142 Y143 N144 K145 D146 L147 L148 P149

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

The representative model is number 9. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain A: 70% 11% 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 M9 I16 F23 W36 D43 D53 L60 R61 V62 T63 I86 I89 M94 A95 H96 C97 A100 Y101 L106 M117 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153

D154 A155

- Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain B: 75% 7% 17%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 Q12 D20 P38 A66 S67 L68 Q79 I89 Q93 M94 Q125 P130 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

- Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain C: 72% 8% • 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 M9 T10 D20 N27 A28 P29 H30 L51 E57 Q79 I83 A87 G88 I89 M117 Q125 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

- Molecule 1: Protein-export protein SecB

Chain D: 76% 5% 19%

M1 S2 E3 Q4 N5 N6 T7 E8 F11 K19 D43 L60 T63 M94 C102 D134 A135 L136 F137 M138 N139 Y140 L141 Q142 Q143 Q144 A145 G146 E147 G148 T149 E150 E151 H152 Q153 D154 A155

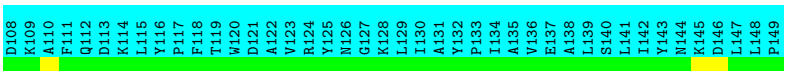
- Molecule 2: Maltose-binding periplasmic protein

Chain E: 100%

D108 K109 A110 F111 Q112 D113 K114 L115 Y116 P117 F118 T119 W120 D121 A122 V123 R124 Y125 N126 G127 K128 L129 I130 A131 Y132 P133 I134 A135 V136 E137 A138 L139 S140 L141 I142 Y143 N144 K145 D146 L147 L148 P149

- Molecule 2: Maltose-binding periplasmic protein

Chain F: 100%


D108
K109
A110
F111
Q112
D113
K114
L115
Y116
P117
F118
T119
W120
D121
A122
V123
R124
Y125
N126
G127
K128
L129
I130
A131
Y132
P133
I134
A135
V136
E137
A138
L139
S140
L141
I142
Y143
N144
K145
D146
L147
L148
P149

5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

The models were refined using the following method: *molecular dynamics*.

Of the 100 calculated structures, 20 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *target function*.

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

Software name	Classification	Version
CNS	refinement	
CYANA	structure calculation	

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	6
Total number of shifts	4726
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	4726
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	13%

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	0.85±0.01	0±0/996 (0.0± 0.0%)	0.64±0.02	0±1/1359 (0.0± 0.0%)
1	B	0.85±0.01	0±0/1017 (0.0± 0.0%)	0.62±0.01	0±0/1387 (0.0± 0.0%)
1	C	0.85±0.01	0±0/1004 (0.0± 0.0%)	0.62±0.01	0±0/1369 (0.0± 0.0%)
1	D	0.84±0.02	0±0/996 (0.0± 0.0%)	0.61±0.01	0±0/1358 (0.0± 0.0%)
All	All	0.85	0/80260 (0.0%)	0.62	8/109460 (0.0%)

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(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	56	TYR	CB-CG-CD1	5.63	124.38	121.00	16	6
1	A	61	ARG	NE-CZ-NH2	-5.52	117.54	120.30	6	1
1	A	56	TYR	CB-CG-CD2	-5.02	117.99	121.00	16	1

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
1	A	973	946	944	6±2
1	B	994	971	969	6±2
1	C	981	955	953	5±2
1	D	973	951	949	5±2

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Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes
2	E	0	0	0	0±0
2	F	0	0	0	0±0
All	All	78420	76460	76300	390

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 3.

5 of 201 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:B:25:ALA:HB1	1:B:28:ALA:HB2	0.78	1.54	18	7
1:D:76:CYS:SG	1:D:114:ILE:HG12	0.67	2.30	10	12
1:D:25:ALA:HB1	1:D:28:ALA:HB2	0.63	1.70	2	4
1:A:20:ASP:HB2	1:A:79:GLN:HB2	0.62	1.72	10	2
1:B:25:ALA:CB	1:B:28:ALA:HB2	0.61	2.26	6	9

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	125/155 (81%)	120±2 (96±1%)	5±1 (4±1%)	0±0 (0±0%)	38	78
1	B	128/155 (83%)	121±1 (94±1%)	6±1 (5±1%)	1±1 (1±0%)	26	73
1	C	126/155 (81%)	116±2 (92±2%)	8±2 (6±2%)	2±1 (1±0%)	17	64
1	D	125/155 (81%)	120±2 (96±1%)	5±2 (4±2%)	0±0 (0±0%)	50	82
2	E	0	-	-	-	-	
2	F	0	-	-	-	-	
All	All	10080/14080 (72%)	9525 (94%)	493 (5%)	62 (1%)	29	74

5 of 10 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	C	9	MET	20

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	B	9	MET	14
1	A	53	ASP	8
1	C	69	GLY	8
1	D	9	MET	4

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	107/132 (81%)	103±2 (96±2%)	4±2 (4±2%)	34	82
1	B	109/132 (83%)	105±2 (96±1%)	4±2 (4±1%)	35	83
1	C	108/132 (82%)	105±2 (97±2%)	3±2 (3±2%)	43	88
1	D	107/132 (81%)	104±1 (97±1%)	3±1 (3±1%)	42	88
2	E	0	-	-	-	
2	F	0	-	-	-	
All	All	8620/12000 (72%)	8309 (96%)	311 (4%)	38	86

5 of 84 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	60	LEU	20
1	C	117	MET	20
1	D	60	LEU	20
1	B	60	LEU	16
1	D	90	GLU	15

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 (i)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 13% for the well-defined parts and 14% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_list_1*

7.1.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	1049
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1049
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	139	0.25 ± 0.13	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	128	0.85 ± 0.17	Should be checked
$^{13}C'$	137	0.29 ± 0.10	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	133	-1.15 ± 0.27	Should be applied

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 13%, i.e. 893 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	459/2492 (18%)	112/1008 (11%)	235/1008 (23%)	112/476 (24%)
Sidechain	369/3667 (10%)	204/2403 (8%)	165/1152 (14%)	0/112 (0%)

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	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Aromatic	65/576 (11%)	33/280 (12%)	31/276 (11%)	1/20 (5%)
Overall	893/6735 (13%)	349/3691 (9%)	431/2436 (18%)	113/608 (19%)

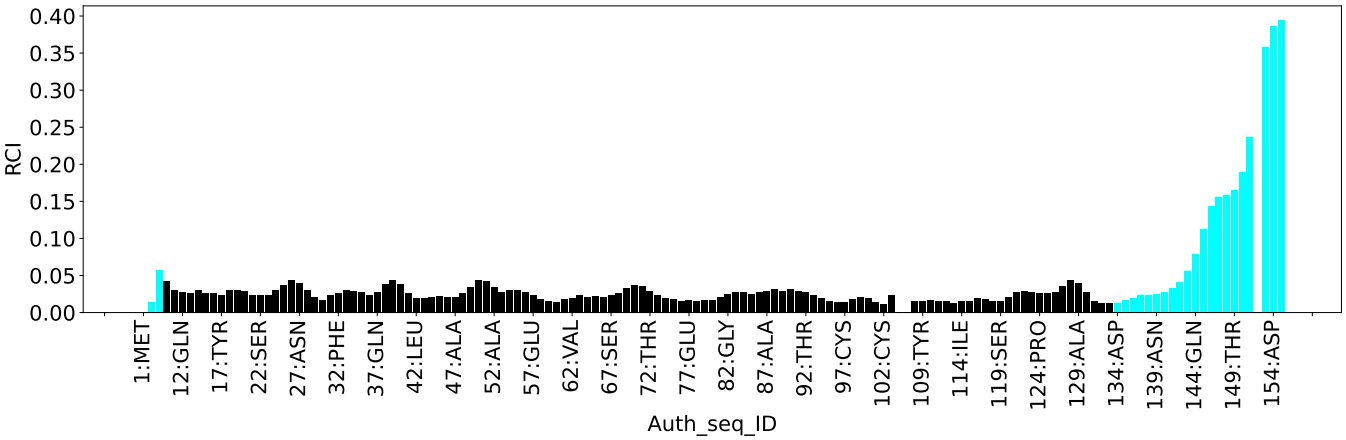
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

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:



7.2 Chemical shift list 2

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_list_2*

7.2.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	1044
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1044
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.2.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	140	0.28 ± 0.06	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	126	0.79 ± 0.20	Should be checked
$^{13}C'$	135	0.26 ± 0.08	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	132	-1.09 ± 0.25	Should be applied

7.2.3 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 13%, i.e. 888 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	456/2492 (18%)	111/1008 (11%)	234/1008 (23%)	111/476 (23%)
Sidechain	367/3667 (10%)	204/2403 (8%)	163/1152 (14%)	0/112 (0%)
Aromatic	65/576 (11%)	33/280 (12%)	31/276 (11%)	1/20 (5%)
Overall	888/6735 (13%)	348/3691 (9%)	428/2436 (18%)	112/608 (18%)

7.2.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

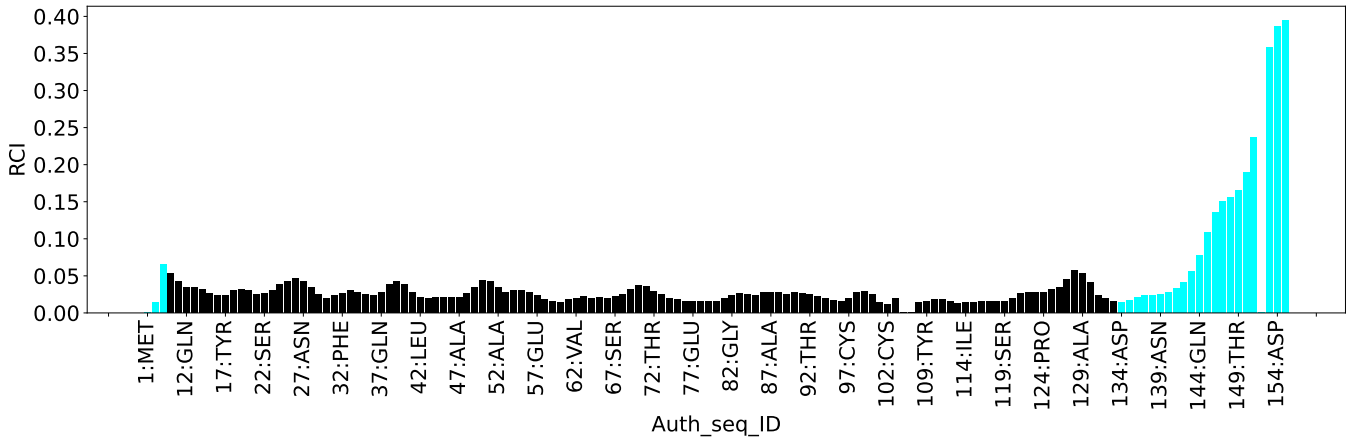
There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.2.5 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:



7.3 Chemical shift list 3

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_list_3*

7.3.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	1044
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1044
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.3.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	140	0.28 ± 0.08	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	126	0.77 ± 0.14	Should be checked
$^{13}C'$	135	0.26 ± 0.11	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	132	-1.09 ± 0.28	Should be applied

7.3.3 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 13%, i.e. 888 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	456/2492 (18%)	111/1008 (11%)	234/1008 (23%)	111/476 (23%)
Sidechain	367/3667 (10%)	204/2403 (8%)	163/1152 (14%)	0/112 (0%)
Aromatic	65/576 (11%)	33/280 (12%)	31/276 (11%)	1/20 (5%)
Overall	888/6735 (13%)	348/3691 (9%)	428/2436 (18%)	112/608 (18%)

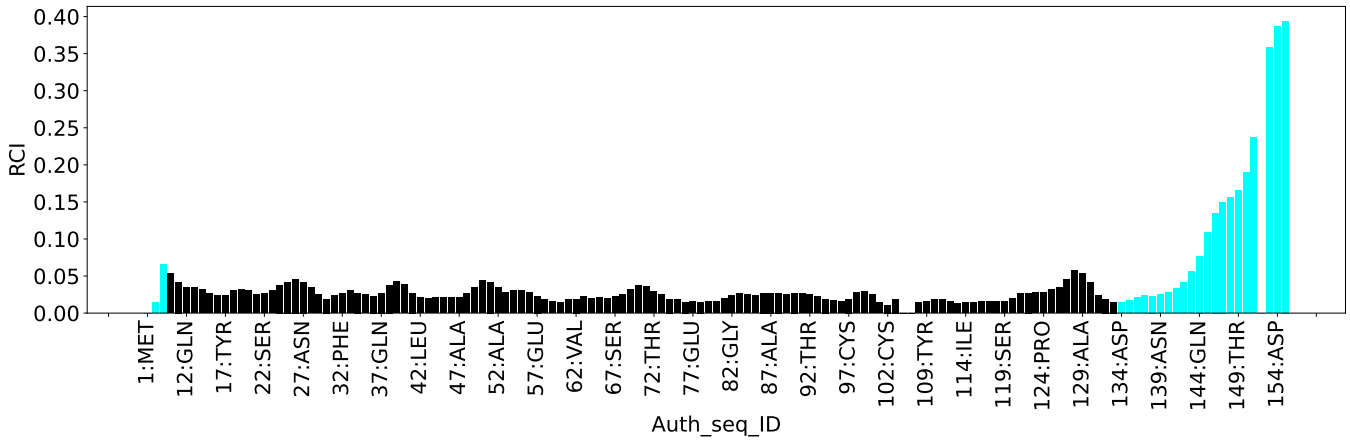
7.3.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.3.5 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:



7.4 Chemical shift list 4

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_list_4*

7.4.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	1049
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1049
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.4.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	139	0.25 ± 0.17	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	128	0.84 ± 0.11	Should be checked
$^{13}C'$	137	0.29 ± 0.17	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	133	-1.15 ± 0.13	Should be applied

7.4.3 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 13%, i.e. 893 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	459/2492 (18%)	112/1008 (11%)	235/1008 (23%)	112/476 (24%)
Sidechain	369/3667 (10%)	204/2403 (8%)	165/1152 (14%)	0/112 (0%)
Aromatic	65/576 (11%)	33/280 (12%)	31/276 (11%)	1/20 (5%)
Overall	893/6735 (13%)	349/3691 (9%)	431/2436 (18%)	113/608 (19%)

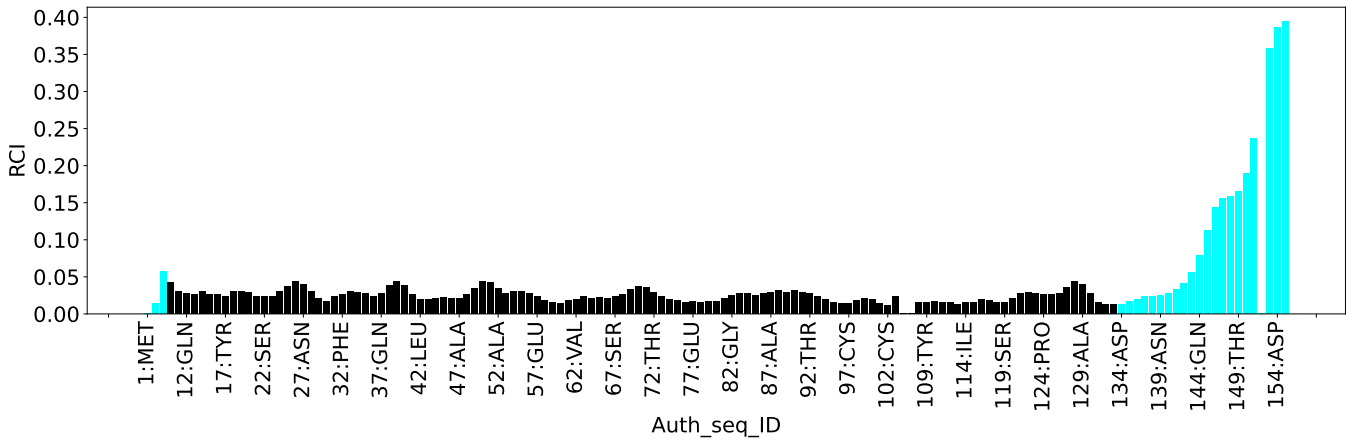
7.4.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.4.5 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:



7.5 Chemical shift list 5

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_5*

7.5.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	270
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	270
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.5.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	40	-0.51 ± 0.14	Should be checked
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	39	0.54 ± 0.28	None needed (imprecise)
$^{13}C'$	35	-0.44 ± 0.15	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	34	-1.16 ± 0.29	Should be applied

7.5.3 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 0%, i.e. 8 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	4/2492 (0%)	1/1008 (0%)	2/1008 (0%)	1/476 (0%)
Sidechain	4/3667 (0%)	3/2403 (0%)	1/1152 (0%)	0/112 (0%)
Aromatic	0/576 (0%)	0/280 (0%)	0/276 (0%)	0/20 (0%)
Overall	8/6735 (0%)	4/3691 (0%)	3/2436 (0%)	1/608 (0%)

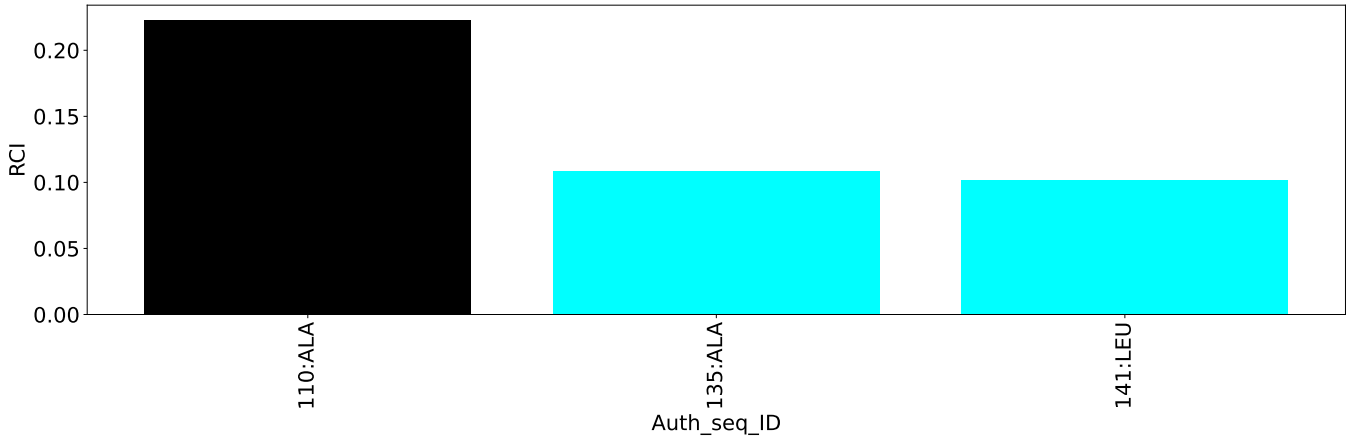
7.5.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

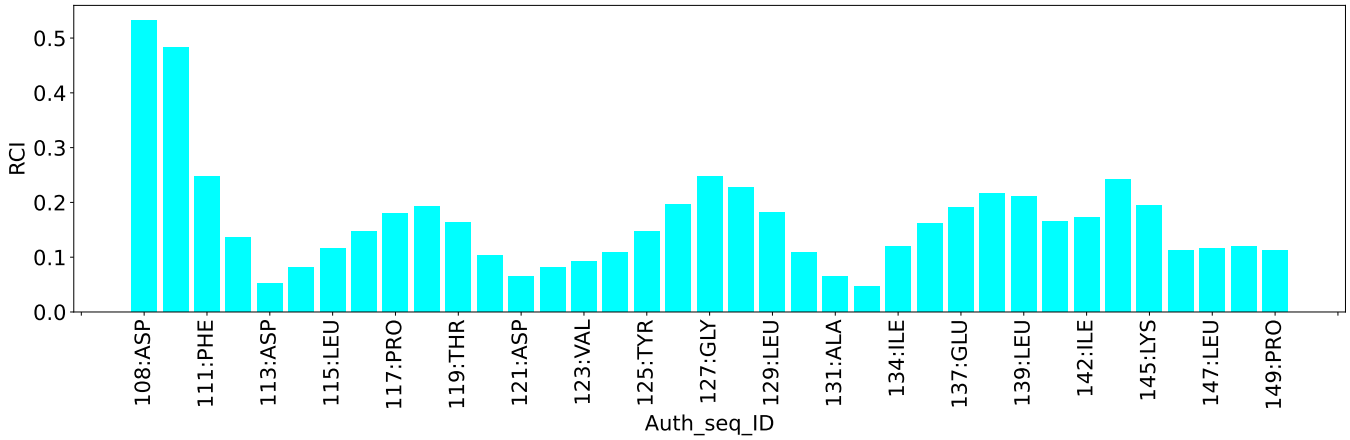
7.5.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots (i)

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:



Random coil index (RCI) for chain E:



7.6 Chemical shift list 6

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chemical_shift_6*

7.6.1 Bookkeeping (i)

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	270
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	270
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.6.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction ± precision, *ppm*	Suggested action
$^{13}C_{\alpha}$	40	-0.50 ± 0.17	Should be checked
$^{13}C_{\beta}$	39	0.52 ± 0.31	None needed (imprecise)
$^{13}C'$	35	-0.43 ± 0.23	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	34	-1.15 ± 0.37	Should be applied

7.6.3 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 0%, i.e. 8 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 6735. 0 out of 81 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	4/2492 (0%)	1/1008 (0%)	2/1008 (0%)	1/476 (0%)
Sidechain	4/3667 (0%)	3/2403 (0%)	1/1152 (0%)	0/112 (0%)
Aromatic	0/576 (0%)	0/280 (0%)	0/276 (0%)	0/20 (0%)
Overall	8/6735 (0%)	4/3691 (0%)	3/2436 (0%)	1/608 (0%)

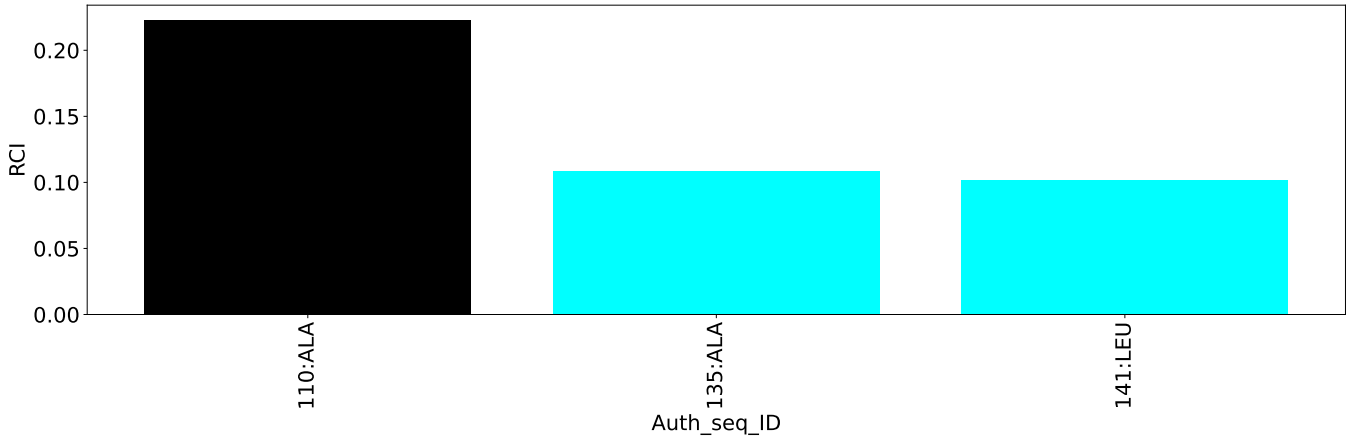
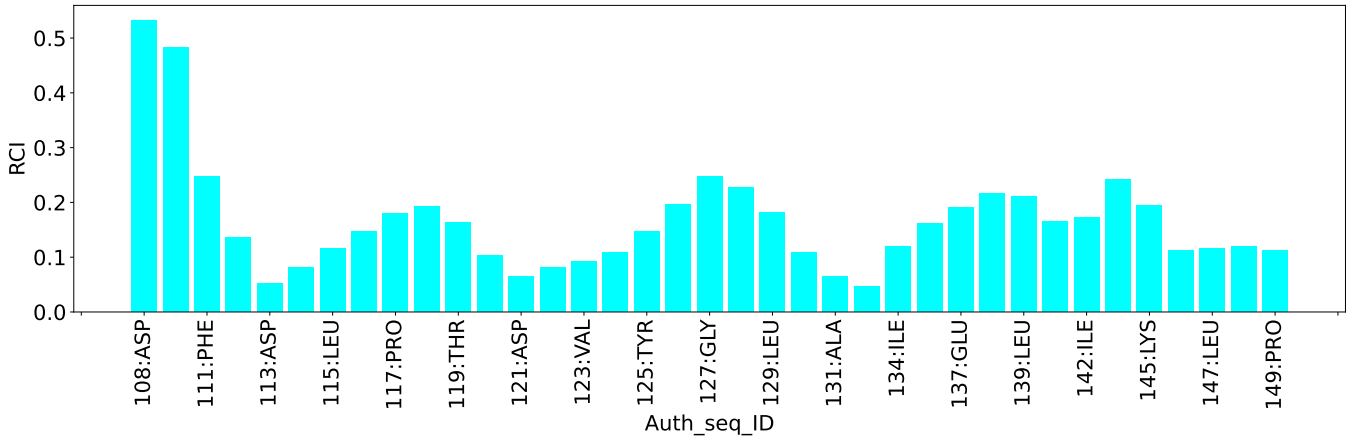
7.6.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

7.6.5 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:



Random coil index (RCI) for chain E: