Full wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Report (i)

May 28, 2020 – 11:29 pm BST

PDB ID	:	2M1D
Title	:	Biosynthetic engineered B28K-B29P human insulin monomer structure in in water/acetonitrile solutions.
Authors	:	Bocian, W.; Kozerski, L.
Deposited on	:	2012-11-26

This is a Full wwPDB NMR Structure Validation 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 following versions of software and data (see references (1)) were used in the production of this report:

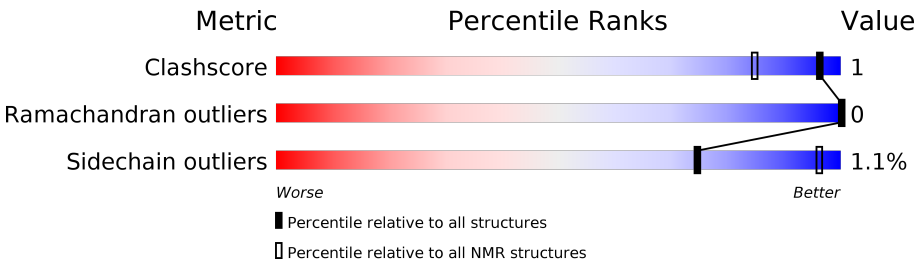
Cyrange	:	Kirchner and Güntert (2011)
NmrClust	:	Kelley et al. (1996)
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
ShiftChecker	:	2.11
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.11

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 47%.

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	21	90% 10%
2	B	30	63% • 33%

2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 20 models. Model 2 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *fewest violations*.

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:2-A:20, B:5-B:24 (39)	0.20	2

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 7 single-model clusters were found.

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

3 Entry composition (i)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 786 atoms, of which 381 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Insulin.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
1	A	21	312	99	149	25	35	4	0

- Molecule 2 is a protein called Insulin.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
2	B	30	474	158	232	40	42	2	0

There are 2 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
B	28	LYS	PRO	ENGINEERED MUTATION	UNP P01308
B	29	PRO	LYS	ENGINEERED MUTATION	UNP P01308

4 Residue-property plots (i)

4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

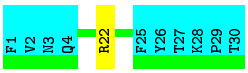
These plots are provided for all protein, RNA and DNA chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for which they contain 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: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



4.2 Scores per residue for each member of the ensemble

Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

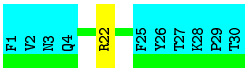
4.2.1 Score per residue for model 1

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



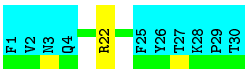
4.2.2 Score per residue for model 2 (medoid)

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

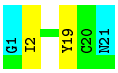
Chain B:



4.2.3 Score per residue for model 3

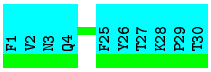
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



4.2.4 Score per residue for model 4

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:

4.2.5 Score per residue for model 5

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

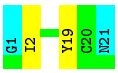
- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:

4.2.6 Score per residue for model 6

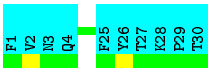
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: Insulin

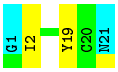
Chain B:



4.2.7 Score per residue for model 7

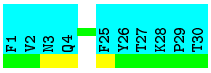
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



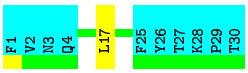
4.2.8 Score per residue for model 8

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 90% 10%

- Molecule 2: Insulin

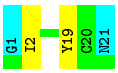
Chain B: 63% • 33%



4.2.9 Score per residue for model 9

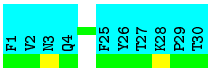
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 81% 10% 10%



- Molecule 2: Insulin

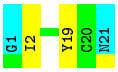
Chain B: 67% 33%



4.2.10 Score per residue for model 10

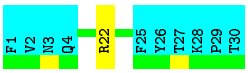
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 81% 10% 10%



- Molecule 2: Insulin

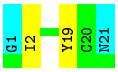
Chain B: 63% • 33%



4.2.11 Score per residue for model 11

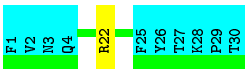
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



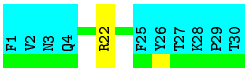
4.2.12 Score per residue for model 12

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



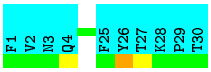
4.2.13 Score per residue for model 13

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



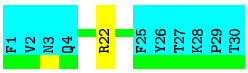
4.2.14 Score per residue for model 14

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 90% 10%

- Molecule 2: Insulin

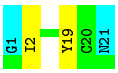
Chain B: 63% • 33%



4.2.15 Score per residue for model 15

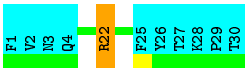
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 81% 10% 10%



- Molecule 2: Insulin

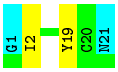
Chain B: 63% • 33%



4.2.16 Score per residue for model 16

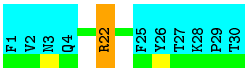
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 81% 10% 10%



- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B: 63% • 33%



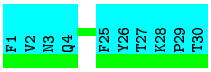
4.2.17 Score per residue for model 17

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 90% 10%

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B: 67% 33%



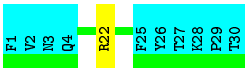
4.2.18 Score per residue for model 18

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 86% 5% 10%

- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B: 63% • 33%



4.2.19 Score per residue for model 19

- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A: 90% 10%

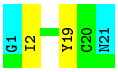
- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B: 63% • 33%

4.2.20 Score per residue for model 20

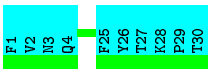
- Molecule 1: Insulin

Chain A:



- Molecule 2: Insulin

Chain B:



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

The models were refined using the following method: *torsion angle dynamics, DGSA-distance geometry simulated annealing.*

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
AMBER	refinement	11
AMBER	structure solution	11
CYANA	refinement	2.1

The following table shows chemical shift validation statistics as aggregates over all chemical shift files. Detailed validation can be found in section 6 of this report.

Chemical shift file(s)	input_cs.cif
Number of chemical shift lists	2
Total number of shifts	341
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	341
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	47%

No validations of the models with respect to experimental NMR restraints is performed at this time.

COVALENT-GEOMETRY INFOmissingINFO

5.1 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	150	138	138	0±0
All	All	6060	5680	5680	9

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 1.

All unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:A:2:ILE:HD12	1:A:19:TYR:CD2	0.54	2.37	20	5
1:A:2:ILE:HD13	1:A:19:TYR:CD2	0.48	2.44	11	4

5.2 Torsion angles (i)

5.2.1 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	19/21 (90%)	19±0 (99±2%)	0±0 (1±2%)	0±0 (0±0%)	100	100
2	B	20/30 (67%)	20±1 (98±3%)	0±1 (2±3%)	0±0 (0±0%)	100	100
All	All	780/1020 (76%)	768 (98%)	12 (2%)	0 (0%)	100	100

There are no Ramachandran outliers.

5.2.2 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	19/20 (95%)	19±0 (99±2%)	0±0 (1±2%)	82	97
2	B	16/26 (62%)	16±0 (98±3%)	0±0 (2±3%)	64	94
All	All	700/920 (76%)	692 (99%)	8 (1%)	74	96

All 5 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)
2	B	22	ARG	4
1	A	6	CYS	1

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	13	LEU	1
1	A	11	CYS	1
2	B	17	LEU	1

5.2.3 RNA (i)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

5.3 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains (i)

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

5.4 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no carbohydrates in this entry.

5.5 Ligand geometry (i)

There are no ligands in this entry.

5.6 Other polymers (i)

There are no such molecules in this entry.

5.7 Polymer linkage issues (i)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

6 Chemical shift validation (i)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 47% for the well-defined parts and 46% for the entire structure.

6.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: input_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chem_shift_list_2*

6.1.1 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	137
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	137
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

6.1.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

6.1.3 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 23%, i.e. 106 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 456. 0 out of 9 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}**H**	^{13}**C**	^{15}**N**
Backbone	38/195 (19%)	38/78 (49%)	0/78 (0%)	0/39 (0%)
Sidechain	60/214 (28%)	60/125 (48%)	0/83 (0%)	0/6 (0%)
Aromatic	8/47 (17%)	8/25 (32%)	0/20 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
Overall	106/456 (23%)	106/228 (46%)	0/181 (0%)	0/47 (0%)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the full structure. The overall completeness is 19%, i.e. 113 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 609. 0 out of 10 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	41/253 (16%)	41/101 (41%)	0/102 (0%)	0/50 (0%)
Sidechain	64/283 (23%)	64/166 (39%)	0/107 (0%)	0/10 (0%)
Aromatic	8/73 (11%)	8/39 (21%)	0/32 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
Overall	113/609 (19%)	113/306 (37%)	0/241 (0%)	0/62 (0%)

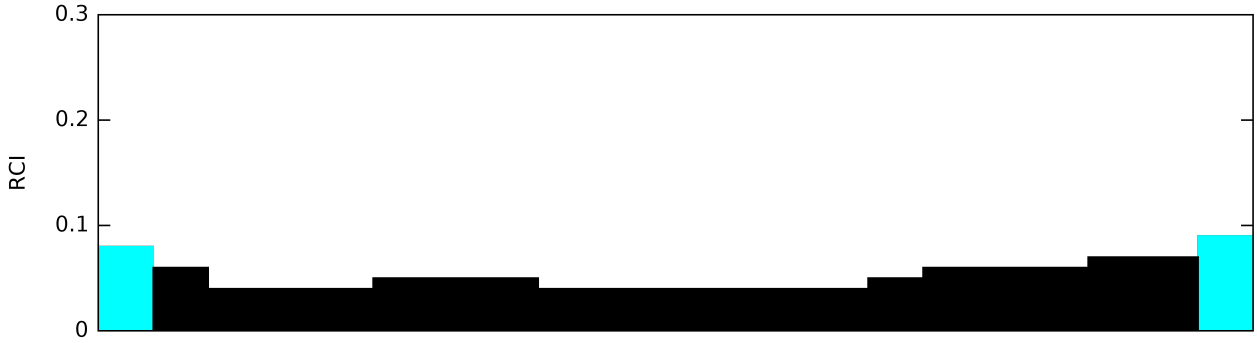
6.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

6.1.5 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.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:



6.2 Chemical shift list 2

File name: input_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chem_shift_list_2_dup*

6.2.1 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	204
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	204

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

6.2.2 Chemical shift referencing (i)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

6.2.3 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 23%, i.e. 107 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 456. 0 out of 9 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	40/195 (21%)	40/78 (51%)	0/78 (0%)	0/39 (0%)
Sidechain	55/214 (26%)	55/125 (44%)	0/83 (0%)	0/6 (0%)
Aromatic	12/47 (26%)	12/25 (48%)	0/20 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
Overall	107/456 (23%)	107/228 (47%)	0/181 (0%)	0/47 (0%)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the full structure. The overall completeness is 27%, i.e. 167 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 609. 0 out of 10 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

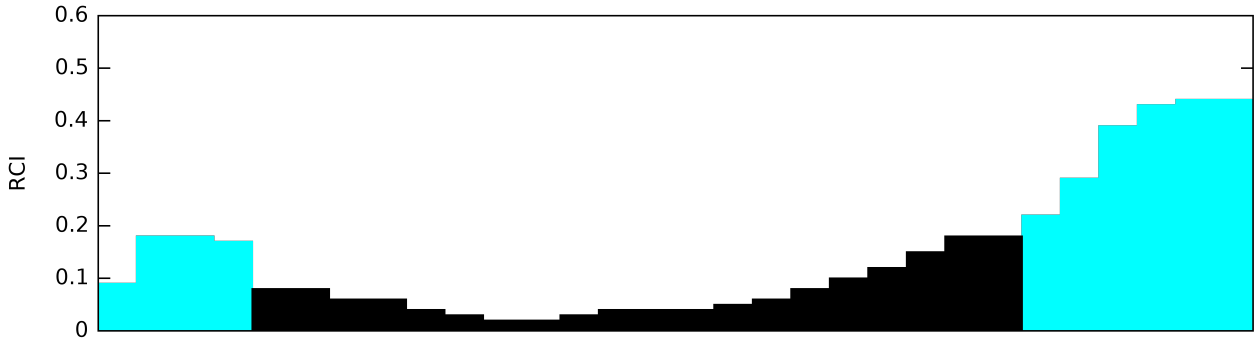
	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	58/253 (23%)	58/101 (57%)	0/102 (0%)	0/50 (0%)
Sidechain	86/283 (30%)	86/166 (52%)	0/107 (0%)	0/10 (0%)
Aromatic	23/73 (32%)	23/39 (59%)	0/32 (0%)	0/2 (0%)
Overall	167/609 (27%)	167/306 (55%)	0/241 (0%)	0/62 (0%)

6.2.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

6.2.5 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.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain B: