



wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

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PDB ID : 2MC6
BMRB ID : 19429
Title : A bacteriophage transcription regulator inhibits bacterial transcription initiation by sigma-factor displacement
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Deposited on : 2013-08-15

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 ⓘ 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 ⓘ](#)) 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

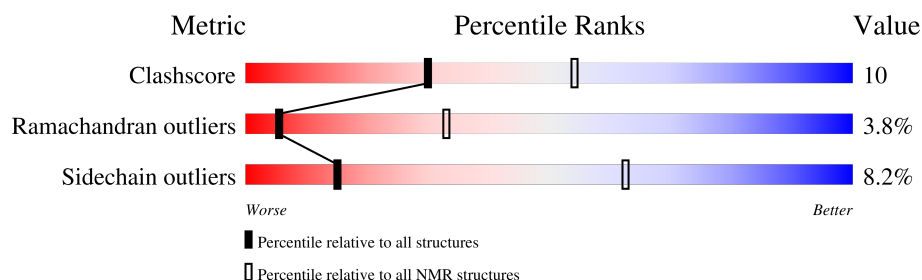
1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

SOLUTION NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 73%.

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 $\leq 5\%$

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	73	<div> <div style="width: 68%; background-color: green;"></div> <div style="width: 27%; background-color: yellow;"></div> <div style="width: 5%; background-color: orange;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: red;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: cyan;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: grey;"></div> </div> <div>68% 27% .</div>
2	B	10	<div> <div style="width: 70%; background-color: green;"></div> <div style="width: 30%; background-color: yellow;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: orange;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: red;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: cyan;"></div> <div style="width: 0%; background-color: grey;"></div> </div> <div>70% 30%</div>

2 Ensemble composition and analysis ⓘ

This entry contains 1 models. Identification of well-defined residues and clustering analysis are not possible.

3 Entry composition [i](#)

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 1304 atoms, of which 641 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called RNA polymerase inhibitor p7.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	73	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			1128	360	551	96	120	1	

- Molecule 2 is a protein called DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta'.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
2	B	10	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			176	55	90	14	16	1	

4 Residue-property plots [i](#)

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: RNA polymerase inhibitor p7

Chain A:  68% 27% .



- Molecule 2: DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta'

Chain B:  70% 30%



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *distance geometry, simulated annealing*.

Of the 20 calculated structures, 1 were deposited, based on the following criterion: ?.

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

Software name	Classification	Version
ARIA	structure solution	
ARIA	refinement	

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	2
Total number of shifts	819
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	819
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	73%

6 Model quality [i](#)

6.1 Standard geometry [i](#)

There are no covalent bond-length or bond-angle outliers.

There are no bond-length outliers.

There are no bond-angle outliers.

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	577	551	551	12
2	B	86	90	90	3
All	All	663	641	641	13

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 10.

5 of 13 clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)
1:A:47:ASP:O	1:A:50:PHE:HB3	0.54	2.02
1:A:41:ARG:HA	1:A:44:TYR:CD2	0.53	2.39
1:A:17:GLN:HB2	1:A:50:PHE:CE1	0.51	2.41
1:A:44:TYR:CZ	1:A:53:GLU:HG2	0.48	2.43
2:B:5:LEU:O	2:B:5:LEU:HD13	0.47	2.09

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	71/73 (97%)	57 (80%)	11 (15%)	3 (4%)	5	30
2	B	8/10 (80%)	5 (62%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)	100	100
All	All	79/83 (95%)	62 (78%)	14 (18%)	3 (4%)	5	33

All 3 Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	8	SER
1	A	18	ARG
1	A	65	LYS

6.3.2 Protein sidechains ⓘ

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	63/63 (100%)	58 (92%)	5 (8%)	16	63
2	B	10/10 (100%)	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	11	56
All	All	73/73 (100%)	67 (92%)	6 (8%)	15	62

5 of 6 residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	21	VAL
1	A	58	LEU
1	A	60	ARG
1	A	64	ILE
1	A	67	LEU

6.3.3 RNA ⓘ

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 73% for the well-defined parts and 73% 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	752
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	752
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	7

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction \pm precision, ppm	Suggested action
$^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$	65	0.24 ± 0.13	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}_\beta$	59	-0.04 ± 0.21	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}'$	64	0.28 ± 0.14	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)
^{15}N	63	-0.49 ± 0.62	None needed (< 0.5 ppm)

7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 67%, i.e. 752 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1121. 0 out of 16 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^1H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	326/420 (78%)	134/172 (78%)	129/166 (78%)	63/82 (77%)
Sidechain	362/612 (59%)	242/393 (62%)	119/193 (62%)	1/26 (4%)

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	Total	¹ H	¹³ C	¹⁵ N
Aromatic	64/89 (72%)	33/43 (77%)	31/45 (69%)	0/1 (0%)
Overall	752/1121 (67%)	409/608 (67%)	279/404 (69%)	64/109 (59%)

7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

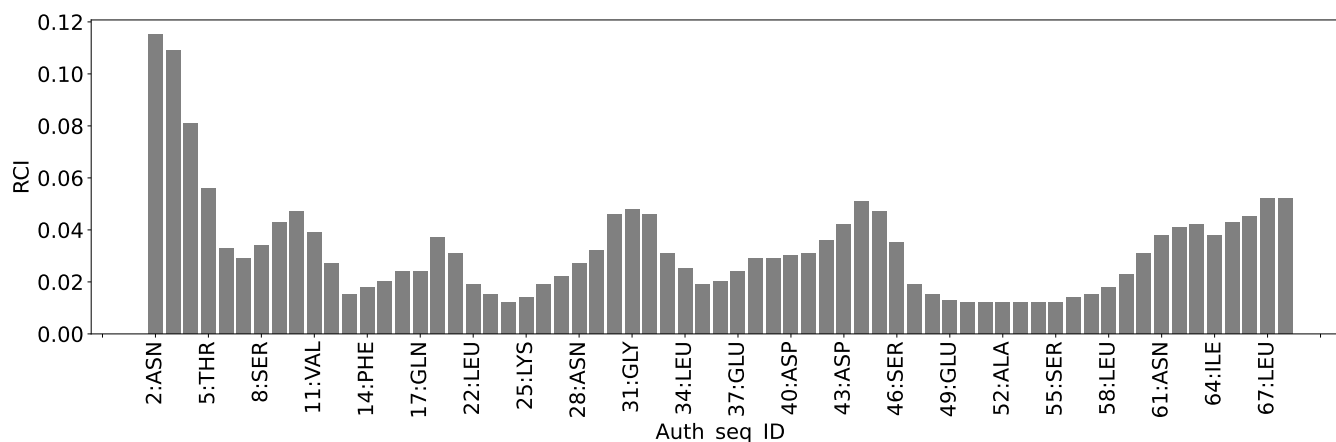
The following table lists the statistically unusual chemical shifts. These are statistical measures, and large deviations from the mean do not necessarily imply incorrect assignments. Molecules containing paramagnetic centres or hemes are expected to give rise to anomalous chemical shifts.

List Id	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift, ppm	Expected range, ppm	Z-score
1	A	16	SER	HB2	1.93	2.61 – 5.13	-7.7
1	A	15	GLY	HA3	6.03	2.08 – 5.71	5.9
1	A	16	SER	HB3	2.30	2.49 – 5.20	-5.7
1	A	54	VAL	HG21	-0.75	-0.58 – 2.19	-5.6
1	A	54	VAL	HG22	-0.75	-0.58 – 2.19	-5.6
1	A	54	VAL	HG23	-0.75	-0.58 – 2.19	-5.6
1	A	37	GLU	HB2	0.89	1.00 – 3.05	-5.5

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_chem_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	67
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	67
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](#)

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

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 6%, i.e. 67 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1121. 0 out of 16 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	¹ H	¹³ C	¹⁵ N
Backbone	19/420 (5%)	15/172 (9%)	2/166 (1%)	2/82 (2%)
Sidechain	43/612 (7%)	35/393 (9%)	8/193 (4%)	0/26 (0%)
Aromatic	5/89 (6%)	5/43 (12%)	0/45 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
Overall	67/1121 (6%)	55/608 (9%)	10/404 (2%)	2/109 (2%)

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 B:

