Full wwPDB X-ray Structure Validation Report (i)

Nov 9, 2021 – 10:07 am GMT

PDB ID	:	7P8Z
Title	:	Short wilavidin biotin complex
Authors	:	Avraham, O.; Livnah, O.
Deposited on	:	2021-07-23
Resolution	:	1.67 Å(reported)

This is a Full wwPDB X-ray 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/XrayValidationReportHelp
with specific help available everywhere you see the (i) symbol.

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

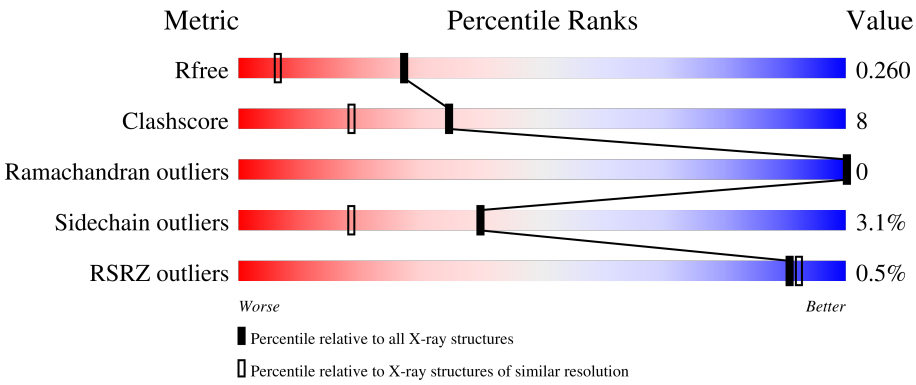
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Mogul	:	1.8.4 (270009), CSD as541be (2020)
Xtriage (Phenix)	:	1.13
EDS	:	2.23.2
buster-report	:	1.1.7 (2018)
Percentile statistics	:	20191225.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 25th 2019)
Refmac	:	5.8.0267
CCP4	:	7.1.010 (Gargrove)
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.23.2

1 Overall quality at a glance (i)

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:
X-RAY DIFFRACTION

The reported resolution of this entry is 1.67 Å.

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)	Similar resolution (#Entries, resolution range(Å))
R_{free}	130704	6780 (1.70-1.66)
Clashscore	141614	7310 (1.70-1.66)
Ramachandran outliers	138981	7173 (1.70-1.66)
Sidechain outliers	138945	7172 (1.70-1.66)
RSRZ outliers	127900	6661 (1.70-1.66)

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the electron density. The red, orange, yellow and green segments of the lower bar indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for >=3, 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria respectively. 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% The upper red bar (where present) indicates the fraction of residues that have poor fit to the electron density. The numeric value is given above the bar.

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	119	% 74% 13% • 10%
1	B	119	% 76% 12% • 10%
1	C	119	78% 10% • 10%
1	D	119	78% 10% • 10%

The following table lists non-polymeric compounds, carbohydrate monomers and non-standard

residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains that are outliers for geometric or electron-density-fit criteria:

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Chirality	Geometry	Clashes	Electron density
6	PEG	D	202	-	-	X	-

2 Entry composition (i)

There are 9 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 3622 atoms, of which 0 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

In the tables below, the ZeroOcc column contains the number of atoms modelled with zero occupancy, the AltConf column contains the number of residues with at least one atom in alternate conformation and the Trace column contains the number of residues modelled with at most 2 atoms.

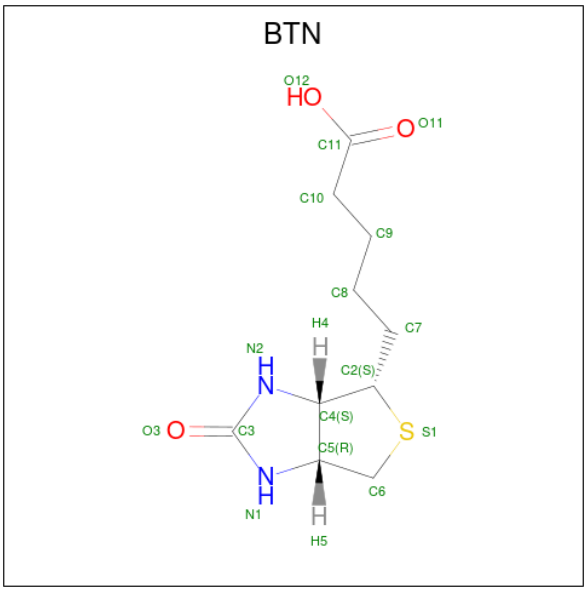
- Molecule 1 is a protein called Wilavidin.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					ZeroOcc	AltConf	Trace
			Total	C	N	O	S			
1	A	107	829	530	130	167	2	0	1	0
1	B	107	823	526	129	166	2	0	0	0
1	C	107	829	529	130	168	2	0	1	0
1	D	107	833	533	129	169	2	0	3	0

There are 4 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

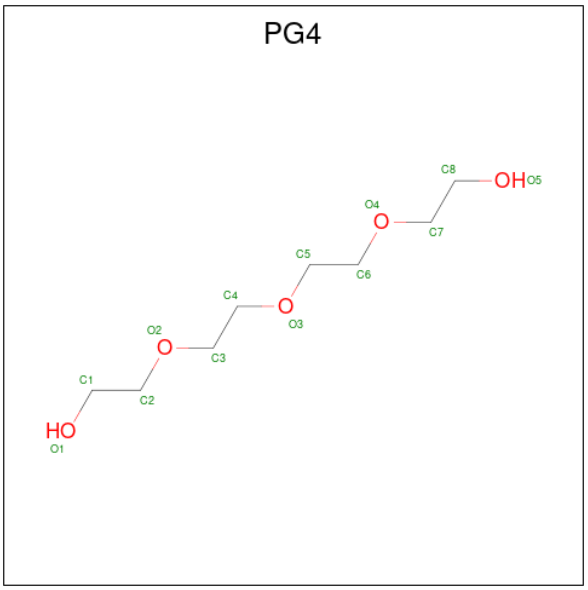
Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	0	MET	-	initiating methionine	UNP A0A3A4VWA2
B	0	MET	-	initiating methionine	UNP A0A3A4VWA2
C	0	MET	-	initiating methionine	UNP A0A3A4VWA2
D	0	MET	-	initiating methionine	UNP A0A3A4VWA2

- Molecule 2 is BIOTIN (three-letter code: BTN) (formula: $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_3S$) (labeled as "Ligand of Interest" by depositor).



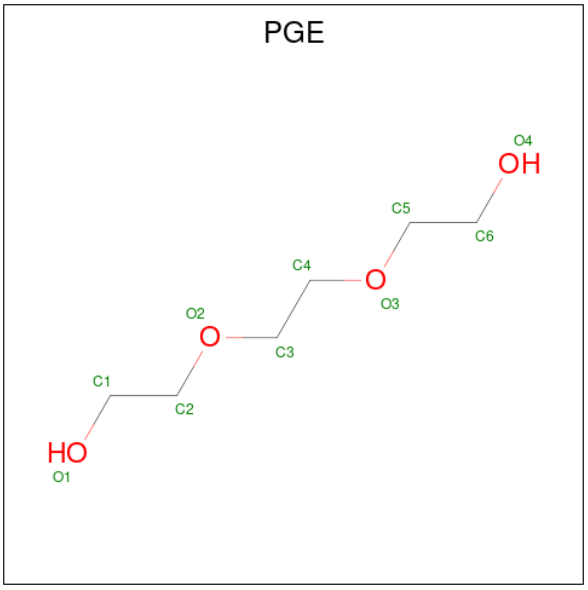
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	N	O	S		
2	A	1	16	10	2	3	1	0	0
			Total	C	N	O	S		
2	B	1	16	10	2	3	1	0	0
			Total	C	N	O	S		
2	C	1	16	10	2	3	1	0	0
			Total	C	N	O	S		
2	D	1	16	10	2	3	1	0	0

- Molecule 3 is TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL (three-letter code: PG4) (formula: $C_8H_{18}O_5$).



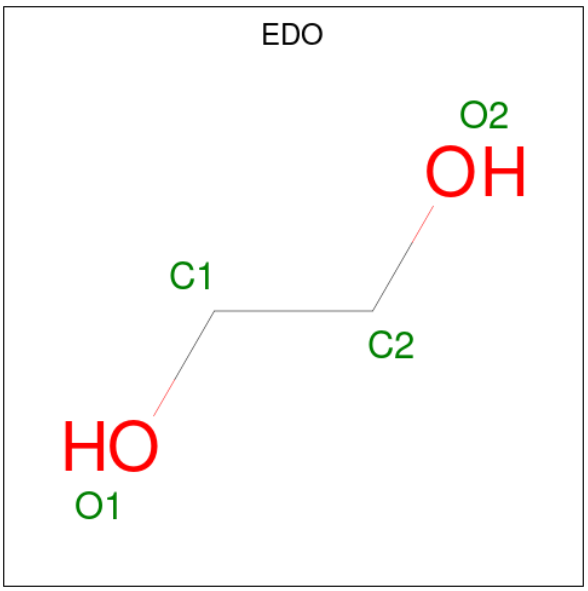
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms			ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	O		
3	A	1	13	8	5	0	0

- Molecule 4 is TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL (three-letter code: PGE) (formula: $C_6H_{14}O_4$).



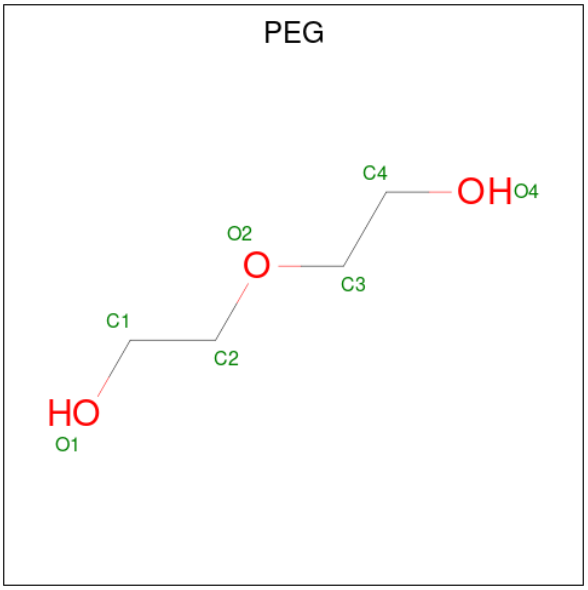
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms			ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	O		
4	A	1	10	6	4	0	0

- Molecule 5 is 1,2-ETHANEDIOL (three-letter code: EDO) (formula: $C_2H_6O_2$).



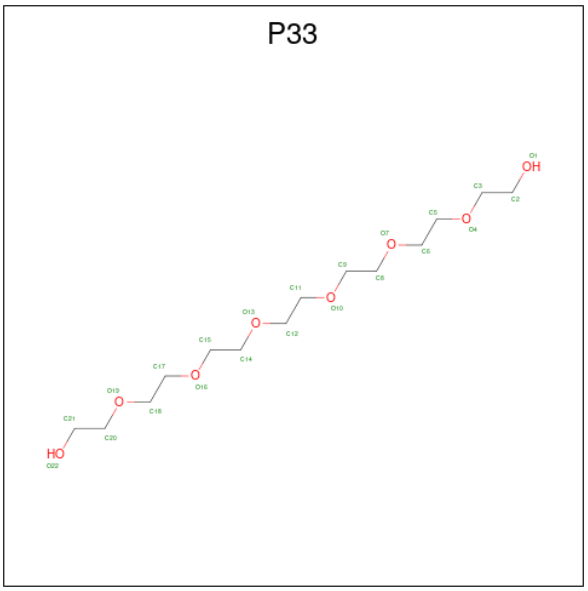
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms			ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	O		
5	B	1	4	2	2	0	0
			Total	C	O		
5	B	1	4	2	2	0	0

- Molecule 6 is DI(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHER (three-letter code: PEG) (formula: $C_4H_{10}O_3$).



Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms			ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	O		
6	B	1	7	4	3	0	0
			Total	C	O		
6	D	1	7	4	3	0	0

- Molecule 7 is 3,6,9,12,15,18-HEXAOXAICOSANE-1,20-DIOL (three-letter code: P33) (formula: $C_{14}H_{30}O_8$).



Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms	ZeroOcc	AltConf
7	C	1	Total C O 22 14 8	0	0
7	D	1	Total C O 22 14 8	0	0

- Molecule 8 is SODIUM ION (three-letter code: NA) (formula: Na).

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms	ZeroOcc	AltConf
8	C	1	Total Na 1 1	0	0
8	D	1	Total Na 1 1	0	0

- Molecule 9 is water.

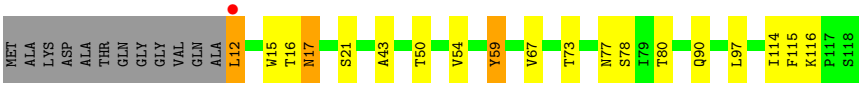
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms	ZeroOcc	AltConf
9	A	44	Total O 44 44	0	0
9	B	39	Total O 39 39	0	0
9	C	17	Total O 17 17	0	0
9	D	53	Total O 53 53	0	0

3 Residue-property plots (i)

These plots are drawn for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic for a chain summarises the proportions of the various outlier classes displayed in the second graphic. The second graphic shows the sequence view annotated by issues in geometry and electron density. Residues are color-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. A red dot above a residue indicates a poor fit to the electron density (RSRZ > 2). Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outlier are shown as a green connector. Residues present in the sample, but not in the model, are shown in grey.

• Molecule 1: Wilavidin

Chain A:

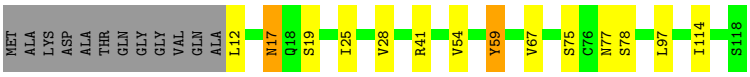


• Molecule 1: Wilavidin

Chain B:

• Molecule 1: Wilavidin

Chain C:



• Molecule 1: Wilavidin

Chain D:

4 Data and refinement statistics (i)

Property	Value	Source
Space group	P 21 21 2	Depositor
Cell constants a, b, c, α, β, γ	89.56Å 67.38Å 77.79Å 90.00° 90.00° 90.00°	Depositor
Resolution (Å)	77.79 – 1.67 77.79 – 1.67	Depositor EDS
% Data completeness (in resolution range)	99.4 (77.79-1.67) 99.4 (77.79-1.67)	Depositor EDS
R_{merge}	0.11	Depositor
R_{sym}	(Not available)	Depositor
$< I/\sigma(I) >$ [1]	3.09 (at 1.66Å)	Xtriage
Refinement program	REFMAC 5.8.0238	Depositor
R, R_{free}	0.189 , 0.251 0.203 , 0.260	Depositor DCC
R_{free} test set	2766 reflections (4.99%)	wwPDB-VP
Wilson B-factor (Å^2)	13.7	Xtriage
Anisotropy	0.732	Xtriage
Bulk solvent k_{sol}(e/Å^3), B_{sol}(Å^2)	(Not available) , (Not available)	EDS
L-test for twinning[2]	$< \|L\| > = 0.57$, $< L^2 > = 0.41$	Xtriage
Estimated twinning fraction	No twinning to report.	Xtriage
F_o,F_c correlation	0.96	EDS
Total number of atoms	3622	wwPDB-VP
Average B, all atoms (Å^2)	18.0	wwPDB-VP

Xtriage's analysis on translational NCS is as follows: *The analyses of the Patterson function reveals a significant off-origin peak that is 59.88 % of the origin peak, indicating pseudo-translational symmetry. The chance of finding a peak of this or larger height randomly in a structure without pseudo-translational symmetry is equal to 1.6521e-05. The detected translational NCS is most likely also responsible for the elevated intensity ratio.*

[1]Intensities estimated from amplitudes.

[2]Theoretical values of $< |L| >$, $< L^2 >$ for acentric reflections are 0.5, 0.333 respectively for untwinned datasets, and 0.375, 0.2 for perfectly twinned datasets.

5 Model quality (i)

5.1 Standard geometry (i)

Bond lengths and bond angles in the following residue types are not validated in this section: PG4, NA, BTN, PGE, P33, EDO, PEG

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 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	0.87	0/856	1.02	0/1174
1	B	0.86	0/847	0.99	0/1162
1	C	0.84	0/853	1.04	1/1170 (0.1%)
1	D	0.82	0/866	1.03	2/1188 (0.2%)
All	All	0.85	0/3422	1.02	3/4694 (0.1%)

There are no bond length outliers.

All (3) bond angle outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})
1	D	41	ARG	NE-CZ-NH2	-7.80	116.40	120.30
1	C	41	ARG	NE-CZ-NH2	-6.63	116.99	120.30
1	D	41	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	5.58	123.09	120.30

There are no chirality outliers.

There are no planarity outliers.

5.2 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 the 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 within the asymmetric unit, whereas Symm-Clashes lists symmetry-related clashes.

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
1	A	829	0	775	15	0
1	B	823	0	767	18	0
1	C	829	0	771	12	0
1	D	833	0	784	16	0

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
2	A	16	0	15	0	0
2	B	16	0	15	0	0
2	C	16	0	15	0	0
2	D	16	0	15	0	0
3	A	13	0	18	1	0
4	A	10	0	14	2	0
5	B	8	0	12	0	0
6	B	7	0	10	1	0
6	D	7	0	10	4	0
7	C	22	0	29	2	0
7	D	22	0	30	1	0
8	C	1	0	0	0	0
8	D	1	0	0	0	0
9	A	44	0	0	4	0
9	B	39	0	0	0	0
9	C	17	0	0	0	0
9	D	53	0	0	0	0
All	All	3622	0	3280	56	0

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 8.

All (56) close contacts within the same asymmetric unit are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Interatomic distance (Å)	Clash overlap (Å)
1:B:64:THR:OG1	1:D:66[A]:THR:HG21	1.76	0.84
1:D:66[A]:THR:HG23	1:D:80:THR:O	1.90	0.72
1:A:90:GLN:OE1	9:A:301:HOH:O	2.08	0.71
1:A:50:THR:HG21	1:A:73:THR:HG21	1.74	0.69
1:C:28:VAL:HG21	7:C:202:P33:H91	1.75	0.66
1:B:17:ASN:HD22	1:B:17:ASN:C	2.00	0.65
1:C:17:ASN:HD22	1:C:17:ASN:C	2.00	0.65
1:A:17:ASN:C	1:A:17:ASN:HD22	2.04	0.61
1:A:77:ASN:HA	1:C:59:TYR:CZ	2.37	0.60
1:D:17:ASN:C	1:D:17:ASN:HD22	2.06	0.58
1:B:50:THR:HG21	1:B:73:THR:HG21	1.85	0.58
1:D:54:VAL:HG22	1:D:67:VAL:HG22	1.86	0.57
4:A:203:PGE:H5	9:A:311:HOH:O	2.04	0.57
1:B:57:TRP:HD1	1:D:66[A]:THR:HG22	1.71	0.56
1:B:77:ASN:HA	1:D:59:TYR:CZ	2.40	0.56
1:B:97:LEU:C	1:B:97:LEU:HD23	2.26	0.55

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Atom-1	Atom-2	Interatomic distance (Å)	Clash overlap (Å)
1:D:12:LEU:HB2	1:D:25:ILE:O	2.08	0.54
1:A:15:TRP:HB3	1:A:115:PHE:HB3	1.90	0.54
1:B:54:VAL:HG22	1:B:67:VAL:HG22	1.90	0.54
1:C:17:ASN:HA	1:C:114:ILE:O	2.08	0.53
1:B:64:THR:HG1	1:D:66[A]:THR:HG21	1.73	0.51
1:B:15:TRP:HB3	1:B:115:PHE:HB3	1.92	0.50
1:A:59:TYR:OH	1:C:75:SER:HB3	2.12	0.49
1:B:59:TYR:OH	1:D:75[A]:SER:OG	2.28	0.49
1:C:54:VAL:HG22	1:C:67:VAL:HG22	1.94	0.49
1:C:28:VAL:CG2	7:C:202:P33:H91	2.43	0.48
6:D:202:PEG:O4	6:D:202:PEG:H11	2.13	0.48
4:A:203:PGE:C5	9:A:311:HOH:O	2.59	0.48
1:D:17:ASN:HA	1:D:114:ILE:O	2.13	0.47
1:C:12:LEU:HB2	1:C:25:ILE:O	2.14	0.47
1:B:12:LEU:N	1:B:12:LEU:HD13	2.30	0.47
1:B:59:TYR:CZ	1:D:77:ASN:HA	2.50	0.47
1:A:54:VAL:HG22	1:A:67:VAL:HG22	1.96	0.46
1:A:80:THR:OG1	1:A:97:LEU:HD13	2.14	0.46
1:B:60:GLY:HA2	6:D:202:PEG:H12	1.96	0.46
1:B:59:TYR:OH	1:D:75[B]:SER:HB3	2.16	0.46
1:D:12:LEU:N	1:D:12:LEU:HD23	2.31	0.46
1:B:45:TYR:CE1	6:B:204:PEG:H31	2.50	0.45
6:D:202:PEG:C1	6:D:202:PEG:C4	2.90	0.45
1:A:12:LEU:O	1:A:12:LEU:HD22	2.16	0.45
1:D:70:GLU:HG3	1:D:75[B]:SER:OG	2.17	0.45
1:A:12:LEU:HD22	1:A:12:LEU:C	2.37	0.44
6:D:202:PEG:H11	6:D:202:PEG:C4	2.47	0.44
1:D:91:ILE:HD11	7:D:203:P33:H52	1.99	0.44
1:A:17:ASN:HA	1:A:114:ILE:O	2.18	0.44
1:A:59:TYR:CZ	1:C:77:ASN:HA	2.53	0.44
1:A:16:THR:HA	1:A:21:SER:O	2.18	0.43
1:A:43:ALA:HB2	9:A:341:HOH:O	2.18	0.43
1:B:64:THR:CB	1:D:66[A]:THR:HG21	2.48	0.43
1:B:17:ASN:HA	1:B:114:ILE:O	2.19	0.43
1:C:17:ASN:ND2	1:C:19:SER:H	2.18	0.42
1:A:78:SER:HB2	1:A:97:LEU:HD11	2.01	0.41
3:A:202:PG4:H52	3:A:202:PG4:H32	1.87	0.41
1:C:17:ASN:C	1:C:17:ASN:ND2	2.71	0.41
1:C:78:SER:HB2	1:C:97:LEU:HD11	2.03	0.40
1:B:50:THR:HA	1:B:51:PRO:HD3	1.87	0.40

There are no symmetry-related clashes.

5.3 Torsion angles (i)

5.3.1 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 X-ray entries followed by that with respect to entries of similar resolution.

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	106/119 (89%)	105 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100
1	B	105/119 (88%)	104 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100
1	C	106/119 (89%)	105 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100
1	D	108/119 (91%)	107 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100
All	All	425/476 (89%)	421 (99%)	4 (1%)	0	100	100

There are no Ramachandran outliers to report.

5.3.2 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 X-ray entries followed by that with respect to entries of similar resolution.

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	90/96 (94%)	86 (96%)	4 (4%)	28	9
1	B	89/96 (93%)	86 (97%)	3 (3%)	37	15
1	C	90/96 (94%)	88 (98%)	2 (2%)	52	32
1	D	92/96 (96%)	90 (98%)	2 (2%)	52	32
All	All	361/384 (94%)	350 (97%)	11 (3%)	40	20

All (11) residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	12	LEU
1	A	17	ASN

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	59	TYR
1	A	116	LYS
1	B	12	LEU
1	B	17	ASN
1	B	59	TYR
1	C	17	ASN
1	C	59	TYR
1	D	17	ASN
1	D	59	TYR

Sometimes sidechains can be flipped to improve hydrogen bonding and reduce clashes. All (5) such sidechains are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	17	ASN
1	B	17	ASN
1	C	17	ASN
1	C	88	GLN
1	D	17	ASN

5.3.3 RNA (i)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

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

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

5.5 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no monosaccharides in this entry.

5.6 Ligand geometry (i)

Of 14 ligands modelled in this entry, 2 are monoatomic - leaving 12 for Mogul analysis.

There are no bond length outliers.

There are no bond angle outliers.

There are no chirality outliers.

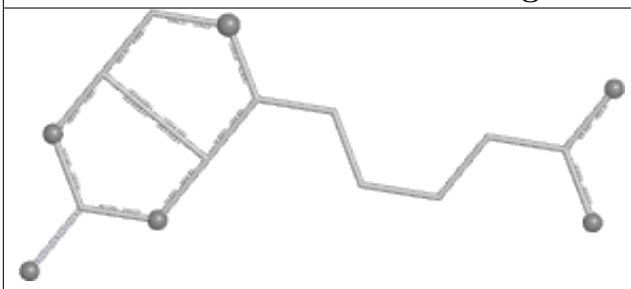
There are no torsion outliers.

There are no ring outliers.

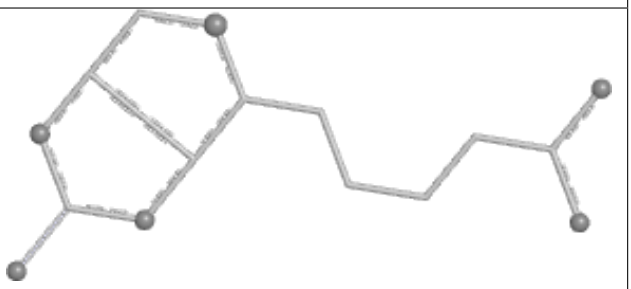
No monomer is involved in short contacts.

The following is a two-dimensional graphical depiction of Mogul quality analysis of bond lengths, bond angles, torsion angles, and ring geometry for all instances of the Ligand of Interest. In addition, ligands with molecular weight > 250 and outliers as shown on the validation Tables will also be included. For torsion angles, if less then 5% of the Mogul distribution of torsion angles is within 10 degrees of the torsion angle in question, then that torsion angle is considered an outlier. Any bond that is central to one or more torsion angles identified as an outlier by Mogul will be highlighted in the graph. For rings, the root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) between the ring in question and similar rings identified by Mogul is calculated over all ring torsion angles. If the average RMSD is greater than 60 degrees and the minimal RMSD between the ring in question and any Mogul-identified rings is also greater than 60 degrees, then that ring is considered an outlier. The outliers are highlighted in purple. The color gray indicates Mogul did not find sufficient equivalents in the CSD to analyse the geometry.

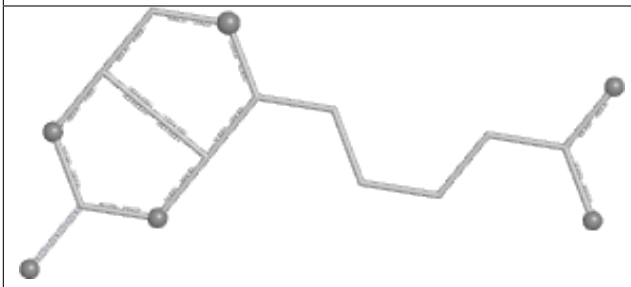
Ligand BTN A 201



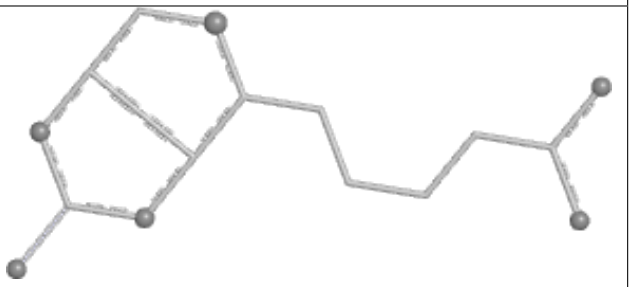
Bond lengths



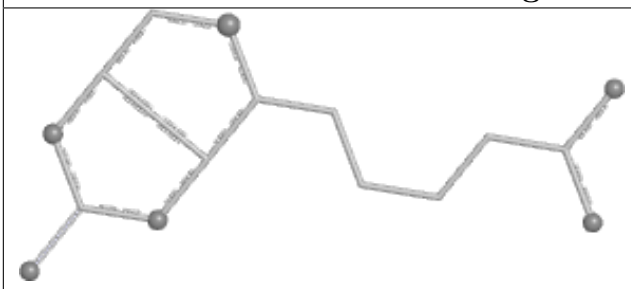
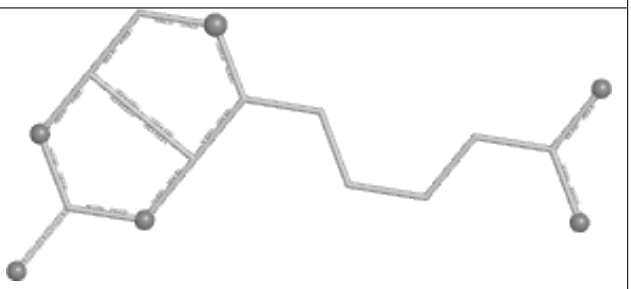
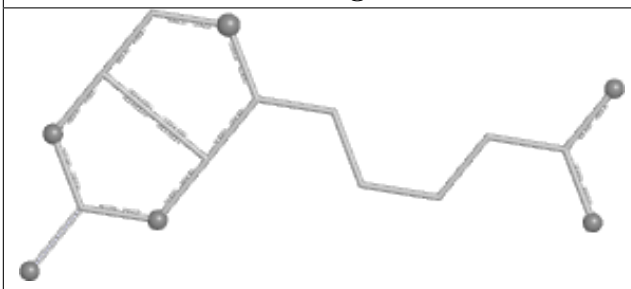
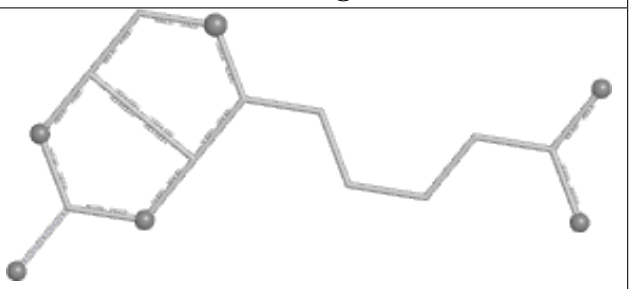
Bond angles

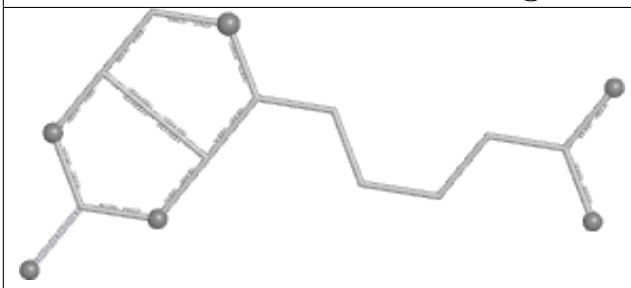
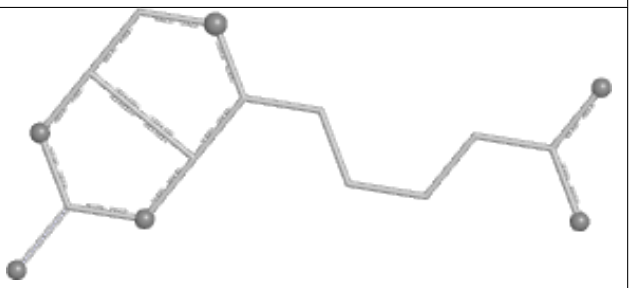
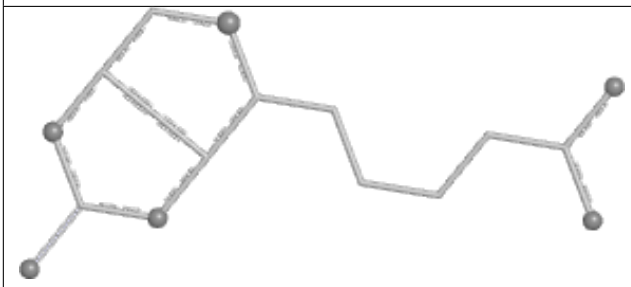
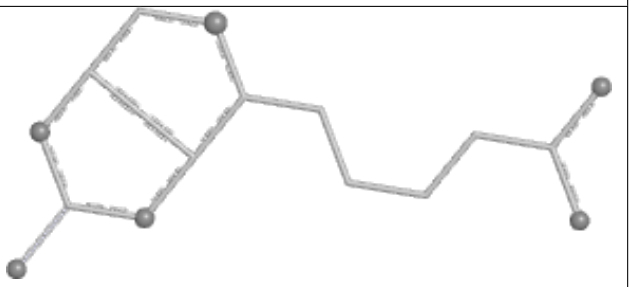


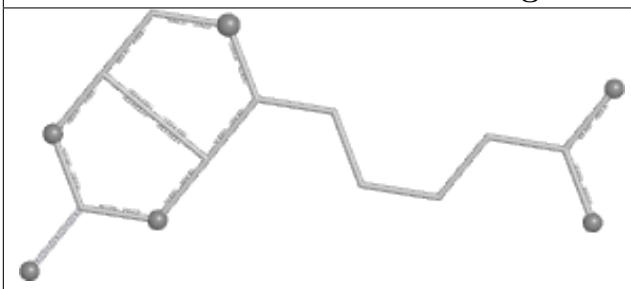
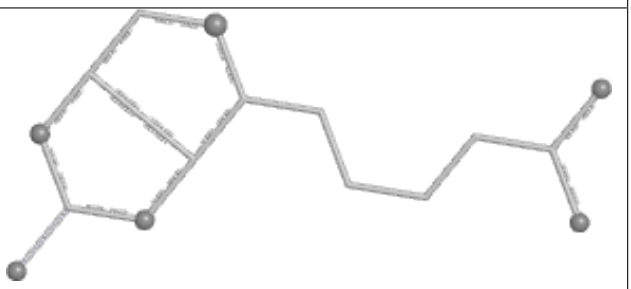
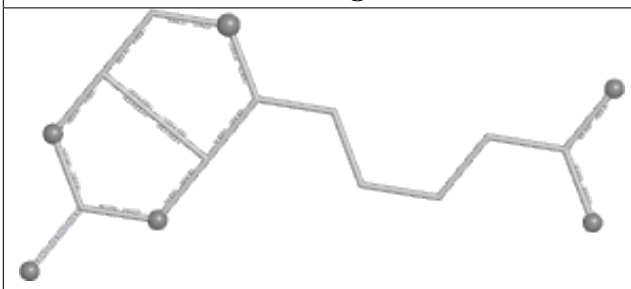
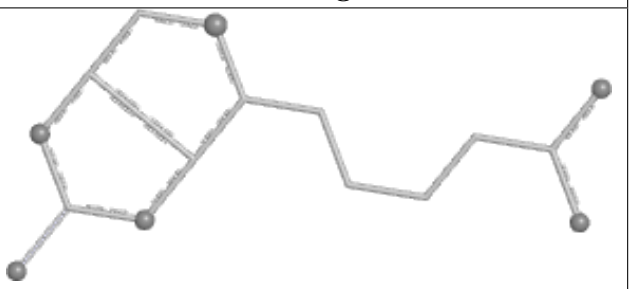
Torsions



Rings

Ligand BTN B 201	
 Bond lengths	 Bond angles
 Torsions	 Rings

Ligand BTN C 201	
 Bond lengths	 Bond angles
 Torsions	 Rings

Ligand BTN D 201	
 Bond lengths	 Bond angles
 Torsions	 Rings

5.7 Other polymers (i)

There are no such residues in this entry.

5.8 Polymer linkage issues (i)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

6 Fit of model and data (i)

6.1 Protein, DNA and RNA chains (i)

In the following table, the column labelled '#RSRZ> 2' contains the number (and percentage) of RSRZ outliers, followed by percent RSRZ outliers for the chain as percentile scores relative to all X-ray entries and entries of similar resolution. The OWAB column contains the minimum, median, 95th percentile and maximum values of the occupancy-weighted average B-factor per residue. The column labelled 'Q< 0.9' lists the number of (and percentage) of residues with an average occupancy less than 0.9.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	<RSRZ>	#RSRZ>2			OWAB(Å^2)	Q<0.9
1	A	107/119 (89%)	-0.05	1 (0%)	84	87	10, 17, 34, 64	0
1	B	107/119 (89%)	-0.13	1 (0%)	84	87	8, 16, 31, 56	0
1	C	107/119 (89%)	-0.19	0	100	100	10, 15, 25, 40	0
1	D	107/119 (89%)	-0.22	0	100	100	9, 14, 23, 37	0
All	All	428/476 (89%)	-0.15	2 (0%)	91	92	8, 16, 29, 64	0

All (2) RSRZ outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	RSRZ
1	A	12	LEU	4.5
1	B	12	LEU	4.0

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

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

6.3 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no monosaccharides in this entry.

6.4 Ligands (i)

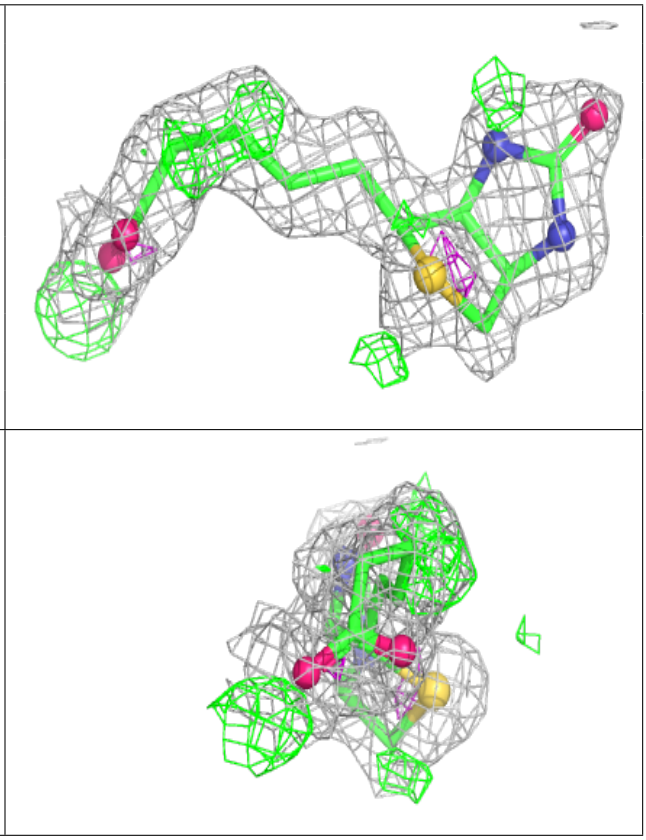
In the following table, the Atoms column lists the number of modelled atoms in the group and the number defined in the chemical component dictionary. The B-factors column lists the minimum, median, 95th percentile and maximum values of B factors of atoms in the group. The column labelled 'Q< 0.9' lists the number of atoms with occupancy less than 0.9.

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Atoms	RSCC	RSR	B-factors(Å^2)	Q<0.9
5	EDO	B	203	4/4	0.77	0.17	35,38,39,39	0
6	PEG	D	202	7/7	0.77	0.24	34,38,51,54	0
2	BTN	B	201	16/16	0.83	0.15	12,19,31,31	0
3	PG4	A	202	13/13	0.83	0.20	37,49,55,56	0
4	PGE	A	203	10/10	0.84	0.20	30,40,46,47	0
5	EDO	B	202	4/4	0.87	0.13	43,52,54,57	0
8	NA	C	203	1/1	0.87	0.39	41,41,41,41	0
2	BTN	D	201	16/16	0.88	0.14	15,18,28,28	0
7	P33	C	202	22/22	0.89	0.12	18,29,35,36	0
2	BTN	A	201	16/16	0.89	0.12	15,20,30,33	0
2	BTN	C	201	16/16	0.90	0.11	16,19,27,28	0
7	P33	D	203	22/22	0.91	0.10	14,29,37,45	0
6	PEG	B	204	7/7	0.91	0.10	32,35,42,48	0
8	NA	D	204	1/1	0.96	0.08	36,36,36,36	0

The following is a graphical depiction of the model fit to experimental electron density of all instances of the Ligand of Interest. In addition, ligands with molecular weight > 250 and outliers as shown on the geometry validation Tables will also be included. Each fit is shown from different orientation to approximate a three-dimensional view.

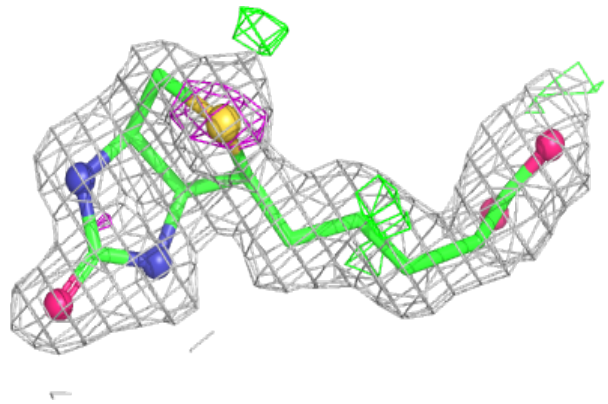
Electron density around BTN B 201:

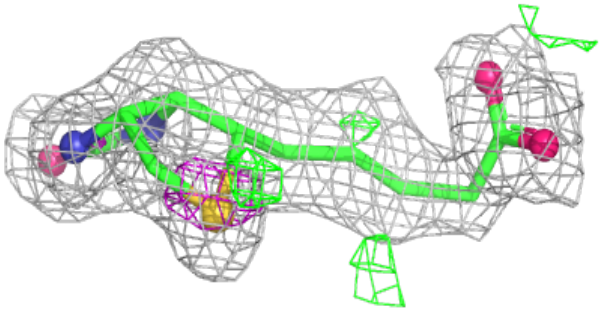
2mF$_o$-DF$_c$ (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF$_o$-DF$_c$ (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative) and green (positive)

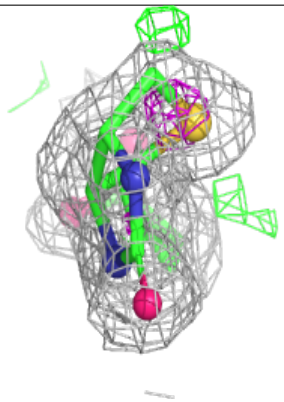


Electron density around BTN D 201:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

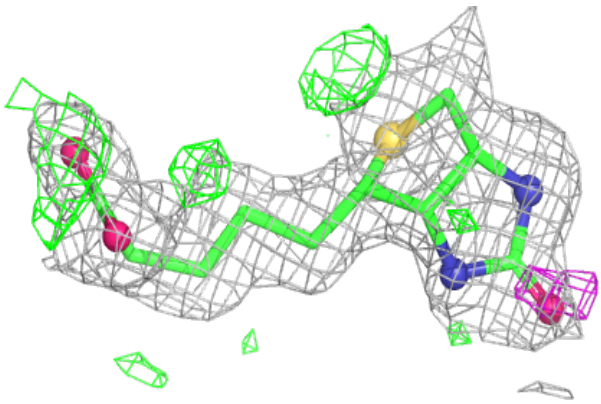


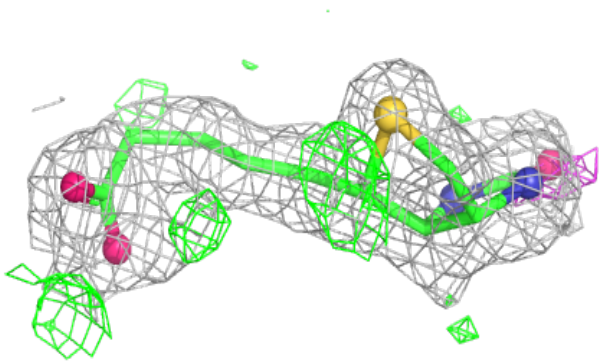


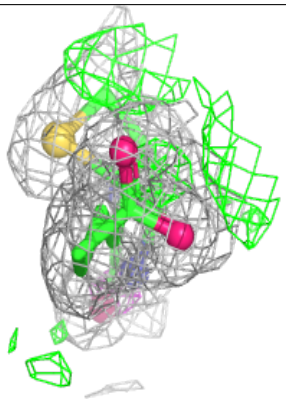


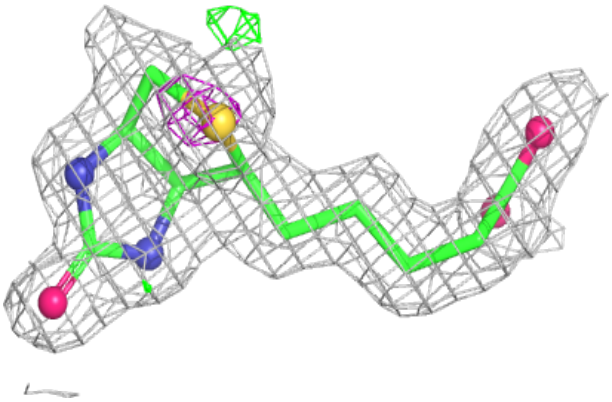
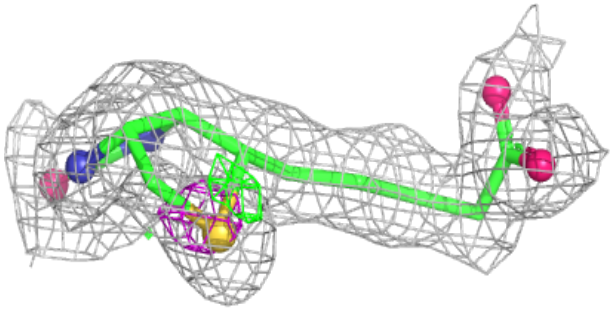
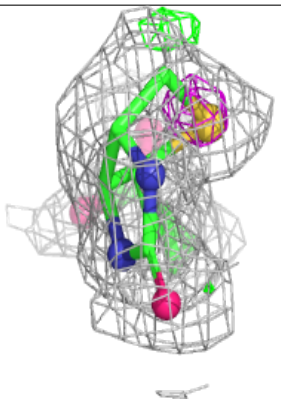
Electron density around BTN A 201:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)







Electron density around BTN C 201: $2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative) and green (positive)	
	

6.5 Other polymers (i)

There are no such residues in this entry.