

Automation of Structure Determination by Macromolecular Crystallography

Tom Terwilliger Los Alamos National Laboratory









Automation of structure determination

Automation...

makes straightforward cases accessible to a wider group of structural biologists

makes difficult cases more feasible for experts

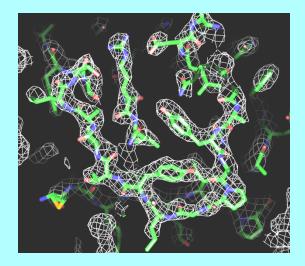
can speed up the process

can help reduce errors

Automation also allows you to...

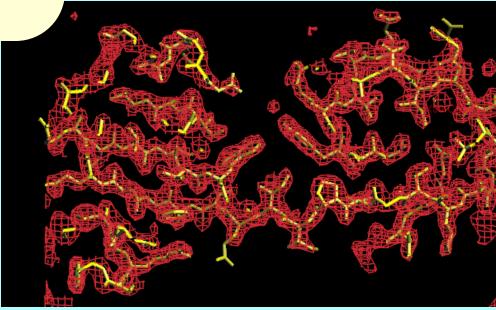
try more possibilities

estimate uncertainties



Requirements for automation of structure determination of macromolecules by X-ray crystallography

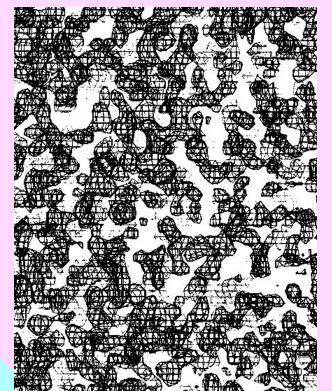
- (1) Software carrying out individual steps
- (2) Seamless connections between steps
- (3) A way to decide what is good
- (4) Strategies for structure determination and decisionmaking



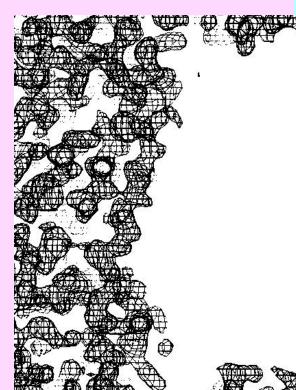
Why we need good measures of the quality of an electrondensity map:

Which solution is best?

Are we on the right track?



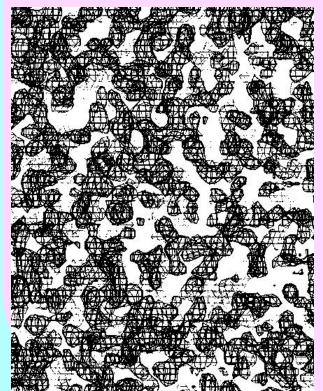
If map is good: It is easy



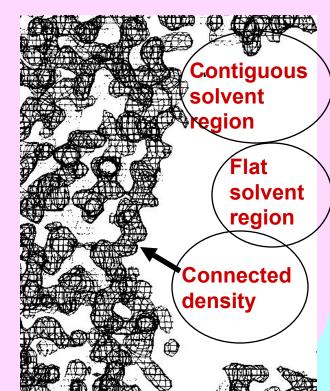
Why we need good measures of the quality of an electrondensity map:

Which solution is best?

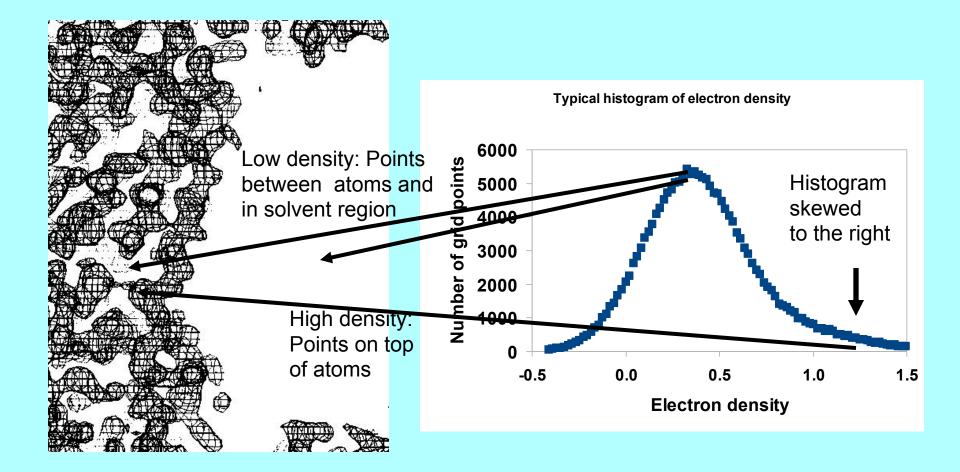
Are we on the right track?



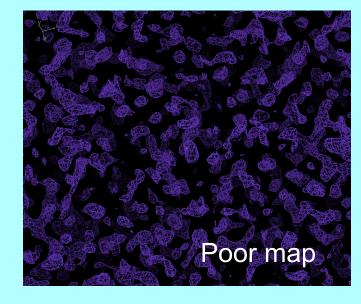
If map is good: It is easy

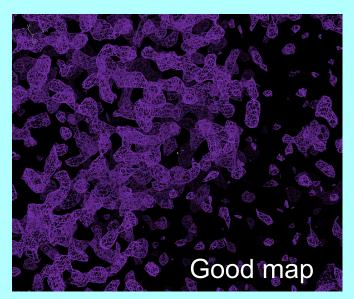


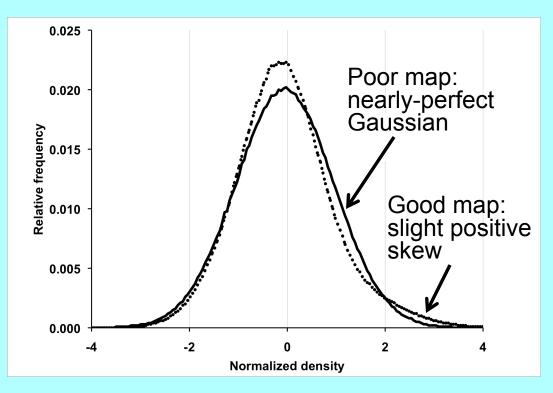
Histogram of electron density values has a positive "skew"



Skew of electron density for poor and good maps







Evaluating electron density maps

Basis	Good map	Random map	
Skew of density (Podjarny, 1977)	Highly skewed (very positive at positions of atoms, zero elsewhere)	Gaussian histogram	
Connectivity of regions of high density (Baker, Krukowski, & Agard, 1993)	A few connected regions can trace entire molecule	Many very short connected regions	
Correlation of local rms densities (Terwilliger, 1999)	Neighboring regions in map have similar rms densities	Map has uniform rms density	
R-factor in 1 st cycle of density modification (Cowtan, 1996)	Low R-factor	High R-factor	

Which scoring criteria best reflect the quality of a map?

Create real maps

Score the maps with each criteria

Compare the scores with the actual quality of the maps

Creating real maps

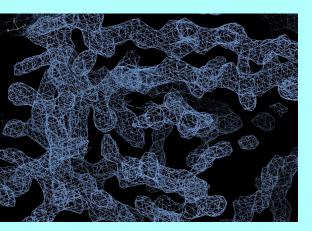
247 MAD, SAD, MIR datasets with final model available (PHENIX library and JCSG publicly-available data)

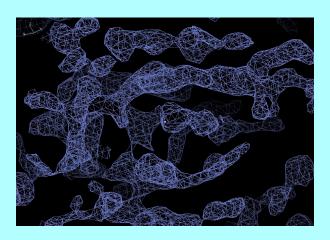
Run AutoSol Wizard on each dataset.

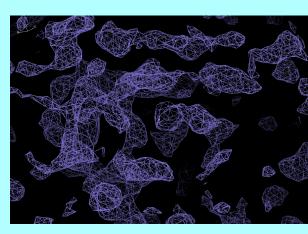
Calculate maps for each solution considered (opposing hands, additional sites, including various derivatives for MIR) Score maps based on each criteria

Calculate map correlation coefficient (CC) to model map (no density modification, shift origin if necessary)

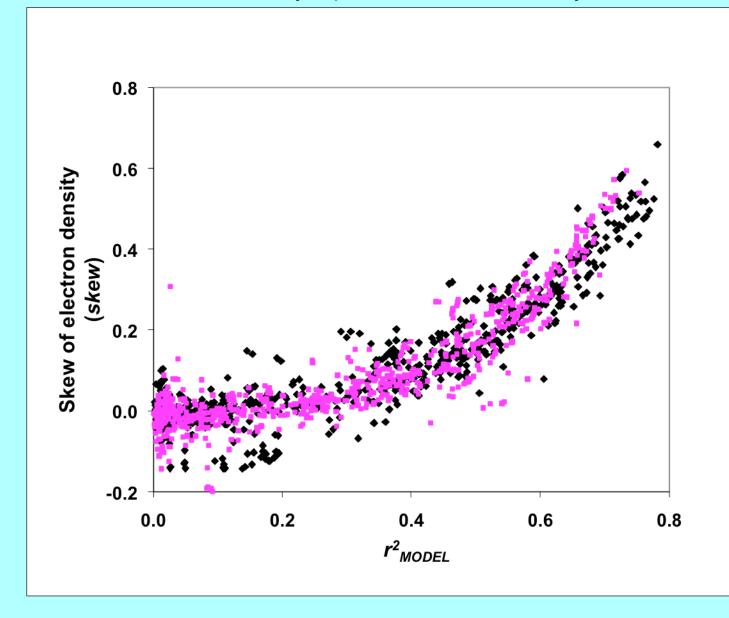
Model map 1VQB, 2.6 Å, SG C2 SOLVE MAD map CC=0.62 Inverse-hand map CC=0.55



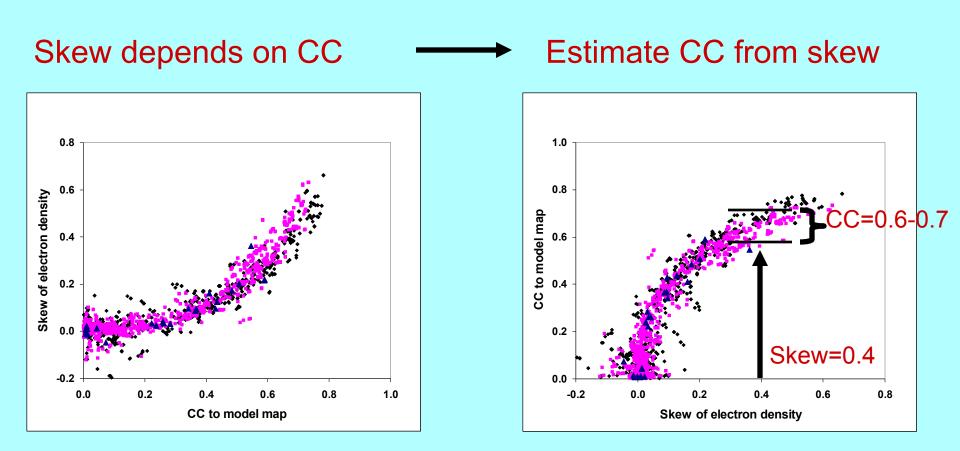




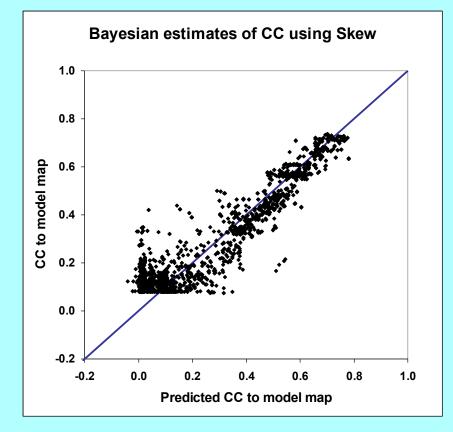
Skew of electron density – positive skew of density values



Using scoring criteria to estimate the quality of a map



How accurate are estimates of map quality?



Estimated quality

Cross-validated estimates of quality

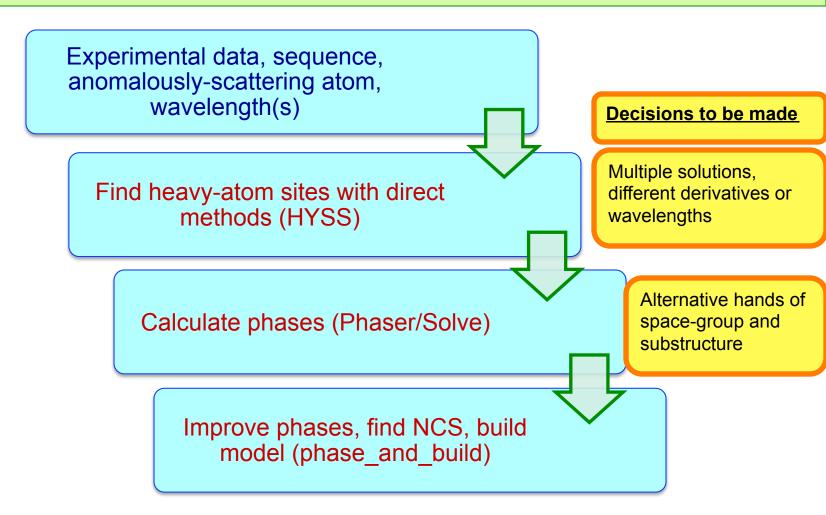
Actual

quality

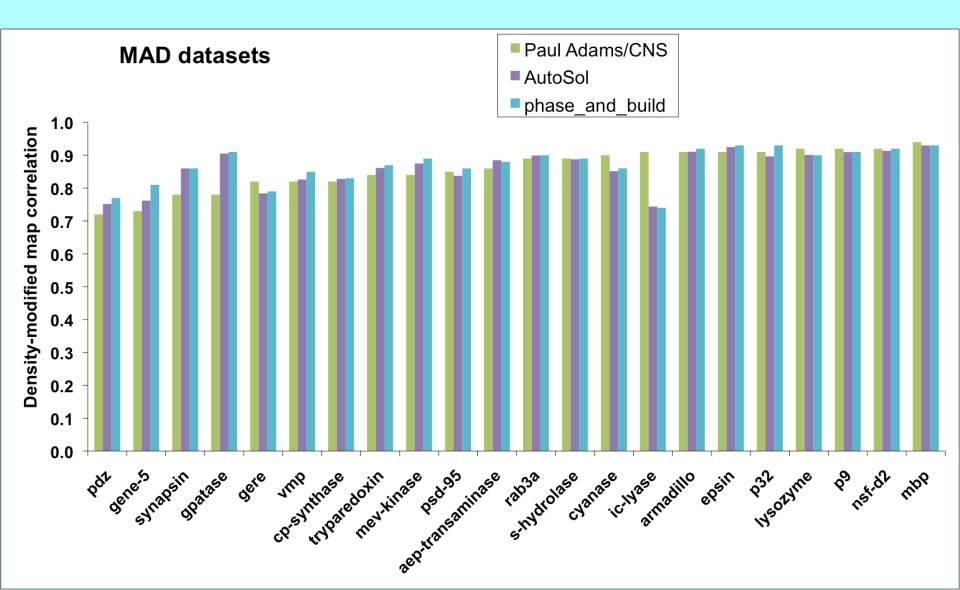
Estimated map quality in practice Evaluating solutions to a 2-wavelength MAD experiment (JCSG Tm3681, 1VPM, SeMet 1.6 Å data)

Data for HYSS	Sites	Estimated CC ± 2SD	Actual CC
Peak	12	0.73 ± 0.04	0.72 ←
Peak (inverse hand)	12	0.11 ± 0.43	0.04
F _A	12	0.73 ± 0.03	0.72
F _A (inverse)	12	0.11 ± 0.42	0.04
Sites from diff Fourie	r 9	0.70 ± 0.17	0.69

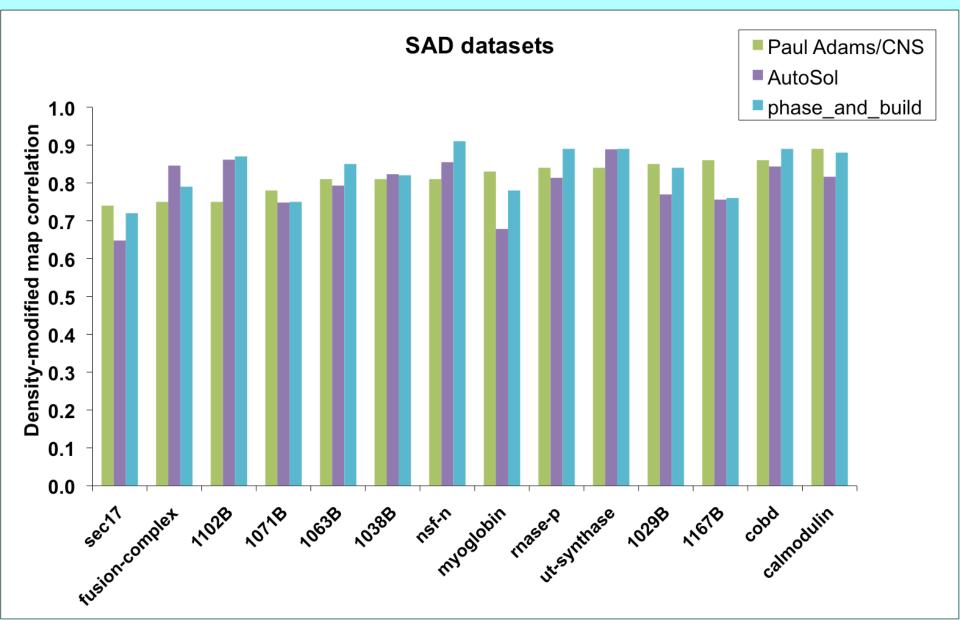
Structure solution with phenix.autosol



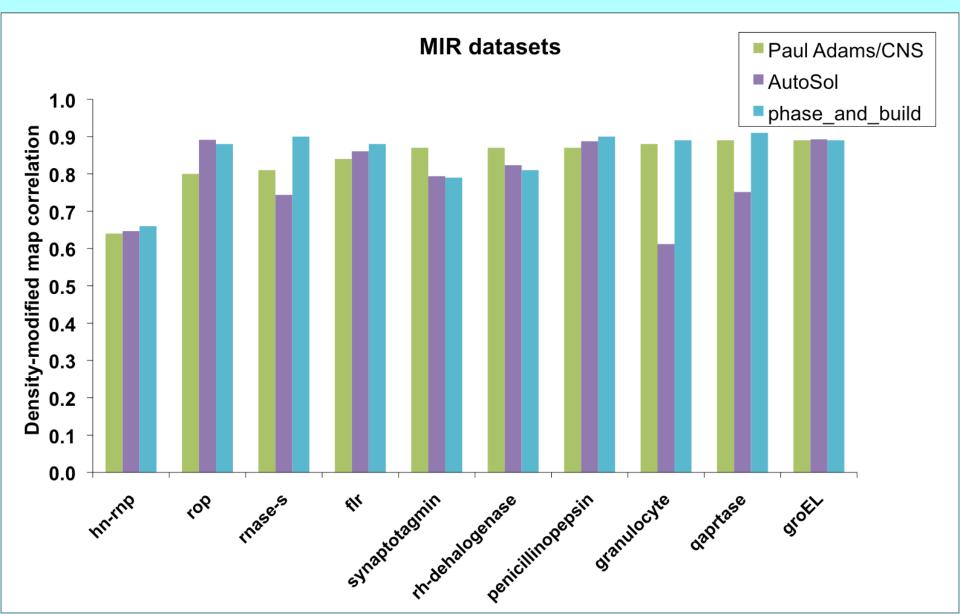
AutoSol – fully automatic tests with structure library (MAD datasets, HYSS search, SOLVE) RESOLVE/ phase_and_build maps



AutoSol – fully automatic tests with structure library (SAD datasets, HYSS, Phaser) RESOLVE/ phase_and_build maps



AutoSol – fully automatic tests with structure library (SAD datasets, HYSS, Phaser) RESOLVE/ phase_and_build maps



The PHENIX Project

Phenix

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

