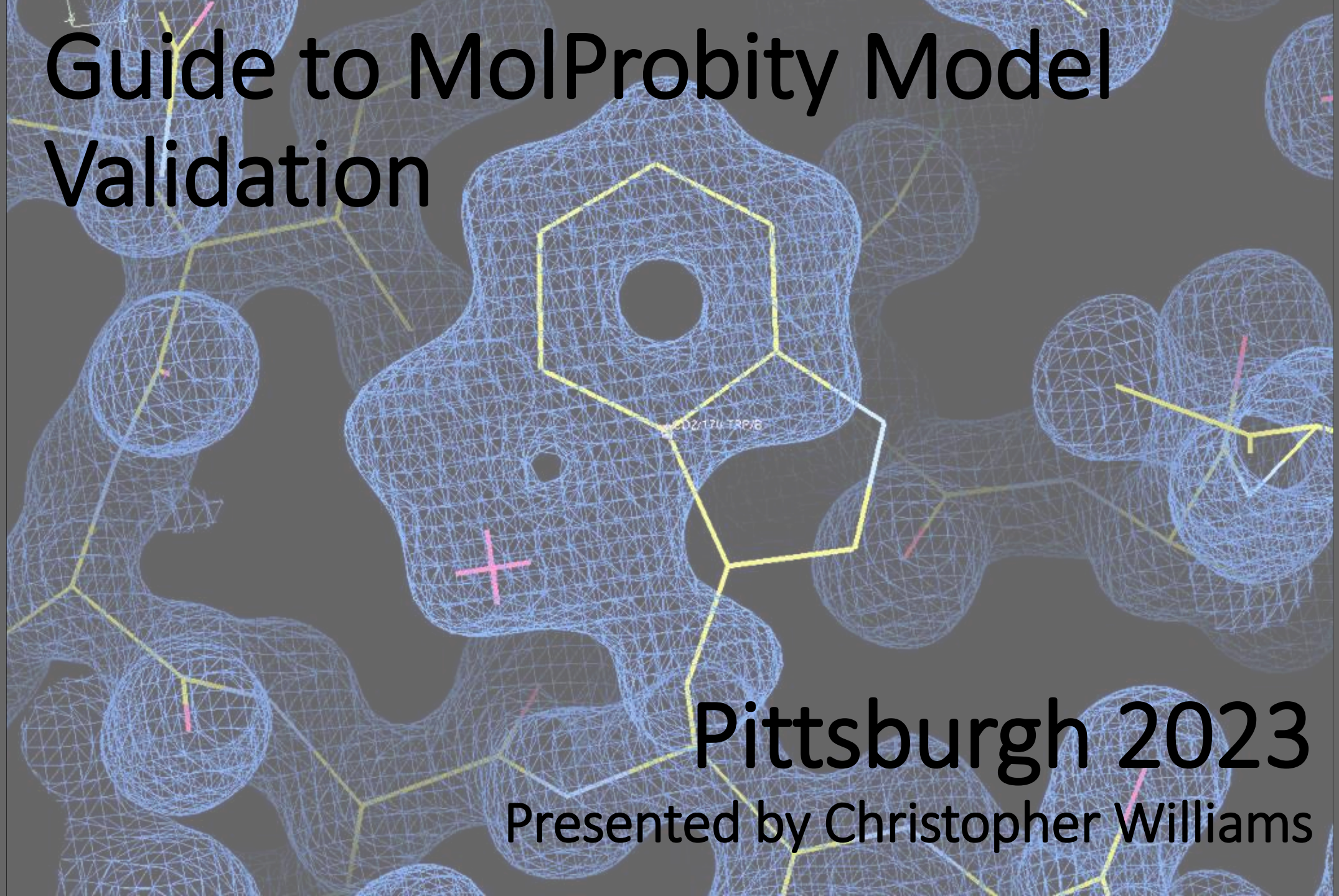
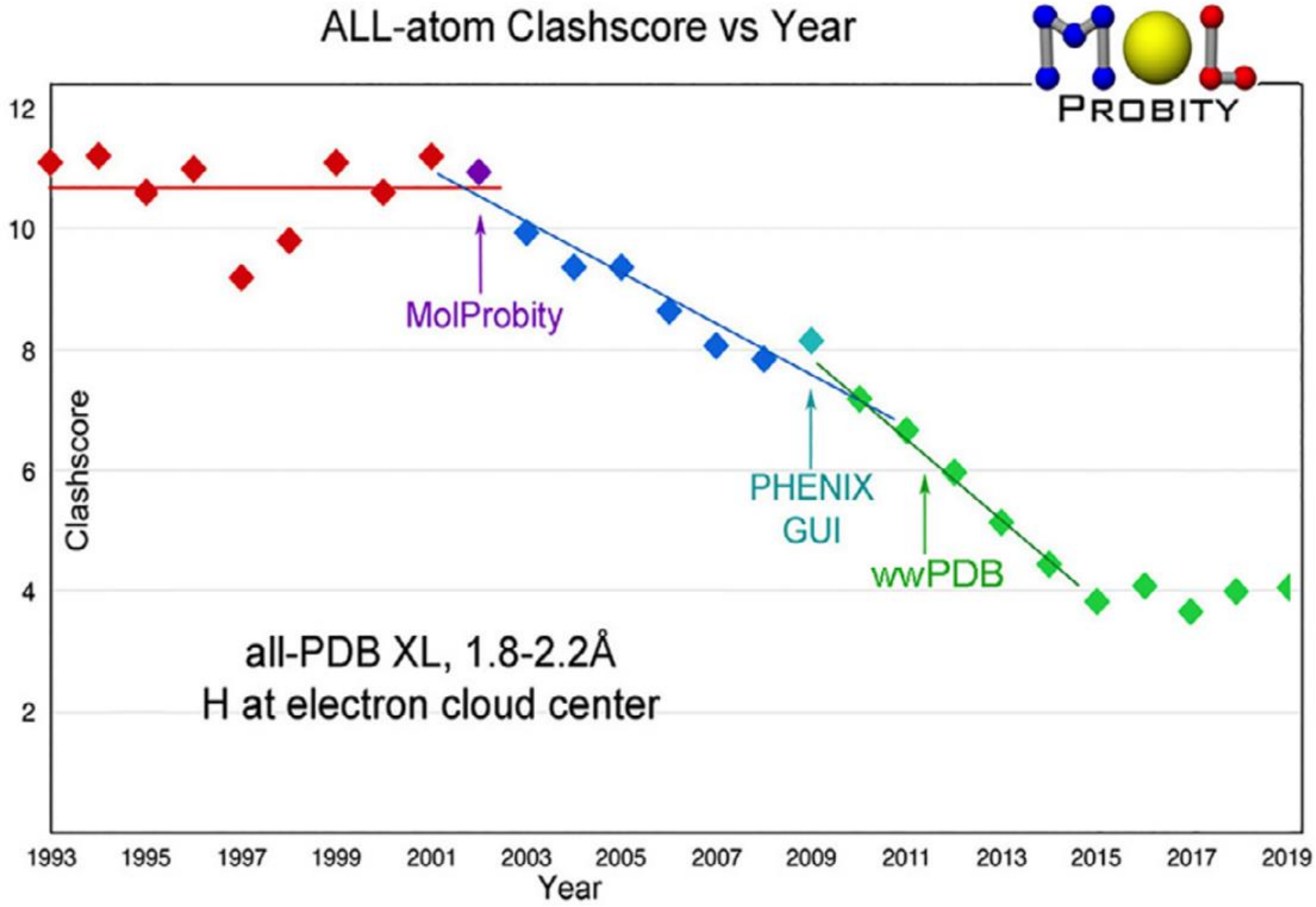
Guide to MolProbity Model Validation



Pittsburgh 2023

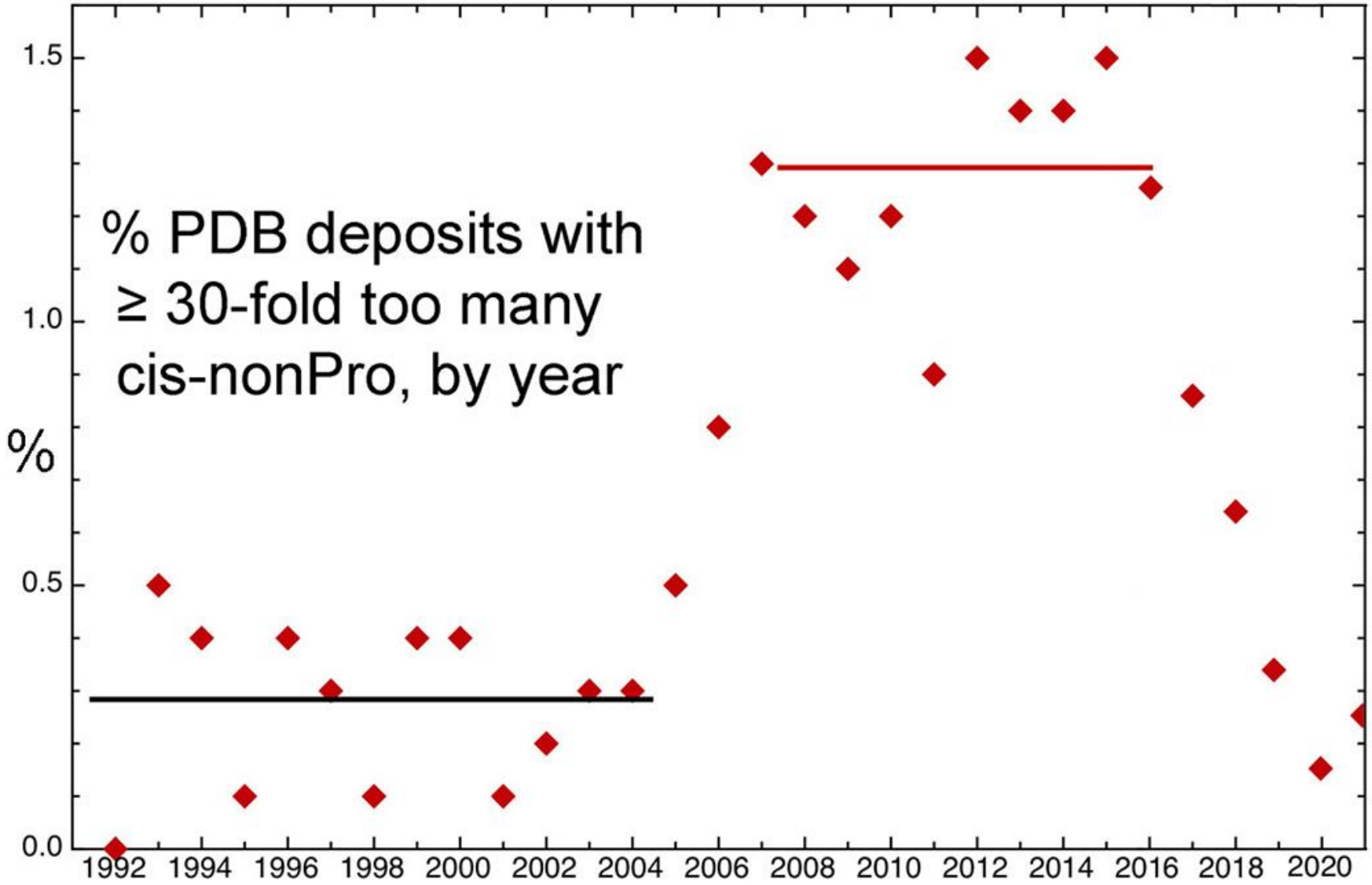
Presented by Christopher Williams

Validation can make a difference



Improvements driven by availability of validation tools

You can make a difference



Improvements driven by community education and awareness

Validation Philosophy

- Hydrogens are half the atoms! Add them before validation, or your analysis is incomplete.

- Visualizations > statistics
- Local conformations > structure-level averages

- “Outlier” thresholds are set statistically
  - Expect to see experimentally justified statistical outliers sometimes, especially at functional sites
  - Cherish these! You found something cool!

Intervention Philosophy

- Refinement is great at details, bad at escaping local minima

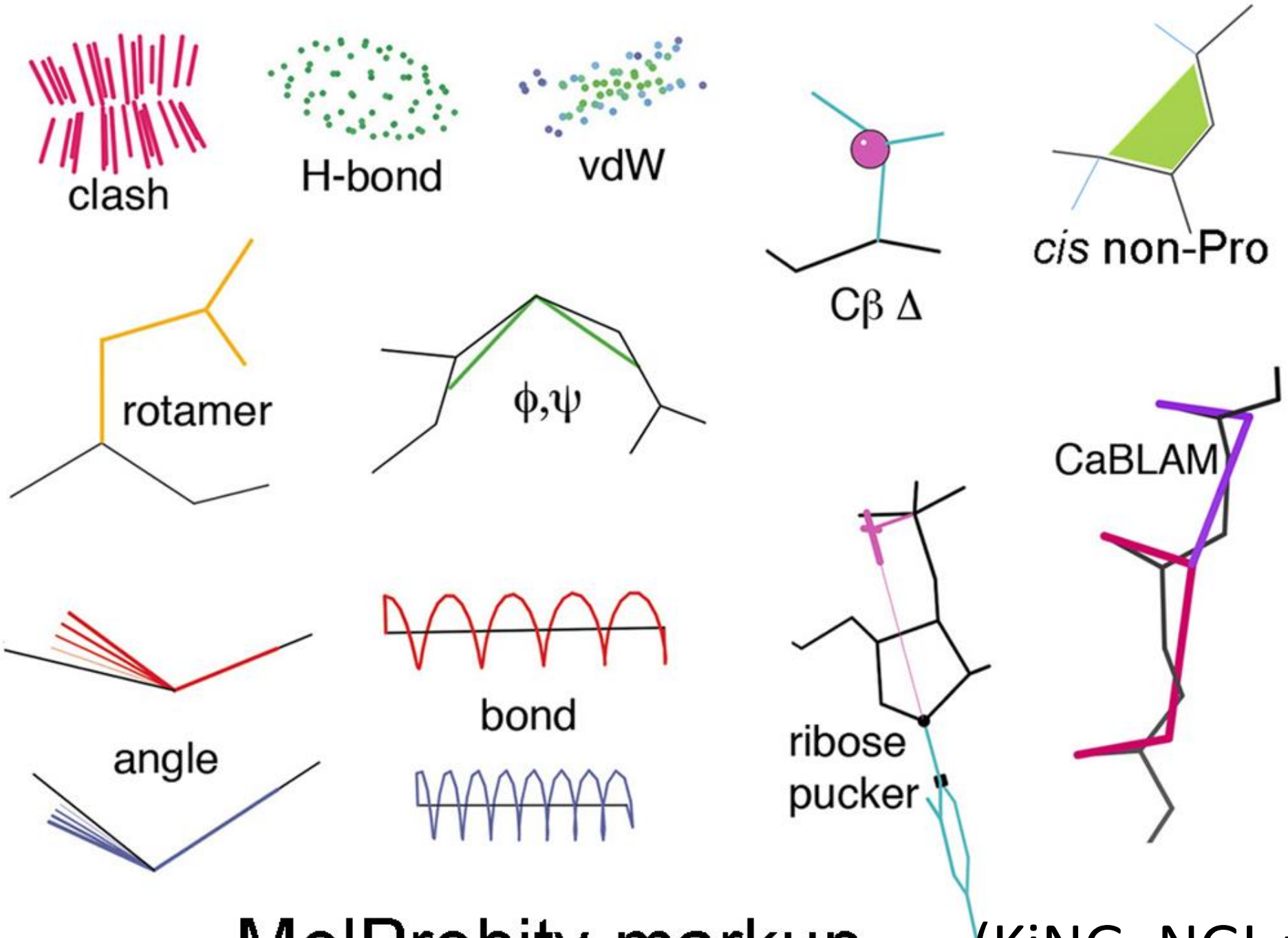
- Human interventions should
  - Find the right local minimum
  - Preserve interesting features
  - Not sweat the details

MolProbity

More tutorials

http://molprobity.biochem.duke.edu/index.php

- Free, online structure validation server
  - Also built into Phenix
- Confidential
  - Files are automatically deleted
- Open-source
  - https://github.com/rlabduke

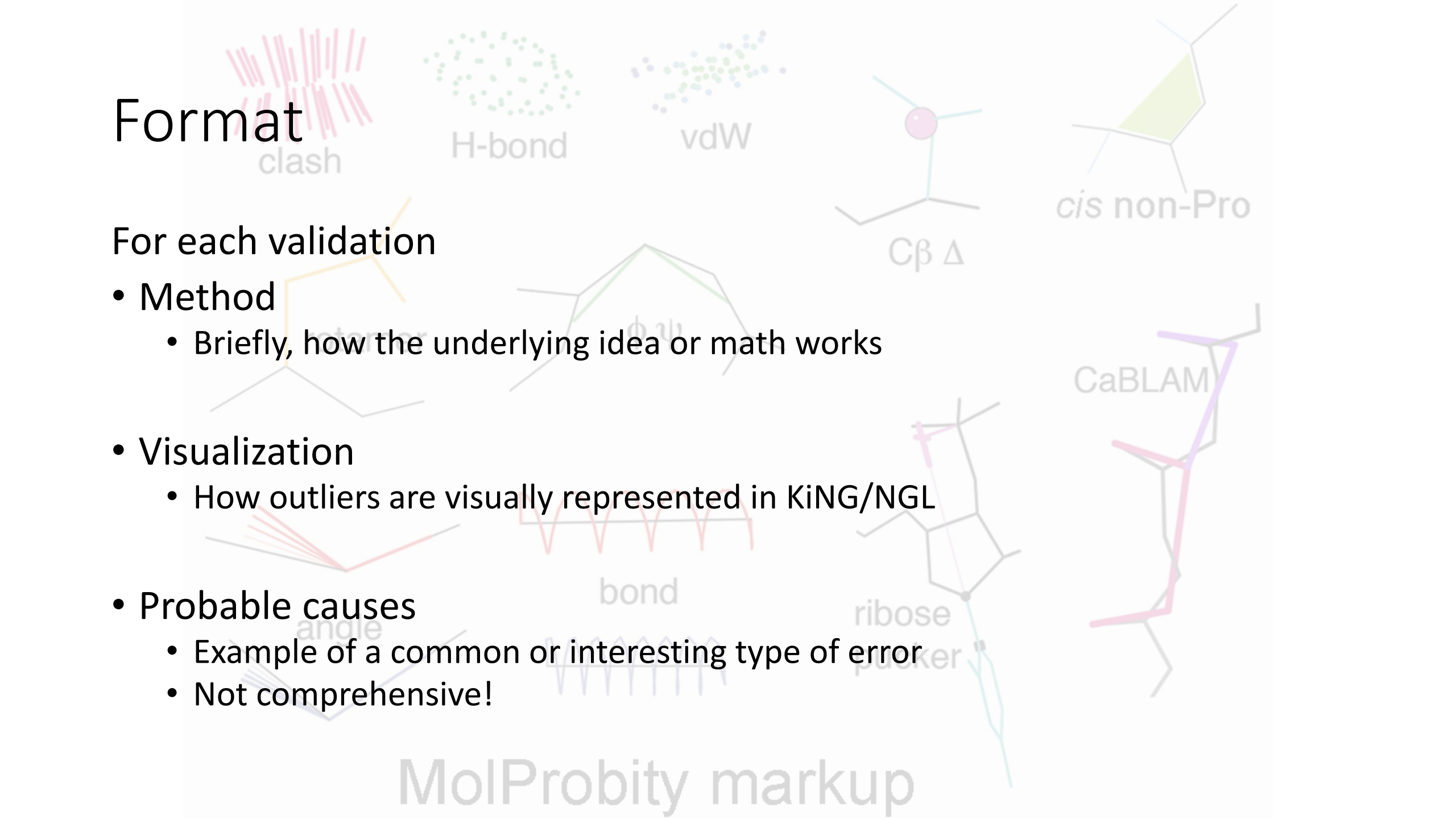


MolProbity markup (KiNG, NGL viewers)

Format

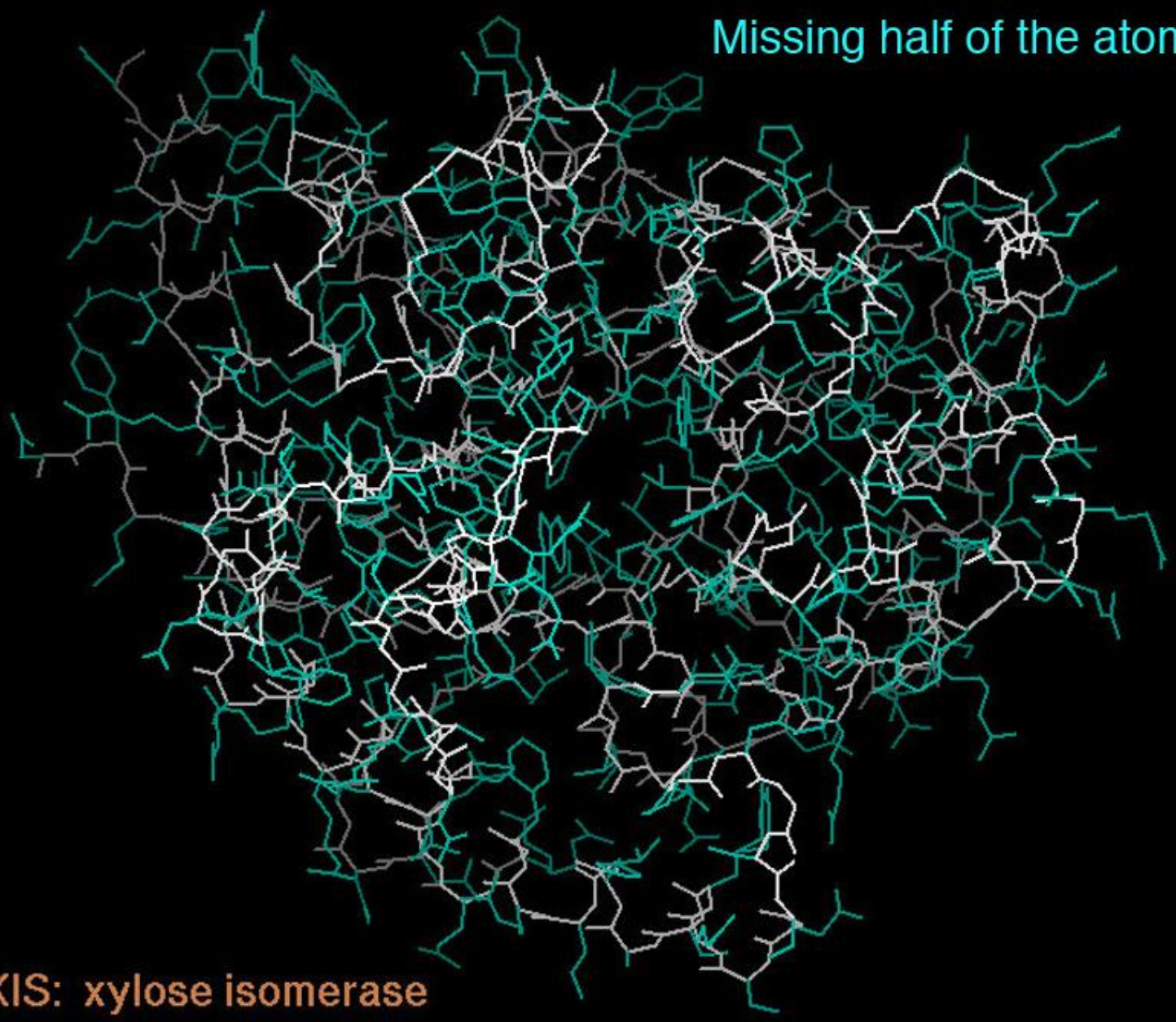
For each validation

- Method
  - Briefly, how the underlying idea or math works
- Visualization
  - How outliers are visually represented in KiNG/NGL
- Probable causes
  - Example of a common or interesting type of error
  - Not comprehensive!



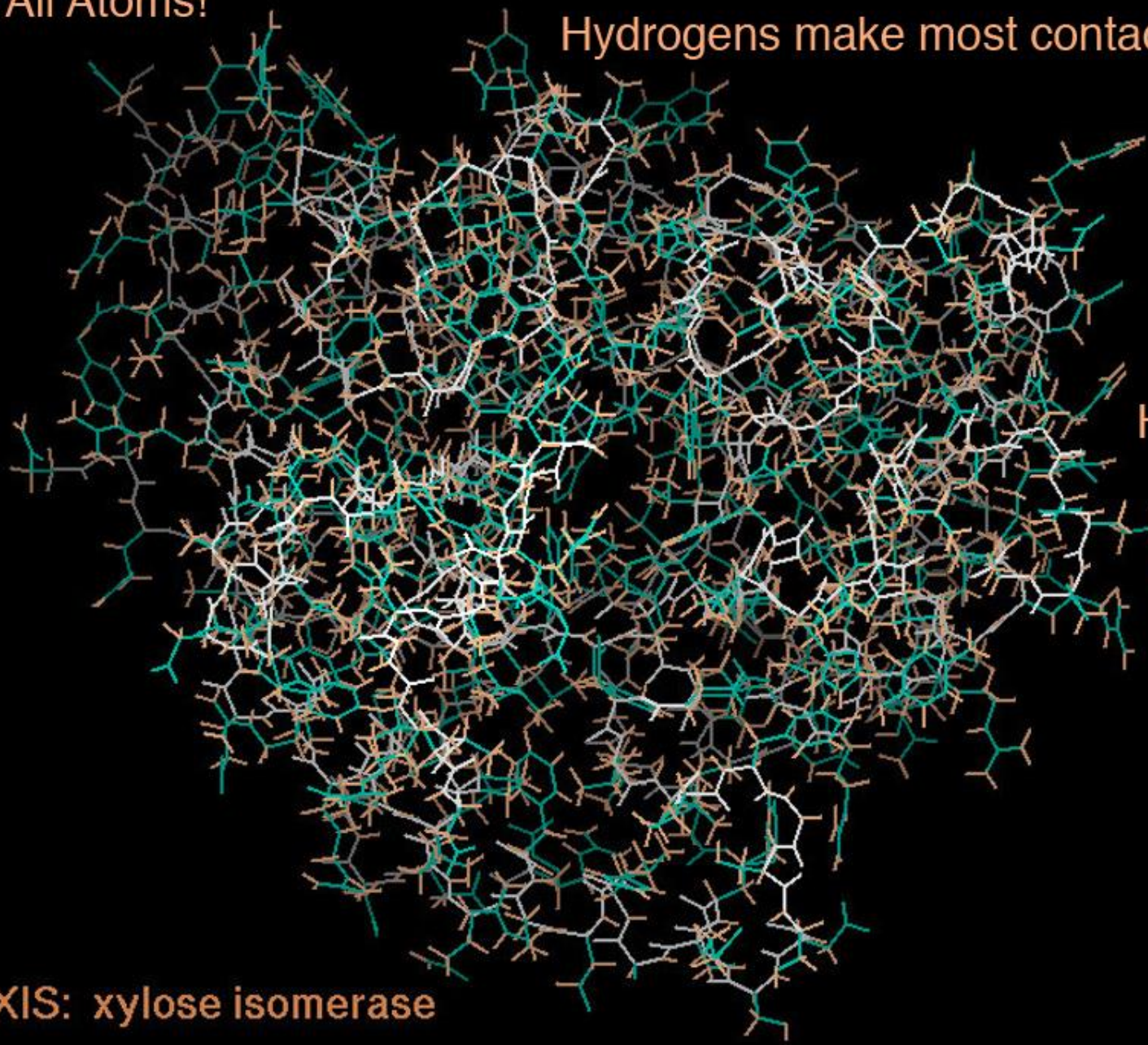
All-Atom Clashes and Contacts

Add hydrogens
(phenix.reduce or MolProbity website)


Missing half of the atoms!
4XIS: xylose isomerase

All Atoms!

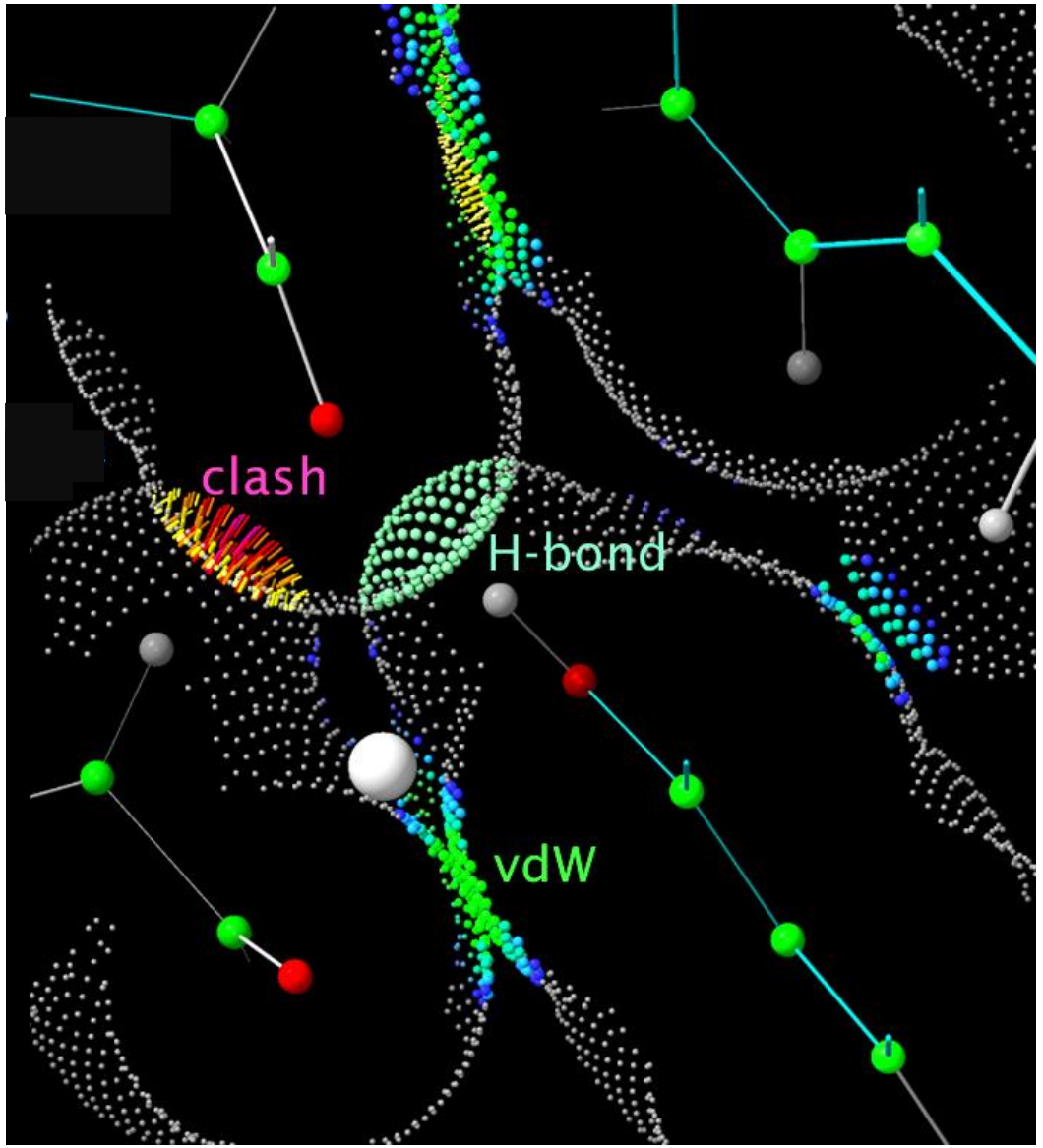
Hydrogens make most contacts



Hydrogens:
"twigs
on the
tree"

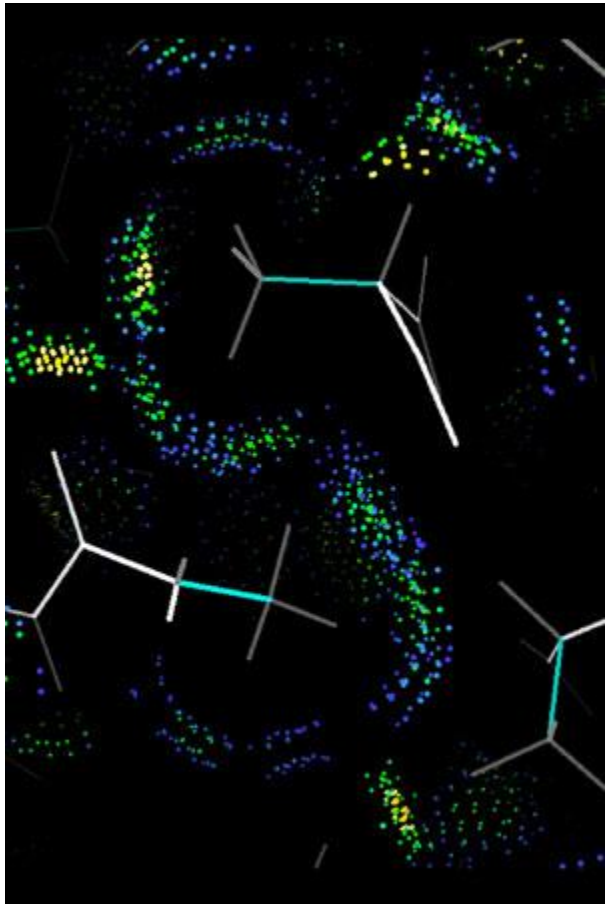
4XIS: xylose isomerase

All-Atom Contacts and Clashes: Method

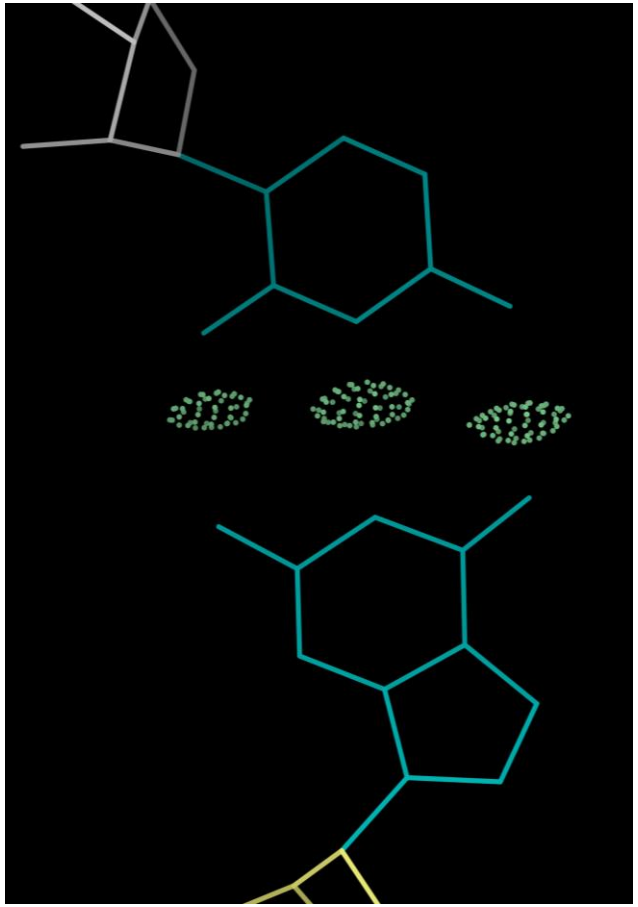


- Roll a 0.5Å “Probe” sphere over the van der Waals surface of each atom
- Mark where the probe touches or overlaps with another van der Waals surface
- Note that hydrogen atom surfaces can shield heavy atom surfaces

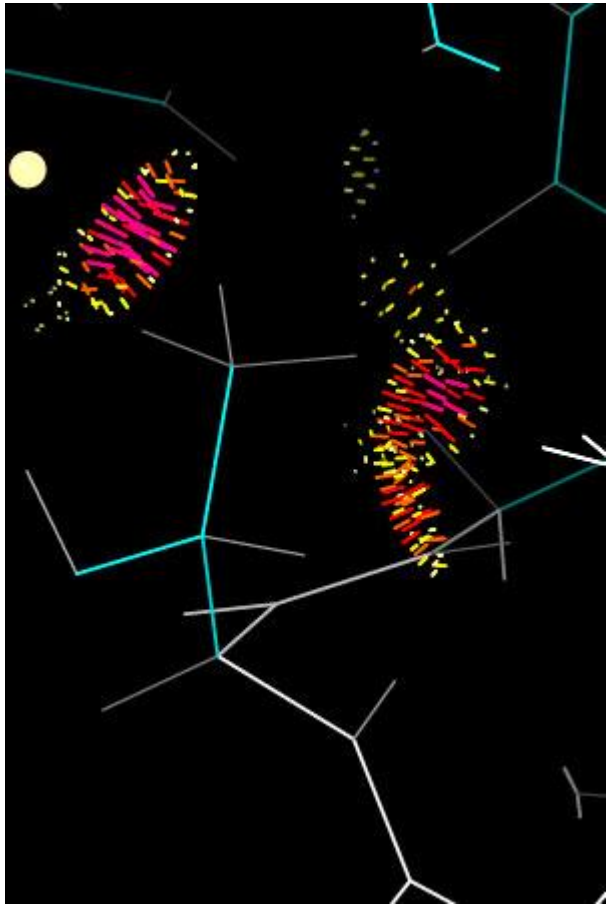
All-Atom Contacts and Clashes: Visualization



Favorable vdW packing in greens and blues

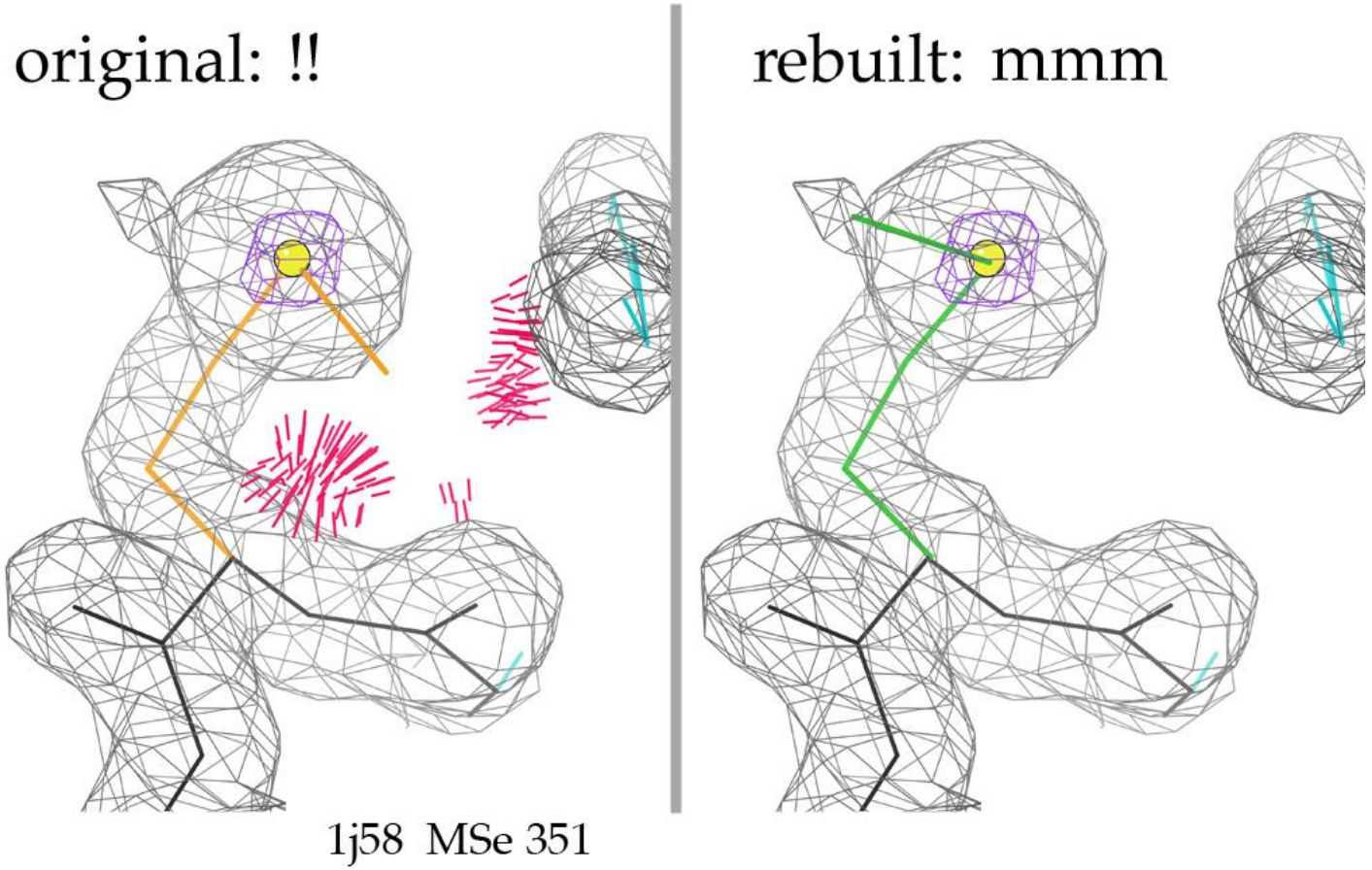


Favorable hydrogen bonding as light green pillows



Steric overlaps, aka “clashes”, as hot pink spikes

All-Atom Contacts and Clashes: Probable causes

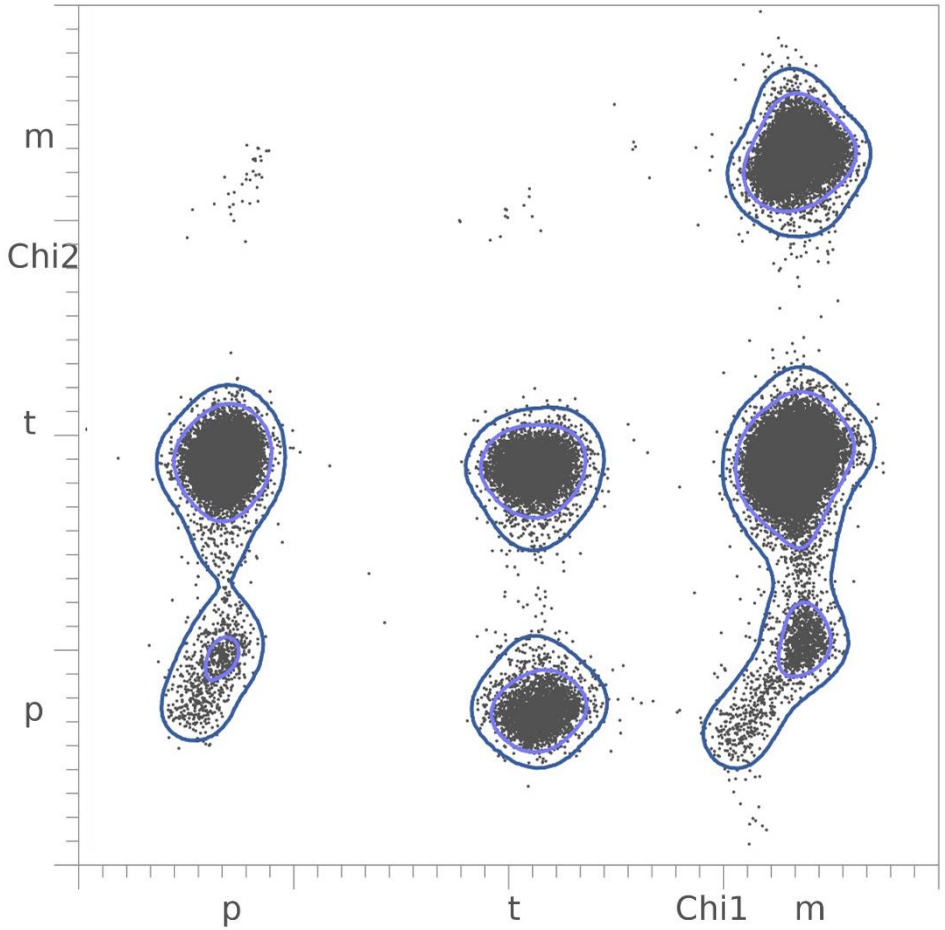


Other outliers

- Clashes usually occur alongside other outliers
- Emphasize modeling errors
  - *Real* rare features are less likely to have clashes
- Can imply direction for fixups

Sidechain Rotamers

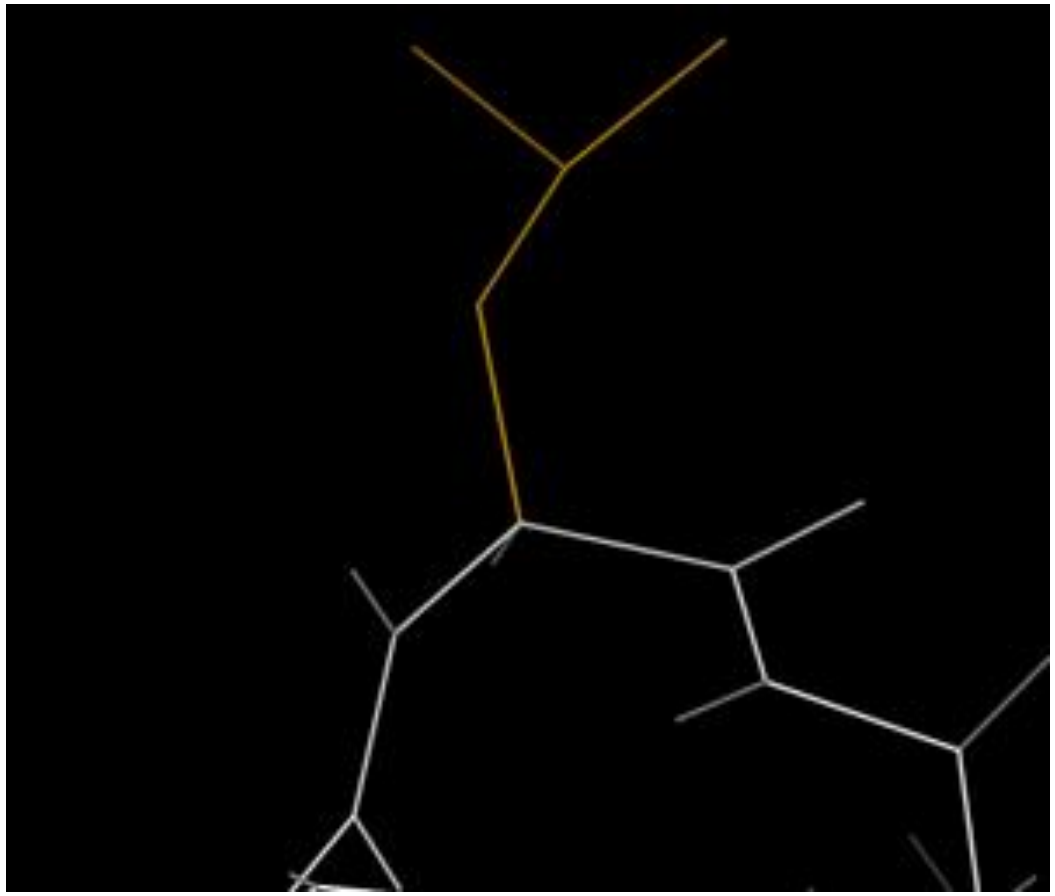
Sidechain Rotamers: Method



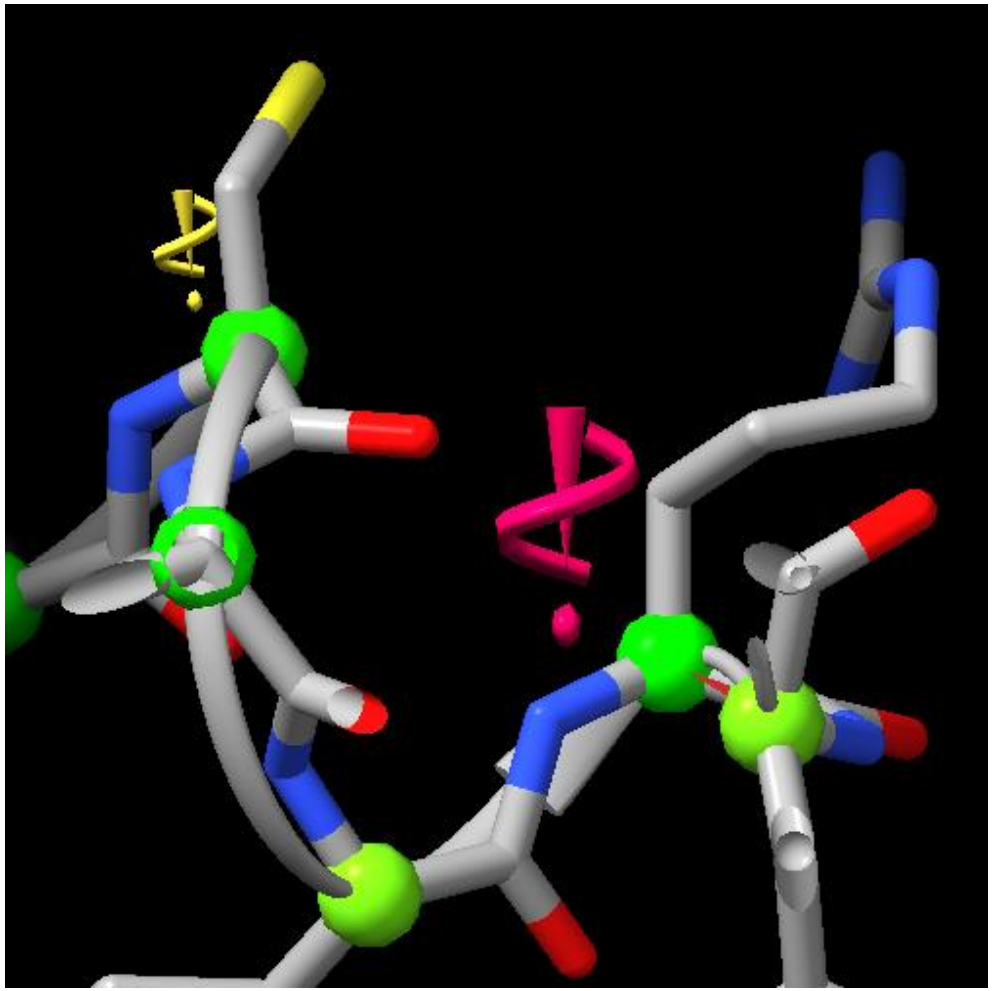
Rotamer distribution for
Isoleucine in χ1/ χ2 space

- Sidechain conformations are described by a series of χ (Chi) torsions
- Rotamers are statistically expected combinations of χ values
- For tetrahedral atoms centers, this means staggered
  - p +60°
  - t 180°
  - m -60°
- For planar atom centers, rotamers are much more continuous
  - Rotamers are named with a central value

Sidechain Rotamers: Visualization

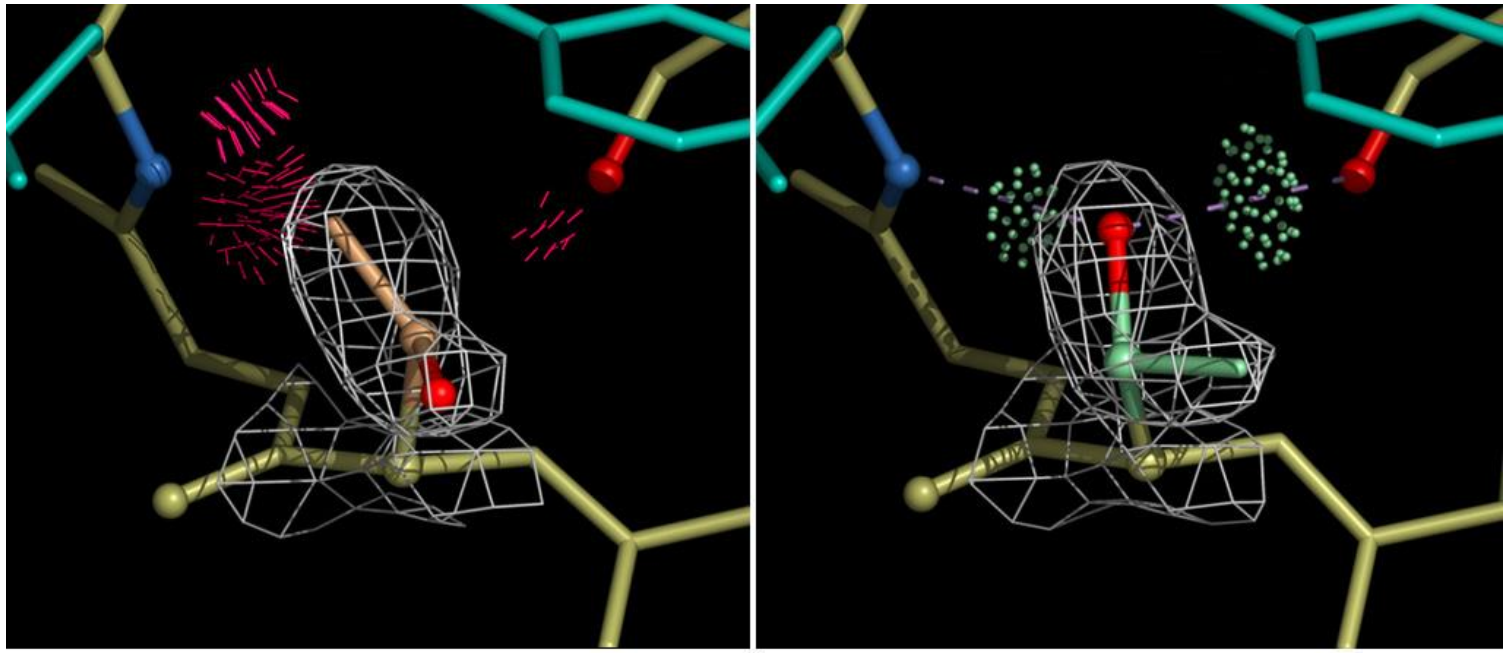


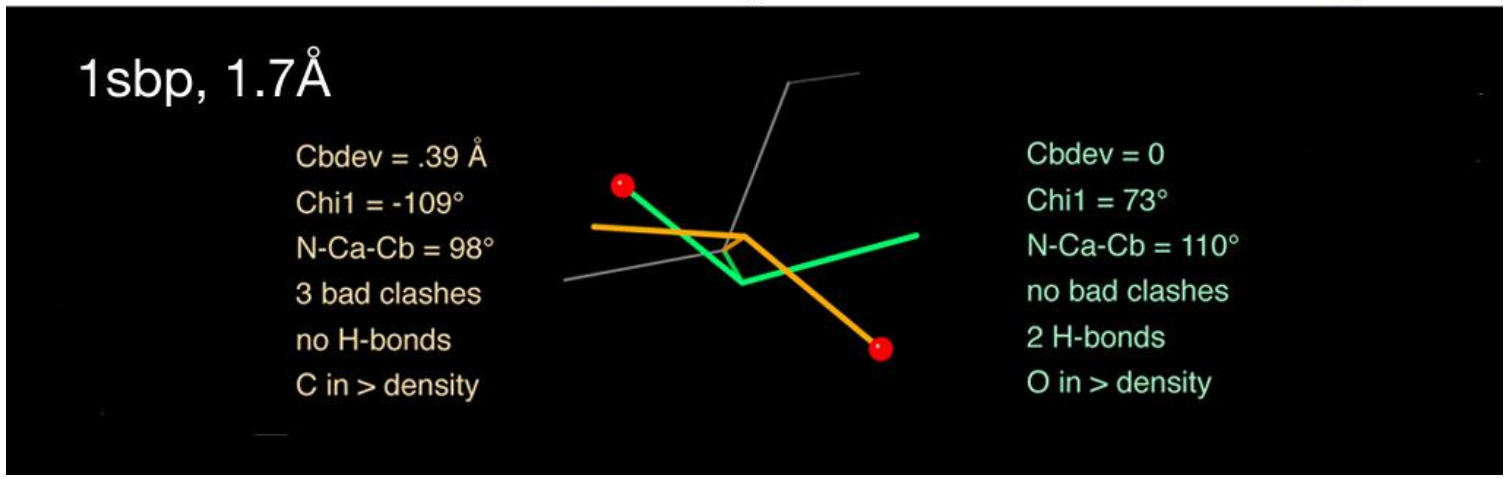
In KiNG, Rotamer outliers are traced in gold over the modeled sidechain



In ISOLDE, Rotamer allowed/outliers are marked with a spiral, color coded by prior probability

Sidechain Rotamers: Probable causes

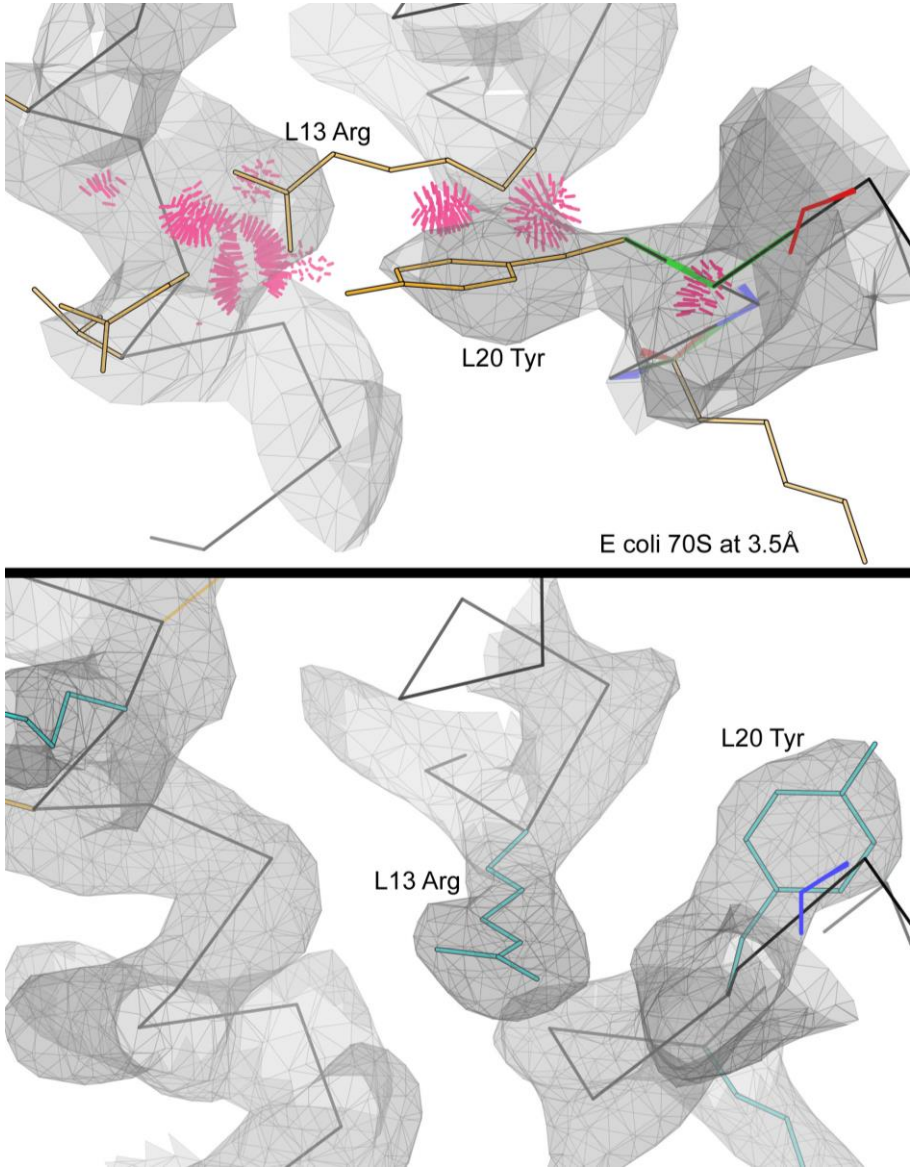




<u>Backwards Valine, Leucine, Threonine</u>

- May find terminal atoms fit into density at the expense of the branch atom
- Simple to fix with a flip

Sidechain Rotamers: Probable causes

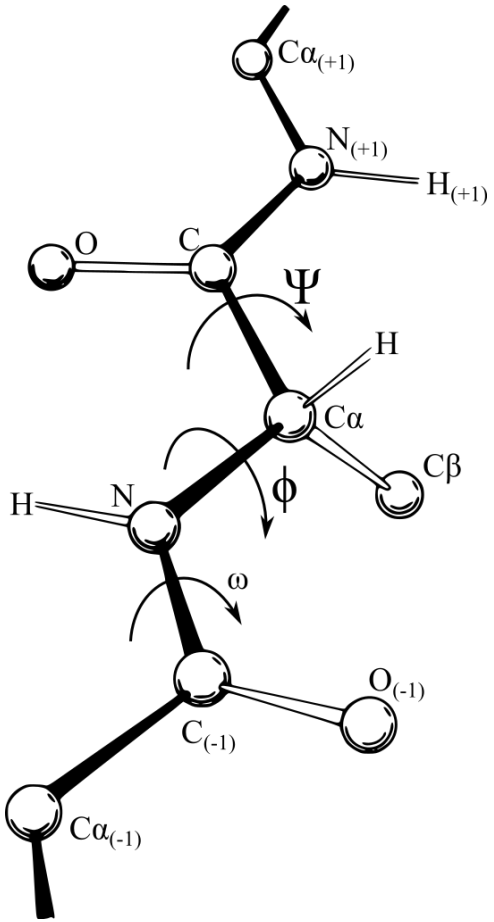


Sidechains in wrong density

- Sidechains can get stuck in the density for other features
  - Other sidechains
  - Ligands
  - Backbone O in ~3Å maps
- Have to fix the whole network of misplacements

Ramachandran

Ramachandran: Method



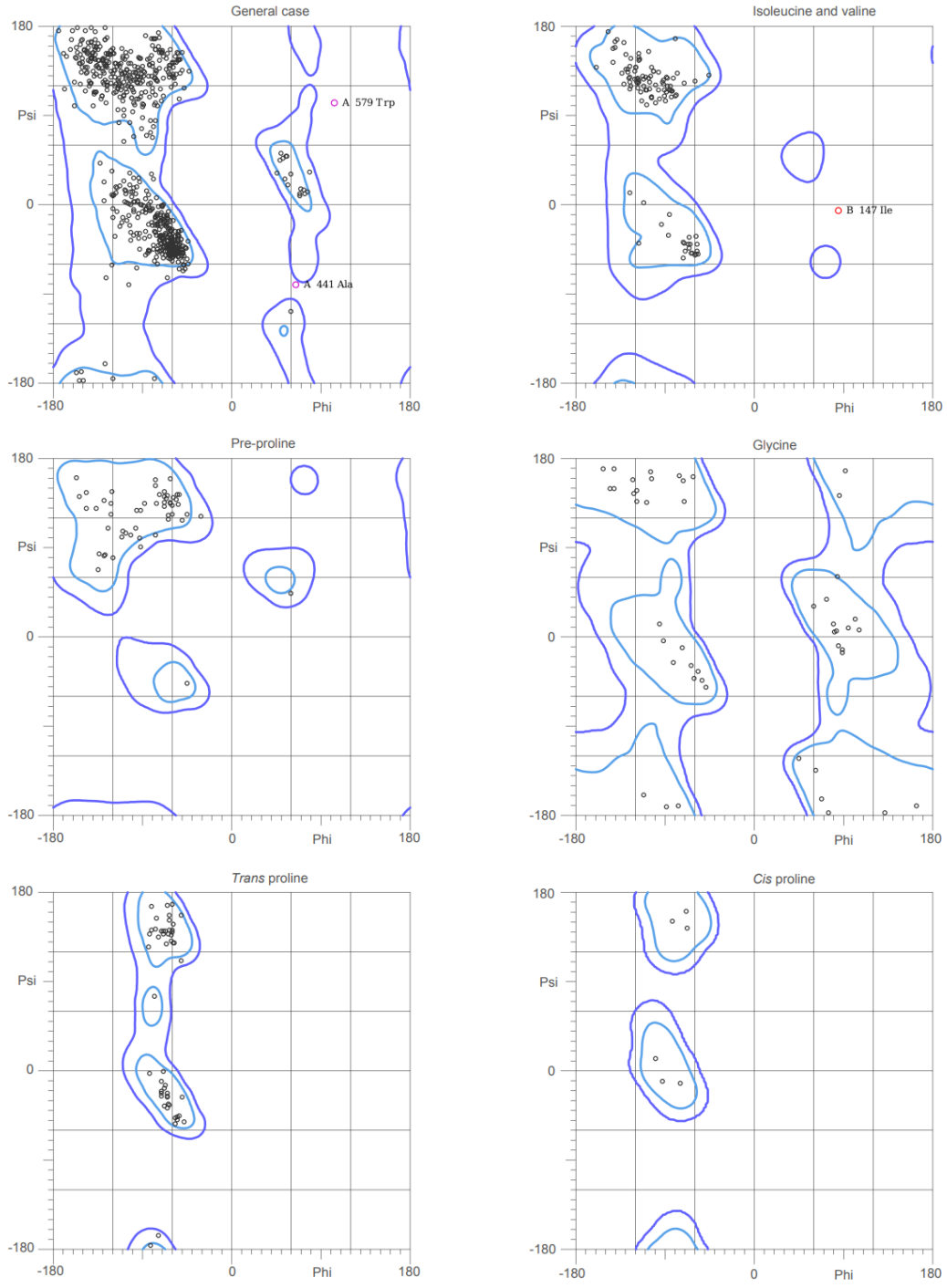
- Phi and Psi torsions describe local protein backbone conformation
- Phi **ϕ** = C_{i-1}-N-CA-C
- Psi **ψ** = N-CA-C-N_{i+1}
- Each residue's ϕ/ψ pair is converted into cartesian coordinates and checked against contours of expected behavior

Ramachandran: Visualization

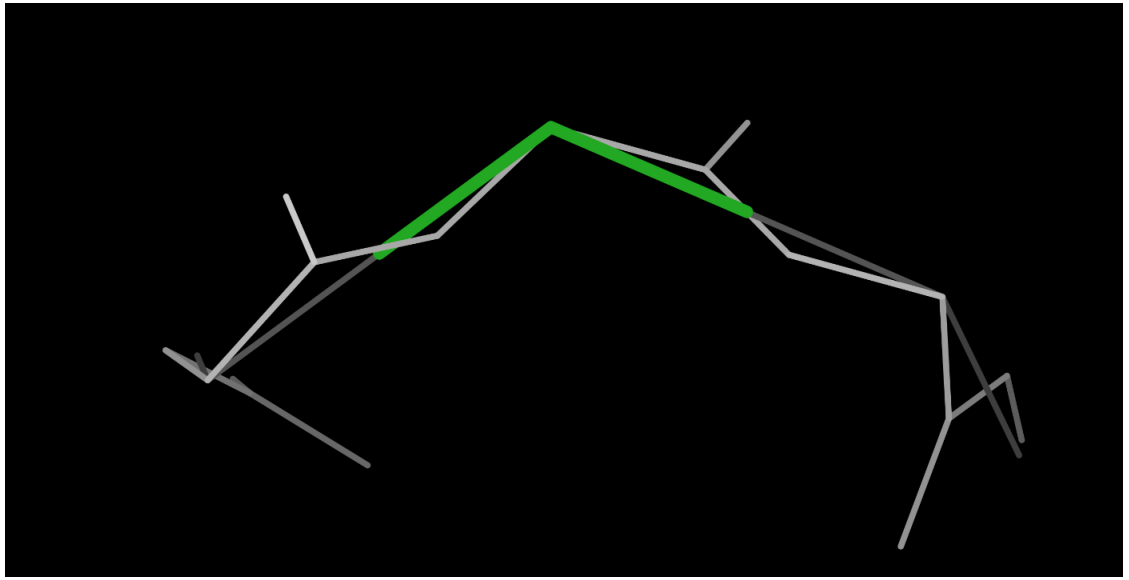
Ramachandran plots shows location of each residue relative to contours of expected behavior

Different residue categories have very different expectations!

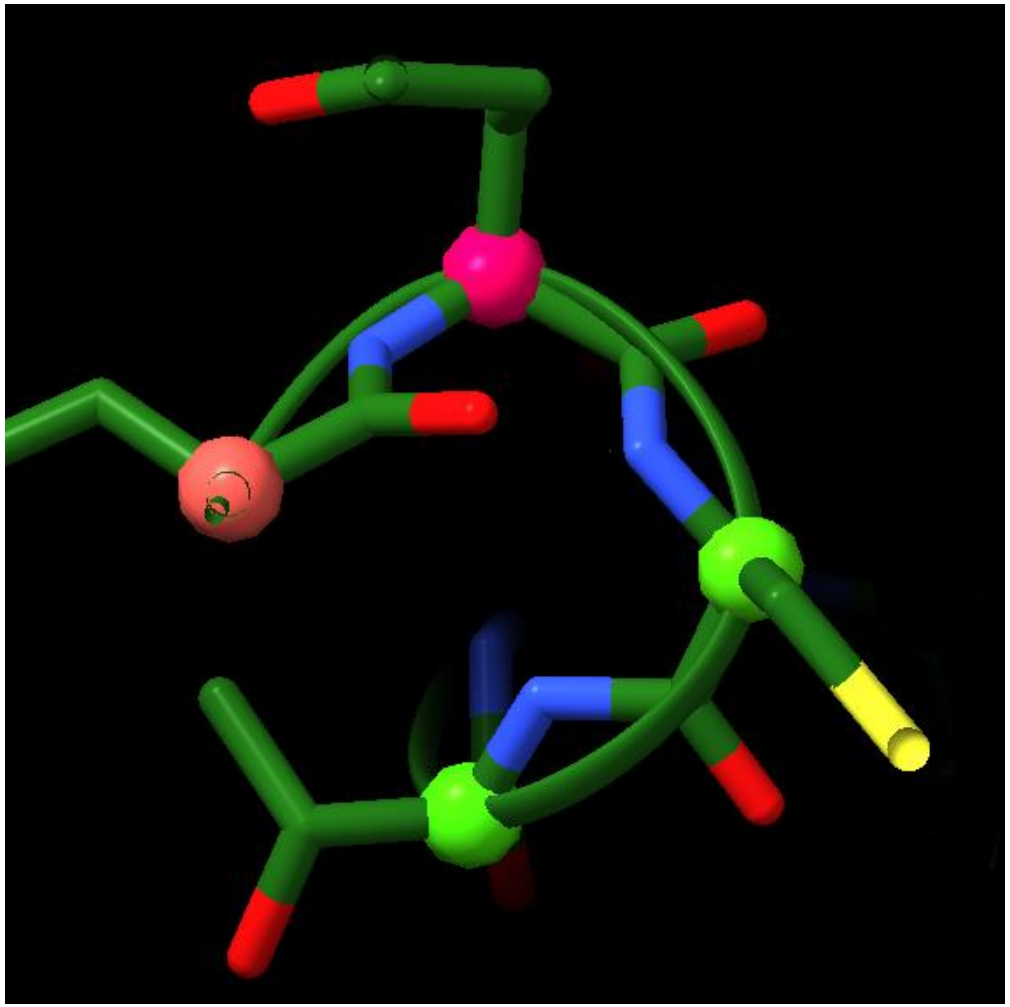
Glycine is permissive and symmetrical
Proline is restrictive
Branched C-Beta sidechain (Ile,Val) affect distribution



Ramachandran: Visualization

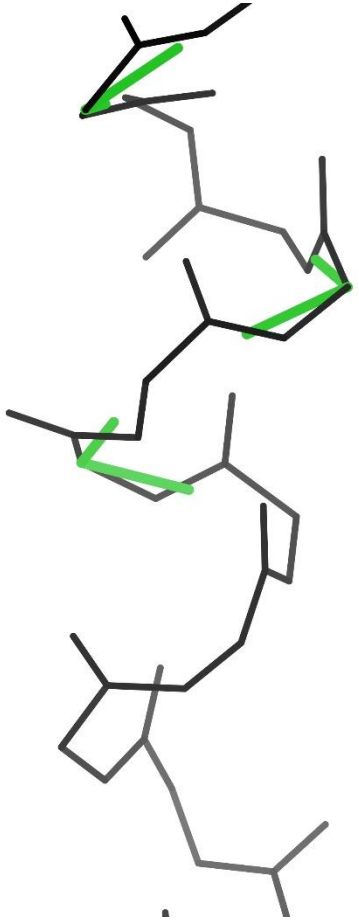


KiNG markup highlights an outlier residue's CA in green, and extends to the peptide bonds on either side, along the CA-CA-trace



ISOLDE markup places a ball at each CA, color-coded by Ramachandran favorability.

Ramachandran: Probable causes

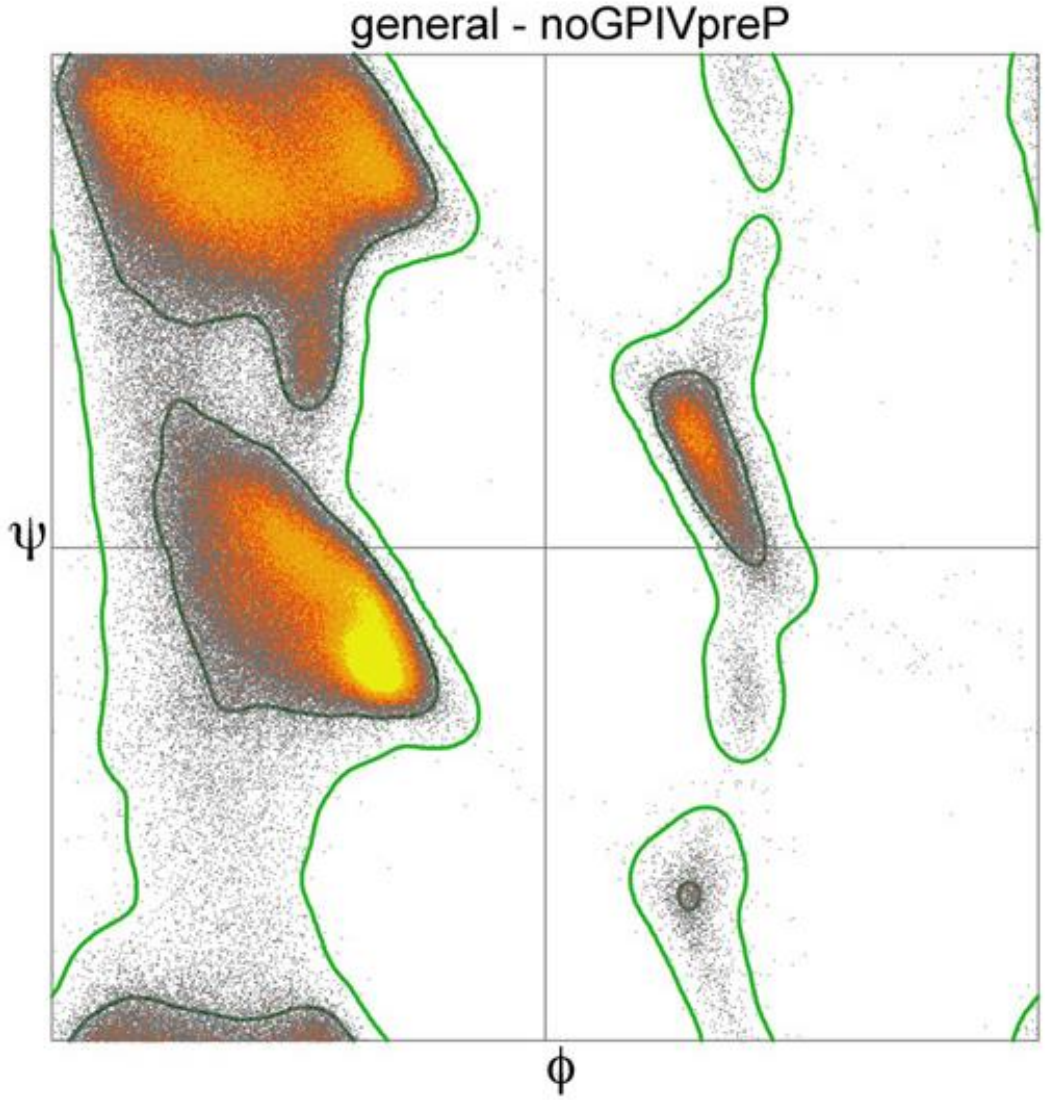


Misplaced carbonyl oxygens

- At resolutions worse than ~2.5Å, carbonyl oxygen density may be ambiguous
  - Sidechain may be fit into O density
  - O may be fit into sidechain density

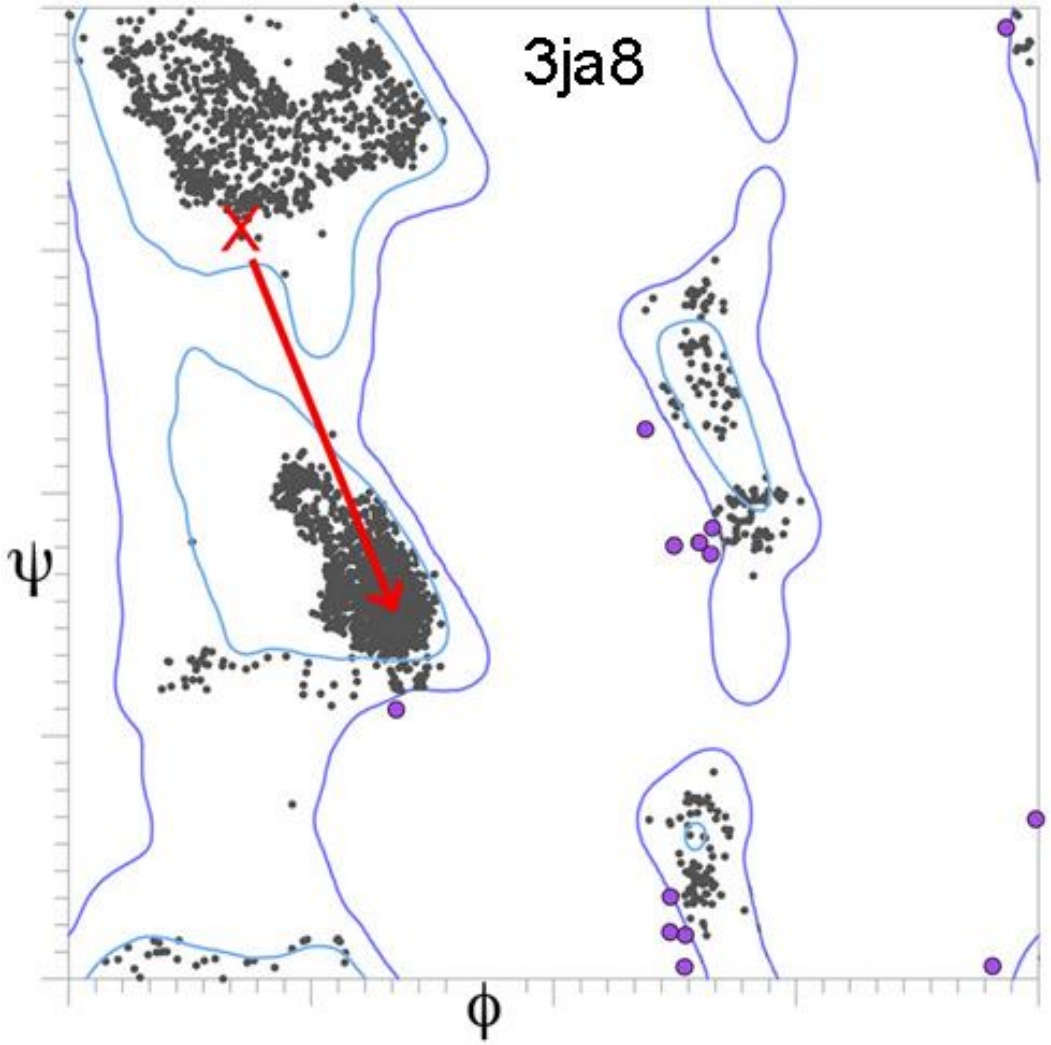
Ramachandran Z-score

Ramachandran Z-score: Method



- Compare observed Ramachandran distribution against expected distribution
- Assign statistical Z-score based on distance from expectation
- |Z-score| <= 2 indicates a realistic distribution
- |Z-score| > 3 indicates a highly unrealistic distribution

Ramachandran: Probable causes



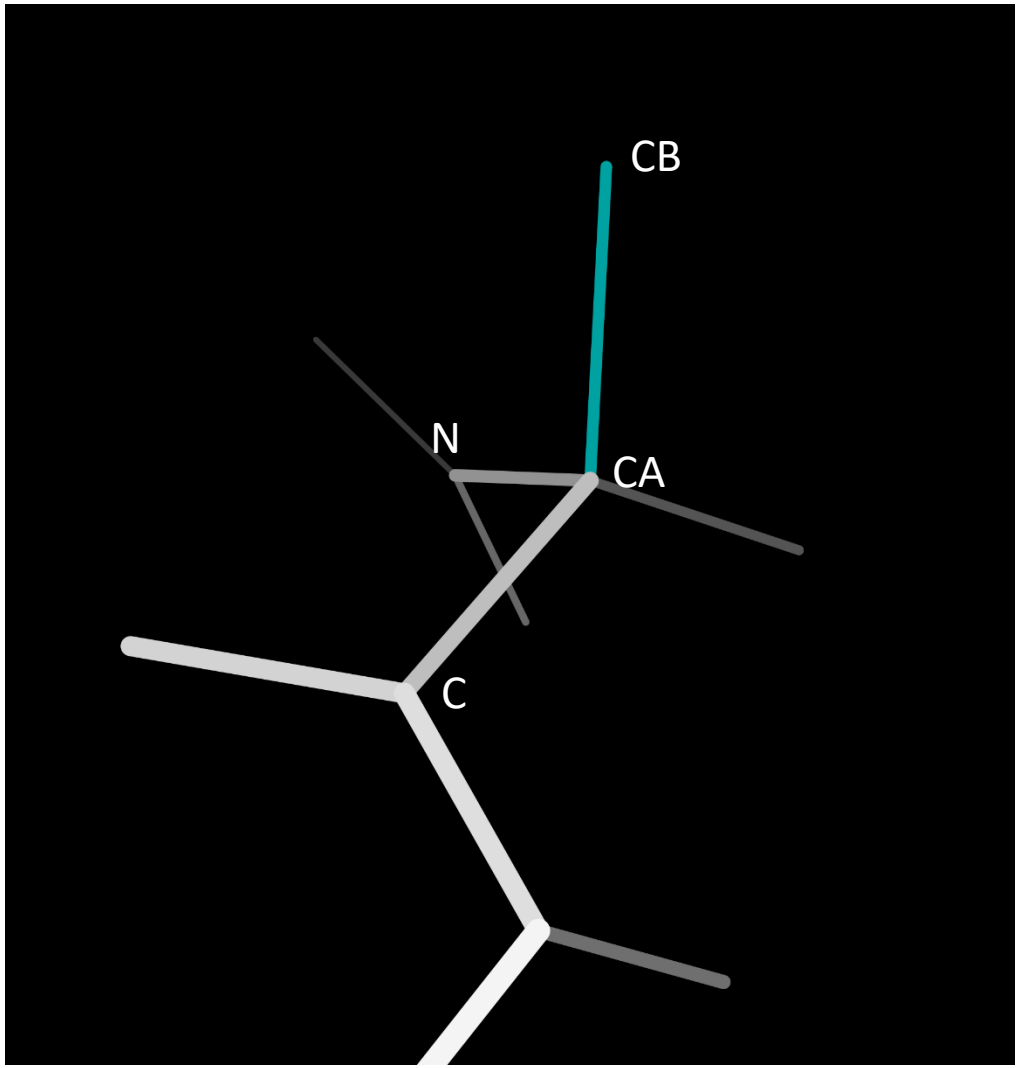
Rama Z-score -4.26 ± 0.10

<u>Overfitting to Rama criteria</u>

- Some programs allow refinement of the Ramachandran plot
  - Hides rather than fixes errors, if used carelessly
  - Artificially inflates Ramachandran Favored % and MolProbity score
- Over-idealized distribution may be detectible by Rama Z-Score
- Use Rama restraints to hold good structure in place
- Use other methods to fix model errors

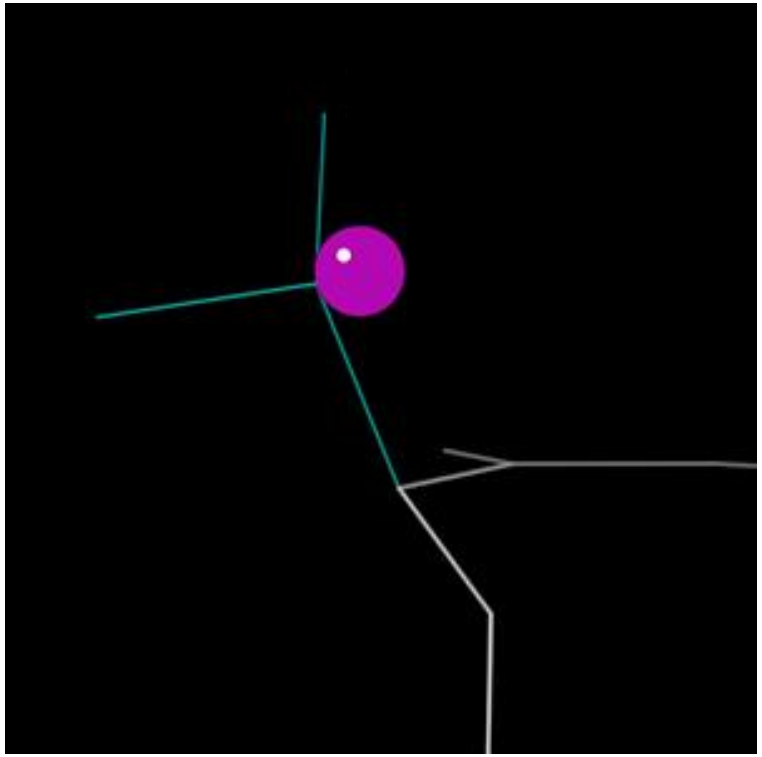
C-Beta Deviation

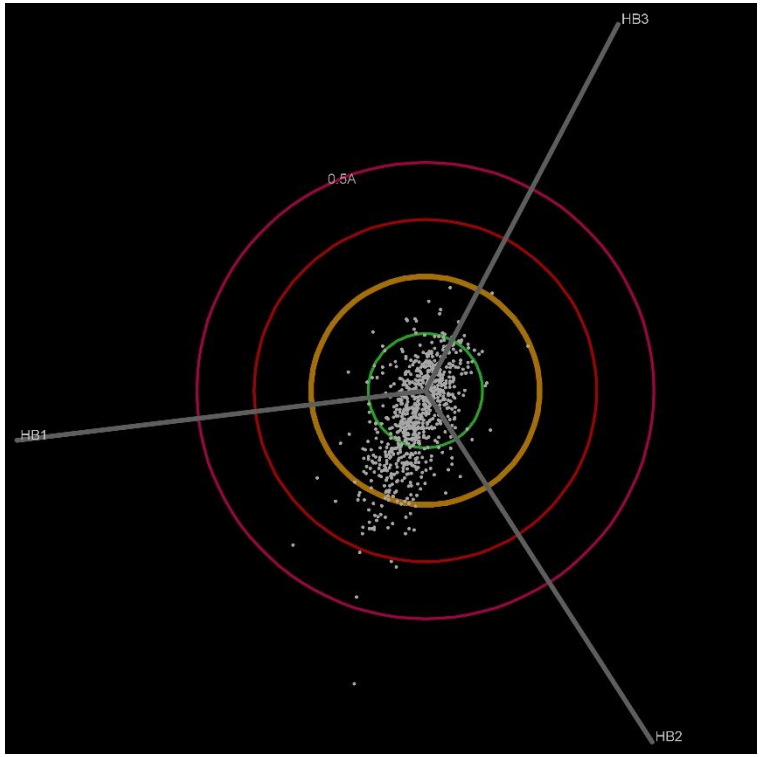
C-Beta Deviation: Method



- Ideal CB position is defined by backbone geometry
- Calculate ideal position using average of two torsions
  - N-C-CA-CB
  - C-N-CA-CB
- CBs modeled >0.25Å from ideal position are outliers

C-Beta Deviation: Visualization

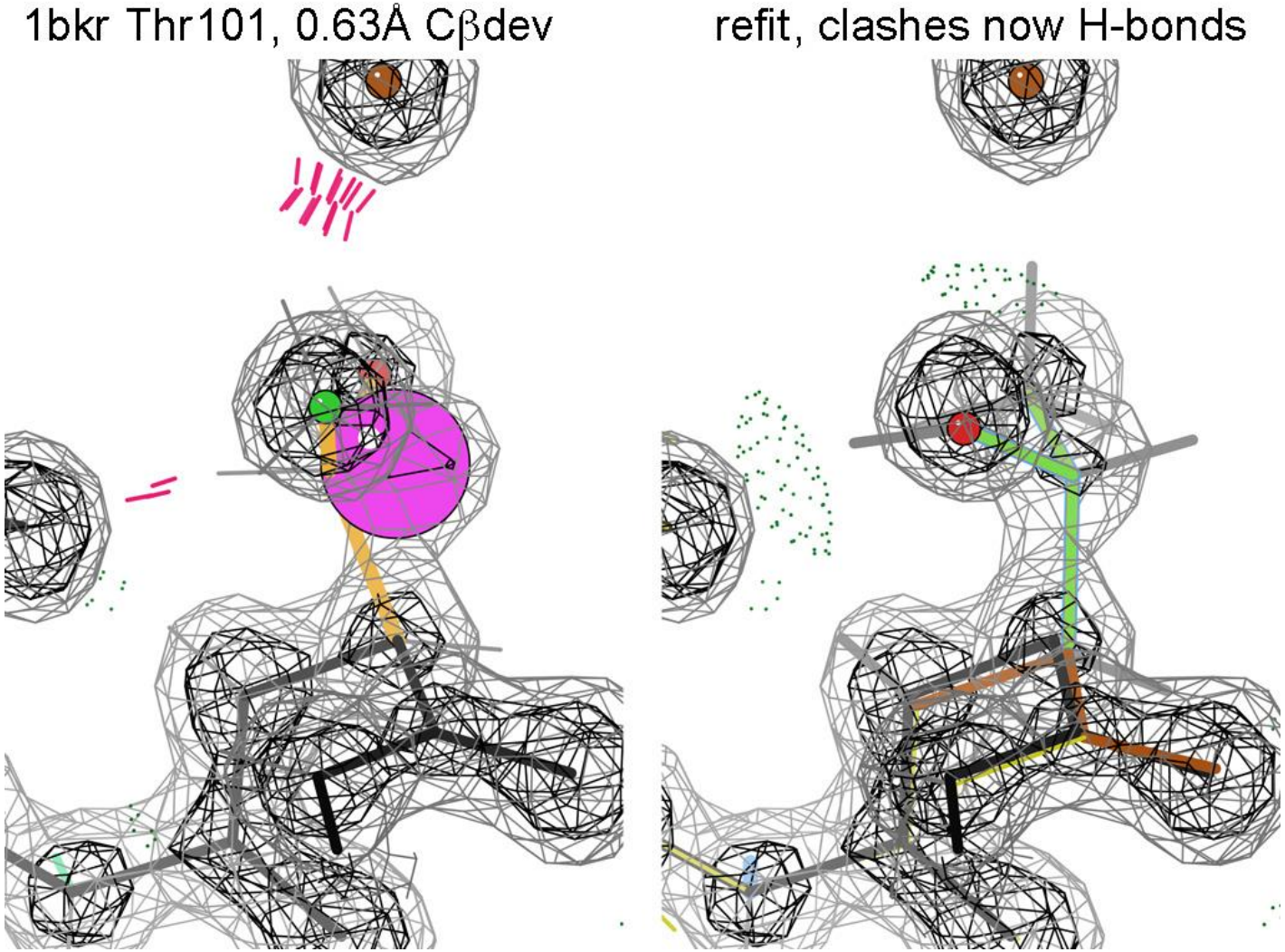




- In KiNG, a purple sphere is drawn
  - Center at ideal CB position
  - Edge tangent to modeled position
  - Size of sphere proportional to severity of outlier

- Bullseye kinemage shows distribution and direction of all CB positions.
- Yellow circle is 0.25Å outlier cutoff

C-Beta Deviation: Probable causes



Misplaced sidechains

- CB deviations are a backbone geometry measure, but outliers are usually caused by misplaced sidechains pulling on the backbone

Chirality errors

- If D amino acids are misnamed as L amino acids (e.g. ALA for DAL), or vice versa, very large Cbdevs result

Covalent Bond Geometry

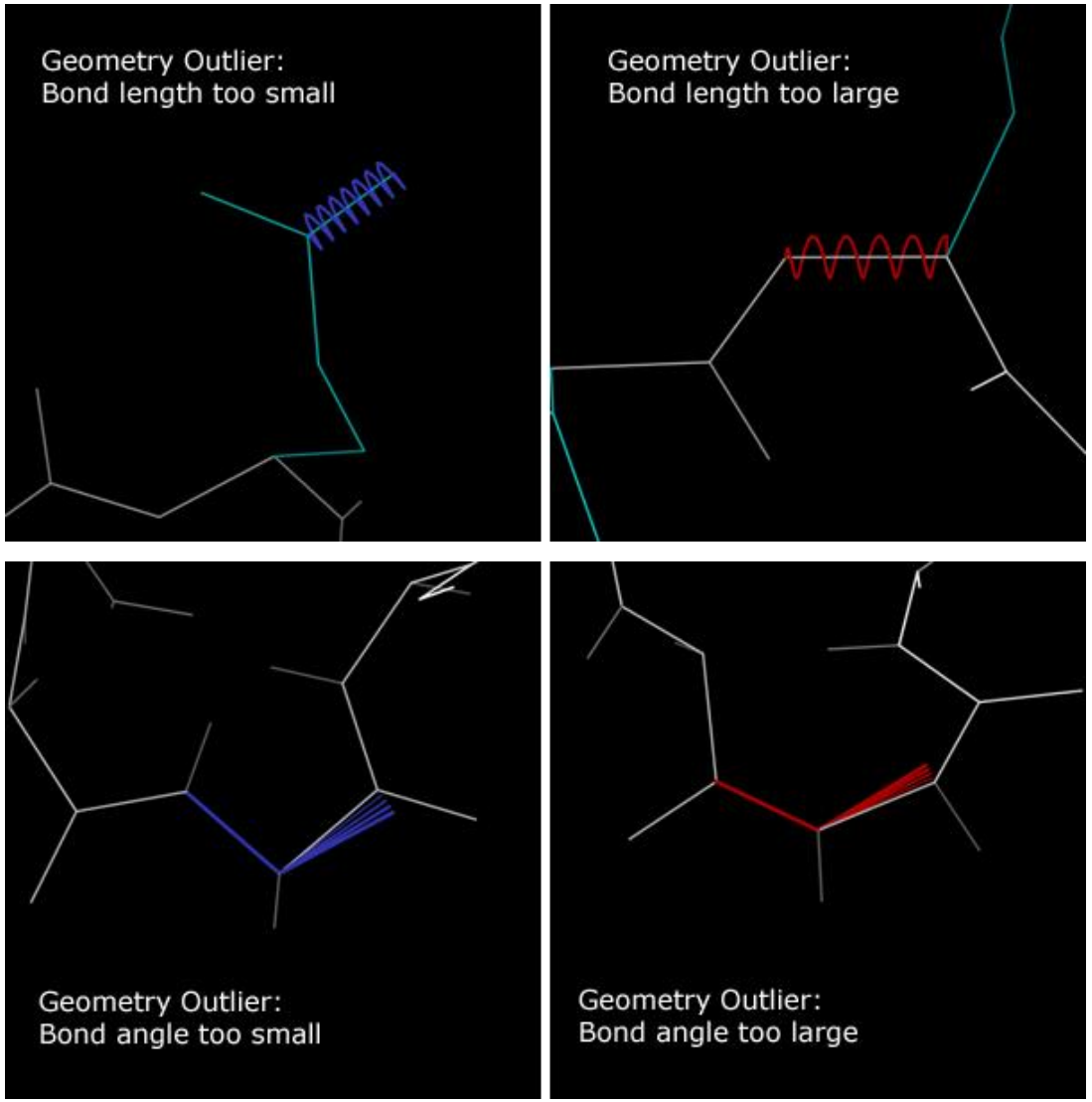
Bond Geometry: Method

- Measure bond lengths and angles
- Check against a library of expected values
  - >4σ deviation from expected = outlier

- Standard reference library has 1 value per bond or angle
- Derived from Engh and Huber
  - https://doi.org/10.1107/S0108767391001071

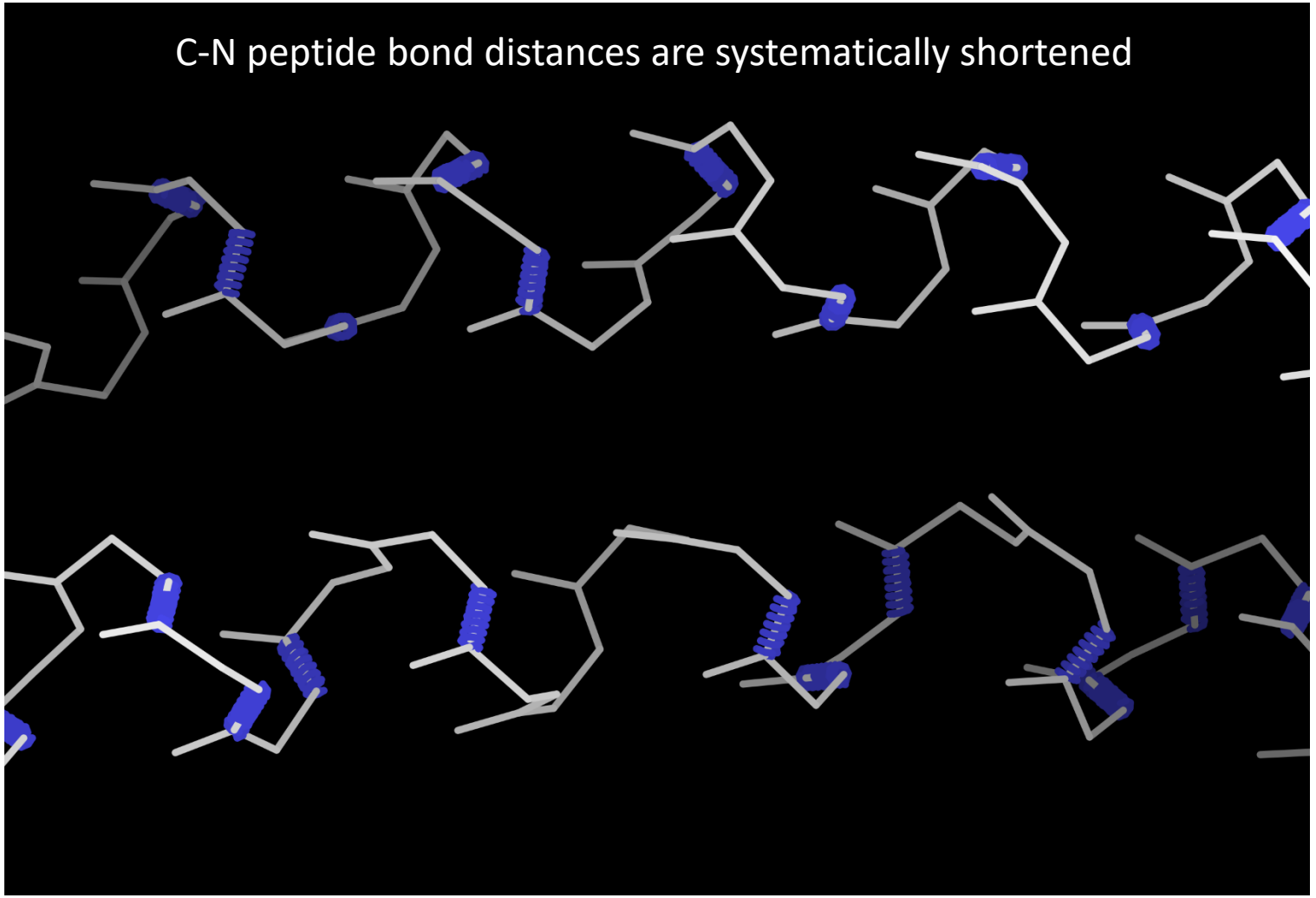
- Conformation-Dependent Library (CDL) has values that depend on local Ramachandran conformation
- Derived from Karplus et al.
  - https://doi.org/10.1107/S2059798315022408

Bond Geometry: Visualization



- Bond length outliers are drawn as springs
- Bond angle outliers are drawn as fans
- Color-coded
  - Red-shift = too far
  - Blue-shift = too close

Bond Geometry: Probable causes

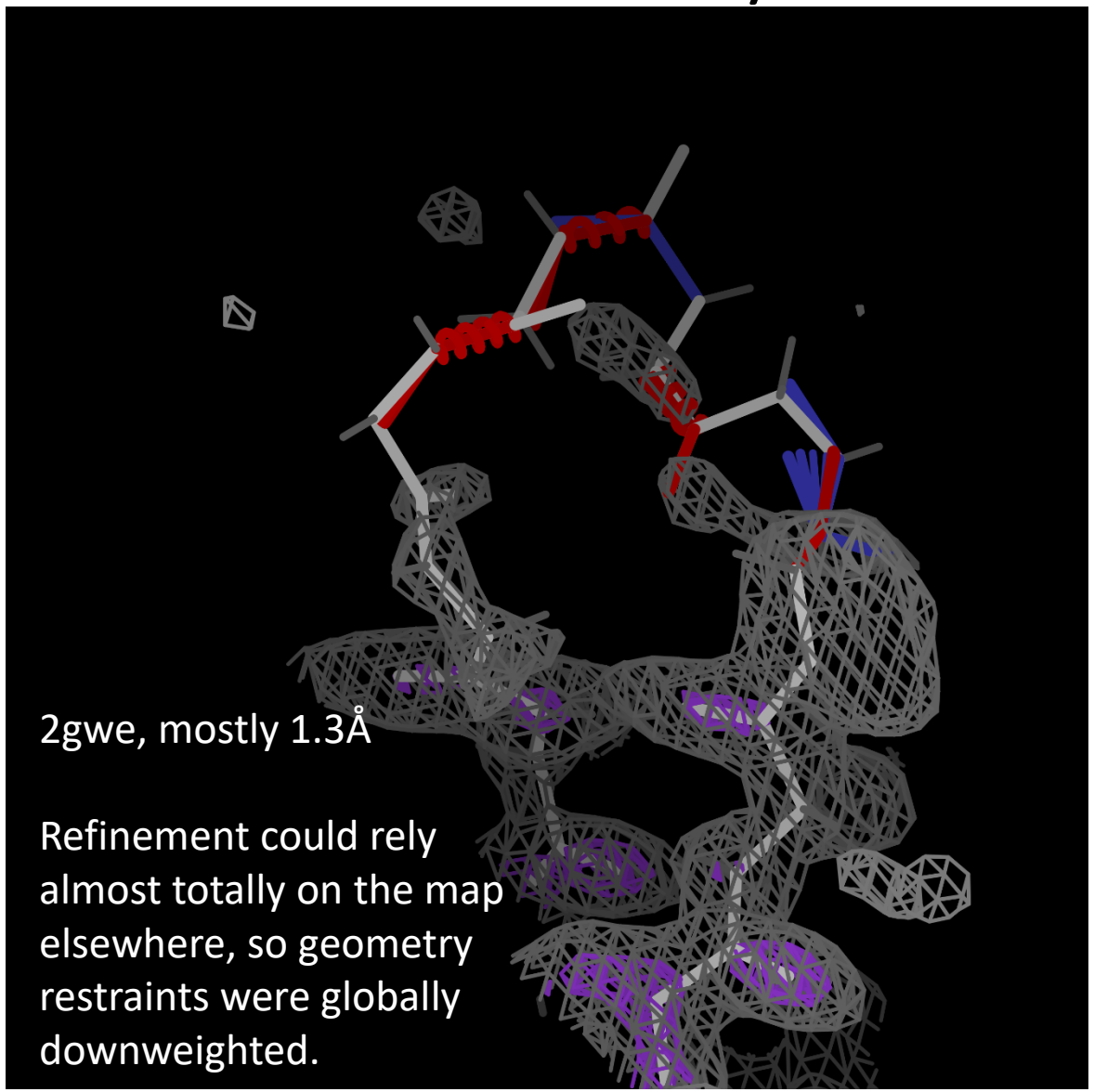


OmegaFold prediction for p81313, as of Sept 2022

<u>Systematic</u>

- Systematic geometry errors occur in programs with different libraries or expectations
- Be aware of what you import
- Do geometry minimization and/or re-refine.

Bond Geometry: Probable causes

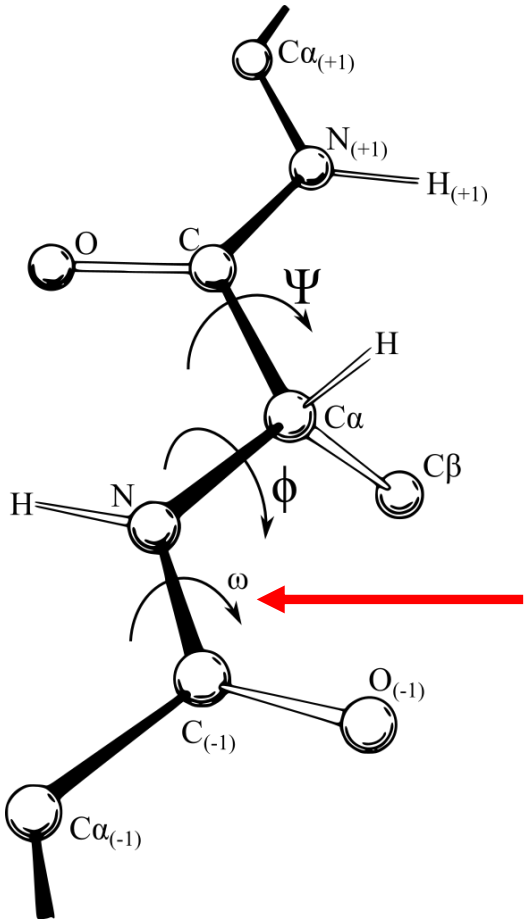


<u>Localized</u>

- Localized geometry outliers result from conformational strain and/or lack of restraints
- Fix the source of strain
- Apply restraints to low-data regions
- Leave it unmodeled if a good solution is impossible

Cis Peptides

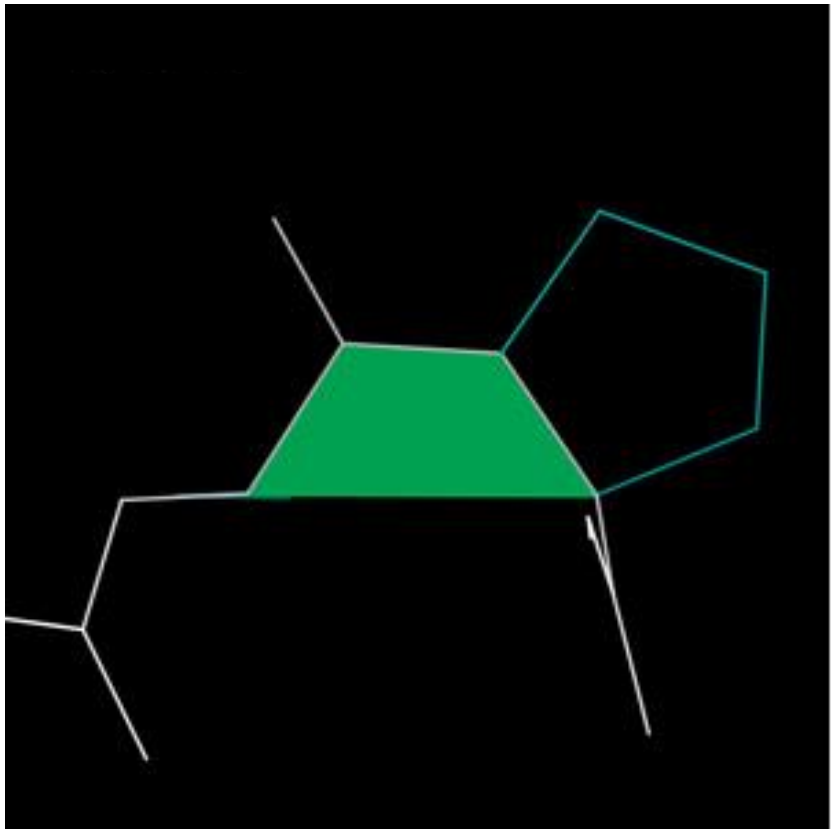
Cis Peptides: Method



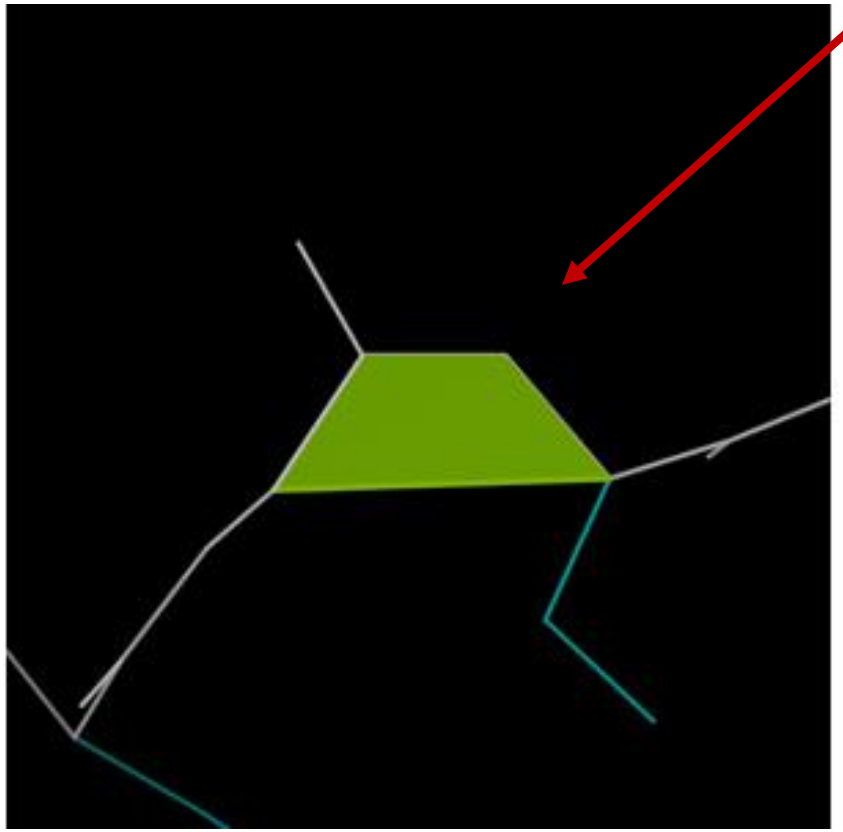
- The peptide bond that joins amino acids has partial double bond character and does not rotate freely
- CA-C-N-CA torsion
  - "Omega"
- Usually *trans* (CA on opposite sides)
- Rarely *cis* (both CA on same side)

Cis Peptides: Visualization (KiNG)

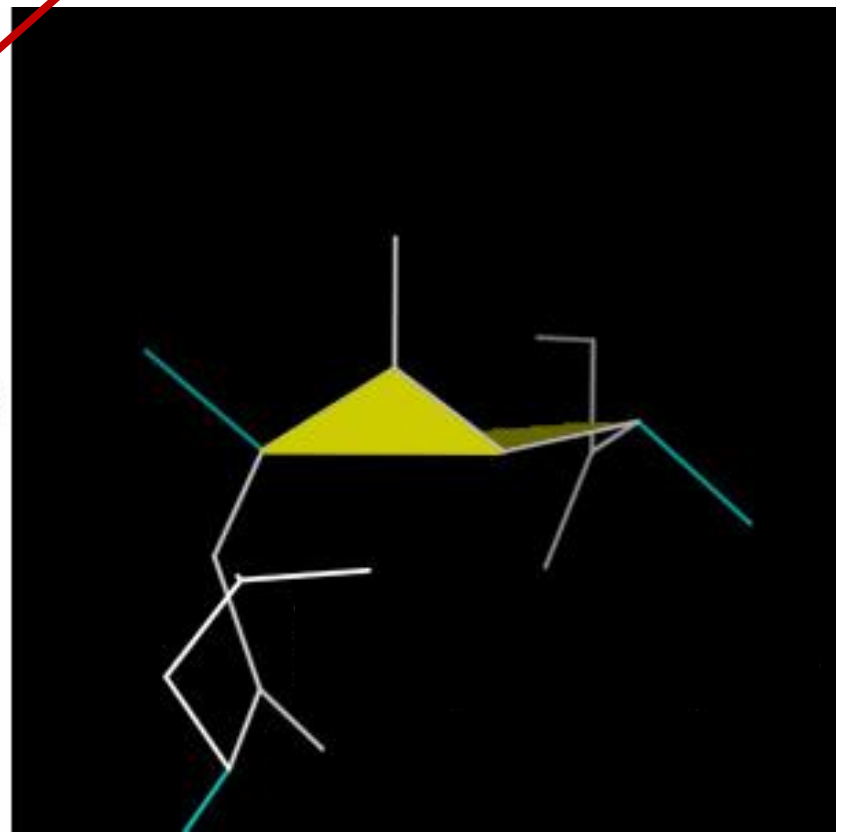
These are red in Coot!



- *Cis* peptide bond is much more common preceding Proline
  - ~5% of **Proline**
- Gentle green trapezoid fills the characteristic CA-CA space

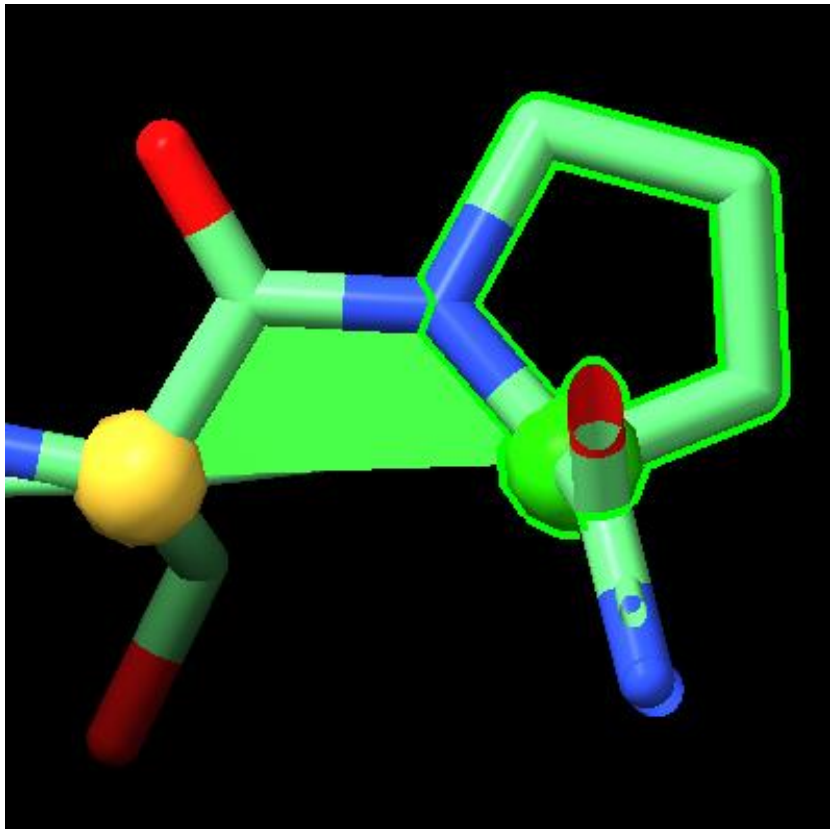


- *Cis* peptide bond is extremely rare preceding other residues
  - ~0.03% of **non-Proline**
- Unpleasantly lime trapezoid fills the characteristic CA-CA space



- Peptides **twisted** >30 from planar are severe geometry distortions
- Space is filled with yellow, angle between component planes approximates severity

Cis Peptides: Visualization (ISOLDE)



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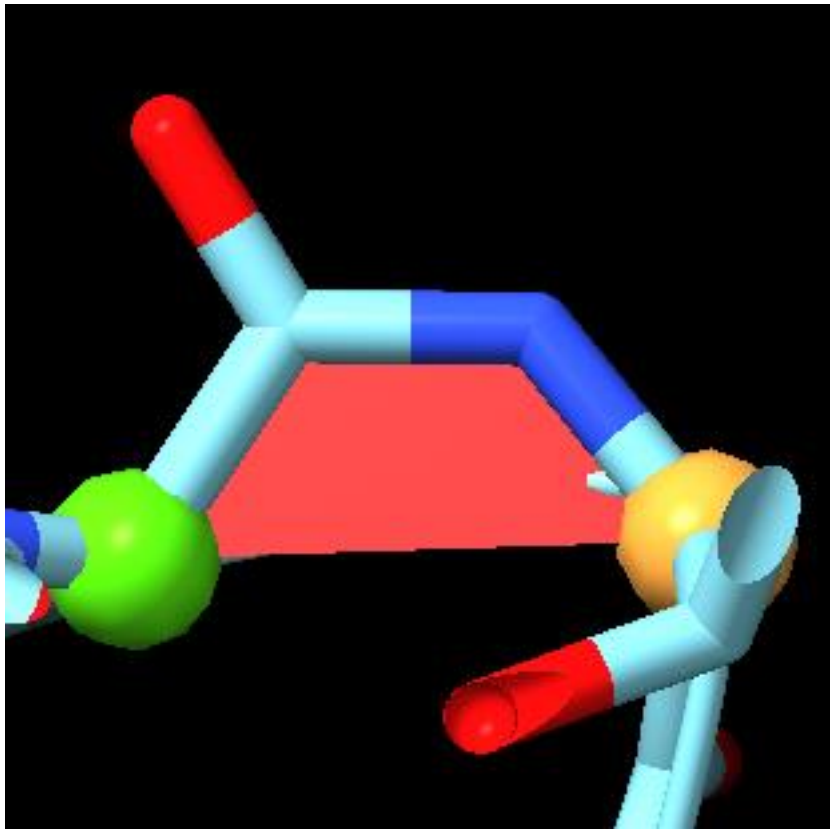
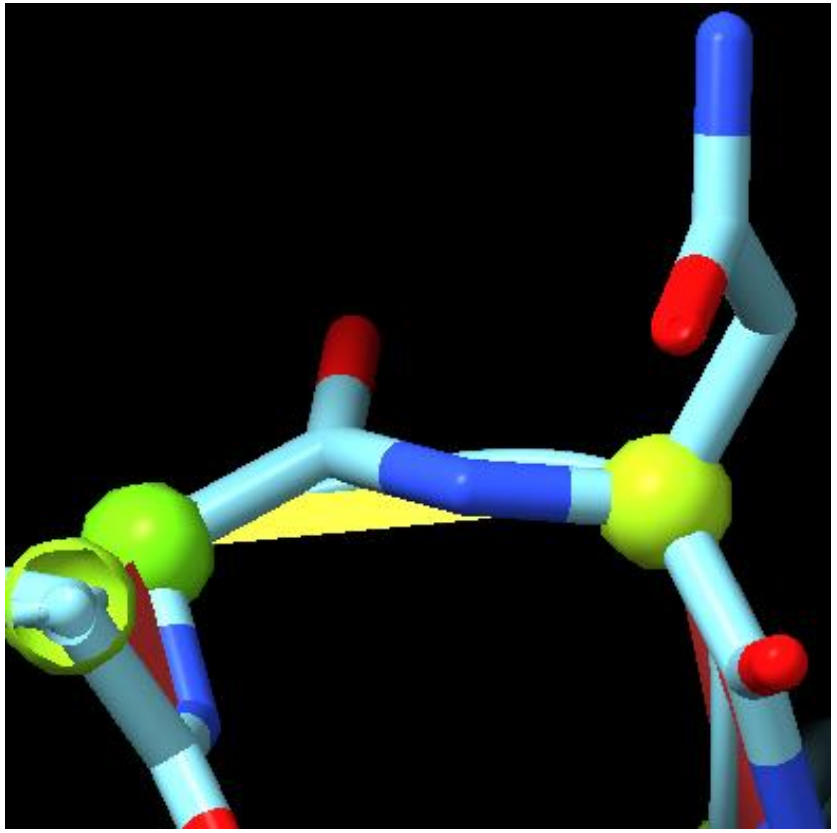


- *Cis* peptide bond is extremely rare preceding other residues
  - ~0.03% of **non-Proline**
- Warning red trapezoid fills the characteristic CA-CA space



- Peptides **twisted** >30 from planar are severe geometry distortions
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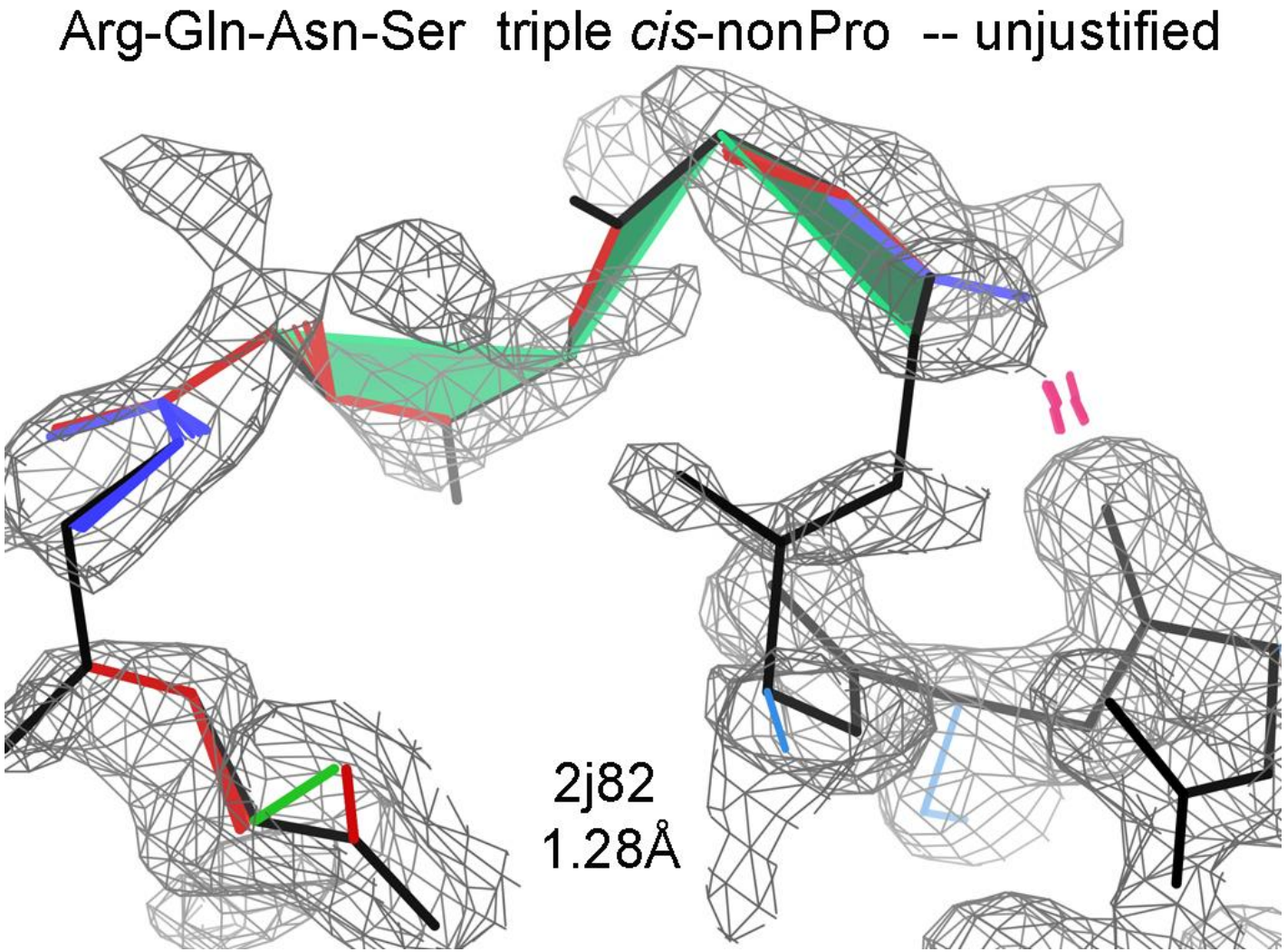
Cis Peptides: Probable causes



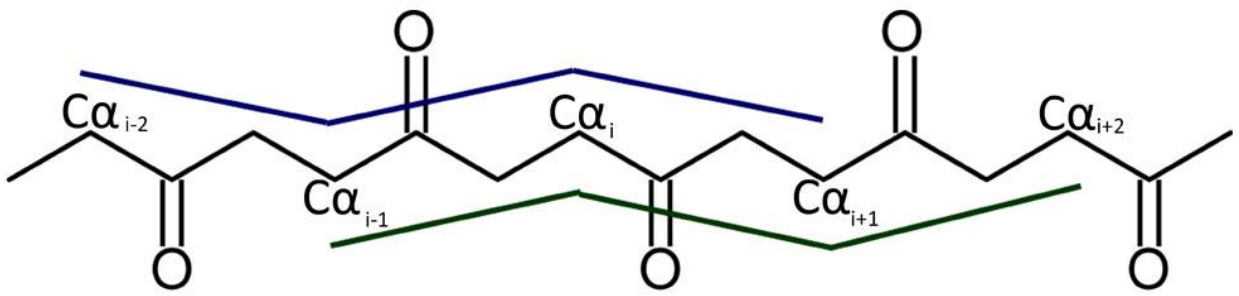
Fit to small density

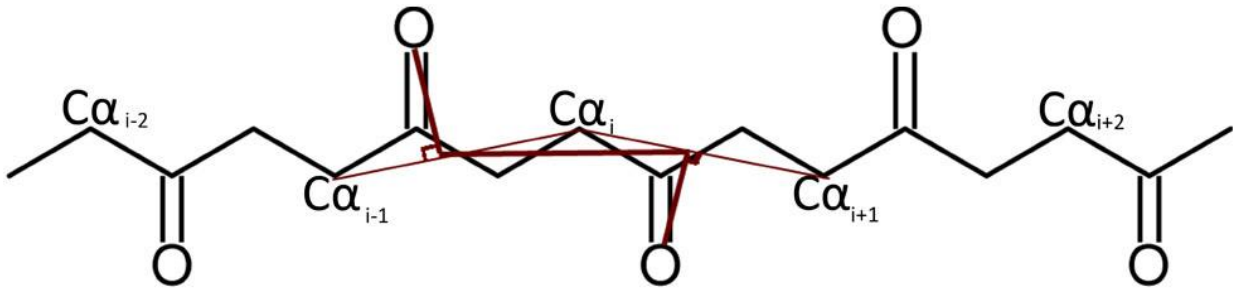
- The *cis* CA-CA distance is shorter and **seems** to fit better into limited density
- A conformation this rare requires more justification than a marginally better fit
- Flip it to *trans* unless density, chemistry, homology, or another source gives you clear support

CaBLAM

CaBLAM: Method

CA-pseudodihedrals capture model “intent”

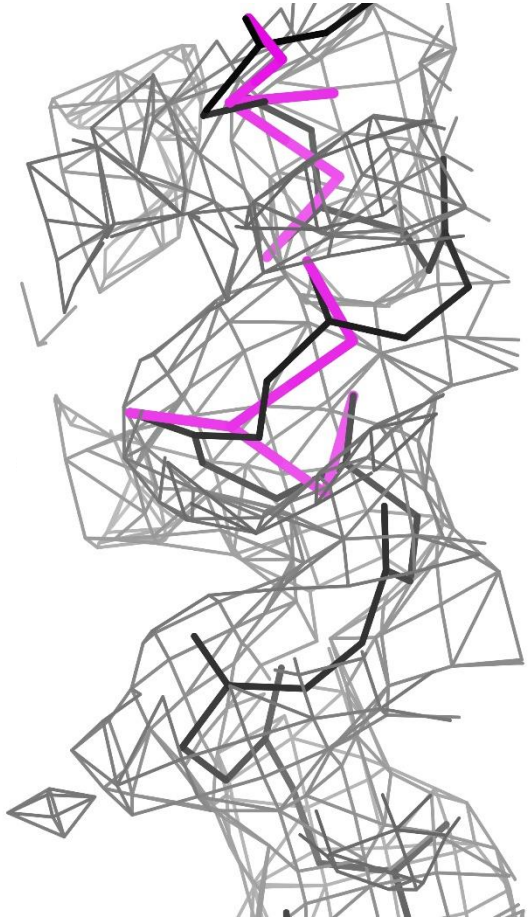




Peptide-peptide-pseudodihedral captures common model errors

- At low resolution, the backbone CA trace is modeled better than the backbone details
- Common model errors involve wrong peptide plane orientation
- CaBLAM uses modeled CA trace geometry to predict likely peptide plane orientation, and marks the discrepancies

CaBLAM: Probable Causes

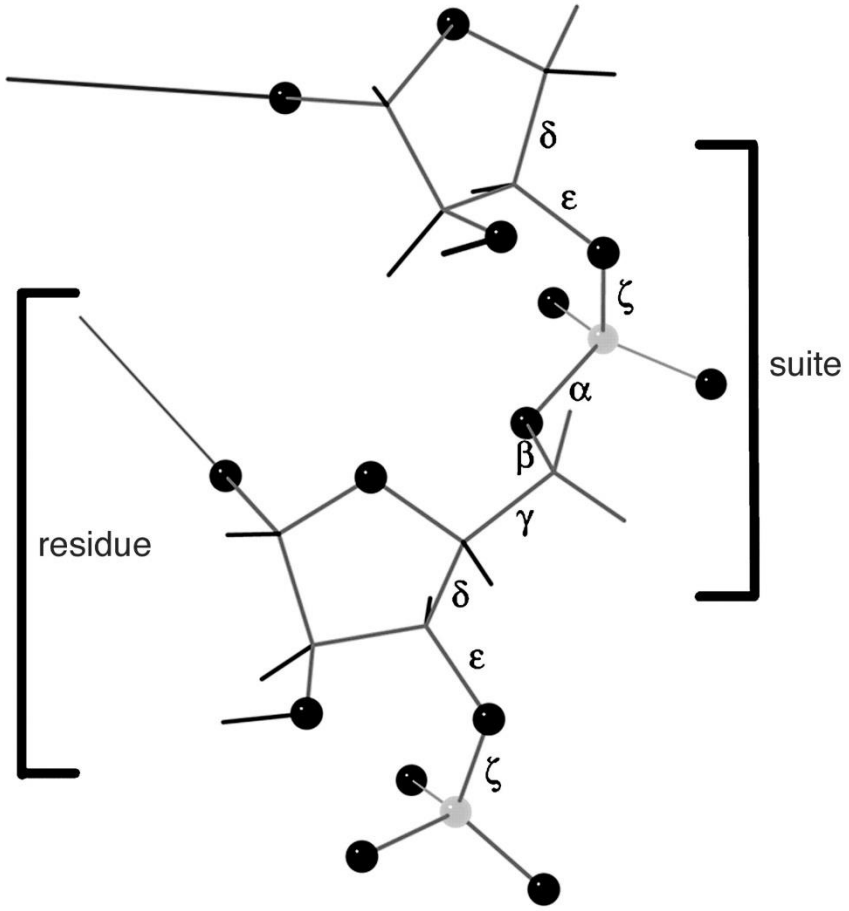


Ambiguous CO/sidechain density

- At low resolution backbone oxygen density and sidechain density may be confusing
- Low-resolution density envelope allows multiple models
  - Not everything that fits is protein-like
  - Data doesn't have enough information to choose among models

RNA Suites

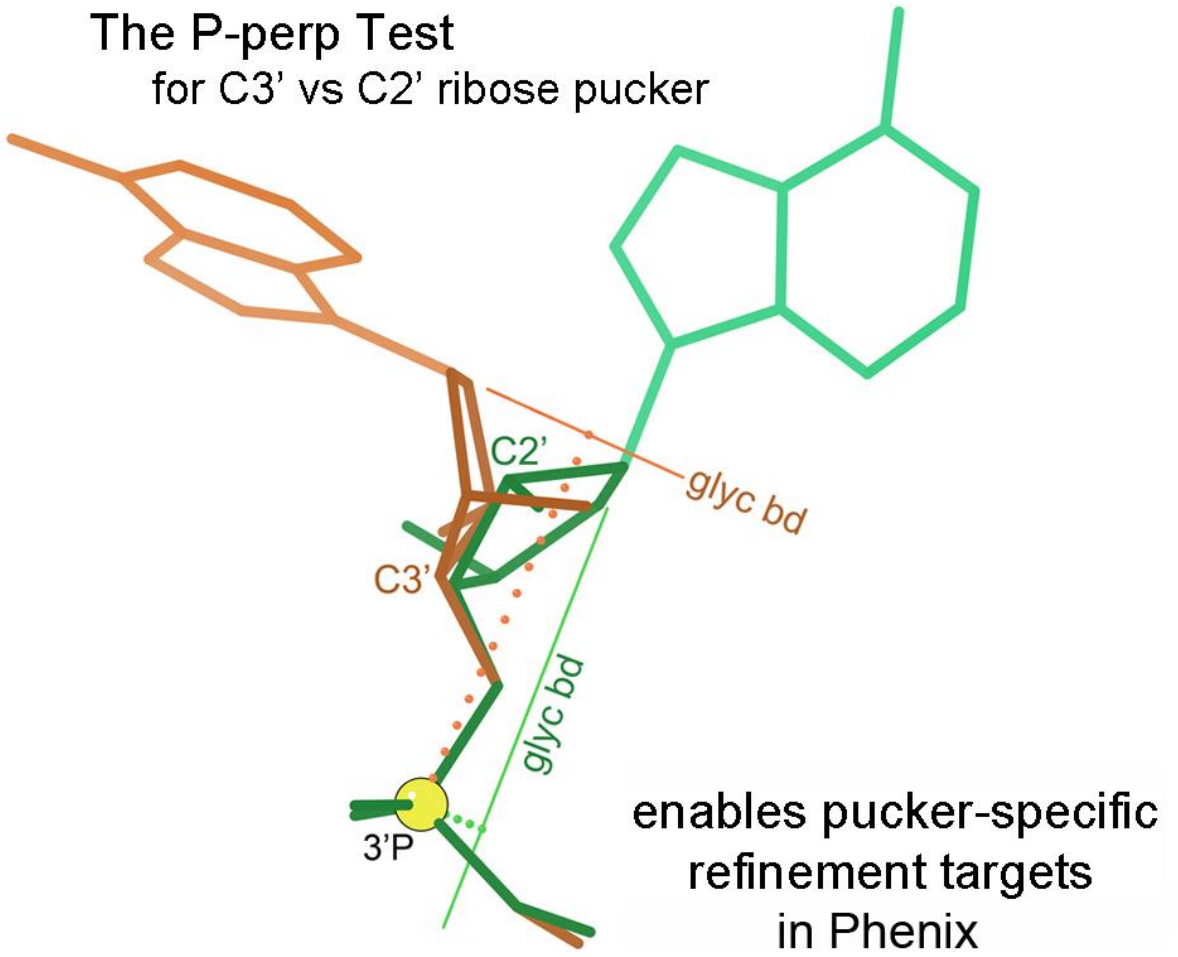
RNA Suites: Method



- Useful RNA backbone division is sugar-to-sugar suite, not P-to-P residue
- Suite conformation names are a combination of a number and a letter/character
  - e.g. 1A is the most common A-form helix conformation
- Outliers are named as !!
  - Pronounced “bang, bang”

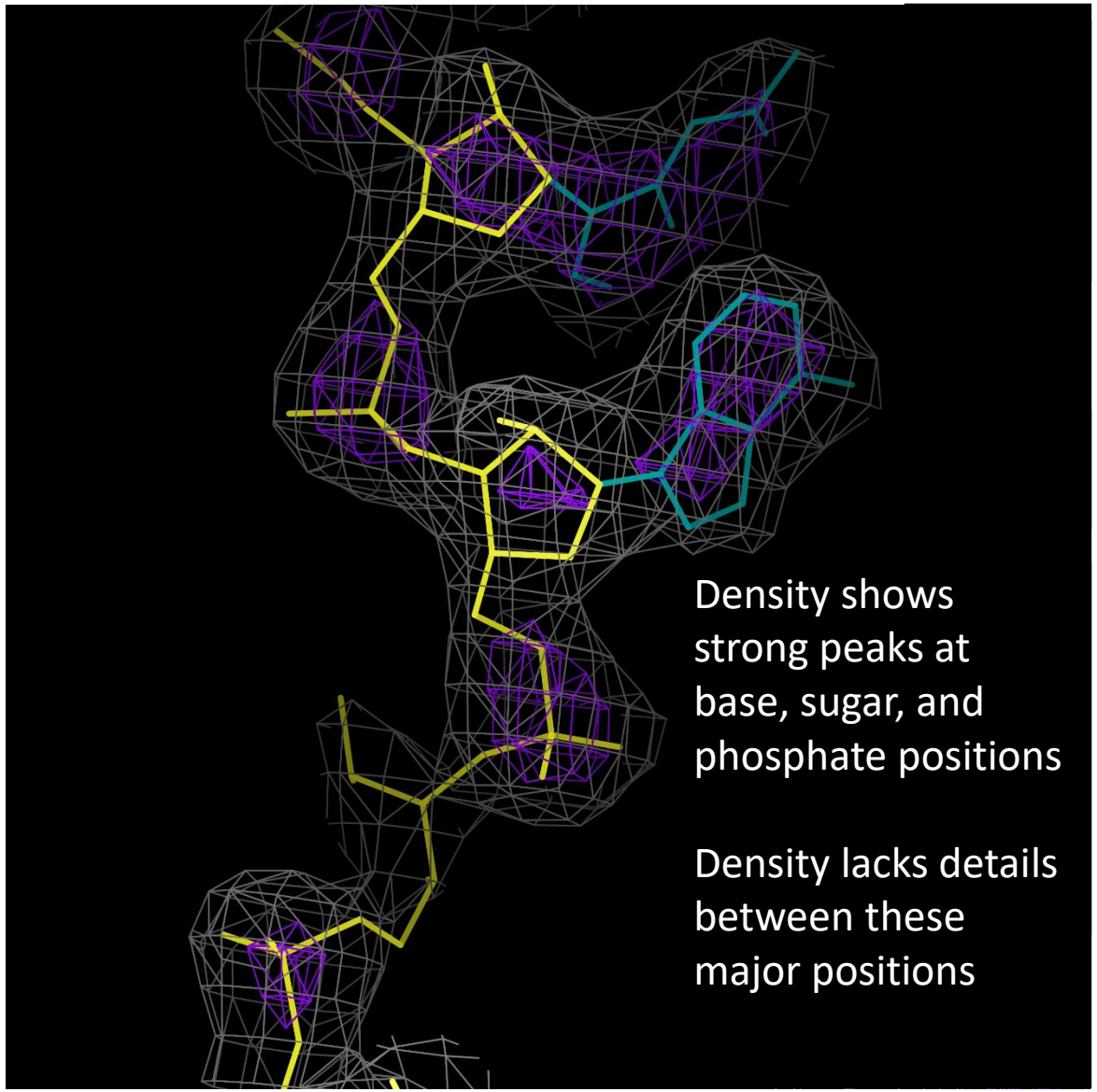
RNA Ribose Puckers

RNA Ribose Puckers: Method



- The backbone ribose in RNA can have one of two pucker states
  - C2' endo
  - C3' endo
- Ribose pucker correlates very strongly with perpendicular distance from the 3'phosphate to the glycosidic bond vector
  - Glycosidic bond joins ribose sugar to nucleobase
- At low resolution, perpendicular distance is easy to see, ribose pucker is hard to see
- If there's a mismatch, the pucker is probably wrong

RNA Errors: Probable Causes



- RNA backbone has many degrees of freedom
- Electron density often leaves RNA backbone underdetermined
  - Even when bases are better resolved
- Tools to help with this are in development

MolProbity Score

MolProbity Score

- The MolProbity Score combines validations and scales the result to look like a resolution
  - Clashscore
  - Ramachandran
  - Rotamers

- MolProbity better than model resolution is good
- MolProbity worse than model resolution is bad

MolProbity Score

A single statistic cannot explain a whole structure's quality!

Don't rely on it!

You now know enough to look at the other statistics

You now know enough to look at your model and the markup in detail

Useful links

- For the quick-and-dirty webpage version of this material:
  - http://molprobity.biochem.duke.edu/help/validation_options/validation_options.html
  - This also includes links to many of the relevant publications

- I deliberately skipped over structure-level statistics, but if you want to see the target values for Ramachandran Favored, CaBLAM Outliers, etc:
  - http://molprobity.biochem.duke.edu/help/validation_options/summary_table_guide.html

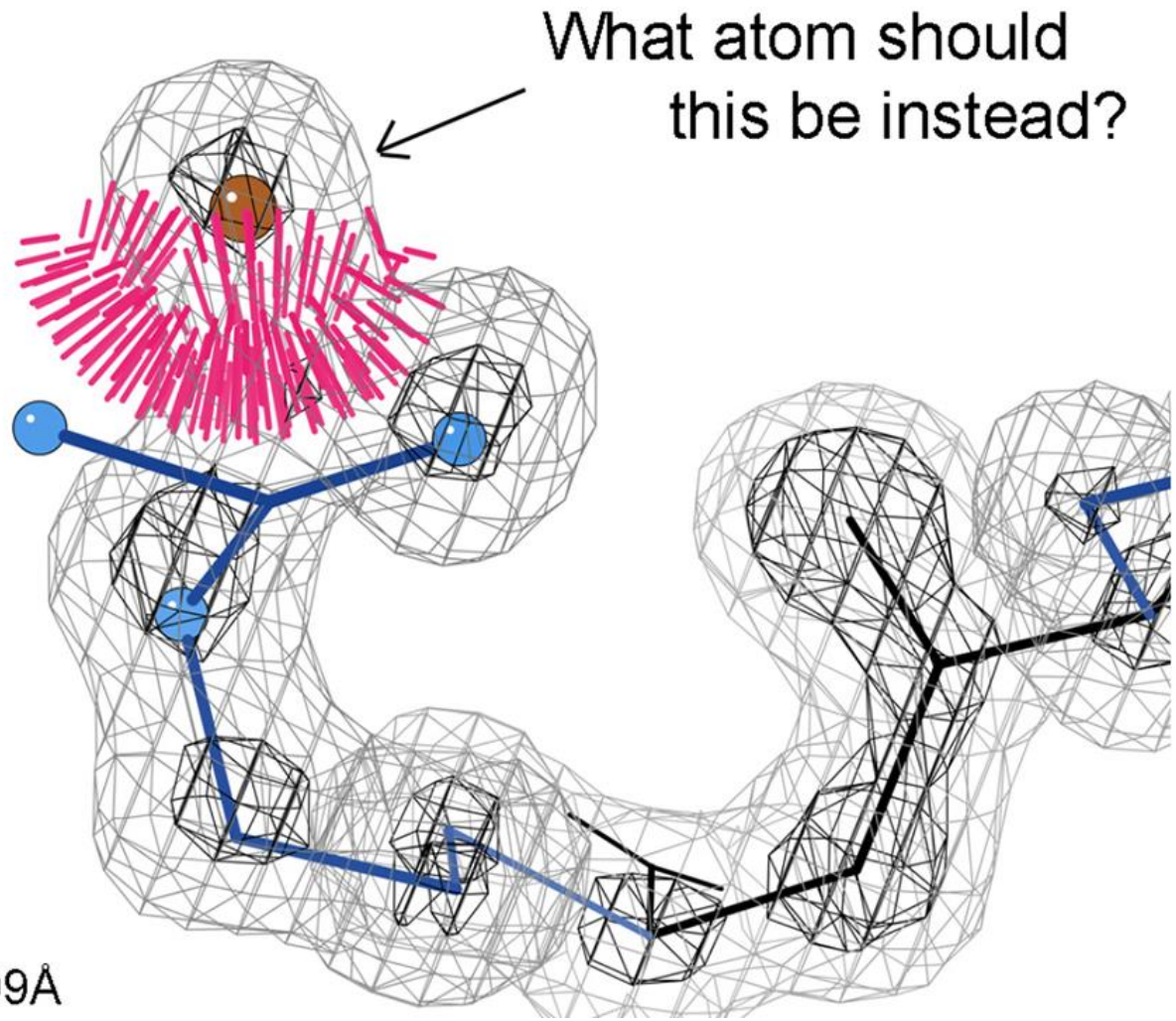
Bonus Content

Here are a few more examples of interesting model errors associated with certain validations.

These didn’t fit in the main presentation, but you should still get to see them.

UnDowser

UnDowser: Method

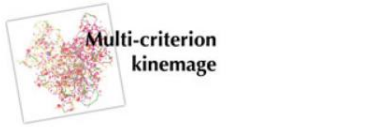


1qLw, 1.09Å

- Undowser is a tool for finding incorrect waters
- Use all-atom contact analysis to find waters with steric clashes
- Identify probable substitutions for each problem water
  - Ions
  - Ligands
  - Sidechain alternates
  - Nothing!

UnDowser: Visualization

Multi-criterion visualizations



View in KiNG | View in NGL | Download (294 Kb)

View (135 Kb)

View (4.9 Kb)

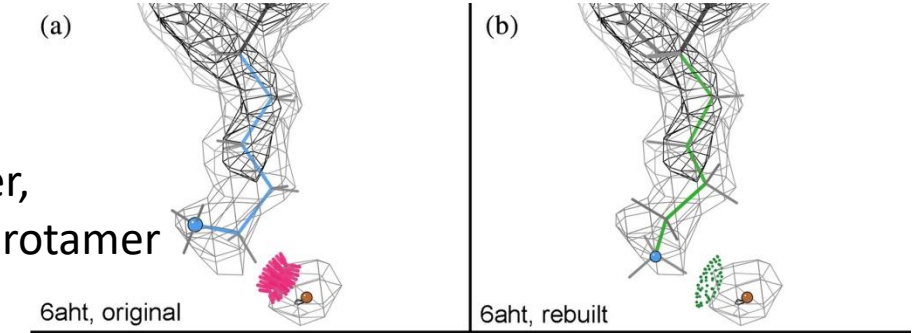
SUMMARY: 6 waters out of 58 have clashes (10.34%)

Water ID	Clashes with	Water B	Contact B	Clash Severity	Clash with Polar May be ion	Clash with non-polar Unmodeled alt or noise	Clash with water Occ <1 or ligand	Clash with altloc Add or rename alts
A: 125 :HOH:	CG of A: 51 :GLU:	26.53	26.06	0.506		×		
	HG3 of A: 51 :GLU:	26.53	26.06	0.503		×		
A: 107 :HOH:	HA2 of A: 10 :GLY:	23.36	18.74	0.736		×		
A: 100 :HOH:	HE3 of A: 48 :LYS:	24.10	20.04	0.501		×		
	CE of A: 48 :LYS:	24.10	20.04	0.425		×		
A: 114 :HOH:	O of A: 122 :HOH:	27.11	26.13	0.651			×	
A: 122 :HOH:	O of A: 114 :HOH:	26.13	27.11	0.651			×	
A: 80 :HOH:	HB3 of A: 39 :ASP:	22.27	24.16	0.426		×		

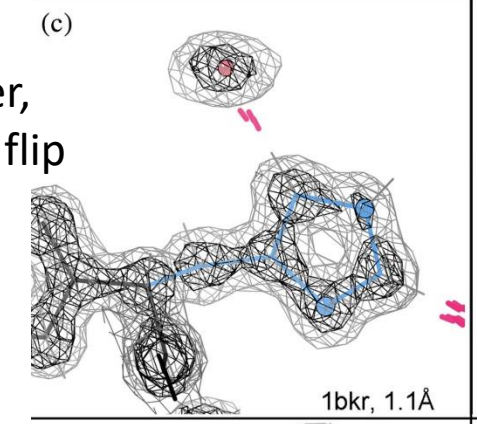
- MolProbity has a dedicated chart for water analysis
- Each clashing water is listed
  - Colored by severity
  - Possible causes marked in table
- Recently added to Phenix commandline
  - Coming soon to GUI

UnDowser: Probable Causes

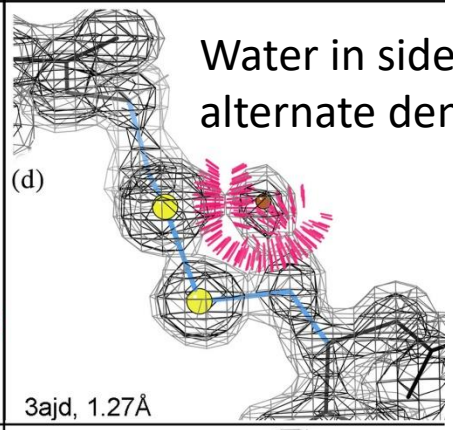
Right water,
wrong Lys rotamer



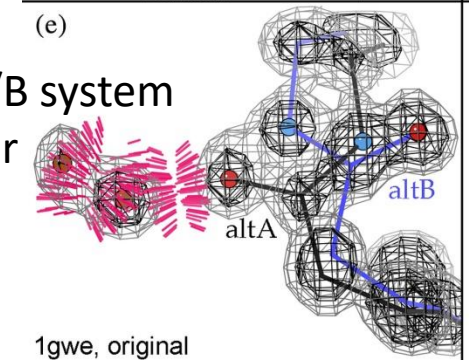
Right water,
wrong His flip

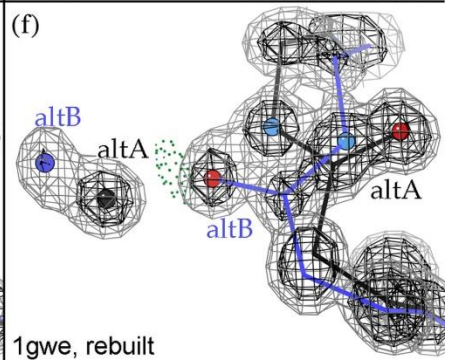


Water in sidechain
alternate density



Alternate A/B system
naming error





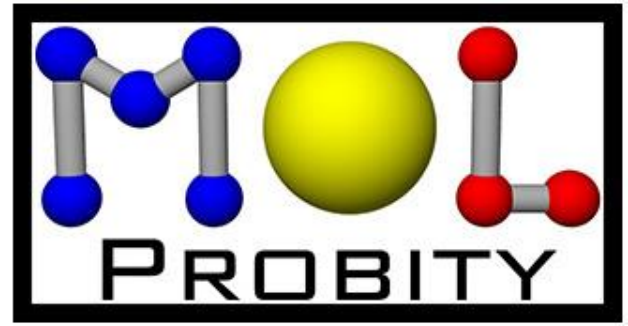
Lots of possibilities!

- Water problems are highly varied
  - Fit into other ligand/ion density
  - Incorrect occupancy/alternate
  - Shouldn't be there at all

- For details, see https://doi.org/10.1002/pro.3786 and https://phenix-online.org/phenixwebsite_static/mainsite/files/newsletter/CCN_2019_07.pdf#page=2

Resolution and the Limits of Validation

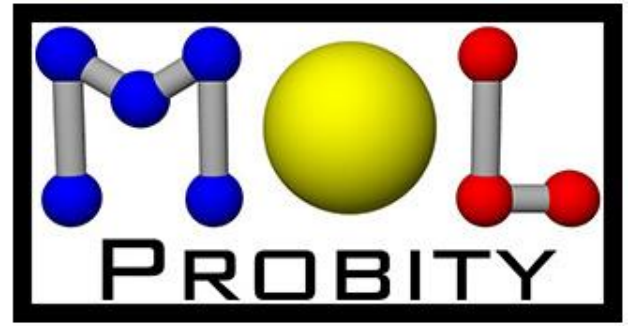
At 1.5Å to 2.5Å



MolProbity is still very effective.

The density contains enough specific information
that where your model fits the density,
the simple validations (geometry, Rama, rotamers),
and the explicit-H all-atom contacts

then **it's pretty sure to be accurate !**



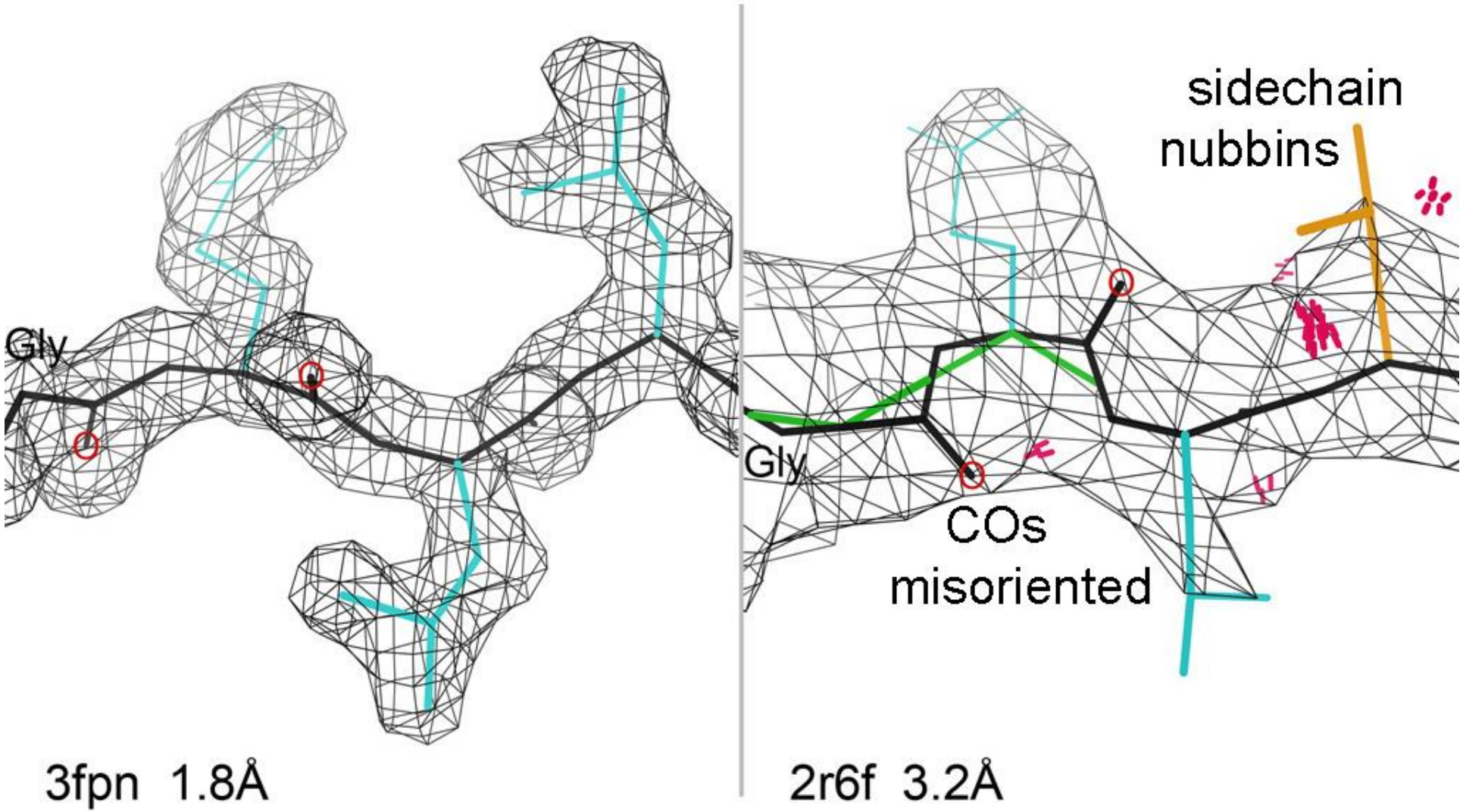
But that's not true at 3 to 4Å !!

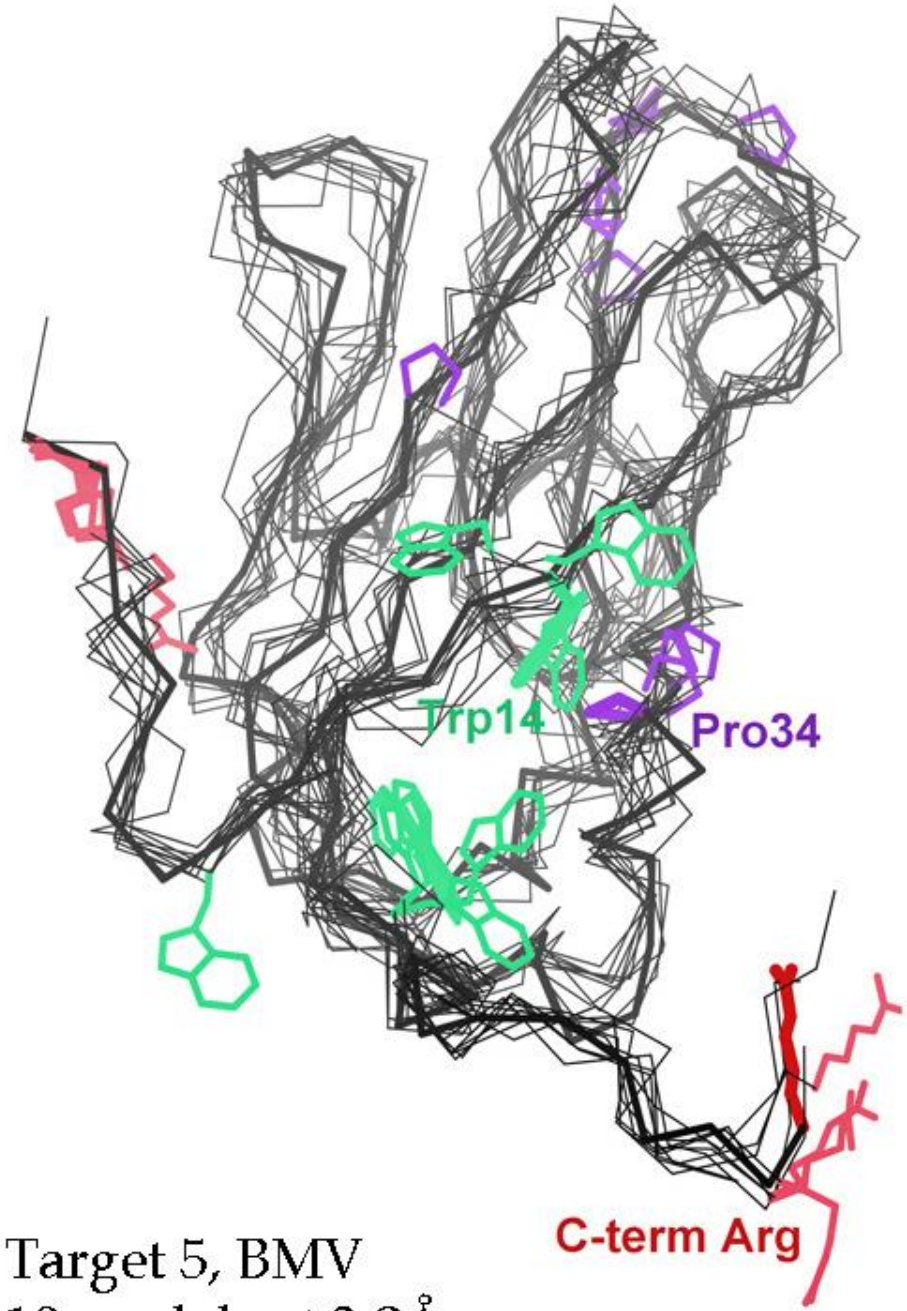
Why does this happen ?

What are we doing about it ?

Tackling lower resolution (2.5 to 4Å)

Very challenging both for x-ray and for cryoEM





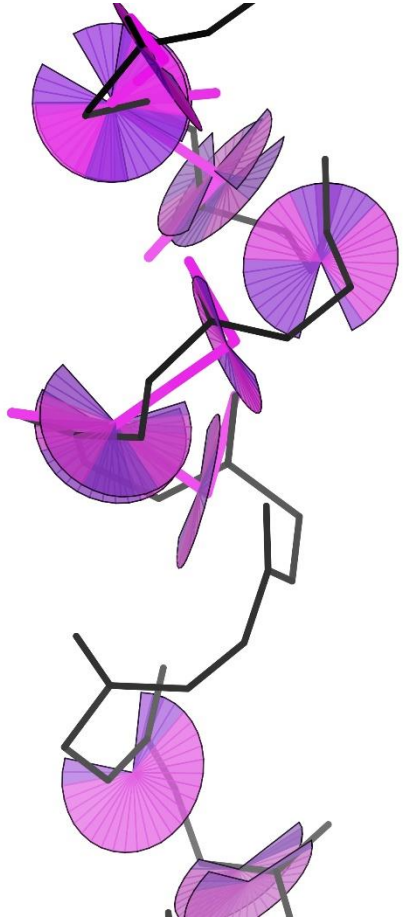
Target 5, BMV
10 models at 3.8Å

At 3-4Å,
many distinct
models are equally
compatible with
the broad density

Much other information
is needed, which can
lead to overfitting
and systematic errors

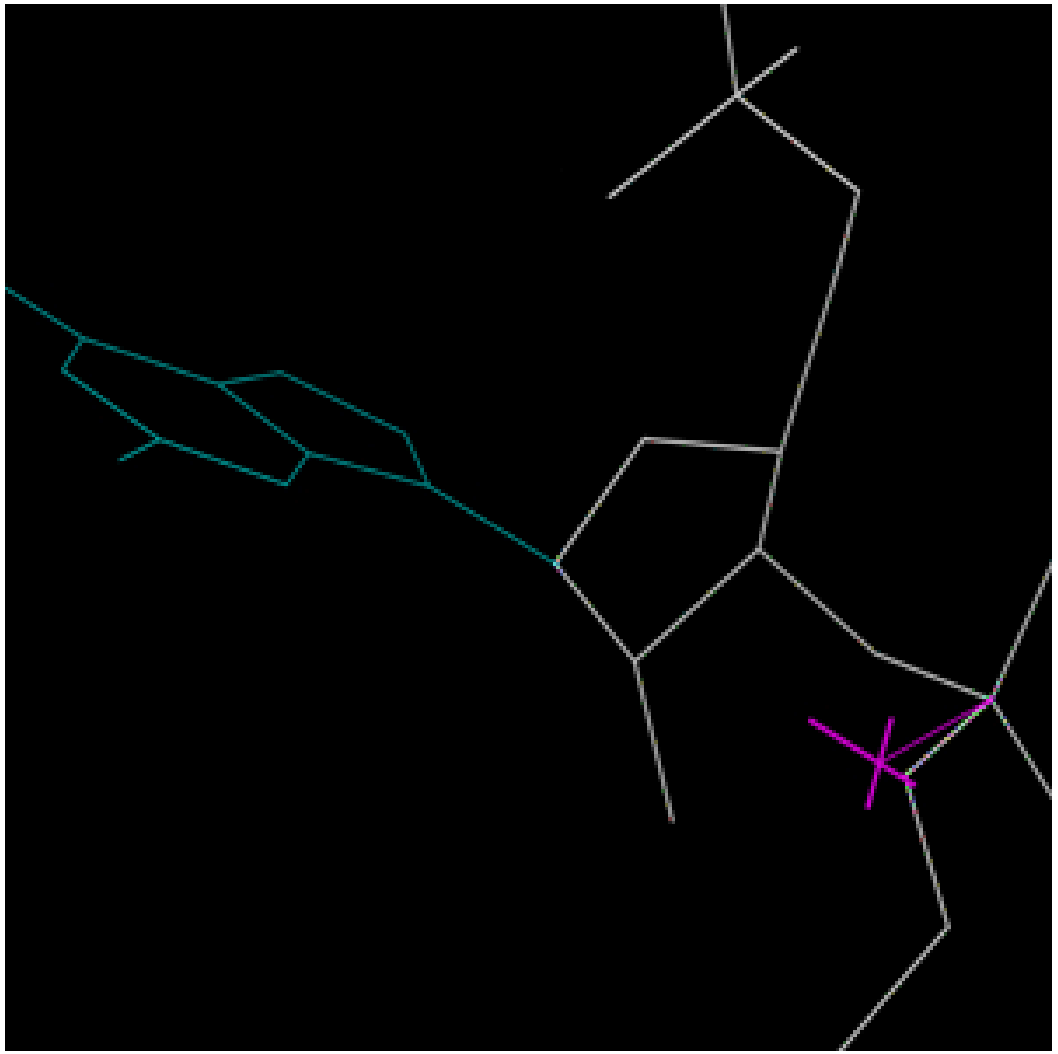
More Visualizations

CaBLAM: Visualization



- Colored bars are drawn along the dihedral relationship between peptide planes
  - Purple for disfavored
    - Matters in helix/sheet, not in loops
  - Pink for full outlier
    - Matters everywhere
- Colored wheels show CaBLAM evaluation if a peptide plane were rotated

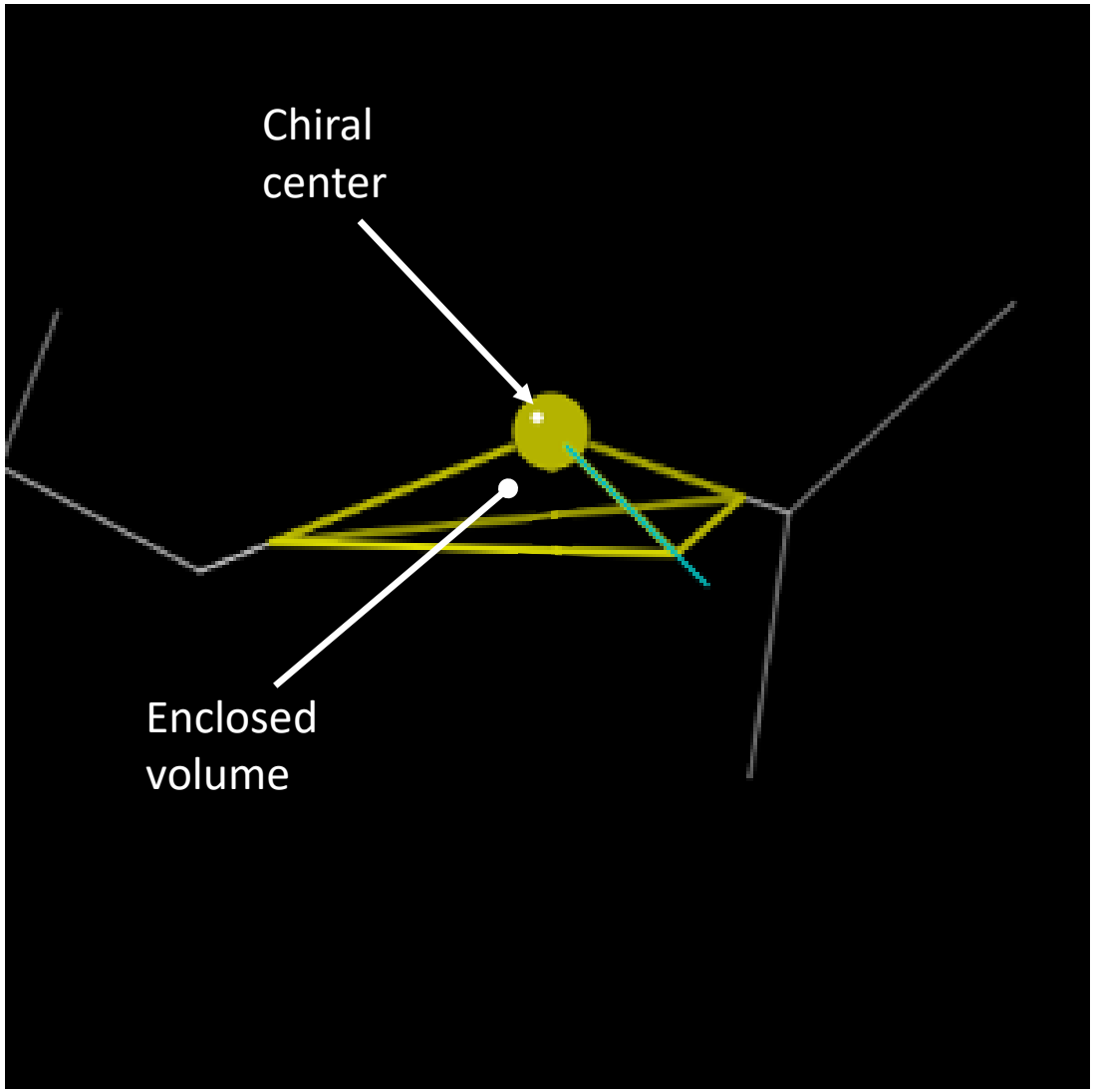
RNA Ribose Puckers: Visualization



- A purple cross is draw for each incorrect ribose pucker
  - Long end of cross points along glycosidic bond vector
  - Cross is connected to 3’phosphate by the perpendicular distance line

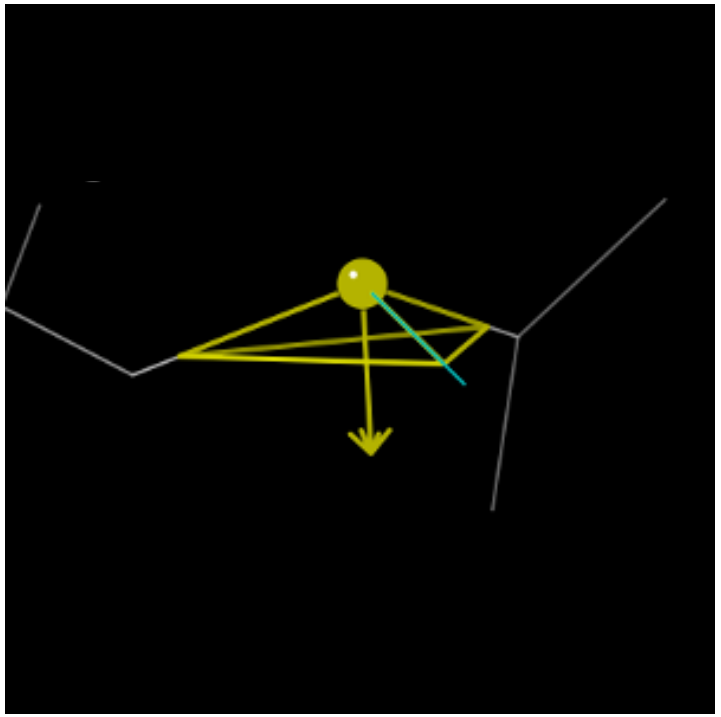
Chiral Volume Outliers
(Very rare unless something is weird)

Chiral Volume Outliers: Method



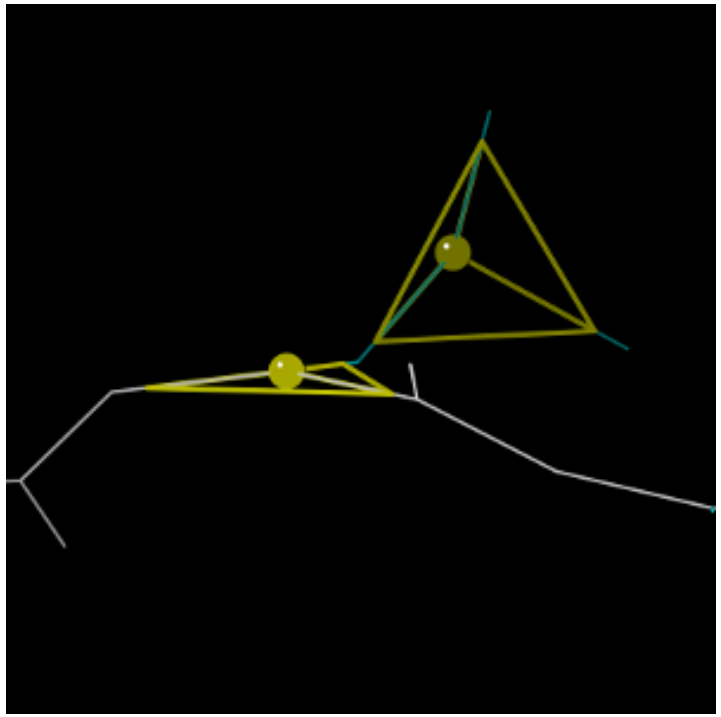
- Tetrahedral atoms with 4 distinct substituents are chiral
- Do a little light vector math to find the volume enclosed by the chiral center and its three heaviest children
  - Magnitude of volume indicates how tetrahedral the bonding is
  - Sign of volume indicates handedness (L vs D)

Chiral Volume Outliers: Visualization and Causes

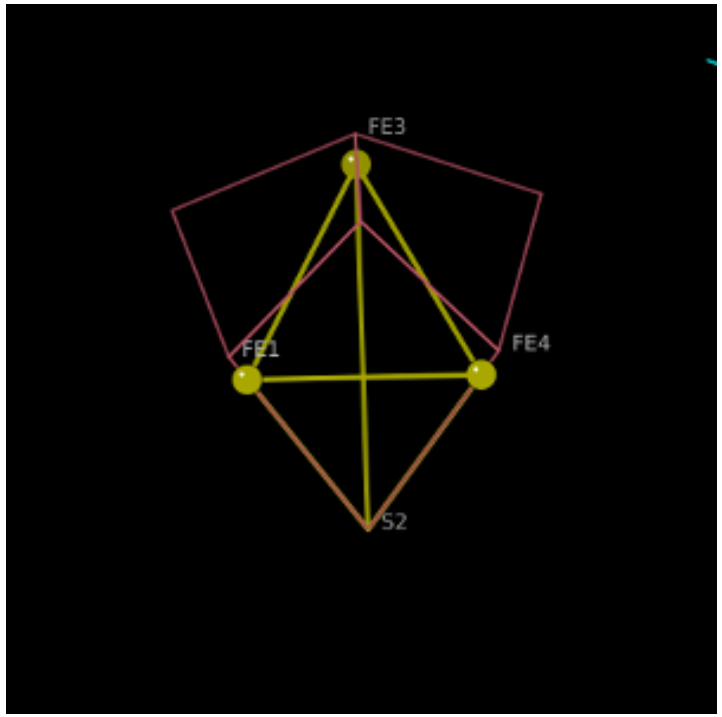


True handedness swaps

- D-amino acids with L names
- L-amino-acids with D names



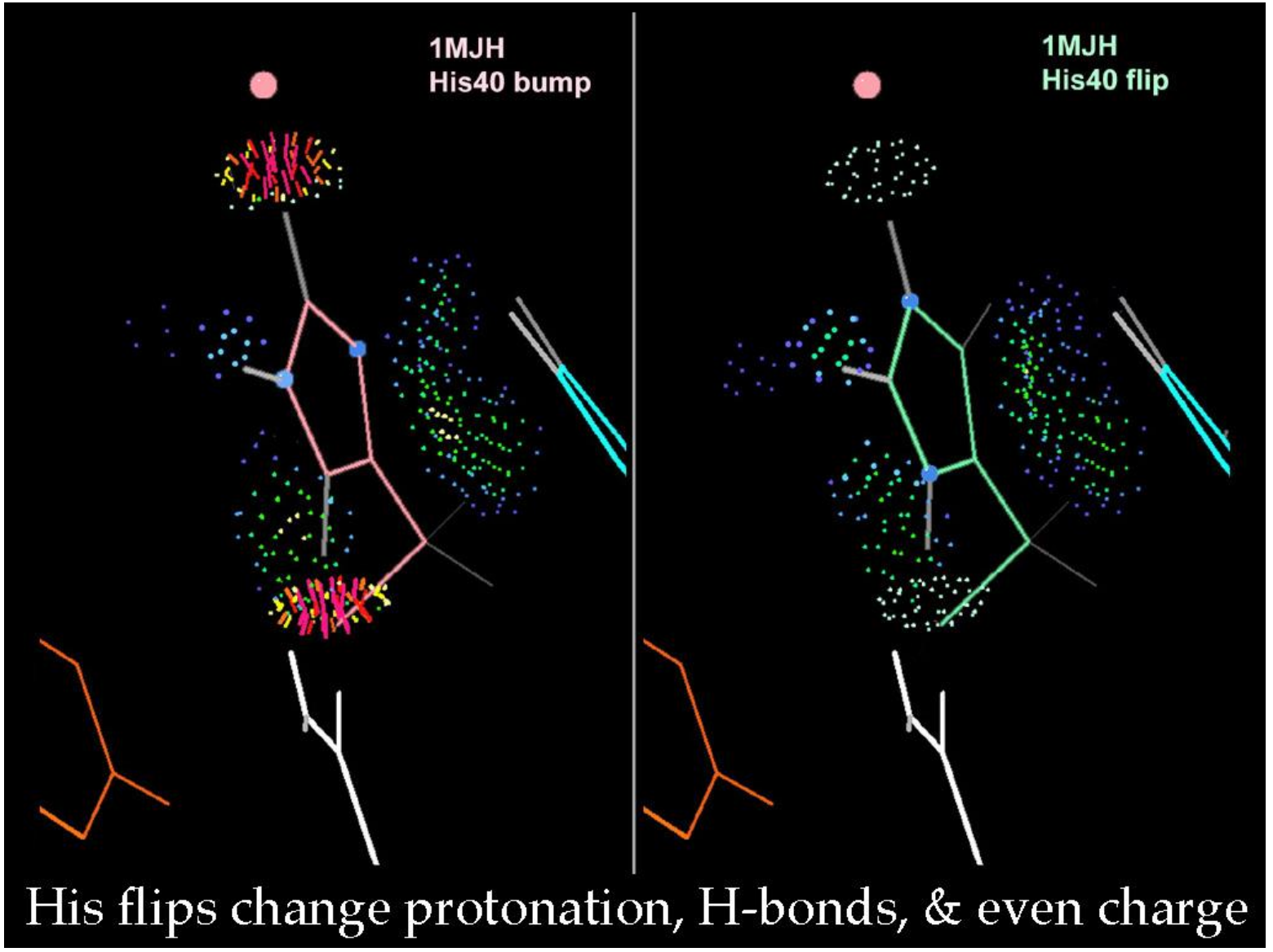
Squished or flattened geometry errors



Atom naming errors

- FeS clusters
- Swapping CD1 and CD2 names in Leu

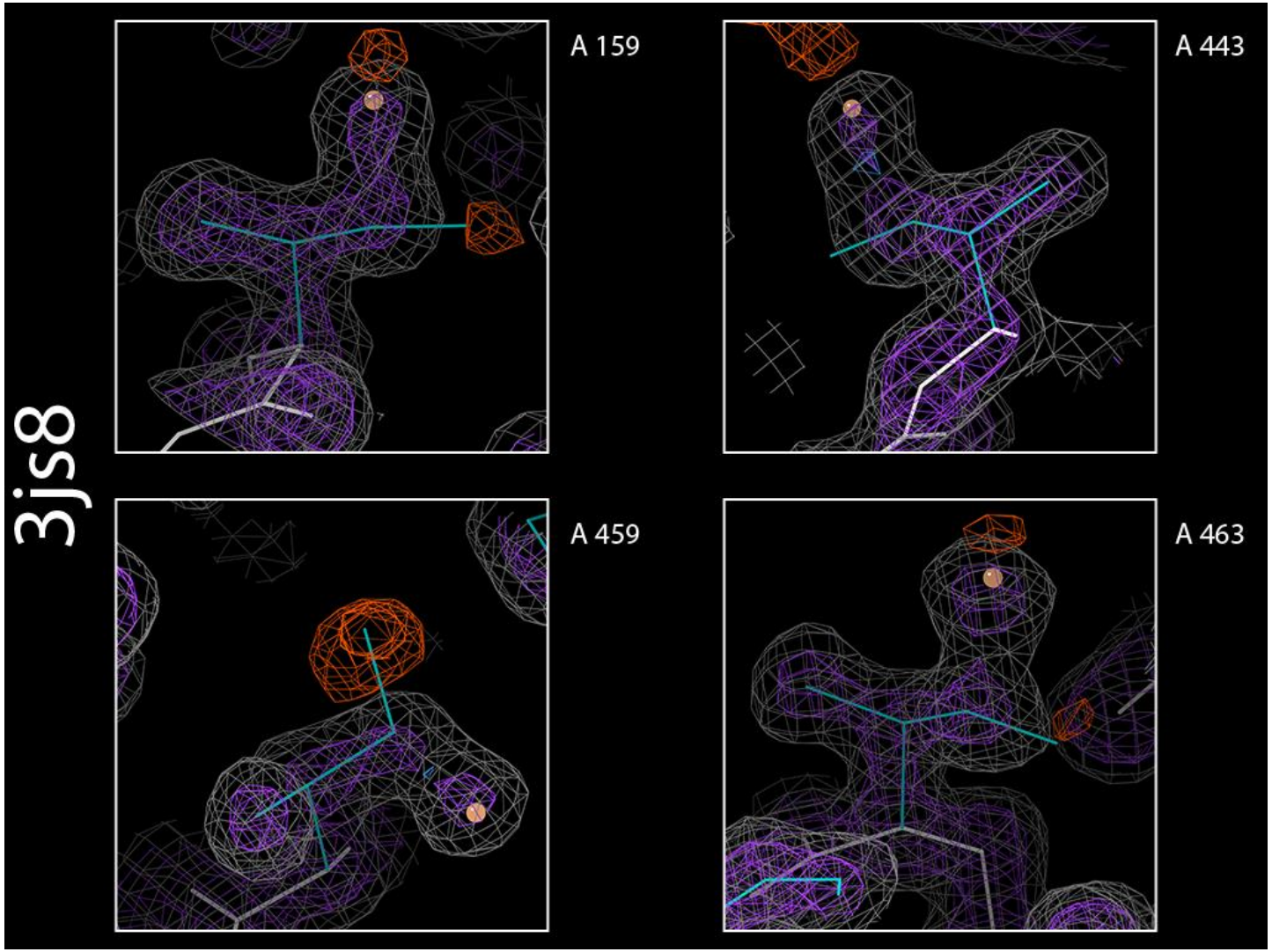
All-Atom Contacts and Clashes: Probable causes



Sidechain flips

- Asparagine, Glutamine, and Histidine (N/Q/H) are pseudo-symmetric
- Wrong orientation can produce clashes without other error markup
- Fix with Reduce or Coot tools, then re-refine.

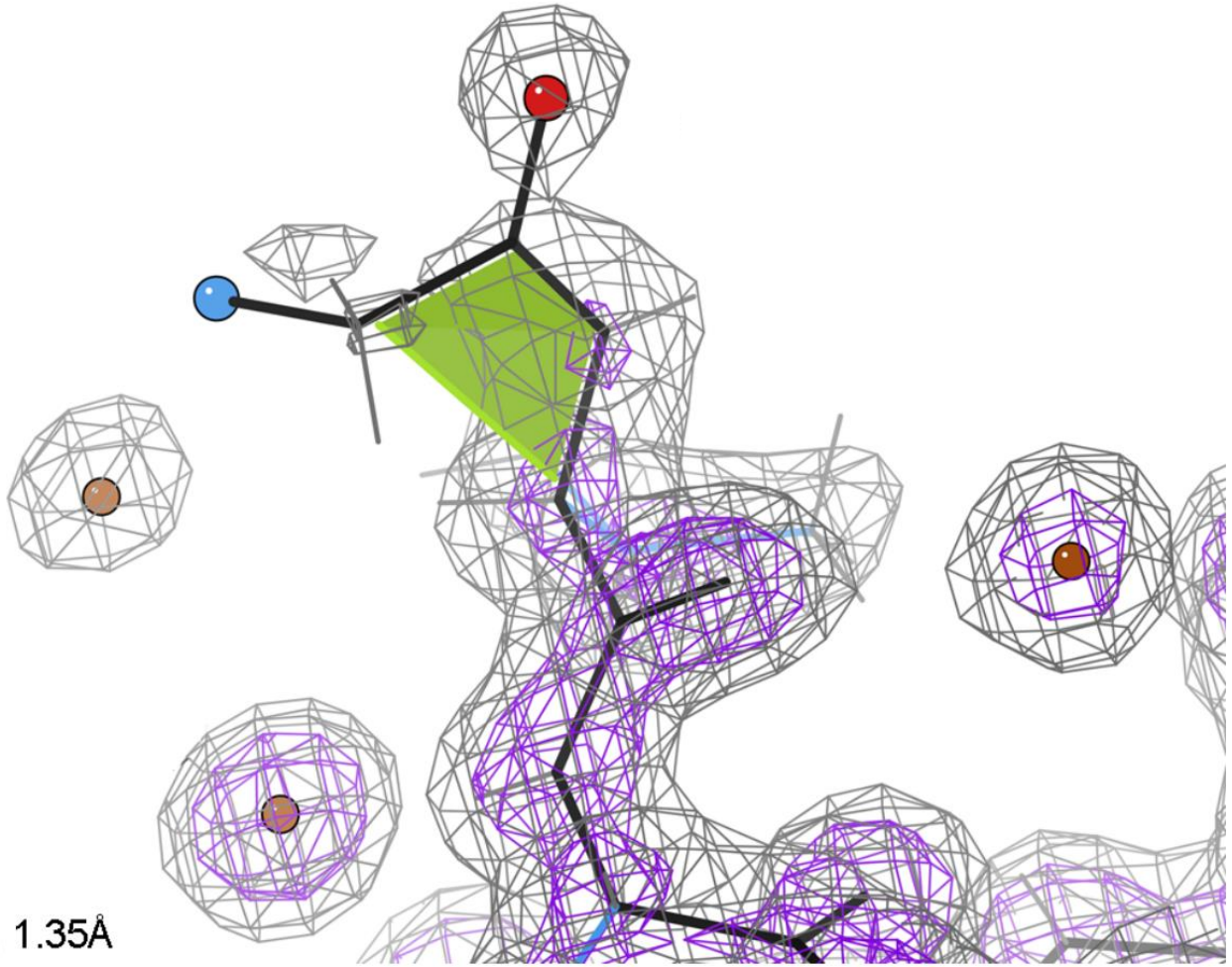
Sidechain Rotamers: Probable causes



Water problems

- Modeled water may co-opt sidechain density and create a rotamer outlier
- Isoleucine CD1 is especially vulnerable
- Delete water, rebuild sidechain

Cis Peptides: Probable causes



Chain termini

- Non-Pro *cis* peptides at chain ends are always wrong
- Limited density and lack of other constraints *allows* them to be modeled
- But that same lack of constraints means there's nothing to hold an unusual conformation in place