The PDB and Molecular Visualization

Biochemistry Boot Camp 2023
Session #9
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Properties of PDB Files

- Experimental methodology:
 - X-Ray: Typically more precise
 - NMR: Need lots of "restraints;" sometimes hard to assess quality
 - Cryo-Electron Microscopy: Large complexes

- Most PDB files are solved using X-ray crystallography
 - 191,000 structures total
 - 166,000 are crystal structures

Building an X-Ray Structure

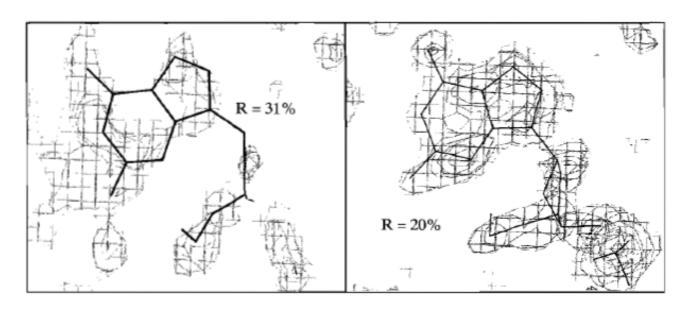


Figure 6.31 Effect of refinement on structure. The guanine nucleotide of a DNA fragment is shown with its electron density map prior to refinement and after refinement. Prior to refinement, the R factor is 31%. The structure is refined against the data to an R factor of 20%, which is one criterion of a good fit of the model to the data.

- At first: look for gross structural features (helix, backbone), then add side chains
- Molecular mechanics are used to help refine positions

Guidelines for X-Ray Quality

- R-factor: Less than 25% (or 0.25; ideally, less than 20%)
- R-Free: Bigger than R, but smaller than 25%
- Resolution: Less than 2.5 Å, but think about how much you need (1.5 Å usually very good)
 - At ~1 Å hydrogens become visible
- Validation: No clashes, good torsions, etc.

Guidelines for X-Ray Quality

Not too Much Bound Water:

- Higher resolution typically means reduced molecular motions, more bound water will be visible
- However, water molecules can also be used to "sop up" electron density of unknown origin

Rules of Thumb (Approximate)

1.5 Å or better	Worse than 2.0 Å
0.5-1.5 waters per AA	0.2-0.8 waters per AA
5-15 waters per kDa	2-8 waters per kDa

• Example: 7B4O ($R_{free} = 0.19, 1.25 \text{ Å}$): 564 water molecules for 153 x 4 = 612 AA total (65 kDa)

Protein Data Bank Revisited

http://rcsb.org/

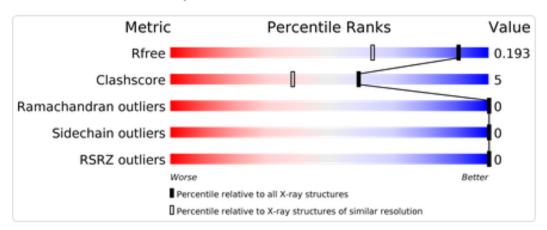
Input: Protein name, PDB ID, authors, etc.

- Output: 3D coordinates of protein structures
 - Author information on methods
 - Cofactors and other information

Assessing a Crystal Structure: 3TJW

Structure Validation

View Full Validation Report or Ramachandran Plots



- PDB contains a lot of useful information for determining how good a crystal structure is
- Things to look at: R, R_{free}, resolution, structure validation

Experimental Data & Validation

Experimental Data

Method: X-RAY DIFFRACTION

Resolution: 1.46 Å
R-Value Free: 0.190
R-Value Work: 0.150
Space Group: F 2 2 2

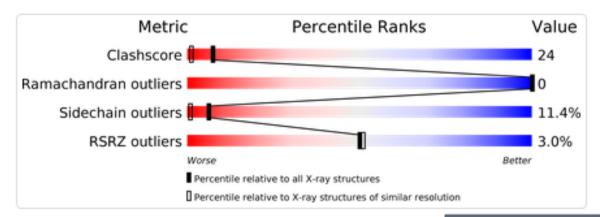
Unit Cell:

Length (Å)	Angle (°)
a = 38.656	α = 90.00
b = 88.112	β = 90.00
c = 88.663	γ = 90.00

Assessing a Crystal Structure: 1SNC

Structure Validation

View Full Validation Report or Ramachandran Plots



Not every protein will have R_{free}

Experimental Data & Validation

Experimental Data

Method: X-RAY DIFFRACTION

Resolution: 1.65 Å Space Group: P 4₁

Unit Cell:

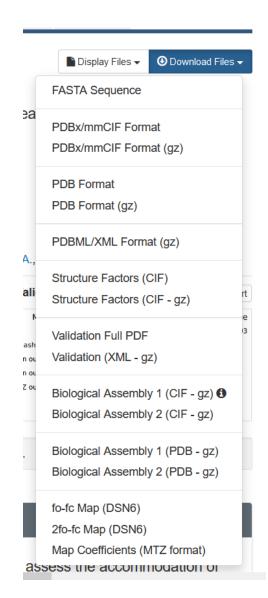
Length (Å)	Angle (°)
a = 48.000	α = 90.00
b = 48.000	β = 90.00
c = 63.500	γ = 90.00

PDB Files: A Closer Look

Standard PDB File (older)

 mmCIF File (newer, but sometimes not supported)

 Complete Validation Report



Obtaining PyMOL

(not for this class; see next slide)

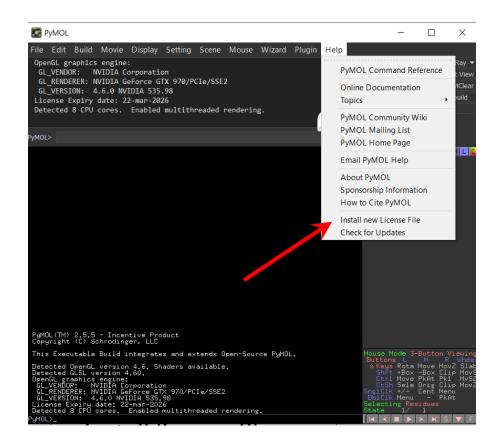
Obtain a license file by registering at:

https://pymol.org/edu/

- Educational licenses must be renewed every year and have some limitations in functionality!
- Mac or PC: Fill in the form and follow the instructions for downloading; follow the standard procedure
- An open source can be obtained through most Linux distributions (e.g, apt, yum); this does not require a license!

Obtaining PyMOL

- Download PyMOL license file from Boot Camp Website
- Download PyMOL from link below: https://pymol.org/2/#d ownload
- Install license file after PyMOL is installed



Obtaining PyMOL on Linux/Debian

- PyMOL is open source, and an alternative is downloading compiled versions on Linux
- Linux versions (i.e., versions compiled independently from Schrodinger) are <u>not</u> crippled, even the latest version. They do lack some Schrodinger-specific features.
- On Debian/Ubuntu (easy, but you need admin access):
 apt-get install pymol
- This is harder for CentOS/Red Hat ask me if you are interested!

Alternatives to PyMOL

- UCSF Chimera (https://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/chimera/)
 - Absolutely free, although tricky to learn. A large and growing user base.
- VMD (https://www.ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/)
 - Optimized for looking at MD simulations
- More information about history at http://www.umass.edu/microbio/rasmol/history.htm

Quick Intro to PyMOL

A Gallery of PyMOL Tricks

(we'll cover some of this)

 The following slides contain useful tricks I've picked up over the years; we won't have time to cover all of them

 Don't forget to visit the "actual" PyMOL Gallery on the PyMOL website:

https://pymolwiki.org/index.php/Gallery

PyMOL Tools: Protein Alignment

 Open two PDB files within PyMOL: 1F8A and 1PIN (prolyl isomerase)

```
fetch 1f8a fetch 1pin
```

 Align both structures using the following command (uses similar residues as cues):

align 1f8a and resi 80-160, 1pin and resi 80-160

PyMOL Tools: Complex Assemblies

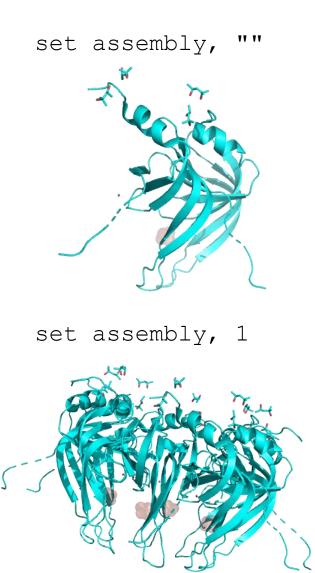
Before you fetch, type

```
set assembly, 1 fetch 3bw1
```

 This will grab the biological assembly if one is defined

See more:

https://pymolwiki.org/index.php/Assembly



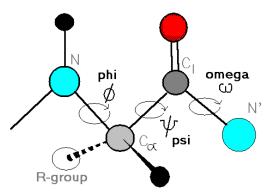
PyMOL Tools: Measurement

- Measure distances and dihedral angles using PyMOL (Wizard -> Measurement, then click four atoms)
- Recall that phi (φ) is defined as the dihedral angle defined by:

$$C'_{i-1}-N_i-C_{\alpha,i}-C'_i$$

• Similarly, psi (ψ) is:

$$N_i - C_{\alpha,i} - C'_{i+1} - N_{i+1}$$



PyMOL Tools: Ball-and Stick

 Combining small spheres with stick model can produce a pleasing result

```
show sticks
show spheres
set sphere_scale, 0.3
set valence, 0
```

 The final command toggles whether double bonds are shown

PyMOL Tools: Transparent Surfaces

Show surfaces using

```
show surface, selection
```

 Transparency can be applied to different renderings (e.g. cartoon vs. spheres)

```
set sphere_transparency, 0.65
```

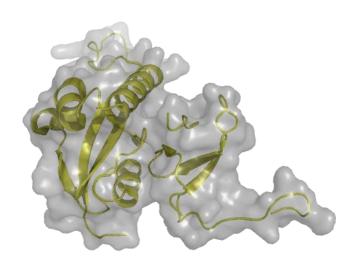
 Surface transparency is a global property, so a separate object must be created if mixed results are desired (see next slide)

PyMOL Tools: Transparent Surfaces

- Example: Cartoons under a semitransparent surface
 - First, create a duplicate object by clicking 1f8a (A) → Copy to Object → New
 - 2. Then show surface for the new object (obj01)

```
show surface, obj01 color grey, obj01
```

- 3. Set transparency for the new object set transparency, 0.5, obj01
- 4. Show cartoons for the original object hide everything, 1f8a show cartoon, 1f8a color yellow, 1f8a



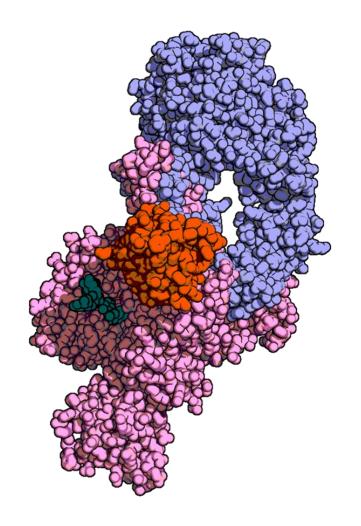
PyMOL Tools: David Goodsell-esque

- 1. Create your object and color domains accordingly
- 2. Show the molecule as "bulky sticks"

```
as sticks
set valence, 0
set stick radius, 1.7
```

3. Ray trace options ("gain" makes black outlines, "mode" uses quantized color, "color" sets the outline color)

```
set specular, off
set depth_cue, 0
set ray_trace_gain, 0
set ray_trace_mode, 3
set ray trace color, black
```



PDB: 6RU5, Credit: @NikoMcCarty (Twitter)

PyMOL Tools: Awesome DNA

Grab the Dickerson dodecamer

fetch 4c64

Reasonable first attempt

```
set cartoon_ring_mode, 3
cartoon dumbbell
set cartoon_dumbbell_radius, 0.25
color cyan, elem P
```





https://kpwu.wordpress.com/2006/10/22/pymol-fancy-dna-helix-and-filled-rings/https://kpwu.wordpress.com/2011/07/26/pymol-example-of-dna/https://pymolwiki.org/index.php/Examples of nucleic acid cartoons

PyMOL Tools: Ray Tracing Tips

- Ray Tracing: Simulation of photon light paths, reflection, and scattering to give a photorealistic image
- New Draw/Ray Panel
 - Fine control over resolution/image size
 - Automatic removal of background (a bit buggy)
 - Display → Background: Can set color
- Always set slab to largest view area before ray tracing (mouse wheel up until fog is gone, or set depth cue, 0)
- Save image: Use File → Export Image As... (or click Draw/Ray again)
 - Always save the file for publications/posters: The clipboard feature seems to reduce quality (especially in PowerPoint)

Summary

- PDB files are complex models, derived from experimental data
 - Need to assess these models, too

 Atom names and properties are stored in the PDB, can be used to investigate structures

 PyMOL can make interesting pictures, but it is also a very powerful analytical tool