



# Full wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Report ⓘ

Feb 8, 2021 – 02:18 PM JST

PDB ID : 7BV9  
Title : The NMR structure of the BEN domain from human NAC1  
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Deposited on : 2020-04-09

This is a Full wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Report for a publicly released PDB entry.

We welcome your comments at [validation@mail.wwpdb.org](mailto: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.

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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)  
RCI : v\_1n\_11\_5\_13\_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)  
PANAV : Wang et al. (2010)  
ShiftChecker : 2.16  
Ideal geometry (proteins) : Engh & Huber (2001)  
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA) : Parkinson et al. (1996)  
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.16

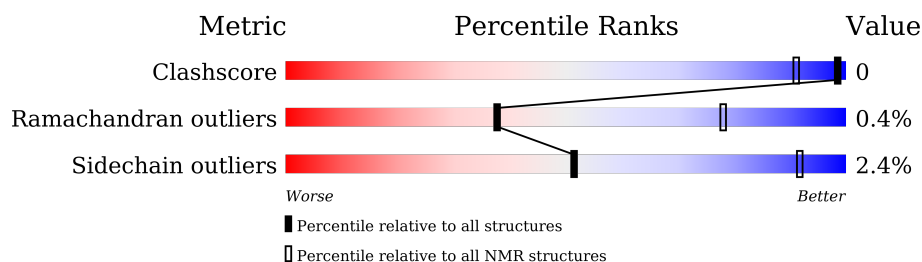
# 1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

*SOLUTION NMR*


The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 89%.

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  $\geq 3$ , 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	164	

## 2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 20 models. Model 2 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *lowest energy*.

The following residues are included in the computation of the global validation metrics.

Well-defined (core) protein residues			
Well-defined core	Residue range (total)	Backbone RMSD (Å)	Medoid model
1	A:340-A:407, A:411-A:418, A:432-A:463 (108)	0.51	2

Ill-defined regions of proteins are excluded from the global statistics.

Ligands and non-protein polymers are included in the analysis.

The models can be grouped into 2 clusters. No single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
2	11, 15

### 3 Entry composition [i](#)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 2633 atoms, of which 1330 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	164	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			2633	806	1330	251	237	9	

## 4 Residue-property plots

### 4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

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: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1

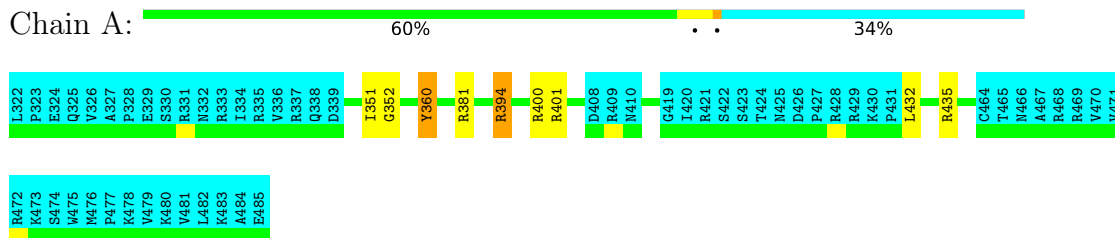


### 4.2 Scores per residue for each member of the ensemble

Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

#### 4.2.1 Score per residue for model 1

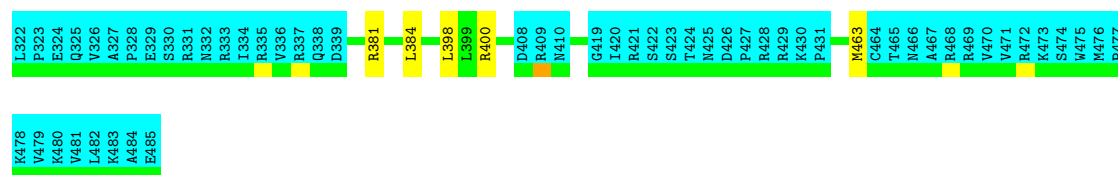
- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



#### 4.2.2 Score per residue for model 2 (medoid)

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1

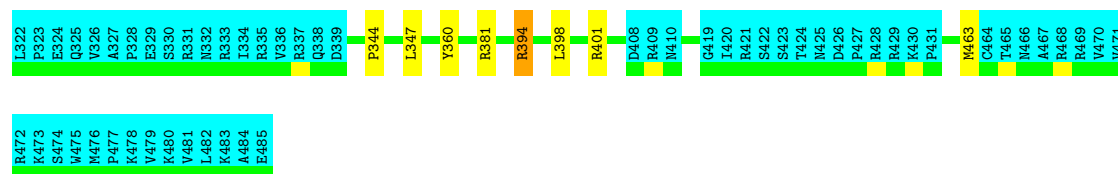




### 4.2.3 Score per residue for model 3

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1

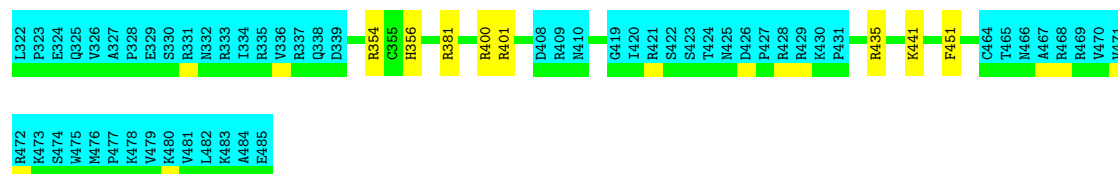
Chain A: 61% 34%



### 4.2.4 Score per residue for model 4

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1

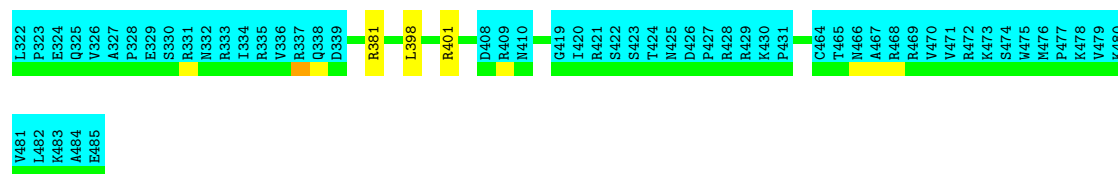
Chain A: 61% 5% 34%



### 4.2.5 Score per residue for model 5

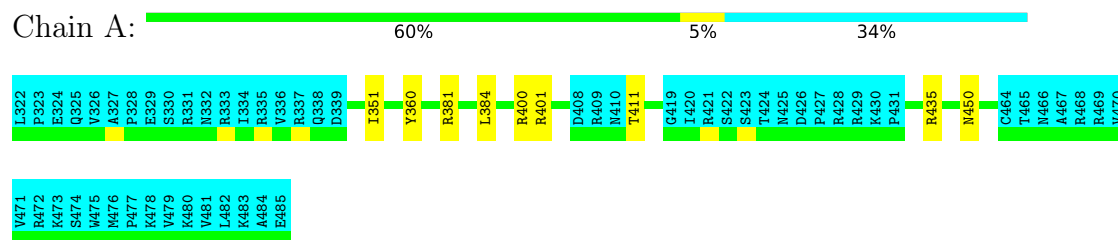
- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1

Chain A: 64% 34%



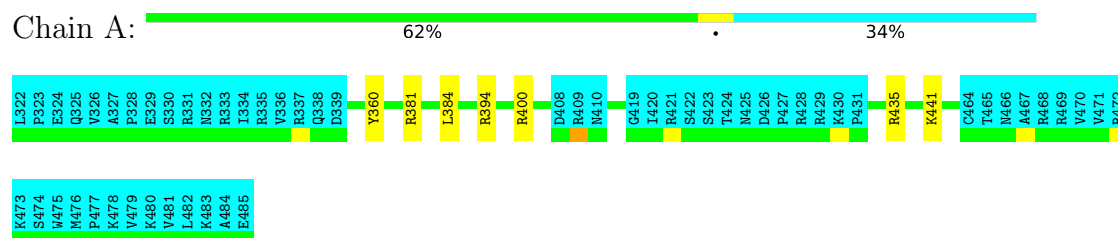
### 4.2.6 Score per residue for model 6

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



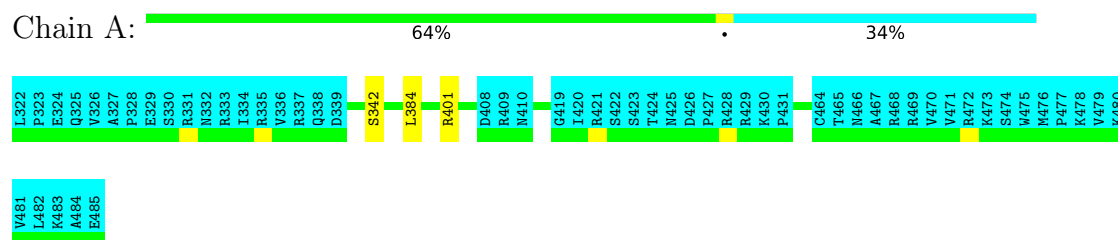
#### 4.2.7 Score per residue for model 7

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



#### 4.2.8 Score per residue for model 8

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



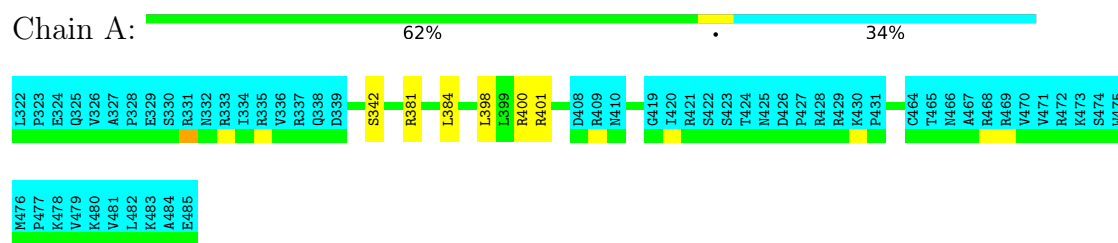
#### 4.2.9 Score per residue for model 9

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



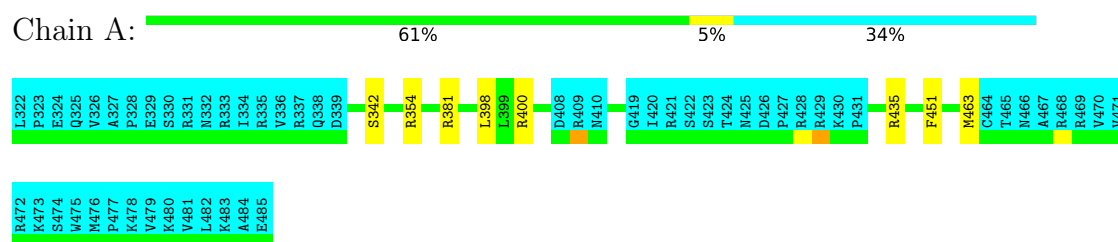
### 4.2.10 Score per residue for model 10

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



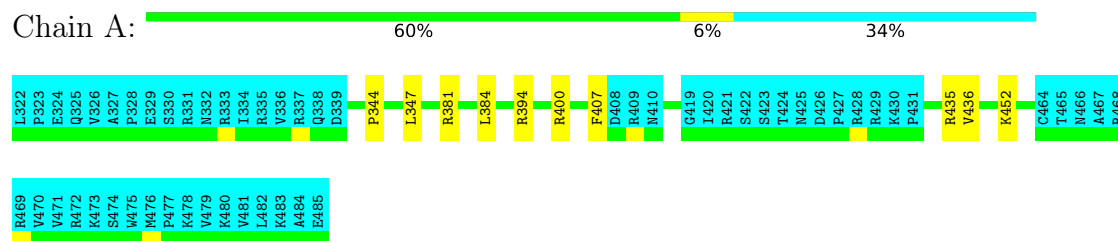
### 4.2.11 Score per residue for model 11

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



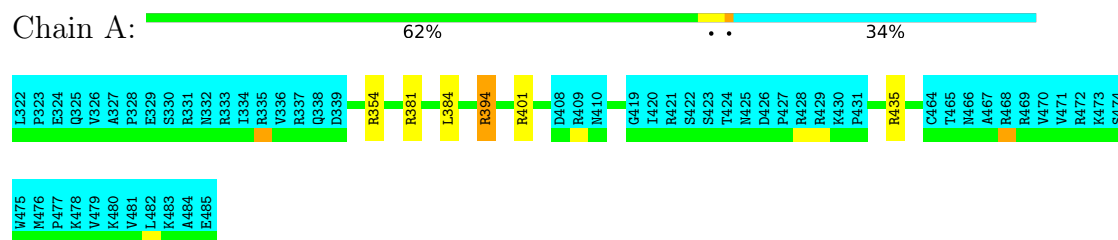
### 4.2.12 Score per residue for model 12

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



### 4.2.13 Score per residue for model 13

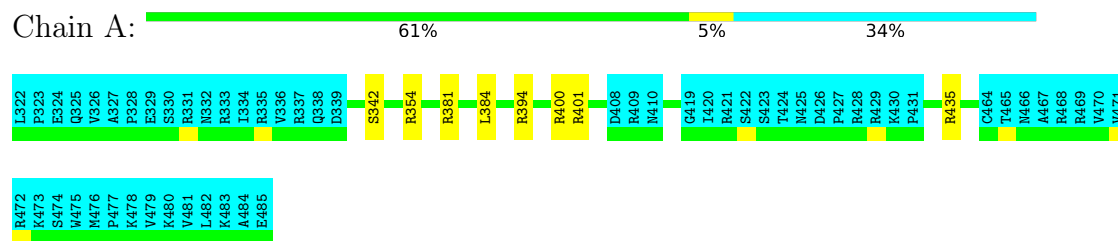
- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1





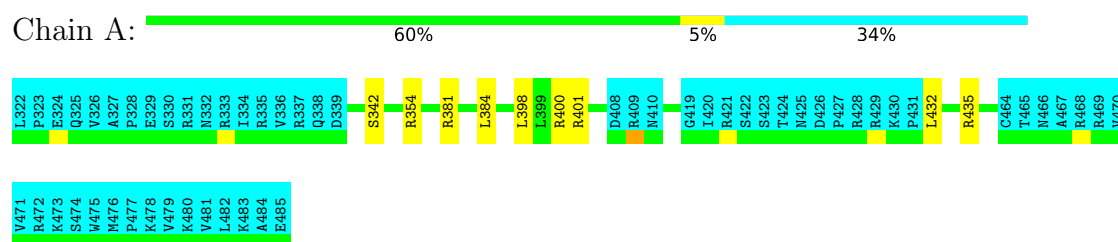
### 4.2.14 Score per residue for model 14

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



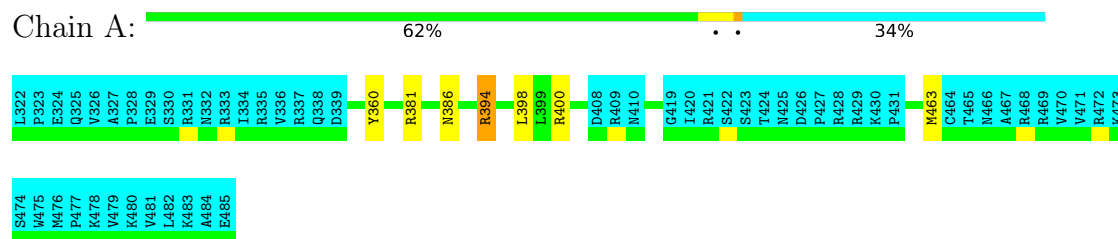
### 4.2.15 Score per residue for model 15

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



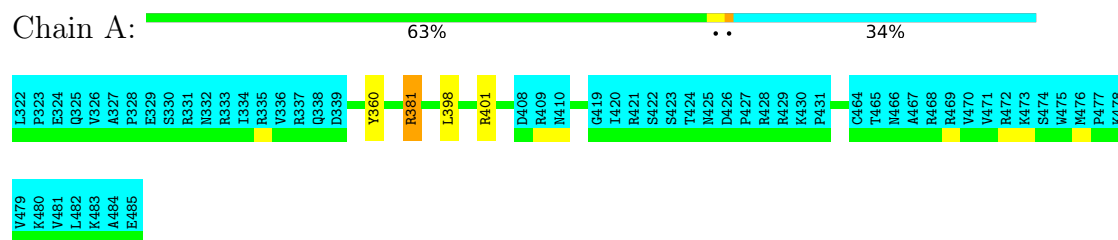
### 4.2.16 Score per residue for model 16

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



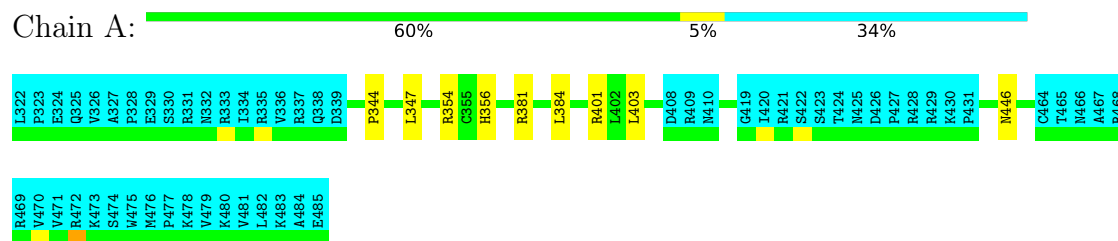
### 4.2.17 Score per residue for model 17

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



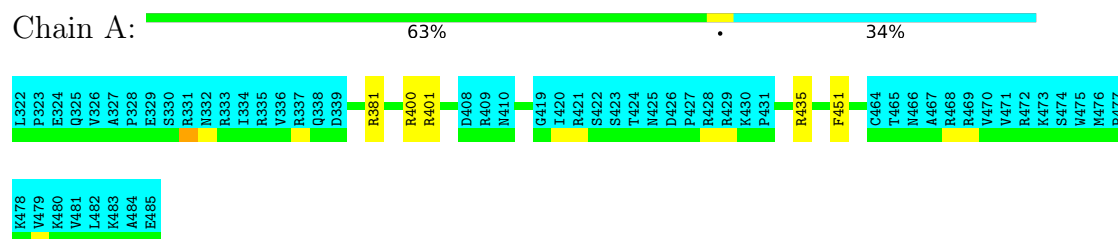
### 4.2.18 Score per residue for model 18

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



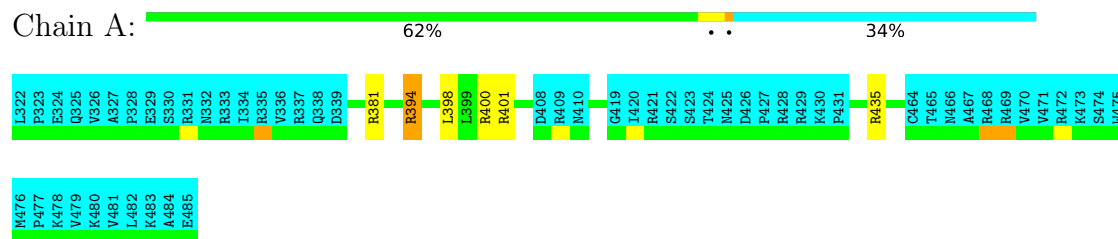
### 4.2.19 Score per residue for model 19

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



### 4.2.20 Score per residue for model 20

- Molecule 1: Nucleus accumbens-associated protein 1



## 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

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

Of the 200 calculated structures, 20 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *structures with the lowest energy*.

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

Software name	Classification	Version
Amber	refinement	12
CYANA	structure calculation	2.1

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	1
Total number of shifts	1961
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1961
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	89%

## 6 Model quality i

### 6.1 Standard geometry i

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 (average) 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	0.68±0.00	0±0/857 ( 0.0± 0.0%)	1.03±0.03	4±2/1161 ( 0.3± 0.1%)
All	All	0.68	0/17140 ( 0.0%)	1.03	79/23220 ( 0.3%)

Chiral center outliers are detected by calculating the chiral volume of a chiral center and verifying if the center is modelled as a planar moiety or with the opposite hand. A planarity outlier is detected by checking planarity of atoms in a peptide group, atoms in a mainchain group or atoms of a sidechain that are expected to be planar.

Mol	Chain	Chirality	Planarity
1	A	0.0±0.0	0.3±0.6
All	All	0	6

There are no bond-length outliers.

All unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	381	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	8.62	124.61	120.30	9	19
1	A	400	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	8.11	124.36	120.30	11	14
1	A	401	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	7.06	123.83	120.30	19	14
1	A	394	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	6.69	123.65	120.30	7	8
1	A	435	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	6.38	123.49	120.30	12	12
1	A	354	ARG	NE-CZ-NH1	6.20	123.40	120.30	15	6
1	A	381	ARG	NE-CZ-NH2	5.92	123.26	120.30	20	1
1	A	381	ARG	NH1-CZ-NH2	-5.92	112.89	119.40	20	1
1	A	451	PHE	CB-CG-CD1	-5.68	116.82	120.80	4	2
1	A	401	ARG	NE-CZ-NH2	5.34	122.97	120.30	13	1
1	A	360	TYR	CB-CG-CD2	-5.15	117.91	121.00	1	1

There are no chirality outliers.

All unique planar outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group	Models (Total)
1	A	360	TYR	Sidechain	5
1	A	381	ARG	Sidechain	1

## 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	841	841	841	0±1
All	All	16820	16820	16820	4

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 0.

All unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:A:344:PRO:HD2	1:A:347:LEU:HD22	0.41	1.92	18	3
1:A:407:PHE:CZ	1:A:436:VAL:CG2	0.40	3.04	12	1

## 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	108/164 (66%)	100±3 (92±2%)	8±3 (7±3%)	0±1 (0±1%)	38	78
All	All	2160/3280 (66%)	1995 (92%)	157 (7%)	8 (0%)	38	78

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

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	342	SER	4

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	463	MET	3
1	A	352	GLY	1

### 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	92/144 (64%)	90±1 (98±1%)	2±1 (2±1%)	51	92
All	All	1840/2880 (64%)	1796 (98%)	44 (2%)	51	92

All 18 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	384	LEU	10
1	A	398	LEU	9
1	A	394	ARG	5
1	A	432	LEU	2
1	A	441	LYS	2
1	A	356	HIS	2
1	A	351	ILE	2
1	A	360	TYR	2
1	A	342	SER	1
1	A	450	ASN	1
1	A	446	ASN	1
1	A	452	LYS	1
1	A	386	ASN	1
1	A	411	THR	1
1	A	463	MET	1
1	A	403	LEU	1
1	A	368	LYS	1
1	A	451	PHE	1

### 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 89% for the well-defined parts and 85% for the entire structure.

### 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *shift\_set\_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	1961
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	1961
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

#### 7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction $\pm$ precision, ppm	Suggested action
$^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$	161	$-0.36 \pm 0.16$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}_\beta$	154	$0.13 \pm 0.09$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{13}\text{C}'$	153	$-0.09 \pm 0.11$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)
$^{15}\text{N}$	147	$-0.22 \pm 0.20$	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 89%, i.e. 1179 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1318. 0 out of 20 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	$^1\text{H}$	$^{13}\text{C}$	$^{15}\text{N}$
Backbone	525/532 (99%)	210/212 (99%)	213/216 (99%)	102/104 (98%)
Sidechain	571/690 (83%)	349/404 (86%)	209/252 (83%)	13/34 (38%)

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	Total	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>15</sup> N
Aromatic	83/96 (86%)	43/52 (83%)	40/40 (100%)	0/4 (0%)
Overall	1179/1318 (89%)	602/668 (90%)	462/508 (91%)	115/142 (81%)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the full structure. The overall completeness is 85%, i.e. 1777 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 2101. 0 out of 28 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>15</sup> N
Backbone	769/802 (96%)	308/319 (97%)	314/328 (96%)	147/155 (95%)
Sidechain	913/1191 (77%)	563/703 (80%)	328/410 (80%)	22/78 (28%)
Aromatic	95/108 (88%)	49/58 (84%)	45/45 (100%)	1/5 (20%)
Overall	1777/2101 (85%)	920/1080 (85%)	687/783 (88%)	170/238 (71%)

#### 7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

#### 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.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:

