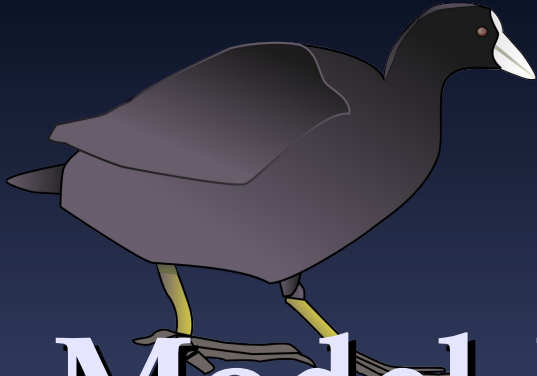




Eurasian Coot  
(*Fulica atra*)

September 2009 Třešť



# Model-Building with Coot

Low Resolution Tools,  
Refinement Extensions,  
Hints & Tips

Paul Emsley  
University of Oxford

## Coot Contributors:



Stuart McNicholas

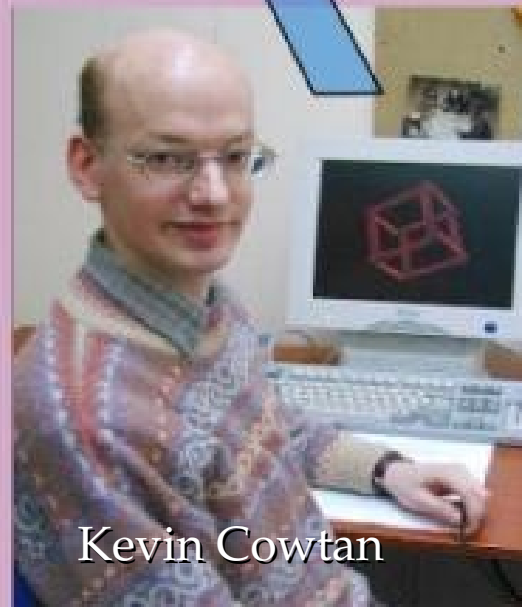


Alexei Vagin



+

Bernhard Lohkamp



Kevin Cowtan



Eugene Krissinel

# Coot

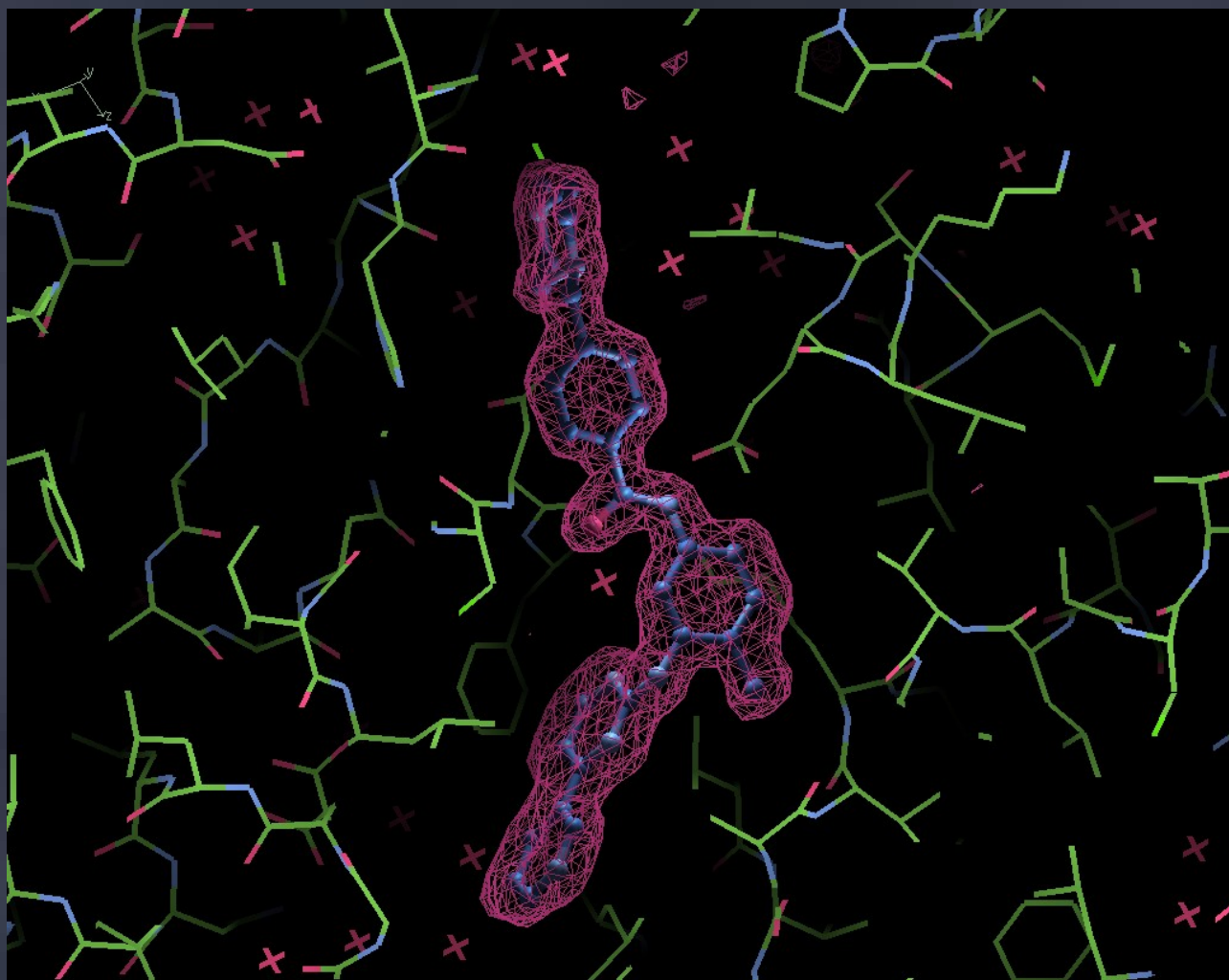
- Molecular Graphics
  - protein crystallographic model-building
  - Aim at “slick and powerful” interface to CCP4
- Interface to other programs: SHELXL, Refmac, libcheck, Molprobity EBI, EDS, Povray, Raster3d, PHENIX, What\_check...

# why a graphics program?

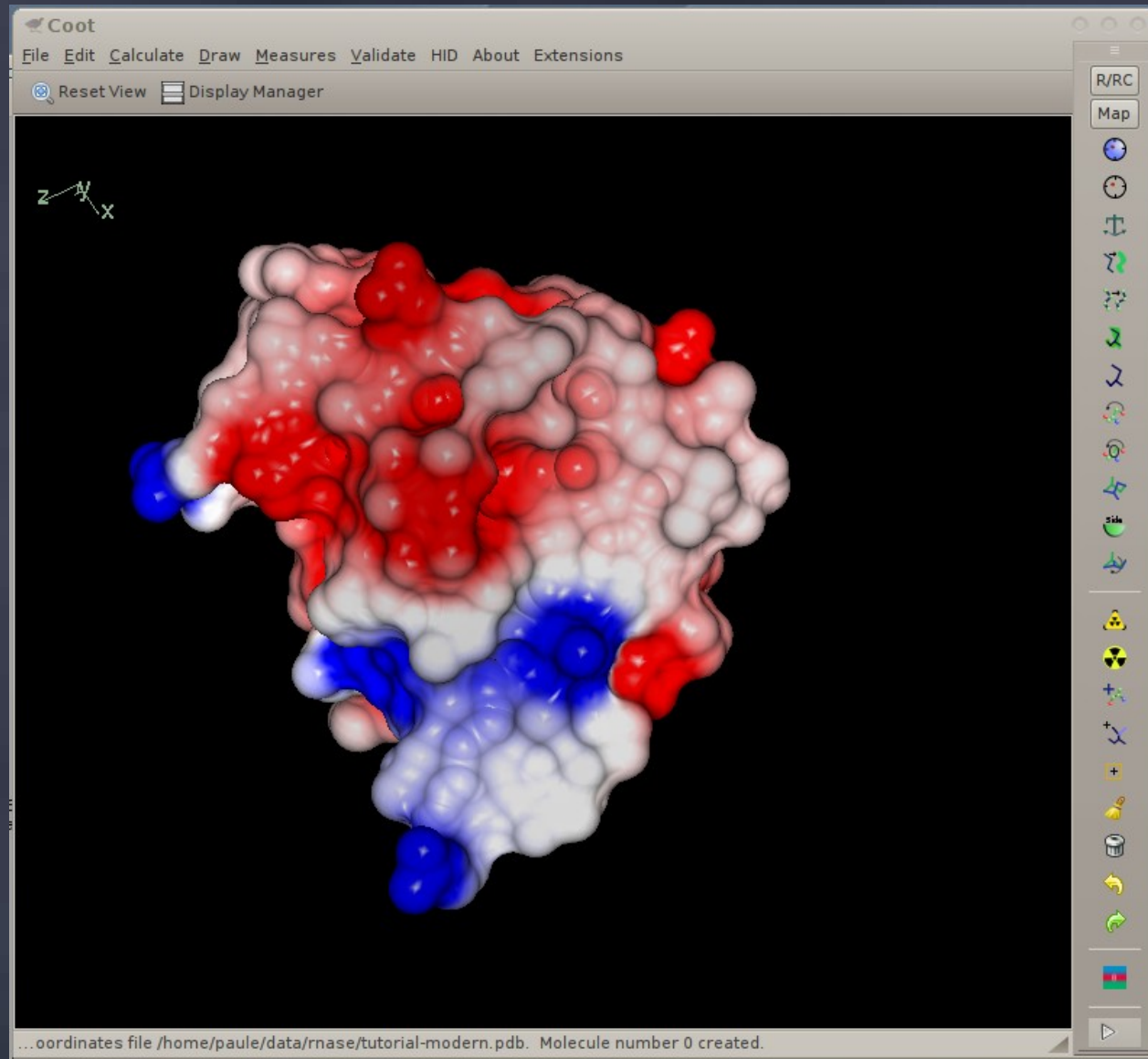
- Automated (complete) model-building still impractical
  - Extremely demanding
    - some time before it appears
  - It takes a brain to validate
- Low resolution & RNA structures
  - Still need substantial manual intervention
- Coot is built with Novice users in mind
  - (but not exclusively)



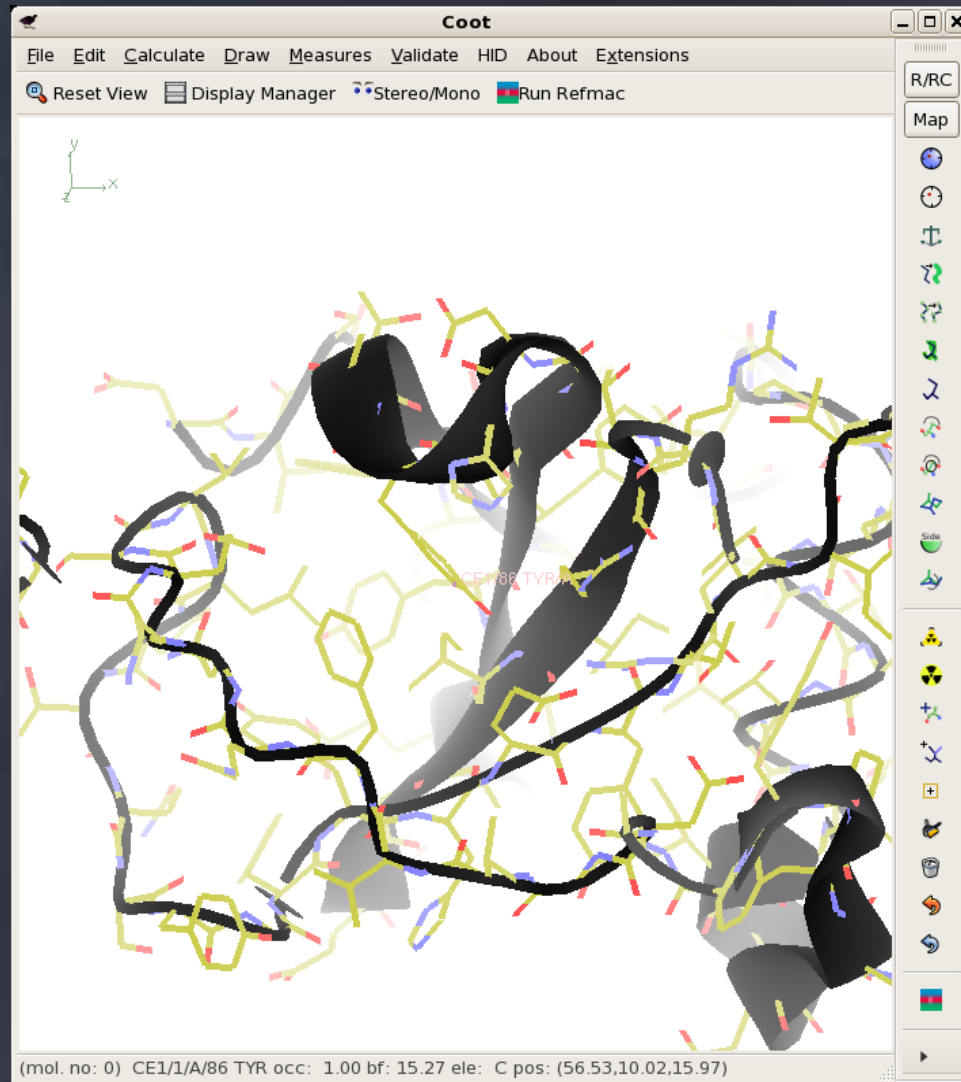
# *Some Representation Tools*



# *Some Representation Tools*

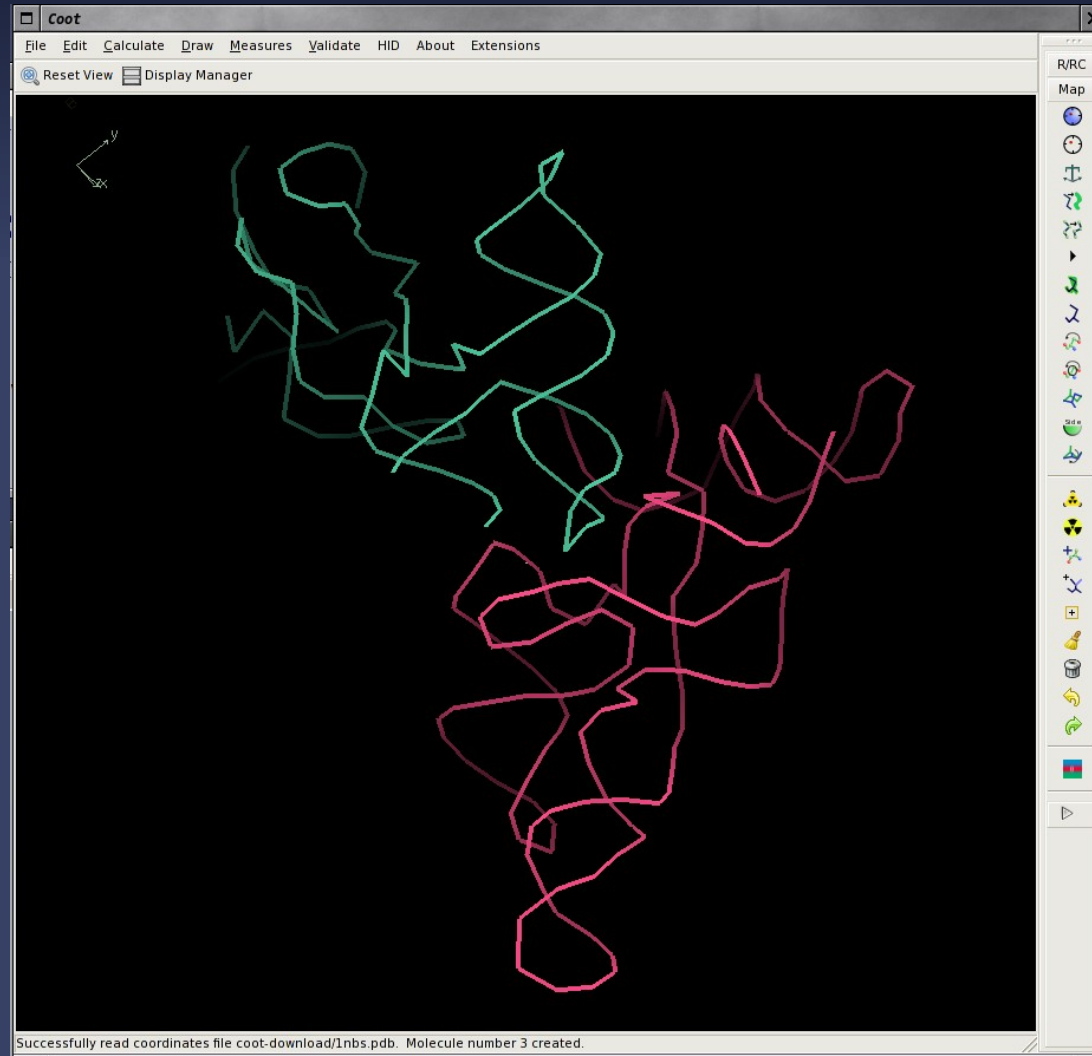


# *Some Representation Tools*

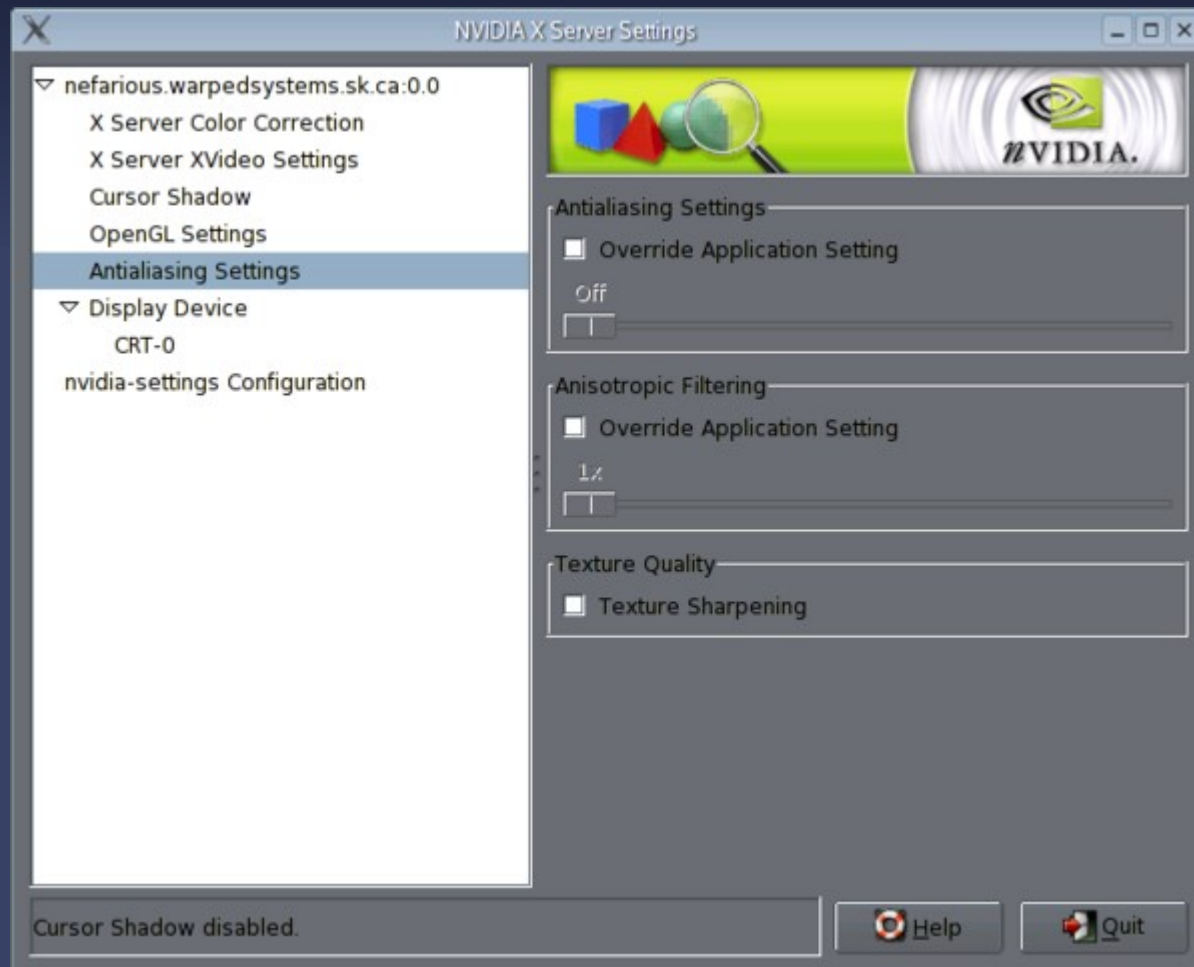




# Phosphate Backbone mode

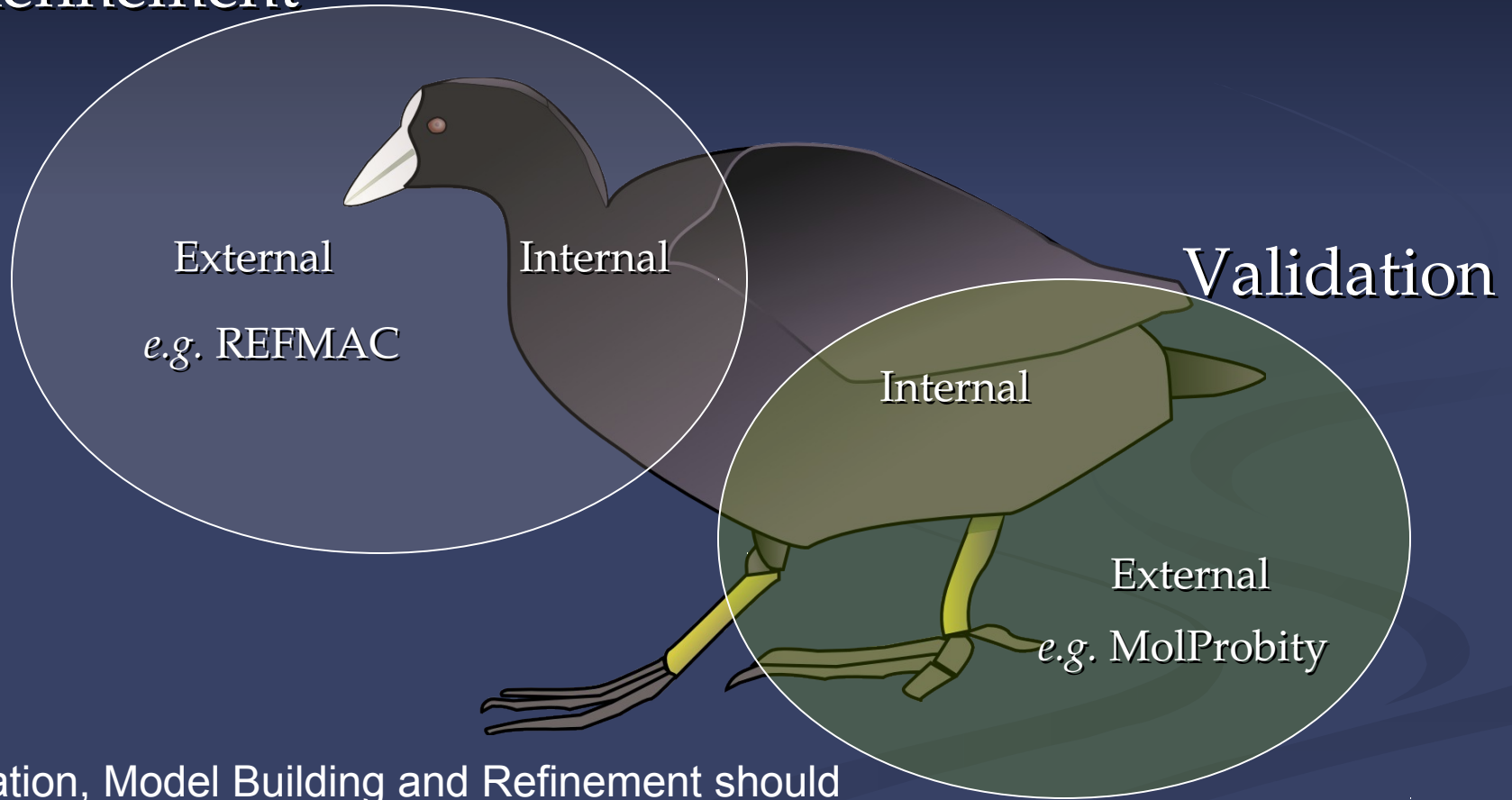


# Antialiasing



# Feature Integration

Refinement



Validation, Model Building and Refinement should be used together

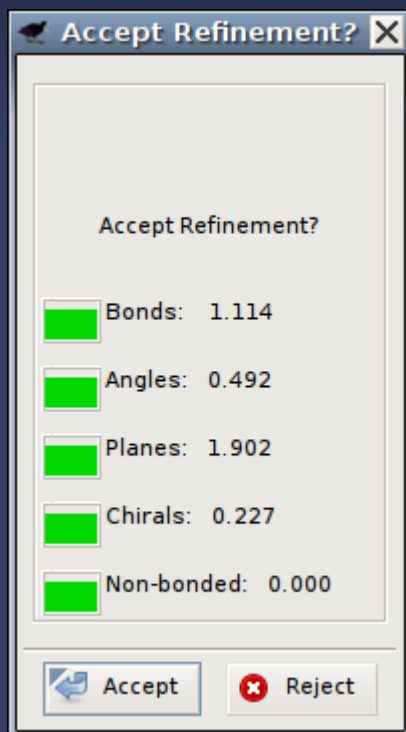
# Real Space Refinement

Diamond, R. (1971). *Acta Cryst. A*  
27, 436-452.

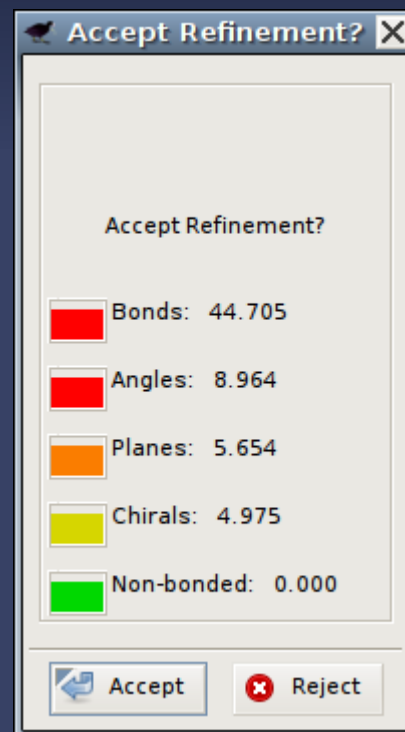
- Major feature of Coot
    - Gradient minimizer (BFGS derivative)
    - Based on mmCIF standard dictionary
    - Minimizing bonds, angles, planes, non-bonded contacts, torsions, chiral volumes
    - `link_list` and `chem_link` data items
  - Provides “interactive refinement”
  - Different minimizer to Refmac...
    - ...means “nice & tight” geometry
    - Chi squared
- Refinement has been extended in several ways.

# Refinement “Traffic Lights”

“Traffic Lights” represent the RMS d values for each of the refined geometry types



Good refinement



Bad refinement



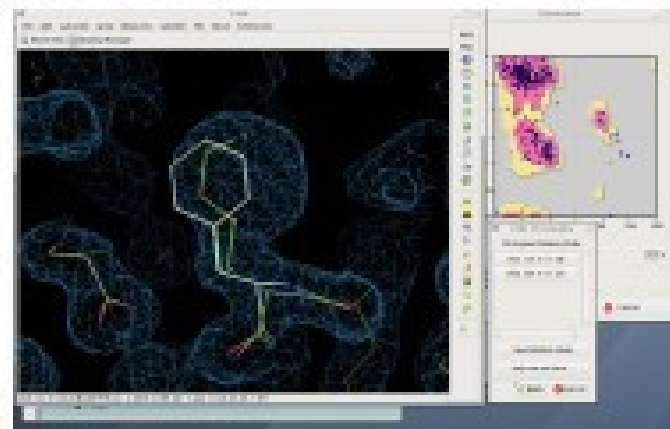
# Real Space Refinement (technical note)

- Auto-Zone mechanism
  - The “A” key:
  - Typically have a range of 3 residues to refine, with the middle of the 3 at the centre of the screen
  - Click central atom and “A” key to start the refinement
  - No need to click 2 atoms away from centre

# Refinement Techniques

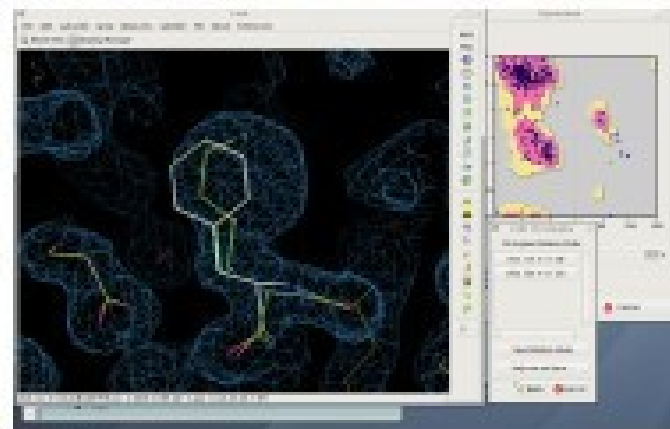
- Auto-zone
- Single-Atom Drag
- Over-dragging
- Sphere Refinement
- Key-bindings:
  - Triple Refine
  - Single Residue Refine with Auto-accept
- Ramachandran Refinement
- Coming Soon..?
  - Wii Refinement

## Wii Refinement?



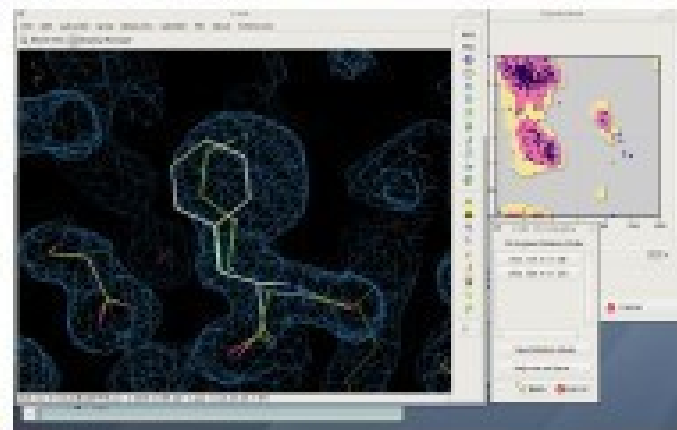


## Wii Refinement?





## Wii Refinement?



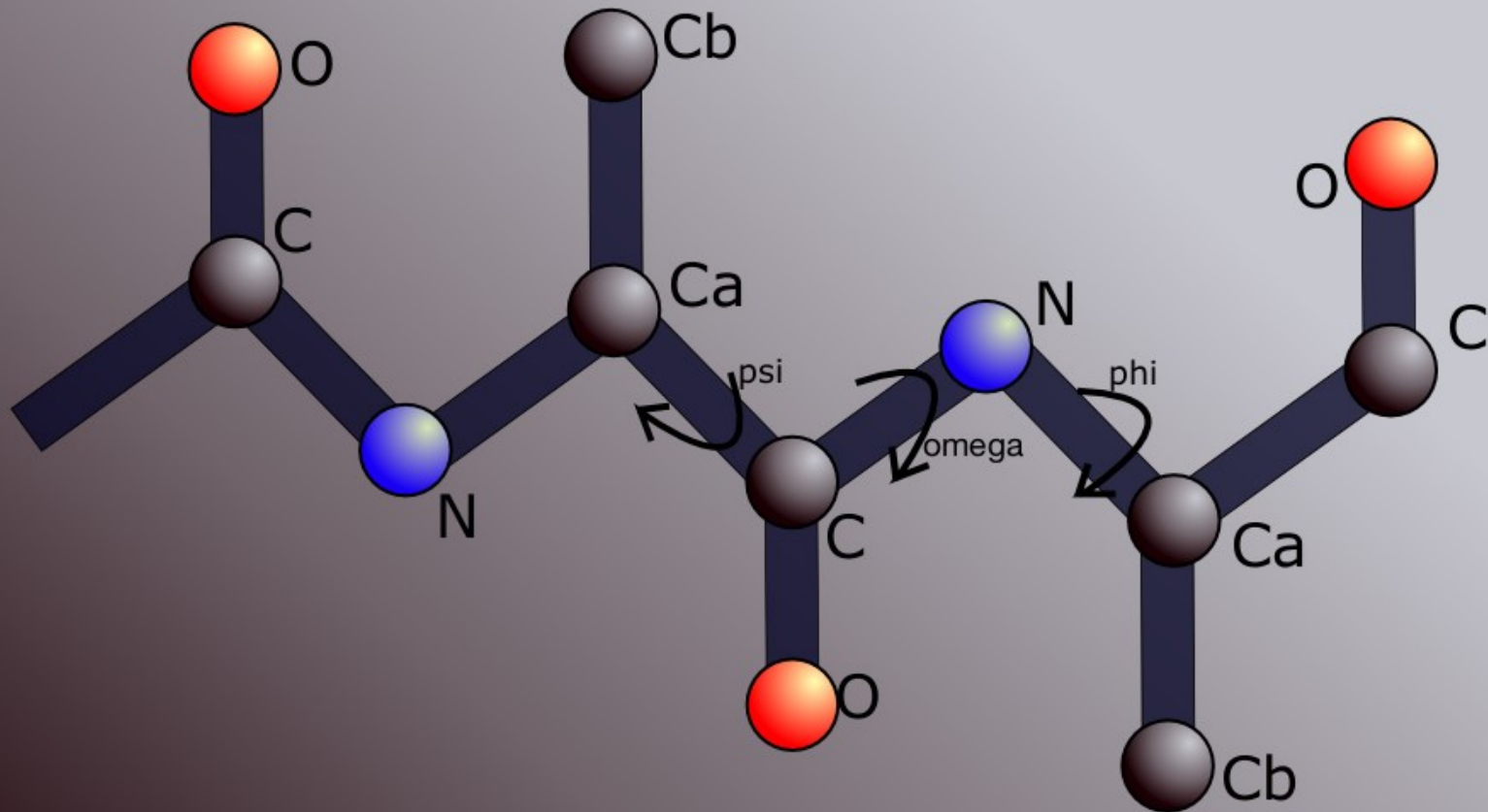
# “Sphere” Refinement

- Given an “Active” Residues
  - (The one at the centre of the screen)
  - Fine a sphere of residues around it and use them all for refinement
    - NOT just a linear selection
  - Residues from different chains (or different parts of the same chain) interact
  - Make CYS-CYS or glycosylation links as you find them
    - Use the group and link\_list chem\_link in the dictionary

# Ramachandran Restraints

- Scenario:
  - I have a loop, with poor density, I know the atoms are there somewhere and I want to provide a “reasonable” model
- Controversial Feature?
  - Ramachandran Plots have been used for “validation” - but here we are deliberately optimizing them
- Ramachandran Plots can be added to the geometry target function

# Peptide Torsion Angles



# Ramachandran Distributions

- Distributions from:
  - Cowtan
  - Otwinowski
  - Richardsons
- Cowtan distribution only included currently
  - Log-likelihood, “negatively enhance disallowed”
  - Secondary-structure-type independent



# 1 Torsion Angle Derivatives

If we have a torsion angle,  $\theta$ , say, then the derivatives needed are

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x_1} \quad (1)$$

for the atom positional parameters  $y_1, z_1, x_2$  and so on. These Coot already has in analytical form.

# 2 Ramachandran Derivatives

Kevin Cowtan provides a “Log Ramachandran” plot,  $R(\phi, \psi)$ , where the value of the plot should be added to the target function and minimized.

$$R(\phi, \psi), \quad \frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \psi} \quad (2)$$

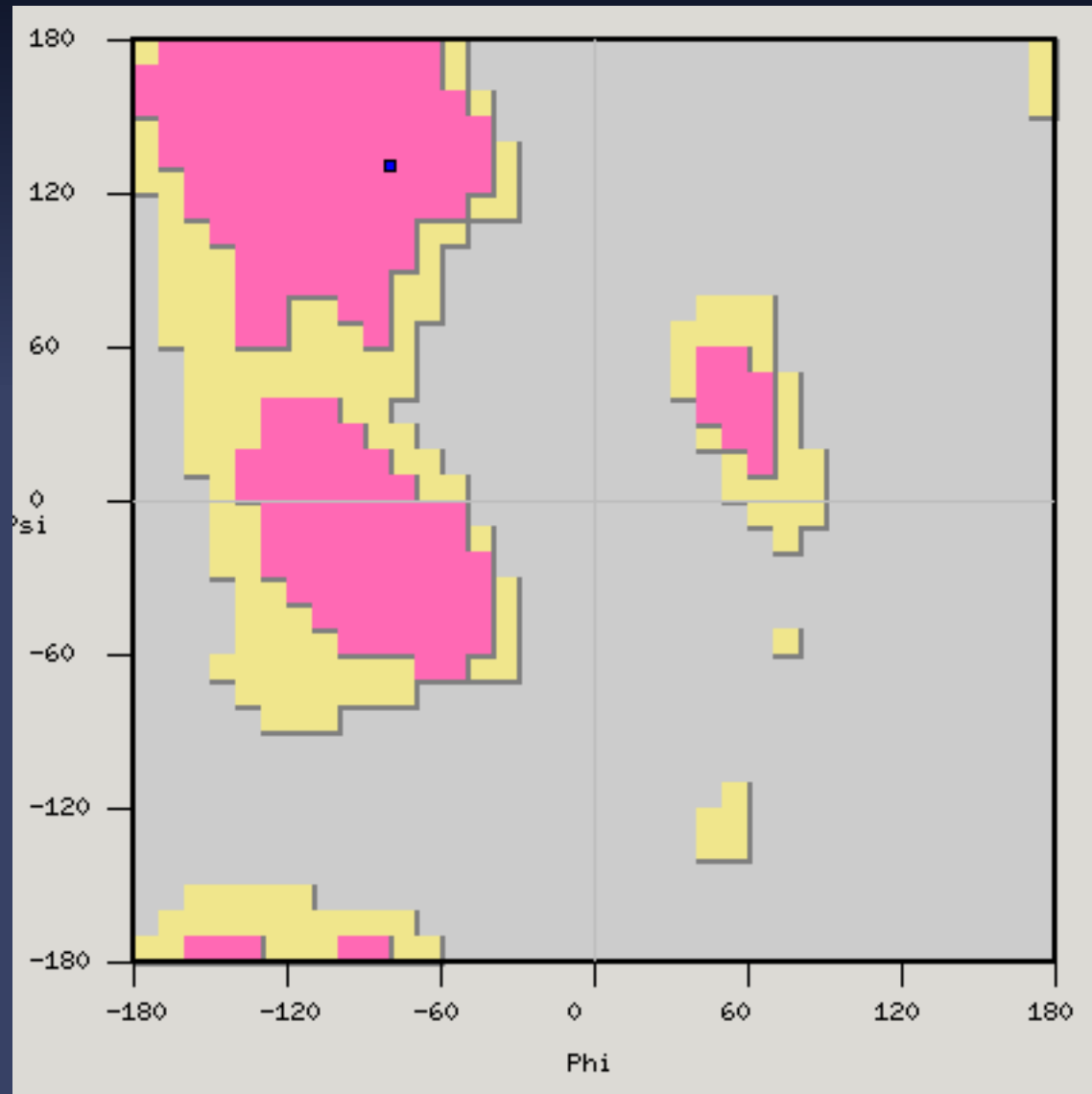
To use this in refinement, I need:

$$\frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial x_1} \quad (\text{and so on}) \quad (3)$$

And this can be calculated from:

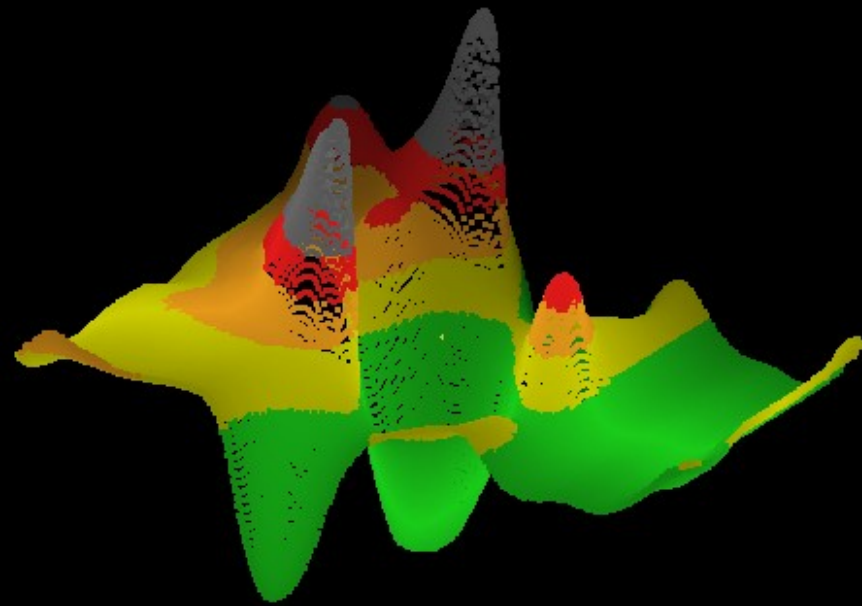
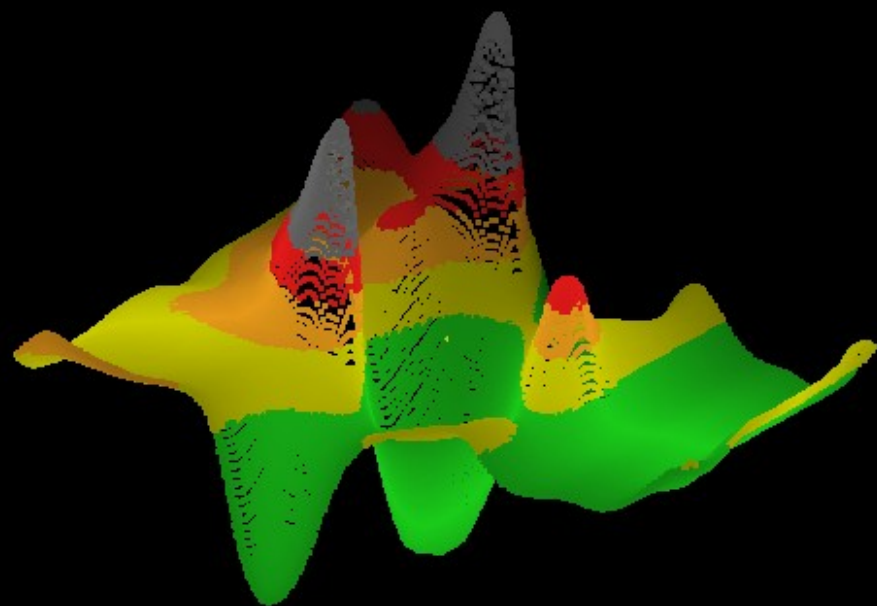
$$\frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial R(\phi, \psi)}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_1} \quad (4)$$

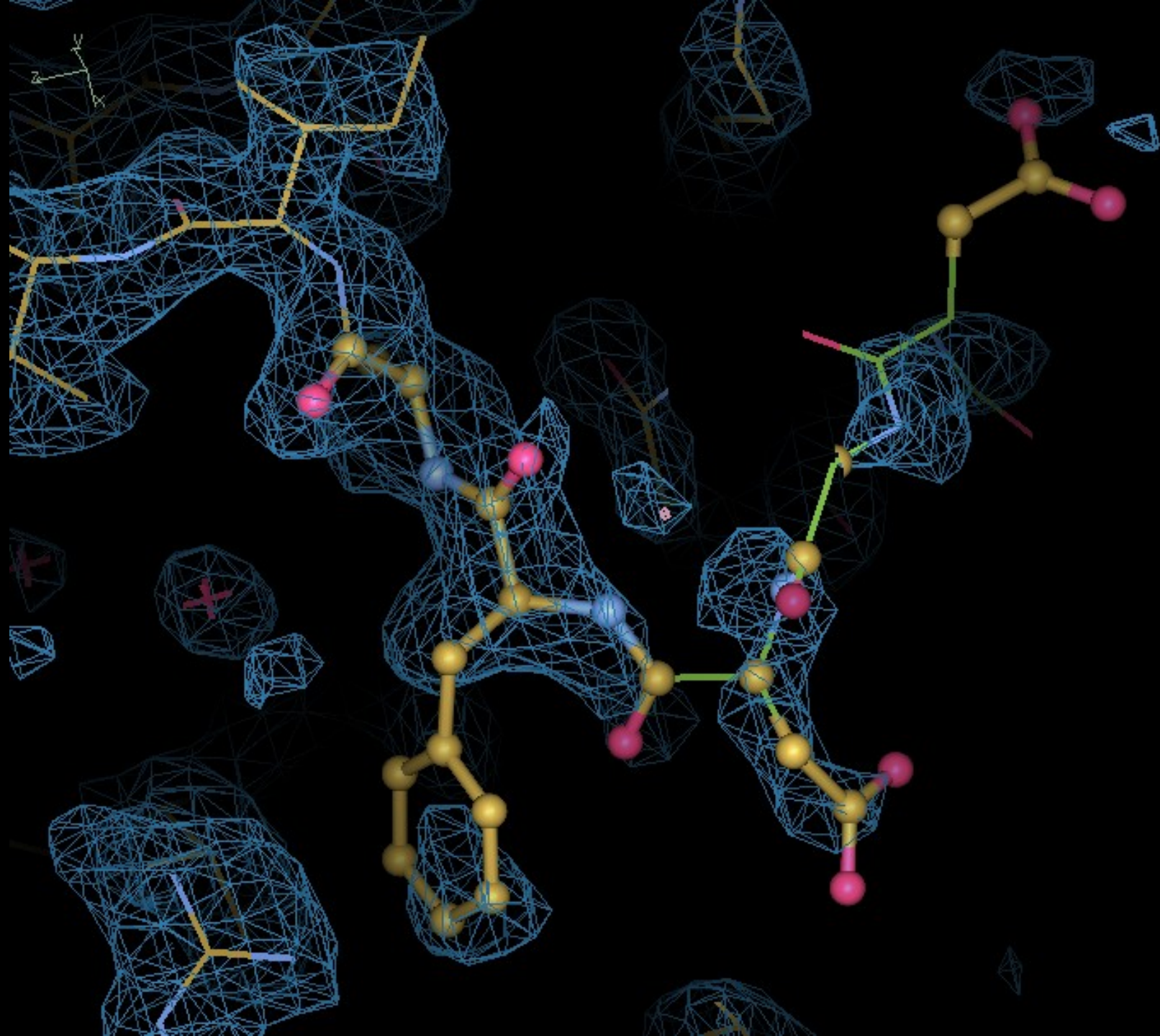
## Conventional Ramachandran Plot As Rendered by Coot



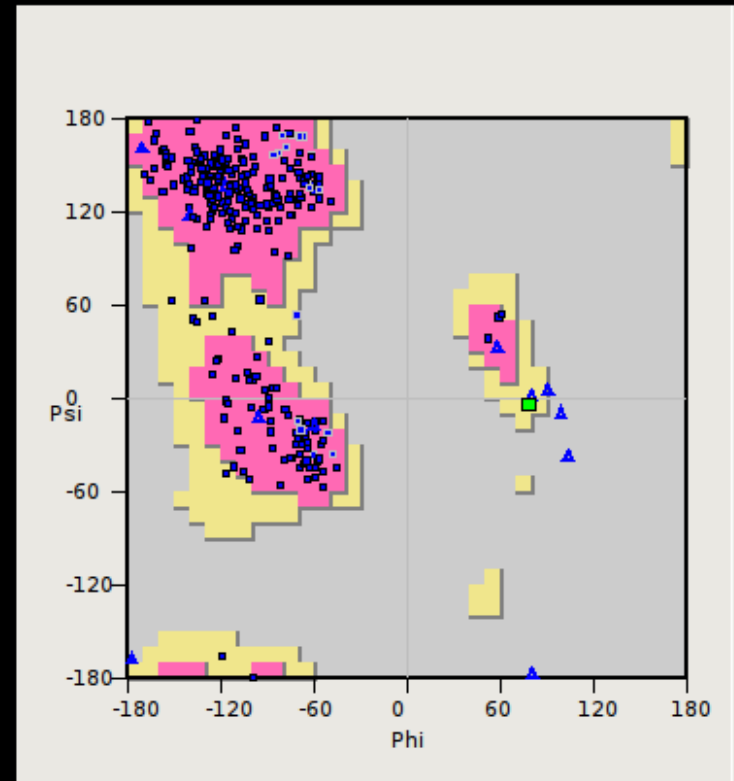
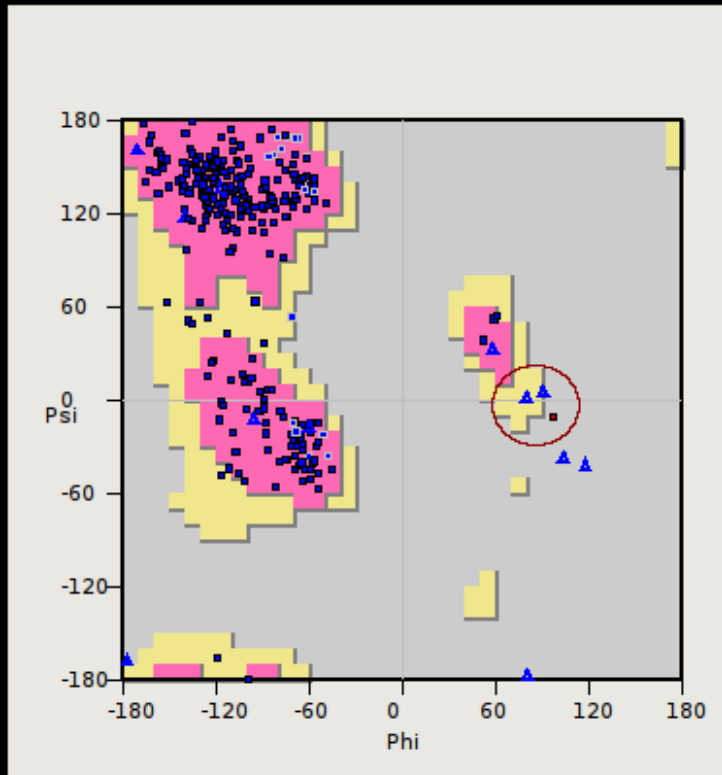
Based on  
Richardsons  
“Top500”

## Negatively enhanced disallowed regions



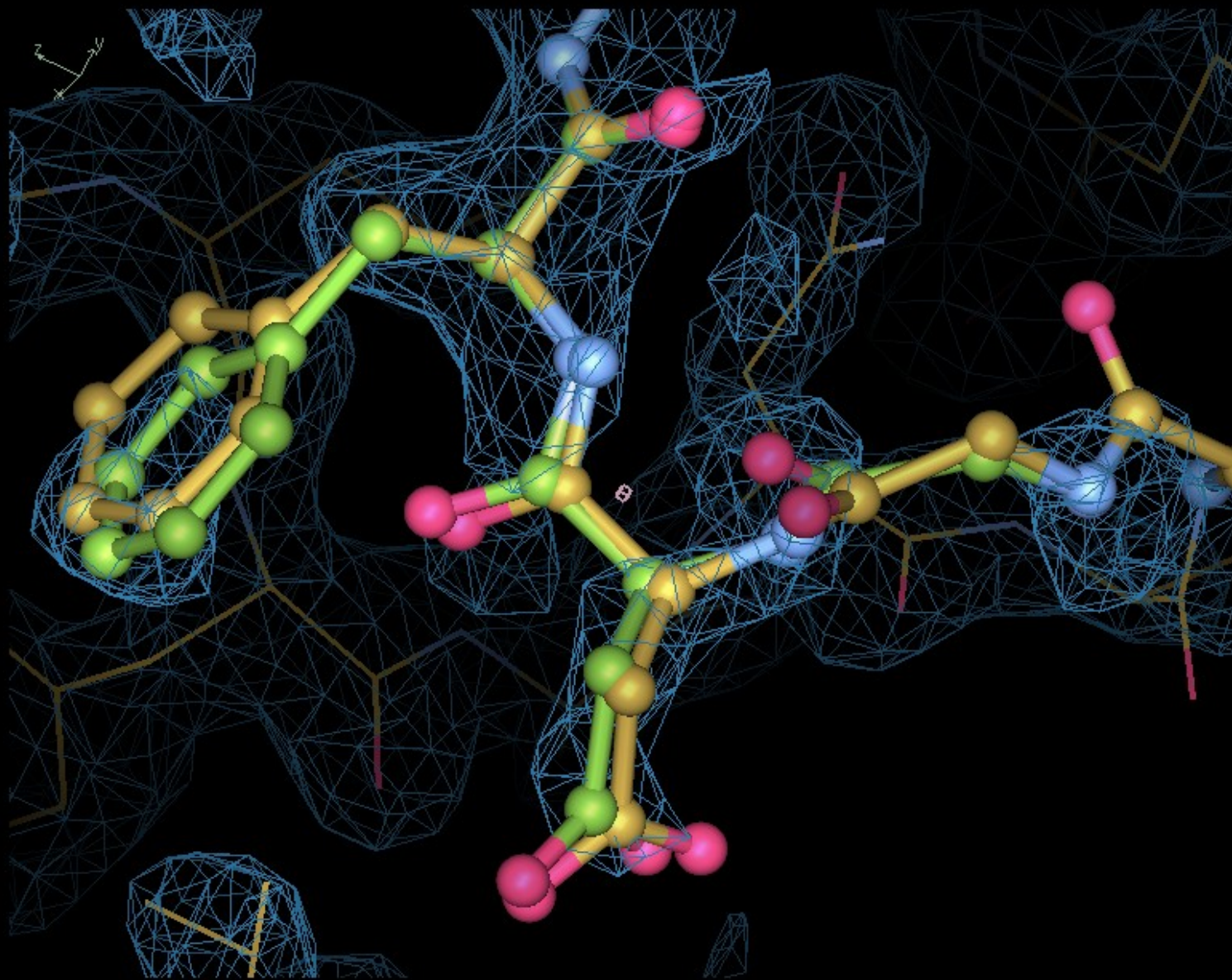


# Tweaking a Ramachandran Outlier





## Tweaking Phi and Psi





Accept Refinement?

Bonds: 3.181  
Angles: 3.997  
Planes: 2.148  
Chirals: 3.772  
Non-bonded: 0.006  
Rama Plot: -123.403

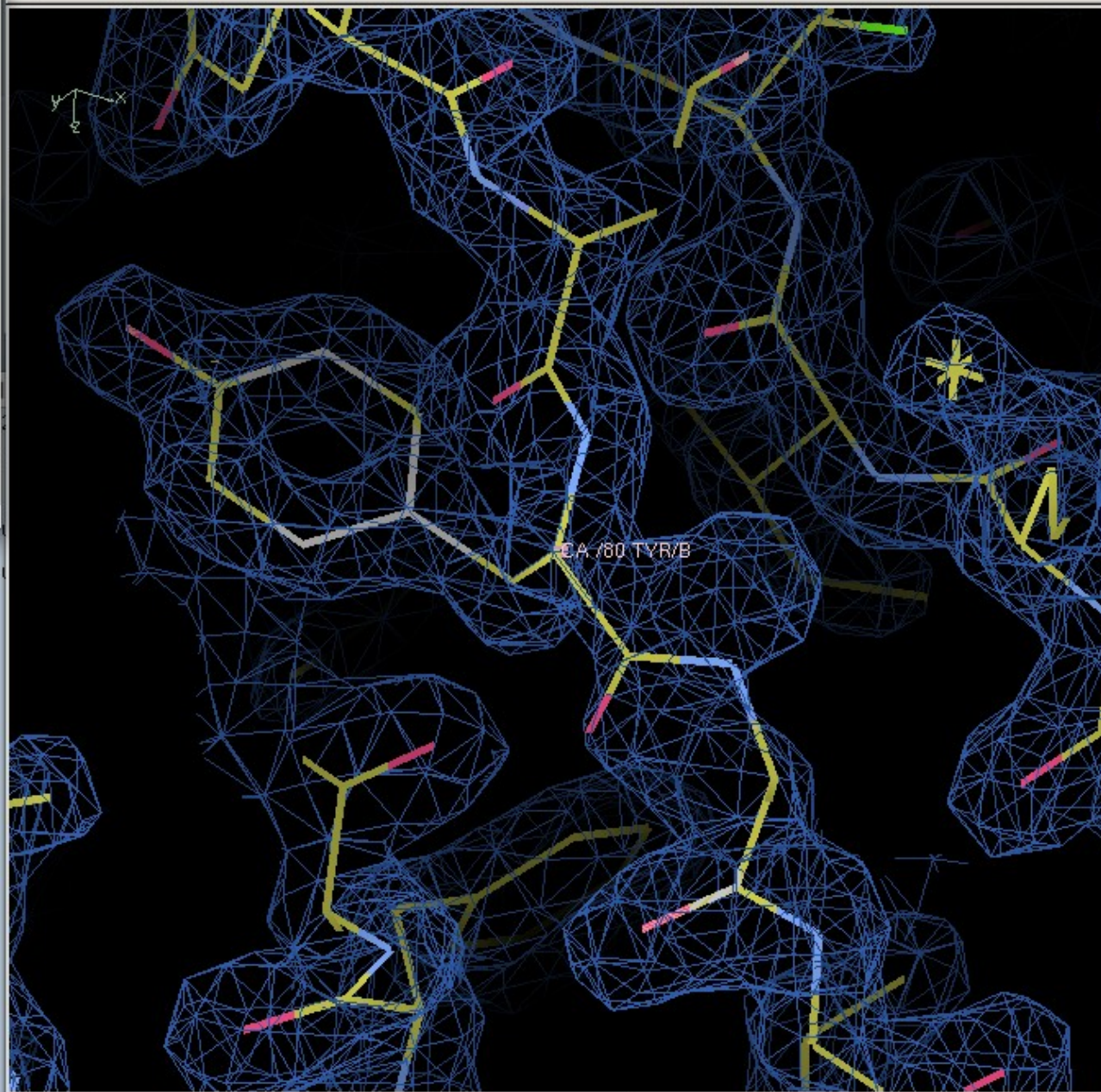
Accept Reject

g\_atoms\_rama\_restraints) ret

ints  
6

) at -14010.6

31



R/R/C

Map

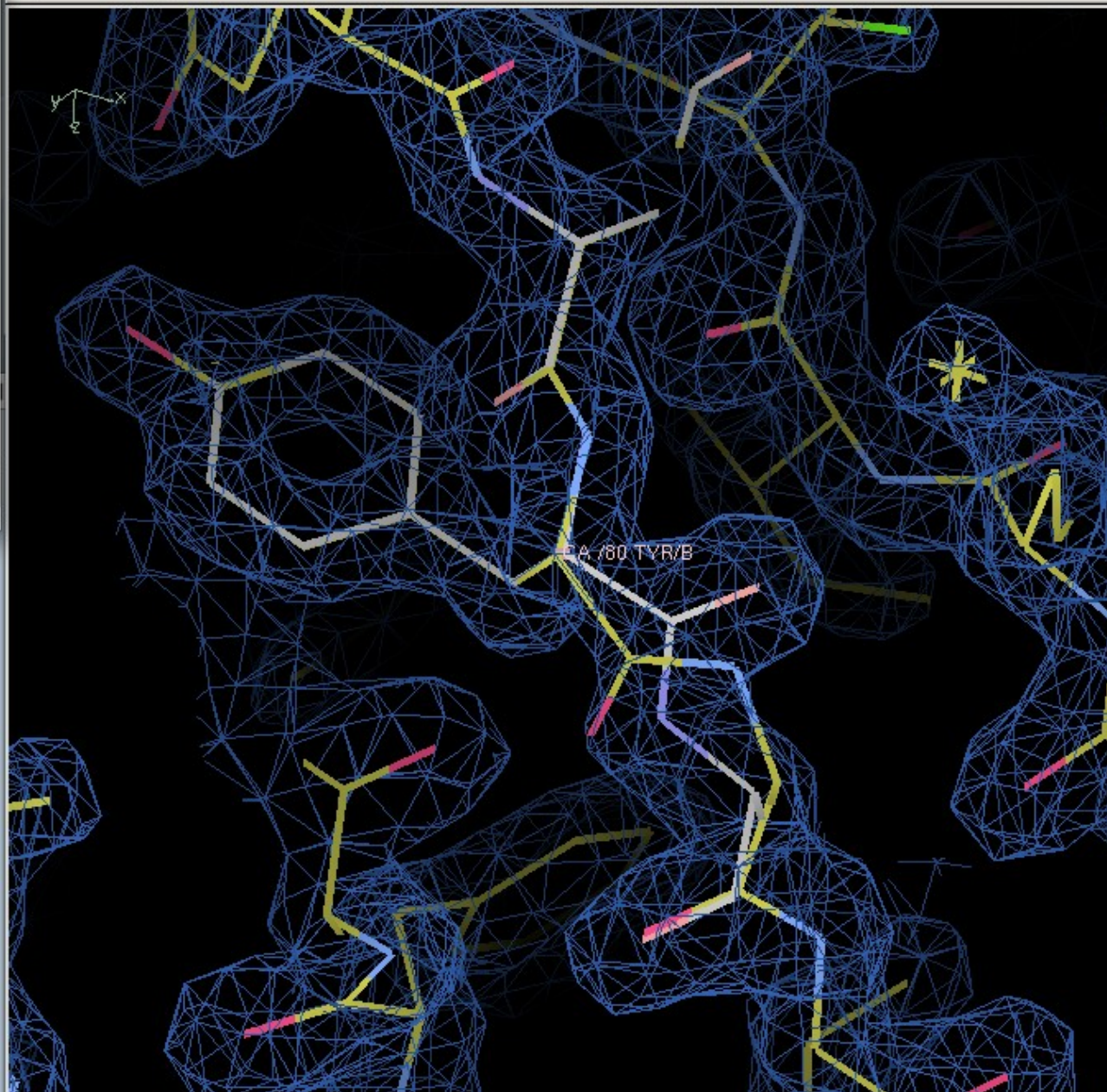




Accept Refinement?

Bonds: 1.625  
Angles: 0.318  
Planes: 1.671  
Chirals: 0.177  
Non-bonded: 0.000  
Rama Plot: -177.602

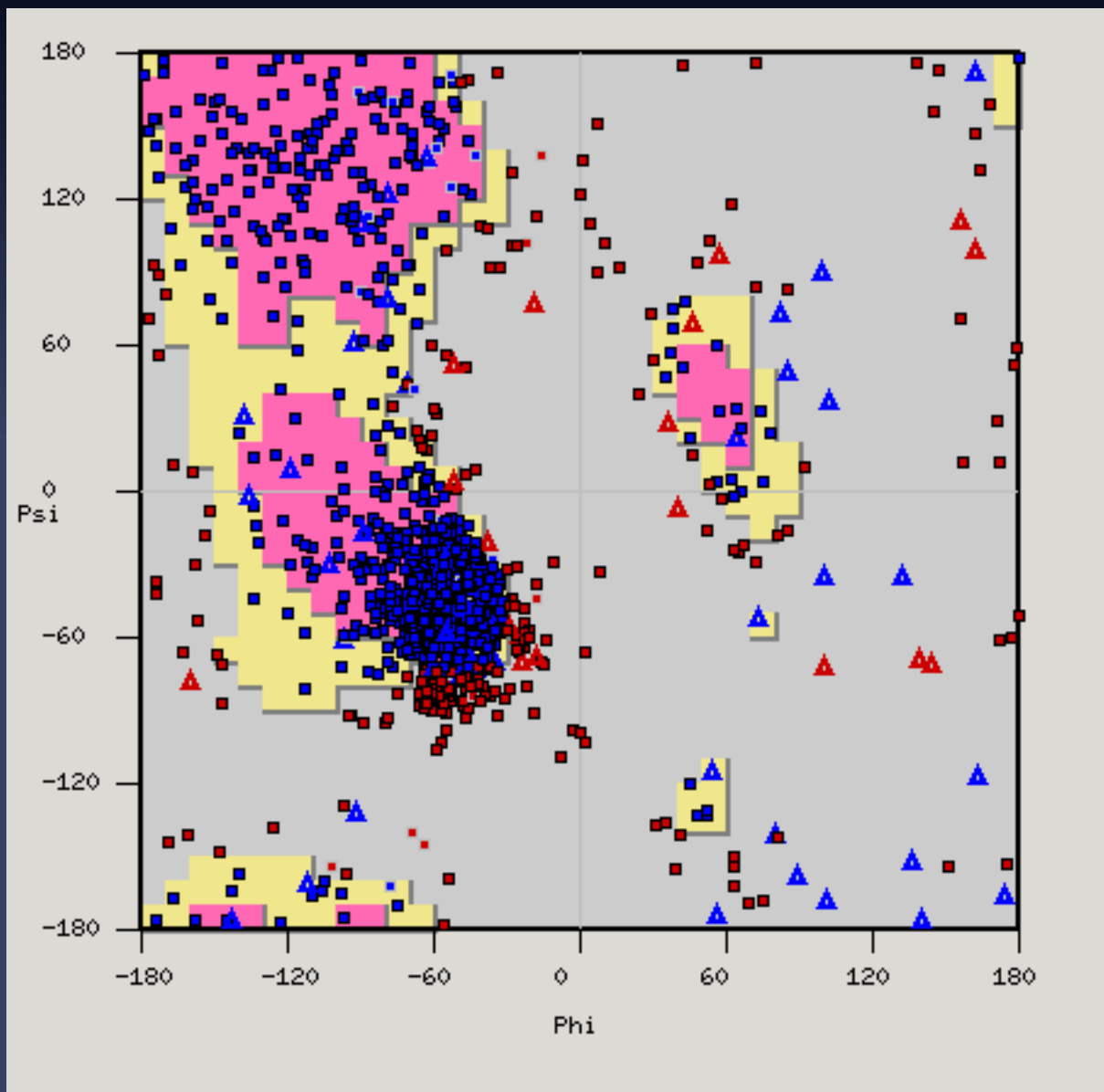
Accept Reject

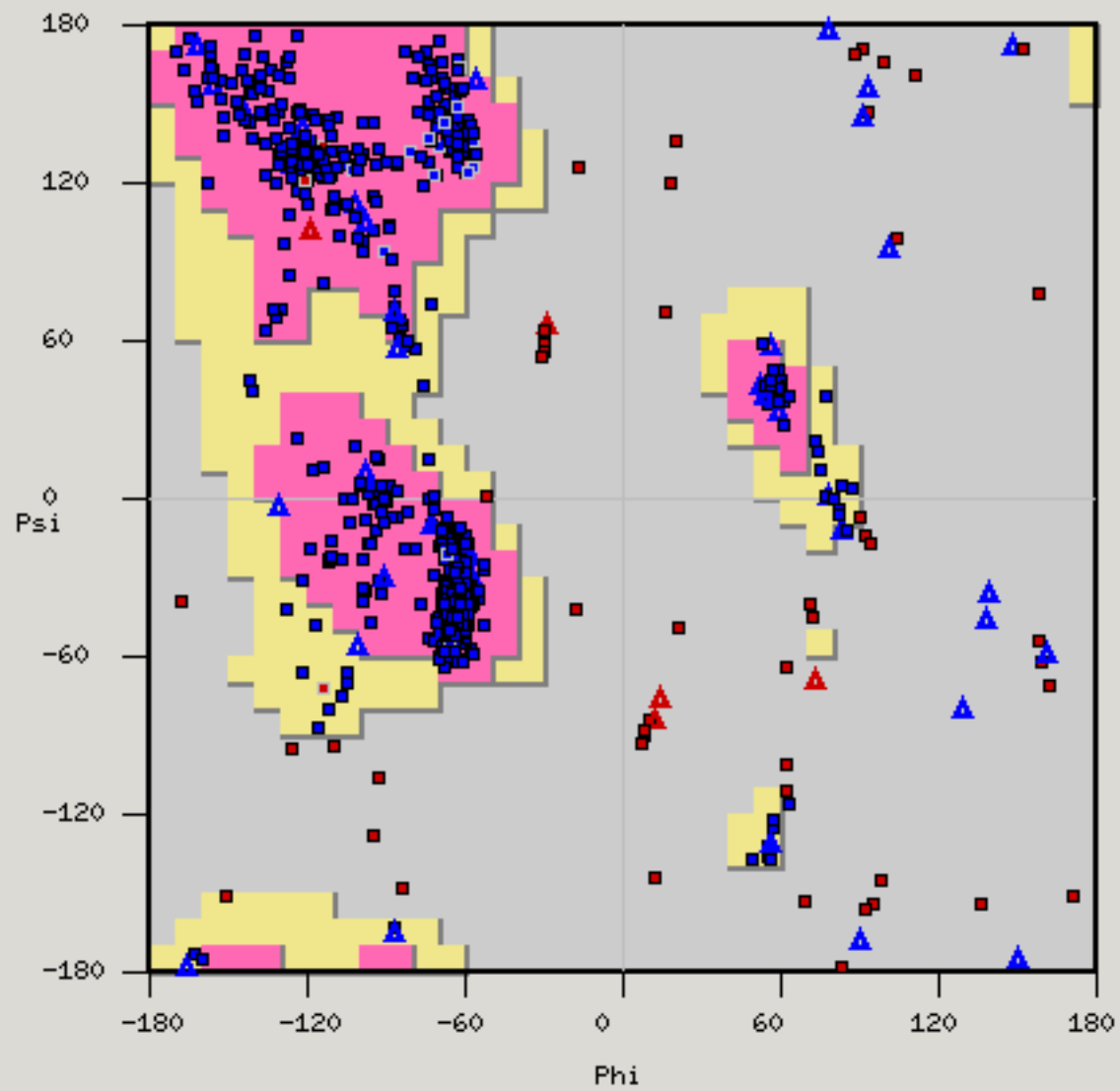


R/R/C

Map



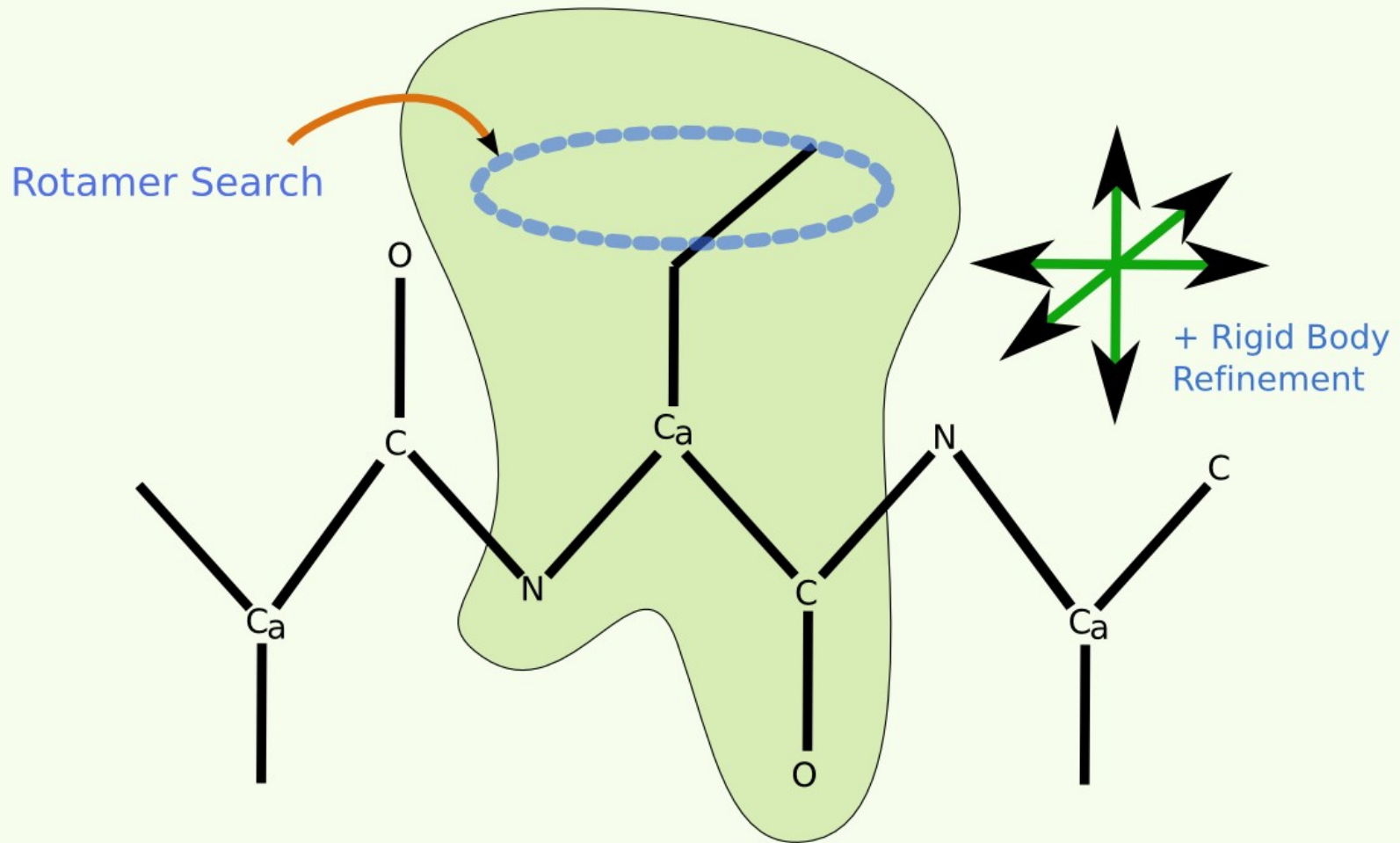




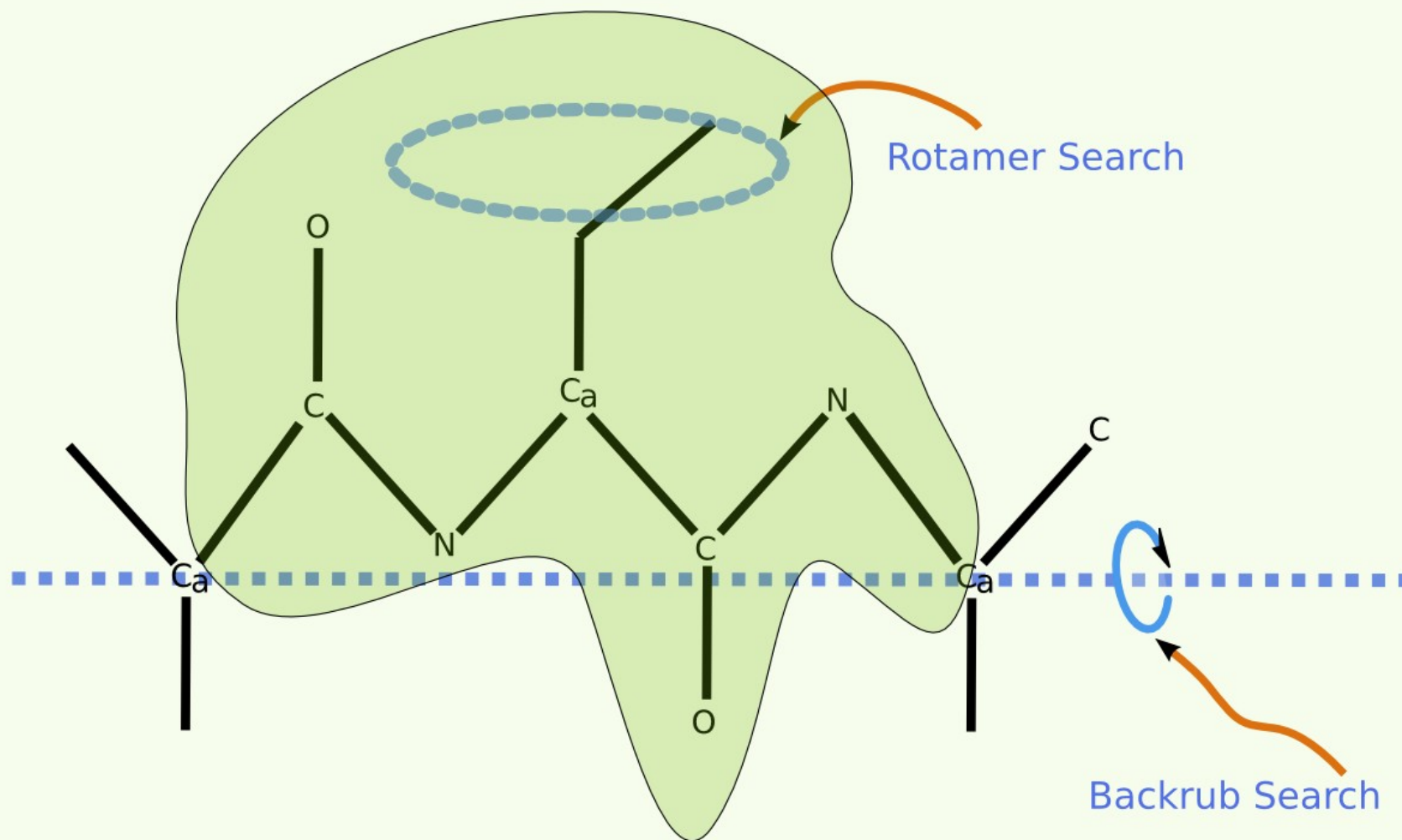
# Low Resolution Tools

- Backrub rotamers

# Current Low Resolution Rotamer Search

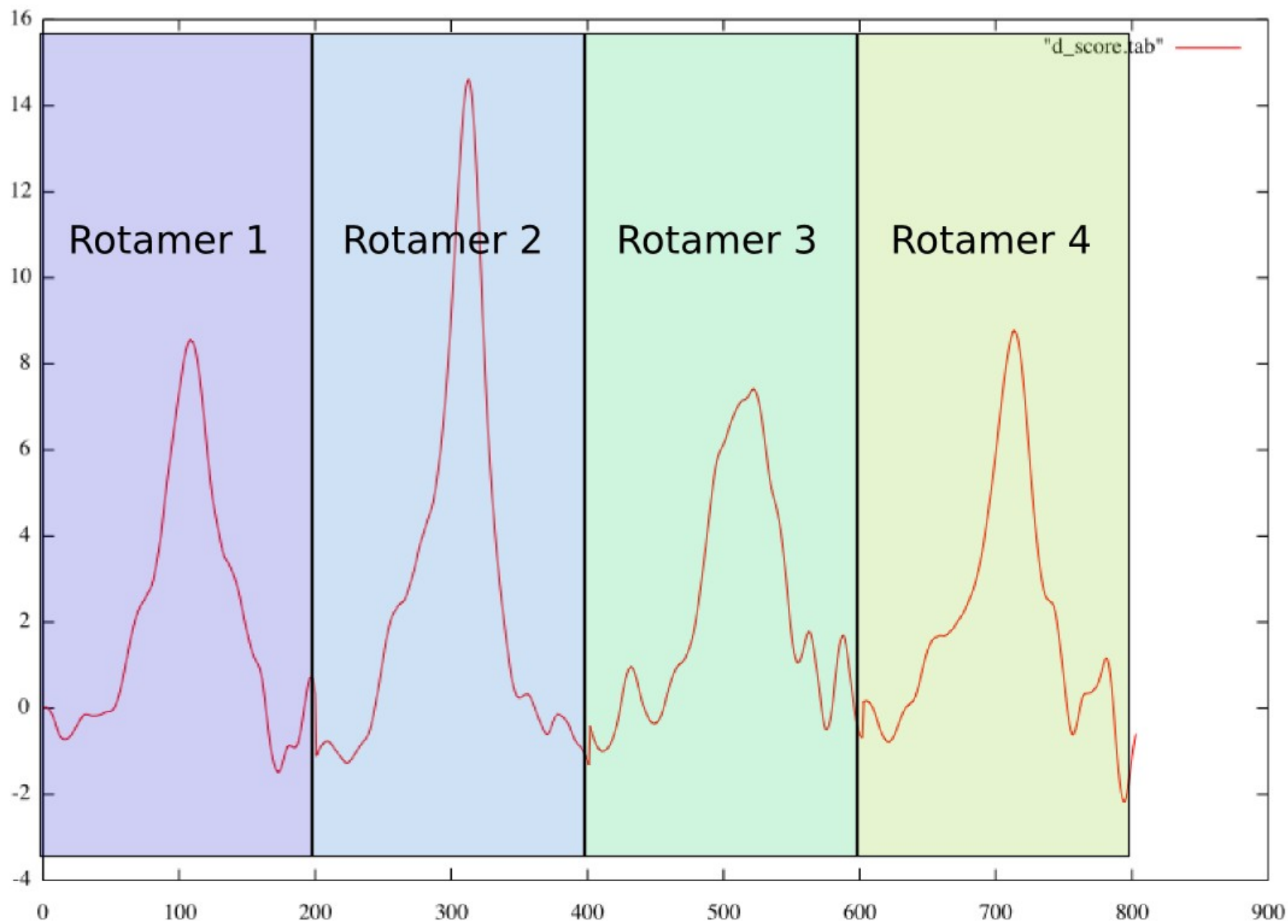


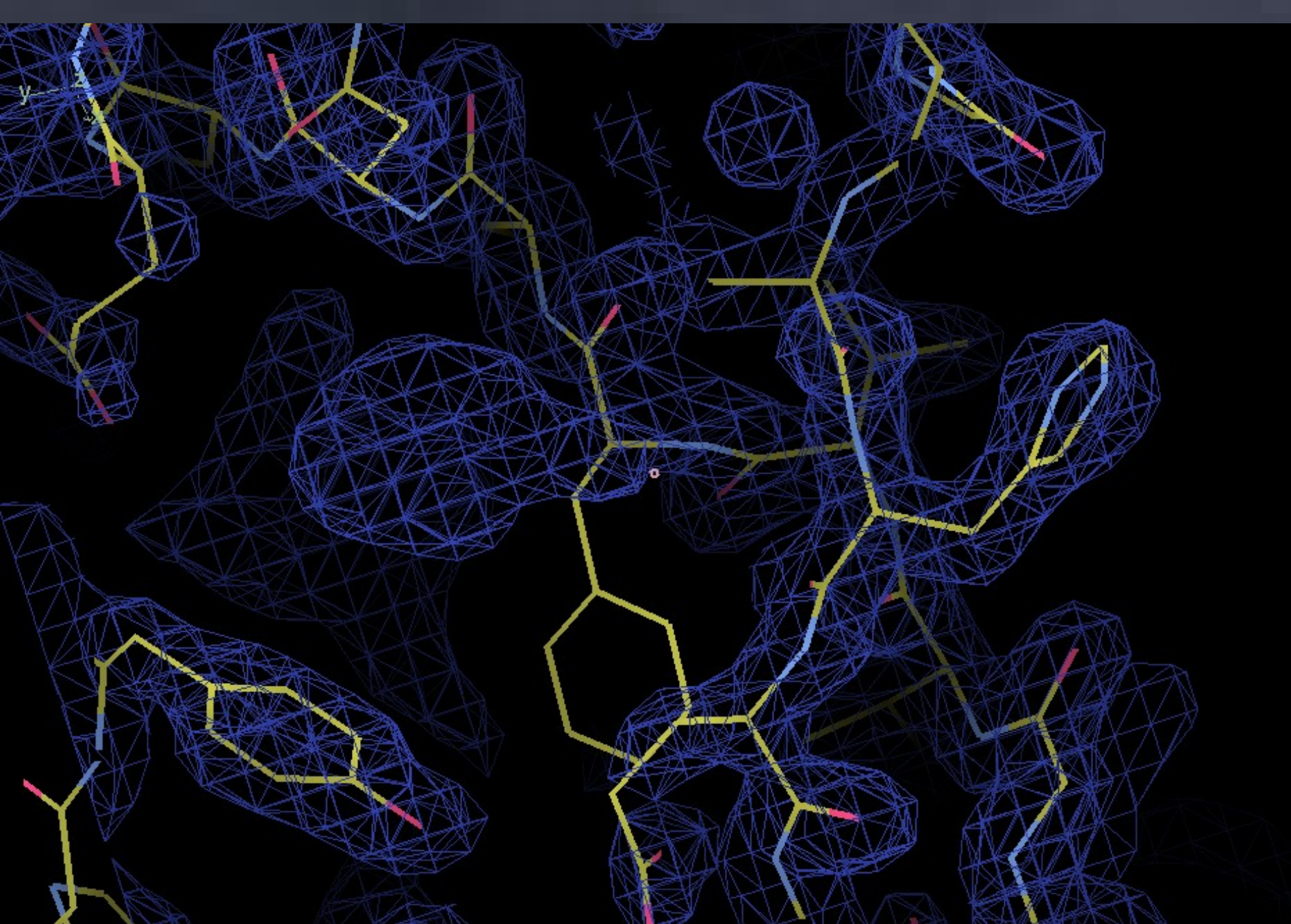
# New Low Resolution Rotamer Search



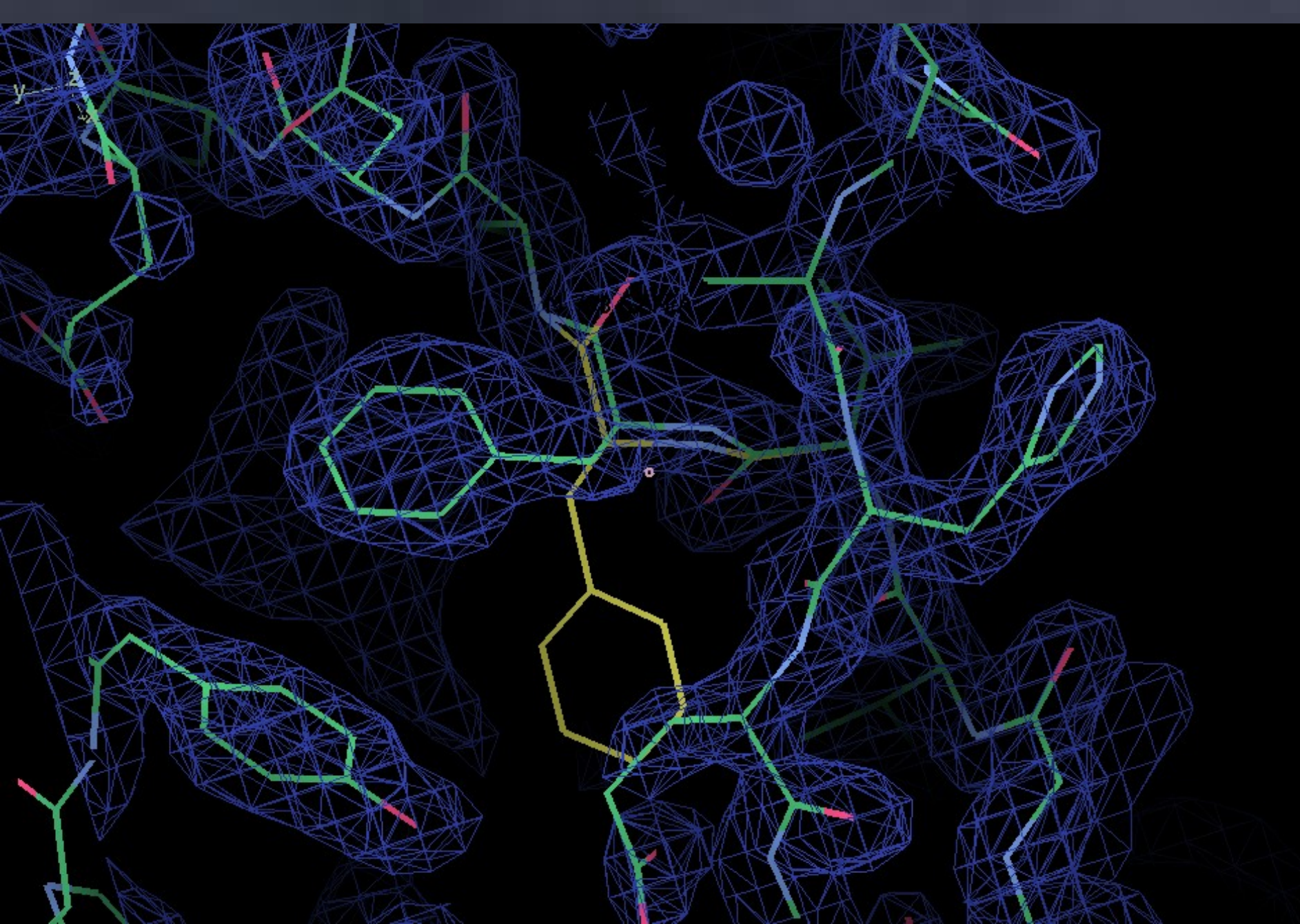
After Fitting Tools in KING/Molprobit



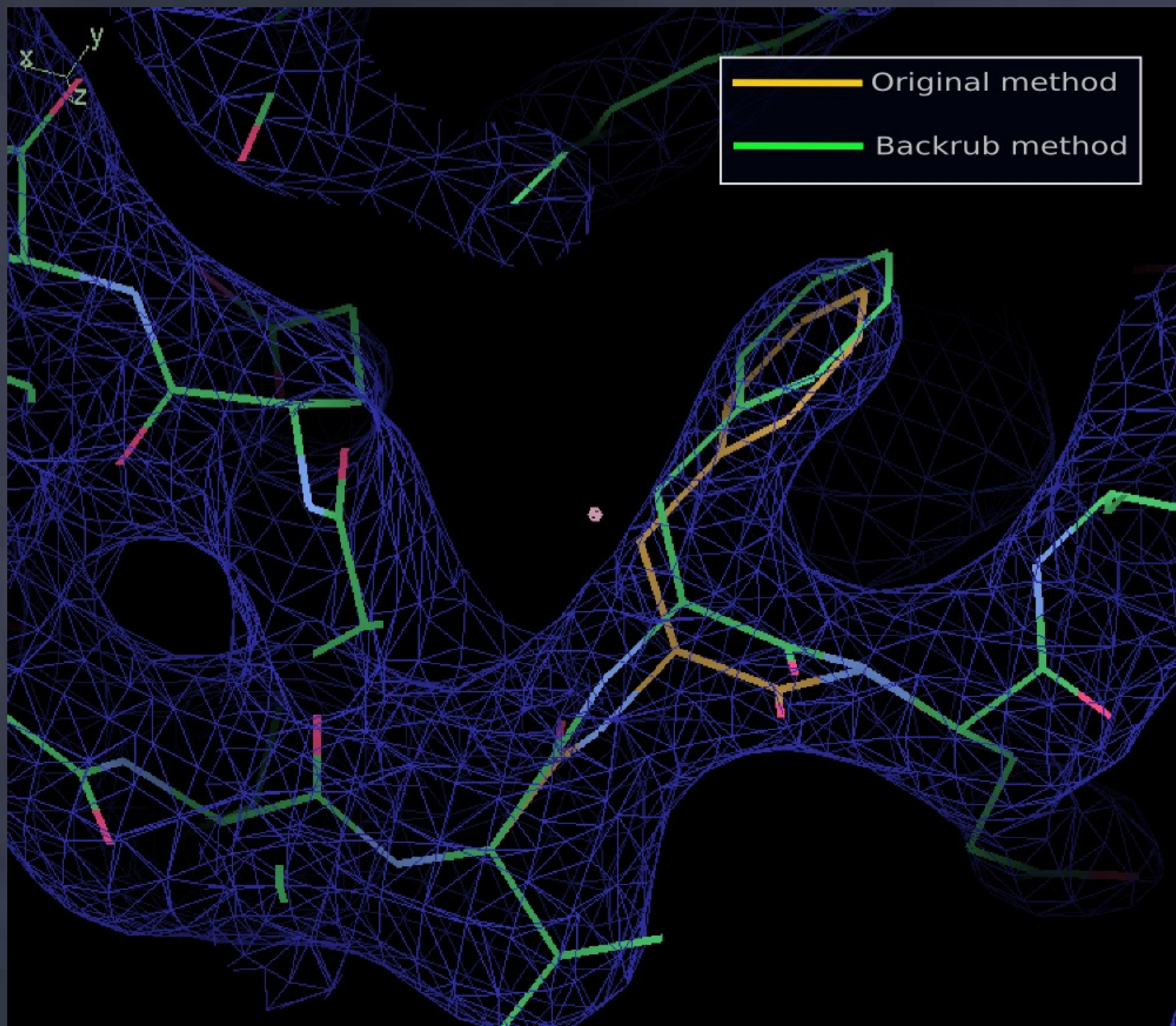












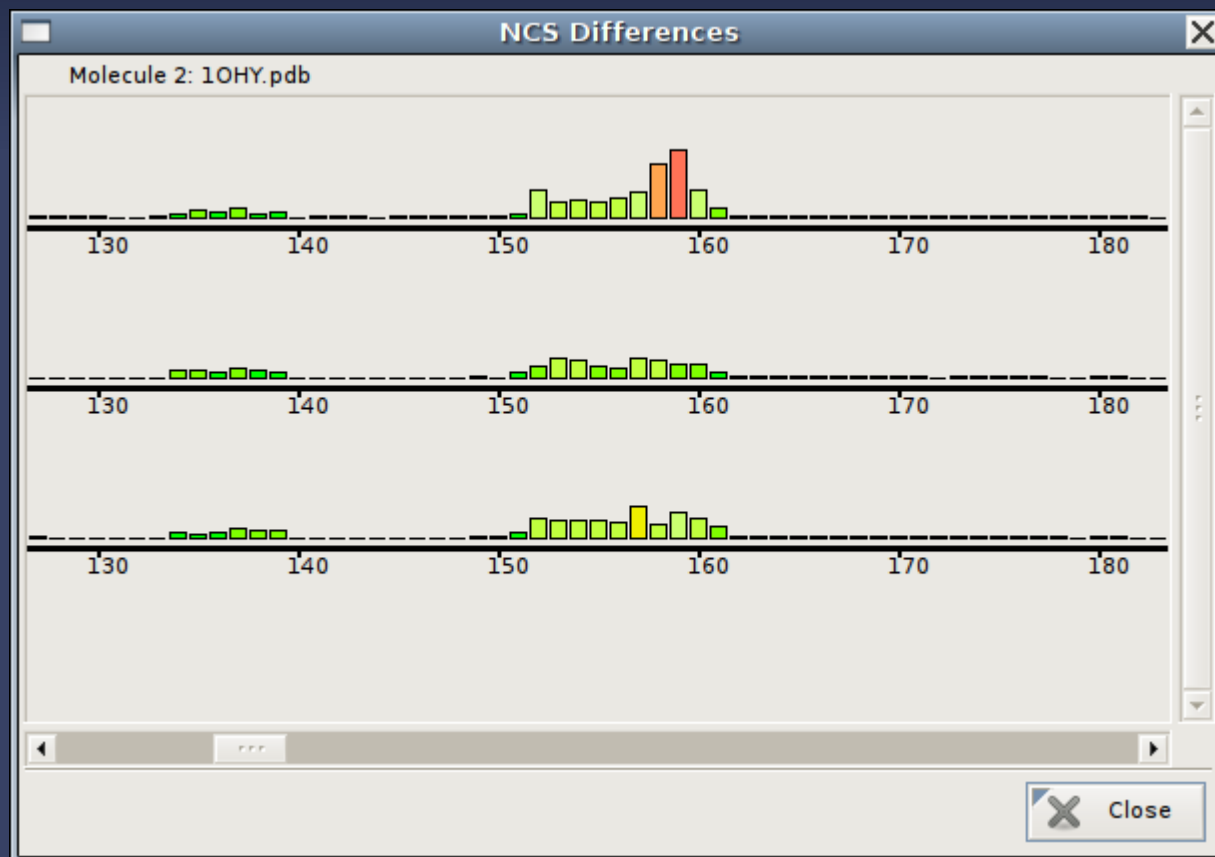
# Handling NCS...

# Handling NCS

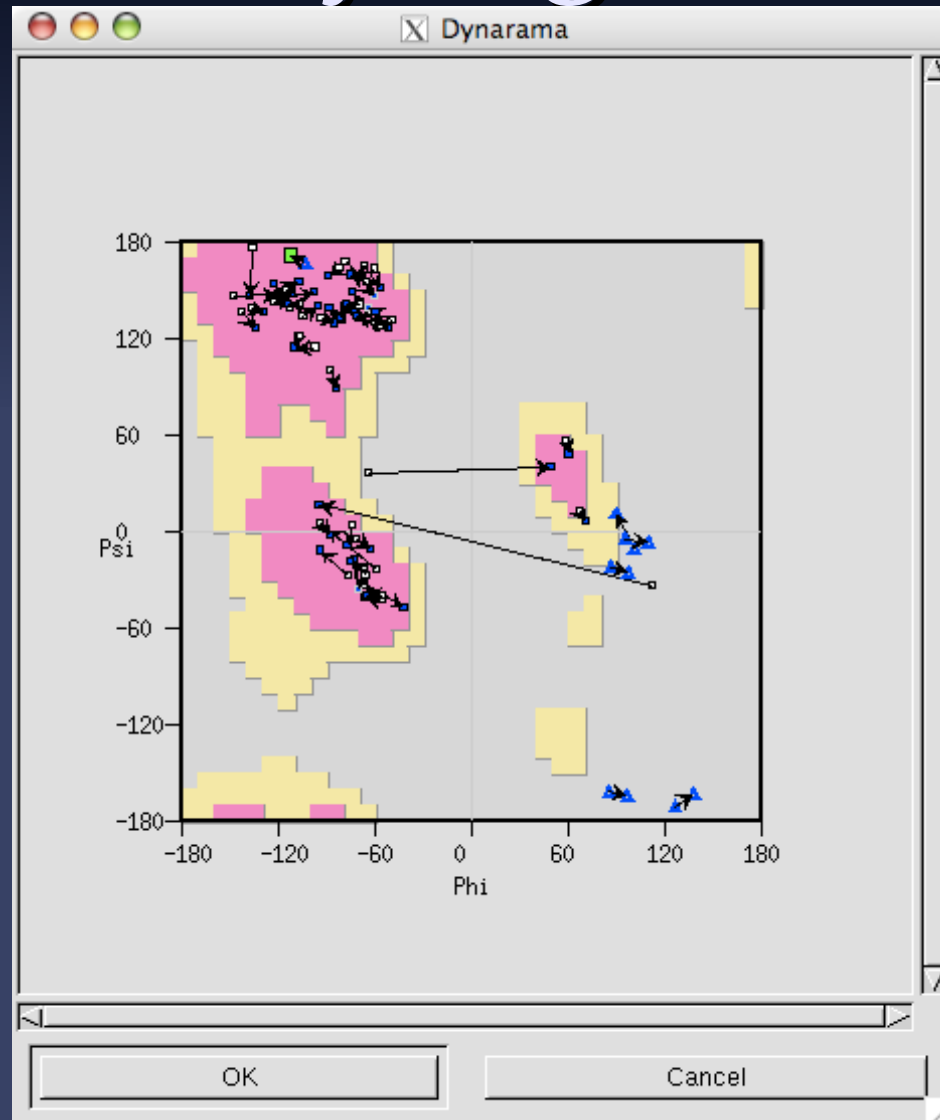
## Typical Scenario:

- I have done an LSQ overlap of my NCS-related molecules and from the graph, have seen significant deviations in the positions of some side-chains.
- Why are they different?

# ... NCS Differences graph



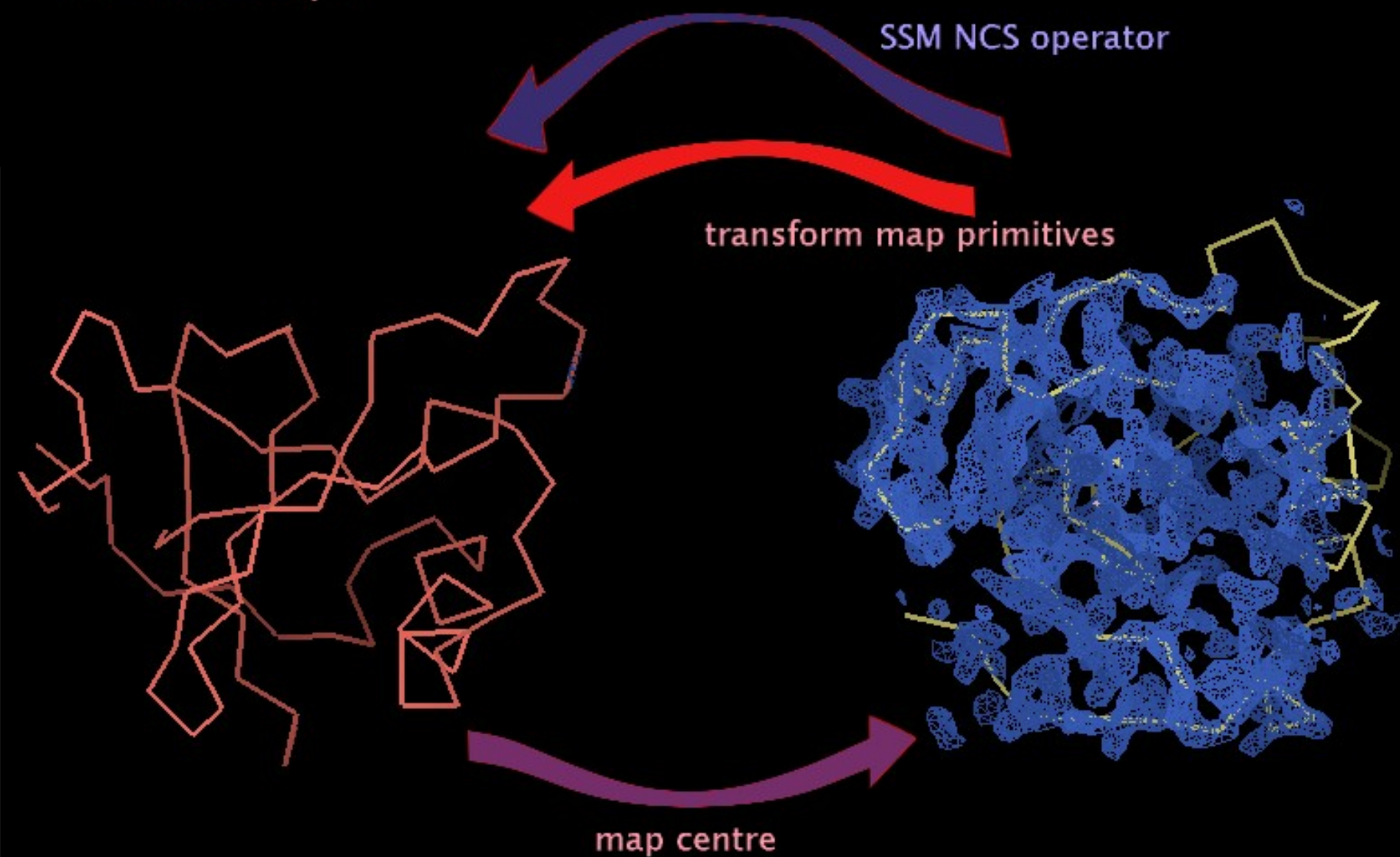
# ...or Kleywegt Plots[\*]



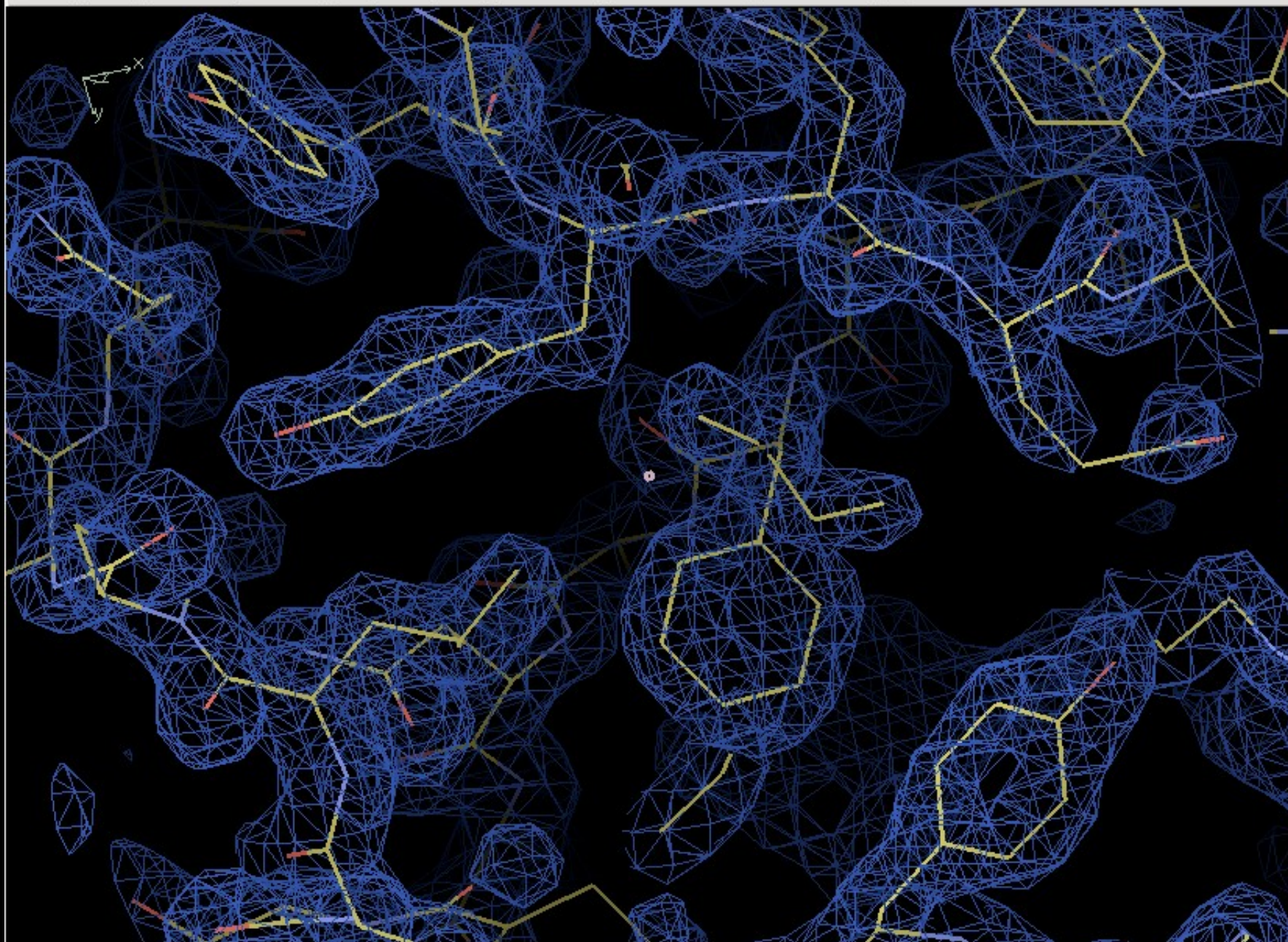
[\*] Named by George Sheldrick



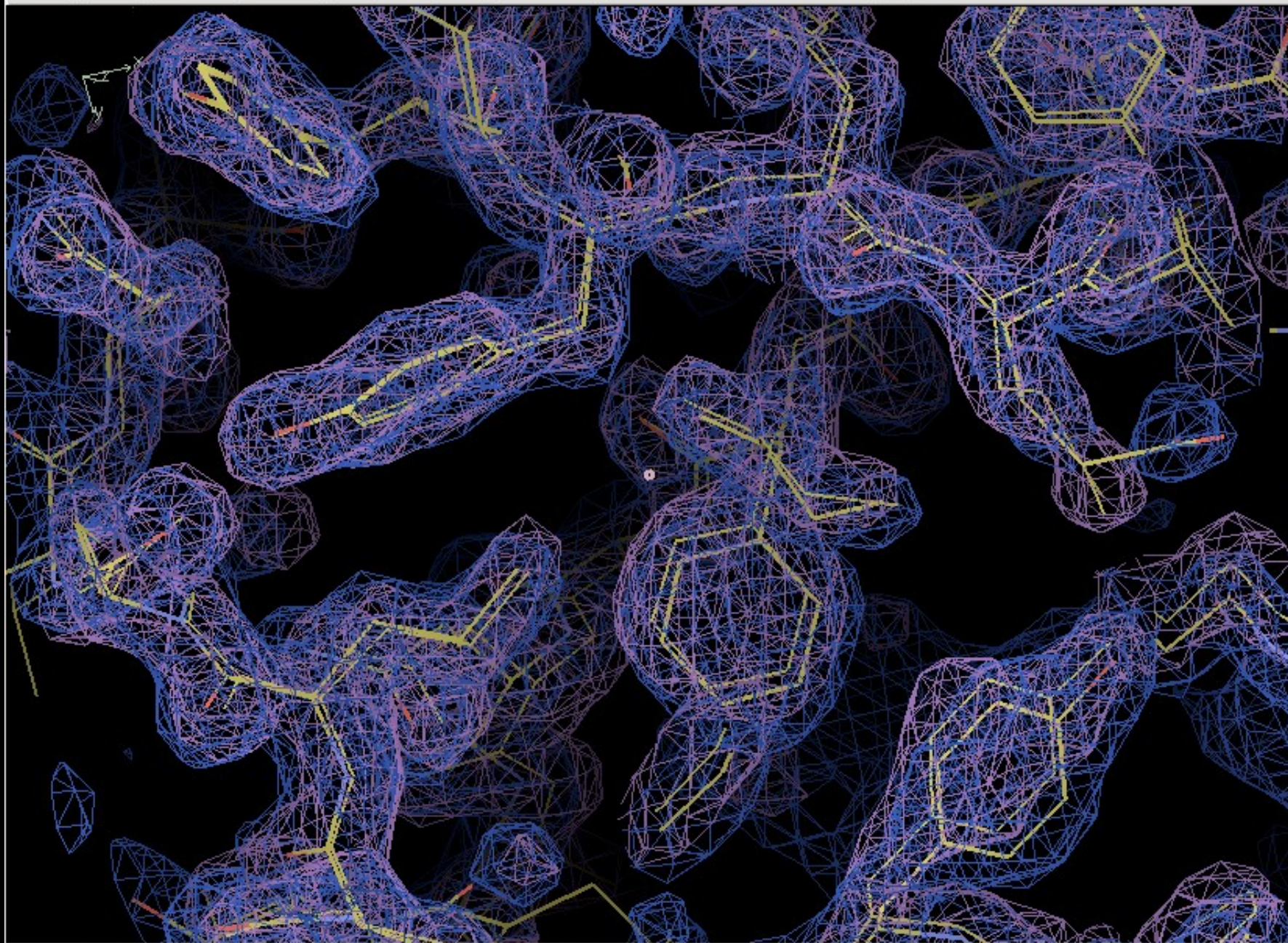
## NCS Overlays











# NCS Model-modification Tools

- Automatic detection of NCS
  - And their operators
- Copy Master NCS molecule to others
  - Applies NCS transformation
- Copy NCS Master residue-range
- Change NCS Master chain
- NCS Skipping
- NCS Ligands

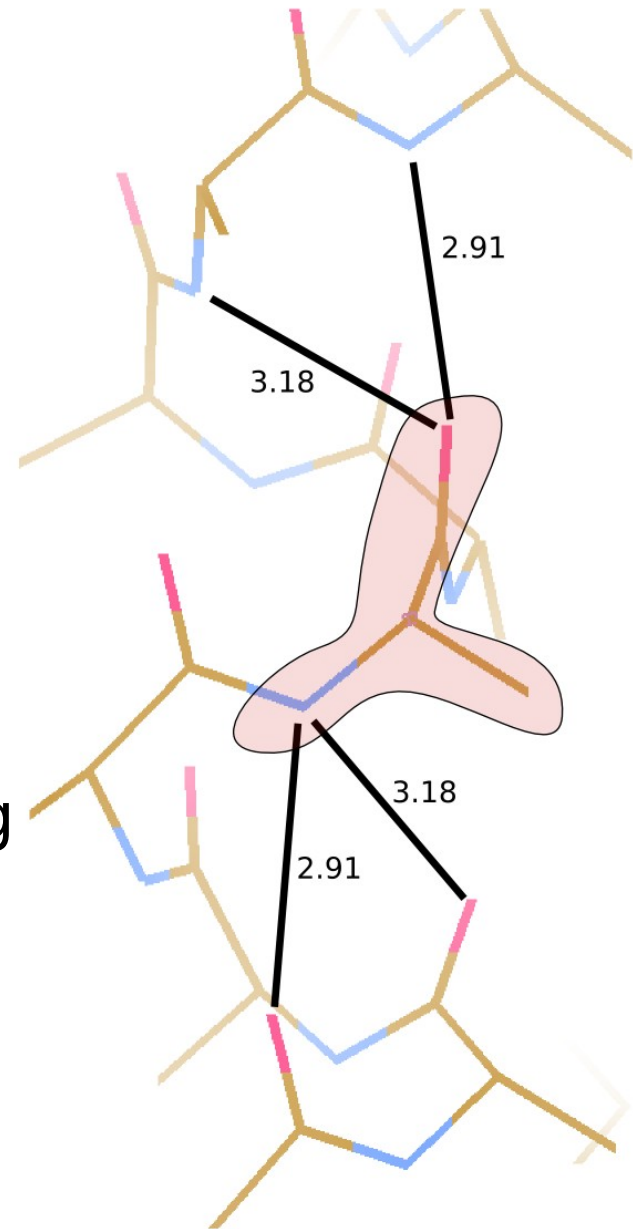


# Other Low Resolution Tools

# Adding Torsion Angle Restraints

- Torsion angle refinement is slow (relatively)
  - Simple addition of these restraints to the geometry target function
    - often makes the region “stuck and unsatisfied”
    - i.e. trapped in Local Minimum
- Add Pseudo-bonds (c.f. Brigcogne & Buster)

Alpha Helix pseudo-bond  
restraints



Restrain the Hydrogen-bonding  
atom distances

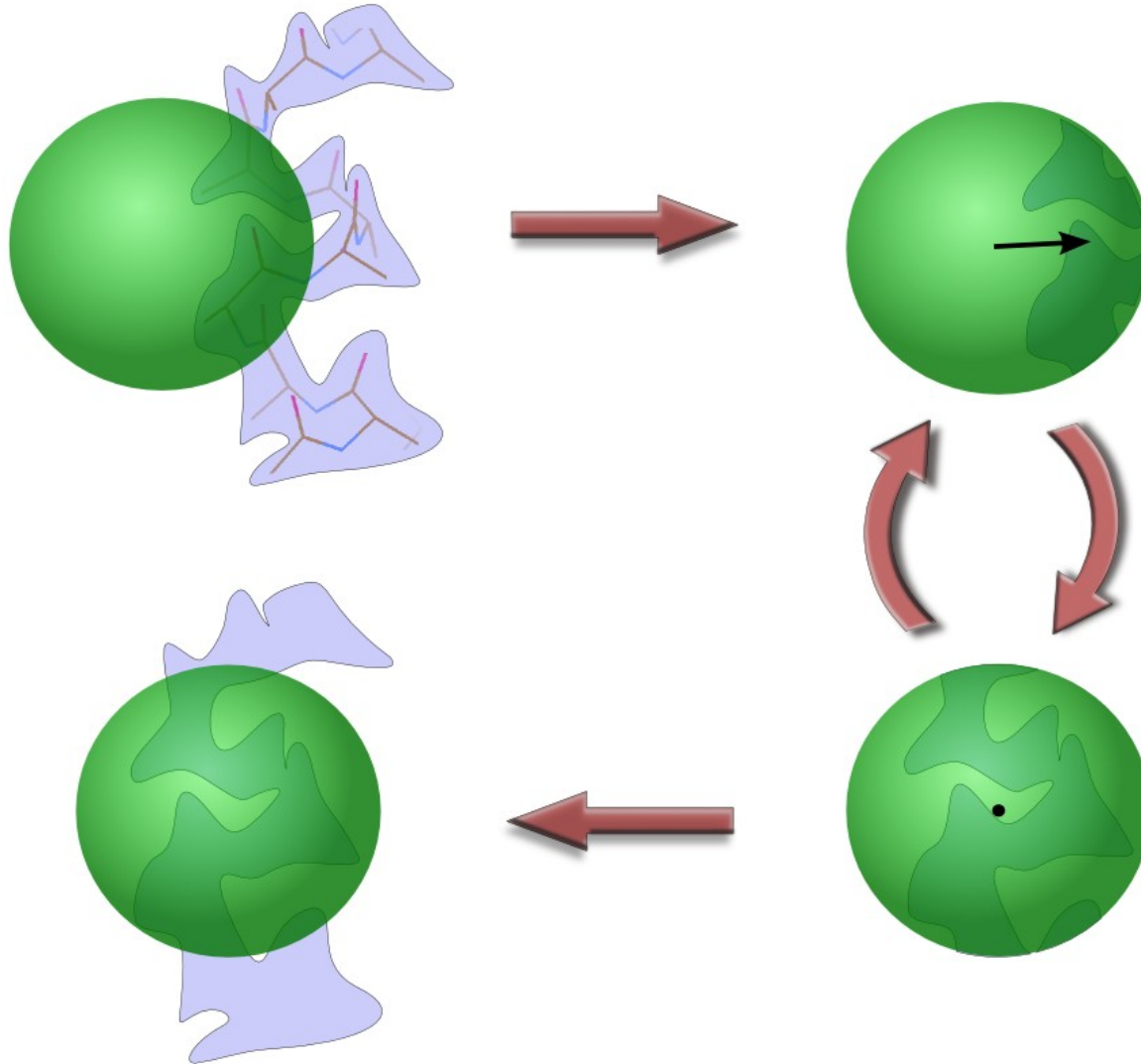
# Helix-Building



# Alpha Helix Placement

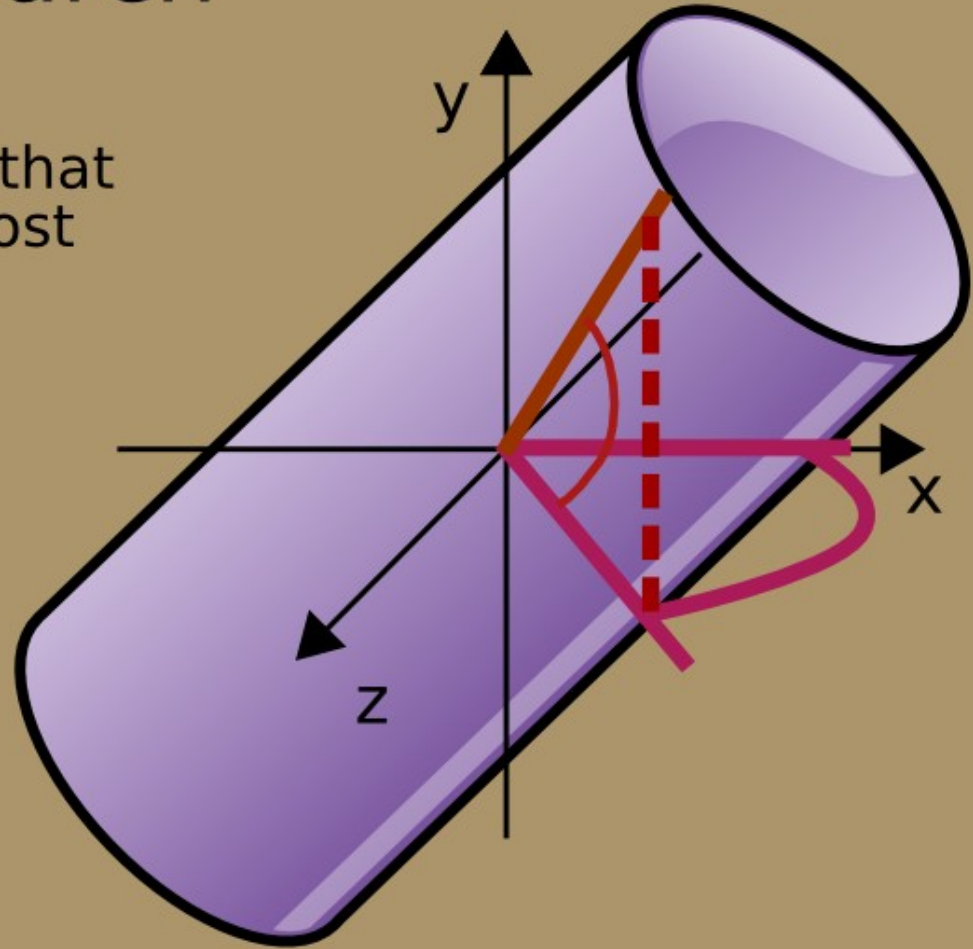
- Scenario: Looking at a new map, not built with automatic tools:
  - “I can see that there’s a helix here - build it for me!”
- From a given point:
  - Move to local averaged maximum
  - Do a 2D MR-style orientation search on a cylinder of electron density
  - Build a helix (both directions)
  - 1D Rotation search to find best fit
  - Score based on density at CB positions
  - Trim ‘n Grow

# Centering the Rotation point



# Cylinder Search

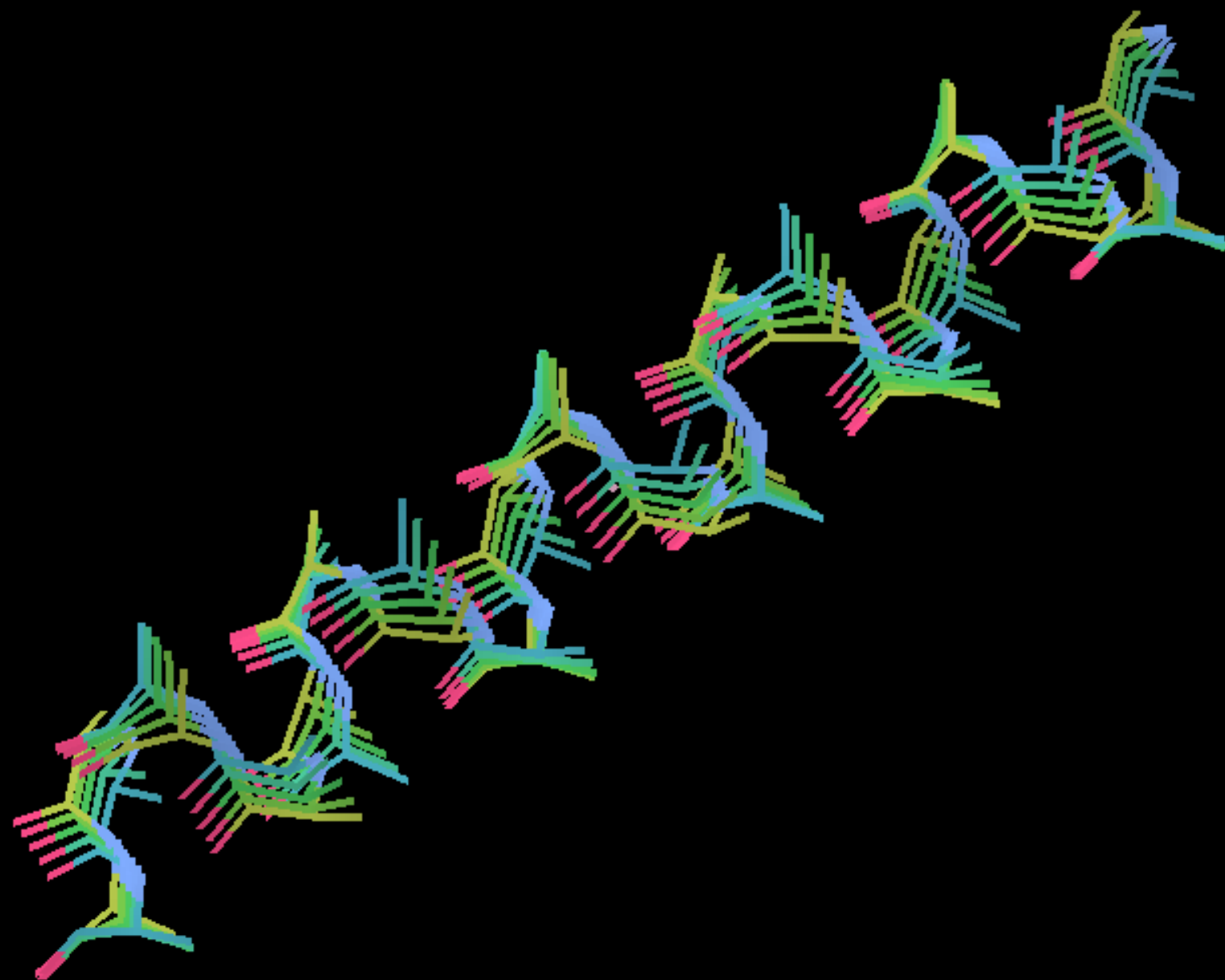
Pick the orientation that encapsulates the most electron density

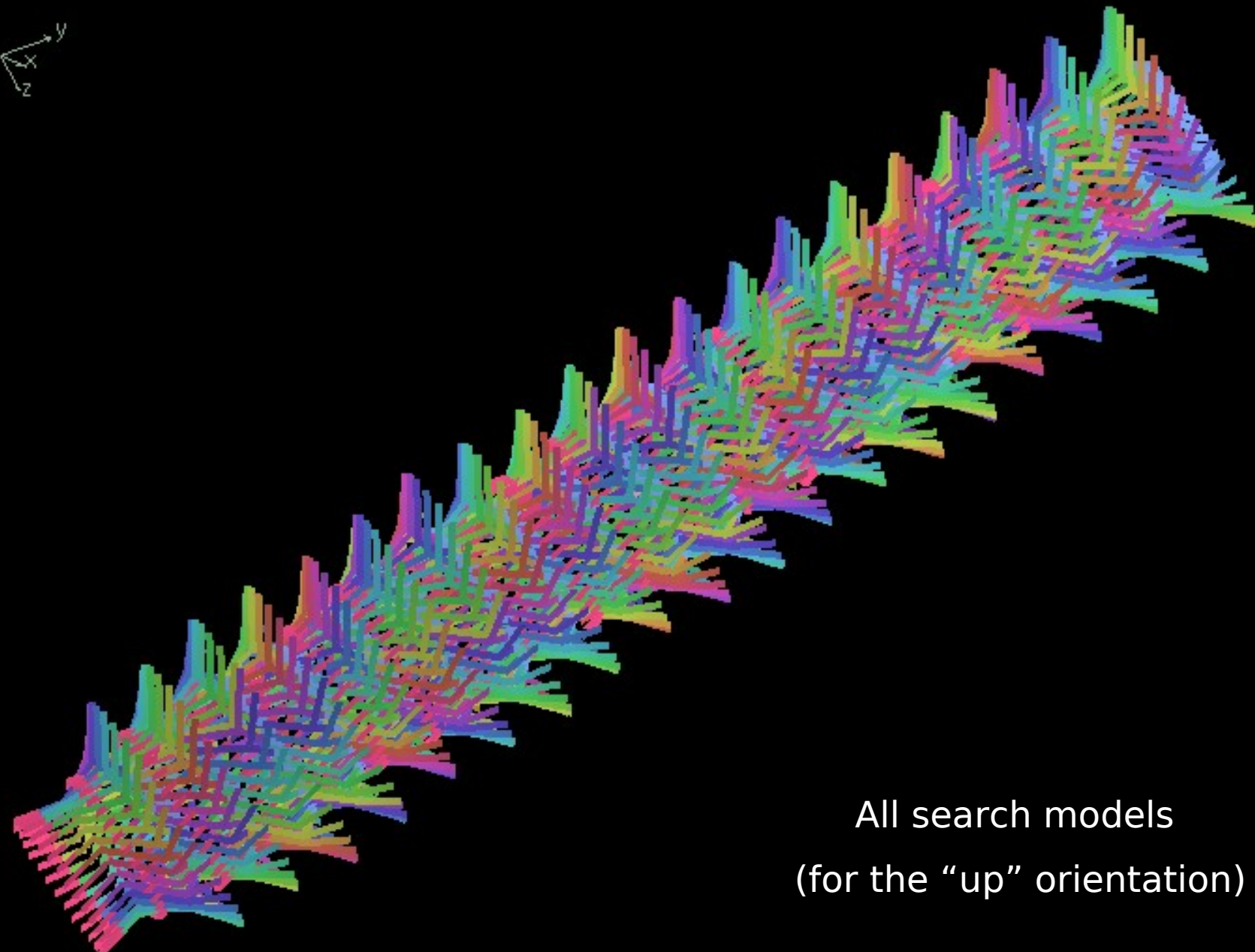


2 orientation axes



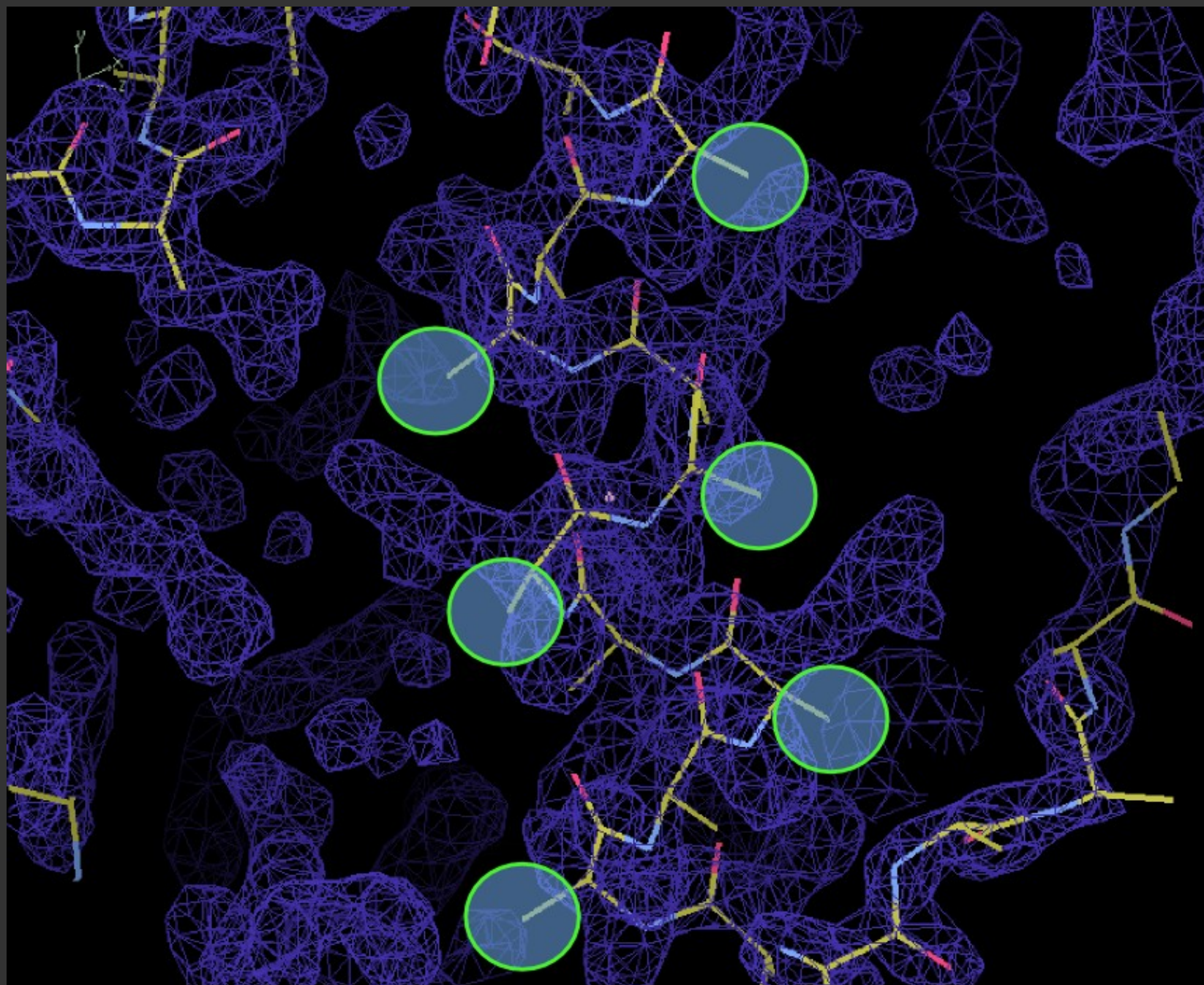
2 x 1-D Helix orientation searches



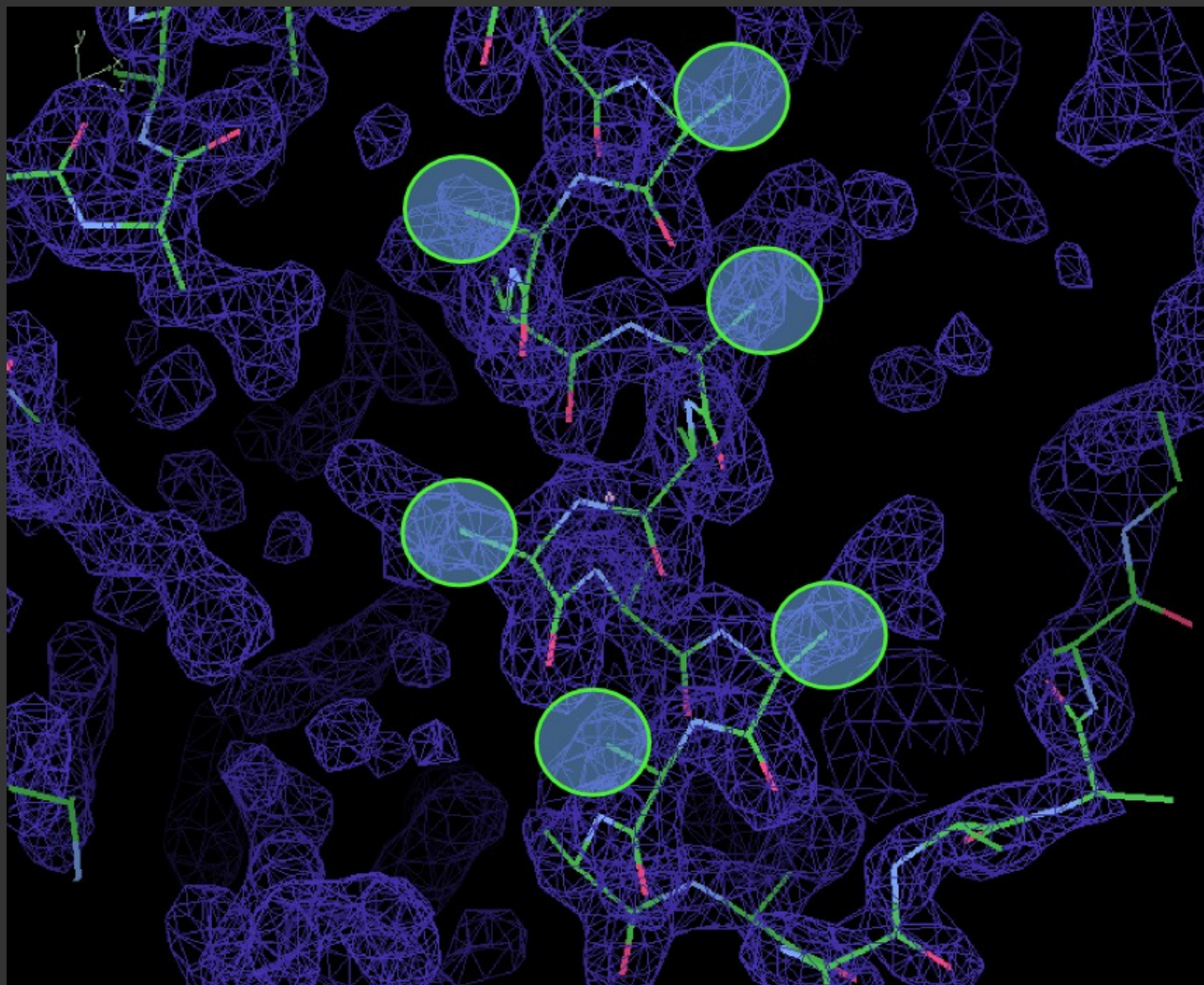


All search models  
(for the “up” orientation)









# Association of Sequence

- Coot now reads a PIR sequence file
- Use for:
  - Validation
    - Does the model match the required sequence?
  - Loop fitting
  - Terminal residue addition
  - Align&Mutate
    - e.g. Post MR
  - Sequence assignment
    - Likelihood-based “slider”

# “Ease of Use” vs “Easy to Learn”

“Ease of Use” fights back!

- Any function can be bound to a key
  - Allows for personalization/customization
- Here's how you do it:  
(add-key-binding *name key function*)
- Makes Coot easy to use
  - (but harder to learn)
- See Coot Wiki for more details
- Note: Improved navigation:
  - Ctrl-a num <Return>

# Example Keybindings

- (add-key-binding "Refine Active Residue AA" "x" refine-active-residue)
- (add-key-binding "Refine Active Residue" "r" (lambda () (manual-refine-residues 0)))
- (add-key-binding "Triple Refine" "t" (lambda () (manual-refine-residues 1)))
- (add-key-binding "Triple Refine AA" "h" (lambda () (refine-active-residue-triple)))

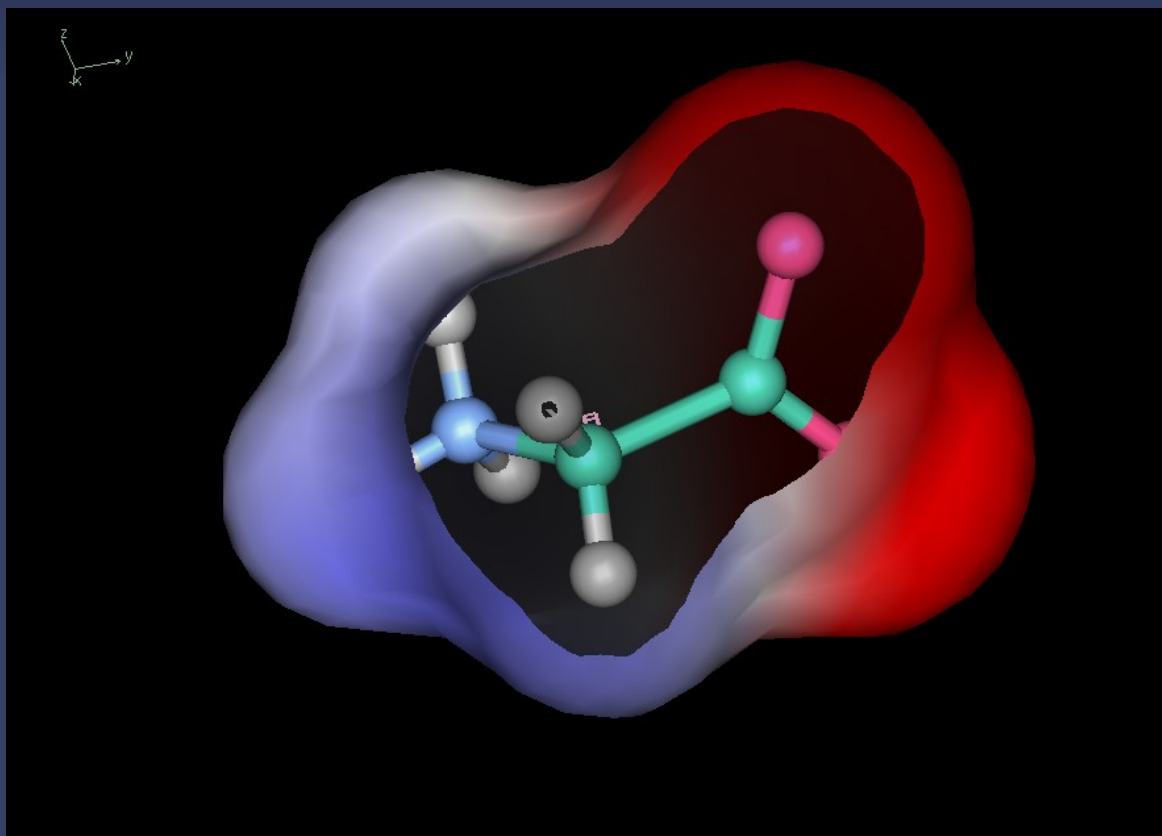
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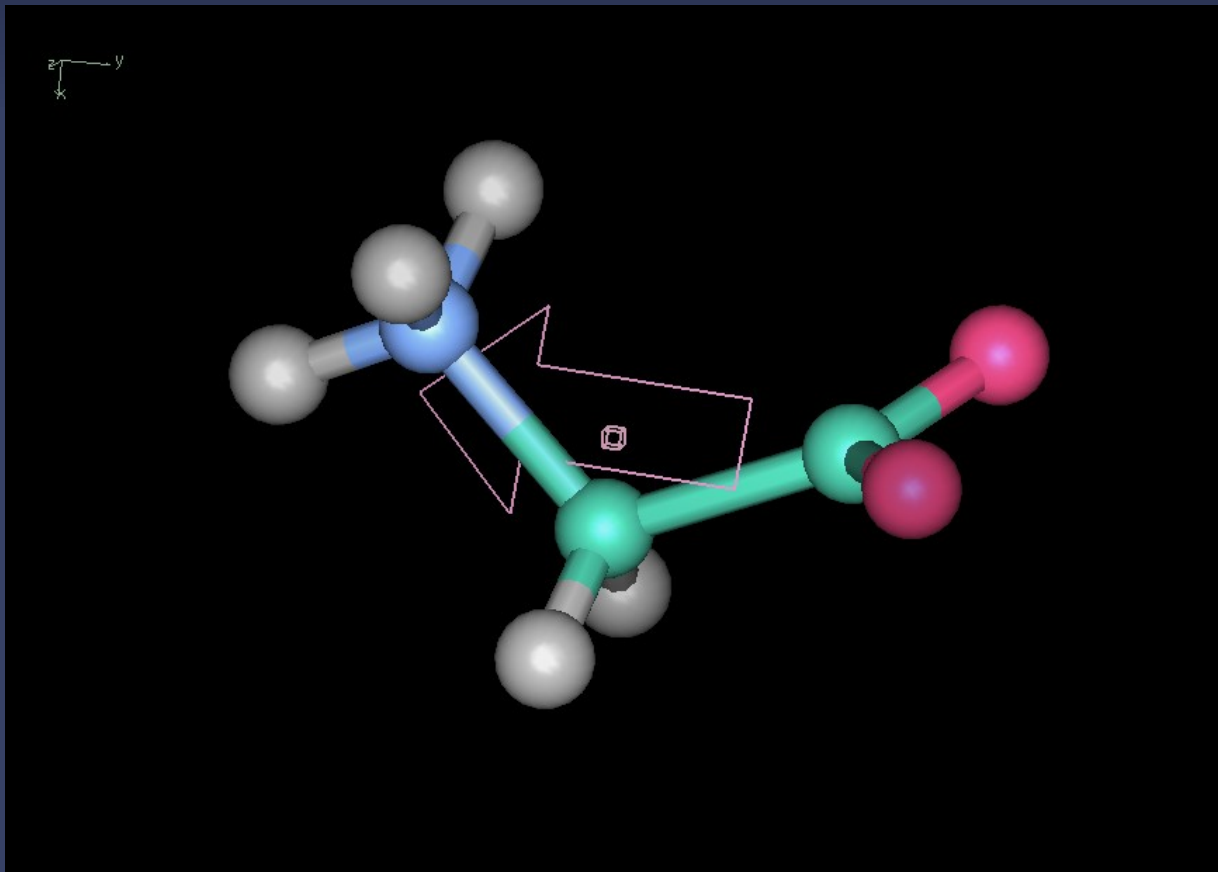
# Other Things

- Surfaces that use dictionary partial charges



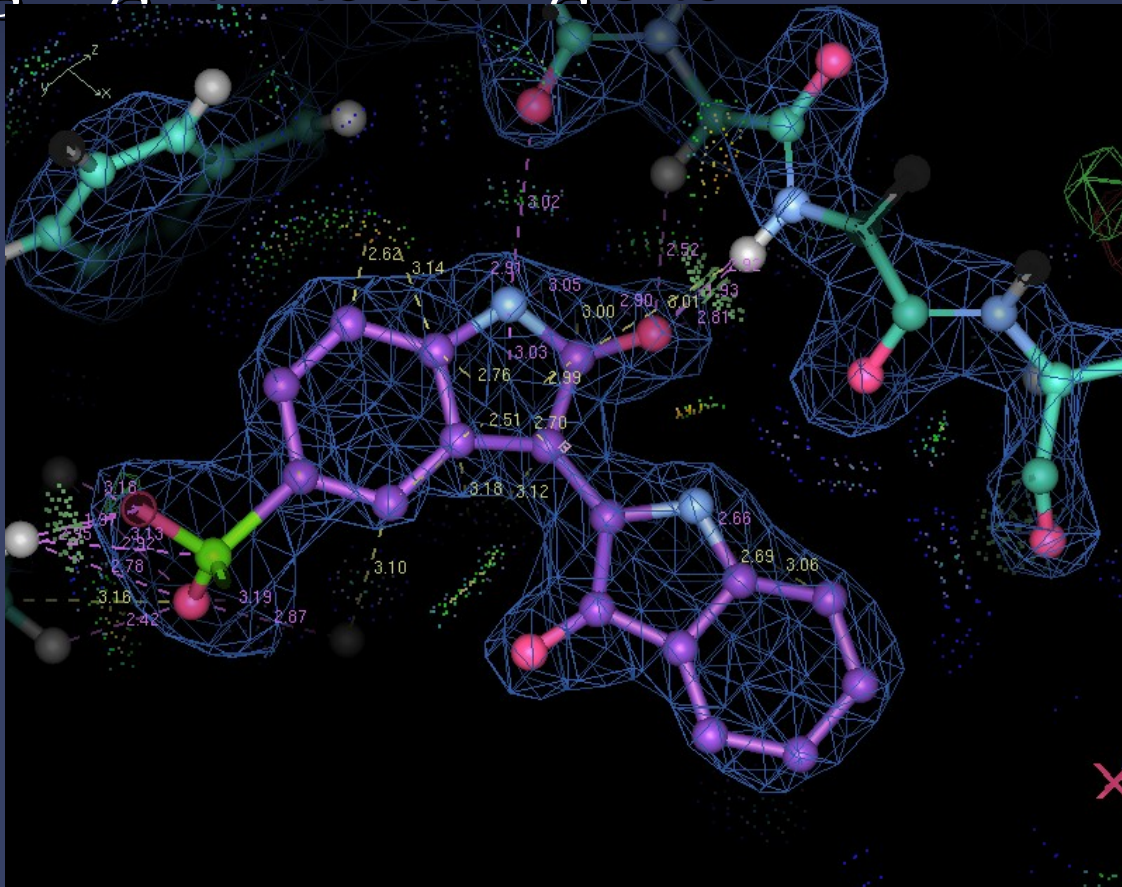
# Other Things

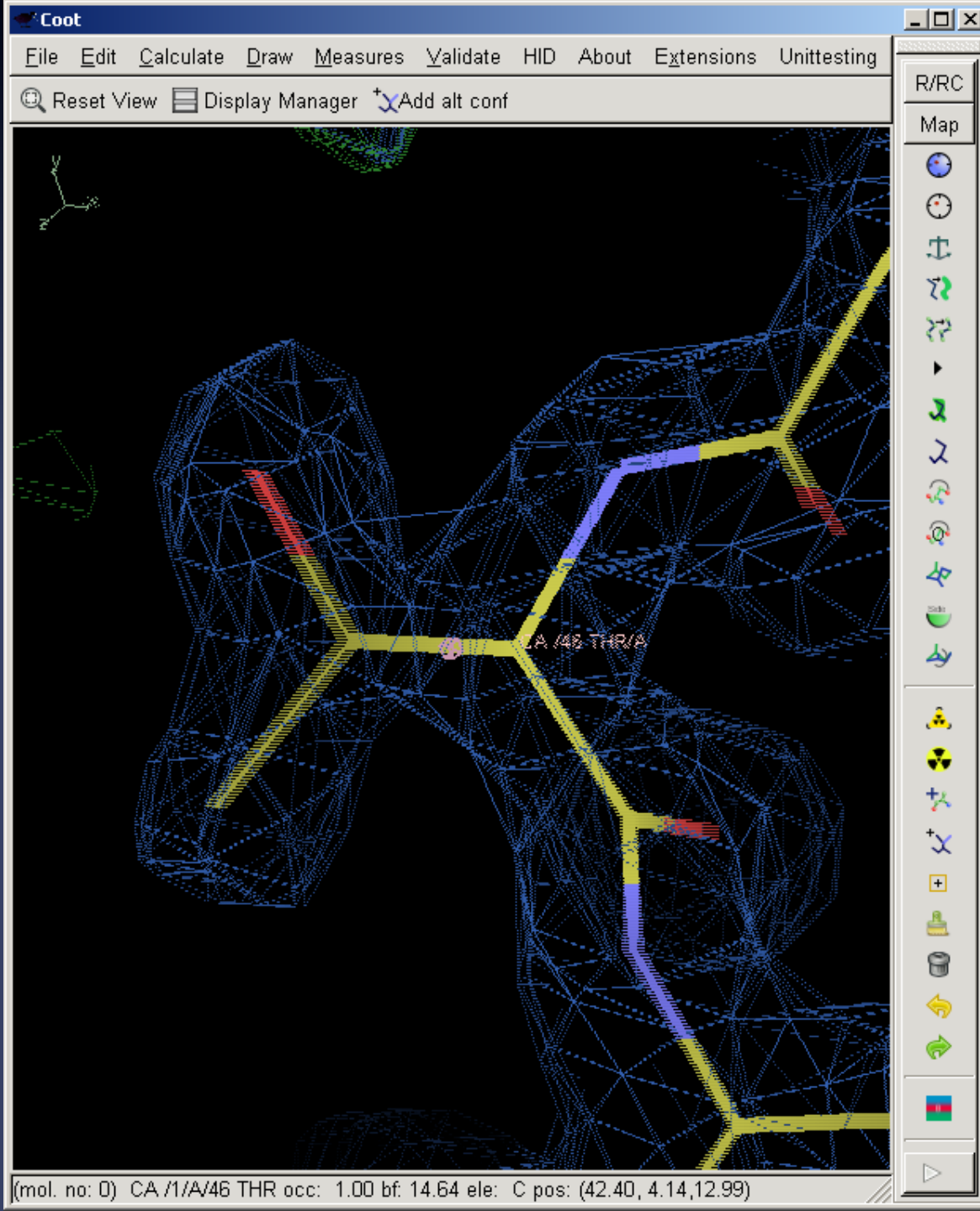
- Partial charges provide dipoles now too



# Other Things

- Molprobit dots for ligands
  - Highlight interesting site





# A Sample of Tools

- A few tools and tricks have been described here
  - There are many others...
    - CCP4, Refmac, Libcheck, Molprobity, What\_check, Raster3D, SHELXL...



# Thanks to...

- William Scott, Karen McLuskey, Charlie Bond, Miguel Ortiz Lombardia, Lieven Buts, Adrian Lapthorn, Constantina Foteinou, Mike Hartshorn, Ezra Peisash, Dirk Kostrewa, Frank von Delft, Bob Nolte, George Sheldrick, Joel Bard, Randy Read, Roberto Steiner, Jan Dohnalek, Juergen Bosch, Martin Noble, Judit Debreczeni, Gabor Bunkoczi, Ingo Korndoerfer, Tadeusz Skarzynski, Artem Lyubimov, Sabine Schneider, Claudia Schnick, Tim Guene, Garib Murshudov, Phil Evans, Tassos Perrakis, Dug Kuntz, Gideon Davies, Tracey Gloster, Matin Winn, Gerard Kleywegt

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- Bernhard Lohkamp
- Eleanor Dodson
- Keith Wilson
- Libraries, dictionaries
  - Alexei Vagin, Eugene Krissinel
  - Richardsons (Duke)
- Funding
  - BBSRC &

<http://www.biop.ox.ac.uk/coot>

or

Google: Coot

