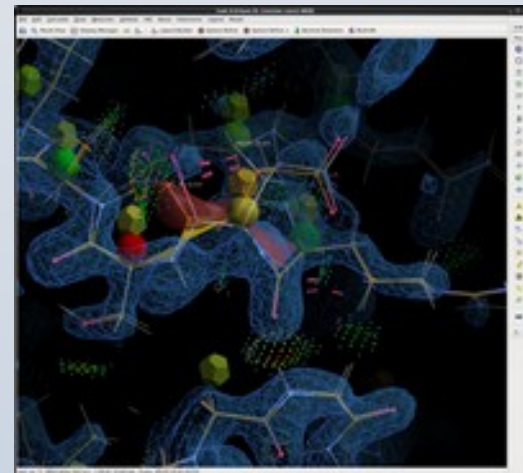
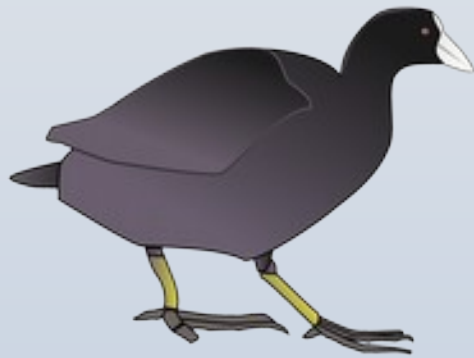


# Model-Building with Modern *Coot*

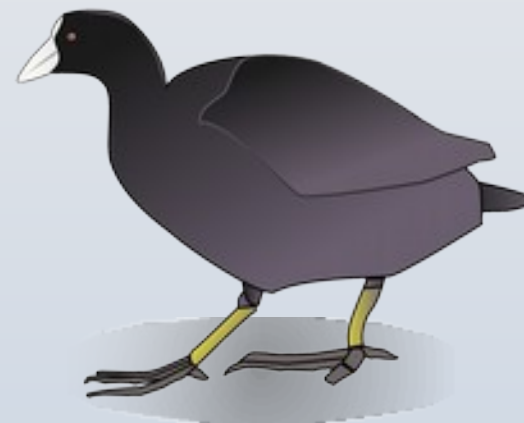


Paul Emsley

Scripps, Feb 2019  
EOS Version

# Model-building with *Modern Coot*

- Overview:
  - Jiggle Fit
  - Morphing
  - Refinement & Restraints
    - Local distance restraints (ProSMART)
    - cis-peptides
    - “Pink stick, green pea”
  - Recent updates:
    - CURLEW
    - GLSL, Ribbons, VR, AR.

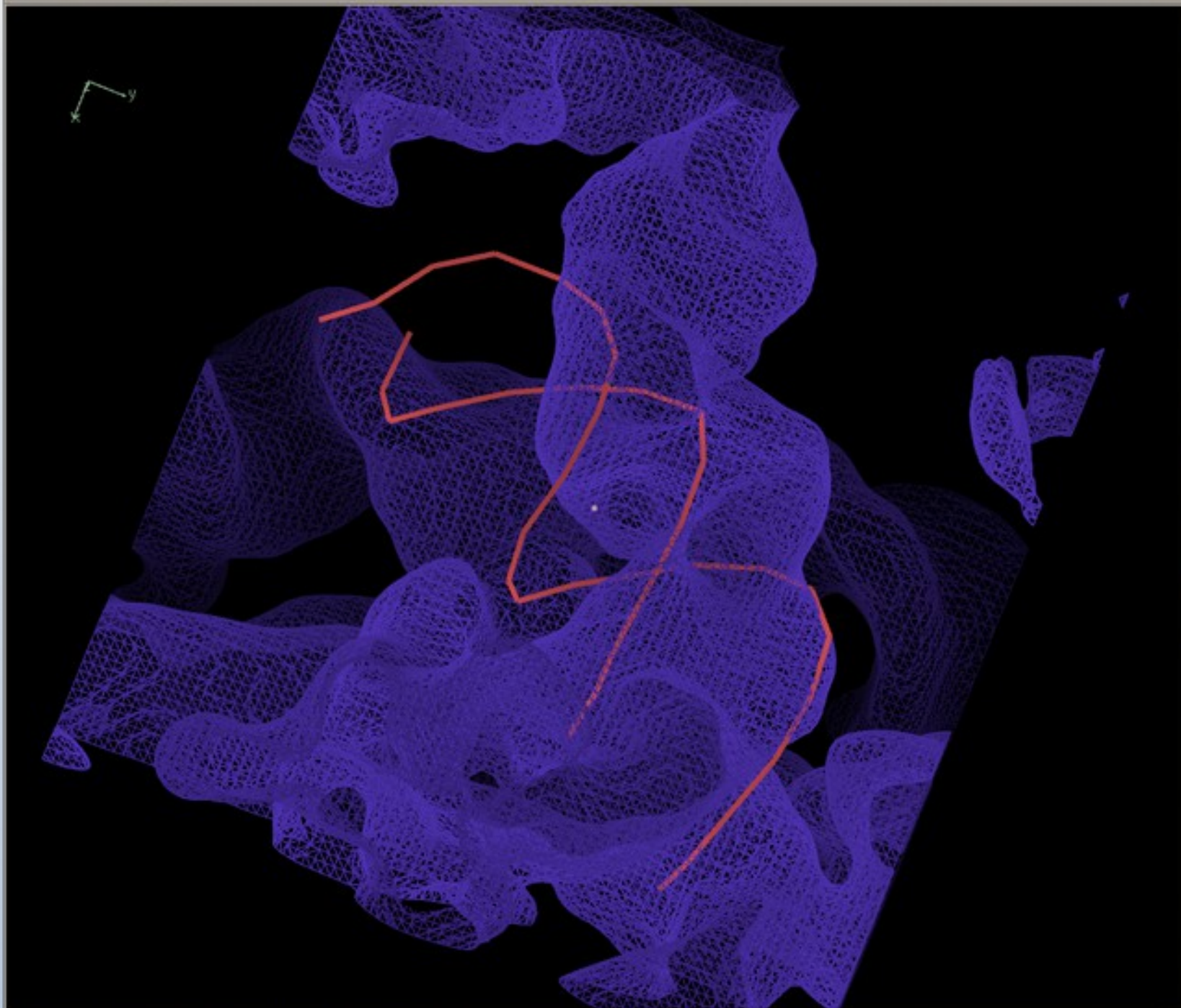


# A New Branch

- from which a new binary coot -experimental is built
- ~700 revisions ahead of the master branch
- This new branch is actively developed
- Less stable
- More interesting
- Not always clear how to use the new functions
- (or that the new functions are there)

# A New Branch

- New multi-threaded sections:
- Refinement
  - Target function and derivative evaluation, model and map all happen simultaneously now
  - Which means: more atoms, smoother updates and/or closer to the minimum
- All-atom contact dots
- Ramachandran Score
- Rotamer Score } “intermediate”/immediate
- Add Terminal Residue
  - $\phi, \psi$  hypothesis scoring
- Crankshaft Peptide Optimisation
  - 3 or 5 residue
  - simultaneous evaluation of  $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots$  solutions

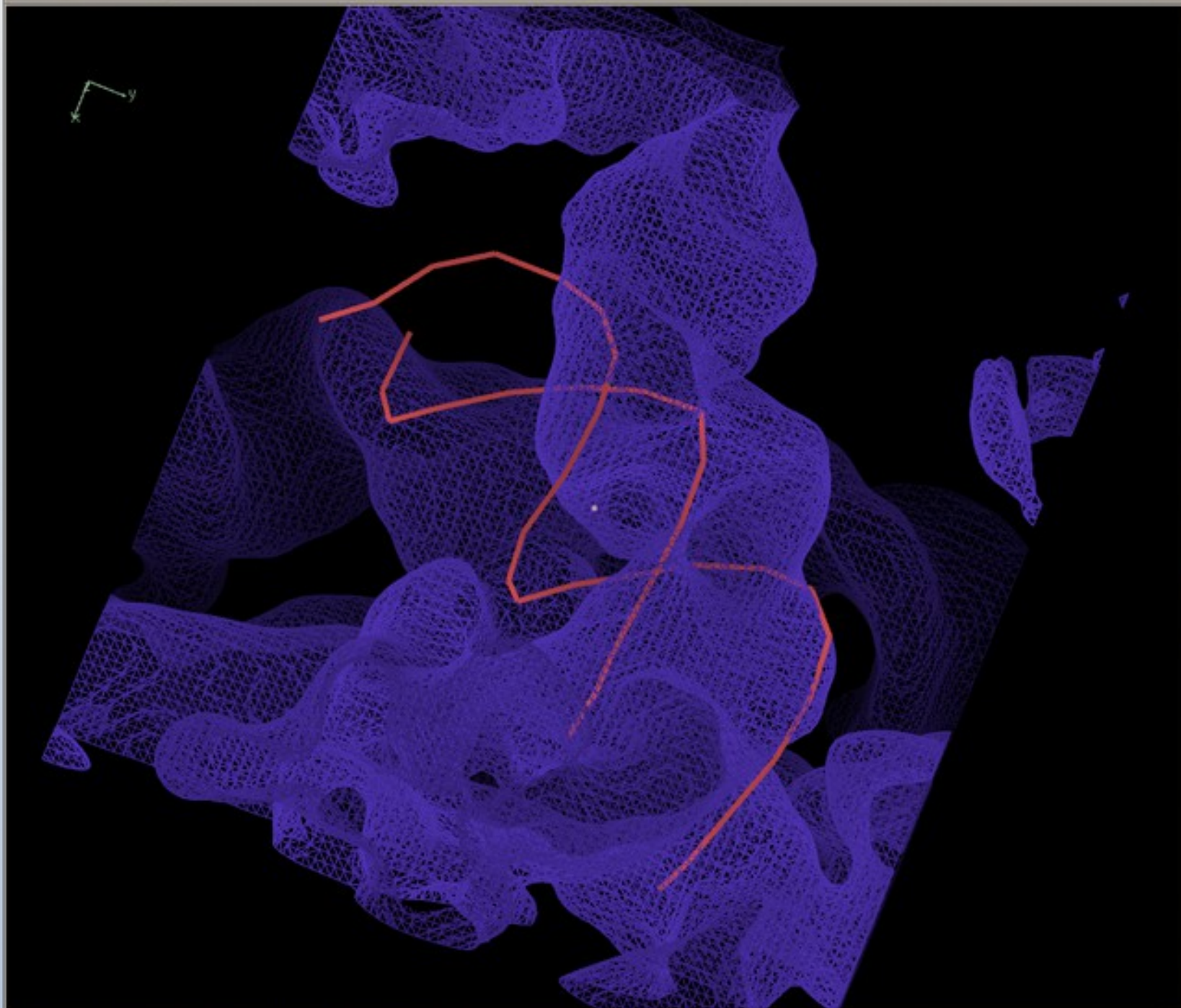


# Jiggle Fit

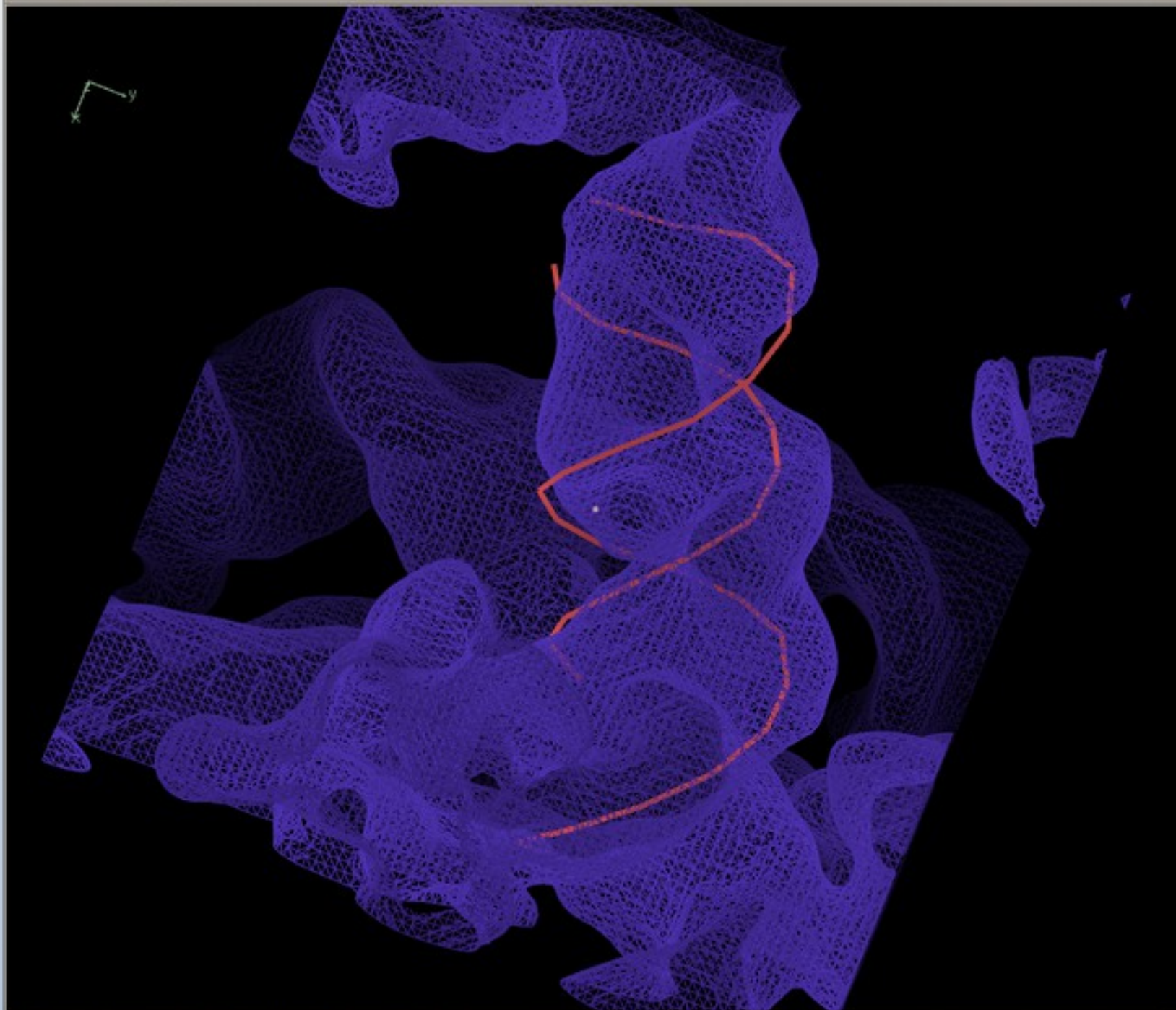
- How do I rotate and translate these atoms to fit the density?
  - 6-dimensional problem
- Originally used to fit simple ligands/solvent molecules to blobs of density
- Now extended to fit arbitrary atom selections
  - *e.g.* by Chain

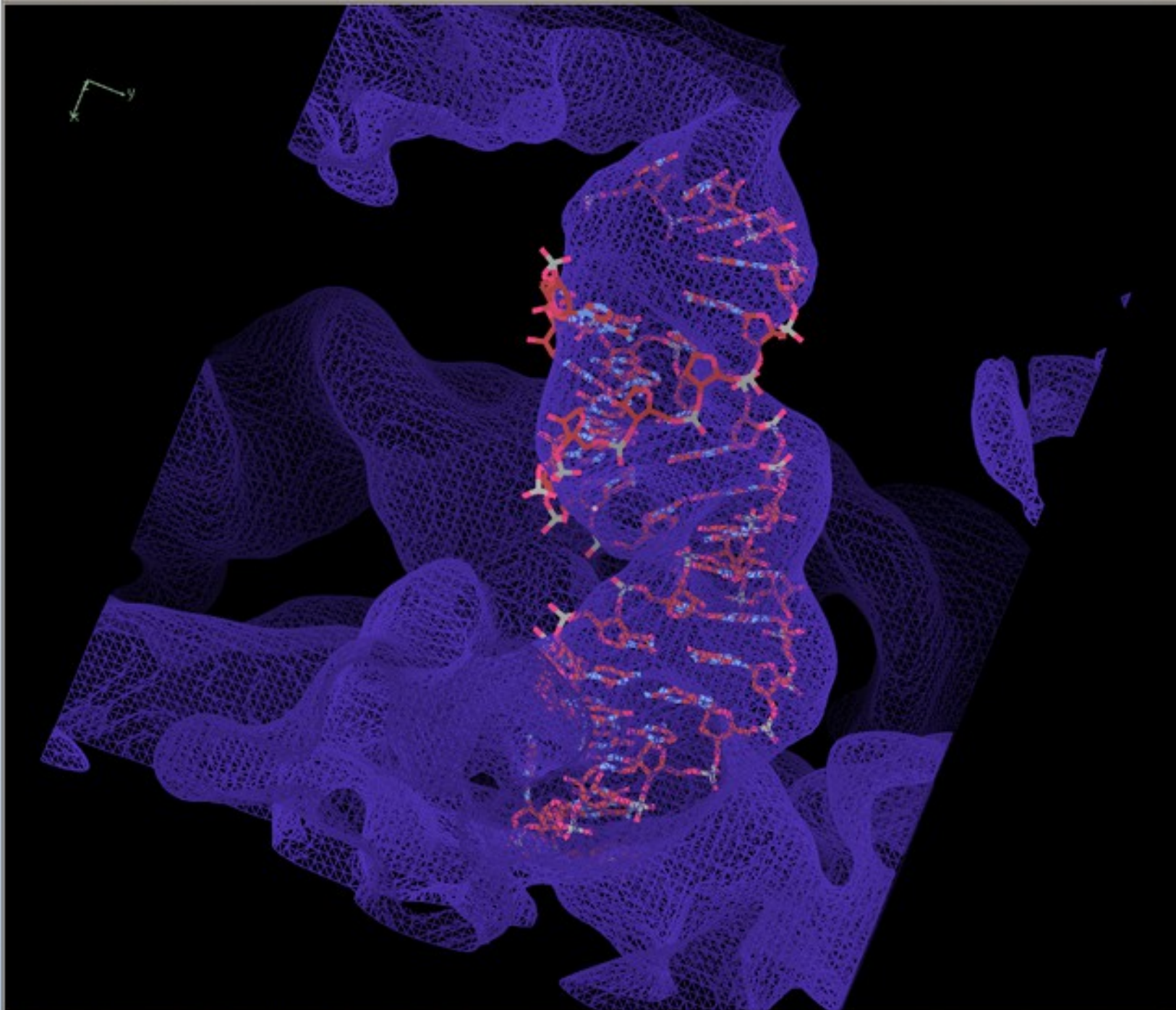
# Jiggle Fit: How it Works

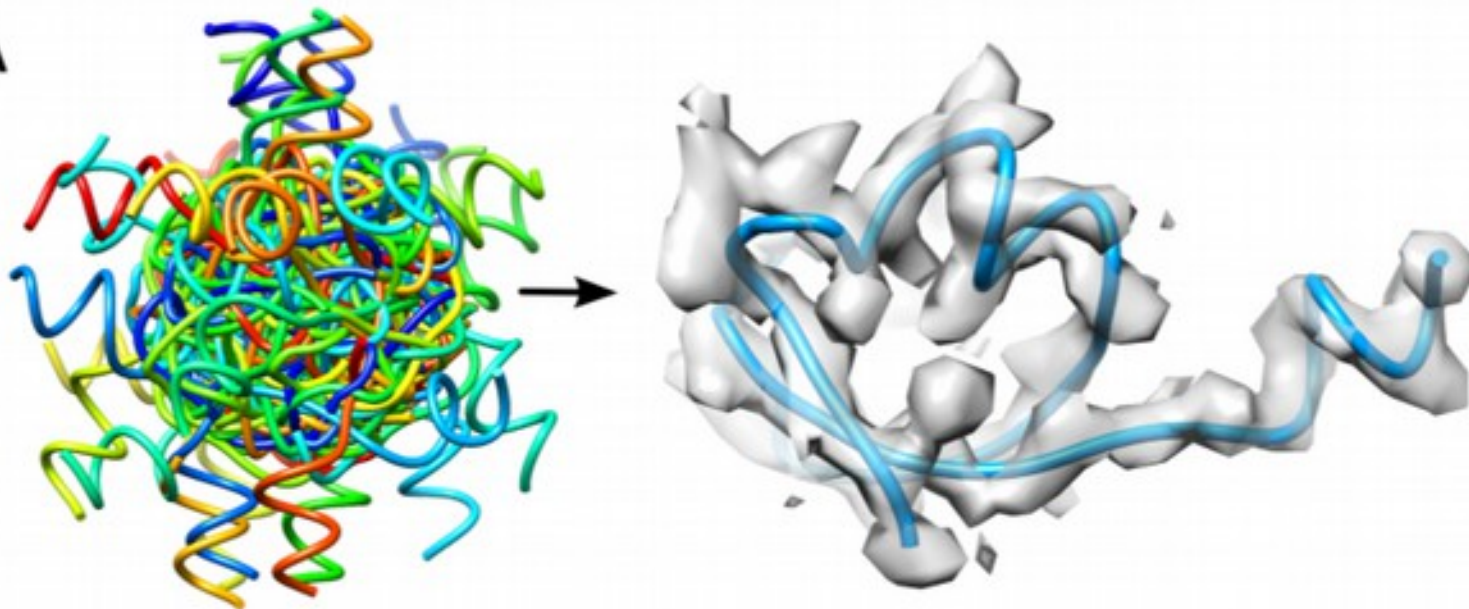
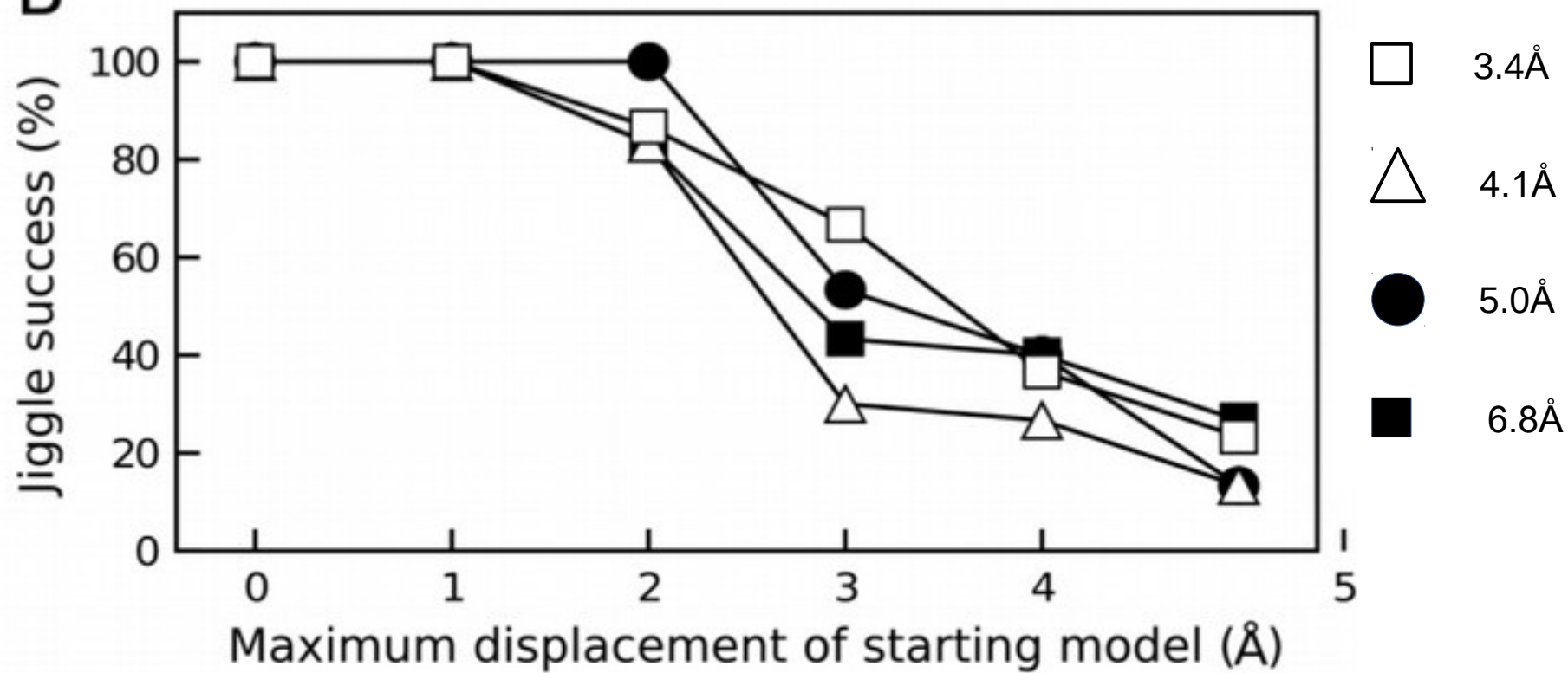
- Loop  $n$  (say 1000) times:
  - Generate sample angles and translations
  - Transform atom selection by these rotations and translation
  - Score and store the fit to density
- Rank density fit scores,
  - Pick top 10 solution, for each of them
    - Rigid body fit and score solutions
    - Pick the highest scoring solution if it's better than the starting model)
- Radius of Convergence is larger when using a low-pass map









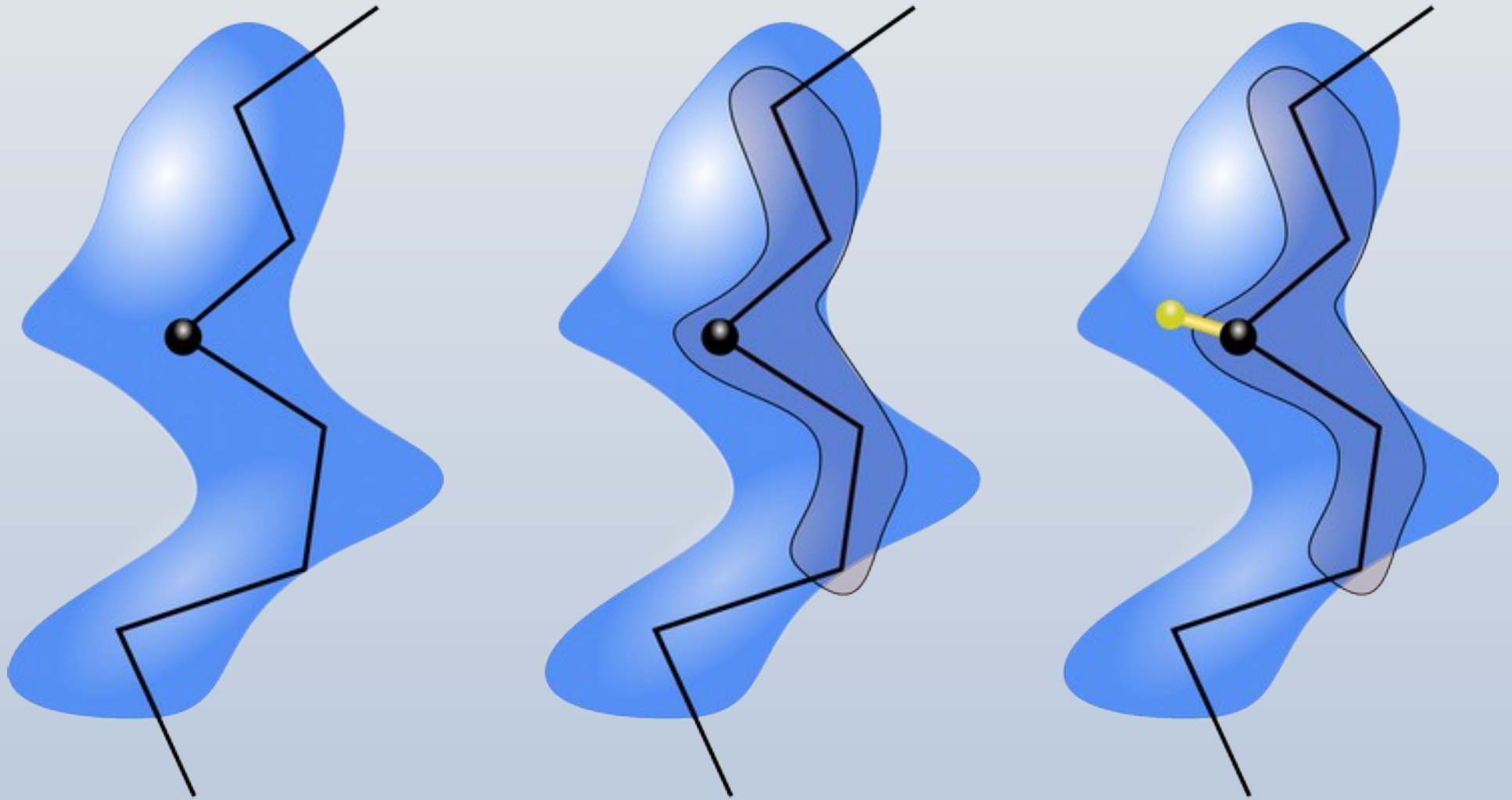
**A****B**

- Note: There are other tools now, such as ProSHADE
  - for symmetry detection and model placement
  - New/Still undergoing testing
- So we have our ideal RNA or homologous protein sitting roughly in the density  
(not a great fit)

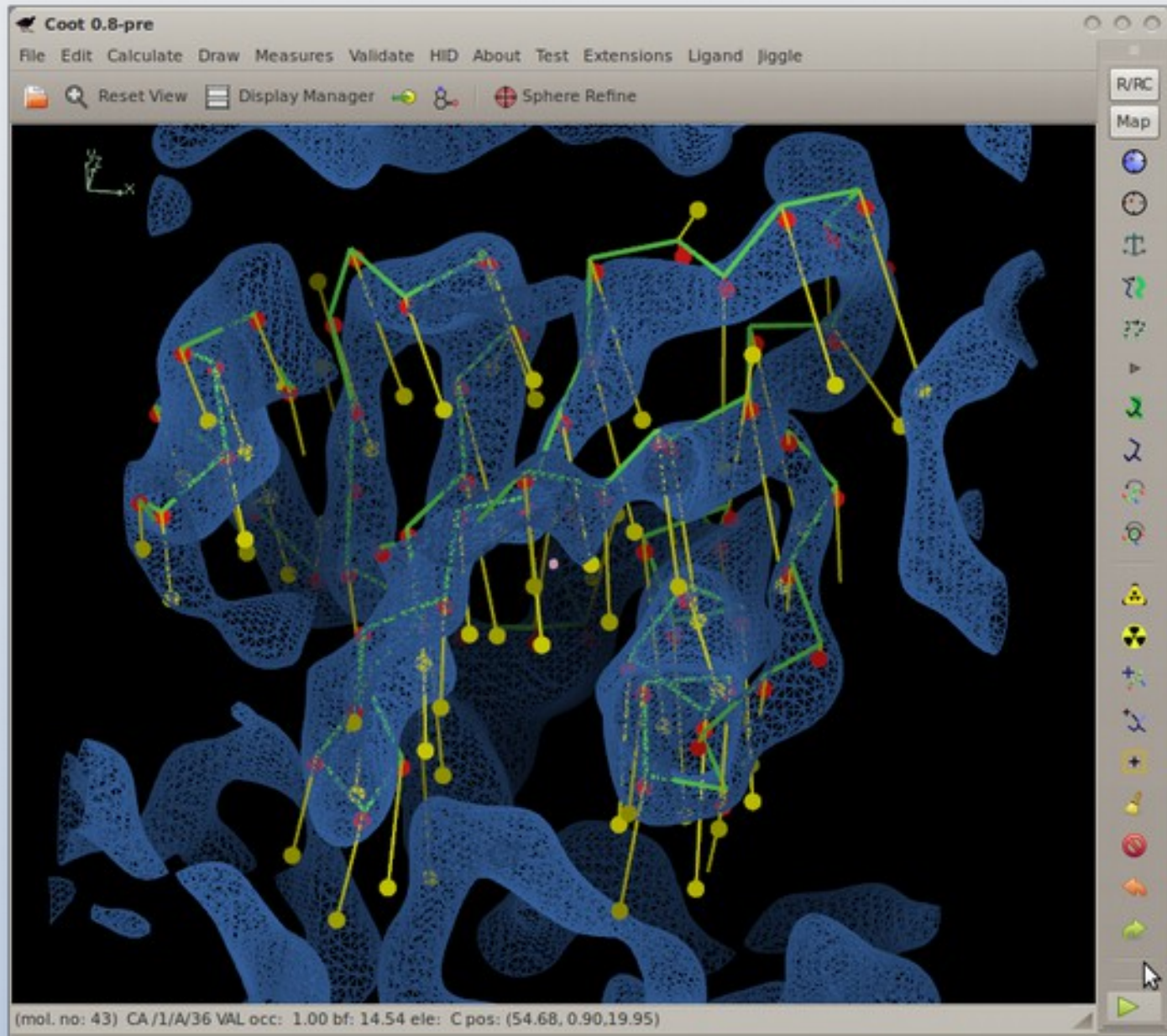
# Model Morphing: How it Works

- For each residue in a chain, we ask:
  - where does a small fragment centred on this residue want to go?
  - (Robust) average the transformations and apply them on a per-residue basis
- Repeat

# Model Morphing: Generating the Raw RTs



# Model Morphing: Example



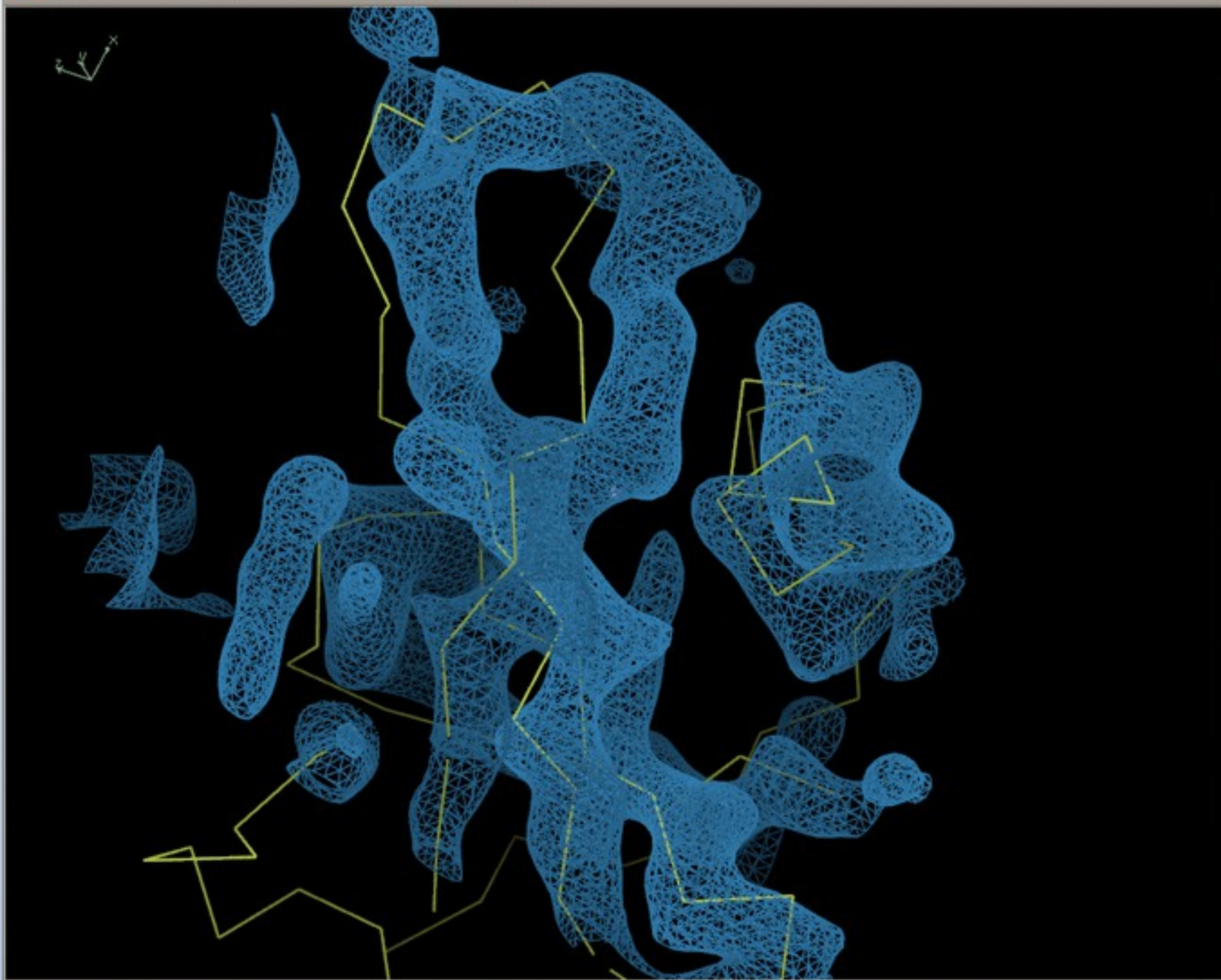
# Model Morphing: Robust Averaging

- What are the residues in the environment of a residue?
  - What are their RTs?
  - Create a metric 'distance', sort on that
  - Discard the top and bottom 25%
  - Use remaining RTs to generate average
  - ...which is then applied to central residue
- Repeat for all residues
- Larger environment radii make the shifts smaller/more conservative
  - More cycles needed

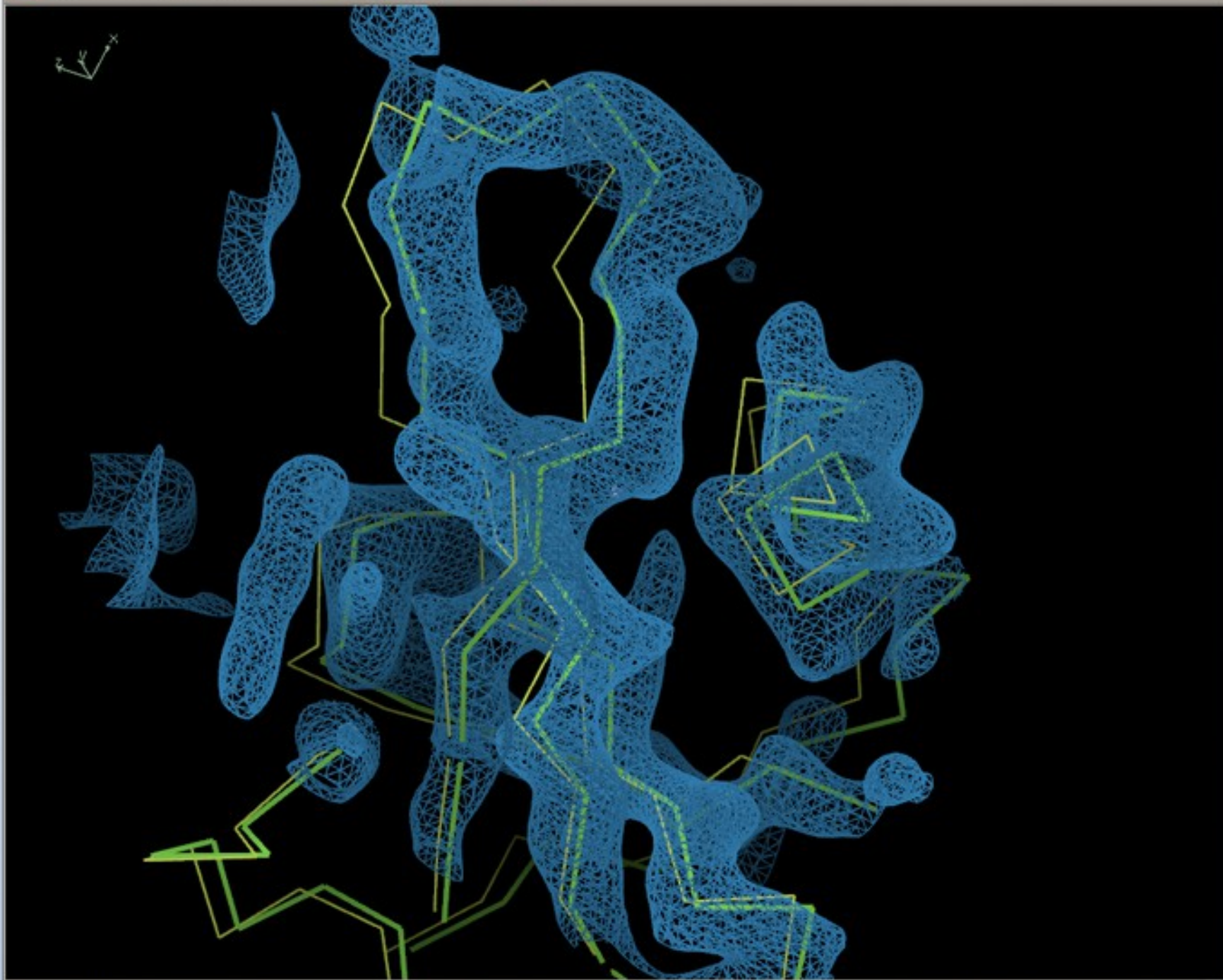


R/RC

Map



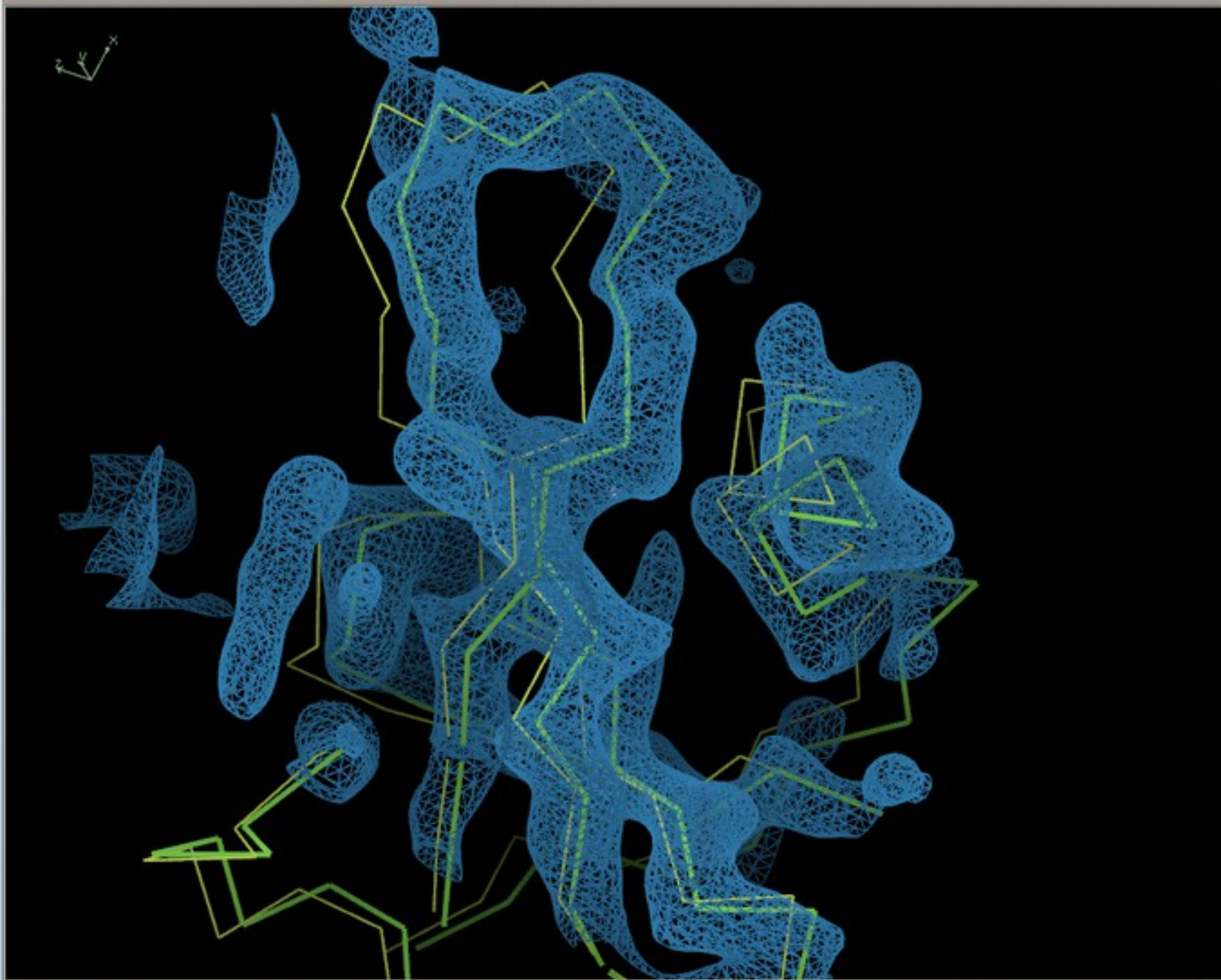
A vertical toolbar on the right side of the window. It contains a series of icons for map and model manipulation, including a 'Map' button, a 'R/RC' button, and various icons for zooming, rotating, and displaying different components of the model.



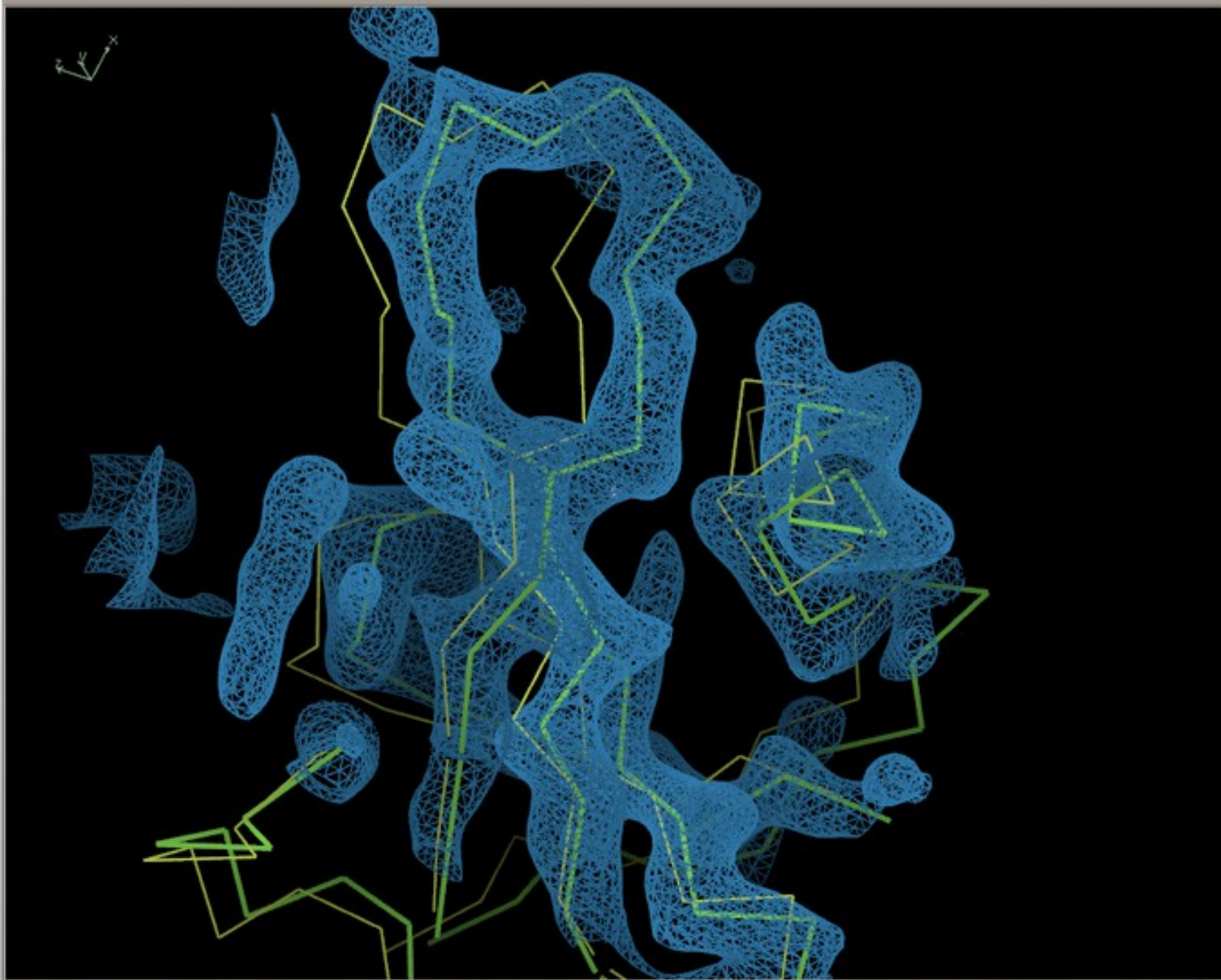
R/RC

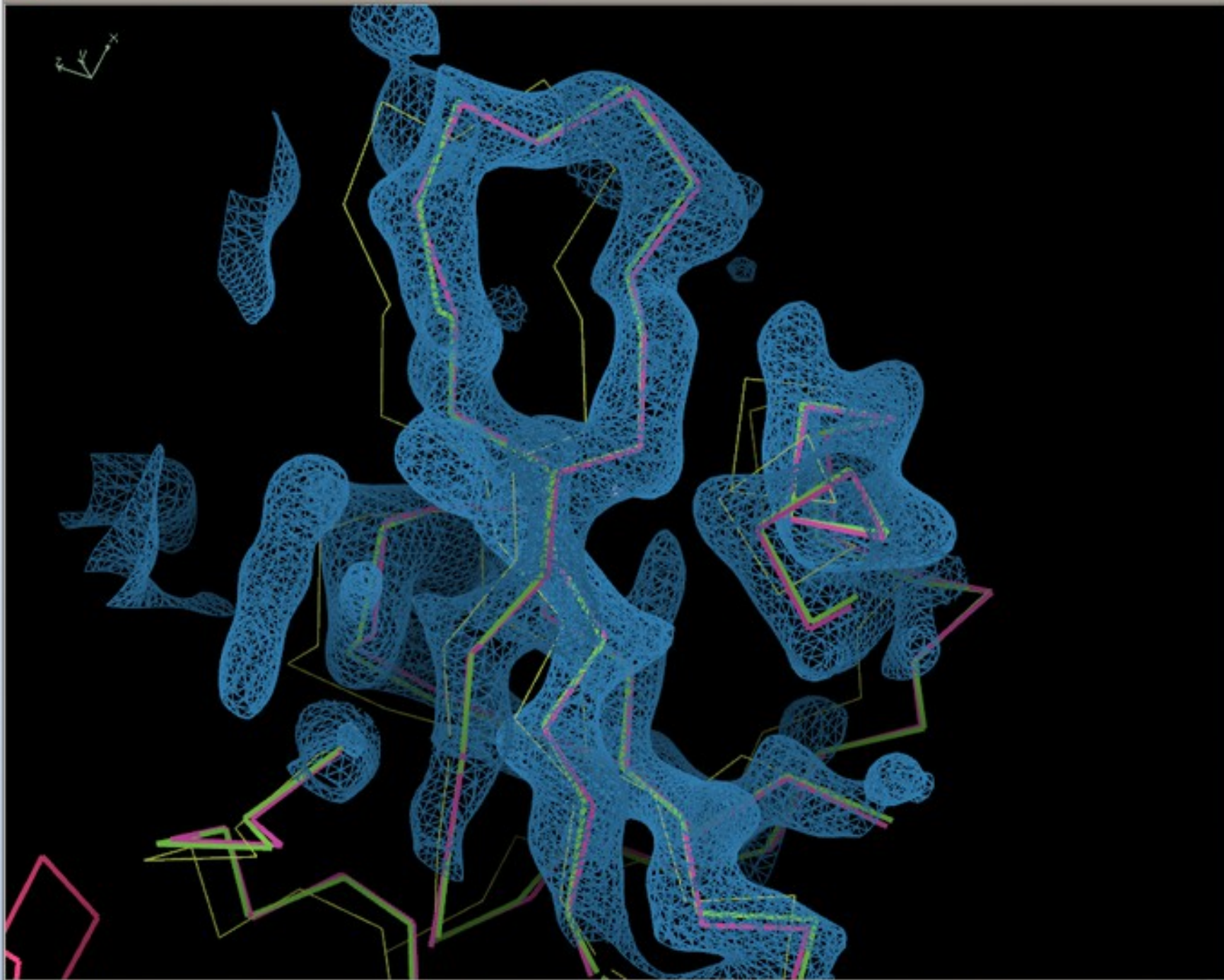
Map

A vertical toolbar on the right side of the window contains various icons for interacting with the map and model. From top to bottom, the icons include: a globe, a smiley face, a double-headed arrow, a green double-headed arrow, a green arrow pointing right, a blue double-headed arrow, a blue arrow pointing right, a yellow radiation symbol, a red radiation symbol, a blue double-headed arrow, a plus sign, a yellow radiation symbol, a red radiation symbol, a green arrow pointing right, and a green arrow pointing down.

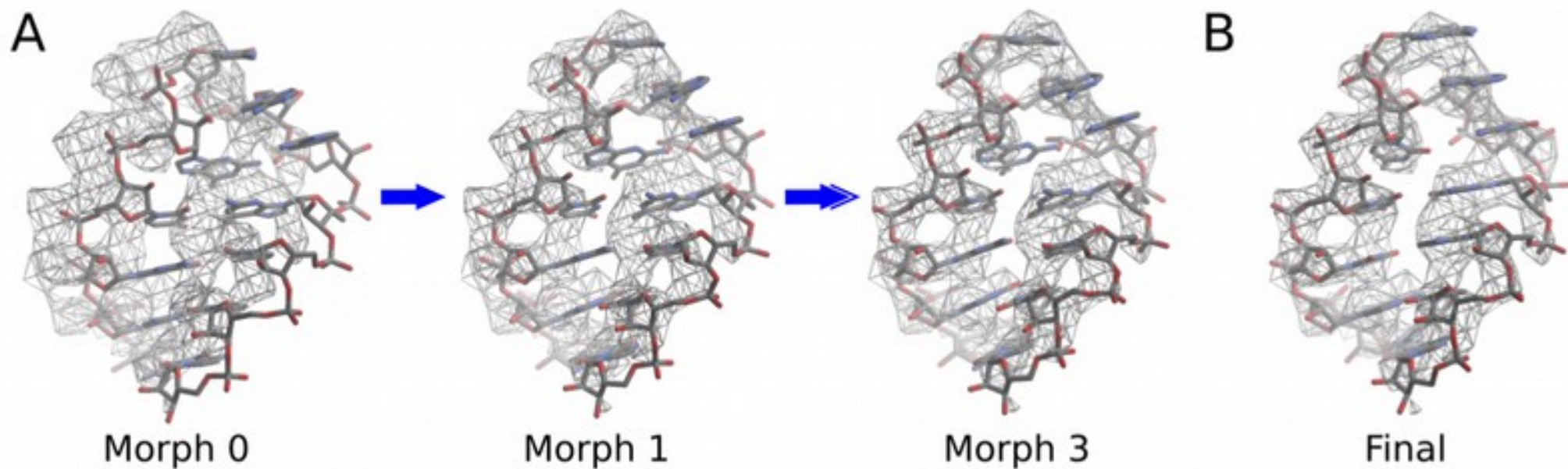


- Map
- 3D View
- 2D View
- Fit
- Zoom In
- Zoom Out
- Rotate
- Translate
- Scale
- Reset
- Close
- Save
- Print
- Help





# Model Morphing



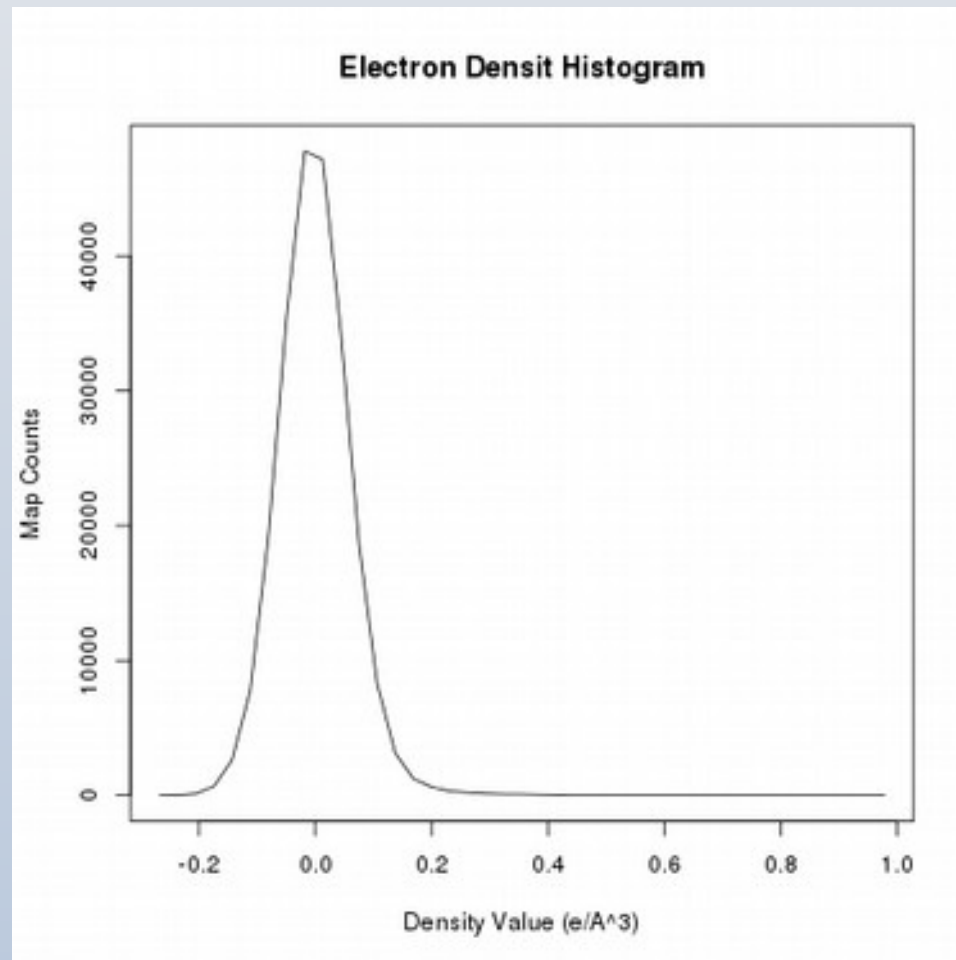
# Helix Fitting

- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps
  - e.g. You don't see main-chain atoms at 4 rmsd in x-ray maps
    - regions of dense electron density contribute negatively to helix score in x-ray maps

# Helix Fitting

- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps

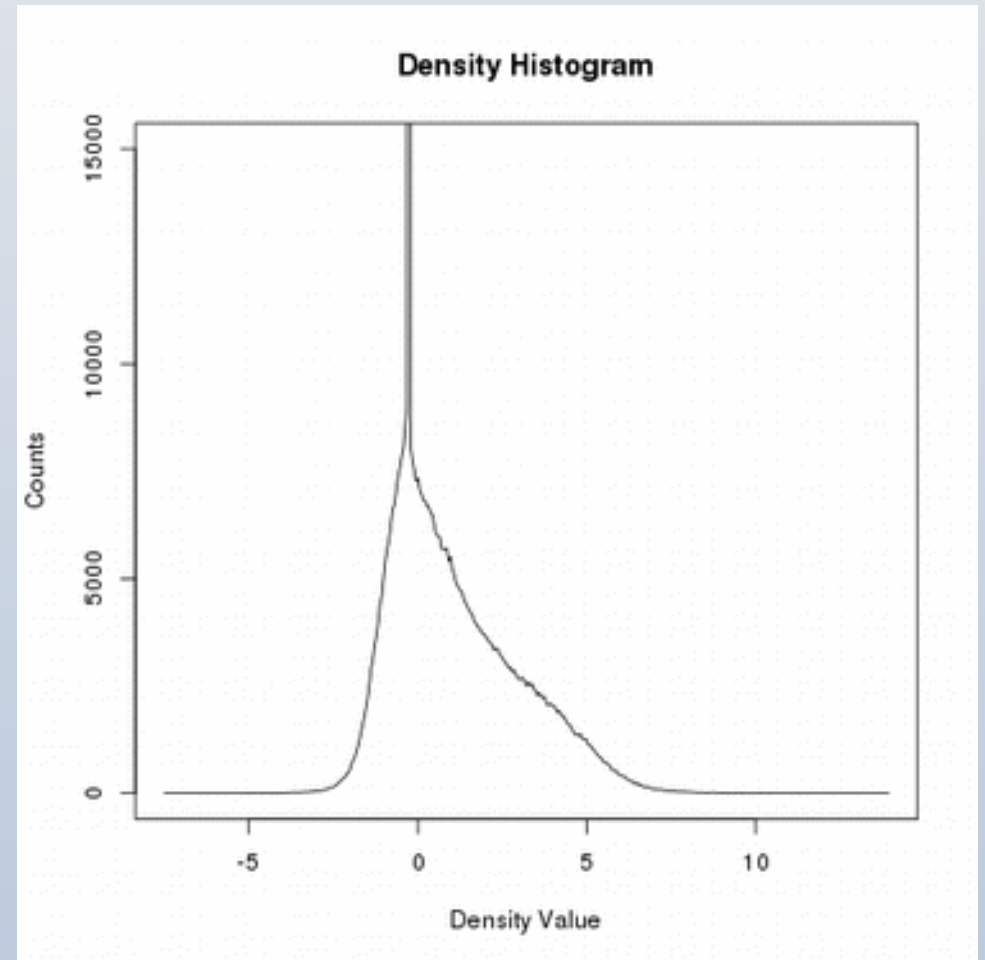
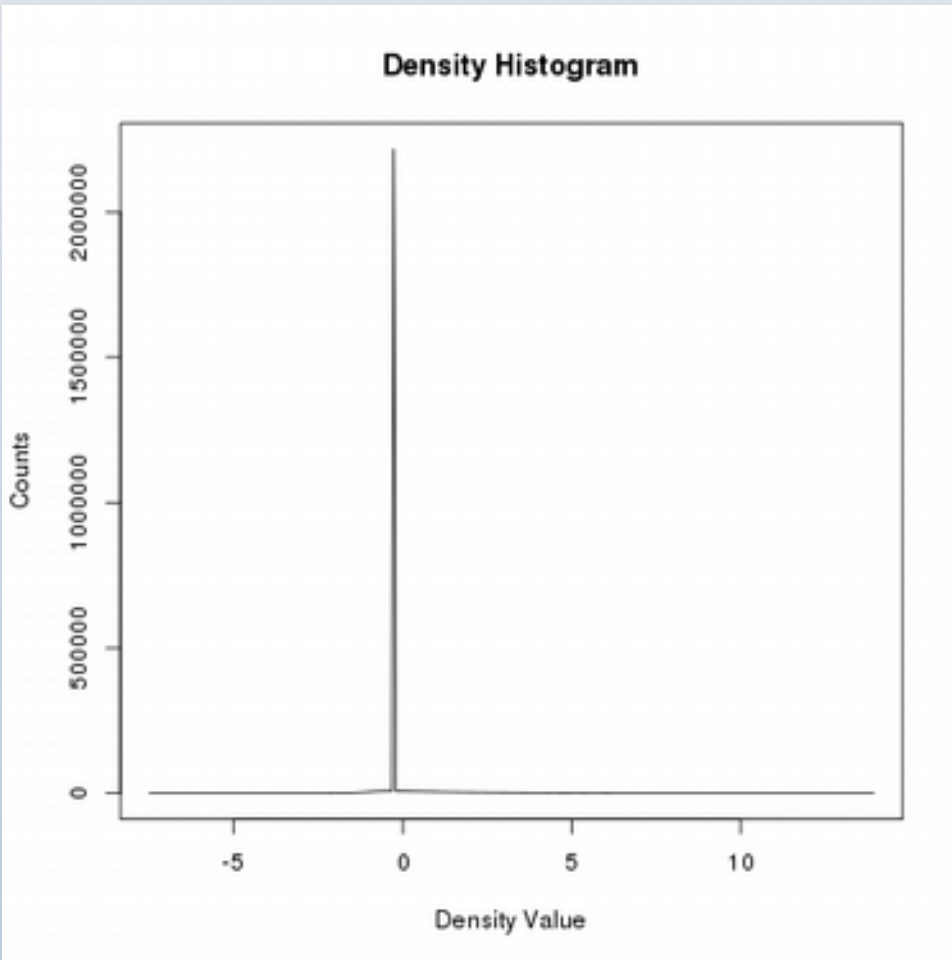
Typical Density Histogram  
from an X-ray map





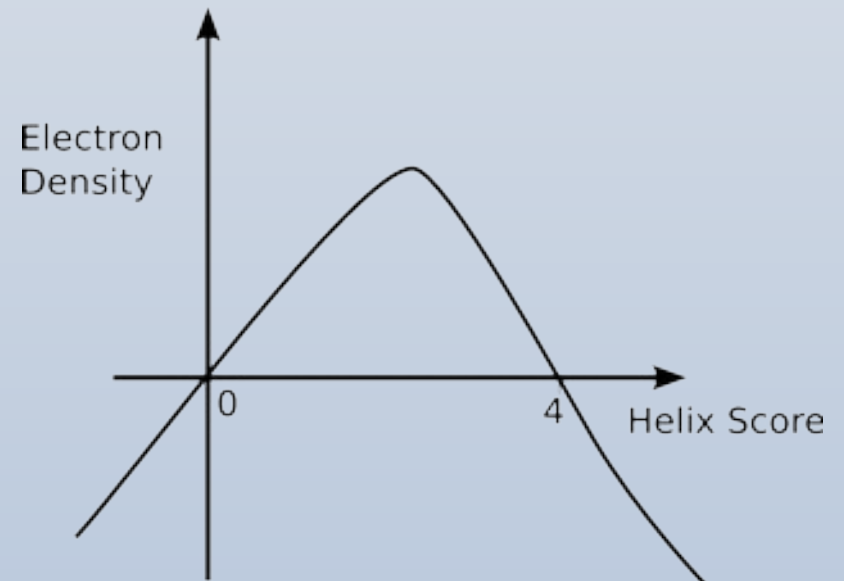
# Helix Fitting

- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps



# Helix Fitting

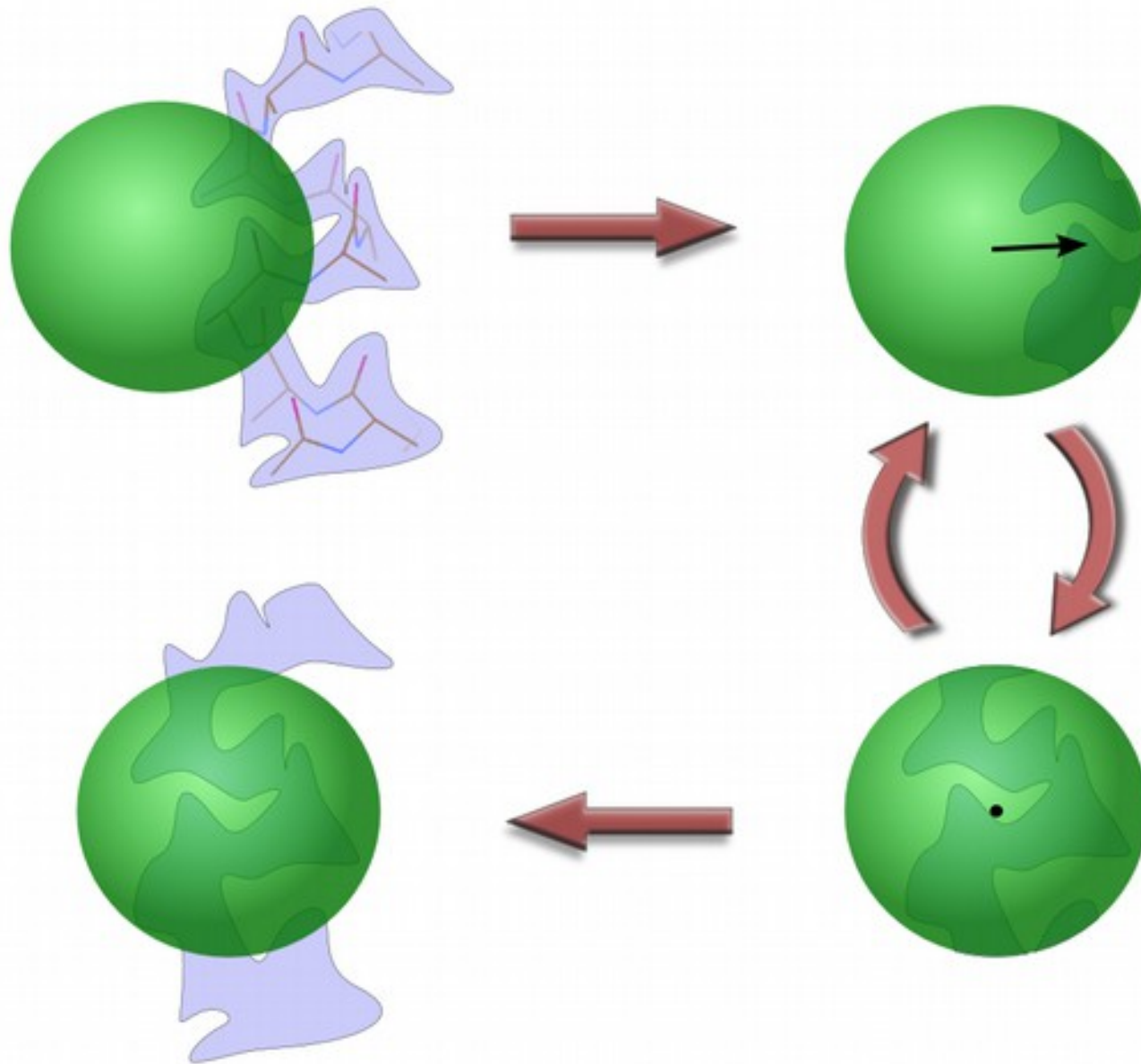
- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps
  - e.g. You don't see main-chain atoms at 4 rmsd in x-ray maps
    - regions of dense electron density contribute negatively to helix score
  - These EM maps were sharpened and in a big box of mostly nothing
  - Lots to see at 4 rmsd



# Alpha Helix Placement

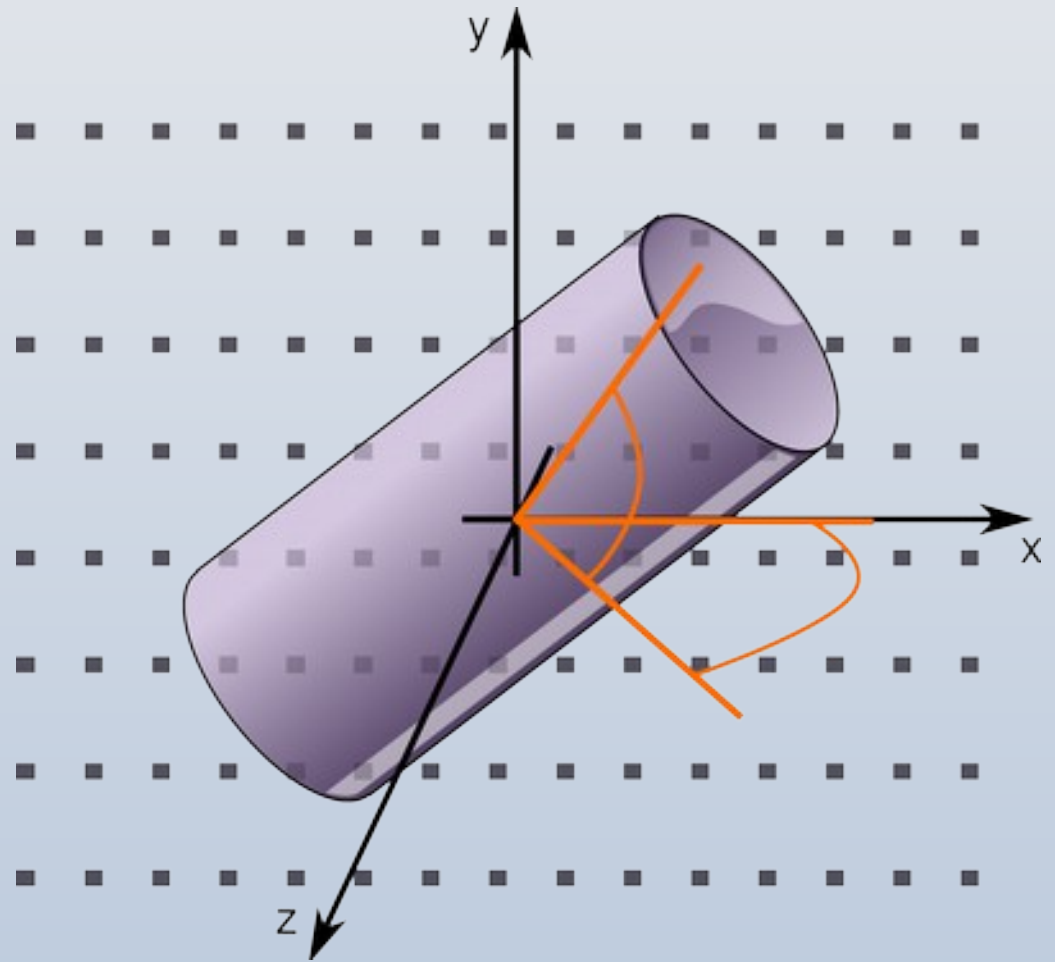
- Scenario: Looking at a new map, not built with automatic tools:
  - “I can see that there’s a helix here - build it for me!”
- From a given point:
  - Move to local averaged maximum
  - Do a 2D MR-style orientation search on a cylinder of electron density
  - Build a helix (both directions)
  - 1D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

# Centering the Rotation point

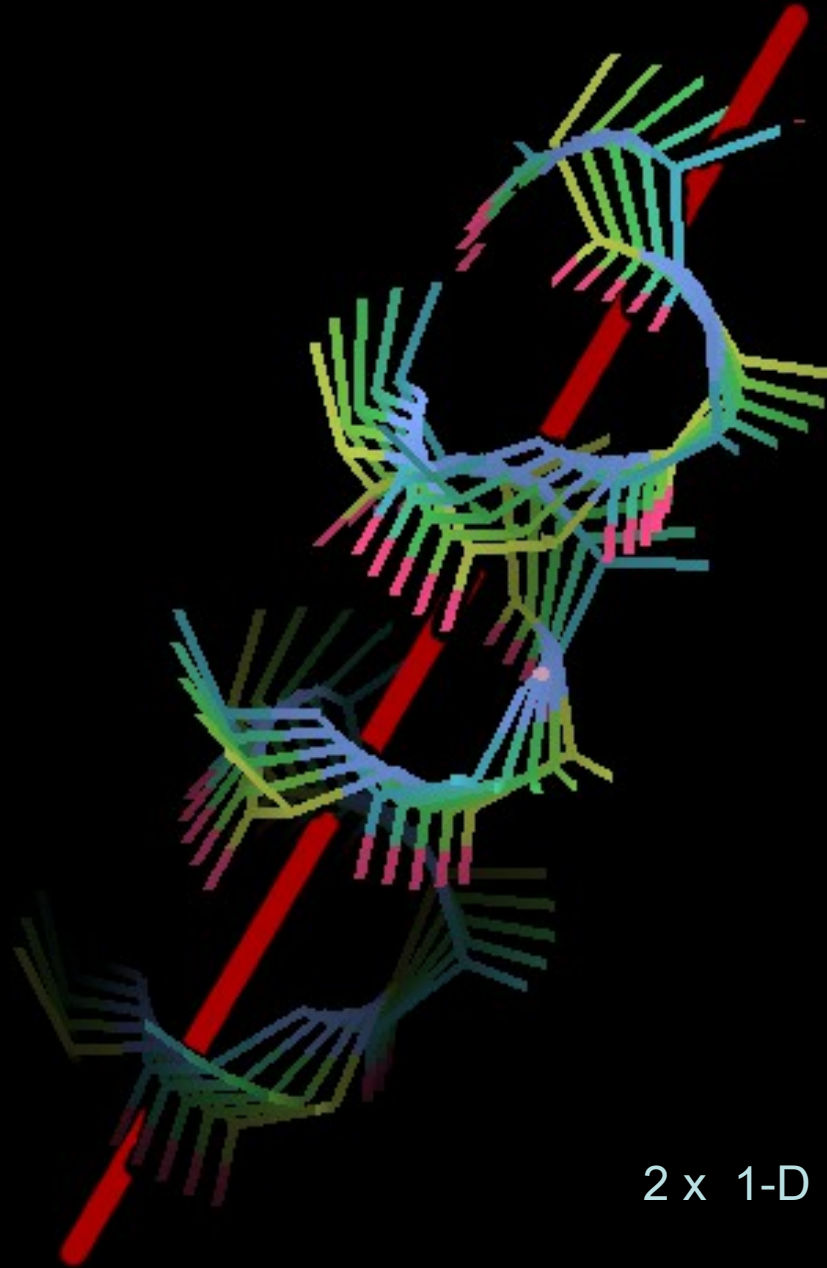


# Helix Fitting: Cylinder Search

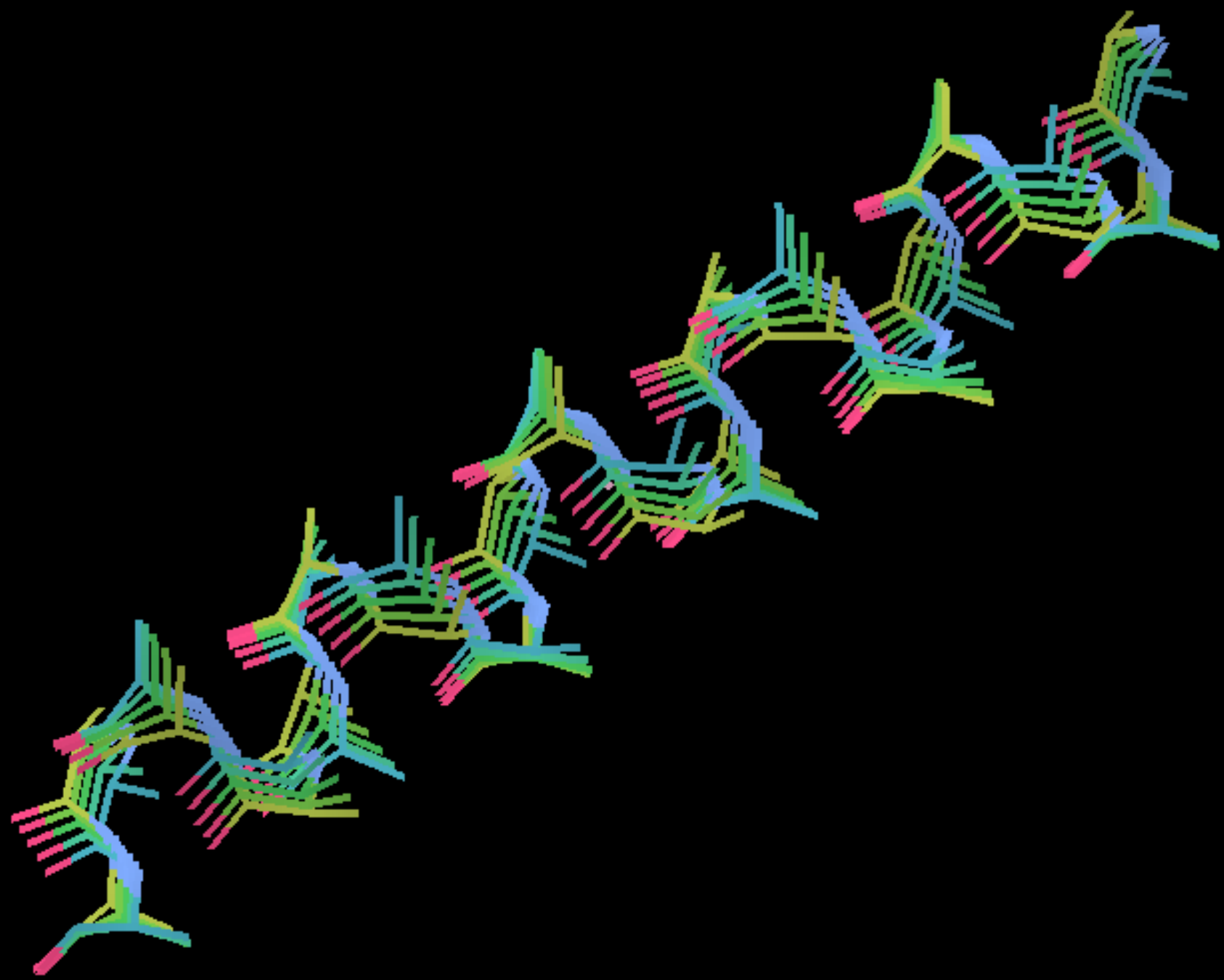
- Pick the orientation that encapsulates the most electron density

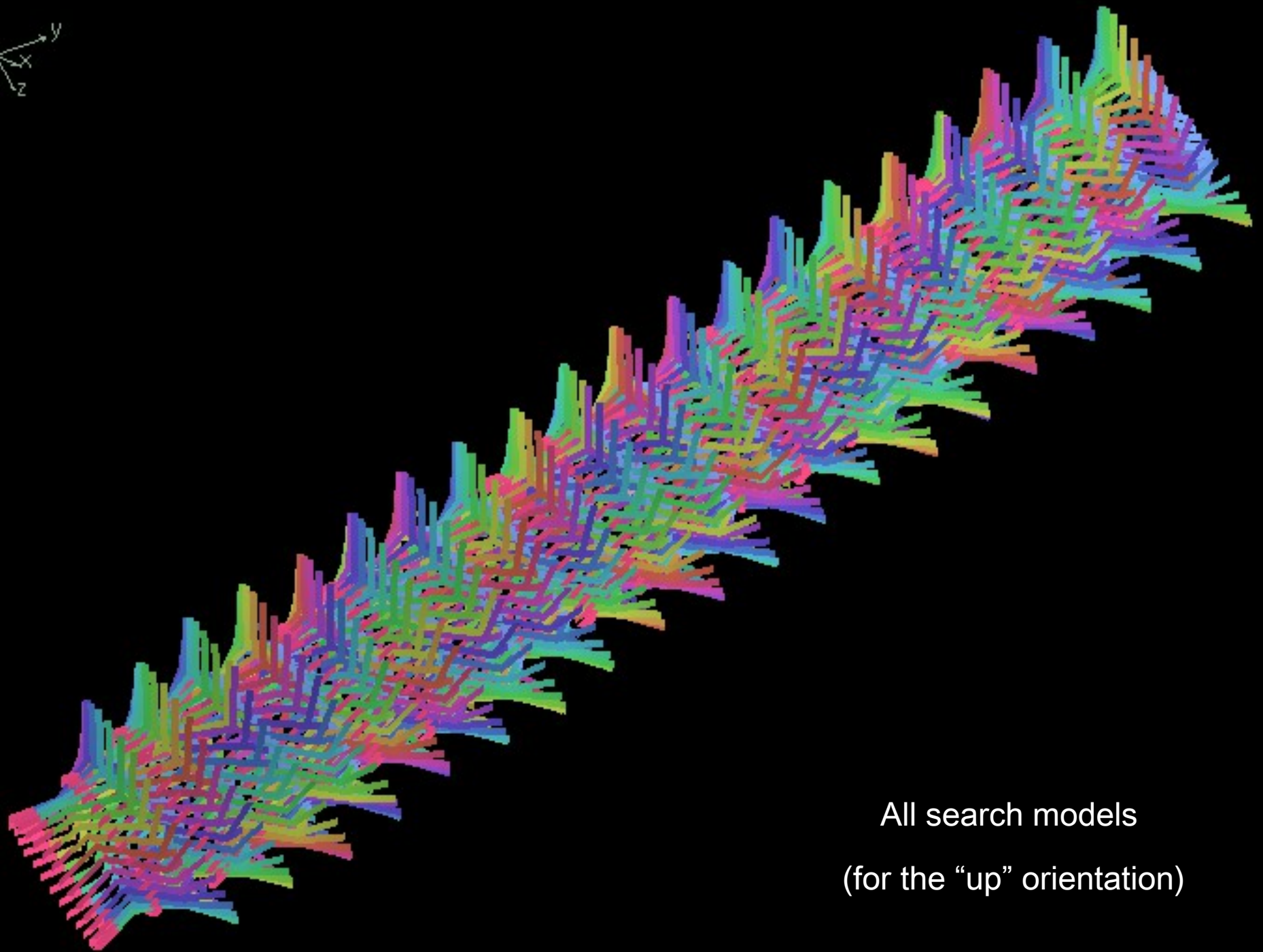


Using 2 rotation axes



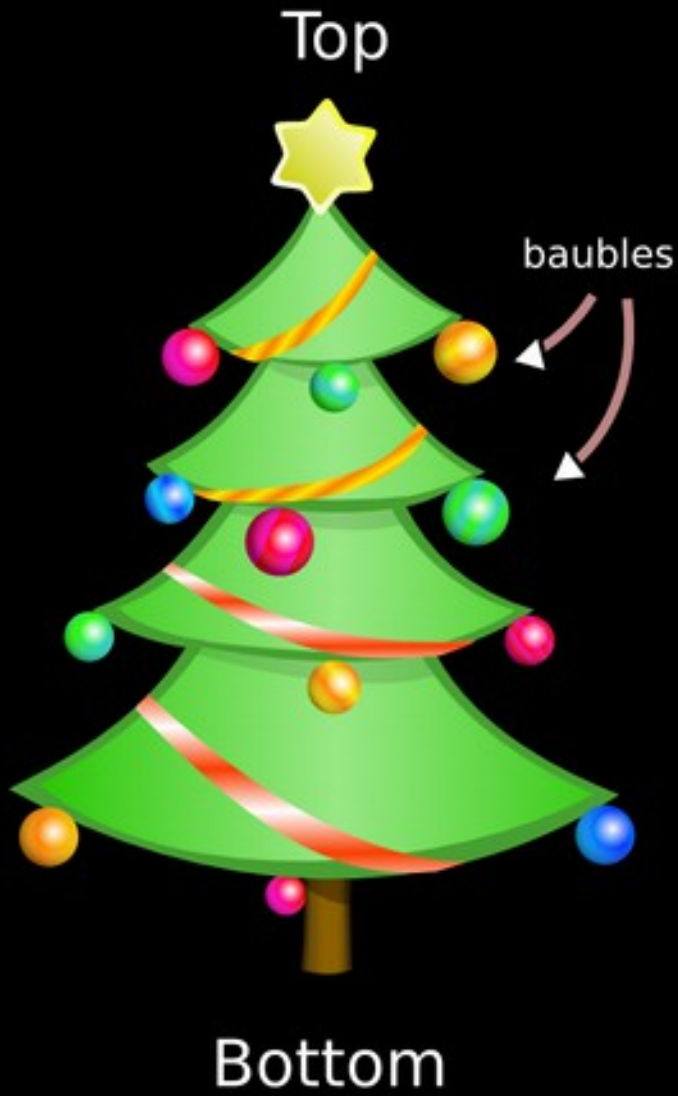
2 x 1-D Helix orientation searches





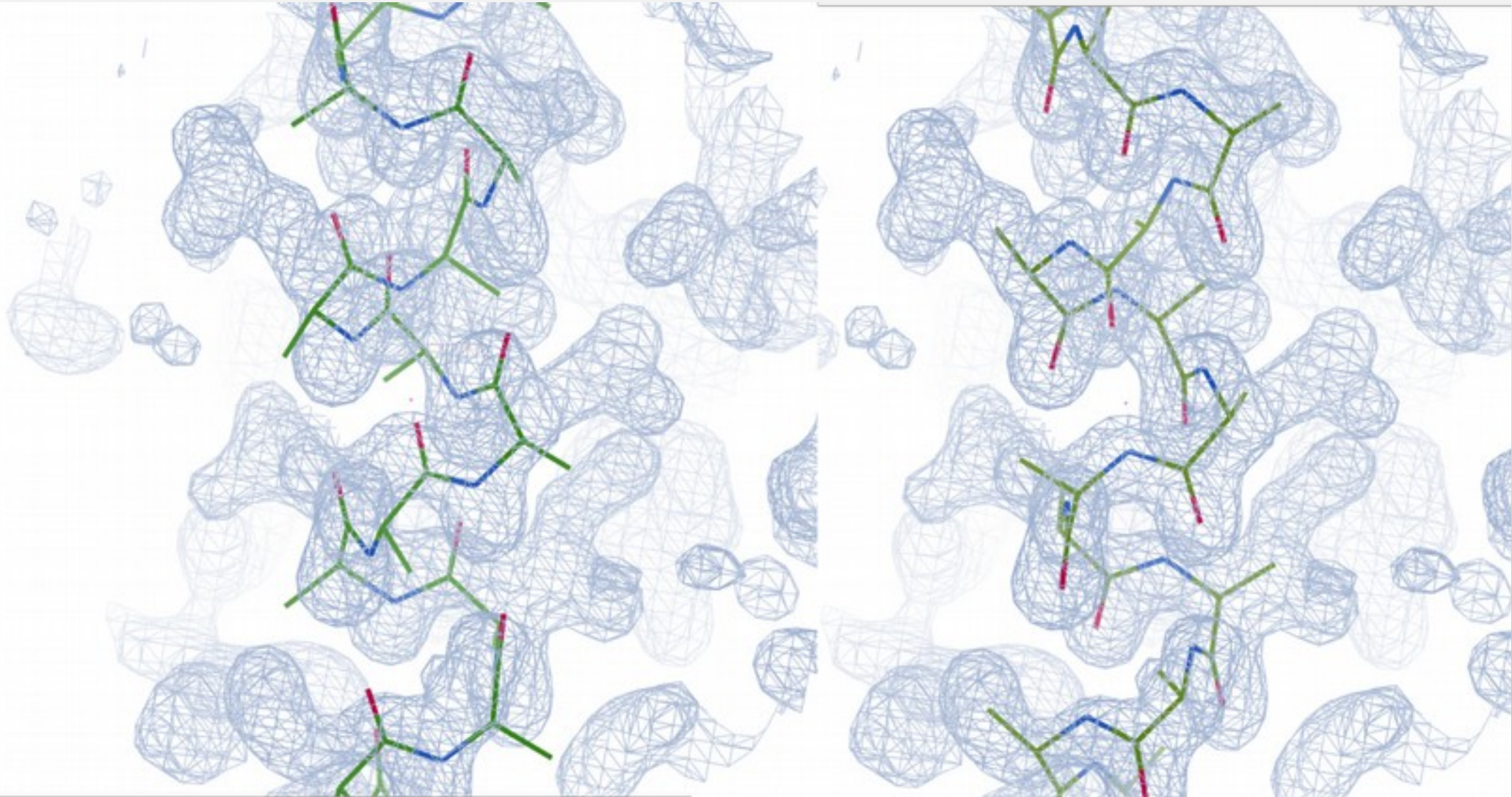
All search models  
(for the "up" orientation)





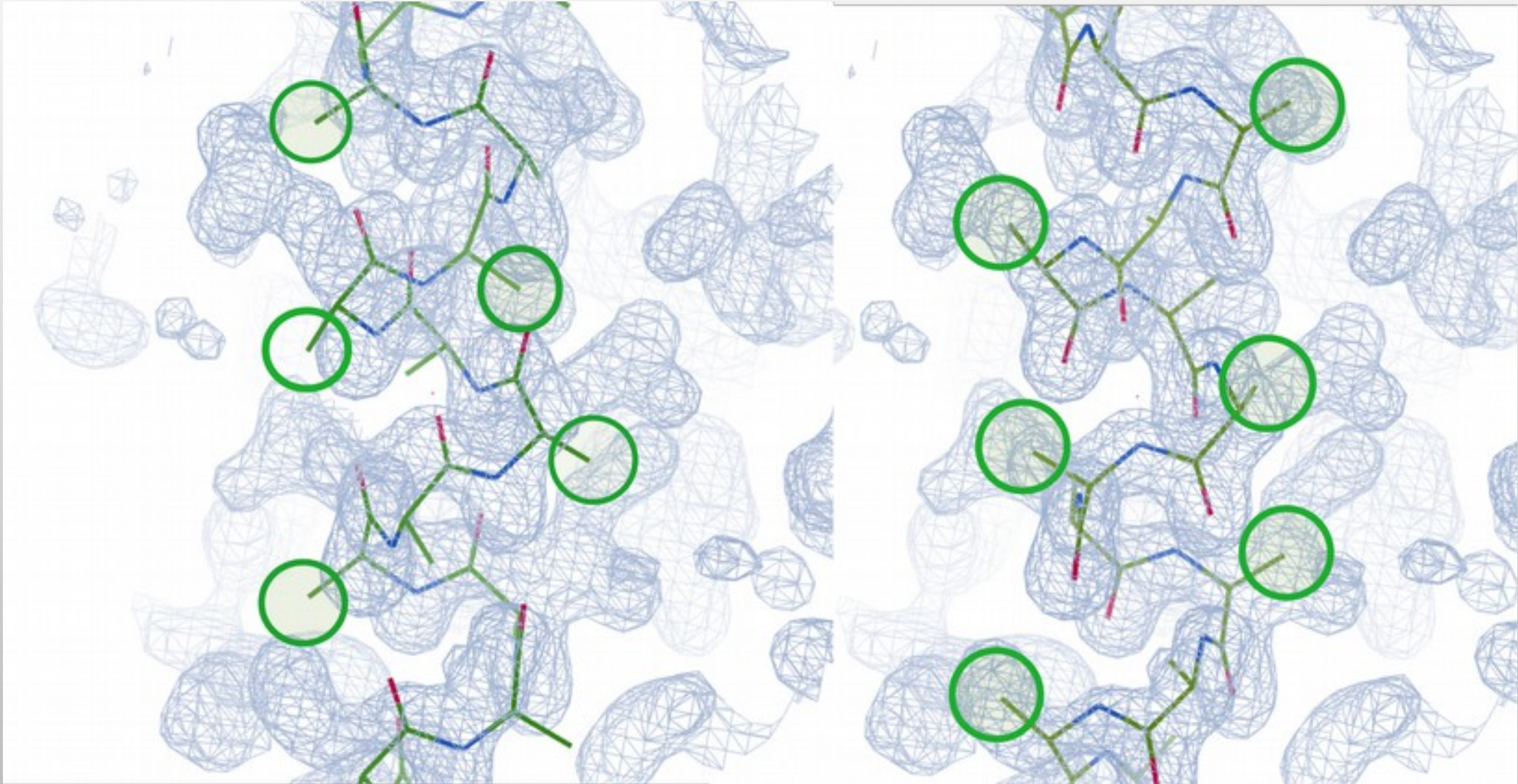
# Helix Fitting

## Comparing orientation hypotheses

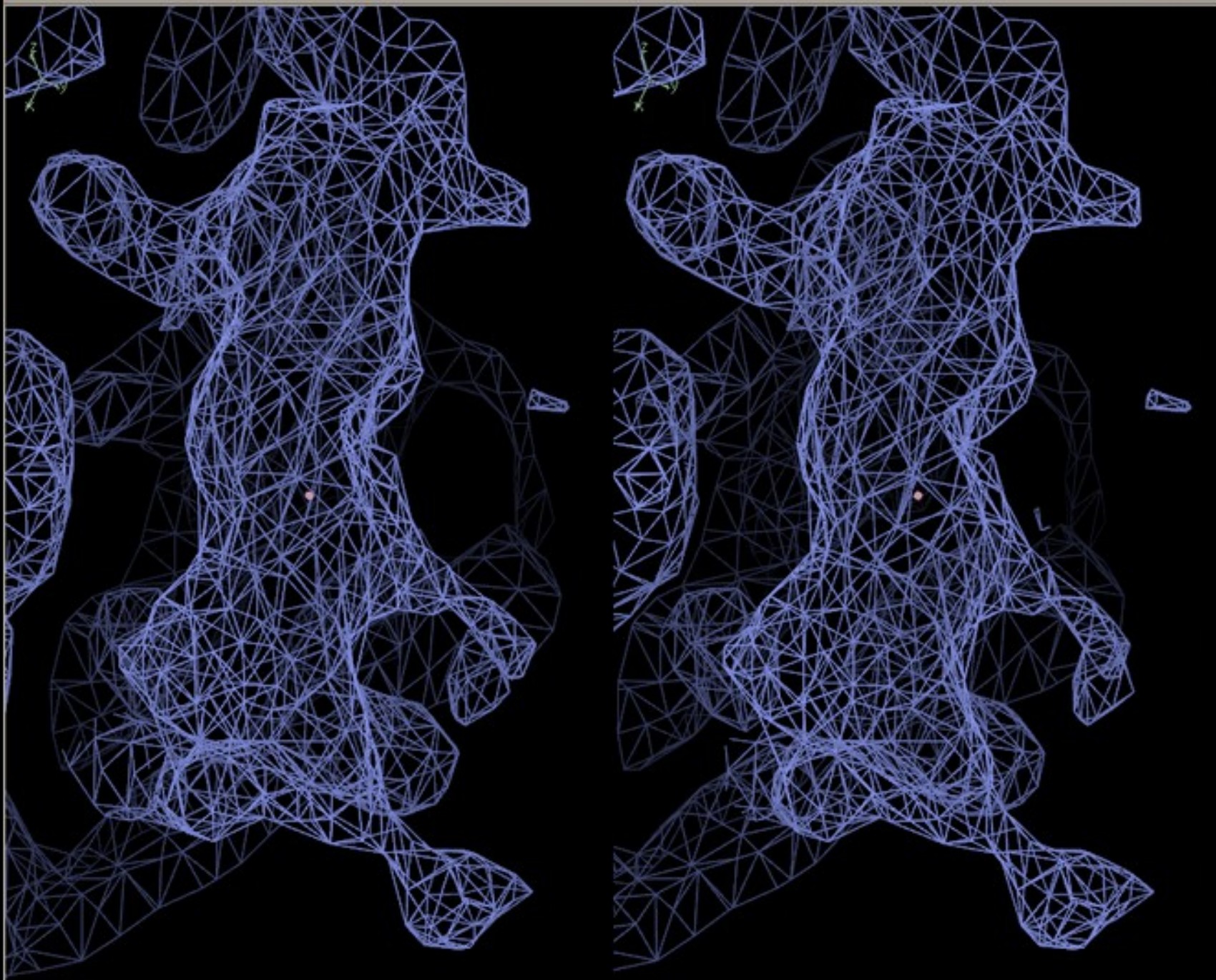


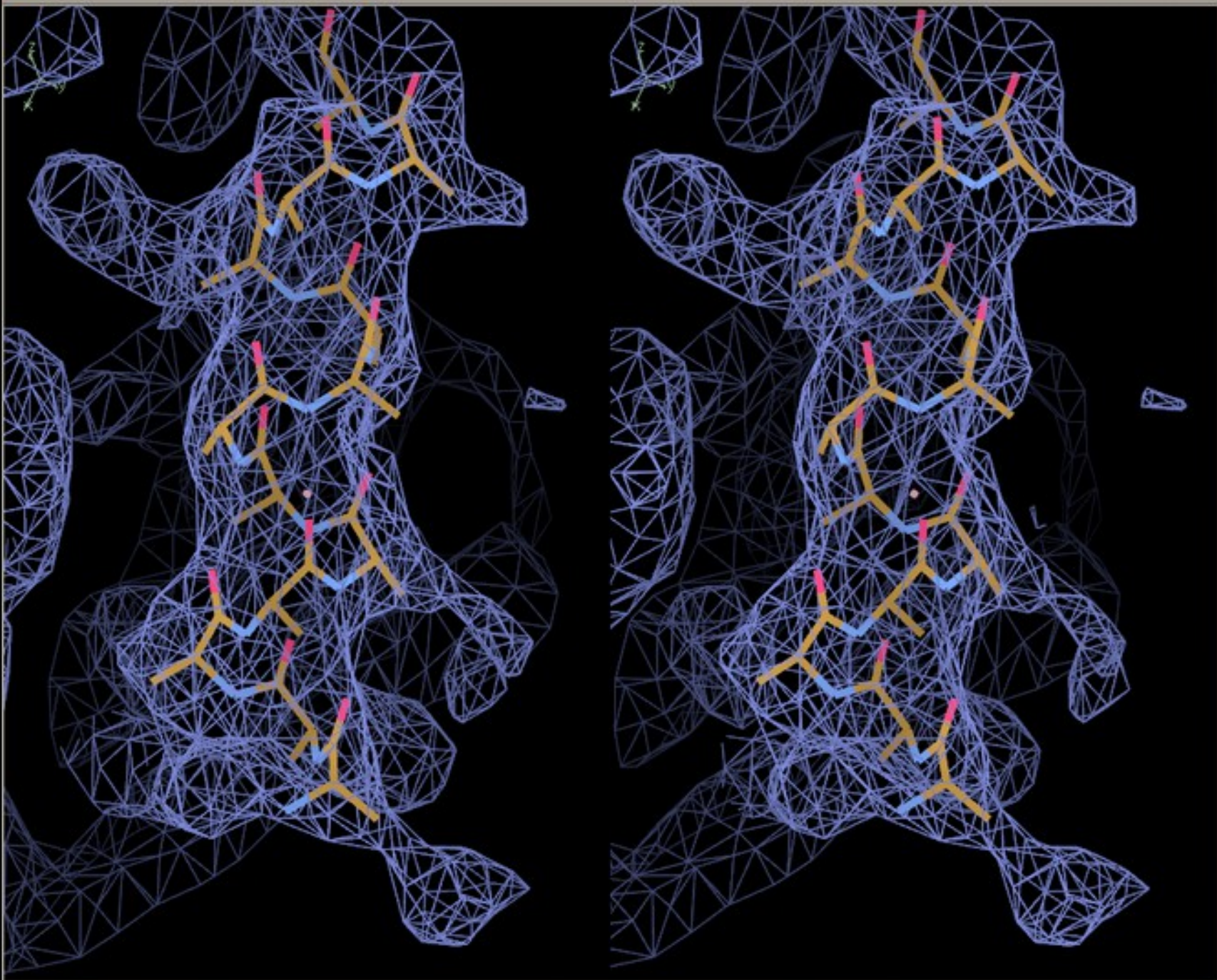
# Helix Fitting

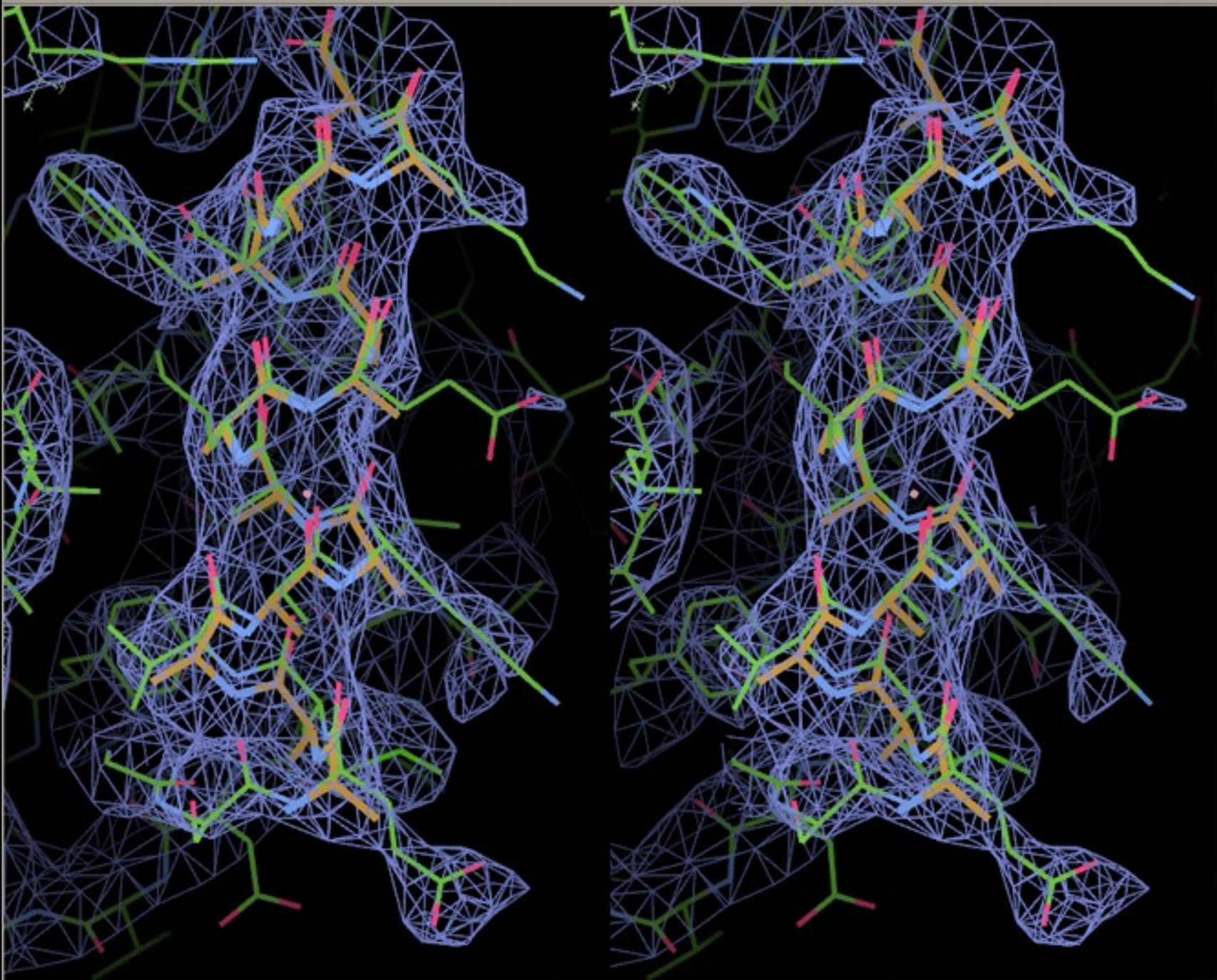
## Comparing orientation hypotheses



c-betas are not fitted and are used for scoring



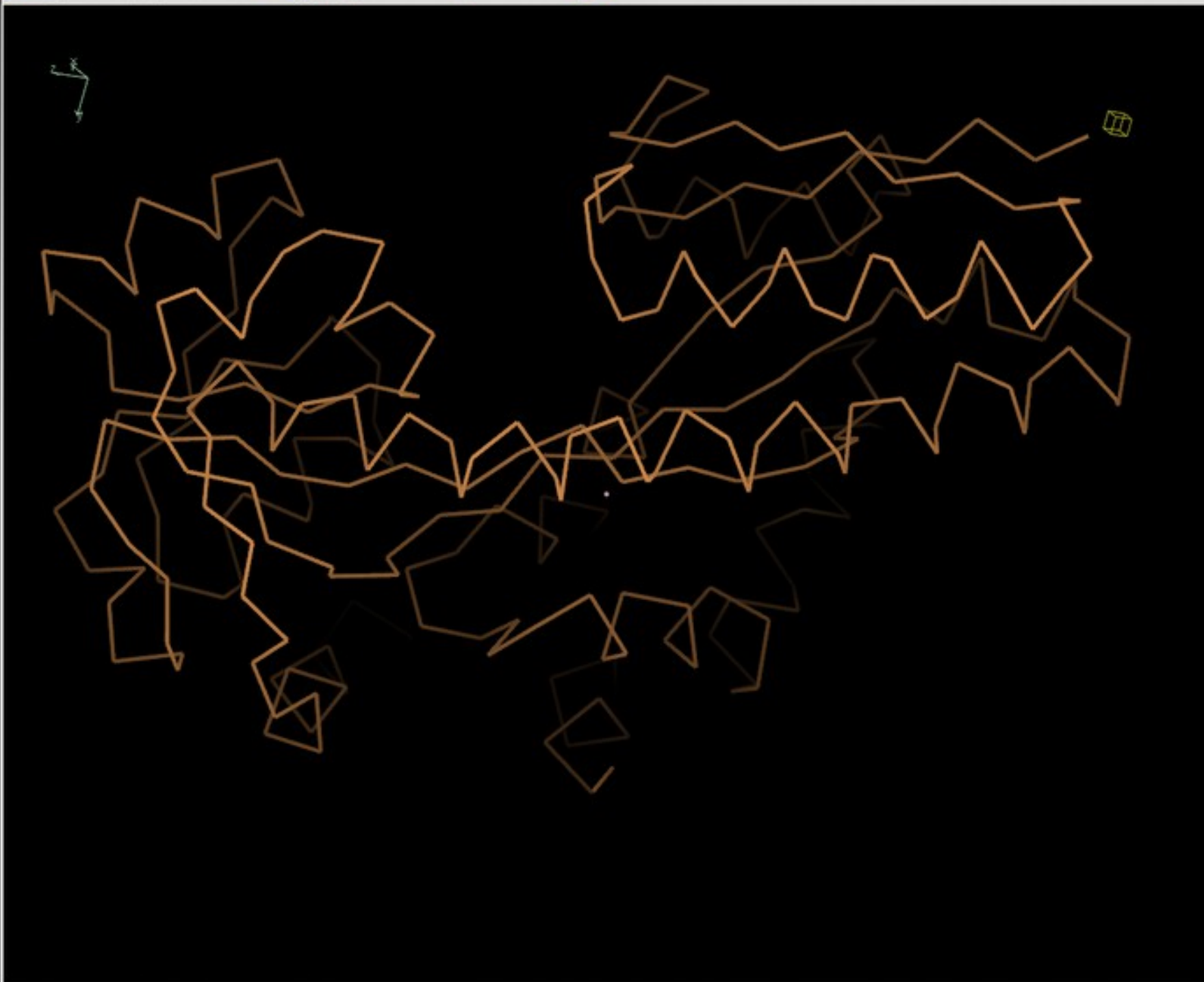




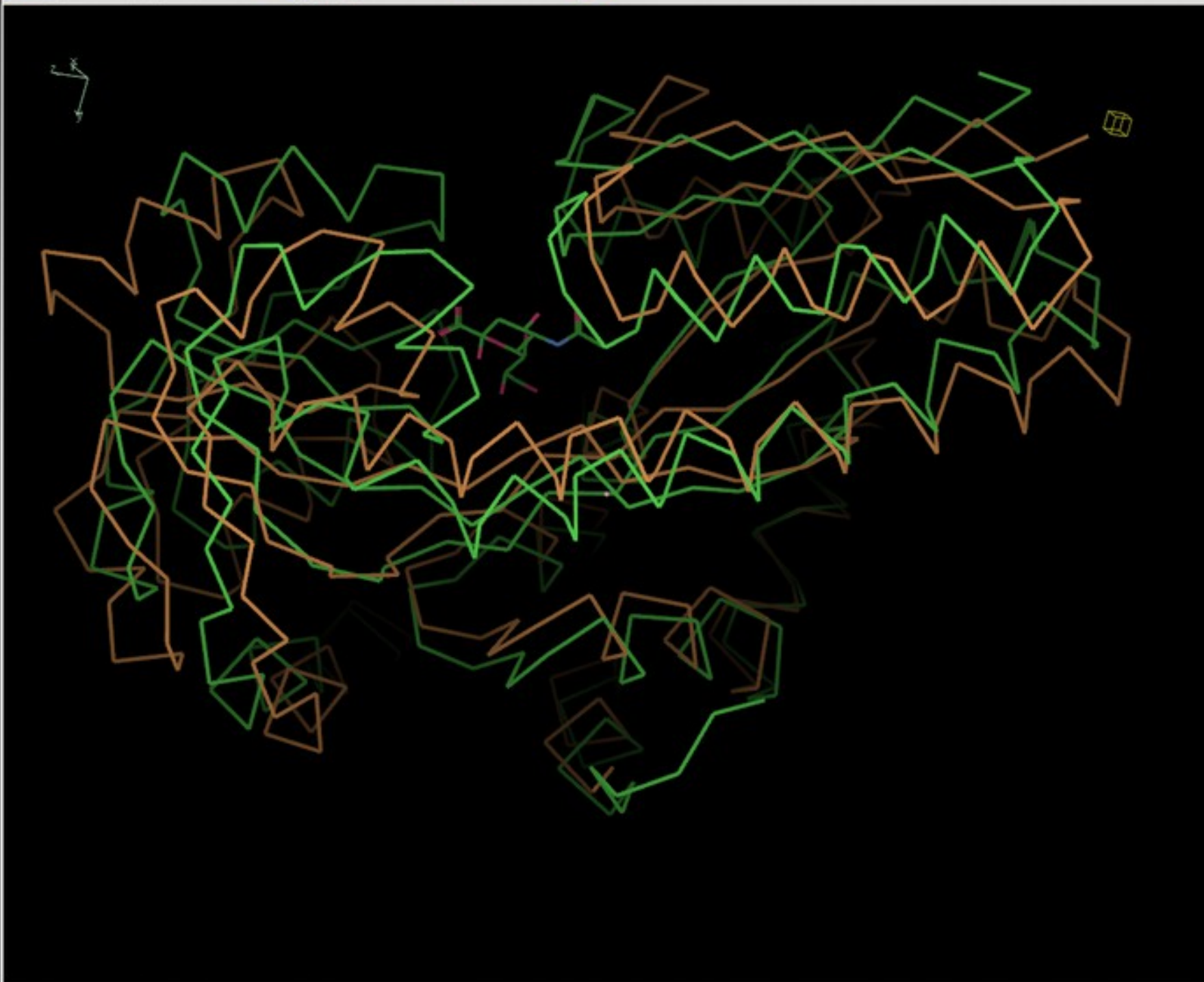
- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display Manager icons: Toggle visibility of atoms, mesh, etc.
- Measurement icons: Distance, angle, etc.
- Validation icons: Ramachandran plot, etc.
- Other utility icons: Undo, Redo, etc.

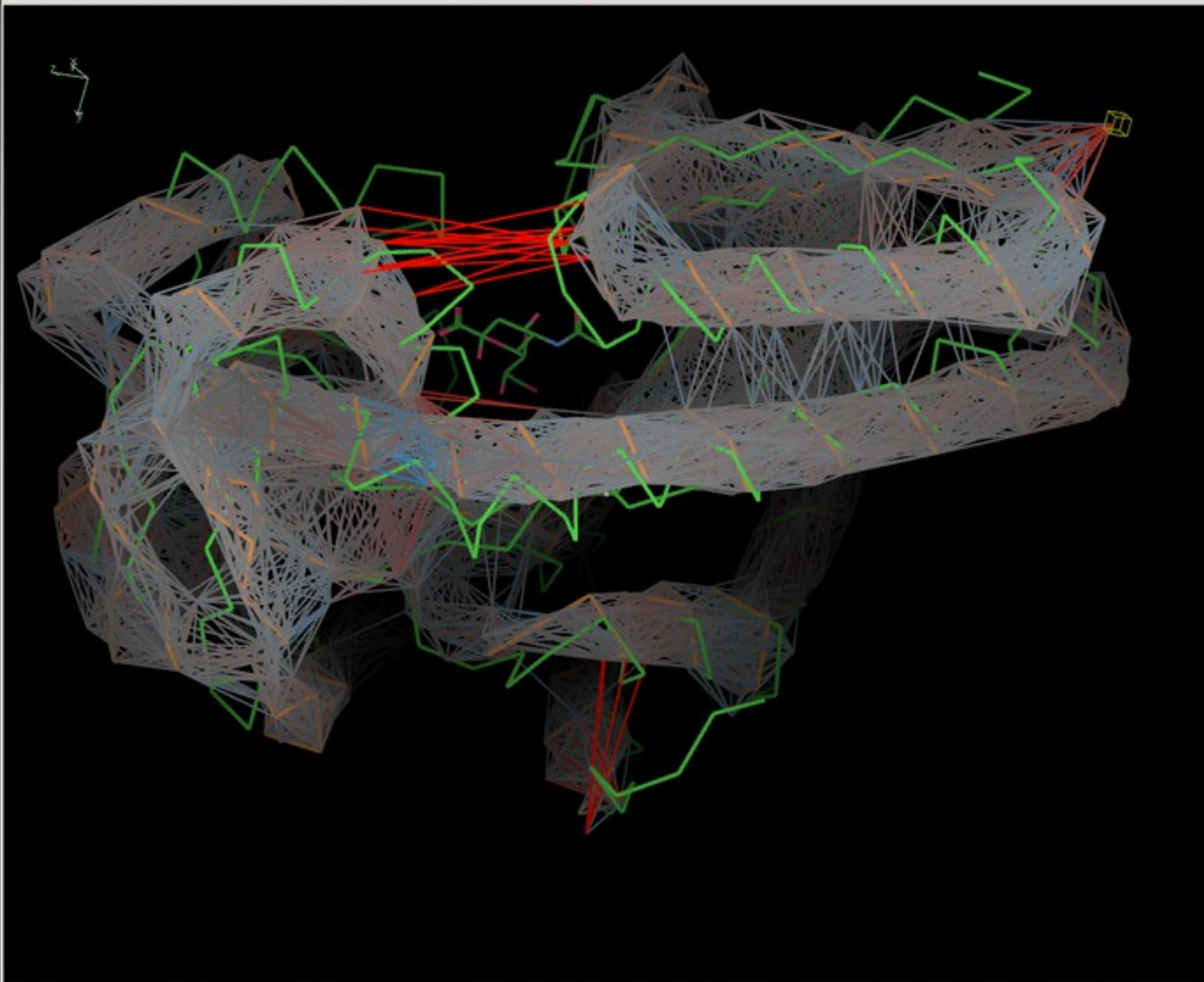
# ProSMART

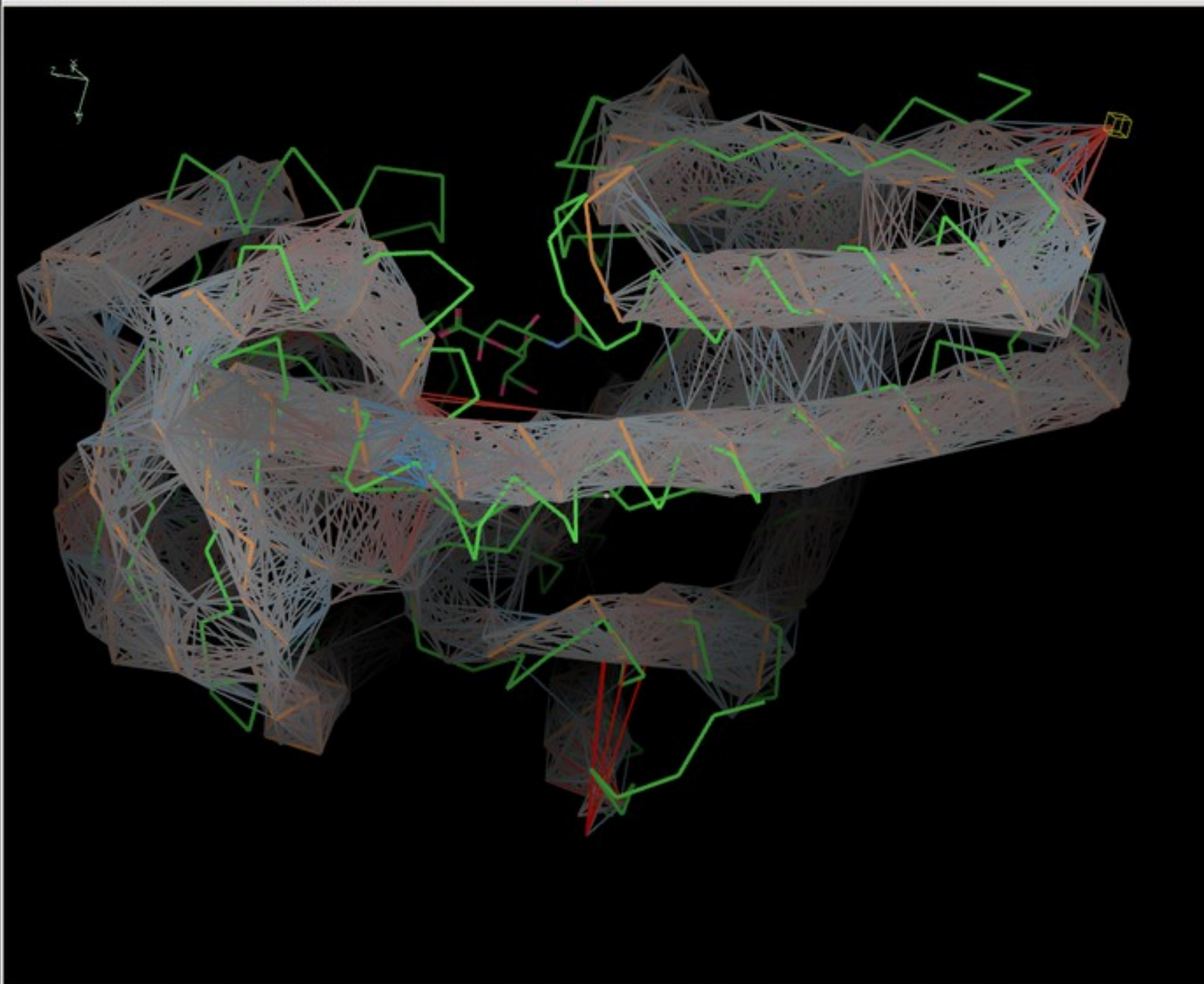
- Use previous-solved “template” structures to inform the refinement of the (low resolution) target protein
- by local-distance restraint generation



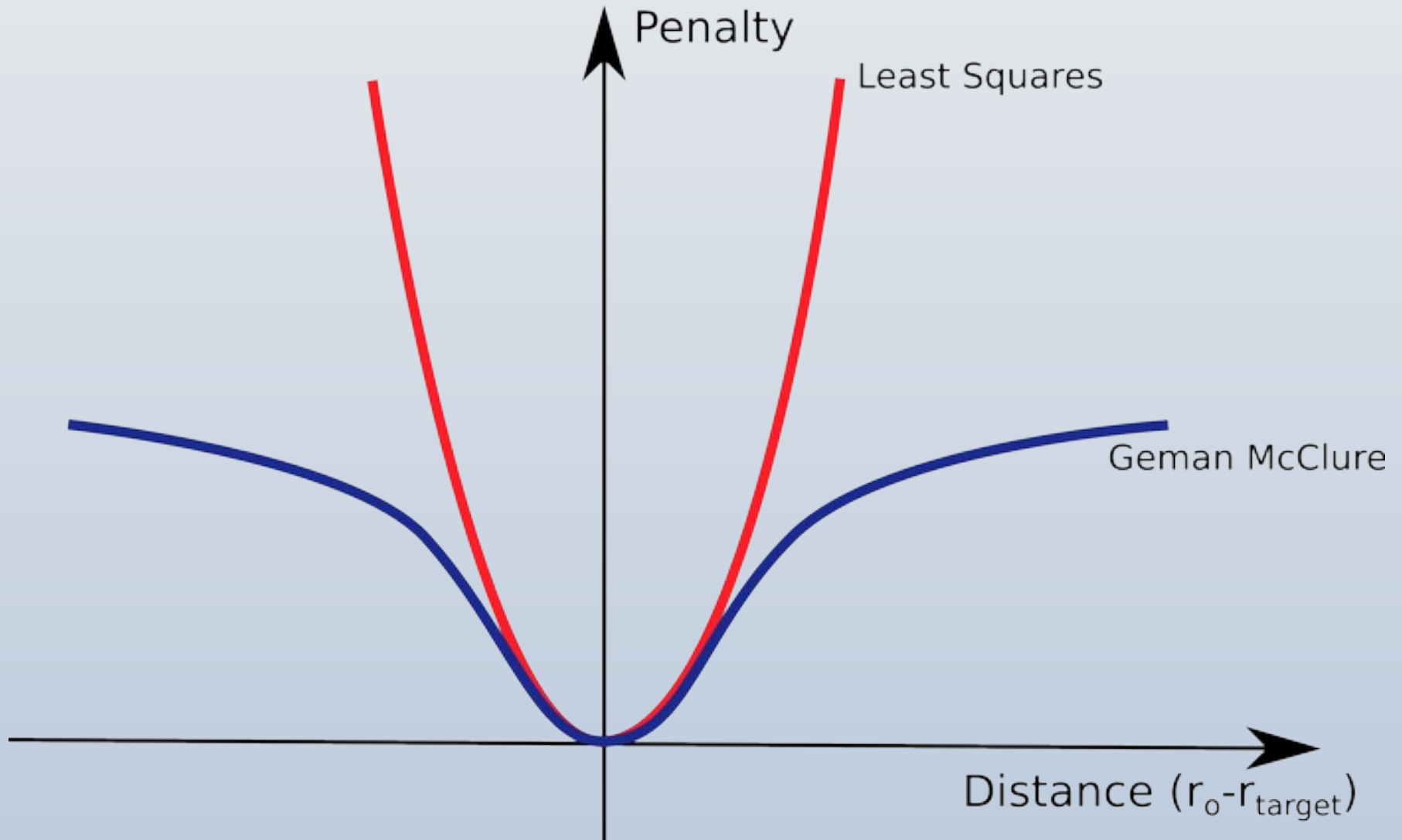




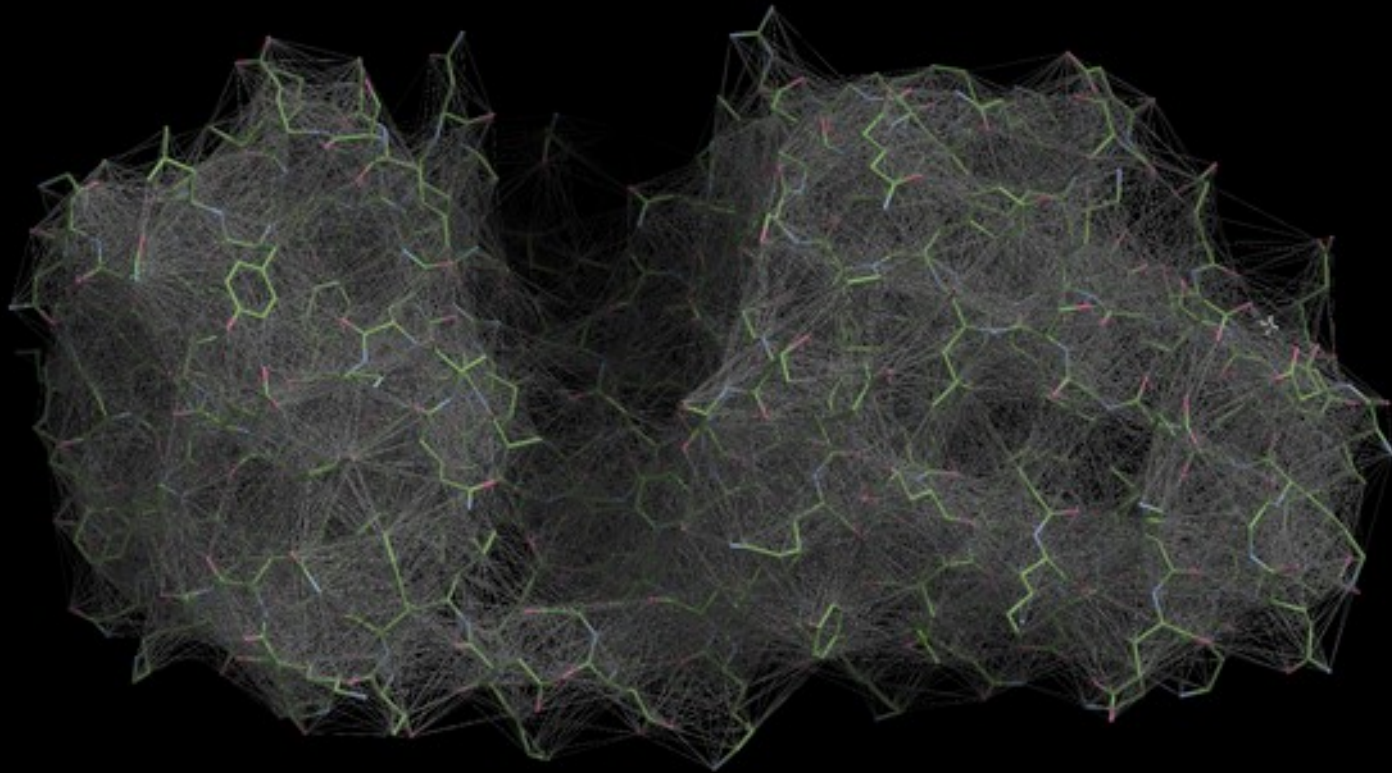




# Modified Target Function



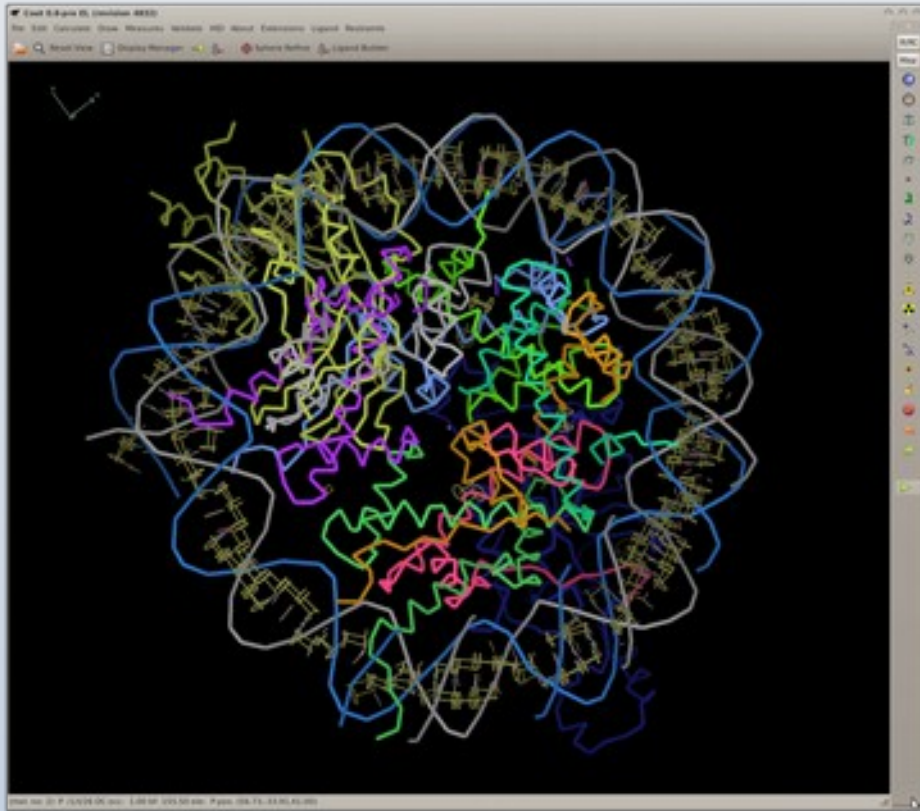
# ProSMART Restraints



# “ProSMART-like” Restraints

- Instead of using a reference model, more often I use “Self” restraints
  - which can be calculated internally
  - the starting model is the “reference” from which the ideal distances are calculated
  - message to the refinement:
    - “keep the local environments similar to how they were when you started”

# Automatic Generation of Base Pairing and Stacking Restraints



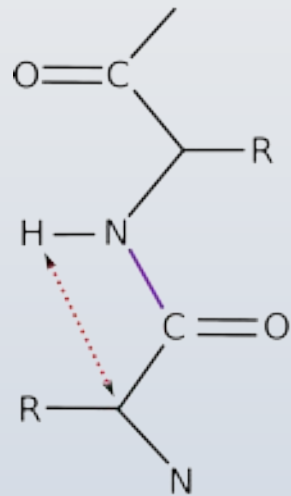
- Fei Long's libg
  - Provide it with a model and it writes out Refmac restraint descriptions
  - ... which *Coot* can also read
  - *Coot* can also create user-define base-pairing and stacking restraints

# cis-Peptides

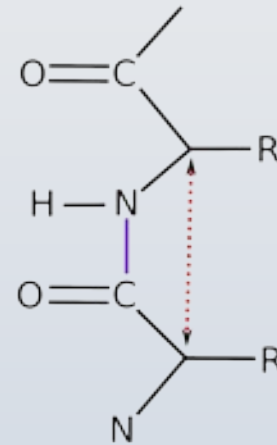
- A number of paper have been published recently highlighting the unusually large number of cis-peptides in some structures:
  - Croll: The rate of cis-trans conformation errors is increasing in low-resolution crystal structures *Acta Cryst.* (2015). **D71**, 706-709
  - Touw *et al.*: Detection of trans–cis flips and peptide-plane flips in protein structures *Acta Cryst.* (2015). **D71**, 1604-71614



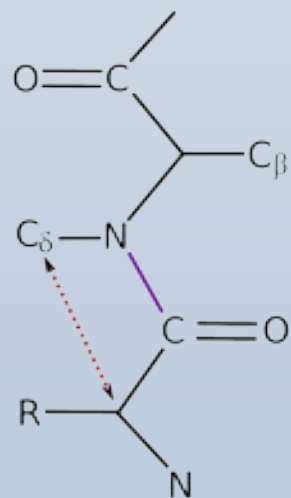
# *cis*-Peptides



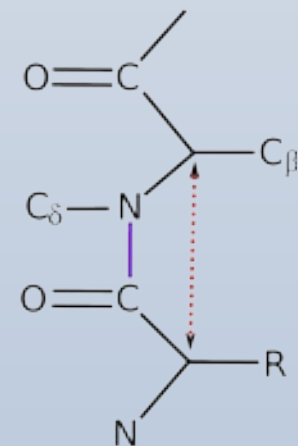
*trans*-peptide



*cis*-peptide

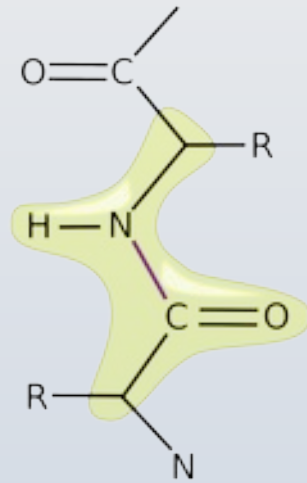


PRO *trans*-peptide

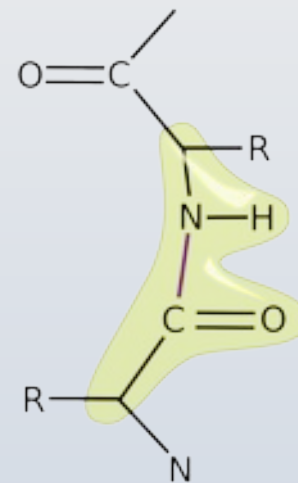


PRO *cis*-peptide

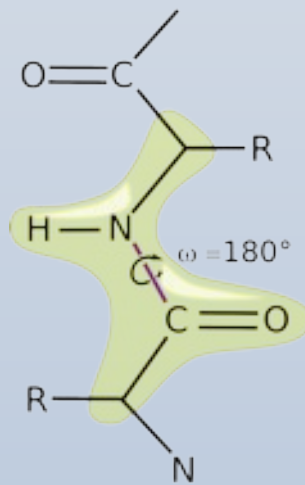
# *cis*-Peptides



*trans*-peptide  
with plane restraints



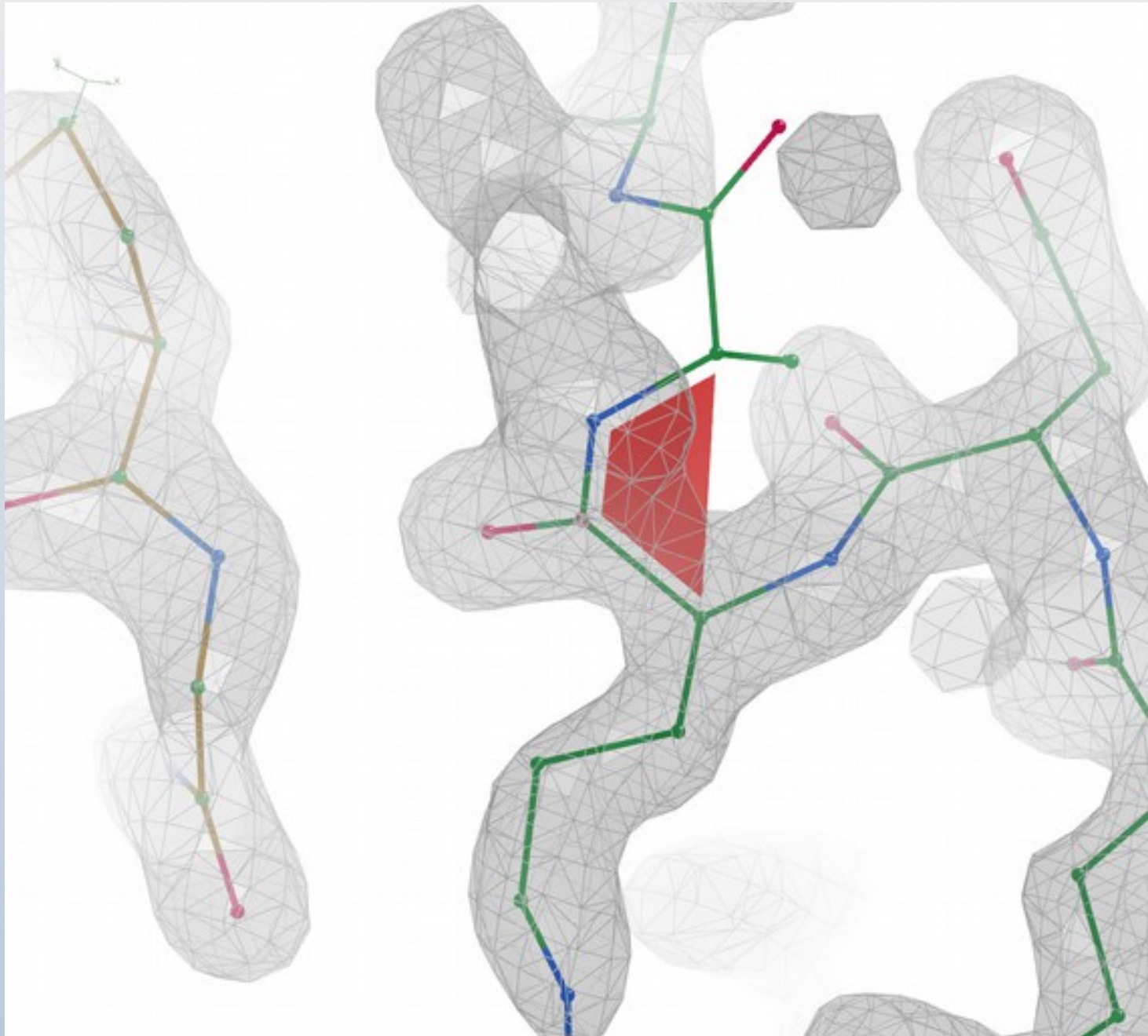
*cis*-peptide  
with plane restraints



*trans*-peptide  
with plane and trans restraints

Now replaced by *trans*-peptide  
pseudo-bond centre distance  
restraints

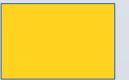
# *cis*-peptide Representation



Pre-PRO



Twisted-trans

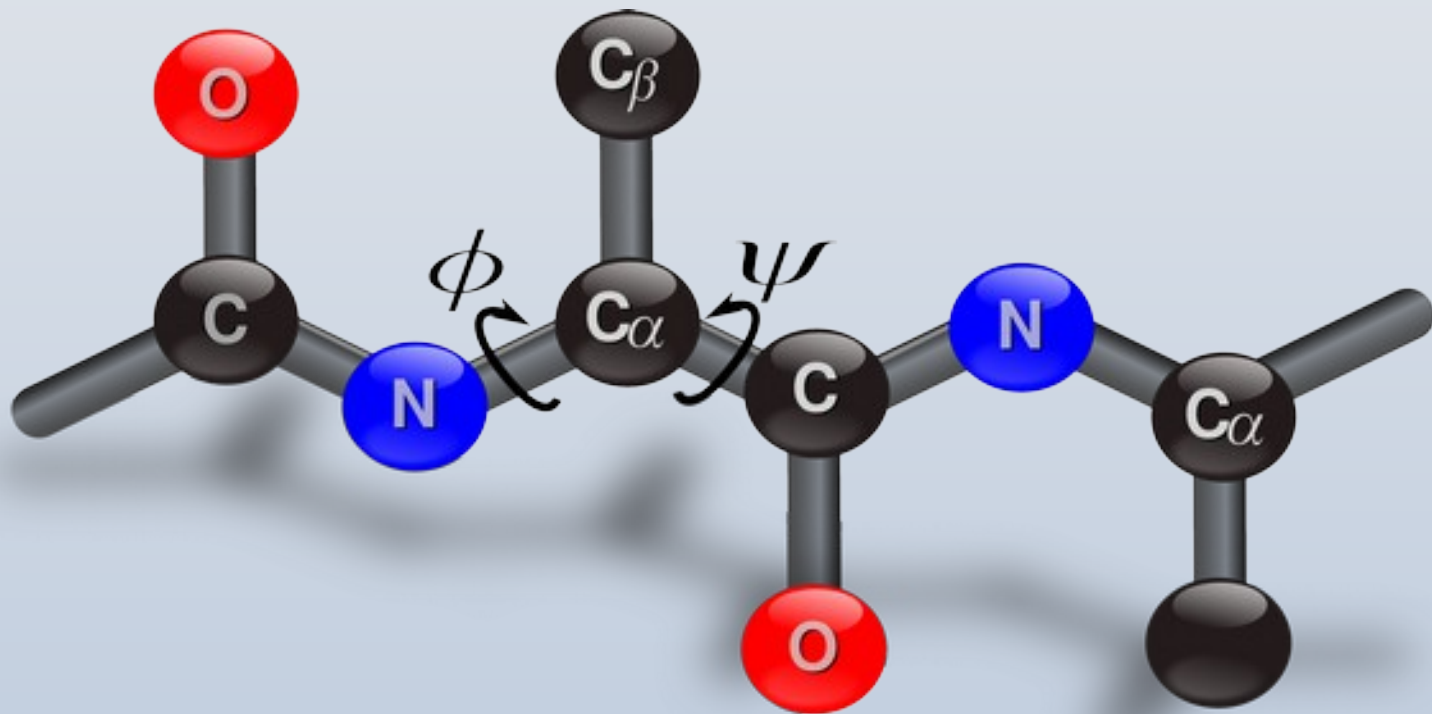


Non-pre-PRO



Rotamers:

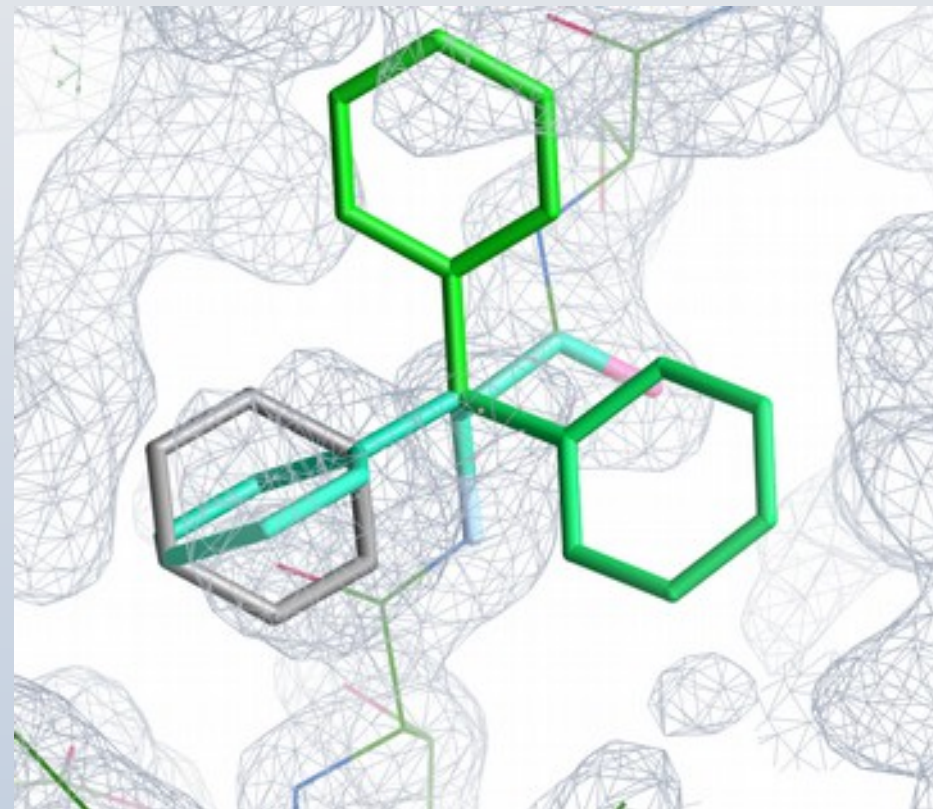
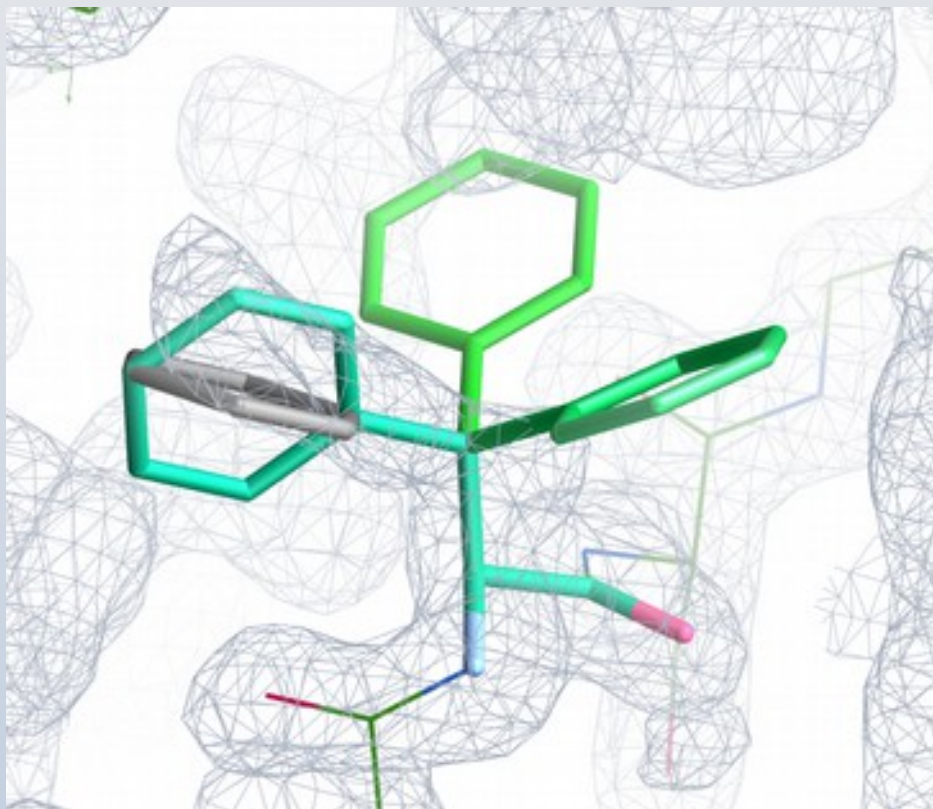
## Peptide Backbone Geometry



# Rotamers

- Rotamers are preferred configurations of a side-chains rotatable bonds
  - where “preferred” means these configurations occur more frequently in a set of reference protein structures
  - “preferred” because they are low-energy conformations
- Several Rotamer “databases” exist
  - (Son of) Penultimate Rotamer Library

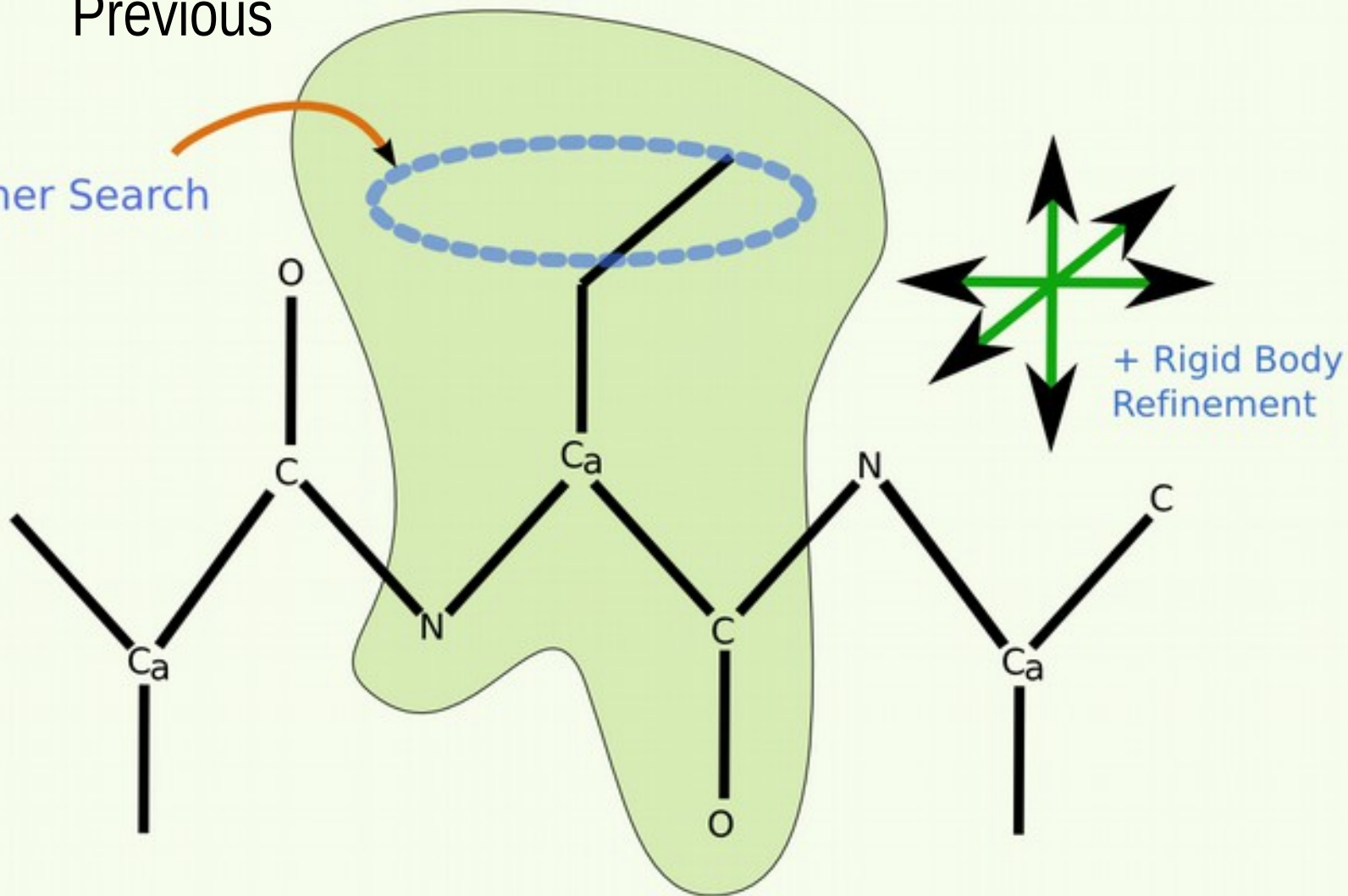
# 4 PHE Rotamers



# ~~Current~~ Low Resolution Rotamer Search

Previous

Rotamer Search





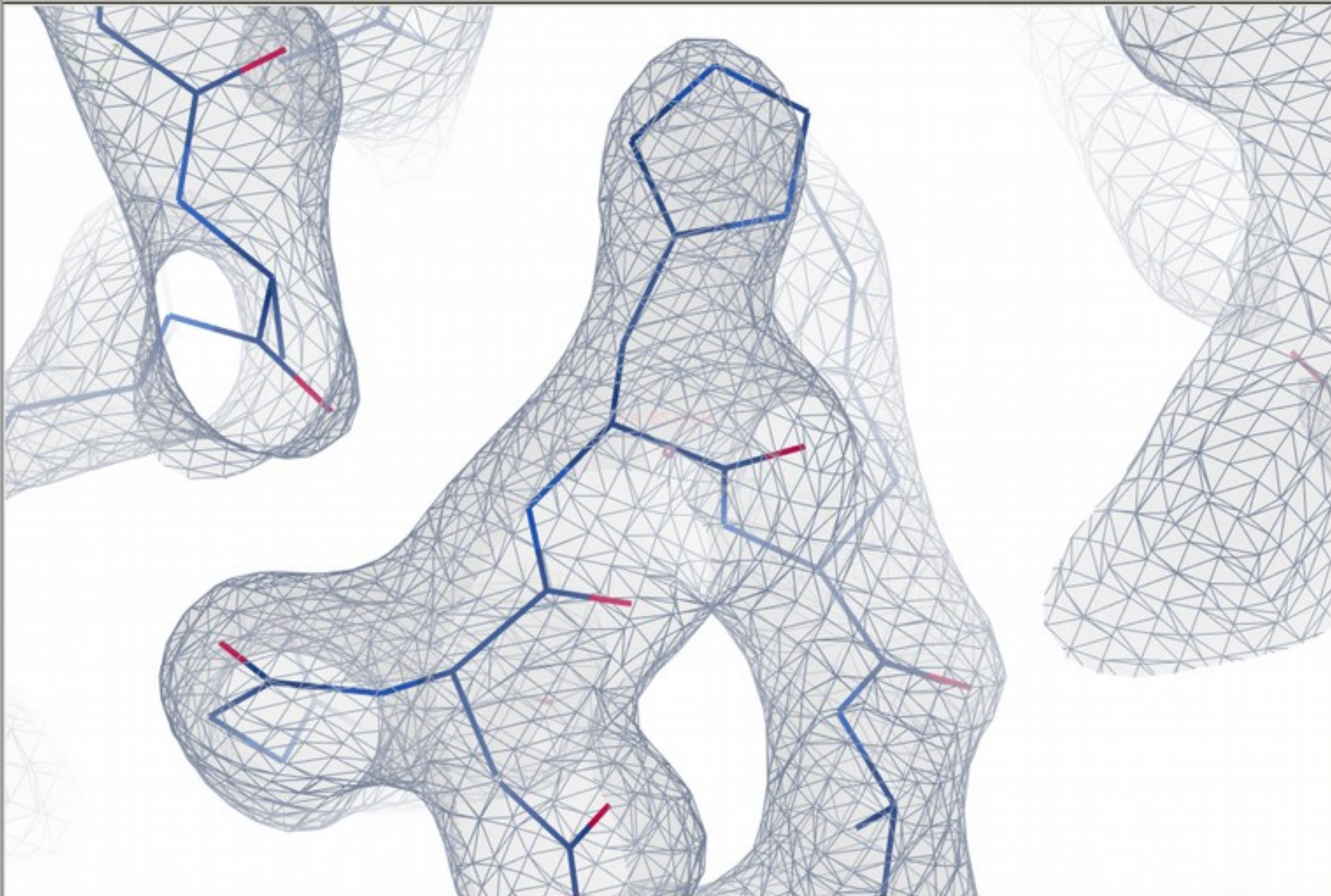
Coot 0.8.7-pre EL (revision count 6456)

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Ligand Extensions Debug

Reset View Display Manager Ligand Builder Sphere Refine Sphere Refine + Backrub Rotamers

R/RC

Map



(mol. no: 3) CA /1/A/85 HIS occ: 1.00 bf: 19.16 ele: C pos: (57.45,15.65,14.20)





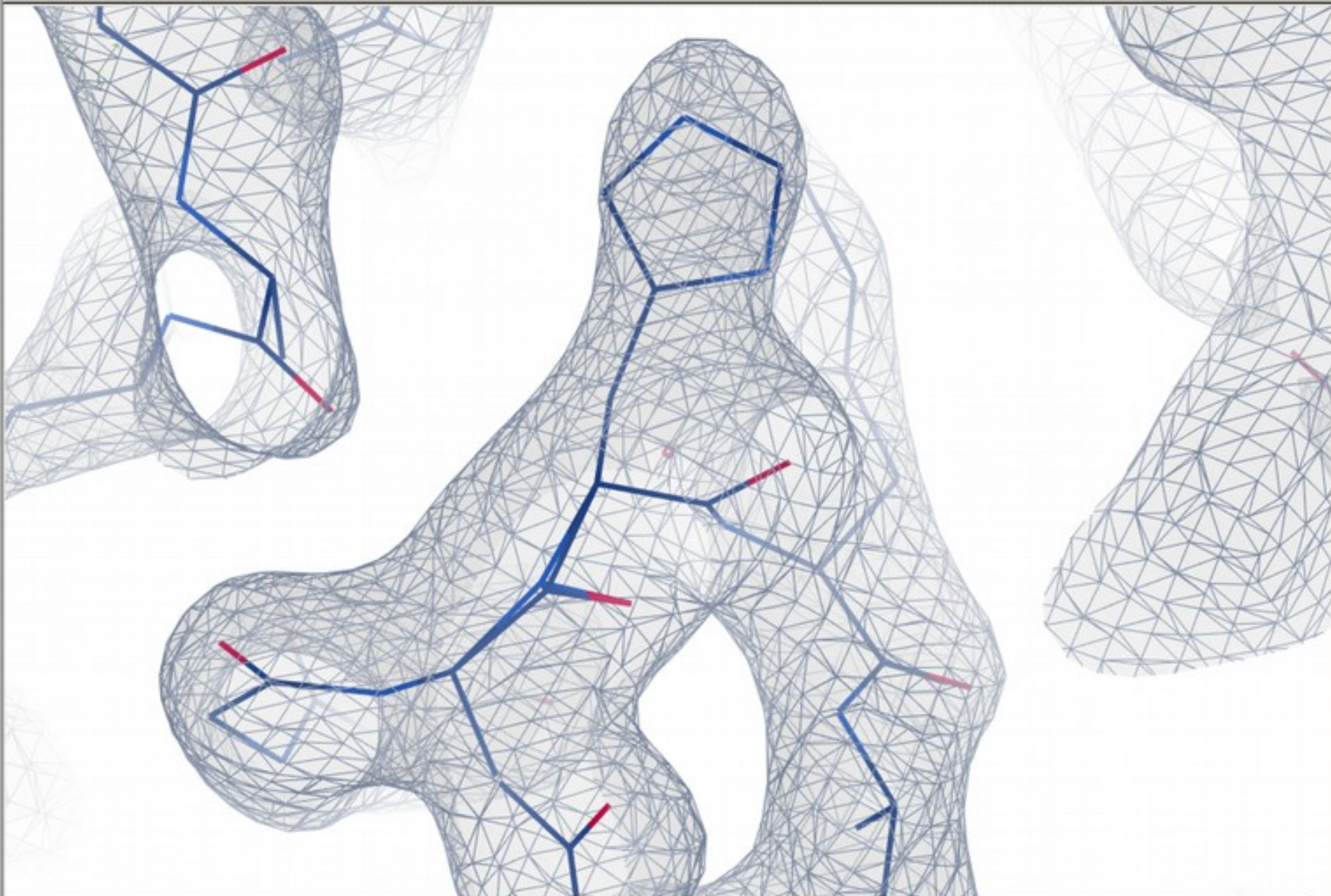
Coot 0.8.7-pre EL (revision count 6456)

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Ligand Extensions Debug

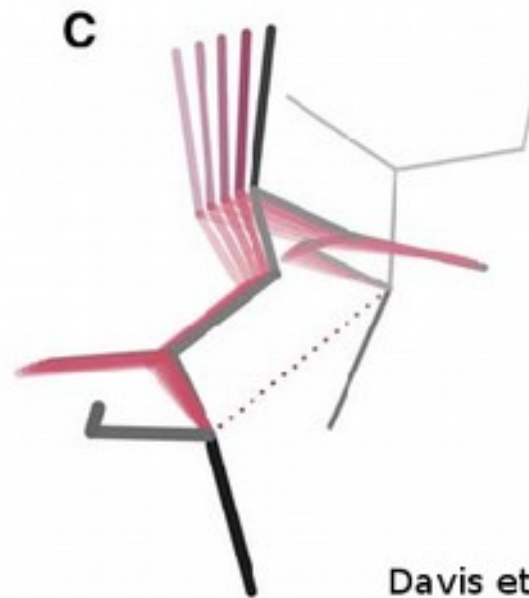
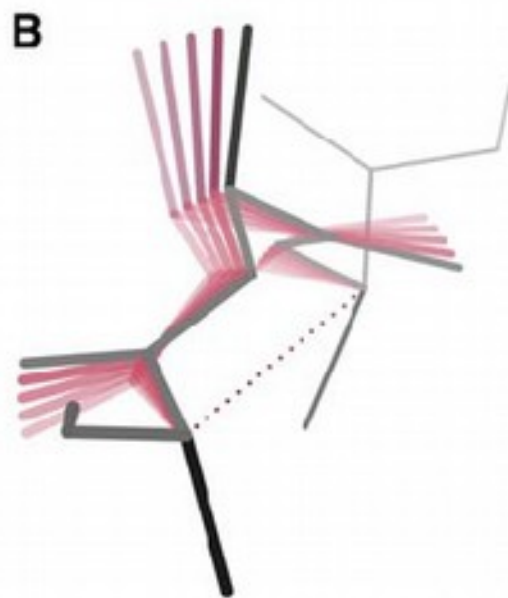
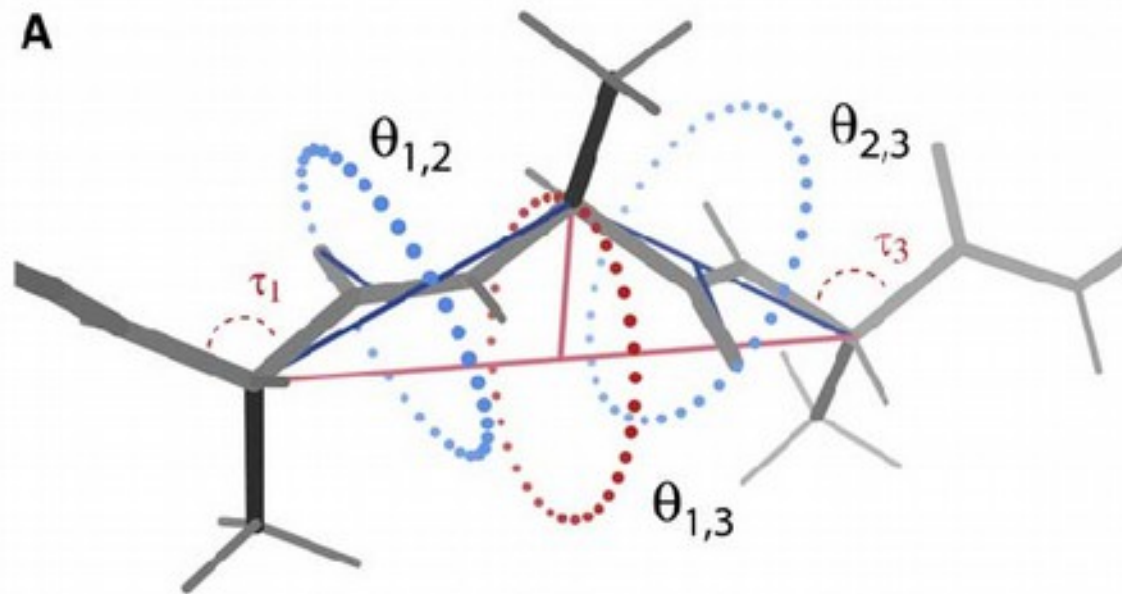
Reset View Display Manager Ligand Builder Sphere Refine Sphere Refine + Backrub Rotamers

R/RC

Map

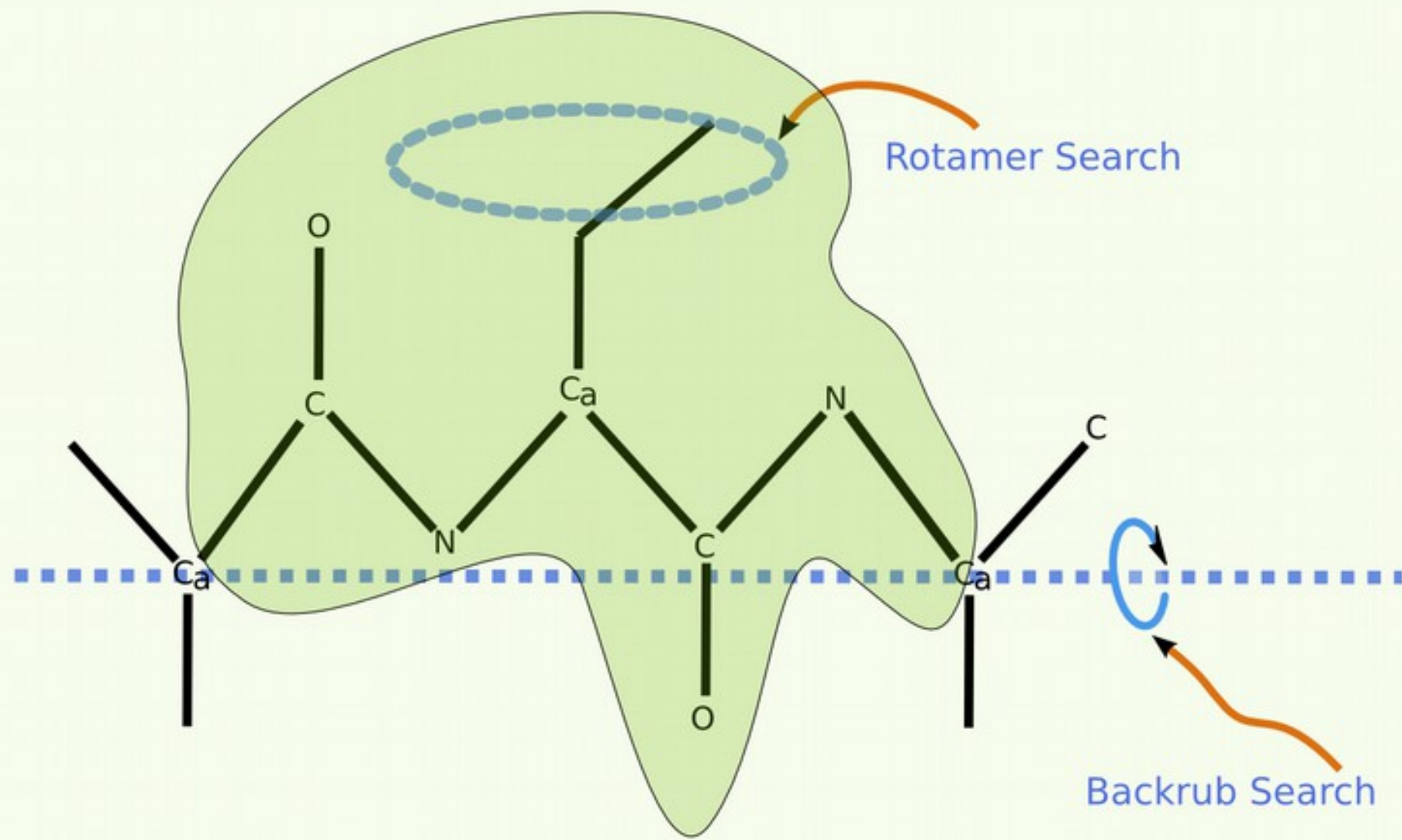


(mol. no: 3) CA /1/A/85 HIS occ: 1.00 bf: 19.16 ele: C pos: (57.45,15.65,14.20)

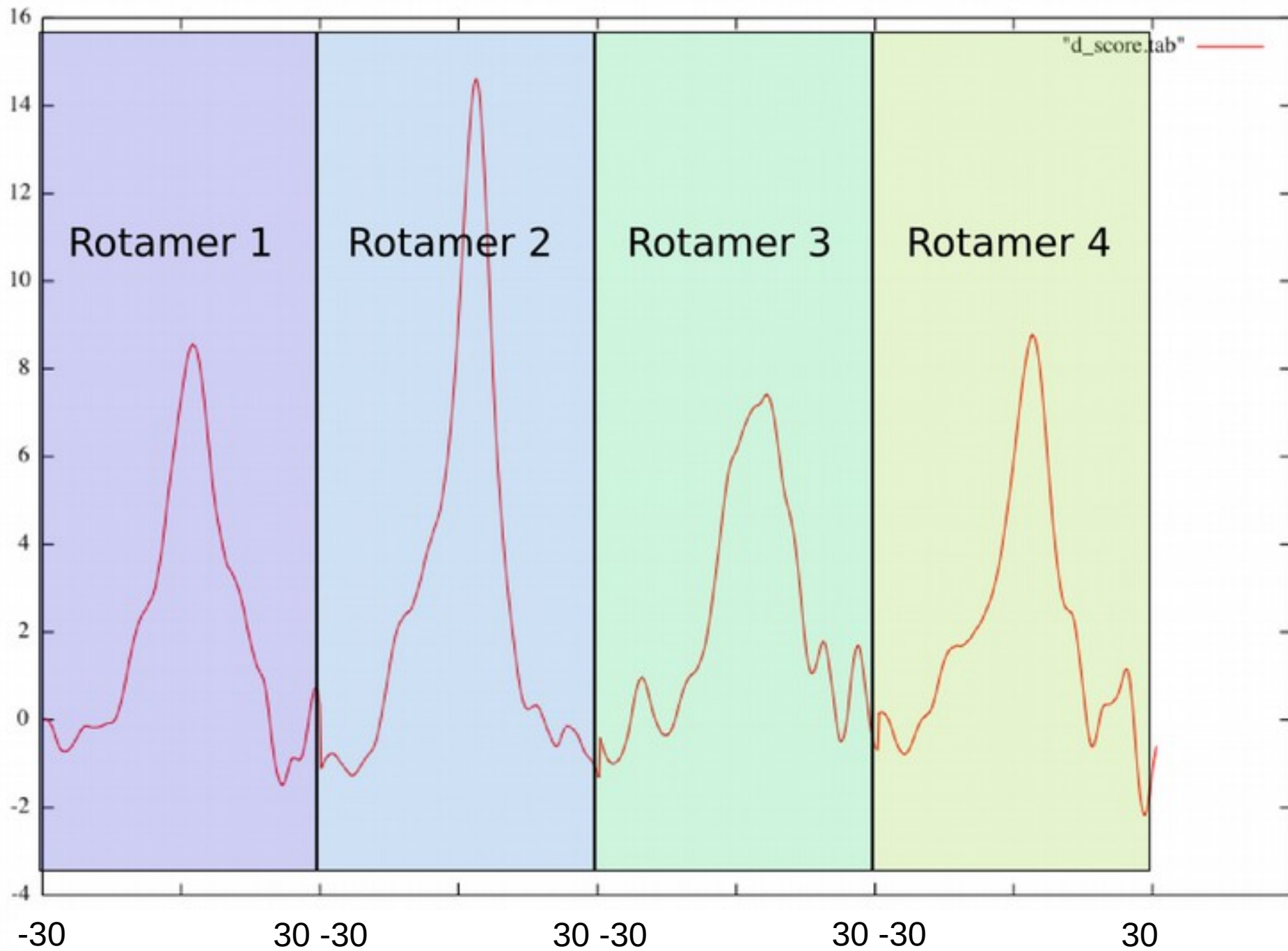


Davis et al. (2006) Structure

# New Low Resolution Rotamer Search



After Fitting Tools in KING/Molprobit





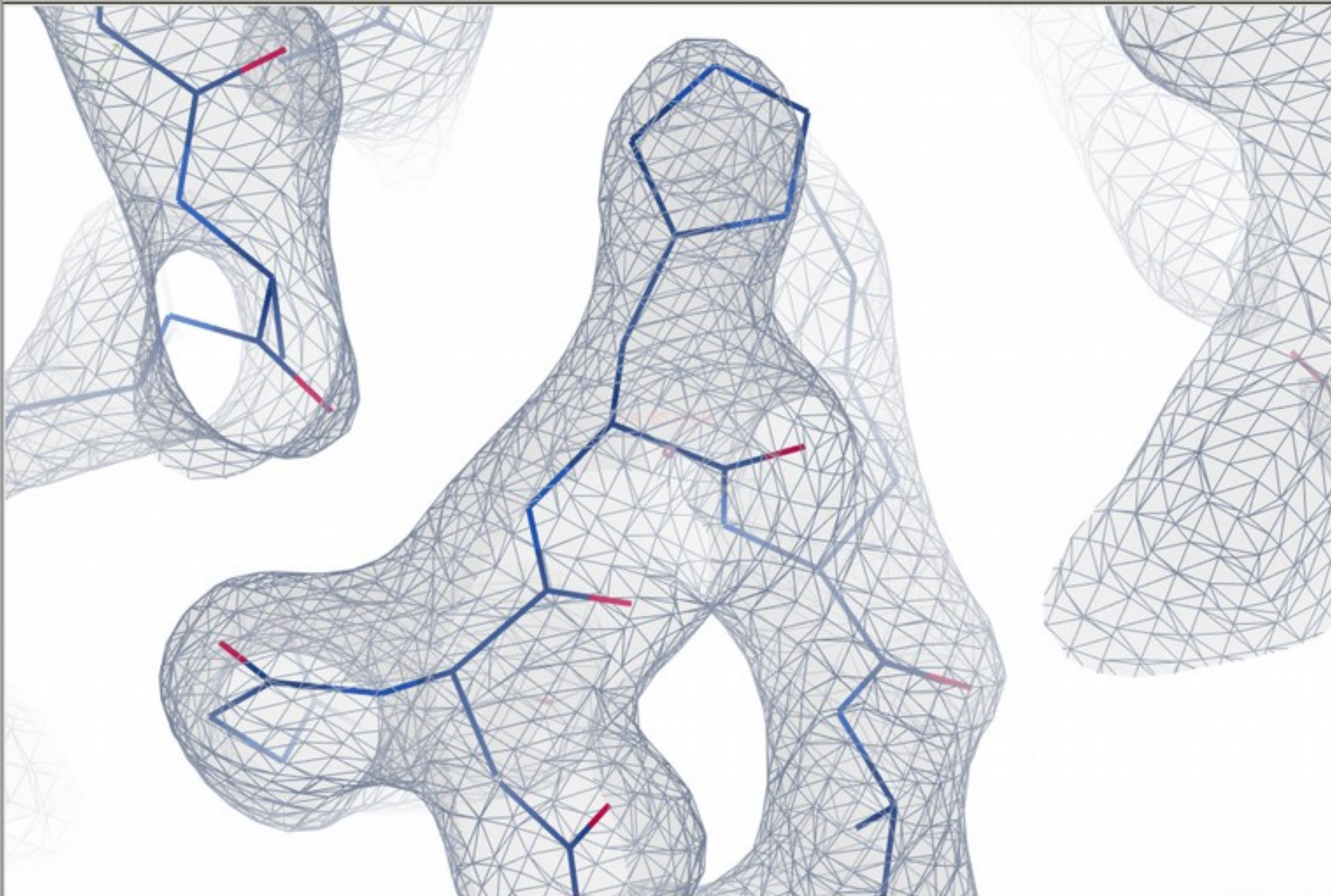
Coot 0.8.7-pre EL (revision count 6456)

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Ligand Extensions Debug

Reset View Display Manager Ligand Builder Sphere Refine Sphere Refine + Backrub Rotamers

R/RC

Map



(mol. no: 3) CA /1/A/85 HIS occ: 1.00 bf: 19.16 ele: C pos: (57.45,15.65,14.20)



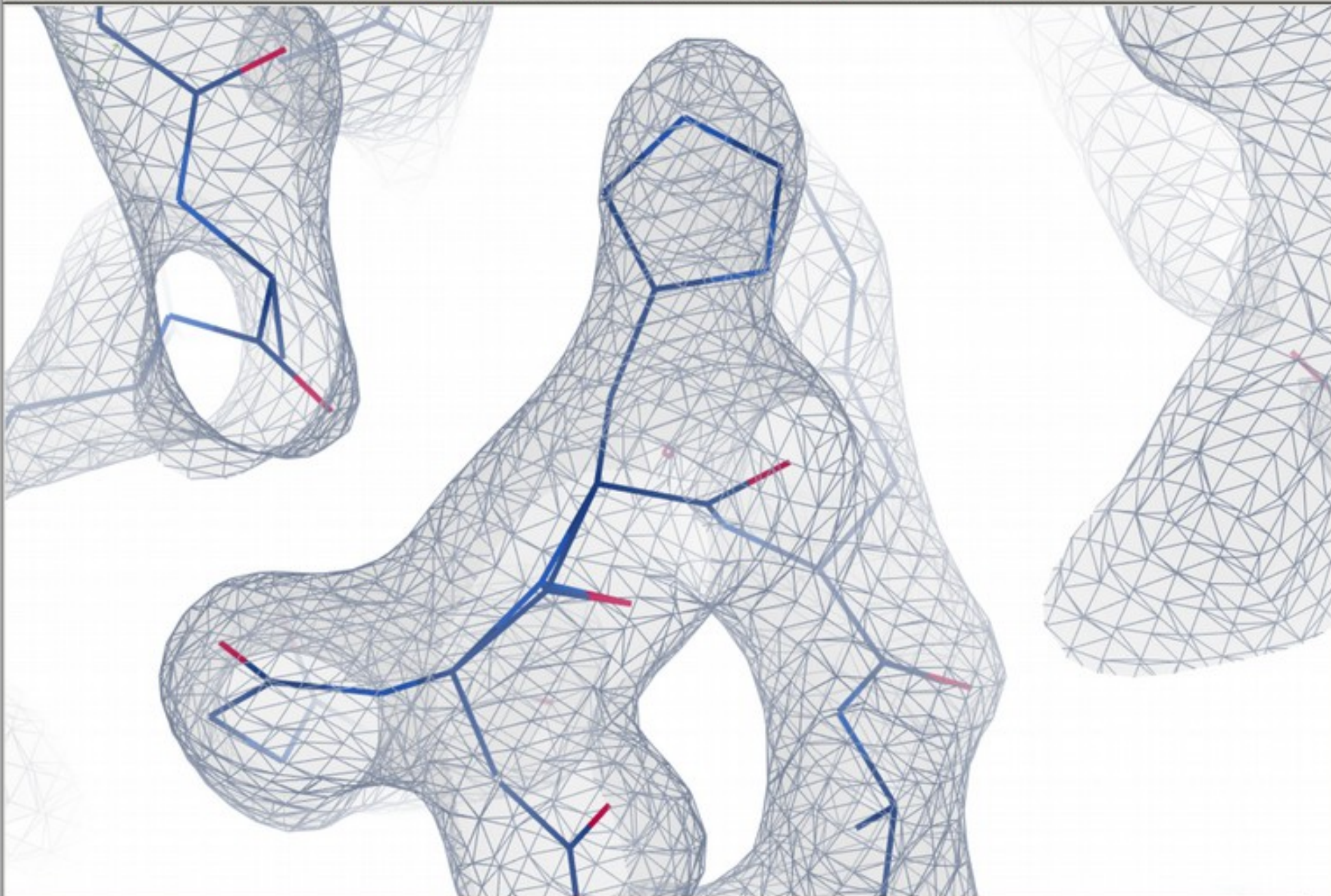
Coot 0.8.7-pre EL (revision count 6456)

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Ligand Extensions Debug

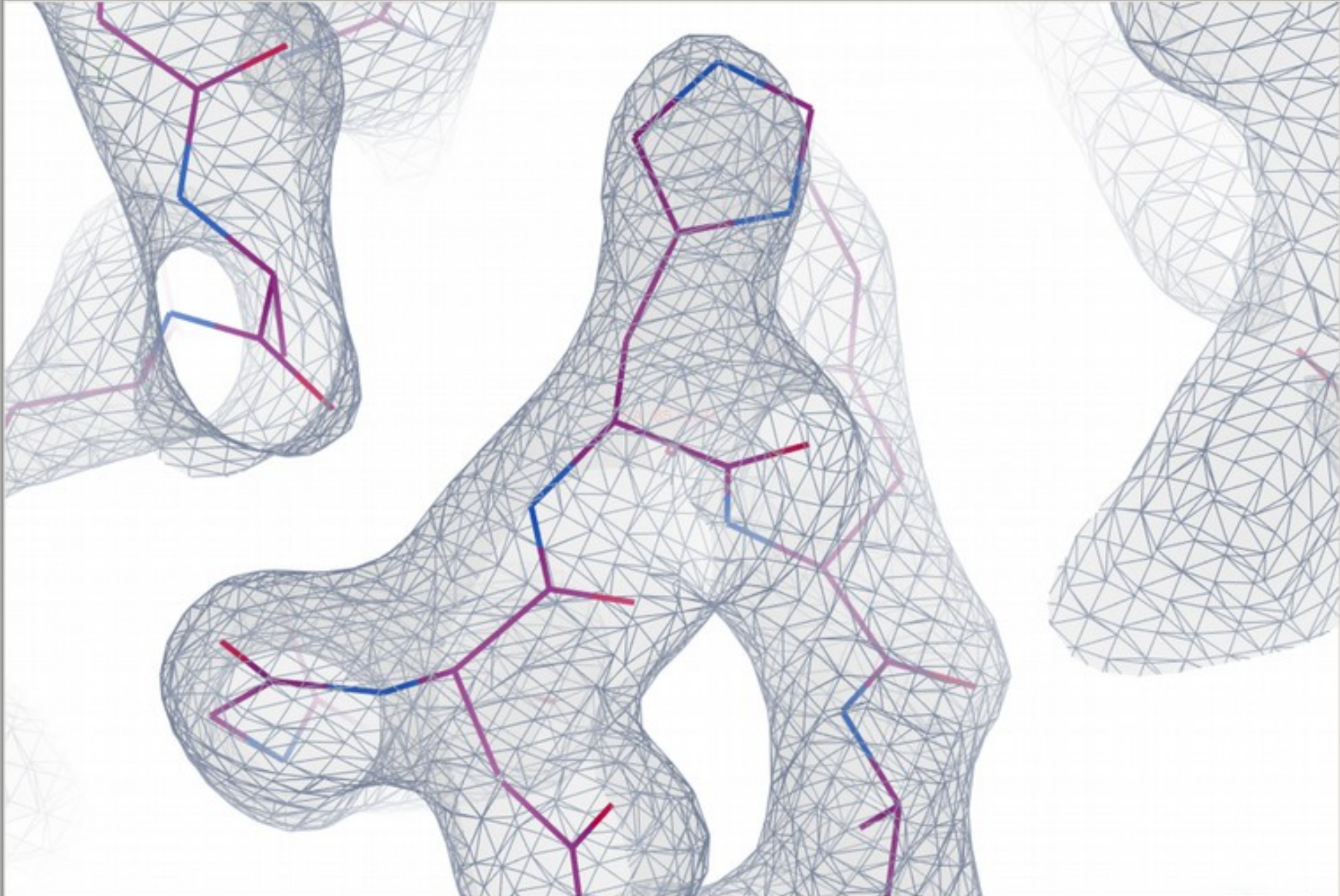
Reset View Display Manager Ligand Builder Sphere Refine Sphere Refine + Backrub Rotamers

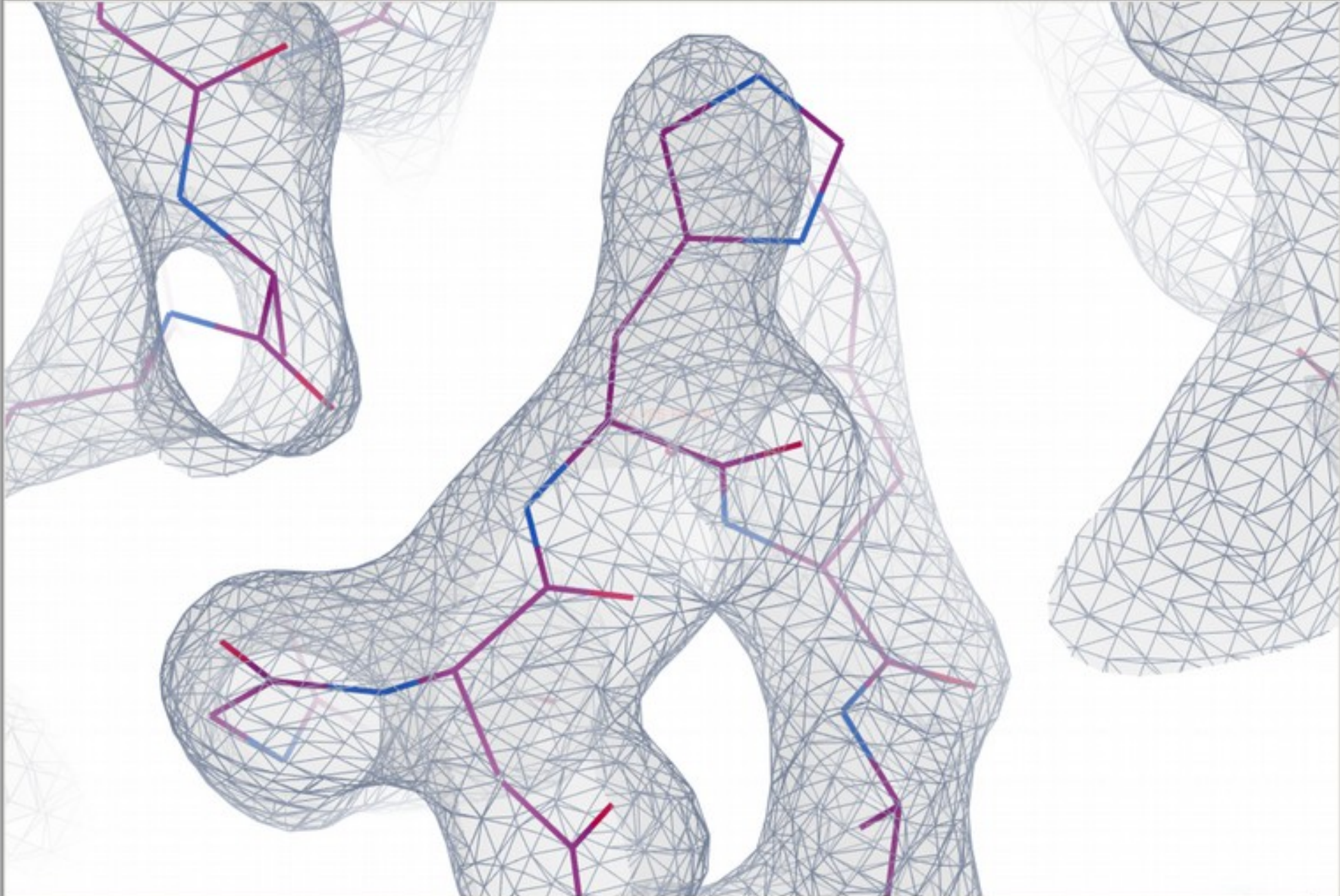
R/RC

Map

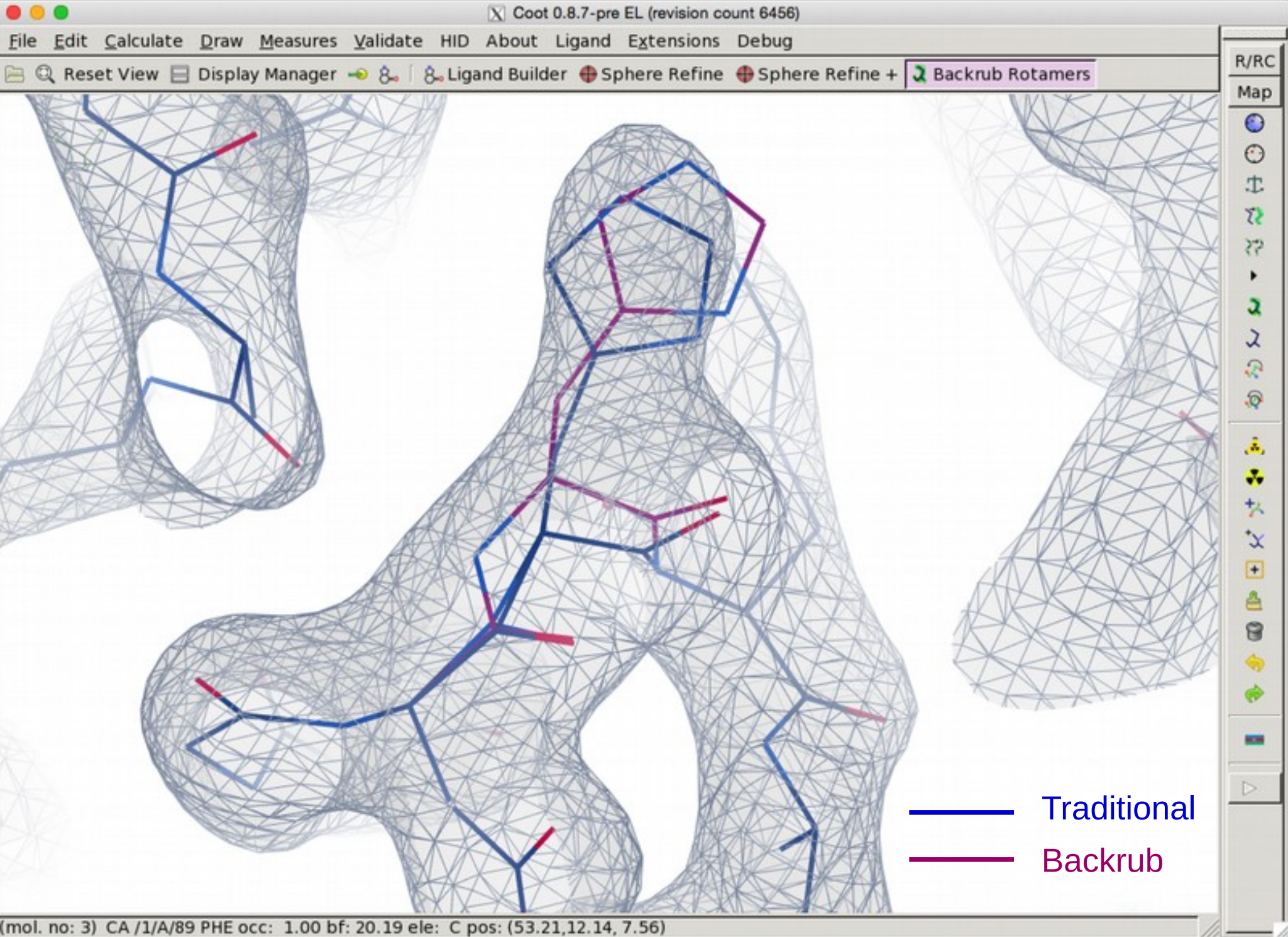


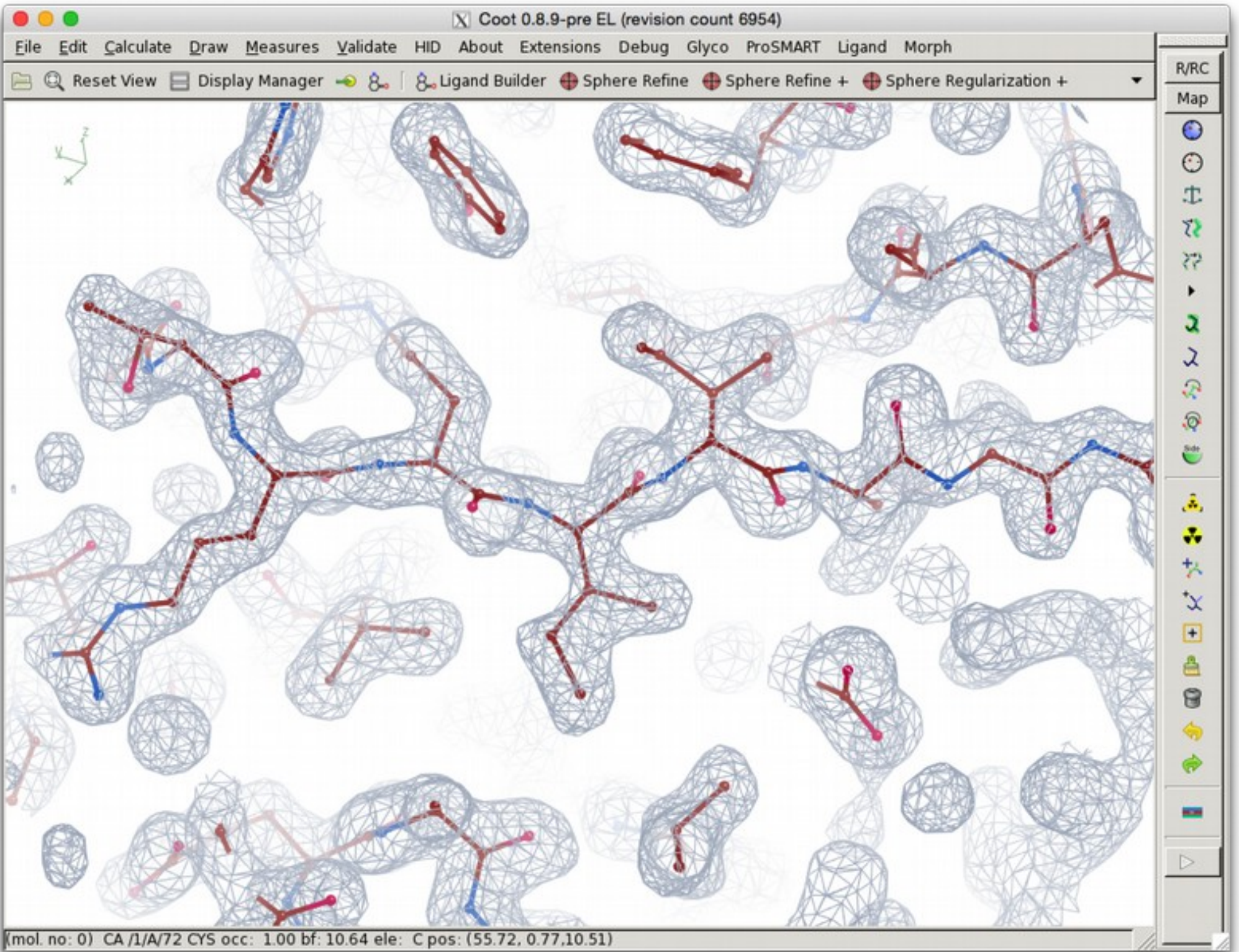
(mol. no: 3) CA /1/A/85 HIS occ: 1.00 bf: 19.16 ele: C pos: (57.45,15.65,14.20)

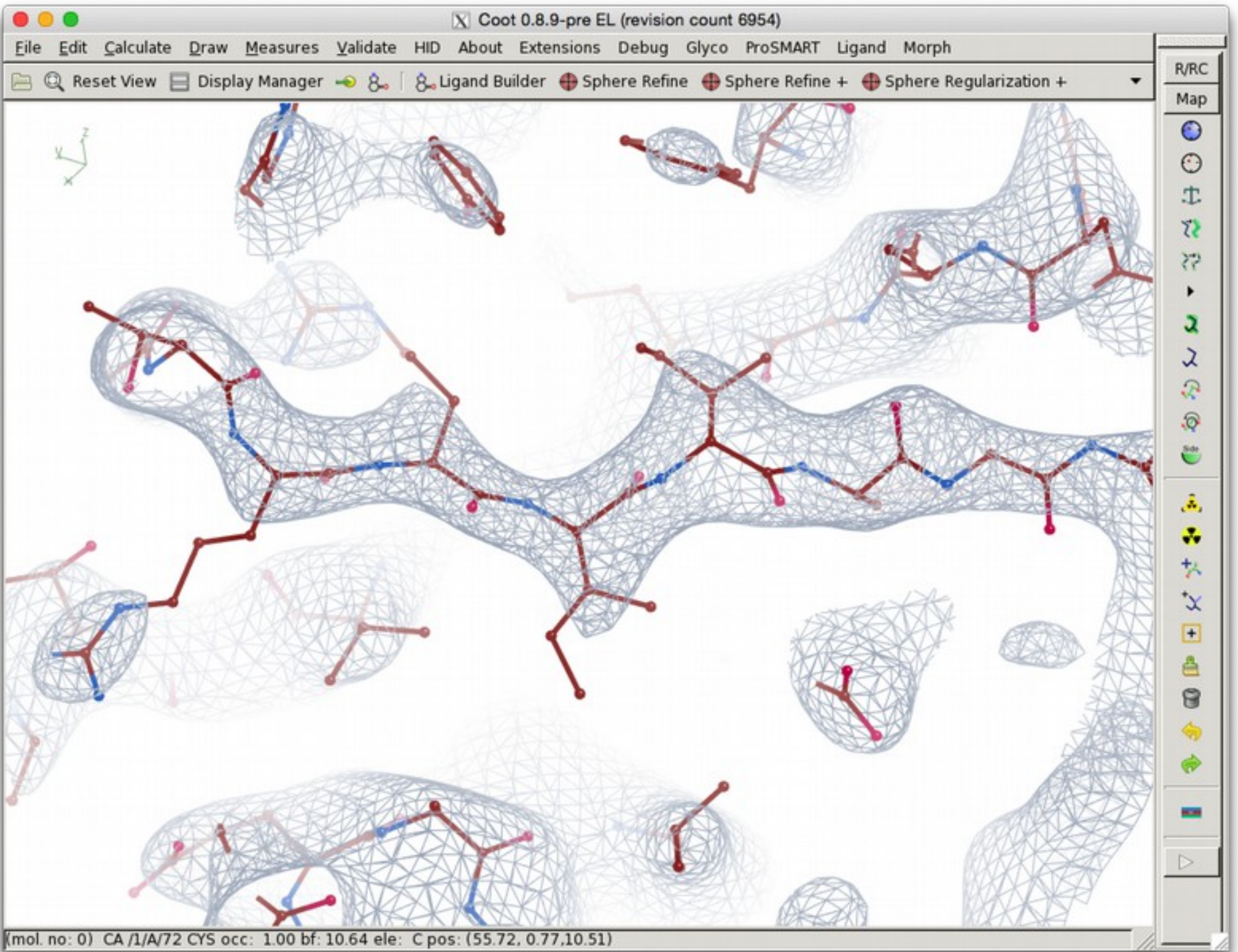




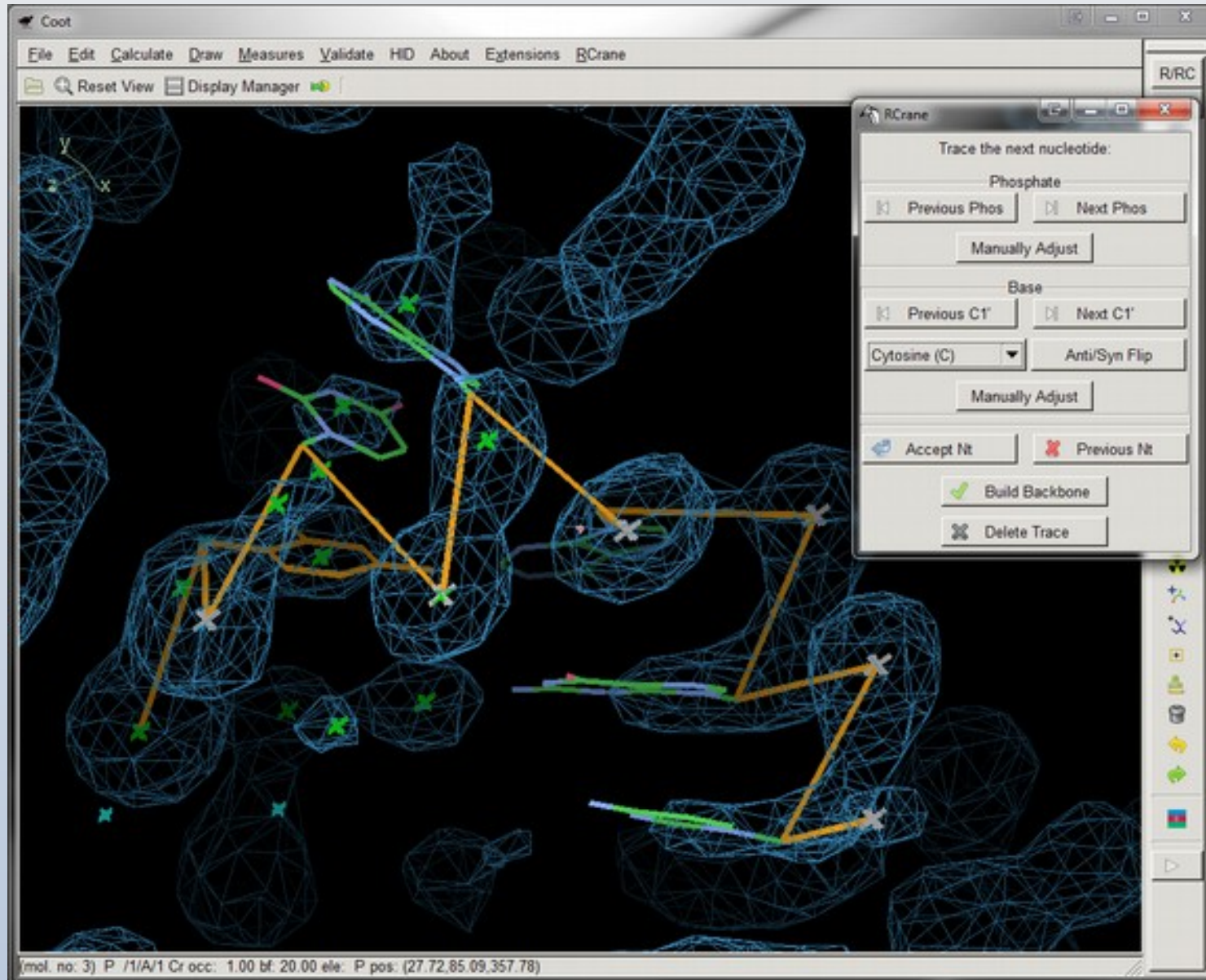




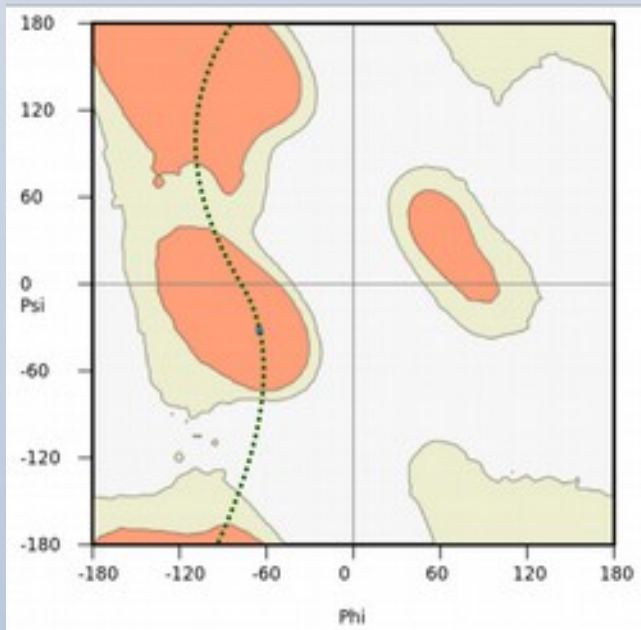
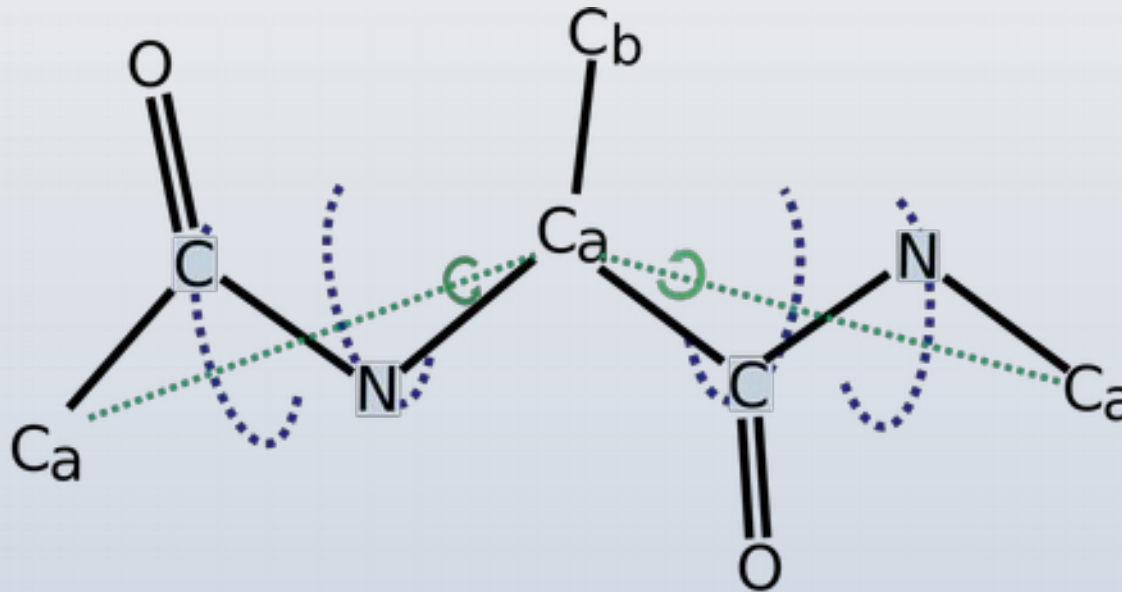




# RCrane: Semi-Automated Building of RNA



# Crankshaft Peptide Optimisation



Rotation around  $C\alpha$ - $C\alpha$  vectors creates new positions for C and N atoms, leading to new  $\{\varphi_i, \psi_i\}_{i=1-3}$  angles and positions in the Ramachandran Plot

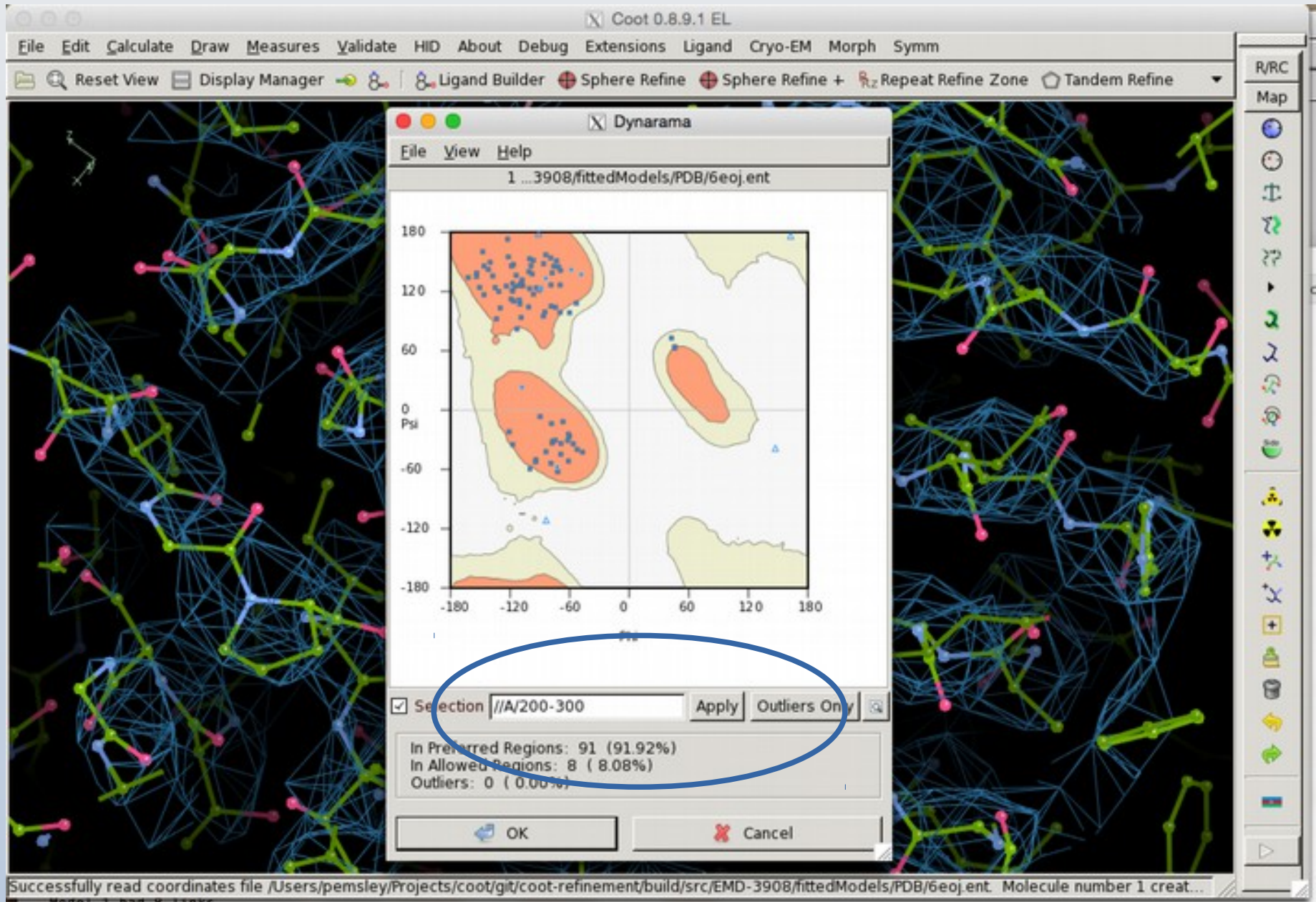
1 neighbour each side  $\rightarrow$  3 residue  
2 neighbours each side  $\rightarrow$  5 residue

Pertsemliadis *et al.* (2007) *Statistical Applications in Genetics and Molecular Biology*, 4(1), 35  
Useful discussions: Z. Otwinowski

# Crankshaft Peptide Optimisation

- By rotation of the peptide atoms around a  $C\alpha$ - $C\alpha$  vector for a number of residue pairs, choose solutions for which  $\phi, \psi$  most probable
  - *cis*→*trans* conversion (if needed) is the first step
  - a number of local-minima solutions are generated
  - each of which are (simultaneously) evaluated by real-space refinement
  - and assessed by posterior model distortion (model probability)
  - fit to map (likelihood) is used but has little discriminatory power for cryo-EM maps

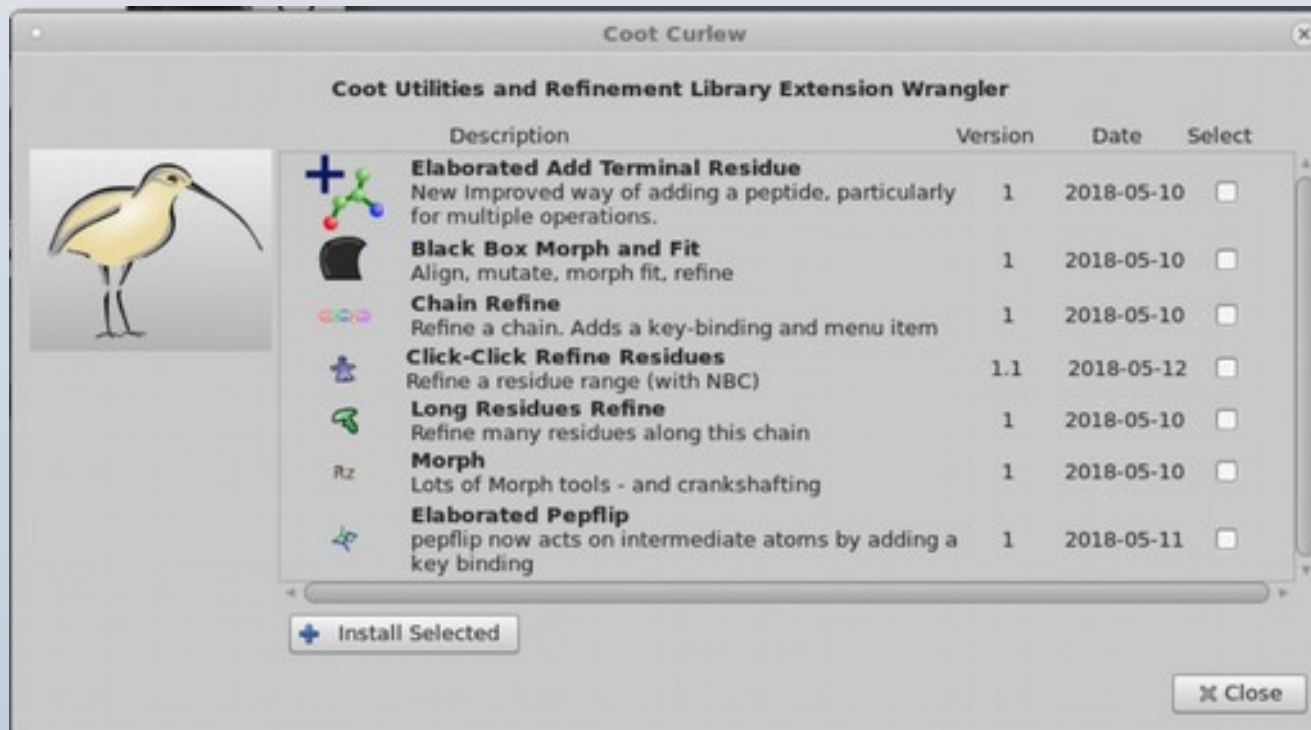
# The New Ramachandran Plot



# CURLEW:

## Coot Utilites and Refinement Library Extention Wrangler

- Easy access to "interesting" *Coot* scripts





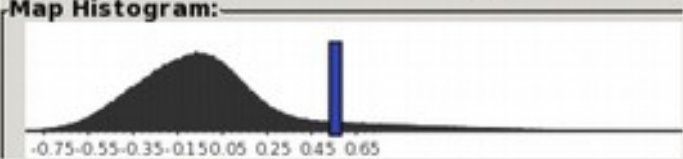
# Map Properties

Individual Map Properties

### Map Settings

**Cell and Symmetry:**  
Cell:  
64.90 78.32 38.79  
90.00 90.00 90.00  
Spacegroup:  
P 21 21 21 [P 2ac 2ab]

**Displayed Map Style:**  
 Standard Lines  
 Solid/Transparent  
 "Cut-Glass"  
Opacity (%):

**Contouring:**  
**Contour Level:**  
Set Level:   absolute  rmsd   
**Map Histogram:**  


The histogram shows a distribution curve with a peak around 0.15. A vertical blue bar is positioned at 0.56 on the x-axis, which is to the right of the main distribution.

-0.75 -0.55 -0.35 -0.15 0.05 0.25 0.45 0.65

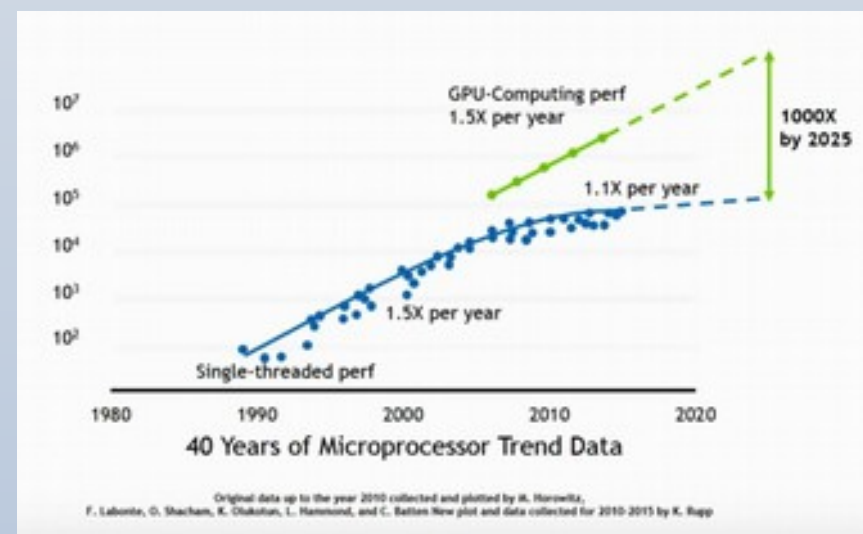
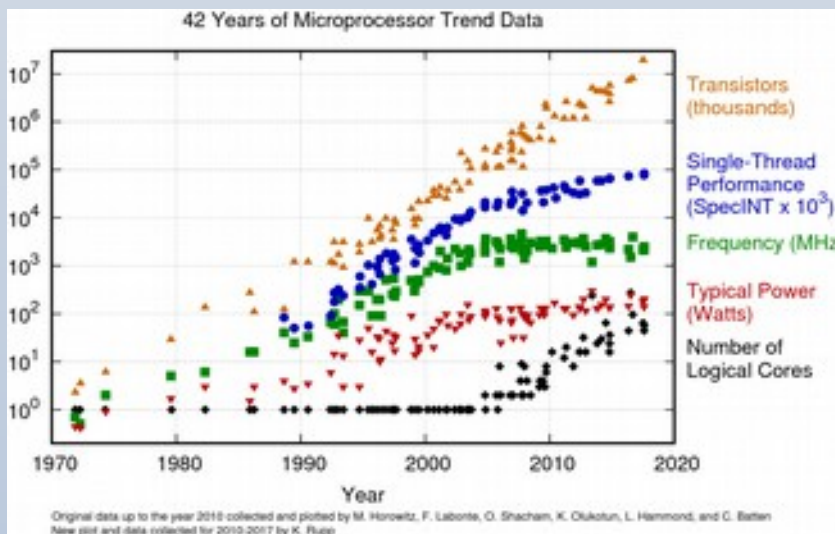
**Contour Level Step Size:**  
 Change by rmsd?  r.m.s.d. step

Map Colour

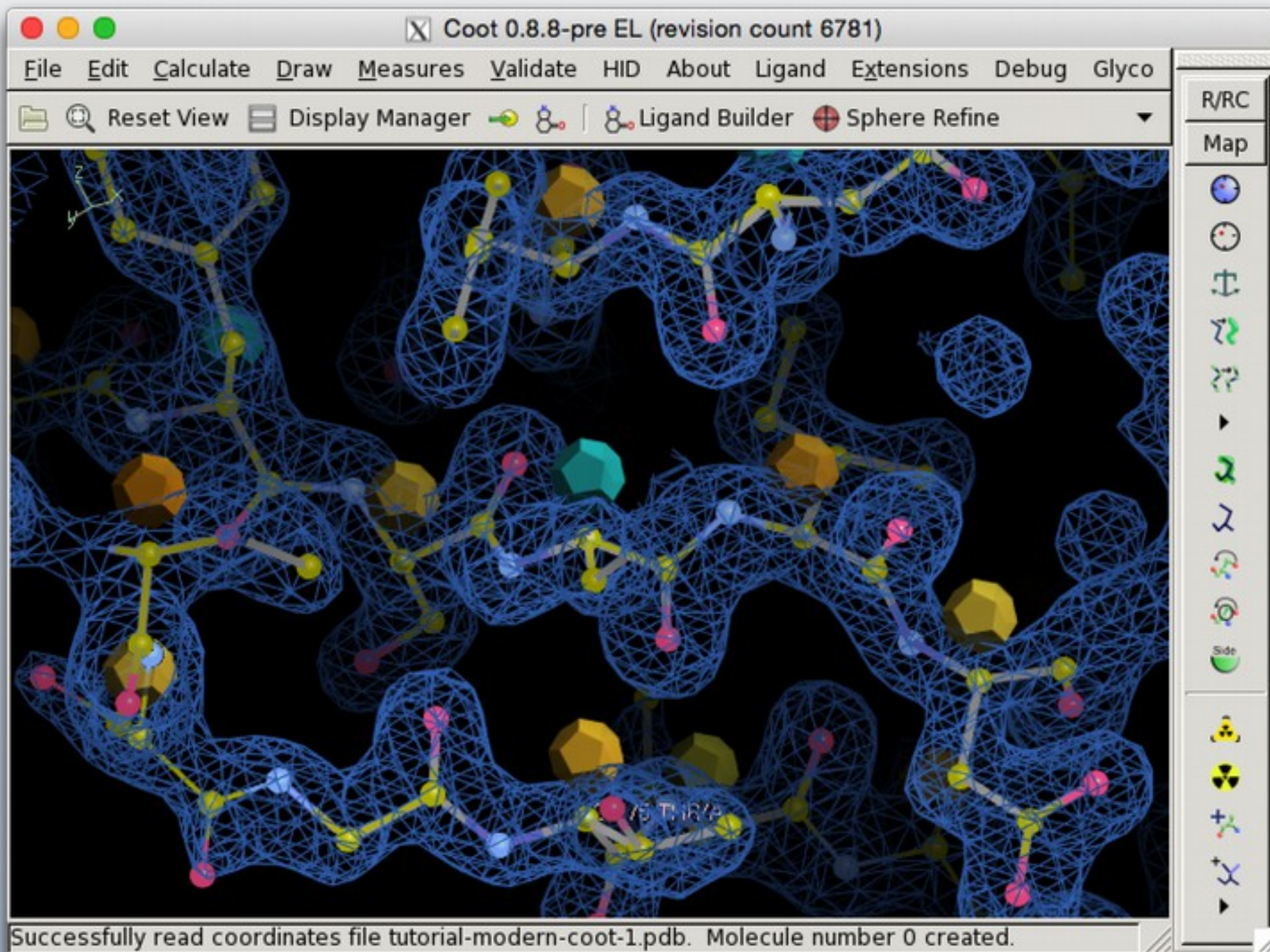
**Skeleton:**  
 On  
 Off

# *Coot* is (or has historically been) Ugly

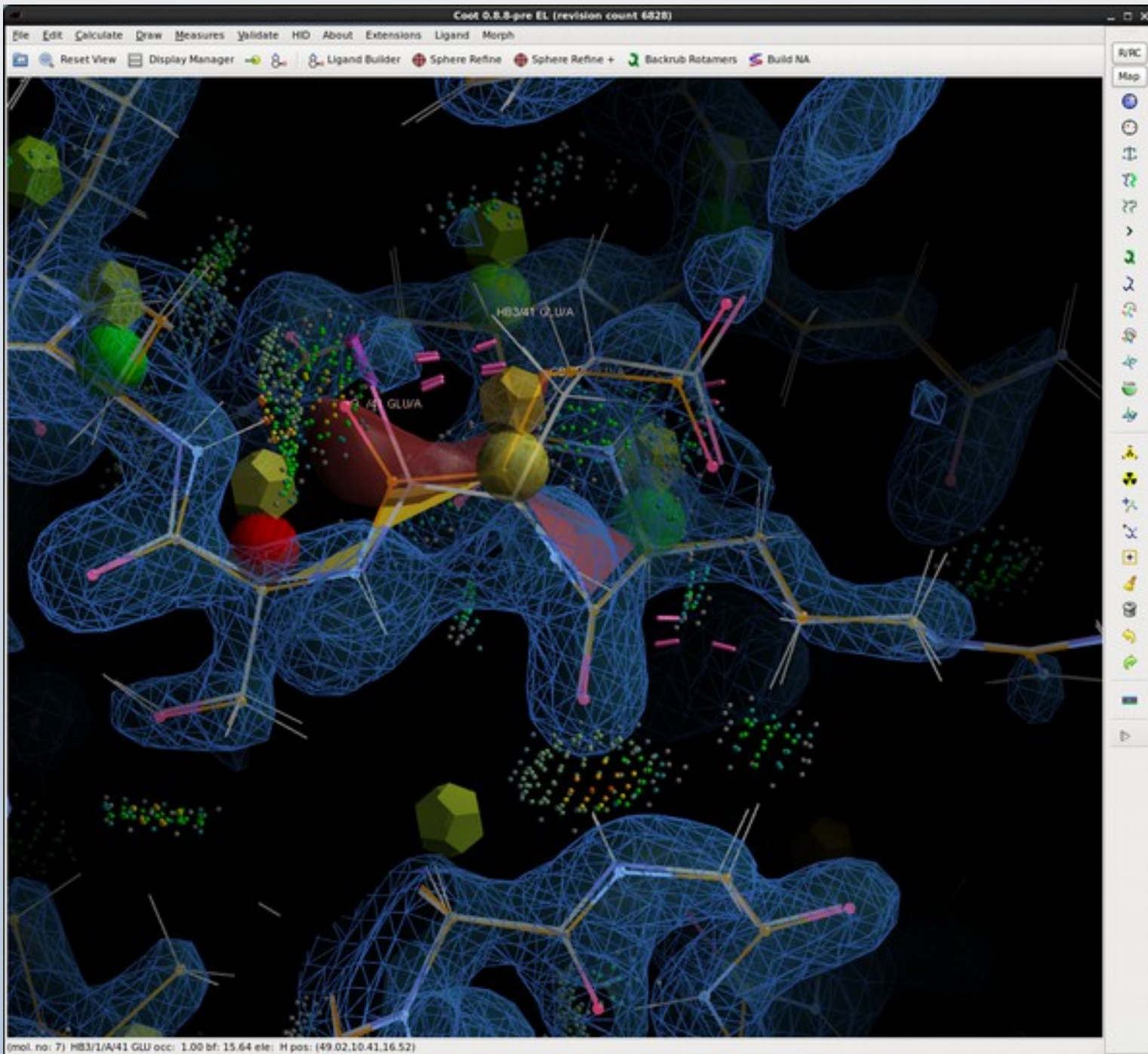
- The menus needs some re-working
- But most of all the graphics are tired-looking and slow
  - recent transparent objects and animation are an improvement
  - ignoring the developments in computation



# Interactive Rotamer Goodness



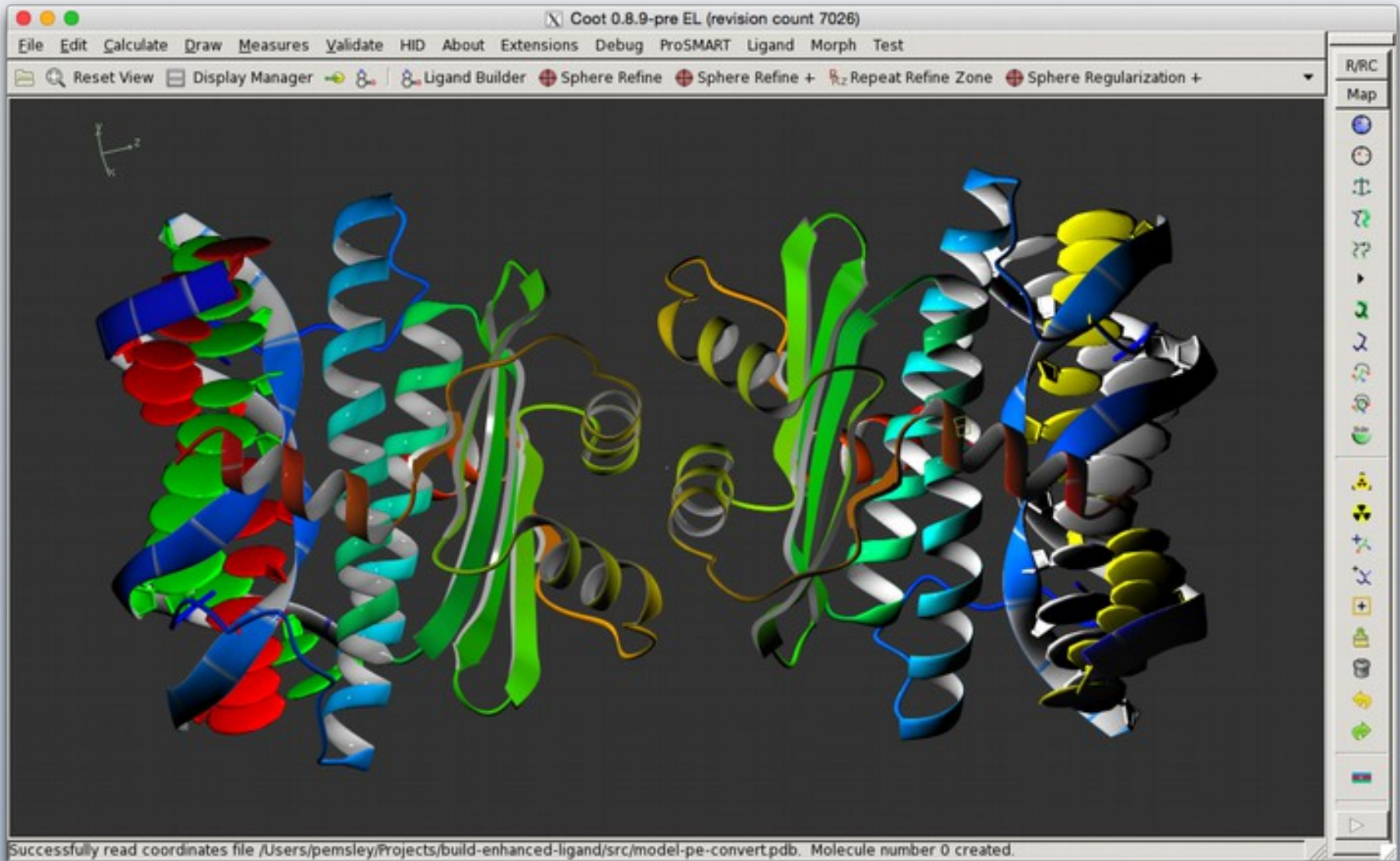
# Multi-Criteria Markup



# Rotamer and Ramachandran Markup

- `set_show_intermediate_atoms_rota_markup(1)`
- `set_show_intermediate_atoms_rama_markup(1)`

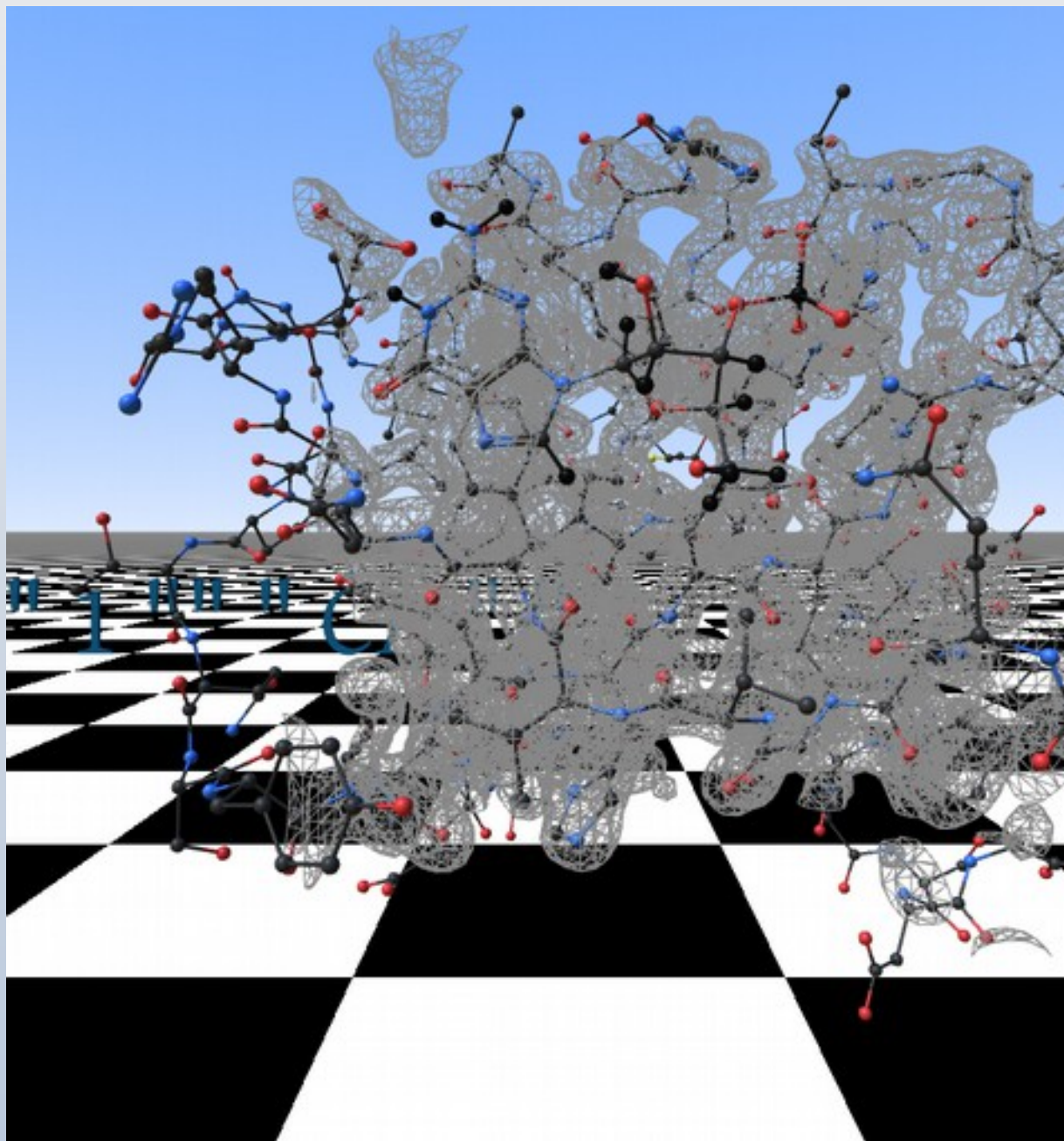
# Coot Futures: GPU Ribbons



with Martin Noble

# Cool Futures: Virtual Reality

Hamish Todd



- **An Intuitive Interface:**
- Stereoscopic Representation
- Greater Field of View
- 2 Hands with Articulation
- However:
  - current tools are not immediately transferable
  - because: nausea



# CootVR

- Demonstrated at CCP-EM Meeting in Keele in April

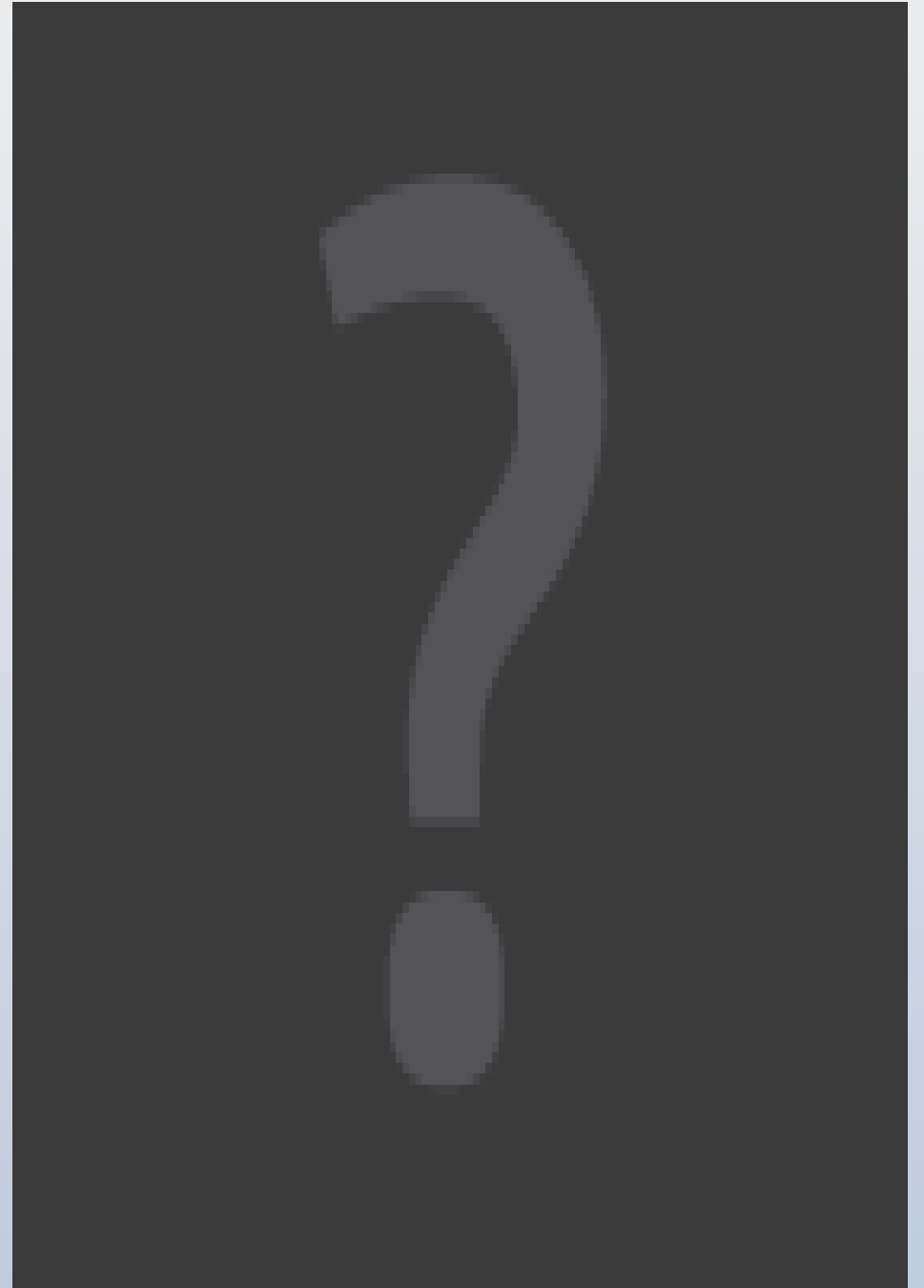




# CootVR Example Video

<switch>

- Augmented-Reality *Cool?*



with Martin Noble

# Acknowledgements

- LMB:
  - Garib Murshudov, Rob Nicholls,
  - Alexey Amunts, Alan Brown
- Kevin Cowan, Bernhard Lohkamp
- Libraries & Dictionaries:
  - Jane & Dave Richardson
  - Alexei Vagin
  - Eugene Krissinel