

Experimental Phasing

Phenix Workshop
October 14, 2023
80th Pittsburgh Diffraction Conference

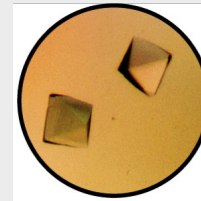
Tom Terwilliger

Los Alamos National Laboratory/New Mexico Consortium

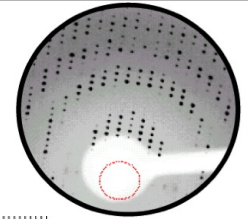


Solving a structure with SAD phasing

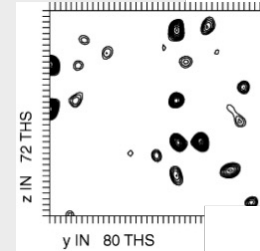
Crystals with Se/Zn/...



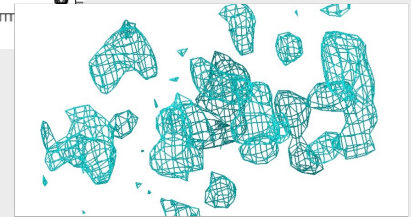
Collect anomalous SAD data



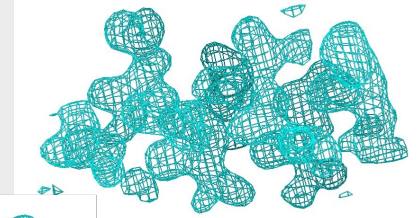
Locate substructure



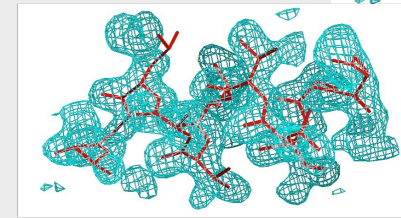
Phasing (calculate density map)



Density modification (improve map)



Model building



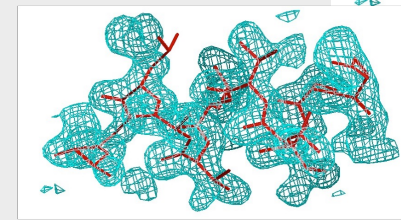
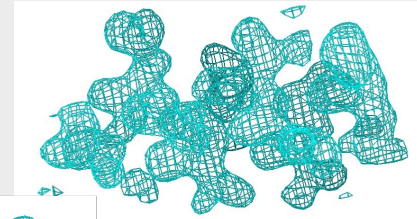
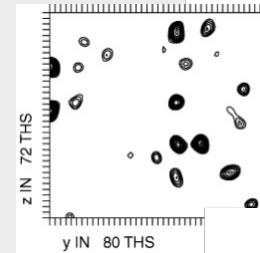
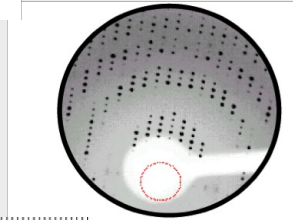
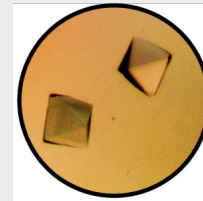
Solving a structure with SAD phasing (Se)

Planning the experiment

Automating the analysis

Improving the map

Building a model



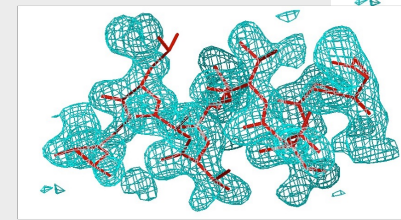
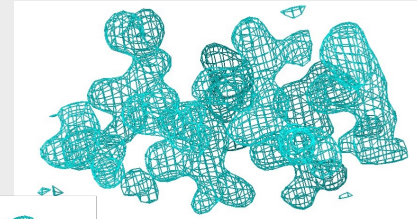
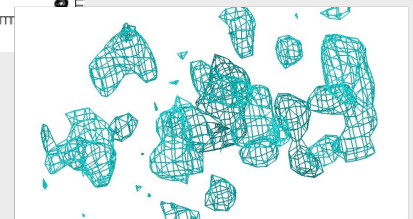
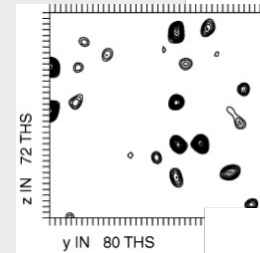
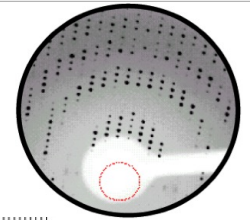
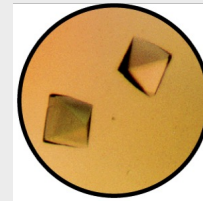
Will I solve my SAD structure?

Planning the experiment

Automating the analysis

Improving the map

Building a model



Will I find the anomalous substructure?

How many sites?

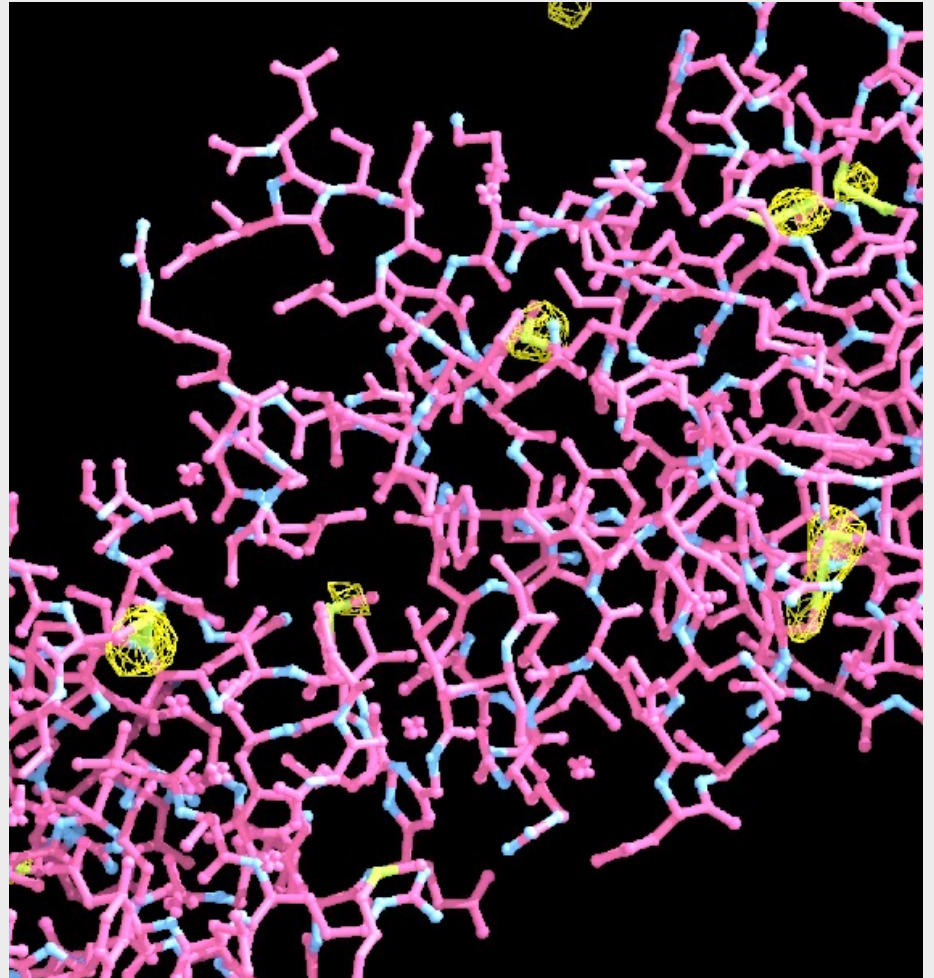
Are sites ordered?

Anomalous atom?

Wavelength?

Accurate data?

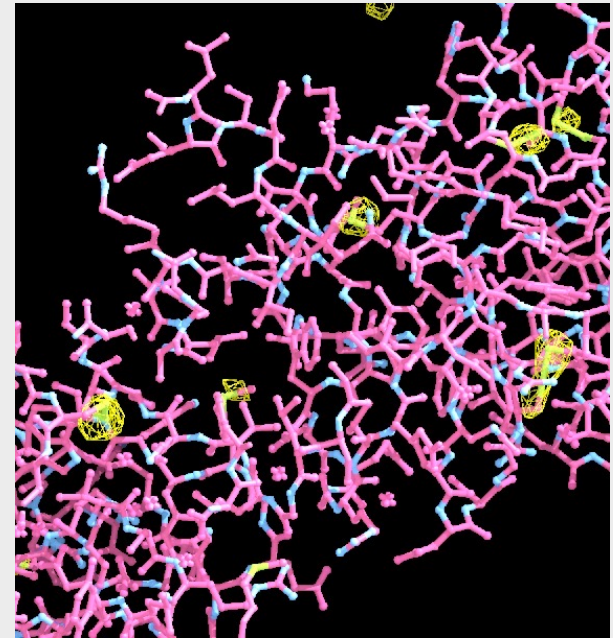
How many reflections?



Key steps in SAD structure determination

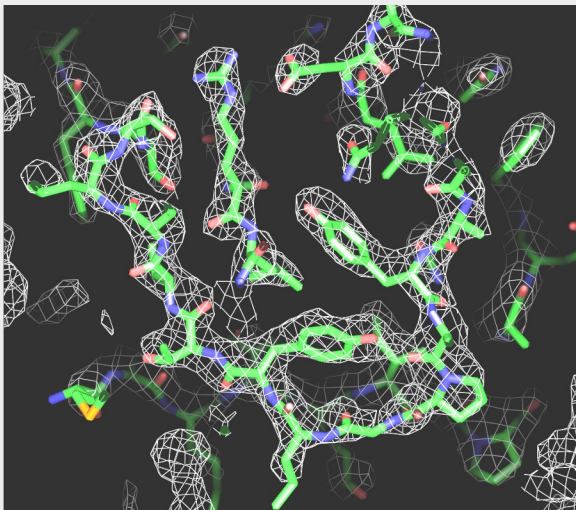
1. Find the substructure

Anomalous
signal S

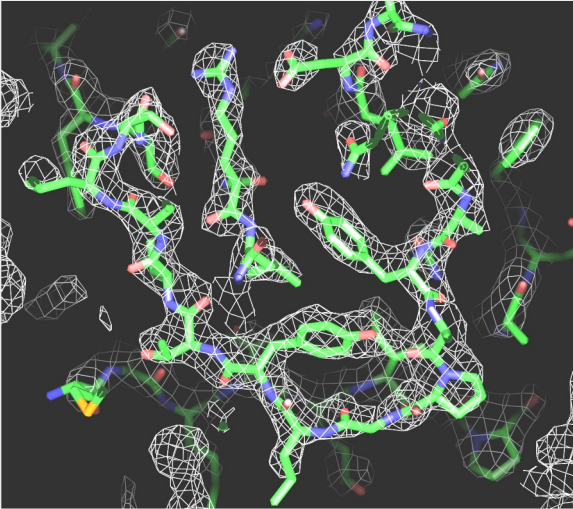


2. Calculate an interpretable map

Anomalous
correlation CC^*_{ano}



Anomalous correlation

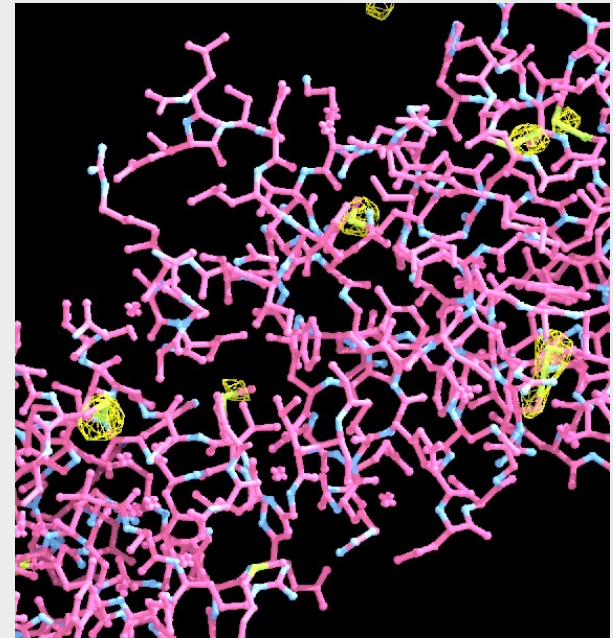


Anomalous
correlation CC^*_{ano}

- Correlation of anomalous differences with ideal
- Accuracy of anomalous data
- Accuracy of phasing

Anomalous signal

Anomalous
signal S



- Peak height in anomalous difference Fourier
- “Information per site” (can we find each site)
- Substructure likely to be found if $S > 10$

Will I find the anomalous substructure?

How many sites?

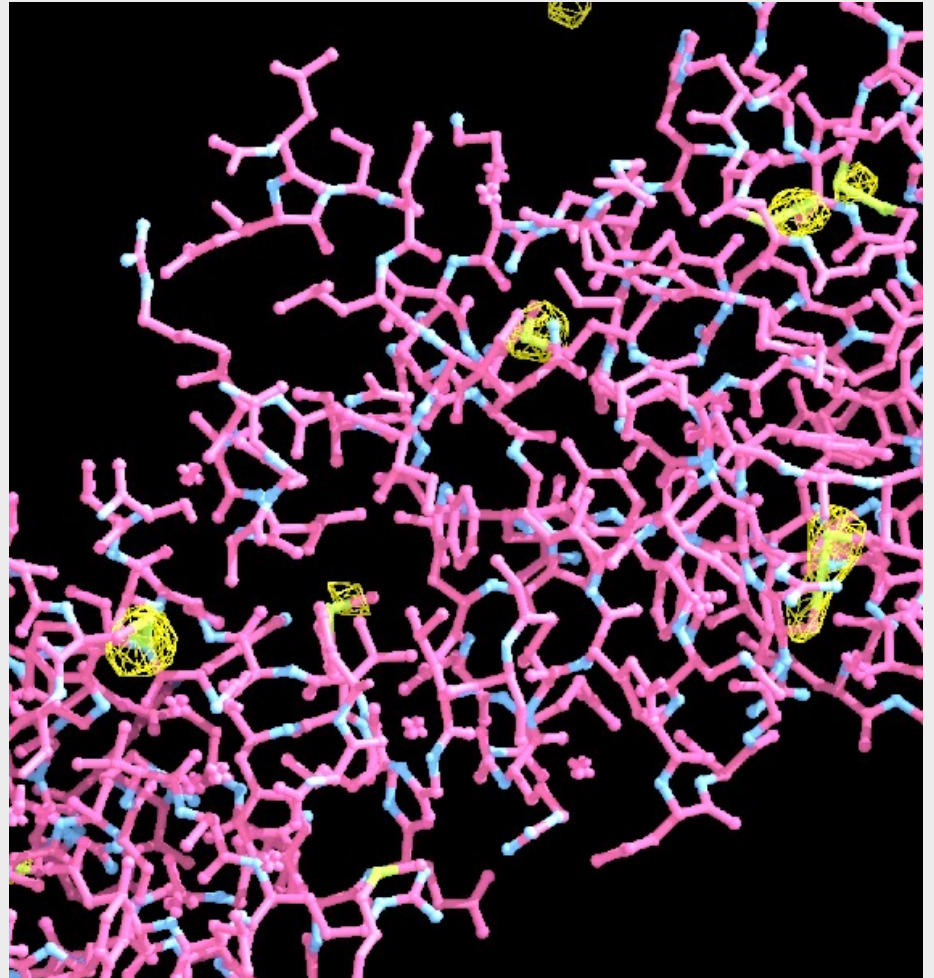
Are sites ordered?

Anomalous atom?

Wavelength?

Accurate data?

How many reflections?



Anomalous signal: information about each site

(peak height in anomalous difference Fourier)

Accuracy of the data

Anomalous correlation

Number of reflections

Anomalous signal S

$$\langle S_{ano} \rangle = CC_{ano}^* \cdot \frac{\sqrt{N_{refl}}}{\sqrt{n_{sites}}} \cdot \frac{1}{f^{1/2}}$$

Will I find sites?

Number of sites

B-value for anomalous sub-structure

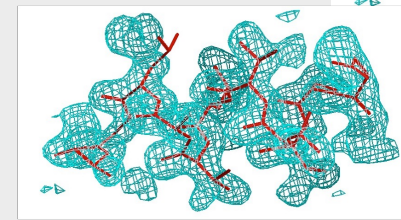
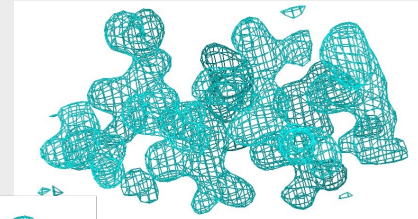
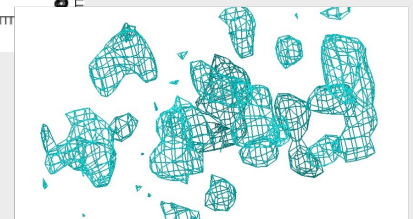
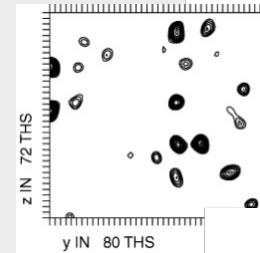
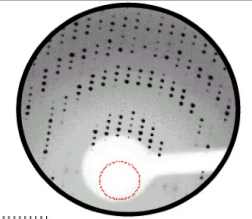
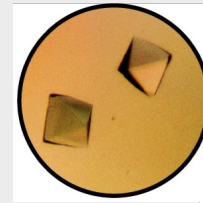
Will I solve my SAD structure?

Planning the experiment

Automating the analysis

Improving the map

Building a model



Why automate structure determination?

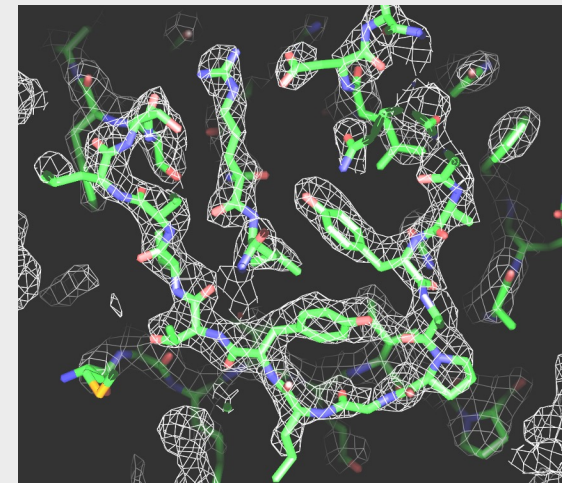
Makes straightforward cases easier

... and difficult cases feasible for experts

Speeds up the process

Reduces errors

Allows you to try more possibilities



Decision-making in automation

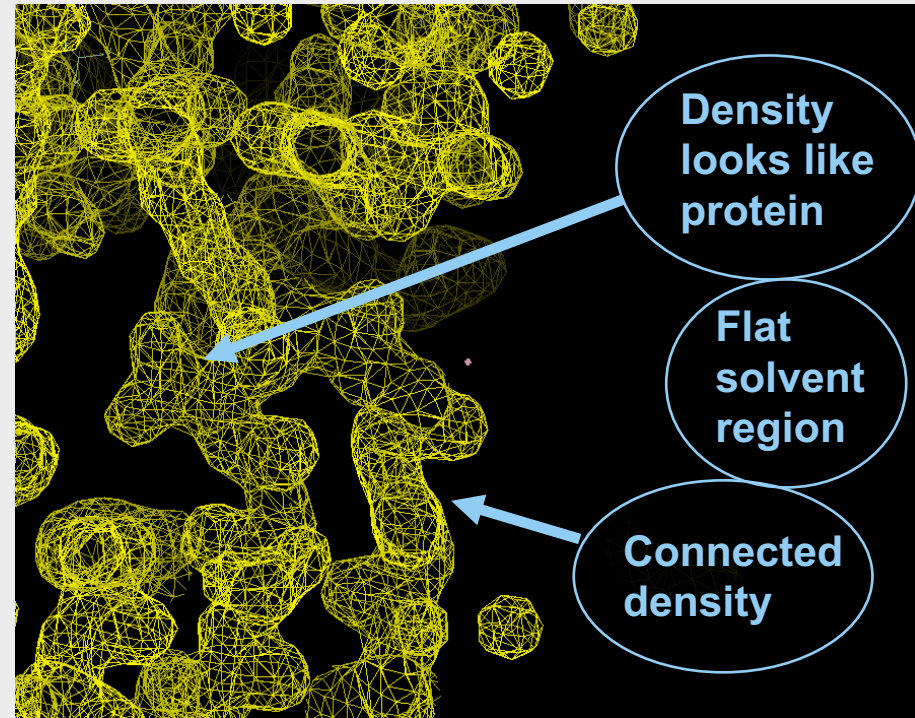
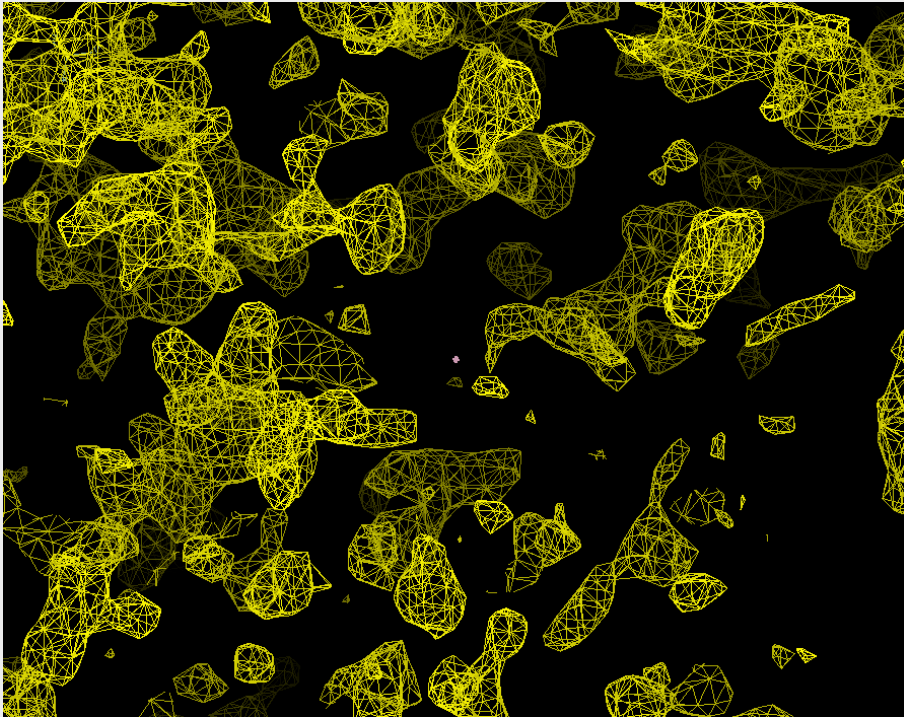
What does a good electron density map look like?



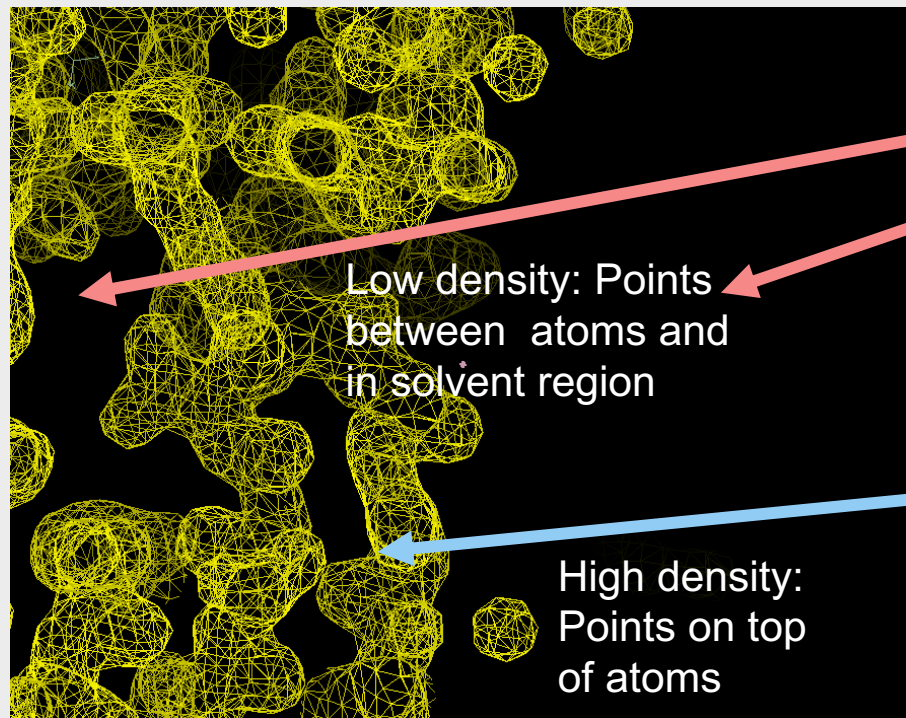
Using expected features of maps to make decisions and to improve maps

Decision-making in automation

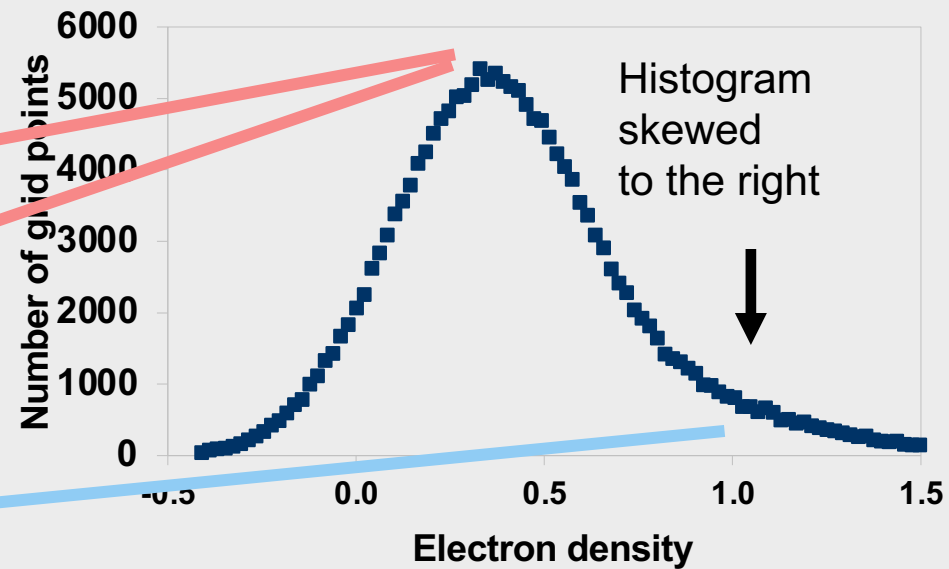
Which map is better?



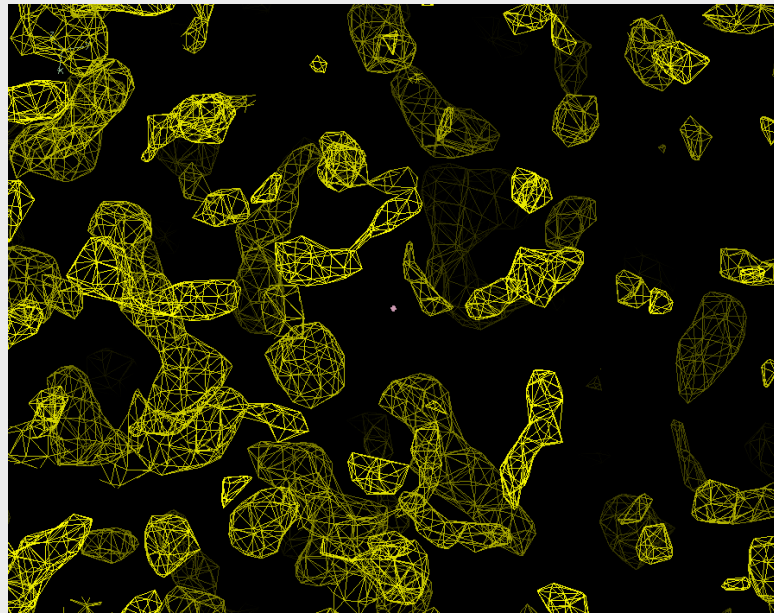
Histograms of density have positive skew



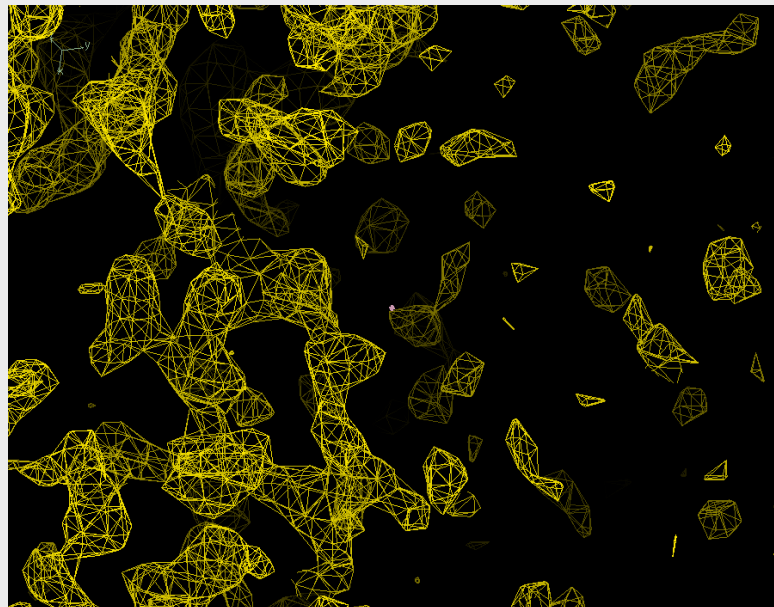
Typical histogram of electron density



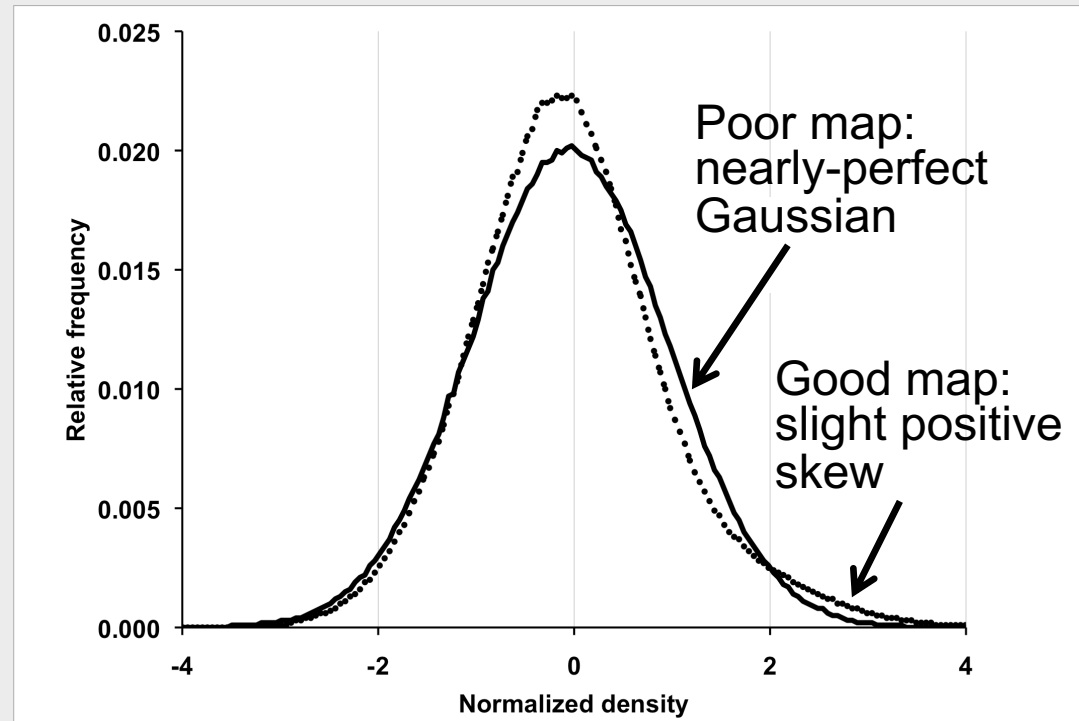
Histograms of density have positive skew



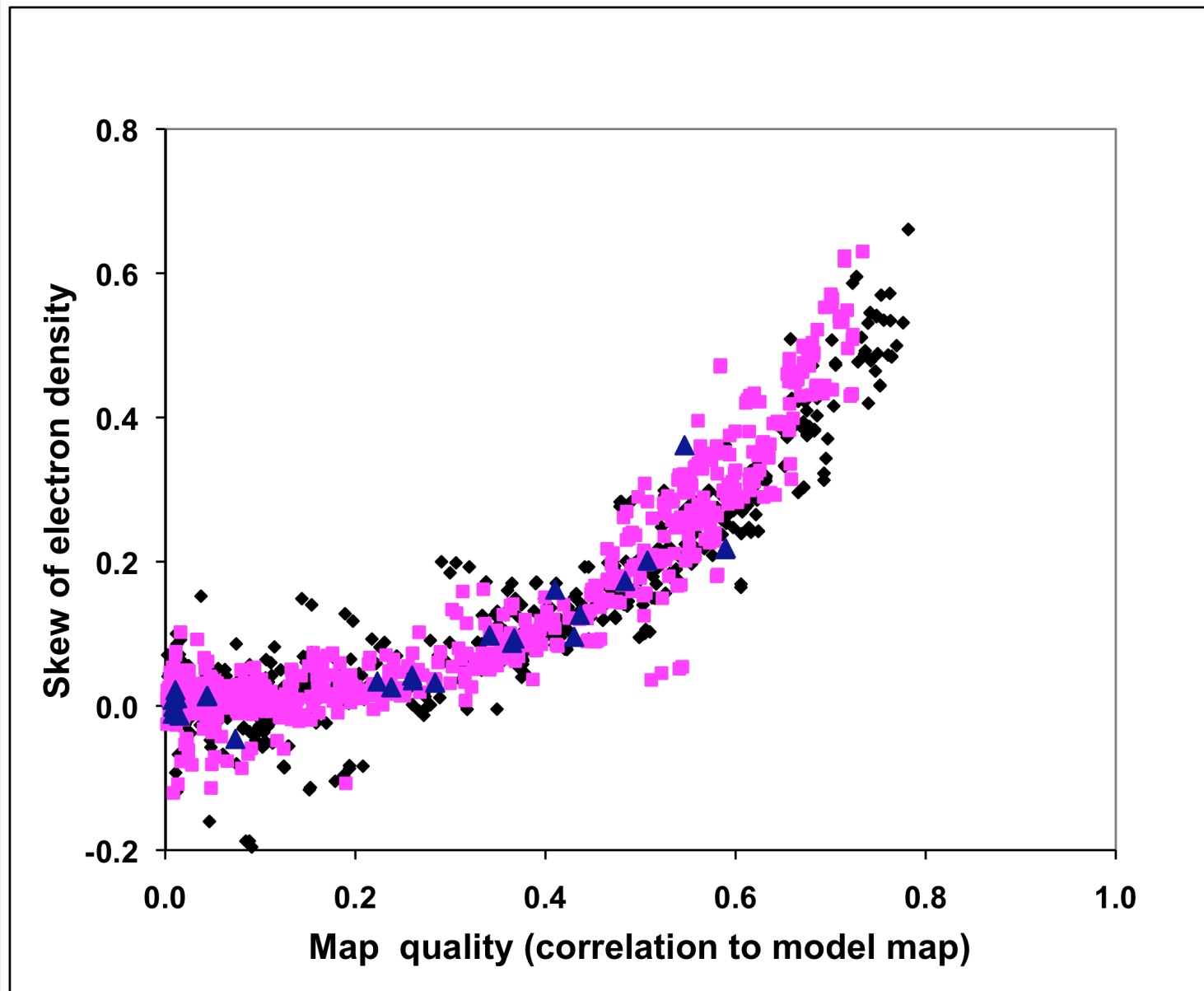
Poor map
(inverse hand)



Better map



Positive skew in good maps

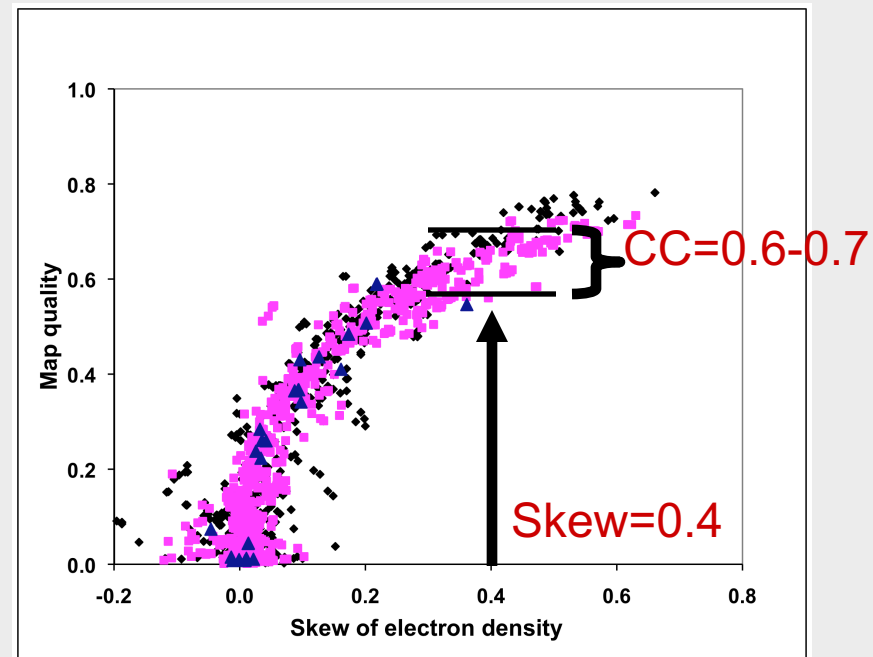
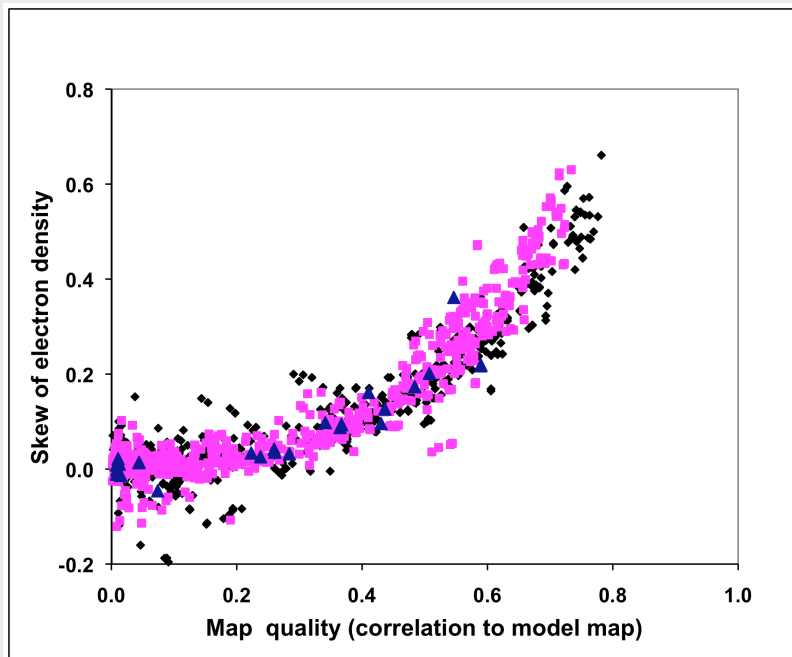


Estimate map quality from skew

Skew depends on
map quality



Estimate map quality
from skew



Density modification

What does a good density map look like?



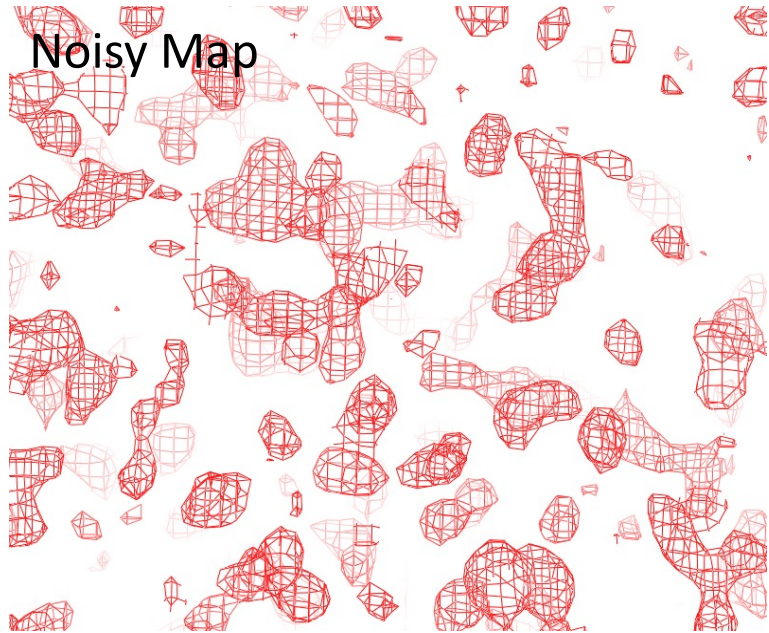
Use expected features of maps to
improve map quality

Key feature of this process: improving density
anywhere can improve it everywhere

X-ray density modification: “phase improvement”

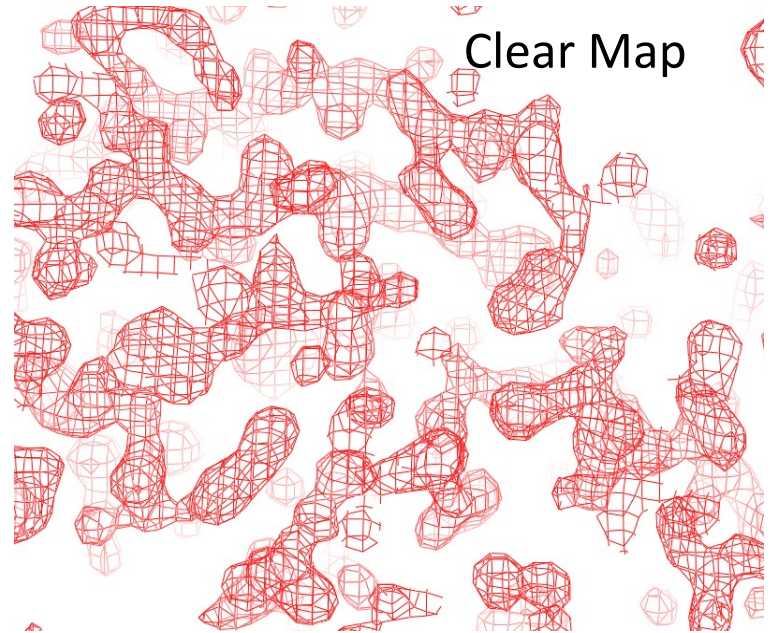
Experimental Data

Initial phases



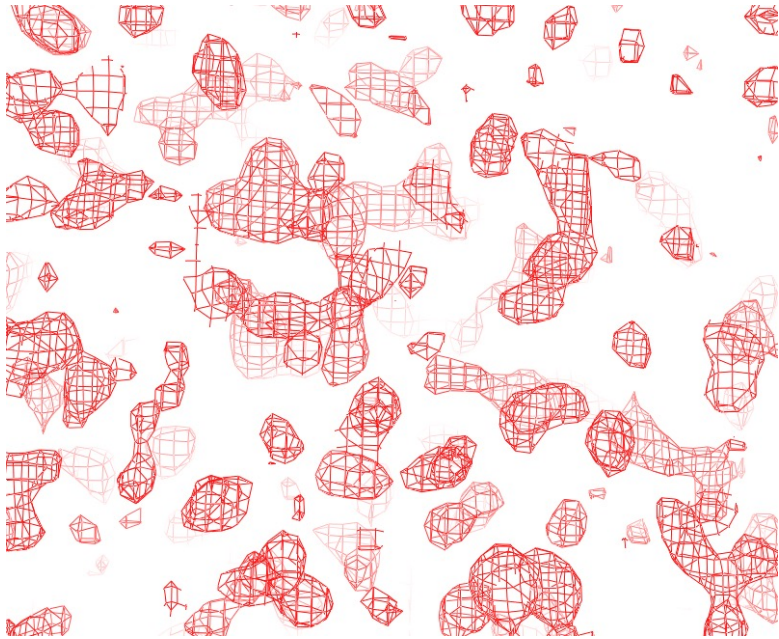
Noisy Map

Improved phases

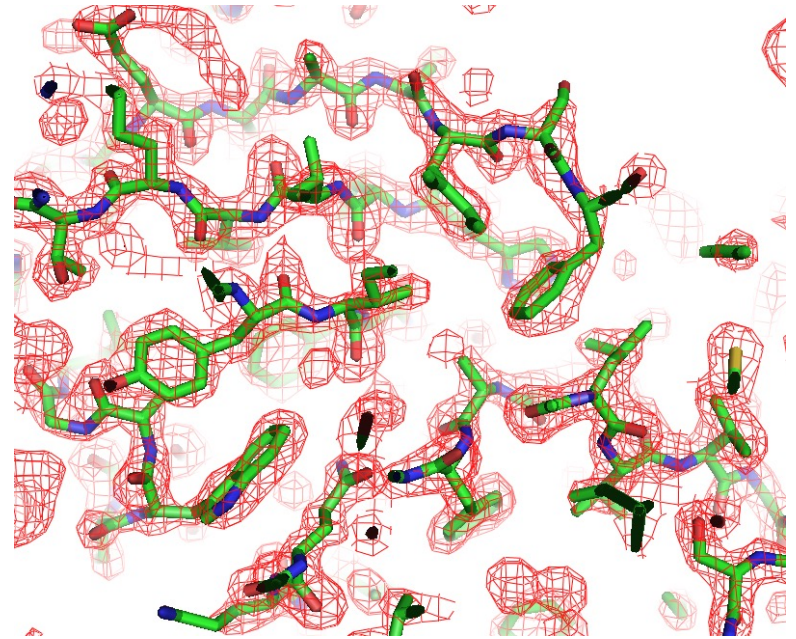


Clear Map

Basis of density modification



Noisy map



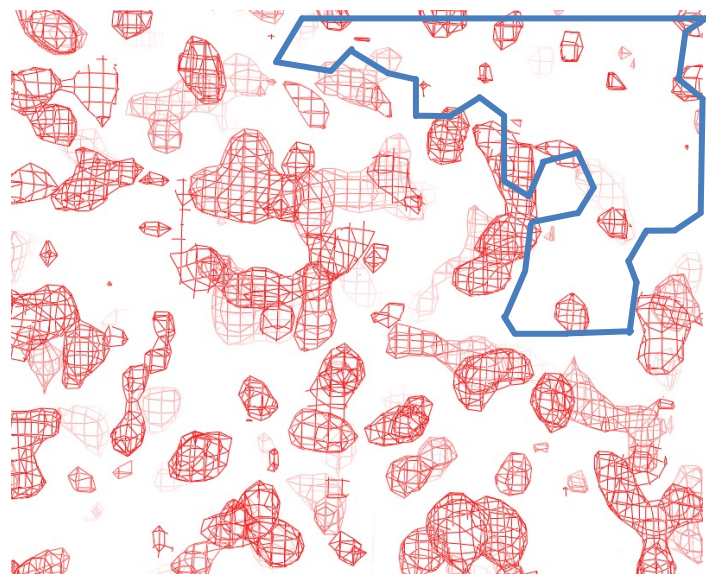
Clear map

1. We know a good map when we see it

2. Improvement anywhere *improves the phases* so there is improvement everywhere

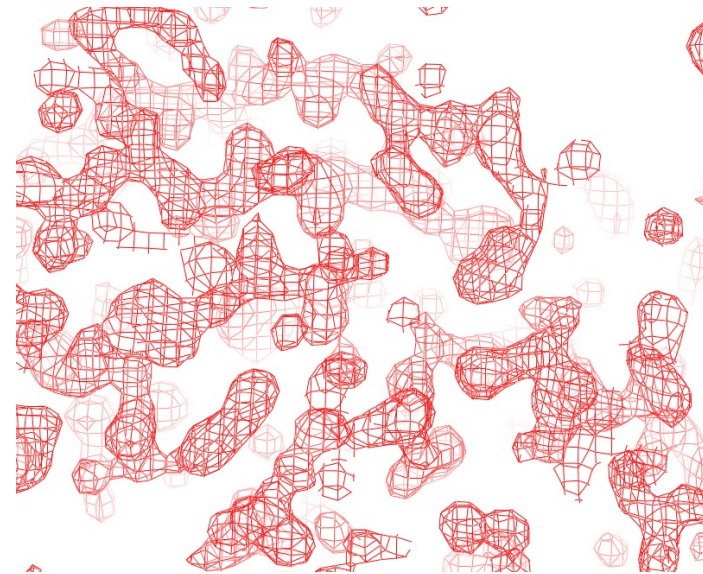
Density modification

Identify local expected density



Noisy map

Find phases consistent with **experiment** and **expected density**



Clear map

Density everywhere is improved

Expected density can include...

Flat solvent

NCS

Density matches model

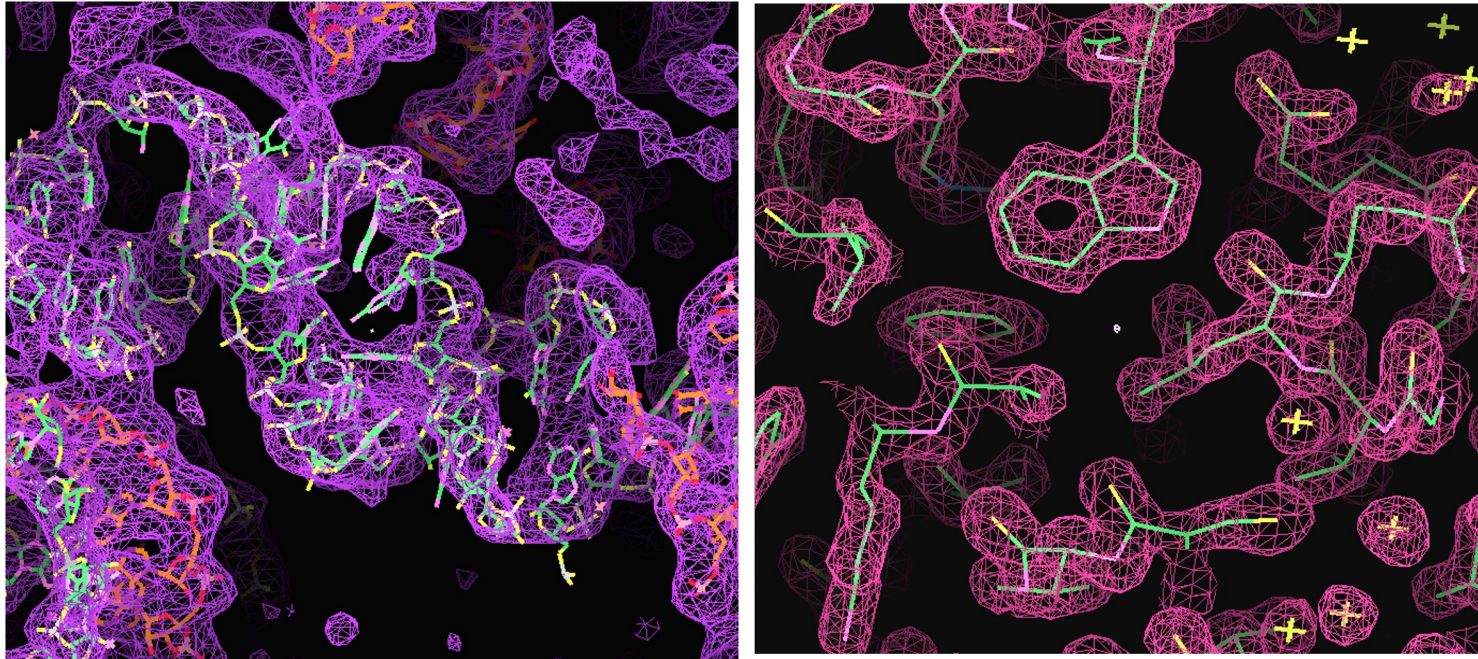
Histogram matching

Connectivity

Expected shapes

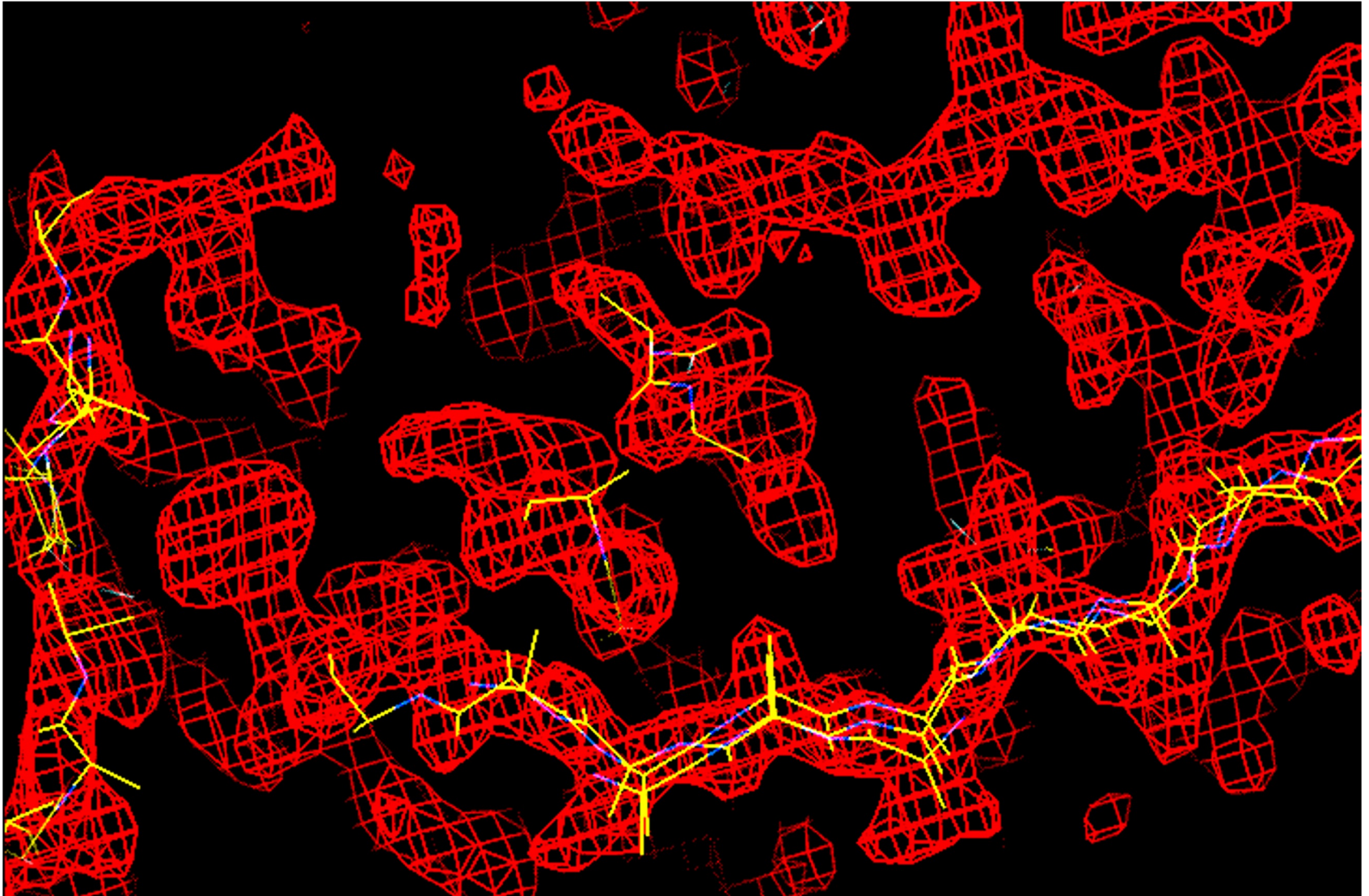
Automated model-building

Examples

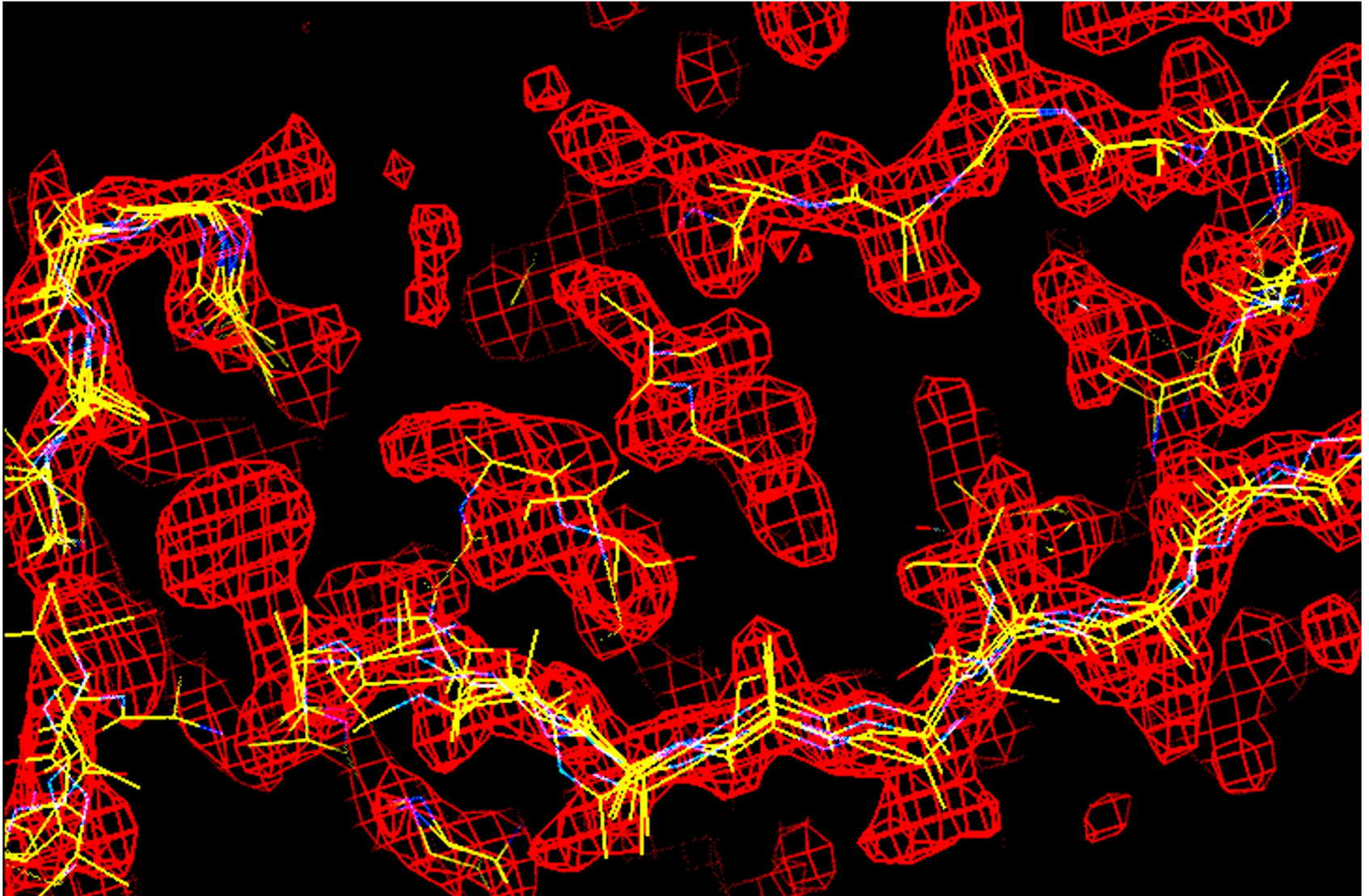


- Shape-based identification of regular secondary structure
- Extension with short fragments from high-resolution structures
- Probabilistic sequence alignment

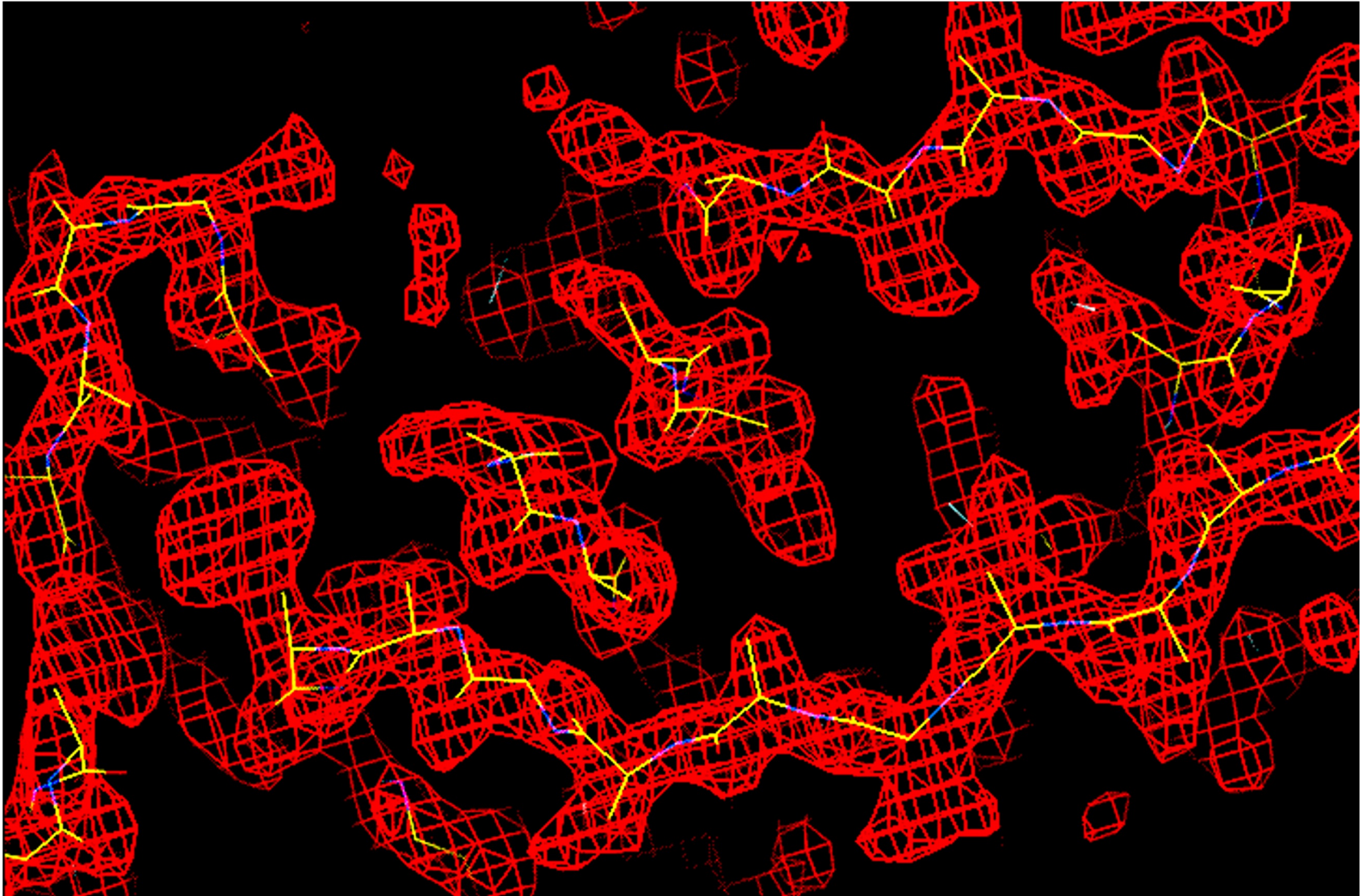
Finding regular protein structure



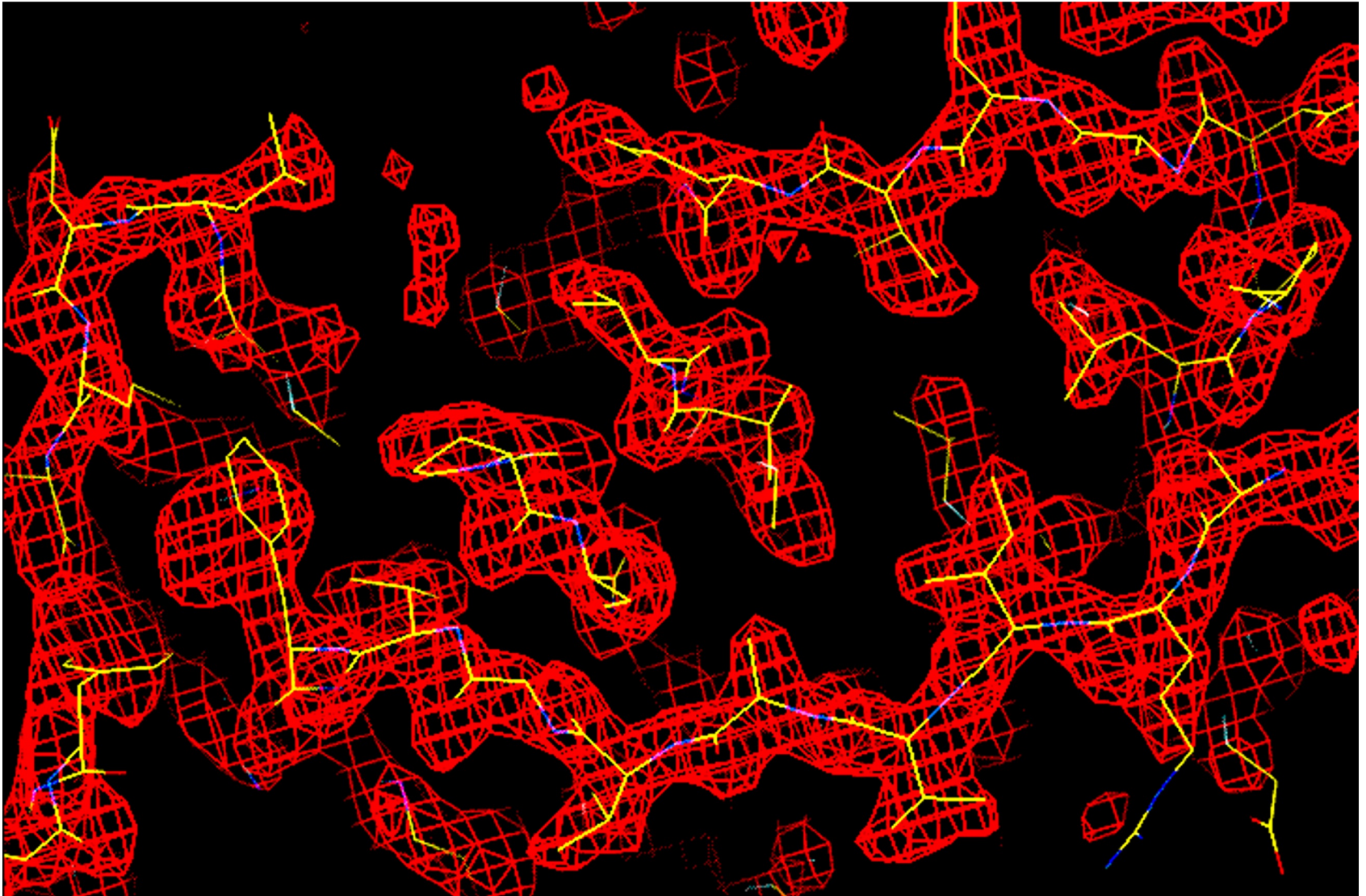
Extending with short fragments from PDB



Assembling best model



Inserting side chains based on sequence



Automated structure solution

`phenix.autosol`

Experimental data, sequence,
anomalously-scattering atom,
wavelength(s)



Find heavy-atom sites with direct
methods or likelihood (HYSS)



Calculate phases (Phaser/Solve)



Improve phases, find NCS, build
model (phase_and_build)

Decision to be made:

Multiple solutions, different
derivatives or wavelengths

Alternative hands of space-group
and substructure

Iterative map and model improvement

`phenix.autobuild`

Experimental data, sequence, phase information or starting model

Model-building and refinement

Density modification

- Resolve building
- Secondary-structure only
- Connect chains
- Fit loops
- Build outside model

The Project



Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

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Oleg Sobolev,
Christopher Schlicksup



University of Cambridge

Randy Read, Airlie McCoy,
Rob Oeffner



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Tom Terwilliger, Li-Wei Hung



UTHealth

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Duke University

Jane Richardson, Vincent
Chen, Michael Prisant,
Christopher Williams,



An NIH/NIGMS funded
Program Project

Liebschner D, *et al.*, Macromolecular structure determination using X-rays, neutrons and electrons: recent developments in *Phenix*.

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