

## Supplemental Information

### Improving the Accuracy of Macromolecular

### Structure Refinement at 7 Å Resolution

Axel T. Brunger, Paul D. Adams, Petra Fromme, Raimund Fromme, Michael Levitt, and Gunnar F. Schröder

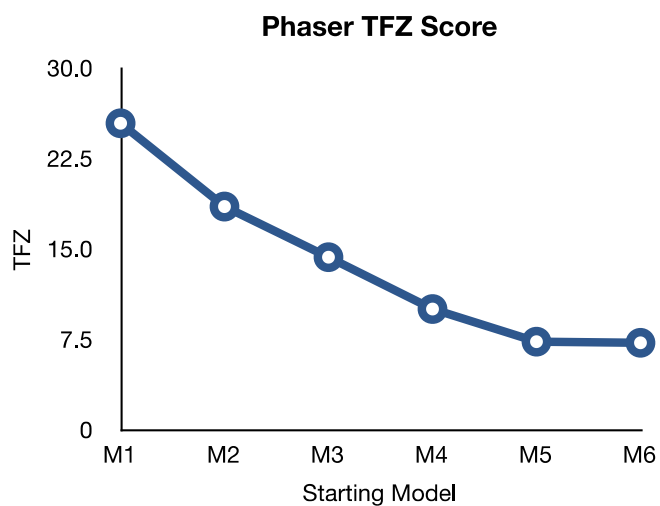
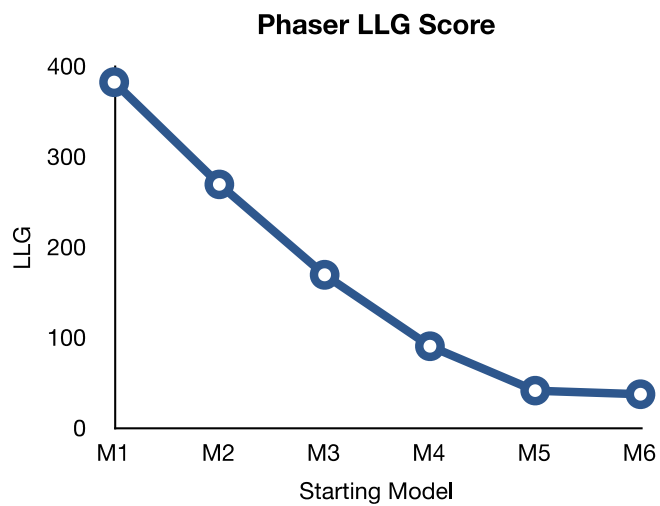
#### Inventory of Supplemental Information

**Figure S1.** Molecular replacement results using the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI with models M1 through M6 (related to Figure 1).

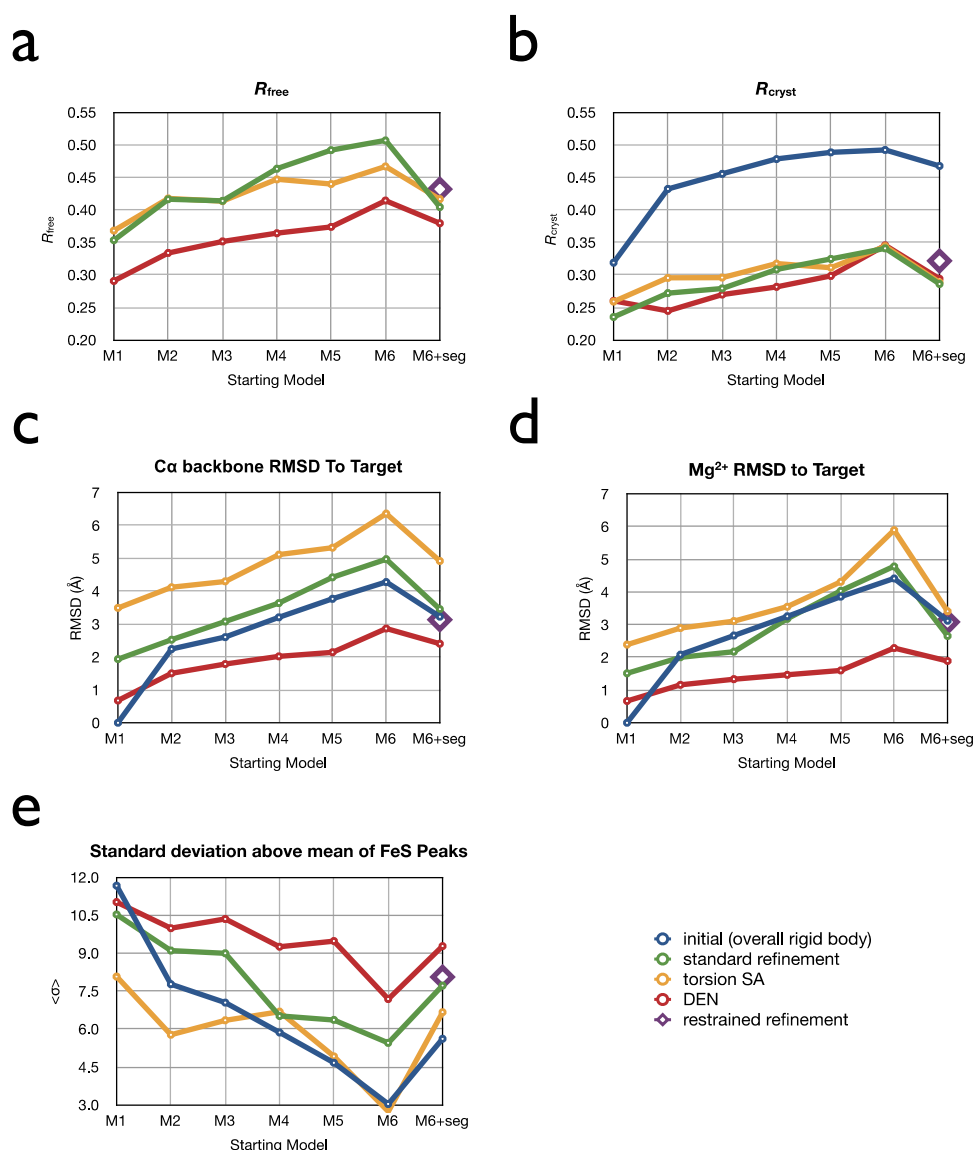
**Figure S2.** Refinements against the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI starting from models M1 to M6 (related to Figure 2).

**Figure S3.** Ramachandran statistics (percent favored and percent outliers) for specified refinements starting from model M6 against the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI (related to Figure 3).

**Table S1.** The required X-ray resolution (determinacy point) depends on the number of degrees of freedom and the solvent fraction (related to Figure 1).

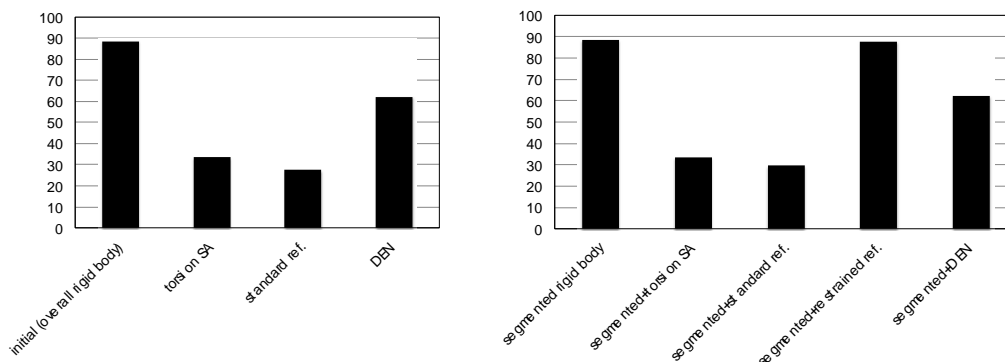
**a****b**

**Figure S1.** Molecular replacement results using the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI with models M1 through M6 (related to Figure 1). **(a)** Translation function Z-score (TFZ) for models M1-M6. **(b)** Corresponding log-likelihood gain (LLG) of the translation function solution. The molecular replacement was carried out with Phaser (McCoy et al., 2007).

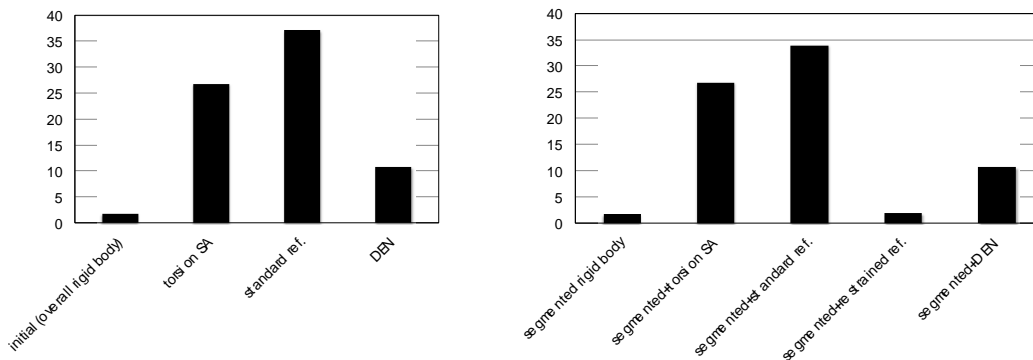


**Figure S2.** Refinements against the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI starting from models M1 to M6 (related to Figure 2). In addition, for model M6, the structure was first subjected to segmented rigid body refinement ("M6+seg"). The refinement methods are indicated in the legend. **(a)**  $R_{\text{free}}$  of the refined models. **(b)**  $R_{\text{cryst}}$  (computed for the working set) of the refined models. **(c)**  $\text{C}\alpha$  backbone RMSD between the refined models and the 2.5 Å structure of PSI (PDB ID 1jb0). **(d)** RMSD of the  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  ions of the 96 chlorophyll cofactors between the refined models and the 2.5 Å structure of PSI. **(e)**  $\langle\sigma\rangle$ , the average Z-Score (average number of standard deviations above the mean) of the three difference peaks in  $mF_o-DF_c$  maps for the iron-sulfur clusters that were omitted during the refinements. Details of the refinement methods, RMSD calculation, and difference peak calculations are described in Experimental Procedures. Note that  $R_{\text{free}}$  is highly correlated with  $R_{\text{cryst}}$  for rigid body refinement since only a few parameters are refined which results in potential bias of the test set towards the working set (Brunger, 1993). Thus,  $R_{\text{free}}$  is not shown for the rigid body refinement in panel **a**.

## Ramachandran Statistics (Percent Favored)



## Ramachandran Statistics (Percent Outliers)



**Figure S3.** Ramachandran statistics (percent favored and percent outliers) for specified refinements starting from model M6 against the 7.4 Å diffraction data of PSI (related to Figure 3). Molprobit (Chen et al., 2010) was used to calculate the Ramachandran statistics.

**Table S1.** The required X-ray resolution (determinacy point) depends on the number of degrees of freedom and the solvent fraction (related to Figure 1)<sup>1</sup>

Degrees of Freedom & $N/N_{res}$	$S$ (Solvent Volume Fraction)		
	0.5	0.6	0.7
All atoms with H atoms <b>48</b>	2.3 Å	2.5 Å	2.8 Å
All atoms no H atoms <b>24</b>	2.9 Å	3.2 Å	3.5 Å
All ( $\Phi, \Psi, \chi$ ) torsions <b>4</b>	5.3 Å	5.8 Å	6.3 Å
All ( $\Phi, \Psi$ ) torsions <b>2</b>	6.7 Å	7.3 Å	8.0 Å
All ( $\alpha$ ) torsions <b>1</b>	8.5 Å	9.13 Å	10.1 Å

<sup>1</sup>Number of X-ray reflections,  $N=2\pi V/3Zd^3$ , where  $V$  is the unit cell volume

$$V = ZV_{prot}/(1-S),$$

$Z$  is the symmetry redundancy,  $d$  is resolution and  $S$  is the solvent volume fraction. The protein volume,

$$V_{prot} = N_{res} * (30/18) * 0.73 * 119 = 145N_{res},$$

using a water volume of 30 Å<sup>3</sup> per 18 Dalton at a density of 1 g/ml, a protein specific volume of 0.73 ml/g and average residue mass of 119 D.

Substituting for  $V$  in the expression for  $N$  gives:

$$N = 2\pi Z N_{res} 145 / (1-S) / (3Zd^3) = (2\pi 145/3) N_{res} / ((1-S)d^3) = 304 N_{res} / ((1-S)d^3)$$

or

$$N/N_{res} = 304 / (1-S) d^3.$$

Solve for  $d$  in terms of  $(N/N_{res})$  and  $S$  to give

$$d = [304 / ((1-S) * (N/N_{res}))]^{1/3}.$$

The number of degrees of freedom per residue is approximately 48 for all atoms including hydrogen atoms, 24 for just heavy atoms, 4 for all single bond torsion angles ( $\Phi, \Psi, \chi$ ), 2 for just main chain ( $\Phi, \Psi$ ) torsion angles, and 1 for main chain  $\alpha$  angles.