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Supporting information for article:

Shift-field refinement of macromolecular atomic models

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Target structure	Target resolution	Search structure	Sequence identity	GESAMT RMSD	PHASER LLG	Initial R-free	Refined R-free	Phase error		
								CR	JB	SF
2XO7	2.85	5DKU	0.251	2.640	60.7	0.536	0.535	77.8	77.8	71.0
5YF8	3.40	3NAH	0.119	2.661	40.9	0.564	0.569	80.7	79.5	77.3
3K5Y	2.30	5YKI	0.240	2.693	36.2	0.545	0.547	70.8	70.2	64.8
2XZP	2.72	2XZL	0.526	2.737	131.0	0.530	0.525	59.8	54.5	59.6
4IFQ	3.25	4KNH	0.186	2.773	73.5	0.559	0.558	73.2	65.8	58.6
5ER3	2.10	3C6Q	0.139	2.805	49.7	0.538	0.532	69.9	66.1	61.0
3LGC	2.77	1V98	0.093	2.821	22.8	0.546	0.577	79.9	80.8	80.7

Table S1: PDB structures and search models used in testing. Resolution is the resolution of the observed data as deposited at the PDB. GESAMT sequence identity is a proportional similarity between the sequences. GESAMT RMSD is a measure of conformational similarity between conserved residues. The PHASER LLG is a standard measure of the correctness of a molecular replacement solution. R factors are for the PHASER-positioned and edited model before and after preliminary refinement in Refmac5. Mean phase errors are given for models refined by conventional refinement (CR), jelly body (JB) and shift field (SF).

	R-work	R-free
Sequence identity	-0.6570	-0.6367
GESAMT RMSD	0.6813	0.7141
Phaser LLG	-0.8197	-0.8259
Initial R-work	0.6787	0.6844
Refined phase error	0.9092	0.9259

Table S2: Comparison of refined R-work and R-free to various structure metrics. The Spearman rank correlation coefficient is used due to non-linearity. Refined R-free is a better intrinsic predictor than refined R-work of refined phase error due to the structure-dependent bias in R-work, as expected from Lunin and Skovoroda (1995). R-free also shows higher correlation with all of the other metrics except for sequence identify, including with the pre-refinement R-work.

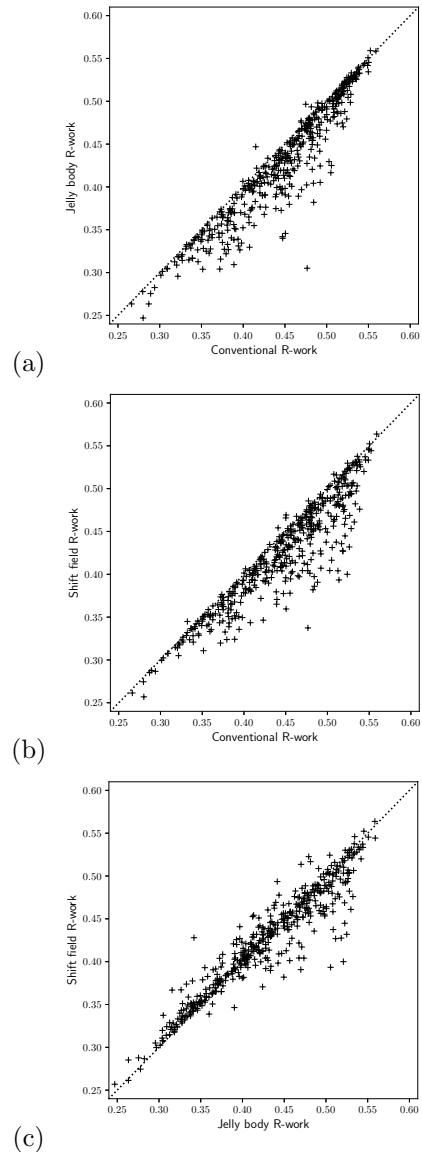


Figure S1: Comparison of crystallographic (work) R factor after the different refinement procedures: (a) Jelly body compared to conventional refinement alone, (b) Shift field compared to conventional refinement alone and (c) Shift field compared to Jelly body refinement. Points below the diagonal indicate a better result for the method on the y-axis.

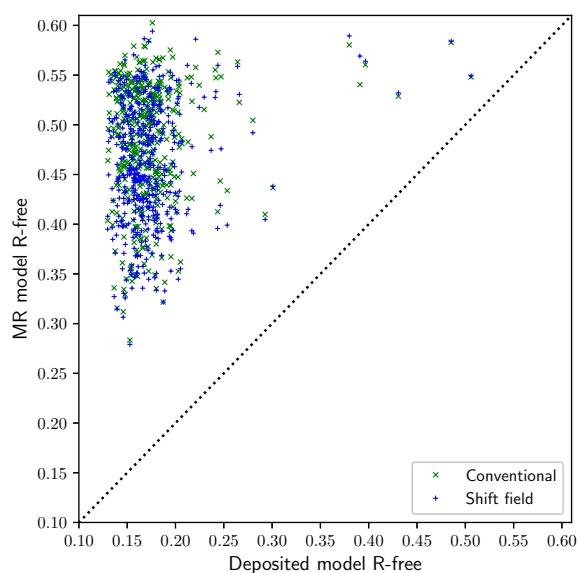


Figure S2: Comparison of free R factor after conventional or shift field refinement of the MR model to the free R factor of the conventionally refined deposited model. The MR models are substantially incomplete as a result of the homology selection criteria used in preparation of the test set.

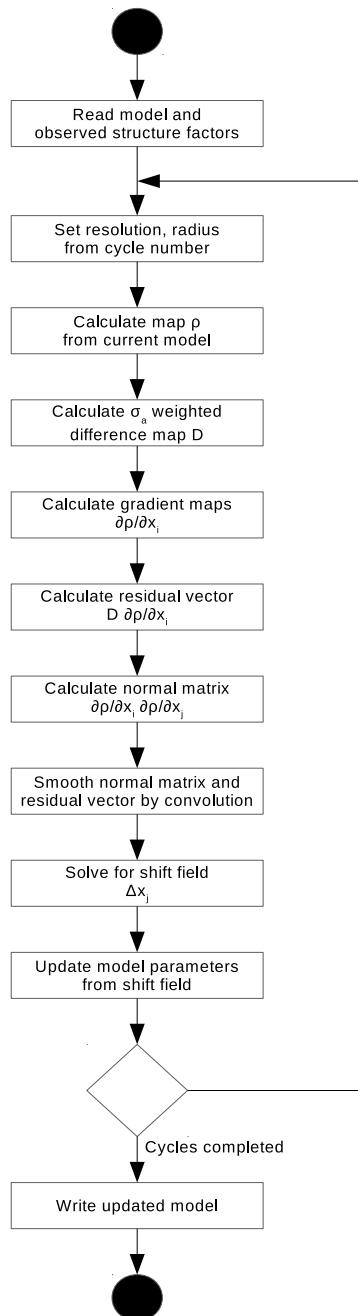


Figure S3: Process diagram for the shift field calculation (slightly simplified compared to the description in the main text.)