# Are there any differences between x-ray crystal structures and NMR structures of proteins?

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#### NMR structure



### PDBID: 2CWR Resolution: 1.7Å

PDBID: 2CZN 25 NOE restraints/residue

Chitin binding domain of chitinase from Pyrococcus furiosus; 103 AA

A. T. Grigas, Z. Liu, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Core packing of well-defined X-ray and NMR protein structures is the same," to appear in Protein Science (2022)

To quantify differences between x-ray crystal structures and NMR structures, we will focus on "core" residues.

(a) Compare *average* properties of high-resolution x-ray crystal structures (5621) and high-quality NMR structures (6449).
(b) Compare NMR and x-ray crystal structures of the same protein (702 pairs).

#### Fluctuations in x-ray crystal structures



Features of protein cores: 1. fraction of core residues, 2. packing fraction, ...

#### Fraction of core residues in x-ray crystal structures







#### Differences in packing features between NMR and x-ray crystal structures



Are differences in packing features caused by methodological issues or by differences in protein structure in crystalline vs. solution conditions?

#### Number of NOE distance restraints





Filter NMR structures by clashscore, backbone and sidechain dihedral angle outliers, number of NOE restraints,...



#### NMR and x-ray crystal structures pairs



$$\Delta f_c = f_c^{NMR} - f_c^{xray}$$

# Unrestrained and NOE distance-restrained all-atom MD simulations



Chitin binding domain of chitinase from Pyrococcus furiosus; 103 AA

#### Conclusions

1. There is no agreed upon quality metric for NMR structures

2. When we consider full NMR data set, protein cores are smaller and overpacked compared to those for x-ray crystal structures.

3. When we limit NMR structures to those with large number of restraints,  $P(f_c)$  for NMR matches that for x-ray crystal structures. However, NMR structures remain overpacked. 4. When we filter NMR structures according to number of NOE restraints, clashscore, backbone and sidechain dihedral angle outliers...P( $\langle \phi \rangle$ ) is same for NMR and x-ray crystal structures.

5. MD simulations suggest that there are no structures that satisfy protein stereochemistry and *all* NOE restraints6. Investigate all 702 NMR and x-ray crystal structure pairs

## **Protein Decoy Detection**

A. T. Grigas, Z. Mei, J. D. Treado, Z. A. Levine, L. Regan, and C. S. O'Hern, "Using physical features of protein core packing to distinguish real proteins from Decoys," Protein Science 29 (2020) 1931.



#### **Distinguishing Features**





$$D_{KL} = \int d\phi P(\phi) \log \left[ \frac{P(\phi)}{Q(\phi)} \right]$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} 0.5 \leq \langle \phi \rangle \leq 0.62, & \langle U_{\rm RLJ} / \varepsilon \rangle \leq 10^2, \quad f_c \geq 0.02, \\ D_{\rm KL} \leq 15, \text{ and } H_{\rm core} \geq 0.5. \end{array}$ 



**FIGURE 4** The average Global Distance Test (GDT) of Critical Assessment of protein Structure Prediction (CASP) predictions that correctly identify each given fraction of near core residues with  $rSASA \le 10^{-1}$ ,  $f_{correct}$ , for CASP11 (blue squares), CASP12 (orange triangles), CASP13 (red diamonds), and 3DRobot (gray inverted triangles) structures. Error bars represent one *SD* 



**FIGURE 5** Fraction of decoys  $f_{\text{pass}}$  in a Global Distance Test (GDT) bin that are within the cutoffs for the X-ray crystal structure packing features for submissions to CASP11 (blue squares), CASP12 (orange triangles), and CASP13 (red diamonds) and 3DRobot structures (gray inverted triangles). The fraction of X-ray crystal structures that fall within the packing feature cutoffs is represented as an *x* (at  $f_{\text{pass}} = 0.92$ )

Method	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall tau	Avg error	AUC
Cutoffs	—	—	—		0.7
Core packing	0.72	0.72	0.53	15.2	0.85
Core/near-core packing	0.75	0.75	0.56	12.9	0.89
VoroMQA	0.76	0.78	0.58	17.2	0.9
SBROD	0.8	0.8	0.58	17.24	0.9
3DCNN	0.82	0.82	0.63	12	0.94
ProQ2	0.8	0.82	0.63	27.2	0.93
ProQ3	0.83	0.84	0.63	17.7	0.95

**TABLE1**Performance of all of thetested methods on the CASP13 dataset.To estimate an average error forVoroMQA, SBROD, ProQ2, and ProQ3,the predicted scores were normalized sothat they ranged from 0 to 1. The AUCdepends on the cutoff that defines agood versus a bad prediction. Thus, theAUC values were averaged over GDTcutoffs from 40 to 70

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; CASP, Critical Assessment of protein Structure Prediction; GDT, Global Distance Test. **TABLE 2** Performance of all of the tested methods on the 3DRobot decoy dataset. VoroMQA, SBROD, ProQ2, and ProQ3 return scores that do not range from 0 to 1. To estimate an average error, the predicted scores were normalized so that they fall within 0 to 1. The AUC values were averaged over GDT cutoffs from 40 to 70

Method	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall tau	Avg error	AUC
Cutoffs	—		—		0.83
Core/near-core packing	0.8	0.79	0.6	13.7	0.9
VoroMQA	0.87	0.87	0.69	14.3	0.95
SBROD	0.81	0.81	0.61	17.6	0.93
3DCNN	0.93	0.93	0.77	18	0.98
ProQ2	0.76	0.78	0.58	14.8	0.91
ProQ3	0.74	0.75	0.55	15.6	0.9

Abbreviations: AUC, area under the curve; GDT, Global Distance Test.



**FIGURE 7** Pearson correlation coefficients between the predicted and actual Global Distance Test (GDT) of CASP13 structures following permutations of single features (along the diagonal) and pairs of features (for the off-diagonal components). The color ranges from purple (minimum) to yellow (maximum) corresponding to the values of Pearson correlation coefficient

#### How do we obtain 100% correlation and zero error bars?