NRG-CING: integrated validation reports of remediated experimental biomolecular NMR data and coordinates in wwPDB

Jurgen F. Doreleijers1,2,*, Wim F. Vranken3, Christopher Schulte4, John L. Markley4, Eldon L. Ulrich4, Gert Vriend2 and Geerten W. Vuister1,5,*

1IMM, Radboud University Nijmegen, Geert Grooteplein 26-28, 6525 GA Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 2CMBI, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Geert Grooteplein 26-28, 6525 GA Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 3Department of Structural Biology, VIB and Structural Biology Brussels, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Building E, 4th Floor, Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium, 4BioMagResBank, Department of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 433 Babcock Dr., Madison, WI, 53706, USA and 5Department of Biochemistry, University of Leicester, Henry Wellcome Building, Lancaster Road, Leicester LE1 9HN, UK

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ABSTRACT

For many macromolecular NMR ensembles from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) the experiment-based restraint lists are available, while other experimental data, mainly chemical shift values, are often available from the BioMagResBank. The accuracy and precision of the coordinates in these macromolecular NMR ensembles can be improved by recalculation using the available experimental data and present-day software. Such efforts, however, generally fail on half of all NMR ensembles due to the syntactic and semantic heterogeneity of the underlying data and the wide variety of formats used for their deposition. We have combined the remediated restraint information from our NMR Restraints Grid (NRG) database with available chemical shifts from the BioMagResBank and the Common Interface for NMR structure Generation (CING) structure validation reports into the weekly updated NRG-CING database (http://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/NRG-CING). Eleven programs have been included in the NRG-CING production pipeline to arrive at validation reports that list for each entry the potential inconsistencies between the coordinates and the available experimental NMR data. The longitudinal validation of these data in a publicly available relational database yields a set of indicators that can be used to judge the quality of every macromolecular structure solved with NMR. The remediated NMR experimental data sets and validation reports are freely available online.

INTRODUCTION

Experimentally determined biomacromolecular three-dimensional (3D) structures typically are deposited in the Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB) (1–3) as a requirement by most journals including NAR. As of September 2011, there were over 76 000 entries in the PDB (cf. Table 1) of which ~9000 entries had been solved by NMR. The BioMagResBank (BMRB) (4) serves as a global repository of experimental NMR data, such as restraints, assigned chemical shifts and dynamic order parameters. Together, these repositories present a valuable resource for numerous research areas in the life sciences.

A series of experiments have shown that many NMR structures can be improved if they are recalculated from the original experimental data using present-day software and refinement protocols (5–7) including the STAP database published in this ‘Database’ issue of Nucleic Acids Research. These efforts have revealed that the deposited experimental data were highly heterogeneous in format, completeness and quality. Recently, we performed a large-scale optimization of X-ray derived PDB entries (8), which showed that nearly three quarters of these could be improved in terms of fit with the experimental data and geometric quality (9). The massive scale of this effort also allowed the analysis of even the smallest improvements in a statistically meaningful way (10).

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +44 116 229 7076; Fax: +44 116 229 7018; Email: gv29@le.ac.uk
Correspondence may also be addressed to Jurgen F. Doreleijers. Tel: +31 24 36 19674; Fax: +31 24 36 19395; Email: jurgenfd@gmail.com

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Recalculation and proper validation (i.e. validation including the experimental data) both require that the underlying experimental data are syntactically and semantically correct. We have therefore worked for several years on this topic (11,12). In collaboration with the BMRB, we have completed the remediation of the NMR restraint data entries, which resulted in the NMR Restraints Grid (NRG) databases. We recently added the BMRB chemical shift (CS) data and these combined results have been subjected to our integrated NMR structure and experimental data validation analyses, to yield the new database described in this contribution. We have named this database NRG-CING. The database is freely available at http://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/NRG-CING and it will be updated on a weekly basis. For the NRG-CING pipeline, we have extended the Common Interface for NMR structure Generation (CING; pronounced ‘king’) software package (G. Vuister, et al., CING; an integrated residue-based structure validation program suite, manuscript in preparation). The pipeline first assembles a set of experimental and structural data and then produces a report that includes the results of eleven computer programs that were written by us or by others. The quality of the structure coordinates is currently determined mainly by WHAT_CHECK (12) and PROCHECK-NMR (13). The experimental restraints are tested for consistency and agreement with the structure by CING, Wattos (14), and PROCHECK-NMR/Aqua (13). In addition, the systematic analysis of NMR restraints allowed us to extract new patterns of recurring problems (15). Validation of CS values based on structural restraints allowed us to extract new patterns of recurring problems (13). In addition, the systematic analysis of NMR restraints allowed us to extract new patterns of recurring problems (15). 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The NRG-CING database is a coherent, annotated and verified collection of experimental input data, the resulting structures and the analyses of their quality. NRG-CING will be the basis for recalculation efforts such as the STAP (http://psb.kobic.re.kr/stap/refinement) and LOGRECOORD (7) databases that will lead to better quality NMR structure ensembles that in turn will allow researchers in the life sciences, in drug design and in bioinformatics to better perform their structure-based research.

Table 1. PDB entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Entries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>PDB</td>
<td>76003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution NMR</td>
<td>9042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRG-CING</td>
<td>8915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteins</td>
<td>7967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimers</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexes</td>
<td>1235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ligands</td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1990</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990-2000</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2000</td>
<td>7113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overview of subsets of PDB entries (23 September 2011).

DATA PREPARATION

Data conversion

The creation of a coherent and validated database of both structures and experimental data requires several steps. For the NRG-CING production pipeline we employed four stages, that we call C, R, S and F denoting coordinate, restraint, chemical shift and filtering, respectively (Figure 1).

Coordinate stage. The coordinate data flow in from the wwPDB using an mmCIF formatted file that adheres to the PDB eXchange dictionary (pdbx).

Restraints stage. When restraints are present, the coordinates and the restraints are imported directly from the NRG Database Of Converted Restraints [DOCR; (11)] at BMRB as a CCPN XML file.

Shift stage. We developed code in collaboration with BMRB to run through a wide variety of data sources in order to match older entries for which the match relation between BMRB and PDB entries had not yet been archived. The matching algorithms are documented for the NRG part at: http://tinyurl.com/68dd9l9 and the CING part at http://tinyurl.com/67vfuyl. The CS data from BMRB are then merged by the FormatConverter (FC) (19) in a procedure similar to the one used for the restraints (15).

Filter stage. The distance restraints (DR) are stereospecifically checked and in some cases corrected by FC and CING using the same method as currently in use at the BMRB (11). Distance restraints with violations over 2 Å (up to a maximum of three per entry) were omitted from the NRG-CING database and are labelled as outliers. Although such DRs are sometimes correct, the impact of removing correct DRs is deemed to be less detrimental compared to the effects of retaining potentially incorrect ones. In particular, the latter situation could result in unjustified labelling of an entry to be in discord with its experimental data. From anecdotal interactions with depositors we know that these restraints are often errant violations that were not observed at the time of structure calculation, but arose later as a consequence of correcting other problems, for example, typographical errors that led to a restraint being accidentally uncommented or incorrect mapping of one or two atom names. The referencing of the CS is validated during this stage by VASCO, which compares the CS values for the atoms in a protein to their statistical distribution in relation to the coordinate-derived per-atom solvent exposure (16).

Cloud computing

The CING calculations require on average 20 min per entry for a total of 3000 core hours to process the current set of entries. Most of that time is used to run the many external programs and to prepare the large number of plots that report on the data. Because the complete database needs to be reassembled following each major overhaul of the analysis, this project continues.
to require substantial computing power. As CING has many external program dependencies, it cannot easily be installed on a traditional grid, but we have found it to be very suitable for a cloud computing setup. The eleven programs required for generating a CING report besides CING (G. Vuister et al., manuscript in preparation) are: CCPN (19), DSSP (20), MatPlotLib (http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net), MOLMOL (21), PROCHECK/Aqua (13), Povray (http://www.povray.org) ShiftX (22), TALOS + (18), VASCO (16), Wattos (14) and WHAT_CHECK (12). We use the cloud facilities at SARA, our industrial partner Bitbrains (Amstelveen, NL, USA) and WeNMR/INFN for each full iteration in the NRG-CING project.

Project management

A large international collaborative project like NRG-CING requires the identification and remediation of issues with software developed and procedures used. From the beginning of this project in 2008, the issues were maintained in a Google Code repository at http://code.google.com/p/cing and linked to the source code in the CING project. Together with the general CING issues, almost all of the 300+ issues currently listed have been addressed. The documentation is described in Wiki pages at the same site. An automatic build and test farm for several Operation Systems is managed by Jenkins Continuous Integration (CI, http://jenkins-ci.org) at http://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/jenkins/job/CING.

RESULTS

NRG-CING database overall composition

Of the 8915 entries contained in the NRG-CING database (September 2011) 5423 contained experimental data including DRs (Tables 1 and 2). These entries span the full time frame during which NMR structures have been deposited (1988 to present). Analysis of the experimental data variation also showed that the set contains structures determined both from ‘sparse data’, where only a limited amount of structural information was extracted from NMR experiments, and from abundant experimental data.

Examples of longitudinal validation

The CS values of the β and γ carbons of proline have been shown sensitive to the usual trans or the occasionally occurring cis peptide bond configurations. A study based on 33 cis and 1000 trans Pro residues in non-paramagnetic proteins showed a clear clustering for the $^{13}$C β/γ CS difference (CSD) values (23). The regions of (0.0, 4.8) and (9.15, 14.4) ppm corresponded with near absolute certainty to the trans and cis conformations, respectively. In NRG-CING we observe 228 cis and 7949 trans Pro in 3435 entries with β/γ carbons CS values obtained from BMRB. We have identified the reversed correspondence for 8 (cis) and over 100 (trans) occurrences. For example, the recent Structural Genomics PDB entry 2k8s (Cort J.R. et al., unpublished results) Pro57 in
chain B has a CSD of 11.9 ppm, which indicates a contradiction with the \textit{trans} state modelled in all conformers of the ensemble. We also observed much more extreme CSD values that are likely caused by human error: e.g. the CSD of Pro71 in PDB entry 2i4k (24) has a very large value (37 ppm) that most likely resulted from uncorrected folding/aliasing of the NMR spectrum.

A second example of the combined analysis of chemical shifts in relation to structural quality concerns the sidechain conformation of the leucine delta carbons. Also here, chemical shifts have proven reliable indicators of conformation (25). For the NRG-CING database, 218 (\textit{trans}) and 115 (gauche\textsuperscript+) structured leucine residues in a total of 286 entries showed inconsistencies between observed chemical shifts and \(\chi_1/\chi_2\) sidechain conformations, that warrant further investigation (Berntsen, K.R.M. Doreleijers, J.F., Breukels, V., Stens, E., Vriend, G. and Vuister, G.W. manuscript in preparation).

### Availability

#### Reports
Currently all wwPDB members (RCSB-PDB, PDBe, PDBj and BMRB) include links to the NRG-CING reports. These pointers drive the vast majority of traffic to the NRG-CING database. The complete NRG-CING database can be accessed by any user. In addition to straightforward selection of specific PDB entries, the front page of the NRG-CING website also allows interactive selection using different criteria, such as protein size, number of distance restraints or chemical shift restraints or ROG score. According to Google Analytics, during the last year NRG-CING was on average visited each day 25 times by 9 ‘absolute unique visitors’.

#### Relational database
In addition to the web-based interactive HTML, CSV dumps from the relational database are available (http://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/NRG-CING/pgsql). These files can be imported to a slave database using the SQL script at http://tinyurl.com/3rb24eq. The relational database (RDB) contains the validation data at the levels of entry, chain, residue and atom with special tables recently added for DRs and CSs. Many of the validation criteria in CING are also in this relational database, and plots are available at http://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/NRG-CING/HTML/plot.html, showing the distribution of values such as detailed in Figure 2 for the CING ROG scores. The NRG-CING RDB is setup in conjunction with the PDBj Mine RDB for full cross-correlated access to PDB meta data such as deposition dates (26).

### iCing Server and service
Our multilingual web server (https://nmr.cmbi.ru.nl/icing/) and a web service together are called iCing (see Figure 3). It allows a user to submit NMR-derived coordinates, restraints and CS values in three data formats. We preferentially employ CCPN project files (19), but also accommodate additional data formats, such as the out-dated plain PDB format for structural data only. Although not preferred, this capability does provide the casual user access without sophistication. In collaboration with Dr Torsten Herrmann, we added the capability to upload CYANA formatted data, which will facilitate more standalone programs to integrate with the iCing service.

The iCing server can be used prior to a submission or, even better, as part of the iterative process of NMR structure determination. Figure 3 shows that the user can customize the validation criteria, which can be useful to specifically focus attention on particular aspects.
Generally speaking, however, this is not recommended because the standard criteria are used in deriving the NRG-CING database. Validation of the validation criteria themselves is a topic of ongoing research.

The server uses a simple three-tier setup with a Google Web Toolkit 2.0 front end, an Apache/Tomcat secured HTTP servlet, and a backend part including the CING installation. The iCing server has seen 1025 unique views during the first 10 months of 2011, according to Google Analytics. The standalone CCPN Analysis program (19) is using iCing as a service extensively. In total, the iCing service has been used for 1417 data sets in the same period.

**FUTURE PERSPECTIVES**

**Improvements**

Although already a valuable resource, as judged from its usage statistics, we continuously seek improvements to the database. We plan to address the following topics: (i) we aim to make the database 100% complete by solving a series of difficult data-related issues (such as Google Code NRG issue 272 and CING issues 266, 310–312) that currently limit us to include only 98.6% of the PDB entries. (ii) We plan on improving the NRG-CING setup with better matches between older BMRB and PDB entries, deposited before the relationship between these was maintained. (iii) Finally, although RDC data are contained within the database, these should be validated as well.

**Usage**

Finally, NRG-CING only contains the released PDB entries. This journal, *Nucleic Acids Research* like many journals, encourages authors of new structure papers to provide referees with the output from PDB’s validation report from http://deposit.pdb.org/validate. It would be of great value to authors and referees to have these CING reports available in addition to the currently used validation reports on the coordinates alone.

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