



wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

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PDB ID : 7ATZ / pdb_00007atz
BMRB ID : 34571
Title : G-quadruplex with V-shaped loop from the first repeat of KCNN4 minisatellite
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This is a wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report for a publicly released PDB entry.

We welcome your comments at validation@mail.wwpdb.org

A user guide is available at

<https://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/NMRValidationReportHelp>

with specific help available everywhere you see the ⓘ symbol.

The types of validation reports are described at

<http://www.wwpdb.org/validation/2017/FAQs#types>.

The following versions of software and data (see [references ⓘ](#)) were used in the production of this report:

MolProbity : 4-5-2 with Phenix2.0
Percentile statistics : 20250101.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive January 1st 2025)
wwPDB-RCI : v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV : Wang et al. (2010)
wwPDB-ShiftChecker : v1.2
Ideal geometry (proteins) : Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA) : Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.49

1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

SOLUTION NMR

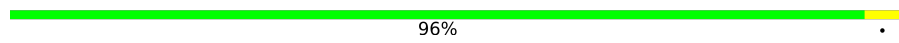
The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 34%.

Percentile scores (ranging between 0-100) for global validation metrics of the entry are shown in the following graphic. The table shows the number of entries on which the scores are based.



| Metric | Whole archive (#Entries) | NMR archive (#Entries) |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Clashscore | 229148 | 14424 |

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the experimental data. The red, orange, yellow and green segments indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for ≥ 3 , 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria. A cyan segment indicates the fraction of residues that are not part of the well-defined cores, and a grey segment represents the fraction of residues that are not modelled. The numeric value for each fraction is indicated below the corresponding segment, with a dot representing fractions $\leq 5\%$

| Mol | Chain | Length | Quality of chain |
|-----|-------|--------|--|
| 1 | A | 23 |  96% . |

2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 10 models. This entry does not contain polypeptide chains, therefore identification of well-defined residues and clustering analysis are not possible. All residues are included in the validation scores.

3 Entry composition [i](#)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 745 atoms, of which 259 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a DNA chain called DNA (5'-D(*GP*GP*TP*CP*TP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*AP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*GP*CP*TP*GP*GP*GP*T)-3').

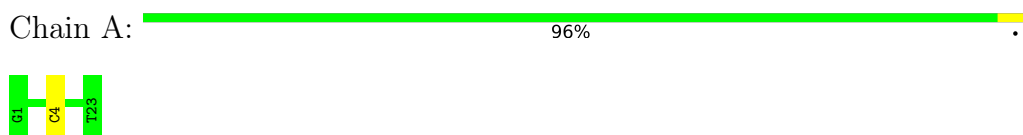
| Mol | Chain | Residues | Atoms | | | | | Trace | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|---|
| | | | Total | C | H | N | O | | P |
| 1 | A | 23 | 745 | 228 | 259 | 99 | 137 | 22 | 0 |

4 Residue-property plots

4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

These plots are provided for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic is the same as shown in the summary in section 1 of this report. The second graphic shows the sequence where residues are colour-coded according to the number of geometric quality criteria for which they contain at least one outlier: green = 0, yellow = 1, orange = 2 and red = 3 or more. Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outliers are shown as green connectors. Residues which are classified as ill-defined in the NMR ensemble, are shown in cyan with an underline colour-coded according to the previous scheme. Residues which were present in the experimental sample, but not modelled in the final structure are shown in grey.

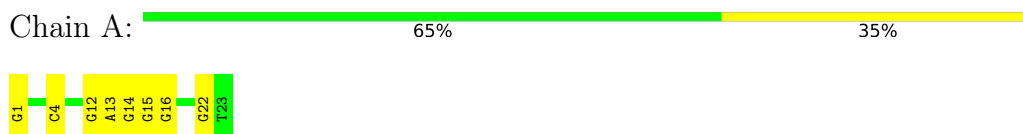
- Molecule 1: DNA (5'-D(*GP*GP*TP*CP*TP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*AP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*GP*CP*TP*GP*GP*GP*T)-3')



4.2 Residue scores for the representative (author defined) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 1. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: DNA (5'-D(*GP*GP*TP*CP*TP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*AP*GP*AP*GP*GP*GP*GP*CP*TP*GP*GP*GP*T)-3')



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *simulated annealing, simulated annealing*.

Of the 10 calculated structures, 10 were deposited, based on the following criterion: *structures with the lowest energy*.

The following table shows the software used for structure solution, optimisation and refinement.

| Software name | Classification | Version |
|---------------|----------------|---------|
| X-PLOR NIH | refinement | 3.0.3 |
| Amber | refinement | 16 |

The following table shows chemical shift validation statistics as aggregates over all chemical shift files. Detailed validation can be found in section 7 of this report.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Chemical shift file(s) | working_cs.cif |
| Number of chemical shift lists | 1 |
| Total number of shifts | 170 |
| Number of shifts mapped to atoms | 170 |
| Number of unparsed shifts | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping errors | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping warnings | 0 |
| Assignment completeness (well-defined parts) | 34% |

6 Model quality i

6.1 Standard geometry i

The Z score for a bond length (or angle) is the number of standard deviations the observed value is removed from the expected value. A bond length (or angle) with $|Z| > 5$ is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the (average) root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond lengths (or angles).

| Mol | Chain | Bond lengths | | Bond angles | |
|-----|-------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | | RMSZ | #Z>5 | RMSZ | #Z>5 |
| 1 | A | 0.70±0.01 | 0±0/548 (0.0± 0.0%) | 1.22±0.03 | 1±1/849 (0.1± 0.1%) |
| All | All | 0.70 | 0/5480 (0.0%) | 1.22 | 10/8490 (0.1%) |

Chiral center outliers are detected by calculating the chiral volume of a chiral center and verifying if the center is modelled as a planar moiety or with the opposite hand. A planarity outlier is detected by checking planarity of atoms in a peptide group, atoms in a mainchain group or atoms of a sidechain that are expected to be planar.

| Mol | Chain | Chirality | Planarity |
|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A | 0.0±0.0 | 2.6±2.2 |
| All | All | 0 | 26 |

There are no bond-length outliers.

5 of 6 unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

| Mol | Chain | Res | Type | Atoms | Z | Observed(°) | Ideal(°) | Models | |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-------------|------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | Worst | Total |
| 1 | A | 16 | DG | C2'-C3'-O3' | 6.57 | 121.36 | 111.50 | 9 | 1 |
| 1 | A | 4 | DC | C4'-C3'-O3' | 6.28 | 119.42 | 110.00 | 10 | 1 |
| 1 | A | 11 | DA | C4'-C3'-O3' | 5.45 | 118.17 | 110.00 | 8 | 5 |
| 1 | A | 15 | DG | C4'-C3'-O3' | 5.43 | 118.15 | 110.00 | 8 | 1 |
| 1 | A | 8 | DG | C4'-C3'-O3' | 5.32 | 117.98 | 110.00 | 2 | 1 |

There are no chirality outliers.

5 of 10 unique planar outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

| Mol | Chain | Res | Type | Group | Models (Total) |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | A | 4 | DC | Sidechain | 8 |
| 1 | A | 13 | DA | Sidechain | 4 |
| 1 | A | 16 | DG | Sidechain | 3 |

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| Mol | Chain | Res | Type | Group | Models (Total) |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | A | 22 | DG | Sidechain | 3 |
| 1 | A | 12 | DG | Sidechain | 2 |

6.2 Too-close contacts [i](#)

In the following table, the Non-H and H(model) columns list the number of non-hydrogen atoms and hydrogen atoms in each chain respectively. The H(added) column lists the number of hydrogen atoms added and optimized by MolProbity. The Clashes column lists the number of clashes averaged over the ensemble.

| Mol | Chain | Non-H | H(model) | H(added) | Clashes |
|-----|-------|-------|----------|----------|---------|
| All | All | 4860 | 2590 | 2590 | - |

The all-atom clashscore is defined as the number of clashes found per 1000 atoms (including hydrogen atoms). The all-atom clashscore for this structure is -.

There are no clashes.

6.3 Torsion angles [i](#)

6.3.1 Protein backbone [i](#)

There are no protein molecules in this entry.

6.3.2 Protein sidechains [i](#)

There are no protein molecules in this entry.

6.3.3 RNA [i](#)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

6.4 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains [i](#)

There are no non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues in this entry.

6.5 Carbohydrates [i](#)

There are no oligosaccharides in this entry.

6.6 Ligand geometry [i](#)

There are no ligands in this entry.

6.7 Other polymers [i](#)

There are no such molecules in this entry.

6.8 Polymer linkage issues [i](#)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

7 Chemical shift validation [i](#)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 34% for the well-defined parts and 34% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned_chem_shift_list*

7.1.1 Bookkeeping [i](#)

The following table shows the results of parsing the chemical shift list and reports the number of nuclei with statistically unusual chemical shifts.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of shifts | 170 |
| Number of shifts mapped to atoms | 170 |
| Number of unparsed shifts | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping errors | 0 |
| Number of shifts with mapping warnings | 0 |
| Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker) | 1 |

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing [i](#)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments [i](#)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 34%, i.e. 158 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 466. 0 out of 0 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

| | Total | ¹ H | ¹³ C | ¹⁵ N |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sugar | 92/276 (33%) | 92/161 (57%) | 0/115 (0%) | 0/0 (—%) |
| Base | 66/190 (35%) | 40/121 (33%) | 26/32 (81%) | 0/37 (0%) |
| Overall | 158/466 (34%) | 132/282 (47%) | 26/147 (18%) | 0/37 (0%) |

7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

The following table lists the statistically unusual chemical shifts. These are statistical measures, and large deviations from the mean do not necessarily imply incorrect assignments. Molecules con-

taining paramagnetic centres or hemes are expected to give rise to anomalous chemical shifts.

| List Id | Chain | Res | Type | Atom | Shift, <i>ppm</i> | Expected range, <i>ppm</i> | Z-score |
|---------|-------|-----|------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1 | A | 14 | DG | H3' | 5.88 | 4.11 – 5.76 | 5.7 |

7.1.5 Random Coil Index (RCI) plots [i](#)

No *random coil index*(RCI) plot could be generated from the current chemical shift list. RCI is only applicable to proteins