



wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

Mar 5, 2026 – 06:01 AM UTC

PDB ID : 6DLN / pdb_00006dlh
BMRB ID : 30472
Title : Oligomeric Structure of the HIV gp41 MPER-TMD in Phospholipid Bilayers
Authors : Kwon, B.; Lee, M.; Waring, A.J.; Hong, M.
Deposited on : 2018-06-01

This is a wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report for a publicly released PDB entry.

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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

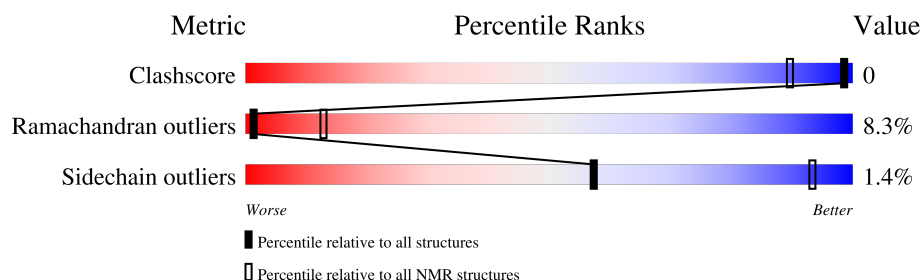
1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

SOLID-STATE NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 1%.

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
Ramachandran outliers	224038	12848
Sidechain outliers	223484	12823

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	39	38% 56% 5%
1	B	39	44% 54% .
1	C	39	46% 49% 5%

2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 10 models. Model 10 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *fewest violations*.

The following residues are included in the computation of the global validation metrics.

Well-defined (core) protein residues			
Well-defined core	Residue range (total)	Backbone RMSD (Å)	Medoid model
1	A:1-A:39, B:40-B:78, C:79-C:117 (117)	0.73	10

Ill-defined regions of proteins are excluded from the global statistics.

Ligands and non-protein polymers are included in the analysis.

The models can be grouped into 2 clusters and 3 single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	1, 3, 4, 7
2	8, 9, 10
Single-model clusters	2; 5; 6

3 Entry composition

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 2043 atoms, of which 1041 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Transmembrane protein gp41.

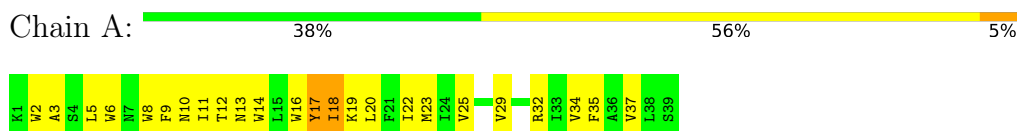
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	39	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			681	234	347	52	47	1	
1	B	39	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			681	234	347	52	47	1	
1	C	39	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			681	234	347	52	47	1	

4 Residue-property plots [i](#)

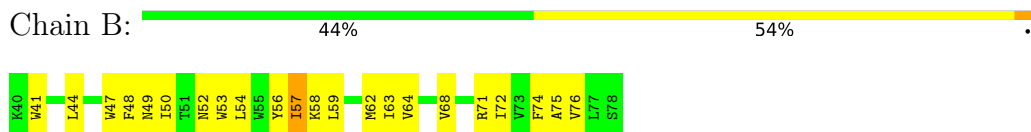
4.1 Average score per residue in the NMR ensemble

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.

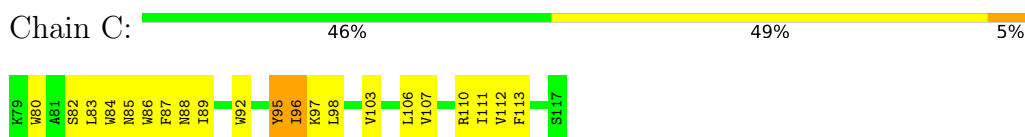
- Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



- Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



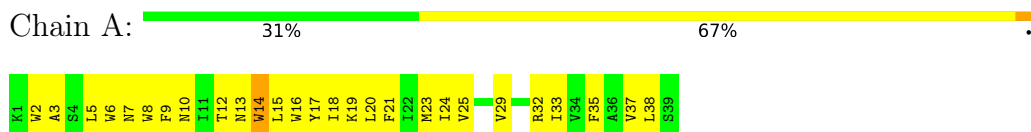
- Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



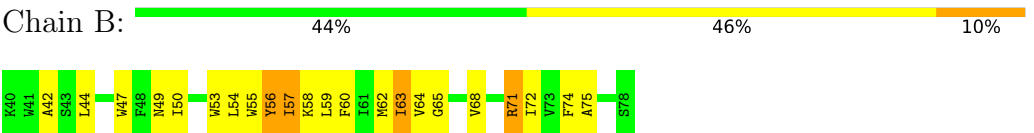
4.2 Residue scores for the representative (medoid) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 10. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

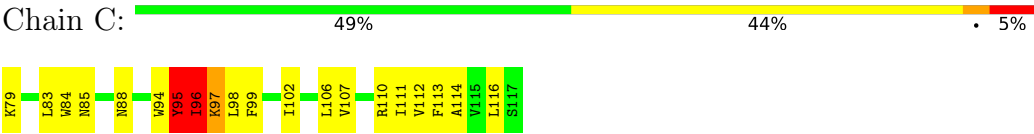
- Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



- Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



• Molecule 1: Transmembrane protein gp41



5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *molecular dynamics, molecular dynamics*.

Of the 100 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
GROMACS	refinement	
CHARMM-GUI	refinement	
GROMACS	structure calculation	
CHARMM-GUI	structure calculation	

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	23
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	23
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	1%

Note: This is a solid-state NMR structure, where hydrogen atoms are typically not assigned a chemical shift value, which may lead to lower completeness of assignment measure.

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	2.13±0.10	10±3/347 (2.9± 0.8%)	2.52±0.09	27±5/473 (5.7± 1.1%)
1	B	2.09±0.08	9±2/347 (2.6± 0.7%)	2.41±0.08	22±5/473 (4.8± 1.0%)
1	C	2.07±0.05	8±2/347 (2.2± 0.6%)	2.48±0.15	27±5/473 (5.8± 1.1%)
All	All	2.10	266/10410 (2.6%)	2.47	766/14190 (5.4%)

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	0.8±0.6
1	C	0.0±0.0	0.5±0.9
1	B	0.0±0.0	0.6±0.9
All	All	0	19

5 of 206 unique bond 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(Å)	Ideal(Å)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	33	ILE	CA-C	10.16	1.65	1.52	1	1
1	A	16	TRP	NE1-CE2	-10.05	1.26	1.37	2	2
1	A	26	GLY	C-N	9.74	1.45	1.33	7	2
1	B	68	VAL	CA-C	-8.97	1.41	1.52	2	1
1	A	5	LEU	C-N	8.95	1.45	1.33	9	2

5 of 441 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	C	103	VAL	CA-C-N	13.20	134.63	119.98	6	3

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Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	C	103	VAL	C-N-CA	13.20	134.63	119.98	6	3
1	B	77	LEU	N-CA-C	10.50	124.00	111.82	4	1
1	C	90	THR	N-CA-C	10.40	122.20	111.07	4	1
1	C	80	TRP	N-CA-C	10.39	122.61	111.28	7	2

There are no chirality outliers.

5 of 11 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	17	TYR	Sidechain	4
1	B	71	ARG	Sidechain	3
1	A	32	ARG	Sidechain	2
1	C	95	TYR	Sidechain	2
1	B	56	TYR	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
1	B	334	347	344	0±0
1	C	334	347	344	0±0
1	A	334	347	347	0±0
All	All	10020	10410	10350	4

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 0.

All unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:B:68:VAL:HG21	1:C:103:VAL:HG13	0.46	1.87	3	1
1:B:68:VAL:HG22	1:C:107:VAL:CG2	0.43	2.43	1	1
1:A:35:PHE:CD2	1:A:35:PHE:C	0.42	2.97	5	1
1:B:59:LEU:O	1:B:63:ILE:HG22	0.41	2.16	5	1

6.3 Torsion angles [i](#)

6.3.1 Protein backbone [i](#)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent Ramachandran outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the backbone conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Favoured	Allowed	Outliers	Percentiles	
1	A	37/39 (95%)	31±1 (84±3%)	2±1 (6±3%)	4±1 (10±3%)	1	9
1	B	37/39 (95%)	32±1 (85±2%)	2±1 (7±3%)	3±1 (8±3%)	1	14
1	C	37/39 (95%)	33±0 (88±1%)	2±1 (5±3%)	2±1 (7±3%)	2	17
All	All	1110/1170 (95%)	953 (86%)	65 (6%)	92 (8%)	1	13

5 of 15 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	14	TRP	10
1	B	53	TRP	10
1	C	96	ILE	10
1	A	17	TYR	9
1	A	18	ILE	9

6.3.2 Protein sidechains [i](#)

In the following table, the Percentiles column shows the percent sidechain outliers of the chain as a percentile score with respect to all PDB entries followed by that with respect to all NMR entries. The Analysed column shows the number of residues for which the sidechain conformation was analysed and the total number of residues.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	Rotameric	Outliers	Percentiles	
1	A	34/34 (100%)	34±0 (99±1%)	0±0 (1±1%)	76	96
1	B	34/34 (100%)	34±0 (99±1%)	0±0 (1±1%)	68	95
1	C	34/34 (100%)	33±1 (97±2%)	1±1 (3±2%)	41	88
All	All	1020/1020 (100%)	1006 (99%)	14 (1%)	57	93

5 of 13 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	C	96	ILE	2
1	C	102	ILE	1
1	A	29	VAL	1
1	B	40	LYS	1
1	C	109	LEU	1

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

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 1% for the well-defined parts and 1% for the entire structure.

7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *chemical_shift_mpertm.txt*

7.1.1 Bookkeeping

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	23
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	23
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	0

7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing

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

7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 1%, i.e. 23 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 1806. 0 out of 30 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	¹ H	¹³ C	¹⁵ N
Backbone	10/594 (2%)	0/243 (0%)	10/234 (4%)	0/117 (0%)
Sidechain	13/915 (1%)	0/615 (0%)	13/276 (5%)	0/24 (0%)
Aromatic	0/297 (0%)	0/147 (0%)	0/135 (0%)	0/15 (0%)
Overall	23/1806 (1%)	0/1005 (0%)	23/645 (4%)	0/156 (0%)

Note: This is a solid-state NMR structure, where hydrogen atoms are typically not assigned a chemical shift value, which may lead to lower completeness of assignment measure.

7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

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

The image below reports *random coil index* values for the protein chains in the structure. The height of each bar gives a probability of a given residue to be disordered, as predicted from the available chemical shifts and the amino acid sequence. A value above 0.2 is an indication of significant predicted disorder. The colour of the bar shows whether the residue is in the well-defined core (black) or in the ill-defined residue ranges (cyan), as described in section 2 on ensemble composition. If well-defined core and ill-defined regions are not identified then it is shown as gray bars.

Random coil index (RCI) for chain A:

