



## wwPDB EM Validation Summary Report ⓘ

Oct 21, 2024 – 04:24 PM JST

PDB ID : 8GRX  
EMDB ID : EMD-34216  
Title : APOE4 receptor in complex with APOE4 NTD  
Authors : Zhou, J.; Wang, Y.; Huang, G.; Shi, Y.  
Deposited on : 2022-09-02  
Resolution : 3.00 Å(reported)

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

We welcome your comments at [validation@mail.wwpdb.org](mailto:validation@mail.wwpdb.org)

A user guide is available at

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

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>.

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

EMDB validation analysis : 0.0.1.dev113  
MolProbity : 4.02b-467  
Percentile statistics : 20231227.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 27th 2023)  
MapQ : 1.9.13  
Ideal geometry (proteins) : Engh & Huber (2001)  
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA) : Parkinson et al. (1996)  
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP) : 2.39

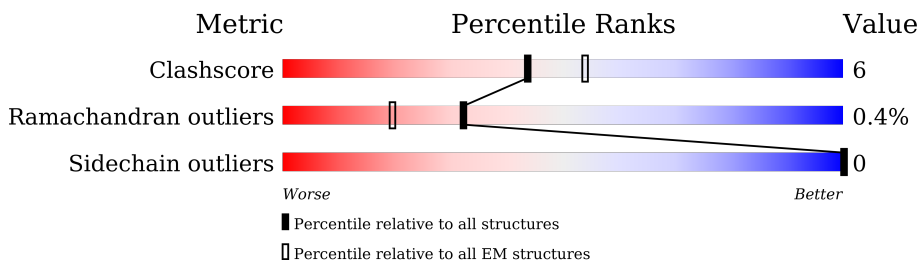
# 1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

*ELECTRON MICROSCOPY*

The reported resolution of this entry is 3.00 Å.

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)	EM structures (#Entries)
Clashscore	210492	15764
Ramachandran outliers	207382	16835
Sidechain outliers	206894	16415

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the map. The red, orange, yellow and green segments of the bar indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for  $\geq 3$ , 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria respectively. 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  $\leq 5\%$ . The upper red bar (where present) indicates the fraction of residues that have poor fit to the EM map (all-atom inclusion  $< 40\%$ ). The numeric value is given above the bar.

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	140	<div> <div>24%</div> <div>92%</div> <div>6% •</div> </div>
1	C	140	<div> <div>24%</div> <div>91%</div> <div>7% •</div> </div>
2	B	396	<div> <div>30%</div> <div>81%</div> <div>17% •</div> </div>
2	D	396	<div> <div>30%</div> <div>80%</div> <div>18% •</div> </div>

## 2 Entry composition

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 8328 atoms, of which 0 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

In the tables below, the AltConf column contains the number of residues with at least one atom in alternate conformation and the Trace column contains the number of residues modelled with at most 2 atoms.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Apolipoprotein E.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					AltConf	Trace
1	A	138	Total	C	N	O	S	0	0
			1140	706	214	216	4		
1	C	138	Total	C	N	O	S	0	0
			1140	706	214	216	4		

There are 2 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	112	ARG	CYS	conflict	UNP P02649
C	112	ARG	CYS	conflict	UNP P02649

- Molecule 2 is a protein called Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 6.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					AltConf	Trace
2	B	390	Total	C	N	O	S	0	0
			3024	1922	523	562	17		
2	D	390	Total	C	N	O	S	0	0
			3024	1922	523	562	17		

There are 18 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
B	59	ARG	GLN	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	90	GLU	GLN	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	187	ASN	THR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	201	MET	THR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	205	GLN	ARG	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	288	ARG	PRO	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	348	TRP	ARG	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	349	TRP	GLY	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
B	350	GLN	TYR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	59	ARG	GLN	conflict	UNP Q6PI73

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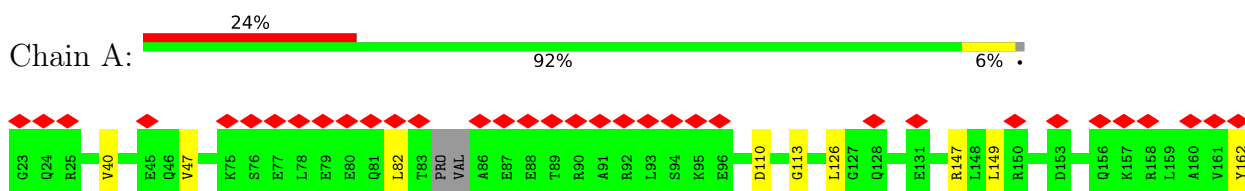
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Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
D	90	GLU	GLN	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	187	ASN	THR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	201	MET	THR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	205	GLN	ARG	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	288	ARG	PRO	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	348	TRP	ARG	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	349	TRP	GLY	conflict	UNP Q6PI73
D	350	GLN	TYR	conflict	UNP Q6PI73

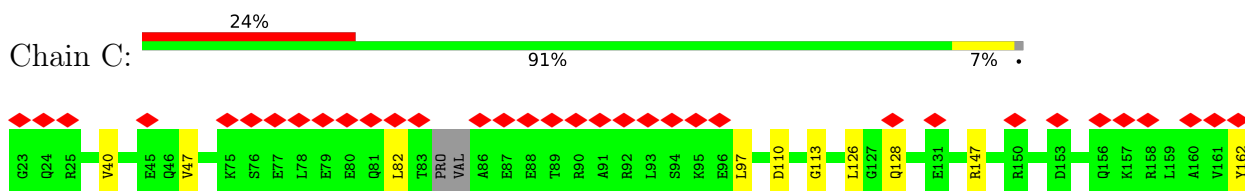
### 3 Residue-property plots

These plots are drawn for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic for a chain summarises the proportions of the various outlier classes displayed in the second graphic. The second graphic shows the sequence view annotated by issues in geometry and atom inclusion in map density. Residues are color-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. A red diamond above a residue indicates a poor fit to the EM map for this residue (all-atom inclusion < 40%). Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outlier are shown as a green connector. Residues present in the sample, but not in the model, are shown in grey.

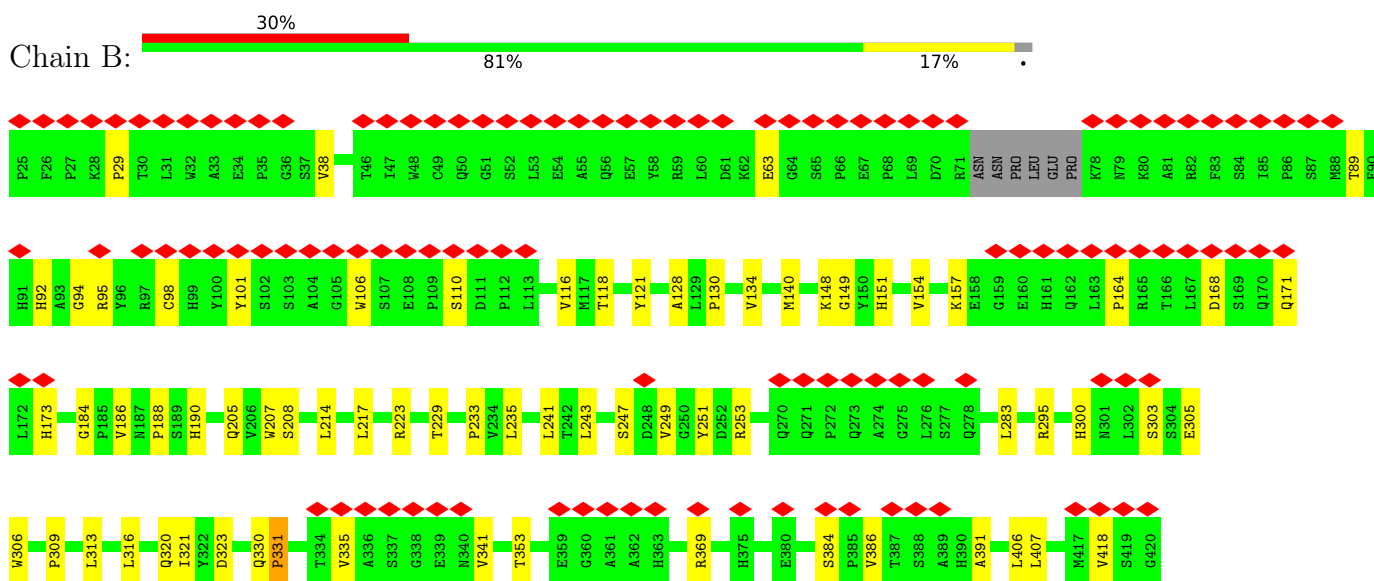
- Molecule 1: Apolipoprotein E



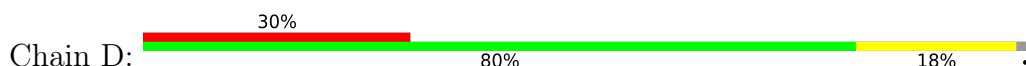
- Molecule 1: Apolipoprotein E



- Molecule 2: Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 6



- Molecule 2: Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 6



E305	W306	P309	L313	L316	Q320	I321	Y322	D323	Q330	P331	T334	V335	A336	S337	G338	E339	H340	V341	T353	E359	G360	A361	A362	H363	P364	P365	R369	H375	E380	S384	P385	V386	T387	S388	A389	H390	A391	L406	L407	M417	V418	S419	G420															
Q171	L172	H173	G184	P185	V186	M187	P188	S189	H190	Q205	W206	W207	S208	L214	L217	R223	P233	V234	L235	L241	T242	L243	S247	D248	V249	G250	Y251	D252	R253	Q270	Q271	P272	Q273	A274	G275	L276	S277	Q278	L283	V286	R295	H300	N301	L302	S303	S304												
H91	H92	A93	G94	R95	Y96	R97	C98	H99	Y100	Y101	S102	S103	A104	G105	W106	S107	E108	P109	S110	D111	P112	L113	E114	L115	V116	M117	T118	Y121	A128	L129	P130	V134	M140	K148	G149	Y150	H151	V154	K157	E158	G159	E160	H161	Q162	L163	P164	R165	T166	L167	D168	S169	Q170						
P25	P26	P27	K28	P29	T30	L31	W32	A33	E34	P35	G36	S37	V38	T46	I47	W48	C49	Q50	G51	S52	L53	E54	A55	Q56	E57	Y58	R59	L60	D61	K62	E63	G64	S65	P66	E67	P68	L69	D70	R71	ASN	ASN	PRO	LEU	GLU	PRO	K78	N79	K80	A81	R82	F83	S84	I85	P86	S87	M88	T89	E90

## 4 Experimental information

Property	Value	Source
EM reconstruction method	SINGLE PARTICLE	Depositor
Imposed symmetry	POINT, C1	Depositor
Number of particles used	462565	Depositor
Resolution determination method	FSC 0.143 CUT-OFF	Depositor
CTF correction method	PHASE FLIPPING AND AMPLITUDE CORRECTION	Depositor
Microscope	FEI TITAN KRIOS	Depositor
Voltage (kV)	300	Depositor
Electron dose ( $e^-/\text{\AA}^2$ )	50	Depositor
Minimum defocus (nm)	1500	Depositor
Maximum defocus (nm)	1800	Depositor
Magnification	Not provided	
Image detector	GATAN K3 (6k x 4k)	Depositor
Maximum map value	7.275	Depositor
Minimum map value	-4.569	Depositor
Average map value	0.002	Depositor
Map value standard deviation	0.116	Depositor
Recommended contour level	1.2	Depositor
Map size (Å)	281.0624, 281.0624, 281.0624	wwPDB
Map dimensions	256, 256, 256	wwPDB
Map angles (°)	90.0, 90.0, 90.0	wwPDB
Pixel spacing (Å)	1.0979, 1.0979, 1.0979	Depositor

## 5 Model quality

### 5.1 Standard geometry

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 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	0.34	0/1150	0.47	0/1539
1	C	0.34	0/1150	0.47	0/1539
2	B	0.32	0/3125	0.52	0/4260
2	D	0.32	0/3125	0.52	0/4260
All	All	0.33	0/8550	0.51	0/11598

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 outliers	#Planarity outliers
2	B	0	3
2	D	0	3
All	All	0	6

There are no bond length outliers.

There are no bond angle outliers.

There are no chirality outliers.

5 of 6 planarity outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group
2	B	184	GLY	Peptide
2	B	330	GLN	Peptide
2	B	384	SER	Peptide
2	D	184	GLY	Peptide
2	D	330	GLN	Peptide



## 5.2 Too-close contacts ⓘ

In the following table, the Non-H and H(model) columns list the number of non-hydrogen atoms and hydrogen atoms in the 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 within the asymmetric unit, whereas Symm-Clashes lists symmetry-related clashes.

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
1	A	1140	0	1158	8	0
1	C	1140	0	1158	9	0
2	B	3024	0	2862	47	0
2	D	3024	0	2862	49	0
All	All	8328	0	8040	103	0

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 6.

The worst 5 of 103 close contacts within the same asymmetric unit are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Interatomic distance (Å)	Clash overlap (Å)
2:B:353:THR:HG22	2:B:369:ARG:HD2	1.43	1.00
2:D:353:THR:HG22	2:D:369:ARG:HD2	1.43	0.98
2:B:331:PRO:HD3	2:B:341:VAL:HA	1.53	0.90
2:D:331:PRO:HD3	2:D:341:VAL:HA	1.53	0.89
2:B:300:HIS:H	2:B:303:SER:HB3	1.50	0.77

There are no symmetry-related clashes.

## 5.3 Torsion angles ⓘ

### 5.3.1 Protein backbone ⓘ

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 EM 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	134/140 (96%)	133 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100
1	C	134/140 (96%)	133 (99%)	1 (1%)	0	100	100

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Mol	Chain	Analysed	Favoured	Allowed	Outliers	Percentiles	
2	B	386/396 (98%)	367 (95%)	17 (4%)	2 (0%)	25	61
2	D	386/396 (98%)	367 (95%)	17 (4%)	2 (0%)	25	61
All	All	1040/1072 (97%)	1000 (96%)	36 (4%)	4 (0%)	32	66

All (4) Ramachandran outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
2	B	331	PRO
2	D	331	PRO
2	B	233	PRO
2	D	233	PRO

### 5.3.2 Protein sidechains ⓘ

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 EM 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	119/121 (98%)	119 (100%)	0	100	100
1	C	119/121 (98%)	119 (100%)	0	100	100
2	B	327/339 (96%)	327 (100%)	0	100	100
2	D	327/339 (96%)	327 (100%)	0	100	100
All	All	892/920 (97%)	892 (100%)	0	100	100

There are no protein residues with a non-rotameric sidechain to report.

Sometimes sidechains can be flipped to improve hydrogen bonding and reduce clashes. 5 of 24 such sidechains are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	C	117	GLN
1	C	140	HIS
1	C	128	GLN
1	C	156	GLN
1	A	156	GLN

### 5.3.3 RNA [i](#)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

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

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

### 5.5 Carbohydrates [i](#)

There are no oligosaccharides in this entry.

### 5.6 Ligand geometry [i](#)

There are no ligands in this entry.

### 5.7 Other polymers [i](#)

There are no such residues in this entry.

### 5.8 Polymer linkage issues [i](#)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

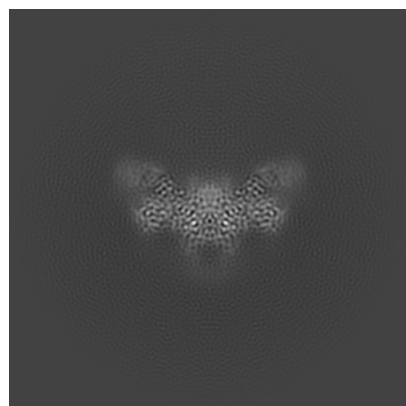
## 6 Map visualisation [i](#)

This section contains visualisations of the EMDB entry EMD-34216. These allow visual inspection of the internal detail of the map and identification of artifacts.

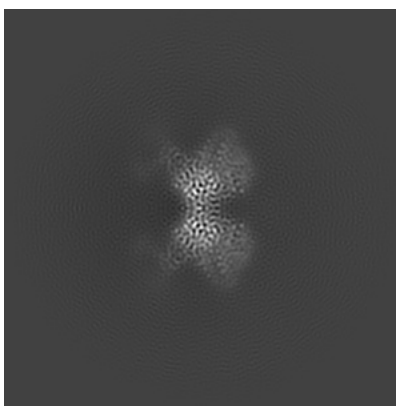
Images derived from a raw map, generated by summing the deposited half-maps, are presented below the corresponding image components of the primary map to allow further visual inspection and comparison with those of the primary map.

### 6.1 Orthogonal projections [i](#)

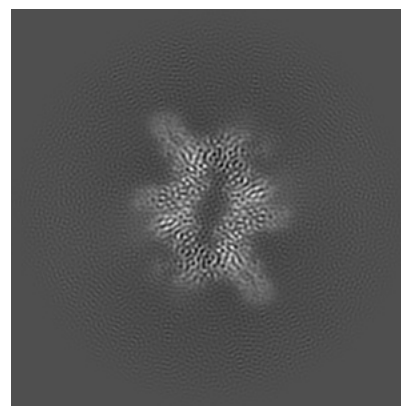
#### 6.1.1 Primary map



X

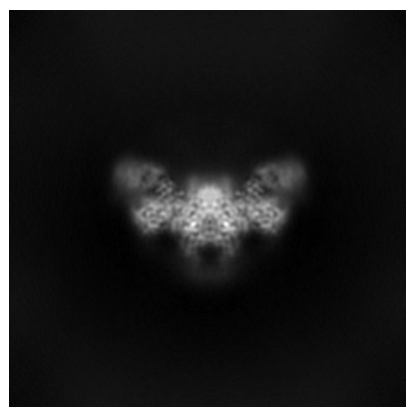


Y

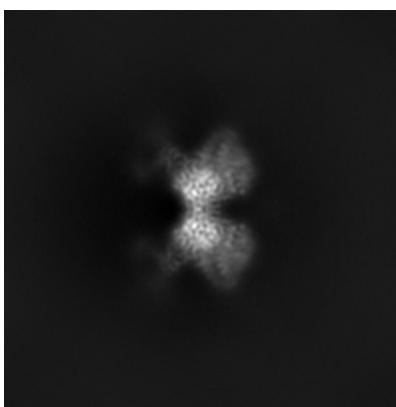


Z

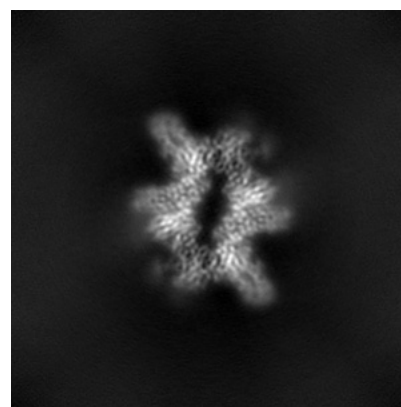
#### 6.1.2 Raw map



X



Y

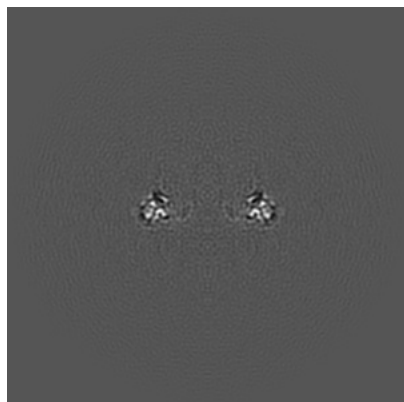


Z

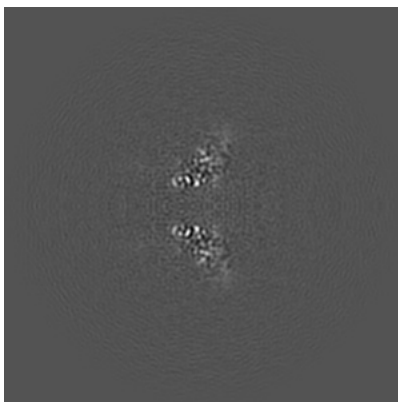
The images above show the map projected in three orthogonal directions.

## 6.2 Central slices [i](#)

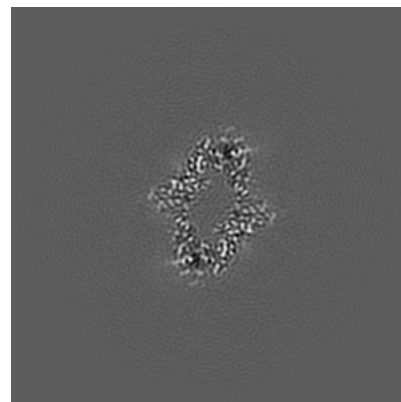
### 6.2.1 Primary map



X Index: 128

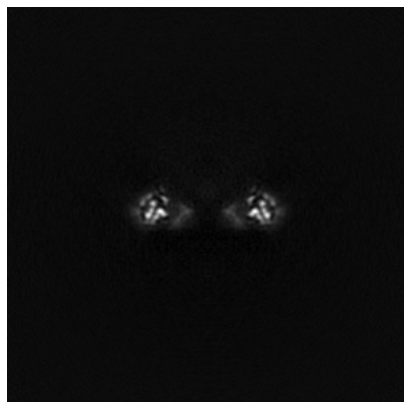


Y Index: 128

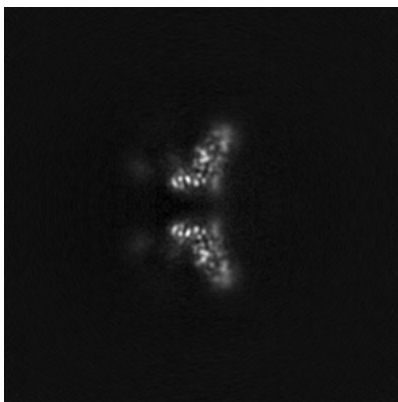


Z Index: 128

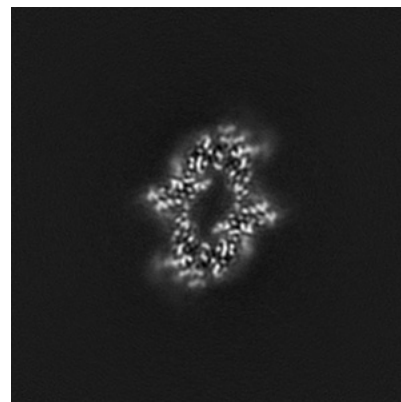
### 6.2.2 Raw map



X Index: 128



Y Index: 128

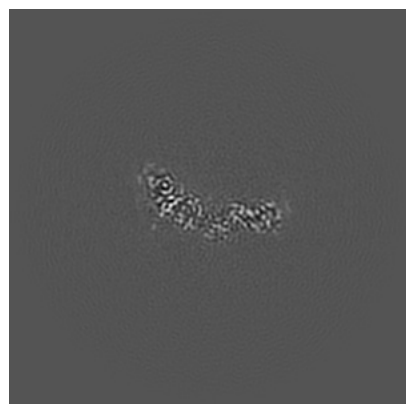


Z Index: 128

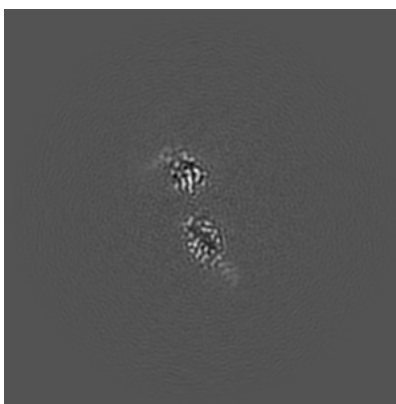
The images above show central slices of the map in three orthogonal directions.

## 6.3 Largest variance slices [i](#)

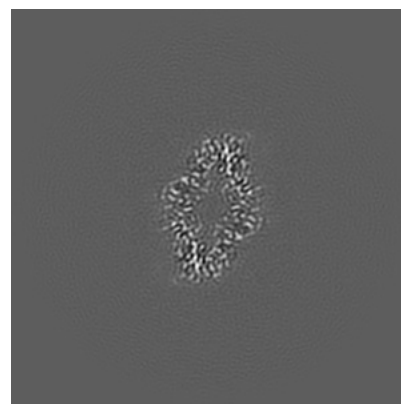
### 6.3.1 Primary map



X Index: 141

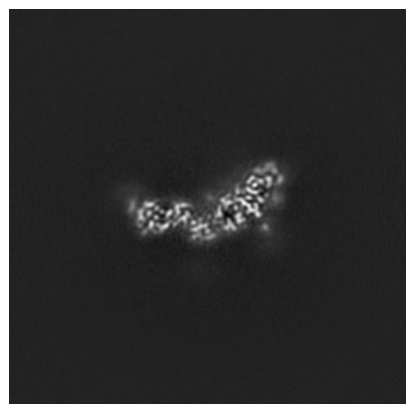


Y Index: 138

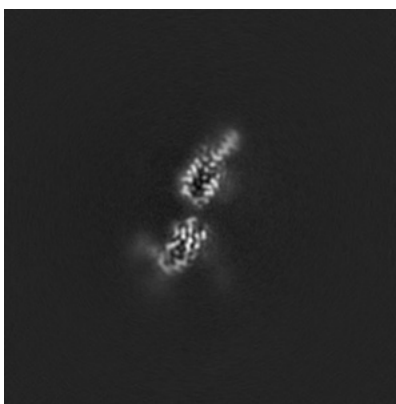


Z Index: 122

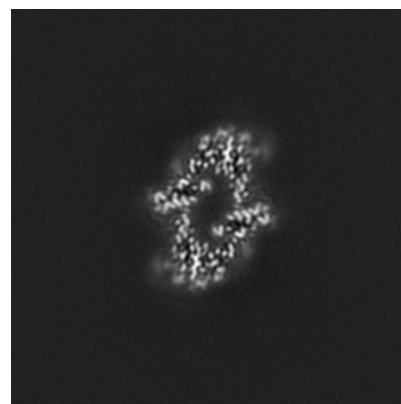
### 6.3.2 Raw map



X Index: 115



Y Index: 117

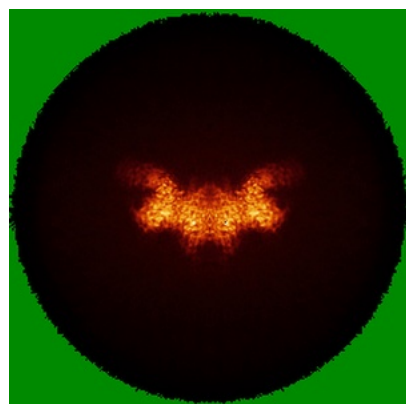


Z Index: 126

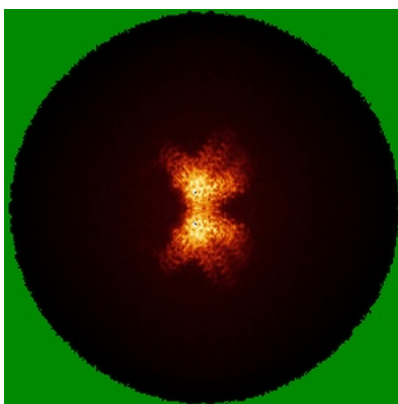
The images above show the largest variance slices of the map in three orthogonal directions.

## 6.4 Orthogonal standard-deviation projections (False-color) [i](#)

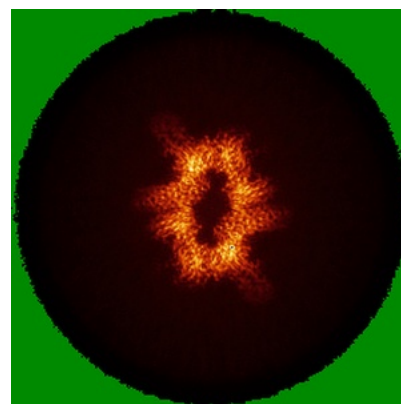
### 6.4.1 Primary map



X

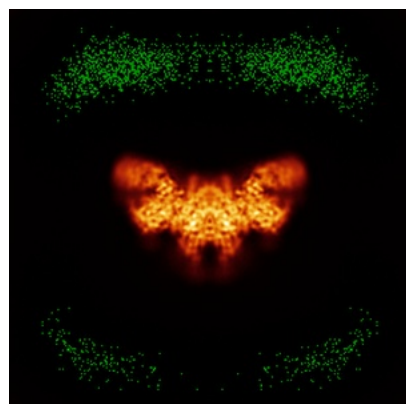


Y

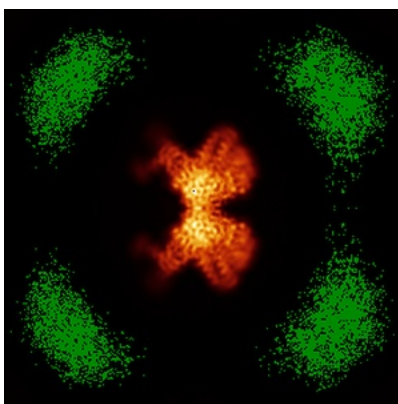


Z

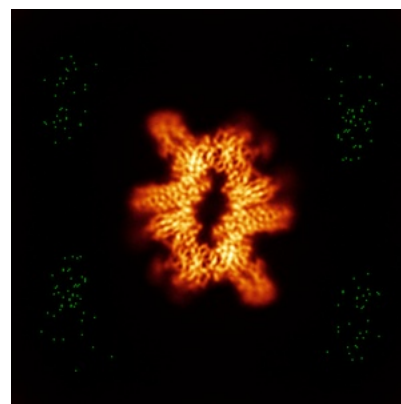
### 6.4.2 Raw map



X



Y



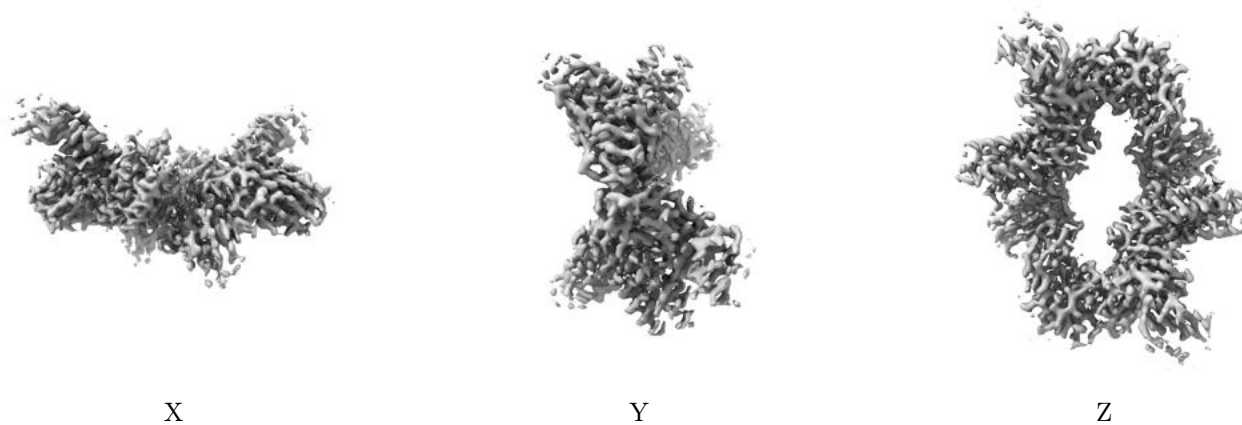
Z

The images above show the map standard deviation projections with false color in three orthogonal directions. Minimum values are shown in green, max in blue, and dark to light orange shades represent small to large values respectively.



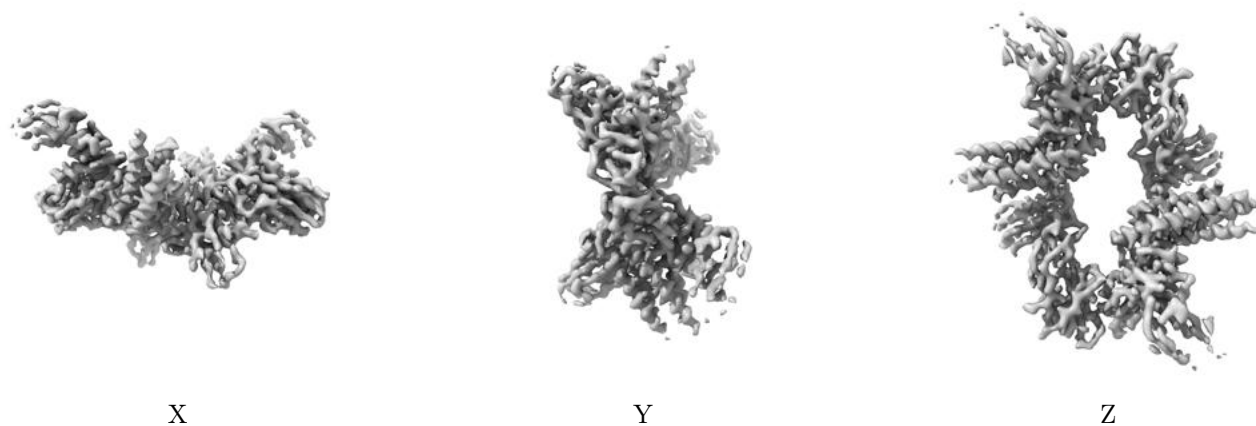
## 6.5 Orthogonal surface views [i](#)

### 6.5.1 Primary map



The images above show the 3D surface view of the map at the recommended contour level 1.2. These images, in conjunction with the slice images, may facilitate assessment of whether an appropriate contour level has been provided.

### 6.5.2 Raw map



These images show the 3D surface of the raw map. The raw map's contour level was selected so that its surface encloses the same volume as the primary map does at its recommended contour level.

## 6.6 Mask visualisation [i](#)

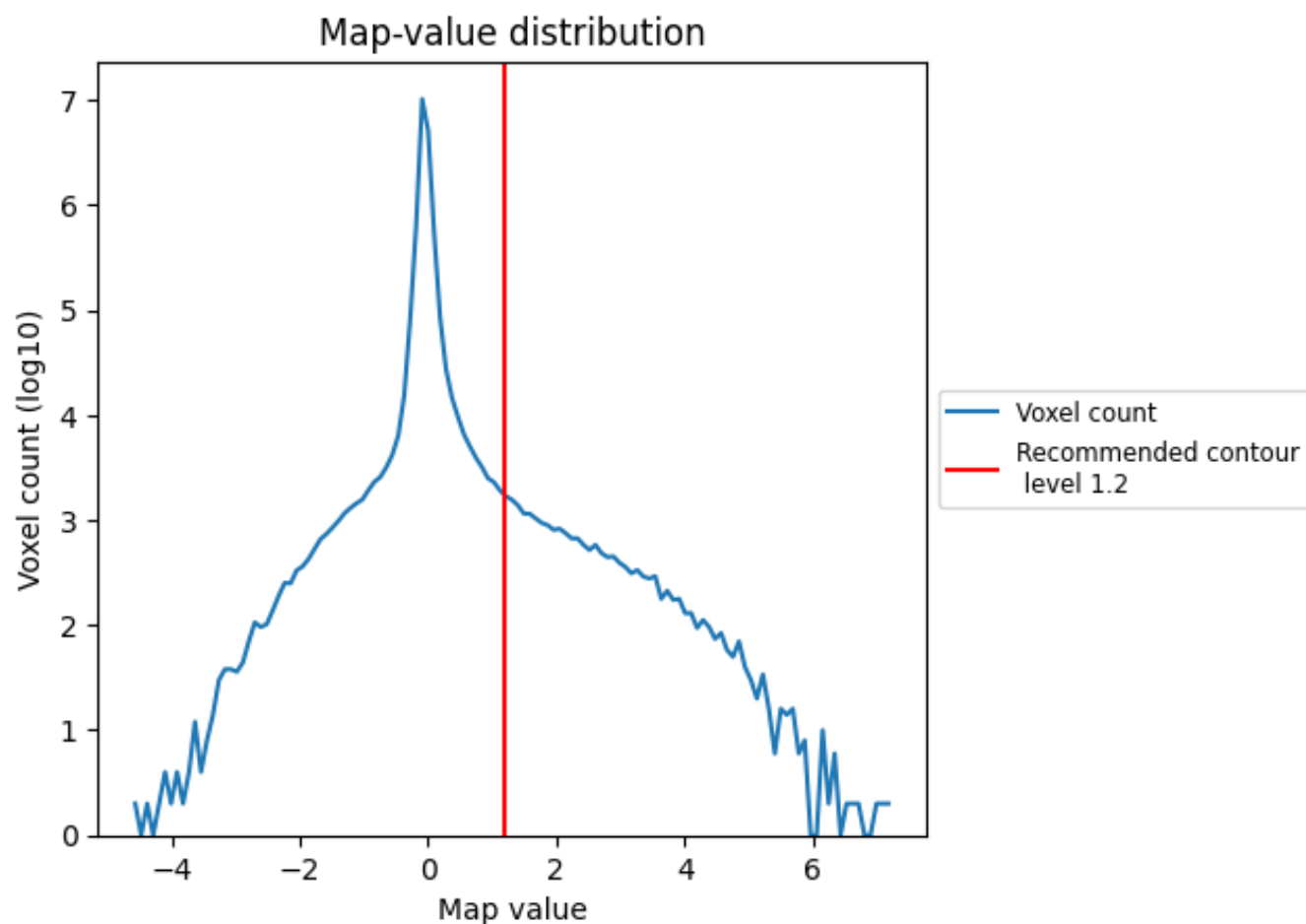
This section was not generated. No masks/segmentation were deposited.



## 7 Map analysis [i](#)

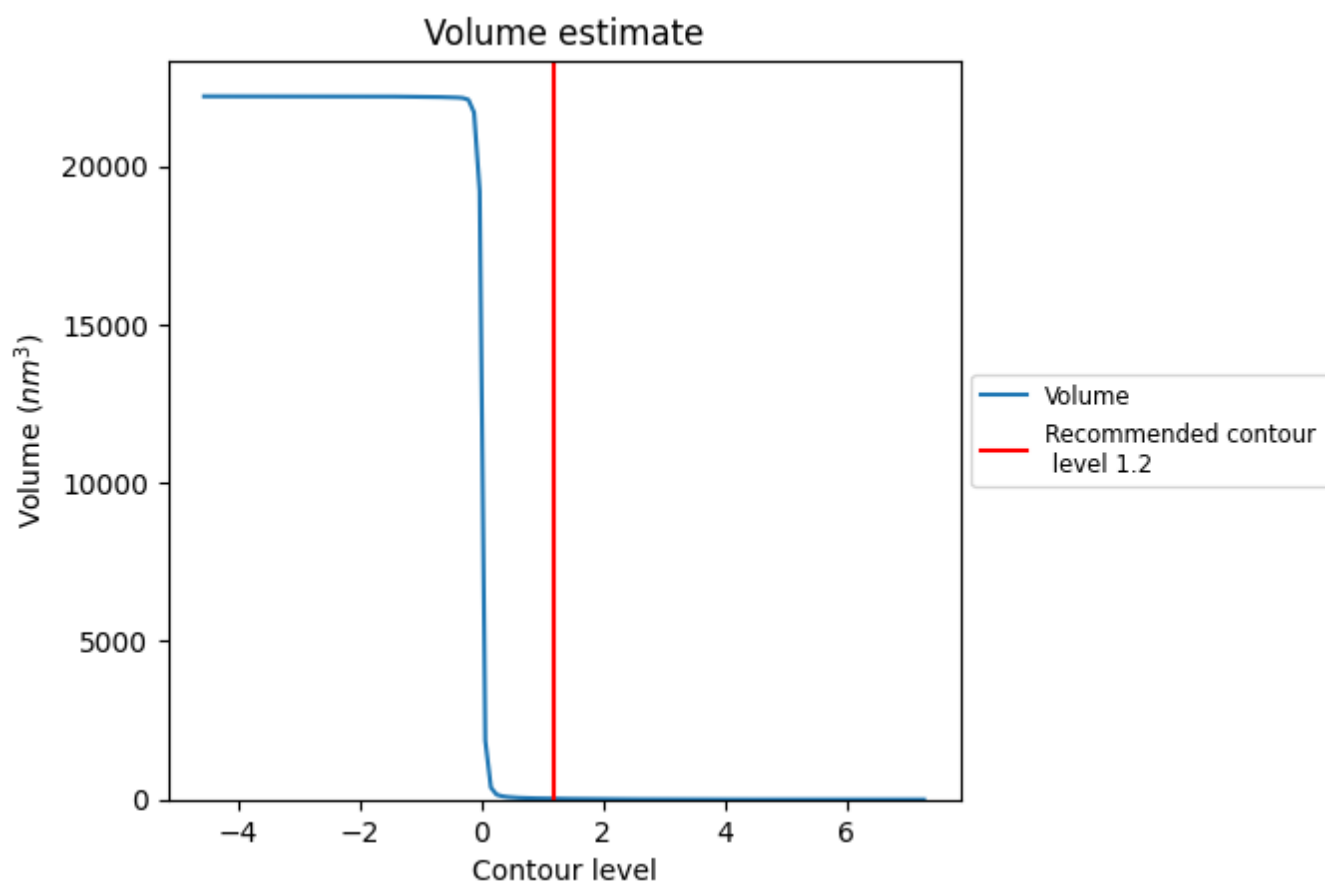
This section contains the results of statistical analysis of the map.

### 7.1 Map-value distribution [i](#)



The map-value distribution is plotted in 128 intervals along the x-axis. The y-axis is logarithmic. A spike in this graph at zero usually indicates that the volume has been masked.

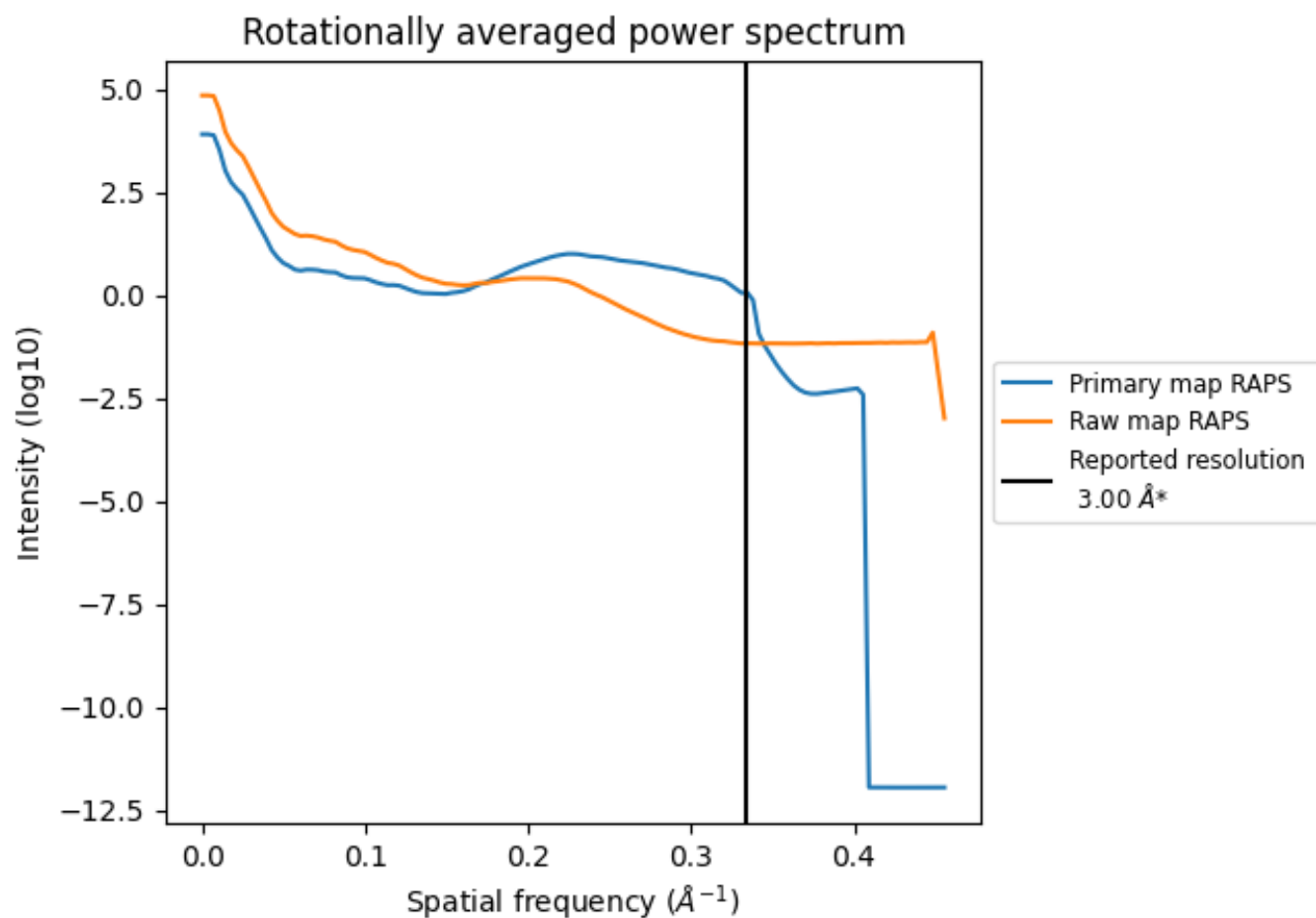
## 7.2 Volume estimate [i](#)



The volume at the recommended contour level is 28 nm<sup>3</sup>; this corresponds to an approximate mass of 25 kDa.

The volume estimate graph shows how the enclosed volume varies with the contour level. The recommended contour level is shown as a vertical line and the intersection between the line and the curve gives the volume of the enclosed surface at the given level.

### 7.3 Rotationally averaged power spectrum ⓘ

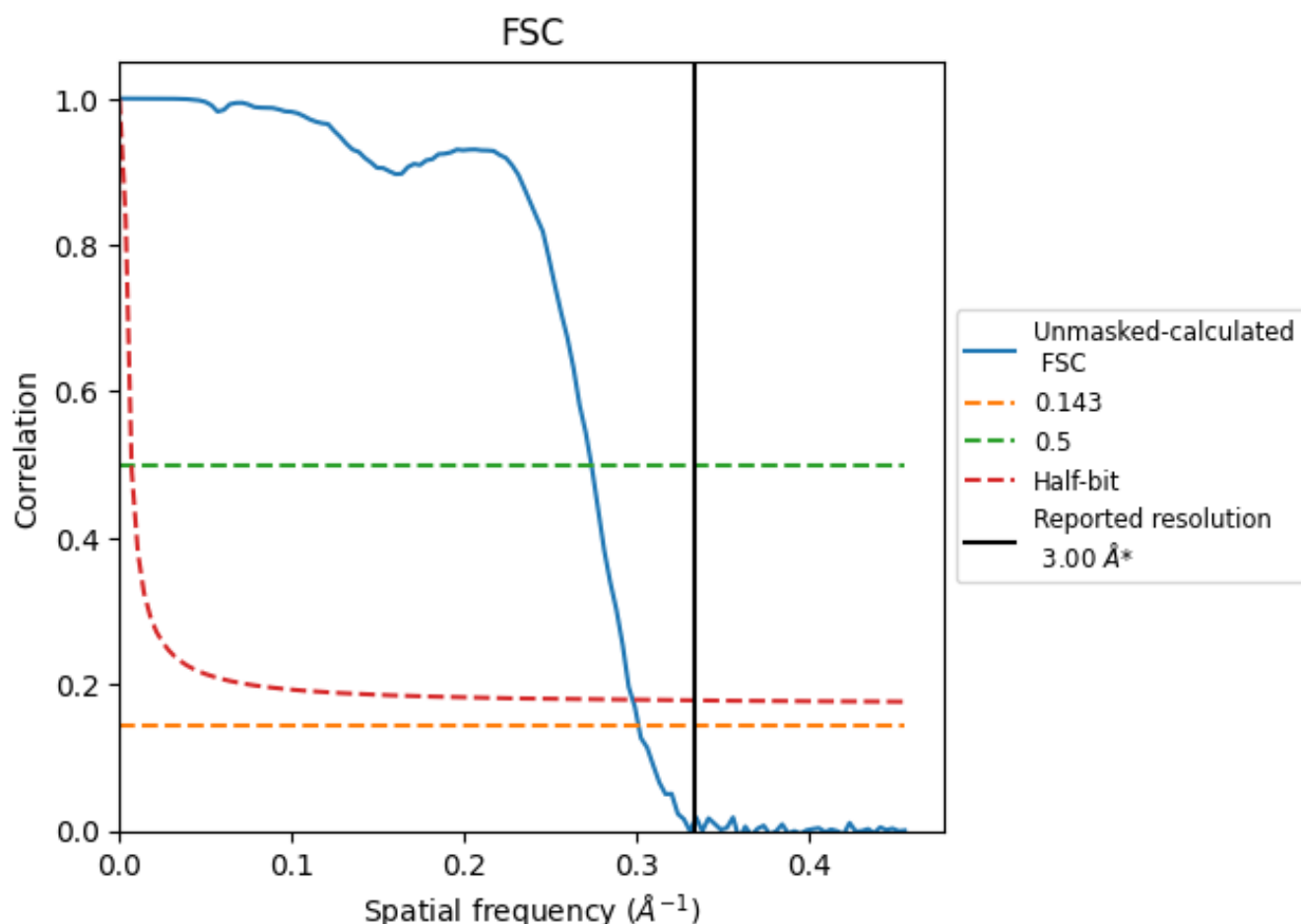


\*Reported resolution corresponds to spatial frequency of 0.333 Å<sup>-1</sup>

## 8 Fourier-Shell correlation [i](#)

Fourier-Shell Correlation (FSC) is the most commonly used method to estimate the resolution of single-particle and subtomogram-averaged maps. The shape of the curve depends on the imposed symmetry, mask and whether or not the two 3D reconstructions used were processed from a common reference. The reported resolution is shown as a black line. A curve is displayed for the half-bit criterion in addition to lines showing the 0.143 gold standard cut-off and 0.5 cut-off.

### 8.1 FSC [i](#)



\*Reported resolution corresponds to spatial frequency of 0.333  $\text{\AA}^{-1}$

## 8.2 Resolution estimates [i](#)

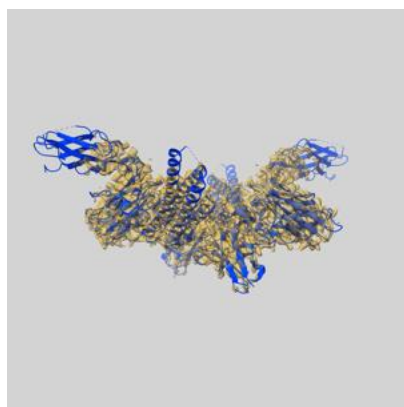
Resolution estimate (Å)	Estimation criterion (FSC cut-off)		
	0.143	0.5	Half-bit
Reported by author	3.00	-	-
Author-provided FSC curve	-	-	-
Unmasked-calculated*	3.32	3.65	3.36

\*Resolution estimate based on FSC curve calculated by comparison of deposited half-maps. The value from deposited half-maps intersecting FSC 0.143 CUT-OFF 3.32 differs from the reported value 3.0 by more than 10 %

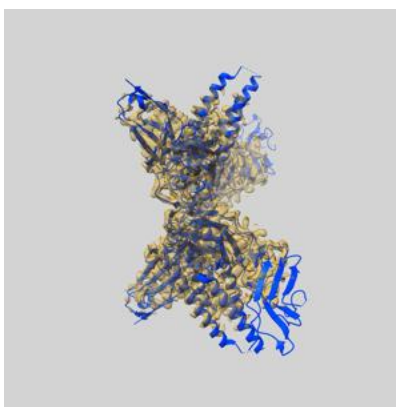
## 9 Map-model fit [i](#)

This section contains information regarding the fit between EMDB map EMD-34216 and PDB model 8GRX. Per-residue inclusion information can be found in [section 3](#) on [page 5](#).

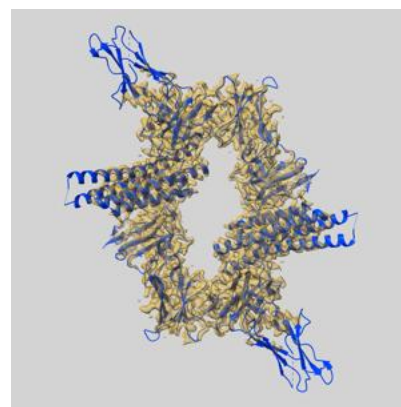
### 9.1 Map-model overlay [i](#)



X



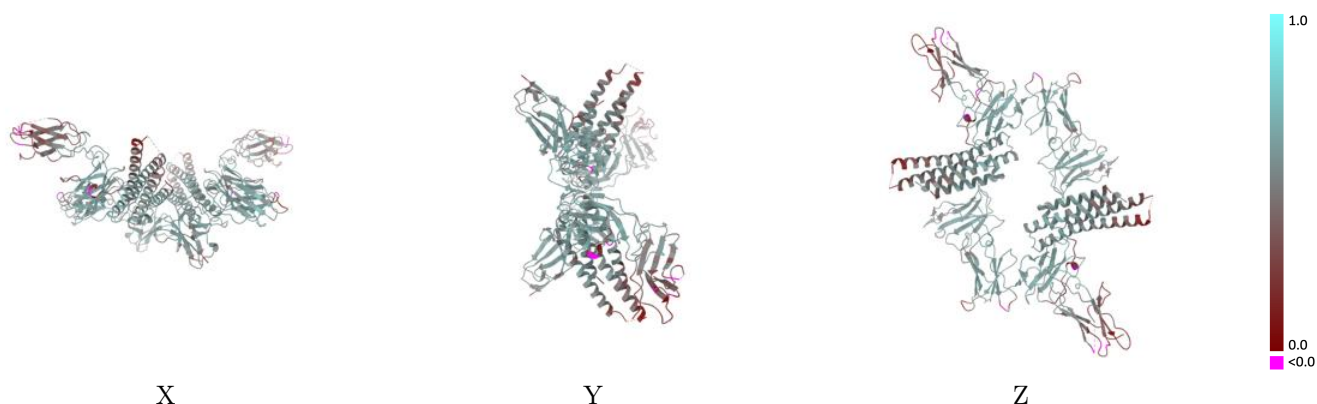
Y



Z

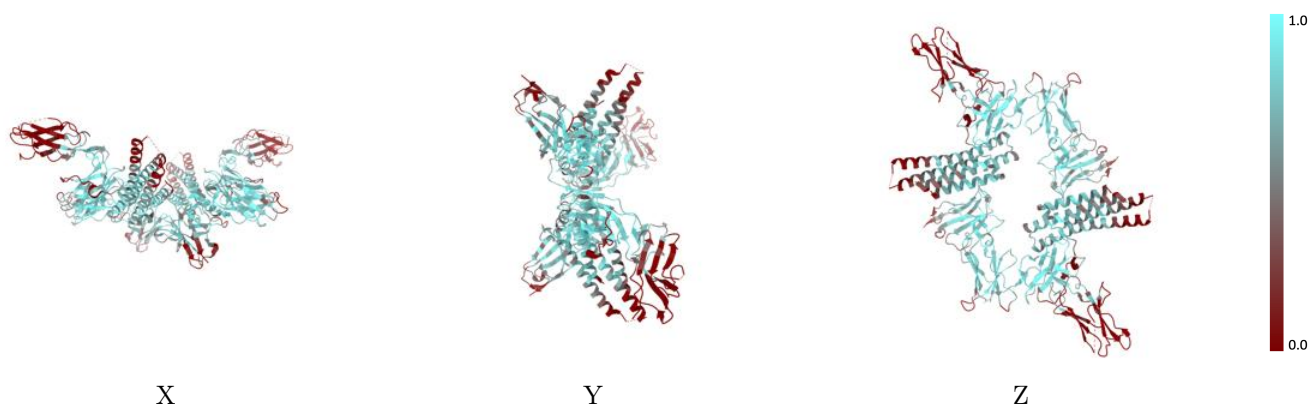
The images above show the 3D surface view of the map at the recommended contour level 1.2 at 50% transparency in yellow overlaid with a ribbon representation of the model coloured in blue. These images allow for the visual assessment of the quality of fit between the atomic model and the map.

## 9.2 Q-score mapped to coordinate model [i](#)



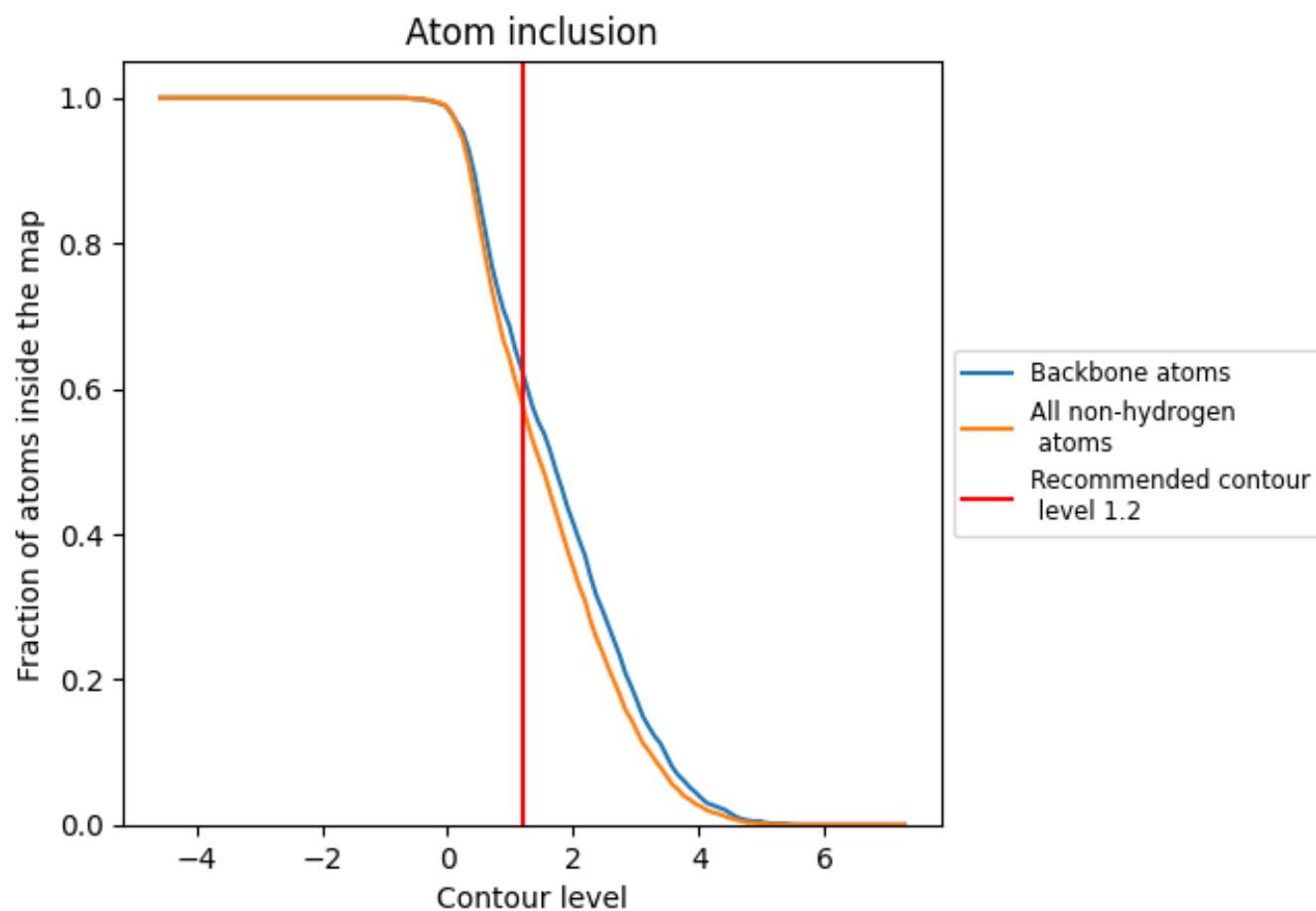
The images above show the model with each residue coloured according to its Q-score. This shows their resolvability in the map with higher Q-score values reflecting better resolvability. Please note: Q-score is calculating the resolvability of atoms, and thus high values are only expected at resolutions at which atoms can be resolved. Low Q-score values may therefore be expected for many entries.

## 9.3 Atom inclusion mapped to coordinate model [i](#)



The images above show the model with each residue coloured according to its atom inclusion. This shows to what extent they are inside the map at the recommended contour level (1.2).

## 9.4 Atom inclusion [i](#)



At the recommended contour level, 62% of all backbone atoms, 58% of all non-hydrogen atoms, are inside the map.



9.5 Map-model fit summary ⓘ

The table lists the average atom inclusion at the recommended contour level (1.2) and Q-score for the entire model and for each chain.

Chain	Atom inclusion	Q-score
All	<div></div> 0.5760	<div></div> 0.5110
A	<div></div> 0.5820	<div></div> 0.5090
B	<div></div> 0.5740	<div></div> 0.5110
C	<div></div> 0.5820	<div></div> 0.5080
D	<div></div> 0.5730	<div></div> 0.5120

