



# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

Apr 2, 2025 – 12:58 am BST

PDB ID : 6HVC / pdb\_00006hvc  
BMRB ID : 34319  
Title : NMR structure of Urotensin Peptide Asp-c[Cys-Phe-Trp-(N-Me)Lys-Tyr-Cys]-Val in SDS solution  
Authors : Brancaccio, D.; Carotenuto, A.; Merlino, F.; Billard, E.; Yousif, A.M.; Di Maro, S.; Abate, L.; Bellavita, R.; D'Emmanuele di Villa Bianca, R.; Santicioli, P.; Marinelli, L.; Novellino, E.; Hebert, T.E.; Lubell, W.D.; Chatenet, D.; Grieco, P.  
Deposited on : 2018-10-10

This is a wwPDB NMR Structure 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/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 : 4.02b-467  
Mogul : 1.8.4, CSD as541be (2020)  
Percentile statistics : 20231227.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 27th 2023)  
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) : 2.42

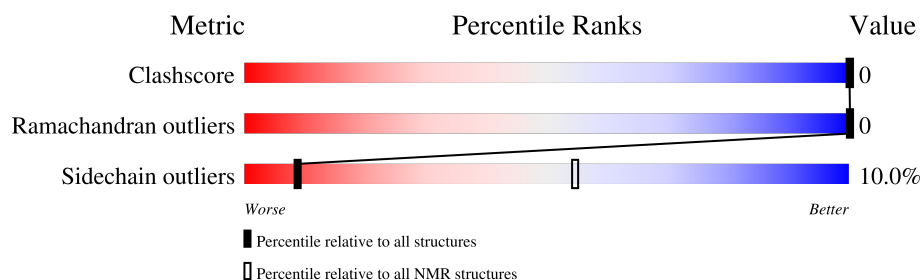
# 1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

*SOLUTION NMR*

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 48%.

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	210492	14027
Ramachandran outliers	207382	12486
Sidechain outliers	206894	12463

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  $\geq 3$ , 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	8	<div> <div style="width: 75%;"></div> <div style="width: 25%;"></div> </div> <div>75%25%</div>

## 2 Ensemble composition and analysis ⓘ

This entry contains 10 models.

Cyrange was unable to find well-defined residues.

Error message: The number of core atoms ( 7) was below the domain threshold value ( 8).

NmrClust was unable to cluster the ensemble.

Error message: Wrapper check: not enough residues in core to run NmrClust

### 3 Entry composition [i](#)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 141 atoms, of which 66 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called Urotensin-2.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	8	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			141	51	66	10	12	2	

There is a discrepancy between the modelled and reference sequences:

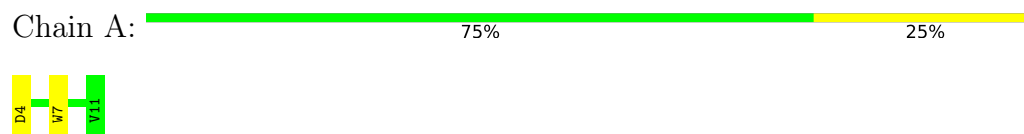
Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	8	NMK	LYS	conflict	UNP O95399

## 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.

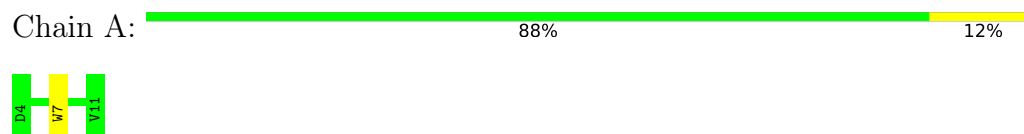
- Molecule 1: Urotensin-2



### 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: Urotensin-2



## 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

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

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
CYANA	refinement	
CYANA	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	61
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	61
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	48%

## 6 Model quality [i](#)

### 6.1 Standard geometry [i](#)

Bond lengths and bond angles in the following residue types are not validated in this section: NMK

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	1.23±0.01	0±0/67 ( 0.0± 0.0%)	1.55±0.06	1±0/88 ( 1.1± 0.0%)
All	All	1.23	0/670 ( 0.0%)	1.55	10/880 ( 1.1%)

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	0.2±0.4
All	All	0	2

There are no bond-length outliers.

All unique angle outliers are listed below.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	7	TRP	CD1-NE1-CE2	-6.40	103.24	109.00	10	10

There are no chirality outliers.

All unique planar outliers are listed below.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group	Models (Total)
1	A	9	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
All	All	750	660	480	-

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](#)

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	5/8 (62%)	3±1 (56±15%)	2±1 (44±15%)	0±0 (0±0%)	100	100
All	All	50/80 (62%)	28 (56%)	22 (44%)	0 (0%)	100	100

There are no Ramachandran outliers.

### 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	7/7 (100%)	6±0 (90±7%)	1±0 (10±7%)	9	55
All	All	70/70 (100%)	63 (90%)	7 (10%)	9	55

All 1 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	4	ASP	7



### 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 48% for the well-defined parts and 48% for the entire structure.

### 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *ME8\_NMRData.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	61
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	61
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 48%, i.e. 46 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 95. 0 out of 1 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>15</sup> N
Backbone	13/35 (37%)	13/14 (93%)	0/14 (0%)	0/7 (0%)
Sidechain	19/29 (66%)	19/19 (100%)	0/10 (0%)	0/0 (—%)
Aromatic	14/31 (45%)	14/15 (93%)	0/15 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
Overall	46/95 (48%)	46/48 (96%)	0/39 (0%)	0/8 (0%)

#### 7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts

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:

