

# Tools for Cryo-EM Map Fitting

Paul Emsley

MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology

Nov 2018

# Cryo-EM Model-building

- Typically, we need to move more atoms than one does for crystallography
- the maps are lower resolution and the starting model is further from where you want them to be – usually systematically so
- addressing these needs has been the focus of my work extending/changing *Coot* for cryo-EM

# Yeast Mitochondrial Large Ribosomal Subunit

The screenshot shows the Science journal website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Science logo, AAAS.ORG, FEEDBACK, HELP, LIBRARIANS, and a search box. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with NEWS, SCIENCE JOURNALS, CAREERS, MULTIMEDIA, and COLLECTIONS. The main content area features the article title 'Structure of the Yeast Mitochondrial Large Ribosomal Subunit' by Alexey Amunts et al. The article is categorized as a RESEARCH ARTICLE. The abstract is visible, discussing the structure of the yeast mitoribosomal large subunit. The website also includes a sidebar with 'Article Views' and 'Article Tools' sections.

Science  
AAAS.ORG | FEEDBACK | HELP | LIBRARIANS

All Science Journals | Enter Search Term

BATES COLLEGE | ALERTS | ACCESS RIGHTS

AAAS NEWS SCIENCE JOURNALS CAREERS MULTIMEDIA COLLECTIONS

Science The World's Leading Journal of Original Scientific Research, Global News, and Commentary.

Science Home Current Issue Previous Issues Science Express Science Products My Science About the Journal

Home > Science Magazine > 28 March 2014 > Amunts et al., 343 (6178): 1485-1489

Science 28 March 2014:  
Vol. 343 no. 6178 pp. 1485-1489  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1249410

< Prev | Table of Contents | Next >  
Leave a comment (0)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Structure of the Yeast Mitochondrial Large Ribosomal Subunit

Alexey Amunts<sup>1</sup>, Alan Brown<sup>1</sup>, Xiao-chen Bai<sup>1</sup>, Jose L. Llácer<sup>1</sup>, Tanweer Hussain, Paul Emsley, Fei Long, Garib Murshudov, Sjors H. W. Scheres<sup>1</sup>, V. Ramakrishnan<sup>2</sup>

Author Affiliations  
<sup>1</sup>† Corresponding author. E-mail: [scheres@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk](mailto:scheres@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk) (S.H.W.S.); [ramak@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk](mailto:ramak@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk) (V.P.)  
<sup>2</sup>\* These authors contributed equally to this work.

ABSTRACT EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Mitochondria have specialized ribosomes that have diverged from their bacterial and cytoplasmic counterparts. We have solved the structure of the yeast mitoribosomal large subunit using single-particle cryo-electron microscopy. The resolution of 3.2 angstroms enabled a nearly complete atomic model to be built de novo and refined, including 39 proteins, 13 of which are unique to mitochondria, as well as expansion segments of mitoribosomal RNA. The structure reveals a new exit tunnel path and architecture, unique elements of the E site, and a putative membrane docking site.

Mitochondria are organelles in eukaryotic cells that play a major role in metabolism, especially the synthesis of adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

Related Resources

Article Views

- Abstract
- Full Text
- Full Text (PDF)
- Figures Only
- Supplementary Materials

Article Tools

- Leave a comment (0)
- Save to My Folders
- Download Citation
- Alert Me When Article is Cited
- Post to CiteULike
- Article Usage Statistics
- E-mail This Page
- Rights & Permissions
- Commercial Reprints and E-Prints
- View PubMed Citation

**Alan Brown, Fei Long, Robert A. Nicholls, Jaan Toots, Paul Emsley and Garib Murshudov\***

MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Francis Crick Avenue, Cambridge CB2 0QH, England

Correspondence e-mail:  
garib@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk

## Tools for macromolecular model building and refinement into electron cryo-microscopy reconstructions

The recent rapid development of single-particle electron cryo-microscopy (cryo-EM) now allows structures to be solved by this method at resolutions close to 3 Å. Here, a number of tools to facilitate the interpretation of EM reconstructions with stereochemically reasonable all-atom models are described. The *BALBES* database has been repurposed as a tool for identifying protein folds from density maps. Modifications to *Coot*, including new Jiggle Fit and morphing tools and improved handling of nucleic acids, enhance its functionality for interpreting EM maps. *REFMAC* has been modified for optimal fitting of atomic models into EM maps. As external structural information can enhance the reliability of the derived atomic models, stabilize refinement and reduce overfitting, *ProSMART* has been extended to generate interatomic distance restraints from nucleic acid reference structures, and a new tool, *LIBG*, has been developed to generate nucleic acid base-pair and parallel-plane restraints. Furthermore, restraint generation has been integrated with visualization and editing in *Coot*, and these restraints have been applied to both real-space refinement in *Coot* and reciprocal-space refinement in *REFMAC*.

Received 3 June 2014

Accepted 1 October 2014

Cite as: A. Casañal *et al.*, *Science*  
10.1126/science.aao6535 (2017).

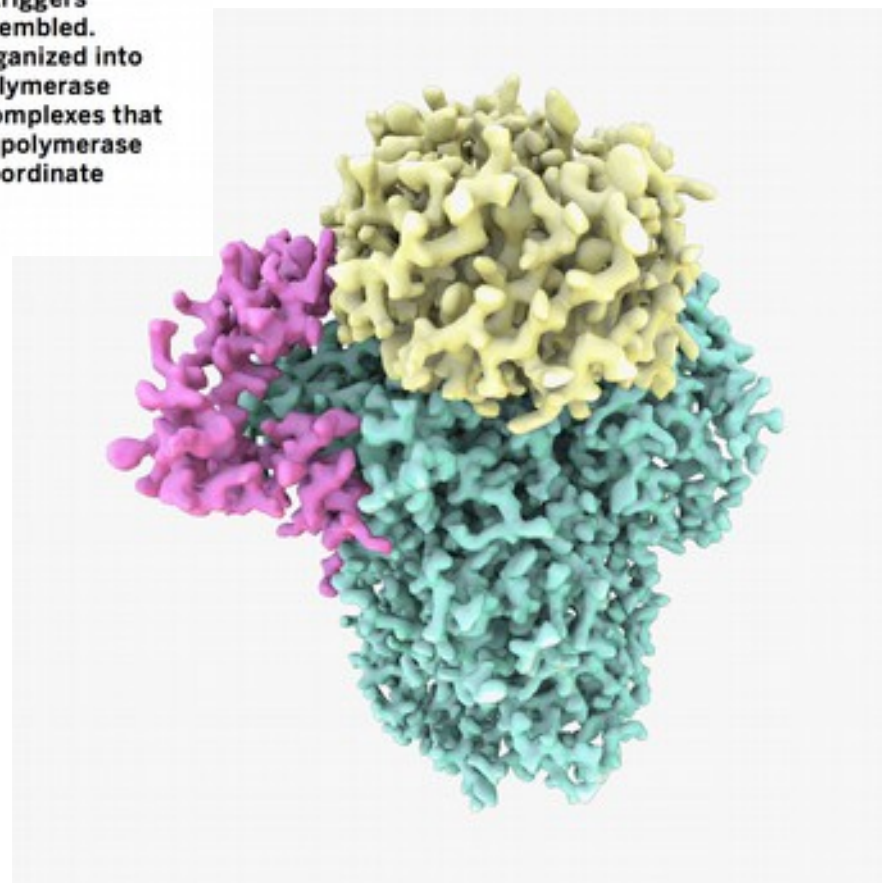
## Architecture of eukaryotic mRNA 3'-end processing machinery

Ana Casañal,<sup>1\*</sup> Ananthanarayanan Kumar,<sup>1\*</sup> Chris H. Hill,<sup>1</sup> Ashley D. Easter,<sup>1</sup> Paul Emsley,<sup>1</sup> Gianluca Degliesposti,<sup>1</sup> Yuliya Gordiyenko,<sup>1,2</sup> Balaji Santhanam,<sup>1</sup> Jana Wolf,<sup>1</sup> Katrin Wiederhold,<sup>1</sup> Gillian L. Dornan,<sup>1</sup> Mark Skehel,<sup>1</sup> Carol V. Robinson,<sup>2</sup> Lori A. Passmore<sup>1†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge UK. <sup>2</sup>Chemistry Research Laboratory, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.

\*These authors contributed equally to this work. †Corresponding author. Email: passmore@mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk

Newly transcribed eukaryotic pre-mRNAs are processed at their 3'-ends by the ~1 MDa multiprotein cleavage and polyadenylation factor (CPF). CPF cleaves pre-mRNAs, adds a poly(A) tail and triggers transcription termination but it is unclear how its different enzymes are coordinated and assembled. Here, we show that the nuclease, polymerase and phosphatase activities of yeast CPF are organized into three modules. Using cryo-EM, we determine a 3.5 Å resolution structure of the ~200 kDa polymerase module. This reveals four beta propellers in an assembly strikingly similar to other protein complexes that bind nucleic acid. Combined with *in vitro* reconstitution experiments, our data show that the polymerase module brings together factors required for specific and efficient polyadenylation, to help coordinate mRNA 3'-end processing.



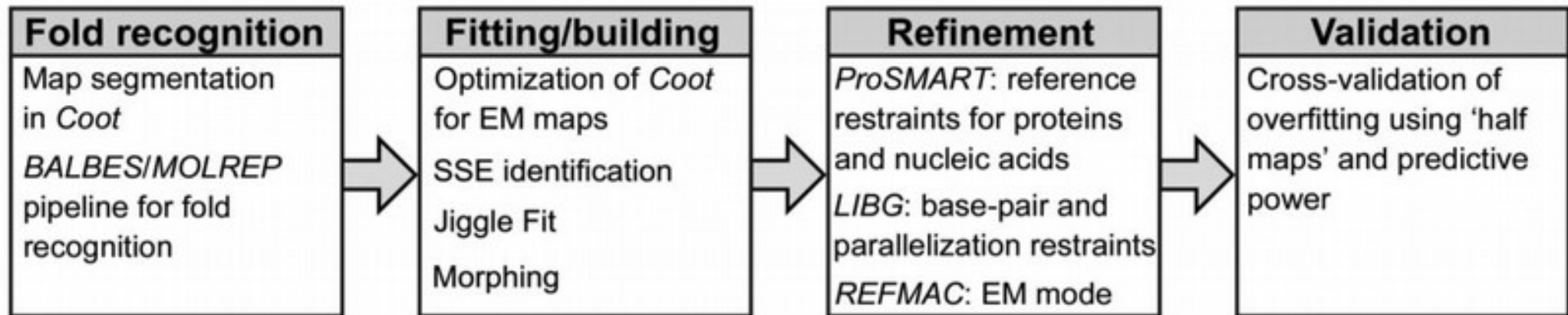
# Cryo-EM Model-building

- Autozone multi-residue
- Sphere Refine, Sphere Refine+
  - sphere regularize, sphere regularize +
- Geman-McClure distance restraints
- Multi-threading/parallel processing
- Backrub rotamers



# Model-Building Tools

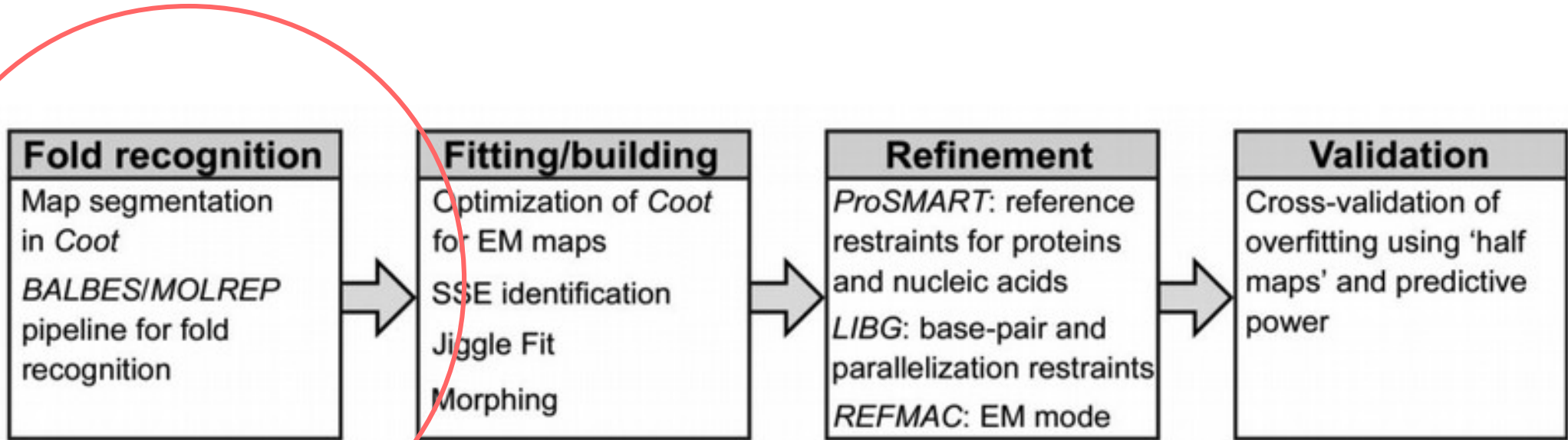
## Recent Developments





# Model-Building Tools

## Recent Developments

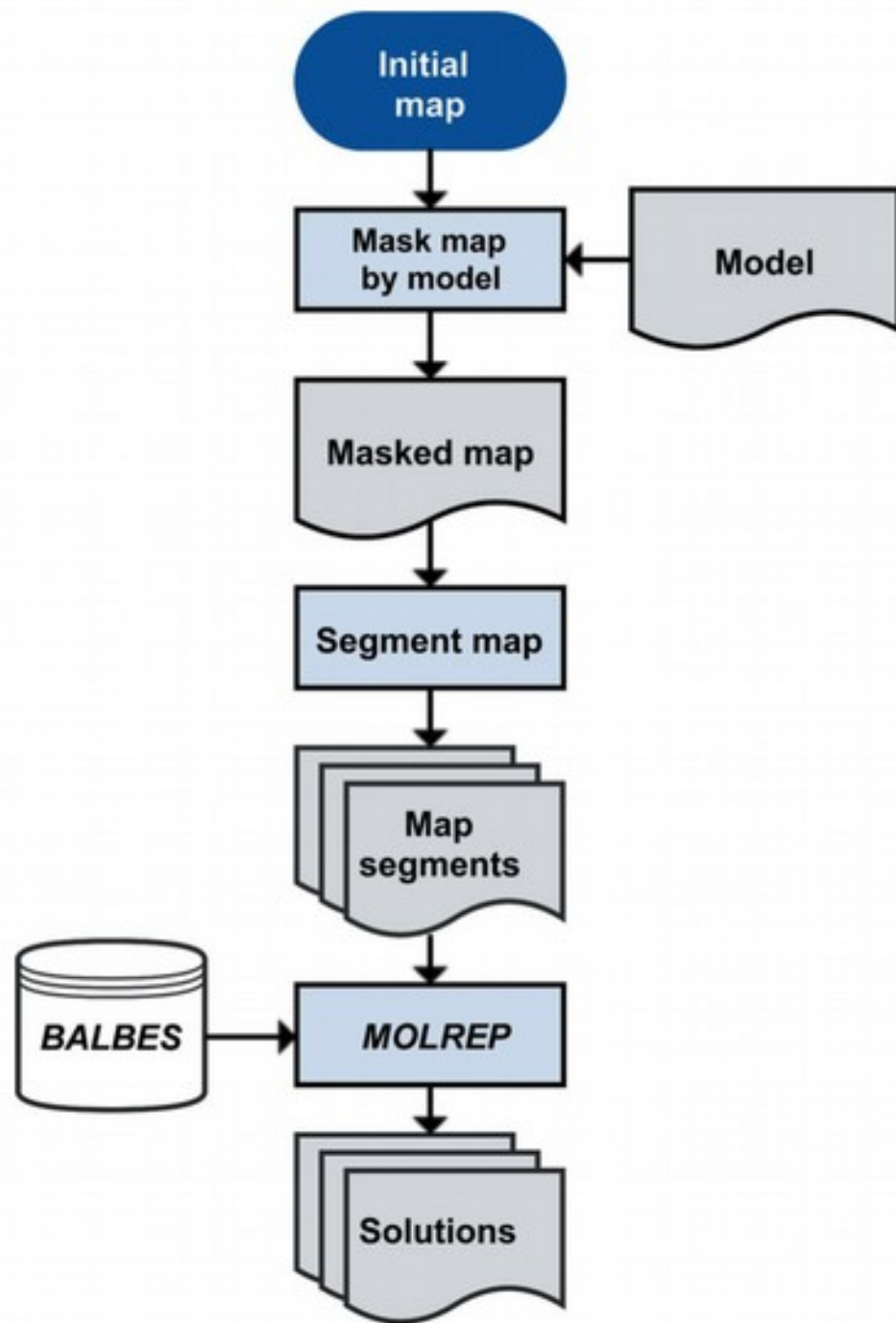


# Cryo-EM data

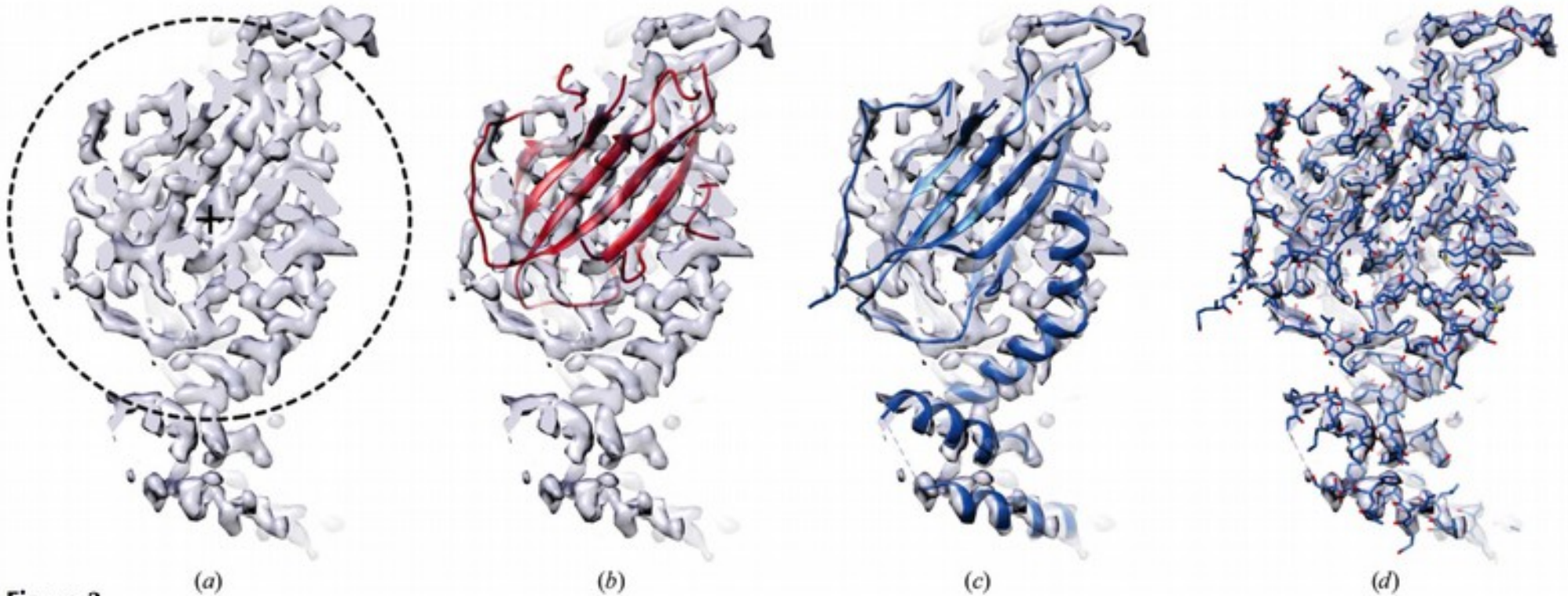
- Ability to collect data from native sources
  - in such cases, the composition of the complex may not be known
  - Mere “docking” of high resolution structures/fragments cannot work
  - At 4Å, it may be possible to trace the backbone
  - At better than 4Å it may be possible to assign the amino-acid sequence
    - thus search a sequence database for possible matches

# Cryo-EM data

- Alternatively, use fold recognition
- Using the BALBES database
  - (originally design for molecular replacement)
  - screen domains against unknown density



## Fold Recognition

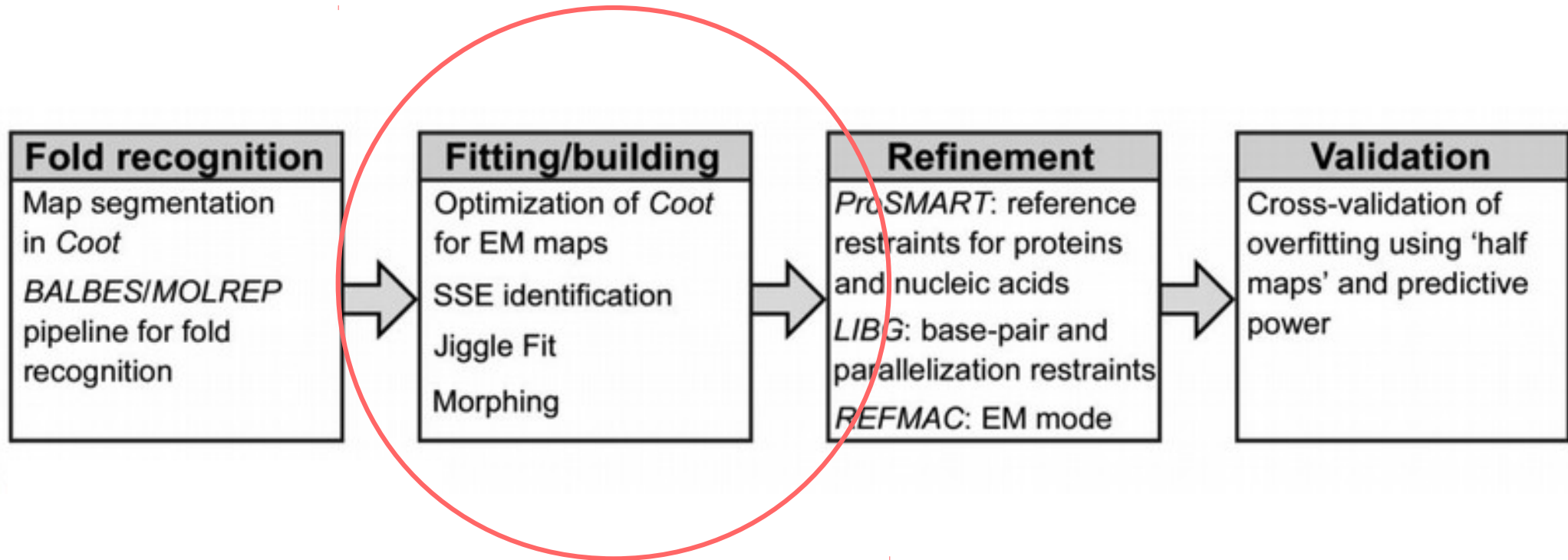


**Figure 3**

Fold recognition can identify template molecules for model building. (a) Density map corresponding to the final model of the mitoribosomal protein mL38 with the segmented search map indicated. (b) Top solution from the *BALBES-MOLREP* pipeline. (c, d) Final refined model of mL38 in (c) cartoon and (d) full-atom representation.

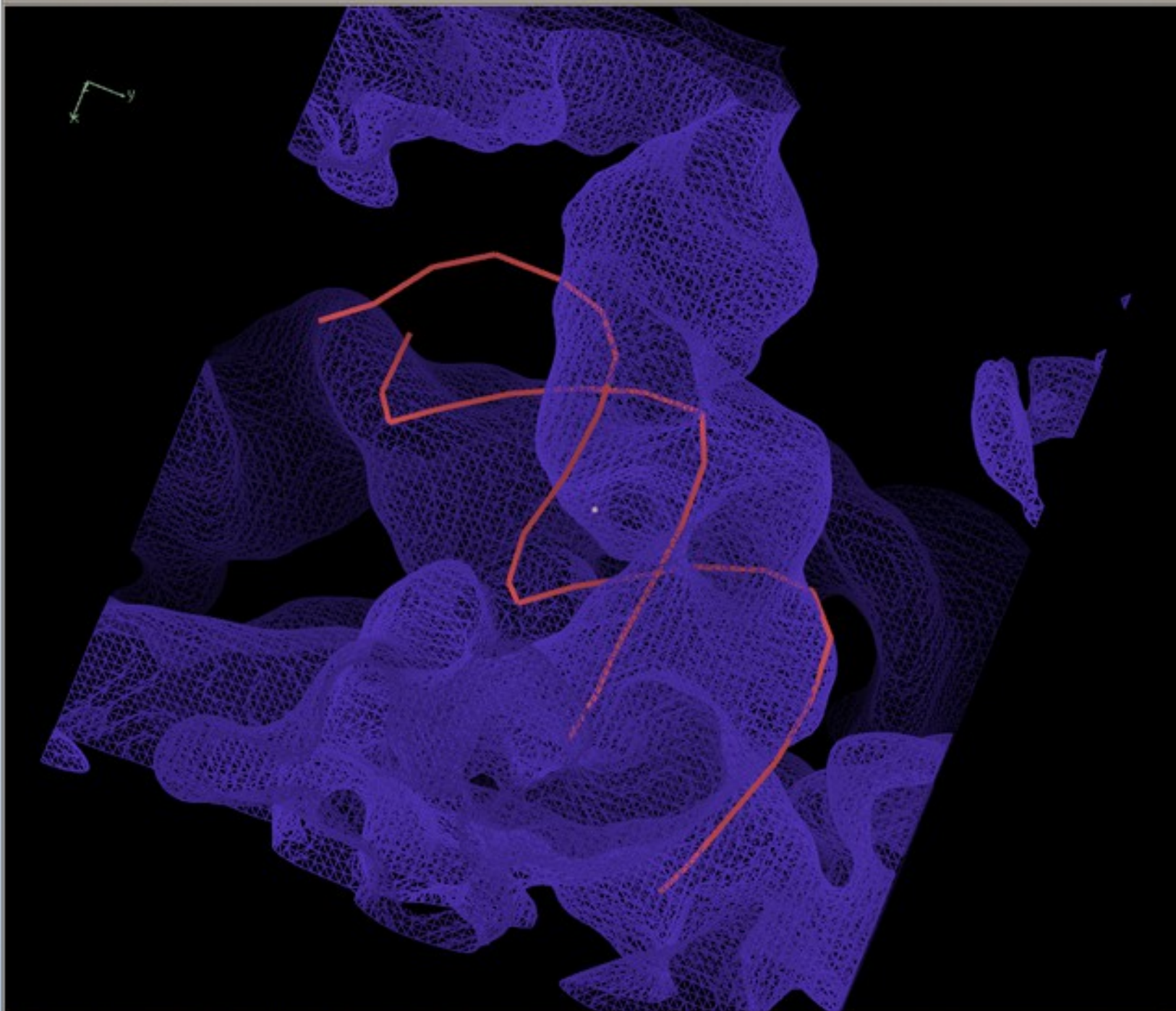
# Model-Building Tools

## Recent Developments



# For What is Coot Useful?

- What resolution ranges for cryo-EM?
  - “Resolution Revolution” maps
  - 2-3.8Å is the strength
  - seeing side-chains and purines vs. pyrimidines
- Local good fit of model to density



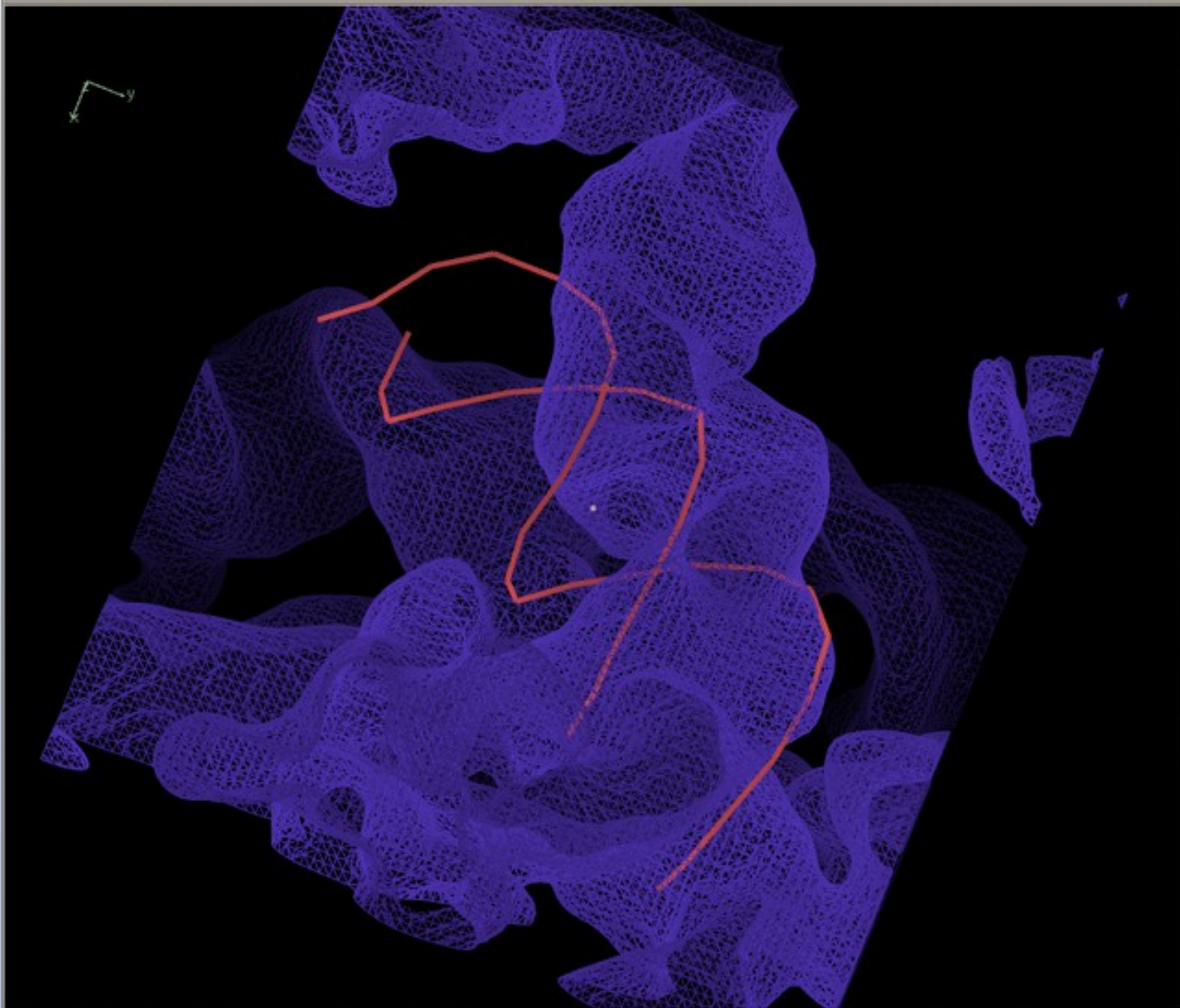


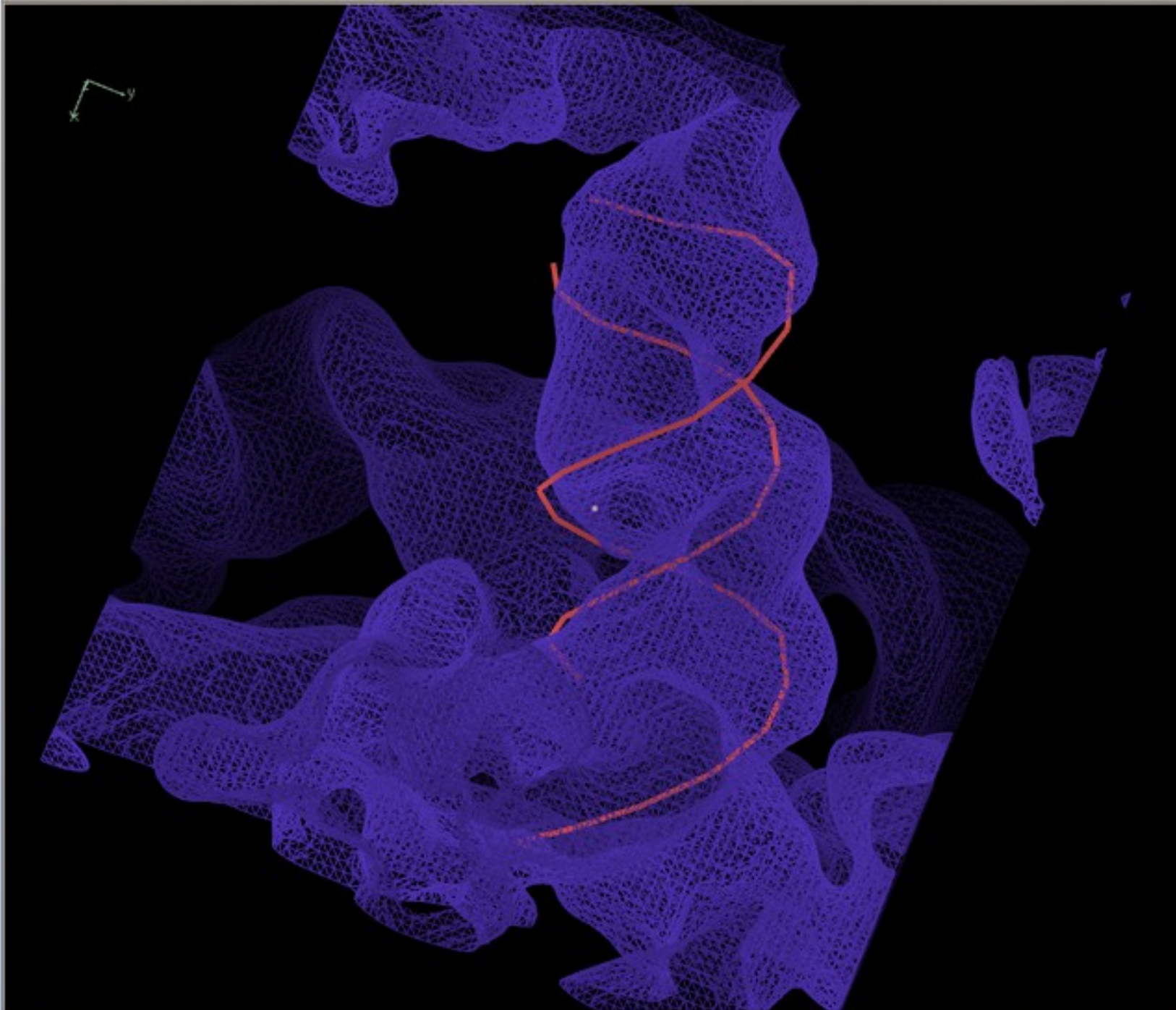
# Jiggle Fit

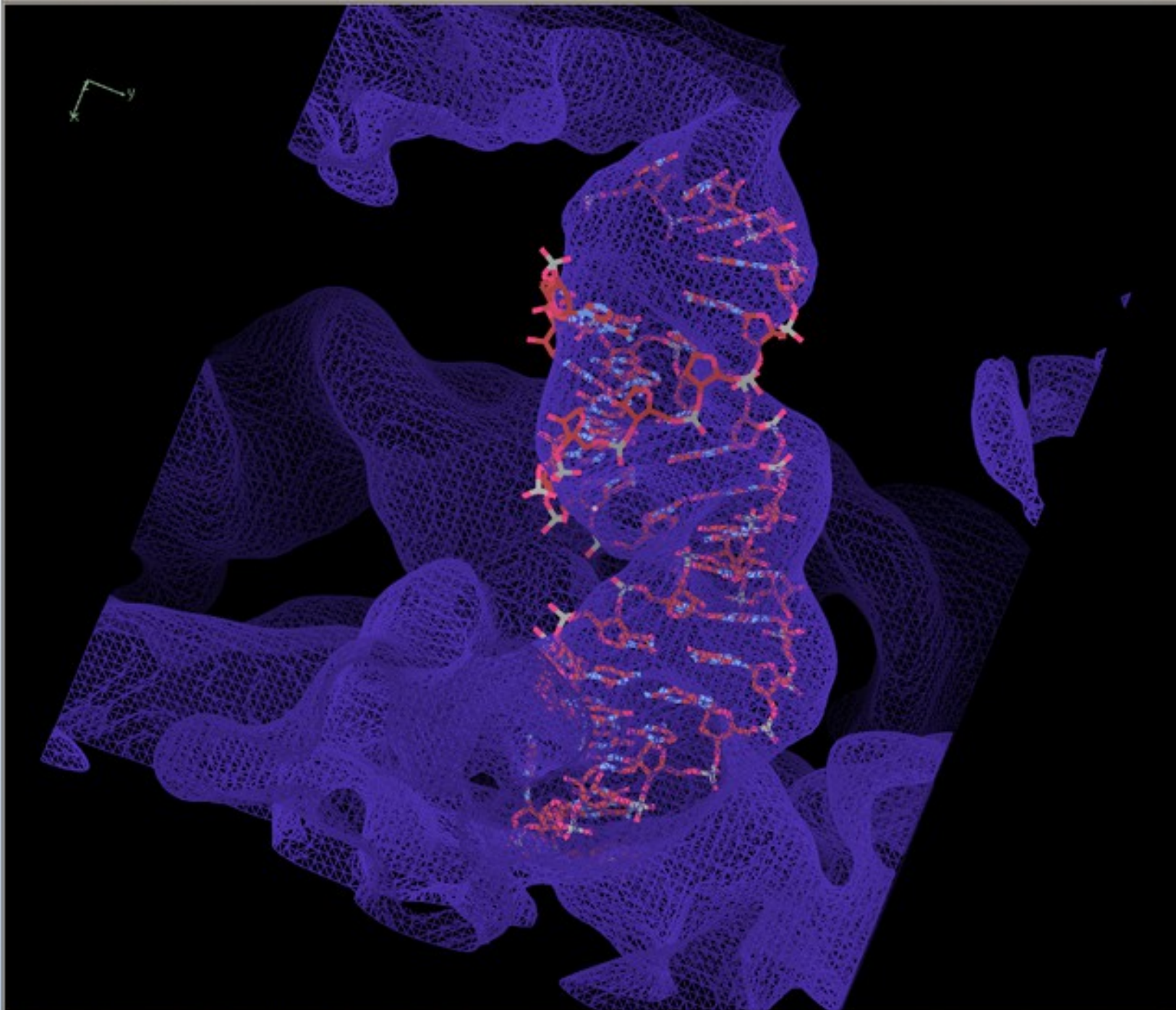
- How do I rotate and translate these atoms to fit the density?
  - 6-dimensional problem
- Originally used to fit simple ligands/solvent molecules to blobs of density
- Now extended to fit arbitrary atom selections
  - *e.g.* by Chain

# Jiggle Fit: How it Works

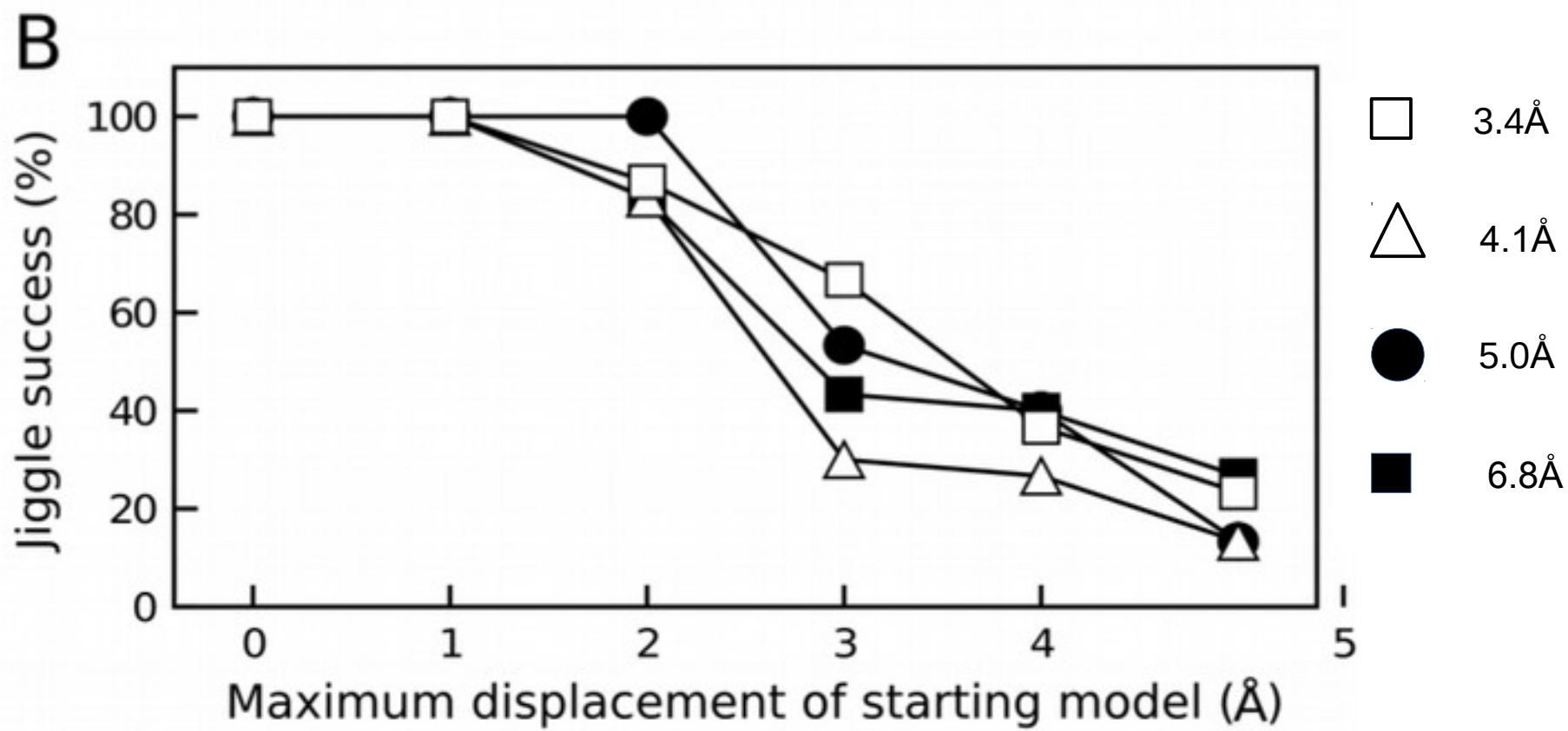
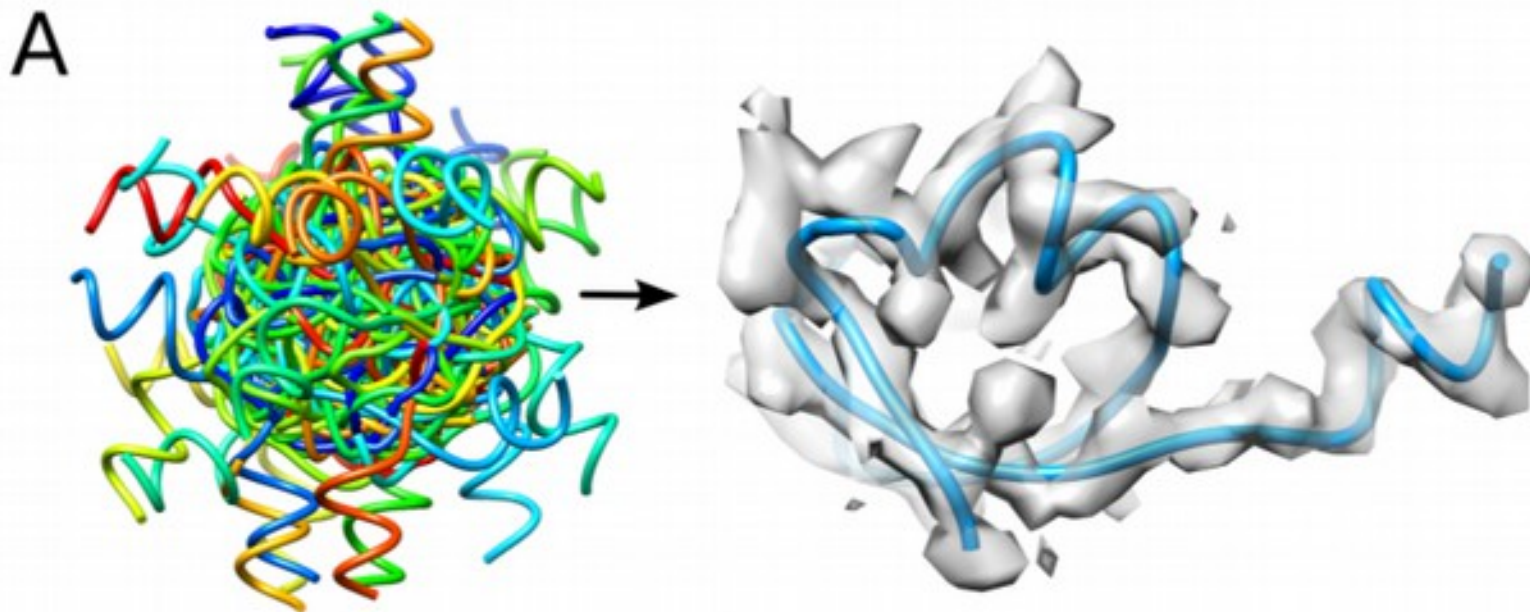
- Loop  $n$  (say 1000) times:
  - Generate sample angles and translations
  - Transform atom selection by these rotations and translation
  - Score and store the fit to density
- Rank density fit scores,
  - Pick top 10 solution, for each of them
    - Rigid body fit and score solutions
    - Pick the highest scoring solution if it's better than the starting model)
- Radius of Convergence is larger when using a low-pass map







A vertical toolbar on the right side of the window contains various icons for navigation and manipulation. From top to bottom, the icons include: a globe, a smiley face, a vertical double-headed arrow, a green circular arrow, a red circular arrow, a right-pointing arrow, a green double-headed arrow, a blue double-headed arrow, a magnifying glass, a yellow radiation symbol, a plus sign, a pair of scissors, another plus sign, a yellow sphere, a red sphere, an orange sphere, a green sphere, and a green downward-pointing triangle.



So we have our ideal RNA or homologous protein sitting roughly in the density

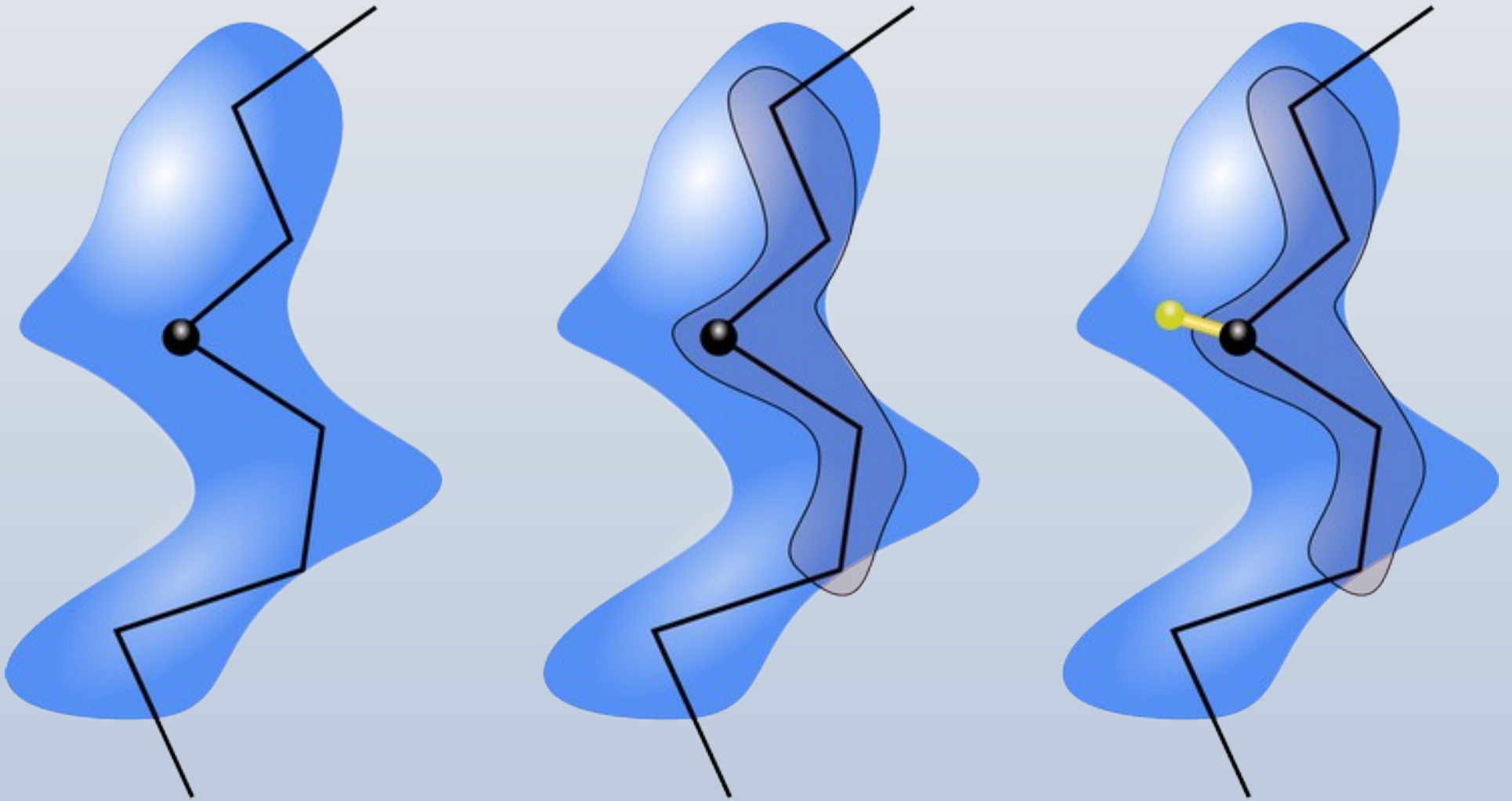
(not a great fit)

# Model Morphing: How it Works

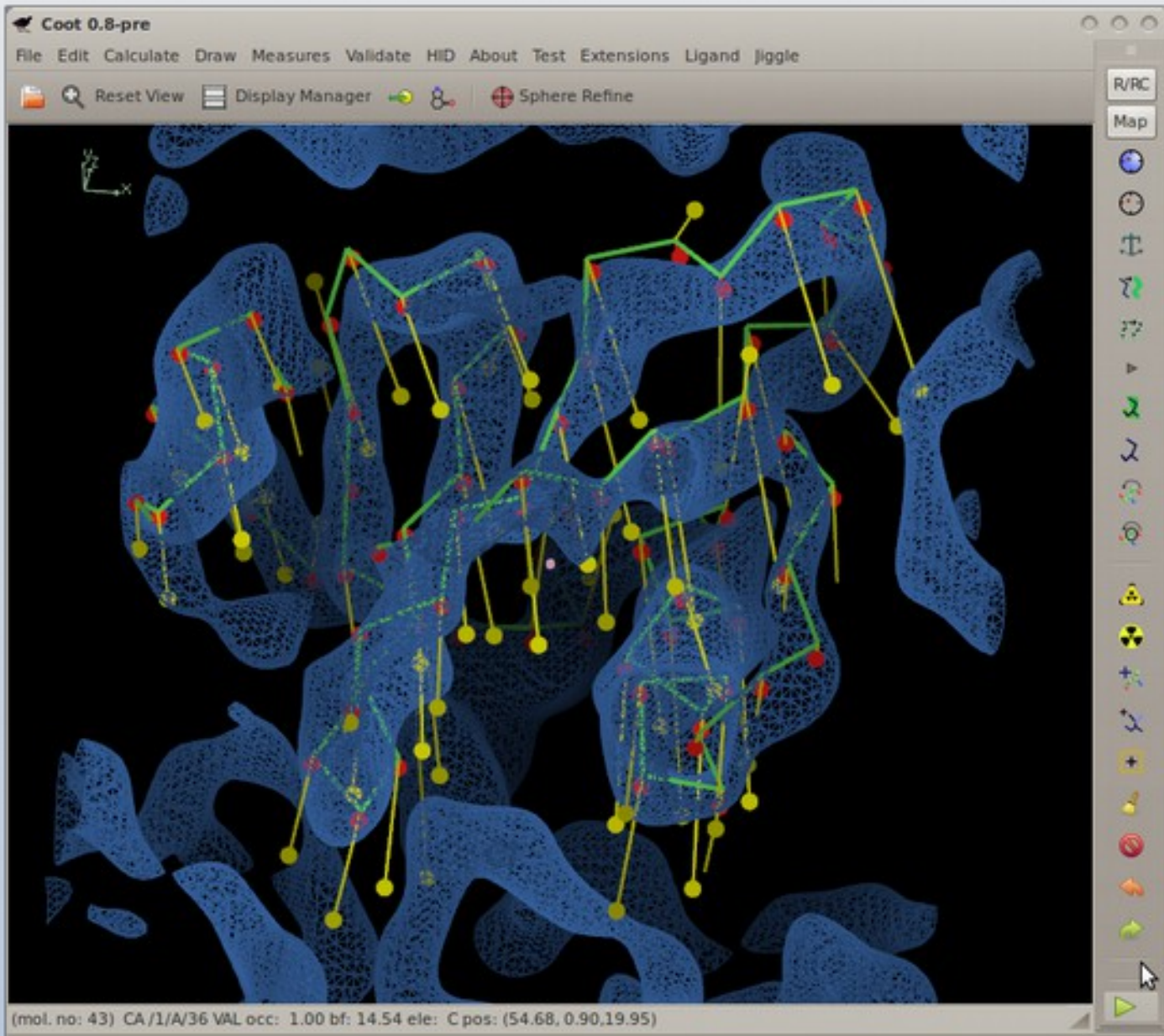
- For each residue in a chain, we ask:
  - where does a small fragment centred on this residue want to go?
  - (Robust) average the transformations and apply them on a per-residue basis
- Repeat



# Model Morphing: Generating the Raw RTs

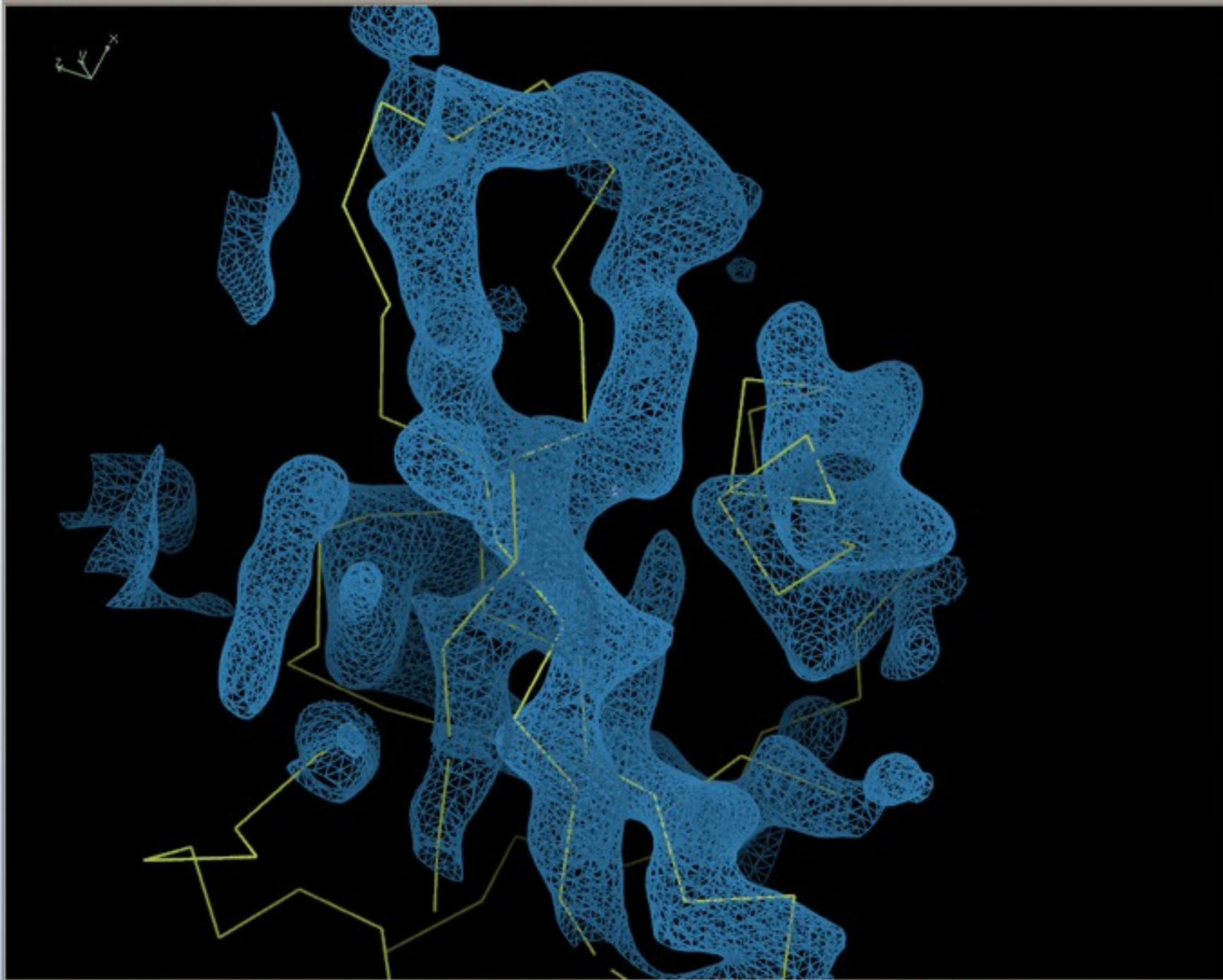


# Model Morphing: Example



# Model Morphing: Robust Averaging

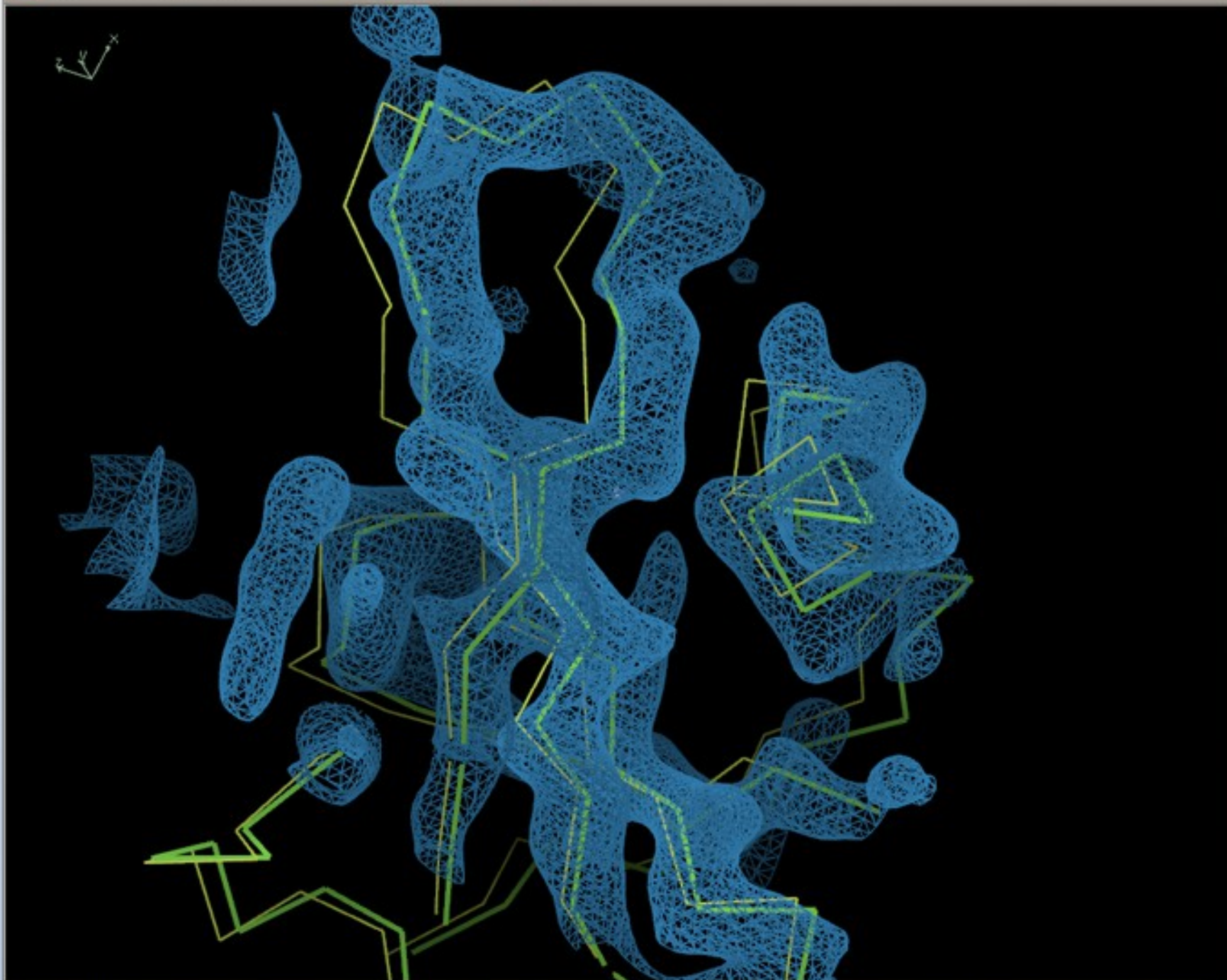
- What are the residues in the environment of a residue?
  - What are their RTs?
  - Create a metric 'distance', sort on that
  - Discard the top and bottom 25%
  - Use remaining RTs to generate average
  - ...which is then applied to central residue
- Repeat for all residues
- Larger environment radii make the shifts smaller/more conservative
  - More cycles needed

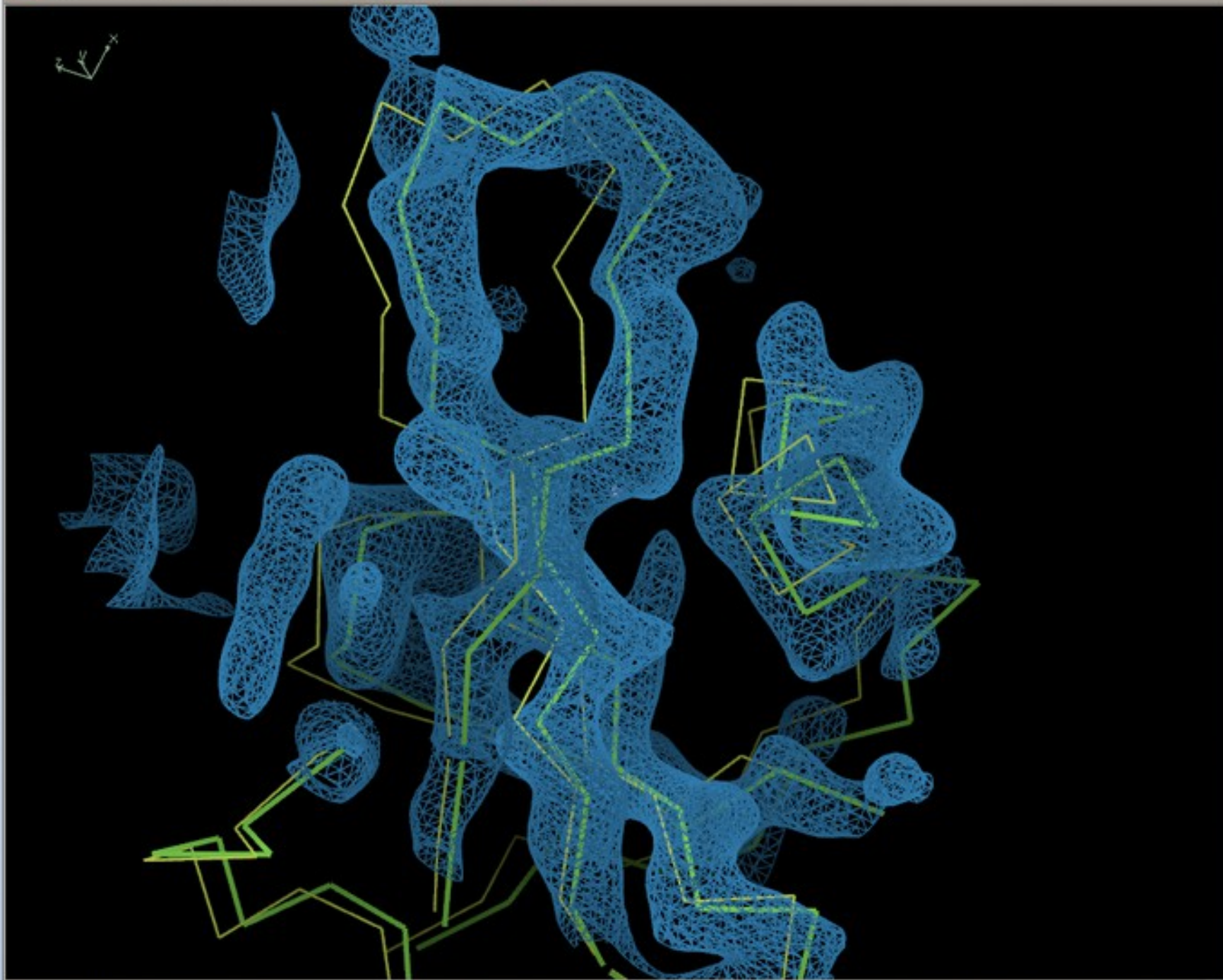


R/RC

Map

A vertical toolbar on the right side of the window contains various icons for map and model manipulation. From top to bottom, the icons include: a globe, a smiley face, a double-headed arrow, a green double-headed arrow, a green double-headed arrow with a plus sign, a blue double-headed arrow, a blue double-headed arrow with a plus sign, a yellow radiation symbol, a red radiation symbol, a blue double-headed arrow with a plus sign, a yellow radiation symbol, a red radiation symbol, a green arrow, and a green arrow with a plus sign.

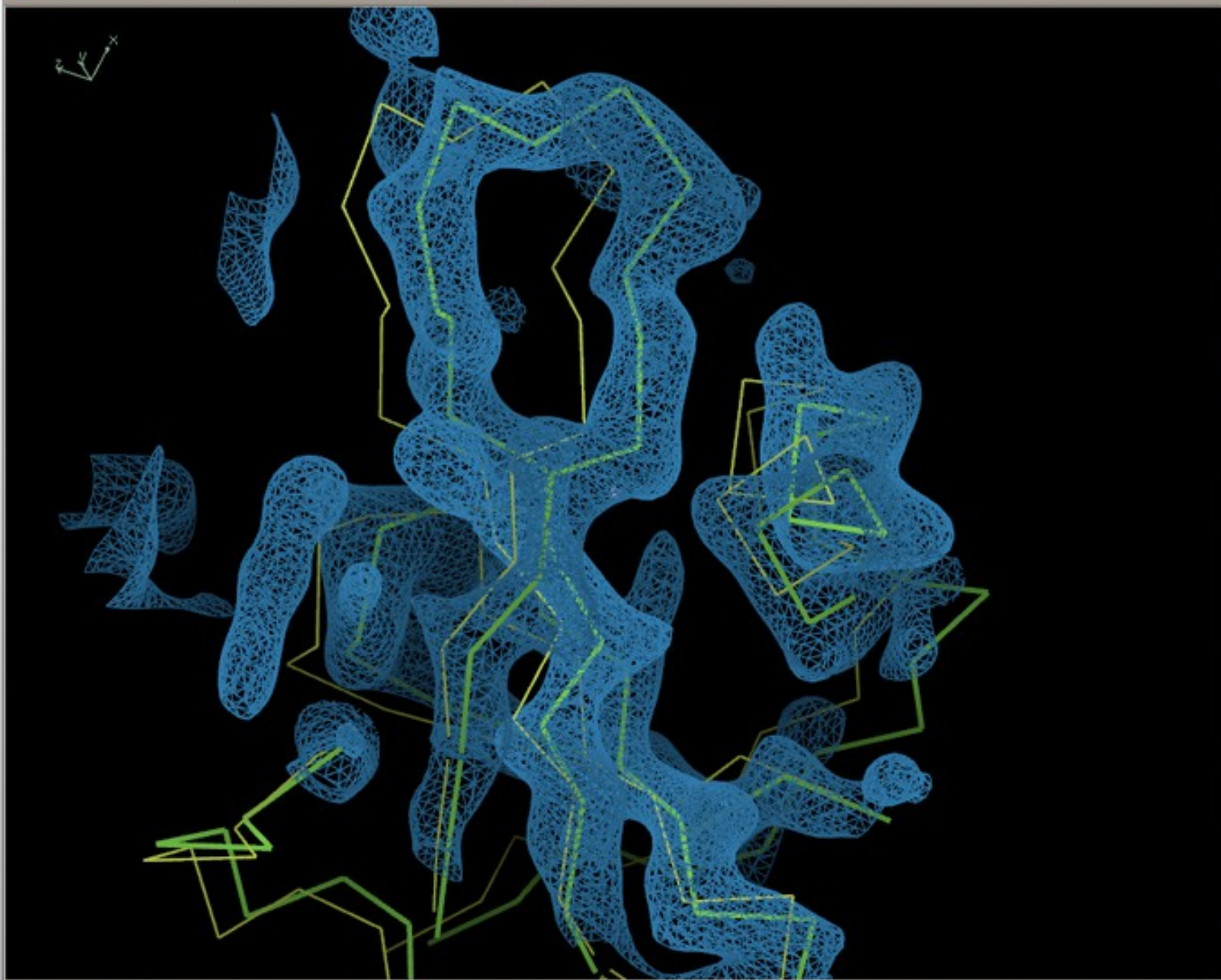




R/RC

Map

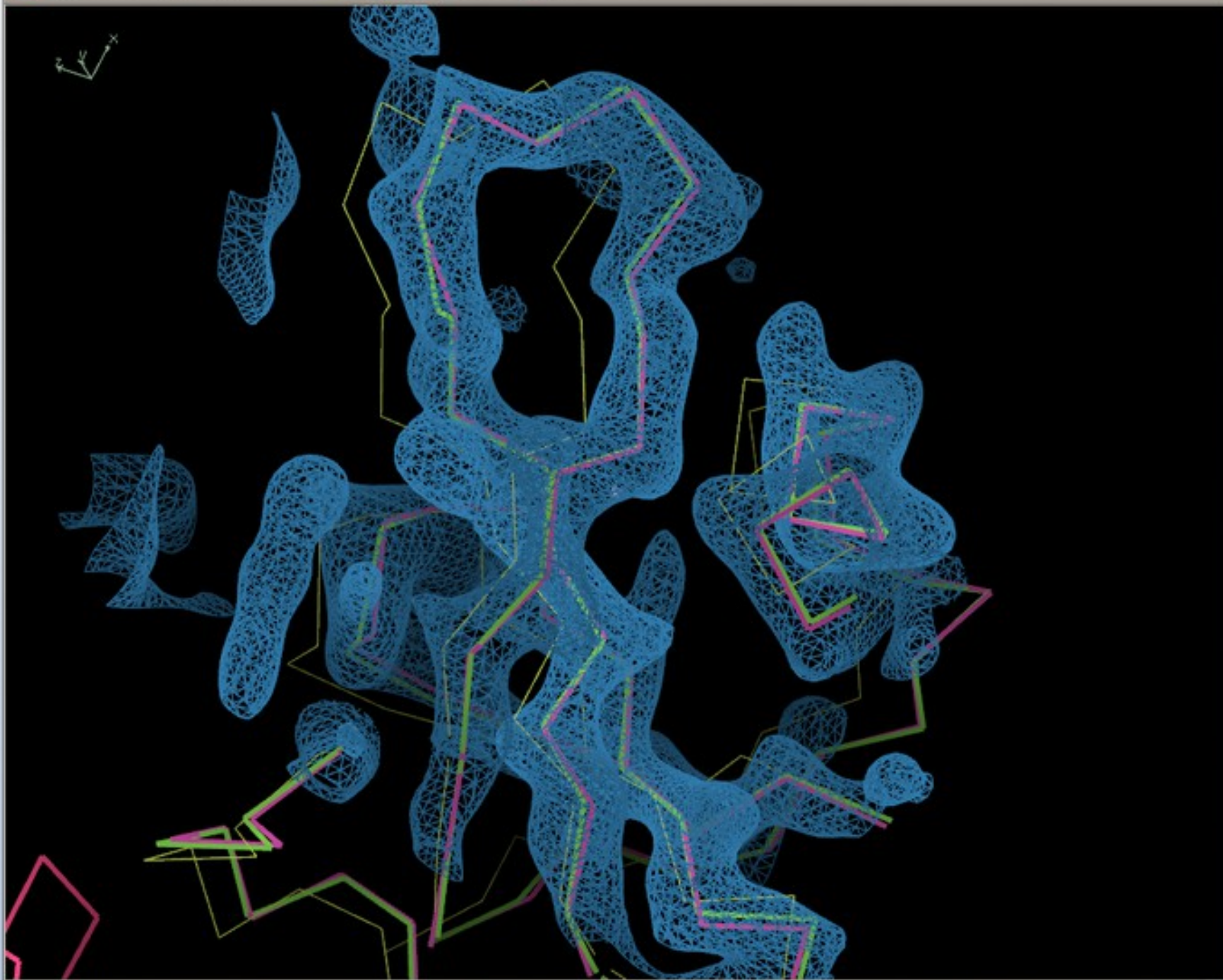
- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display toggles: 3D view, 2D view, etc.
- Manipulation tools: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Utility icons: Refresh, Undo, Redo, etc.



R/RC

Map

- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display icons: Toggle mesh, Toggle sticks, etc.
- Tools icons: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Warning icons: Radiation symbols.
- Other icons: Plus, minus, arrows, etc.



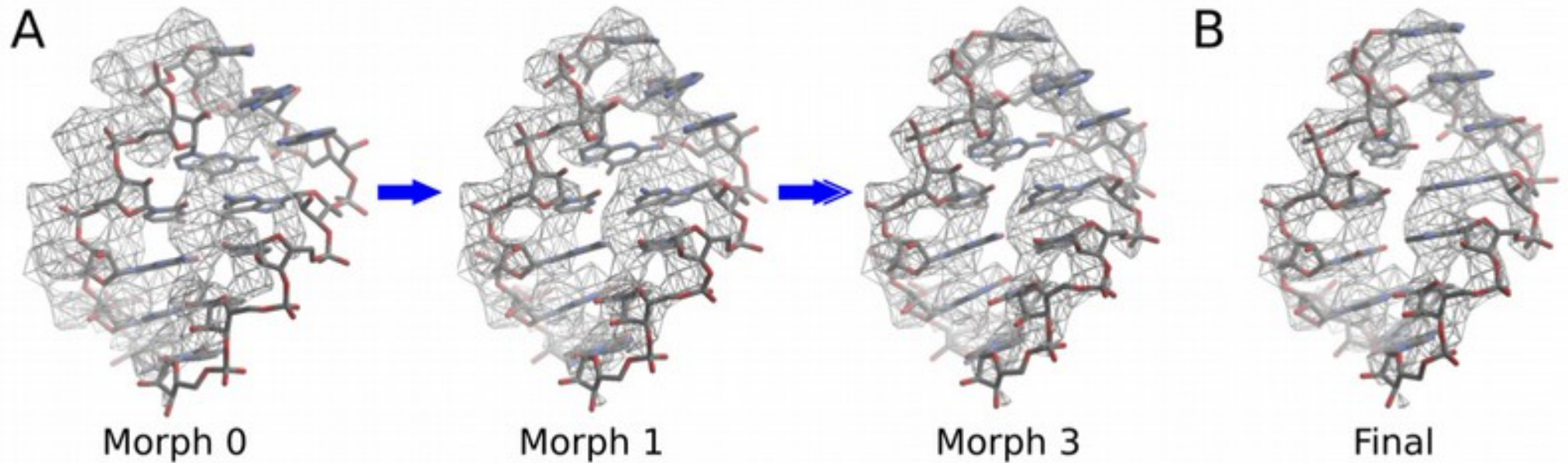
R/RC

Map

- Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Search, etc.
- Display toggles: 3D, 2D, Wireframe, etc.
- Manipulation icons: Rotate, Translate, Scale, etc.
- Utility icons: Undo, Redo, etc.



# Model Morphing



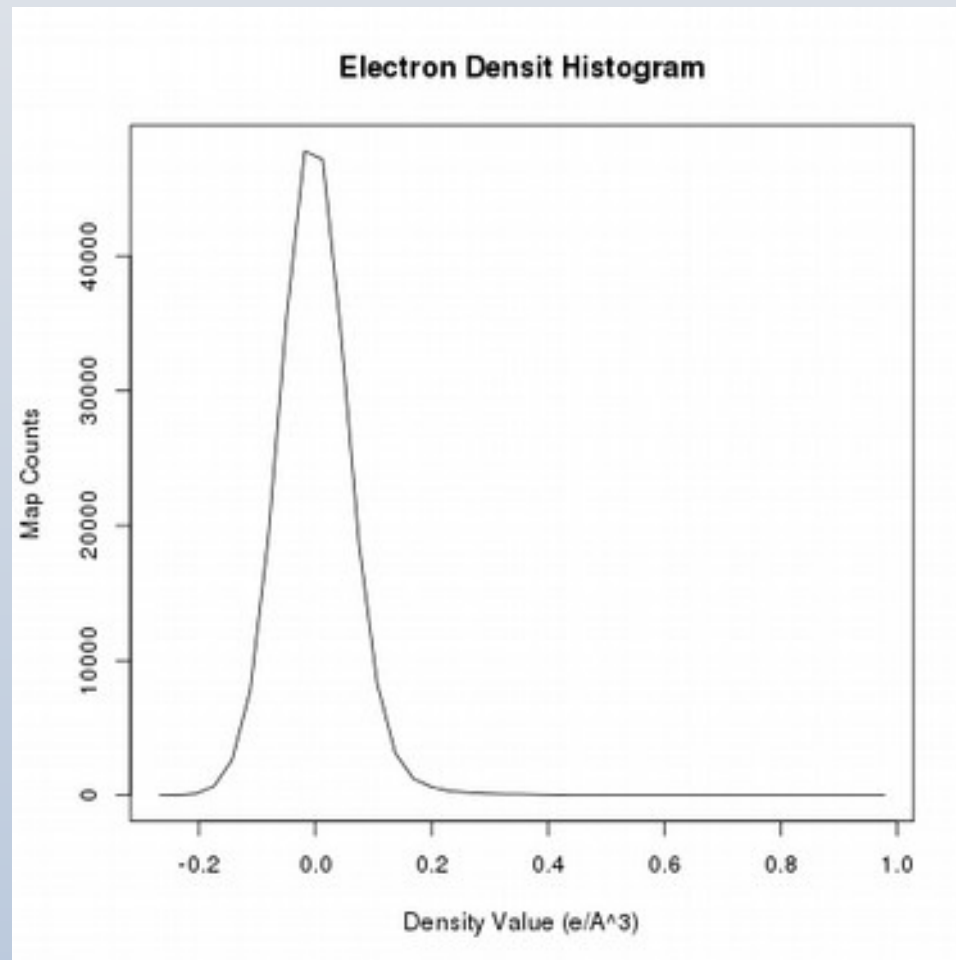
# Helix Fitting

- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps
  - e.g. You don't see main-chain atoms at 4 rmsd in x-ray maps
    - regions of dense electron density contribute negatively to helix score in x-ray maps

# Helix Fitting

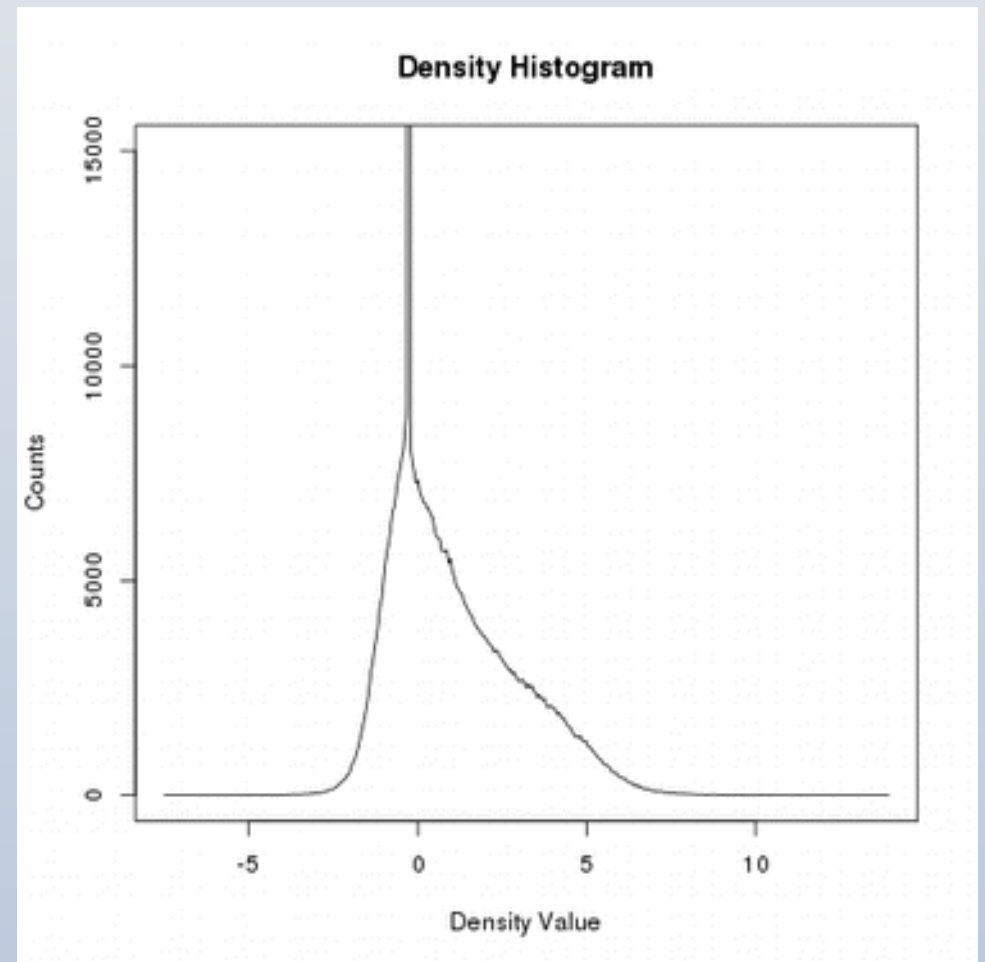
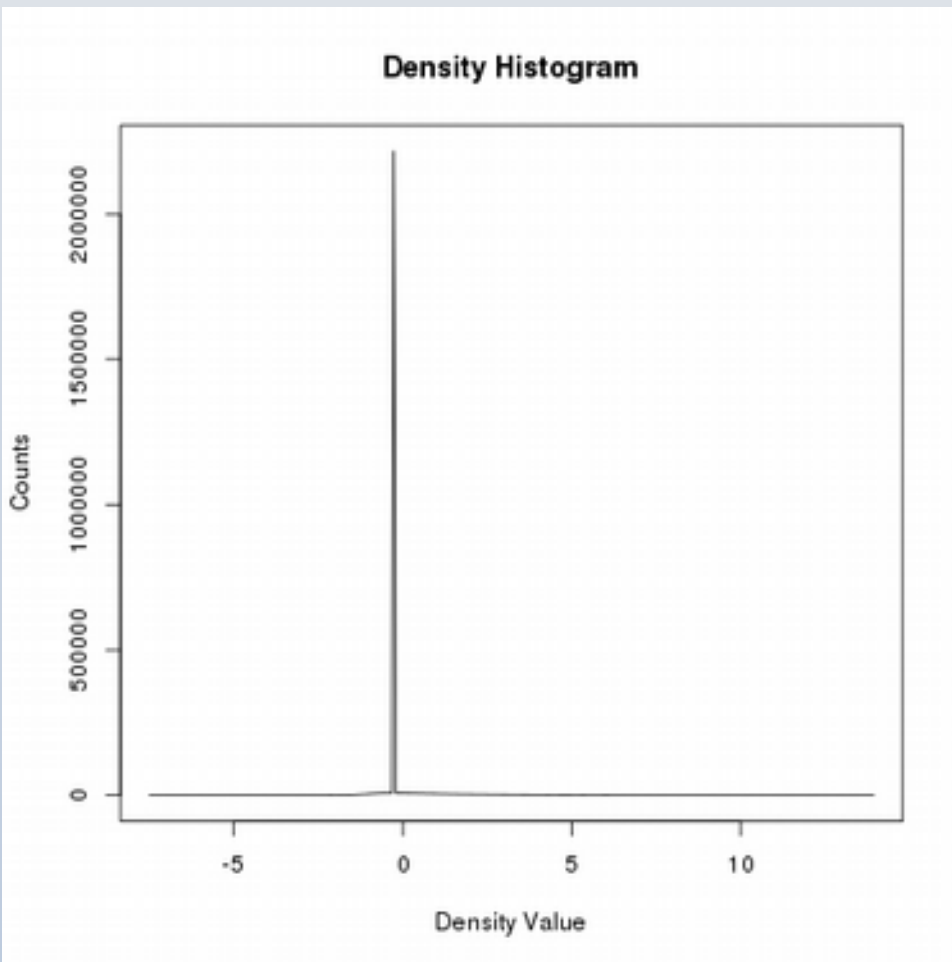
- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps

Typical Density Histogram  
from an X-ray map



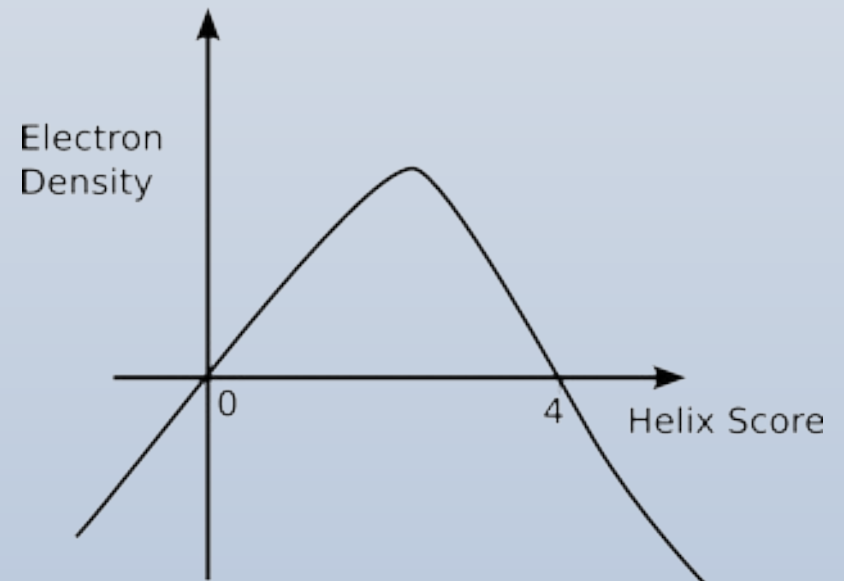
# Helix Fitting

- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps



# Helix Fitting

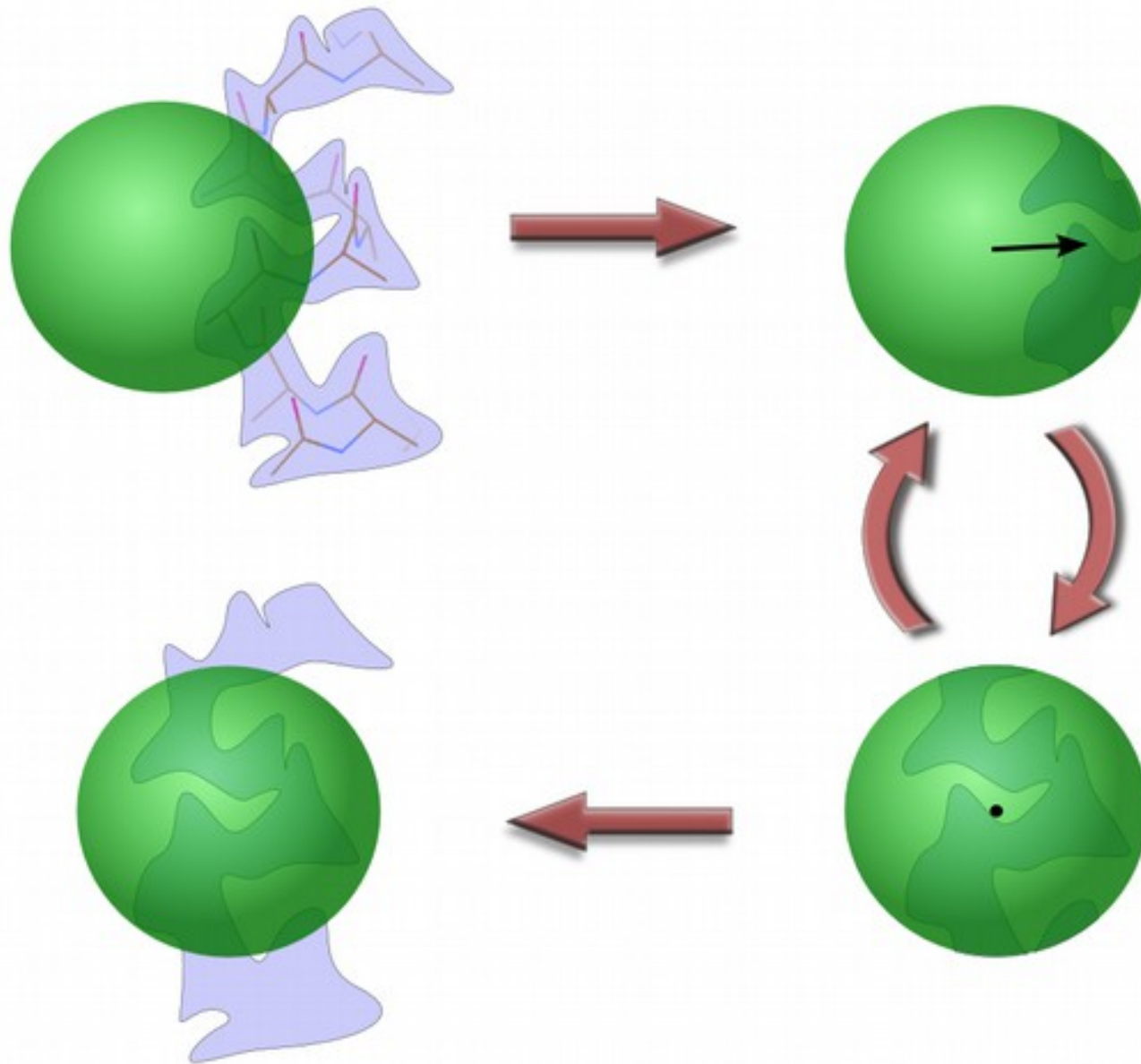
- The distribution of electron density is quite unlike that of x-ray maps
  - e.g. You don't see main-chain atoms at 4 rmsd in x-ray maps
    - regions of dense electron density contribute negatively to helix score
  - These EM maps were sharpened and in a big box of mostly nothing
  - Lots to see at 4 rmsd



# Alpha Helix Placement

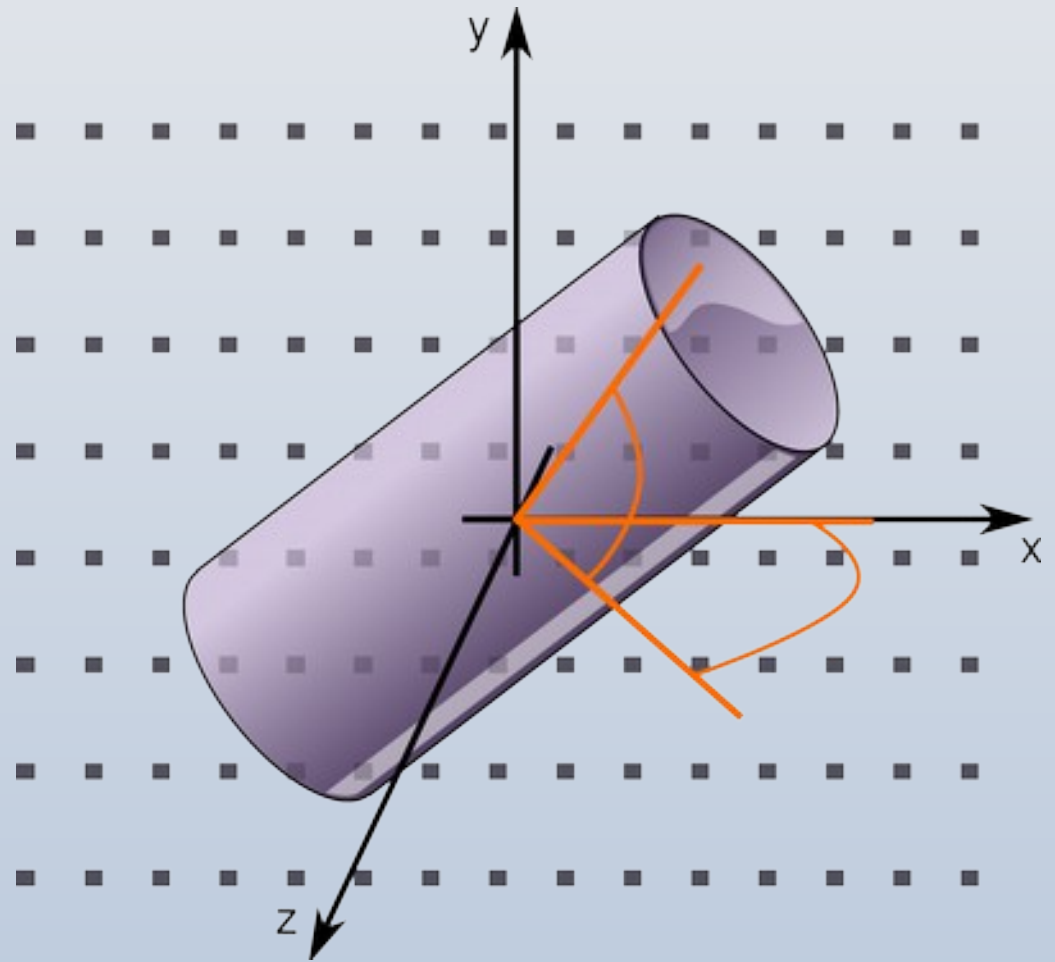
- **Scenario: Looking at a new map, not built with automatic tools:**
  - “I can see that there’s a helix here - build it for me!”
- From a given point:
  - Move to local averaged maximum
  - Do a 2D MR-style orientation search on a cylinder of electron density
  - Build a helix (both directions)
  - 1D Rotation search to find best fit
  - Score based on density at CB positions
  - Trim ‘n Grow

# Centering the Rotation point



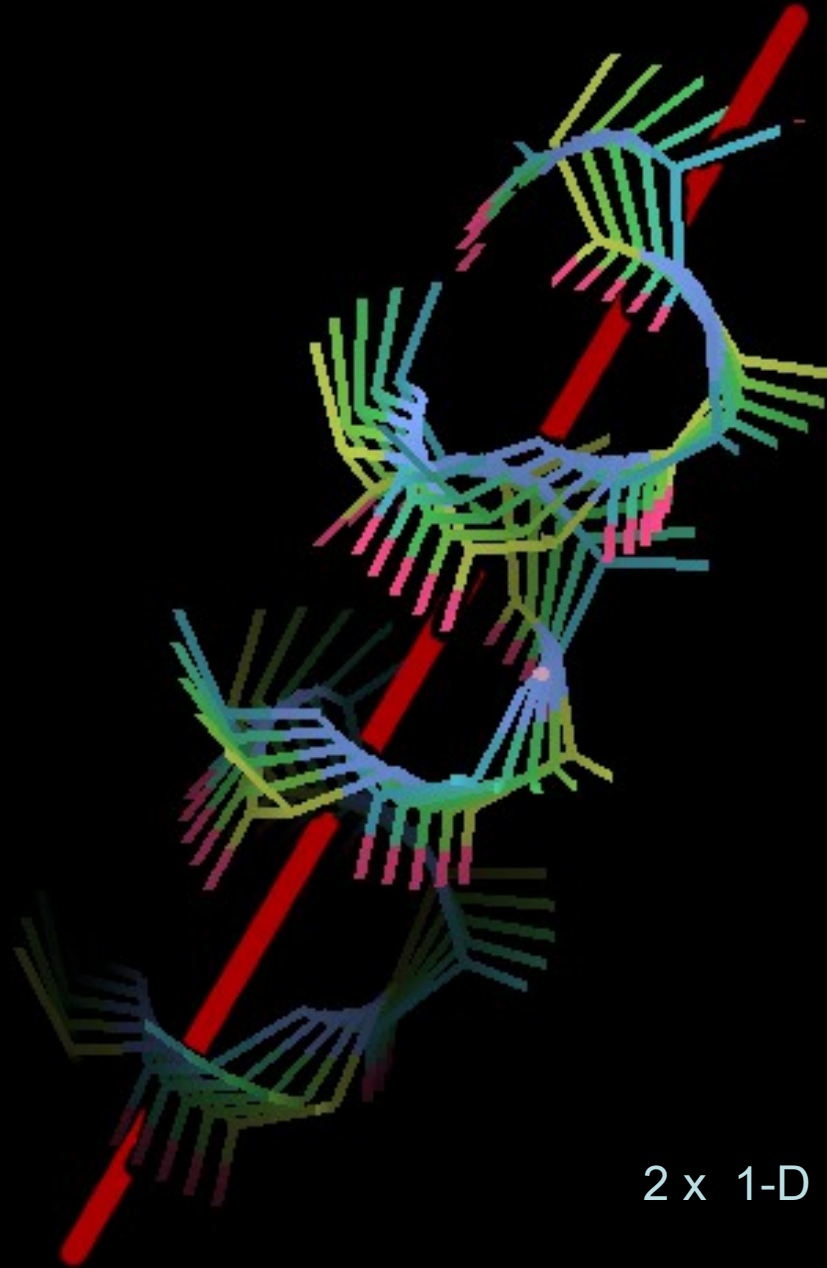
# Helix Fitting: Cylinder Search

- Pick the orientation that encapsulates the most electron density

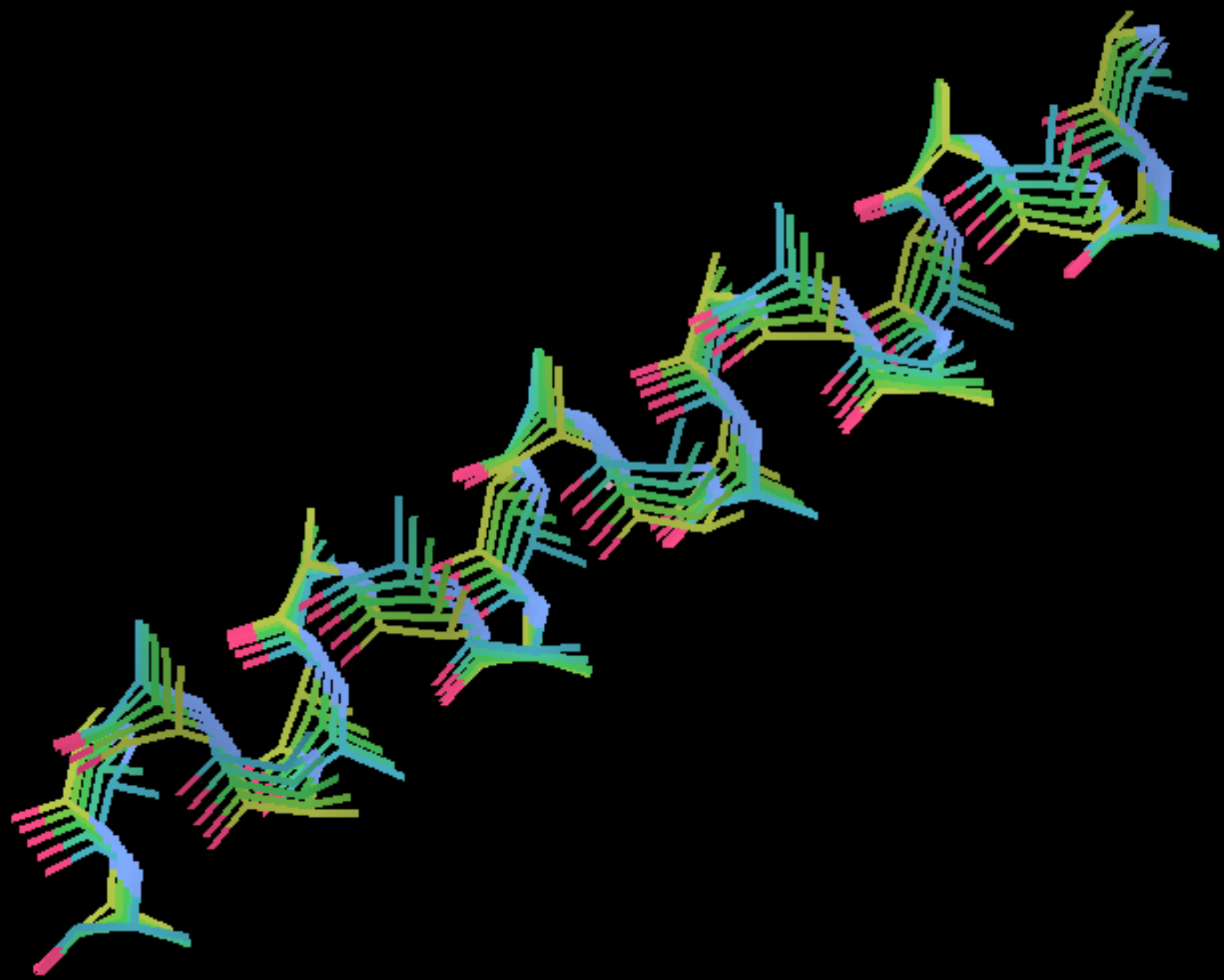


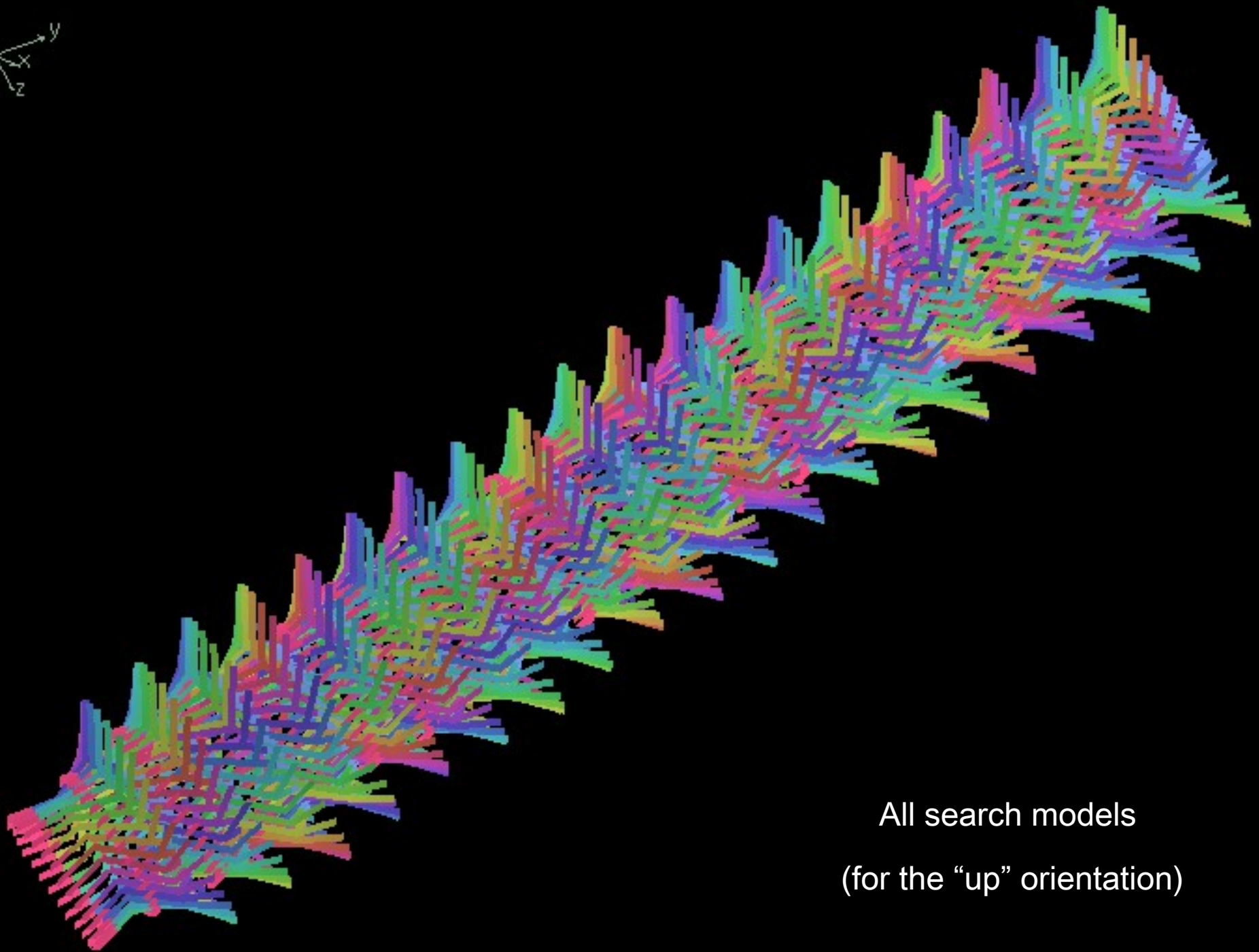
Using 2 rotation axes



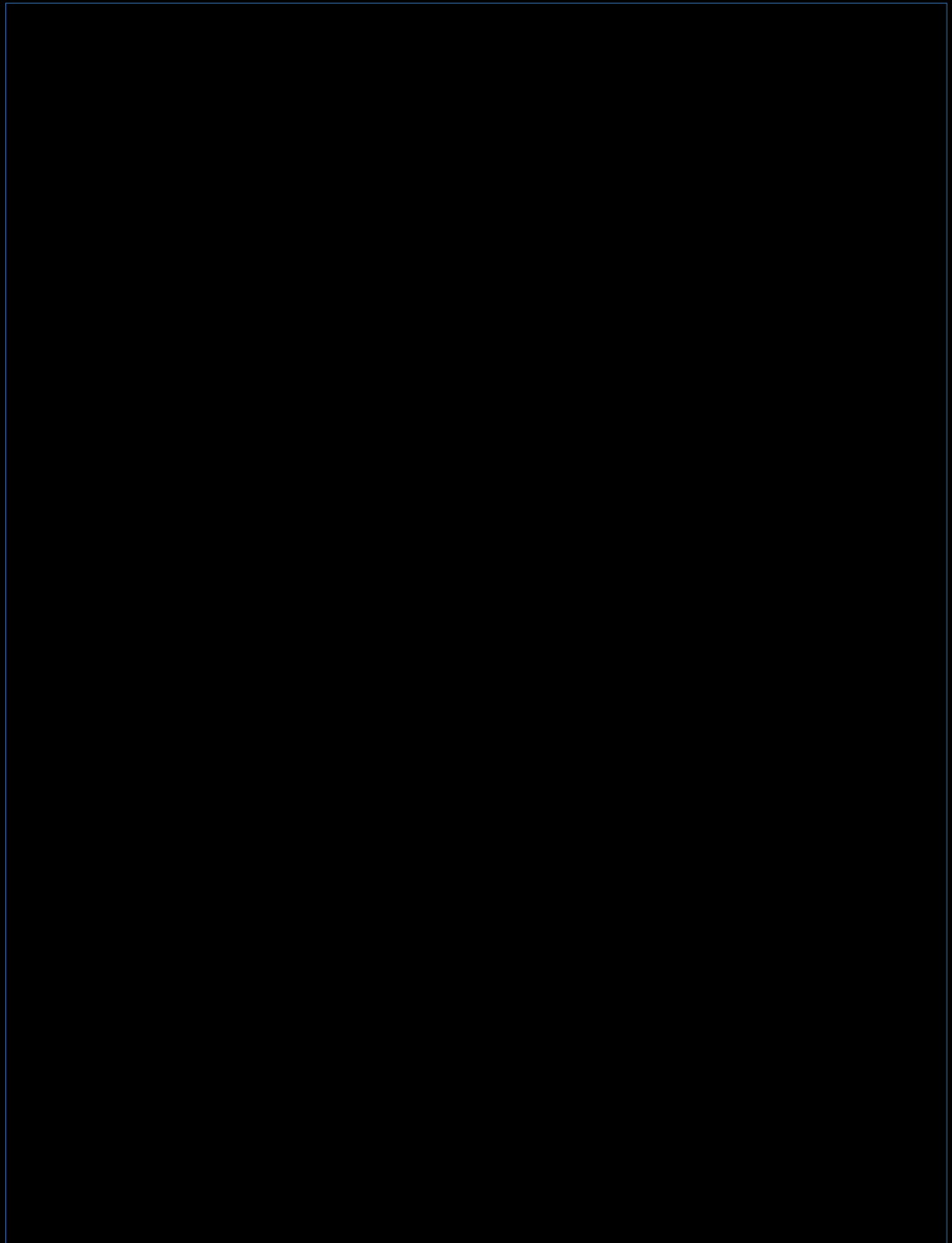
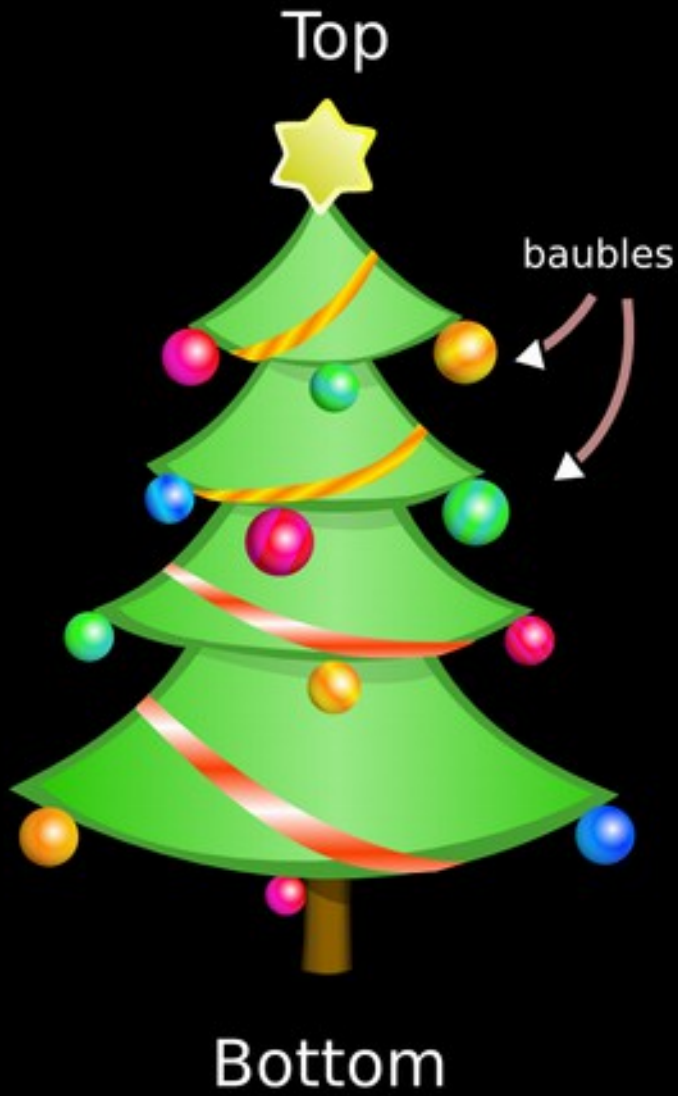


2 x 1-D Helix orientation searches



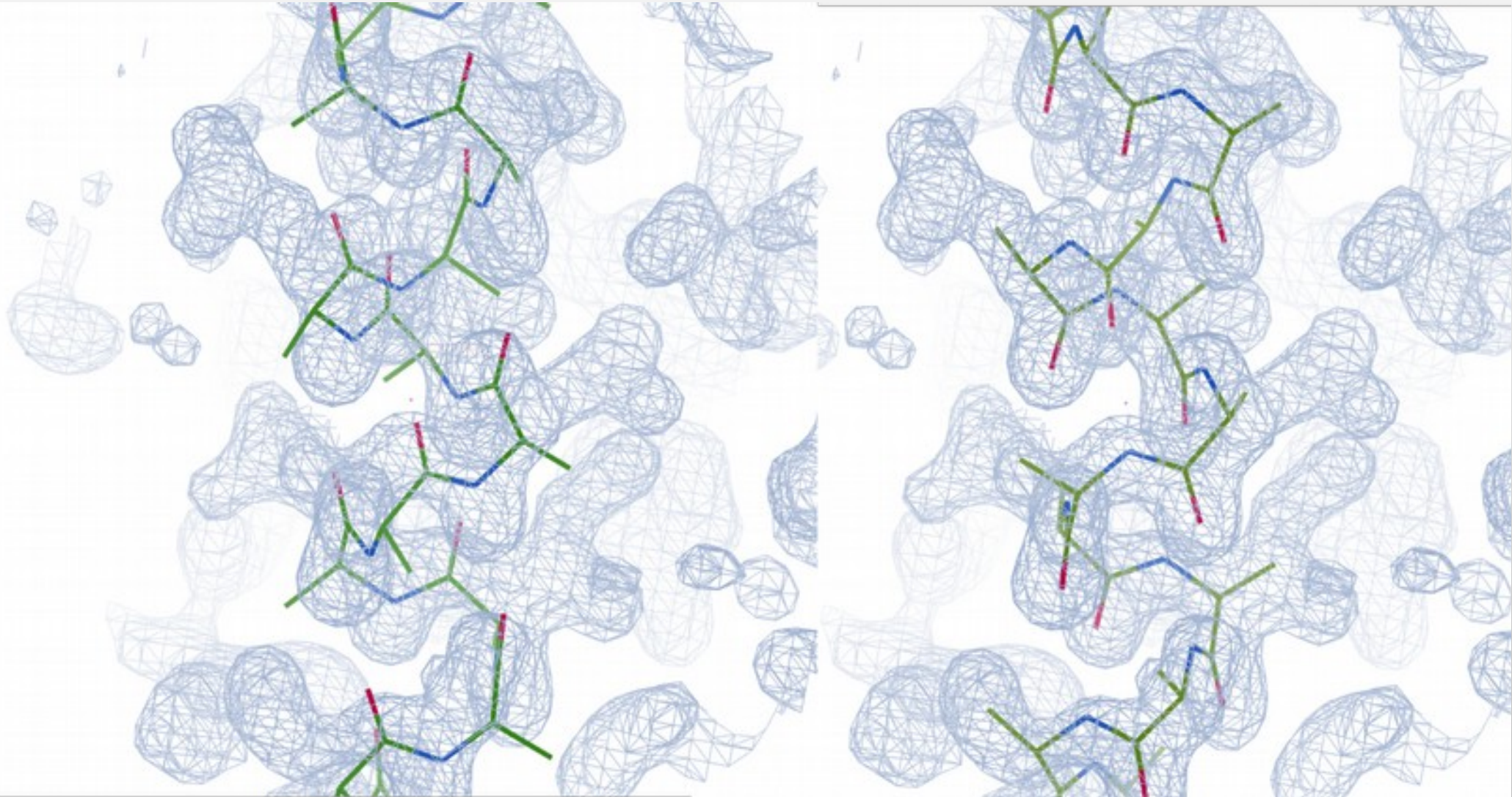


All search models  
(for the "up" orientation)



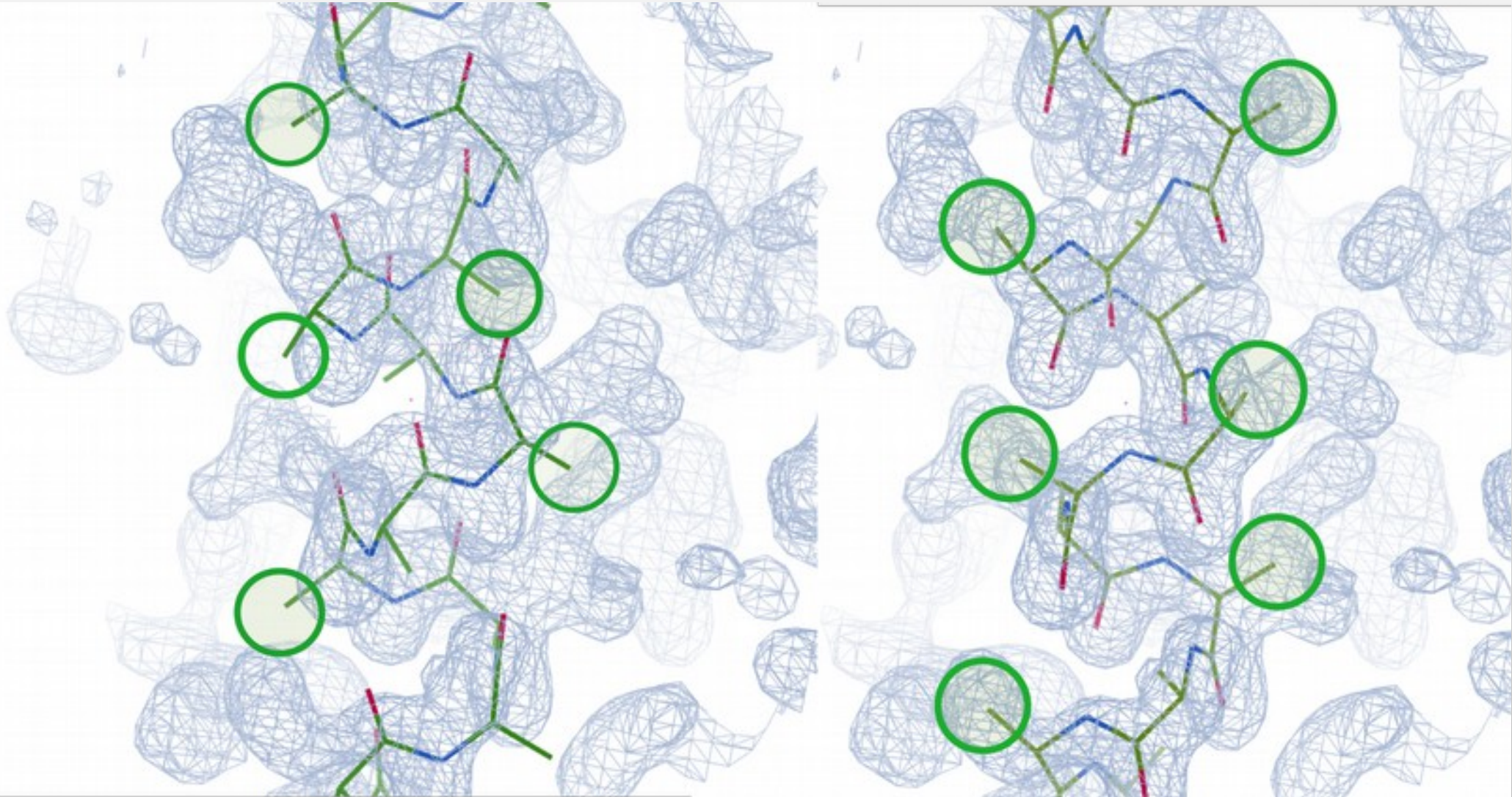
# Helix Fitting

## Comparing orientation hypotheses

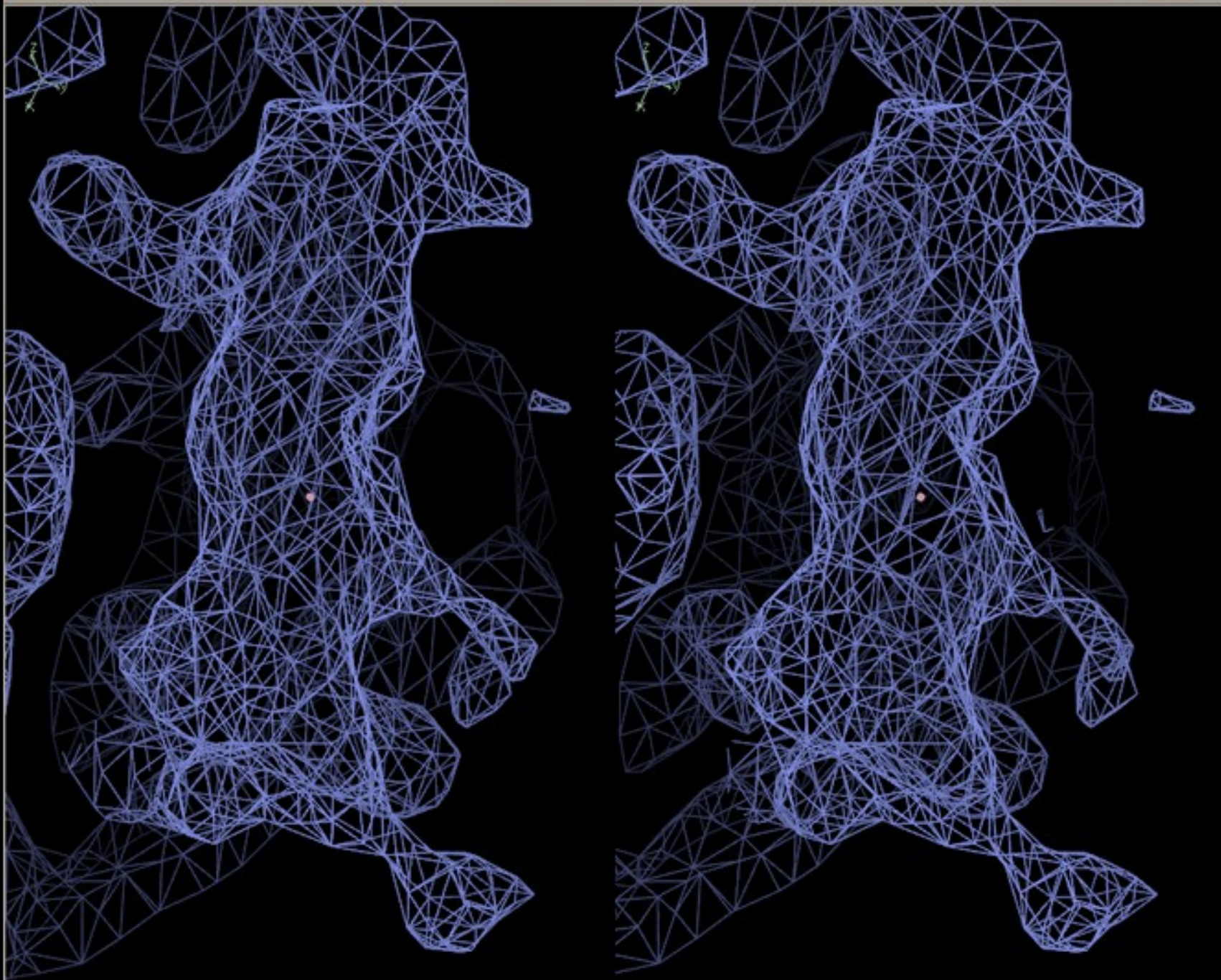


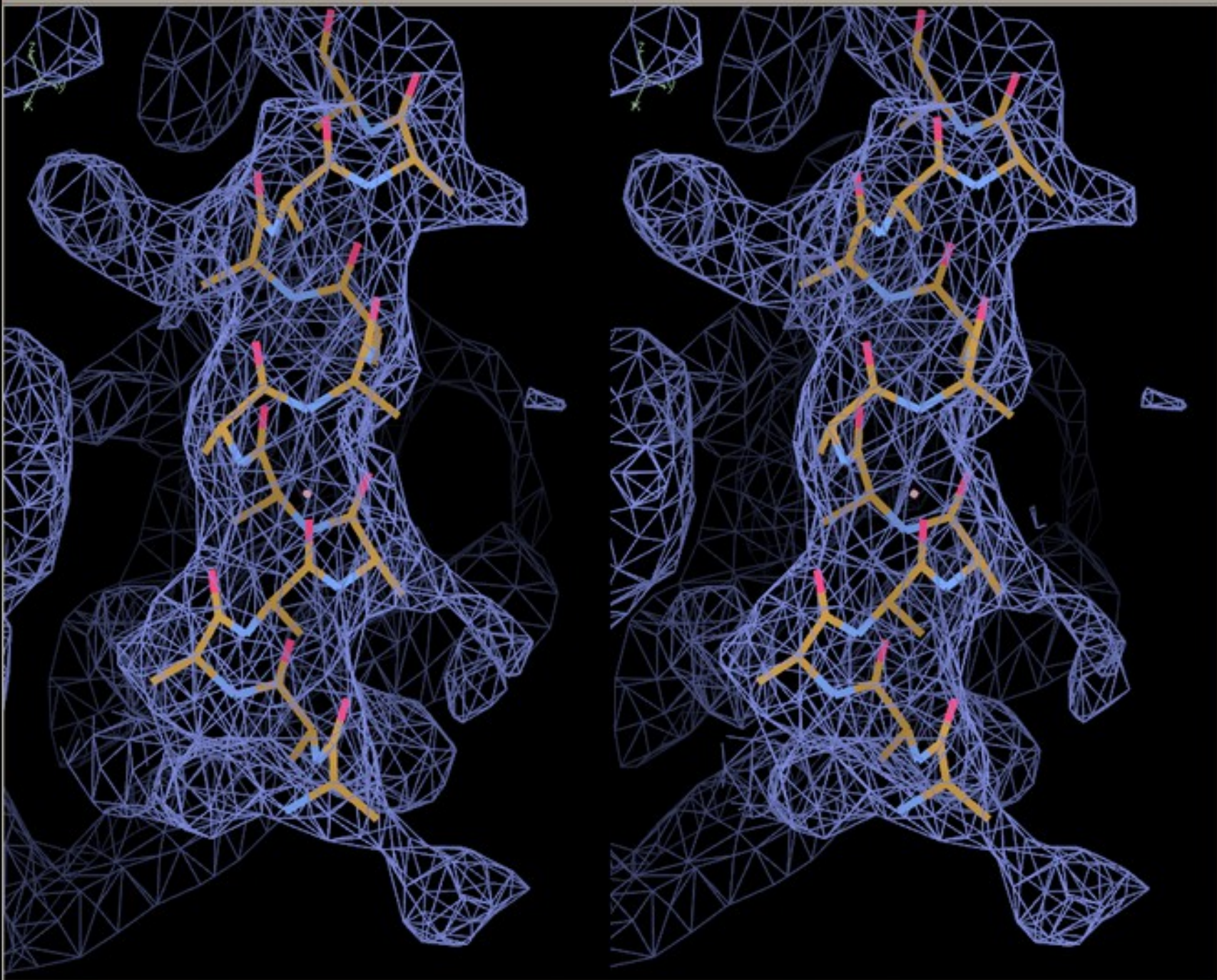
# Helix Fitting

## Comparing orientation hypotheses



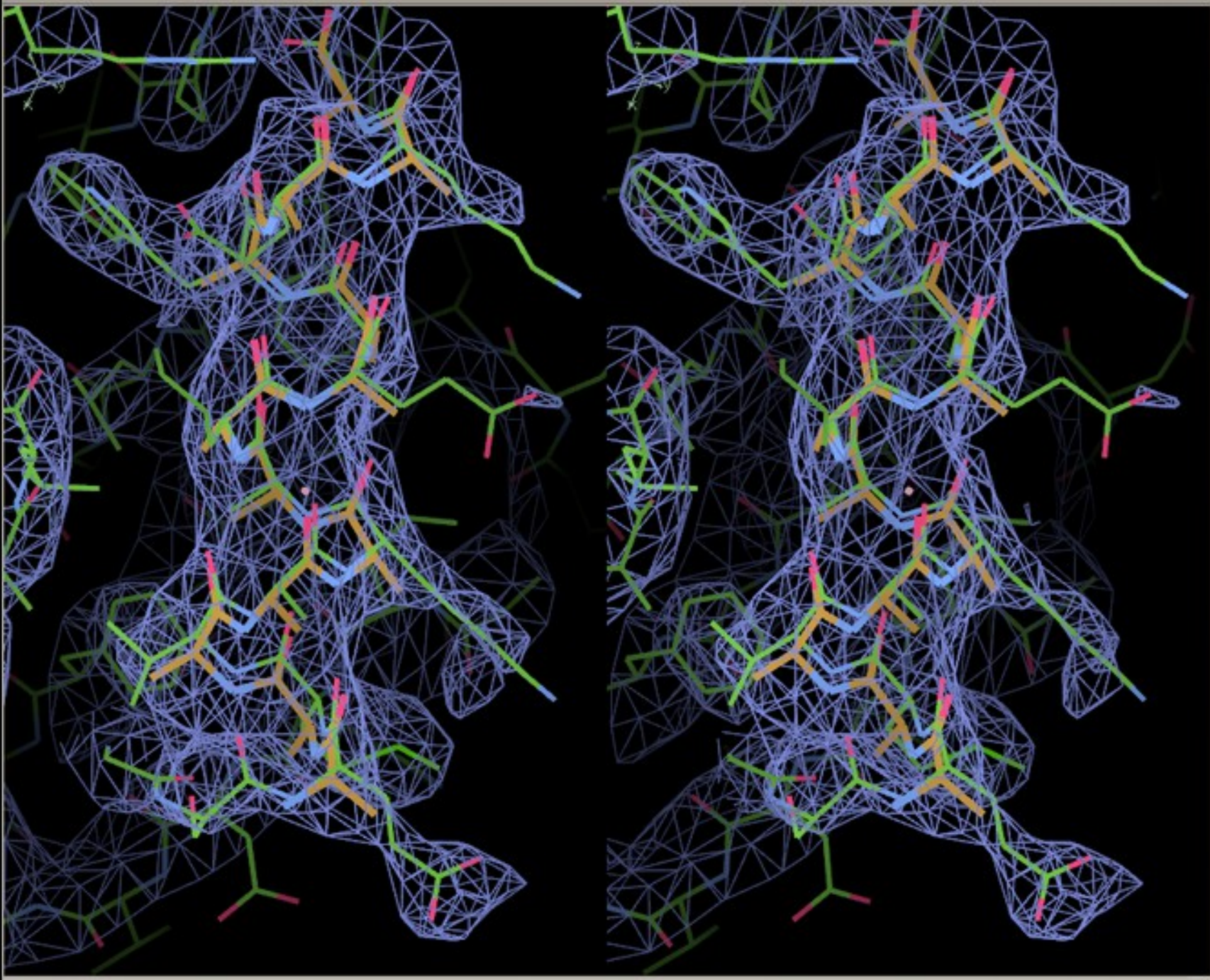
c-betas are not fitted and are used for scoring





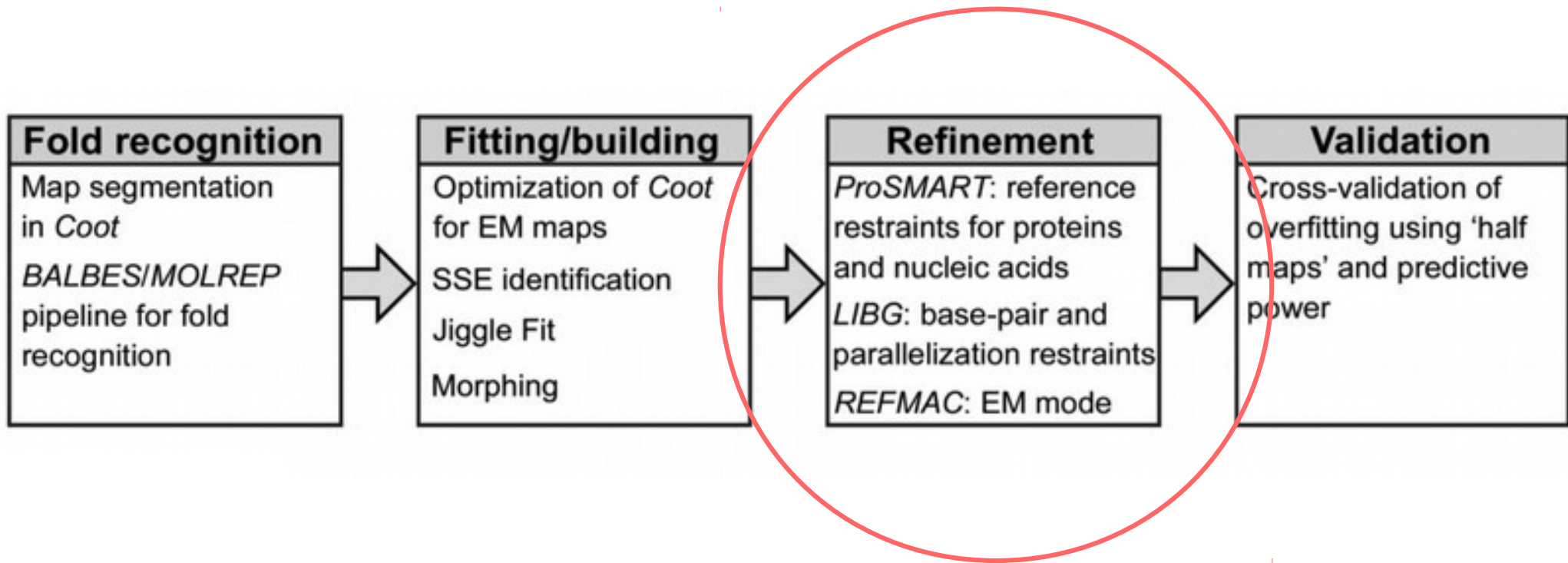
- Map
- Ball-and-stick
- Stick
- Wireframe
- Surface
- 2D
- 3D
- 4D
- 5D
- 6D
- 7D
- 8D
- 9D
- 10D
- 11D
- 12D
- 13D
- 14D
- 15D
- 16D
- 17D
- 18D
- 19D
- 20D
- 21D
- 22D
- 23D
- 24D
- 25D
- 26D
- 27D
- 28D
- 29D
- 30D





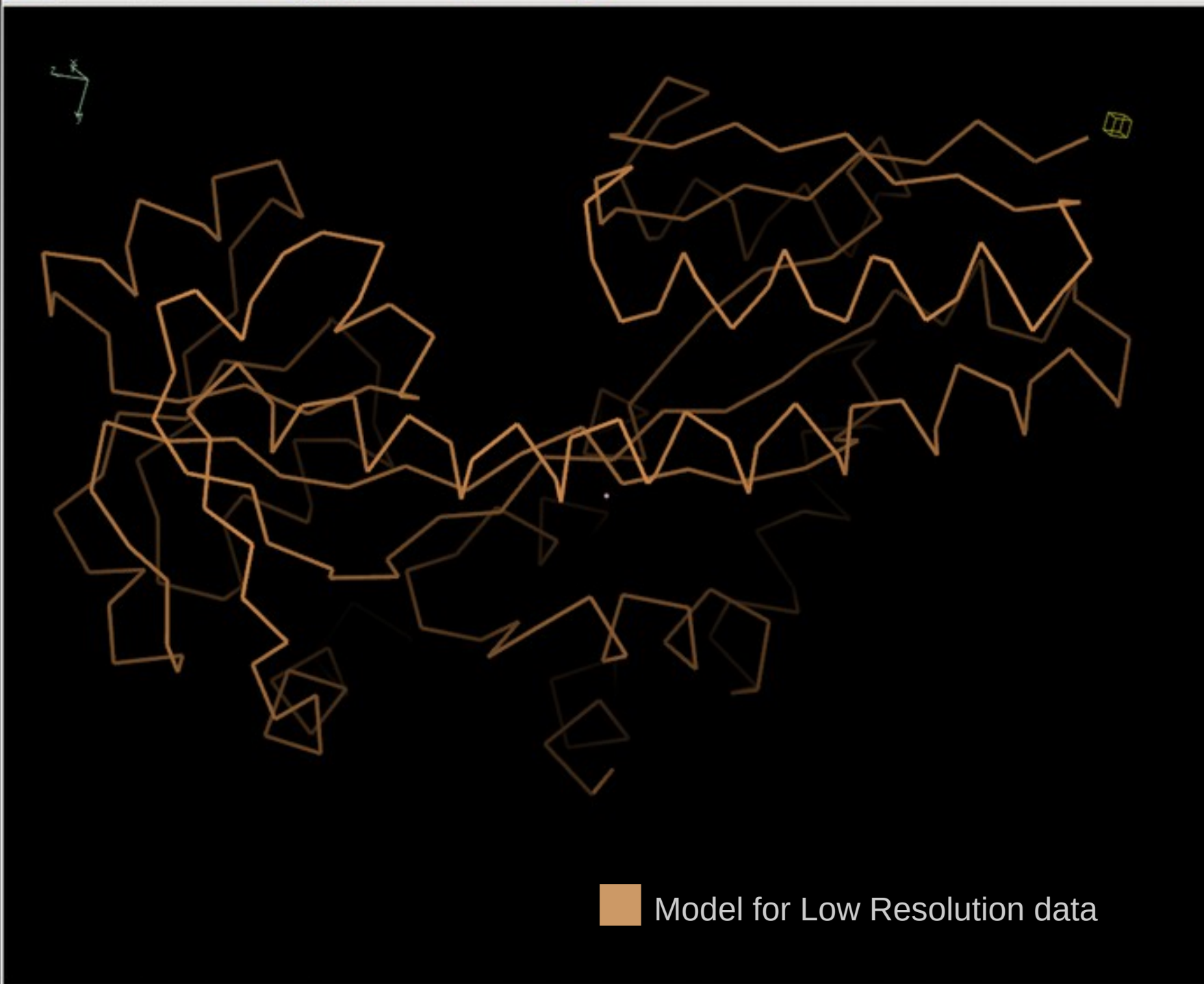
# Model-Building Tools

## Recent Developments

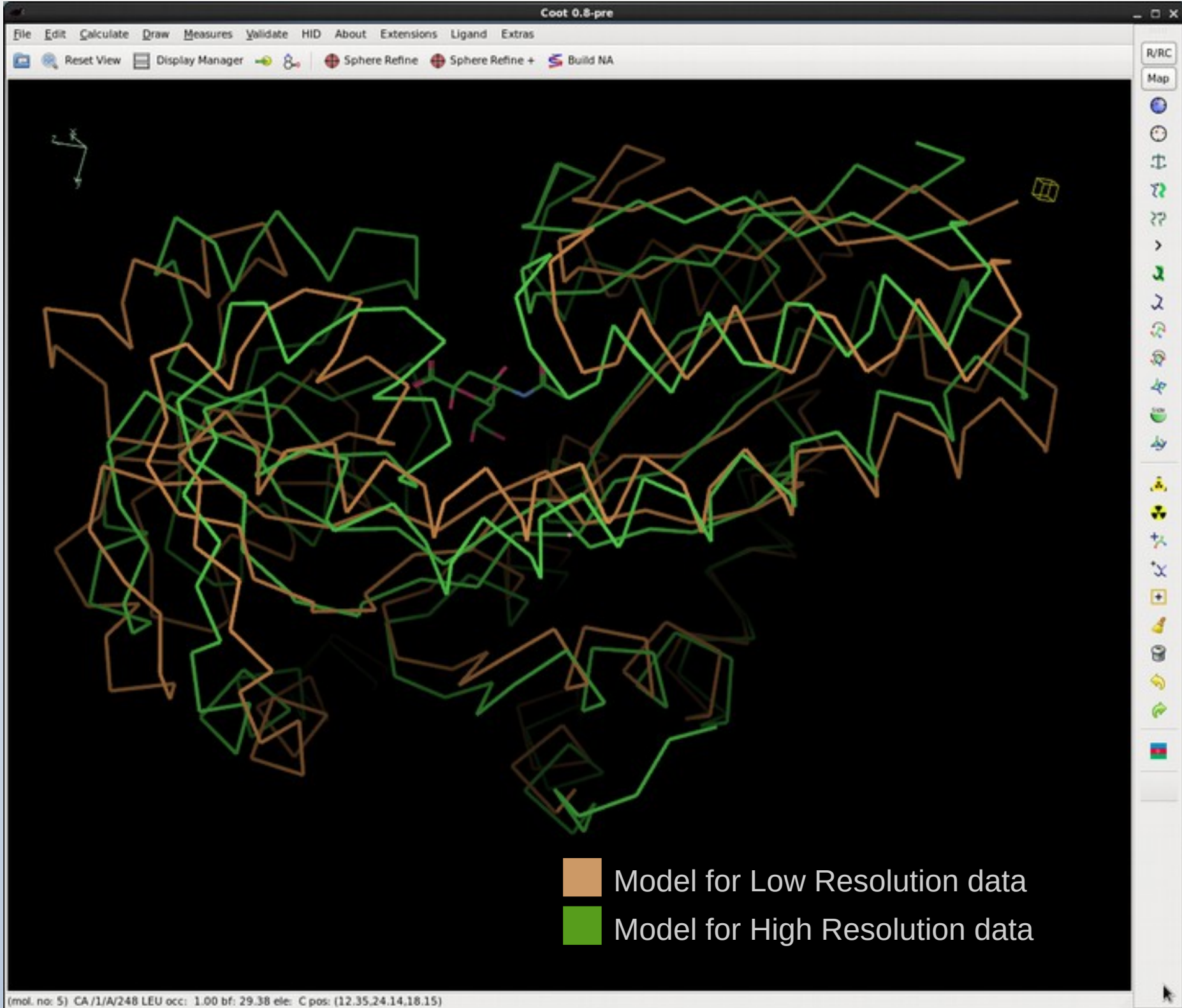


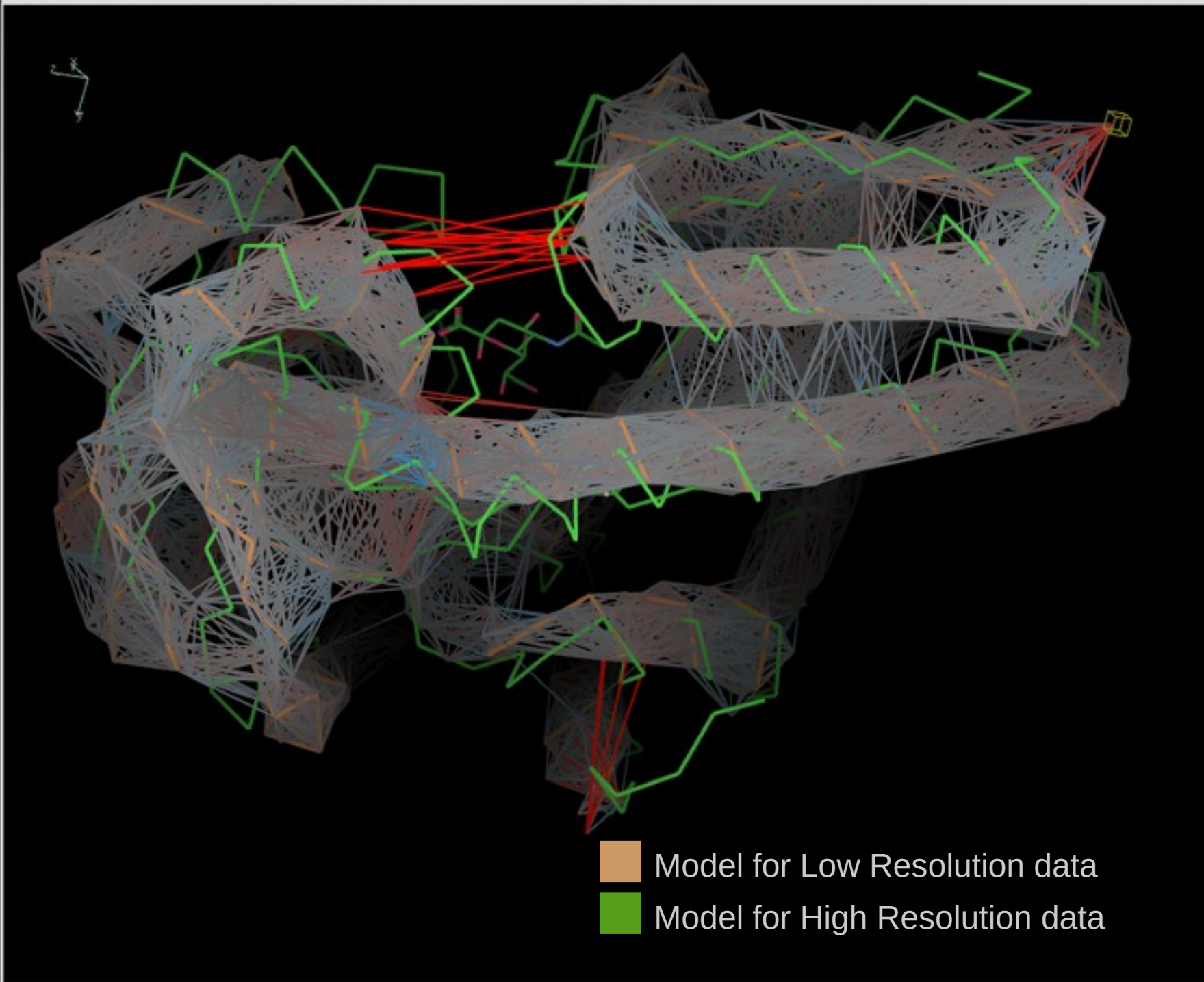
# ProSMART Interface

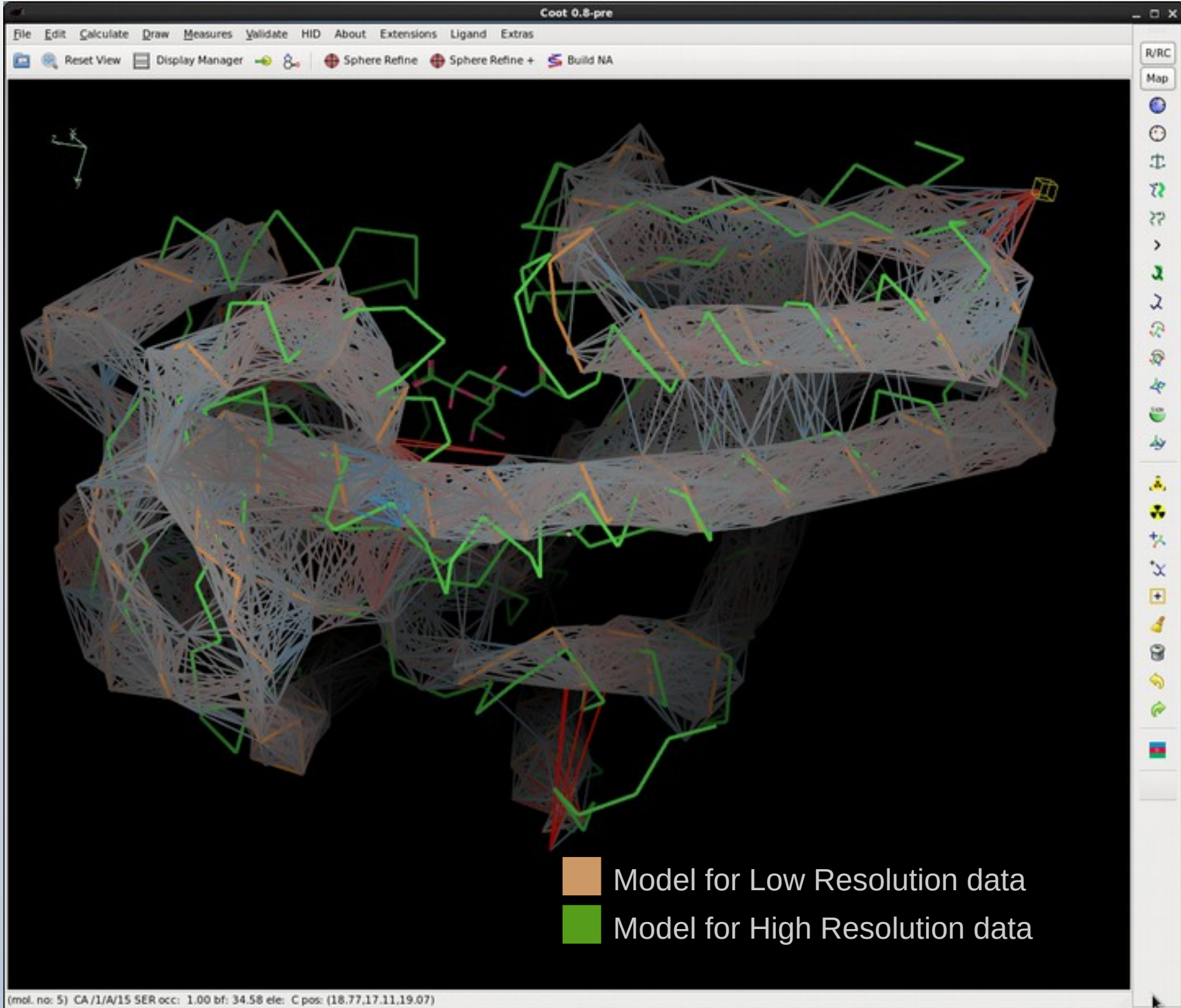
- Use previous-solved “template” structures to inform the refinement of the (low resolution) target protein
- Conformation-independent structural comparison/superposition
- and restraint generation



Model for Low Resolution data







# When Fragment Fitting Fails...

- When MOLREP, Jiggle-fit, Buccaneer fail (or is inappropriate)
- But there's still map left to interpret...
- What to do?
  
- Baton building



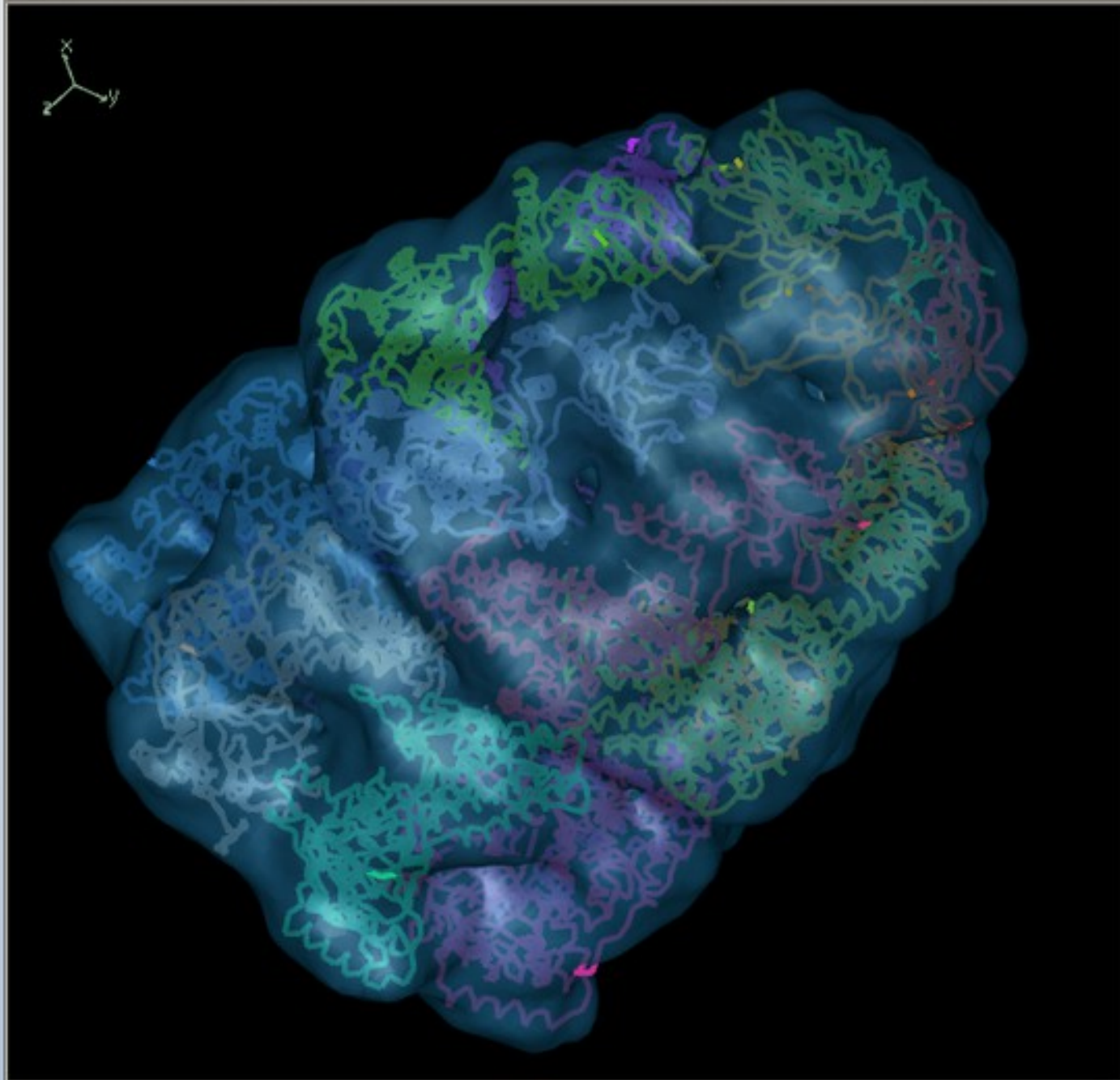
Coot

File Edit Calculate Draw Measures Validate HID About Extensions

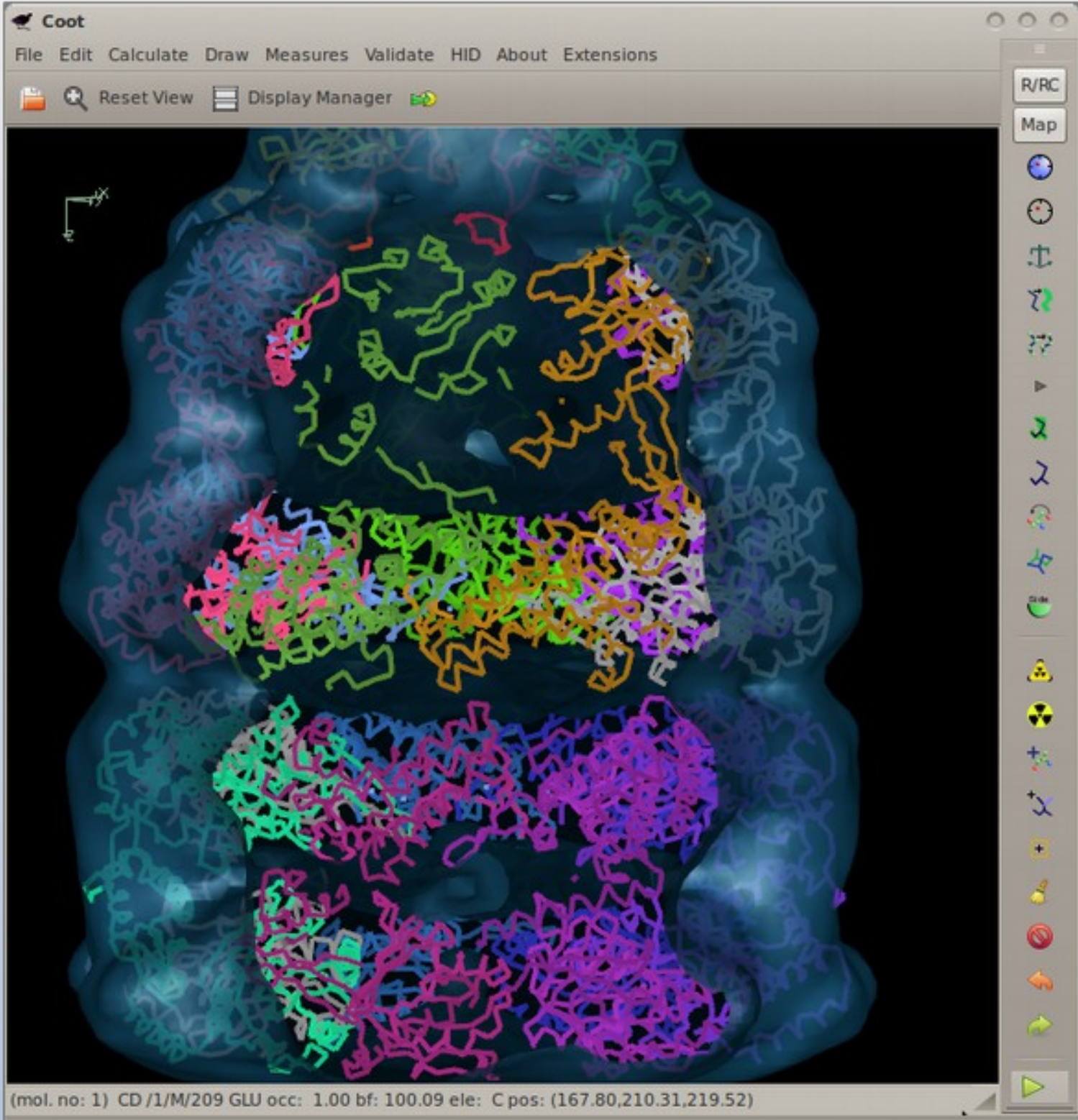
Reset View Display Manager

R/RC

Map



...ordinates file /home/paule/em-challenge/groEL/1GRU.pdb.gz. Molecule number 1 created.



# Acknowledgements

- LMB:
  - Garib Murshudov, Rob Nicholls, Fei Long,
  - Alexey Amunts, Alan Brown
- Kevin Cowan, Bernhard Lohkamp
- Libraries & Dictionaries:
  - Jane & Dave Richardson
  - Alexei Vagin
  - Eugene Krissinel