

# Structure solution from weak anomalous data

CCP4 Study Weekend

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**Phenix**



# Structure solution from weak anomalous data

Problems with weak signal

Quantifying the anomalous signal

Solving the anomalous sub-structure and phasing with weak signal

Estimating the anomalous signal in a dataset

Scaling and merging SAD data

Will I solve the anomalous sub-structure?

# **Problems with weak anomalous signal**

## **Why would I have a weak anomalous signal?**

*Few anomalous scatterers, sulfur SAD, weak diffraction,  
wavelength far from peak*

## **Why is this a problem?**

*Sub-structure identification is difficult*

*Phasing is poor*

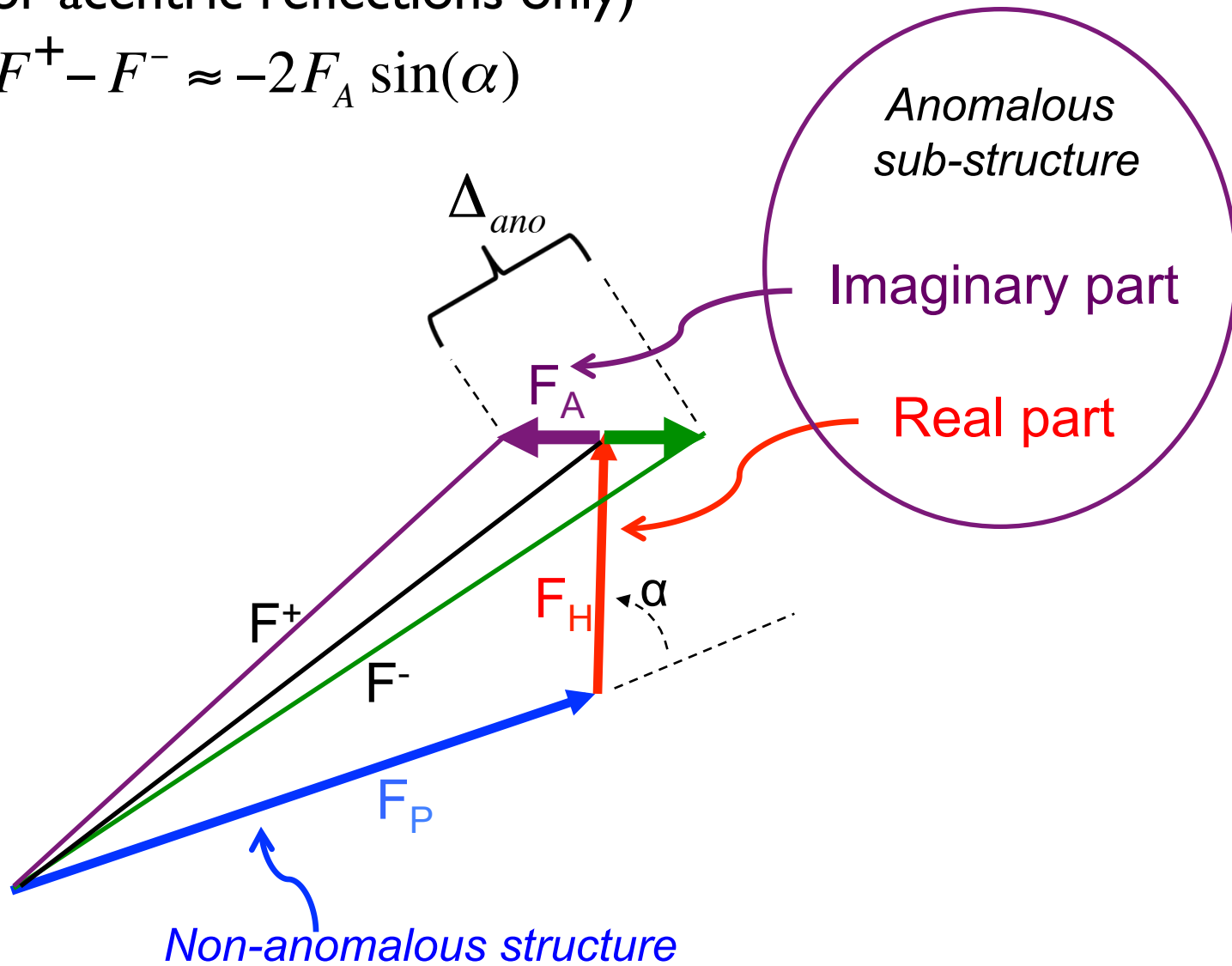
*Iterative density modification, model-building and refinement  
works poorly*

# Quantifying the anomalous signal

# Anomalous differences

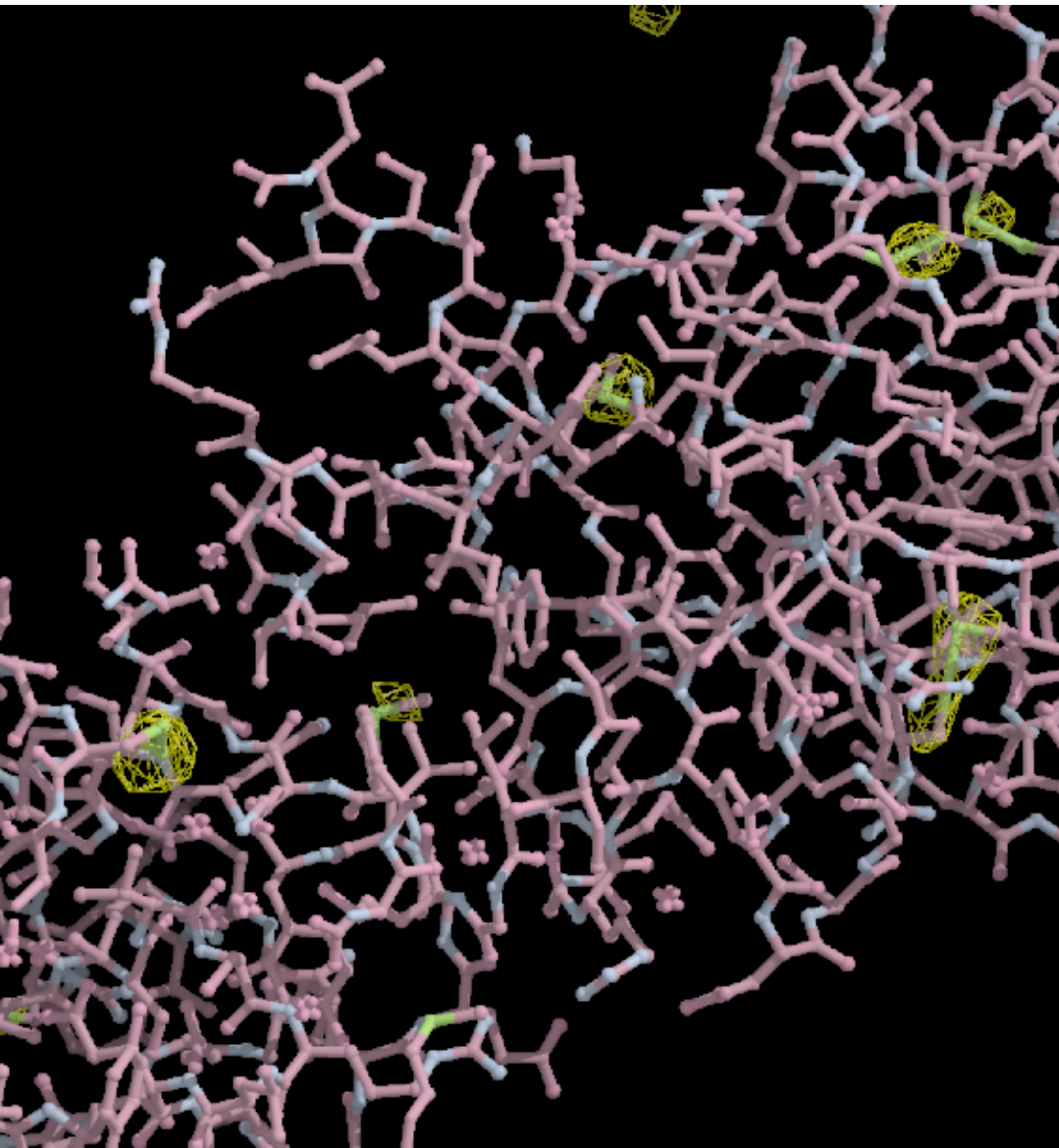
(Present for acentric reflections only)

$$\Delta_{ano} \equiv F^+ - F^- \approx -2F_A \sin(\alpha)$$



# Anomalous difference Fourier with observed data and model phases

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_h \Delta_{ano,h}^{obs} e^{i(\varphi_h^c - \frac{\pi}{2})} e^{-2\pi i(h \cdot x)}$$



Anomalous signal:  
Peak height at coordinates  
of anomalously-scattering  
atoms

$$S_{ano} = \frac{\langle \rho_{ano}(x_j) \rangle}{\langle \rho_{ano}^2 \rangle^{1/2}}$$

Typical values of  $S_{ano}$  for  
solved datasets: 10-20

# Contributions to measured anomalous differences

$$\Delta_{ano}^{obs} = \Delta_{ano} + \Delta_{ano}^{other} + \epsilon$$

**Measured**  $\Delta_{ano}^{obs}$

**Sub-structure anomalous difference**  $\Delta_{ano}$

**Minor sites, C,N,O atoms...**  $\Delta_{ano}^{other}$

**Measurement errors**  $\epsilon$

The diagram illustrates the equation  $\Delta_{ano}^{obs} = \Delta_{ano} + \Delta_{ano}^{other} + \epsilon$ . Colored arrows point from the labels below to the corresponding terms in the equation: a black arrow from 'Measured' to  $\Delta_{ano}^{obs}$ , a red arrow from 'Sub-structure anomalous difference' to  $\Delta_{ano}$ , a blue arrow from 'Minor sites, C,N,O atoms...' to  $\Delta_{ano}^{other}$ , and a green arrow from 'Measurement errors' to  $\epsilon$ .



# How similar are my anomalous differences to model differences?

Correlation of observed and **sub-structure** anomalous differences

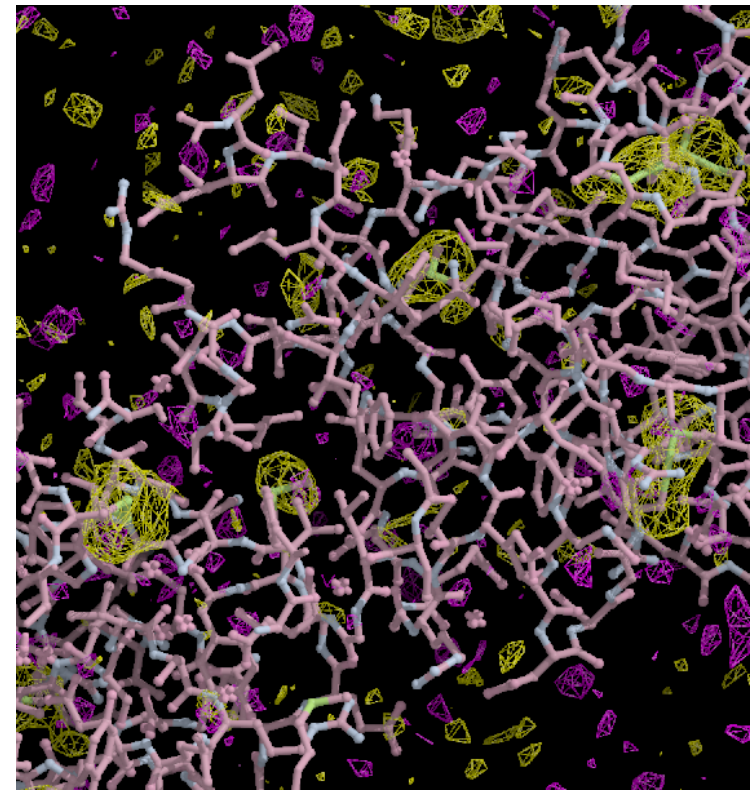
Expected value of  $CC_{ano}$

$$CC_{ano} \equiv \frac{\langle \Delta_{ano,j} \Delta_{ano,j}^{obs} \rangle}{\langle \Delta_{ano} \rangle^{1/2} \langle \Delta_{ano}^{2,obs} \rangle^{1/2}}$$

$$\langle CC_{ano} \rangle = \frac{rms(\Delta_{ano})}{rms(\Delta_{ano}^{obs})}$$

$CC_{ano}$  indicates how much of each anomalous difference is useful (on average)

Anomalous difference Fourier map at  $2.5 \sigma$  (with noise)



# How big will my anomalous signal be?

(Based on our simple model for anomalous differences)

Expected value of  
anomalous signal  $S_{ano}$

$$\langle S_{ano} \rangle = CC_{ano} \frac{N_{refl}^{1/2}}{f^{1/2} n_{sites}^{1/2}}$$

$f$  is 2<sup>nd</sup> moment of the  
anomalous scattering factor

$$f = \frac{\langle (f^h)^2 \rangle}{\langle f^h \rangle^2}$$

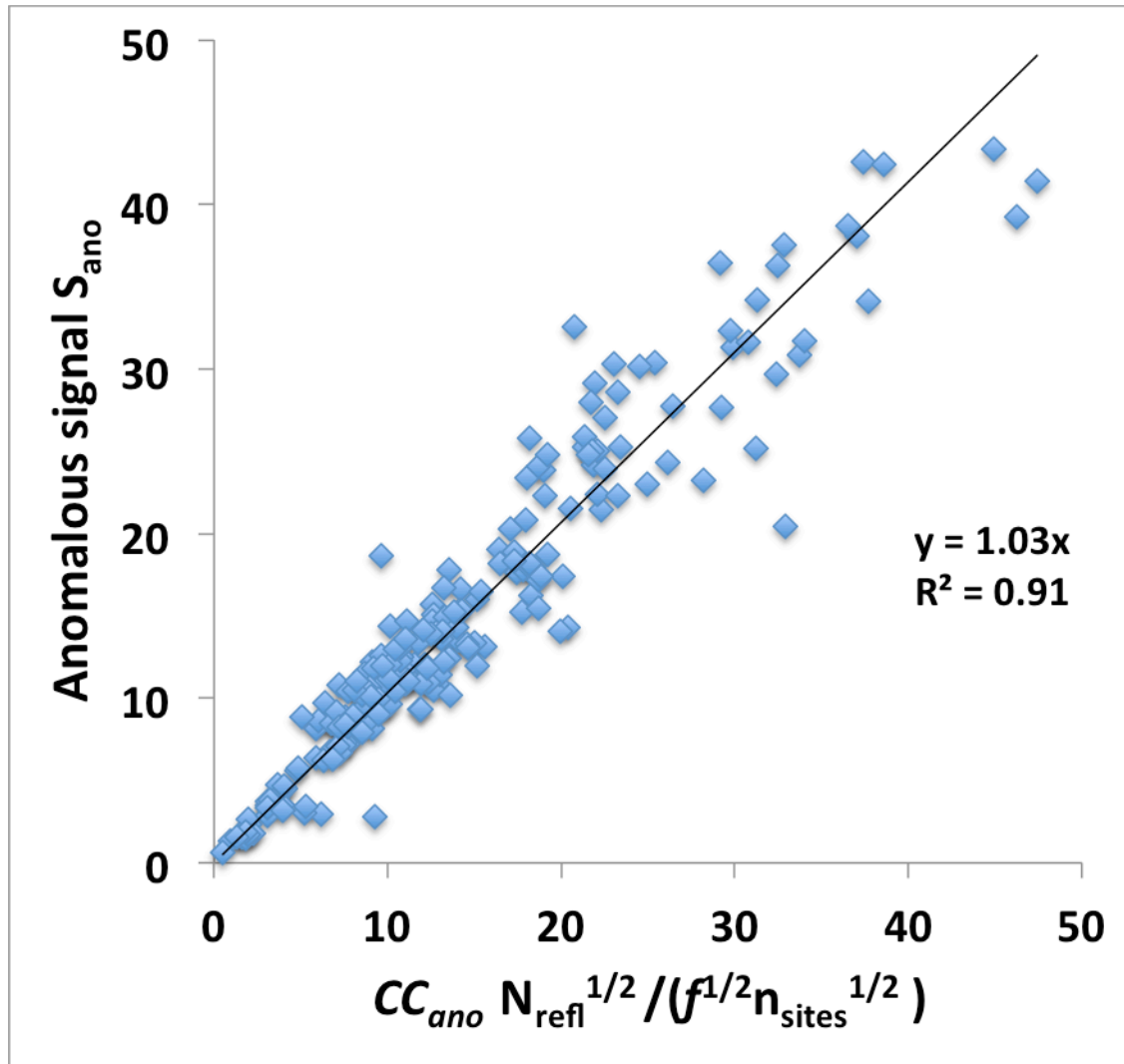
Anomalous scattering factor

$$f^h \equiv f'' e^{-B (\sin^2 \theta_h / \lambda^2)}$$

Perfect data (20,000 reflections, 8 sites):  $S_{ano} = (20000/8)^{1/2} = 50$

Good data (overall  $CC_{ano} = 0.36$   $f = 2.0$ ):  $S_{ano} = 12.6$

# Checking our simple model for anomalous signal



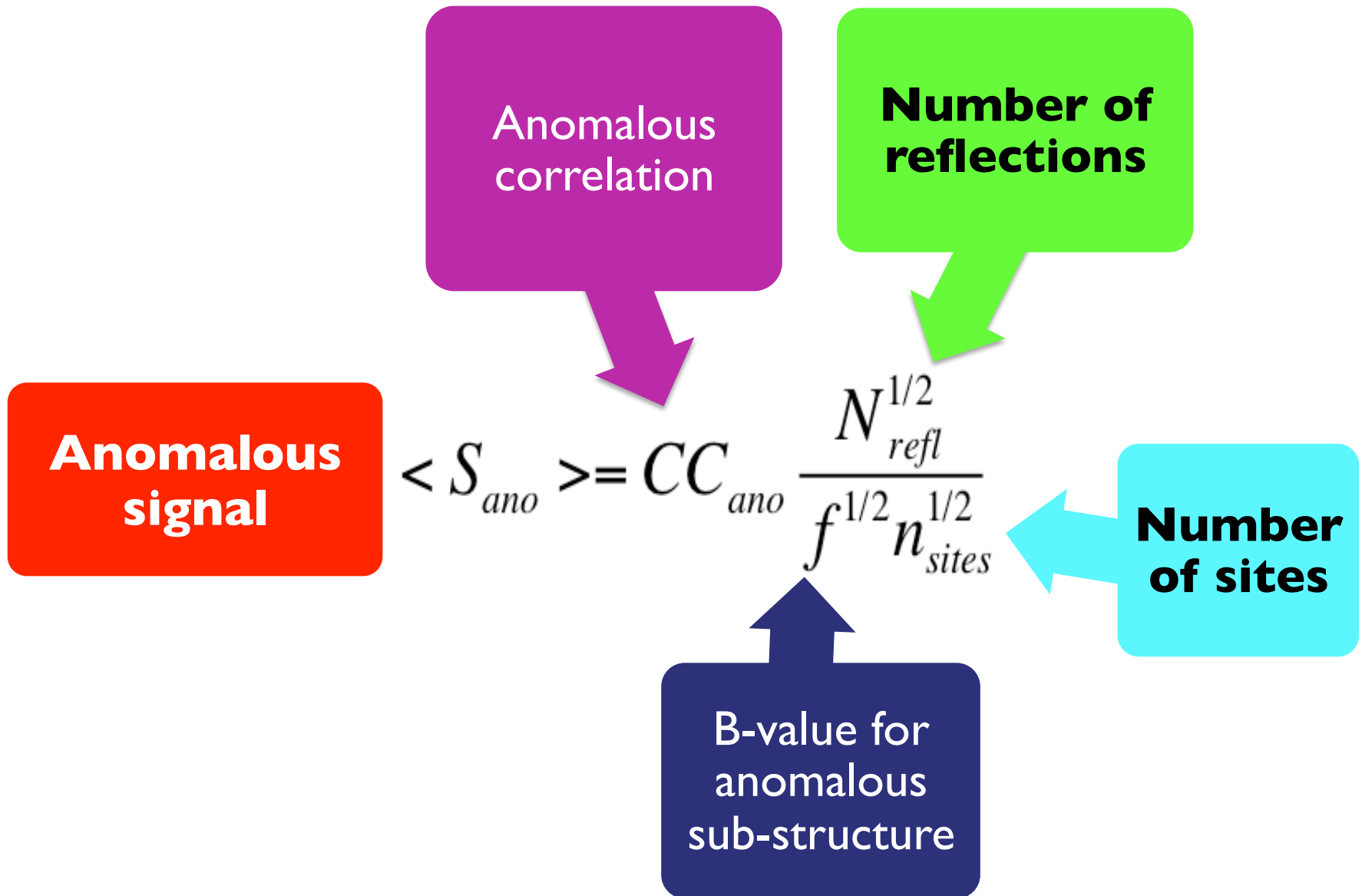
$$\langle S_{ano} \rangle = CC_{ano} \frac{N_{refl}^{1/2}}{f^{1/2} n_{sites}^{1/2}}$$

$CC_{ano}$ : Correlation of anomalous differences with model differences

$S_{ano}$ : Peak height in model-phased difference Fourier

215 SAD datasets 1.2 – 4.5 Å

# What affects the anomalous signal?



**Solving the anomalous sub-structure  
with weak signal**

# **The SAD likelihood function**

***The likelihood of measuring the observed  
anomalous data given a partial model***

Most powerful source of information about the  
sub-structure before phases are known

# Using the SAD likelihood function to find the anomalous sub-structure

Start with guess about the anomalous sub-structure

*From anomalous difference Patterson*

*Random*

*Any other source*

Find additional sites that increase the likelihood

*LLG completion based on log-likelihood gradient maps\**

*Iterative addition of sites*

Related to using an anomalous difference Fourier—but better

\*La Fortelle, E. de & Bricogne, G. (1997). *Methods Enzymol.* 276, 472-494  
McCoy, A. J. & Read, R. J. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* D66, 458-469.

# LLG sub-structure searches in HySS

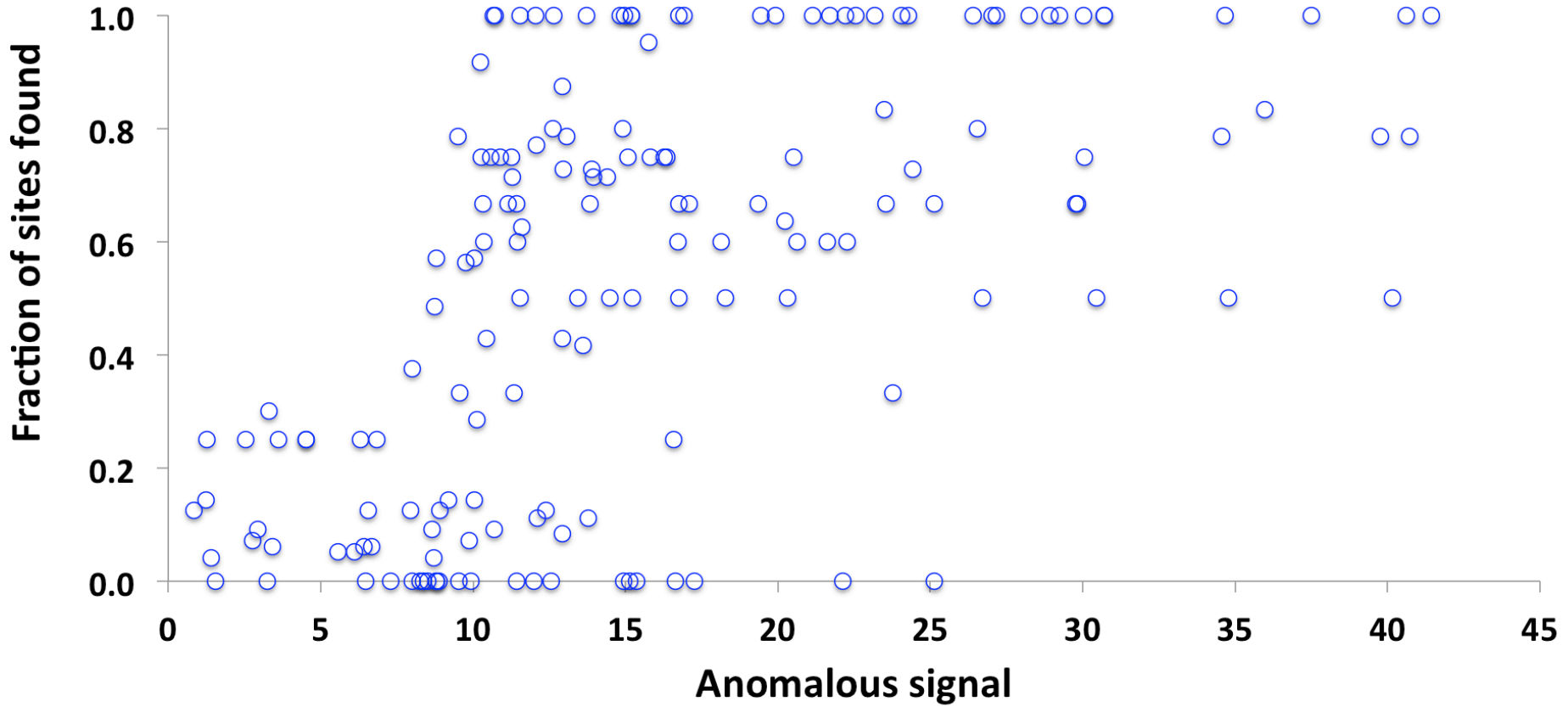
## Test cases

164 SAD datasets from PDB (largely JCSG MAD data)

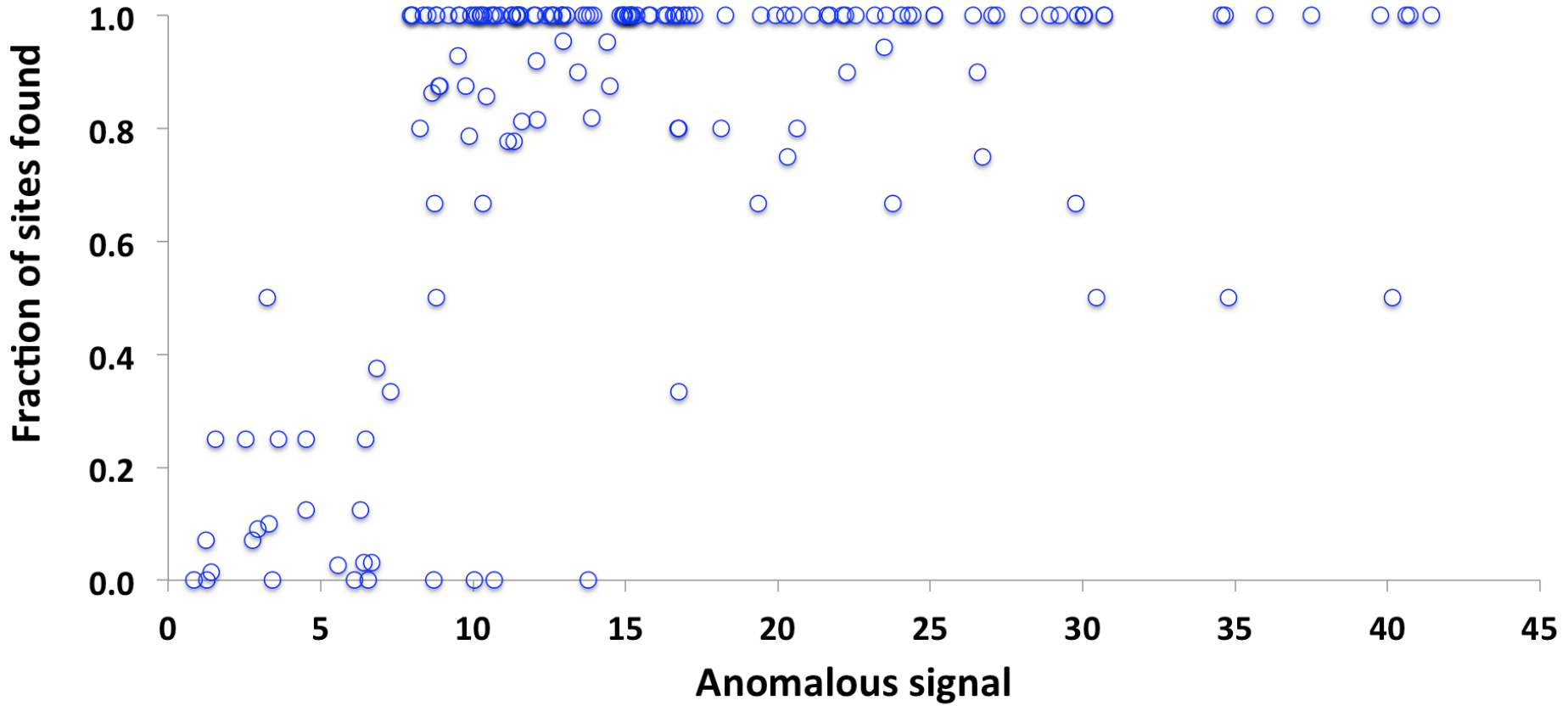
Using peak, remotes, inflection as available to include data  
with low anomalous signal



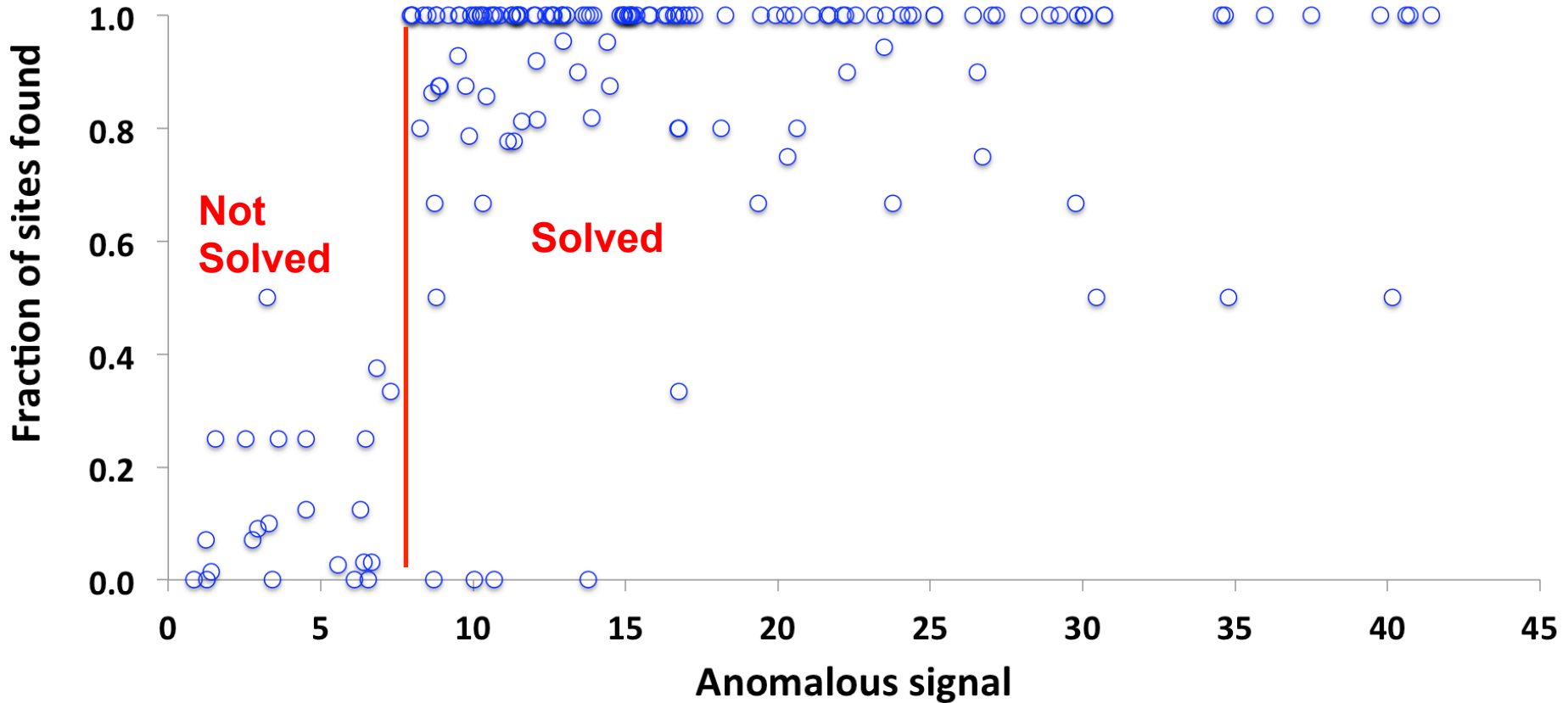
# Dual Space Sub-structure Completion



# LLG Sub-structure Search



# Anomalous signal indicates if a dataset can be solved



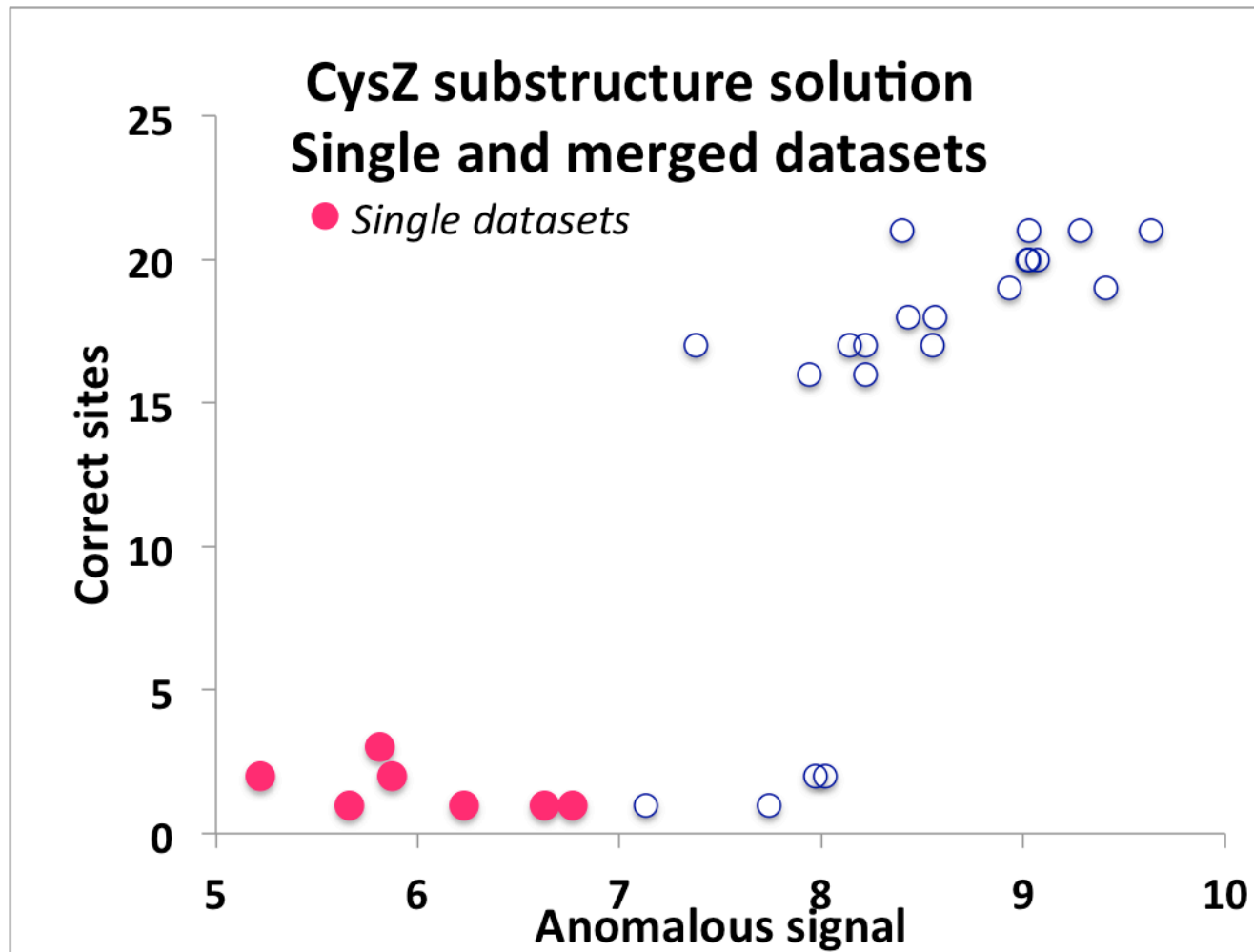
# **CysZ multi-crystal sulfur-SAD data**

*Qun Liu, Tassadite Dahmane, Zhen Zhang, Zahra Assur, Julia Brasch, Lawrence Shapiro, Filippo Mancini, Wayne Hendrickson (2012). Science 336, 1033-1037*

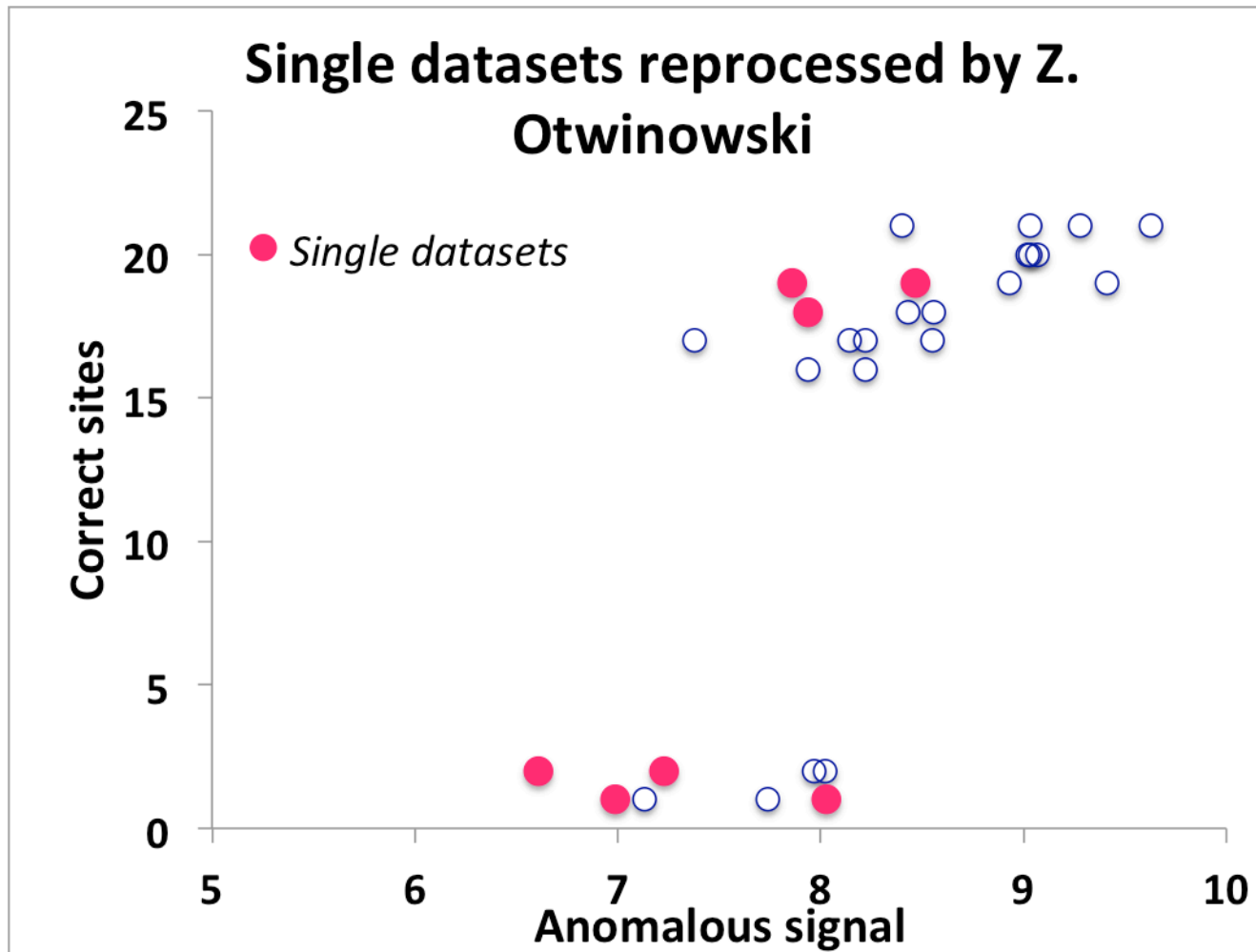
**Data from 7 crystals collected at wavelength of 1.74 Å to resolution of 2.3 Å**

**Can anomalous signal tell us which merged datasets will be solved?**

# CysZ multi-crystal sulfur-SAD data

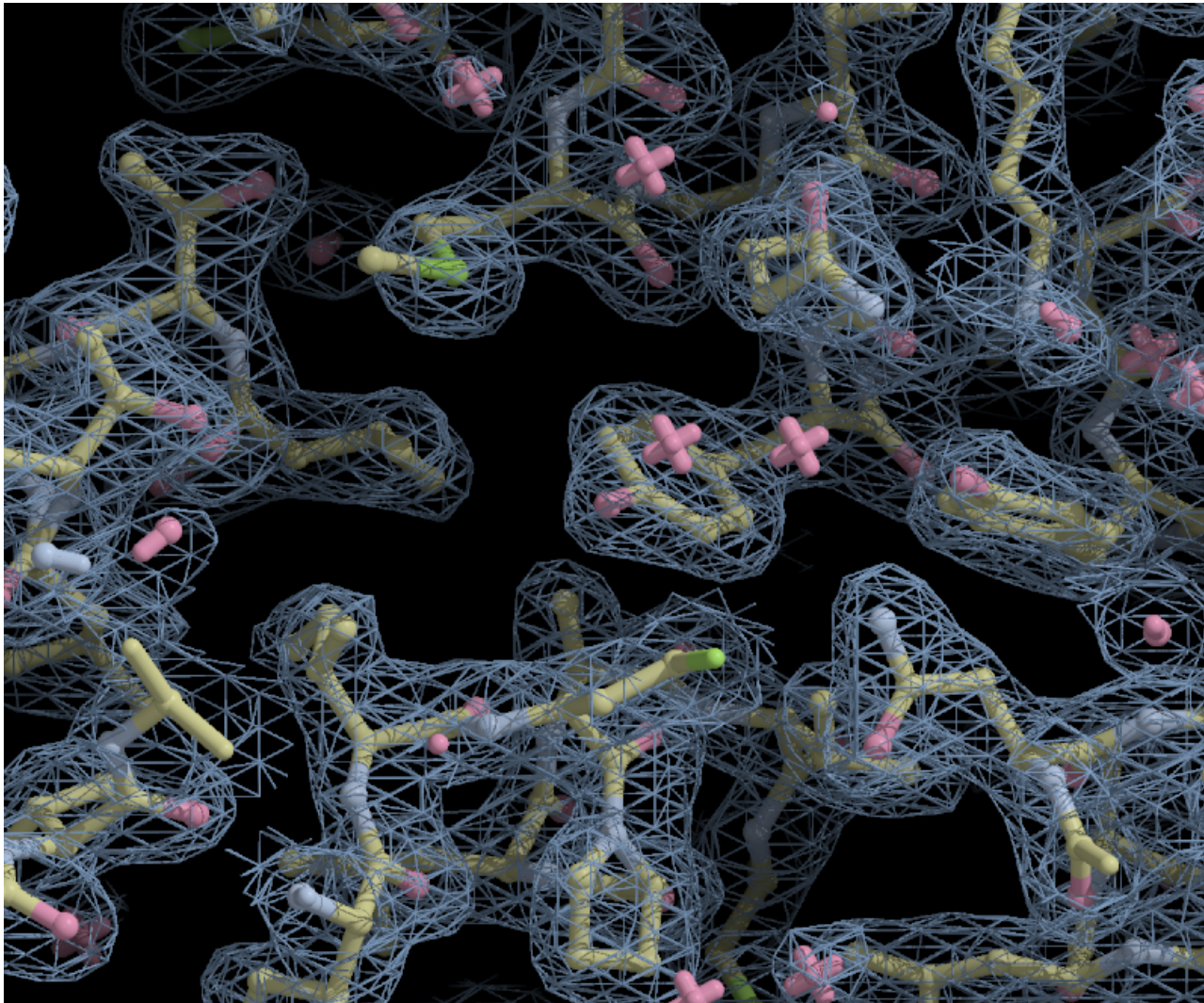


# CysZ multi-crystal sulfur-SAD data



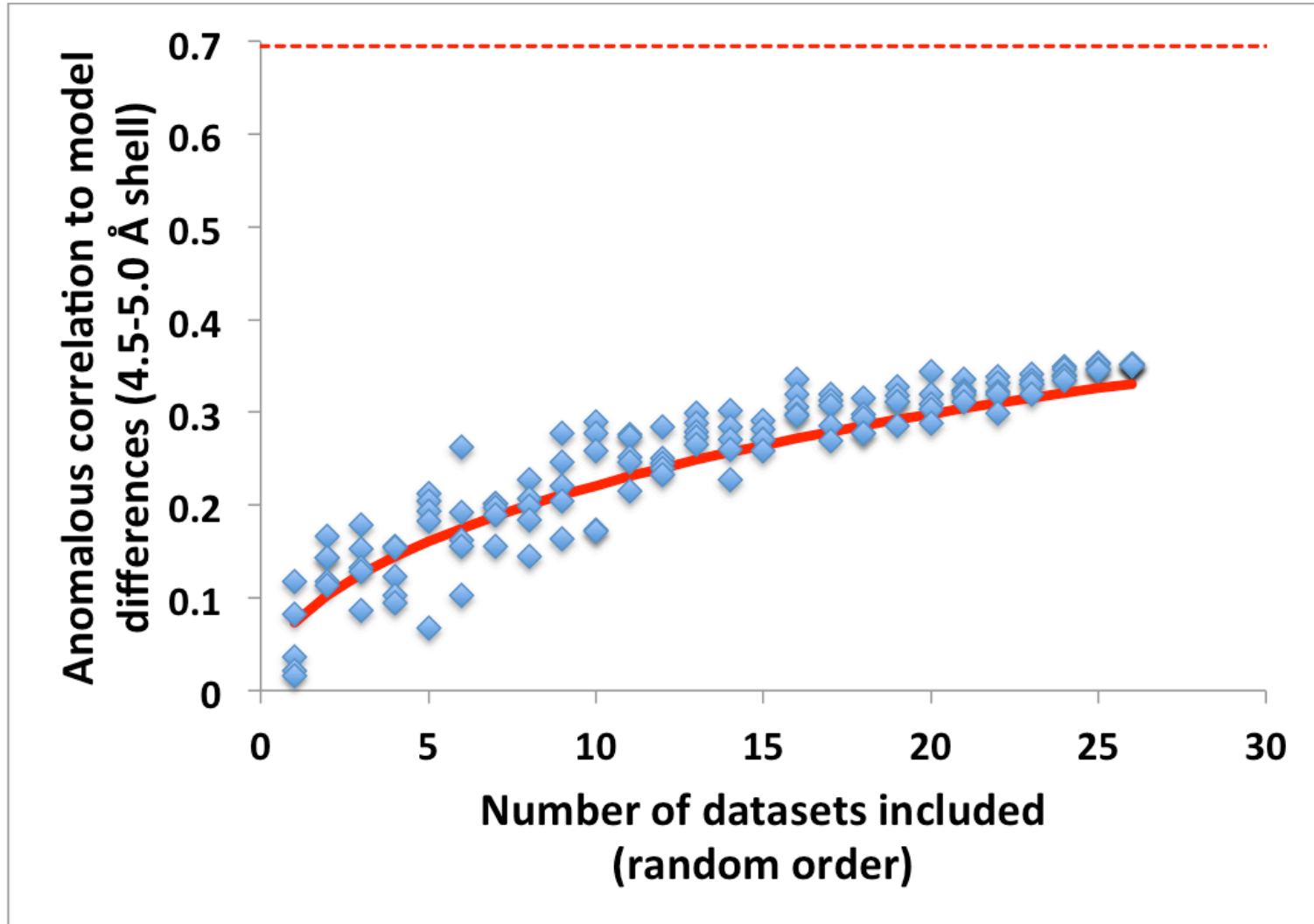
# CysZ single-crystal sulfur-SAD data

**Crystal 6** *AutoSol R/Rfree=0.24/0.27*



# Flavivirus NS1 multi-crystal sulfur-SAD data

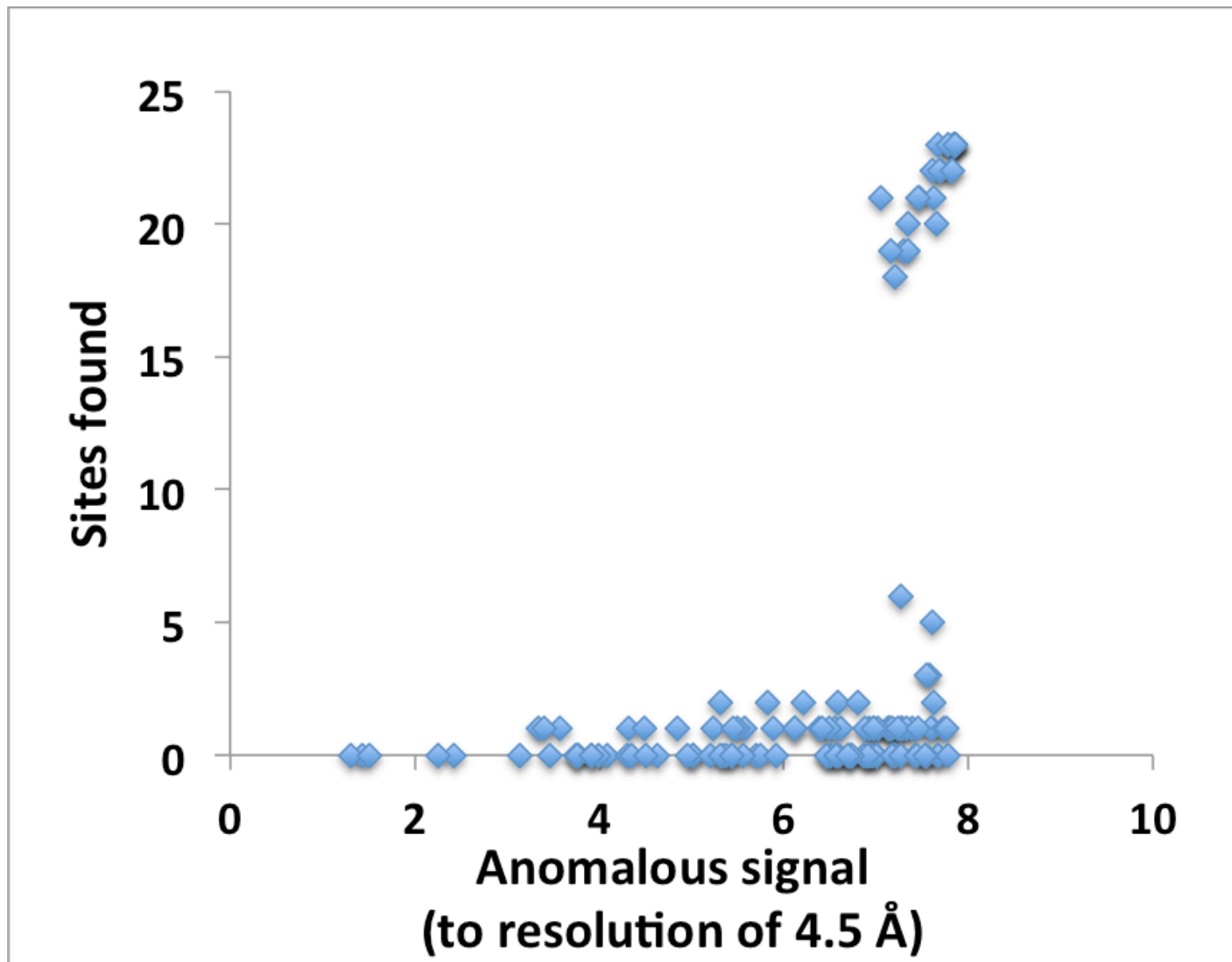
*Akey et al., (2014) Science 343: 881- 885*





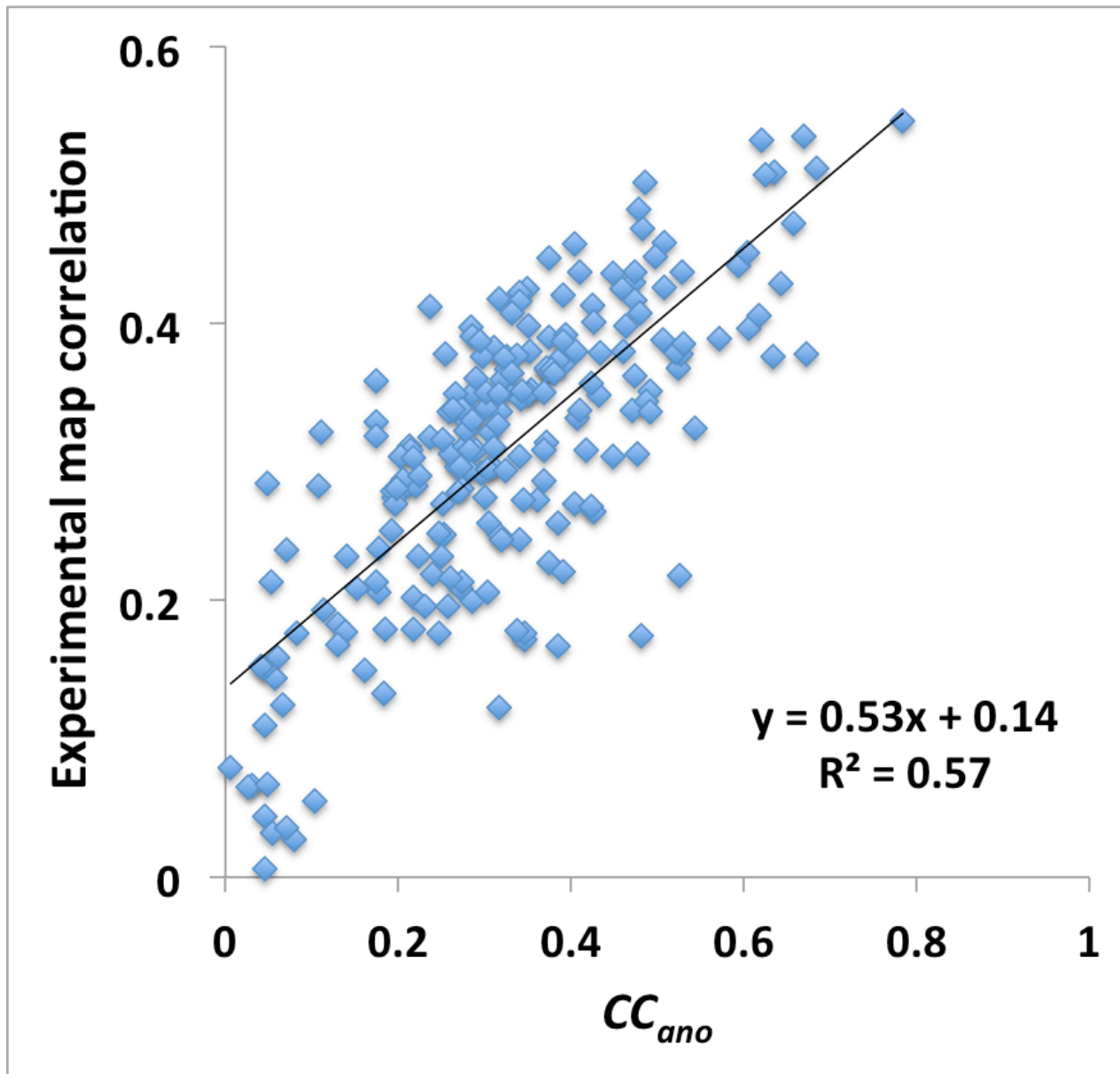
# Flavivirus NS1 multi-crystal sulfur-SAD data

*Akey et al., (2014) Science 343: 881- 885*



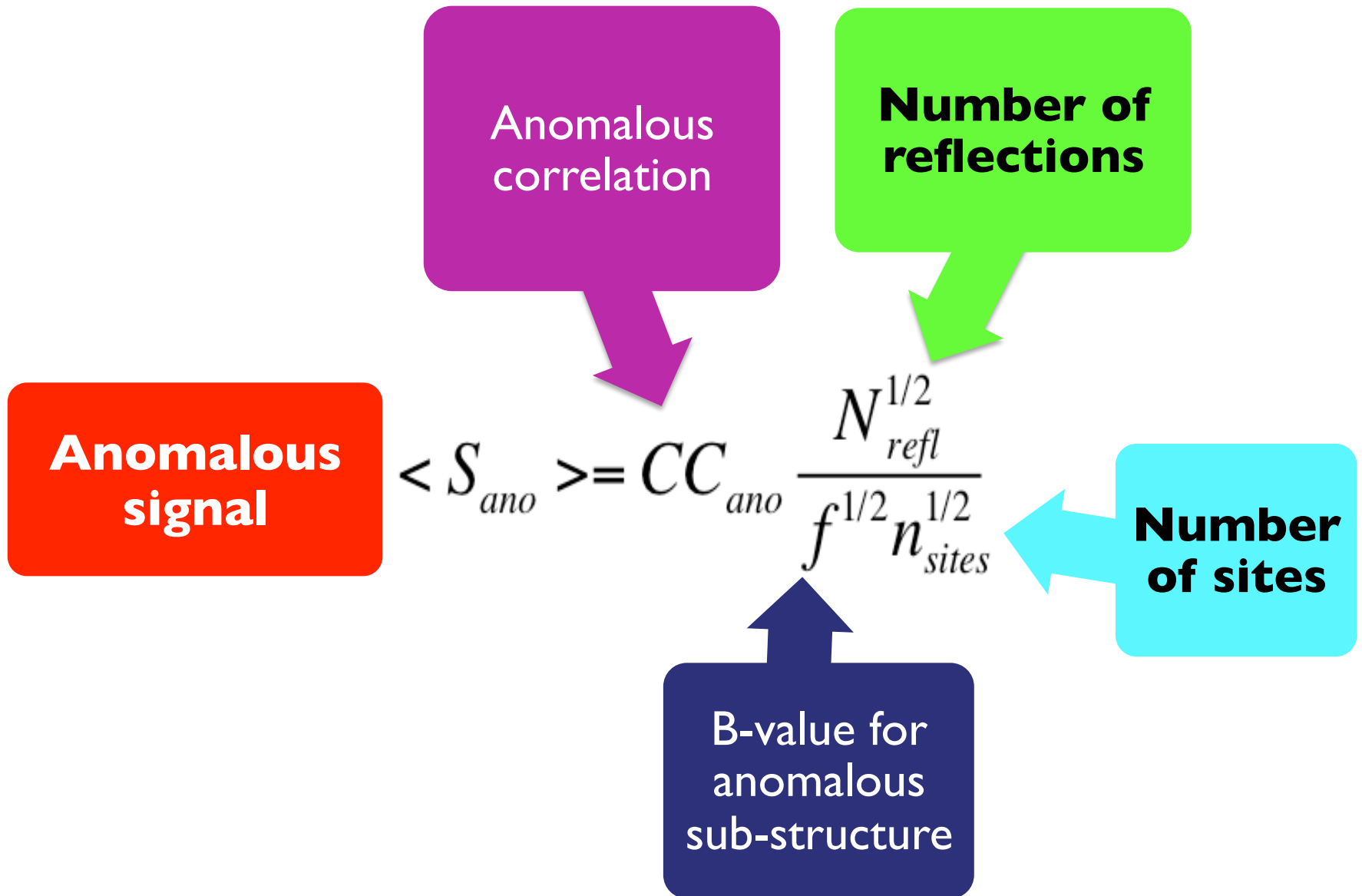
# Phasing with weak signal

# Quality of phasing depends on the anomalous correlation ( $CC_{ano}$ )

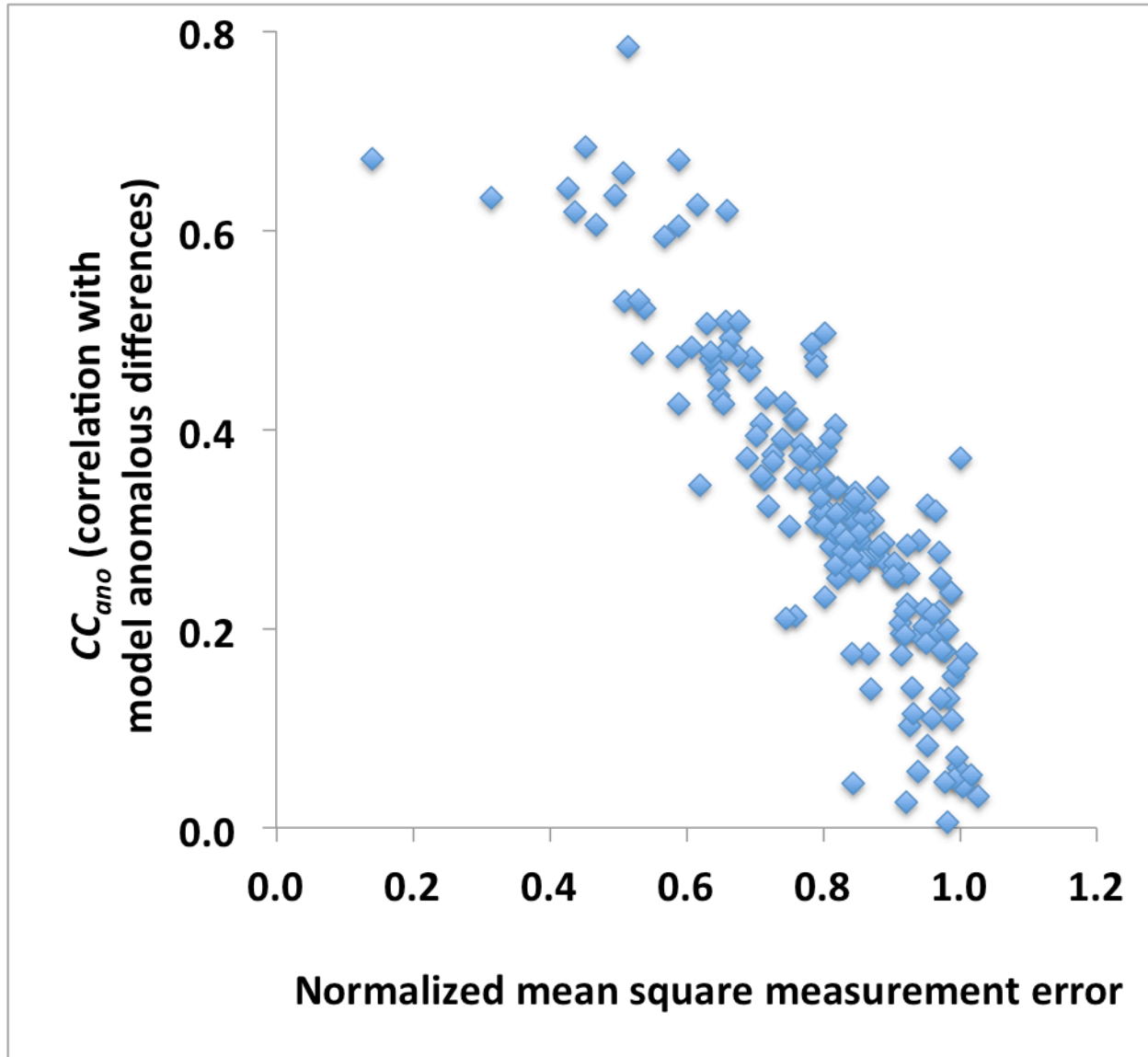


**Estimating the anomalous signal  
before and after collecting the data**

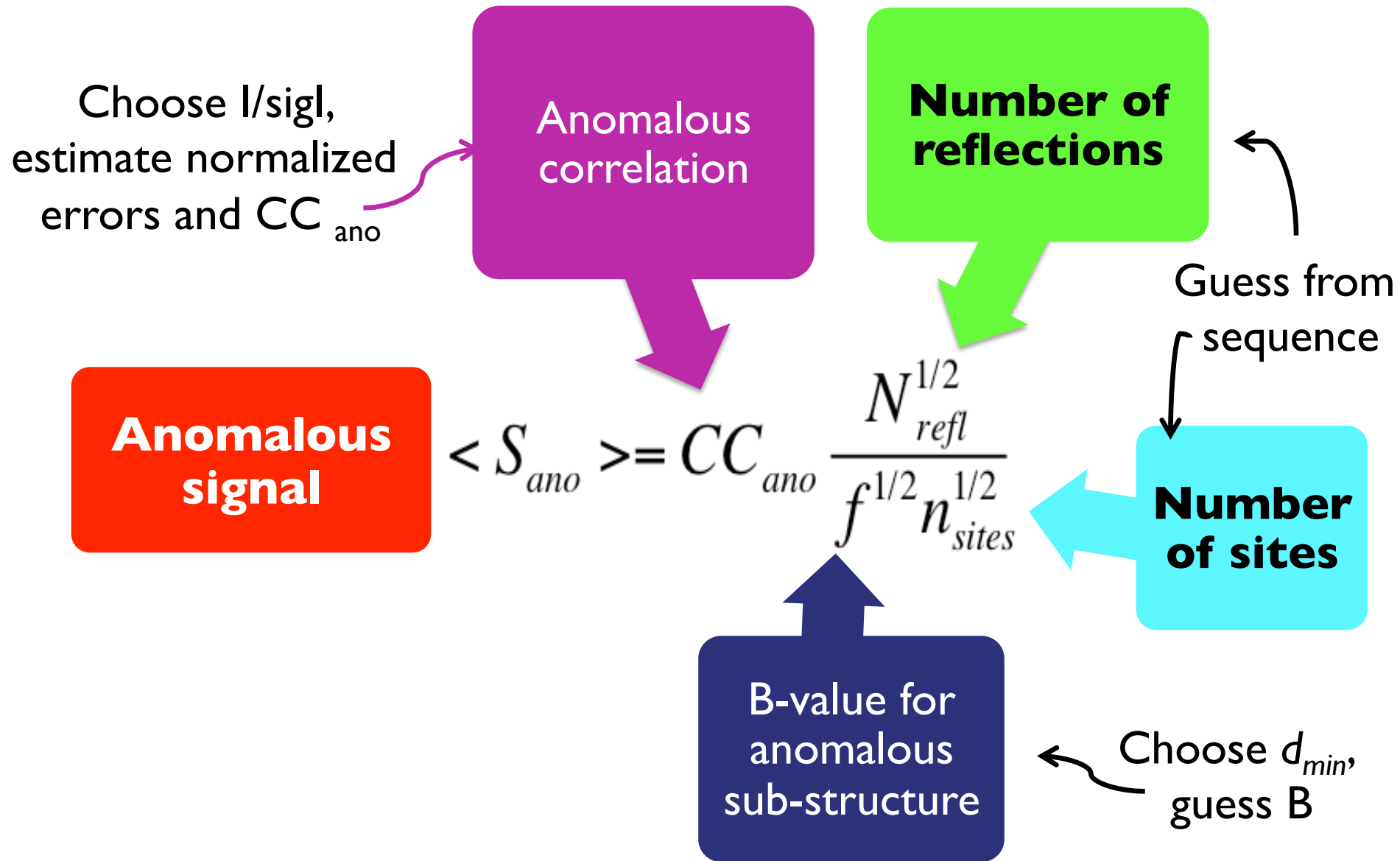
# What affects the anomalous signal?



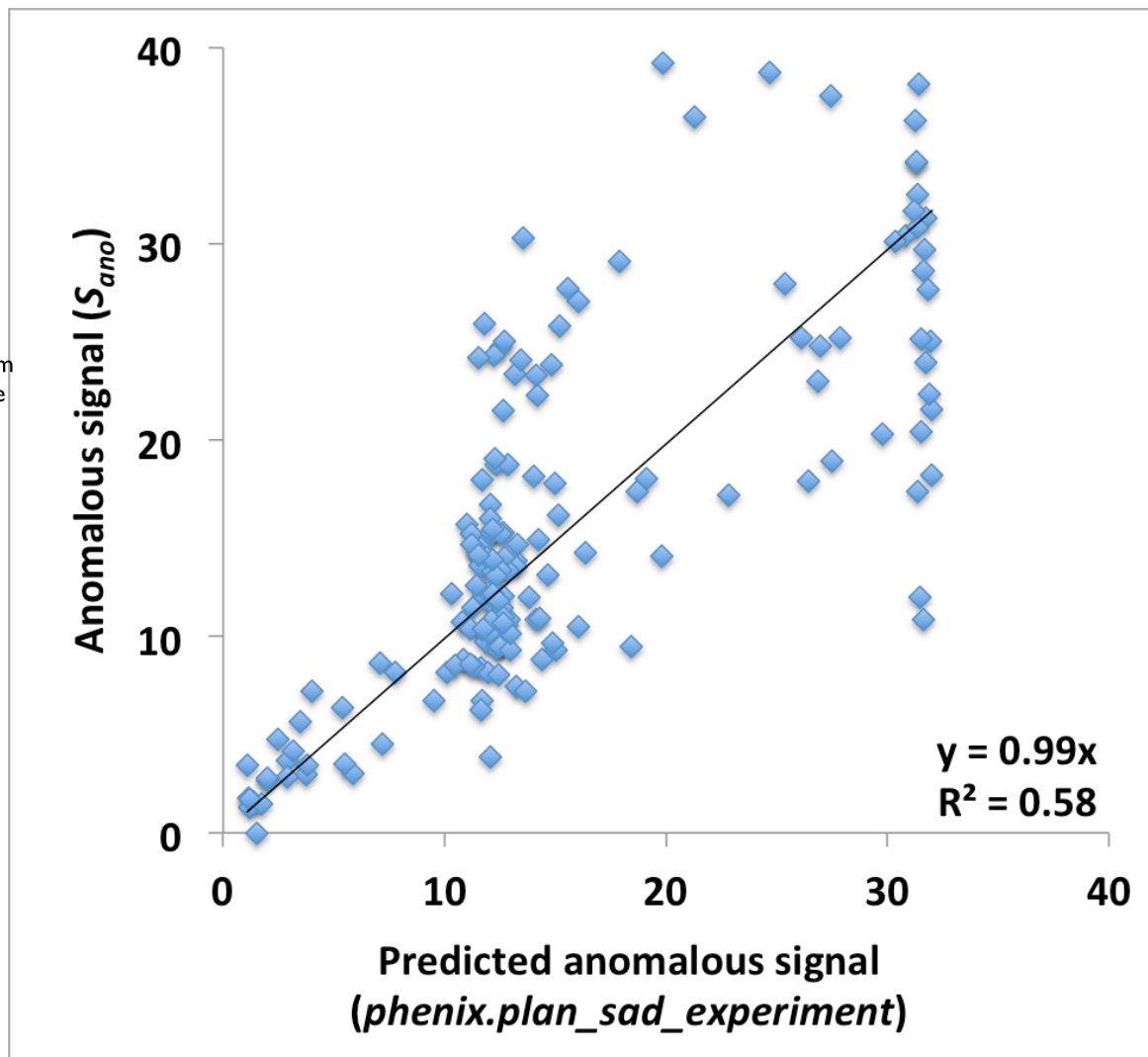
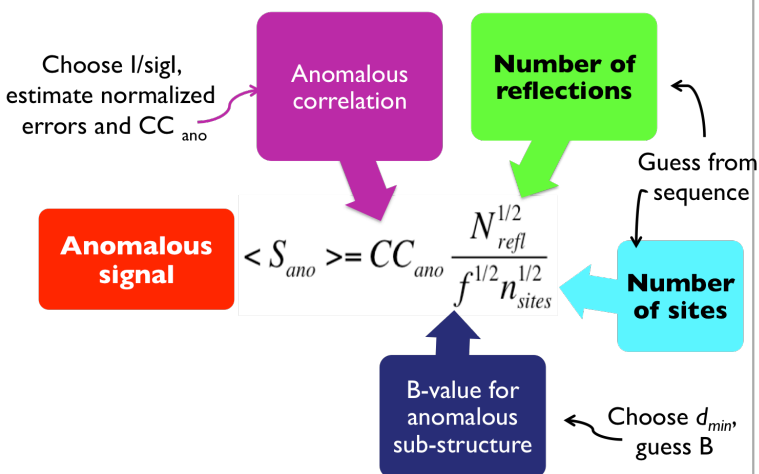
# Anomalous correlation decreases if the data are not accurately measured



# Estimating the anomalous signal before collecting the data



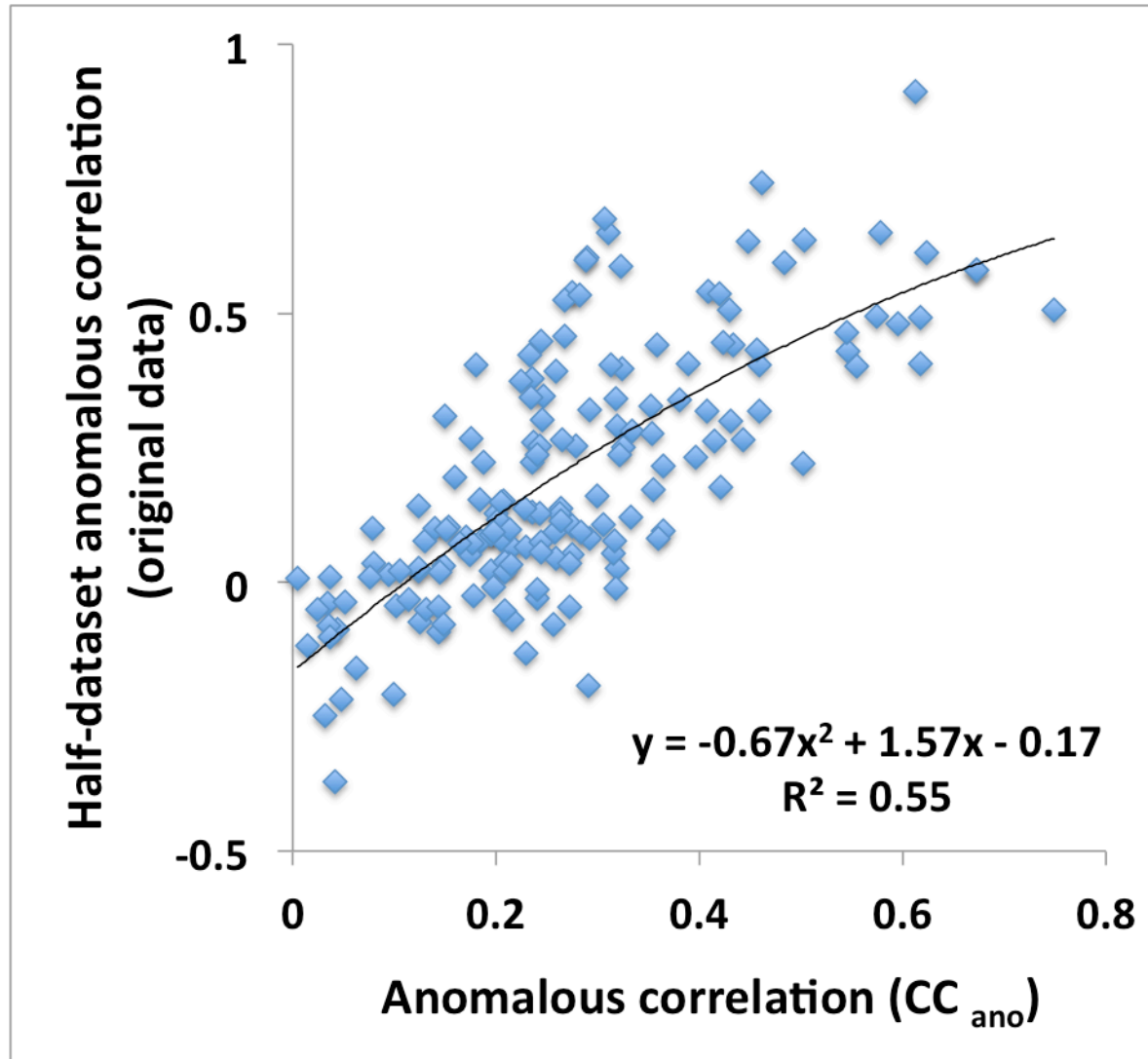
# Estimating the anomalous signal before collecting the data





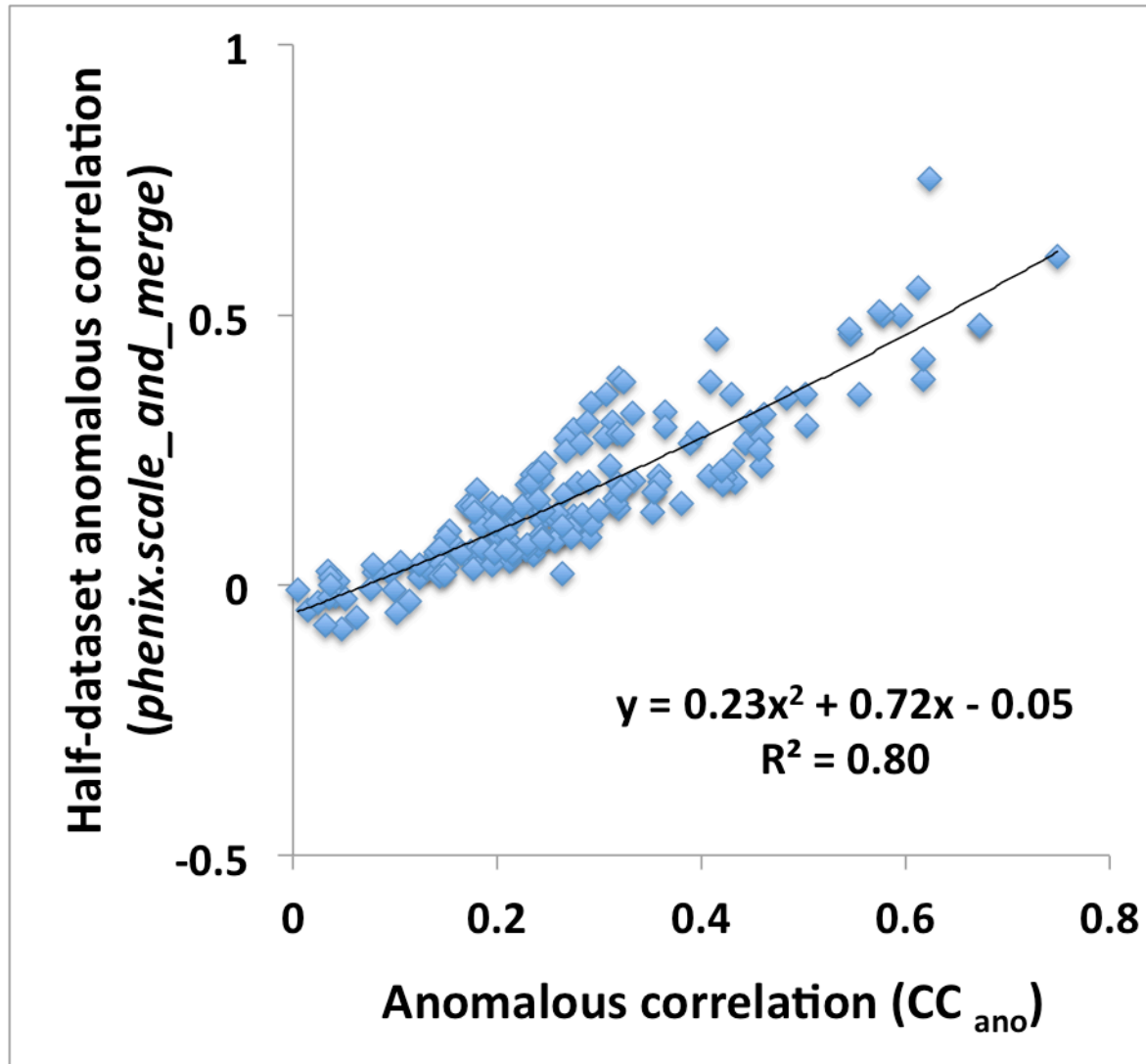
# Scaling and merging SAD data

# Anomalous correlation estimate from the measured data (deposited data)

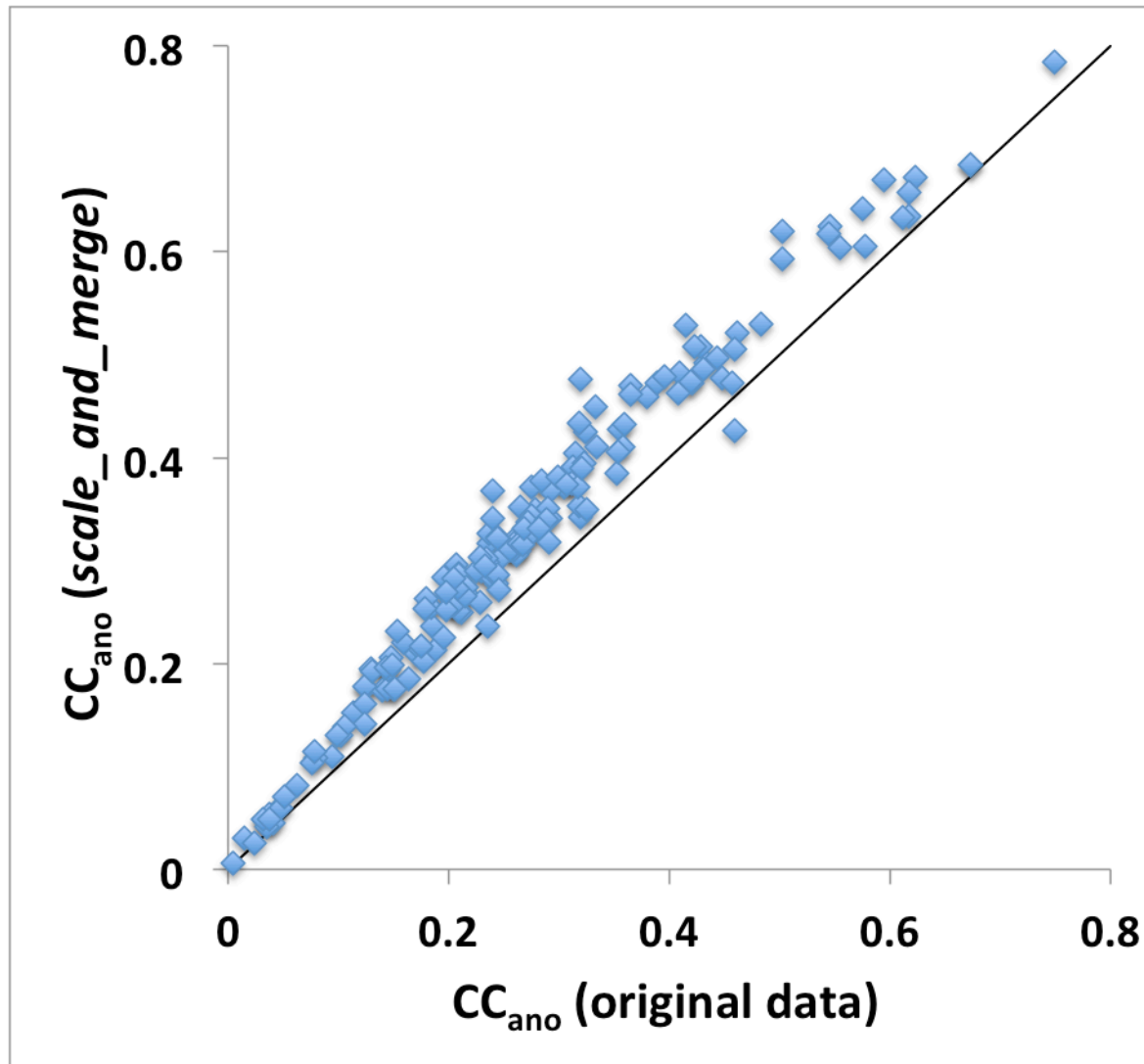


# Anomalous correlation estimate from the measured data

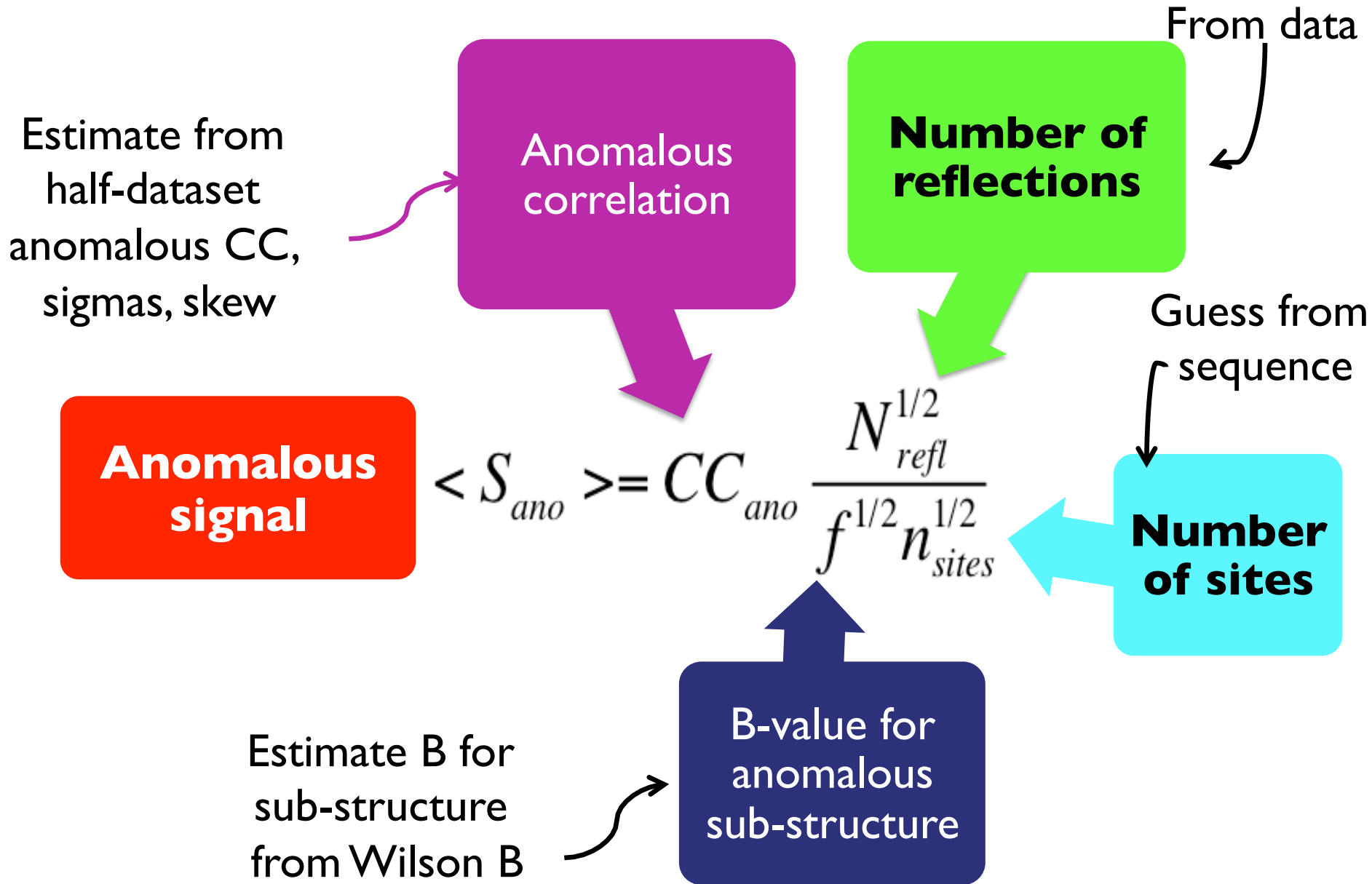
(after local scaling with *phenix.scale\_and\_merge*)



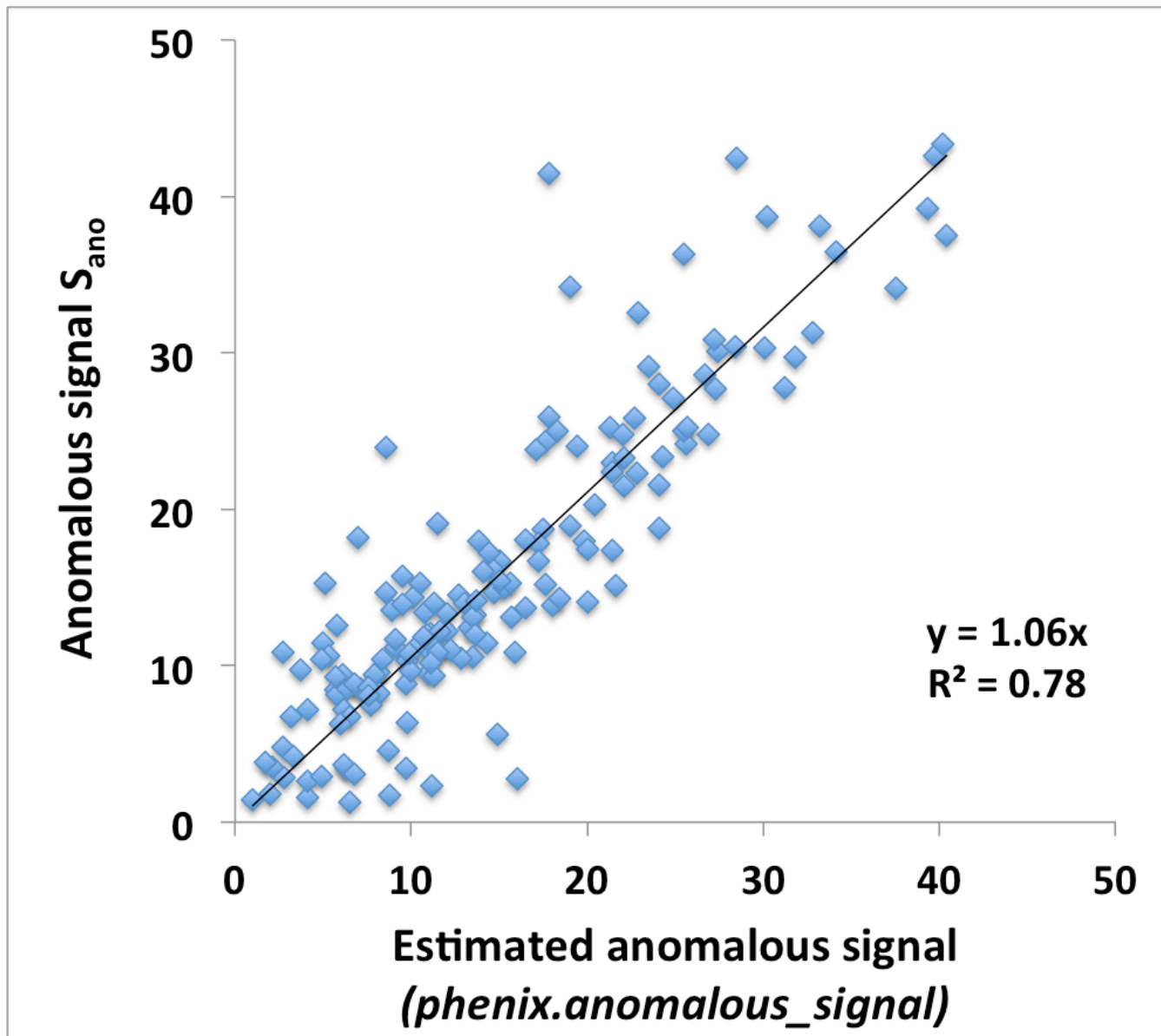
# Improvement in anomalous correlation using local scaling with *phenix.scale\_and\_merge*



# Estimating the anomalous signal after collecting the data

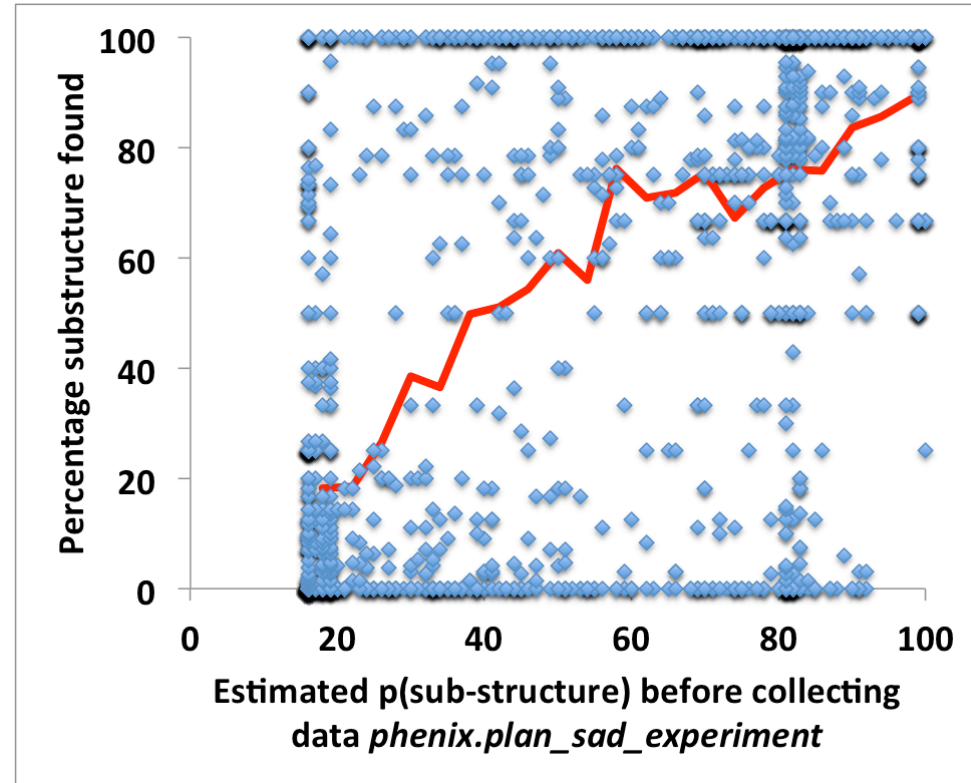
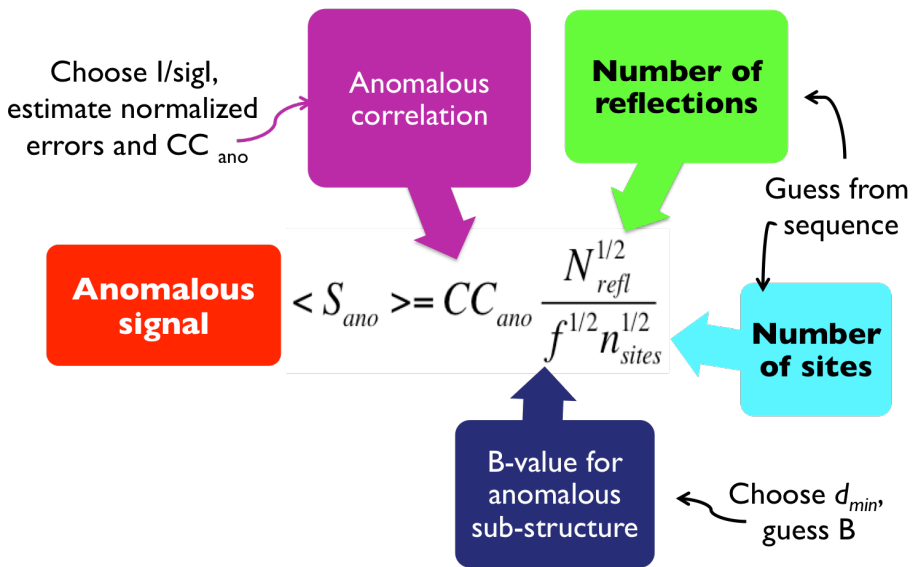


# Estimating the anomalous signal after collecting the data



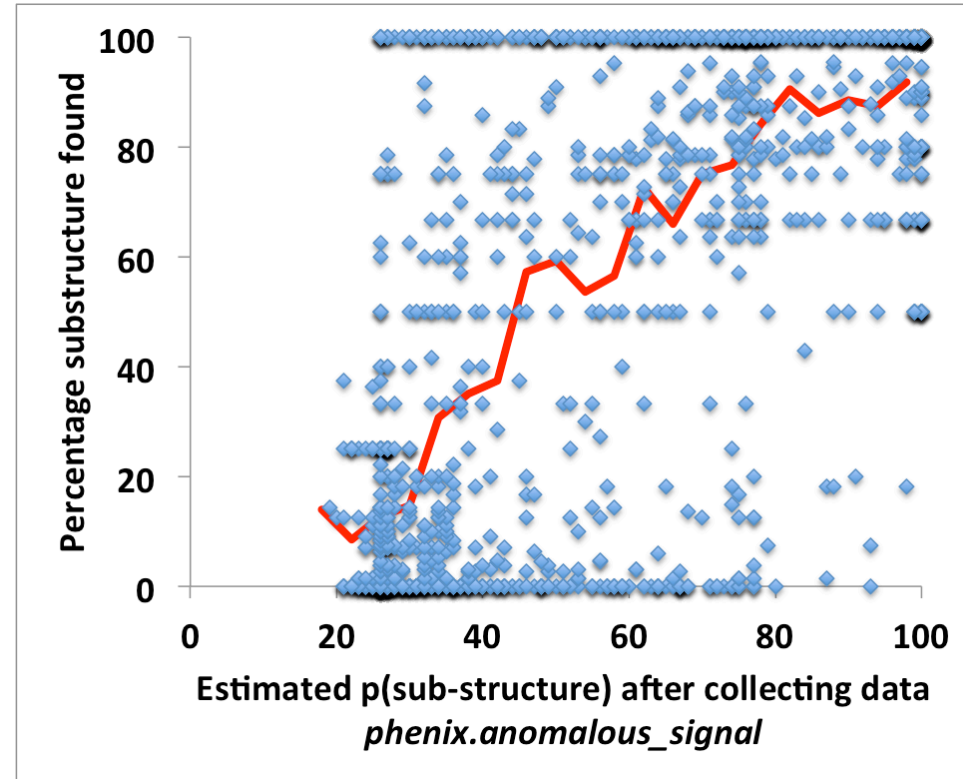
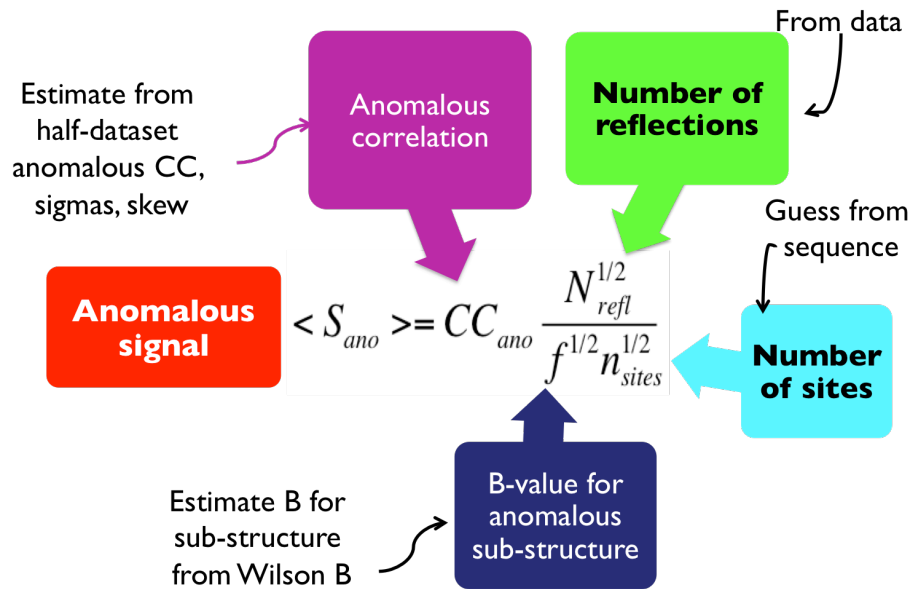
**Will I solve the anomalous sub-  
structure?**

# Will I solve the anomalous substructure? (Planning an experiment)



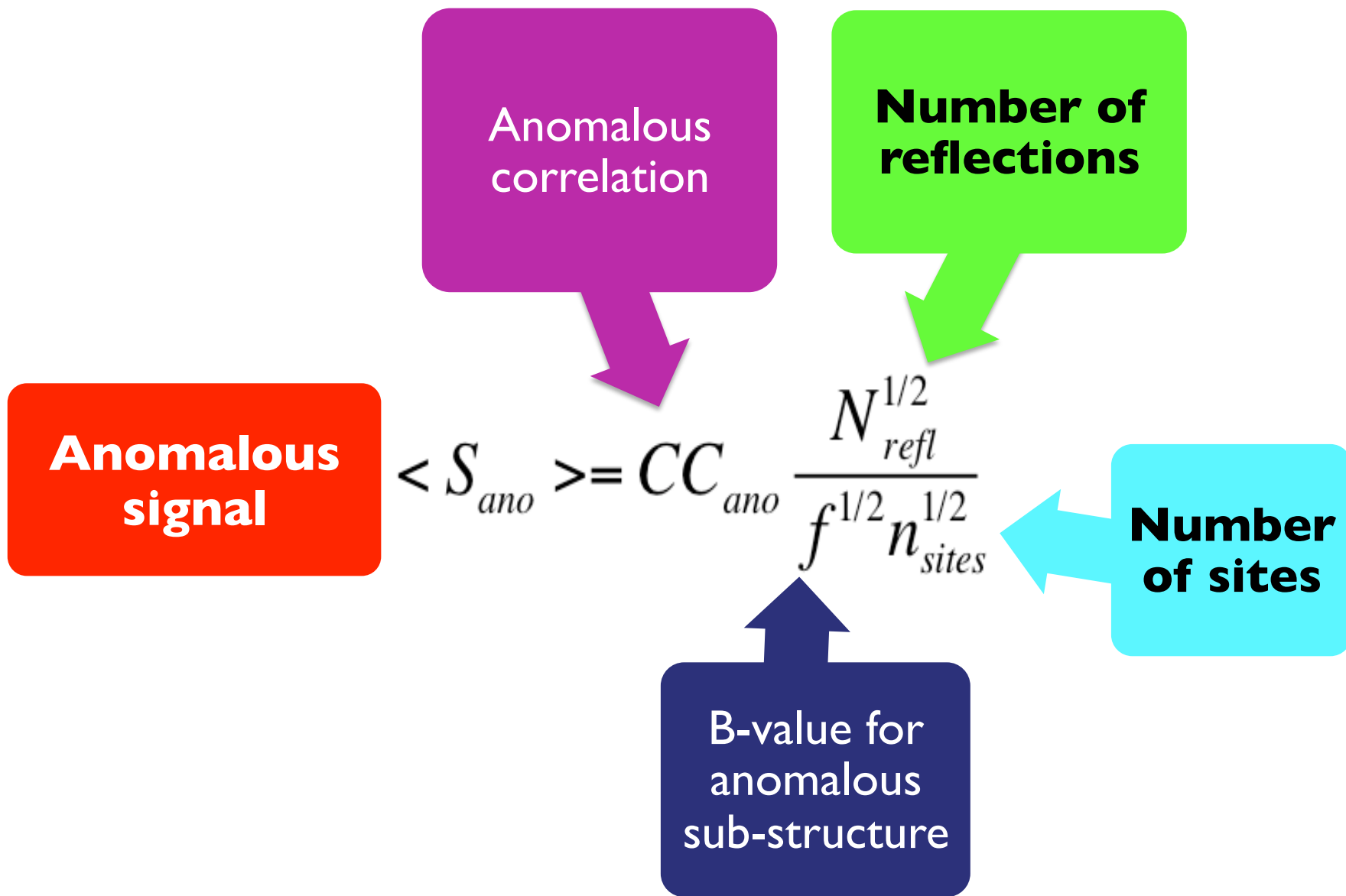


# Will I solve the anomalous substructure? (After collecting the data)



## Take-home message:

The anomalous signal is the key to solving your structure



# The PHENIX Project

## Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

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## Duke University

Jane & David Richardson, Jeff Headd, Vincent Chen, Chris Williams, Bryan Arendall, Swati Jain, Bradley Hintze, Lizbeth Videau



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**Phenix**

