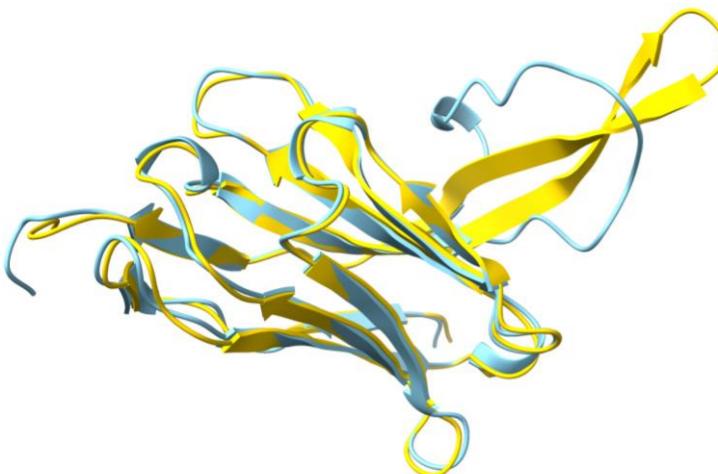


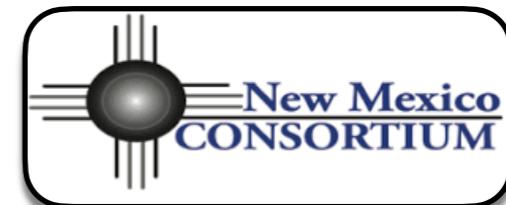
Using AlphaFold predictions for structure determination

*Phenix Workshop, AsCA 2025
Taipei, Taiwan, Dec. 6, 2025*



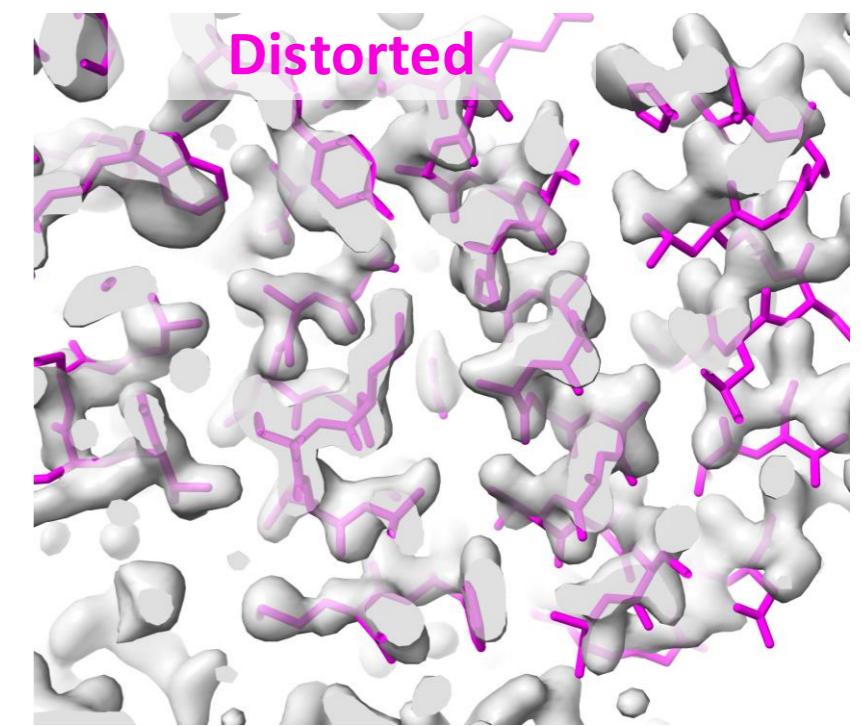
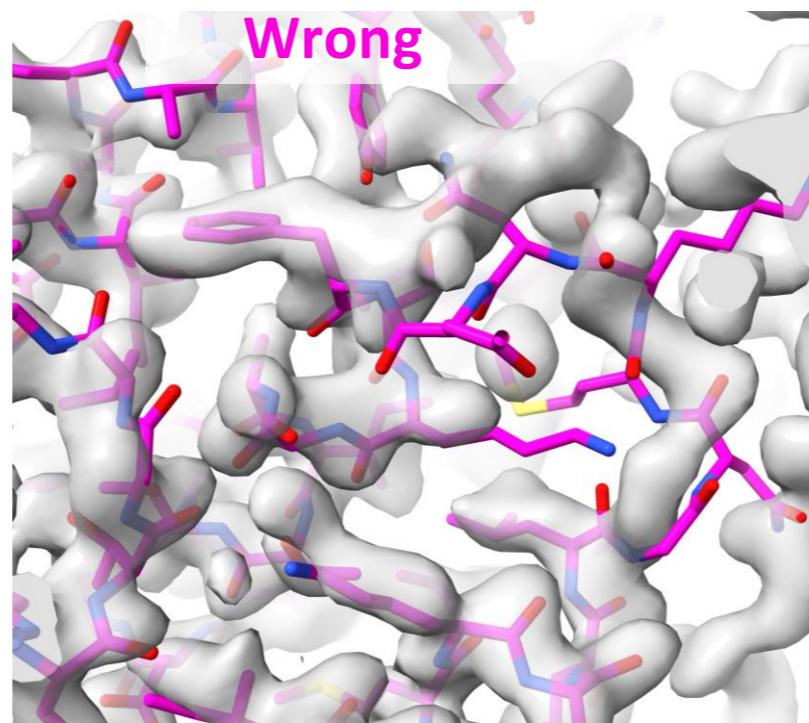
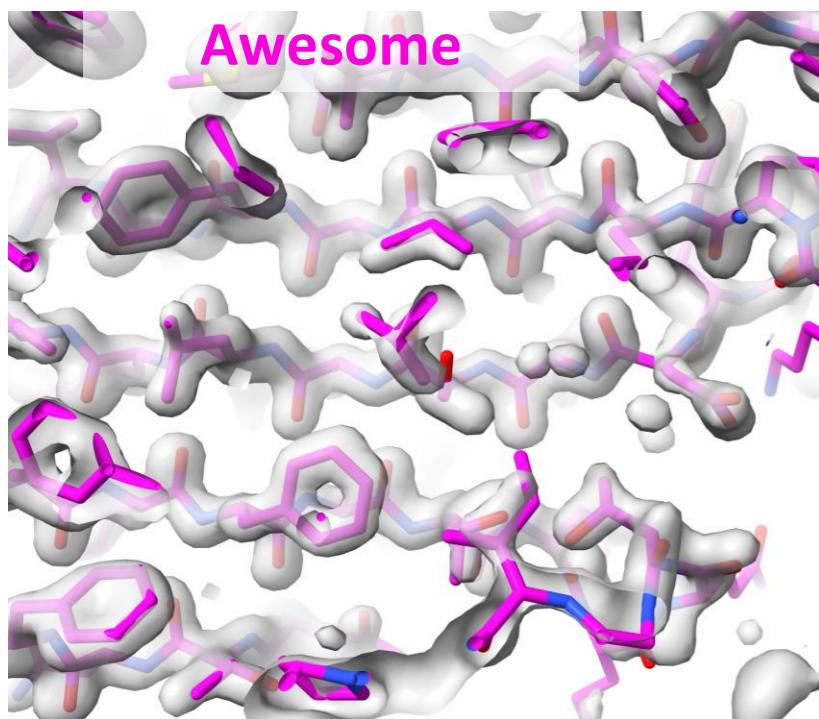
Tom Terwilliger

The New Mexico Consortium
Los Alamos National Laboratory



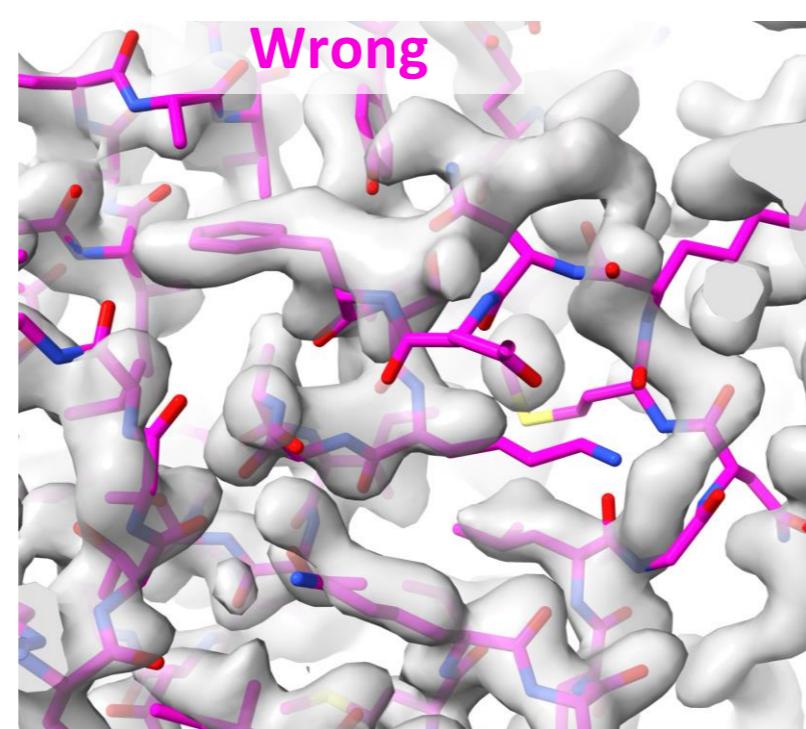
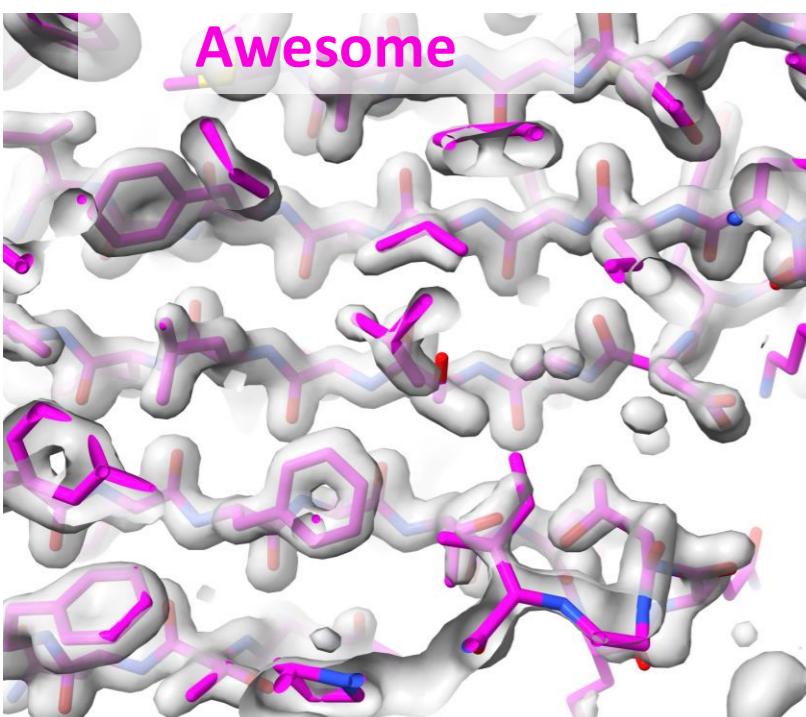
AlphaFold predictions are great hypotheses

*AlphaFold models
can be....*

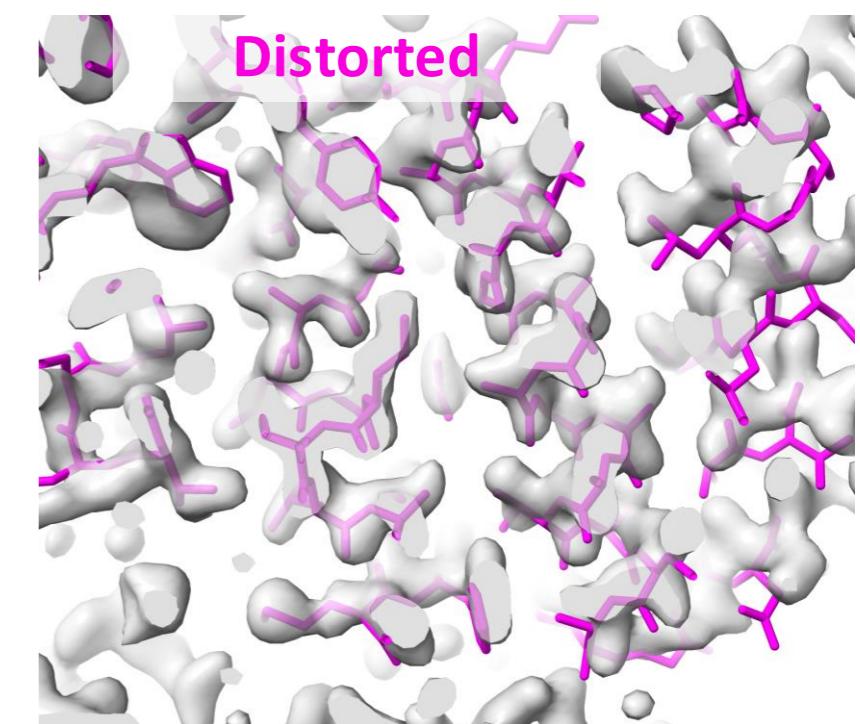


AlphaFold predictions and confidence estimates

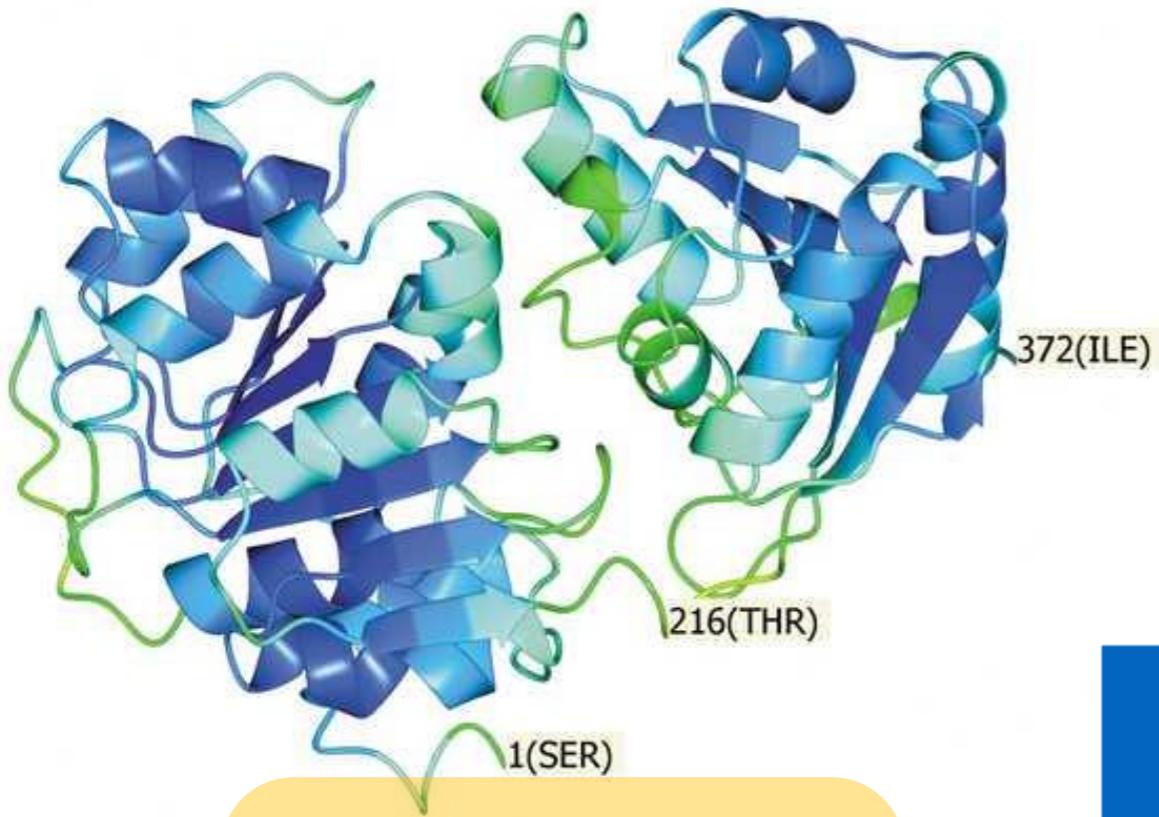
Residue-specific confidence (*pLDDT*) identifies where errors are more likely



AlphaFold confidence (pLDDT)	Median prediction error (Å)	Percentage with error over 2 Å
>90	0.6	10
80 - 90	1.1	22
70 - 80	1.5	33
<70	3.5	77



AlphaFold confidence measure (pLDDT, Predicted difference distance test)



Confidence:

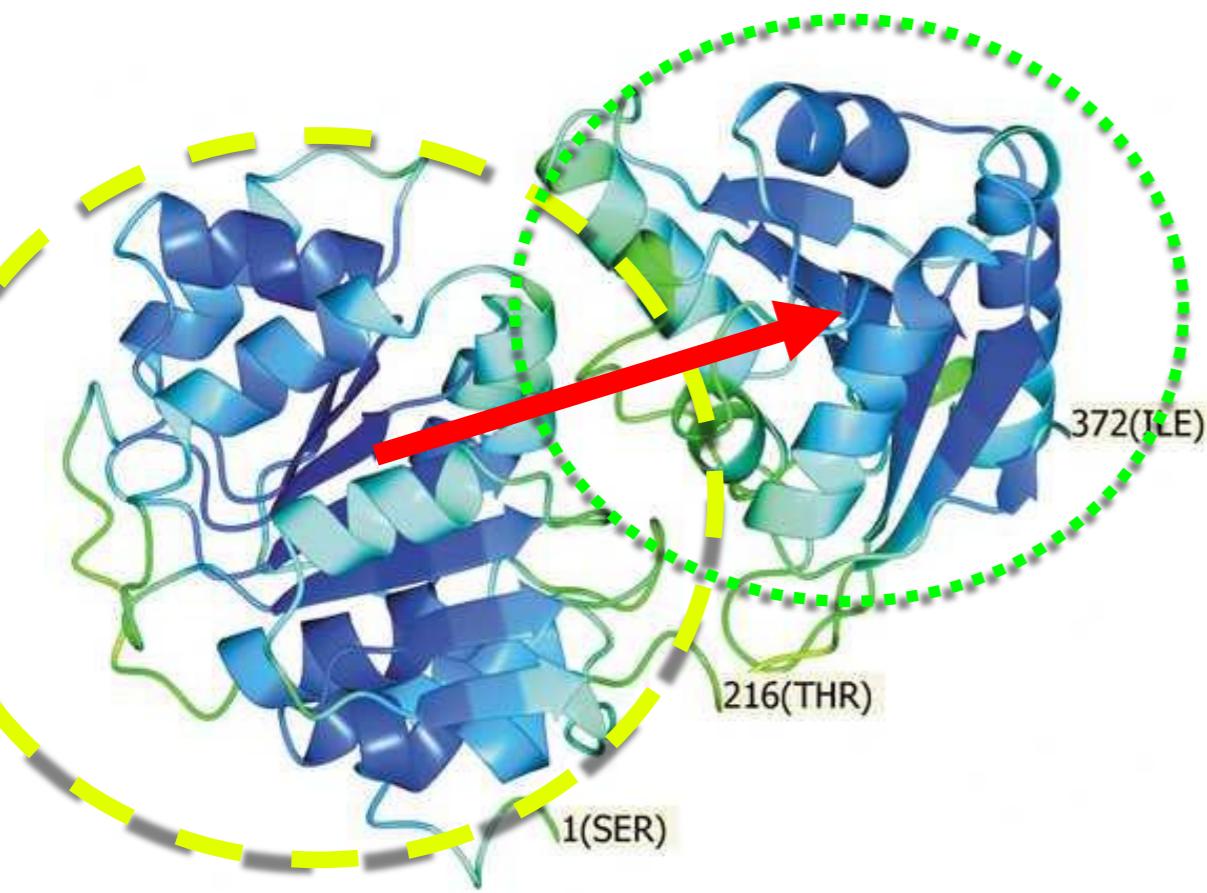
Blue: > 90

Green: 80 - 90

*AlphaFold prediction for
RNA helicase
(PDB entry 6i5i)*

AlphaFold confidence (pLDDT)	Median prediction error (Å)	Percentage with error over 2 Å
>90	0.6	10
80 - 90	1.1	22
70 - 80	1.5	33
<70	3.5	77

PAE matrix (Predicted aligned error)



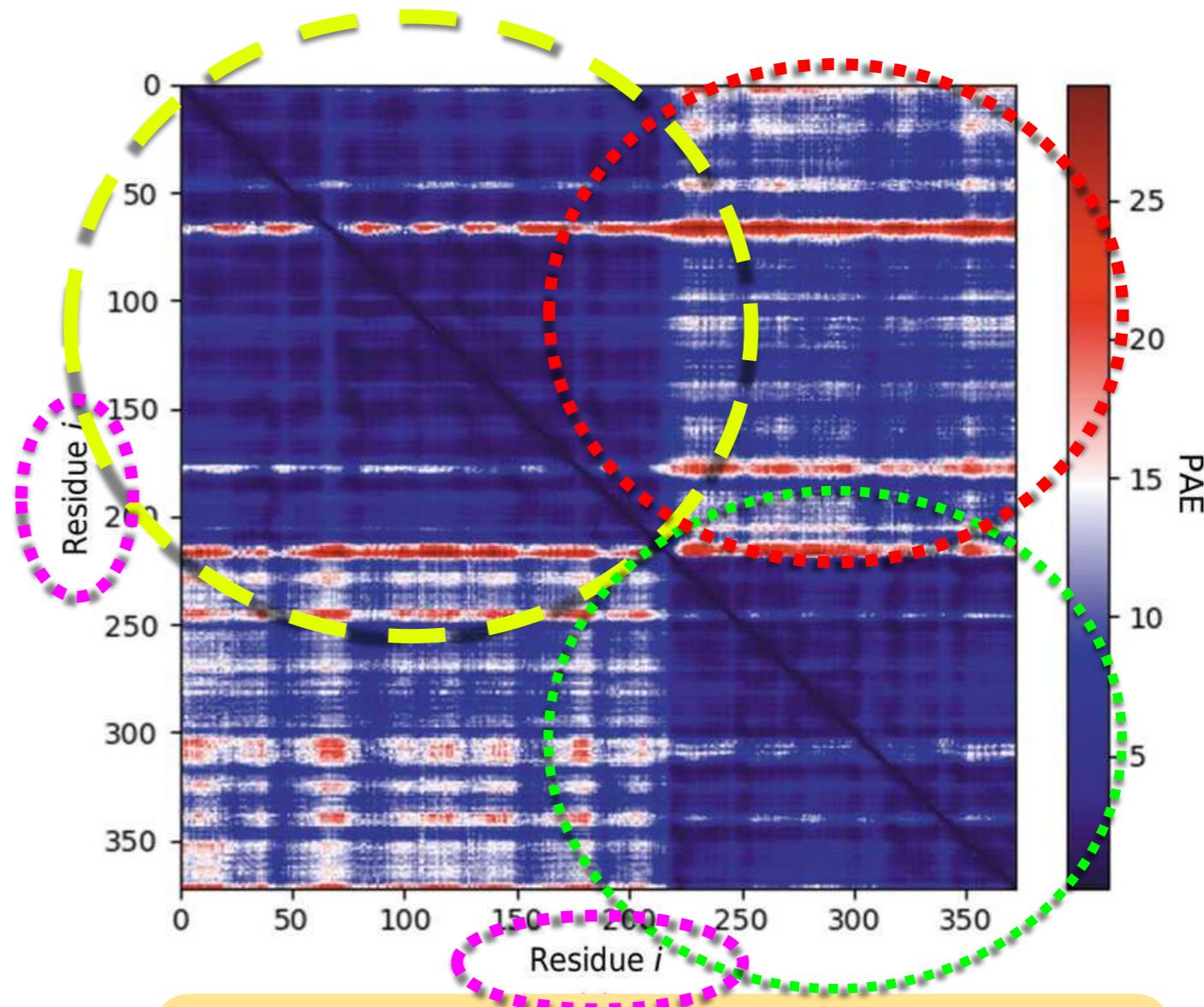
Confidence:

Blue: > 90

Green: 80 - 90

AlphaFold prediction for
RNA helicase
(PDB entry 6i5i)

PAE matrix identifies
accurately-predicted domains



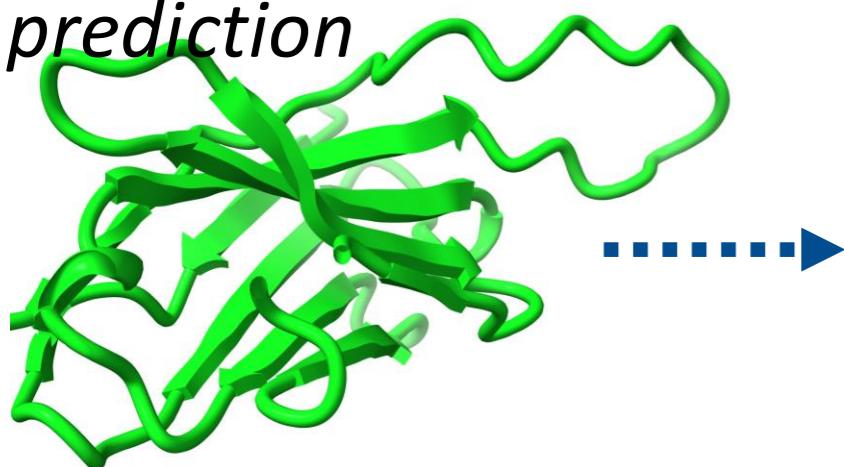
**Dark blue: uncertainty in
relative positions < 5 Å**

Using your best model as a template in AlphaFold prediction

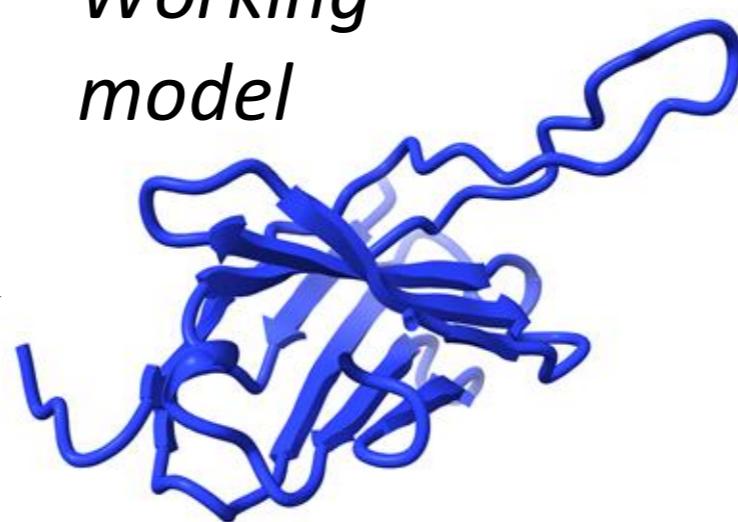
Why?

Because your new prediction might be better than your model ...and better than your original AlphaFold prediction

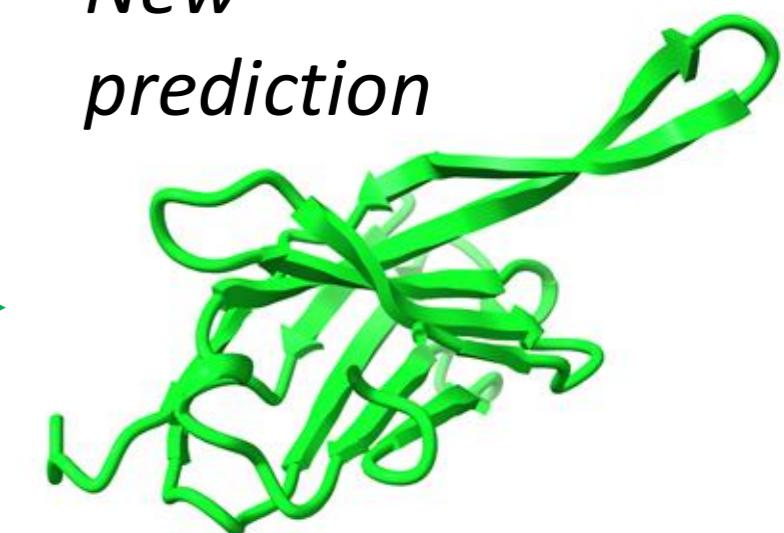
*AlphaFold
prediction*



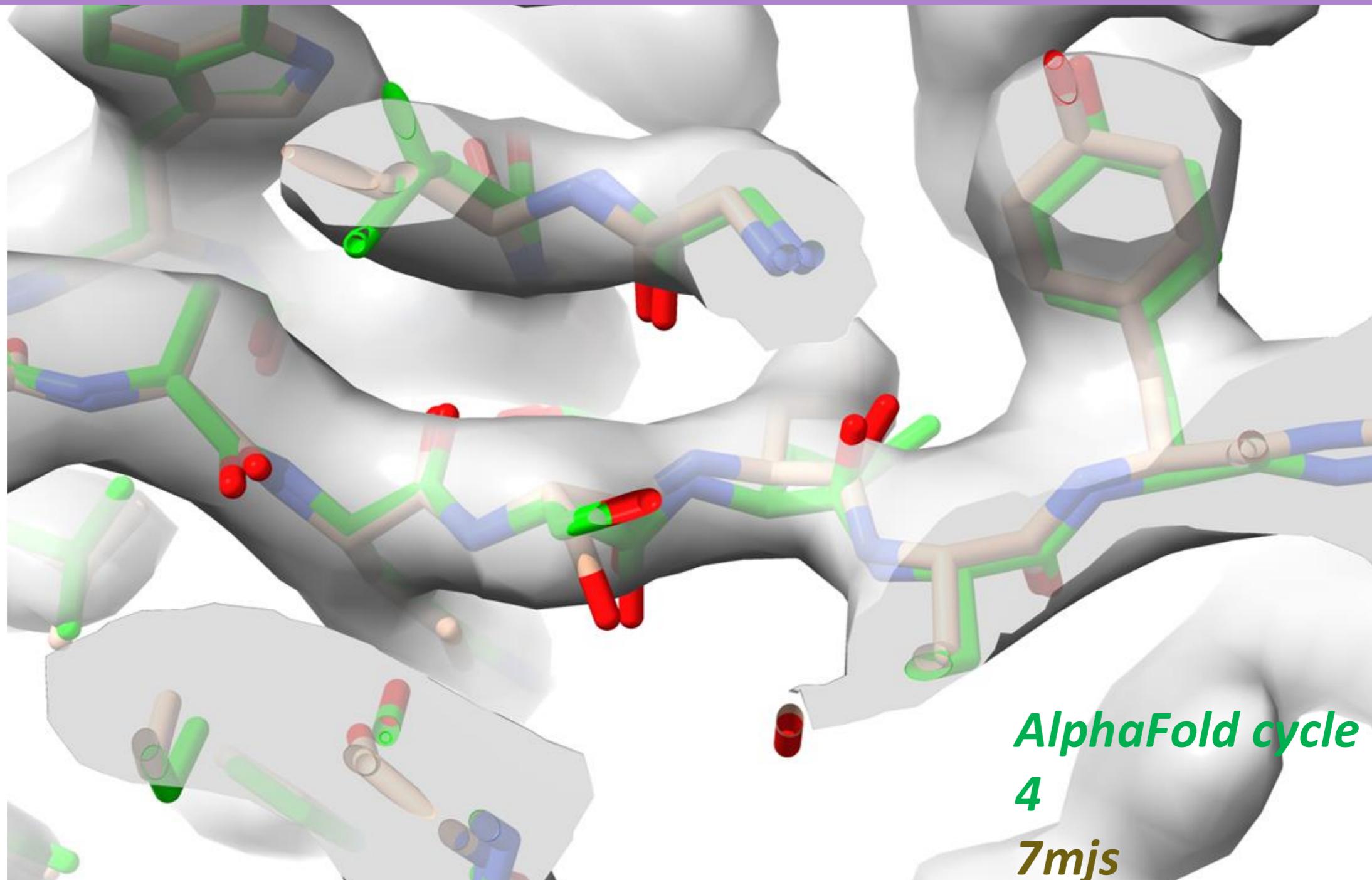
*Working
model*



*New
prediction*



Improving AlphaFold prediction using partial models as templates (Cryo-EM)



Strategy for structure determination in the AlphaFold era

1. Predict your structure

Design your experiment based on predicted models

Choose experimental approach

Consider trimming at domain boundaries (Perrakis & Sixma, 2021)

2. Solve your structure

Cryo-EM or X-ray MR with trimmed predicted model, SAD

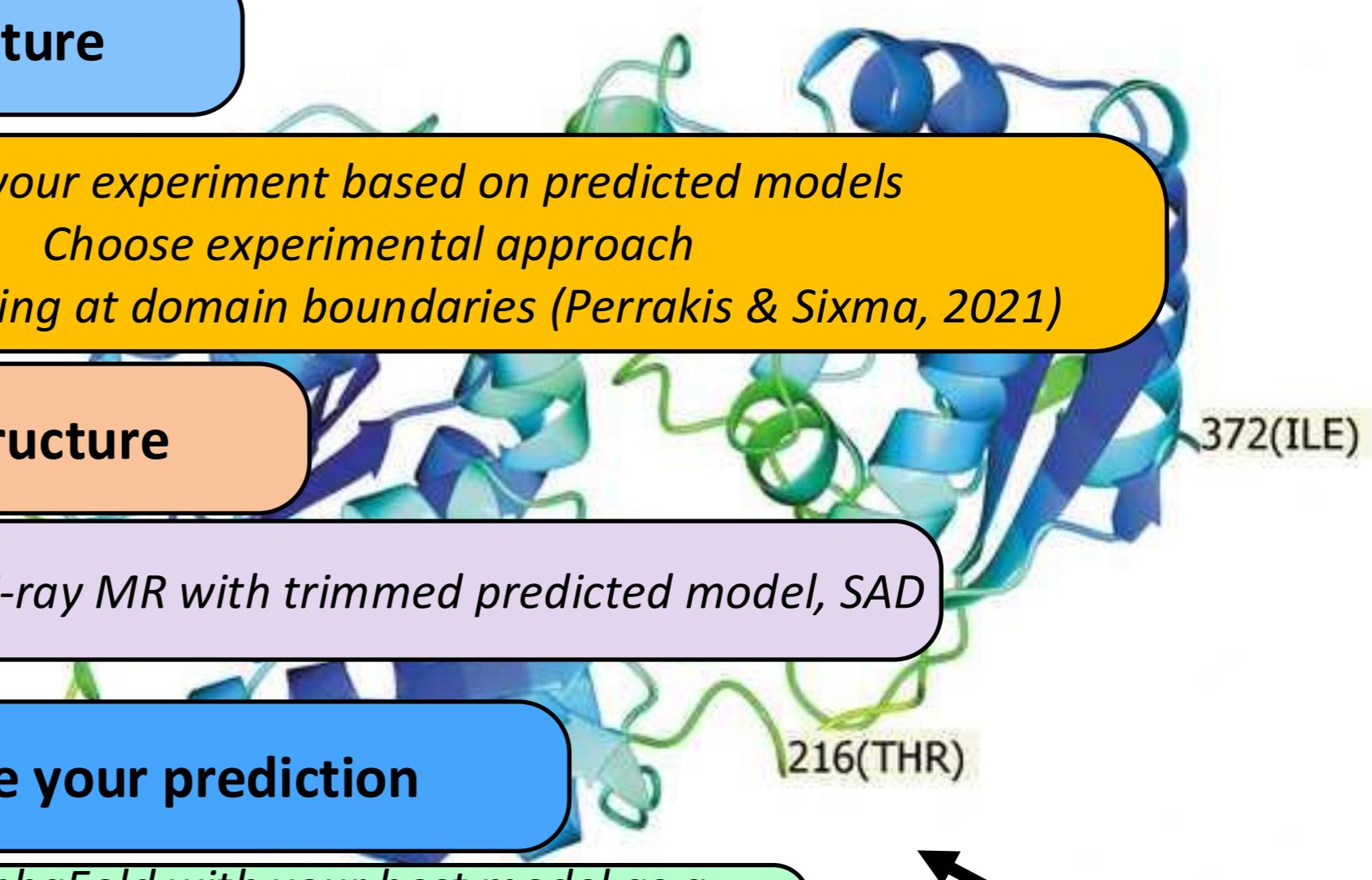
3. Update your prediction

Run AlphaFold with your best model as a template

4. Improve your structure

Use your new predictions as hypotheses

Iterate



Phenix AlphaFold prediction server

Available from the Phenix GUI



*Predicts structures of protein chains
(one at a time)*

Can use a template to guide the prediction

You do not need an MSA (multiple sequence alignment) if you supply a template

The template should not be an AlphaFold model

Many thanks for AlphaFold, ColabFold scripts, and the MMseqs2 server for MSAs

Process predicted model

Convert $pLDDT$ to B -value



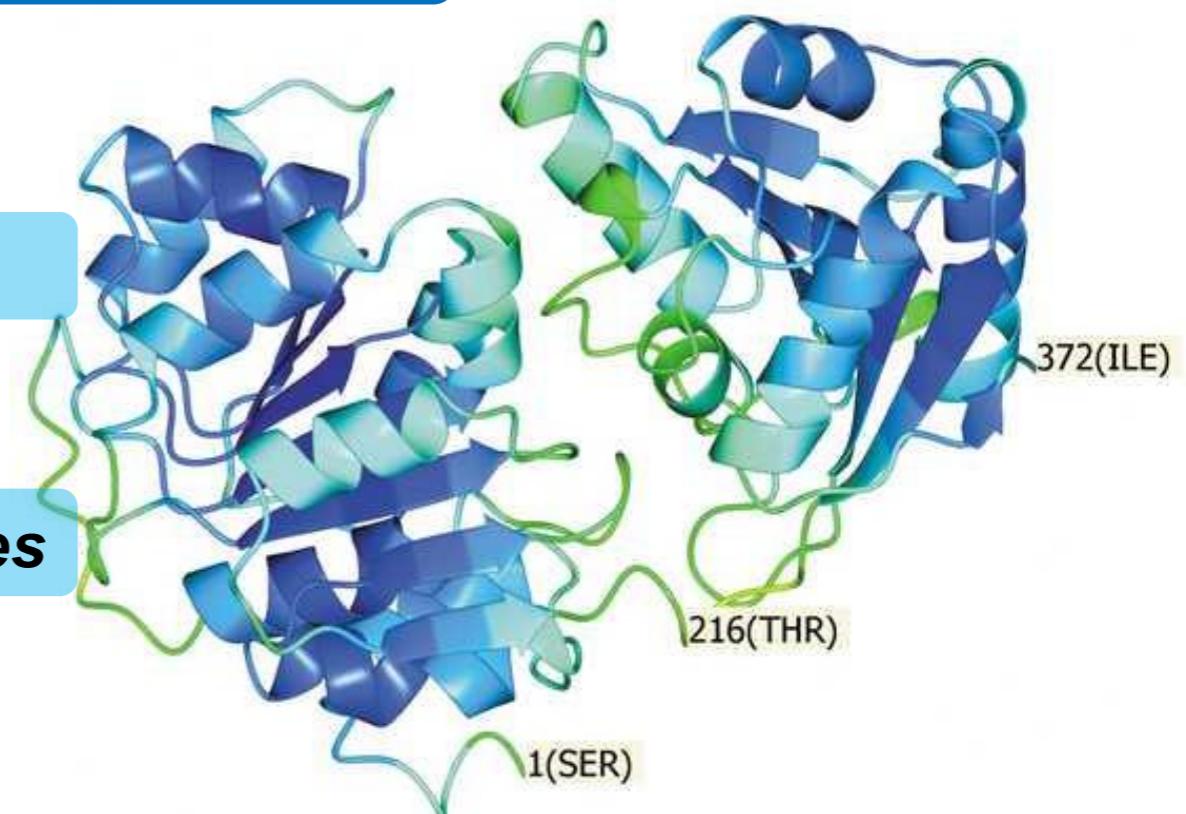
Trim low-confidence parts of model



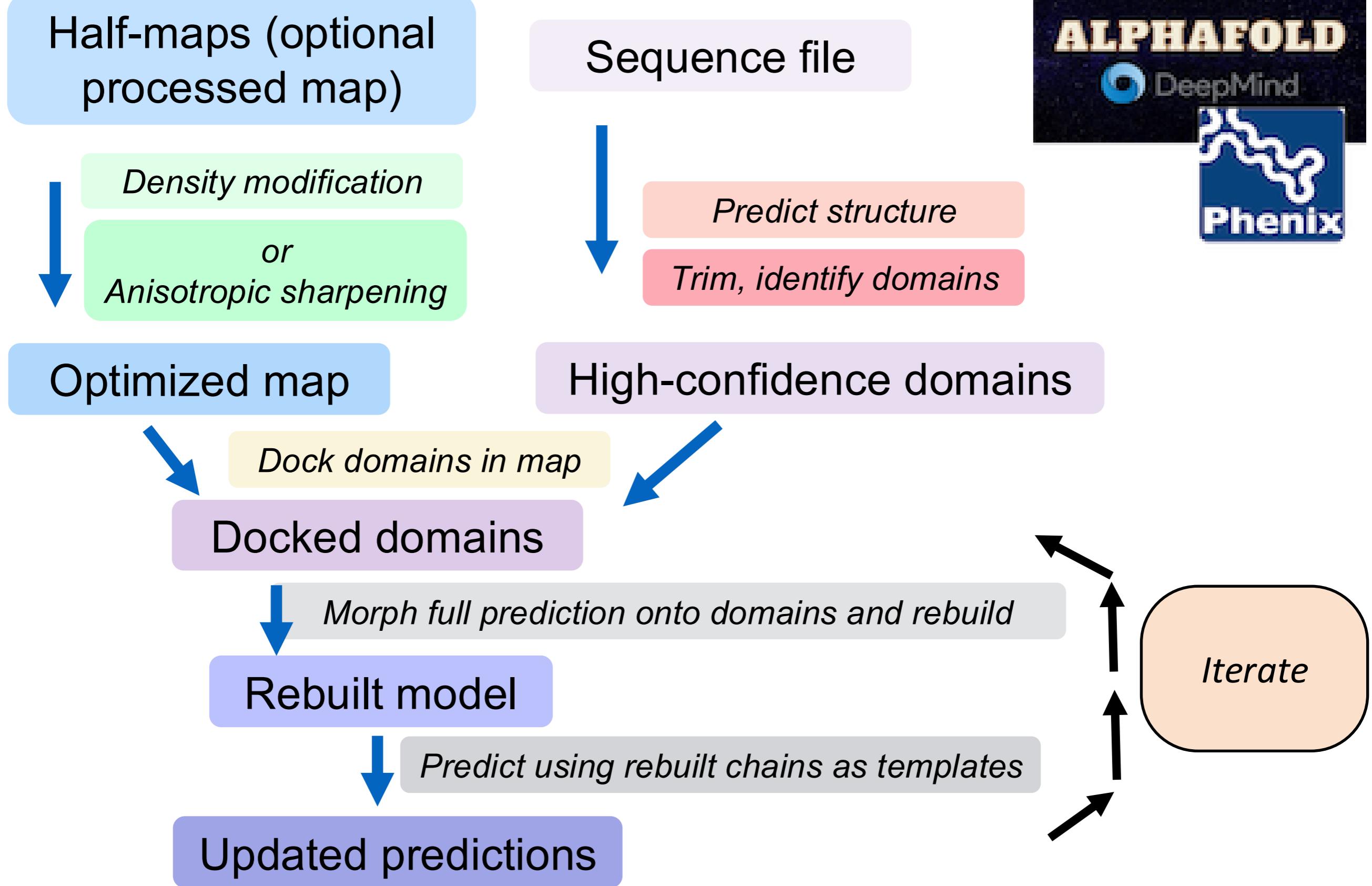
Identify high-confidence domains

Compact high-confidence regions

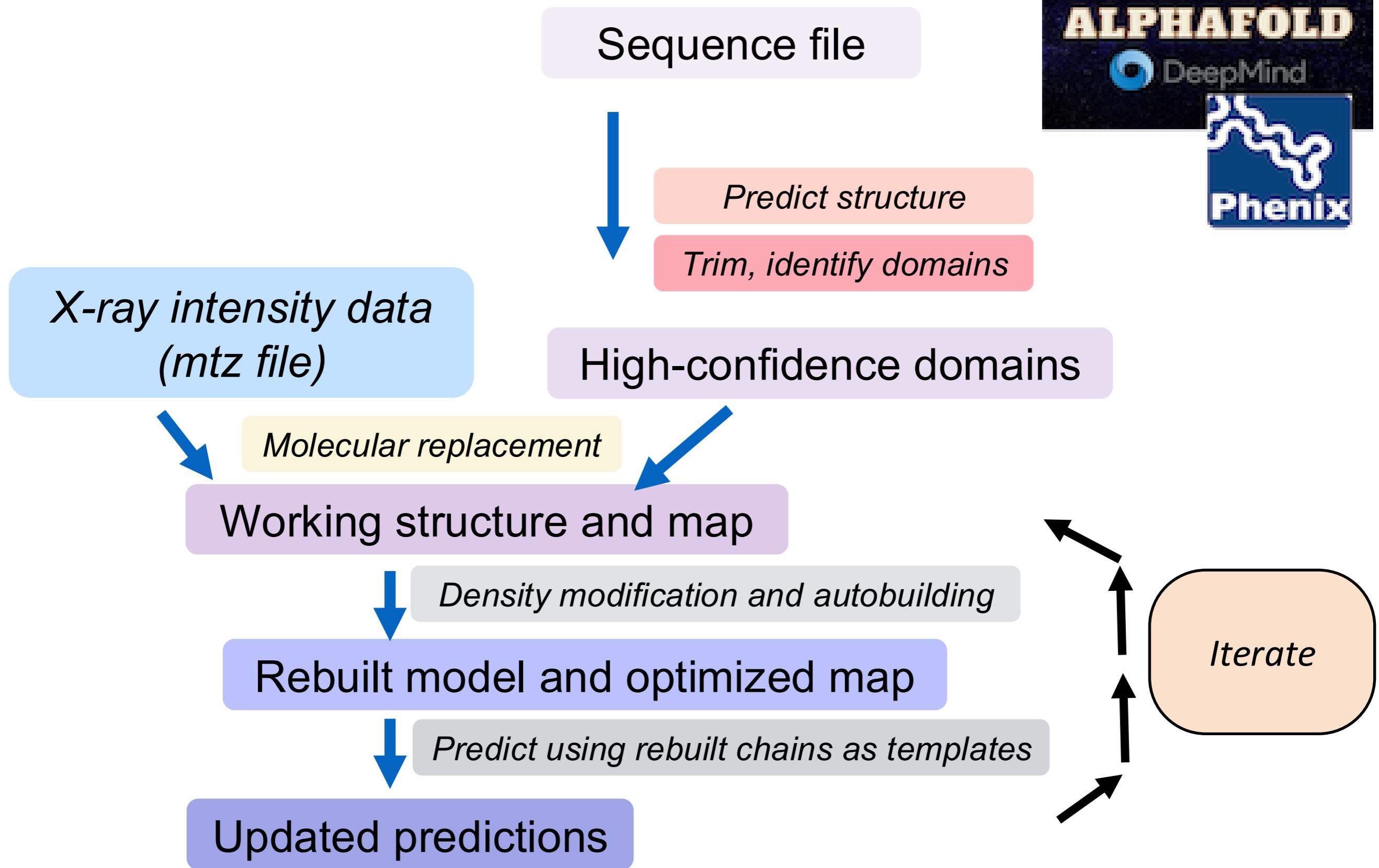
Groupings of residues with low PAE values



Cryo-EM structure determination with AlphaFold



X-ray structure determination with AlphaFold



Input and output from structure determination with AlphaFold

Input

Experimental data (maps or X-ray data)

Contents of asymmetric unit (sequence file)

Output

*Rebuilt model
Optimized map*

*Map and model ready
for next steps*

Docked predicted models

*Useful as high-quality
reference models*

Phenix tools for structure determination with AlphaFold

PredictModel (*Predict with AlphaFold*)

*AlphaFold
models*

ProcessPredictedModel (*Trim and identify domains*)

ResolveCryoEM, LocalAnisoSharpen (*map improvement*)

EMPlacement, DockInMap (*Docking of single, multiple chains*)

Cryo-EM

DockAndRebuild (*Morphing and rebuilding*)

RealSpaceRefine (*Refinement*)

Phaser-MR (*Molecular replacement*)

AutoBuild (*Density modification and rebuilding*)

X-ray

Phenix.refine (*Refinement*)

PredictAndBuild (*Prediction and structure determination*)

*Full
automation*

Phenix AI tools

Phenix chatbot

AI analysis of results

<https://phenix-online.org/chatbot>

Chat button in main Phenix GUI

AI analysis button in Results panel of Phenix GUI



Phenix help chat



T

How do I solve a cryo-EM structure with phenix?

Solving a cryo-EM structure with PHENIX involves several sophisticated steps, often utilizing fully automated procedures for map processing, model building, and refinement. The general workflow is centered on interpreting the electron density map to construct an accurate atomic model, typically relying on real-space refinement methods rather than the reciprocal-space methods used in

3. Evaluation of the Run:

- The run appears to have been useful, as indicated by
 - **R-value (0.26)** and **R-free (0.31)** are within acceptable ranges, suggesting a good fit to the experimental data.
 - **RMSD (0.27 Å)** indicates a high level of structural alignment.
 - **Map-model CC 2mFo-DFc (0.78)** and **Map-model DFc-2mFo (0.78)** indicate a high correlation between the model and the electron density.
 - **pLDDT (95.48)** indicates high confidence in the model.
- These metrics suggest that the goals of the program, to build a high-quality structural model, were largely achieved.

4. Suggested Next Steps:

- **Refinement with 'phenix.refine':**
 - **Input:** The best overall predicted model ('Predicted Model') from the previous step.
 - **Output:** A refined structural model with improved geometry and better fit to the experimental data.



The Phenix Project



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Oleg Sobolev,
Christopher Schlickup



University of Cambridge

Randy Read, Airlie McCoy,
Alisia Fadini



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Program Project

Liebschner D, *et al.*, Macromolecular structure determination using X-rays, neutrons and electrons: recent developments in *Phenix*. *Acta Cryst.* 2019 **D75**:861–877

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Jane Richardson, Vincent
Chen, Michael Prisant,
Christopher Williams,

