



# wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Summary Report ⓘ

Mar 25, 2026 – 10:36 PM UTC

PDB ID : 2MPT / pdb\_00002mpt  
BMRB ID : 25000  
Title : WW3 domain of Nedd4L in complex with its HECT domain PY motif  
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Deposited on : 2014-06-02

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

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<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>.

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

MolProbity : 4-5-2 with Phenix2.0  
Percentile statistics : 20250101.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive January 1st 2025)  
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) : 2.49

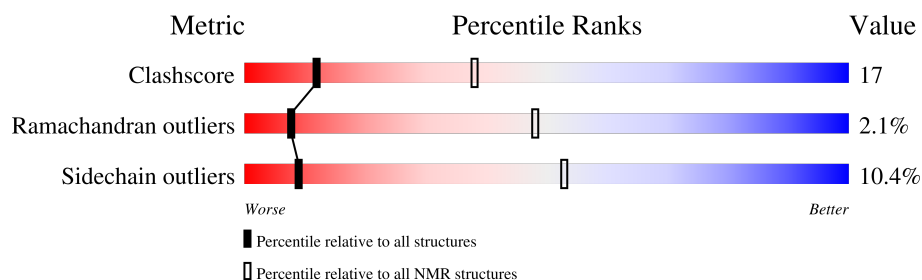
# 1 Overall quality at a glance

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:

*SOLUTION NMR*

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 56%.

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	229148	14424
Ramachandran outliers	224038	12848
Sidechain outliers	223484	12823

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	48	<div> <div>29%</div> <div>31%</div> <div>6%</div> <div>33%</div> </div>
2	B	14	<div> <div>50%</div> <div>21%</div> <div>29%</div> </div>

## 2 Ensemble composition and analysis

This entry contains 20 models. Model 15 is the overall representative, medoid model (most similar to other models). The authors have identified model 1 as representative, based on the following criterion: *lowest energy*.

The following residues are included in the computation of the global validation metrics.

Well-defined (core) protein residues			
Well-defined core	Residue range (total)	Backbone RMSD (Å)	Medoid model
1	A:479-A:507, B:928-B:937 (39)	0.88	15

Ill-defined regions of proteins are excluded from the global statistics.

Ligands and non-protein polymers are included in the analysis.

The models can be grouped into 4 clusters and 3 single-model clusters were found.

Cluster number	Models
1	7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19
2	2, 3, 5, 8, 11
3	4, 6, 17
4	9, 20
Single-model clusters	1; 16; 18

### 3 Entry composition

There are 2 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 749 atoms, of which 364 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
1	A	32	Total	C	H	N	O	S	0
			526	176	255	48	46	1	

There are 4 discrepancies between the modelled and reference sequences:

Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
A	472	GLY	-	expression tag	UNP Q96PU5
A	473	ALA	-	expression tag	UNP Q96PU5
A	474	MET	-	expression tag	UNP Q96PU5
A	475	GLU	-	expression tag	UNP Q96PU5

- Molecule 2 is a protein called E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					Trace
2	B	14	Total	C	H	N	O	1
			223	74	109	17	23	

There is a discrepancy between the modelled and reference sequences:

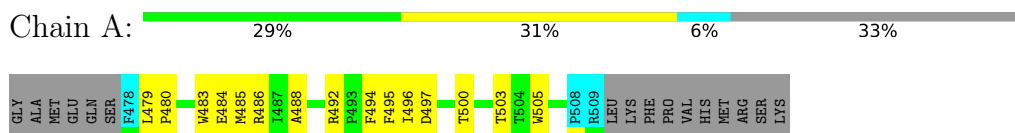
Chain	Residue	Modelled	Actual	Comment	Reference
B	938	NH2	-	amidation	UNP Q96PU5

## 4 Residue-property plots [i](#)

### 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: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like



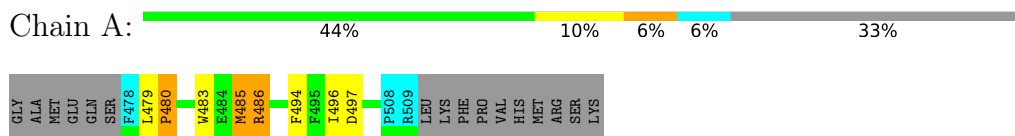
- Molecule 2: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like



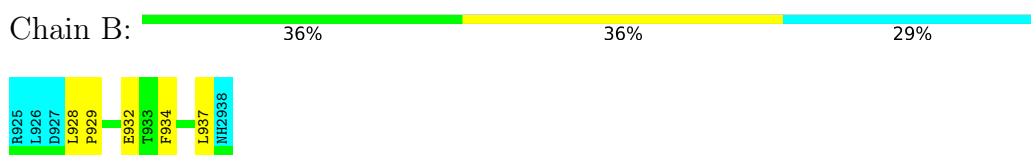
### 4.2 Residue scores for the representative (medoid) model from the NMR ensemble

The representative model is number 15. Colouring as in section 4.1 above.

- Molecule 1: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like



- Molecule 2: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase NEDD4-like



## 5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview

The models were refined using the following method: *DGSA-distance geometry simulated annealing*.

Of the 300 calculated structures, 20 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
CNSSOLVE	refinement	
CNSSOLVE	structure solution	
TALOS	geometry optimization	

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	3
Total number of shifts	366
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	366
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	56%

## 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: NH2

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	0.57±0.06	0±0/253 ( 0.0± 0.0%)	0.91±0.05	0±1/349 ( 0.1± 0.2%)
2	B	0.48±0.06	0±0/89 ( 0.0± 0.0%)	0.88±0.07	0±0/122 ( 0.0± 0.0%)
All	All	0.55	0/6840 ( 0.0%)	0.90	6/9420 ( 0.1%)

There are no bond-length outliers.

5 of 6 unique angle outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score of the worst occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(°)	Ideal(°)	Models	
								Worst	Total
1	A	488	ALA	CA-C-N	5.21	126.35	119.84	4	1
1	A	488	ALA	C-N-CA	5.21	126.35	119.84	4	1
1	A	507	ASP	CA-C-N	5.20	126.34	119.84	17	1
1	A	507	ASP	C-N-CA	5.20	126.34	119.84	17	1
1	A	479	LEU	CA-C-N	5.19	125.73	120.38	10	1

There are no chirality outliers.

There are no planarity outliers.

### 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
1	A	242	226	225	10±3
2	B	86	77	77	4±2

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Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes
All	All	6560	6060	6040	219

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 17.

5 of 110 unique clashes are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Clash(Å)	Distance(Å)	Models	
				Worst	Total
1:A:488:ALA:HB3	1:A:492:ARG:HB3	0.90	1.42	19	3
1:A:503:THR:HB	2:B:928:LEU:HD23	0.89	1.43	6	1
1:A:492:ARG:HG2	1:A:505:TRP:CZ3	0.88	2.03	16	4
1:A:484:GLU:HB3	2:B:937:LEU:HD22	0.85	1.47	19	1
2:B:928:LEU:HD12	2:B:929:PRO:HD2	0.84	1.47	6	4

## 6.3 Torsion angles

### 6.3.1 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 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	29/48 (60%)	26±1 (89±5%)	3±1 (9±5%)	1±1 (2±2%)	8	48
2	B	10/14 (71%)	9±1 (92±7%)	1±1 (6±6%)	0±0 (2±4%)	8	49
All	All	780/1240 (63%)	701 (90%)	63 (8%)	16 (2%)	8	48

All 5 unique Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	480	PRO	7
1	A	489	PRO	3
2	B	935	GLU	3
1	A	481	PRO	2
2	B	937	LEU	1

### 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	26/43 (60%)	23±2 (88±6%)	3±2 (12±6%)	<b>7</b> 49
2	B	10/13 (77%)	9±1 (94±6%)	1±1 (6±6%)	<b>19</b> <b>68</b>
All	All	720/1120 (64%)	645 (90%)	75 (10%)	<b>9</b> 53

5 of 19 unique residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Models (Total)
1	A	484	GLU	11
1	A	497	ASP	10
2	B	937	LEU	7
1	A	500	THR	6
1	A	479	LEU	5

### 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 [i](#)

The completeness of assignment taking into account all chemical shift lists is 56% for the well-defined parts and 52% for the entire structure.

### 7.1 Chemical shift list 1

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned\_chem\_shift\_list\_1*

#### 7.1.1 Bookkeeping [i](#)

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	195
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	195
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Number of shift outliers (ShiftChecker)	6

#### 7.1.2 Chemical shift referencing [i](#)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

#### 7.1.3 Completeness of resonance assignments [i](#)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 33%, i.e. 177 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 543. 0 out of 3 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	<sup>1</sup> H	<sup>13</sup> C	<sup>15</sup> N
Backbone	55/185 (30%)	55/74 (74%)	0/78 (0%)	0/33 (0%)
Sidechain	104/287 (36%)	104/185 (56%)	0/93 (0%)	0/9 (0%)
Aromatic	18/71 (25%)	18/35 (51%)	0/32 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
Overall	177/543 (33%)	177/294 (60%)	0/203 (0%)	0/46 (0%)

### 7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

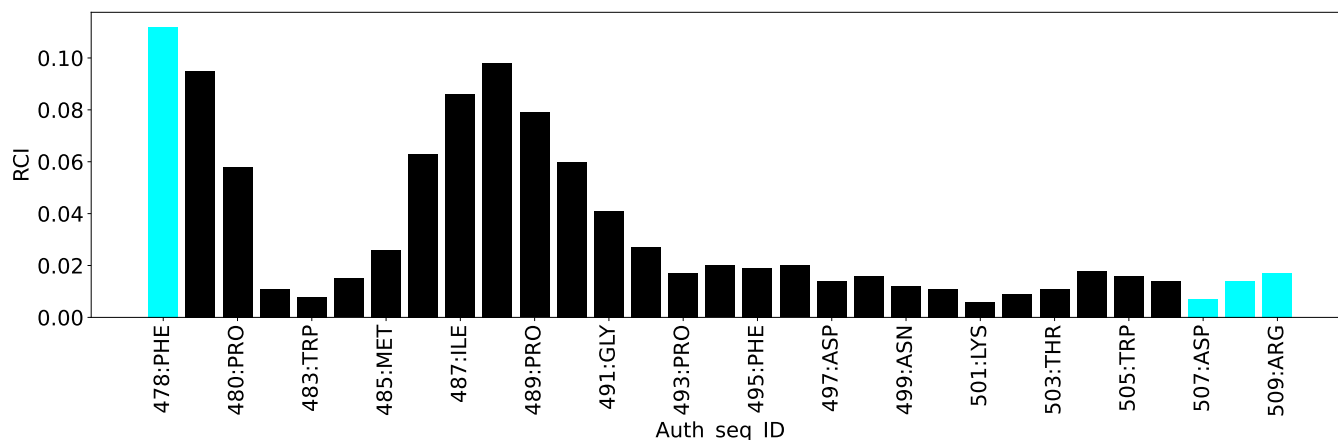
The following table lists the statistically unusual chemical shifts. These are statistical measures, and large deviations from the mean do not necessarily imply incorrect assignments. Molecules containing paramagnetic centres or hemes are expected to give rise to anomalous chemical shifts.

List Id	Chain	Res	Type	Atom	Shift, ppm	Expected range, ppm	Z-score
1	A	497	ASP	HB3	-0.04	1.32 – 4.00	-10.1
1	A	507	ASP	HA	2.52	3.04 – 6.12	-6.7
1	A	501	LYS	HE2	1.83	1.95 – 3.88	-5.6
1	A	508	PRO	HG3	0.16	0.33 – 3.48	-5.5
1	A	486	ARG	HB3	0.39	0.43 – 3.11	-5.1
1	A	501	LYS	HA	2.12	2.15 – 6.37	-5.1

### 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:



## 7.2 Chemical shift list 2

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned\_chem\_shift\_list\_2*

### 7.2.1 Bookkeeping [i](#)

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	58
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	58
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

### 7.2.2 Chemical shift referencing [i](#)

No chemical shift referencing corrections were calculated (not enough data).

### 7.2.3 Completeness of resonance assignments [i](#)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 9%, i.e. 47 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 543. 0 out of 3 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	<b>Total</b>	<b><sup>1</sup>H</b>	<b><sup>13</sup>C</b>	<b><sup>15</sup>N</b>
Backbone	13/185 (7%)	13/74 (18%)	0/78 (0%)	0/33 (0%)
Sidechain	29/287 (10%)	29/185 (16%)	0/93 (0%)	0/9 (0%)
Aromatic	5/71 (7%)	5/35 (14%)	0/32 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
Overall	47/543 (9%)	47/294 (16%)	0/203 (0%)	0/46 (0%)

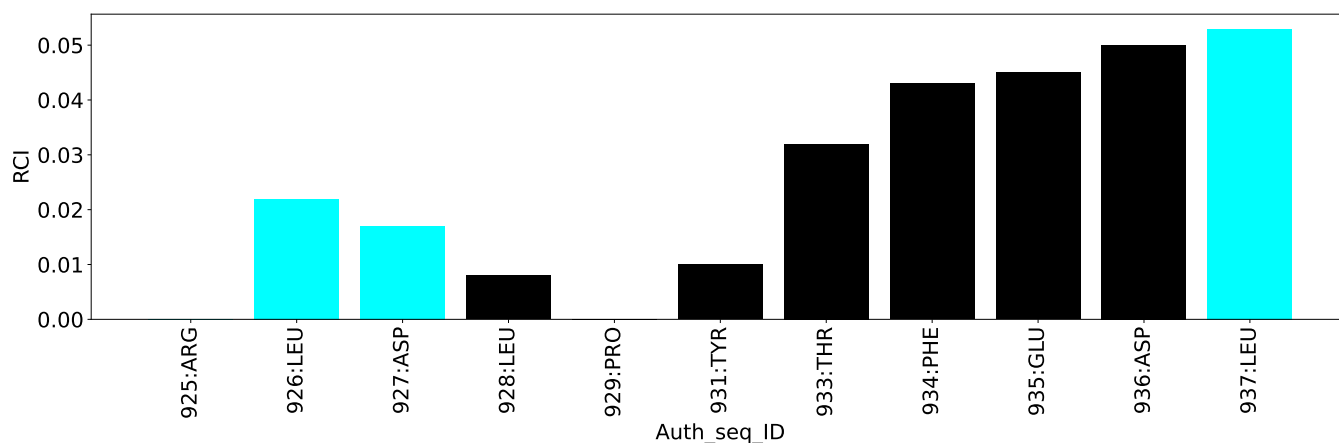
### 7.2.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

### 7.2.5 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 B:



### 7.3 Chemical shift list 3

File name: working\_cs.cif

Chemical shift list name: *assigned\_chem\_shift\_list\_3*

#### 7.3.1 Bookkeeping [i](#)

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	113
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	113
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

#### 7.3.2 Chemical shift referencing [i](#)

The following table shows the suggested chemical shift referencing corrections.

Nucleus	# values	Correction $\pm$ precision, ppm	Suggested action
$^{13}\text{C}_\alpha$	31	$2.50 \pm 0.39$	Should be applied
$^{13}\text{C}_\beta$	28	$2.99 \pm 0.51$	Should be applied
$^{13}\text{C}'$	0	—	None (insufficient data)
$^{15}\text{N}$	27	$0.48 \pm 0.93$	None needed ( $< 0.5$ ppm)

### 7.3.3 Completeness of resonance assignments [i](#)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the well-defined regions of the structure. The overall completeness is 19%, i.e. 104 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 543. 0 out of 3 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	$^1\text{H}$	$^{13}\text{C}$	$^{15}\text{N}$
Backbone	78/185 (42%)	25/74 (34%)	28/78 (36%)	25/33 (76%)
Sidechain	26/287 (9%)	0/185 (0%)	26/93 (28%)	0/9 (0%)
Aromatic	0/71 (0%)	0/35 (0%)	0/32 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
Overall	104/543 (19%)	25/294 (9%)	54/203 (27%)	25/46 (54%)

### 7.3.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts [i](#)

There are no statistically unusual chemical shifts.

### 7.3.5 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:

