Full wwPDB NMR Structure Validation Report (i)

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PDB ID	:	2MU7
BMRB ID	:	25201
Title	:	Shortening and modifying the 1513 MSP-1 peptide's alpha-helical region induces protection against malaria
Authors	:	Espejo, F.; Bermudez, A.; Torres, E.; Urquiza, M.; Rodriguez, R.; Lopez, Y.; Patarroyo, M.
Deposited on	:	2014-09-04

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

We welcome your comments at *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 (i) 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 (i)) were used in the production of this report:

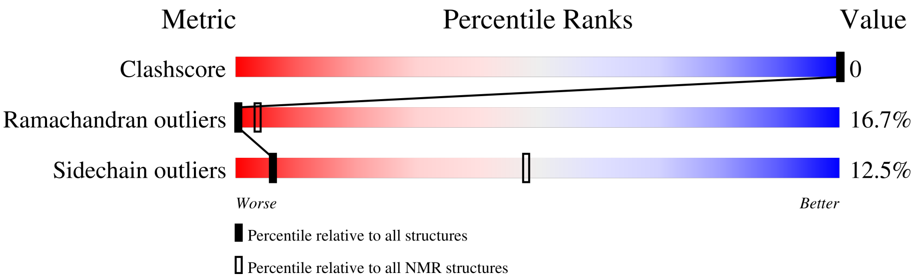
MolProbity	:	4.02b-467
Percentile statistics	:	20231227.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive December 27th 2023)
wwPDB-RCI	:	v_1n_11_5_13_A (Berjanski et al., 2005)
PANAV	:	Wang et al. (2010)
wwPDB-ShiftChecker	:	v1.2
BMRB Restraints Analysis	:	v1.2
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.40

1 Overall quality at a glance (i)

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:
SOLUTION NMR

The overall completeness of chemical shifts assignment is 50%.

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 >=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 <=5%

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	20	70% 25% 5%

2 Ensemble composition and analysis (i)

This entry contains 1 models. Identification of well-defined residues and clustering analysis are not possible.

3 Entry composition (i)

There is only 1 type of molecule in this entry. The entry contains 298 atoms, of which 148 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

- Molecule 1 is a protein called 1513 MSP-1 peptide.

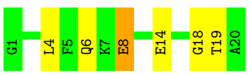
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms						Trace
			Total	C	H	N	O	S	
1	A	20	298	94	148	24	31	1	0

4 Residue-property plots (i)

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: 1513 MSP-1 peptide

Chain A:

5 Refinement protocol and experimental data overview (i)

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

Of the 50 calculated structures, 1 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**
Insight II	geometry optimization	
Insight II	refinement	

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	127
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	127
Number of unparsed shifts	0
Number of shifts with mapping errors	0
Number of shifts with mapping warnings	0
Assignment completeness (well-defined parts)	50%

6 Model quality (i)

6.1 Standard geometry (i)

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	1.64	2/151 (1.3%)	1.18	1/200 (0.5%)
All	All	1.64	2/151 (1.3%)	1.18	1/200 (0.5%)

All bond outliers are listed below. They are sorted according to the Z-score.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(Å)	Ideal(Å)
1	A	8	GLU	CD-OE2	10.90	1.37	1.25
1	A	14	GLU	CD-OE2	10.80	1.37	1.25

All angle outliers are listed below.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})
1	A	8	GLU	N-CA-CB	-5.64	100.44	110.60

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
All	All	150	148	150	-

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	18/20 (90%)	14 (78%)	1 (6%)	3 (17%)	0 3
All	All	18/20 (90%)	14 (78%)	1 (6%)	3 (17%)	0 3

All 3 Ramachandran outliers are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	4	LEU
1	A	18	GLY
1	A	19	THR

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	16/16 (100%)	14 (88%)	2 (12%)	6 48
All	All	16/16 (100%)	14 (88%)	2 (12%)	6 48

All 2 residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below. They are sorted by the frequency of occurrence in the ensemble.

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	6	GLN
1	A	8	GLU

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 50% for the well-defined parts and 50% 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	127
Number of shifts mapped to atoms	127
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 (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 50%, i.e. 126 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 253. 0 out of 3 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}**H**	^{13}**C**	^{15}**N**
Backbone	42/103 (41%)	42/43 (98%)	0/40 (0%)	0/20 (0%)
Sidechain	76/131 (58%)	76/85 (89%)	0/42 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
Aromatic	8/19 (42%)	8/9 (89%)	0/10 (0%)	0/0 (—%)
Overall	126/253 (50%)	126/137 (92%)	0/92 (0%)	0/24 (0%)

The following table shows the completeness of the chemical shift assignments for the full structure. The overall completeness is 50%, i.e. 126 atoms were assigned a chemical shift out of a possible 253. 0 out of 3 assigned methyl groups (LEU and VAL) were assigned stereospecifically.

	Total	^{1}H	^{13}C	^{15}N
Backbone	42/103 (41%)	42/43 (98%)	0/40 (0%)	0/20 (0%)
Sidechain	76/131 (58%)	76/85 (89%)	0/42 (0%)	0/4 (0%)
Aromatic	8/19 (42%)	8/9 (89%)	0/10 (0%)	0/0 (—%)
Overall	126/253 (50%)	126/137 (92%)	0/92 (0%)	0/24 (0%)

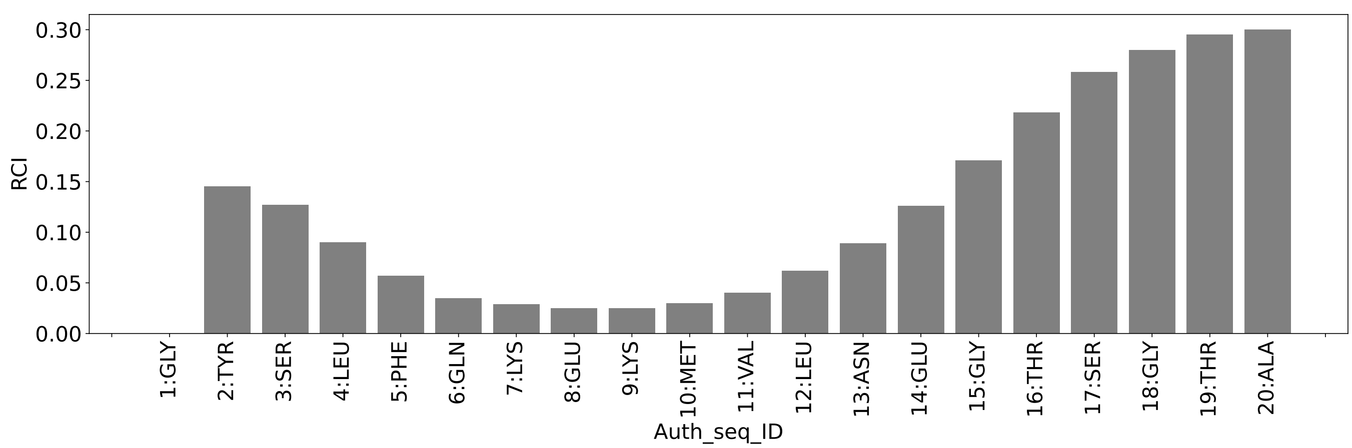
7.1.4 Statistically unusual chemical shifts (i)

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:



8 NMR restraints analysis (i)

8.1 Conformationally restricting restraints (i)

The following table provides the summary of experimentally observed NMR restraints in different categories. Restraints are classified into different categories based on the sequence separation of the atoms involved.

Description	Value
Total distance restraints	122
Intra-residue (|i-j|=0)	66
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	37
Medium range (|i-j|>1 and |i-j|<5)	14
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	0
Inter-chain	0
Hydrogen bond restraints	5
Disulfide bond restraints	0
Total dihedral-angle restraints	19
Number of unmapped restraints	0
Number of restraints per residue	7.0
Number of long range restraints per residue[1]	0.0

[1]Long range hydrogen bonds and disulfide bonds are counted as long range restraints while calculating the number of long range restraints per residue

8.2 Residual restraint violations (i)

This section provides the overview of the restraint violations analysis. The violations are binned as small, medium and large violations based on its absolute value. Average number of violations per model is calculated by dividing the total number of violations in each bin by the size of the ensemble.

8.2.1 Average number of distance violations per model (i)

Distance violations less than 0.1 Å
are not included in the calculation.

Bins (Å)	Average number of violations per model	Max (Å)
0.1-0.2 (Small)	19.0	0.19
0.2-0.5 (Medium)	15.0	0.49
>0.5 (Large)	None	None

8.2.2 Average number of dihedral-angle violations per model (i)

Dihedral-angle violations less than 1° are not included in the calculation.

Bins (°)	Average number of violations per model	Max (°)
1.0-10.0 (Small)	9.0	8.9
10.0-20.0 (Medium)	None	None
>20.0 (Large)	None	None

9 Distance violation analysis (i)

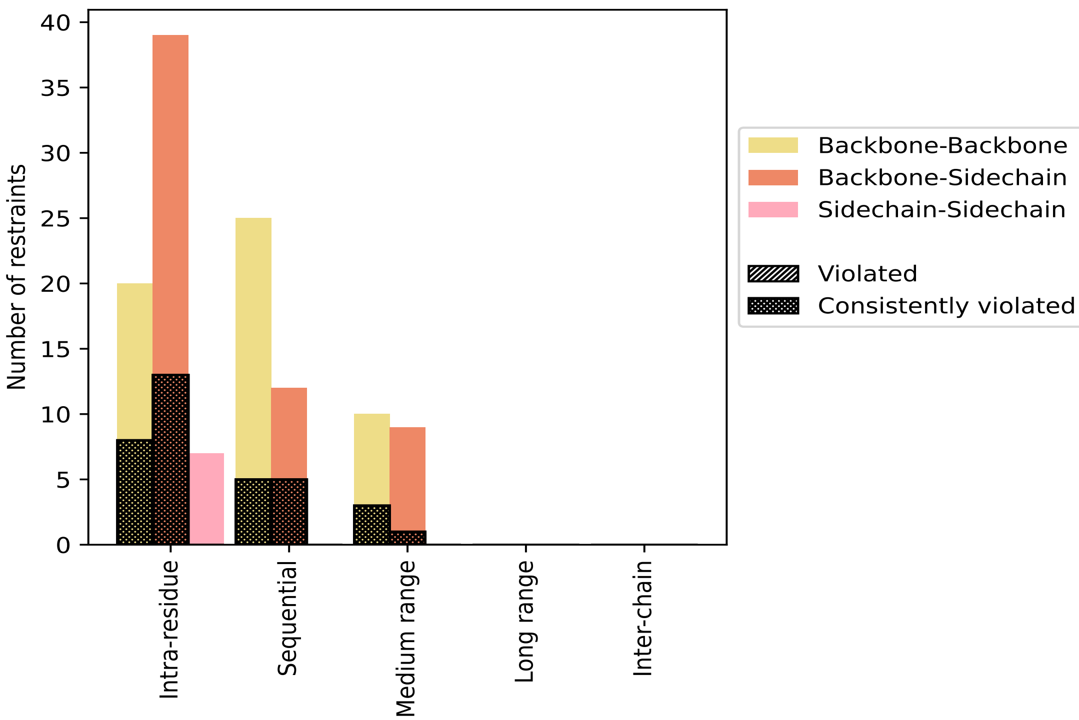
9.1 Summary of distance violations (i)

The following table shows the summary of distance violations in different restraint categories based on the sequence separation of the atoms involved. Each category is further sub-divided into three sub-categories based on the atoms involved. Violations less than 0.1 Å are not included in the statistics.

Restraints type	Count	%[1]	Violated[3]			Consistently Violated[4]		
			Count	%[2]	%[1]	Count	%[2]	%[1]
Intra-residue (|i-j|=0)	66	54.1	21	31.8	17.2	21	31.8	17.2
Backbone-Backbone	20	16.4	8	40.0	6.6	8	40.0	6.6
Backbone-Sidechain	39	32.0	13	33.3	10.7	13	33.3	10.7
Sidechain-Sidechain	7	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sequential (|i-j|=1)	37	30.3	10	27.0	8.2	10	27.0	8.2
Backbone-Backbone	25	20.5	5	20.0	4.1	5	20.0	4.1
Backbone-Sidechain	12	9.8	5	41.7	4.1	5	41.7	4.1
Sidechain-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Medium range (|i-j|>1 & |i-j|<5)	14	11.5	3	21.4	2.5	3	21.4	2.5
Backbone-Backbone	10	8.2	3	30.0	2.5	3	30.0	2.5
Backbone-Sidechain	4	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Long range (|i-j|≥5)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Inter-chain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Backbone	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Backbone-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sidechain-Sidechain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Hydrogen bond	5	4.1	1	20.0	0.8	1	20.0	0.8
Disulfide bond	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	122	100.0	35	28.7	28.7	35	28.7	28.7
Backbone-Backbone	55	45.1	16	29.1	13.1	16	29.1	13.1
Backbone-Sidechain	60	49.2	19	31.7	15.6	19	31.7	15.6
Sidechain-Sidechain	7	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

[1] percentage calculated with respect to the total number of distance restraints, [2] percentage calculated with respect to the number of restraints in a particular restraint category, [3] violated in at least one model, [4] violated in all the models

9.1.1 Bar chart : Distribution of distance restraints and violations (i)



Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories. The hydrogen bonds and disulfied bonds are counted in their appropriate category on the x-axis

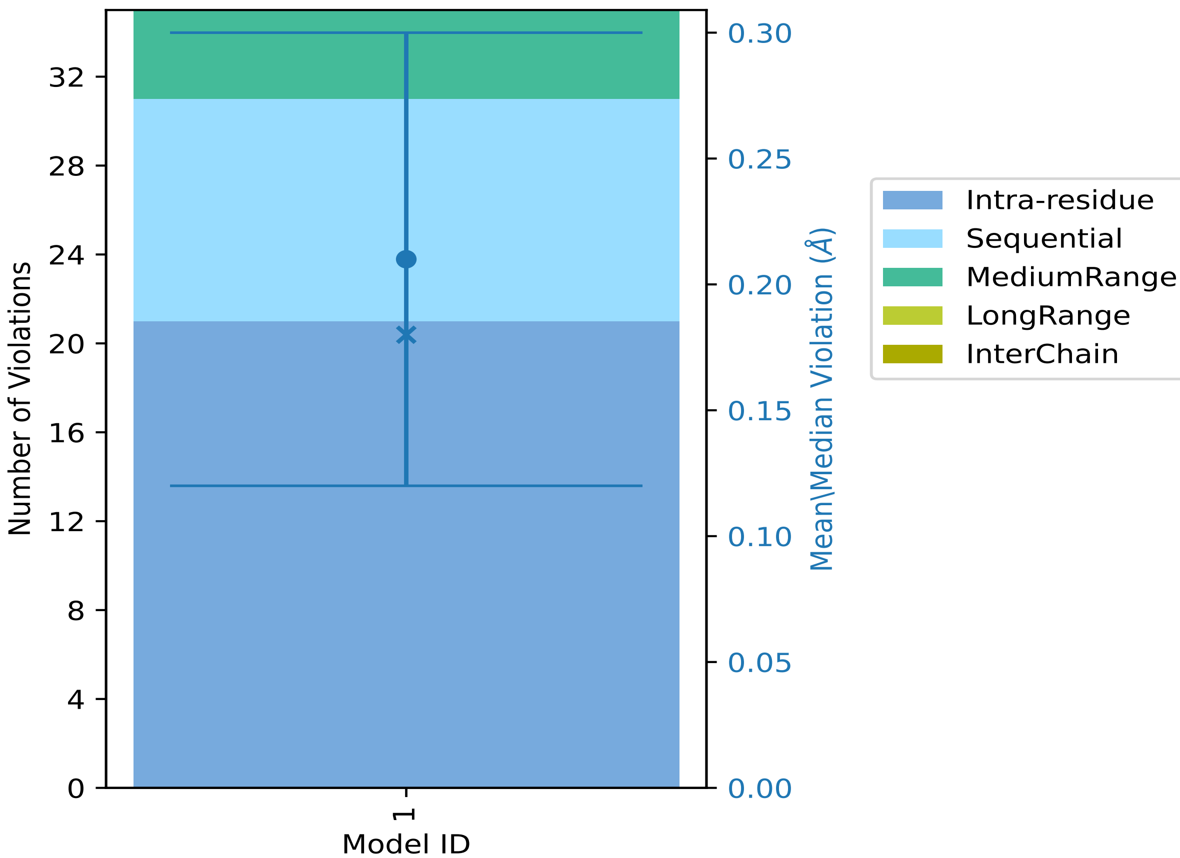
9.2 Distance violation statistics for each model (i)

The following table provides the distance violation statistics for each model in the ensemble. Violations less than 0.1 Å
are not included in the statistics.

Model ID	Number of violations						Mean (Å)	Max (Å)	SD[6] (Å)	Median (Å)
	IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total				
1	21	10	4	0	0	35	0.21	0.49	0.09	0.18

[1]Intra-residue restraints, [2]Sequential restraints, [3]Medium range restraints, [4]Long range restraints, [5]Inter-chain restraints, [6]Standard deviation

9.2.1 Bar graph : Distance Violation statistics for each model (i)



The mean(dot),median(x) and the standard deviation are shown in blue with respect to the y axis on the right

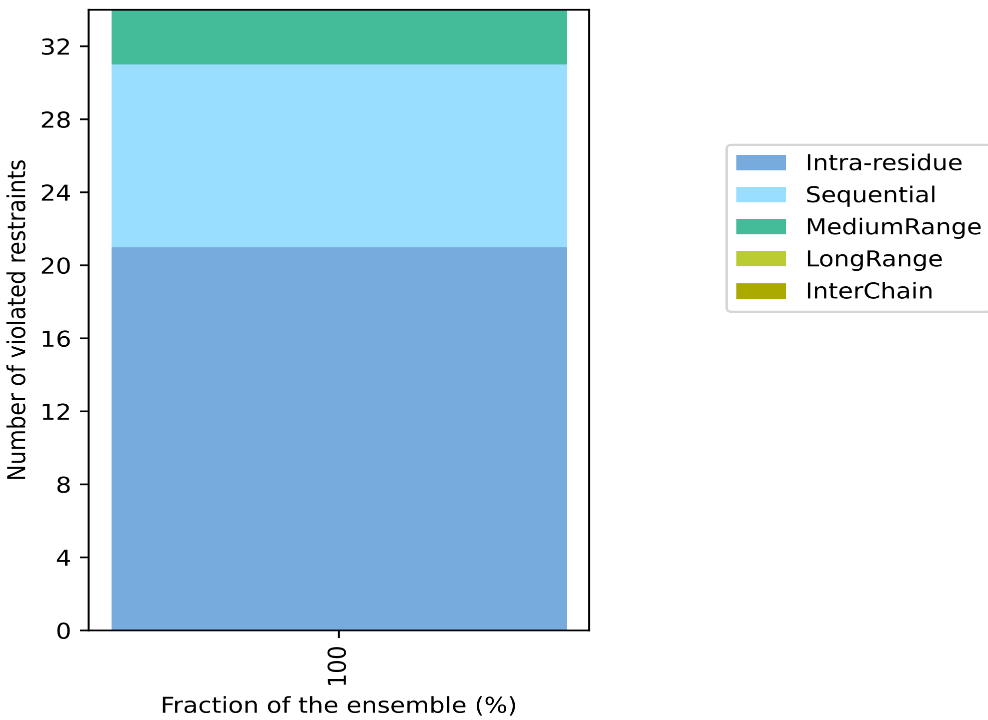
9.3 Distance violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

Violation analysis may find that some restraints are violated in few models and some are violated in most of models. The following table provides this information as number of violated restraints for a given fraction of the ensemble. In total, 83(IR:45, SQ:27, MR:11, LR:0, IC:0) restraints are not violated in the ensemble.

Number of violated restraints						Fraction of the ensemble	
IR[1]	SQ[2]	MR[3]	LR[4]	IC[5]	Total	Count[6]	%
21	10	3	0	0	34	1	100.0

[1]Intra-residue restraints, [2]Sequential restraints, [3]Medium range restraints, [4]Long range restraints, [5]Inter-chain restraints, [6] Number of models with violations

9.3.1 Bar graph : Distance violation statistics for the ensemble (i)



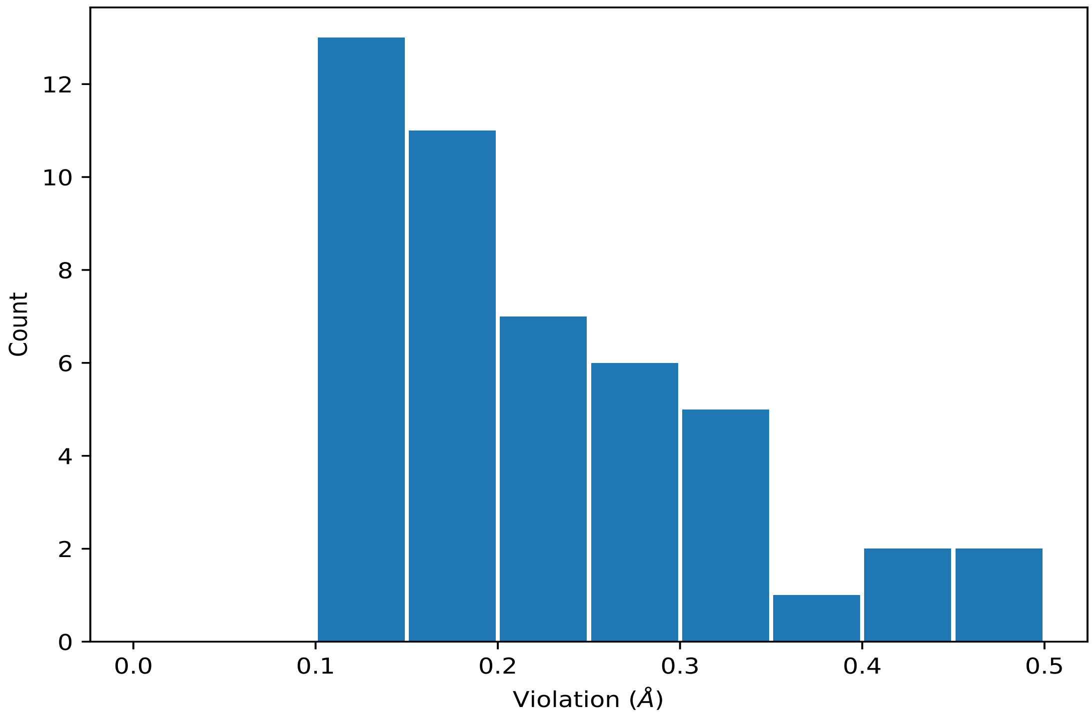
9.4 Most violated distance restraints in the ensemble (i)

No violations found

9.5 All violated distance restraints (i)

9.5.1 Histogram : Distribution of distance violations (i)

The following histogram shows the distribution of the absolute value of the violation for all violated restraints in the ensemble.



9.5.2 Table : All distance violations

The following table lists the absolute value of the violation for each restraint in the ensemble sorted by its value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint. Rows with same key represent combinatorial or ambiguous restraints and are counted as a single restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(2,35)	1:16:A:THR:H	1:15:A:GLY:HA2	1	0.49
(2,35)	1:16:A:THR:H	1:15:A:GLY:HA3	1	0.49
(2,105)	1:14:A:GLU:HB2	1:14:A:GLU:HA	1	0.41
(2,105)	1:14:A:GLU:HB3	1:14:A:GLU:HA	1	0.41
(2,22)	1:4:A:LEU:H	1:7:A:LYS:HA	1	0.36
(2,61)	1:7:A:LYS:H	1:6:A:GLN:HB2	1	0.33
(2,75)	1:5:A:PHE:H	1:4:A:LEU:HB2	1	0.32
(2,75)	1:5:A:PHE:H	1:4:A:LEU:HB3	1	0.32
(2,36)	1:19:A:THR:H	1:18:A:GLY:HA2	1	0.32
(2,36)	1:19:A:THR:H	1:18:A:GLY:HA3	1	0.32
(2,63)	1:8:A:GLU:H	1:8:A:GLU:HB3	1	0.29
(2,106)	1:10:A:MET:HB2	1:10:A:MET:HA	1	0.28
(2,106)	1:10:A:MET:HB3	1:10:A:MET:HA	1	0.28
(2,98)	1:3:A:SER:HB2	1:3:A:SER:HA	1	0.28
(2,98)	1:3:A:SER:HB3	1:3:A:SER:HA	1	0.28
(2,112)	1:9:A:LYS:HB3	1:9:A:LYS:HA	1	0.26

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Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Model ID	Violation (Å)
(2,4)	1:11:A:VAL:H	1:11:A:VAL:HA	1	0.24
(2,101)	1:2:A:TYR:HB3	1:2:A:TYR:HA	1	0.23
(2,101)	1:2:A:TYR:HB2	1:2:A:TYR:HA	1	0.23
(2,111)	1:7:A:LYS:HB3	1:7:A:LYS:HA	1	0.22
(2,65)	1:6:A:GLN:H	1:6:A:GLN:HB3	1	0.22
(2,114)	1:4:A:LEU:HB2	1:4:A:LEU:HA	1	0.21
(2,114)	1:4:A:LEU:HB3	1:4:A:LEU:HA	1	0.21
(2,27)	1:11:A:VAL:H	1:9:A:LYS:HA	1	0.19
(2,7)	1:3:A:SER:H	1:3:A:SER:HA	1	0.19
(2,47)	1:3:A:SER:H	1:2:A:TYR:HB3	1	0.18
(2,47)	1:3:A:SER:H	1:2:A:TYR:HB2	1	0.18
(2,38)	1:2:A:TYR:H	1:2:A:TYR:HA	1	0.18
(2,31)	1:9:A:LYS:H	1:9:A:LYS:HA	1	0.18
(2,18)	1:14:A:GLU:H	1:14:A:GLU:HA	1	0.18
(2,17)	1:13:A:ASN:H	1:13:A:ASN:HA	1	0.18
(2,86)	1:7:A:LYS:H	1:8:A:GLU:H	1	0.17
(2,40)	1:7:A:LYS:H	1:4:A:LEU:HA	1	0.17
(2,85)	1:4:A:LEU:H	1:3:A:SER:H	1	0.16
(2,69)	1:13:A:ASN:H	1:12:A:LEU:HB2	1	0.15
(2,48)	1:5:A:PHE:H	1:5:A:PHE:HB3	1	0.14
(2,48)	1:5:A:PHE:H	1:5:A:PHE:HB2	1	0.14
(2,1)	1:5:A:PHE:H	1:5:A:PHE:HA	1	0.14
(2,37)	1:17:A:SER:H	1:17:A:SER:HB2	1	0.13
(2,37)	1:17:A:SER:H	1:17:A:SER:HB3	1	0.13
(2,20)	1:10:A:MET:H	1:10:A:MET:HA	1	0.13
(2,74)	1:4:A:LEU:H	1:4:A:LEU:HB3	1	0.12
(2,74)	1:4:A:LEU:H	1:4:A:LEU:HB2	1	0.12
(2,97)	1:5:A:PHE:HB3	1:5:A:PHE:HA	1	0.11
(2,84)	1:7:A:LYS:H	1:6:A:GLN:H	1	0.11
(1,1)	1:2:A:TYR:O	1:6:A:GLN:H	1	0.11
(2,73)	1:13:A:ASN:H	1:12:A:LEU:HB3	1	0.1

10 Dihedral-angle violation analysis

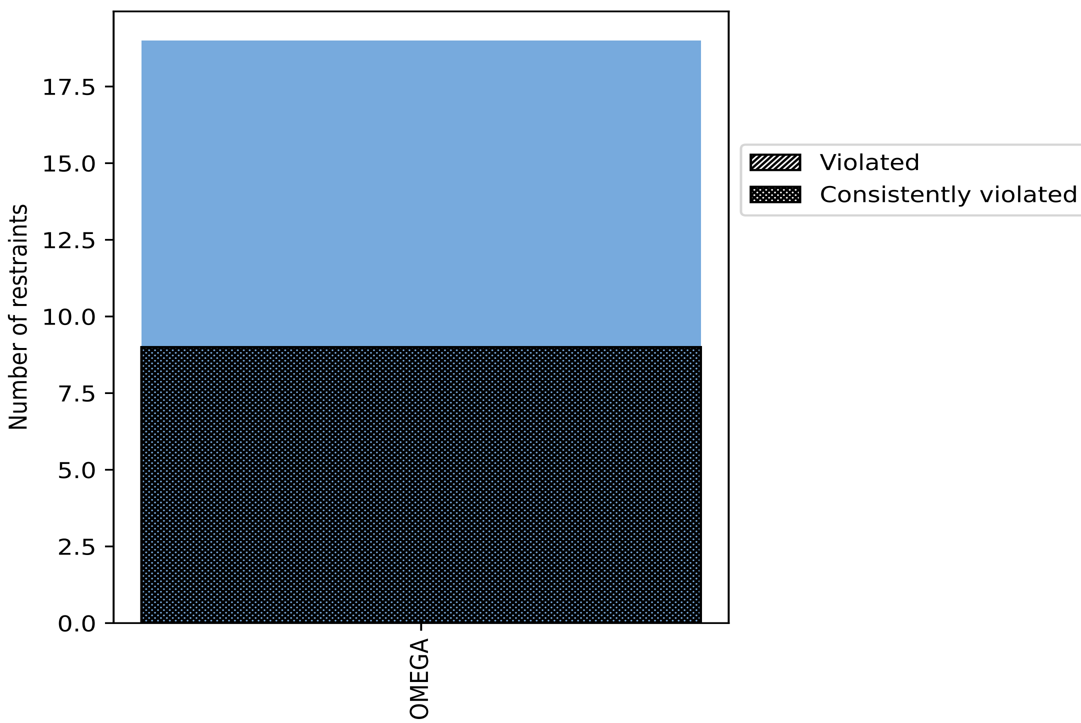
10.1 Summary of dihedral-angle violations

The following table provides the summary of dihedral-angle violations in different dihedral-angle types. Violations less than 1° are not included in the calculation.

Angle type	Count	%[1]	Violated[3]			Consistently Violated[4]		
			Count	%[2]	%[1]	Count	%[2]	%[1]
OMEGA	19	100.0	9	47.4	47.4	9	47.4	47.4
Total	19	100.0	9	47.4	47.4	9	47.4	47.4

[1] percentage calculated with respect to total number of dihedral-angle restraints, [2] percentage calculated with respect to number of restraints in a particular dihedral-angle type, [3] violated in at least one model, [4] violated in all the models

10.1.1 Bar chart : Distribution of dihedral-angles and violations



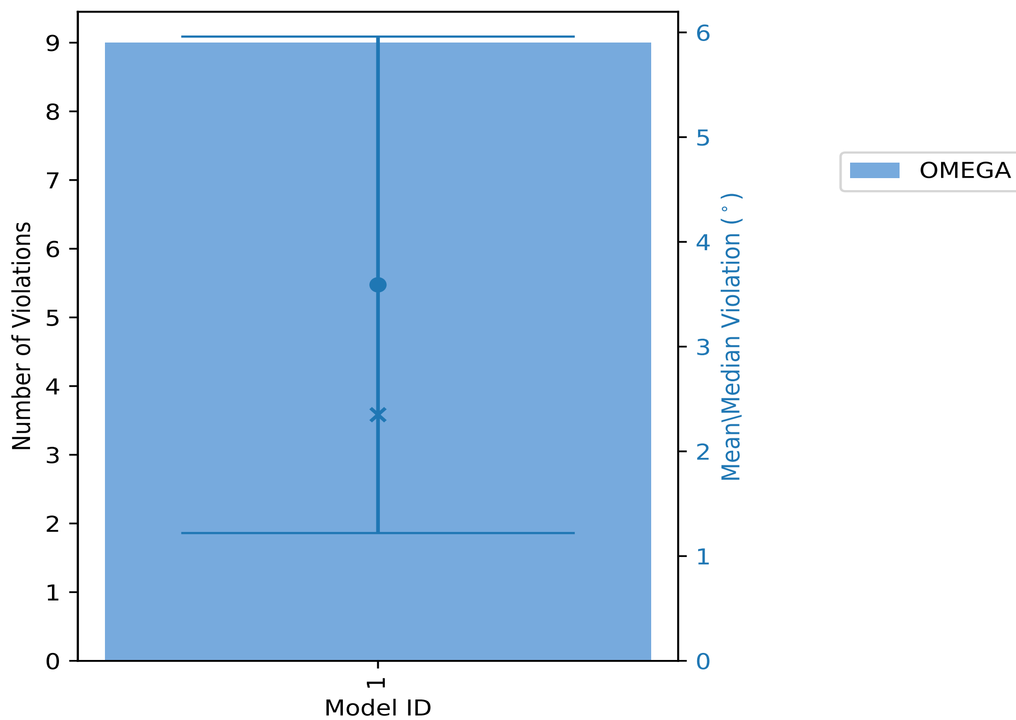
Violated and consistently violated restraints are shown using different hatch patterns in their respective categories

10.2 Dihedral-angle violation statistics for each model (i)

The following table provides the dihedral-angle violation statistics for each model in the ensemble. Violations less than 1° are not included in the statistics.

Model ID	Number of violations		Mean (°)	Max (°)	SD (°)	Median (°)
	OMEGA	Total				
1	9	9	3.59	8.9	2.37	2.35

10.2.1 Bar graph : Dihedral violation statistics for each model (i)



The mean(dot),median(x) and the standard deviation are shown in blue with respect to the y axis on the right

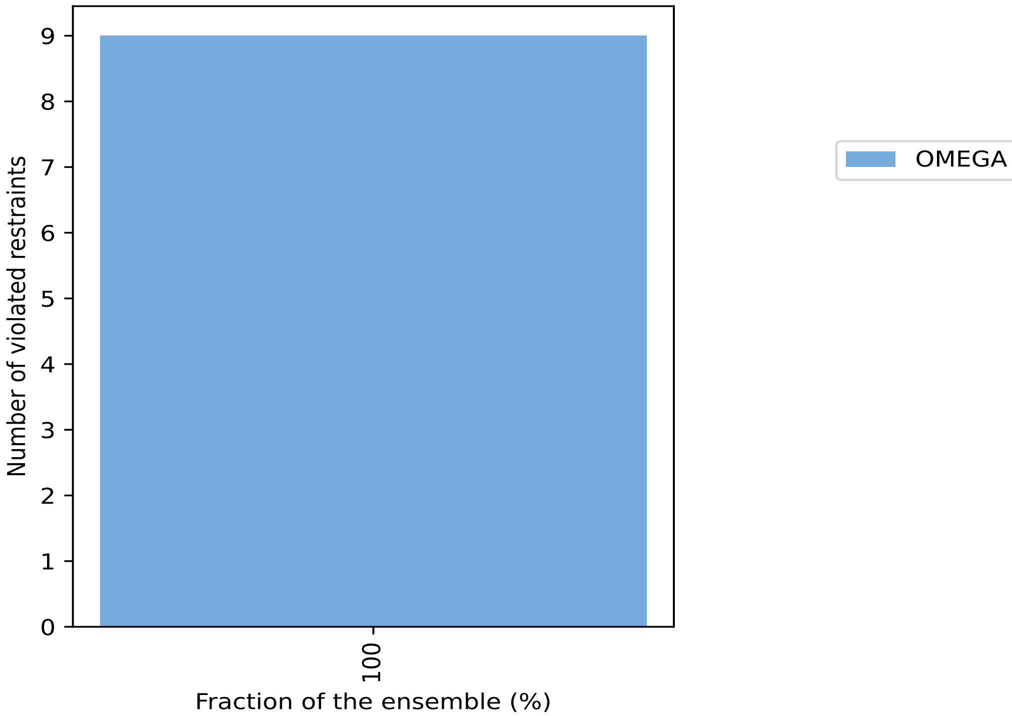
10.3 Dihedral-angle violation statistics for the ensemble (i)

Violation analysis may find that some restraints are violated in very few models and some are violated in most of models. The following table provides this information as number of violated restraints for a given fraction of ensemble.

Number of violated restraints		Fraction of the ensemble	
OMEGA	Total	Count[1]	%
9	9	1	100.0

[1] Number of models with violations

10.3.1 Bar graph : Dihedral-angle Violation statistics for the ensemble (i)



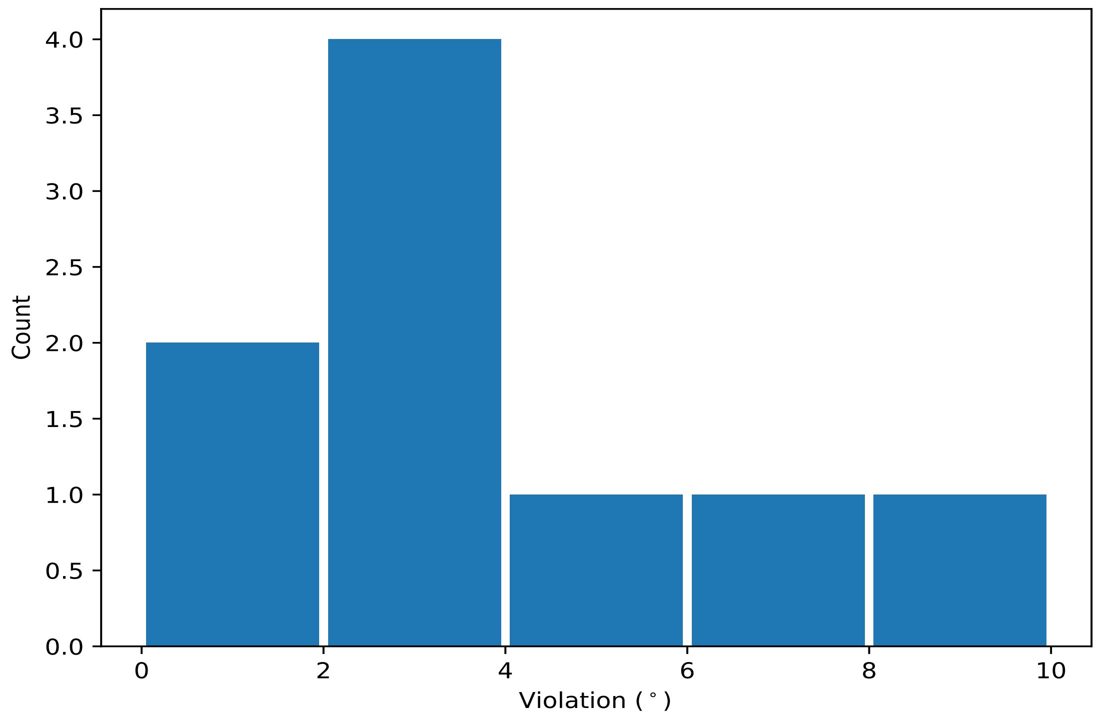
10.4 Most violated dihedral-angle restraints in the ensemble (i)

No violations found

10.5 All violated dihedral-angle restraints (i)

10.5.1 Histogram : Distribution of violations (i)

The following histogram shows the distribution of the absolute value of the violation for all violated restraints in the ensemble.



10.5.2 Table: All violated dihedral-angle restraints (i)

The following table lists the absolute value of the violation for each restraint in the ensemble sorted by its value. The Key (restraint list ID, restraint ID) is the unique identifier for a given restraint.

Key	Atom-1	Atom-2	Atom-3	Atom-4	Model ID	Violation (°)
(1,9)	1:9:A:LYS:CA	1:9:A:LYS:C	1:10:A:MET:N	1:10:A:MET:CA	1	8.9
(1,5)	1:5:A:PHE:CA	1:5:A:PHE:C	1:6:A:GLN:N	1:6:A:GLN:CA	1	6.2
(1,3)	1:3:A:SER:CA	1:3:A:SER:C	1:4:A:LEU:N	1:4:A:LEU:CA	1	4.44
(1,15)	1:15:A:GLY:CA	1:15:A:GLY:C	1:16:A:THR:N	1:16:A:THR:CA	1	3.09
(1,8)	1:8:A:GLU:CA	1:8:A:GLU:C	1:9:A:LYS:N	1:9:A:LYS:CA	1	2.35
(1,7)	1:7:A:LYS:CA	1:7:A:LYS:C	1:8:A:GLU:N	1:8:A:GLU:CA	1	2.17
(1,4)	1:4:A:LEU:CA	1:4:A:LEU:C	1:5:A:PHE:N	1:5:A:PHE:CA	1	2.13
(1,16)	1:16:A:THR:CA	1:16:A:THR:C	1:17:A:SER:N	1:17:A:SER:CA	1	1.86
(1,2)	1:2:A:TYR:CA	1:2:A:TYR:C	1:3:A:SER:N	1:3:A:SER:CA	1	1.2