wwPDB X-ray Structure Validation Summary Report (i)

Aug 5, 2026 – 09:50 AM EDT

PDB ID	:	2RI4 / pdb_00002ri4
Title	:	Crystal Structure determination of Goat Methemoglobin at 2.7 Angstrom
Authors	:	Sathya Moorthy, P.; Neelagandan, K.; Balasubramanian, M.; Ponnuswamy, M.N.
Deposited on	:	2007-10-10
Resolution	:	2.70 Å(reported)

This is a wwPDB X-ray Structure Validation Summary 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/XrayValidationReportHelp
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:

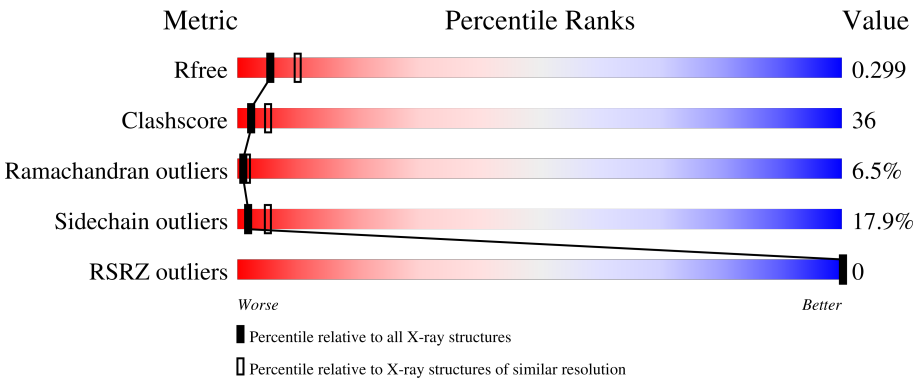
MolProbity	:	4-5-2 with Phenix2.0
Mogul	:	2022.3.0, CSD as543be (2022)
Xtriage (Phenix)	:	2.0
EDS	:	3.0
Buster-report	:	wwPDB partial adaption of 1.1.7 (2018)
Percentile statistics	:	20250101.v01 (using entries in the PDB archive January 1st 2025)
CCP4	:	9.0.015 (Gargrove)
Density-Fitness	:	1.0.12
Ideal geometry (proteins)	:	Engh & Huber (2001)
Ideal geometry (DNA, RNA)	:	Parkinson et al. (1996)
Validation Pipeline (wwPDB-VP)	:	2.50

1 Overall quality at a glance (i)

The following experimental techniques were used to determine the structure:
X-RAY DIFFRACTION

The reported resolution of this entry is 2.70 Å.

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)	Similar resolution (#Entries, resolution range(Å))
R_{free}	180053	3538 (2.70-2.70)
Clashscore	190562	3843 (2.70-2.70)
Ramachandran outliers	187476	3778 (2.70-2.70)
Sidechain outliers	187428	3778 (2.70-2.70)
RSRZ outliers	180081	3538 (2.70-2.70)

The table below summarises the geometric issues observed across the polymeric chains and their fit to the electron density. The red, orange, yellow and green segments of the lower bar indicate the fraction of residues that contain outliers for >=3, 2, 1 and 0 types of geometric quality criteria respectively. 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% The upper red bar (where present) indicates the fraction of residues that have poor fit to the electron density. The numeric value is given above the bar.

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
1	A	141	42% 42% 14% ••
1	C	141	45% 37% 13% • •
1	I	141	45% 42% 9% • •
1	K	141	37% 48% 11% • •
2	B	145	40% 42% 15% • •

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Mol	Chain	Length	Quality of chain
2	D	145	34% 47% 14%
2	J	145	42% 41% 14%
2	L	145	37% 47% 17%

2 Entry composition (i)

There are 4 unique types of molecules in this entry. The entry contains 8995 atoms, of which 0 are hydrogens and 0 are deuteriums.

In the tables below, the ZeroOcc column contains the number of atoms modelled with zero occupancy, the AltConf column contains the number of residues with at least one atom in alternate conformation and the Trace column contains the number of residues modelled with at most 2 atoms.

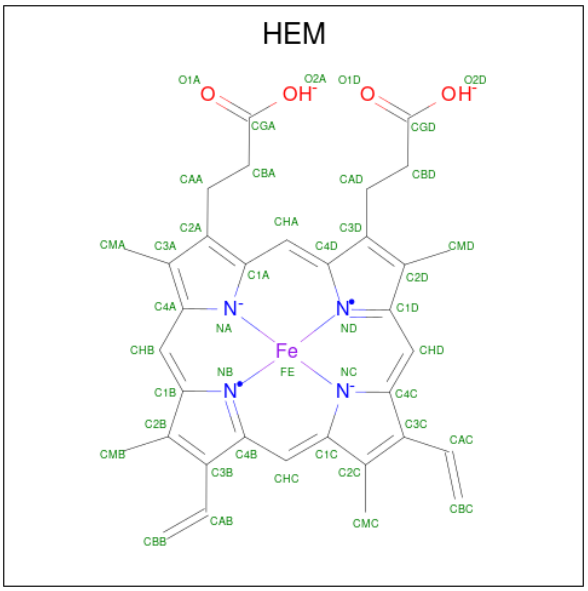
- Molecule 1 is a protein called Hemoglobin subunit alpha-1/2.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					ZeroOcc	AltConf	Trace
			Total	C	N	O	S			
1	A	139	1039	664	181	192	2	0	0	0
1	C	138	1032	659	180	191	2	0	0	0
1	I	137	1020	652	176	190	2	0	0	0
1	K	138	1032	659	180	191	2	0	0	0

- Molecule 2 is a protein called Hemoglobin subunit beta-A.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					ZeroOcc	AltConf	Trace
			Total	C	N	O	S			
2	B	142	1101	706	194	198	3	0	0	0
2	D	144	1121	720	196	201	4	0	0	0
2	J	144	1124	721	198	202	3	0	0	0
2	L	145	1131	726	199	202	4	0	0	0

- Molecule 3 is PROTOPORPHYRIN IX CONTAINING FE (CCD ID: HEM) (formula: $C_{34}H_{32}FeN_4O_4$).



Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms					ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	A	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	B	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	C	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	D	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	I	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	J	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	K	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0
			Total	C	Fe	N	O		
3	L	1	43	34	1	4	4	0	0

- Molecule 4 is water.

Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms		ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	O		
4	A	5	5	5	0	0
			Total	O		
4	B	6	6	6	0	0
			Total	O		
4	C	5	5	5	0	0
			Total	O		
4	D	8	8	8	0	0

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

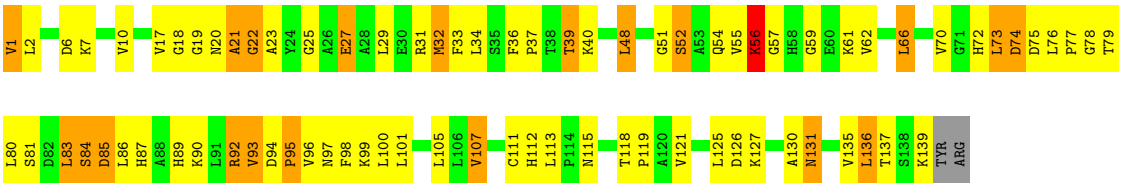
Mol	Chain	Residues	Atoms		ZeroOcc	AltConf
			Total	O		
4	I	9	9	9	0	0
			Total	O		
4	J	6	6	6	0	0
			Total	O		
4	K	7	7	7	0	0
			Total	O		
4	L	5	5	5	0	0

3 Residue-property plots (i)

These plots are drawn for all protein, RNA, DNA and oligosaccharide chains in the entry. The first graphic for a chain summarises the proportions of the various outlier classes displayed in the second graphic. The second graphic shows the sequence view annotated by issues in geometry and electron density. Residues are color-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. A red dot above a residue indicates a poor fit to the electron density (RSRZ > 2). Stretches of 2 or more consecutive residues without any outlier are shown as a green connector. Residues present in the sample, but not in the model, are shown in grey.

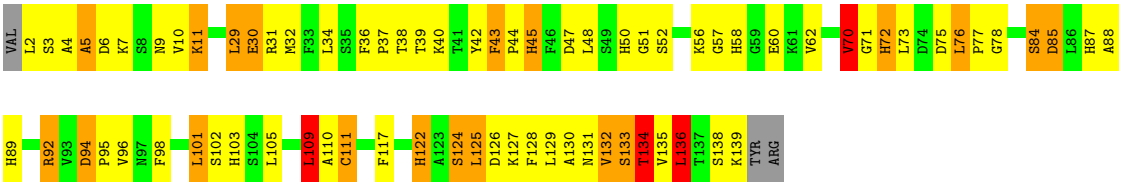
• Molecule 1: Hemoglobin subunit alpha-1/2

Chain A:



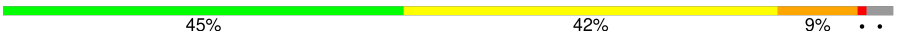
• Molecule 1: Hemoglobin subunit alpha-1/2

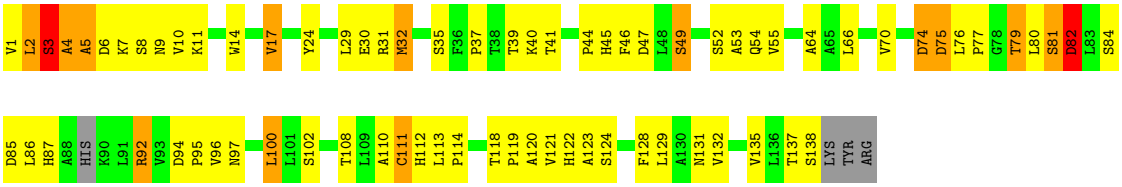
Chain C:



• Molecule 1: Hemoglobin subunit alpha-1/2

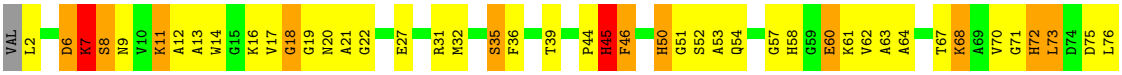
Chain I:





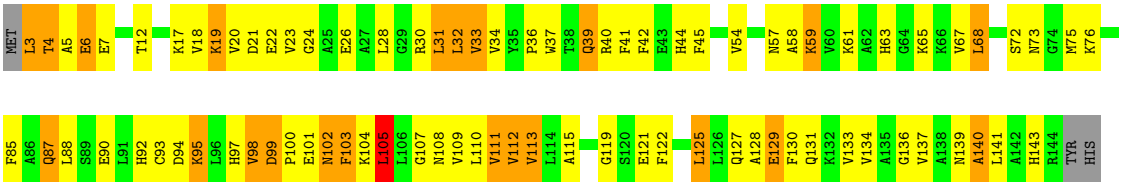
• Molecule 1: Hemoglobin subunit alpha-1/2

Chain K:



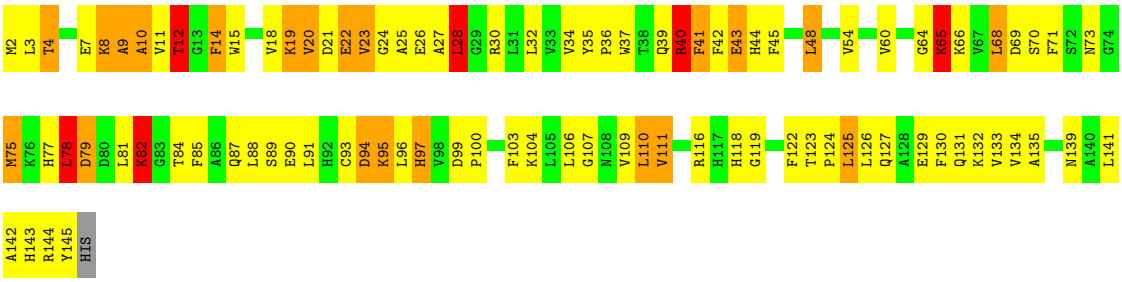
• Molecule 2: Hemoglobin subunit beta-A

Chain B:



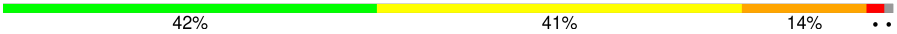
• Molecule 2: Hemoglobin subunit beta-A

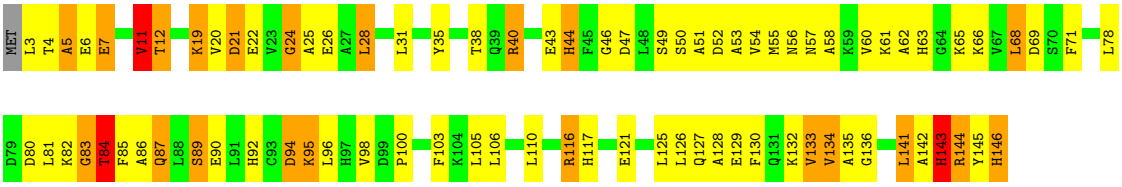
Chain D:



• Molecule 2: Hemoglobin subunit beta-A

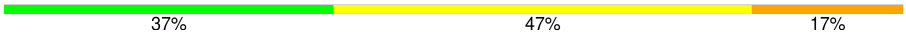
Chain J:





• Molecule 2: Hemoglobin subunit beta-A

Chain L:



4 Data and refinement statistics (i)

Property	Value	Source
Space group	P 1	Depositor
Cell constants a, b, c, α, β, γ	52.69Å 68.33Å 95.60Å 110.64° 91.90° 108.94°	Depositor
Resolution (Å)	22.50 – 2.70 22.50 – 2.70	Depositor EDS
% Data completeness (in resolution range)	90.5 (22.50-2.70) 90.4 (22.50-2.70)	Depositor EDS
R_{merge}	0.14	Depositor
R_{sym}	(Not available)	Depositor
$< I/\sigma(I) >$ [1]	1.33 (at 2.71Å)	Xtriage
Refinement program	REFMAC 5.2.0019	Depositor
R, R_{free}	0.225 , 0.308 0.221 , 0.299	Depositor DCC
R_{free} test set	2863 reflections (8.97%)	wwPDB-VP
Wilson B-factor (Å^2)	50.6	Xtriage
Anisotropy	0.161	Xtriage
Bulk solvent k_{sol}(e/Å^3), B_{sol}(Å^2)	0.31 , 38.4	EDS
L-test for twinning[2]	$< \|L\| > = 0.47$, $< L^2 > = 0.29$	Xtriage
Estimated twinning fraction	No twinning to report.	Xtriage
F_o,F_c correlation	0.96	EDS
Total number of atoms	8995	wwPDB-VP
Average B, all atoms (Å^2)	41.0	wwPDB-VP

Xtriage's analysis on translational NCS is as follows: *The largest off-origin peak in the Patterson function is 7.47% of the height of the origin peak. No significant pseudotranslation is detected.*

[1]Intensities estimated from amplitudes.

[2]Theoretical values of $< |L| >$, $< L^2 >$ for acentric reflections are 0.5, 0.333 respectively for untwinned datasets, and 0.375, 0.2 for perfectly twinned datasets.

5 Model quality (i)

5.1 Standard geometry (i)

Bond lengths and bond angles in the following residue types are not validated in this section: HEM

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 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	0.85	1/1064 (0.1%)	1.16	1/1446 (0.1%)
1	C	0.97	0/1057	1.26	8/1436 (0.6%)
1	I	0.92	0/1043	1.22	2/1417 (0.1%)
1	K	0.82	0/1057	1.17	2/1436 (0.1%)
2	B	0.87	0/1125	1.13	7/1520 (0.5%)
2	D	0.93	0/1146	1.22	11/1548 (0.7%)
2	J	0.82	0/1150	1.10	5/1553 (0.3%)
2	L	0.85	1/1157 (0.1%)	1.12	5/1563 (0.3%)
All	All	0.88	2/8799 (0.0%)	1.17	41/11919 (0.3%)

Chiral center outliers are detected by calculating the chiral volume of a chiral center and verifying if the center is modelled as a planar moiety or with the opposite hand.A planarity outlier is detected by checking planarity of atoms in a peptide group, atoms in a mainchain group or atoms of a sidechain that are expected to be planar.

Mol	Chain	#Chirality outliers	#Planarity outliers
1	A	0	1

All (2) bond length outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(Å)	Ideal(Å)
2	L	123	THR	CA-CB	6.29	1.62	1.53
1	A	62	VAL	CA-CB	5.42	1.60	1.54

The worst 5 of 41 bond angle outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})
1	C	89	HIS	N-CA-C	10.39	122.56	111.03
1	K	96	VAL	N-CA-C	-10.06	103.16	111.81
1	K	96	VAL	CB-CA-C	-7.94	102.42	111.55

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})
2	B	101	GLU	N-CA-C	-7.65	101.82	112.45
2	D	78	LEU	N-CA-C	7.59	122.21	112.34

There are no chirality outliers.

All (1) planarity outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Group
1	A	1	VAL	Peptide

5.2 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 the 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 within the asymmetric unit, whereas Symm-Clashes lists symmetry-related clashes.

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
1	A	1039	0	1044	80	0
1	C	1032	0	1032	88	0
1	I	1020	0	1023	77	0
1	K	1032	0	1032	75	0
2	B	1101	0	1100	95	0
2	D	1121	0	1118	90	0
2	J	1124	0	1116	75	0
2	L	1131	0	1125	113	0
3	A	43	0	30	6	0
3	B	43	0	30	10	0
3	C	43	0	30	2	0
3	D	43	0	30	11	0
3	I	43	0	30	2	0
3	J	43	0	30	4	0
3	K	43	0	30	1	0
3	L	43	0	30	4	0
4	A	5	0	0	0	0
4	B	6	0	0	1	0
4	C	5	0	0	0	0
4	D	8	0	0	4	0
4	I	9	0	0	3	0
4	J	6	0	0	1	0
4	K	7	0	0	1	0
4	L	5	0	0	0	0

Continued on next page...

Continued from previous page...

Mol	Chain	Non-H	H(model)	H(added)	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
All	All	8995	0	8830	646	0

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 36.

The worst 5 of 646 close contacts within the same asymmetric unit are listed below, sorted by their clash magnitude.

Atom-1	Atom-2	Interatomic distance (Å)	Clash overlap (Å)
2:B:39:GLN:HB3	1:C:92:ARG:NH1	1.53	1.22
2:B:59:LYS:HD2	2:B:59:LYS:N	1.54	1.19
3:D:147:HEM:HBD2	3:D:147:HEM:HHA	1.29	1.11
1:A:32:MET:HE2	1:A:101:LEU:HD13	1.39	1.04
1:I:84:SER:HB3	1:I:138:SER:OG	1.55	1.04

There are no symmetry-related clashes.

5.3 Torsion angles (i)

5.3.1 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 X-ray entries followed by that with respect to entries of similar resolution.

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	137/141 (97%)	110 (80%)	18 (13%)	9 (7%)	1 1
1	C	136/141 (96%)	107 (79%)	20 (15%)	9 (7%)	1 1
1	I	133/141 (94%)	112 (84%)	14 (10%)	7 (5%)	1 3
1	K	136/141 (96%)	99 (73%)	26 (19%)	11 (8%)	1 1
2	B	140/145 (97%)	116 (83%)	17 (12%)	7 (5%)	1 3
2	D	142/145 (98%)	118 (83%)	14 (10%)	10 (7%)	1 1
2	J	142/145 (98%)	108 (76%)	25 (18%)	9 (6%)	1 2
2	L	143/145 (99%)	116 (81%)	17 (12%)	10 (7%)	1 1
All	All	1109/1144 (97%)	886 (80%)	151 (14%)	72 (6%)	1 1

5 of 72 Ramachandran outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
1	A	56	LYS
1	A	85	ASP
2	B	5	ALA
2	B	129	GLU
1	C	43	PHE

5.3.2 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 X-ray entries followed by that with respect to entries of similar resolution.

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	111/113 (98%)	91 (82%)	20 (18%)	2	5
1	C	110/113 (97%)	93 (84%)	17 (16%)	2	7
1	I	109/113 (96%)	93 (85%)	16 (15%)	3	8
1	K	110/113 (97%)	94 (86%)	16 (14%)	3	8
2	B	115/118 (98%)	88 (76%)	27 (24%)	1	2
2	D	117/118 (99%)	95 (81%)	22 (19%)	1	4
2	J	117/118 (99%)	92 (79%)	25 (21%)	1	3
2	L	118/118 (100%)	99 (84%)	19 (16%)	2	6
All	All	907/924 (98%)	745 (82%)	162 (18%)	2	5

5 of 162 residues with a non-rotameric sidechain are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
2	J	87	GLN
2	L	3	LEU
2	J	110	LEU
1	K	11	LYS
2	L	68	LEU

Sometimes sidechains can be flipped to improve hydrogen bonding and reduce clashes. 5 of 32 such sidechains are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type
2	L	63	HIS
2	L	77	HIS
1	C	97	ASN
1	C	72	HIS
2	L	97	HIS

5.3.3 RNA (i)

There are no RNA molecules in this entry.

5.4 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains (i)

There are no non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues in this entry.

5.5 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no oligosaccharides in this entry.

5.6 Ligand geometry (i)

8 ligands are modelled in this entry.

In the following table, the Counts columns list the number of bonds (or angles) for which Mogul statistics could be retrieved, the number of bonds (or angles) that are observed in the model and the number of bonds (or angles) that are defined in the Chemical Component Dictionary. The Link column lists molecule types, if any, to which the group is linked. 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 $|Z| > 2$ is considered an outlier worth inspection. RMSZ is the root-mean-square of all Z scores of the bond lengths (or angles).

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Link	Bond lengths			Bond angles		
					Counts	RMSZ	$\#\|Z\| > 2$	Counts	RMSZ	$\#\|Z\| > 2$
3	HEM	K	142	1	50,50,50	1.85	9 (18%)	67,82,82	1.40	10 (14%)
3	HEM	A	142	1	50,50,50	2.07	9 (18%)	67,82,82	1.83	17 (25%)
3	HEM	J	147	2,4	50,50,50	2.00	11 (22%)	67,82,82	1.24	6 (8%)
3	HEM	D	147	2,4	50,50,50	2.36	11 (22%)	67,82,82	1.53	9 (13%)
3	HEM	B	147	2	50,50,50	2.10	8 (16%)	67,82,82	1.36	7 (10%)
3	HEM	C	142	4,1	50,50,50	1.98	10 (20%)	67,82,82	1.30	6 (8%)
3	HEM	I	142	1	50,50,50	2.10	9 (18%)	67,82,82	1.62	14 (20%)
3	HEM	L	147	2	50,50,50	2.61	9 (18%)	67,82,82	1.81	11 (16%)

In the following table, the Chirals column lists the number of chiral outliers, the number of chiral centers analysed, the number of these observed in the model and the number defined in the Chemical Component Dictionary. Similar counts are reported in the Torsion and Rings columns. '-' means no outliers of that kind were identified.

Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Link	Chirals	Torsions	Rings
3	HEM	K	142	1	-	8/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	A	142	1	-	4/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	J	147	2,4	-	5/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	D	147	2,4	-	10/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	B	147	2	-	9/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	C	142	4,1	-	6/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	I	142	1	-	6/14/54/54	-
3	HEM	L	147	2	-	8/14/54/54	-

The worst 5 of 76 bond length outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(Å)	Ideal(Å)
3	L	147	HEM	FE-ND	13.29	2.35	1.94
3	D	147	HEM	C3D-C2D	8.70	1.55	1.36
3	J	147	HEM	C3D-C2D	8.58	1.55	1.36
3	C	142	HEM	C3D-C2D	8.38	1.54	1.36
3	D	147	HEM	FE-NA	8.06	2.21	1.95

The worst 5 of 80 bond angle outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms	Z	Observed(^{o})	Ideal(^{o})
3	L	147	HEM	CAD-C3D-C4D	6.58	136.16	124.70
3	B	147	HEM	C4D-ND-C1D	5.35	111.54	105.21
3	J	147	HEM	C4D-ND-C1D	5.11	111.26	105.21
3	A	142	HEM	C4D-ND-C1D	5.11	111.26	105.21
3	I	142	HEM	C4D-ND-C1D	5.04	111.17	105.21

There are no chirality outliers.

5 of 56 torsion outliers are listed below:

Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Atoms
3	A	142	HEM	C4D-C3D-CAD-CBD
3	B	147	HEM	C3A-C2A-CAA-CBA
3	B	147	HEM	C2B-C3B-CAB-CBB
3	C	142	HEM	C2B-C3B-CAB-CBB
3	C	142	HEM	C2C-C3C-CAC-CBC

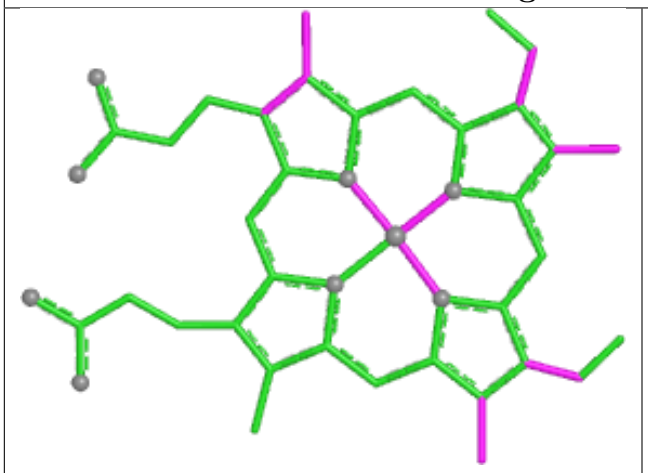
There are no ring outliers.

8 monomers are involved in 40 short contacts:

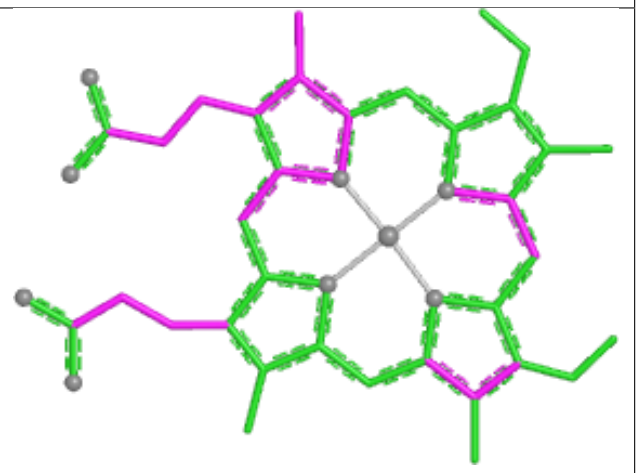
Mol	Chain	Res	Type	Clashes	Symm-Clashes
3	K	142	HEM	1	0
3	A	142	HEM	6	0
3	J	147	HEM	4	0
3	D	147	HEM	11	0
3	B	147	HEM	10	0
3	C	142	HEM	2	0
3	I	142	HEM	2	0
3	L	147	HEM	4	0

The following is a two-dimensional graphical depiction of Mogul quality analysis of bond lengths, bond angles, torsion angles, and ring geometry for all instances of the Ligand of Interest. In addition, ligands with molecular weight > 250 and outliers as shown on the validation Tables will also be included. For torsion angles, if less then 5% of the Mogul distribution of torsion angles is within 10 degrees of the torsion angle in question, then that torsion angle is considered an outlier. Any bond that is central to one or more torsion angles identified as an outlier by Mogul will be highlighted in the graph. For rings, the root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) between the ring in question and similar rings identified by Mogul is calculated over all ring torsion angles. If the average RMSD is greater than 60 degrees and the minimal RMSD between the ring in question and any Mogul-identified rings is also greater than 60 degrees, then that ring is considered an outlier. The outliers are highlighted in purple. The color gray indicates Mogul did not find sufficient equivalents in the CSD to analyse the geometry.

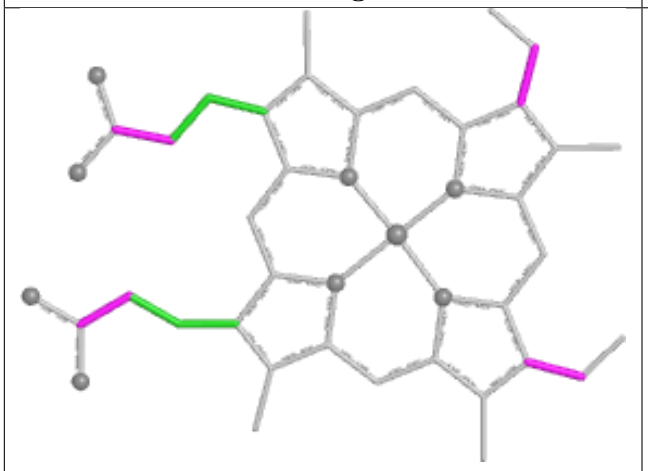
Ligand HEM K 142



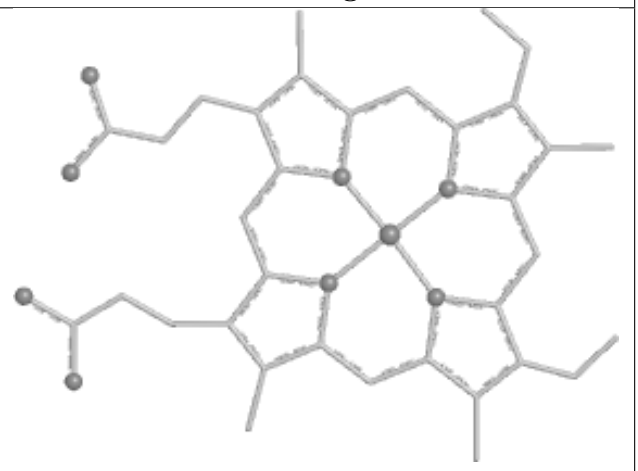
Bond lengths



Bond angles

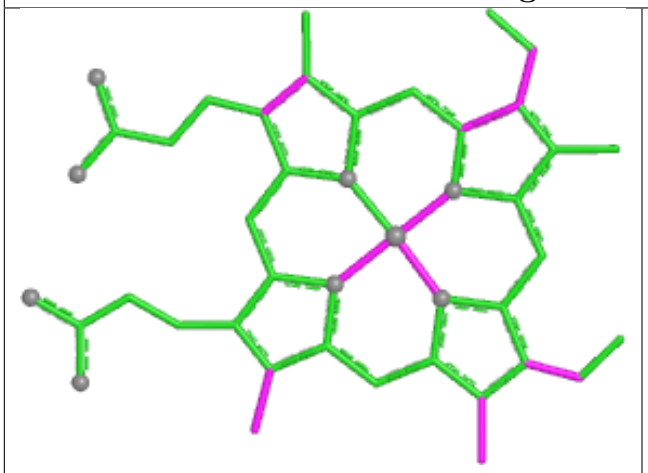


Torsions

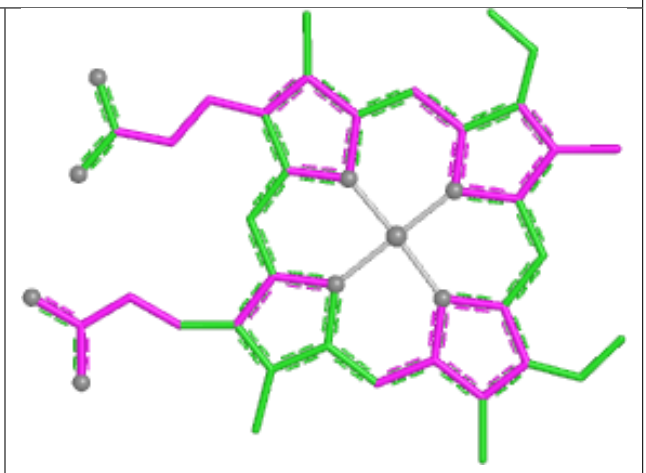


Rings

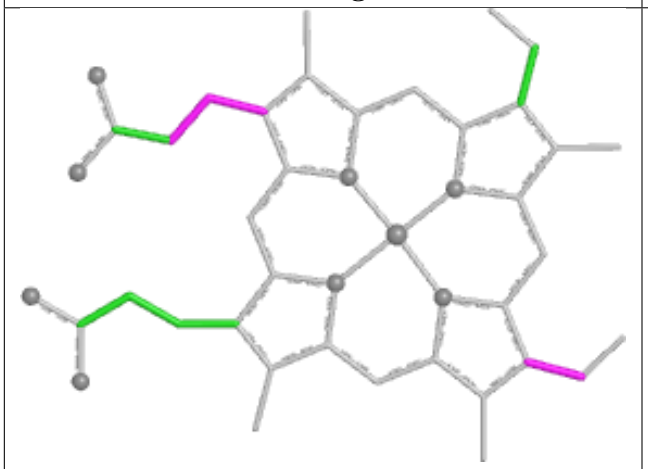
Ligand HEM A 142



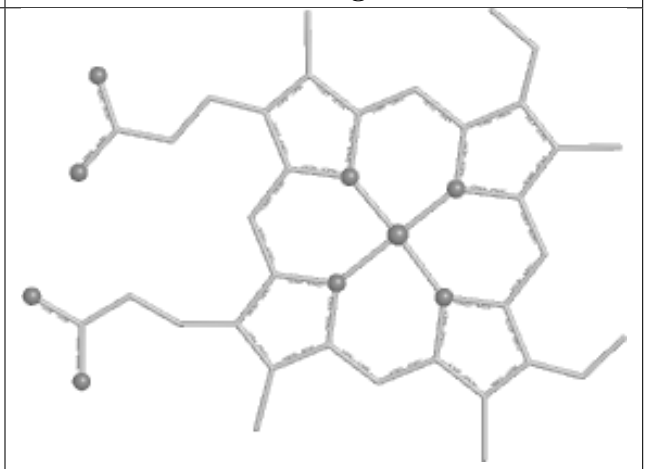
Bond lengths



Bond angles

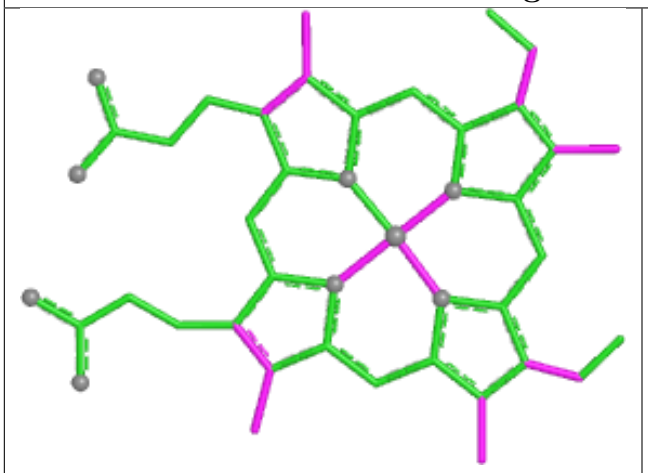


Torsions

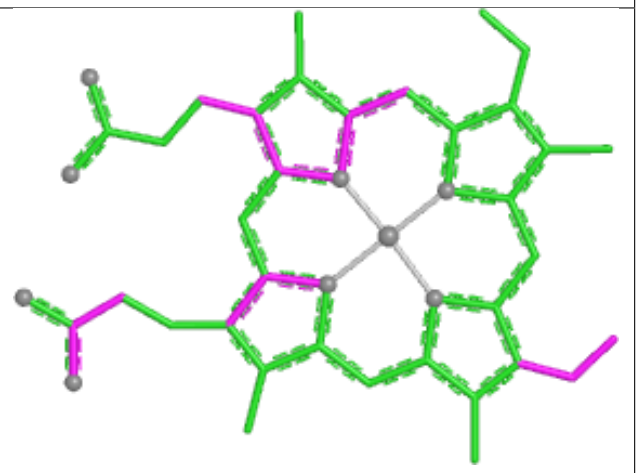


Rings

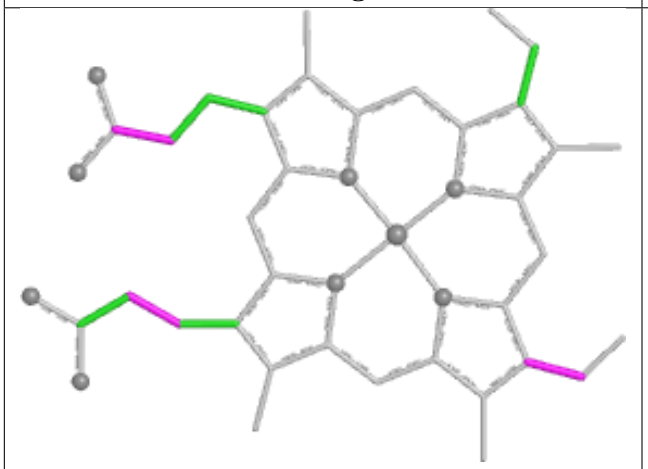
Ligand HEM J 147



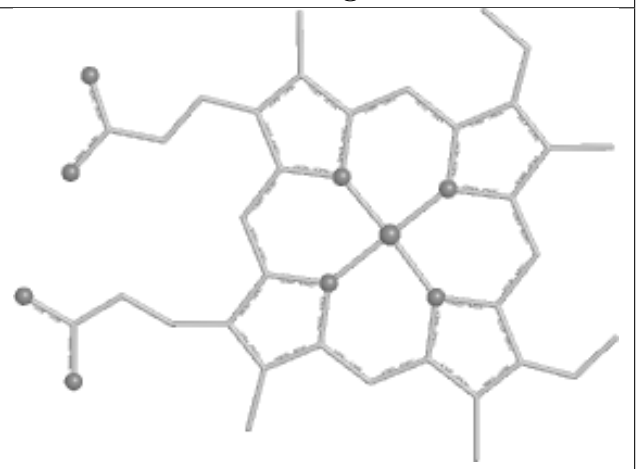
Bond lengths



Bond angles

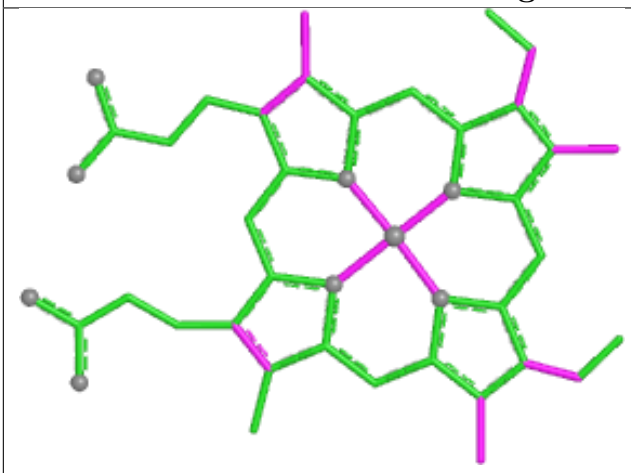


Torsions

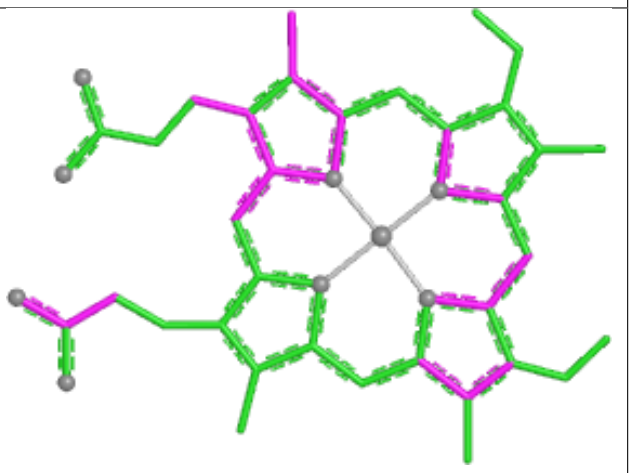


Rings

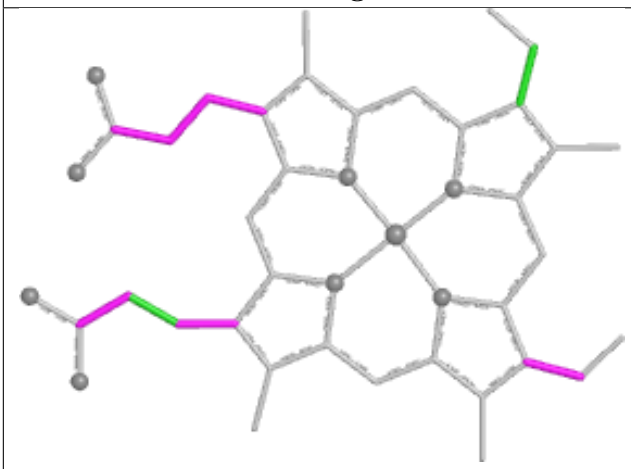
Ligand HEM D 147



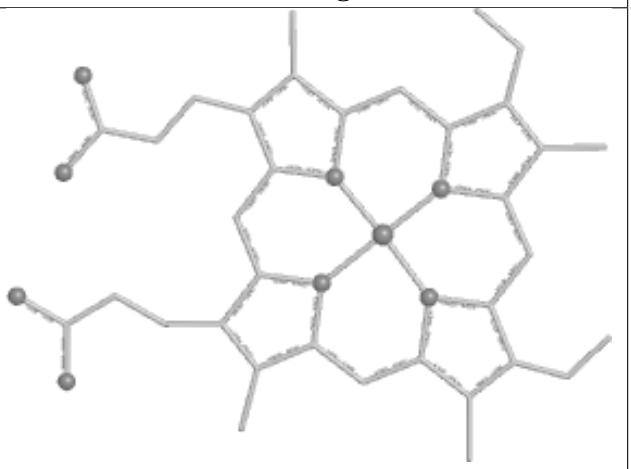
Bond lengths



Bond angles

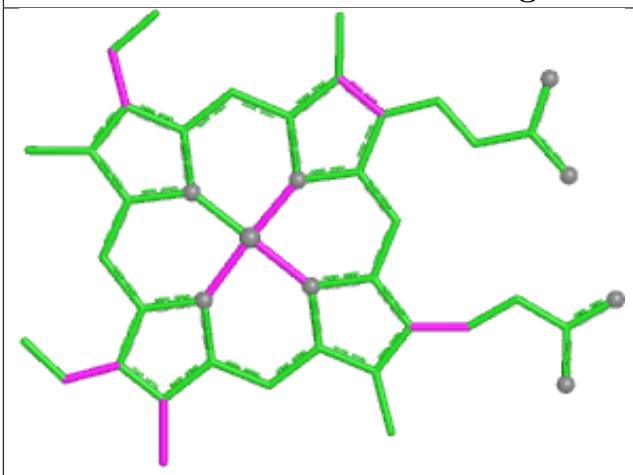


Torsions

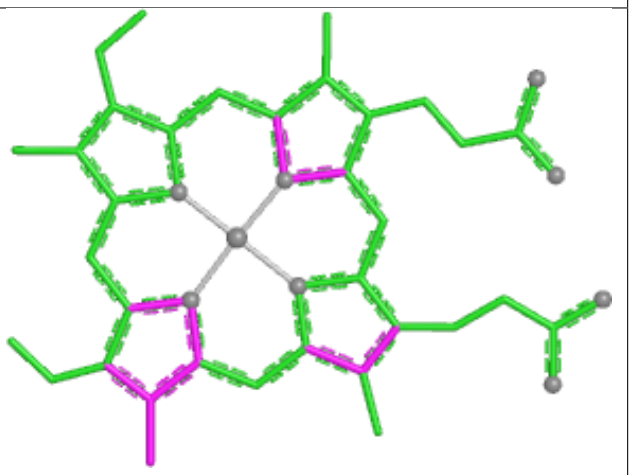


Rings

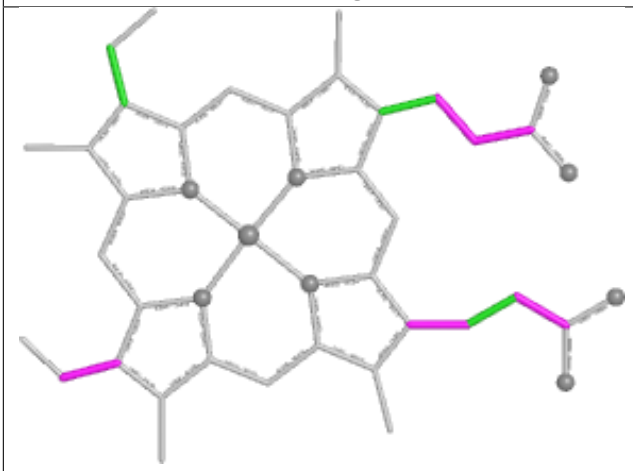
Ligand HEM B 147



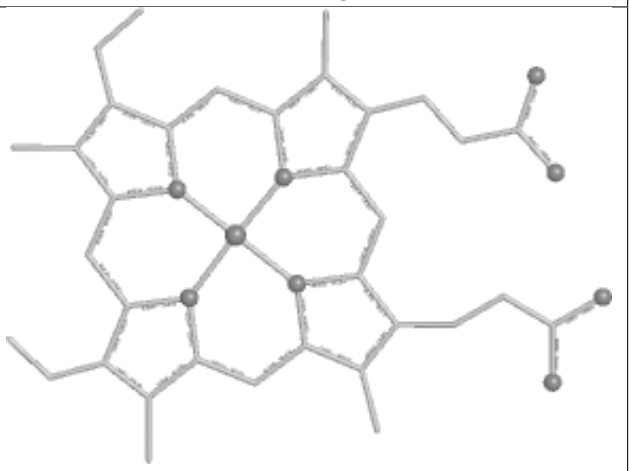
Bond lengths



Bond angles

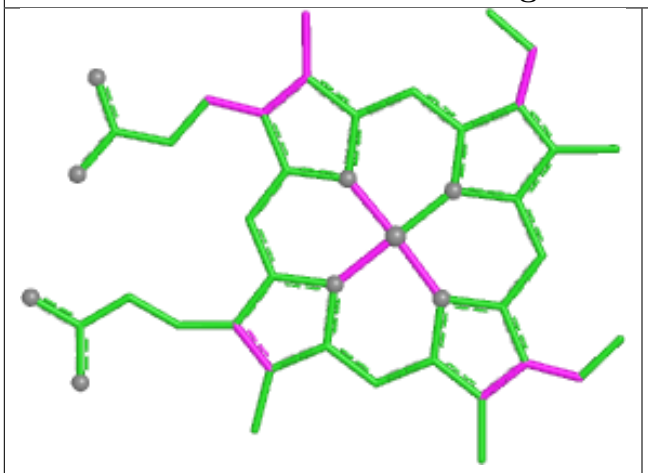


Torsions

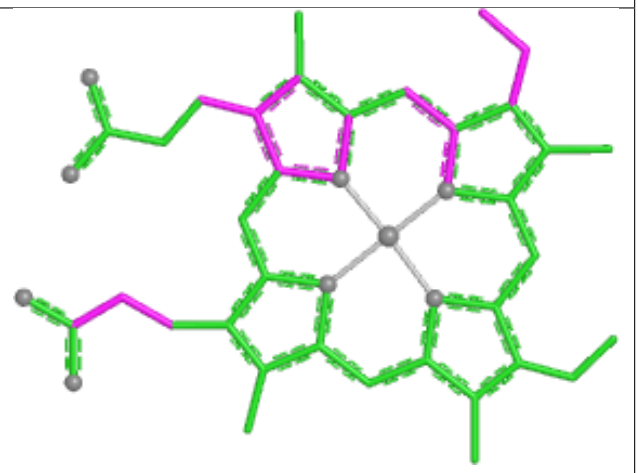


Rings

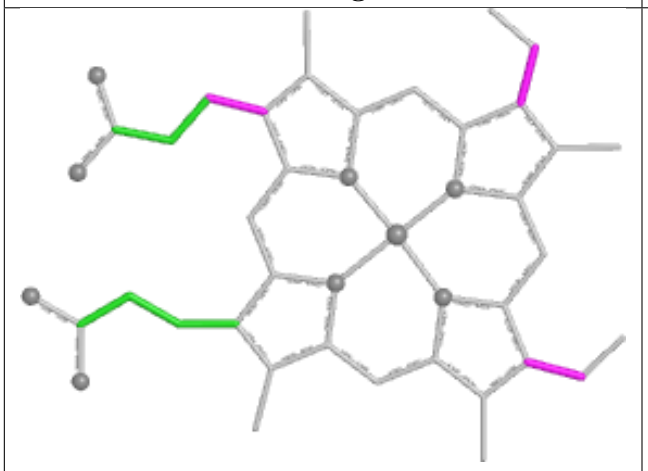
Ligand HEM C 142



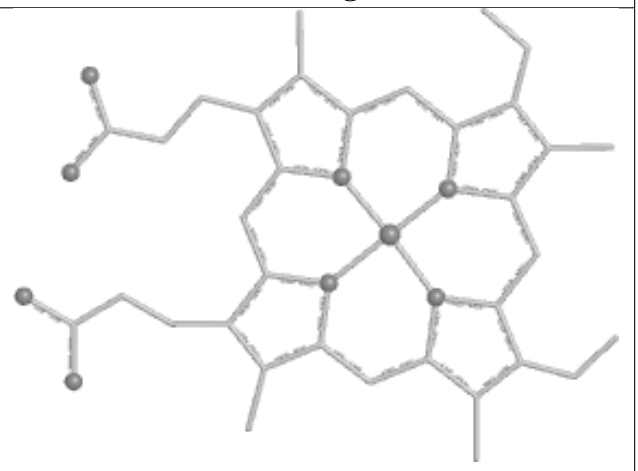
Bond lengths



Bond angles

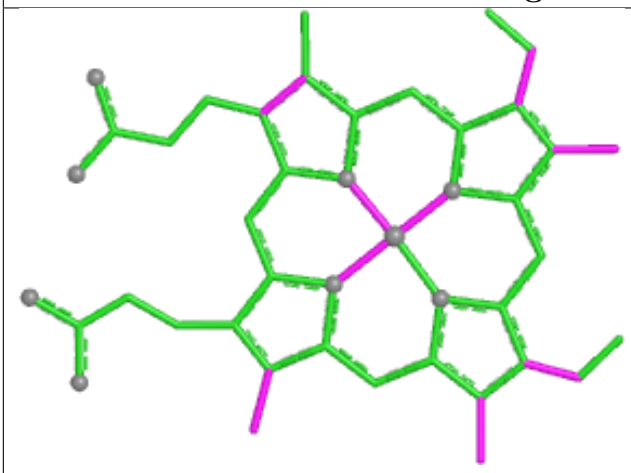


Torsions

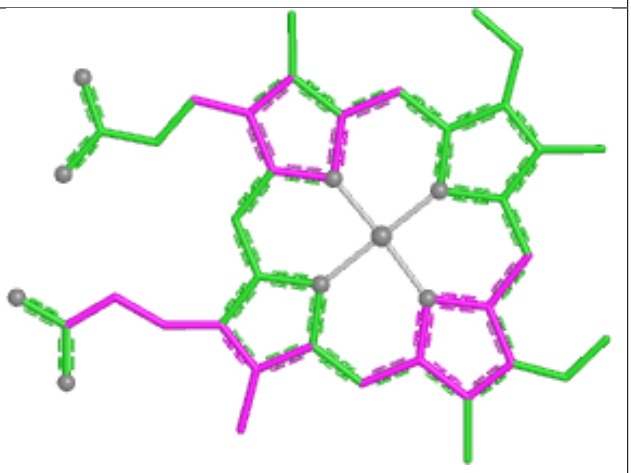


Rings

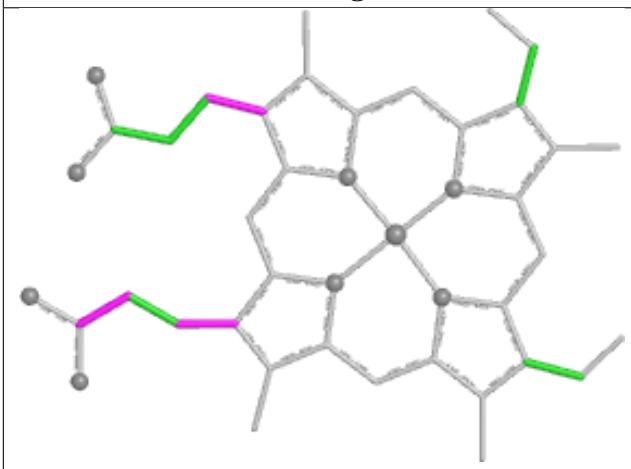
Ligand HEM I 142



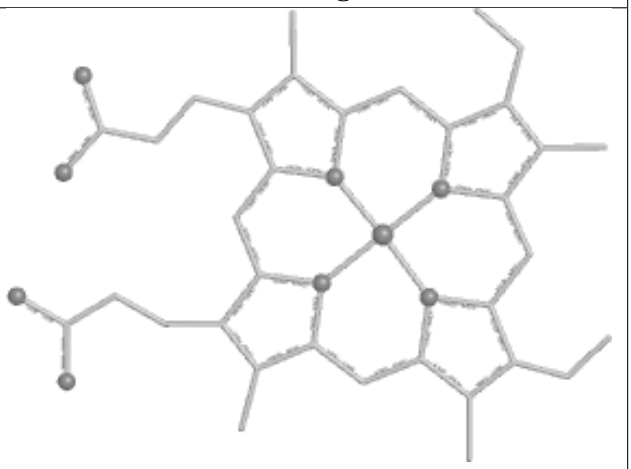
Bond lengths



Bond angles

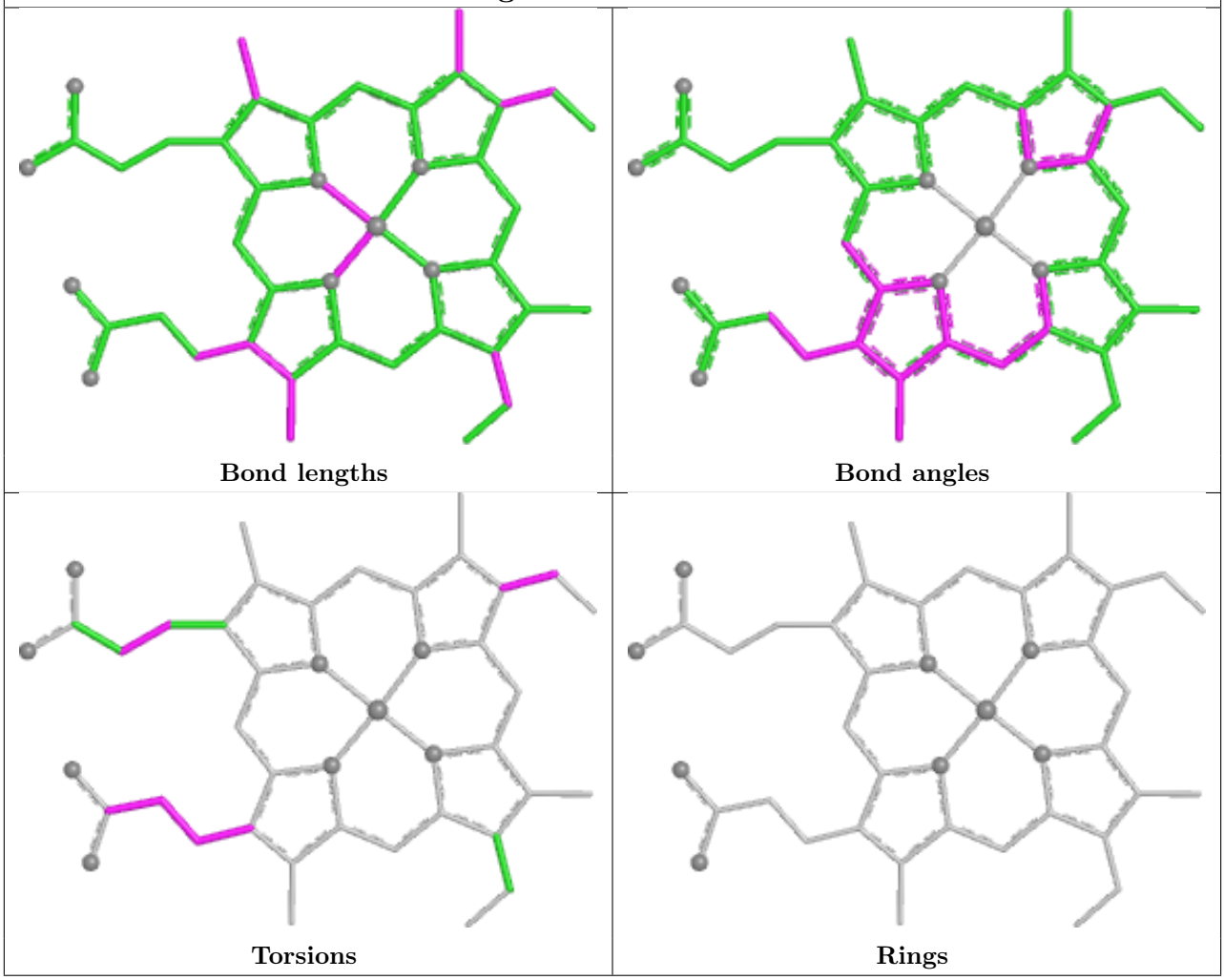


Torsions



Rings

Ligand HEM L 147



5.7 Other polymers (i)

There are no such residues in this entry.

5.8 Polymer linkage issues (i)

There are no chain breaks in this entry.

6 Fit of model and data (i)

6.1 Protein, DNA and RNA chains (i)

In the following table, the column labelled '#RSRZ> 2' contains the number (and percentage) of RSRZ outliers, followed by percent RSRZ outliers for the chain as percentile scores relative to all X-ray entries and entries of similar resolution. The OWAB column contains the minimum, median, 95th percentile and maximum values of the occupancy-weighted average B-factor per residue. The column labelled 'Q< 0.9' lists the number of (and percentage) of residues with an average occupancy less than 0.9.

Mol	Chain	Analysed	<RSRZ>	#RSRZ>2			OWAB(Å^2)	Q<0.9
1	A	139/141 (98%)	-1.61	0	100	100	29, 42, 55, 60	0
1	C	138/141 (97%)	-1.70	0	100	100	21, 31, 47, 55	0
1	I	137/141 (97%)	-1.69	0	100	100	22, 33, 48, 53	0
1	K	138/141 (97%)	-1.58	0	100	100	28, 47, 60, 67	0
2	B	142/145 (97%)	-1.59	0	100	100	26, 45, 69, 70	0
2	D	144/145 (99%)	-1.68	0	100	100	22, 38, 60, 67	0
2	J	144/145 (99%)	-1.62	0	100	100	24, 45, 63, 71	0
2	L	145/145 (100%)	-1.61	0	100	100	22, 43, 64, 76	0
All	All	1127/1144 (98%)	-1.63	0	100	100	21, 41, 62, 76	0

There are no RSRZ outliers to report.

6.2 Non-standard residues in protein, DNA, RNA chains (i)

There are no non-standard protein/DNA/RNA residues in this entry.

6.3 Carbohydrates (i)

There are no oligosaccharides in this entry.

6.4 Ligands (i)

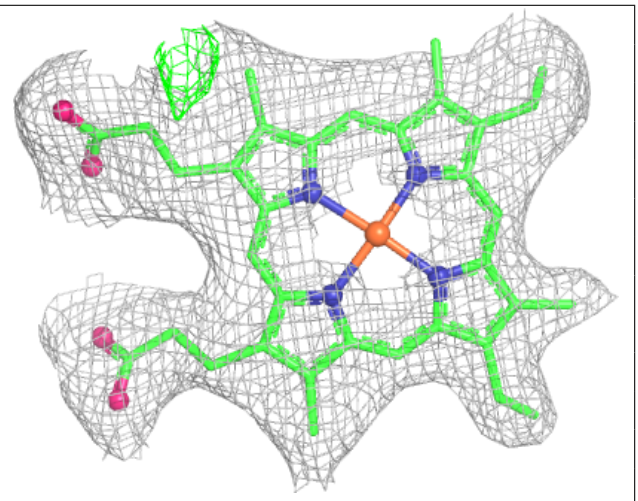
In the following table, the Atoms column lists the number of modelled atoms in the group and the number defined in the chemical component dictionary. The B-factors column lists the minimum, median, 95th percentile and maximum values of B factors of atoms in the group. The column labelled 'Q< 0.9' lists the number of atoms with occupancy less than 0.9.

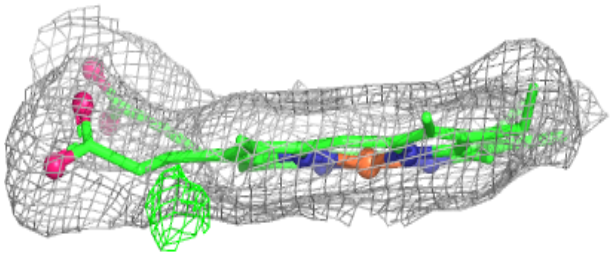
Mol	Type	Chain	Res	Atoms	RSCC	RSR	B-factors(Å^2)	Q<0.9
3	HEM	I	142	43/43	0.99	0.02	23,29,37,41	0
3	HEM	J	147	43/43	0.99	0.03	50,55,58,59	0
3	HEM	K	142	43/43	0.99	0.04	41,44,46,50	0
3	HEM	L	147	43/43	0.99	0.03	34,40,48,53	0
3	HEM	A	142	43/43	1.00	0.03	25,32,42,45	0
3	HEM	B	147	43/43	1.00	0.03	48,53,56,57	0
3	HEM	C	142	43/43	1.00	0.02	25,33,41,46	0
3	HEM	D	147	43/43	1.00	0.03	28,37,39,39	0

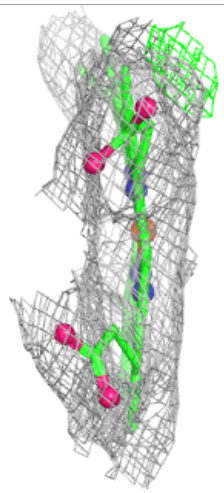
The following is a graphical depiction of the model fit to experimental electron density of all instances of the Ligand of Interest. In addition, ligands with molecular weight > 250 and outliers as shown on the geometry validation Tables will also be included. Each fit is shown from different orientation to approximate a three-dimensional view.

Electron density around HEM I 142:

2mF$_o$-DF$_c$ (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF$_o$-DF$_c$ (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative) and green (positive)

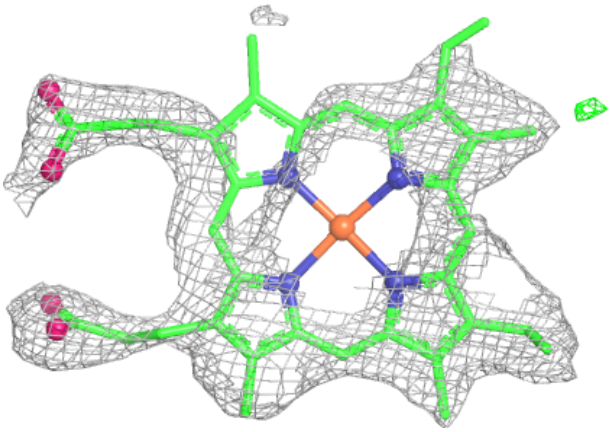


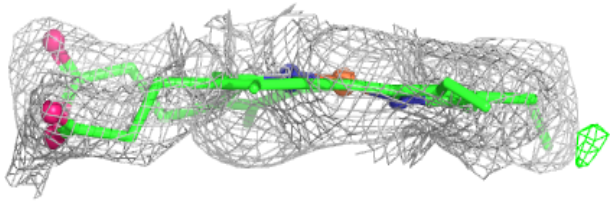


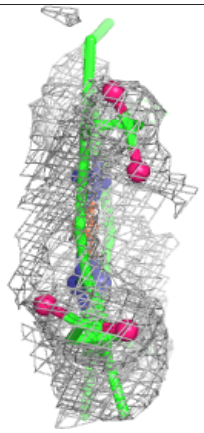


Electron density around HEM J 147:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

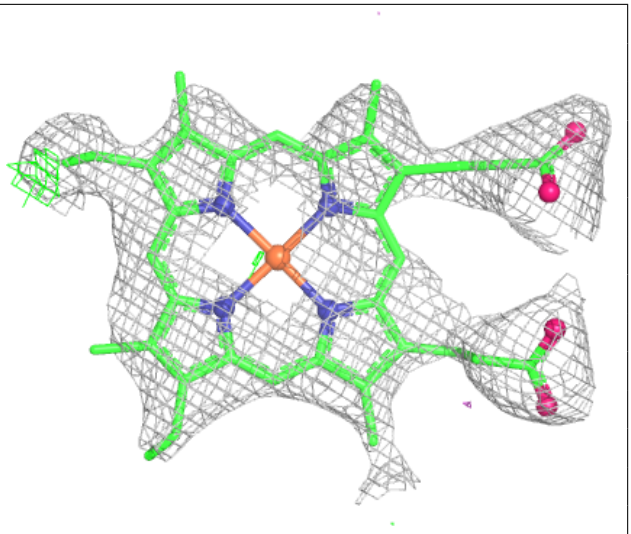


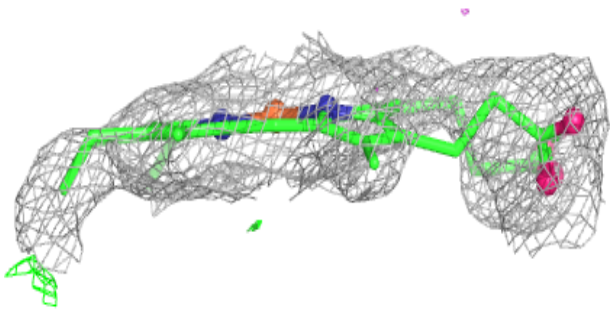


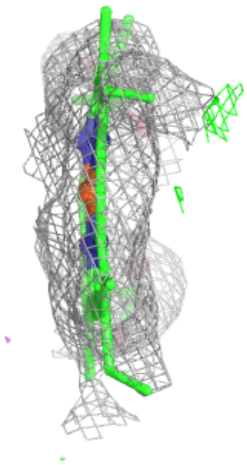


Electron density around HEM K 142:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

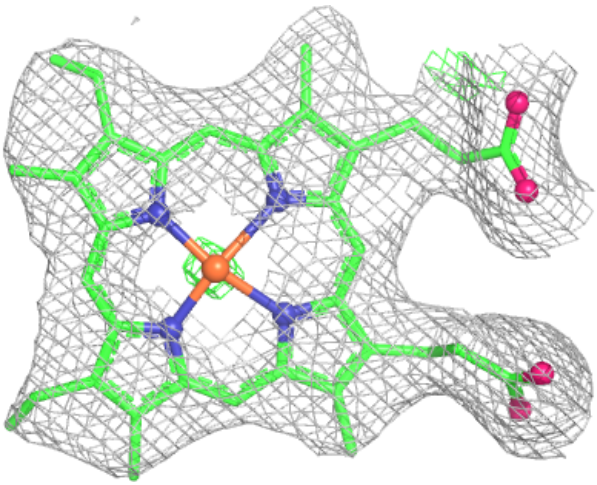


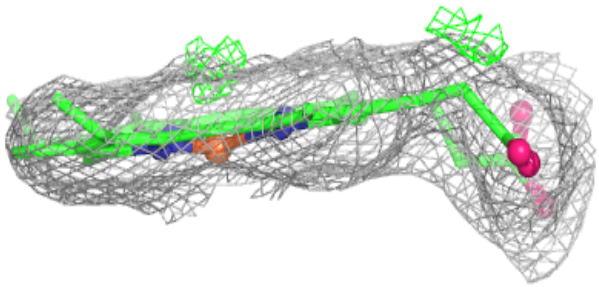


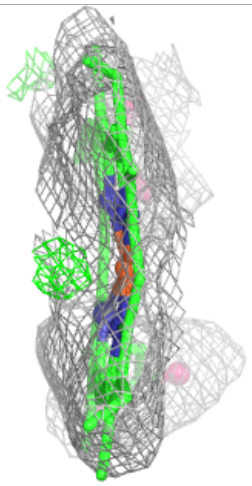


Electron density around HEM L 147:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

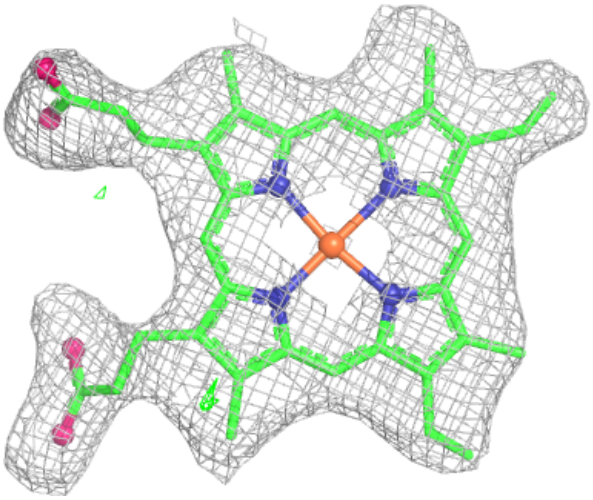


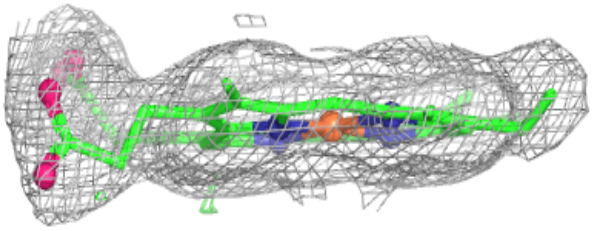


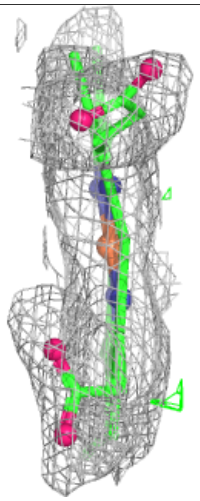


Electron density around HEM A 142:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

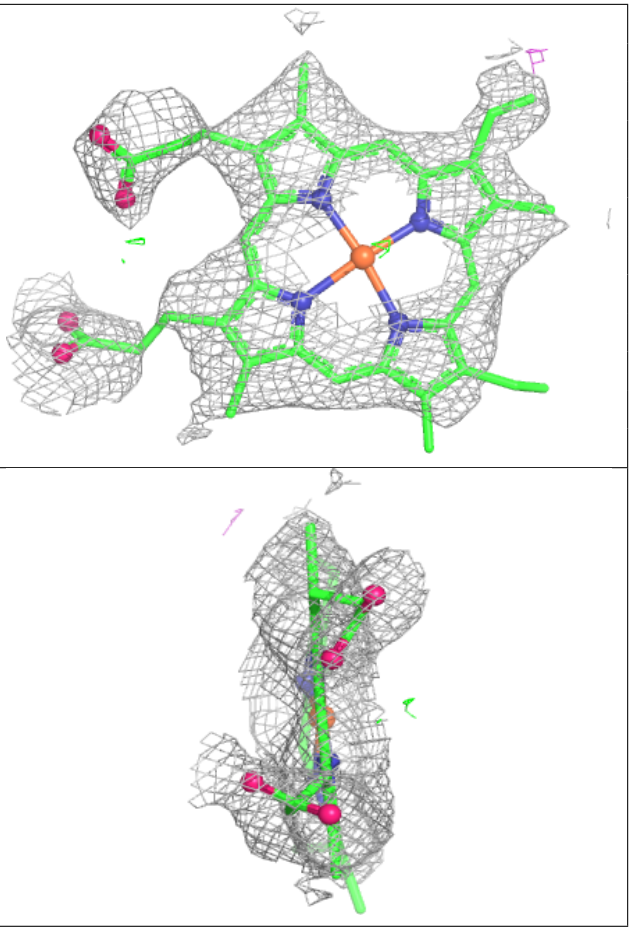






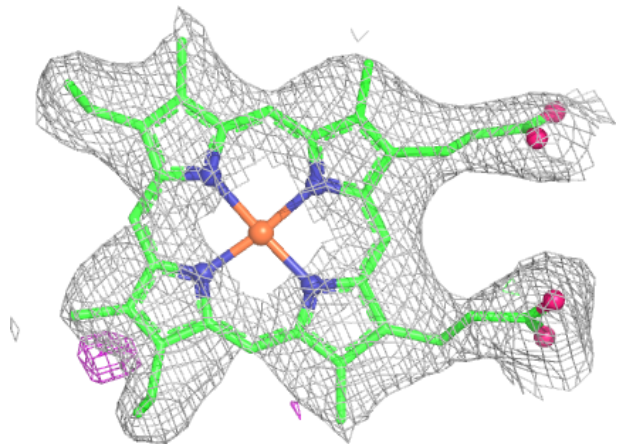
Electron density around HEM B 147:

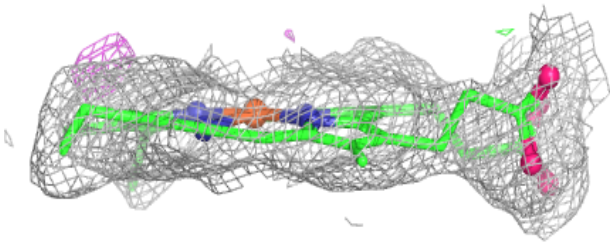
$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

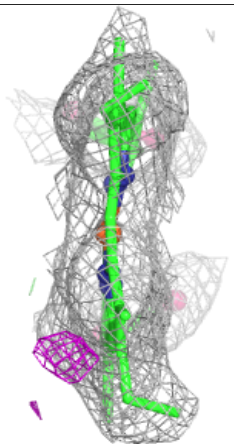


Electron density around HEM C 142:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)

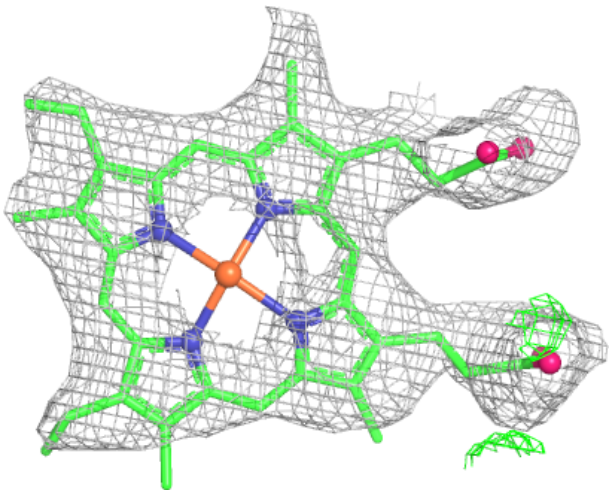


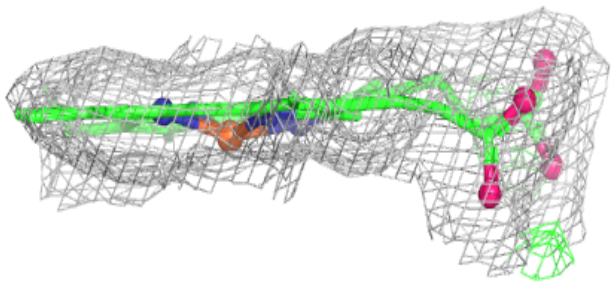


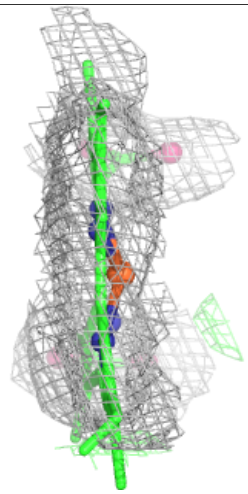


Electron density around HEM D 147:

$2mF_o$-DF_c (at 0.7 rmsd) in gray
mF_o-DF_c (at 3 rmsd) in purple (negative)
and green (positive)







6.5 Other polymers (i)

There are no such residues in this entry.