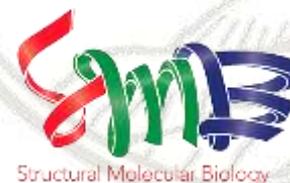


Introduction of Analytical Software: What You Can Do Using BioSAXS?

Tsutomu Matsui
SSRL/Dept. of Chemistry
Stanford University



Software suite for BioSAXS

ATSAS: A program suite for small-angle scattering data analysis from biological macromolecules., developed by EMBL Hamburg, Dr. Dmitri Svergun group.

FoXS and IMP: Computation and modeling programs developed by UCSF, Dr. Andrej Sali group.

SAXSTB: SAXS tool box developed by LBL, Dr. Peter Zwart group.

Martin: Coarse Grain Force Field for Biomolecular Simulations developed by University of Groningen, Dr. Siewert-jan Marrink group.

and so on.

ATSAS and SaxieR

A program suite for SAXS data analysis from biological macromolecules developed by Dmiytri Svergun Group at EMBL

Data analysis software ATSAS 2.4 - Biological small angle scattering group - EMBL Hamburg - Mozilla Firefox

SAXS - Index page - Mozilla Firefox

EMBL HAMBURG Biological Small Angle Scattering

Data analysis software
A program suite for small macromolecules

Data processing
PRIMUS - manipulations with data
GNOM - indirect transform program

Ab initio methods
DAMMIN - ab initio shape determination
DAMMIF - rapid shape determination
GASBOR - reconstruction of a monomer
MONSA - shape determination

Rigid body modelling
SASREF - modelling of multibody
BUNCH - modelling of multibody
CORAL - modelling of multibody
MASSHA - interactive modelling
GLOBSYMM - rigid body model

Mixtures and flexible systems analysis
OLIGOMER - volume fractions
MIXTURE - modelling of multibody
BUNCH - modelling of multibody
EOM - Ensemble Optimization

PDB oriented tools
CRYSON - X-ray scattering pattern
CRYSON - neutron scattering pattern
SUPCOMB - superimposes on DAMAVAR
DARA - database for rapid search

Legacy tools
BASHA - determine the low-resolution shape of a homogeneous particle
ARSA - 3D graphics interface for interactive display and analysis of macromolecular structures
CREDO - add missing loops and domains

Primary processing
PRIMUS
GNOM

Ab initio modelling
DAMMIN
DAMMIF
MONSA
GASBOR

Rigid body modelling
SASREF
MASSHA

Combined modelling
BUNCH
CORAL
CREDO

Validation and averaging
DAMAVAR

Scattering from 3D models
CRYSON

Polydisperse and flexible systems analysis
FFMAKER
OLIGOMER

EOM: RANCH-GAJOE

GASBORMX

DAMCLUST

SUPCOMB

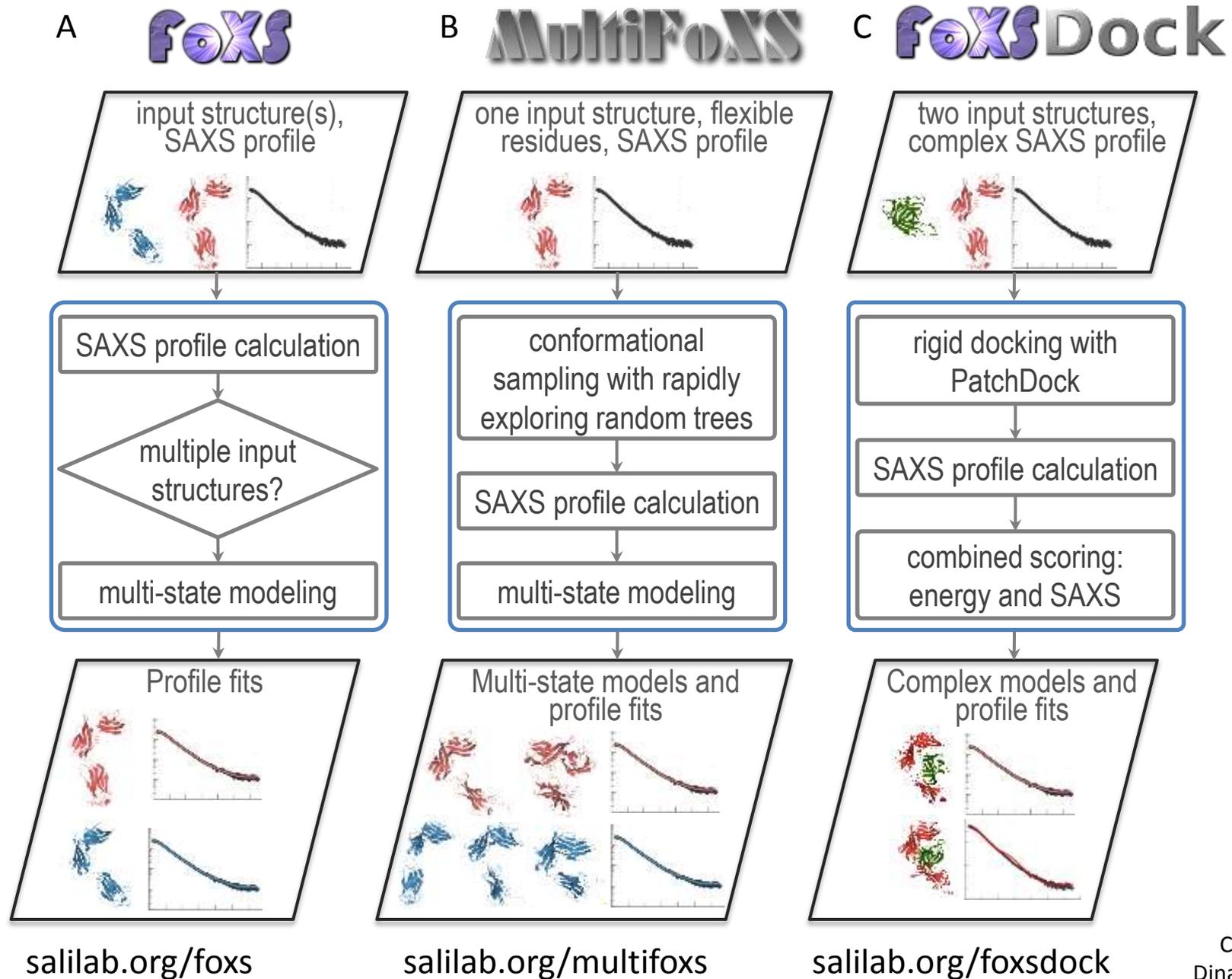
Forum

Topics	Posts	Last post
	14	2013.01.10 16:29 avalenti
	28	2013.01.25 11:33 bubulina
... additions (Raman spectrometer, HPLC),	13	2012.09.10 09:43 SASREF
? Want to share a good book about SAXS?	15	2012.06.11 10:16 spark
Forum	7	2012.05.31 13:25 spark
... analysis program package	5	2012.06.26 13:30 spark
... etc.	80	2013.02.12 18:30 Yano
... (WORD), plotting (SASPLOTT) etc.	218	2013.03.05 19:44 Vincent
	207	2013.03.08 19:35 deWit
SASREF, BUNCH, CORAL, DAMMIF,	144	2013.03.10 01:53 deWit
... decomposition (SVEPLOTT), addition of 2M/RANCH & GAJOE)	138	2013.03.15 23:58 deWit
... tion of models (SUPCOMB, DAMAVAR,	117	2013.02.27 16:55 SavaMax
	3	2011.04.19 19:09 AL

Last modified: November 14, 2012 © BioSAXS group 2012

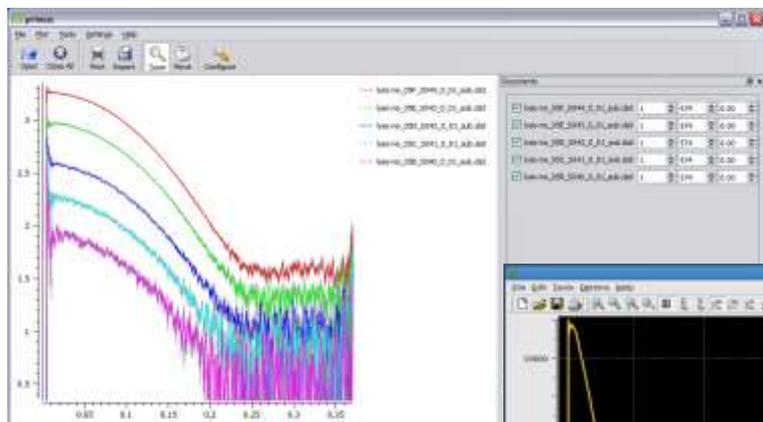
Petoukhov MV, et al., J Appl Crystallogr. 2012. 45:342-350

Sali Lab SAXS servers (UCSF)

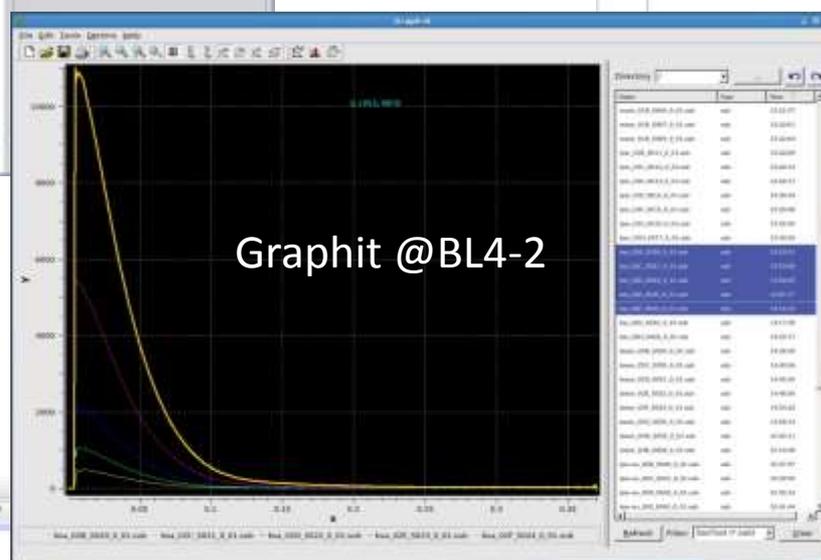
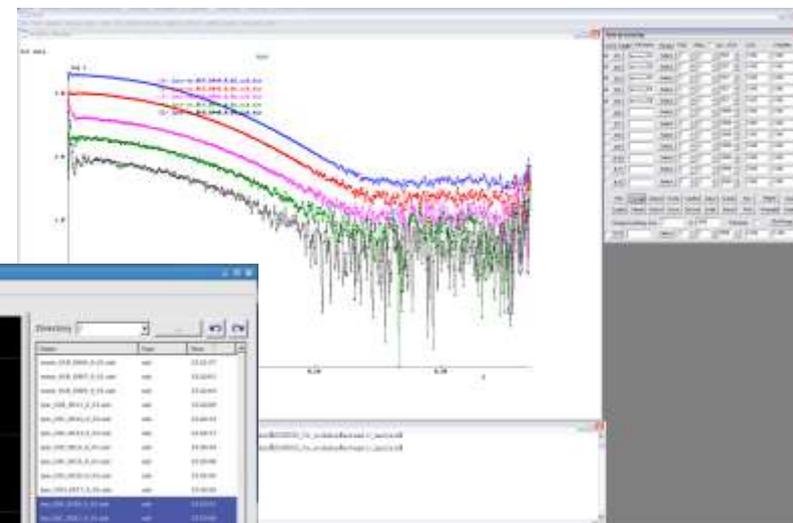


Data viewer for initial analysis/inspection

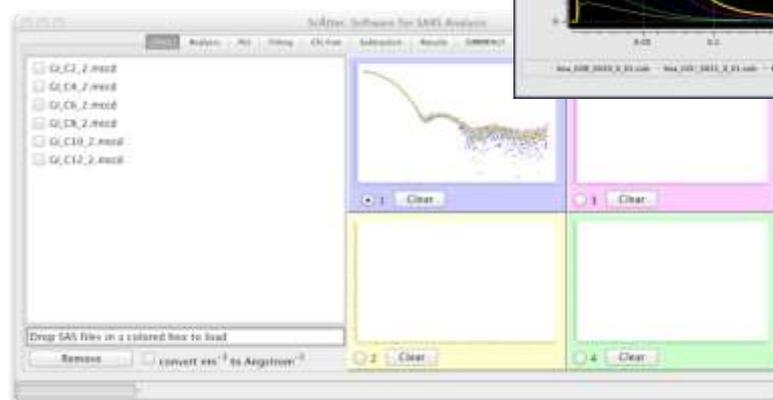
Primusqt (ATSAS)



Primus (ATSAS)



ScÅtter



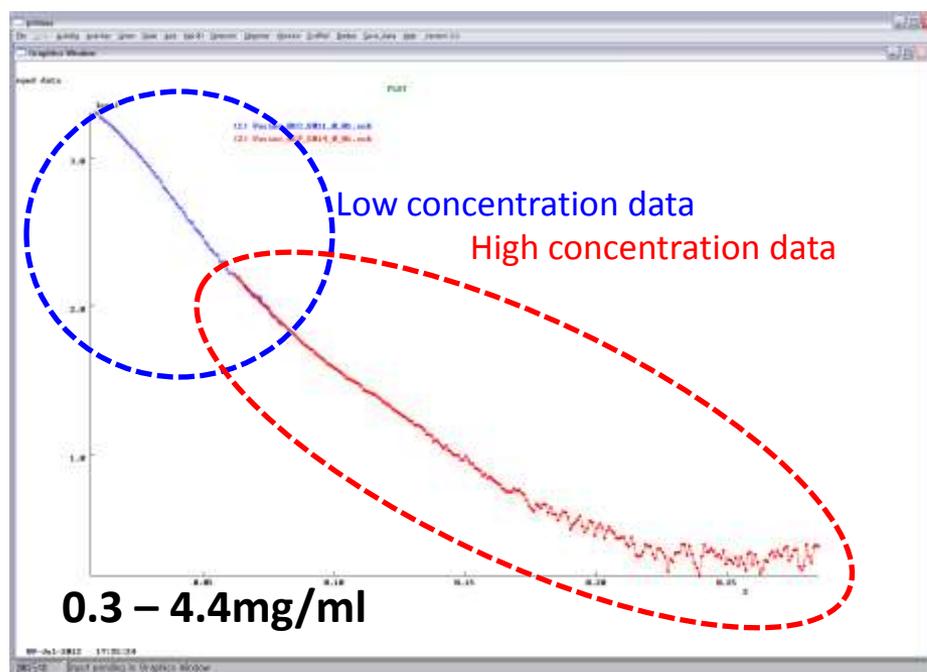
- MS Excel
- Other math software

Typical data format (txt file):
 1st column: q
 2nd column: Intensity
 3rd column: sigma of intensity

Merging

Zero concentration extrapolation from a concentration series

PRIMUS



Almerge

- merge two SAS data sets together or to extrapolate several SAS data sets to infinite dilution (zero concentration)

Need to measure low concentration sample as low as possible.

Confirm if concentration dependence is indistinguishable at low conc.

SAXS Merge

SAXS Merge

[About SAXS Merge](#) [Web Server](#) [Help](#) [FAQ](#) [Download](#) [FAQS](#) [Install/Posteur](#) [Ref Lab](#) [IMR](#) [Links](#)

Required inputs

Email (Required)

Number of times each profile has been recorded:

upload SAXS profile

Advanced options

Expert options

Contact: yannick.schiff@esrf.fr

Mw estimation

Standard curve

$$Mw_{exp} / I(0)_{exp} \approx Mw_{standard} / I(0)_{standard}$$

Porod volume*

$$Mw \approx \text{Porod volume} * 1.2/2$$

SAXS MoW*

JAVA applet (<http://www.if.sc.usp.br/~saxs/>)

Water scattering (available in Graphit)

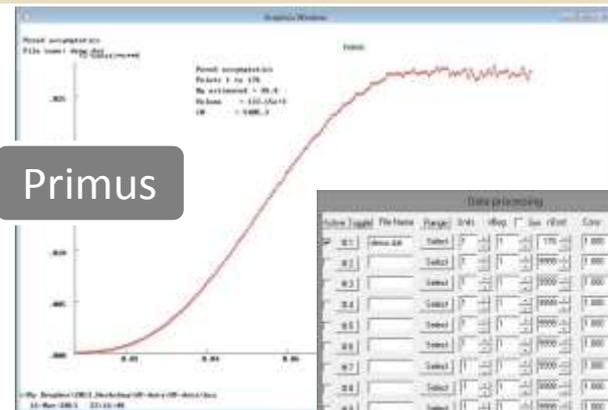
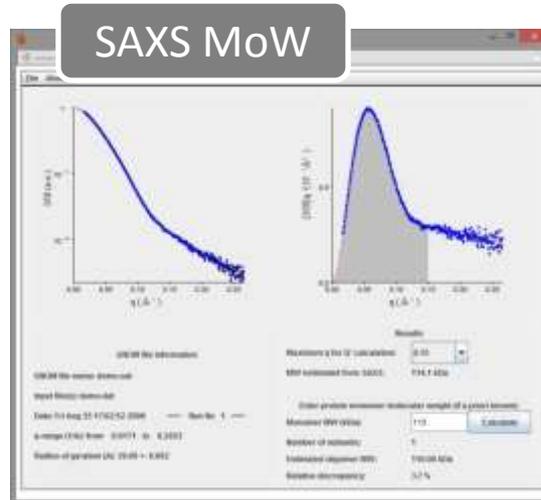
Orthaber *et al.*, J Appl Cryst (2000) 33, 218

DATVC/DATMOW (ATSAS)*

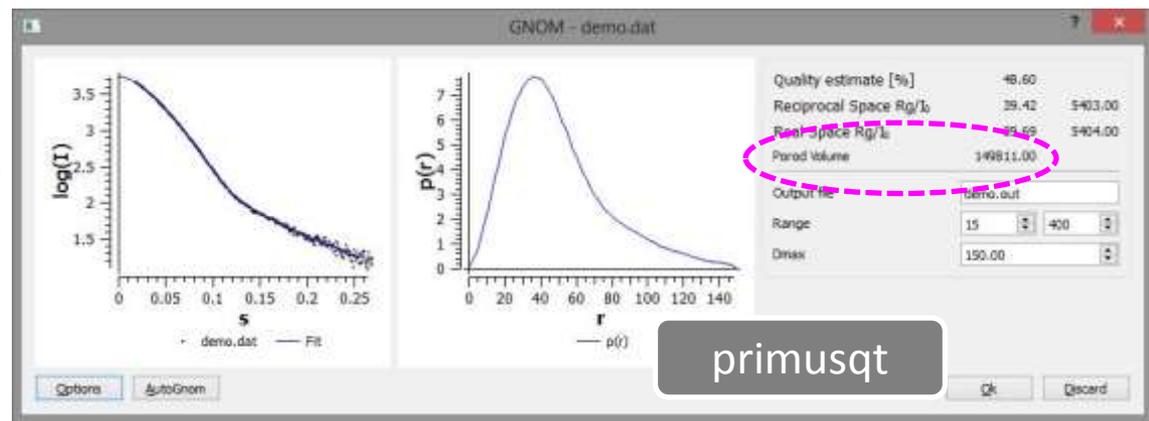
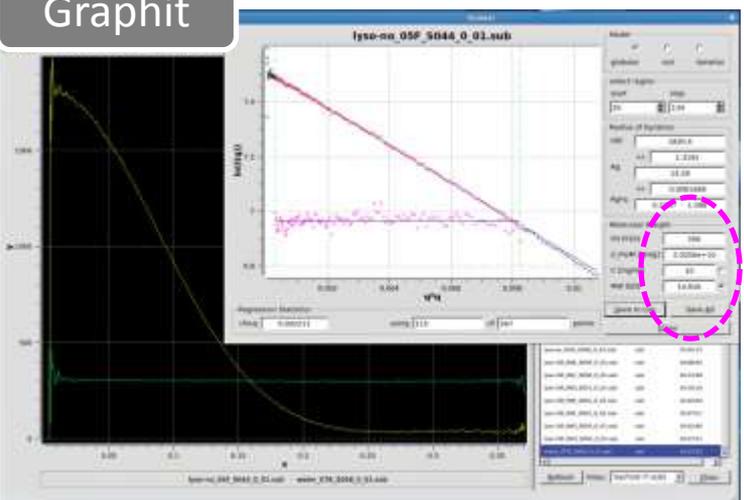
Volume of dummy atoms*

$$Mw \approx (\text{Dammif or Dammin volume})/2$$

*Concentration (scale) independent

Graphit



Fitting with known structure

Input file: Scattering data
PDB file

CRY SOL

A variety of programs are available.

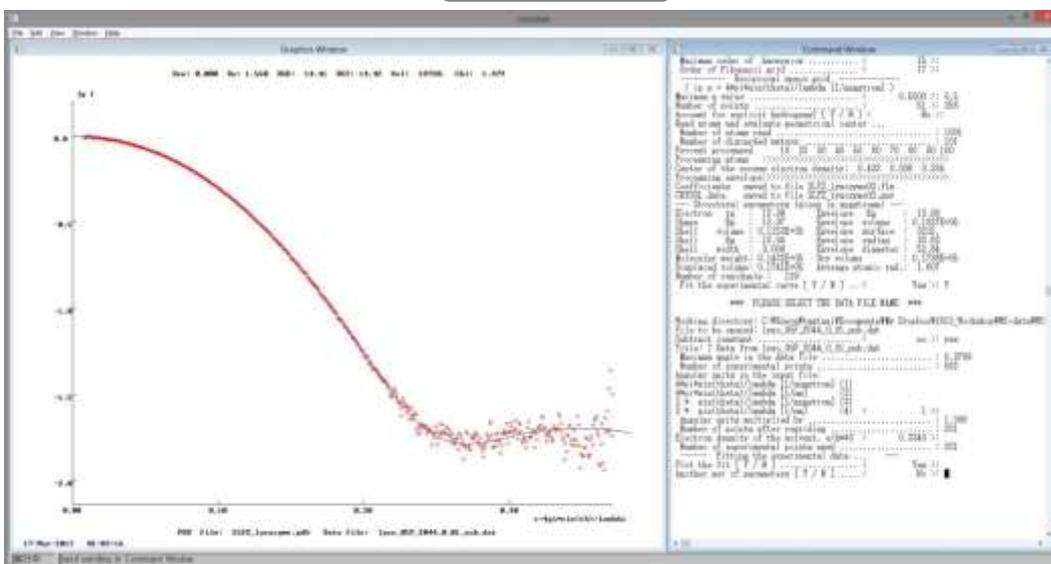
FoXS

AquaSAXS

Fast-SAXS

HyPred

e.t.c.



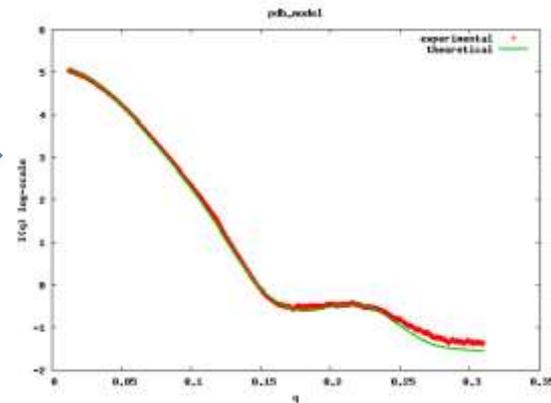
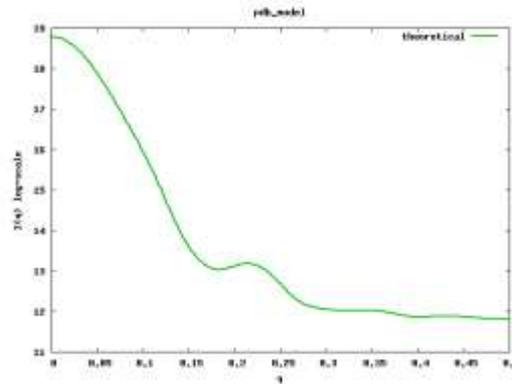
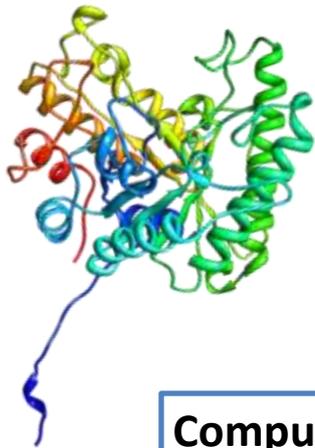
Curve fitting is evaluated by χ or χ^2 value:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[\frac{I_{\text{exp}}(q_k) - c I_{\text{model}}(q_k)}{\sigma_{\text{exp}}(q_k)} \right]^2$$

Fast open-source X-ray Scattering



A rapid method for computing a SAXS profile of a given structure and for matching of the computed and experimental profiles



Compute theoretical profile

Fit experimental profile

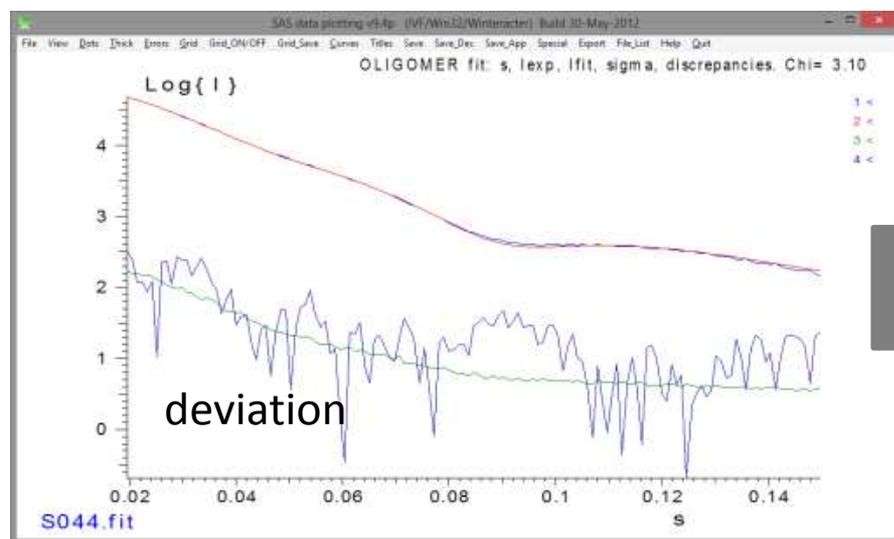
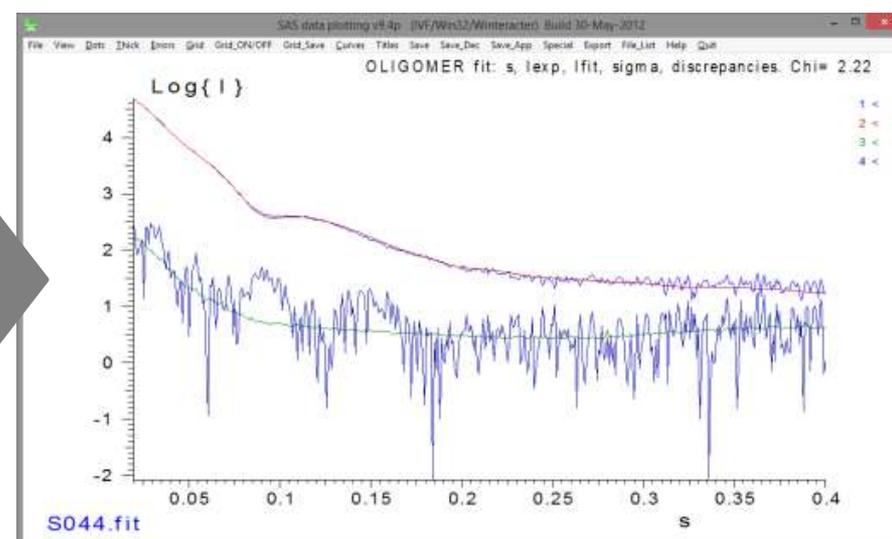
Debye formula (1915)

$$I_m(q) = \sum_i \sum_j \dot{a} \dot{a} f_i(q) f_j(q) \frac{\sin(qd_{ij})}{qd_{ij}}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_i \left[\frac{I_{\text{exp}}(q_i) - cI_m(q_i)}{S(q_i)} \right]^2$$

χ and χ^2

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^N \left[\frac{I_{\text{exp}}(q_k) - c I_{\text{model}}(q_k)}{\sigma_{\text{exp}}(q_k)} \right]^2$$

 $q_{\text{max}}=0.15$  $q_{\text{max}}=0.4$ 

- Can not compare χ or χ^2 values between different data sets.
- Need to inspect fitting by your eye.

Fitting with simple geometric model

BODIES

Approximation using:

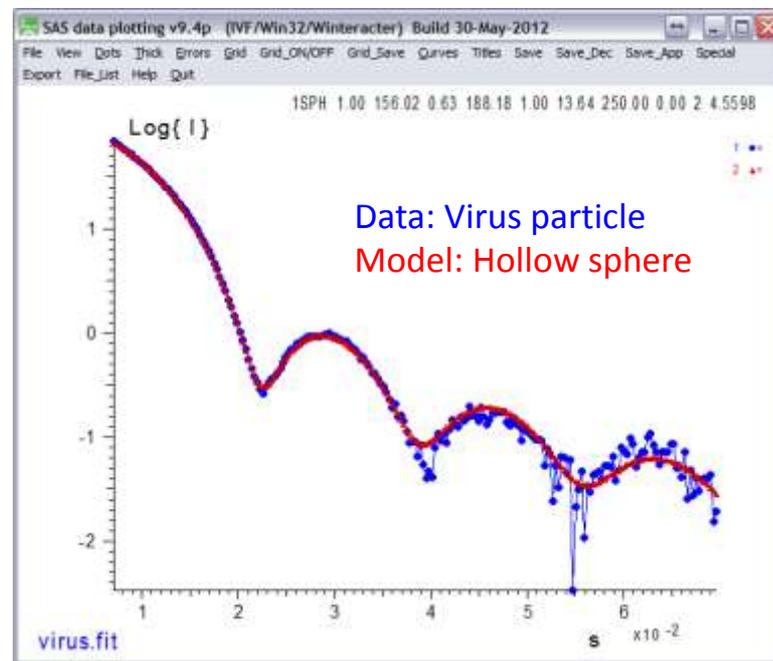
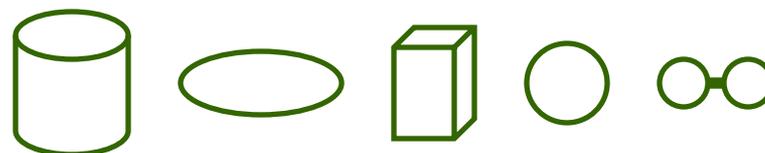
1. ellipsoid (semiaxes a, b, c)
2. ellipsoid of revolution (semiaxes a, a, c)
3. cylinder
4. elliptic cylinder
5. hollow cylinder
6. rectangular prism

MIXTURE

Single or multicomponent system of:

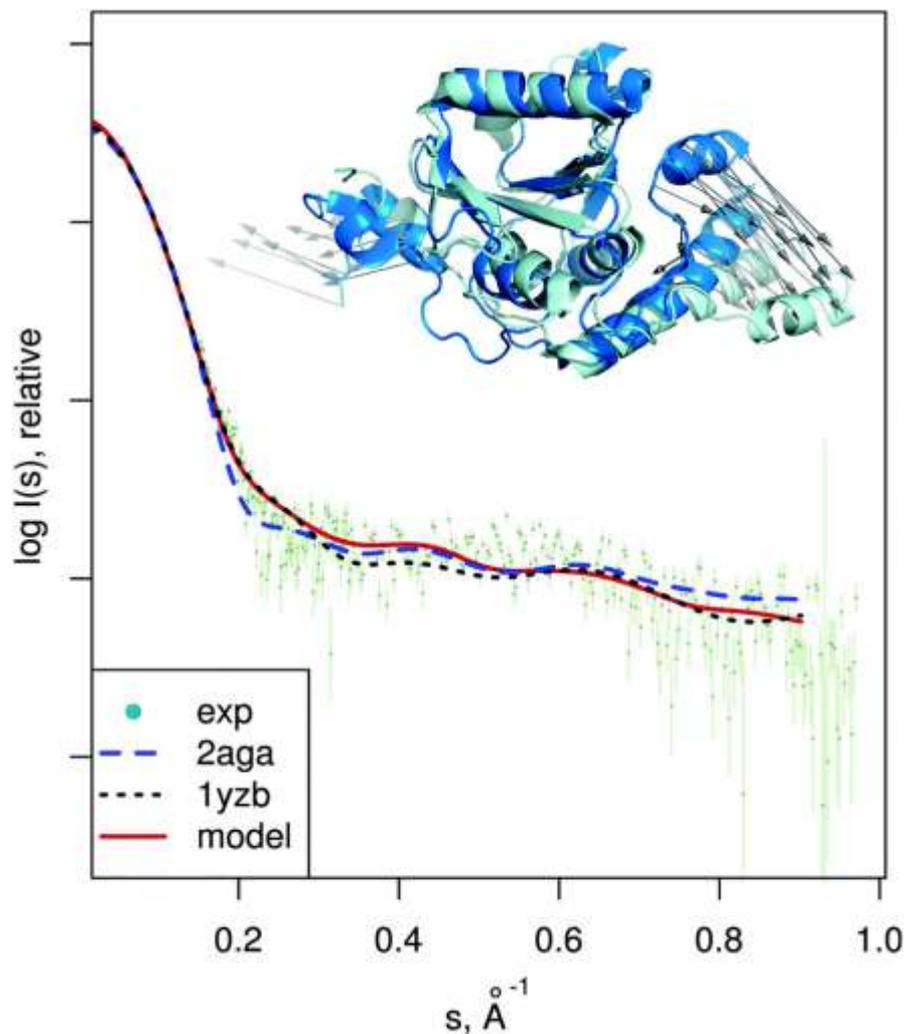
1. Spheres
2. Cylinders
3. Ellipsoids of rotation
4. Dumbbells

Input file: Scattering data



Deciphering conformational transition by normal mode analysis

SREFLEX



Input file: Scattering data
PDB coordinate

Rigid Body Refinement

Input file: Scattering data

PDB files or .alm files

Restraint information (option)

q_{\max} limit: 0.25-0.3

SASREF

Global rigid body modeling using known structures.

BUNCH

Rigid body modeling with addition of missing fragments using ab initio modeling approach.

CORAL

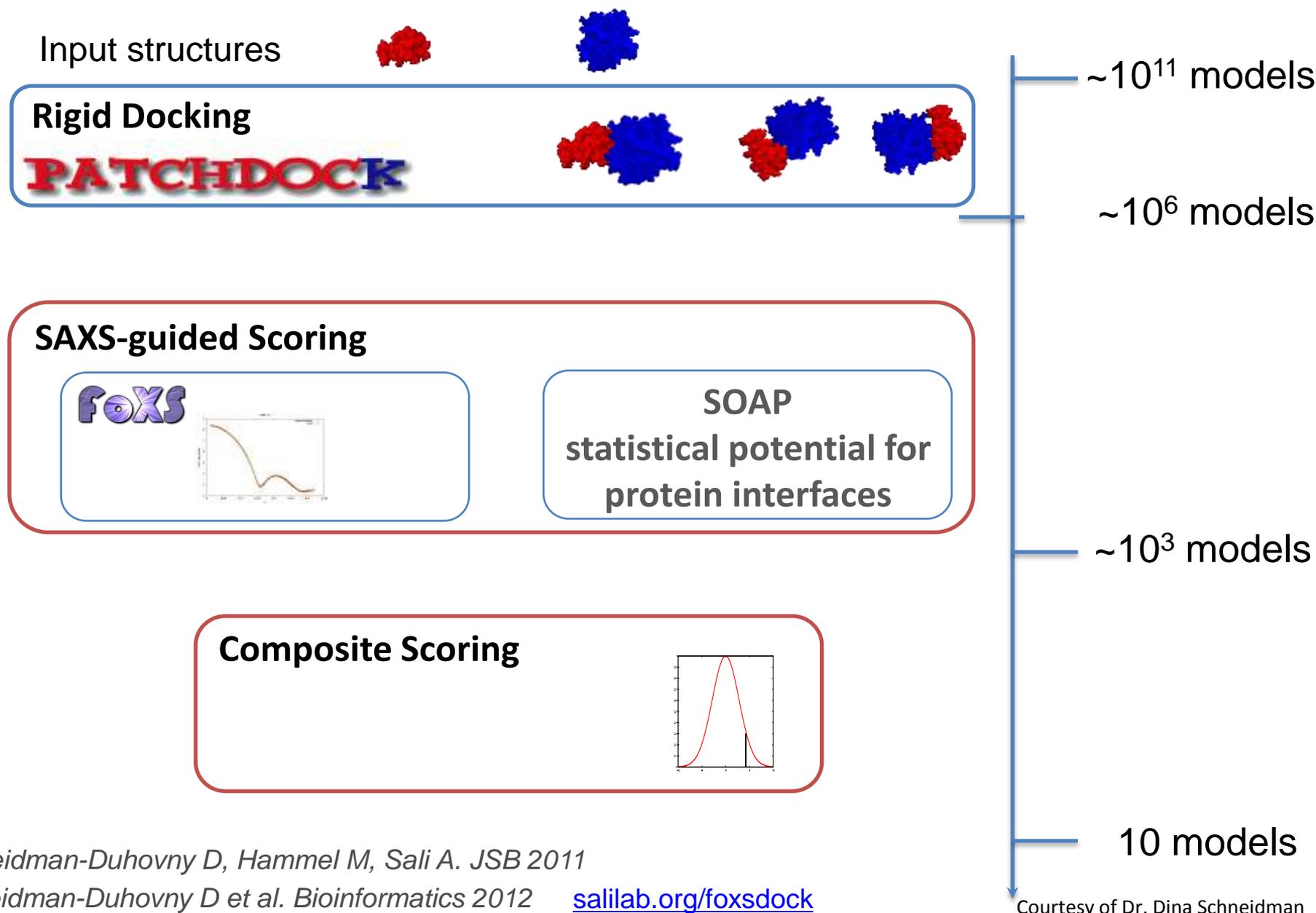
Rigid body modeling with addition of missing fragments from random loop library.

Missing fragments: Disordered region in crystal structure

Expression tag (like His-tag)

Extra residues from expression vector

foXS Dock protein-protein docking with complex SAXS profile



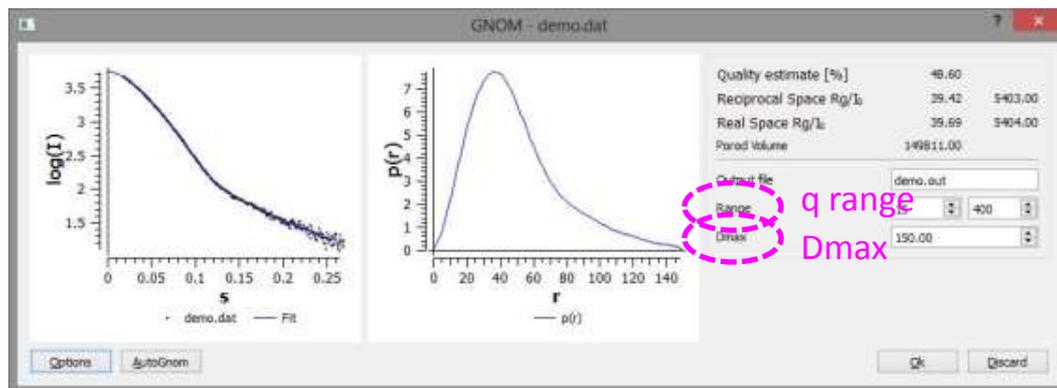
GNOM: Indirect Fourier transform

Indirect Fourier transform (FT) is a solution of ill-posed given by FT of extremely noisy data proposed by Glatter (1977).

Scattering profile (Reciprocal space) \longrightarrow Distance distribution function (Real space)

GNOM output file is required for some of programs.

GNOM interface in primusqt



No standardized way to estimate Dmax.

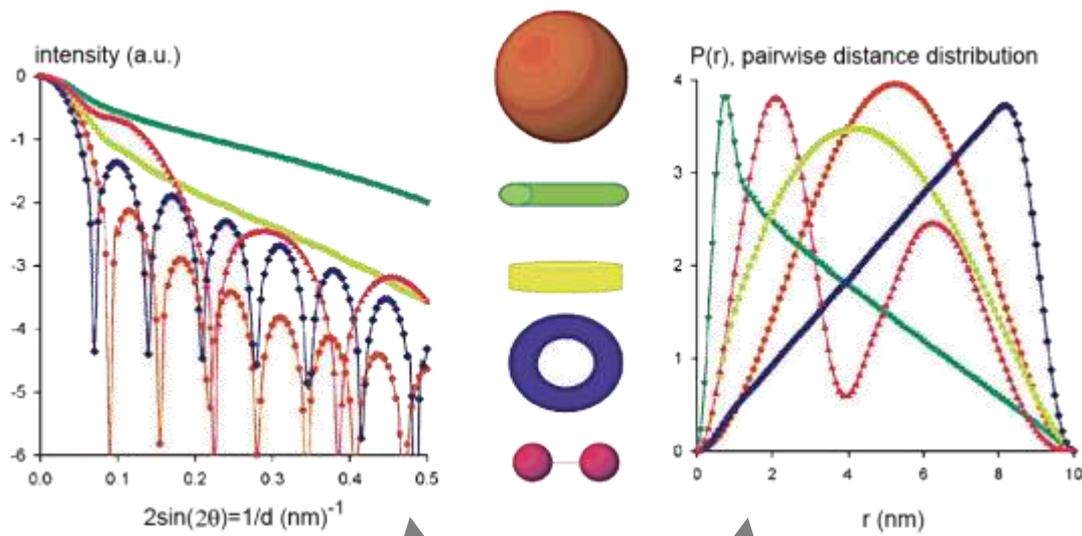
GNOM only works for the following system:

- Monodisperse systems of globular particles;
- Monodisperse systems of elongated particles;
- Monodisperse systems of flattened particles;
- Polydisperse systems of spherical particles;
- Polydisperse systems of particles with an arbitrary form factor.

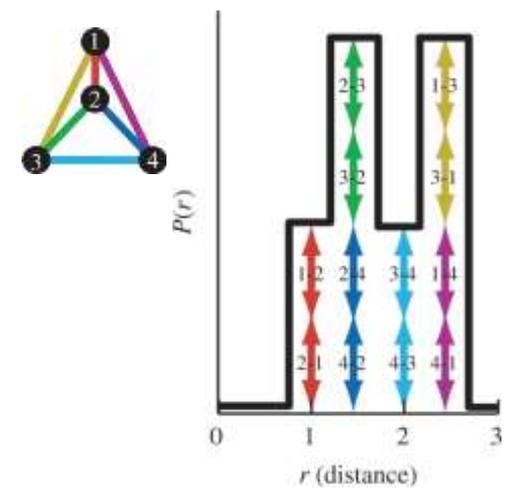
More detail will be provided in hands-on tutorials. You will play around with $P(r)$.

SAXS profile and $P(r)^*$

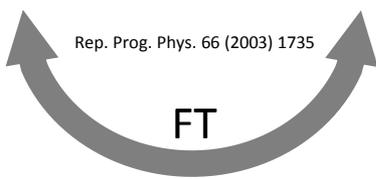
*Otherwise known as: PDDF (Pair-wise distance distribution function)
Distribution of inter-atomic distance



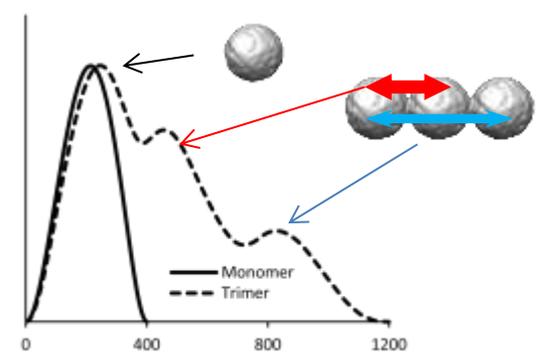
$P(r)$ is the SAXS analog of crystallographic Patterson function.



Rep. Prog. Phys. 66 (2003) 1735



Putnam, et al. 2007 Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics 40, 191



ab initio shape determination (single phase): SAXS envelope

Input file: GNOM output file

q_{\max} limit: $qR_g < 7 \sim 8$ (rule of thumb for DAMMIN & DAMMIF)

No limit for GASBOR

DAMMIN/DAMMIF

Low-resolution bead-modeling.

GASBOR

High resolution bead-modeling. Ensemble of dummy residues forming a chain-compatible model.

Dali_GA

The 1st bead model program. (genetic algorithm)

Simulated annealing is employed during modeling.

Designed for single phase modeling.

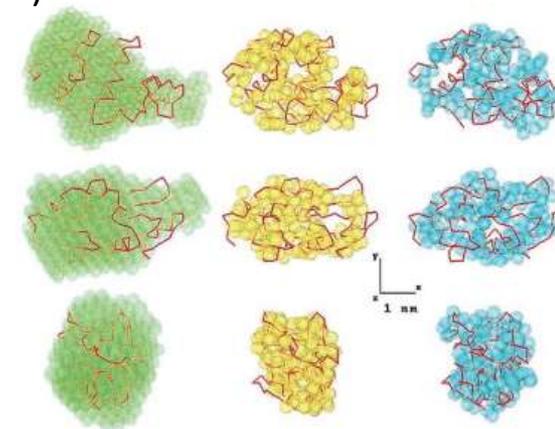
Try MONSA for multiphase modeling (e.g. protein-DNA/RNA complex).

Damaver

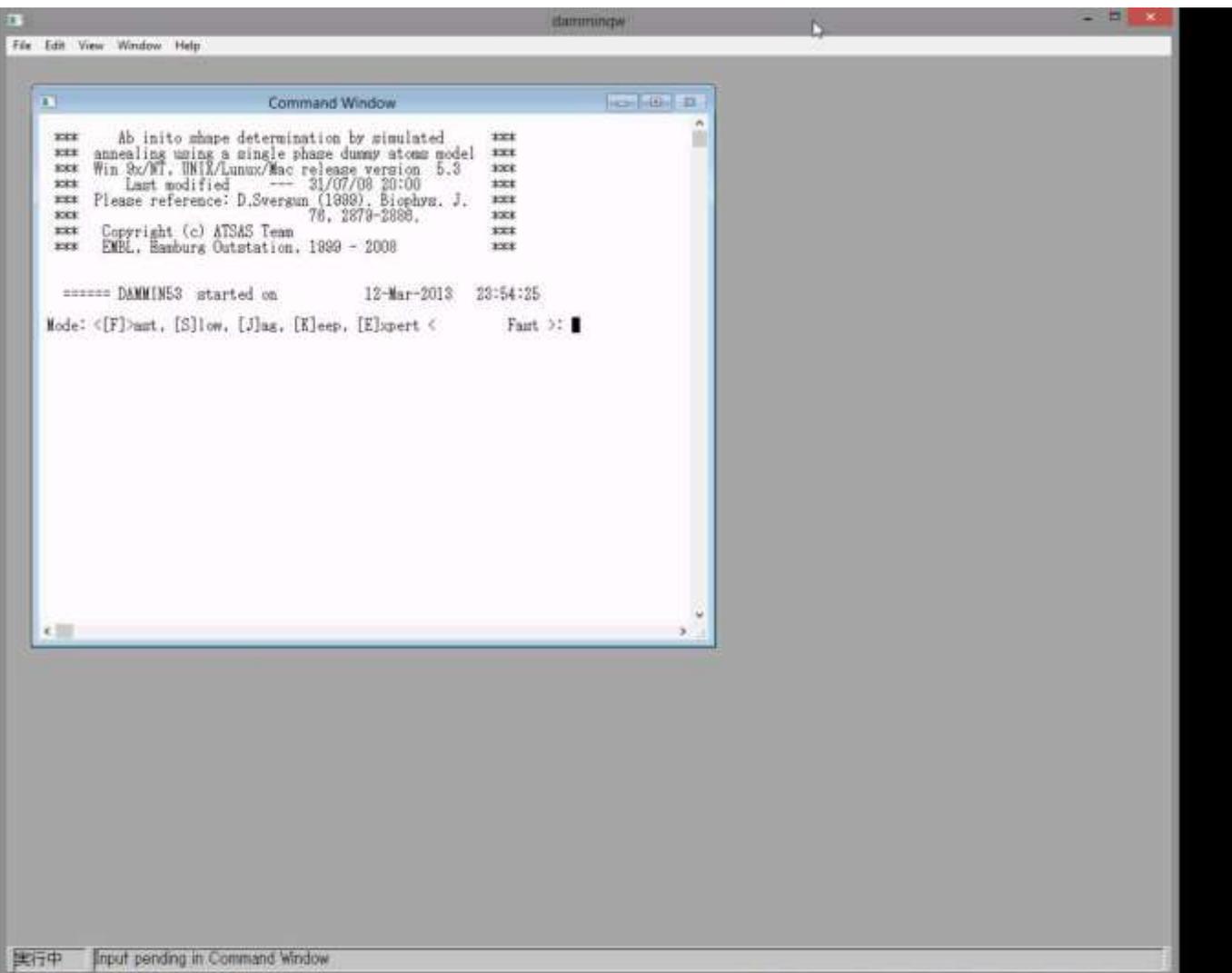
A set of programs to align ab initio models, select the most typical one and build an averaged model.

$R_g = 15 \text{ \AA} \rightarrow q_{\max} \text{ limit} = 8/15 \approx 0.53$
 $R_g = 35 \text{ \AA} \rightarrow q_{\max} \text{ limit} = 8/35 \approx 0.22$
 $R_g = 180 \text{ \AA} \rightarrow q_{\max} \text{ limit} = 8/180 \approx 0.04$

Need to take account of
chirality of the model.



DAMMIN (GUI) in action



Gnom output file
Symmetry
Anisometry
(Prolate, Oblate)
Definition of angular unit

...

DAMMIF in action



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\tmatsui>cd C:\dammif

C:\dammif>
```

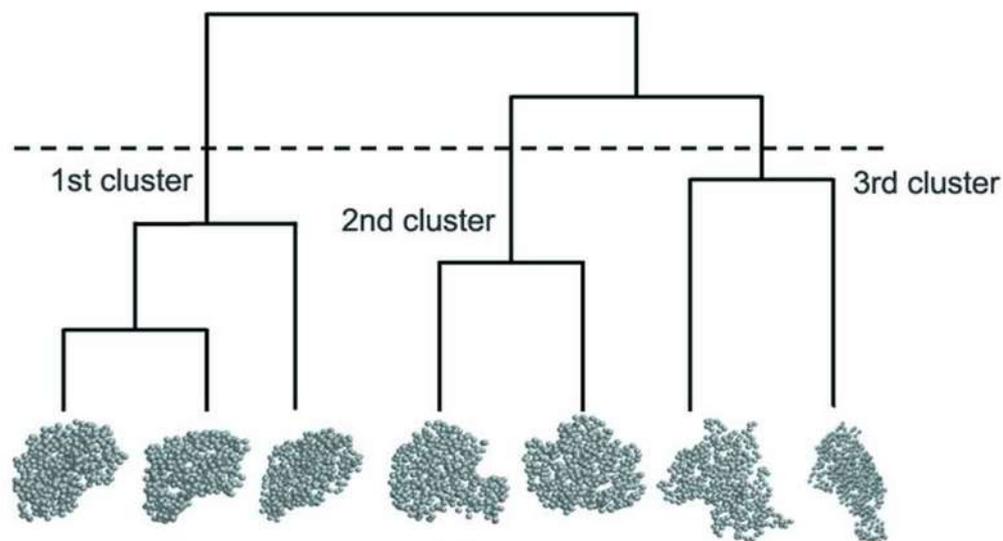
Ambiguity of SAXS analysis

AMBIMETER

Evaluates the ambiguity measure of the given scattering profile

DAMCLUST

Clustering the models obtained from ab initio or rigid body modeling.



Petoukhov MV, Svergun DI. *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr*. 2015 71:1051-8
Petoukhov MV, et al, *J Appl Crystallogr*. 2012 45:342-350

ab initio shape determination (multiphase)

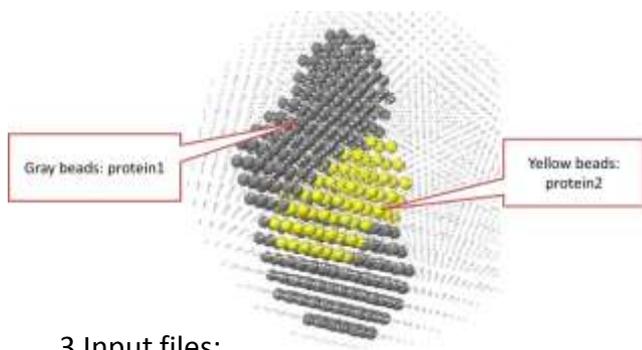
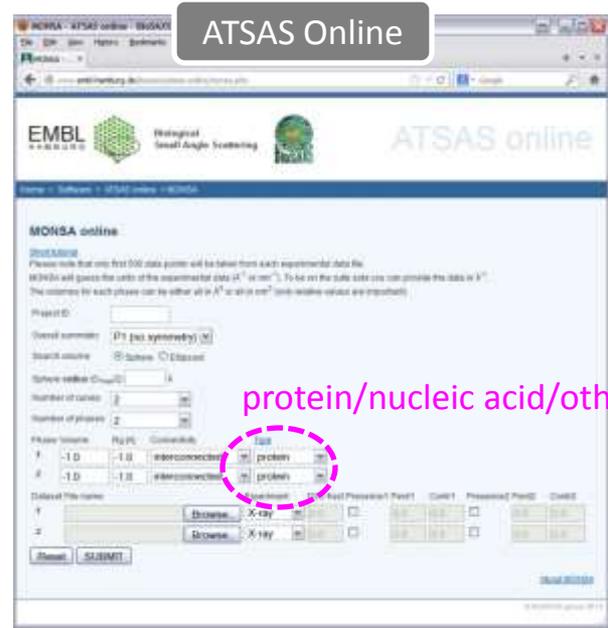
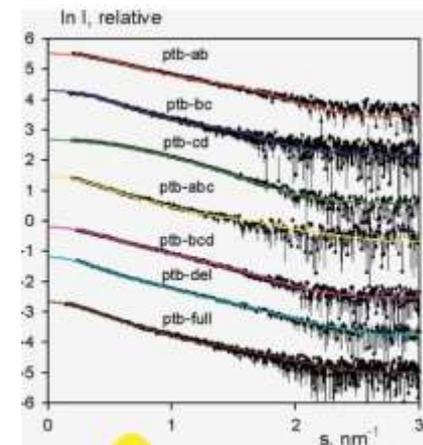
Input file: Scattering data (online version)
 q_{\max} limit: < 0.2 (-0.3)

MONSA

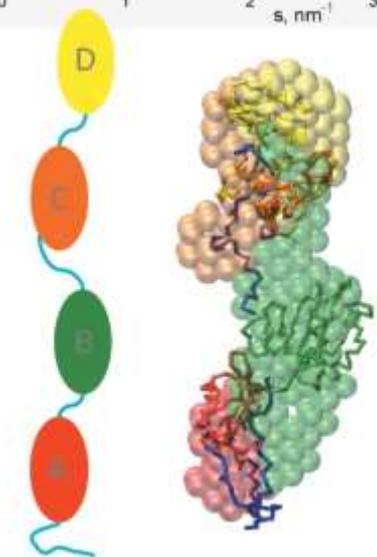
An extended version of DAMMIN for multiphase bead modeling which allows one to fit simultaneously multiple curves (e.g. from X-ray and neutron contrast variation series). Suitable for protein-nucleic acid complexes.

Mapping each component on whole envelope

Make sure all conformations are conserved in all curves. No structural change when forming complex.



3 Input files:
 protein1, protein2, complex



Mixture: Analysis for multicomponent system

MIXTURE

Modeling the multicomponent system represented by simple geometrical bodies taking into account interparticle interactions.

OLIGOMER

Finding the volume fractions by linear combination of input models.

SASREFMX

Rigid body modeling taking account of mixture equilibrium.

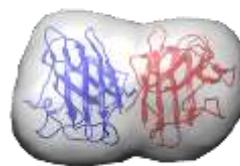
GASBORMX

Ab initio modeling taking account of mixture equilibrium.

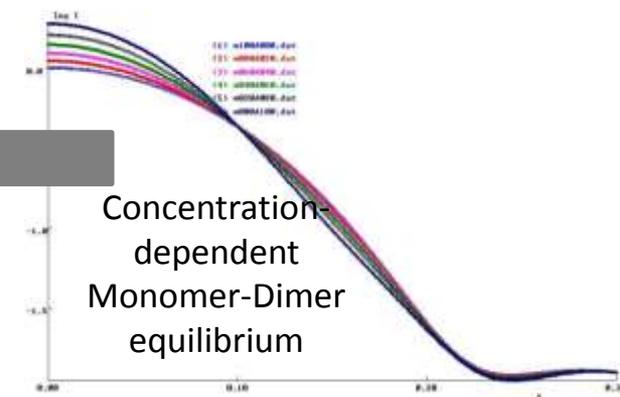
SVDPLOT

Single Value Decomposition

Make sure that transition is NOT intermolecular interactions.



Envelope from mixture
(20% monomer & 80% dimer)



Concentration-
dependent
Monomer-Dimer
equilibrium

Flexible system

Input file: Scattering data
sequence file
pdb files
constraint, etc

EOM

BILBOMD

+

FoXS

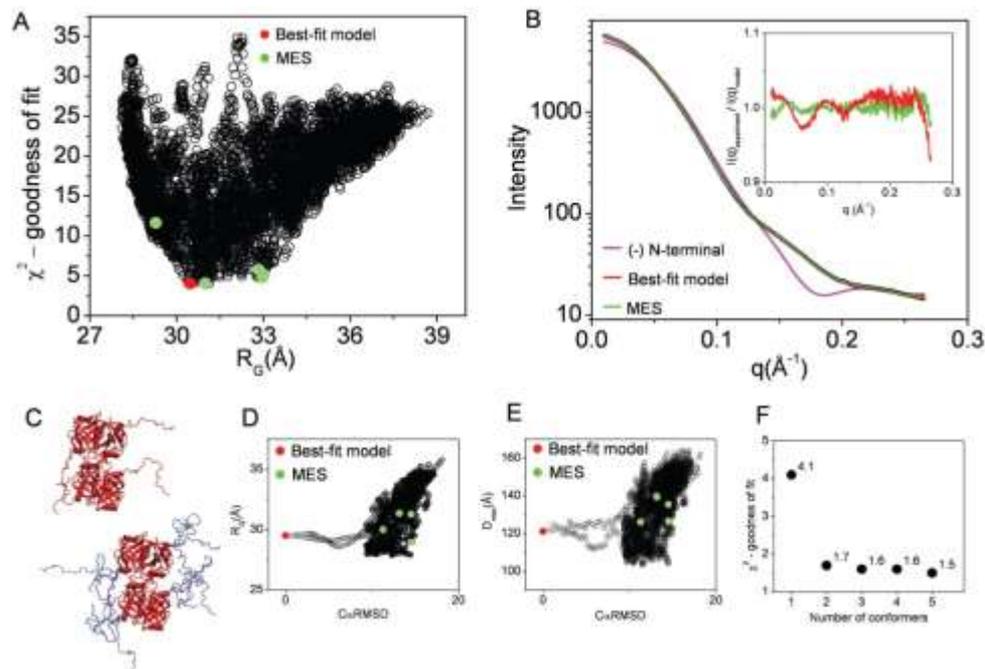
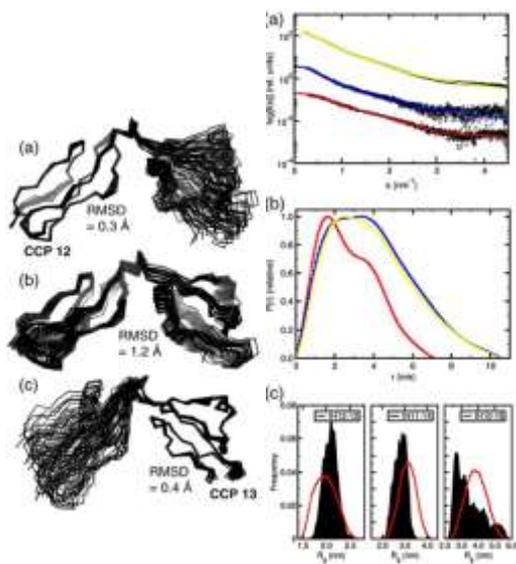
Ensemble Optimization Method

Fits the averaged theoretical scattering intensity from an ensemble of conformations into the experimental SAXS data.

Conformational sampling using molecular dynamics (MD) approach.

+

Minimal Ensemble Search (MES)



Heterogeneous sample requires a multi-state model

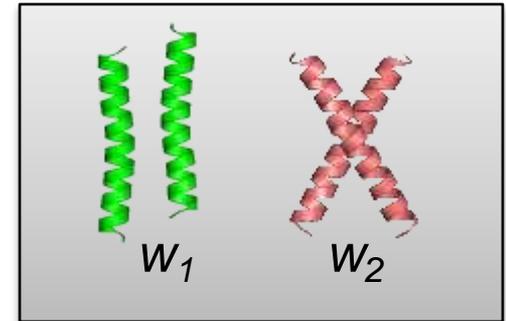
Heterogeneous sample

compositional or **conformational** heterogeneity in the sample used to generate the data



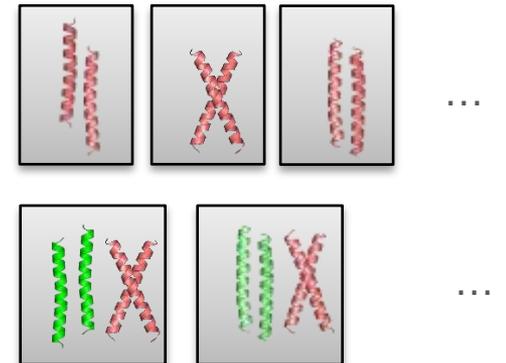
Multi-state model

a model that specifies two or more co-existing **structural states** and values for **any other parameter**



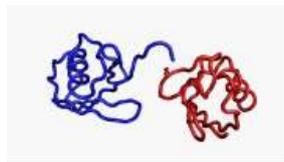
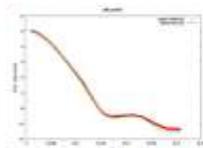
Ensemble of models

an ensemble of (good scoring) single or multi-state models



MultiFOXS

salilab.org/multifoxs



flexible residues:

35 A

36 A

...

Sampling



Scoring

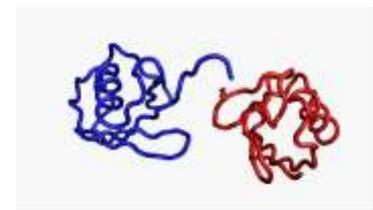


Enumeration



Analysis

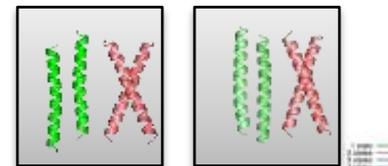
Generation of conformations with Rapidly exploring Random Trees (RRTs)



Debye formula
salilab.org/foxs

FOXS

Enumeration of multi-state models that fit the data within noise



...

Quality of fit to data, Rg variance among top scoring models



SSRL BL4-2

Thomas M. Weiss

Ivan Rajkovic

Ping Liu

All collaborators

All BL4-2 users

