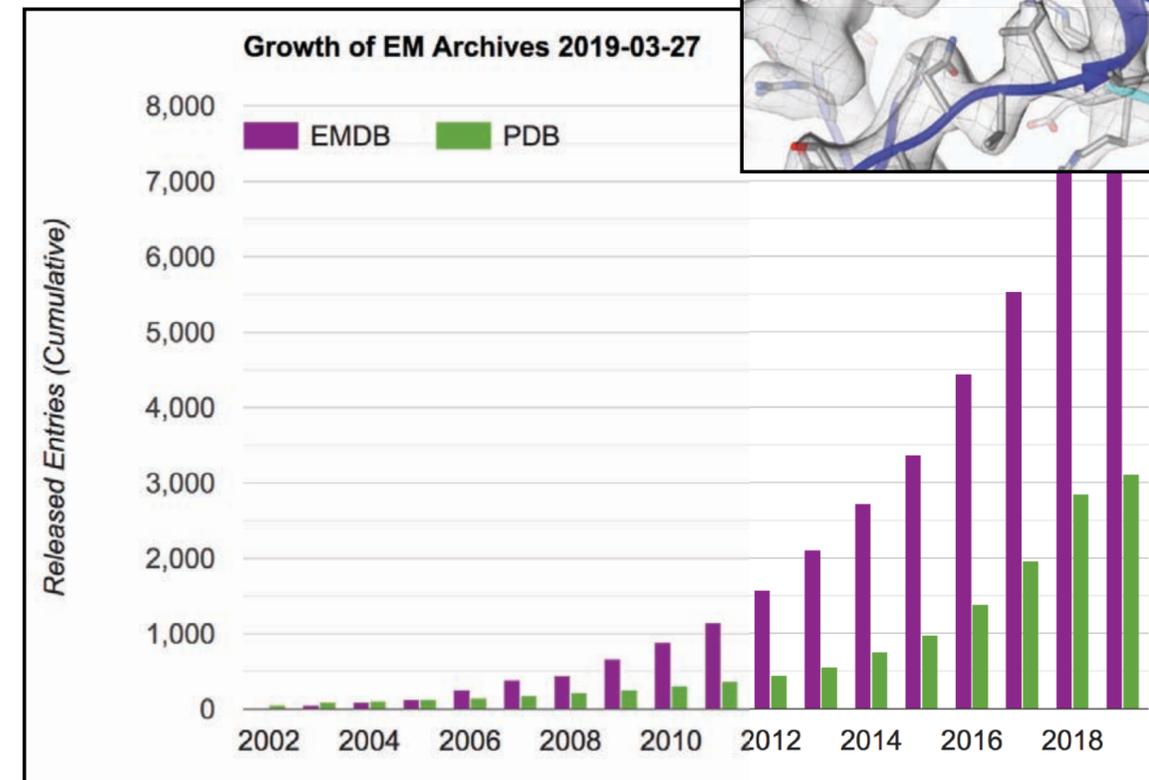
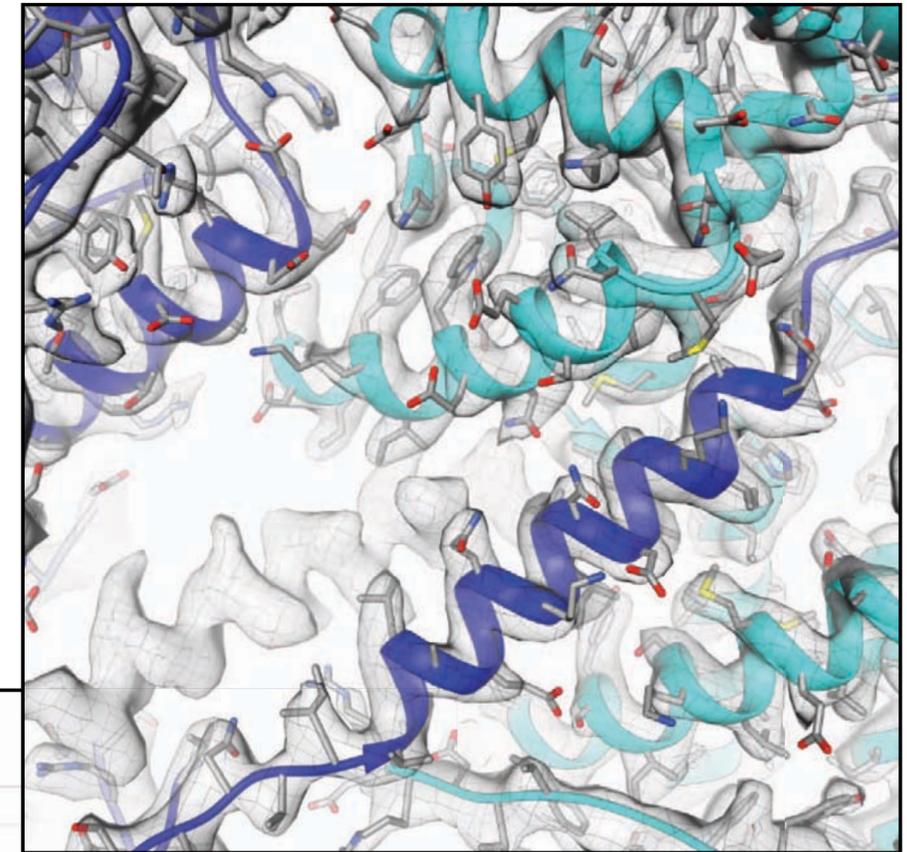


## ELECTRON CRYO-MICROSCOPY

- ➔ ~15-20% growth per year in deposited structures over the last 10 years
- ➔ Smaller complexes (~50-100kDa)
- ➔ Larger complexes up to interacting cells
- ➔ Atomic resolution ( $>2\text{\AA}$  resolution)



# PUSHING THE BOUNDARIES OF CRYO-EM

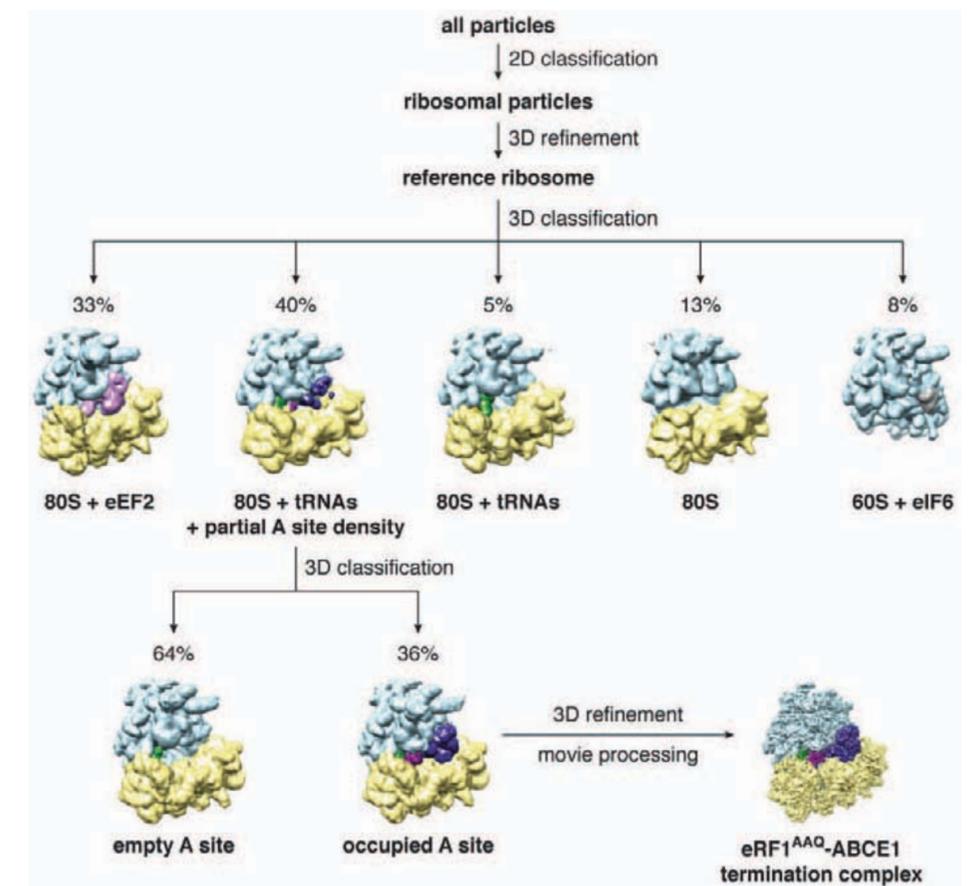


## New Direct Detectors

- Improved resolution and signal to noise ratio
- Movie mode
- CMOS sensors
  - Gatan K2 Summit
  - FEI Falcon
  - Direct Electron DE

## Improved Electron cryomicroscopes

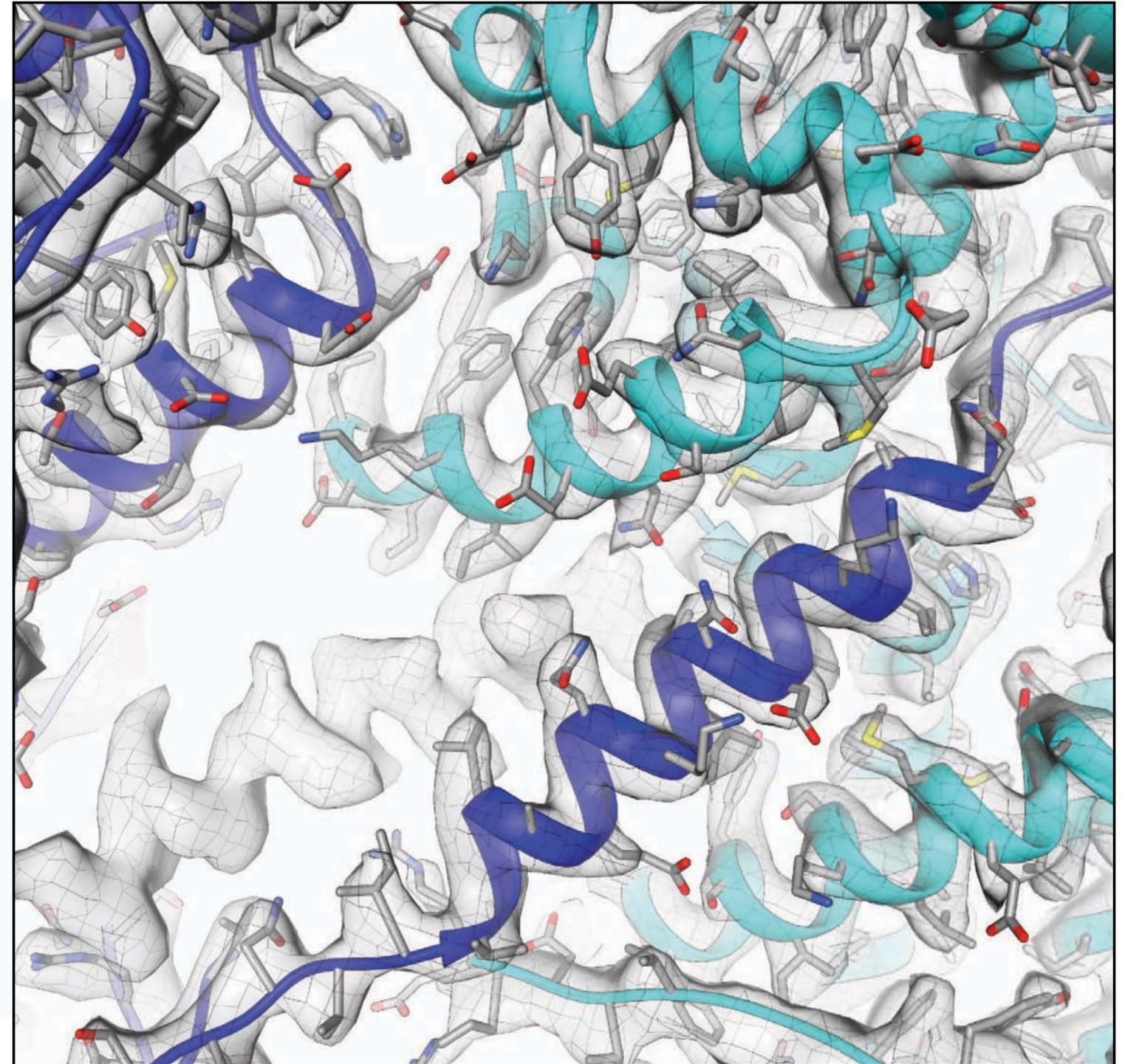
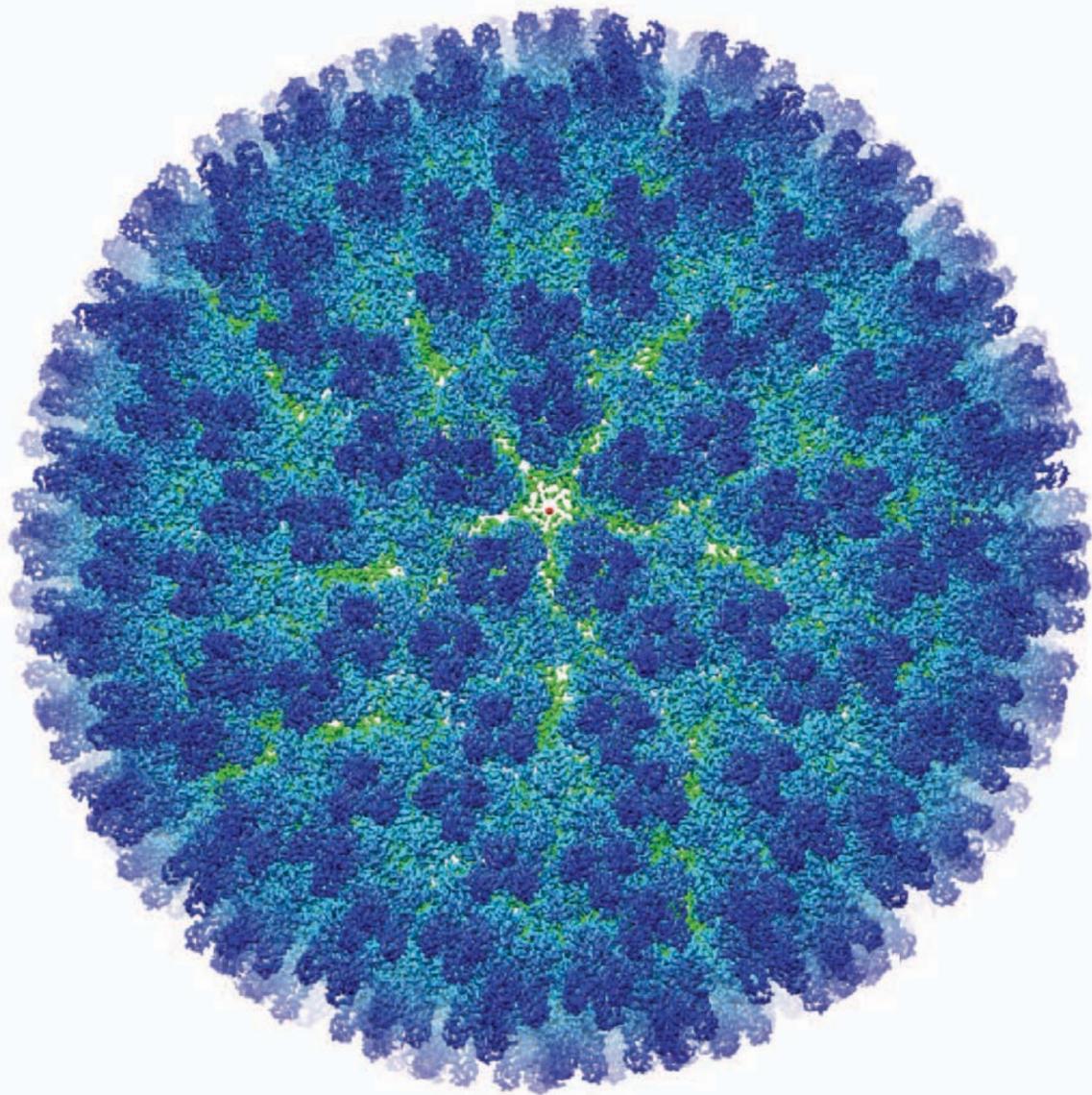
- Automated data acquisition
- Multiple sample holders

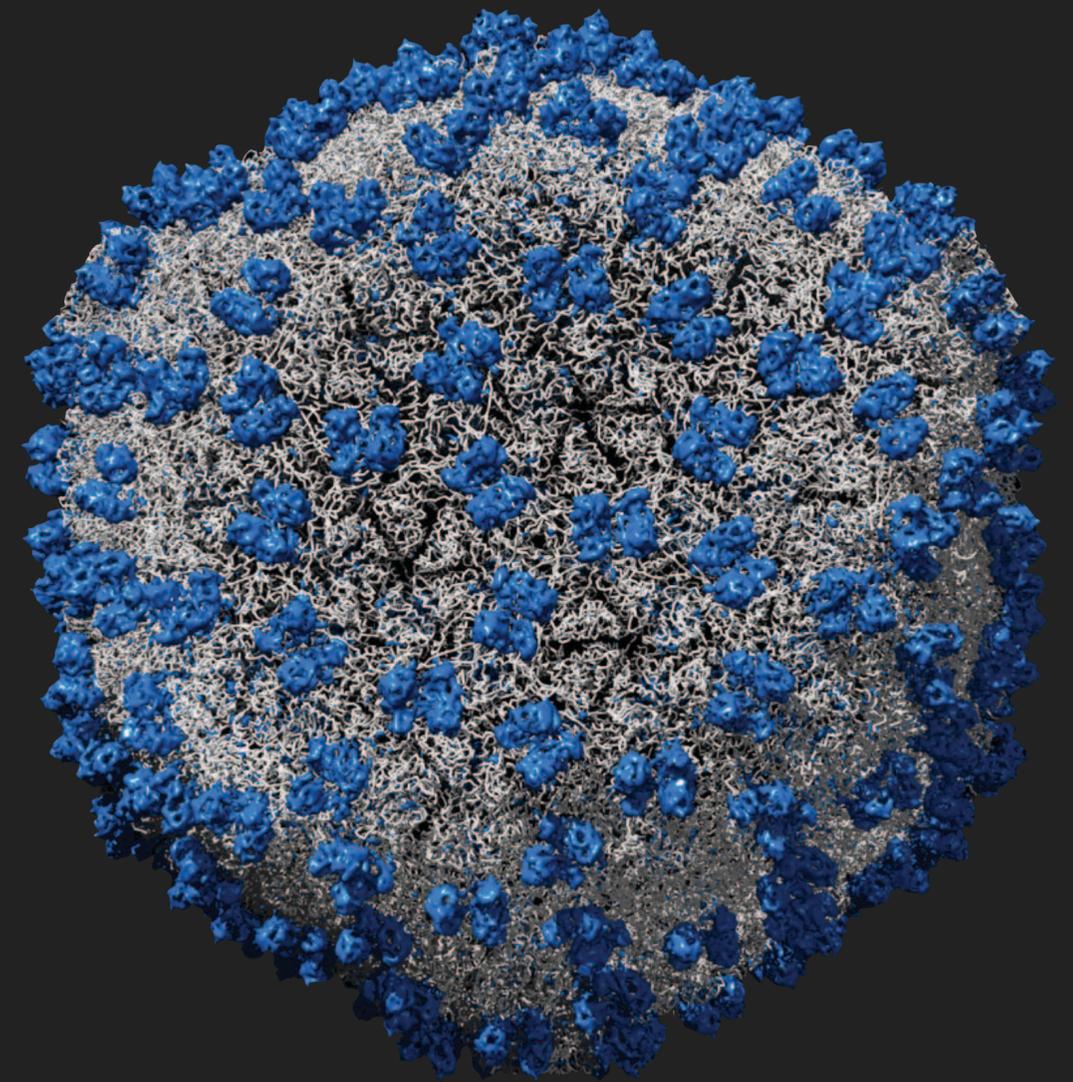


## New Image Processing Schema

- Maximum Likelihood methods
- 3D Focus Classification methods
  - RELION
  - EMAN2

## FROM MAP TO MODEL





UTMB CRYO-EM WORKSHOP

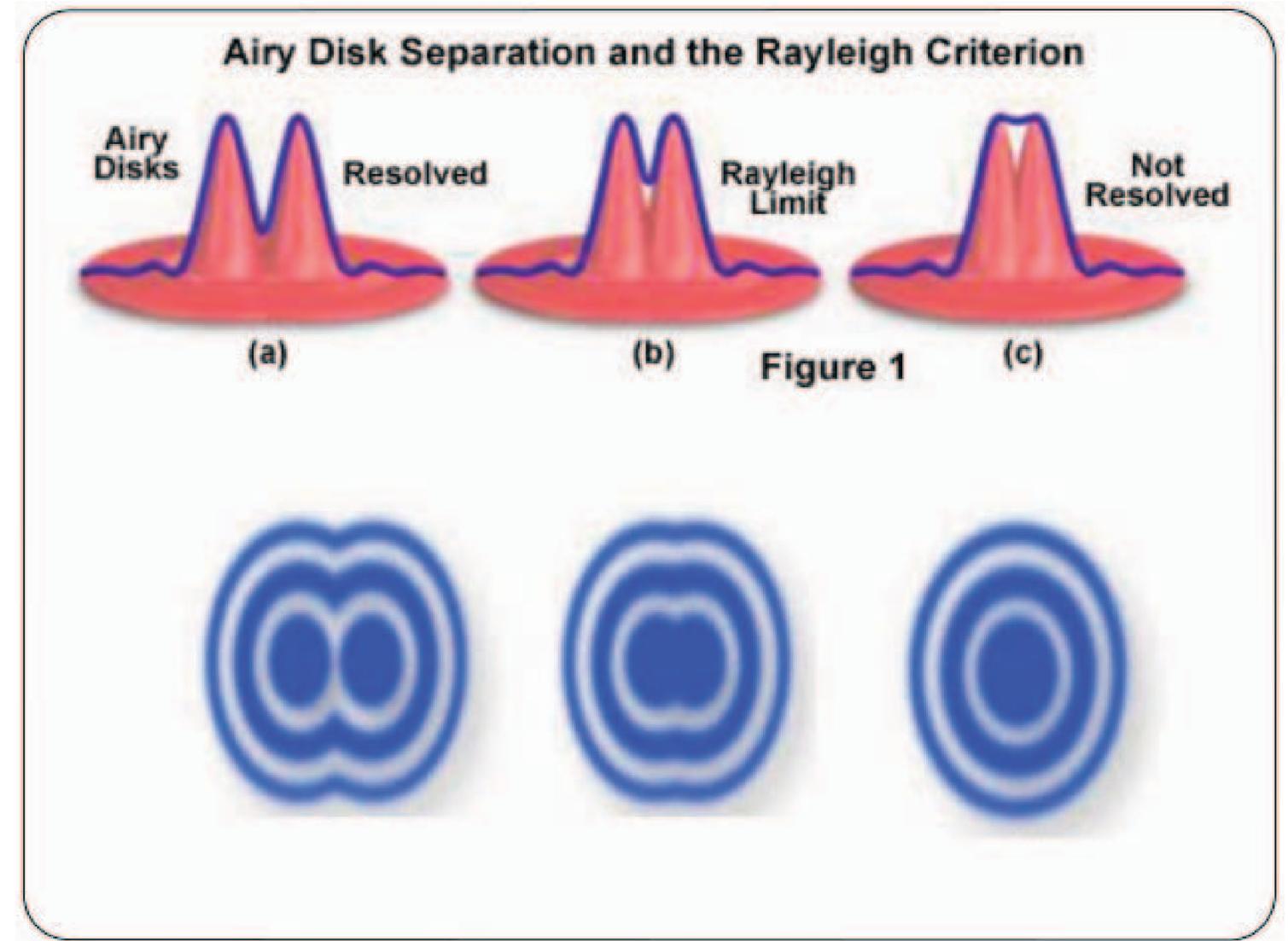
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# RESOLUTION, RESOLVABILITY AND CRYO-EM

Matthew Baker, Ph.D  
Baylor College of Medicine

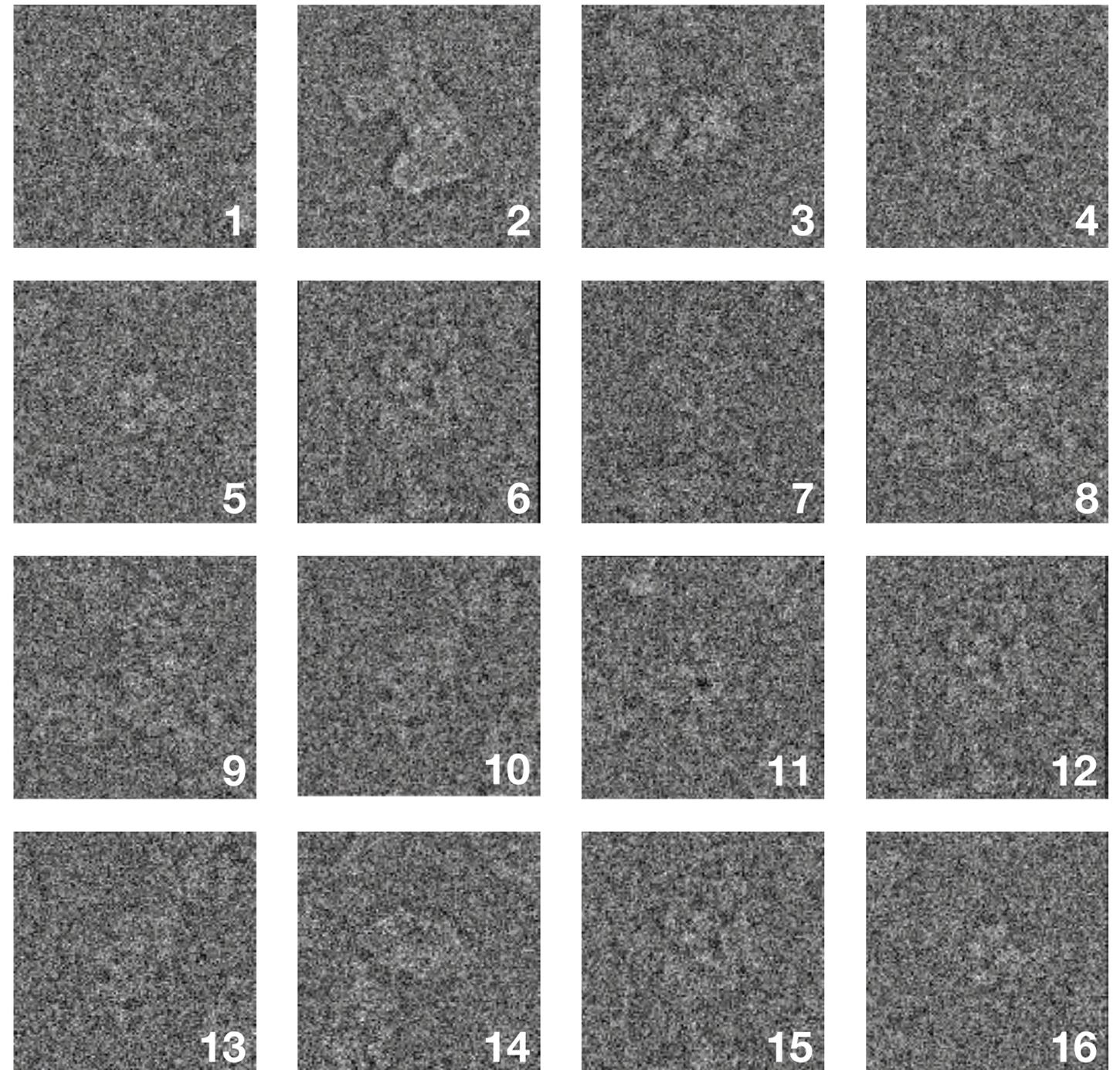
## RESOLUTION

- ▶ Resolution is the ability to distinguish two points as separate structures rather a single feature.
- ▶ In practice, resolution is a measure of the level of detail

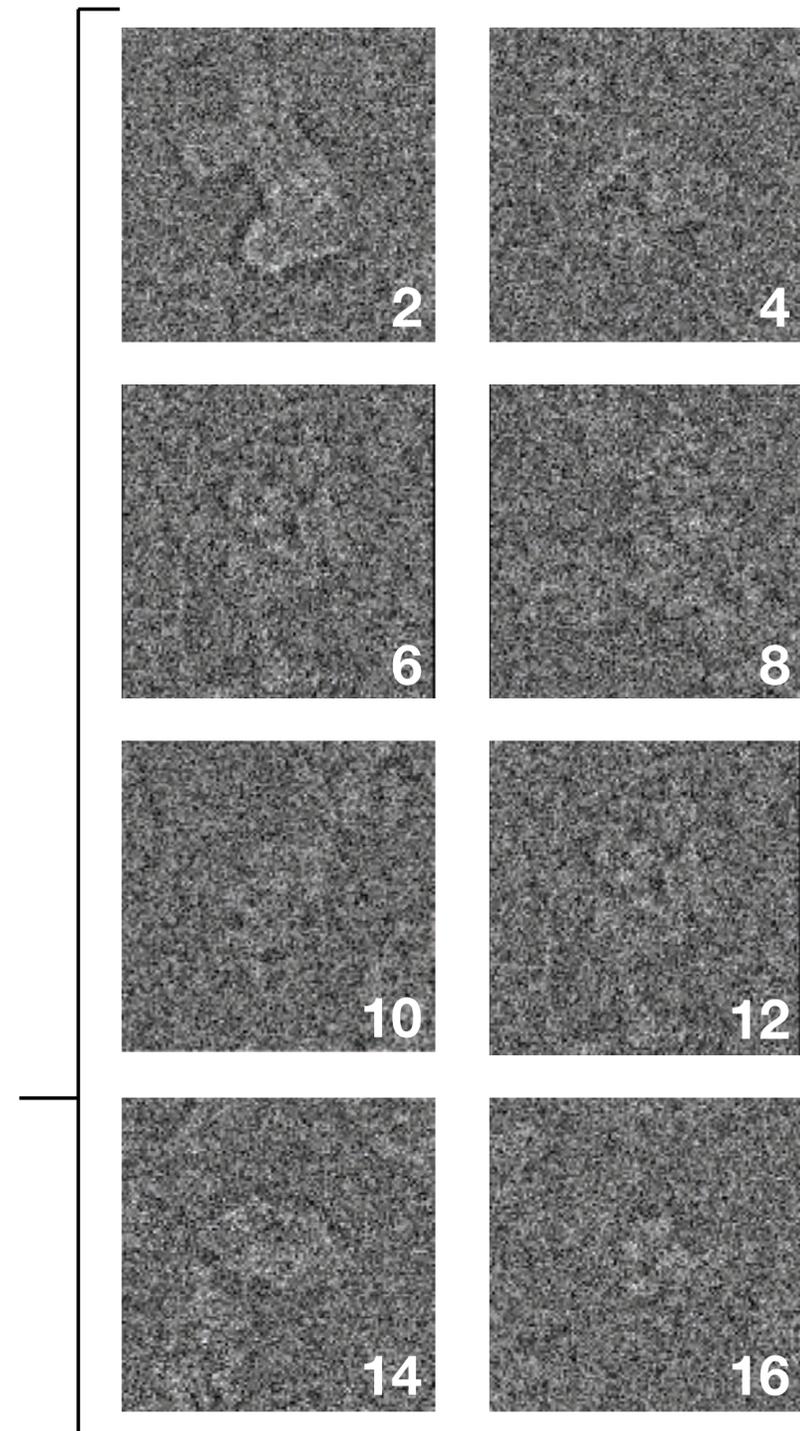
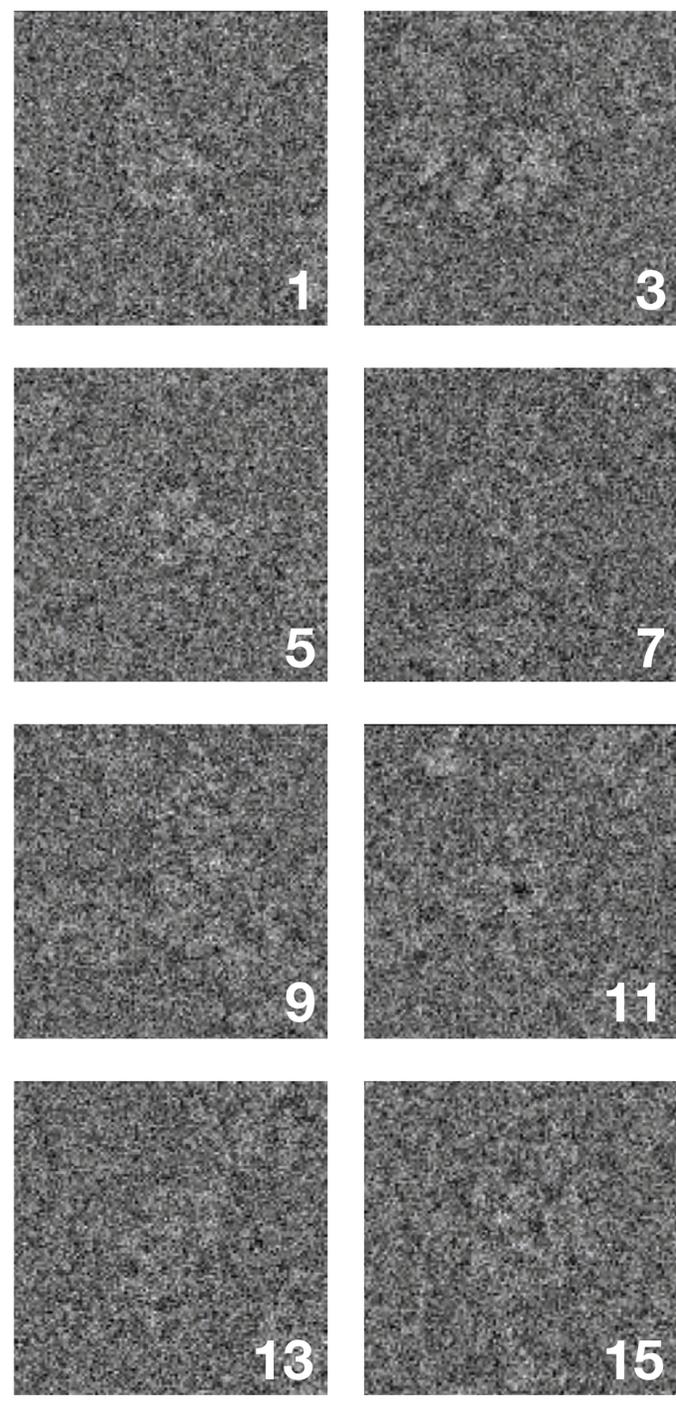


## DEFINING RESOLUTION IN CRYO-EM

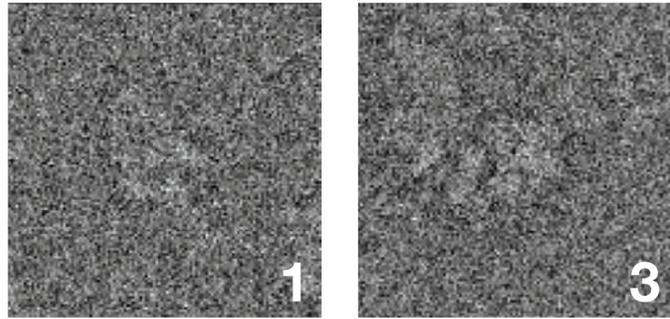
- ▶ Resolution is characterized by features in the density maps
- ▶ Fourier Shell Correlation (FSC) measures strength of features relative to noise
- ▶ Gold Standard Refinement
  - ▶ Data is split into 2 halves, reconstructed using two different starting models and compared
- ▶ A “threshold” is set to measure resolution



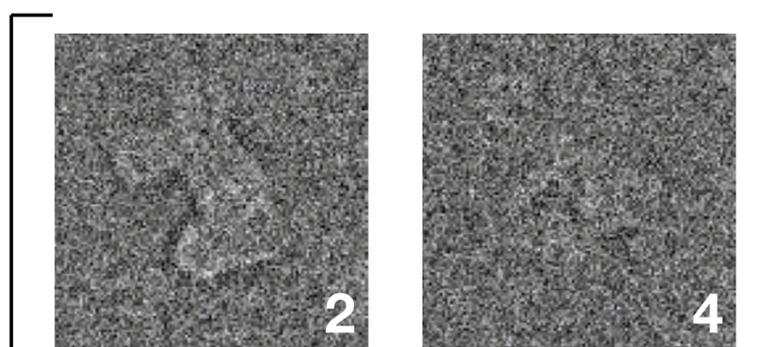
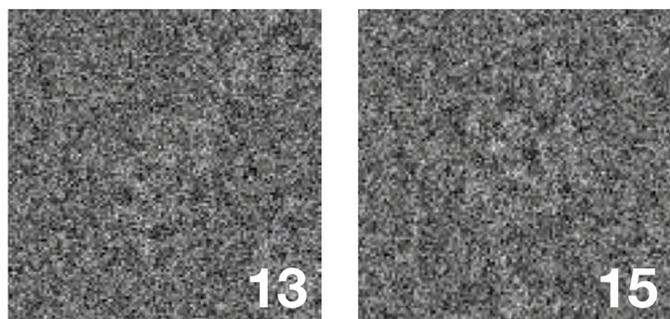
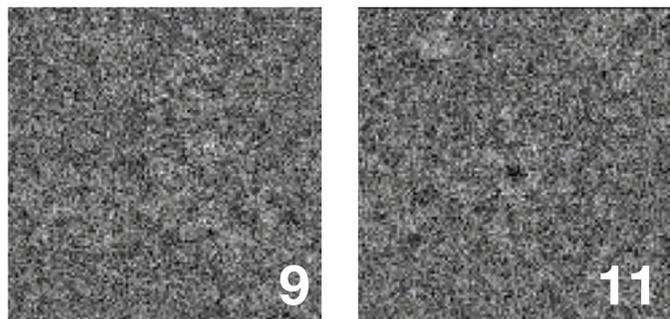
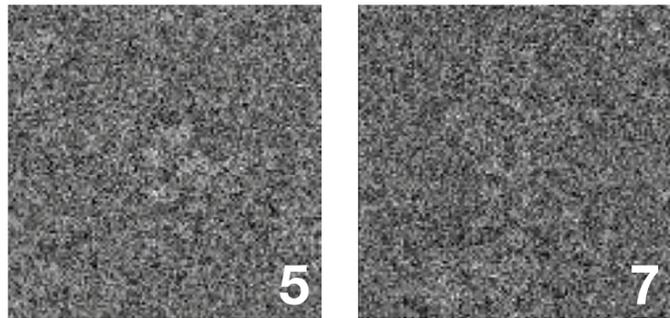
## GOLD STANDARD REFINEMENT AND FSC



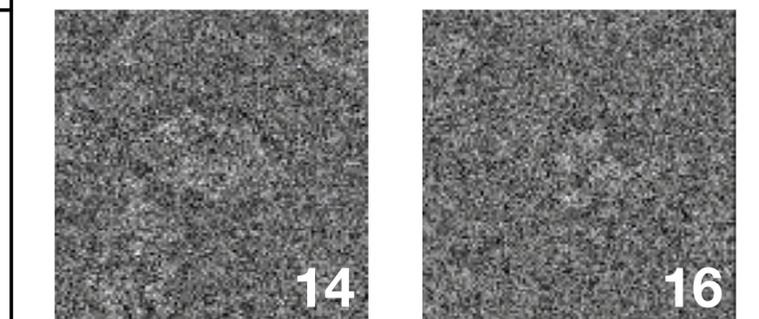
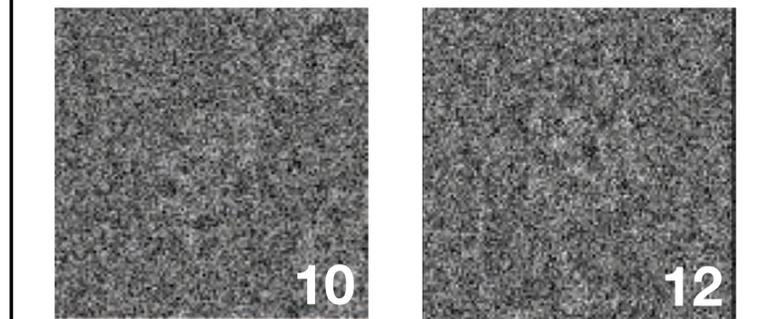
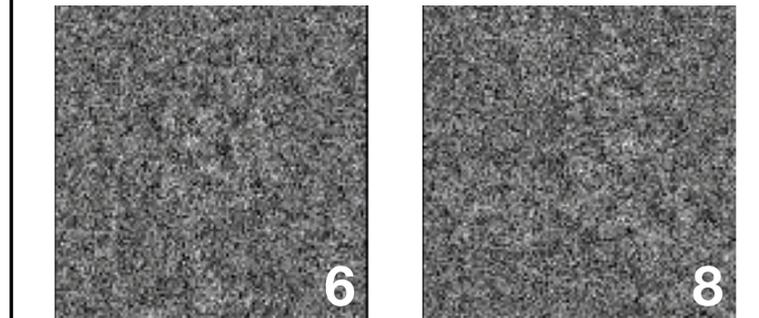
# GOLD STANDARD REFINEMENT AND FSC



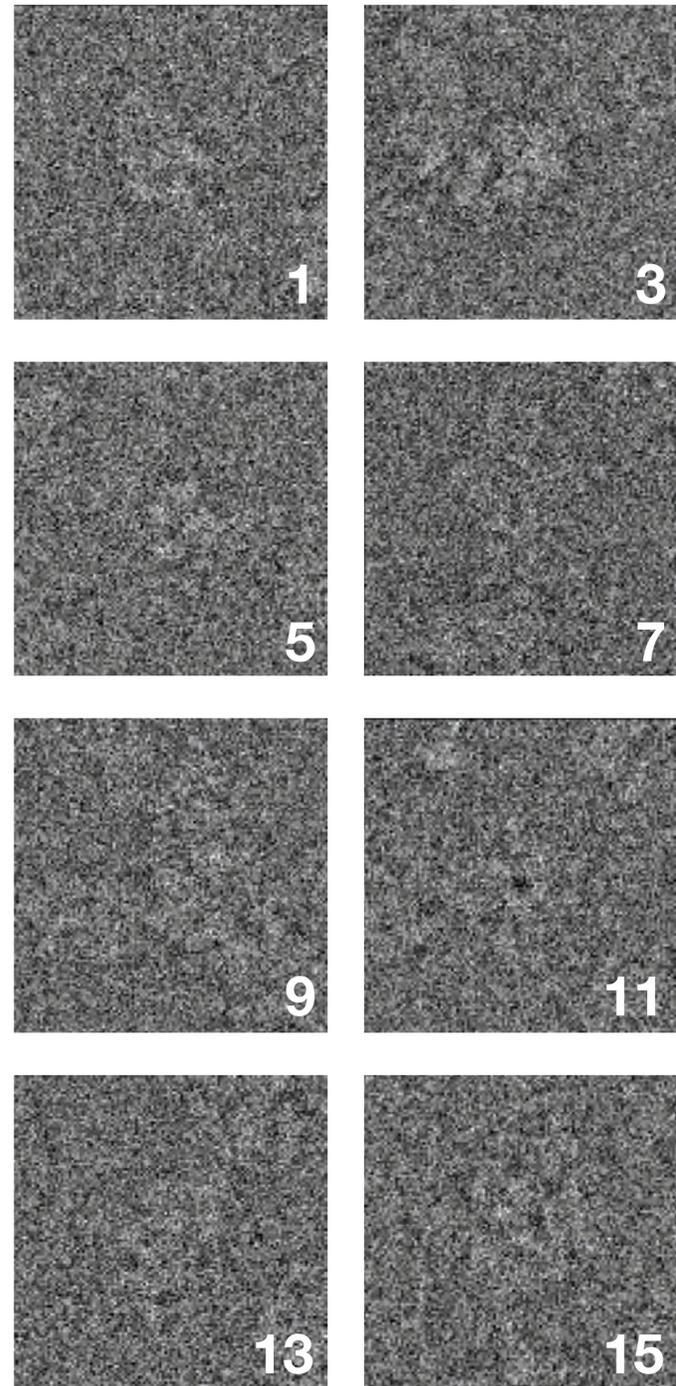
**Odd #  
Particles**



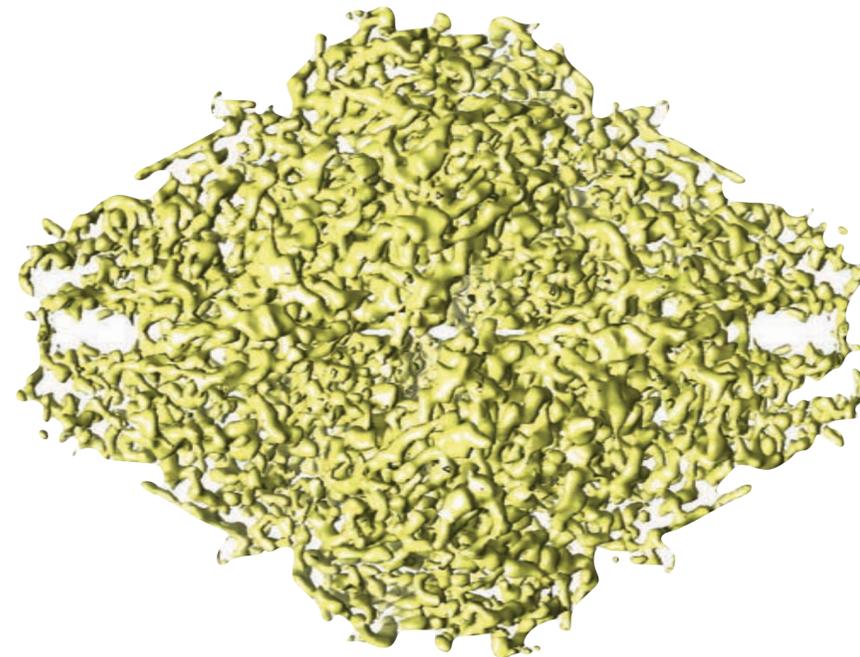
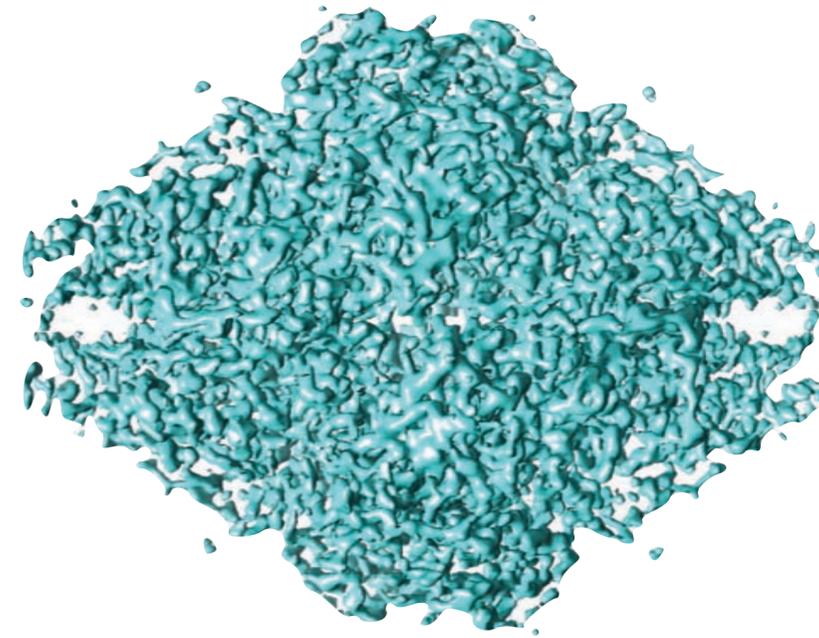
**Even #  
Particles**



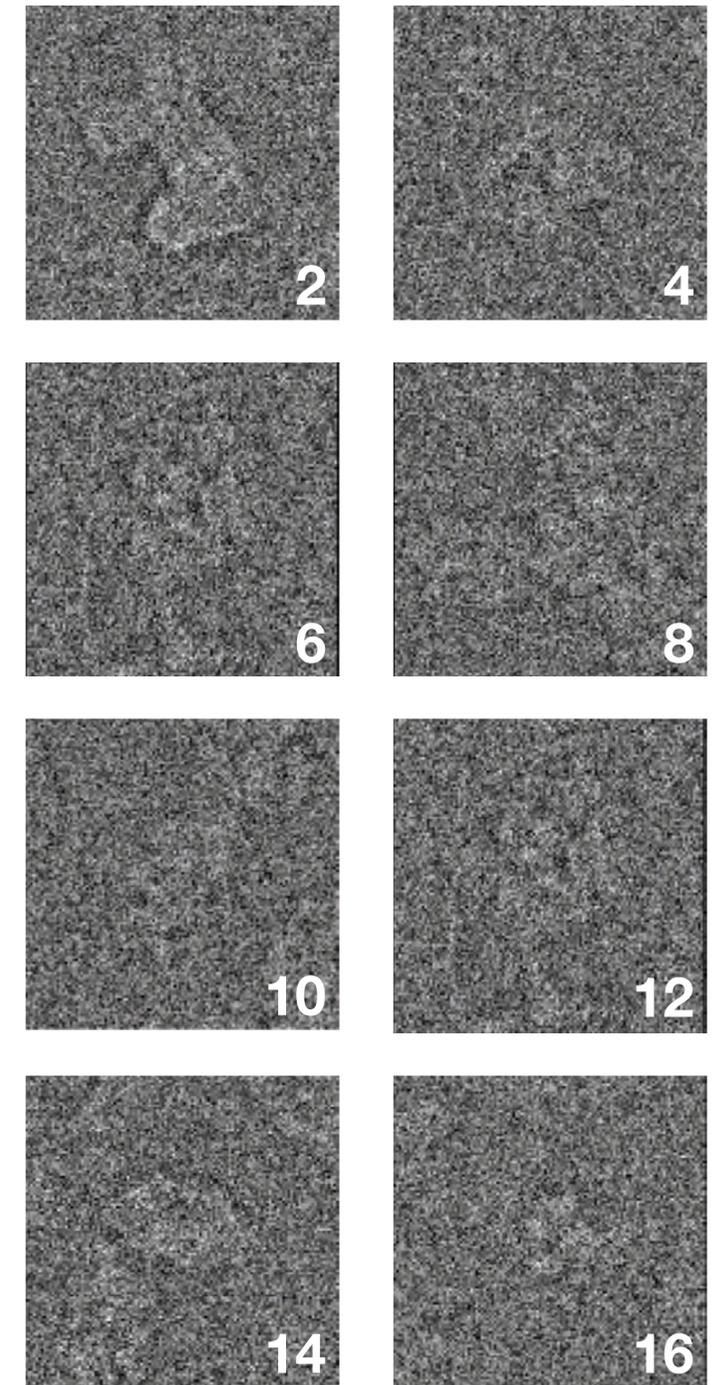
# GOLD STANDARD REFINEMENT AND FSC



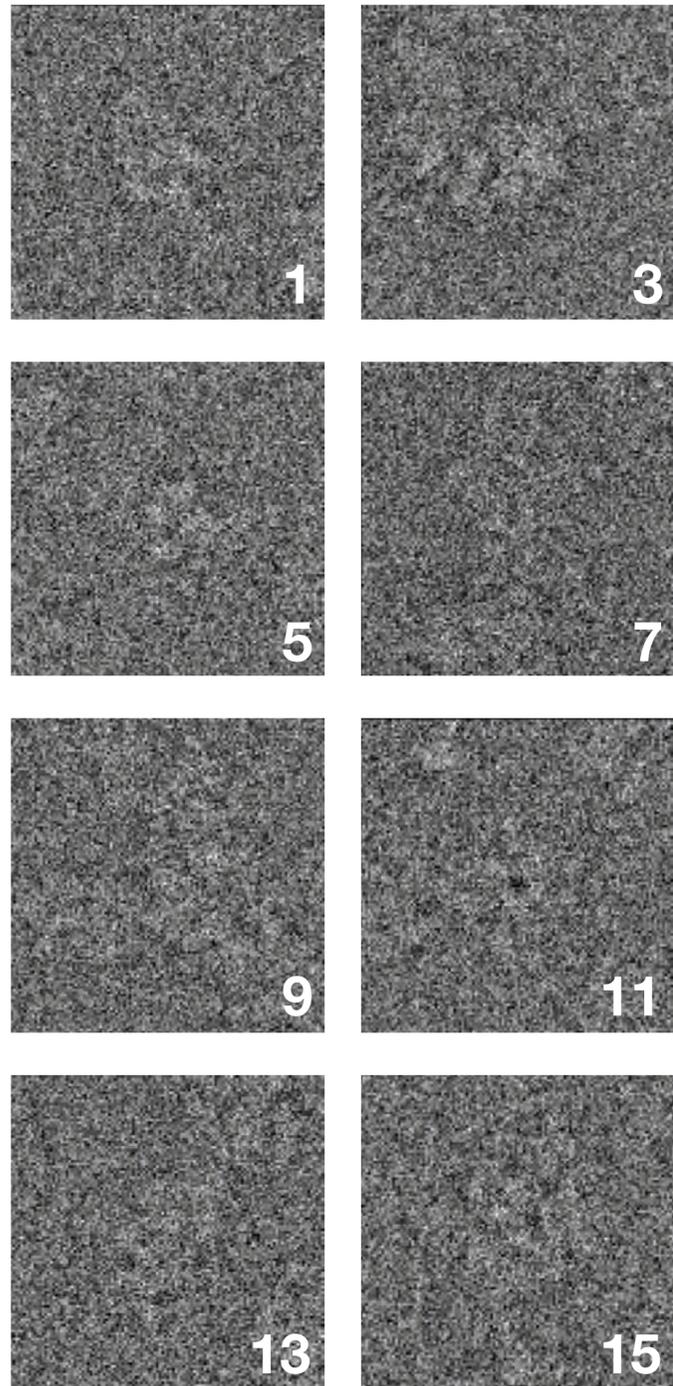
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Particles**



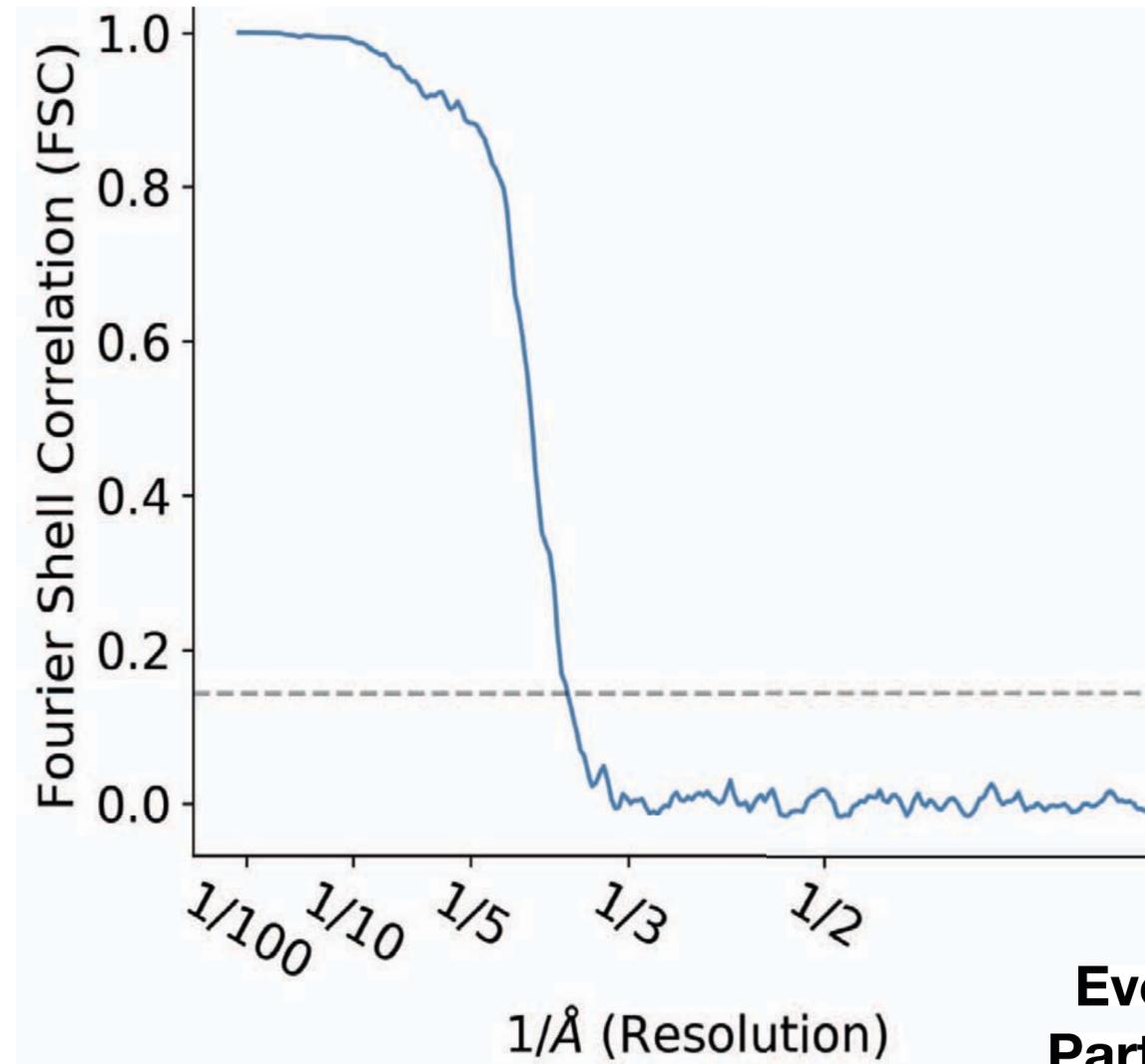
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Particles**



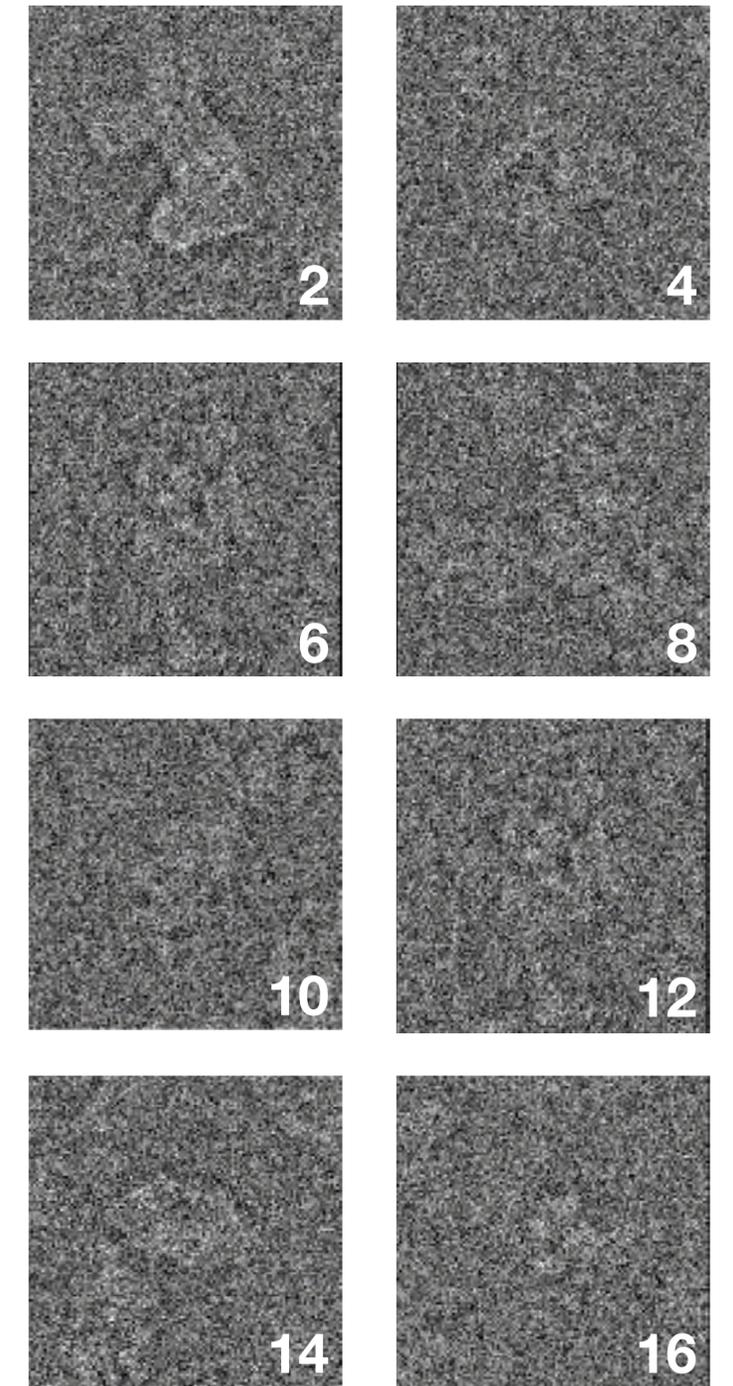
# GOLD STANDARD REFINEMENT AND FSC



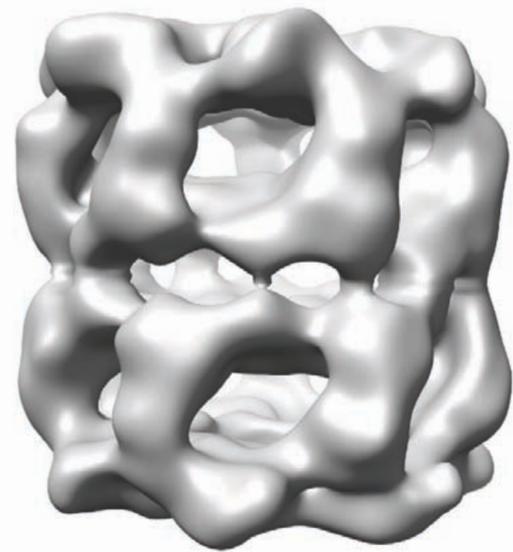
**Odd #  
Particles**



**Even #  
Particles**

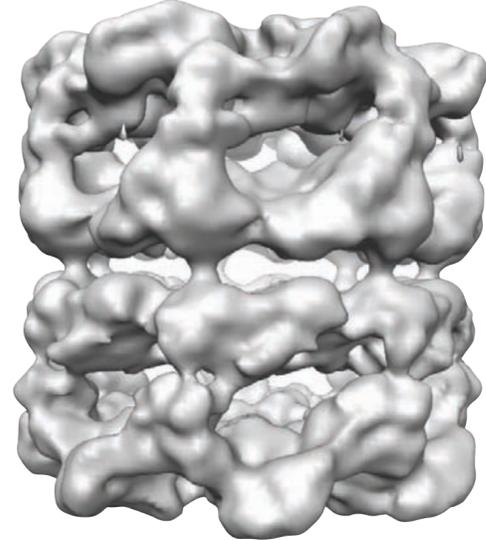


# CRYO-EM RESOLUTION AND GROEL



18Å

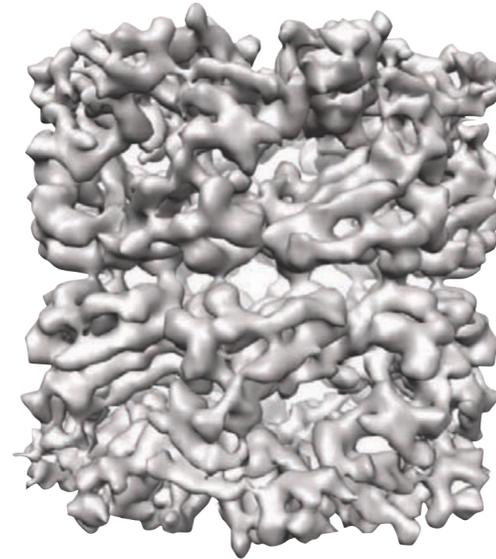
1998



10Å

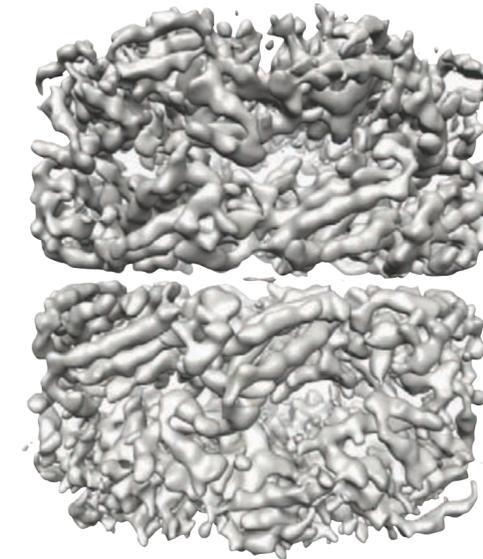
2000

2002



8Å

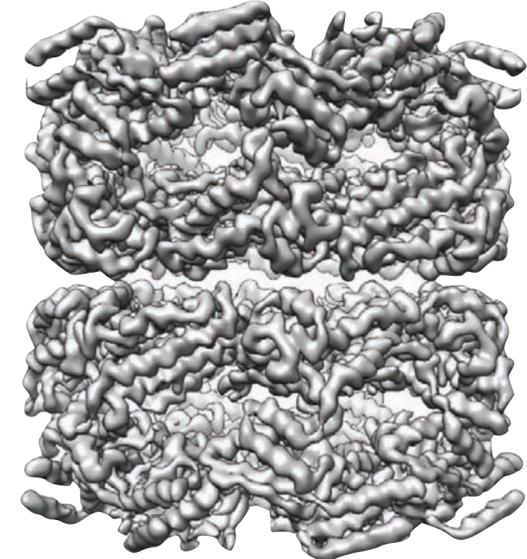
2004



4Å

2006

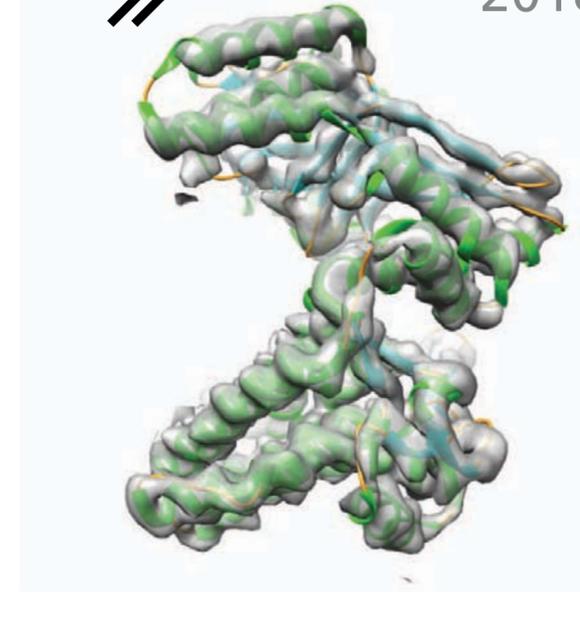
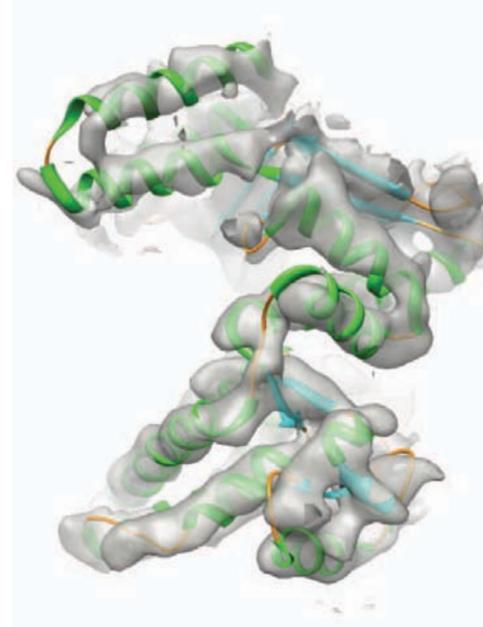
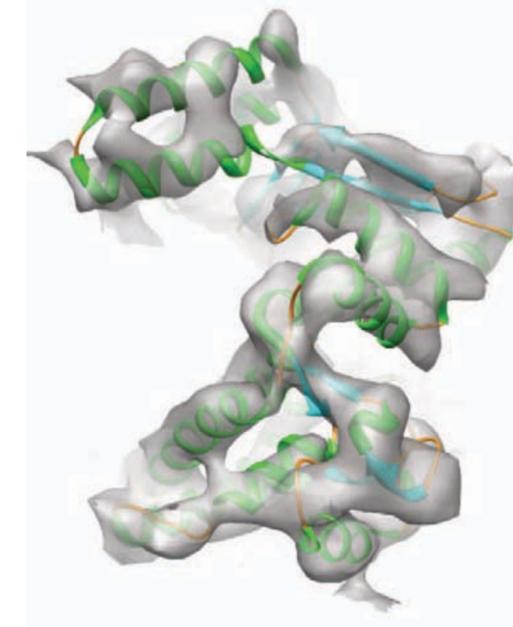
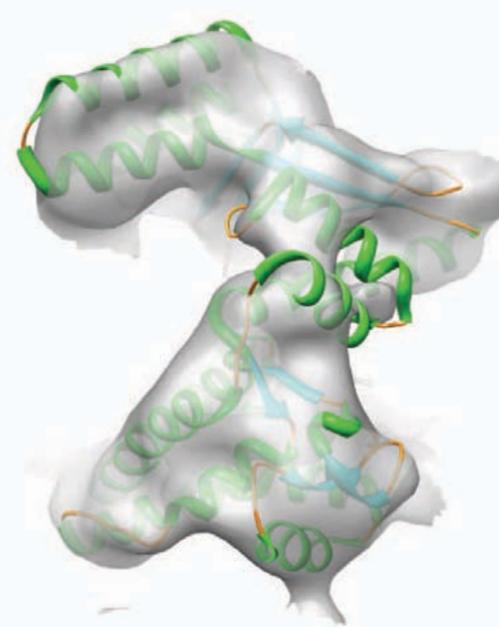
2008



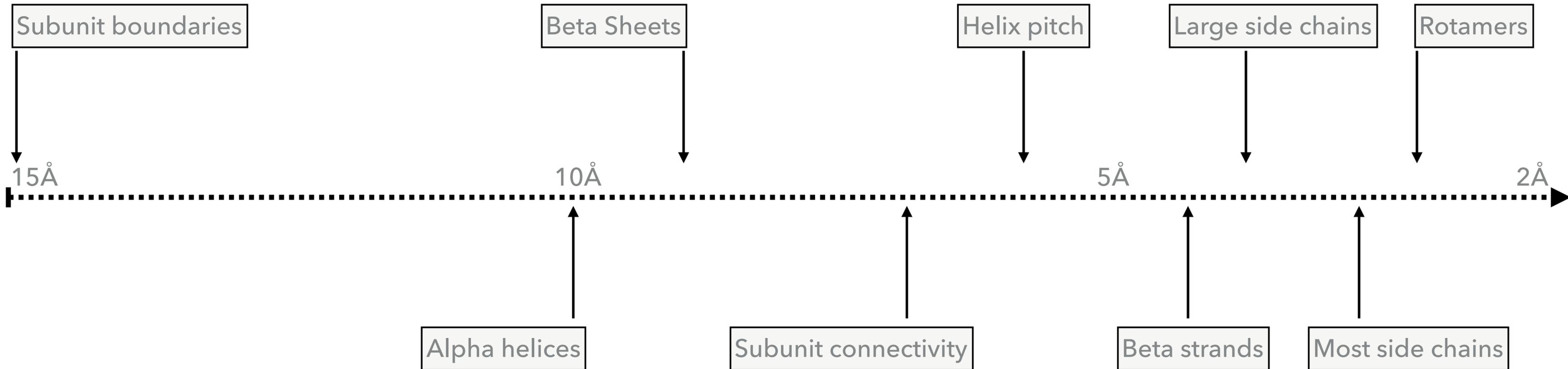
3.2Å

2010

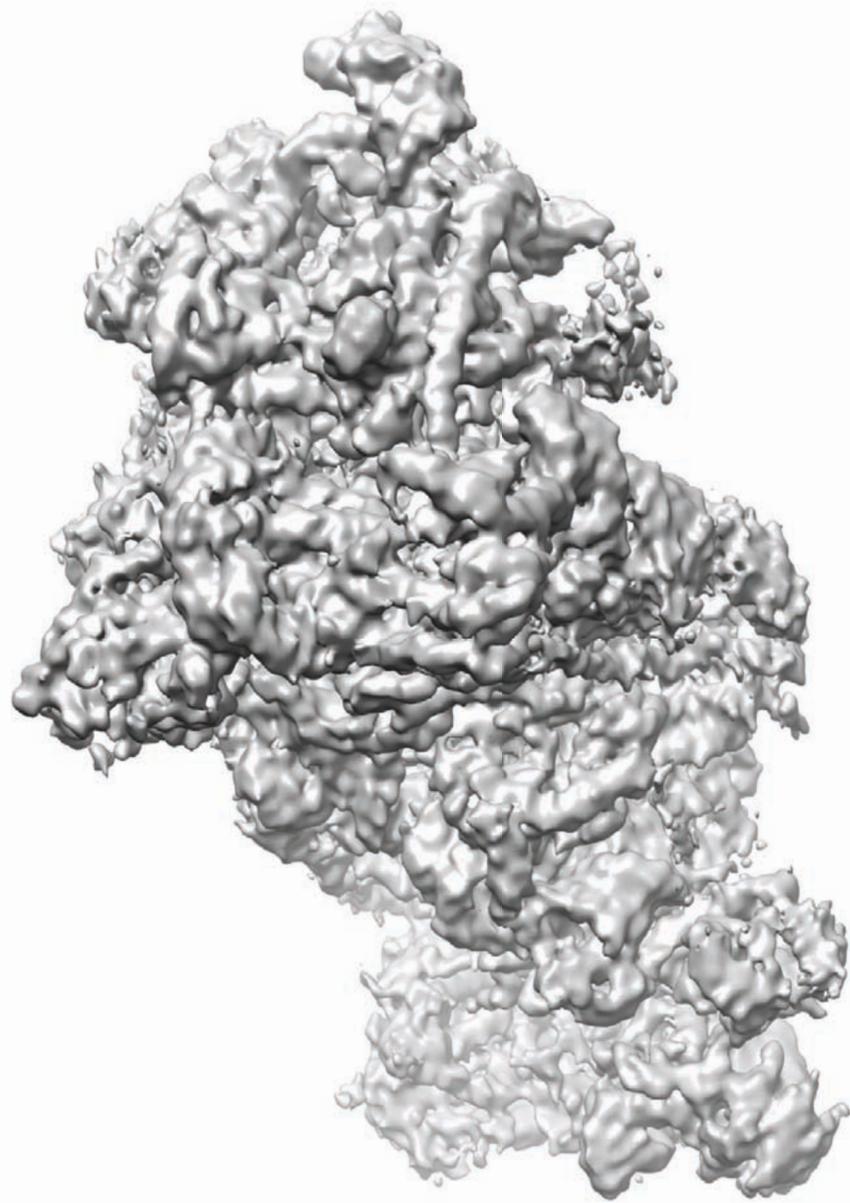
2016



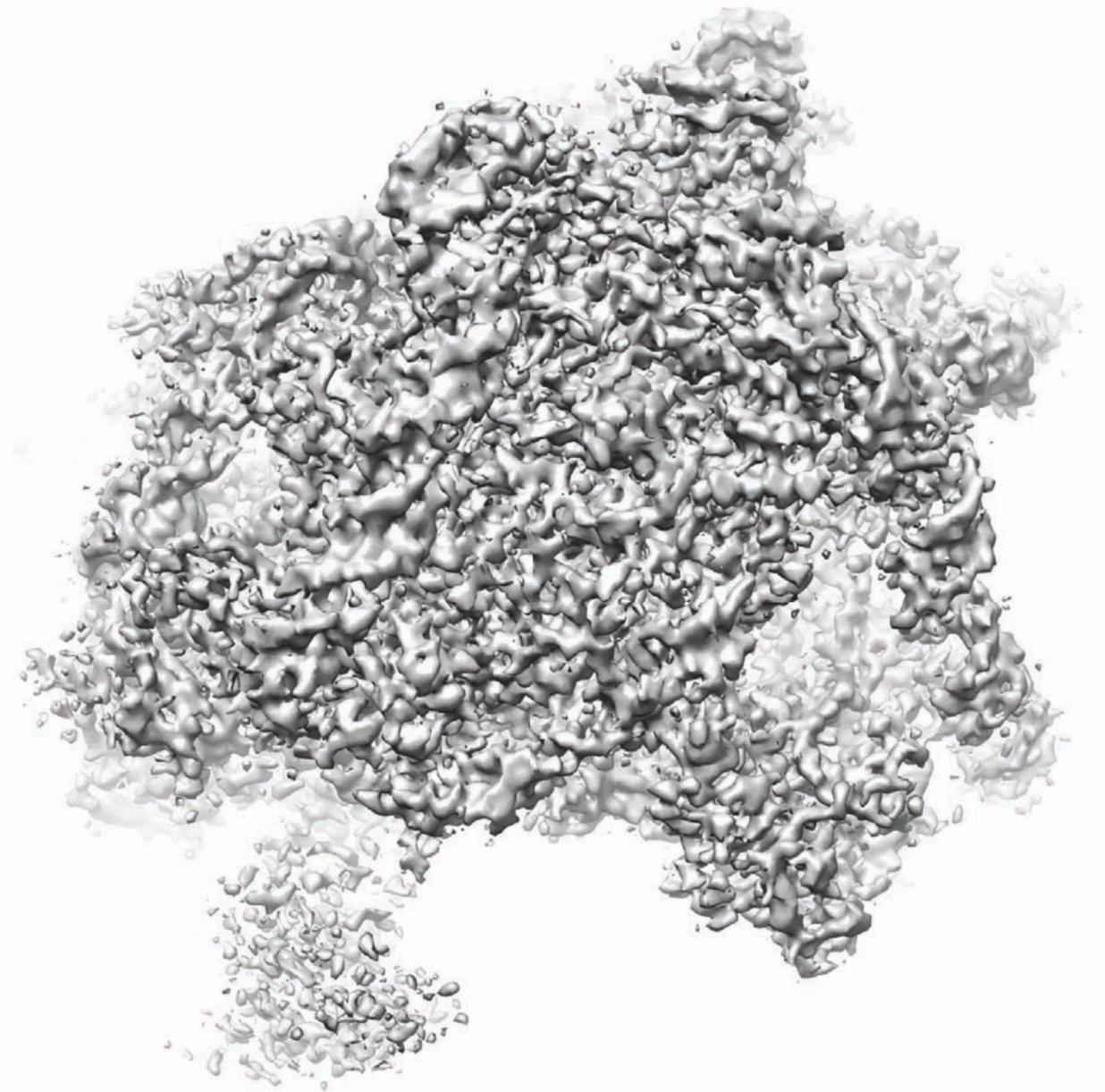
# RESOLVABILITY MILESTONES



## RESOLUTION VS. RESOLVABILITY

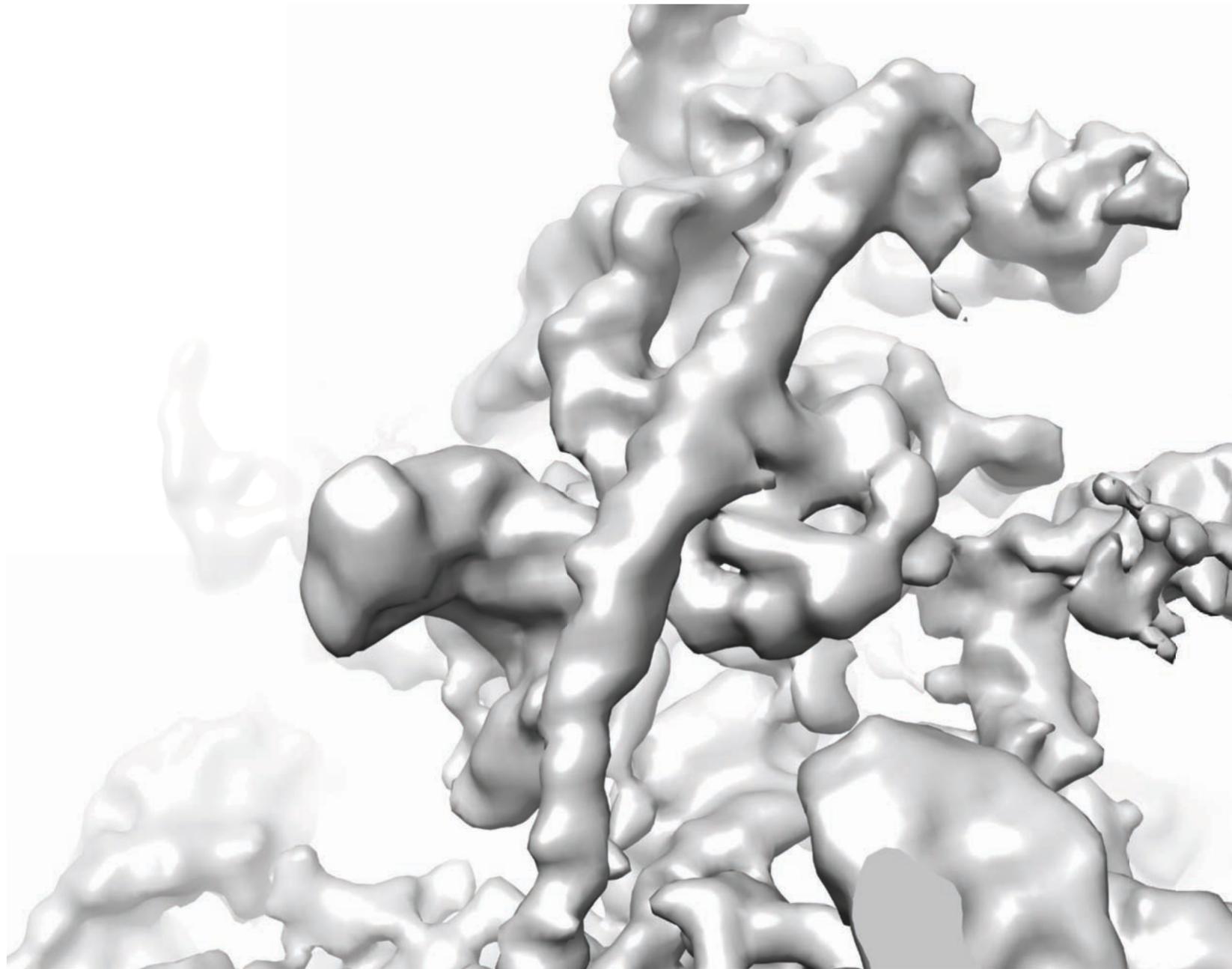


EMDB 3888: 4.2Å resolution (2017)

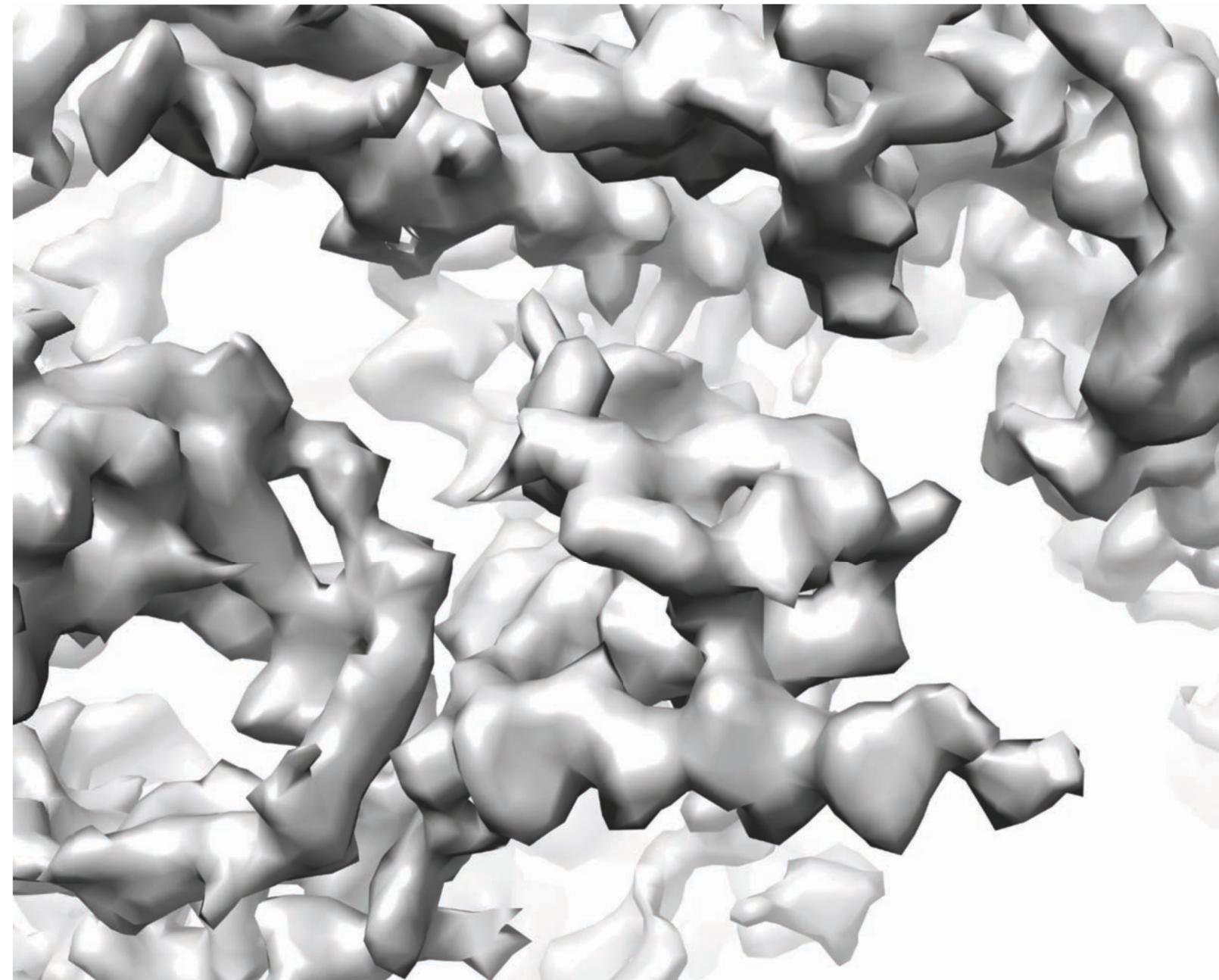


EMDB 3147: 4.2Å resolution (2015)

## RESOLUTION VS. RESOLVABILITY

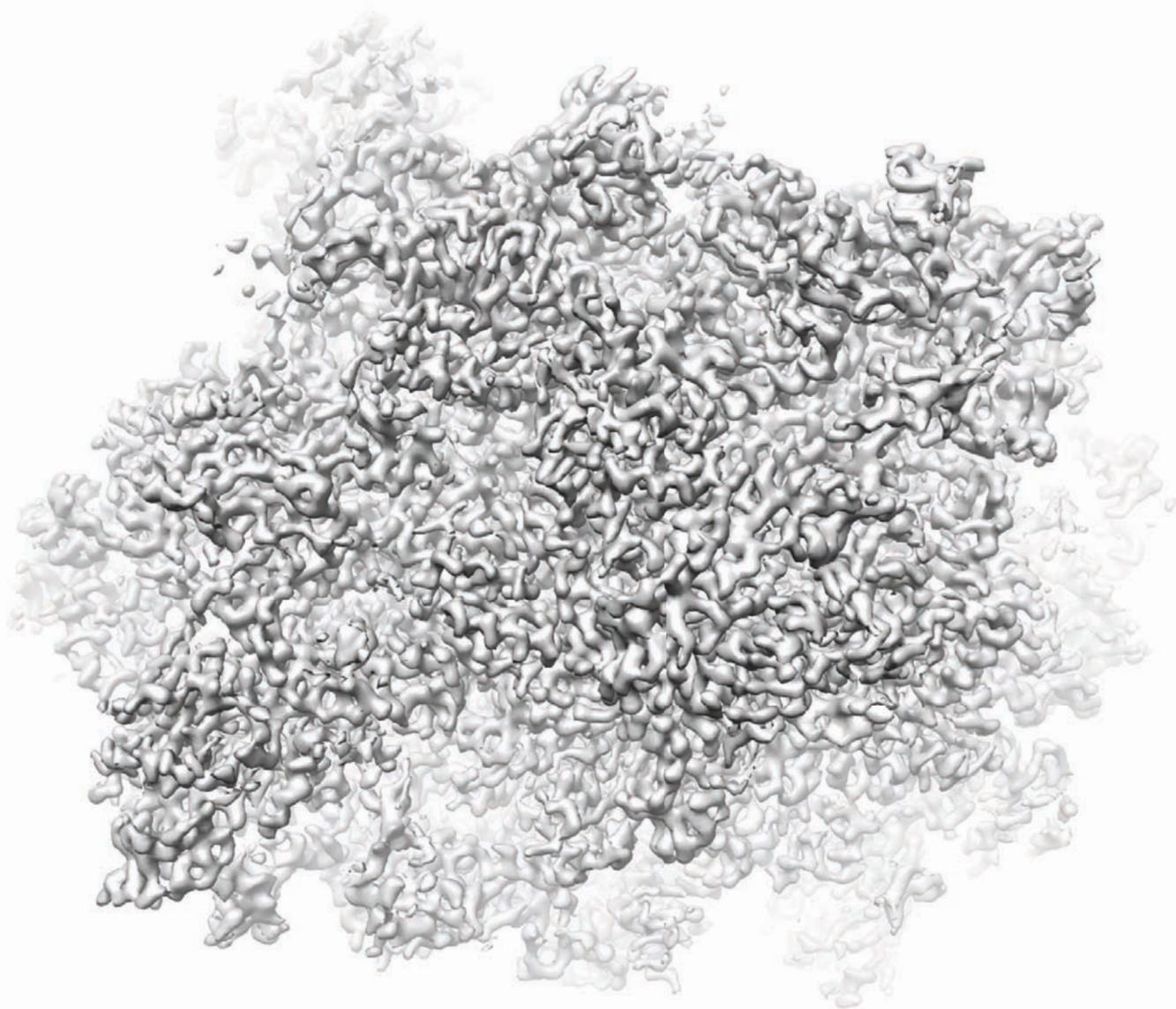


EMDB 3888: 4.2Å resolution (2017)

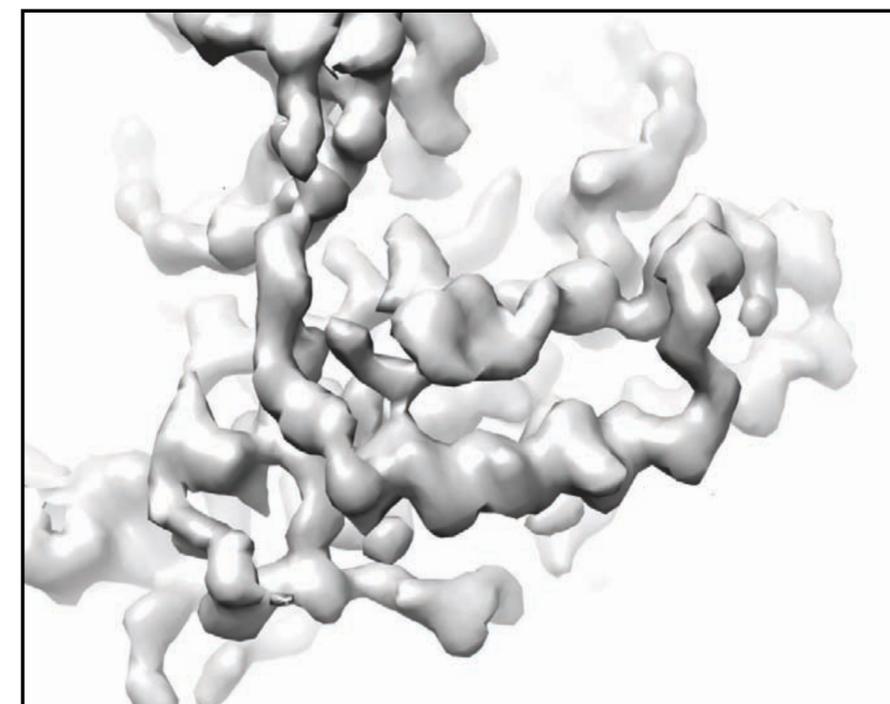
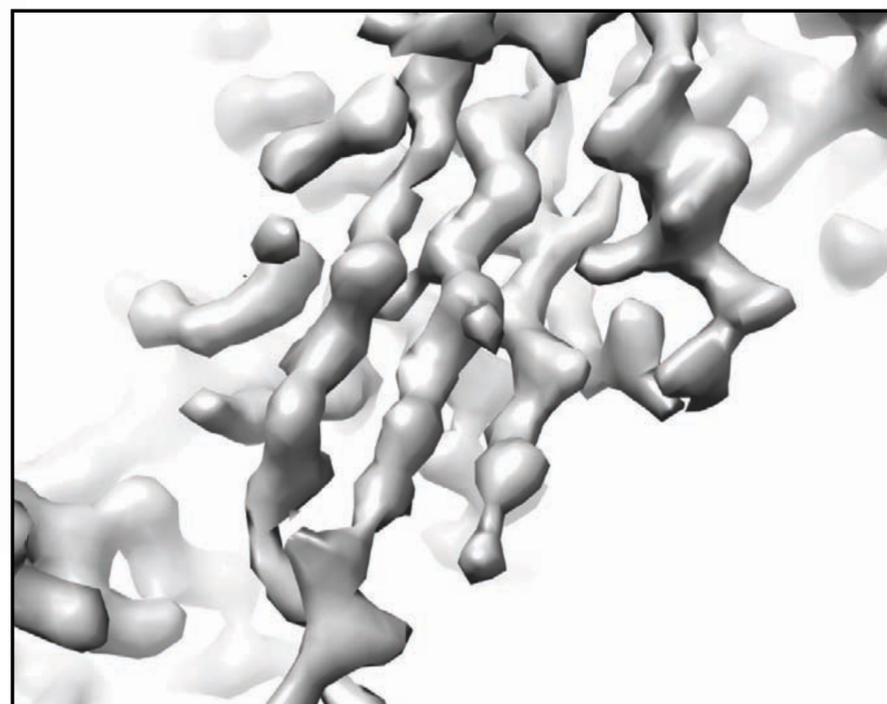
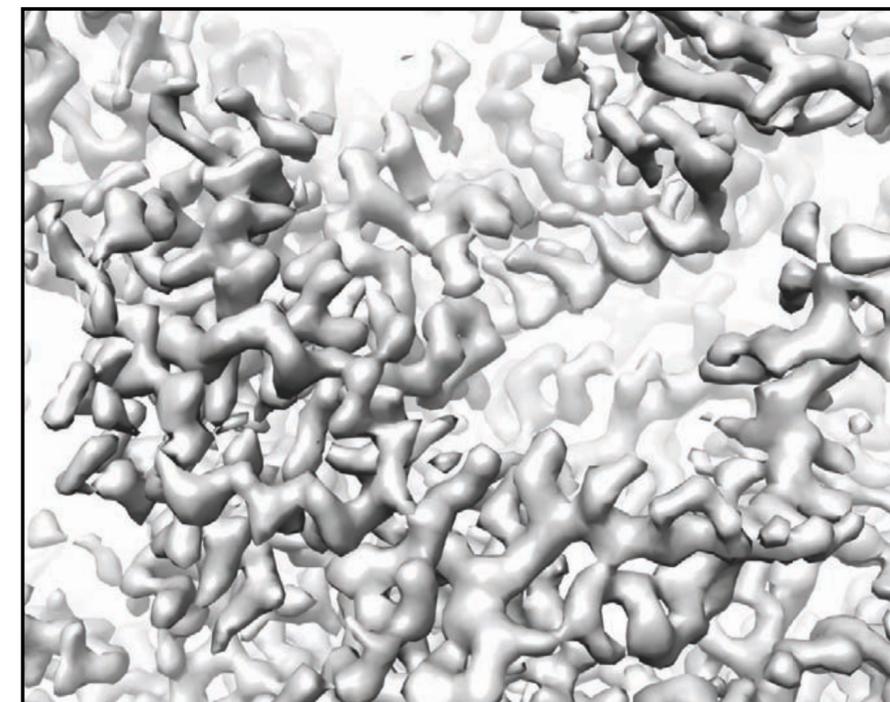
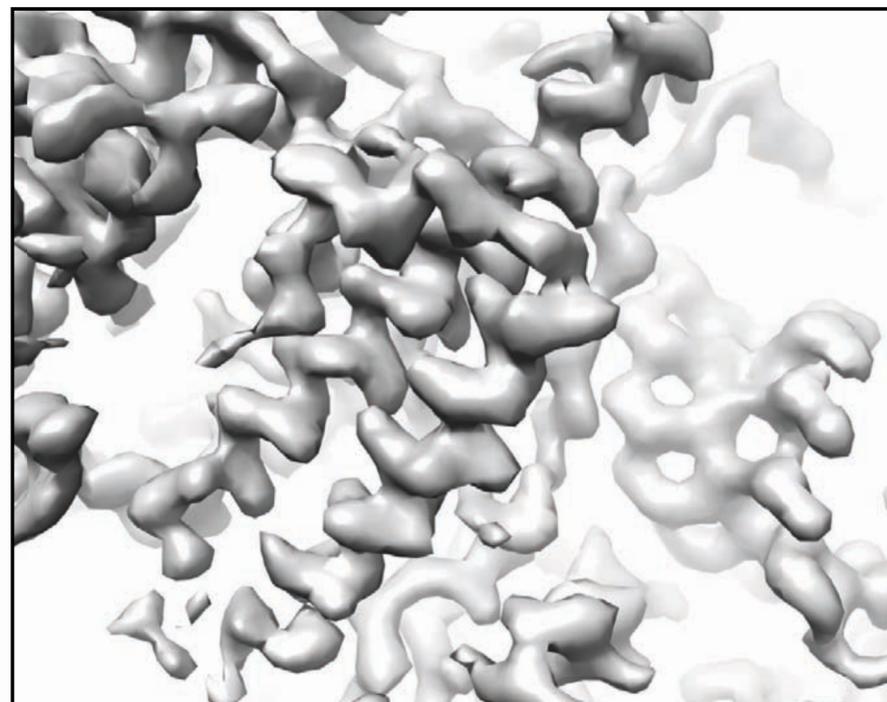


EMDB 3147: 4.2Å resolution (2015)

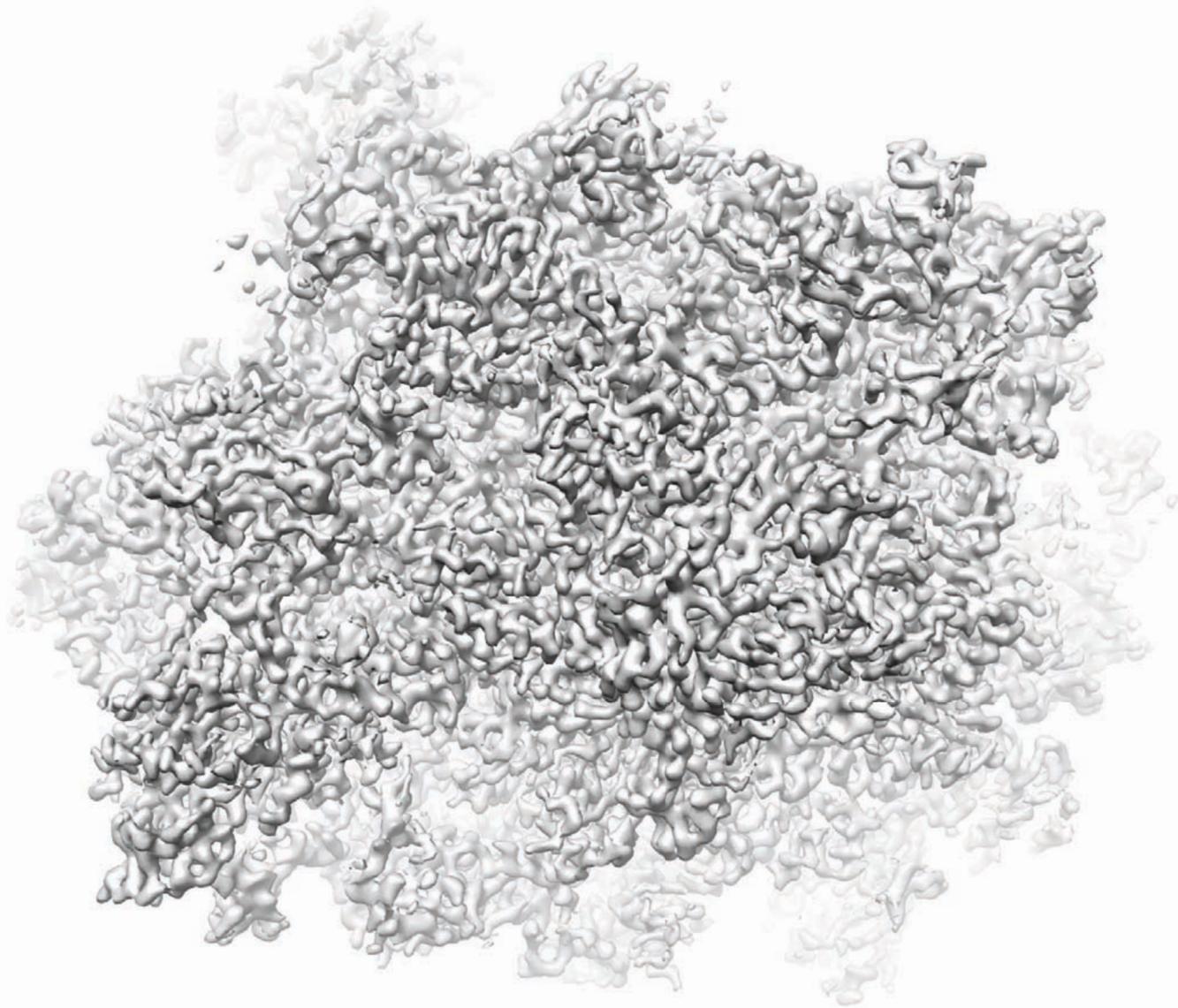
## EXAMPLE 1



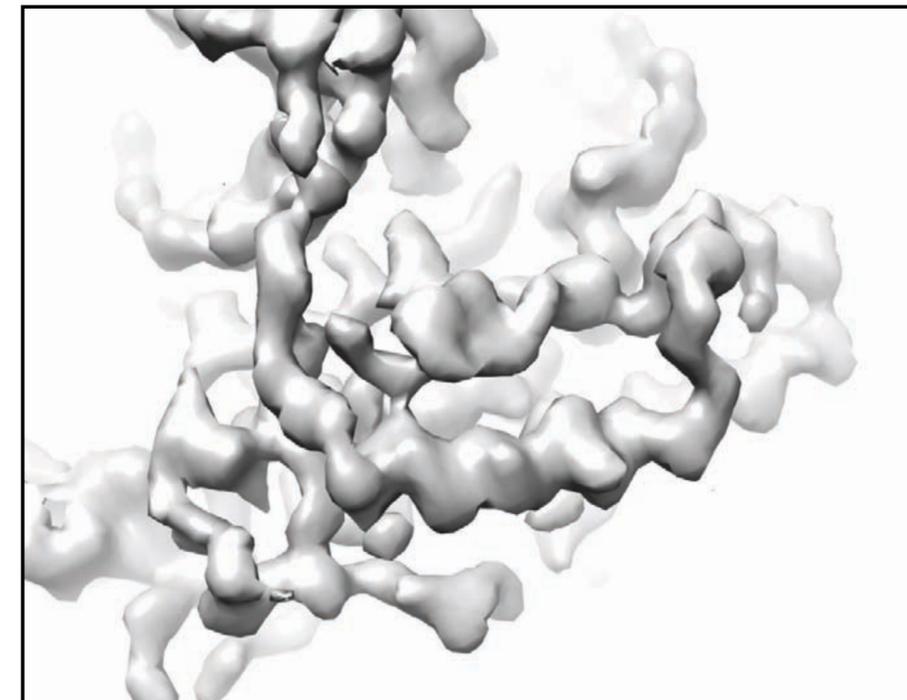
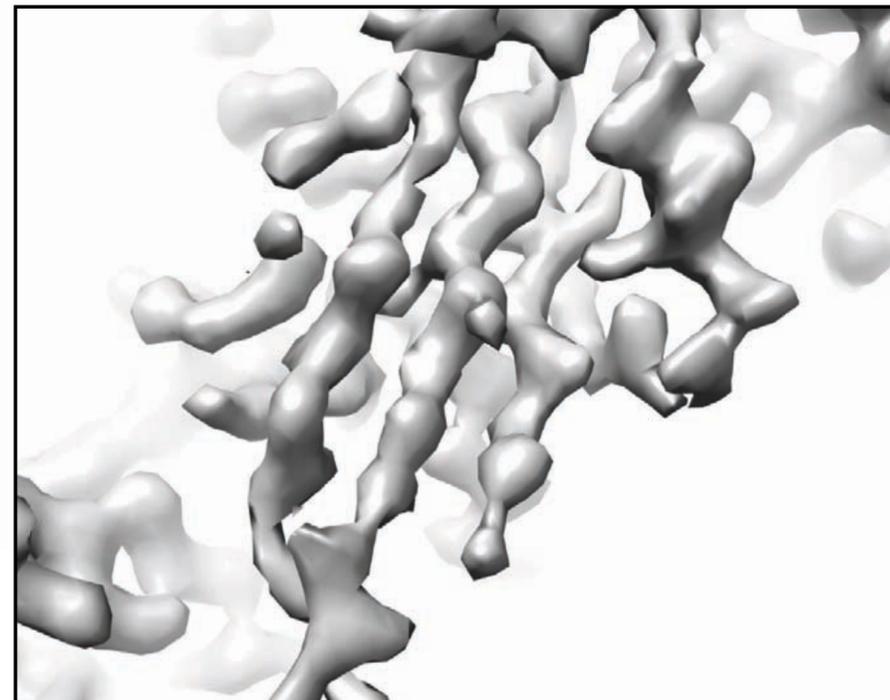
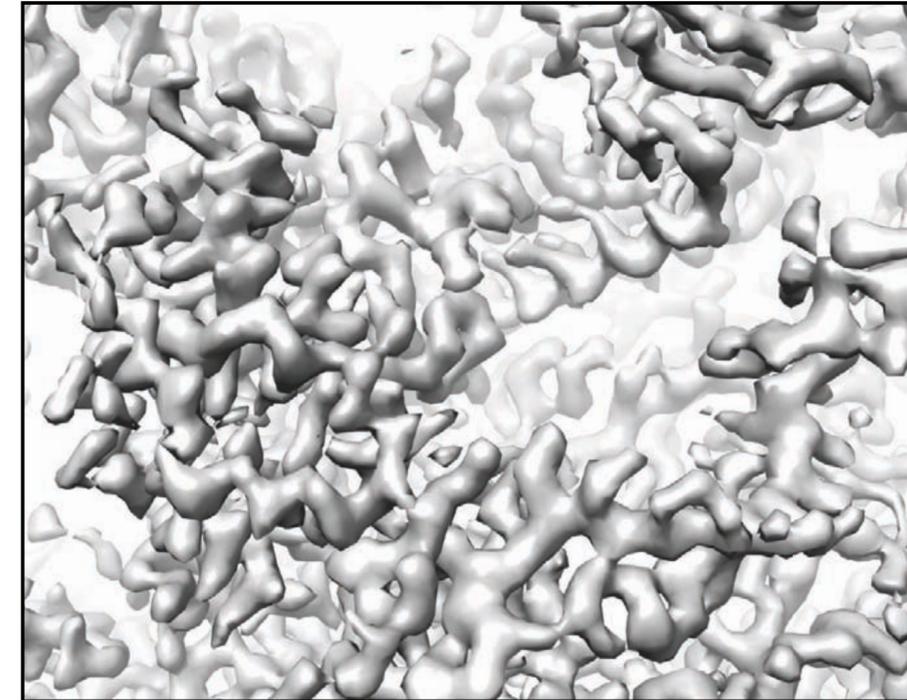
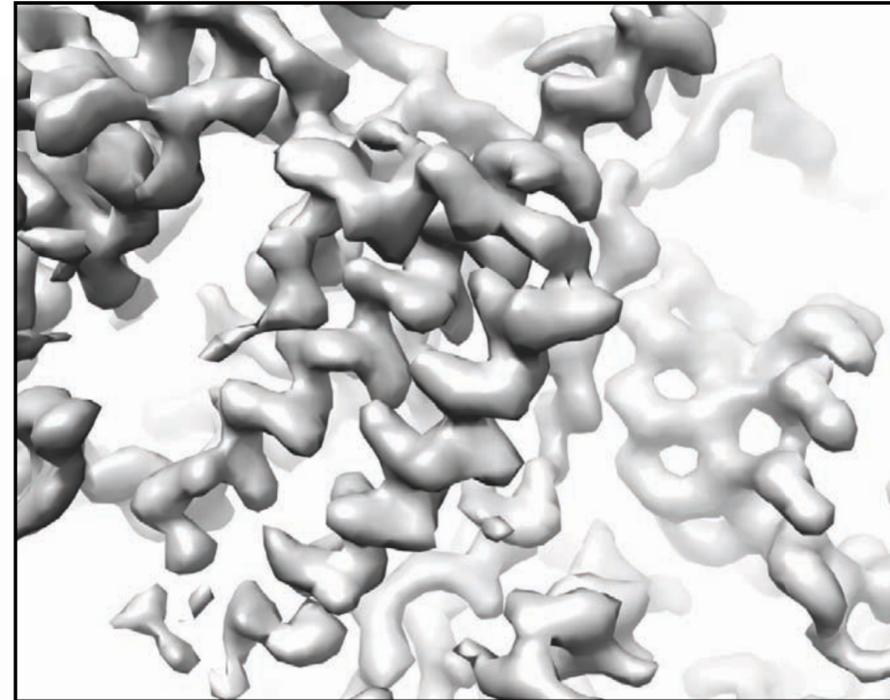
EMDB 0373



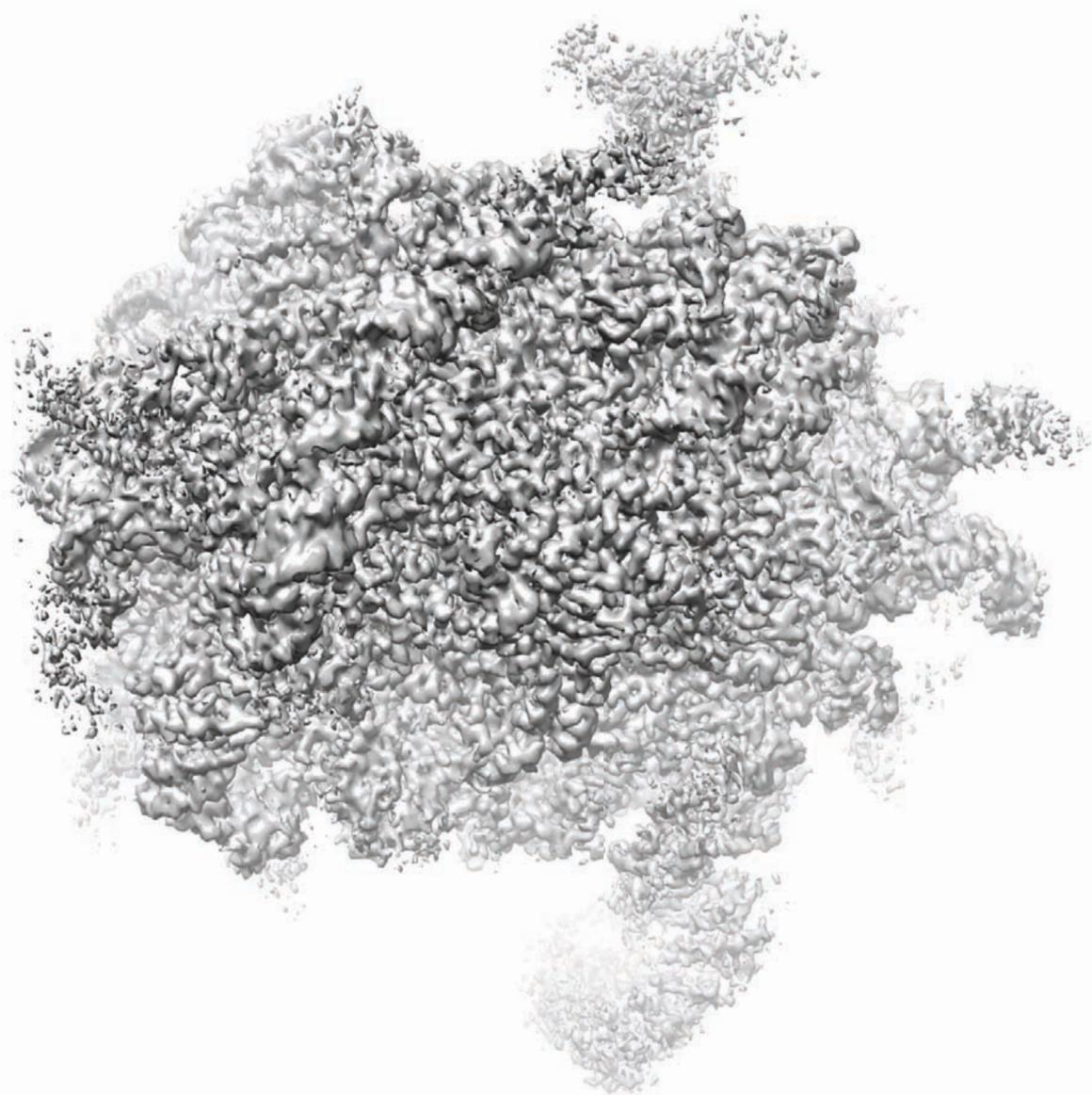
## EXAMPLE 1



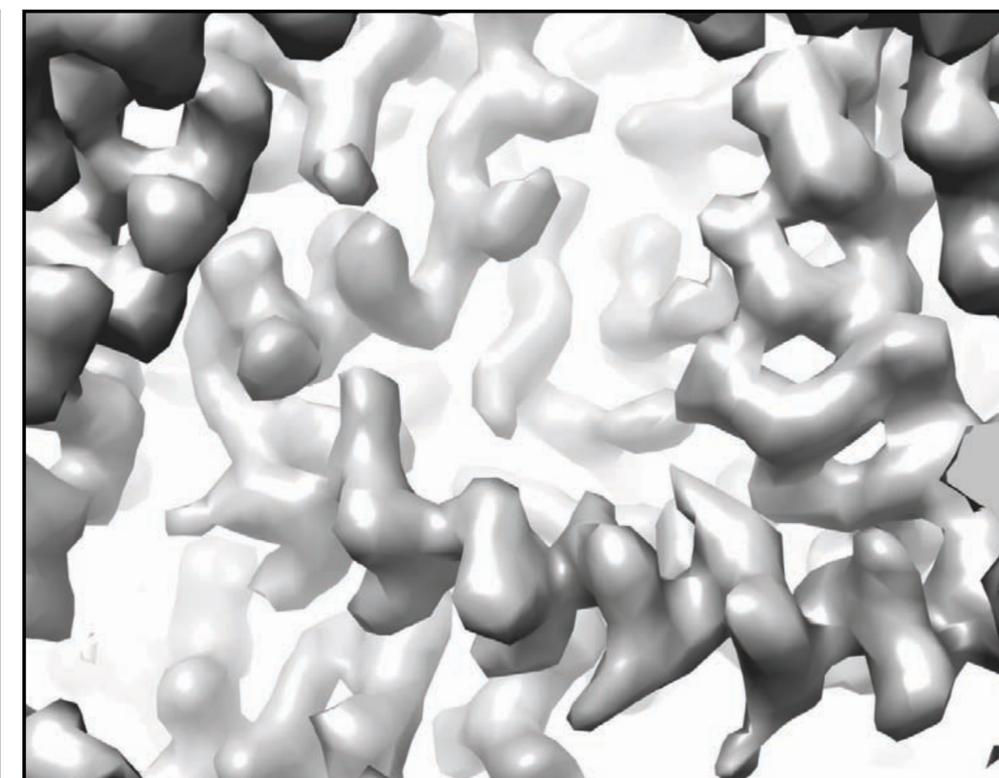
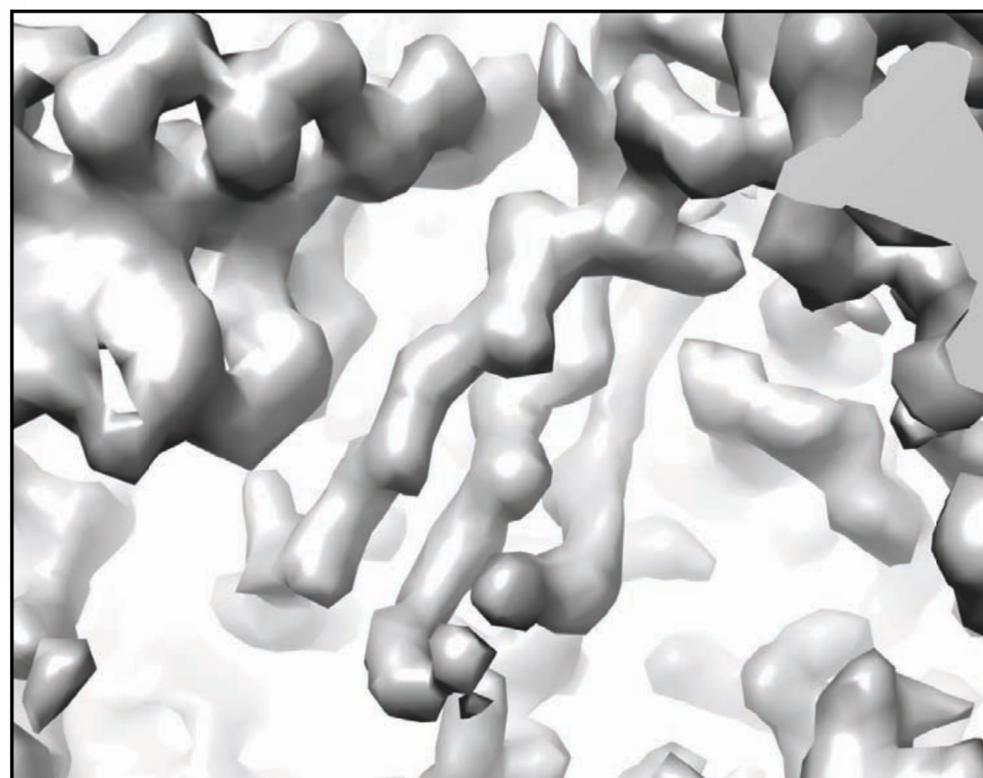
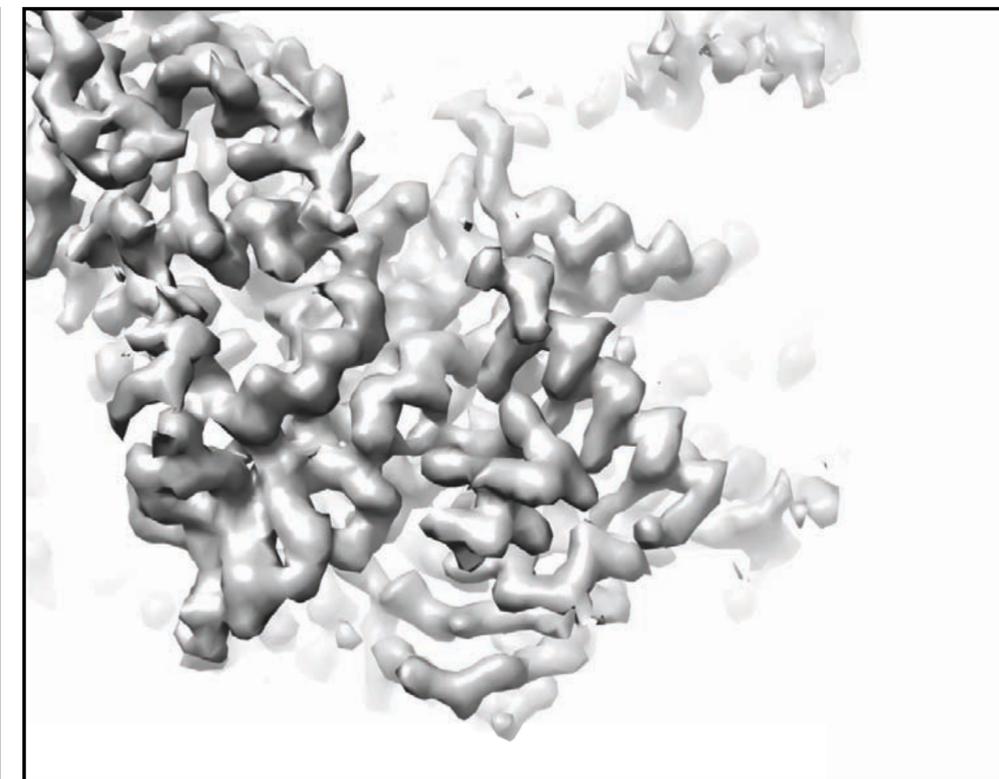
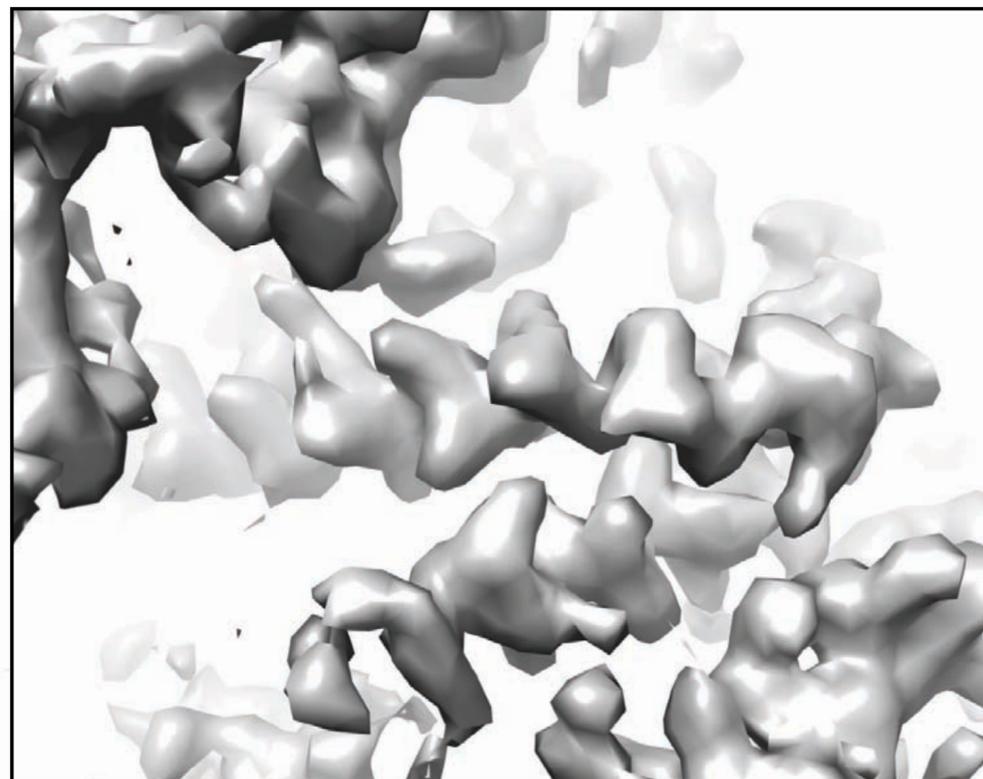
EMDB 0373 3.8Å resolution



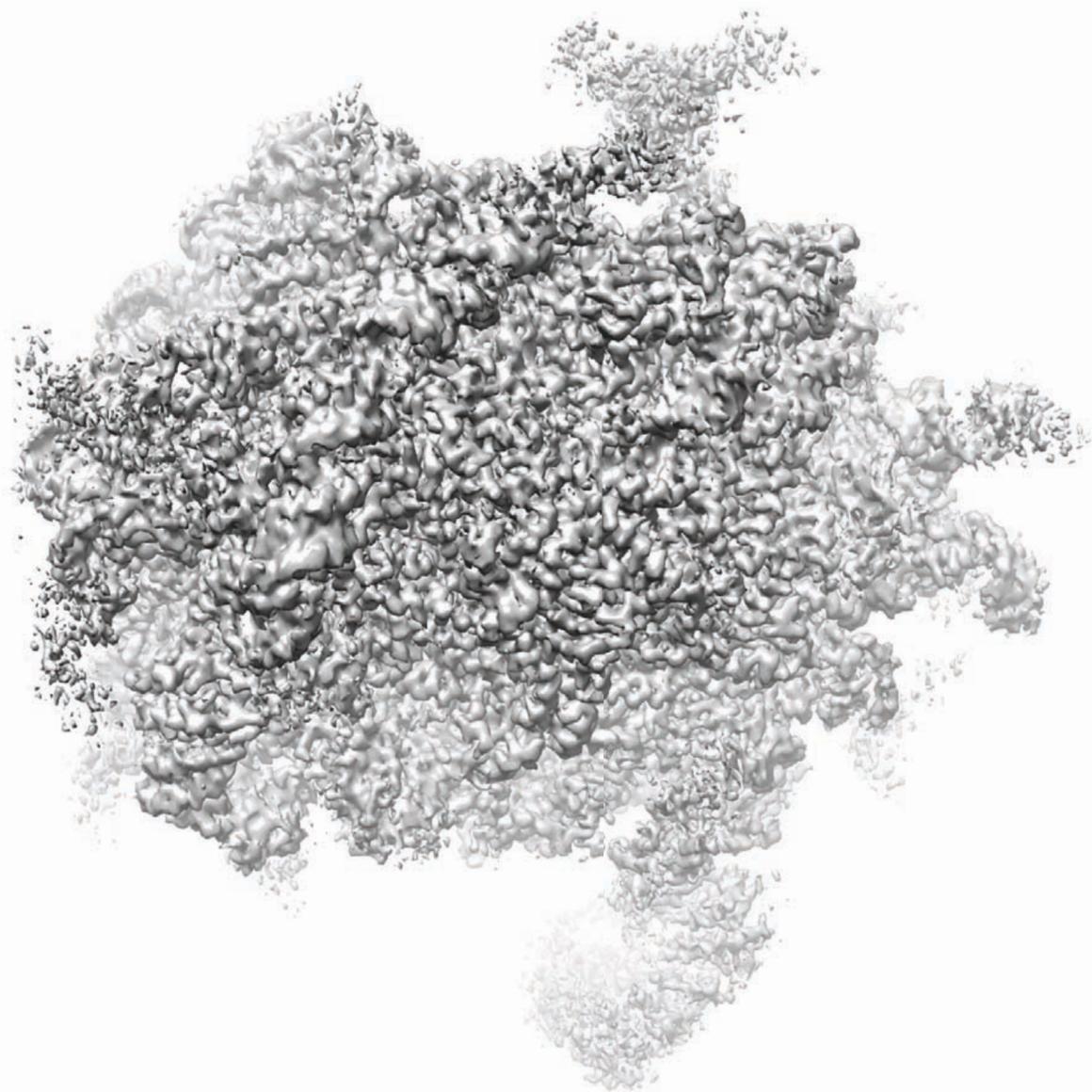
EXAMPLE 2



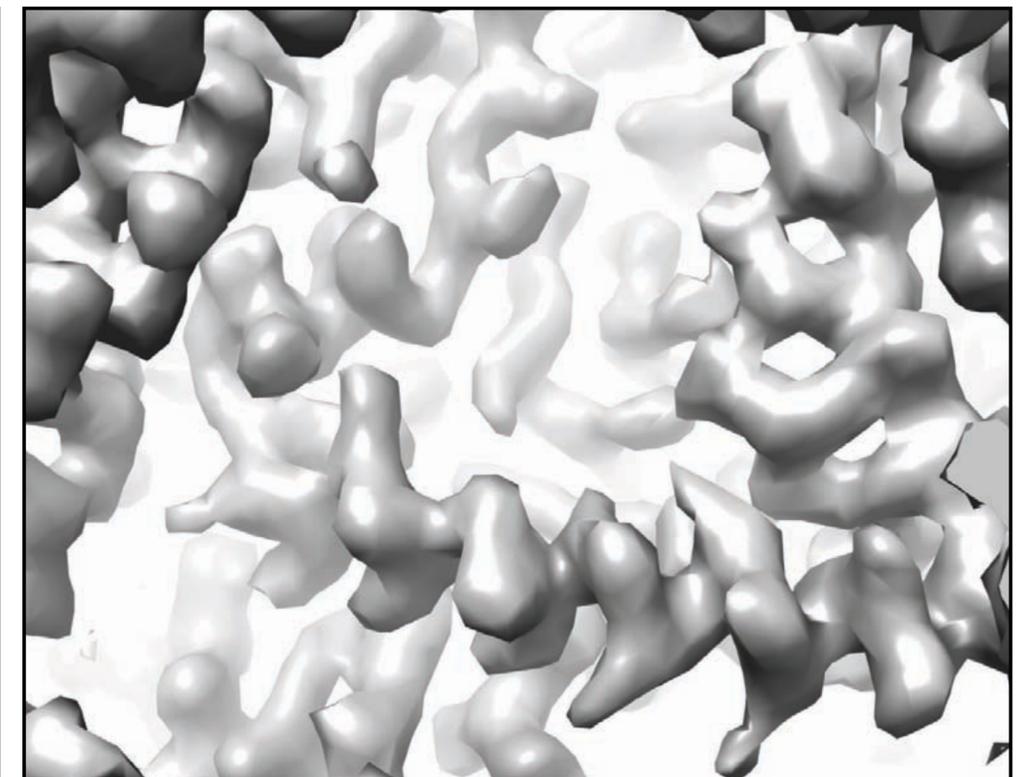
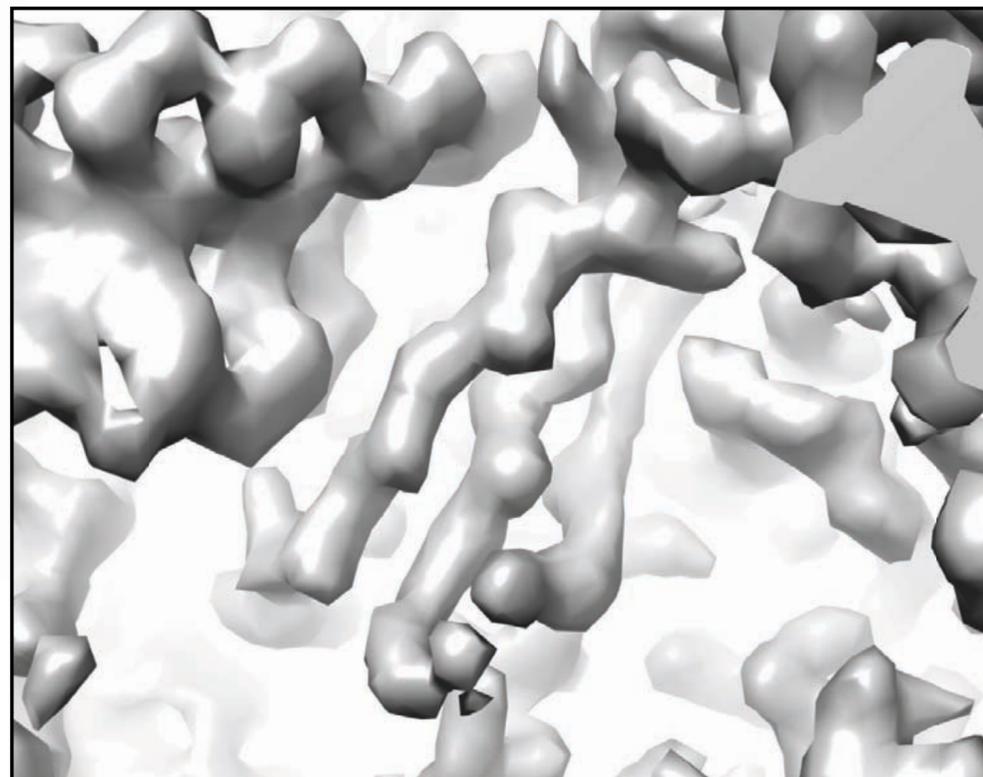
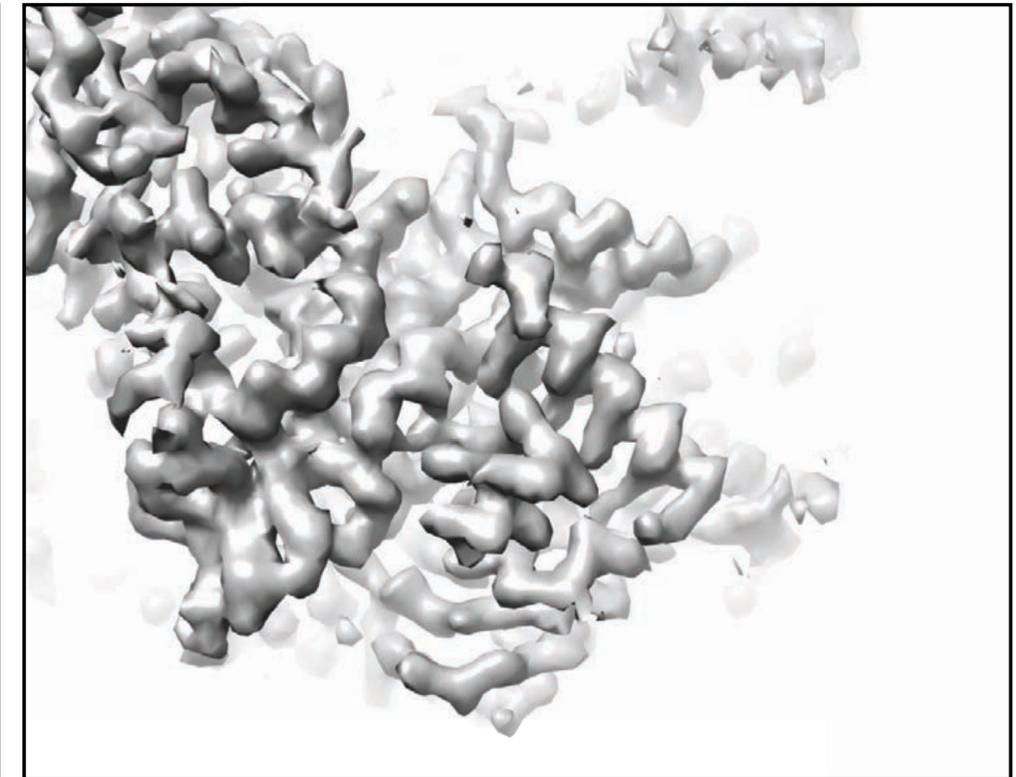
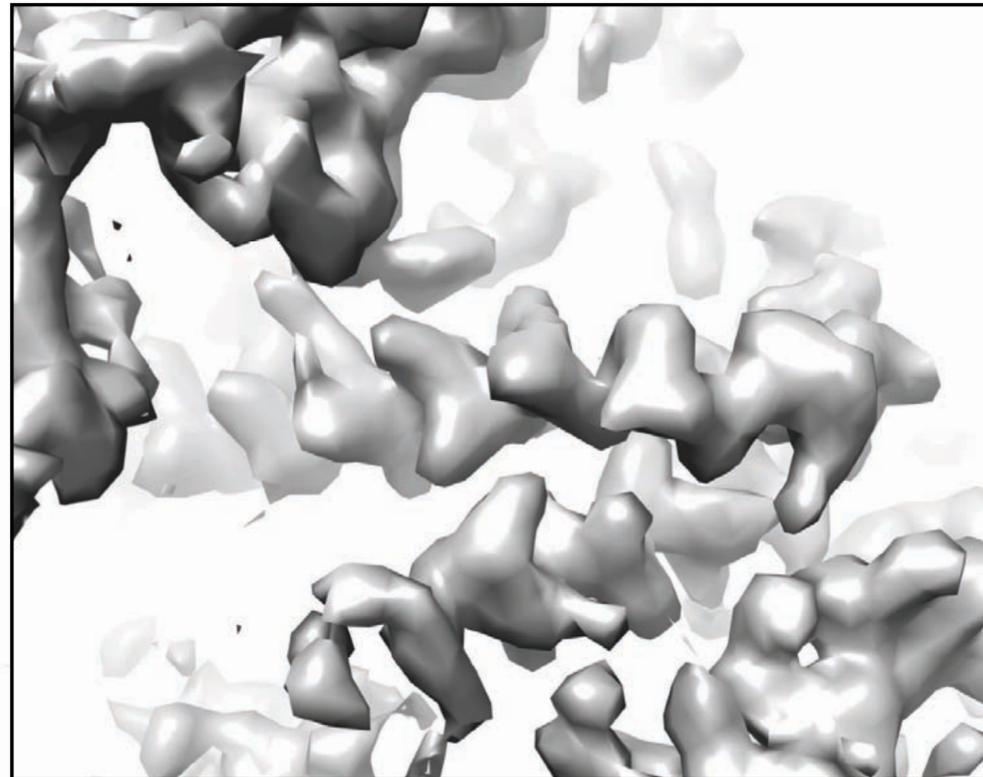
EMDB 2832



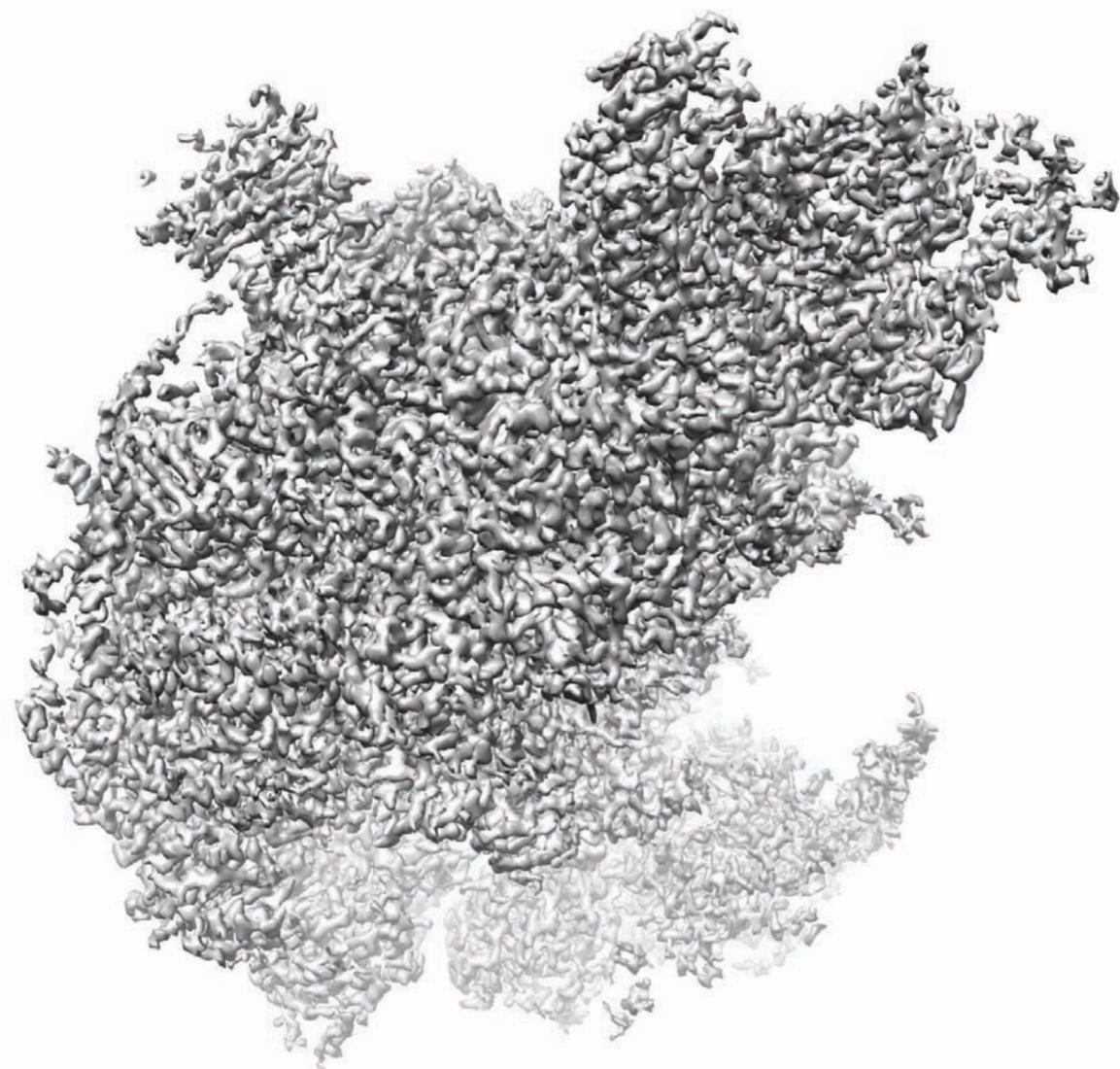
EXAMPLE 2



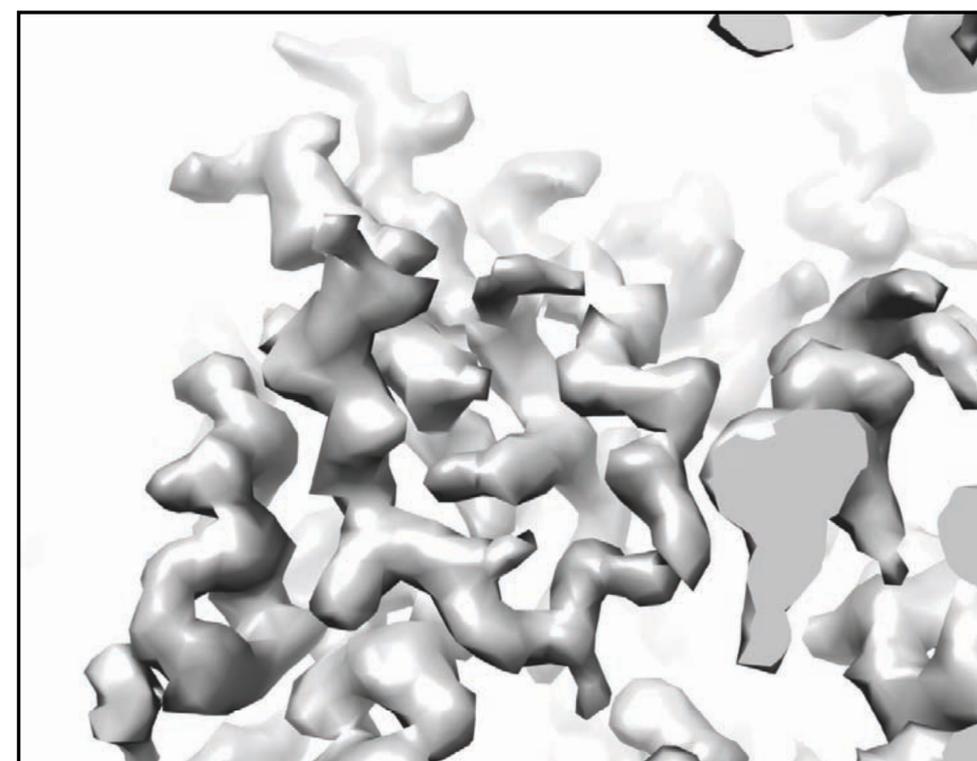
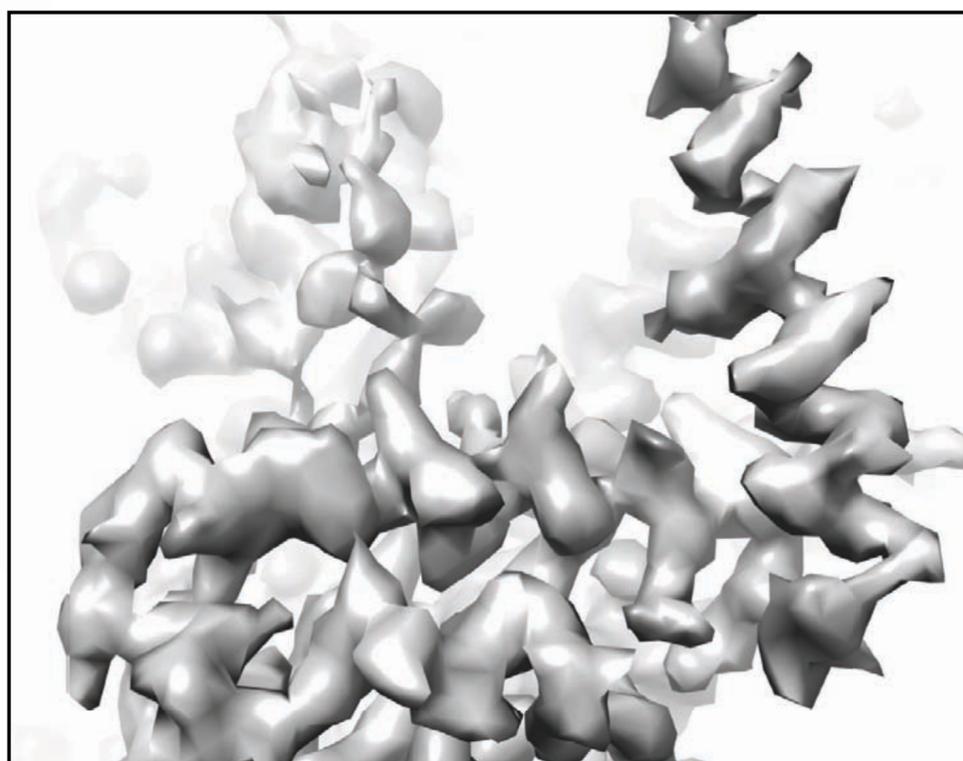
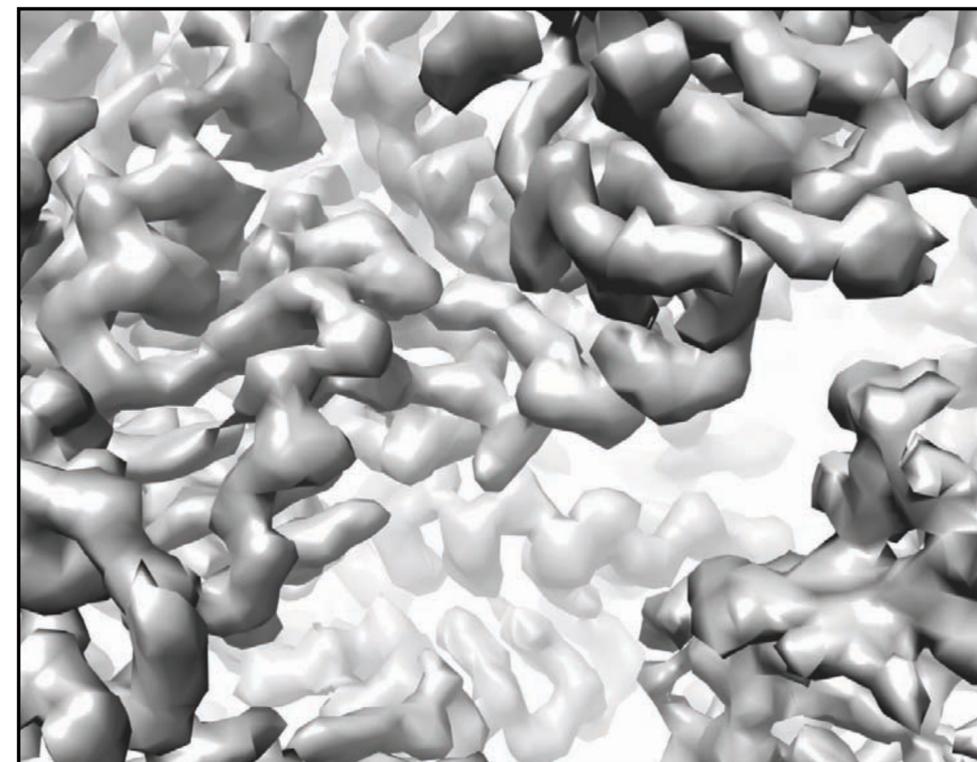
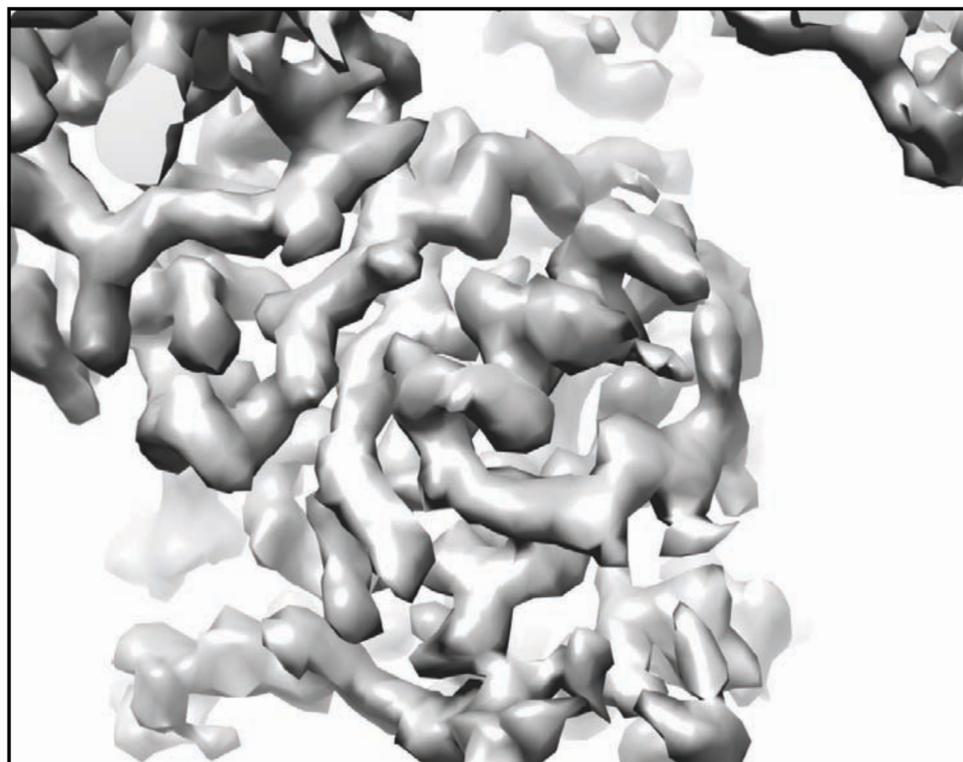
EMDB 2832 3.6Å resolution



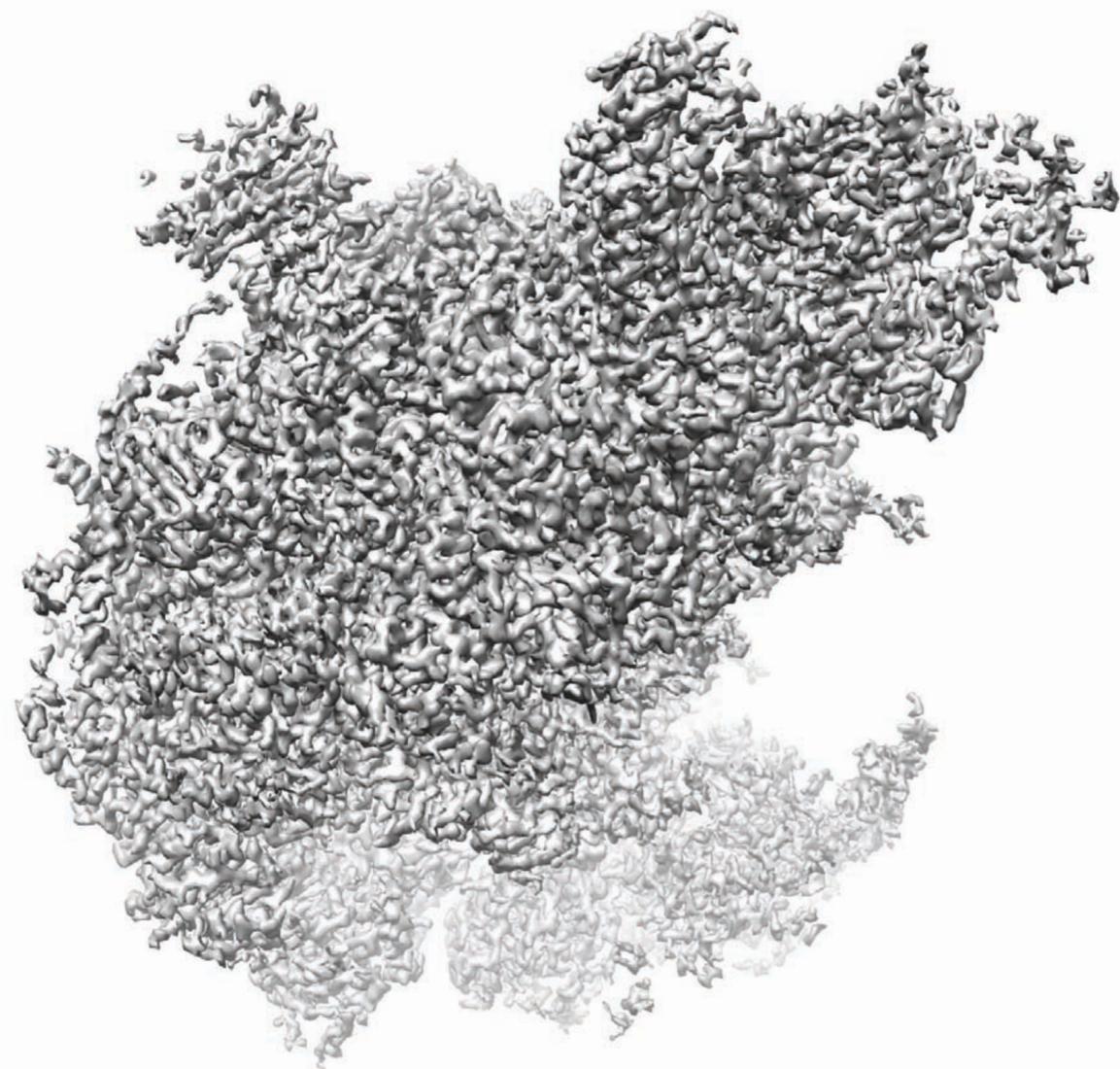
EXAMPLE 3



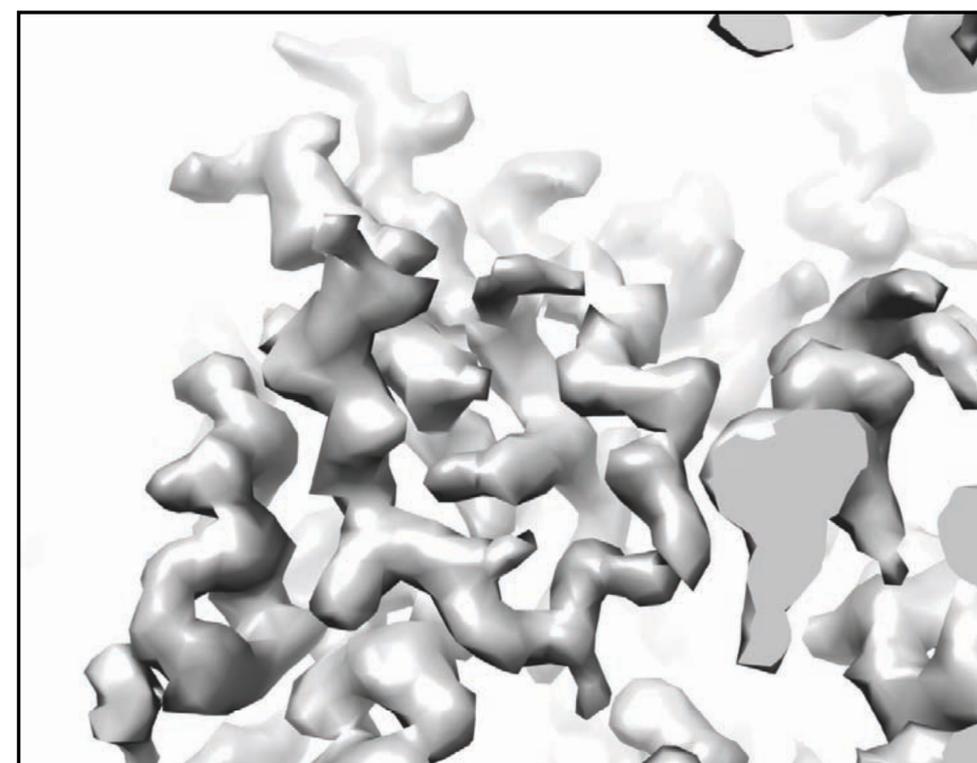
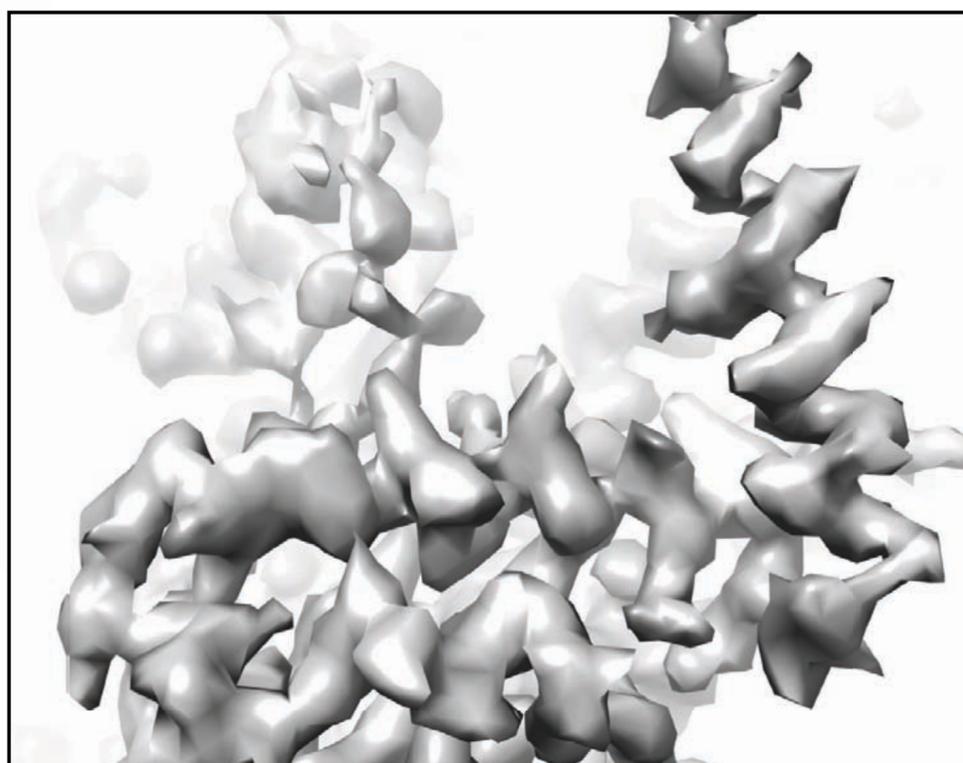
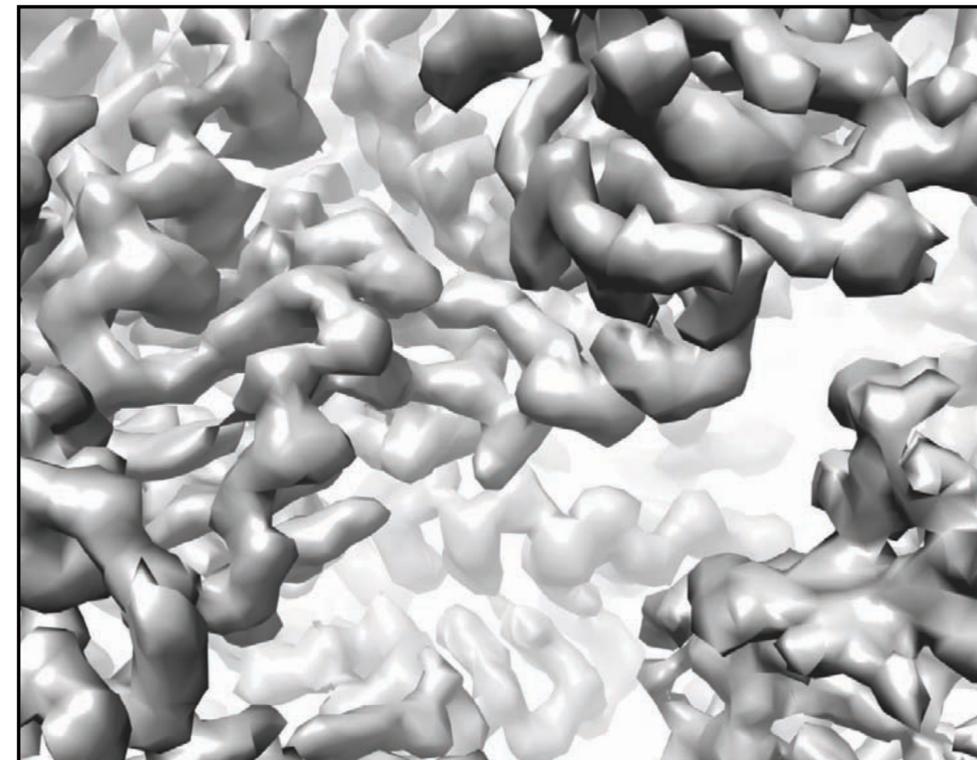
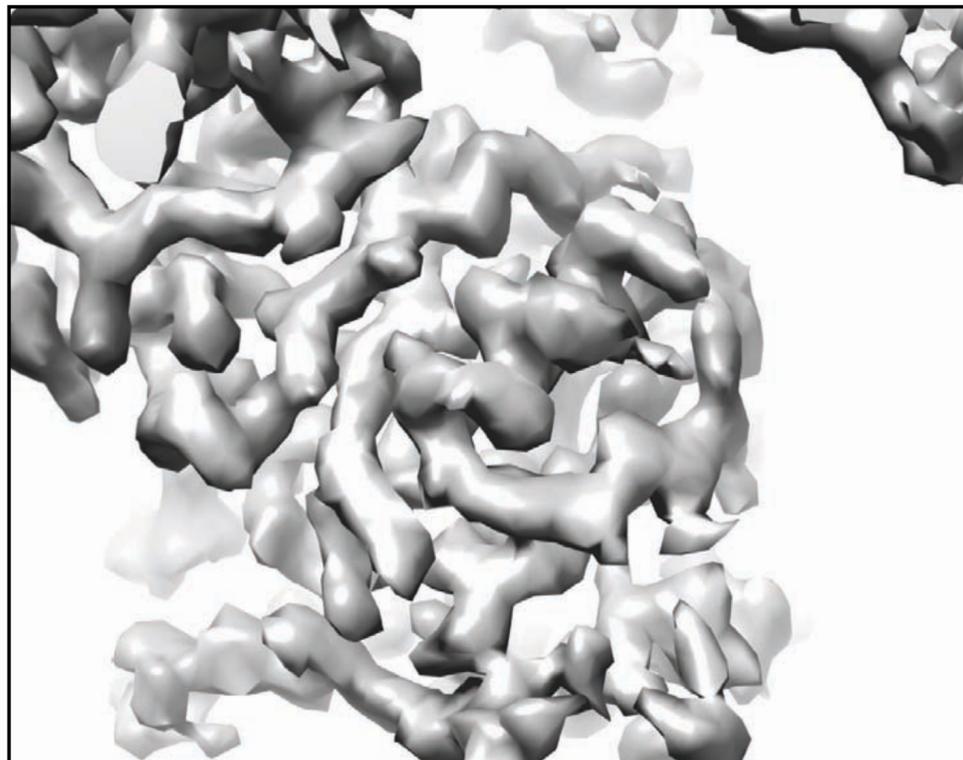
EMDB 6615



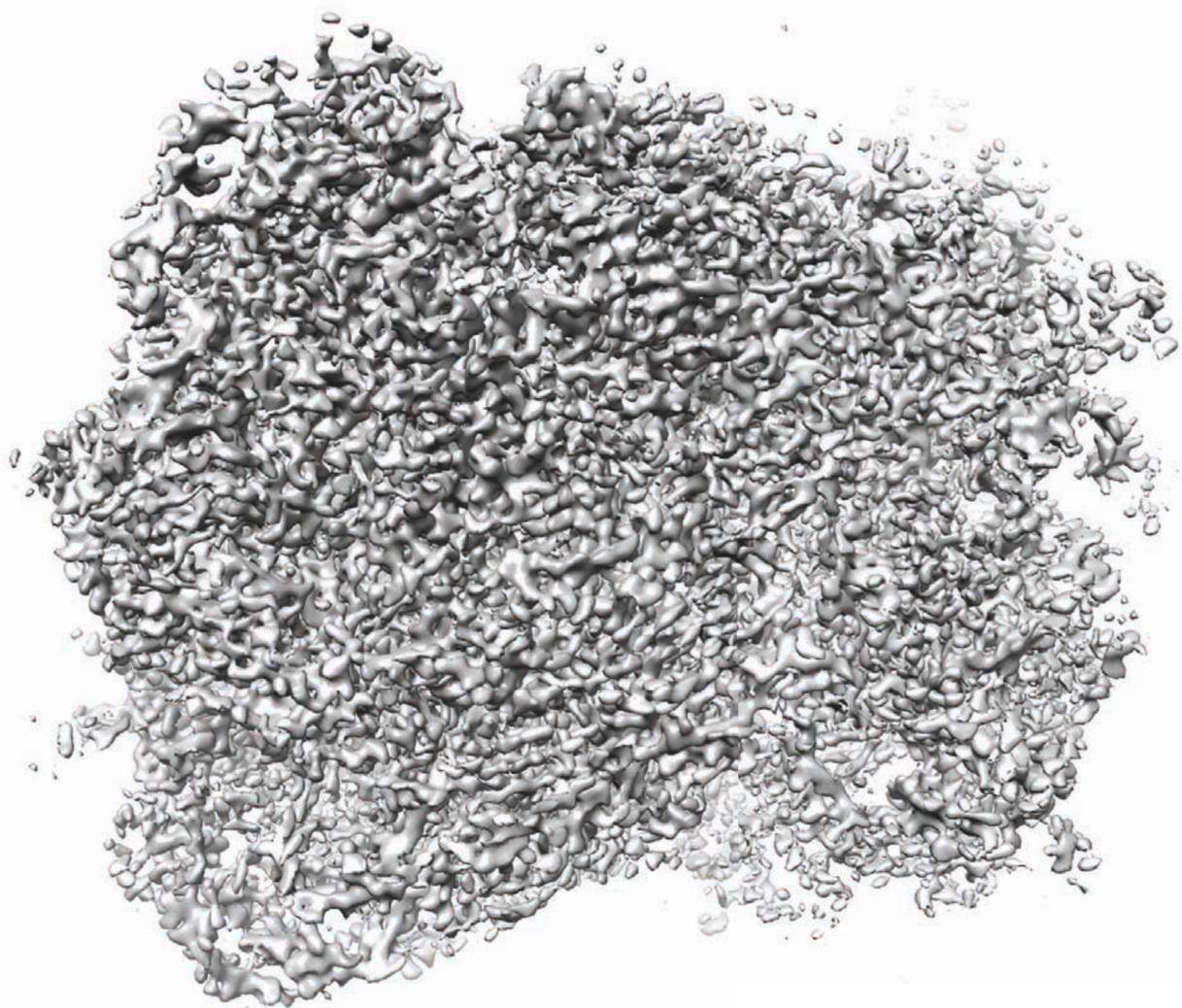
EXAMPLE 3



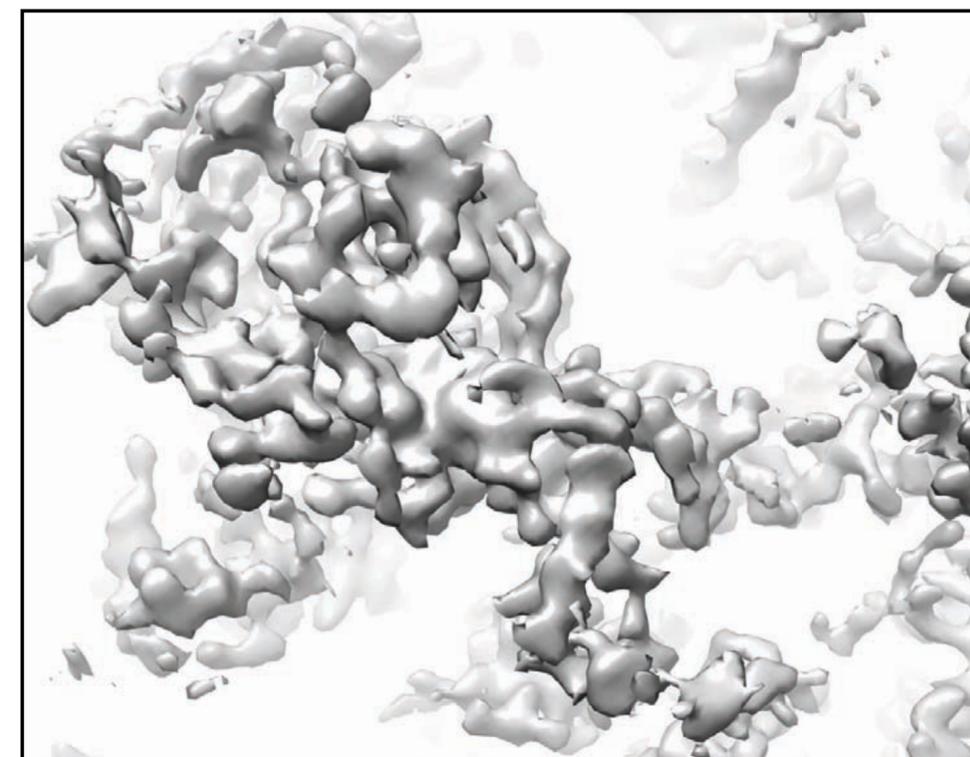
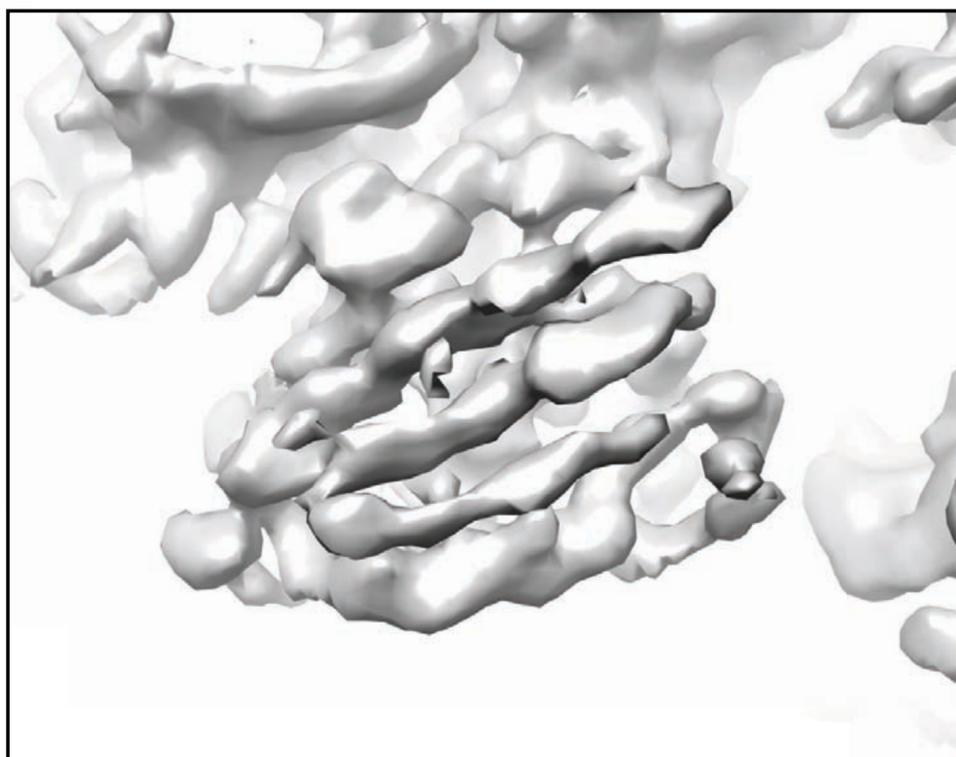
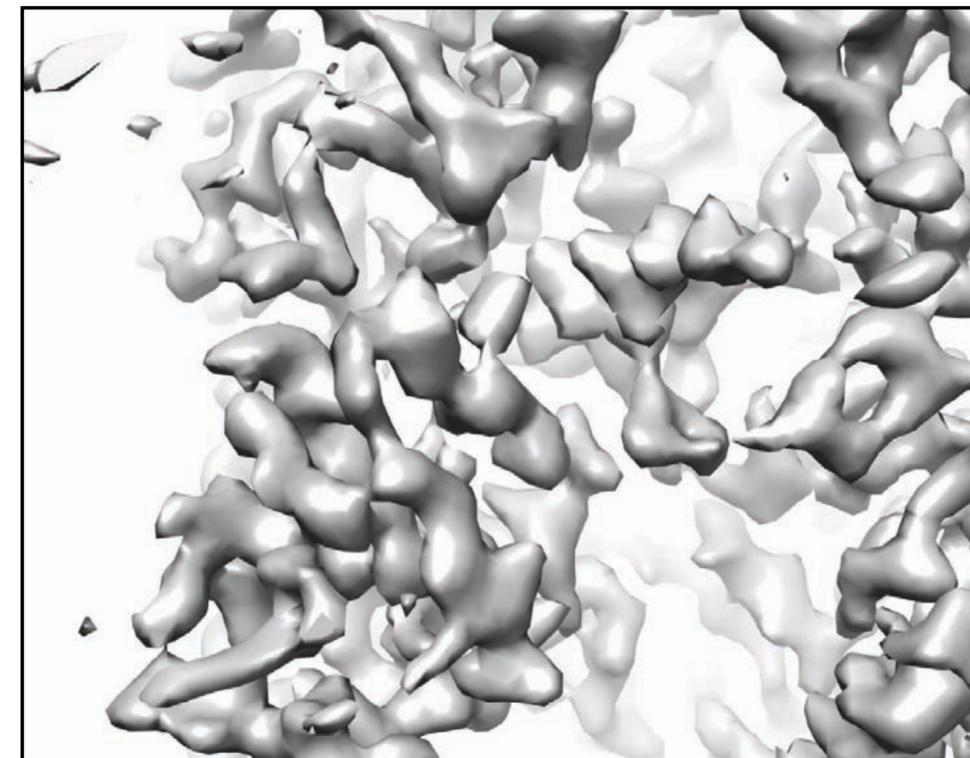
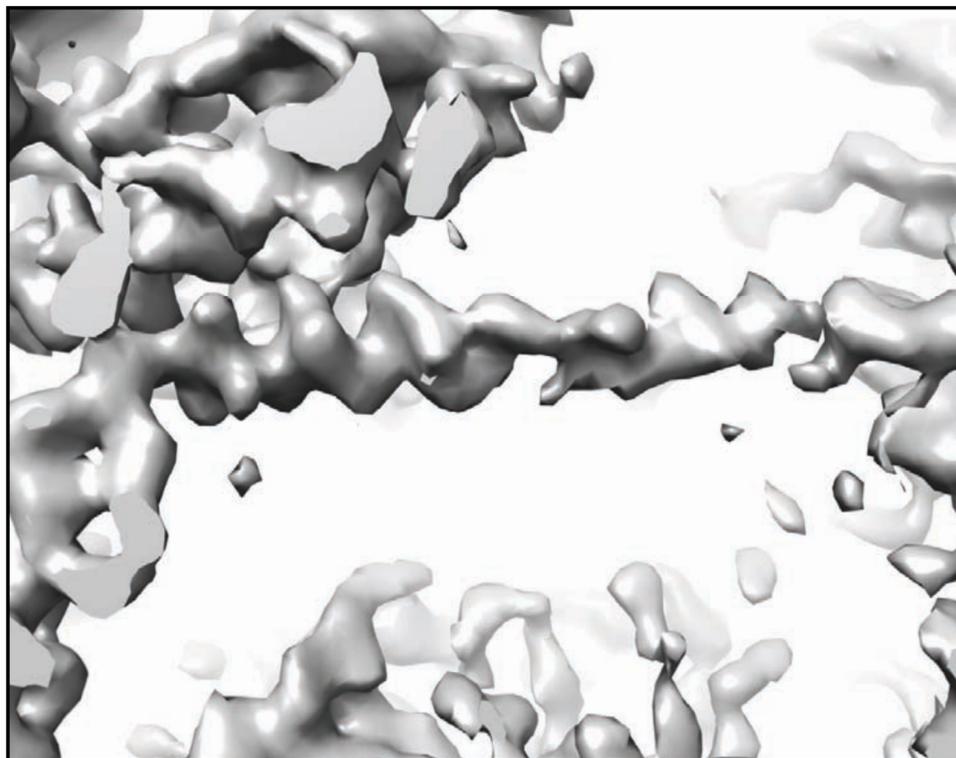
EMDB 6615 3.08Å resolution



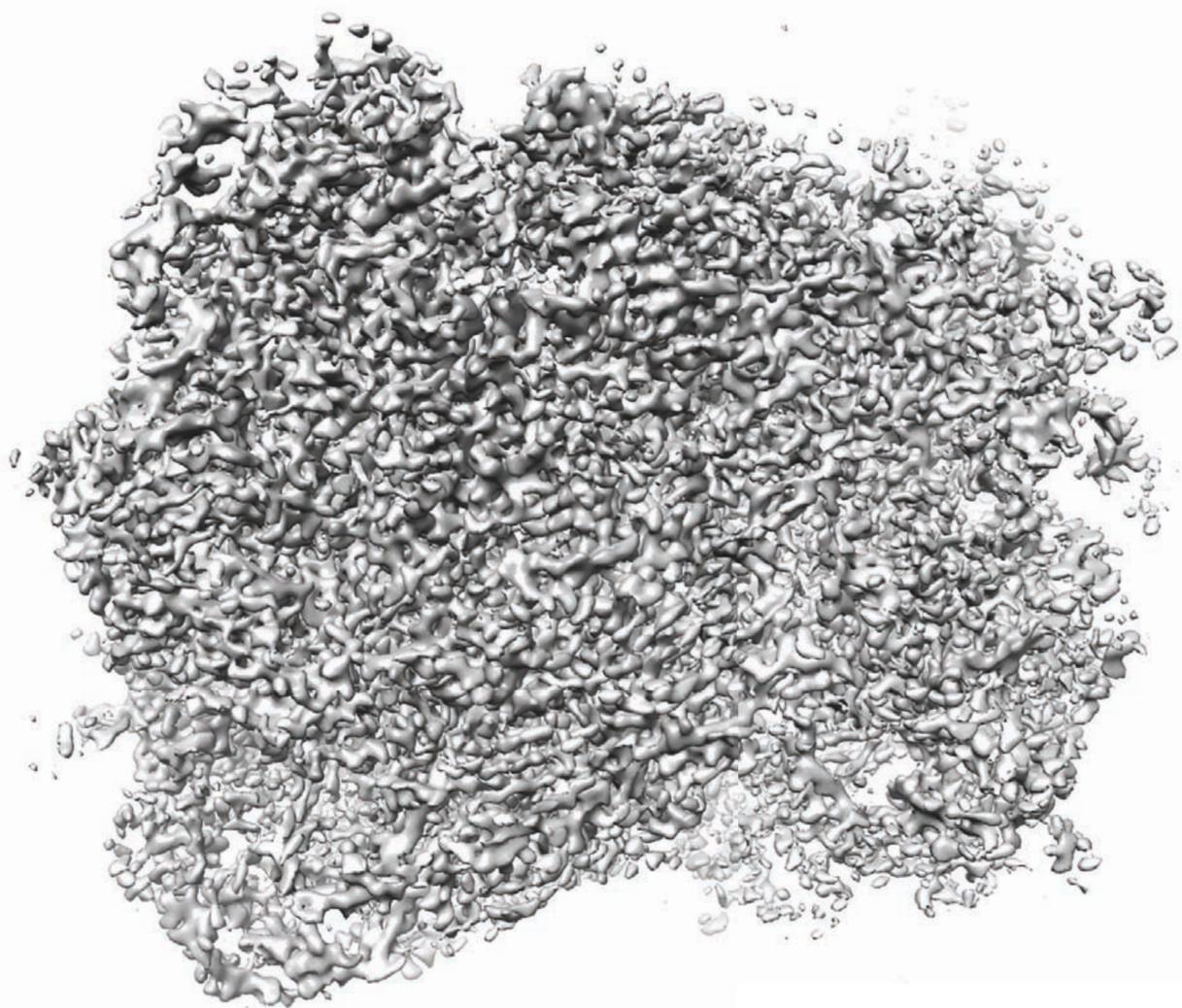
EXAMPLE 4



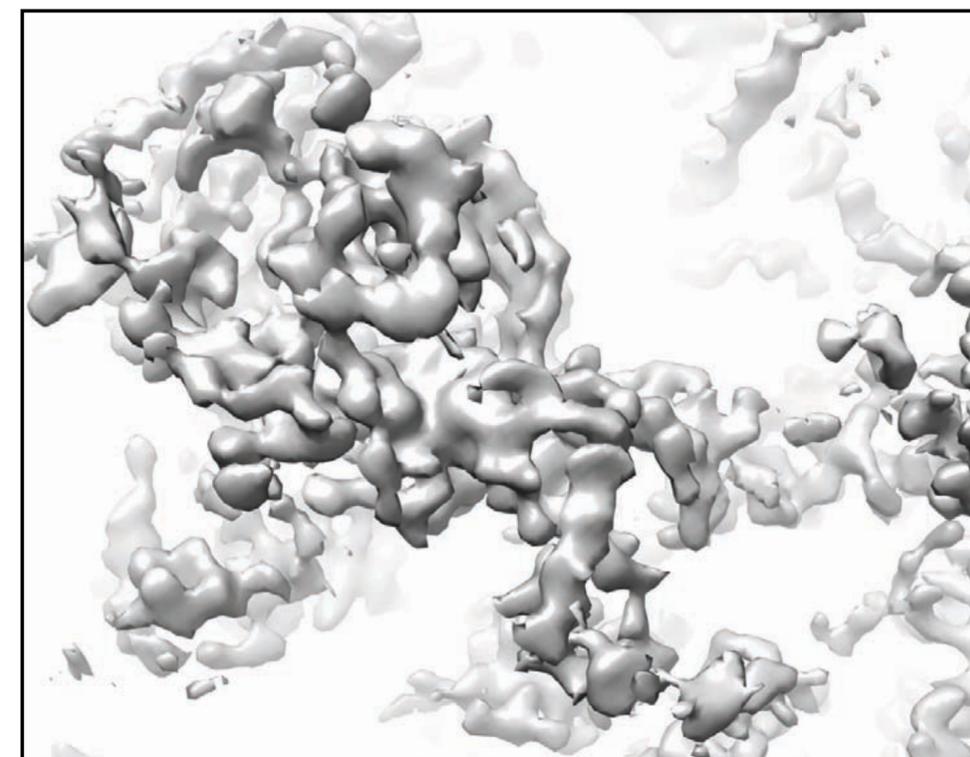
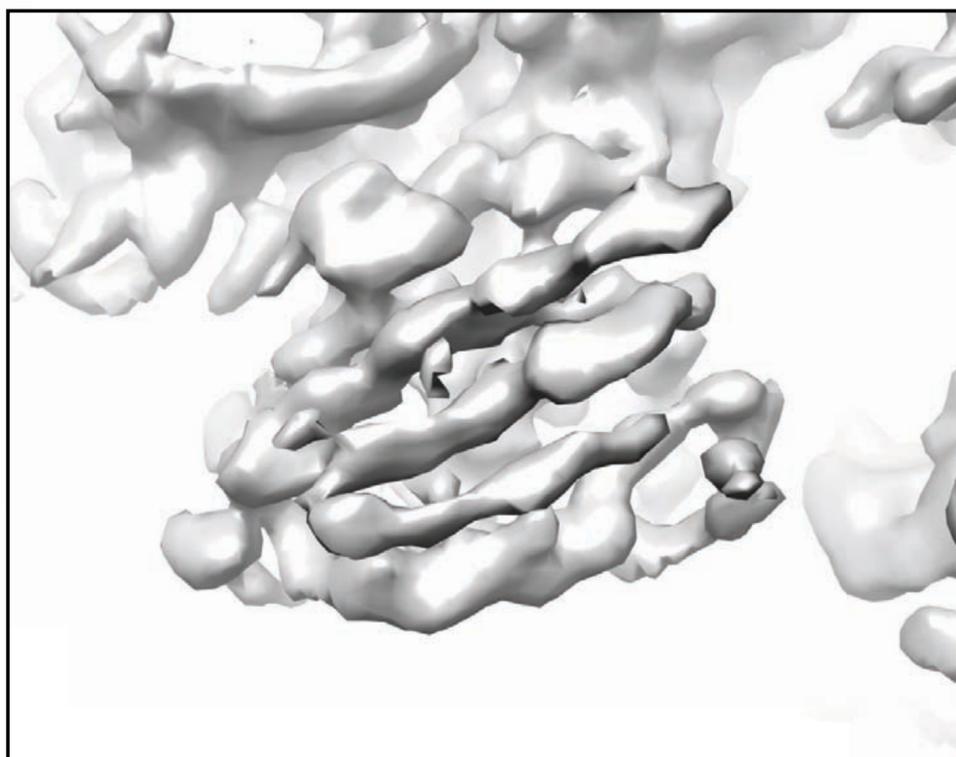
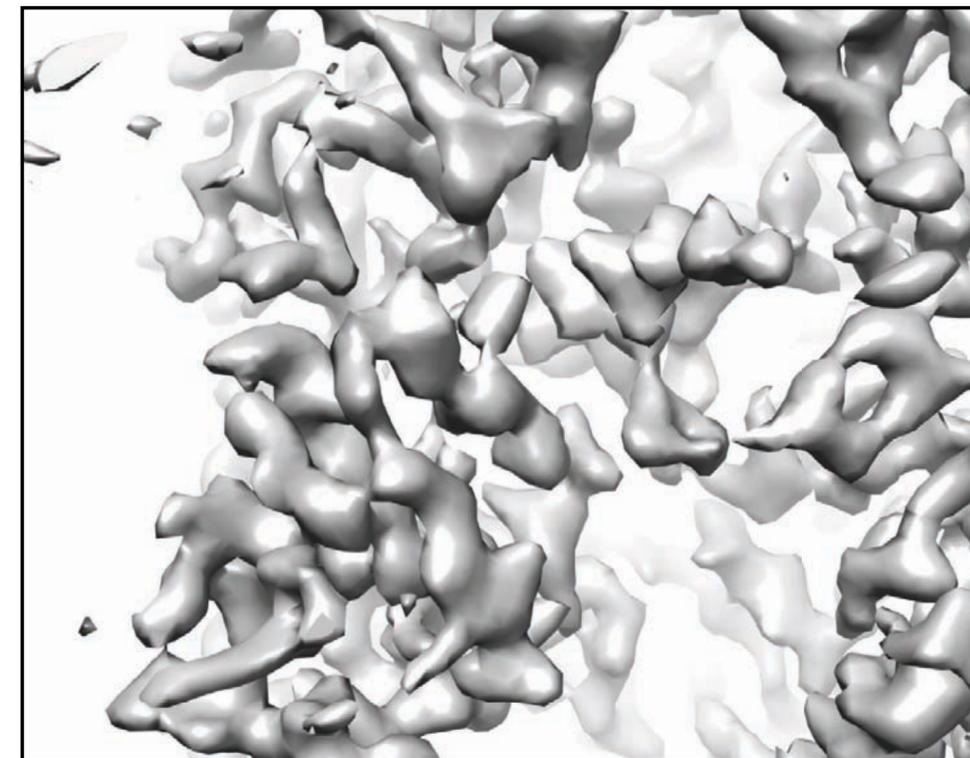
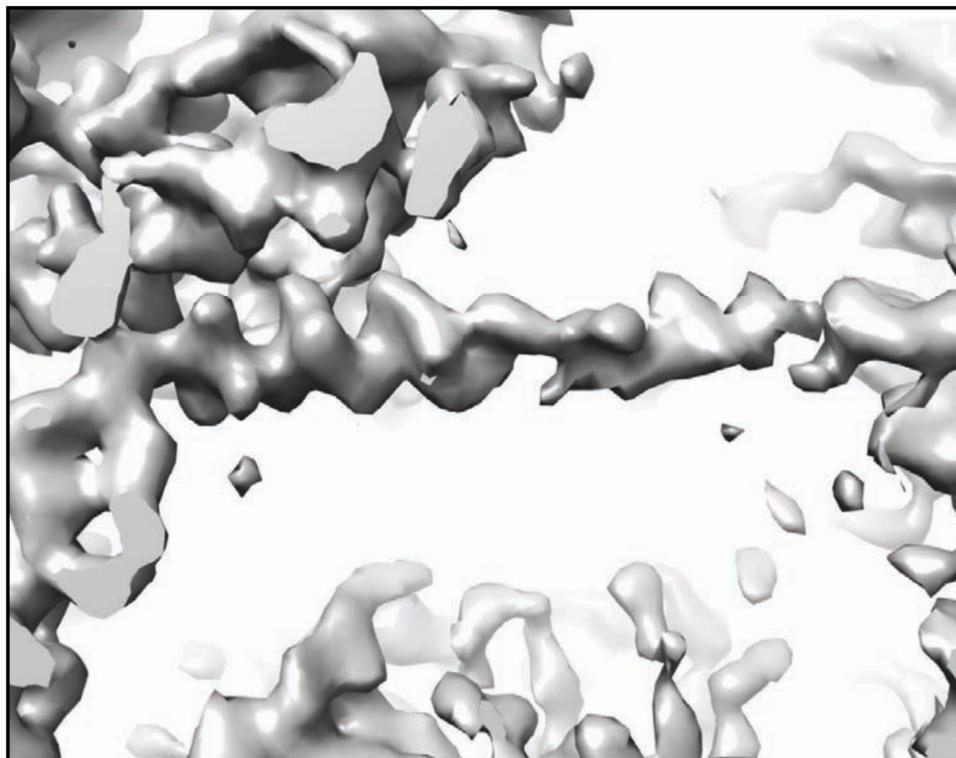
EMDB 0047



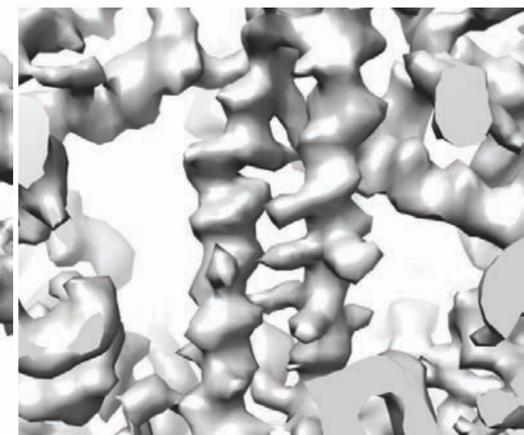
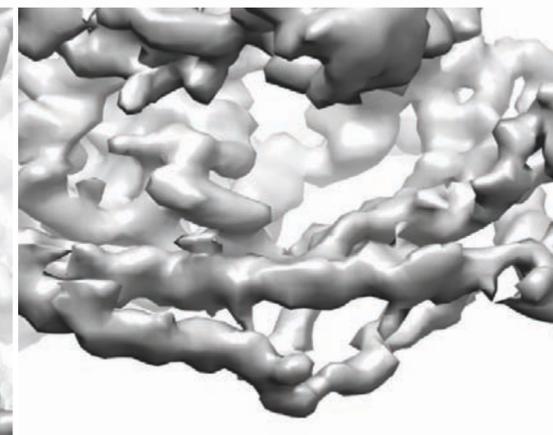
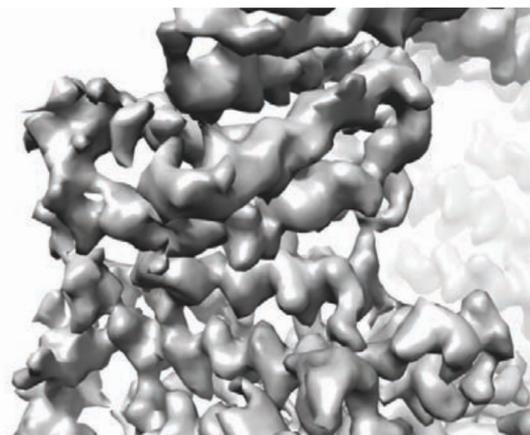
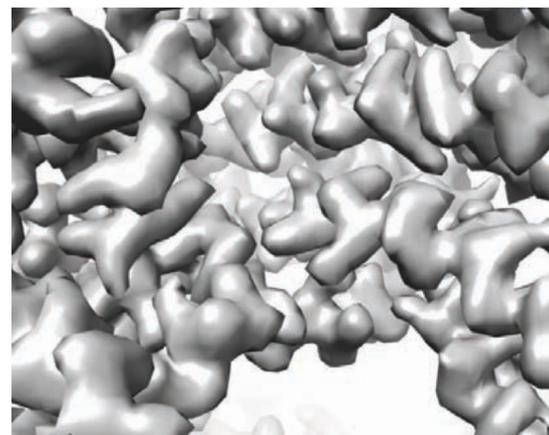
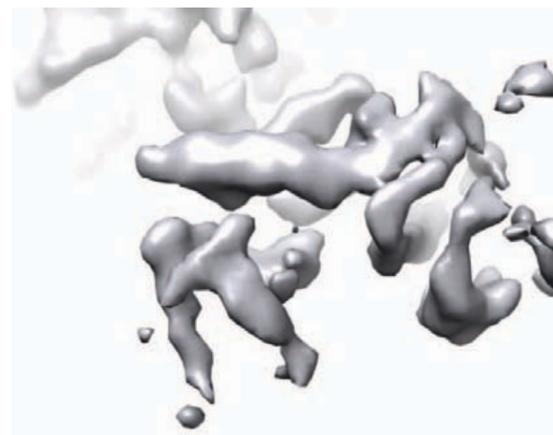
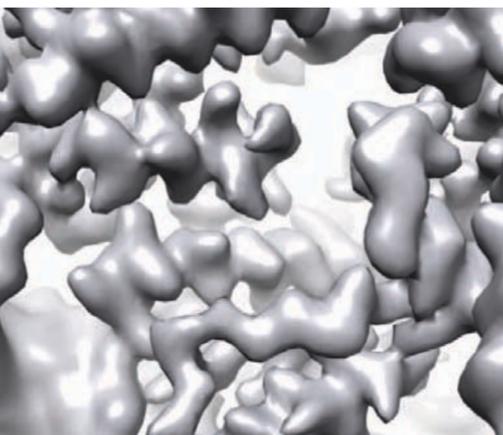
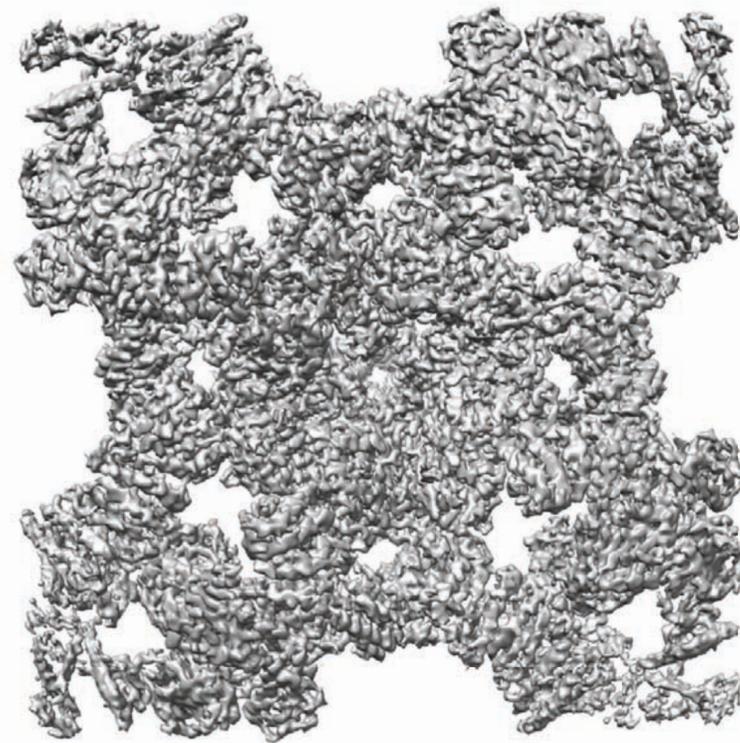
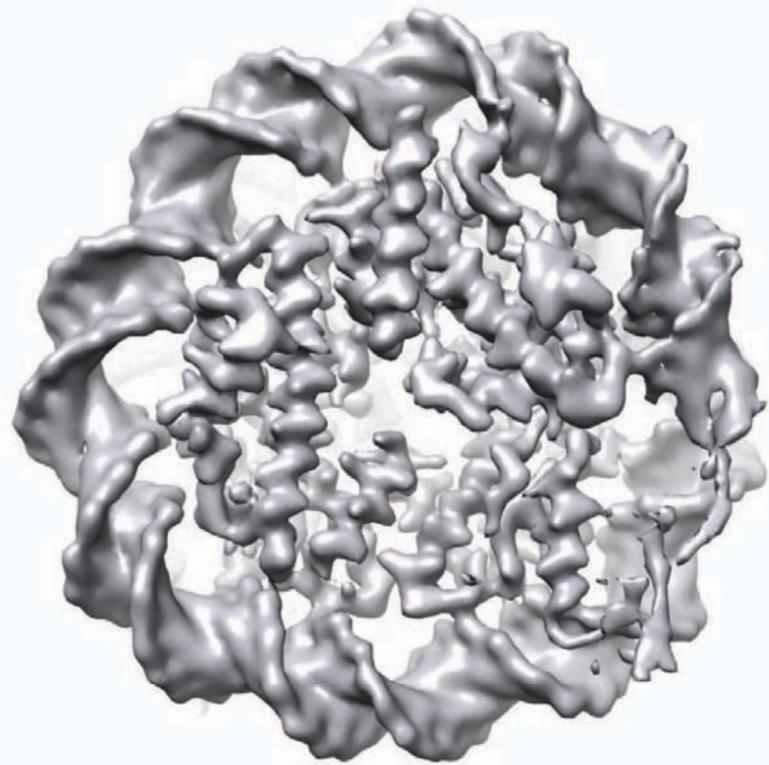
EXAMPLE 4



EMDB 0047 4.4Å resolution



## ONE MAP, MULTIPLE RESOLUTIONS

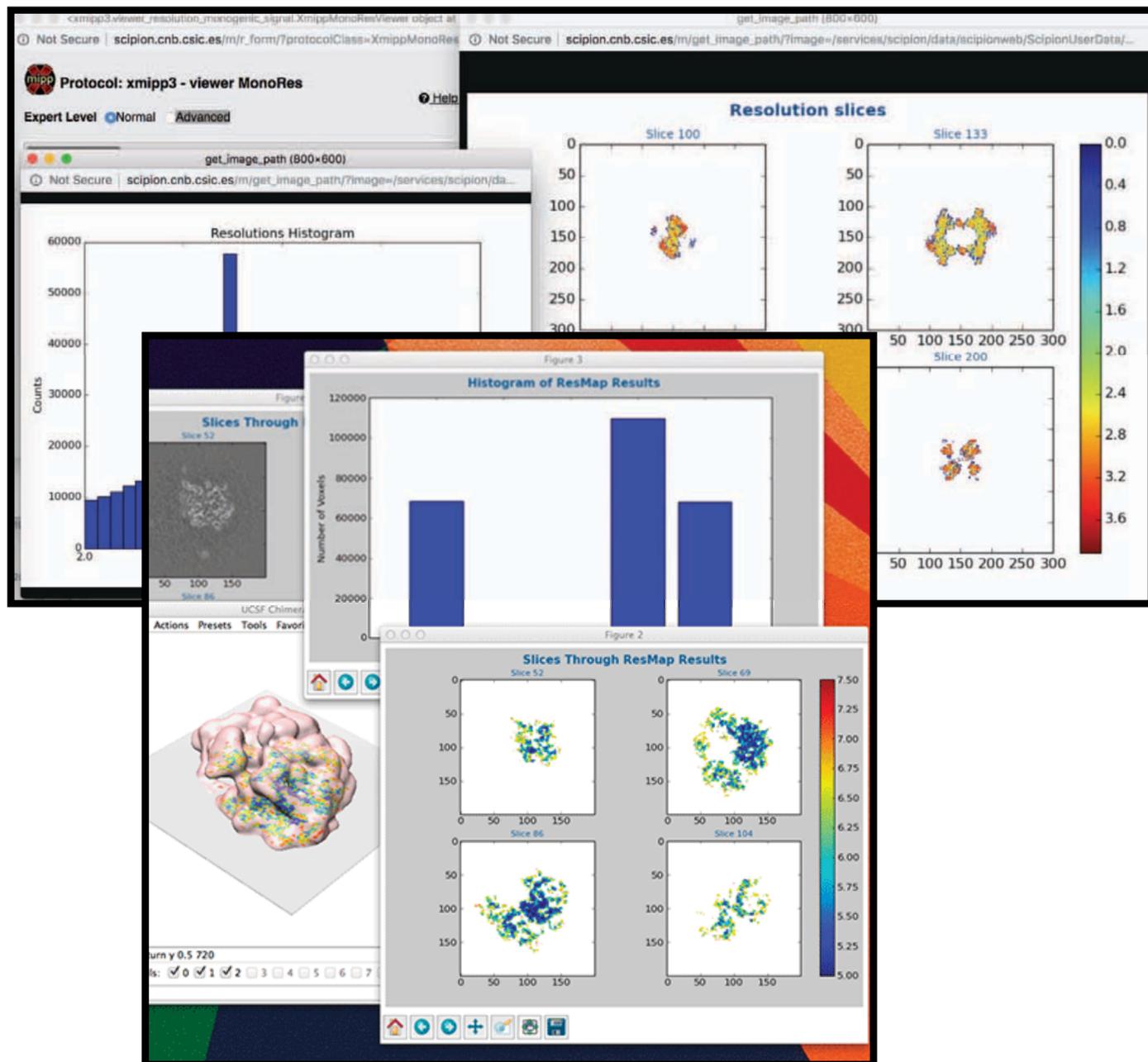


EMDB 0652: 3.5Å resolution

EMDB 8342: 3.6Å resolution

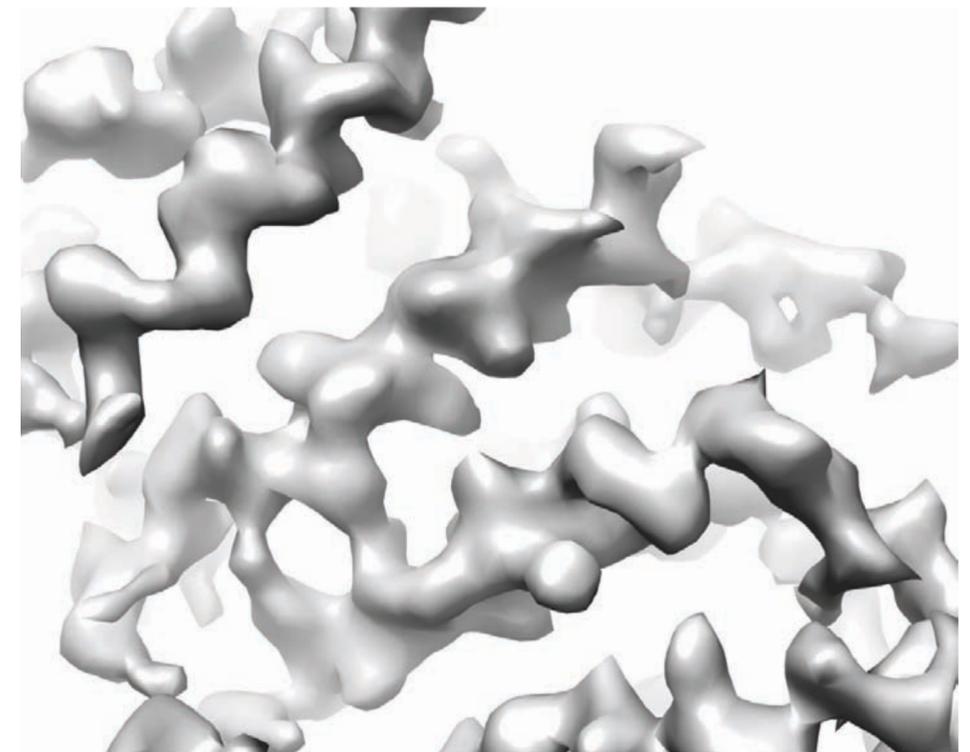
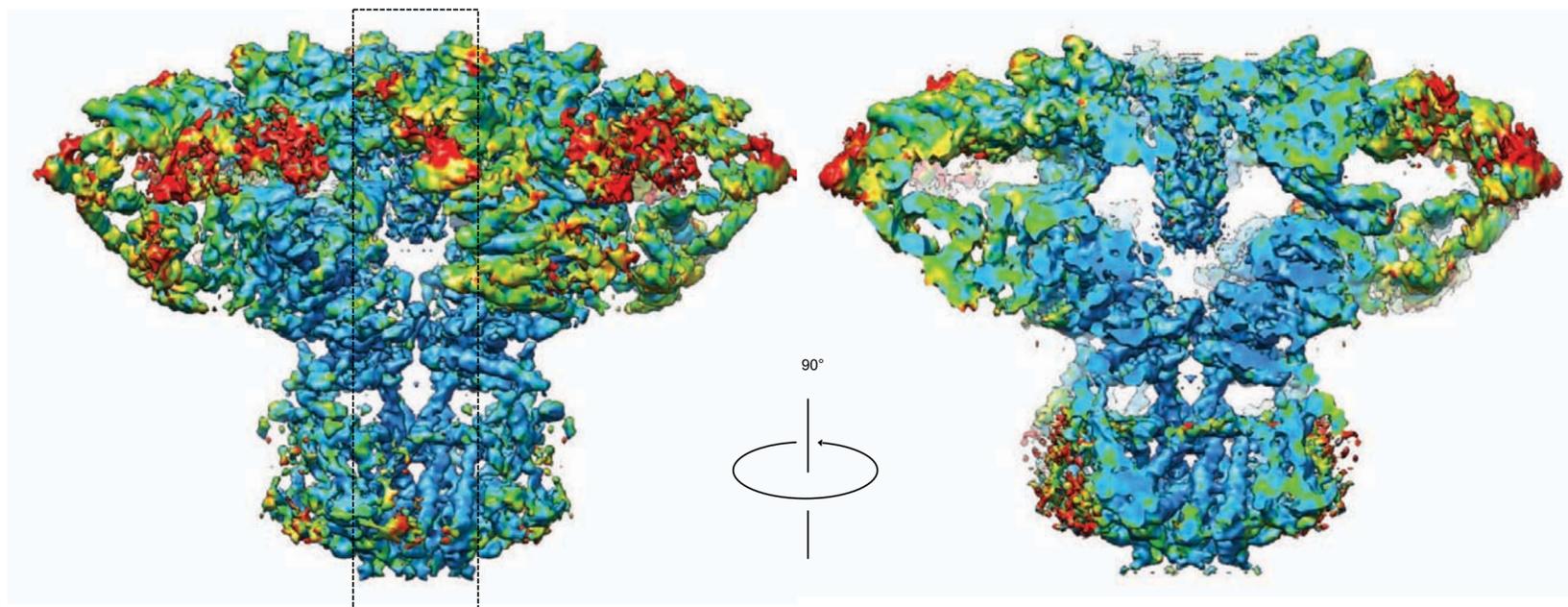
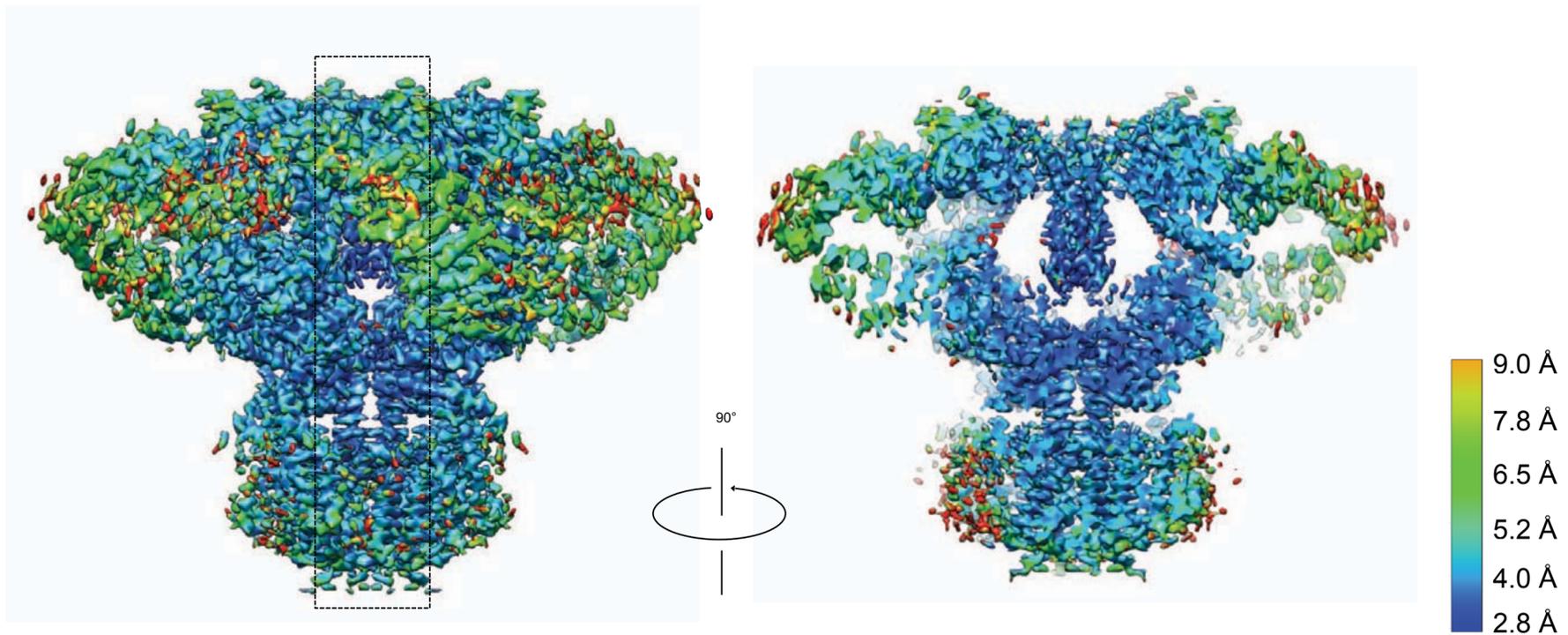
EMDB 6810: 5Å resolution

## ESTIMATING LOCAL RESOLUTION

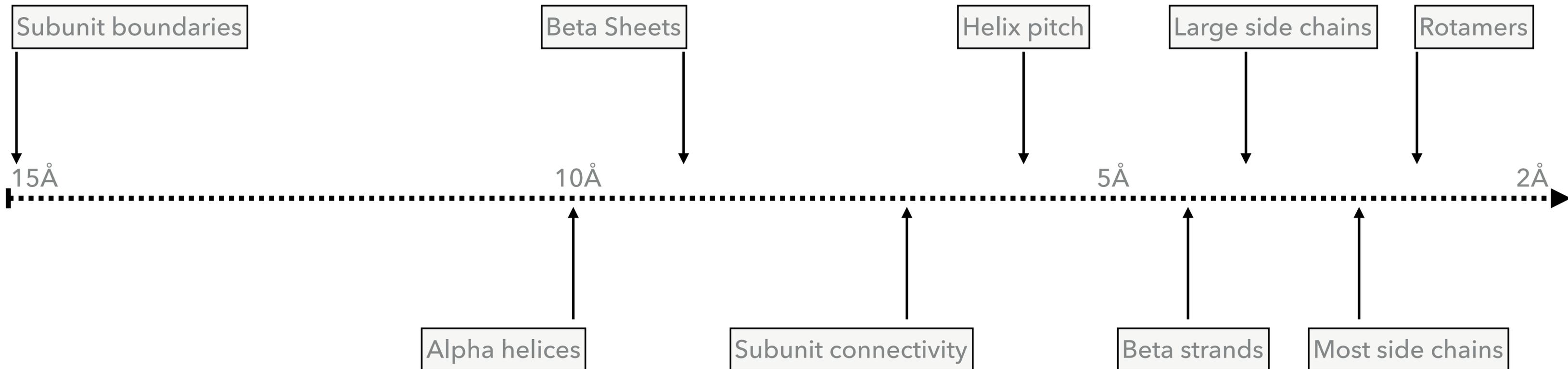


- ▶ Gold-standard methods cannot address local resolution differences in maps
  - ▶ Sample heterogeneity
  - ▶ Image processing errors
- ▶ Local resolution measures (such as ResMap, e2fsc.py, Biocres, MonoRes, variance maps) provide a per voxel statistical assessment of resolution
  - ▶ Resolution assessments can be mapped back to the density map in Chimera
- ▶ Local resolution aids in map analysis and model building

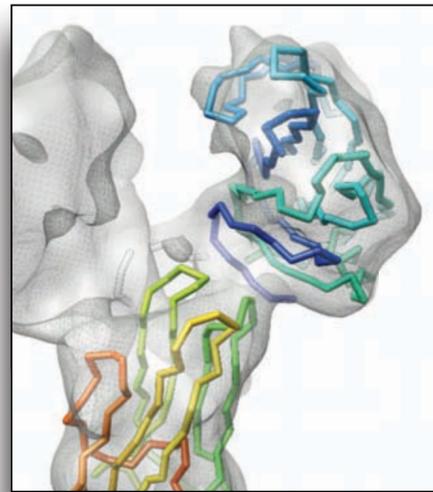
# ESTIMATING LOCAL RESOLUTION



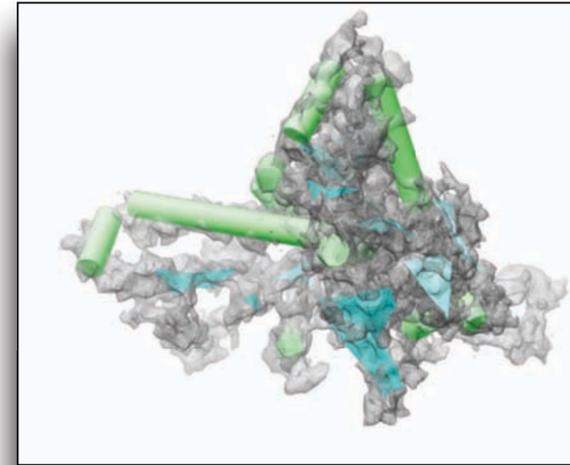
# RESOLVABILITY MILESTONES



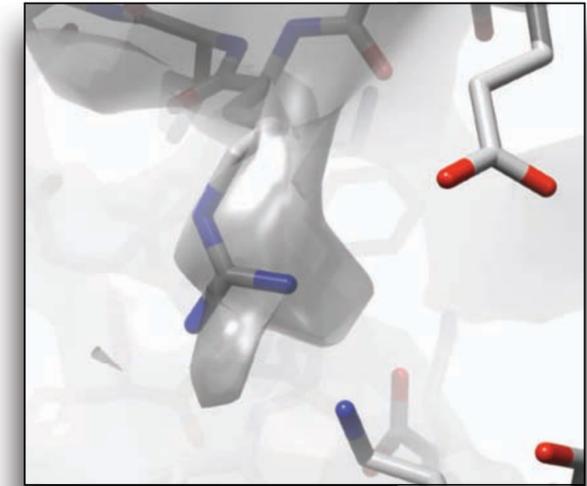
# RESOLVABILITY MILESTONES



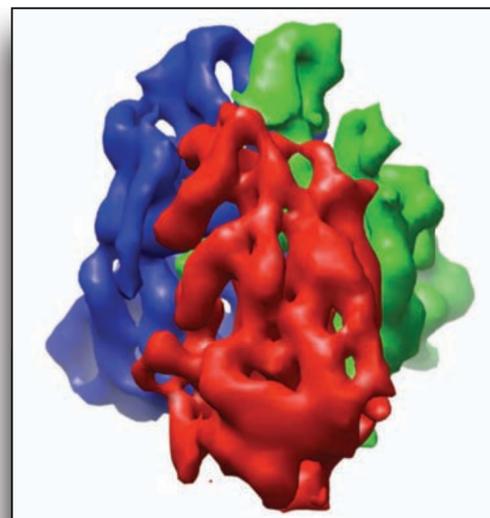
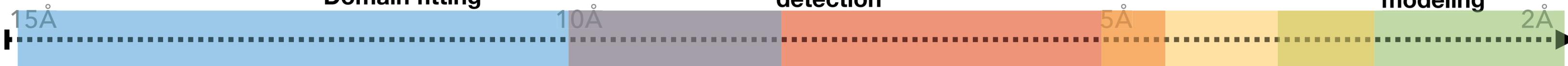
Domain fitting



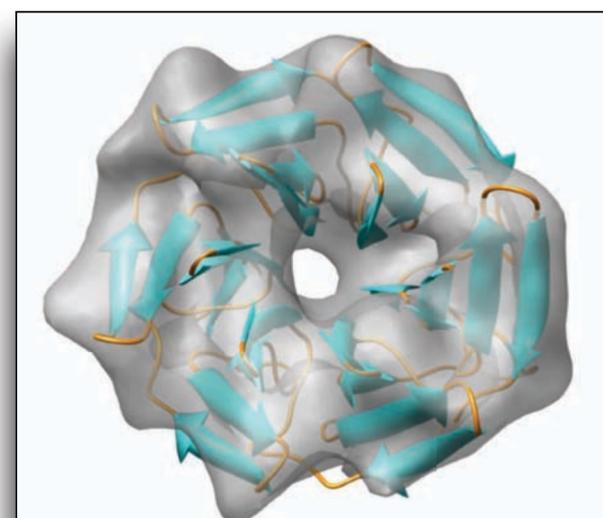
Secondary structure detection



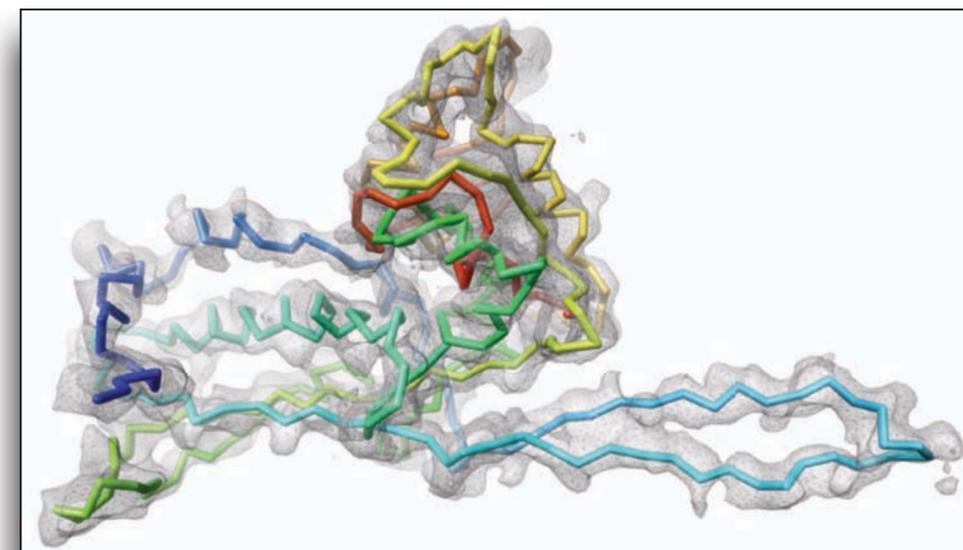
All atom modeling



Density segmentation



Constrained modeling



C-alpha backbone tracing

# MODEL GENERATION, REFINEMENT AND VALIDATION: SUBNANOMETER RESOLUTION

- ▶ Models are generated primarily from a template structure
- ▶ Maps can serve as a constraint for fitting, constraining or selecting models
  - ▶ Rigid body fitting
    - ▶ Best “match” to the density map
  - ▶ Flexible fitting
    - ▶ Models are allowed to deform to fit the density map
    - ▶ Physical, chemical and geometric constraints can be used
  - ▶ Computational modeling
    - ▶ Density can serve as an envelope in improving comparative models
    - ▶ Density can be used to select best a best model from a set of decoys (ab initio)
- ▶ Agreement with density and observed structure usually serves as validation

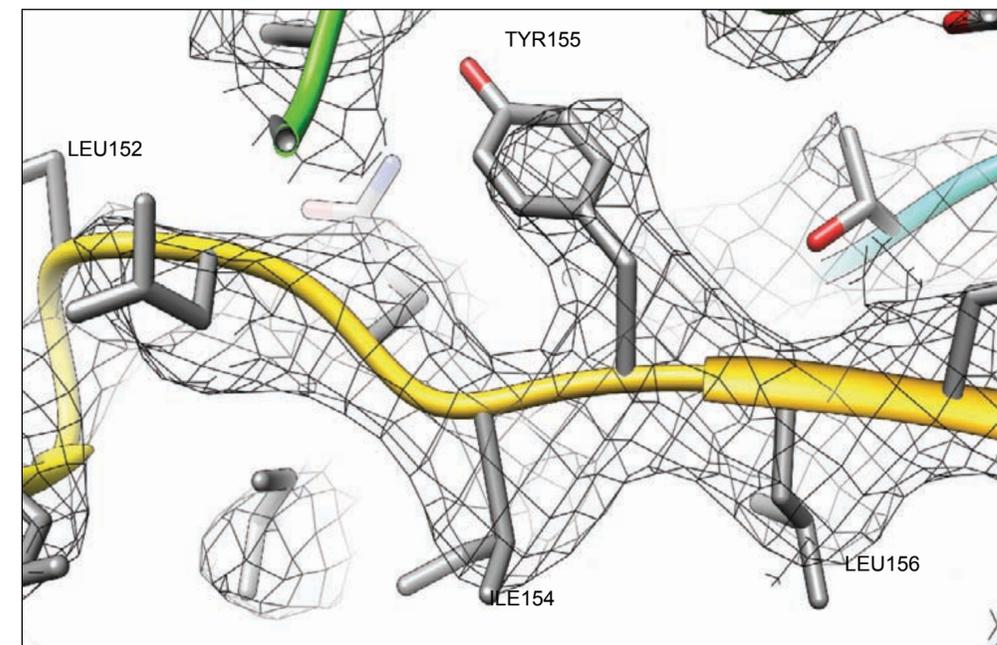
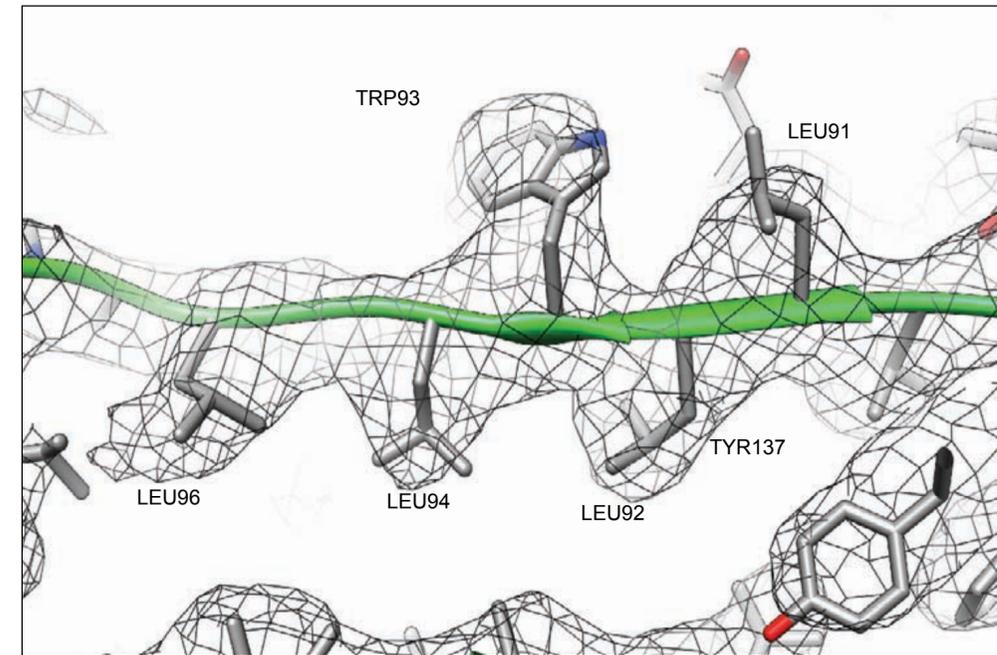
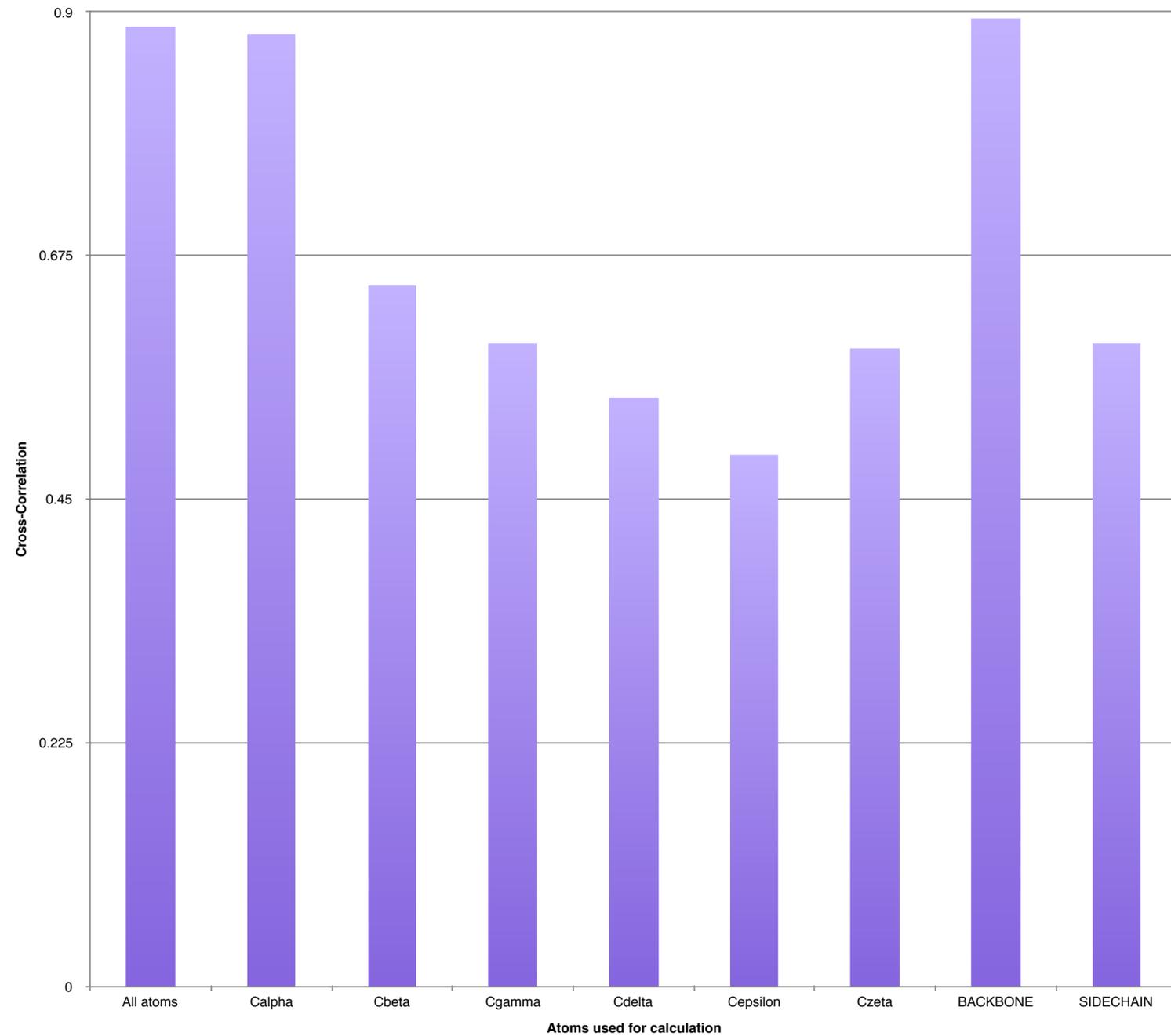
## MODEL GENERATION, REFINEMENT AND VALIDATION: “ATOMIC” RESOLUTION

- ▶ Models can be generated directly from the density map with or without a template
- ▶ Density features allow for nearly unambiguous assignments
  - ▶ Complete density connectivity
  - ▶ Clear side chain density for the vast majority of residues
  - ▶ Rotamer identification is possible
  - ▶ Small molecules, ligands and waters can often be seen
- ▶ Real-space refinement optimizes fit to density and stereochemistry
- ▶ All atom models can use well established tools for model validation

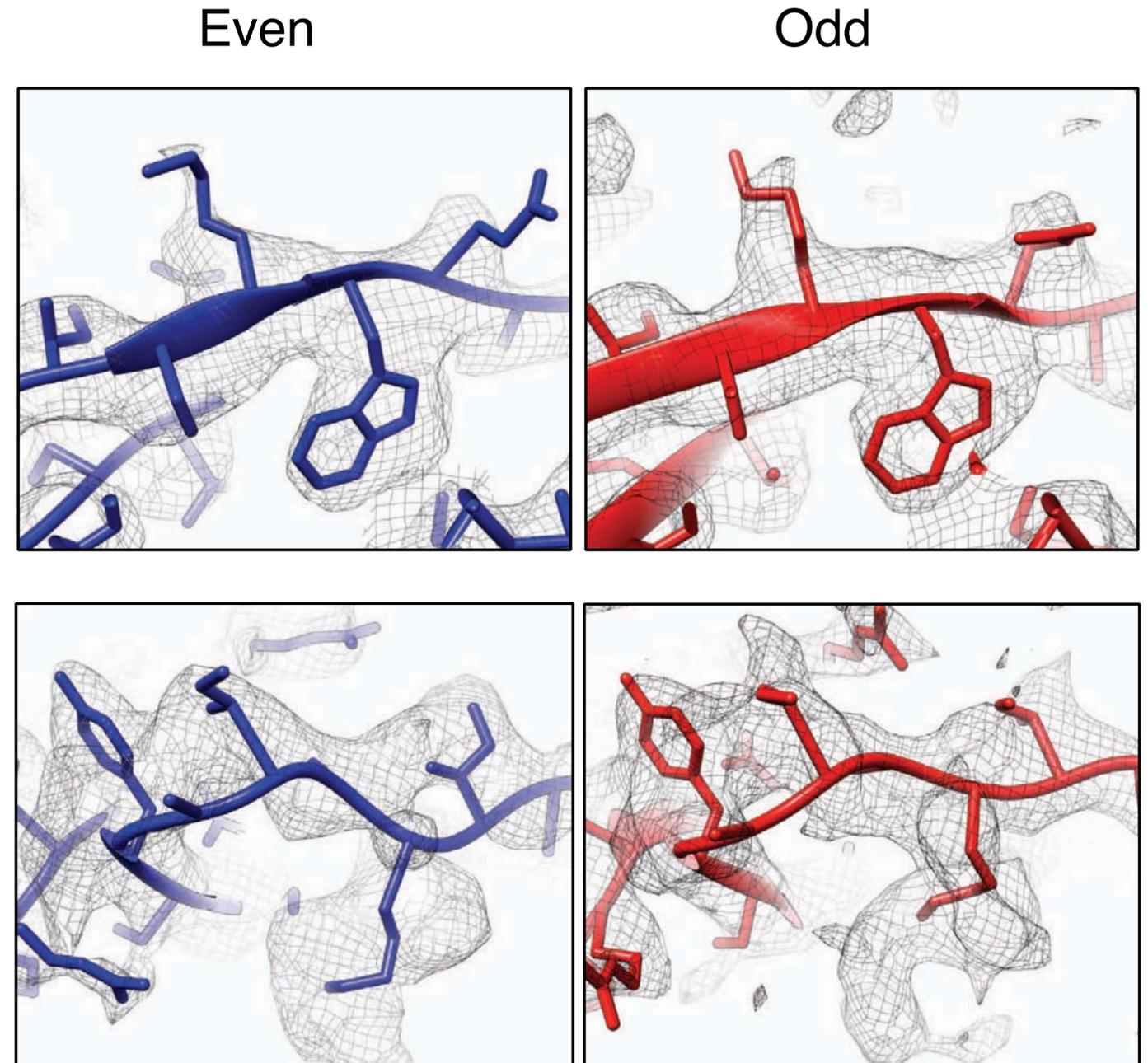
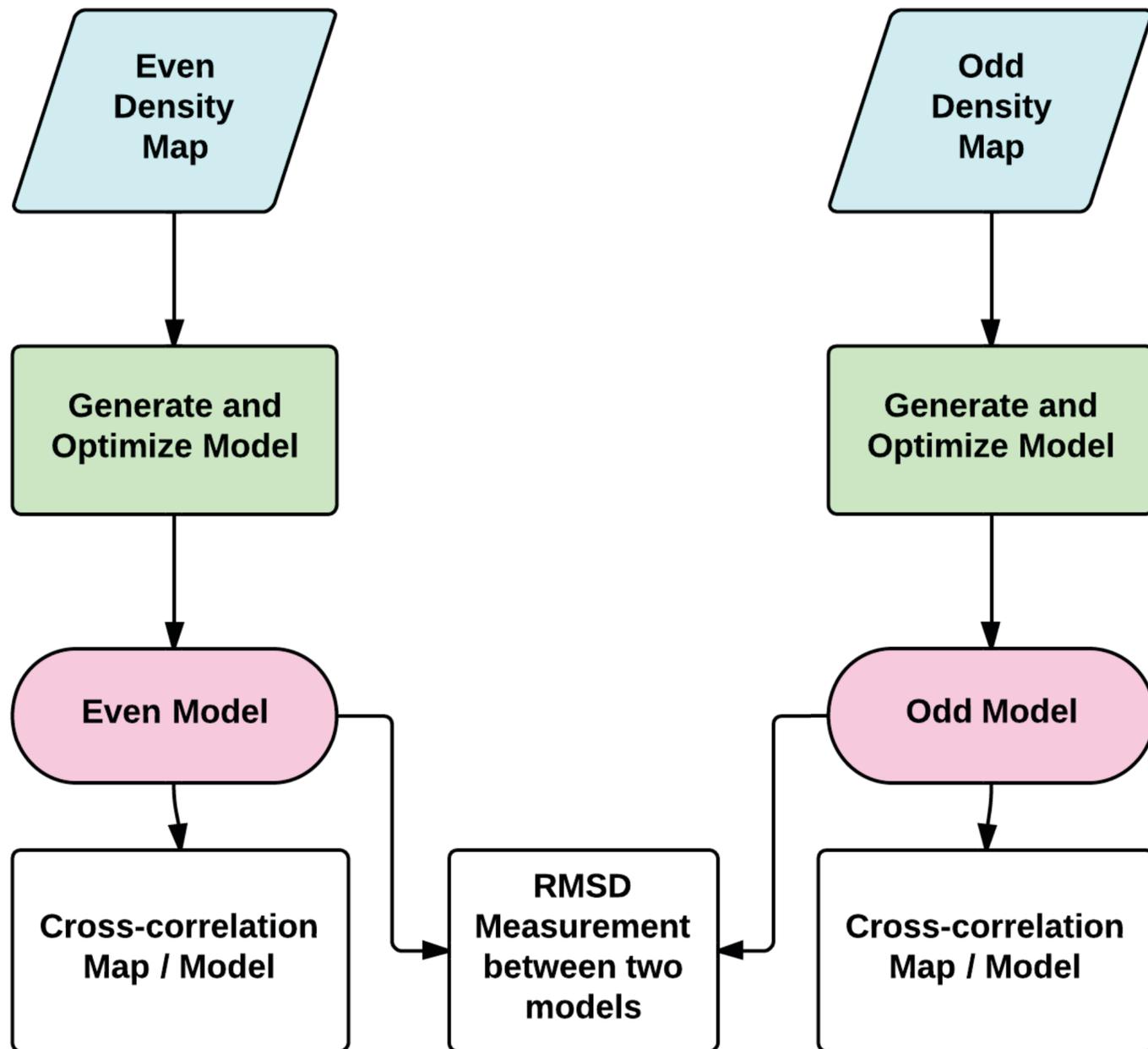
## MODEL GENERATION, REFINEMENT AND VALIDATION: NEAR-ATOMIC RESOLUTION

- ▶ Models can be generated directly from the density map with or without a template
- ▶ Models type and accuracy depend on feature resolvability
  - ▶ C-alpha backbone and poly-A models can be built at  $\sim 5\text{\AA}$  resolution
    - ▶ Pitch of alpha helices
    - ▶ Separation of strands in sheets
  - ▶ Full atom models require visible side chain density
    - ▶ Aromatic and large positively charged residues provide anchors
    - ▶ Chemistry provides constraints
- ▶ Refinement balances density and chemistry with respect to features
- ▶ All atom models can use well established tools for model validation

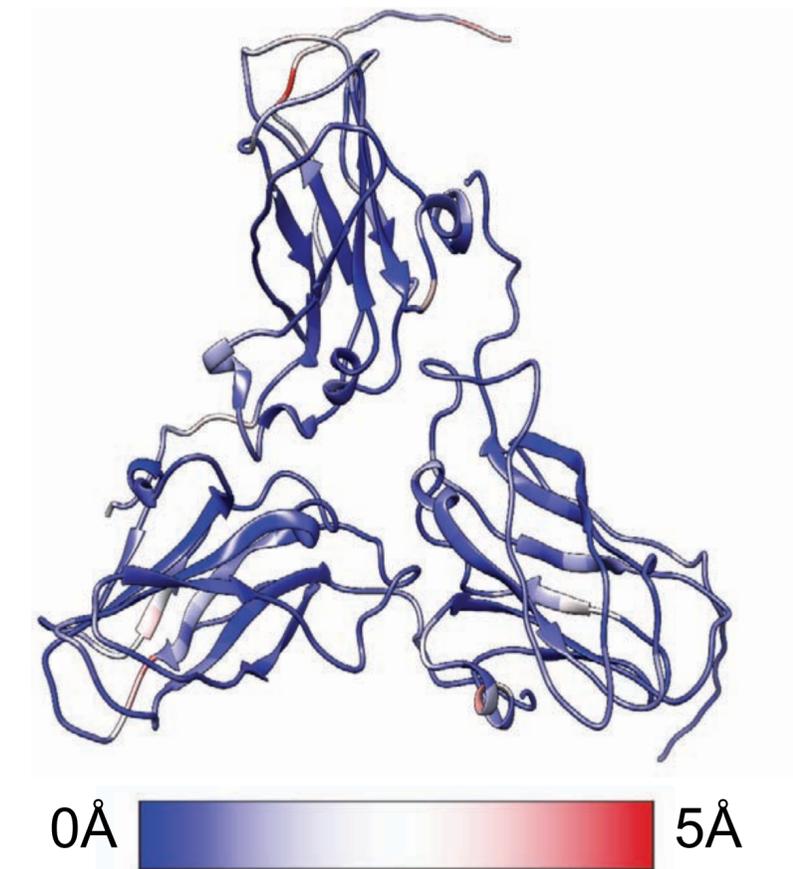
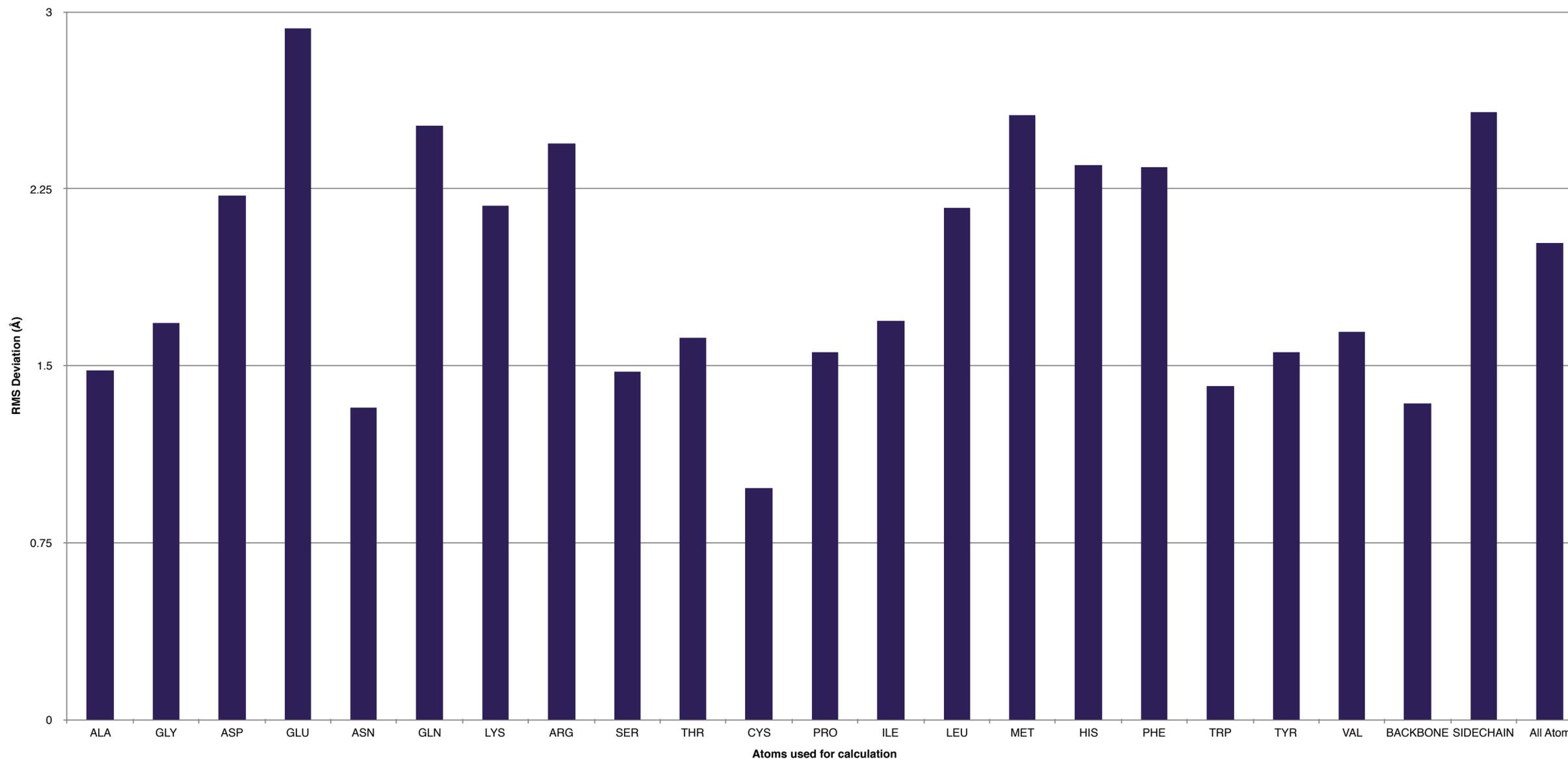
# CHARACTERISTICS OF MODELS FROM NEAR ATOMIC RESOLUTION MAPS



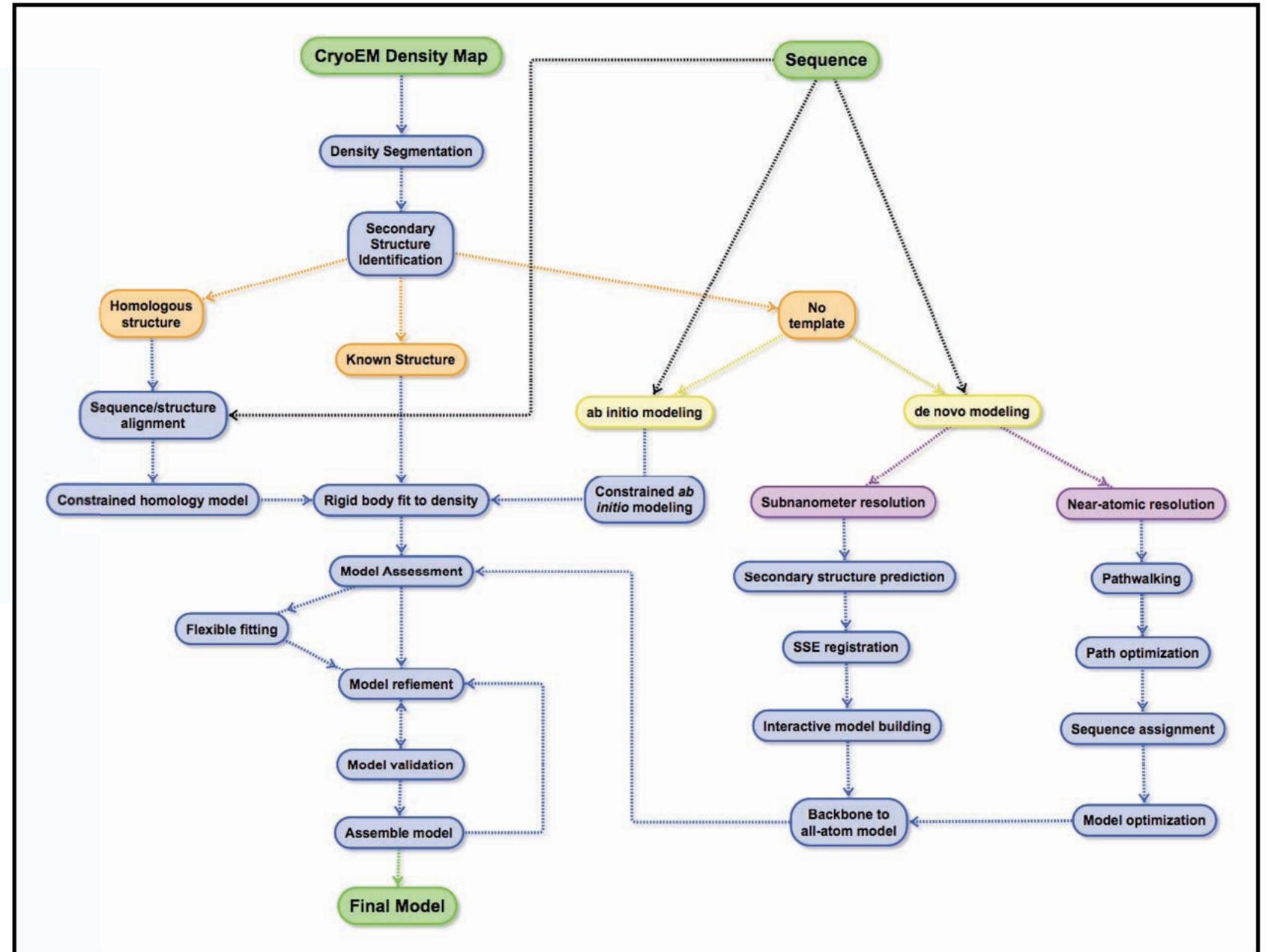
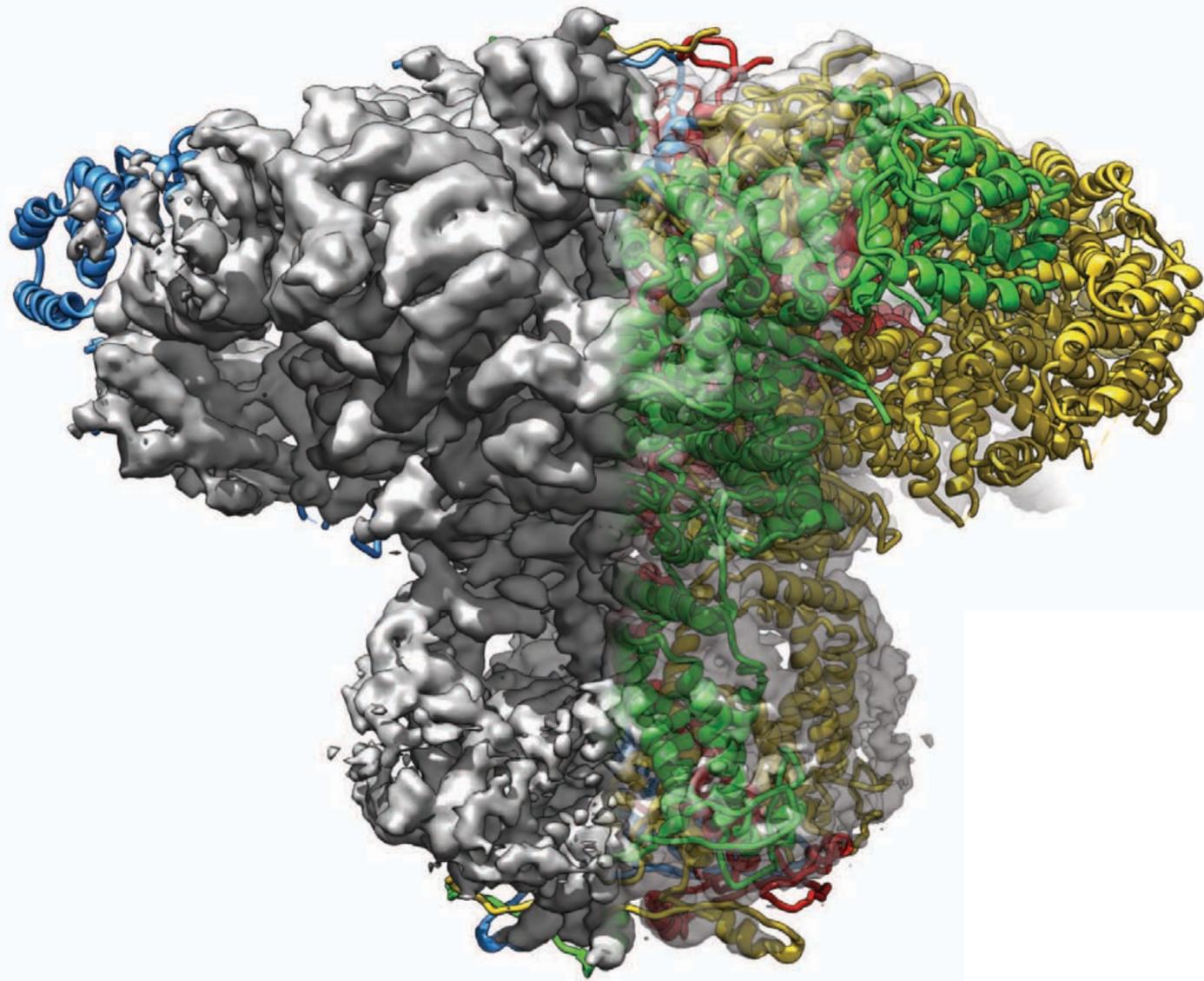
# MODEL RELIABILITY AT NEAR ATOMIC RESOLUTIONS



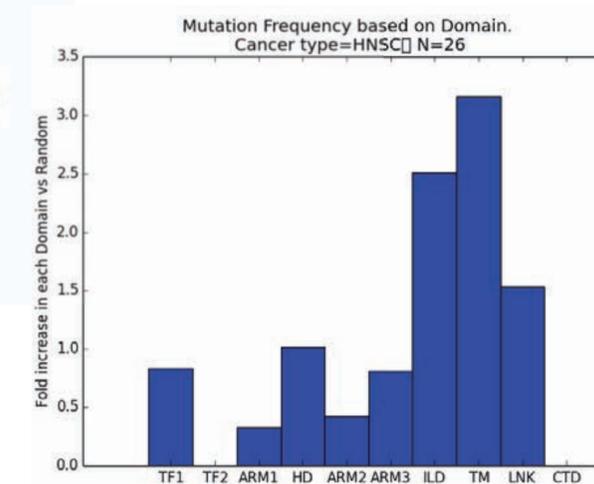
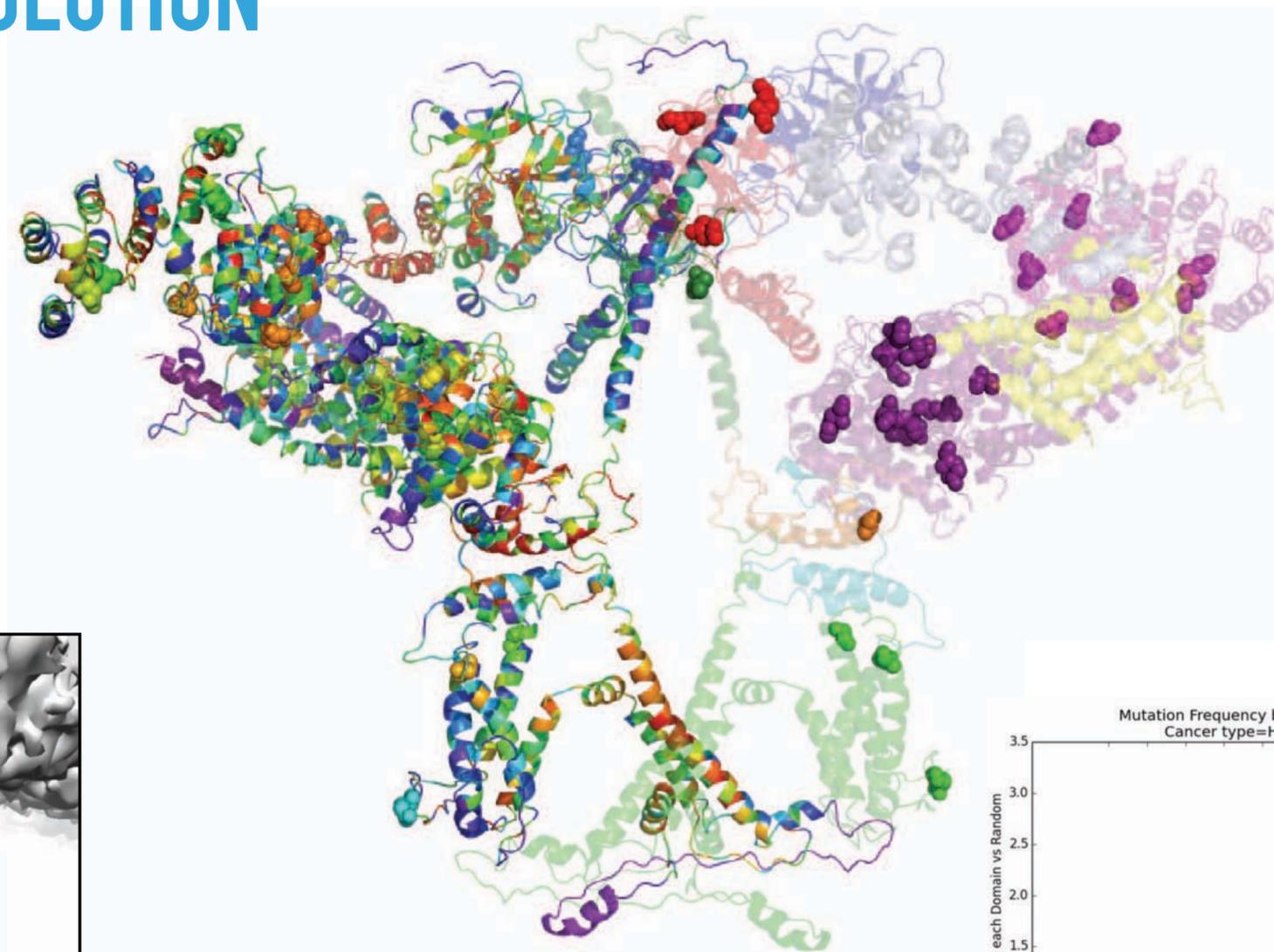
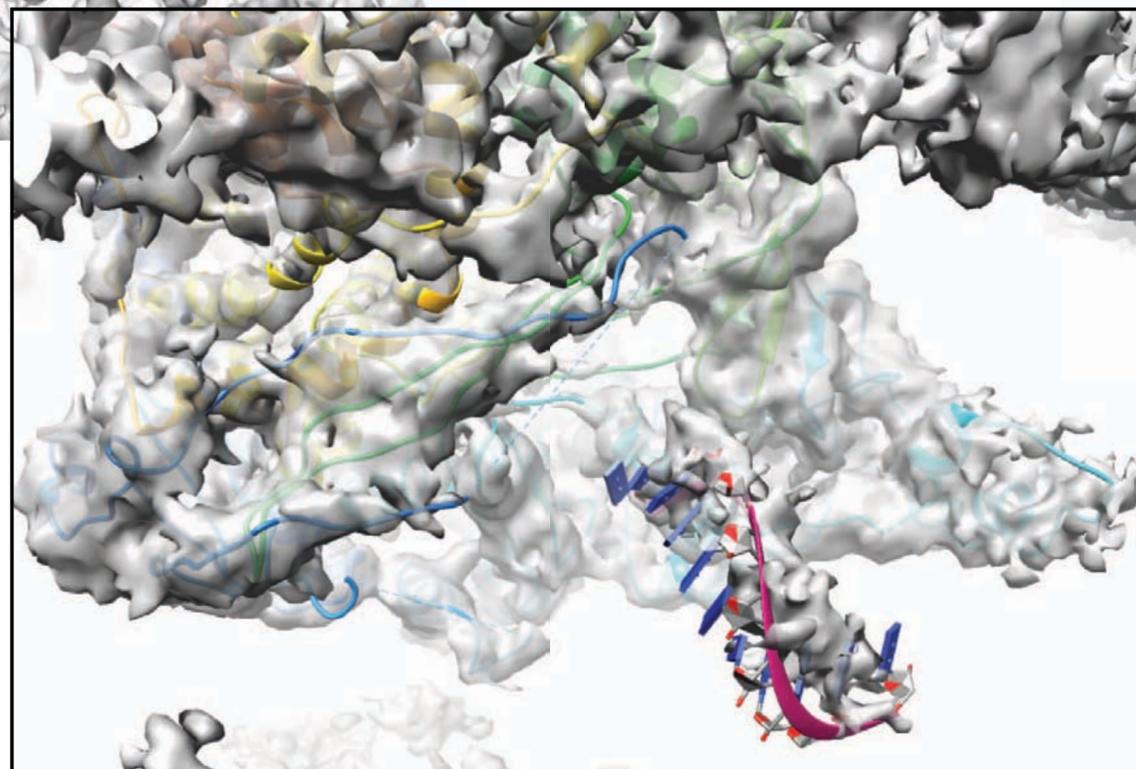
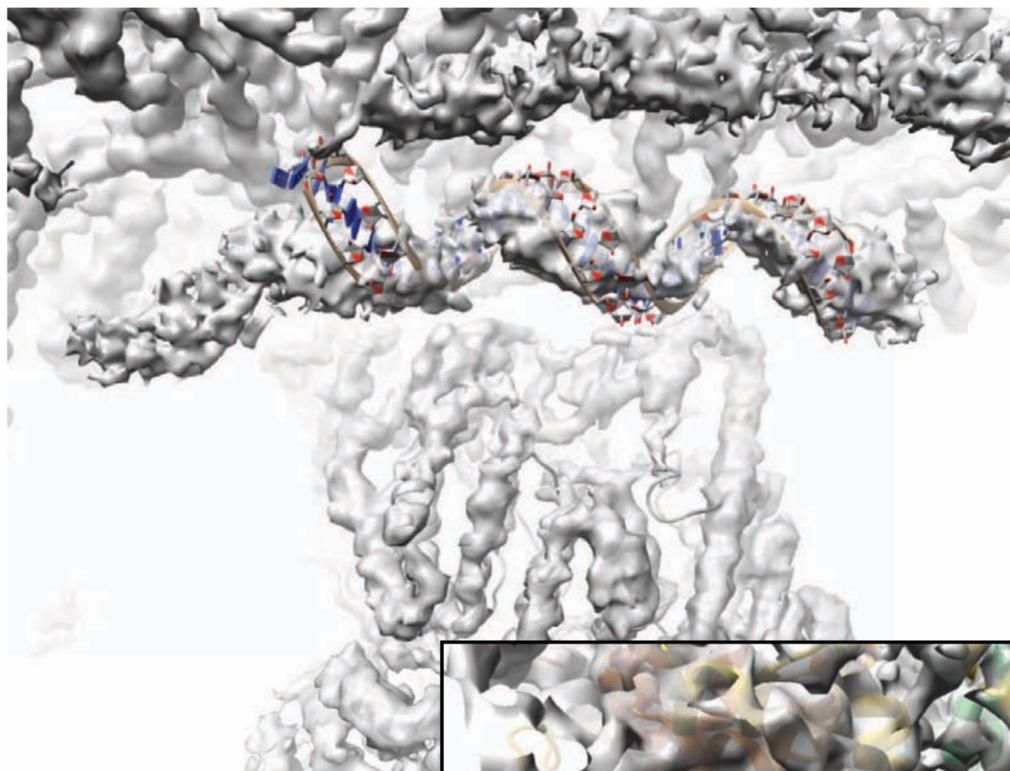
# MODEL RELIABILITY AT NEAR ATOMIC RESOLUTIONS



# CRYOEM MODELING WORKFLOW

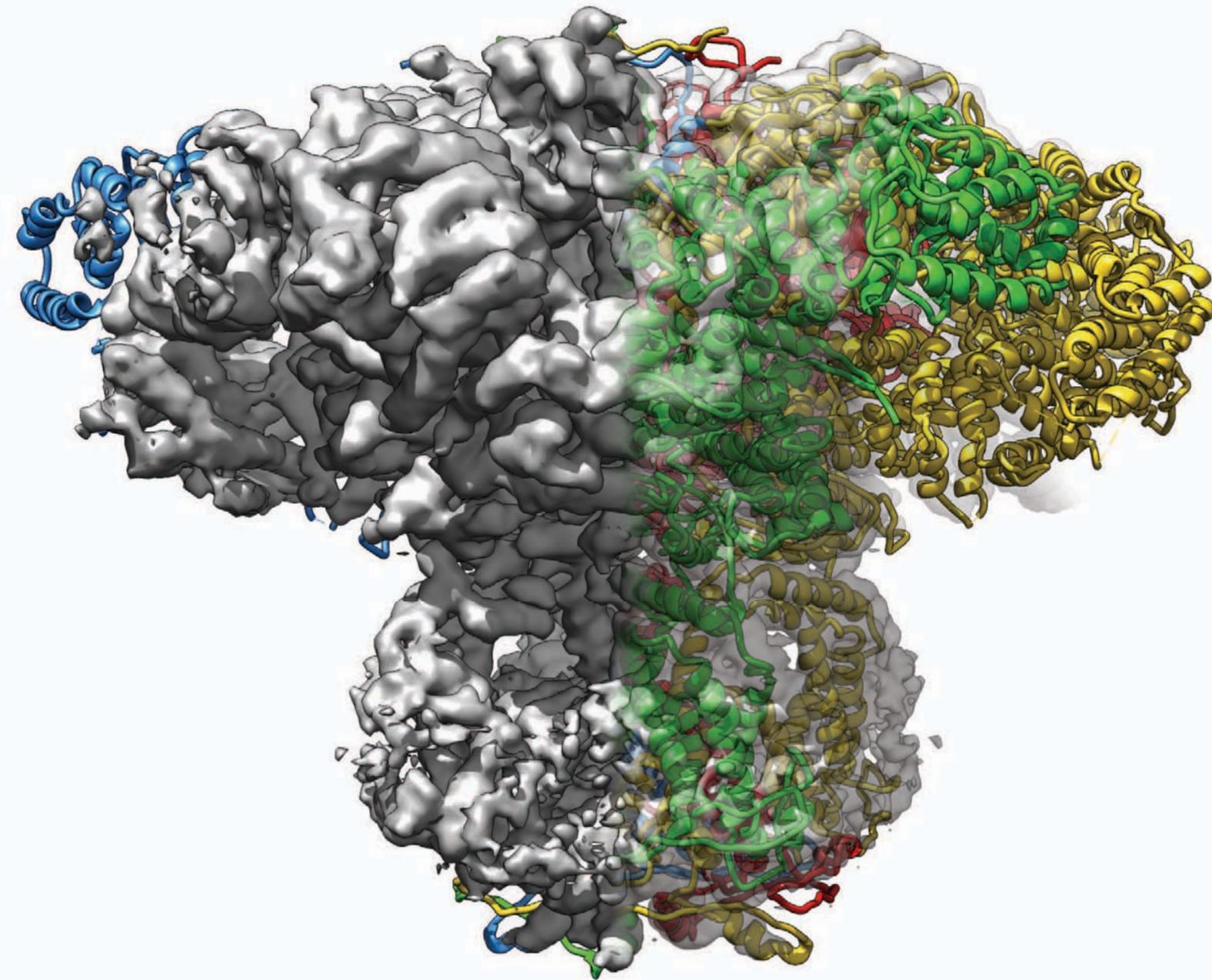


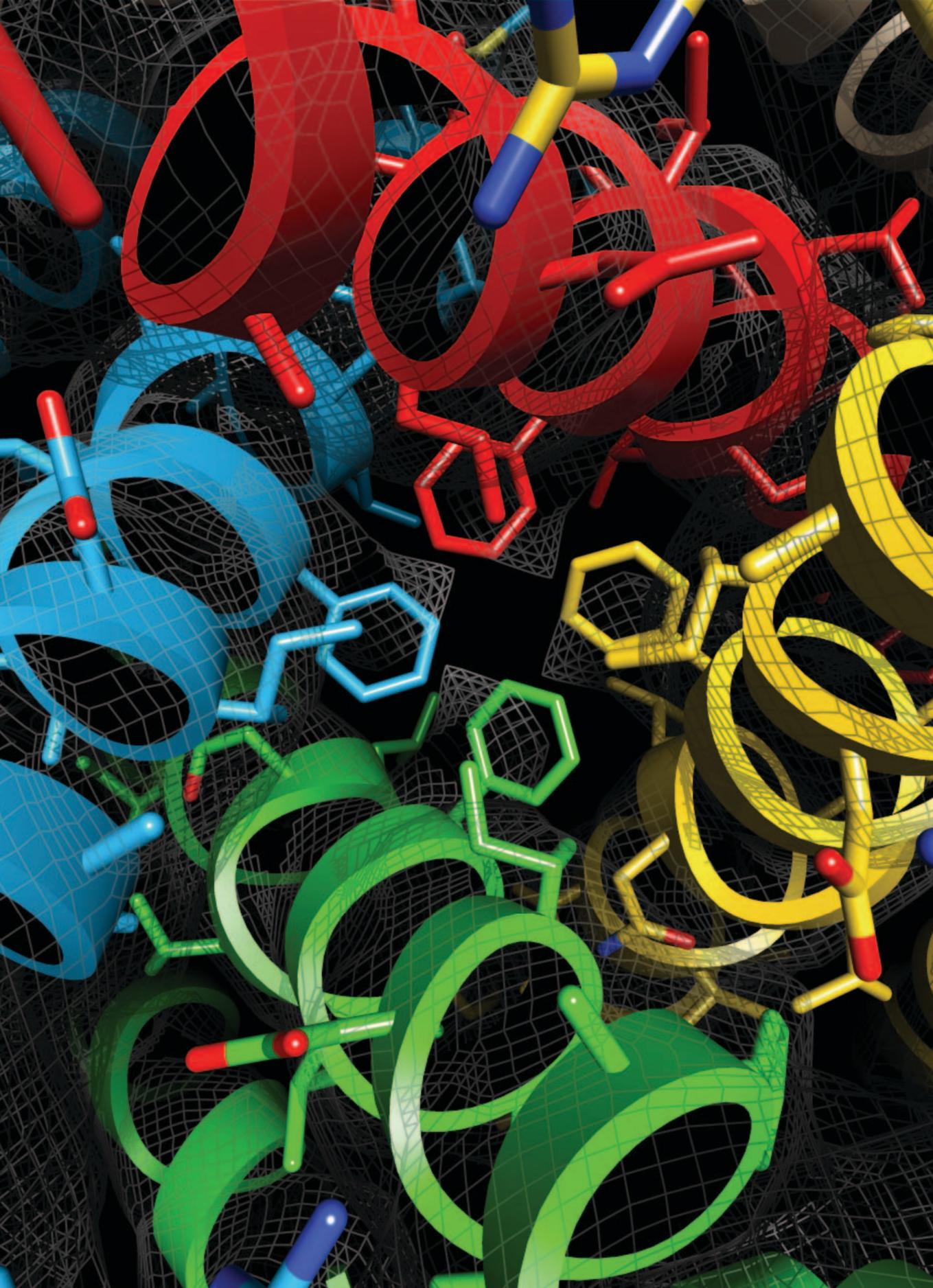
# CRYO-EM MODELS: UTILITY AND RESOLUTION



# CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Resolution is only a guide
- ▶ Local resolution estimates provide a more detailed statistical analysis of resolution on a per voxel basis
- ▶ Visual inspection of a map for expected features is paramount in interpreting the map and model building
- ▶ Resolvability is key in model building and refinement
  - ▶ May contain different types of models





## MCRV

- ▶ Wen Jiang (Purdue)
- ▶ Jason Kaebler (Rutgers)
- ▶ Qinfen Zhang (Zhongshen)

## IP3R1

- ▶ Irina Serysheva (UTHealth)
- ▶ Mariah Baker (UTHealth)
- ▶ Guizhen Fan (UTHealth)

## Modeling

- ▶ Muyuan Chen (BCM)
- ▶ Corey Hryc (BCM)

- ▶ Zhao Wang (BCM)
- ▶ Steve Ludtke (BCM)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

