

RCSB Protein Data Bank Advisory Committee Meeting

November 1st 2016



Welcome and Introductions

- RCSB Protein Data Bank Advisory Committee
- Funding Representatives
 - NSF
 - NIH
 - DoE
 - HHMI
- RCSB Protein Data Bank Leadership Team
 - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
 - University of California San Diego

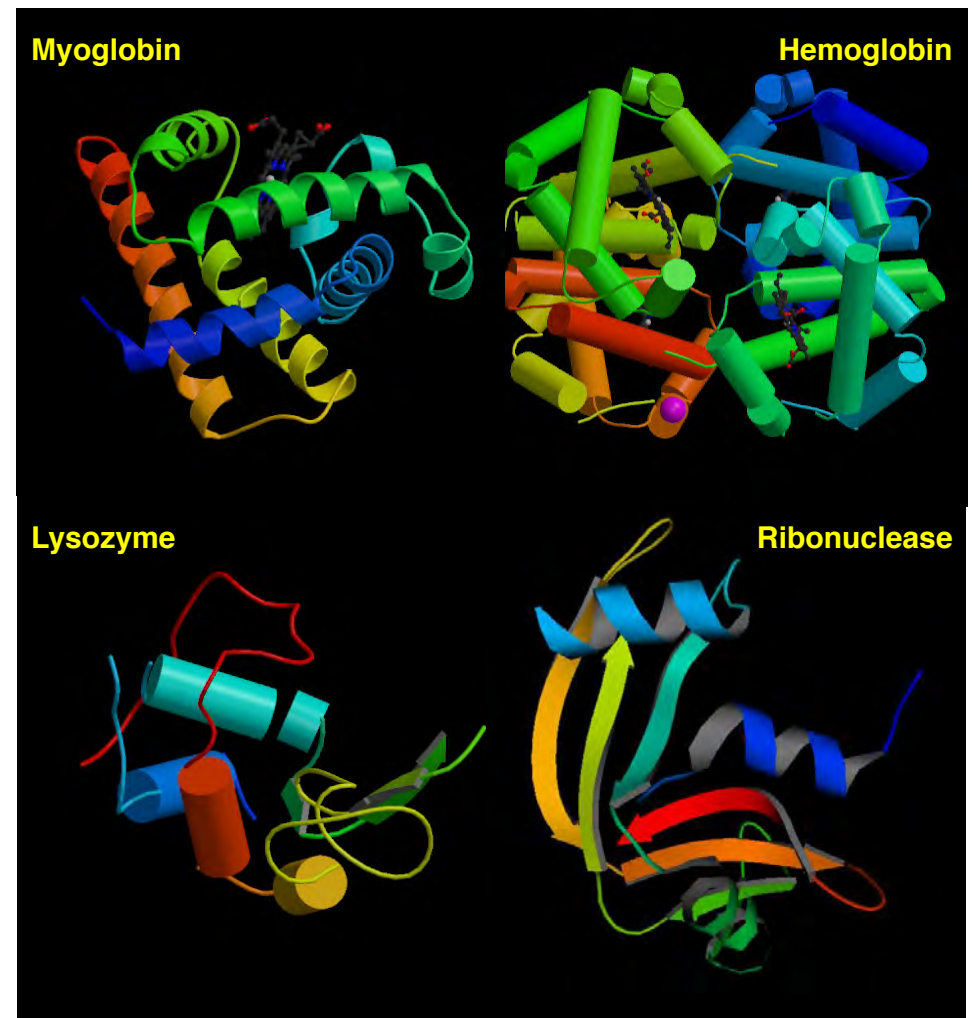
Protein Data Bank Overview

Stephen K. Burley, M.D., D.Phil.



Protein Data Bank Archive

- Single primary data archive for 3D structures of proteins, DNA, and RNA
- Established 1971 as 1st Global Open Access digital data resource in biology at Brookhaven (→RCSB PDB 1999)
- Since 2003, managed by an international partnership (wwPDB)

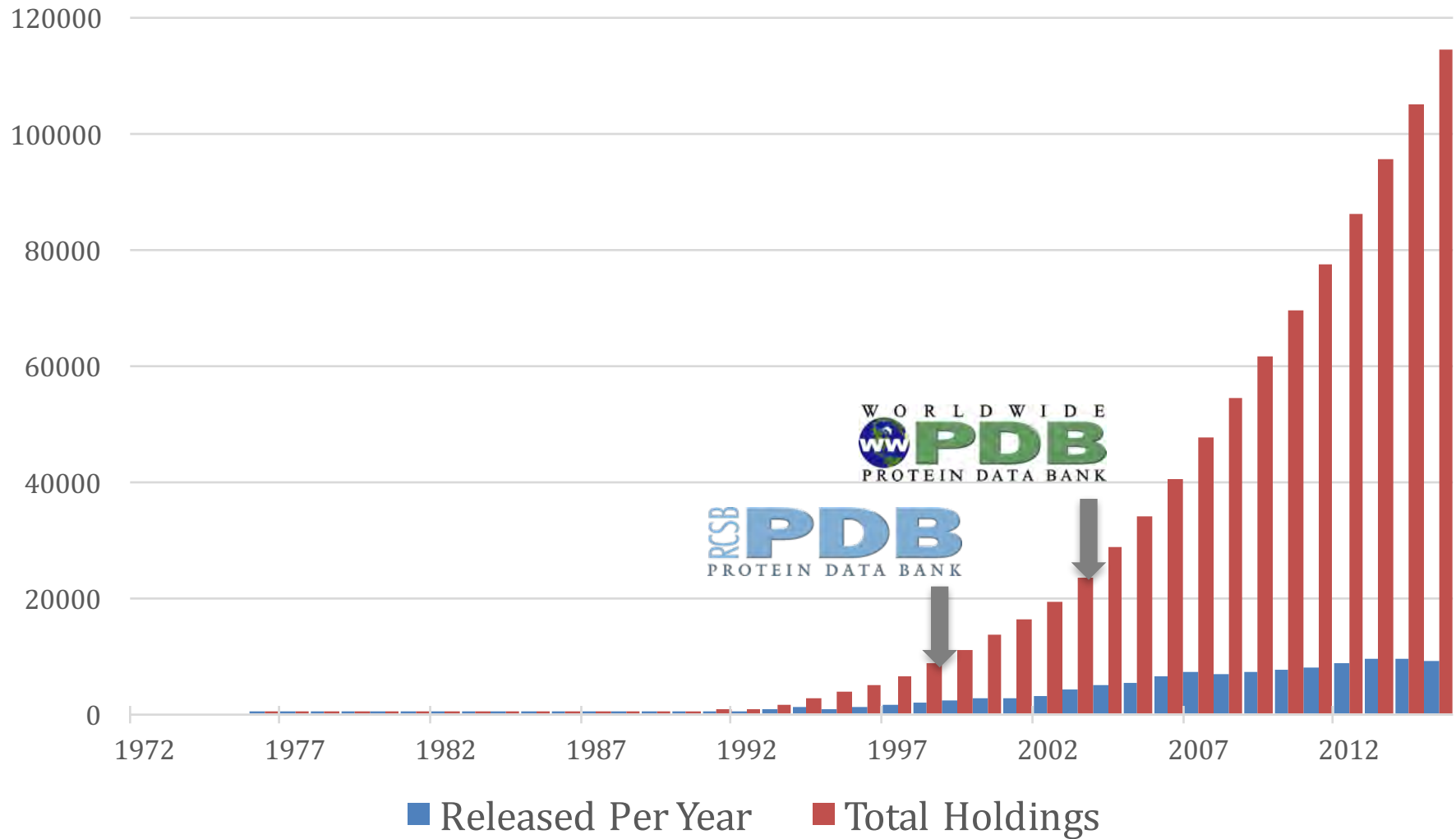


Some of the very first structures in the PDB

PDB Commitment to Scientific Data Reuse

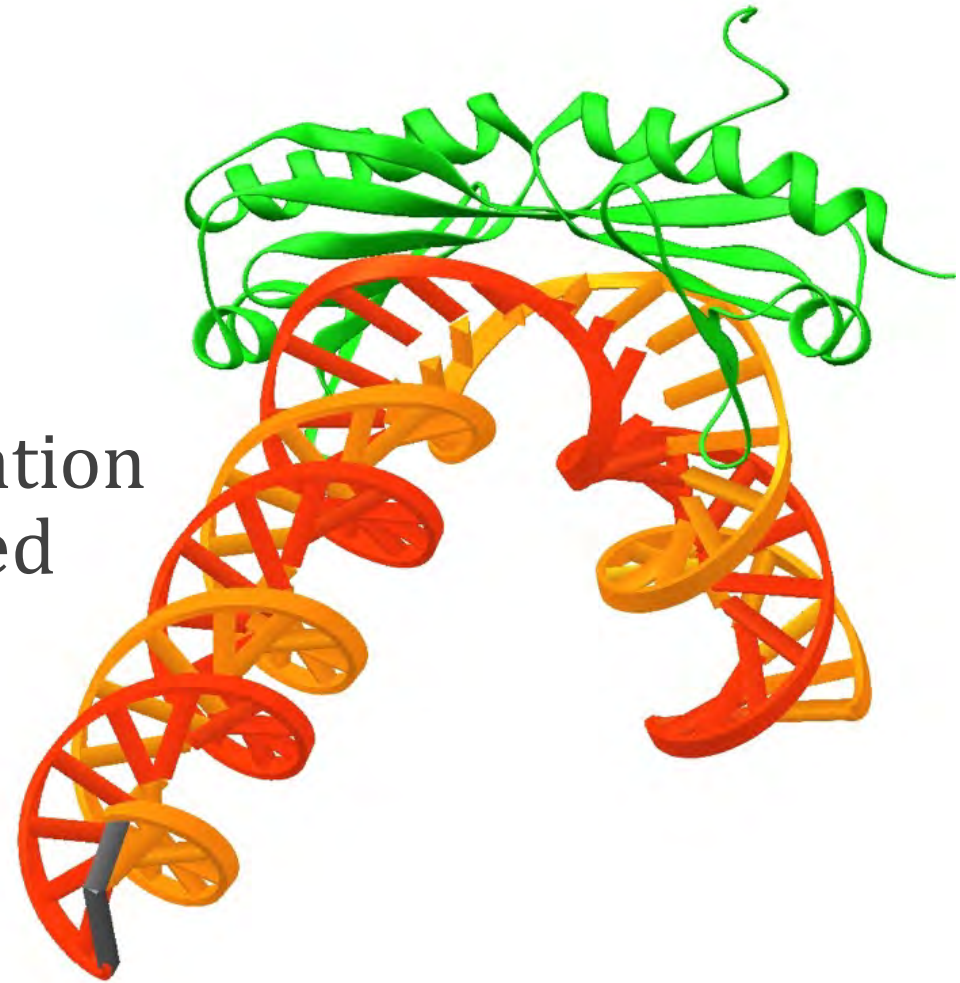
- Follow the *FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship*
 - Findability
 - Accessibility
 - Interoperability
 - Reusability
- See Wilkinson *et al.* (2016) *Scientific Data*
doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Released Entries 1971-2015



Function Follows Form in Biology

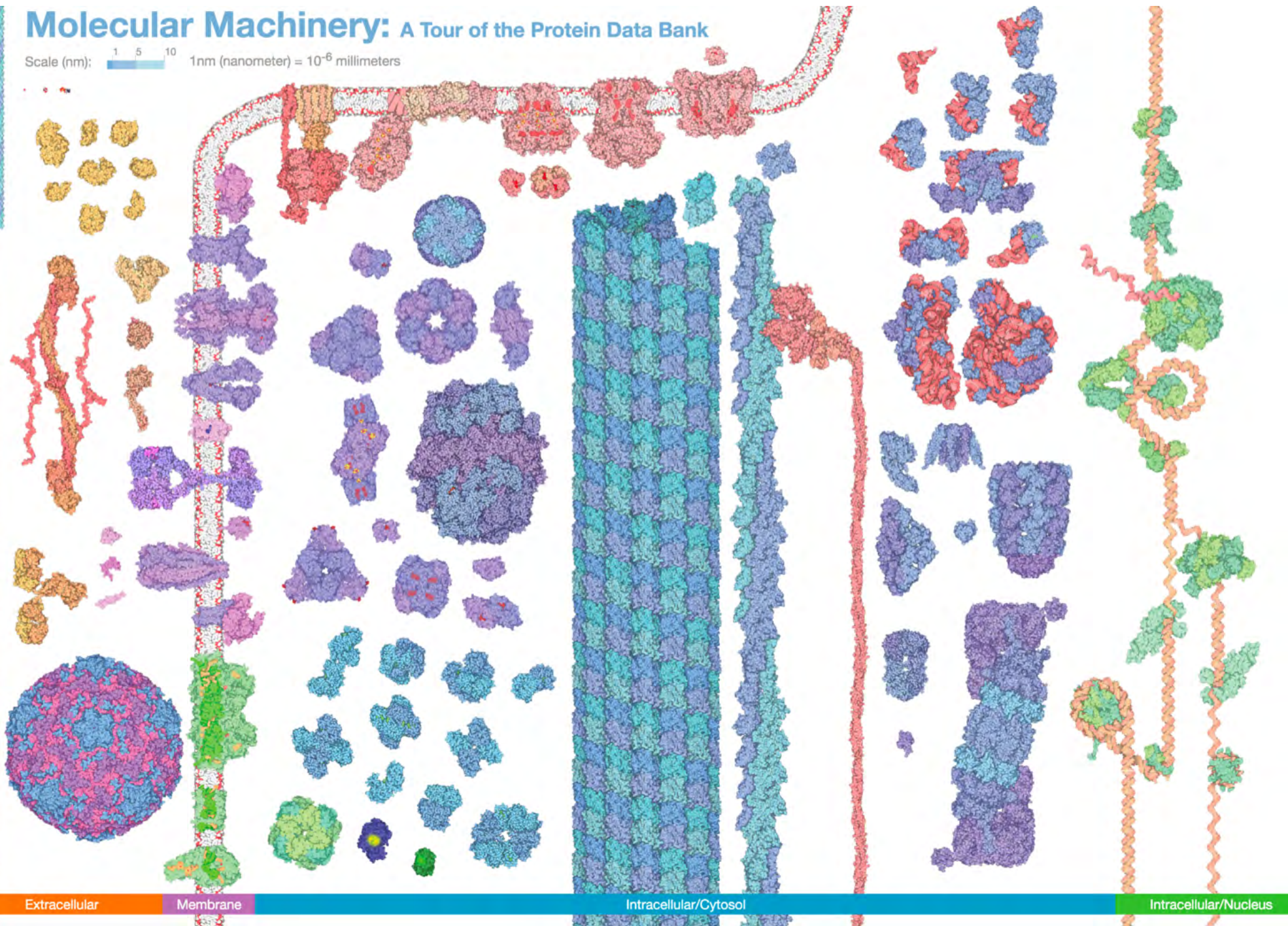
- 3D structure determines biological/biochemical function
- PDB data inform every area of research and education in biology, basic and applied
- PDB data are used every day to understand health and disease
- PDB data central to drug discovery



Arabidopsis thaliana
TATA-box Binding Protein + DNA (PDB 1VTL)

Molecular Machinery: A Tour of the Protein Data Bank

Scale (nm): 1 5 10 1nm (nanometer) = 10⁻⁶ millimeters



Extracellular

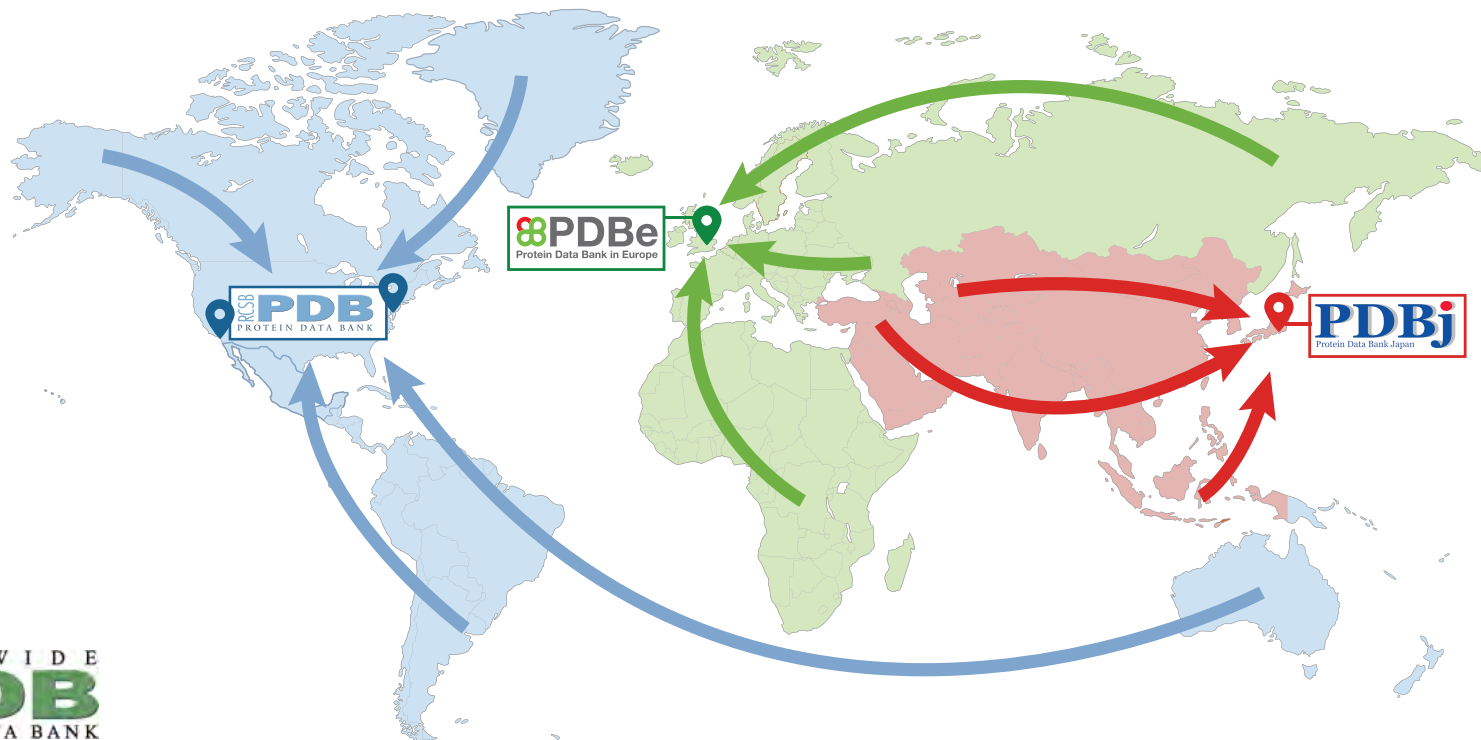
Membrane

Intracellular/Cytosol

Intracellular/Nucleus

Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB)

- Structure data are globally produced/consumed
- Regional Data Centers: RCSB PDB (US), PDBj (Asia), PDBe (EU); BioMagResBank (US/Japan)
- Unfunded; Operated under formal MOU since 2003

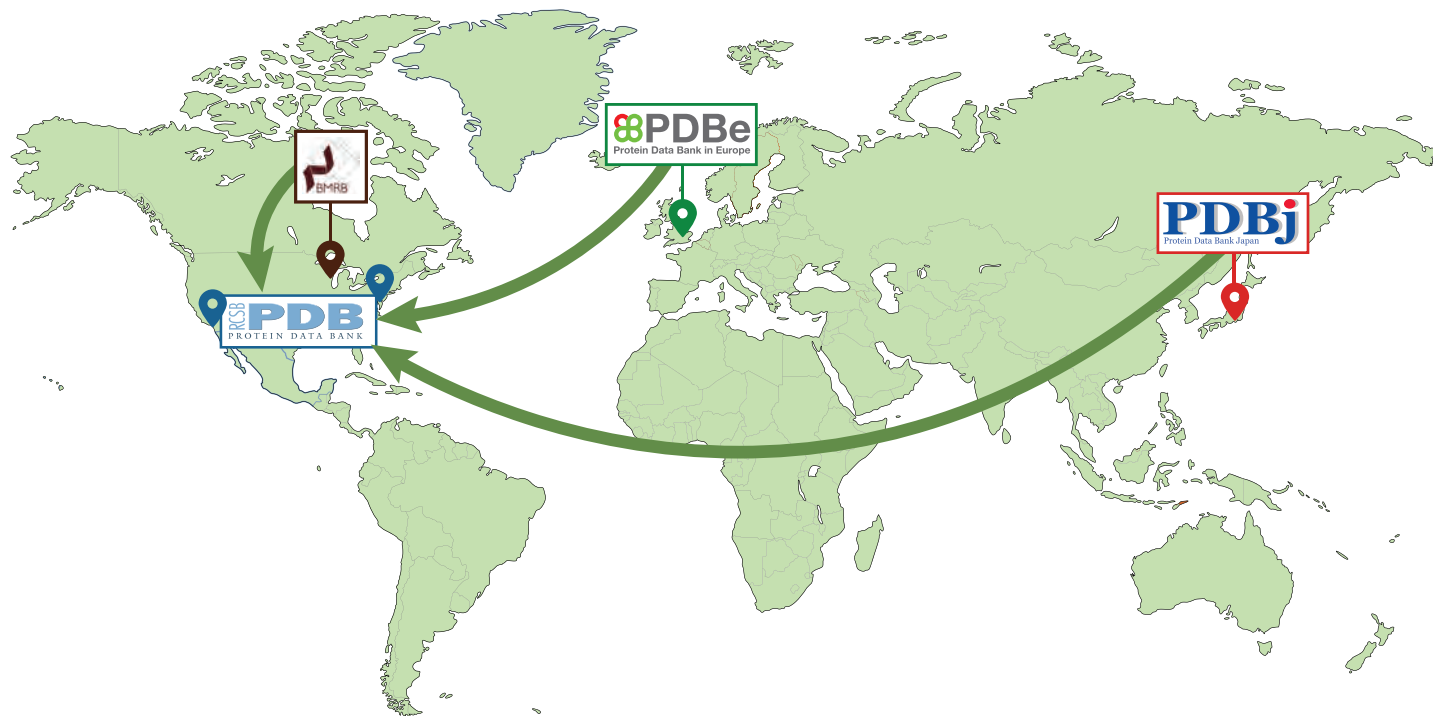


wwPDB Data Centers

- Ensure unrestricted PDB access worldwide
- Work with the scientific community to establish common data standards and best practices
- Collaborate on Global “Data In” Services:
Deposition/Biocuration/Validation
- Operate identical FTP data distribution sites
- Develop/provide complementary Global Services for “Data Out”

RCSB PDB is the PDB Archive Keeper

- Support data security and global disaster recovery
- Ensure data uniformity and consistency
- Coordinate weekly updates and FTP distribution

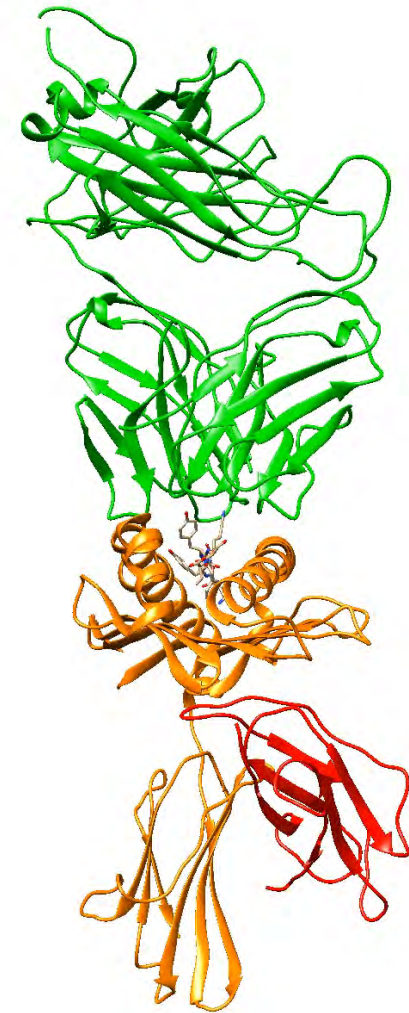


Cost of Replicating the PDB Archive

- Data integrity and security are of paramount importance to the wwPDB partnership
- Estimated cost of replicating each PDB entry ranges from US\$50,000 to > US\$250,000
- Cost of replicating the PDB archive **US\$12 billion** (assuming <unit cost>=US\$100,000)
- Absent PDB data sharing, structural biology would never have reached current heights

What Has the PDB Archive Enabled?

- Reproducibility and Secure Storage
- Accelerated structure determination technologies
- Understanding evolution in 3D
 - Structure classification and prediction
- Structure-based drug discovery
- Functional understanding of Biology at molecular and atomic levels



Antigen Presenting Cell meets the T-cell
PDB 2CKB, Garcia *et al.* (1998)

PDB Archive Facts and Figures

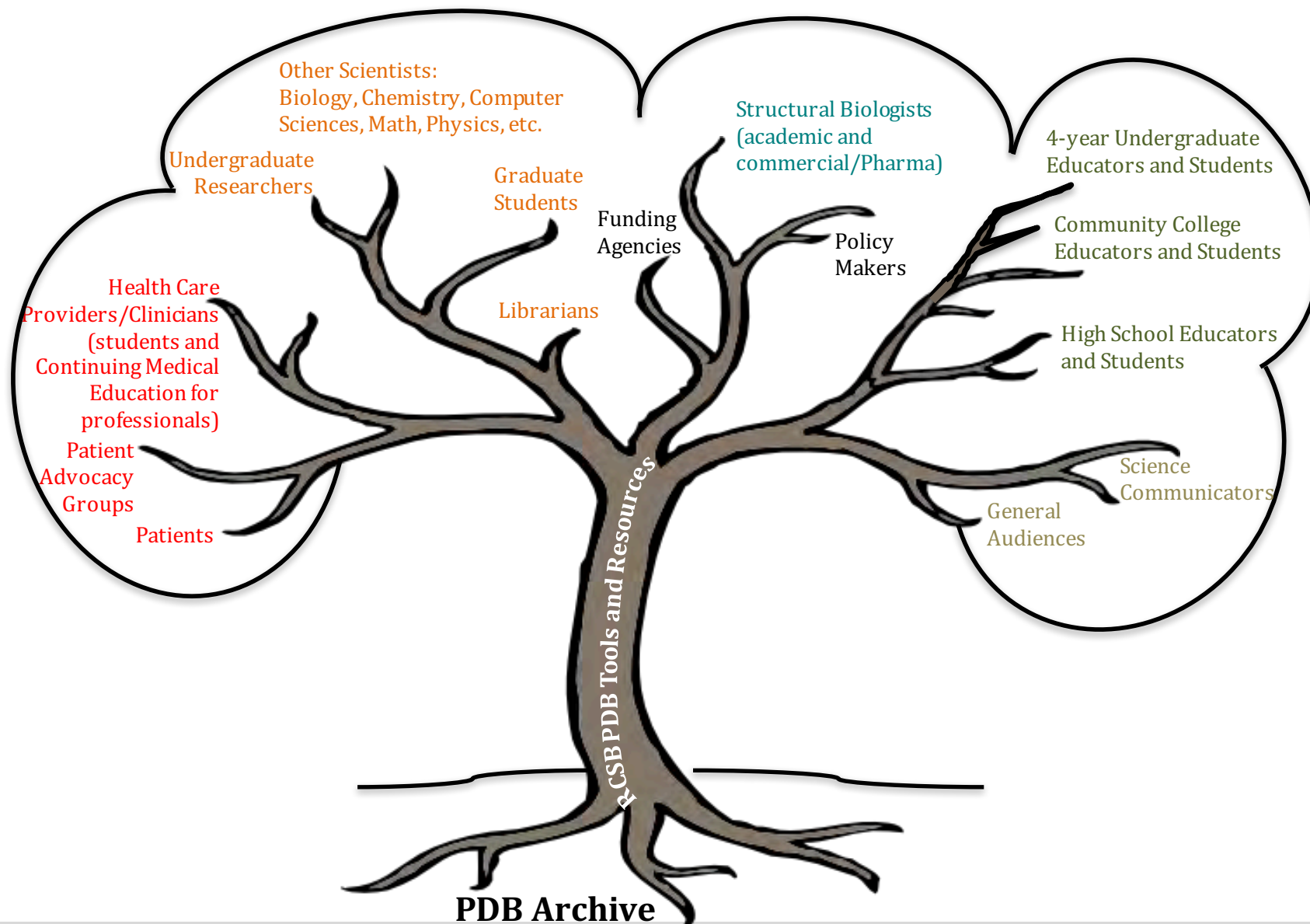
- Archival Contents
 - ~124,000 Structures Released since 1971
 - ~11,000 New Structures Deposited/Year
- Global User Base
 - ~30,000 Depositors Worldwide
 - >1 Million Unique Visitors/Year
from 192/195 UN-recognized sovereign nations
- Impacts all of Biology and Medicine
 - >500 Million Data Files Downloaded/Year
 - ~1.5 Million Data Files Downloaded/Day
 - >200 derived data resources repackage PDB data

RCSB PDB: US wwPDB Data Center

- Established 1999 ([RUTGERS](#) | [UC San Diego](#) [SDSC](#))
- Founded wwPDB in 2003 to support Data Producers
- Collaborates with international experts and resources to support Data Consumers
- Core activities funded by NSF (DBI-1338415), NIH, DOE
- Competes for additional funding for value-added activities



RCSB PDB Serves Diverse Stakeholders

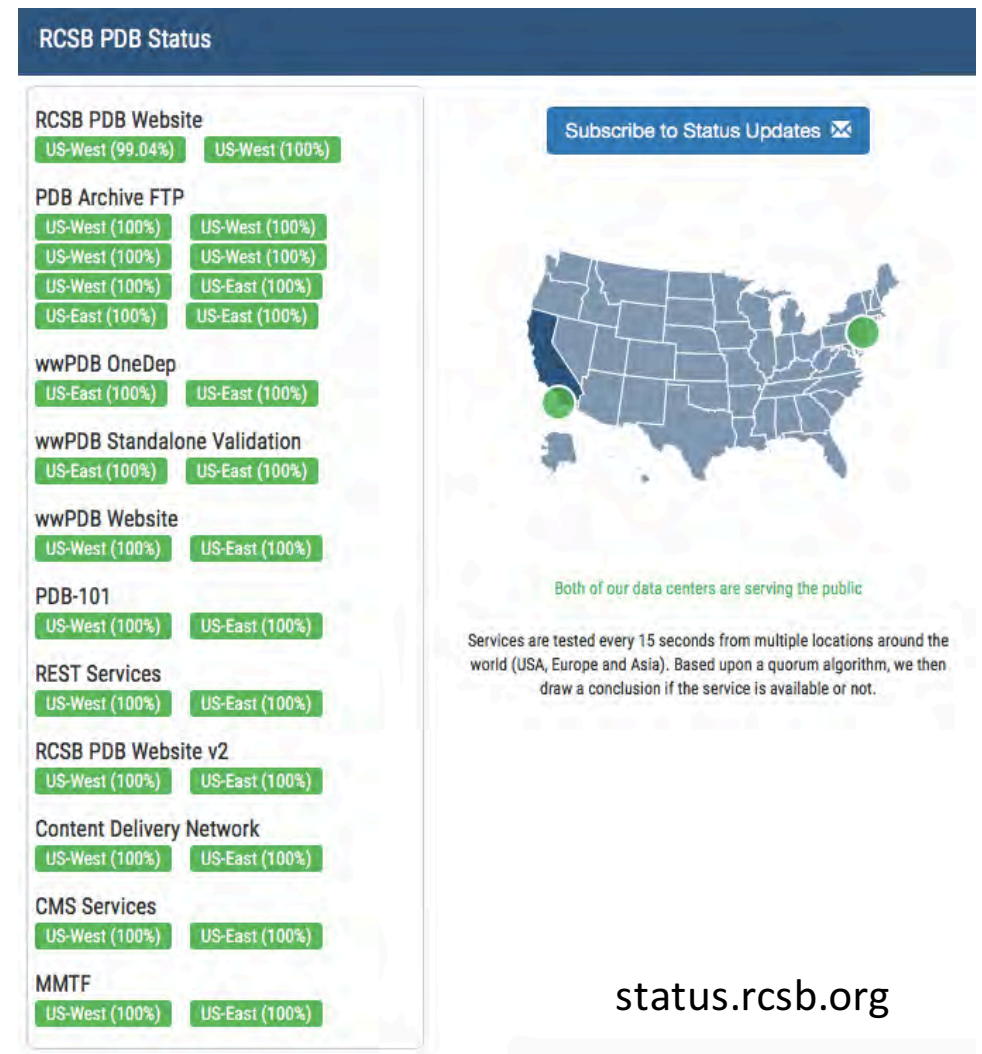


RCSB PDB Core Responsibilities



Archive Keeping

- PDB Archive FTP sites 24/7/366 availability with security and disaster recovery
- Failover and load balancing between Rutgers and UCSD
- Continuous global monitoring



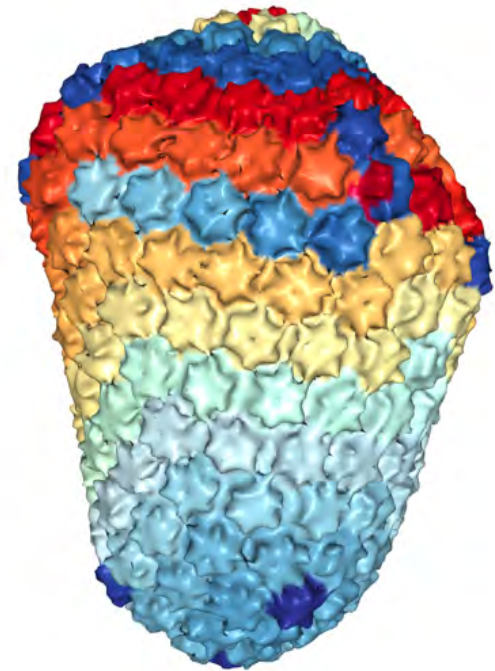
Data In/wwPDB

- Deployed unified global deposition system (OneDep)
- Validation for the entire PDB archive
- Facile management of very large structures (HIV capsid: 2.4 MM atoms)

3J3Q

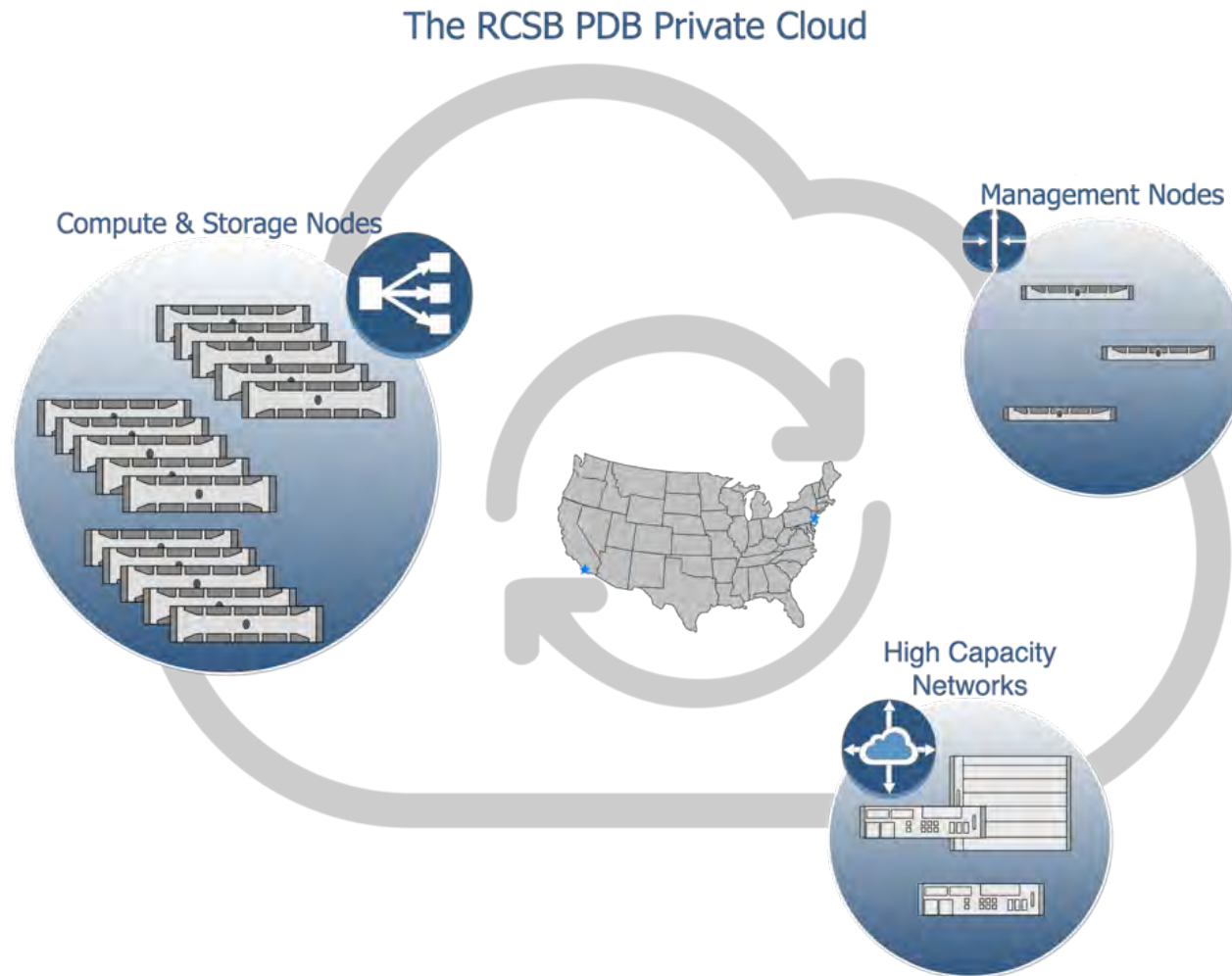
Atomic-level structure of the entire HIV-1 capsid

Note: Use your mouse to drag, rotate, and zoom in and out of the structure. Click to identify atoms and bonds.



NGL is a WebGL based 3D viewer powered by MMTF.

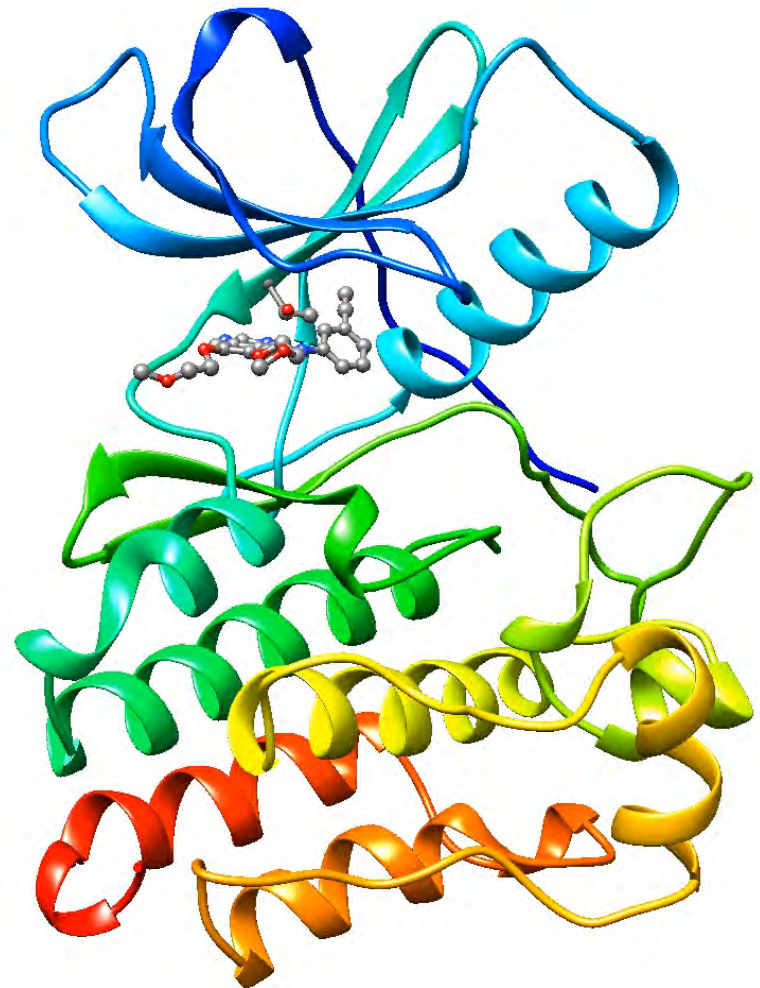
FTP Data Distribution/Access



RCSB PDB distributes data using a Private Cloud → Future Public Cloud

Data Out

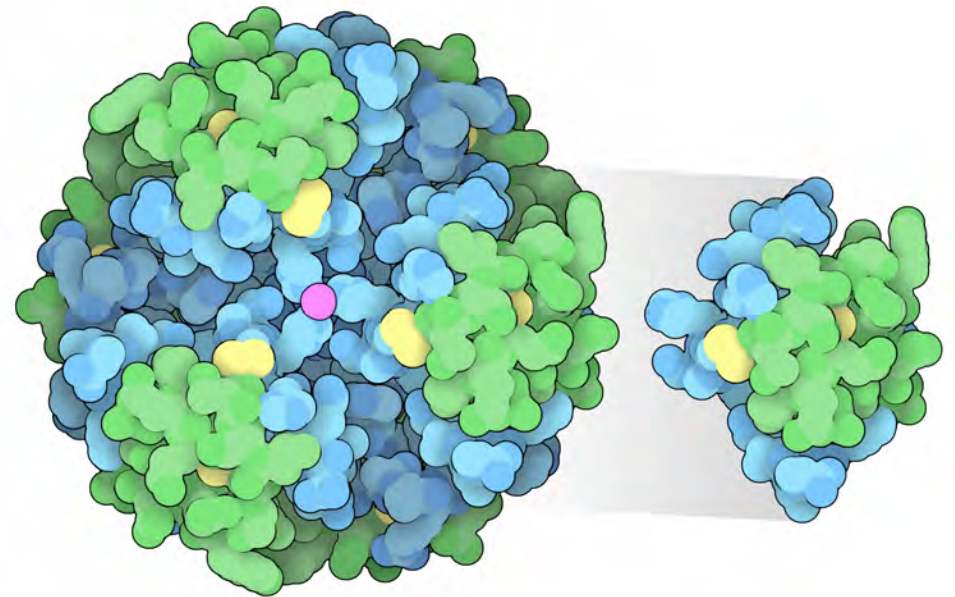
- Optimization of rcsb.org website continues
- Integration of genome sequence
→ protein sequence
→ 3D structure
- Visualization of pathways, ligands, very large structures, *etc.*



Erlotinib targeting EGFR for Lung Cancer
(PDB 4HJO)

Education

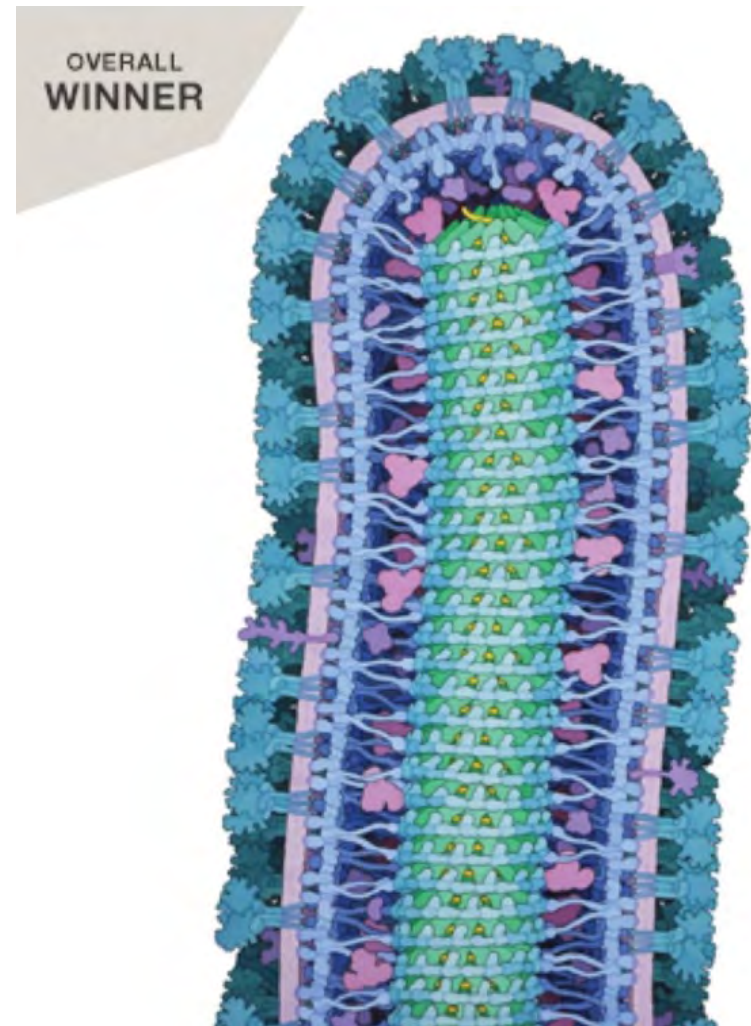
- Developed modular curriculum on diabetes for use in high schools
- Deployed diabetes materials (Molecule of the Month articles, poster) *via* PDB-101 website



Insulin Hexamer/Monomer from
Molecule of the Month on
Designer Insulins (February 2016)

Global Outreach and Engagement

- Wellcome Image Award successes
- Deployment of Zika virus outreach materials with Purdue structure release
- Publication of Ligand Validation Workshop whitepaper in *Structure*



Ebola Virus painted for Molecule of the Month by David Goodsell

RCSB PDB Organization

Office of Director

Stephen K. Burley (Director, Principal Investigator)*

Helen M. Berman (Director Emerita)*

Christine Zardecki (Deputy Director)

Luz Fajardo (Administrative Assistant)

Biocuration

*Jasmine Young**

Irina Persikova

Yuhe Liang

Luigi Di Costanzo

Sutapa Ghosh,

Brian Hudson, Ezra Peisach

Monica Sekharan

Chenghua Shao, Lihua Tan

Marina Zhuravleva

Software Development

East

*John Westbrook**

Zukang Feng

Li Chen, Vladimir Guranović

Rob Lowe, Raul Sala

Wendy Tao, Huanwang Yang

West

*Peter Rose**, *Andreas Prlić**

Ali Altunkaya, Chunxiao Bi,

Anthony Bradley, Jose Duarte,

Tara Kalro, Jesse Woo

Systems Administration

East

Harry Namkoong

Ken Dalenberg

West

Cole Christie

Chris Randle

Outreach and Education

*Shuchismita Dutta**

Christine Zardecki

David Goodsell

Rachel Green

Maria Voigt

Key:

Leadership in italics

* Presenting Today

RCSB PDB Staff Outreach Commitment

NJ Science Olympiad



San Diego Science and Engineering Festival



ABRCMS 2016



Undergraduate Research, Summer 2016, Rutgers



High School and Undergraduate Research, Summer 2016, UCSD

Supporting Diversity

- Longtime commitment to supporting a diverse, inclusive, and family-friendly workplace
- Mentorship of students under-represented in sciences
 - External *via* Rutgers Office of Diversity and Inclusion Summer Program (RiSE, 3 students in 2016)
 - Rutgers Undergraduates (4 students in 2016)
 - UCSD Outreach Programs
- Joint participation with the Rutgers Center for Graduate Recruitment, Retention, and Diversity at ABRCMS and SACNAS 2016 national meetings

RCSB PDB Advisory Committee

- Provides independent advice to RCSB PDB Director and staff
 - Operates under formal Terms of Reference
 - Triennial rotation schedule (renewable)
 - Cynthia Wolberger agreed to chair through 2019
- Comments, advises, or makes recommendations for action on topical issues as they arise over the course of the time between meetings, and on any standing agenda items
 - Deposition Policies and Annotation Practices
 - Data Distribution, Query Policies, and Practices
 - Education and Outreach

Agenda

Overview Stephen K. Burley

Data In Jasmine Young and John Westbrook
*OneDep, Data Standards,
Infrastructure, Plans Forward*

Data Out Peter Rose and Andreas Prlić
Access and Exploration

Outreach Helen M. Berman

Lunch

Education Shuchismita Dutta

Funding and Sustainability Stephen K. Burley
Response to 2015 Report

Matters Arising & General Discussion

Data In: OneDep, Data Standards, Infrastructure, Plans Forward

Jasmine Young, Ph.D.

John Westbrook, Ph.D.



Outline

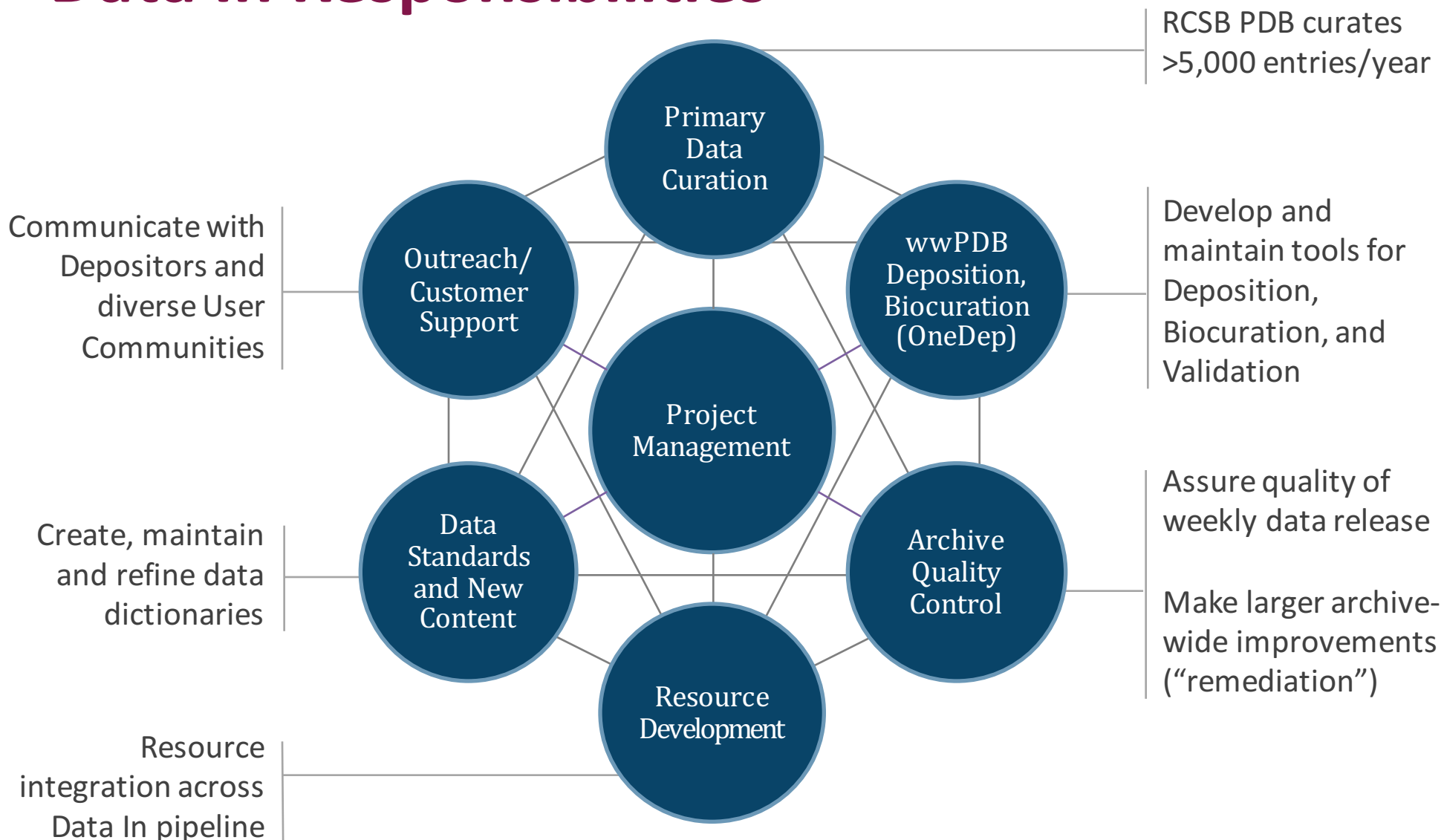
- Team and responsibilities
- Data life cycle
- wwPDB international partnership
- Importance of biocuration
- Engaging scientific communities
- Infrastructure
- Plans forward

Biocurators and Data In Developers

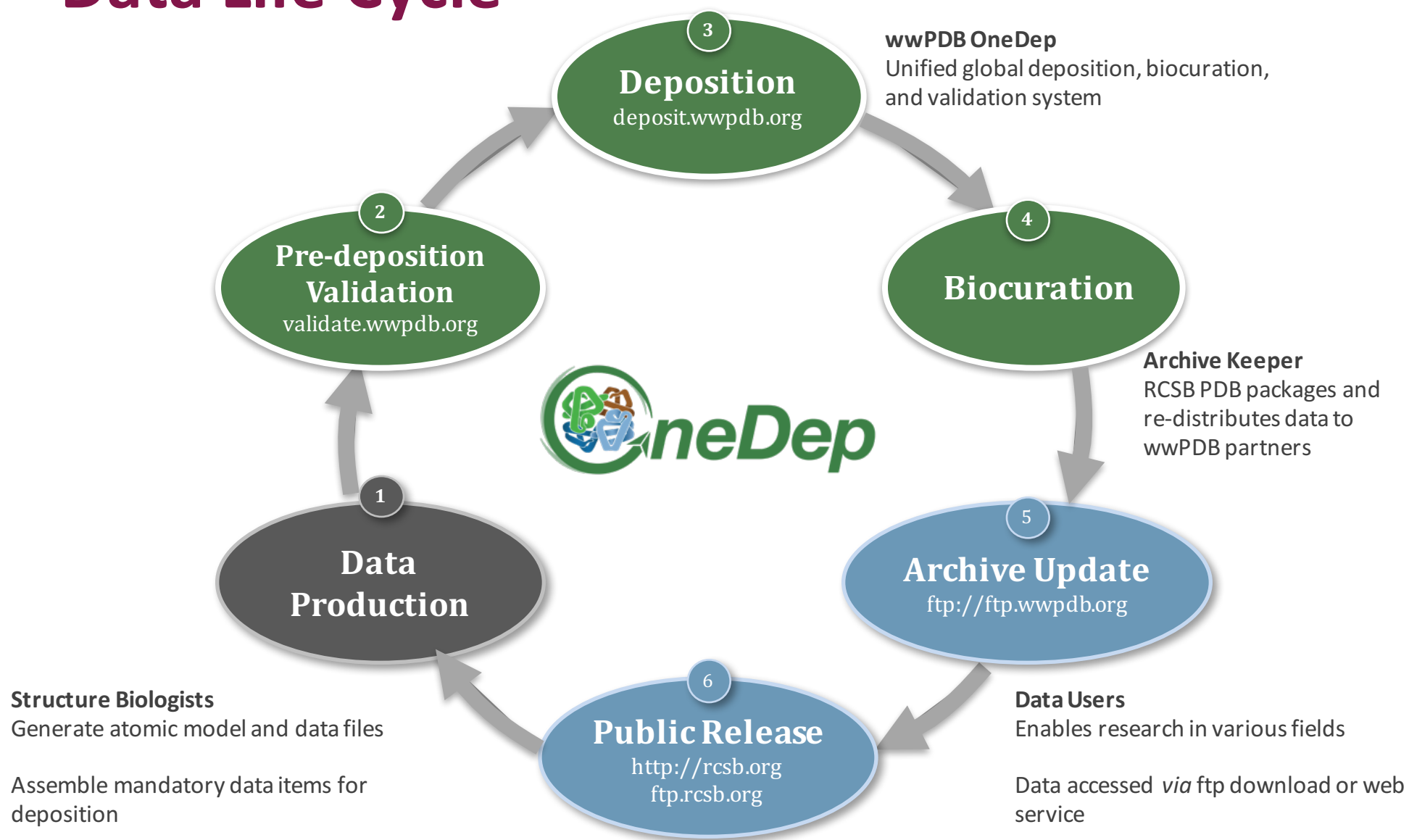
- 11 scientists,
3 scientist programmers,
4 software developers
- 14 Ph.D., 2 M.S., 2 B.S.
- 8 countries,
3 continents
- Combined length of
service 169 years
- Median length of service
9.4 years



Data In Responsibilities



Data Life Cycle

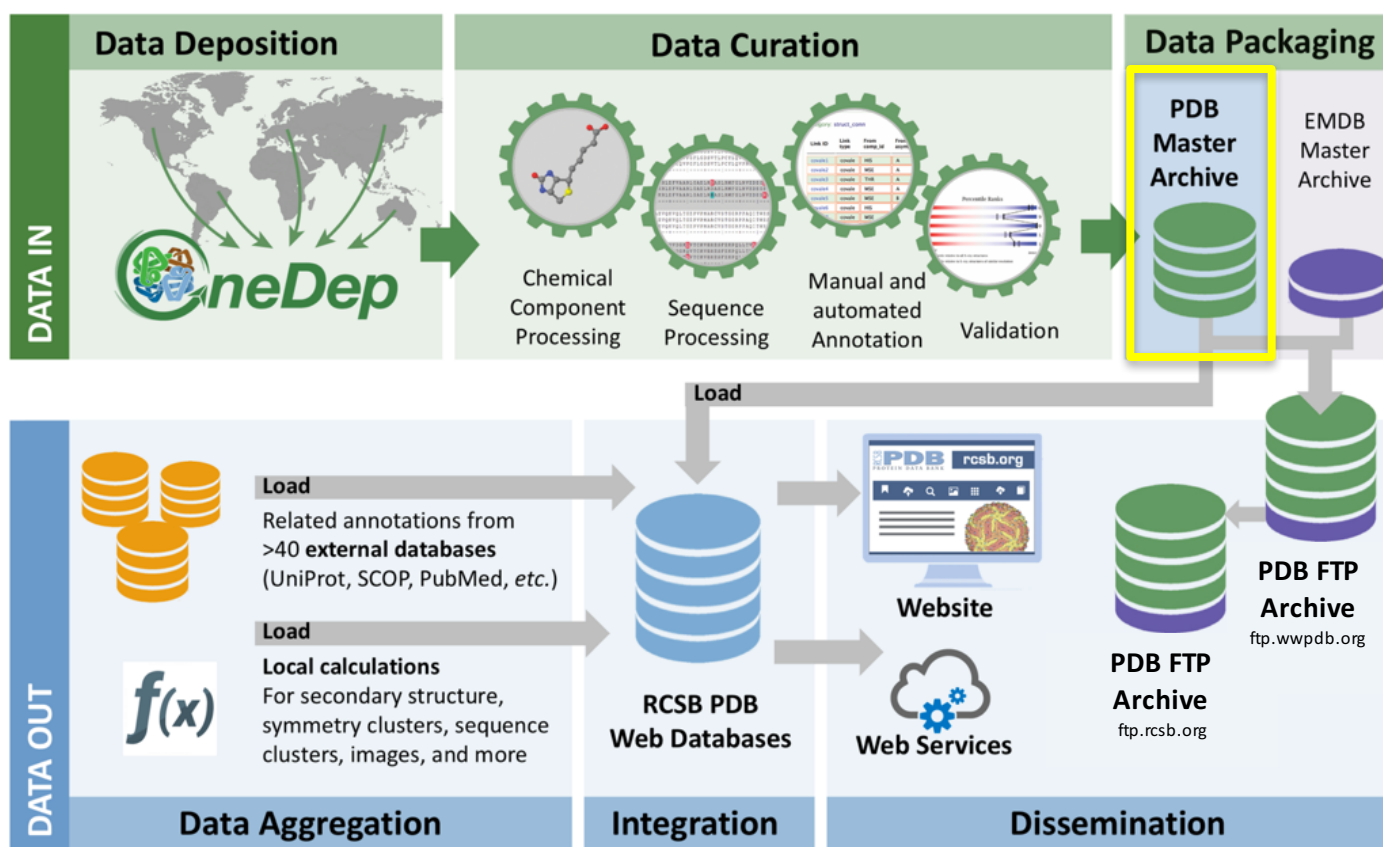


wwPDB International Collaboration (Data In)

- Developing unified global tools for deposition, validation, and biocuration
- Defining data standards and content: PDBx/mmCIF Dictionary
- Ensuring data uniformity in the PDB archive (“Remediation”)
- Maintaining a single global archive

RCSB PDB is the Archive Keeper

- RCSB PDB is the Archive Keeper for world distribution of PDB data and leads the wwPDB collaboration in developing tools, setting data standards, and performing data remediation



Unified Global OneDep Tool

- More complete data capture
- File format standardization
- Improved efficiency and consistency
 - Enables workload balancing
 - More automation
 - File replacement pre-submission
- Validation for all methods
 - Standalone Validation Server
 - Web Service API
- Support for larger and more complex structures



2007 Initial Discussions



2010 OneDep
Team Meeting

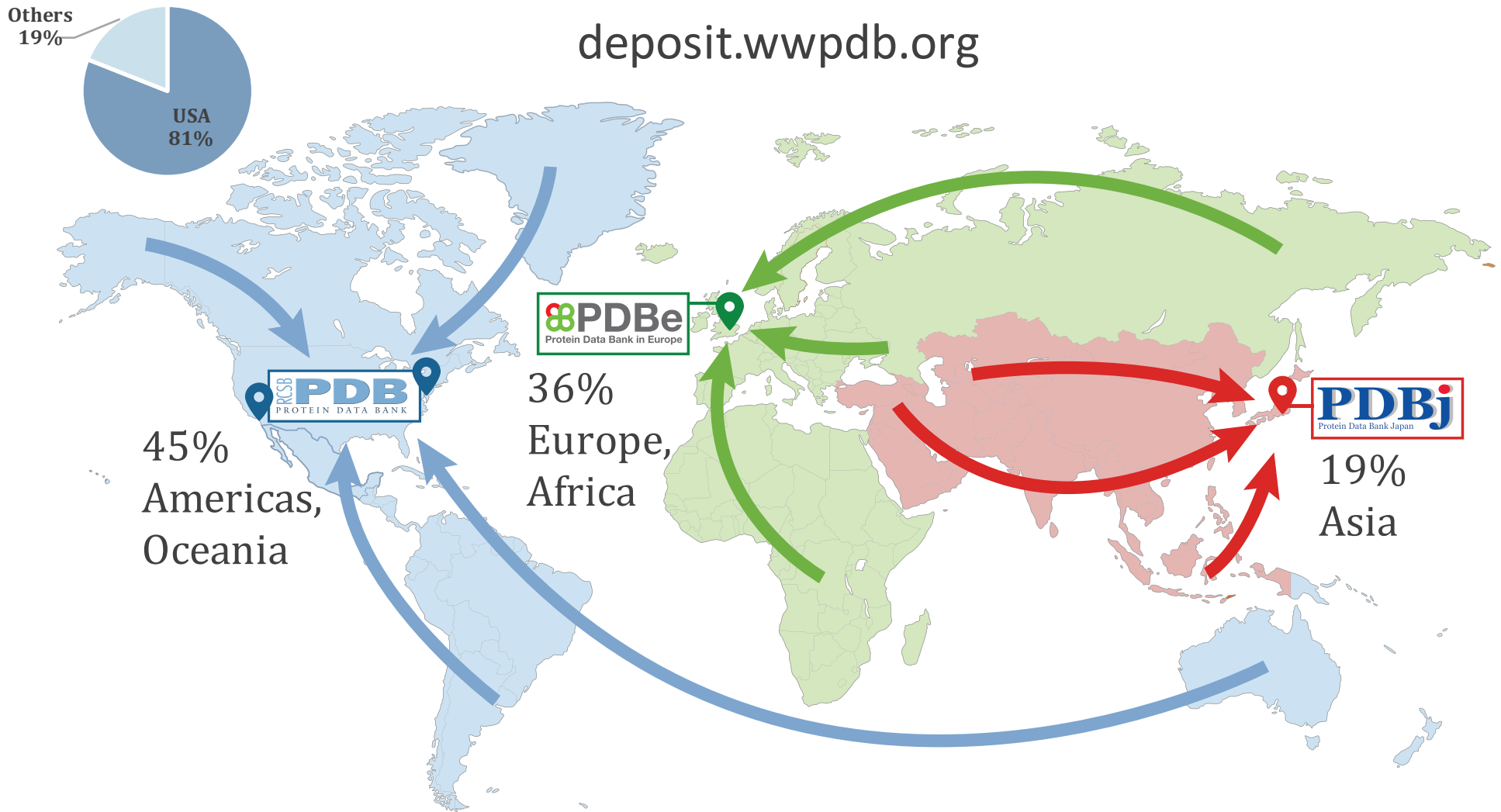


2016 OneDep Summit Meeting

RCSB PDB Effort on OneDep Project

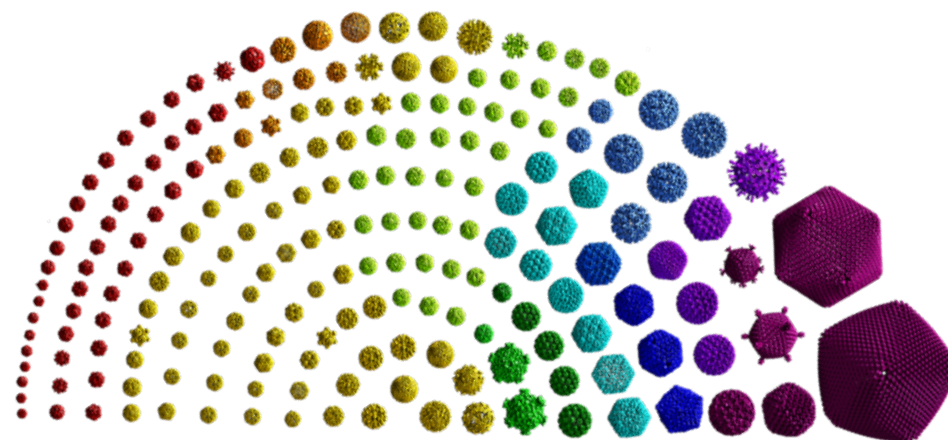
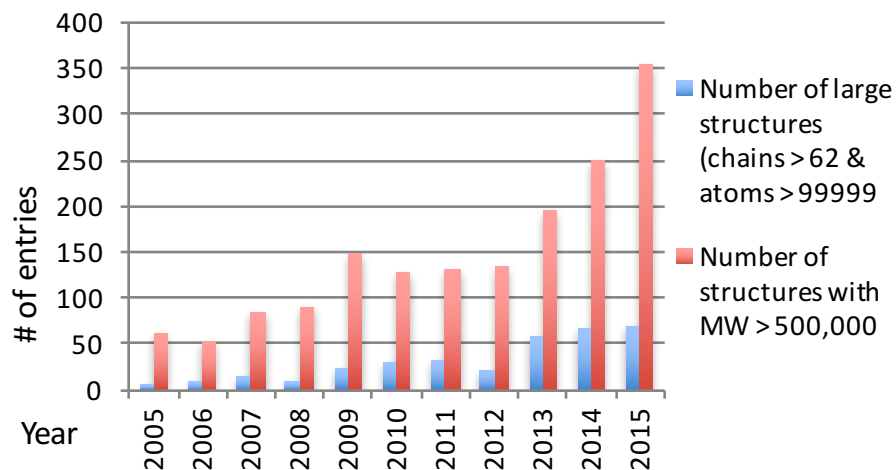
- Provided technical and managerial leadership
- Responsibilities
 - Backend infrastructure and technology
 - Biocuration pipeline
 - Hosting wwPDB development servers
 - Technical support for partner server installation
- >50% of wwPDB-committed FTEs from RCSB PDB
 - Jasmine Young, Global Project Lead

Workload Balancing/Depositor Support



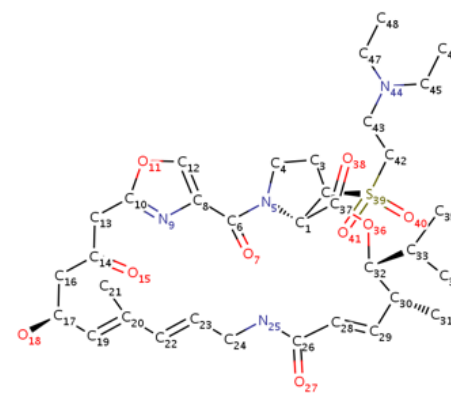
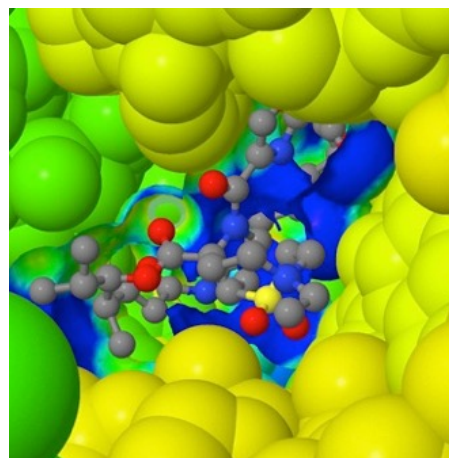
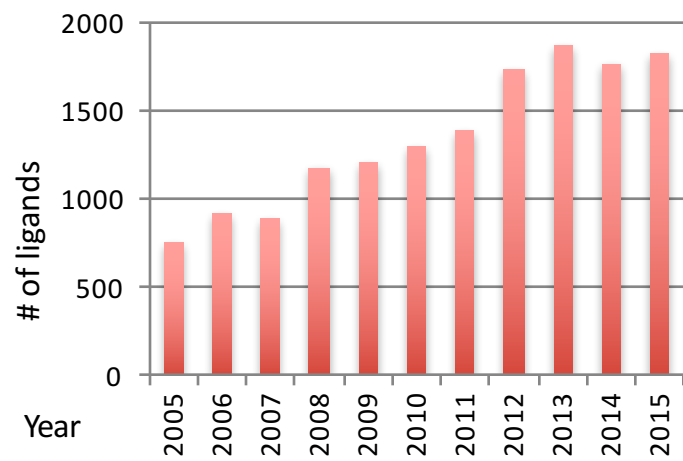
Increasing Size and Complexity

Number of Large Structures Deposited



Faustovirus (PDB 5j7v, Klose et al., 2016) is the largest PDB structure

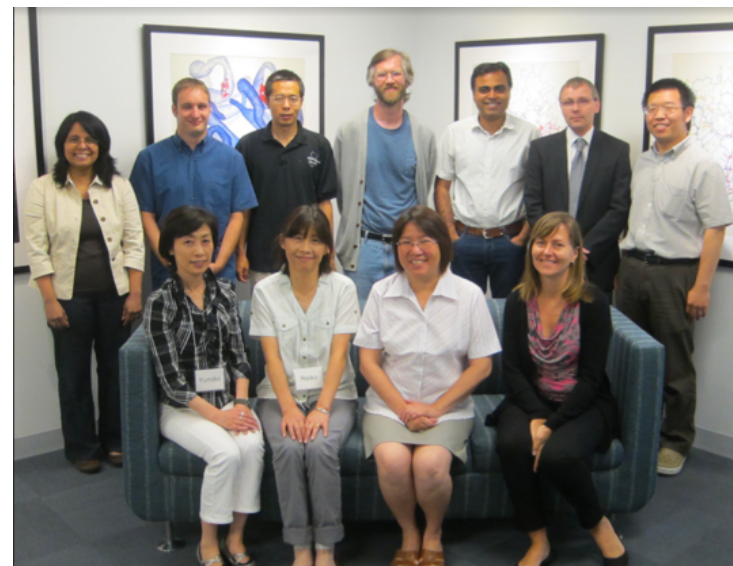
Number of Ligands Released



Antibiotic quinupristin/Dalfopristin bound to ribosome (PDB 4u26 Noeske et al., 2014)

Importance of Biocuration

- Enforces data standardization through policies and common biocuration practices
- Ensures data quality and provides value-added annotation
- Communicates possible errors to Depositors (wwPDB Validation Report)
- Maintains data uniformity and compliance in the PDB archive to enable data search and exploration
- Requires domain expertise
 - Cannot be replaced by purely computational means



2014 wwPDB Biocurator Summit



2015 PDBj Biocuration Training

Data Quality and Value-Added Annotation

- Consistency checking
 - Polymer sequence and taxonomy
 - Ligand stereochemistry
 - Ligand density fit
- Integration with external data resources
- Overall quantitative and qualitative review of deposited data

DEPOSITOR-PROVIDED

CONSTRD MOL_ID: 1;
 CONSTRD 2 MOLECULE: NEUROGLONIN;
 SOURCE MOL_ID: 1;
 SOURCE 2 ORGANISM_SCIENTIFIC: PHESTER CATOON;
 SOURCE 4 ORGANISM_TAXID: 9715
 UNRESD LIGN A 1 153 UNP P02285 NEU_PSYCA 1 153

BIOCURATION: SEQUENCE MODULE

Taxonomy ✓
 Sequence ✓
 Atom-site Records ✓

UniProt

OneDep Interface for Sequence Cross-Check

AUTH Entry: 1 V4
 XYZ Chain: A V1
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q6LDG3

AUTH Entry: 1 V4
 XYZ Chain: A V1
 SP:P62161
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q6LDG3

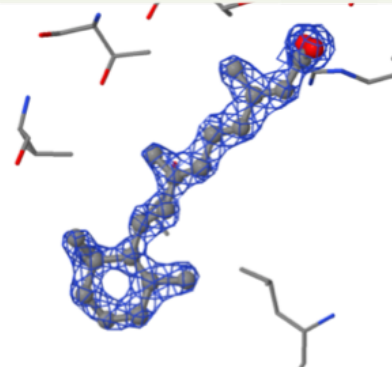
Four sequence references for chimeric proteins

68 ASP SP:P62161 ASN engineered mutation

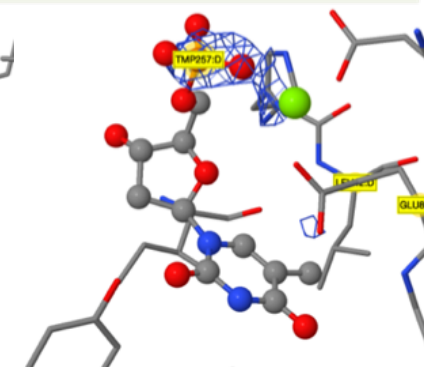
Details on mismatched residues

SP:Q55629
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q6LDG3

AUTH Entry: 1 V4
 XYZ Chain: A V1
 SP:P62161
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q55629
 SP:Q6LDG3



REA in PDB 1CBS
 (Kleywegt et al., 1994)
 RSR=0.10, RSCC=0.96



TMP in PDB 3HW4
 (Kaushik et al., 2013)
 RSR=0.41, RSCC=0.57

Improving Data Quality

Validation Server & API

Pre-validate data independently before deposition

Deposition

Mandatory acknowledgement of report produced during deposition

Biocuration

wwPDB-recommended report for journal submission

Public Release

Report available for all released PDB entries

Coordinates and data frequently replaced during Deposition and Biocuration

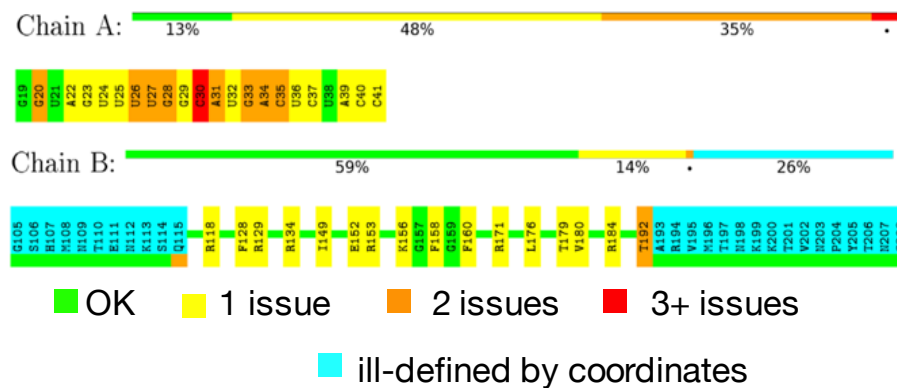
Validation Report submission during manuscript review process

- **Mandatory:** *Nature* journals, *Acta D & F*, *FEBS*, *JBC*, *J Immunology*, *eLIFE*, and *Angew Chem Int Ed Engl*
- **Recommended:** *Cell*, *Molecular Cell*, *Structure*

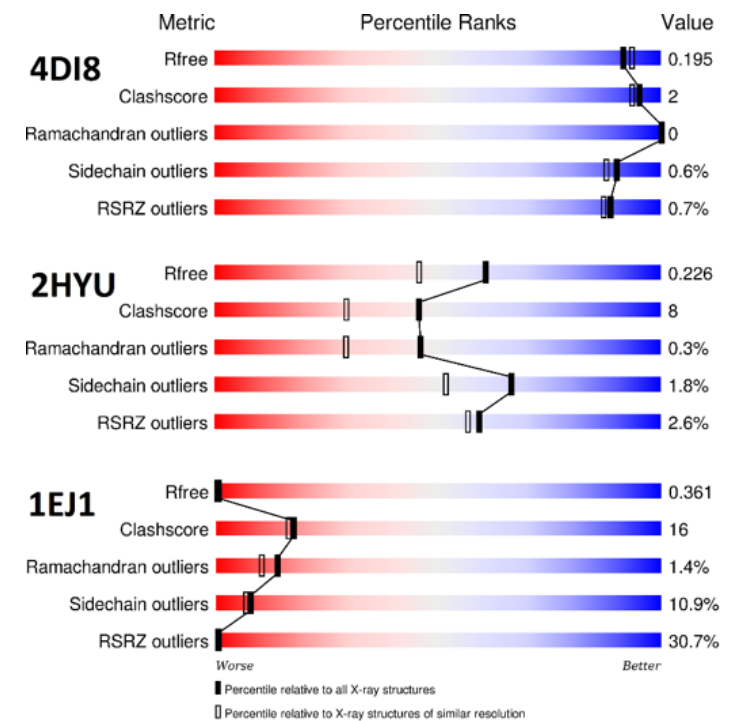
Key Features of wwPDB Validation Reports

- Graphical overview of data quality
- Residue plots
- Atomic model quality
- Experimental data quality

Residue Plots



Overall Quality



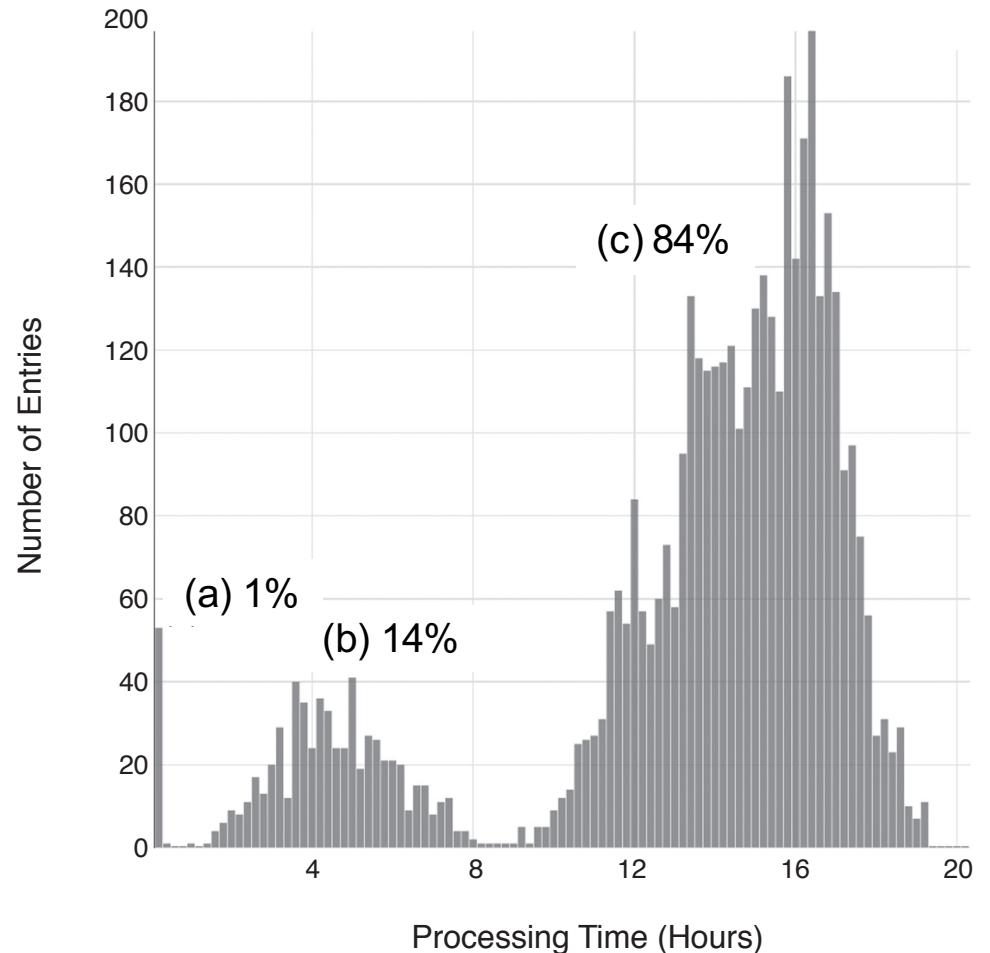
OneDep Biocuration Processing Time

(a) ~1hr: Simple structures without issues

(b) ~4 hrs: More complex structures without issues

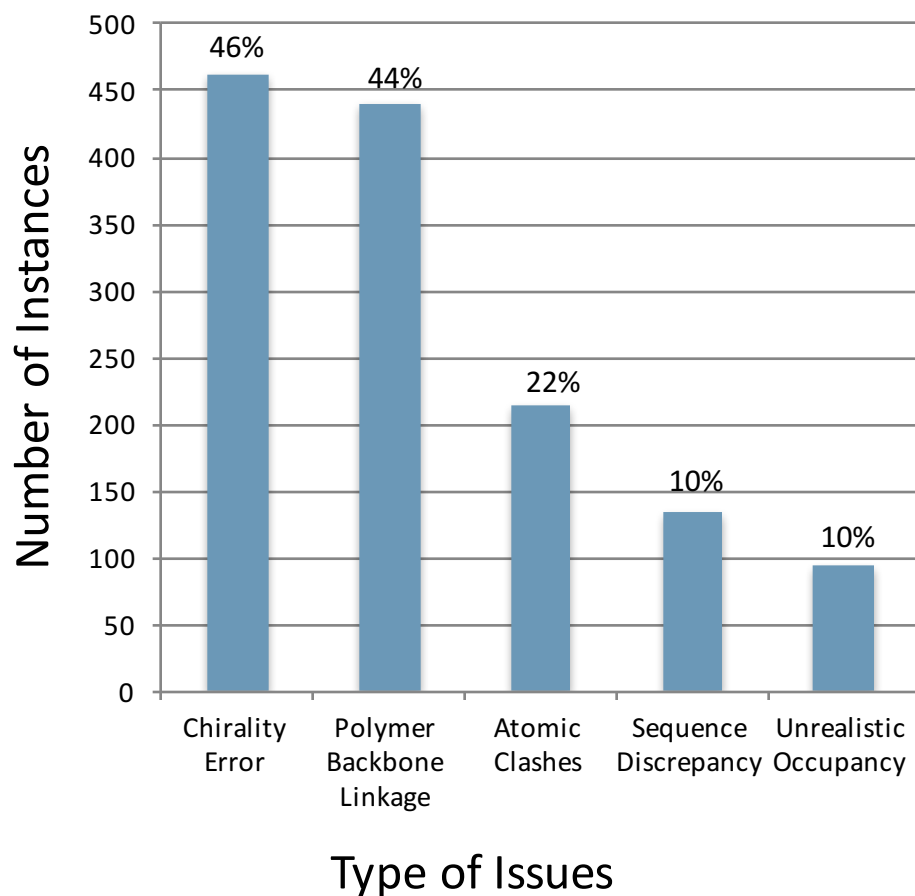
(c) ~15 hrs: Structures with issues, including Depositor response time

Legacy ADIT system:
4-5 days



OneDep Biocuration Impact

Top issues frequently raised during Biocuration



New data sets received in response to issues raised during Biocuration

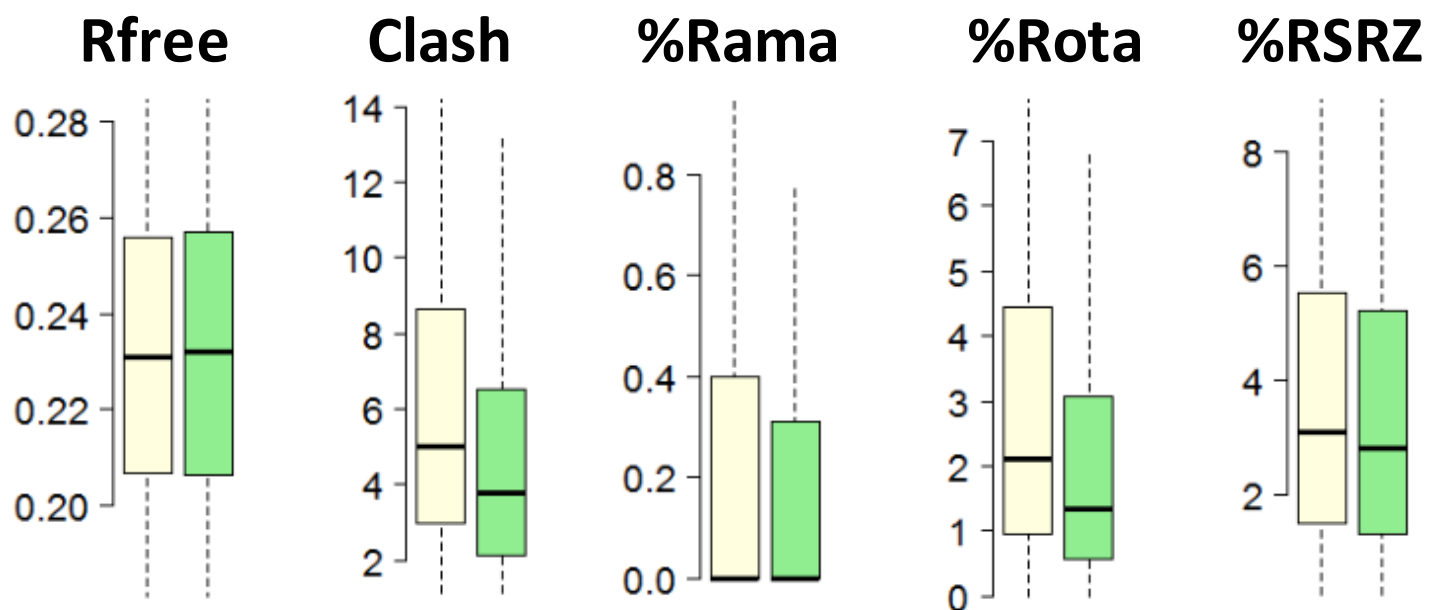
- ~29% of all 2015 entries
- ~25% of all 2016 entries

New tools to promote pre-deposition validation

- Standalone Validation Server (now supports NMR, 3DEM)
- Web Service API

Improving X-ray Structure Quality

Structure quality improvement since the advent of the wwPDB Validation Report



Yellow: Legacy System 2012-2013

Green: OneDep 2014-2015

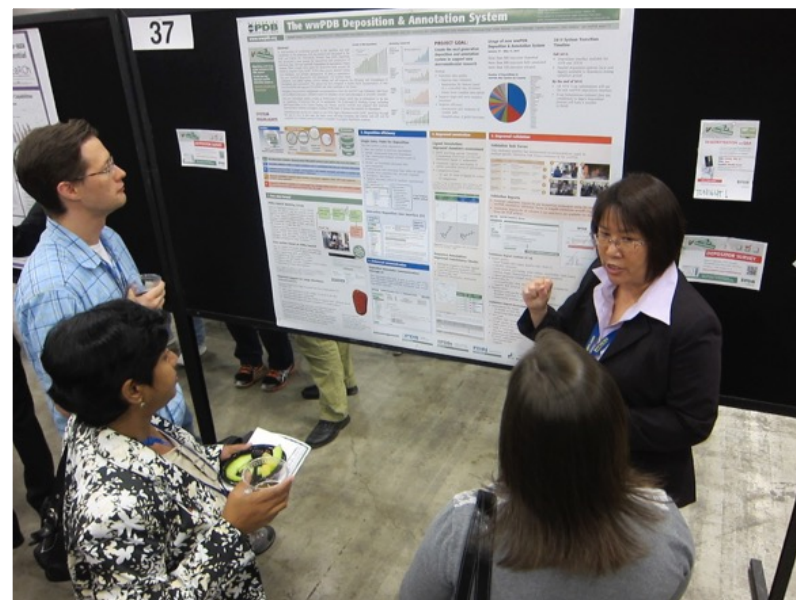
Enabling Data Search and Exploration

- Data standardization significantly impacts data query
- RCSB PDB has taken leadership
 - Developing and maintaining data standards
 - Data remediation
- 5 rounds of data remediation for entire PDB archive from 2007 to 2014
- OneDep system also supports data remediation
 - 3DEM (in collaboration with EMDataBank)
 - Carbohydrates

Henrick, *et al.*, 2008, *NAR*; Lawson, *et al.*, 2008, *Acta Cryst. D*; Dutta, *et al.*, 2014, *Biopolymers*

Depositor/User Feedback

- Daily communication between Biocurators and External Users (Depositors)
- ACA, IUCr meetings: demonstrations, posters and exhibit booth
- Internal Users (Biocurators)
- Continuous testing and improvement
- Weekly cross-site reviews of issues

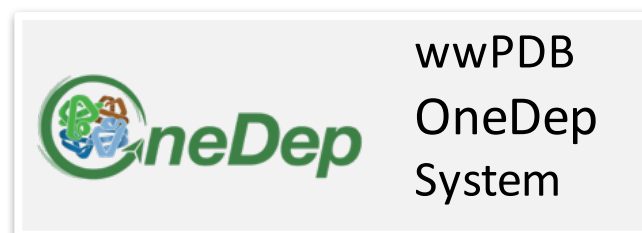


Enabling Bulk Depositions from Industry

“Group” Deposition developed to meet community need

- Requirements set by wwPDB OneDep Team
- Support for D3R Blind Challenges
- Depositors: Roche, EMD Serono, University of Marburg, University of Essex
- 364 depositions in single group processed in 5 days

deposit-group.rcsb.rutgers.edu/groupdeposit/



Engaging Scientific Communities

- Defining data content and quality standards
- Task Forces and Working Groups
 - Validation Task Forces (VTFs)
 - X-ray, NMR, 3DEM
 - Small Angle Scattering
 - Integrative/Hybrid Methods Task Force
 - PDBx/mmCIF Working Groups
 - NEF Working Group
- Ligand Validation Workshop

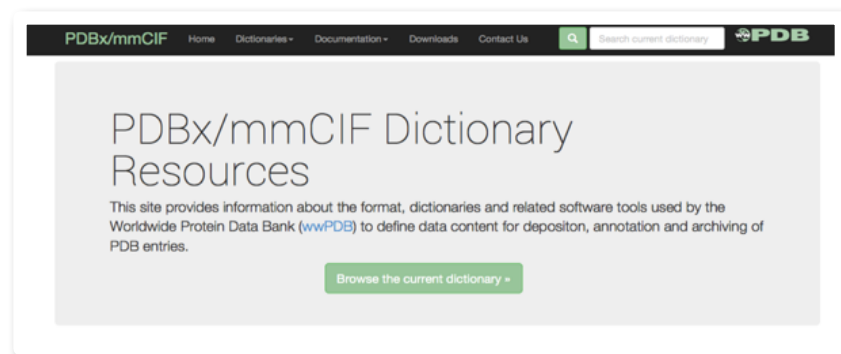
Defining Data Content & Quality Standards

Task Force	Meeting/ Workshop	Chair(s)/Membership	Outcome
X-ray Validation	2008 2015	Randy Read (Univ of Cambridge) 17 members	(2011) <i>Structure</i> 19: 1395-1412
NMR Validation	2009, 2011, 2013 (x2), 2015, 2016	Gaetano Montelione (Rutgers) Michael Nilges (Institut Pasteur) 10 members	(2013) <i>Structure</i> , 21: 1563-1570
3DEM Validation	2010	Richard Henderson (MRC-LMB) Andrej Sali (UCSF) 21 members	(2012) <i>Structure</i> 20: 205-214
Small-Angle Scattering	2012, 2014	Jill Trewhella (Univ Sydney) 6 members	(2013) <i>Structure</i> 21: 875-881
Hybrid Methods	2014	Andrej Sali (UCSF), Torsten Schwede (Univ Basel), Jill Trewhella (Univ Sydney) 27 members	(2015) <i>Structure</i> 23: 1156-1167

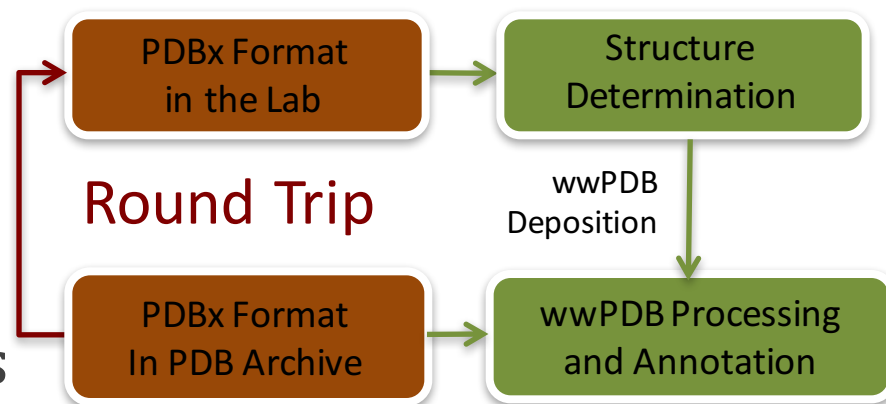


Community Data Standards

- Data managed using PDBx/mmCIF
 - Extends earlier IUCr data standard
 - PDBx/mmCIF dictionary has >4400 data terms
- Extensions now coordinated with wwPDB PDBx/mmCIF Working Group
 - Supports broader needs of both contributors and users of the archive
- Host community workshops
- mmCIF.wwpdb.org provides data dictionaries, schema, software tools



mmcif.wwpdb.org



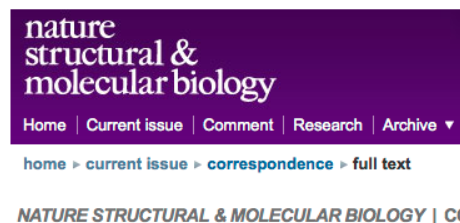
Data Standards Working Groups

- PDBx/mmCIF Working Group
 - Experts and methods developers
 - Ensures good support in key community software tools
- NMR Task Force Working Group
 - NMR Exchange Format
- SASCIF
 - PDBx-compatible extension dictionary supporting data exchange with SASBDB

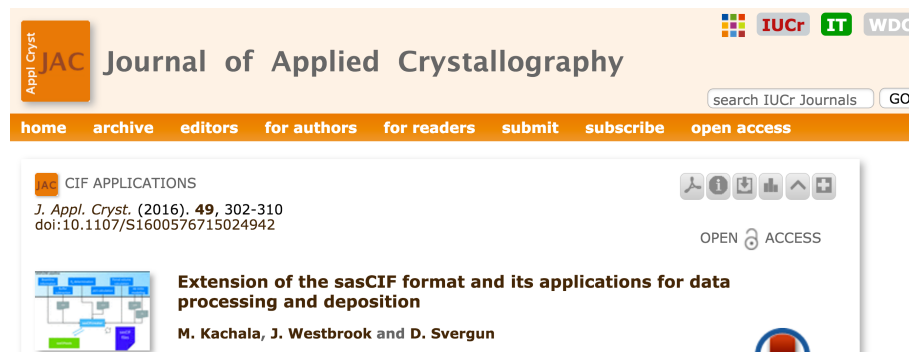
PDBx
Workshop,
October 2014



NMR
Workshop,
August 2016



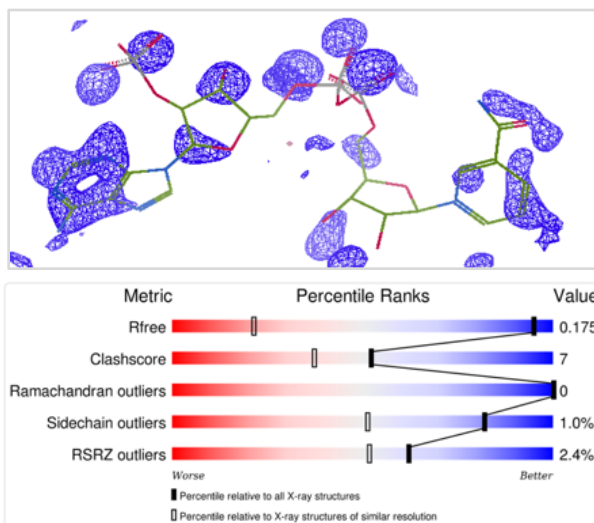
NMR Exchange Format: a unified and open standard for representation of NMR restraint data



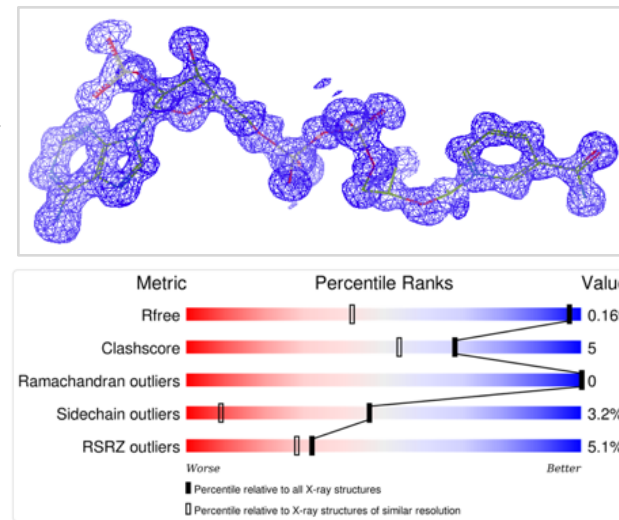
Focus on Ligand Quality

Current summary validation statistics may not identify poor electron density fit

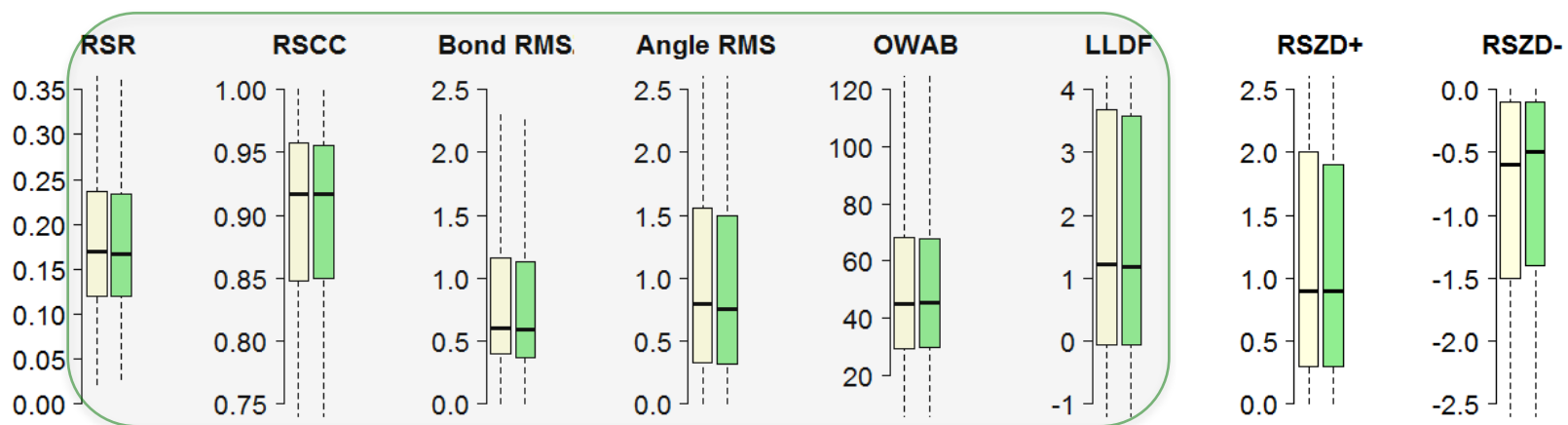
NADP in PDB 1ZK4:
2|Fo|-|Fc| map at 1σ
Schlieben *et al.*, 2005



NADP in PDB 2FZD:
2|Fo|-|Fc| map at 1σ
Steuber *et al.*, 2006

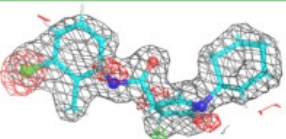
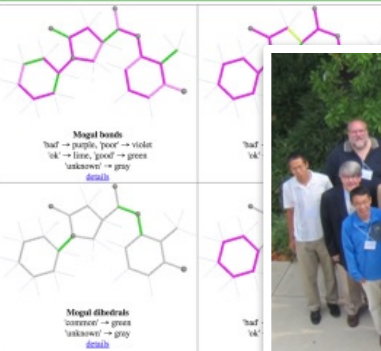


Overall Ligand Model Quality: Legacy 2012-2013 (yellow) vs. OneDep 2014-2015 (green)



Ligand Validation Workshop

- Co-crystal structure determination experts (Academe and Industry) and Software Developers (X-ray Crystallography and Computational Chemistry) discussed, developed, and recommended:
 - Best practices for PDB archive deposition/validation of co-crystal structures
 - Editorial/Refereeing/Publication standards for co-crystal structures

Residue	Picture	Statistics	Geometry Analysis																																
468 A 501	 <p>Electron density around 468 A 501 : 2σ F_o-DF_c (at 0.7 r.m.s.d) in grey. σF_o-DF_c (at 3 r.m.s.d) in red (negative) and green (positive). (picture produced with 2Fo-Fc).</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td>Database ID</td><td>468</td></tr><tr><td>3-letter code</td><td>468</td></tr><tr><td>CC(2nF_o-DF_c)</td><td>0.904</td></tr><tr><td>min(B-factor)</td><td>30.3</td></tr><tr><td>avg(B-factor)</td><td>32.4</td></tr><tr><td>max(B-factor)</td><td>36.2</td></tr><tr><td>min(occupancy)</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td>max(occupancy)</td><td>1.00</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1 hydrogen atoms excluded</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Mogul Analysis:</td></tr><tr><td>bad bonds</td><td>14/25</td></tr><tr><td>bad bond angles</td><td>16/31</td></tr><tr><td>'unusual' dihedrals</td><td>0/3</td></tr><tr><td>'bad' rings</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>bonds rms Z</td><td>9.3</td></tr><tr><td>angles rms Z</td><td>5.5</td></tr></table> <p>Restrains used Detailed report help?</p>	Database ID	468	3-letter code	468	CC(2nF _o -DF _c)	0.904	min(B-factor)	30.3	avg(B-factor)	32.4	max(B-factor)	36.2	min(occupancy)	1.00	max(occupancy)	1.00	1 hydrogen atoms excluded		Mogul Analysis:		bad bonds	14/25	bad bond angles	16/31	'unusual' dihedrals	0/3	'bad' rings	1/3	bonds rms Z	9.3	angles rms Z	5.5	 <p>Mogul bonds 'bad' → purple, 'good' → violet 'ok' → lime, 'good' → green 'unknown' → grey details</p> <p>Mogul dihedrals 'unknown' → green 'unknown' → grey details</p>
Database ID	468																																		
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bonds rms Z	9.3																																		
angles rms Z	5.5																																		

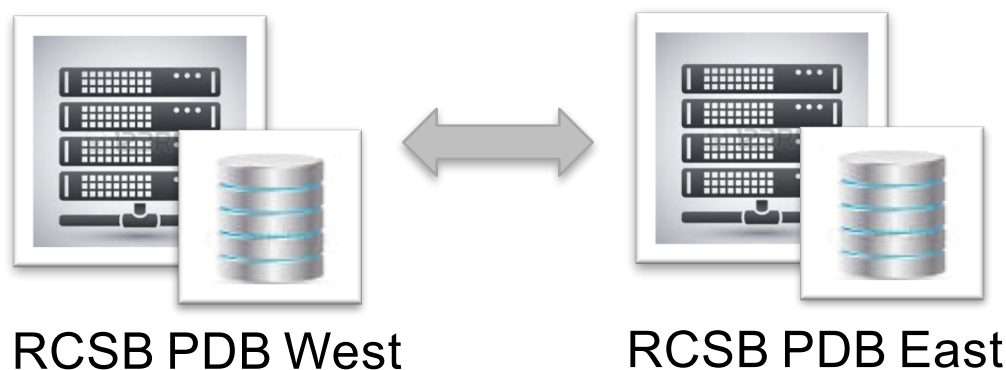


Adams *et al.* (2016) *Structure* 24: 502-508

Rutgers July 30-31, 2015

High Availability OneDep

- Redirection between global partners sites in the of event loss-of-service
- RCSB PDB hosts bi-coastal OneDep services
 - Warm failover: Independent East and West Coast OneDep installations
 - Active failover: In-progress East Coast deposition sessions mirrored to West Coast



Continuous Monitoring

- PDB archive FTP
- wwPDB OneDep systems
- wwPDB validation servers
- wwPDB website
- RCSB PDB website and related services

RCSB PDB Website	US-West (100%)	US-West (100%)
PDB Archive FTP	US-West (100%)	US-West (100%)
	US-West (100%)	US-West (100%)
	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
	US-East (100%)	US-East (100%)
wwPDB OneDep	US-East (100%)	US-East (100%)
wwPDB Standalone Validation	US-East (100%)	US-East (100%)
wwPDB Website	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
PDB-101	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
REST Services	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
RCSB PDB Website v2	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
Content Delivery Network	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
CMS Services	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)
MMTF	US-West (100%)	US-East (100%)

Subscribe to Status Updates ✉



Both of our data centers are serving the public

Services are tested every 15 seconds from multiple locations around the world (USA, Europe and Asia). Based upon a quorum algorithm, we then draw a conclusion if the service is available or not.

status.rcsb.org

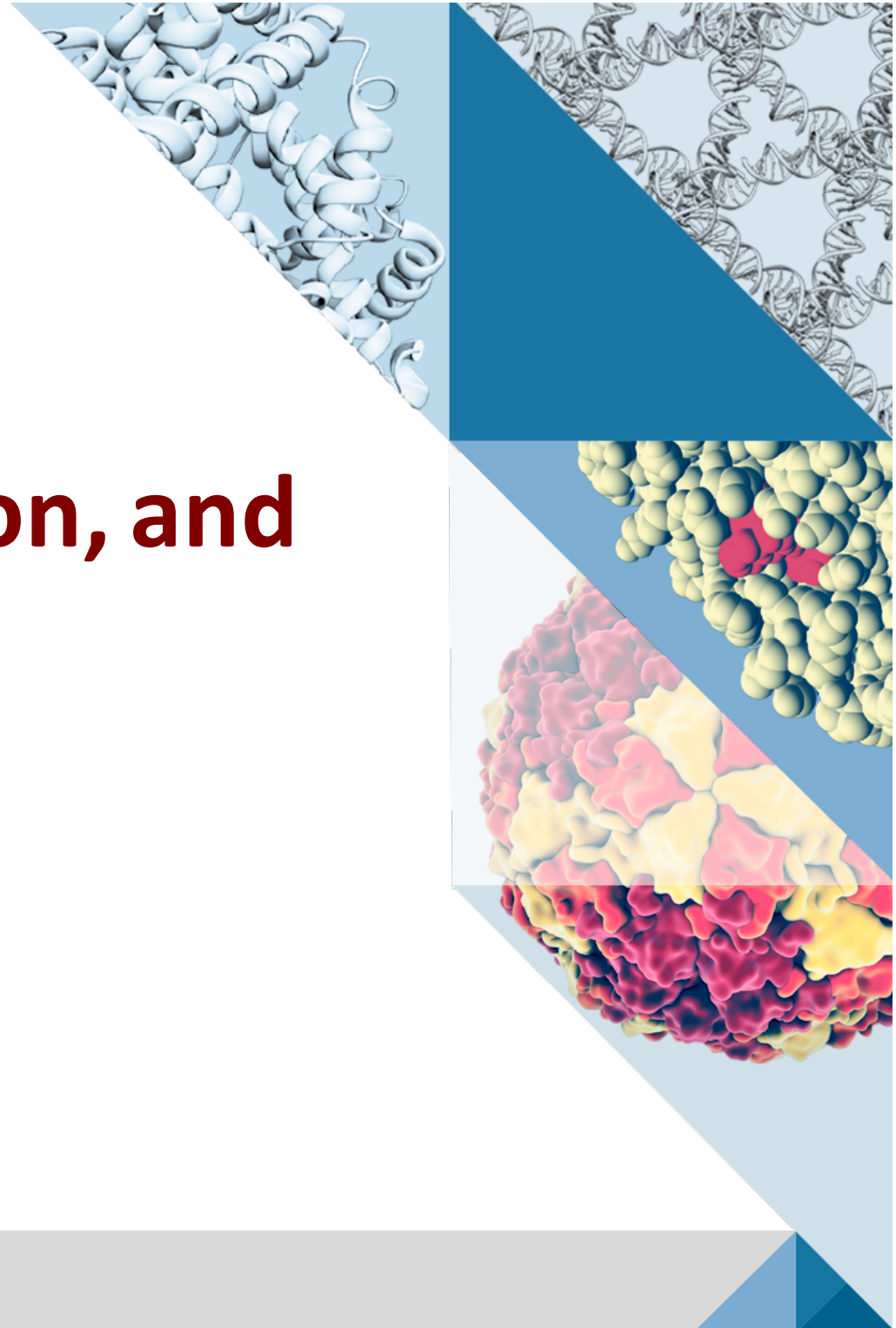
Data In Plans Forward



Data Out: Access, Exploration, and Metrics

Peter Rose, Ph.D.

Andreas Prlić, Ph.D.

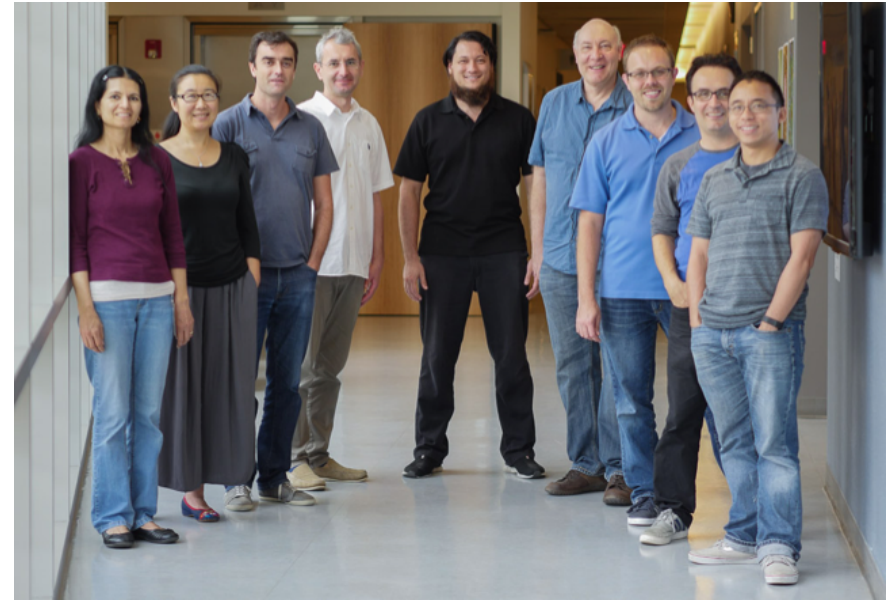


Outline

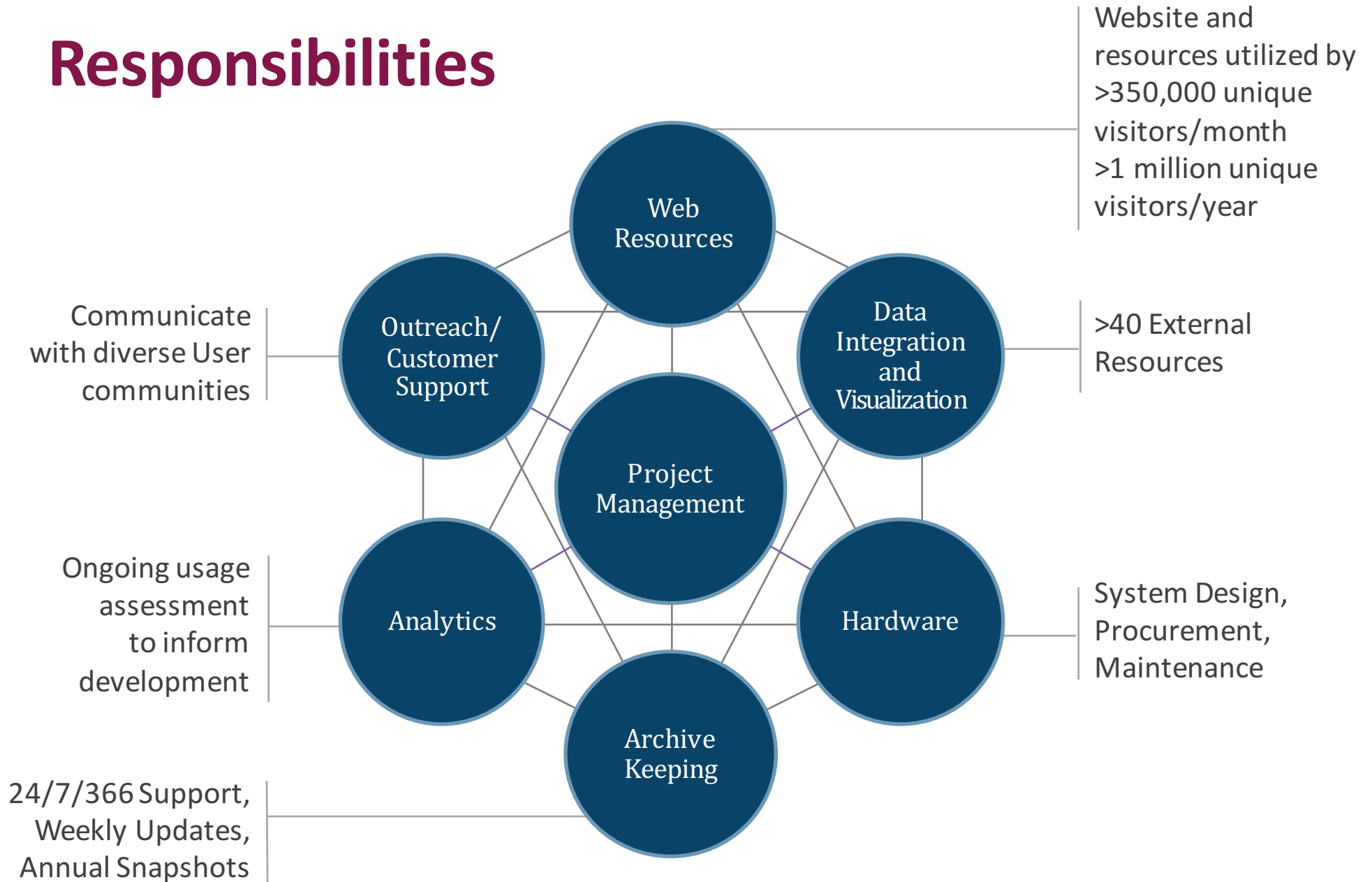
- Team and responsibilities
- Who uses RCSB PDB?
- What type of research do we enable?
- How broad is our impact?
- Plans forward

Bi-coastal Developer Team

- 3 scientists-software dev.,
6 software developers,
2 systems & infrastructure
- 4 Ph.D., 5 M.S., 2 B.S.
- 9 countries/3 continents
- 48 combined years of service
- 3 median years of service



Responsibilities



Who Are Our Users And How Do We Know?

The screenshot shows the main interface of the RCSB PDB website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Deposit, Search, Visualize, Analyze, Download, Learn, and More, along with a MyPDB Login button. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Search by PDB ID, author, macromolecule, sequence, or ligands' and a 'Go' button. The main content area features a 'Welcome' message, a 'Deposit' button, and a 'Search' button. A prominent section titled 'A Structural View of Biology' provides information about the PDB archive and its resources. To the right, there is a '200th Molecule of the Month' banner for 'Quasisymmetry in Icosahedral Viruses'. Below the main content, there are sections for 'Latest Entries' (featuring '5SVZ: HIV-1 Tat NLS in complex with importin alpha'), 'Features & Highlights' (including 'Large Structure Visualization with NGL/MMTF'), and 'News' (with 'Activity: Quasisymmetry in Icosahedral Viruses').

rcsb.org

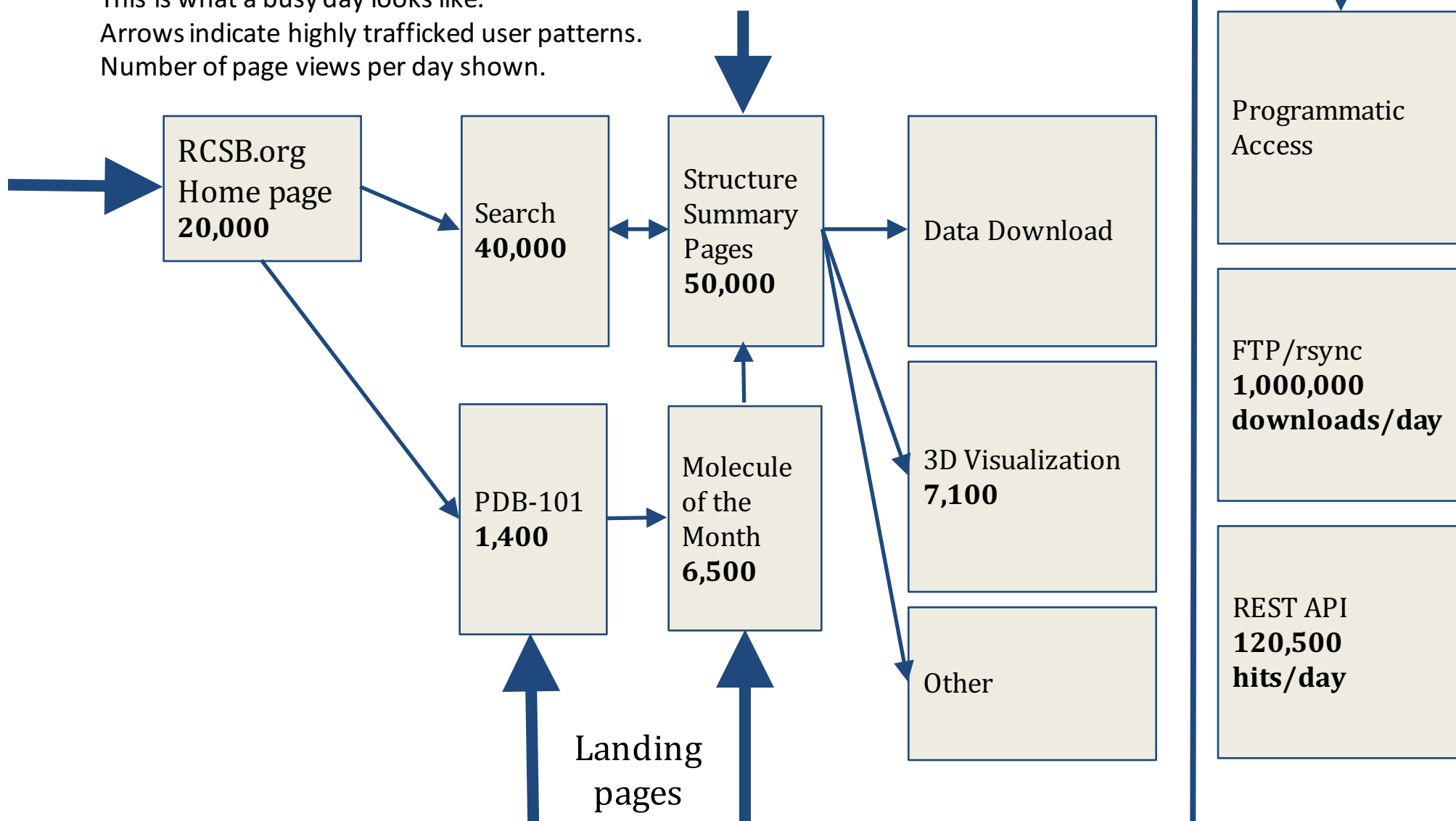
The screenshot displays the PDB-101 educational portal. The top navigation bar includes links for Molecule of the Month, Browse, Learn, Teach, Events, Gels Archive, and More. A search bar is present with the text 'Search Molecule of the Month articles and more'. The main content area is dedicated to the 'August 2016 Molecule of the Month', 'Quasisymmetry in Icosahedral Viruses'. It features two 3D molecular models of the virus capsid, one in a '2TBV' style. Below the models, there are controls for 'Style' (Cartoon, Spheres, Surface), 'Color' (Rainbow, Chain, Structure), and 'Spin' (On, Off). A 'More' link is provided. To the right, there is a 'Browse resources by category' section with links for 'Health and Disease', 'Molecules of Life', 'Biotech and Nanotech', and 'Structures and Structure Determination'. Below the main content, there are sections for 'Health Focus: Diabetes' and 'News and Events' (including '2016 Video Challenge for High School Students: Structural Biology and Diabetes').

pdb101.rcsb.org

Google Analytics - Server Logs - External Metrics

RCSB PDB Traffic Patterns/Usage

This is what a busy day looks like.
Arrows indicate highly trafficked user patterns.
Number of page views per day shown.



Searching and Search Results

- Text search with autosuggestion
- Advanced Search
- New search features
 - Synonyms
 - Sequence clusters
 - PDB-101 content
- New Search Results page
 - Improved usability
 - Responsive layout
 - Fast page loads

The screenshot shows the RCSB PDB search results for 'zika virus'. The header includes the PDB logo and statistics: 'An Information Portal to 123870 Biological Macromolecular Structures'. A search bar at the top right shows 'zika virus' with an autosuggestion dropdown menu listing 'Zika virus (24)' and a taxonomy breakdown: Eukaryota (65080), Bacteria (44765), Viruses (8286), Archaea (4368), Unassigned (2974), and Other (2422). Below the search bar, there are tabs for '24 Structures', '9 Unreleased Structures', '12 Citations', and '22 Ligands'. The search parameter is 'Text Search for: zika virus'. The results are filtered by 'ORGANISM' (Zika virus only (16), Zika virus/Mus musculus (5), Zika virus/Homo sapiens (2), Zika virus/synthetic cons ... (1)), 'UNIPROT MOLECULE NAME' (Genome polyprotein (21), Genome polyprotein, NS4B (1), Antibody heavy chain (1), Antibody light chain (1), BROADLY NEUTRALIZING HUMA ... (1)), 'TAXONOMY' (Viruses only (16), Viruses/Eukaryota (7), Viruses/Other (1)), and 'EXPERIMENTAL METHOD' (X-ray (22)). The first result is '5IRE: The cryo-EM structure of Zika Virus' by Sirohi, D., Chen, Z., Sun, L., Klose, T., Pierson, et al. (2016) Science 352 467-470. It includes a 3D view of the virus structure and details: Released: 3/30/2016, Method: Electron Microscopy, Resolution: 3.8 Å, Residue Count: 1737. The second result is '5IY3: Zika Virus Non-structural Protein NS1' by Song, H., Qi, J., Haywood, J., Shi, Y., Gao, G.F., et al. (2016) Nat Struct Mol Biol 23 456-458.

Structure Summary Page

- Entry at a glance
- Detailed data organized in tabs
- New features
 - Reorganized content
 - Responsive layout
 - Integrated data views
 - Validation
 - Web-friendly NGL 3D viewer
 - Protein Feature View
 - Gene View
 - Pathway View

5IRE
The cryo-EM structure of Zika Virus
DOI: 10.2210/pdb5ire/pdb EMDDataBank: EMD-8116
Classification: [VIRUS](#)
Deposited: 2016-03-13 Released: 2016-03-30
Deposition author(s): [Sirohi, D.](#), [Chen, Z.](#), [Sun, L.](#), [Klose, T.](#), [Pierson, T.](#), [Rossmann, M.](#), [Kuhn, R.](#)
Organism: [Zika virus](#)
Structural Biology Knowledgebase: [5IRE](#) (>13 annotations) [SRKB.org](#)

Experimental Data Snapshot
Method: ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
Resolution: 3.8 Å
Reconstruction Method: Single Particle

wwPDB Validation
Metric: Clashscore 34
Metric: Ramachandran outliers 5.8%
Metric: Sidechain outliers 0.9%

Literature
Download Primary Citation -
The 3.8 angstrom resolution cryo-EM structure of Zika virus.
[Sirohi, D.](#), [Chen, Z.](#), [Sun, L.](#), [Klose, T.](#), [Pierson, T.C.](#), [Rossmann, M.G.](#), [Kuhn, R.J.](#)
(2016) *Science* **352**: 467-470
PubMed: [27033547](#) Search on PubMed
DOI: [10.1126/science.aaf5316](#)
PubMed Abstract:
The recent rapid spread of Zika virus and its unexpected linkage to birth defects and an autoimmune-neurological syndrome has generated worldwide concern. Zika virus is a flavivirus like dengue, yellow fever and West Nile viruses. We present the 3.8Å resolution

Macromolecules
Classification: [VIRUS](#)
Total Structure Weight: 190150.05
Sequence Display for 5IRE

Molecule	Chains	Length	Organism	Details
E protein	A, C, E	504	Zika virus	Gene Name(s):

Protein Feature View - UniProtKB AC: [A0A024B7W1](#) UniProt
Full Protein Feature View for A0A024B7W1
Find similar proteins by: [Sequence](#) | [Structure](#)

AA024B7W1 - A0A024B7W1_ZIKV - Genome polyprotein
Motif
Secstruc
PDB Validation
SIRE A

Impact of Design Changes

Growth in number of page views after October 2015 redesign

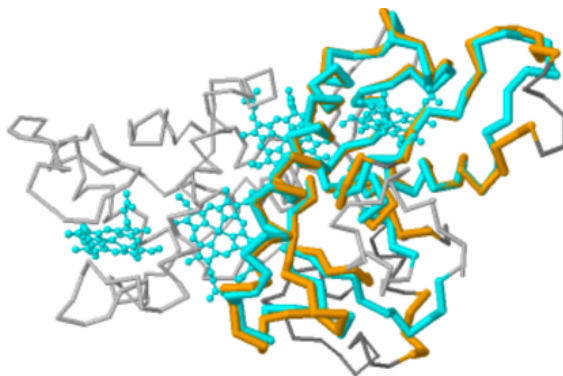


1PRC

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFINEMENT AT 2.3 ANGSTROMS RESOLUTION AND REFINED MODEL OF THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC REACTION CENTER FROM RHODOPSEUDOMONAS VIRIDIS

Display Files ▾

Download Files ▾



Downloading and Reporting

- Tools used manually and programmatically
- Download structures, ligands, sequences, experimental data
- Report creation for search results
- New Features
 - User Interface overhaul
 - Sequence cluster information
 - Programmatic access improvements (RESTful web services)

Structure Summary Report Total of 19 results.

Click on column headers to sort up/down. Click again to reverse order. Download options: [EXCEL](#) | [EXCEL 2007 or later](#) | [CSV](#)

Page 1 of 1 View 1 - 19 of 19

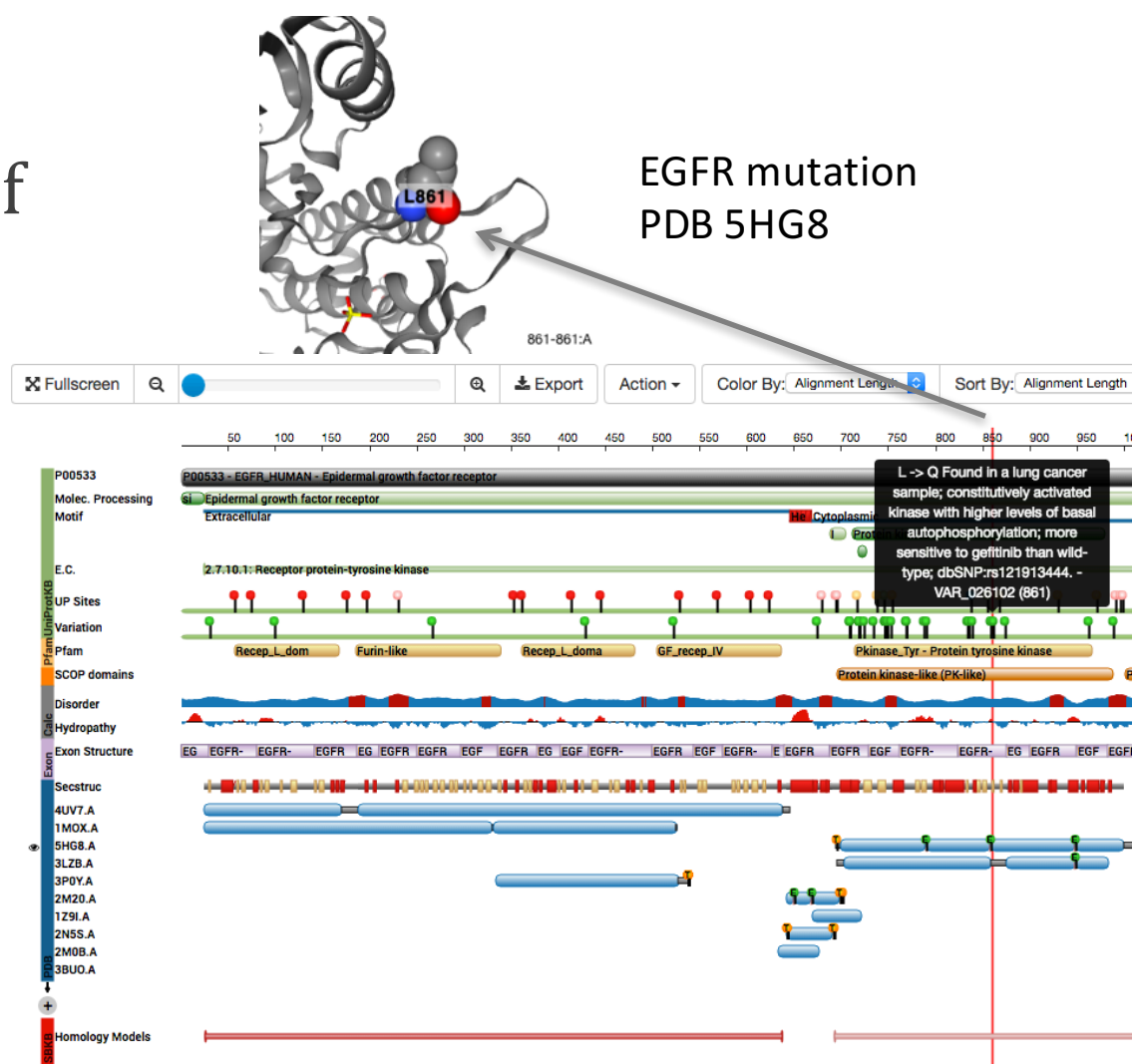
	PDB ID	Structure Title	Exp. Method	NDB ID	Resolution (Å)	Classification	Rel. Date	Dep. Date
	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/> x	<input type="text"/>
1	5GJB	Zika virus NS3 helicase in complex with ssRNA	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		1.70	HYDROLASE/RNA	2016-07-20	2016-06
2	5GJC	Zika virus NS3 helicase in complex with ATP	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		2.20	HYDROLASE	2016-07-20	2016-06
3	5IRE	The cryo-EM structure of Zika Virus	ELECTRON MICROSC		3.80	VIRUS	2016-03-30	2016-03
4	5IY3	Zika Virus Non-structural Protein NS1	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		2.20	VIRAL PROTEIN	2016-04-13	2016-03
5	5IZ7	Cryo-EM structure of thermally stable Zika virus strain H/PF/2013	ELECTRON MICROSC		3.70	VIRUS	2016-05-25	2016-03
6	5JHL	Crystal structure of zika virus envelope protein in complex with a flavivirus broadly-protective antibody	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		3.00	VIRAL PROTEIN/IMML	2016-05-11	2016-04
7	5JHM	Crystal structure of Zika virus Envelope protein	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		2.00	VIRAL PROTEIN	2016-05-11	2016-04
8	5JMT	Crystal structure of Zika virus NS3 helicase	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		1.80	HYDROLASE	2016-05-25	2016-04
9	5JRZ	Structure of the NS3 helicase from the French Polynesia strain of the Zika virus	X-RAY DIFFRACTION		1.82	HYDROLASE	2016-07-06	2016-05

Page 1 of 1 View 1 - 19 of 19

Data Integration Enabling Research I

Protein Feature View

- Sequence level view of protein features from UniProt, Pfam, PDB, Protein Model Portal, ...
- New tracks
 - SNPs
 - Mutations in PDB
 - Protein modifications
 - Exon mapping
 - Link sequence position to 3D visualization



Integrating Genomic Information with Protein Sequence and 3D Atomic Level Structure at the RCSB Protein Data Bank
 Bioinformatics 2016 doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btw547


Data Integration Enabling Research II

Pathway View

- Maps structures and metabolites to pathways
- Preview on Structure Summary page
- Interactive browsing
- Pathway name searching

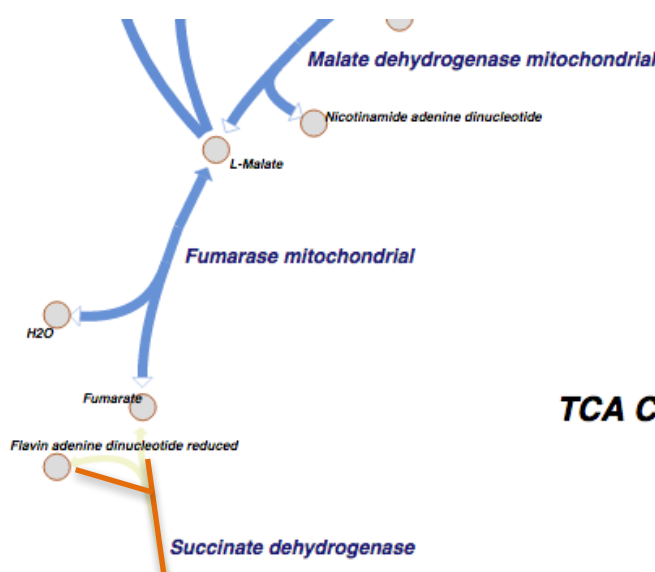
Macromolecule Entities				
Molecule	Chains	Length	Organism	Details
Malate dehydrogenase	A, B, C, D	342	Homo sapiens	EC#: 1.1.1.37 IUBMB MDH2 Gene View

Metabolic Pathways ⓘ

Maps: 

Reactions:

[Expand Pathway View](#)



TCA Cycle

ESCHER BIGG

Blue: structures in PDB
Yellow: homology models

Data Integration Enabling Research III

Gene View

- Mapping structural coverage onto human genome

Map Genomic Position

- To chromosome, protein position, and 3D structure

The image displays a genomic browser interface. At the top, a search bar contains the coordinates "11:5,221,574..5,232,423". Below this, a genomic track shows the "Genome" with coordinates from 5,224,000 to 5,228,000. A "PDB" track shows structural models, and a "Genes" track shows two genes: "<ENST00000408104.1" and "<ENST00000335295.4". A vertical blue line indicates a specific genomic position. Below the browser, a "Chromosome chr11 : 5,227,002" track shows the location on chromosome 11. The "HBB - 11p15.5" section identifies the gene as "hemoglobin subunit beta". It provides the "Locus: 11p15.5 Orientation: -" and a "View position on Gene View" button labeled "HBB". The "Position in mRNA: 20 (phase: 1)" section shows the "View position 7 on canonical UniProt sequence" button labeled "E P68871" and "Residue: E". The "Mapping to 3D protein structure" section contains a table with the following data:

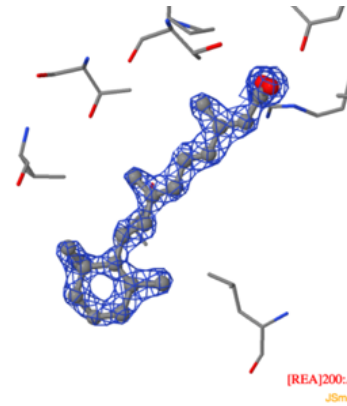
3D	PDB ID	Chain ID	PDB position	UniProt Isoform	Image
Show in 3D	1CH4	A	6	1 (canonical sequence)	

An arrow points from the genomic position to a 3D ribbon model of the hemoglobin subunit beta protein, with a specific residue highlighted in orange.

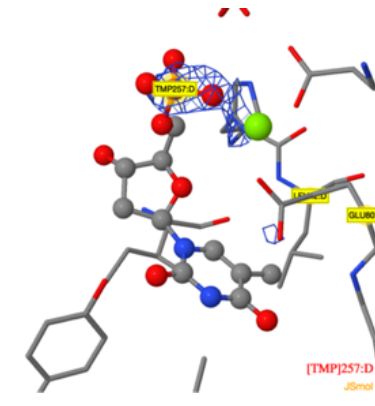
Data Integration Enabling Research IV

Electron Density

- Mini-maps to assess Ligand quality



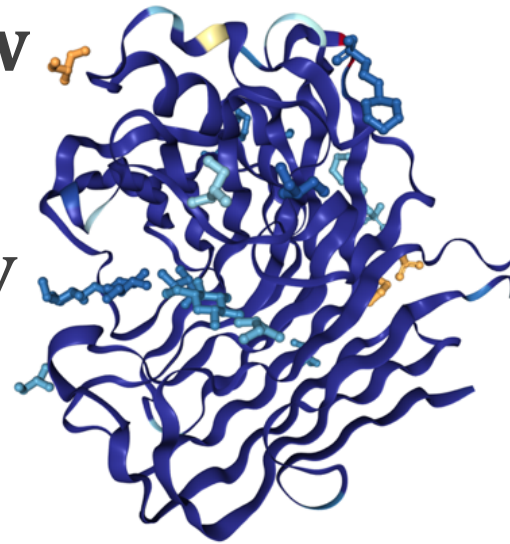
Good fit: REA in PDB 1CBS



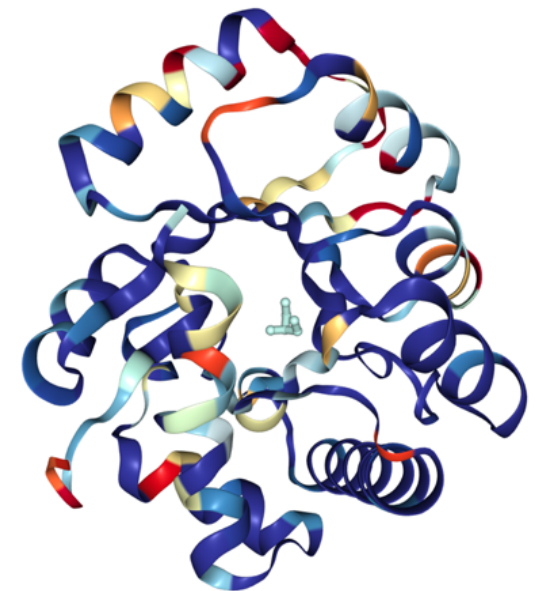
Bad fit: PDB 3HW4

NGL Validation 3D View

- Protein structure *versus* Electron density (Real Space R-factor Z score)

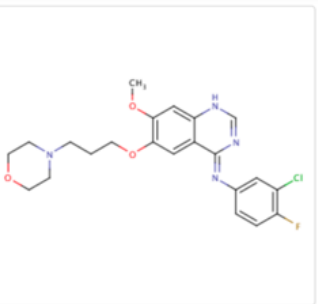


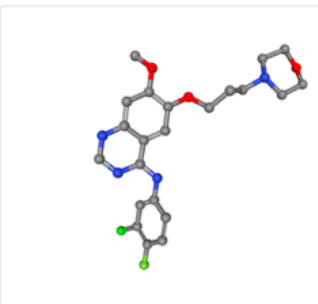
Good fit: PDB 3WY6



Bad fit: PDB 3WYZ

Enabling Drug Discovery in 3D





IRE

Gefitinib

IRE is found in [6 entries](#).

IRE as free ligands, exist in [6 entries](#).

Examples include [2ITO](#) [2ITY](#) [2ITZ](#)

Find related ligands: [Stereoisomers](#) [Similar ligands](#) [Chemical Structure Search](#)

[View summary at Ligand Expo](#)

[View / Download Files](#)

Chemical Component Summary

Name	Gefitinib
Identifiers	N-(3-chloro-4-fluoro-1H-quinazolin-4-yl)-7-methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)quinazolin-4-amine
Formula	C ₂₂ H ₂₄ Cl F N ₄ O ₅
Molecular Weight	446.9 g/mol
Type	NON-POLYMER
Isomeric SMILES	COc1cc2[nH]cn(c2n1)NCCCOC3=CC=C(Cl)C=C3F
InChI	InChI=1S/C22H24ClF N4 O5/c1-29-20-13-19-15-3-4-18(24)17(21)22
InChIKey	XGALLCVXEZPNF

Drug Info: DrugBank

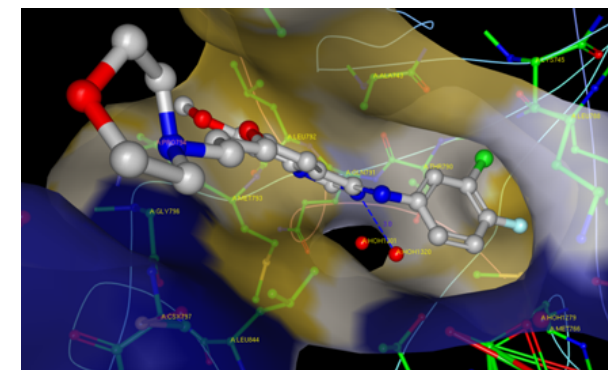
DrugBank ID	DB00317 (Stereoisomeric match)
Name	Gefitinib
Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approved investigational
Description	Gefitinib (originally coded ZD1839) is a drug used in the treatment of certain types of cancer. Acting in a (marketed as Tarceva), gefitinib selectively targets the mutant proteins in malignant cells. It is marketed t trade name Iressa. [Wikipedia]
Synonyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4-(3'-chloro-4'-Fluoroanilino)-7-methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)quinazoline Gefitinib Iressa N-(3-chloro-4-Fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)quinazolin-4-amine ZD 1839
Brand Names	Iressa
Affected Organism	Humans and other mammals
Indication	For the continued treatment of p...

External Ligand Annotations

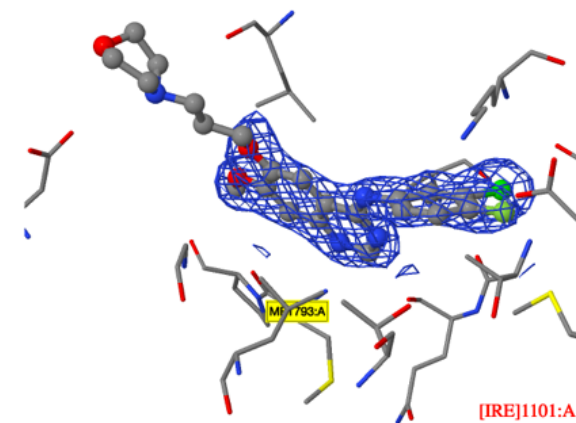
ID	Binding Affinity (Sequence Identity %)
IRE	IC50: 0.1 - 515 nM (99) BindingDB Kd: 0.52 - 2000 nM (99) BindingDB Ki: 0.4 nM (99) BindingDB
	Kd: 5.6 nM BindingMOAD
	Kd: 5.6 nM PDBbind

Ligand Summary

Structure Summary



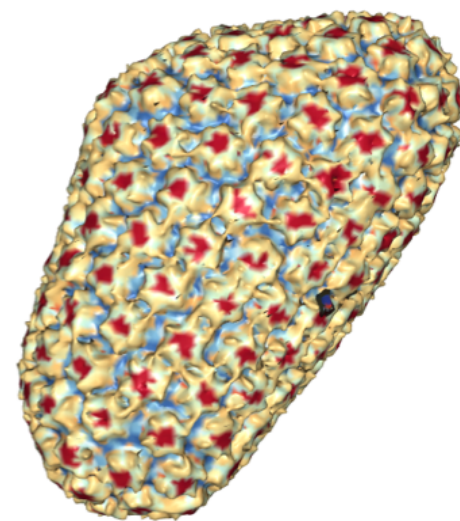
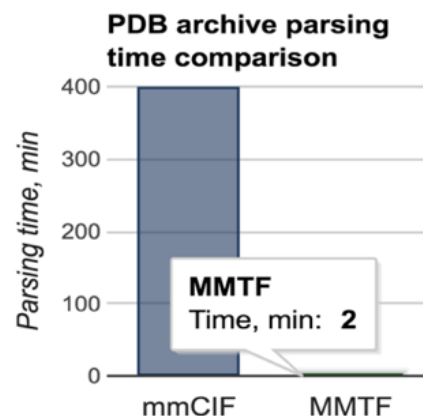
Gefitinib binding site view, PDB 4WKQ



Gefitinib electron density map

Visualizing Large Structures in 3D

- 68 of the 100 largest PDB structures were deposited in the past three years
- Challenge: Data transmission and parsing
 - Developed MacroMolecular Transmission Format (MMTF)
 - Rapid adoption by community
 - Jmol, 3Dmol.js, iCn3D(NCBI), PyMol
 - BioJava, Biopython
- Challenge: Web visualization
 - NGL Viewer efficiently renders large complexes using MMTF on any device



Web-based molecular graphics for large complexes

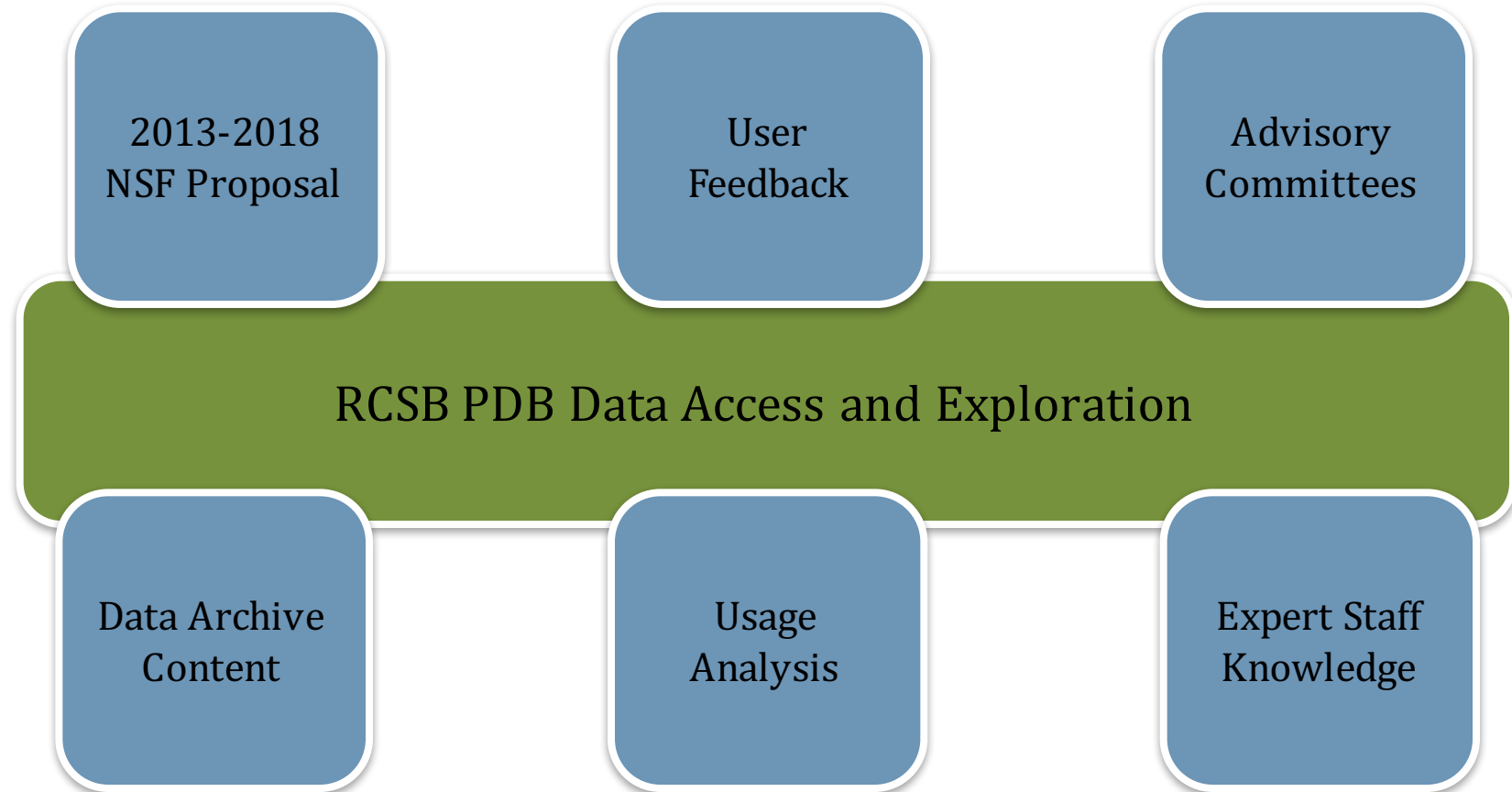
Web3D '16 Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Web3D Technology

2016 doi: 10.1145/2945292.2945324

NGL is a WebGL based 3D viewer powered by MMTF.

HIV Capsid PDB 3J3Q, ~2.4MM atoms

Factors Influencing Decision Making



Website Usage

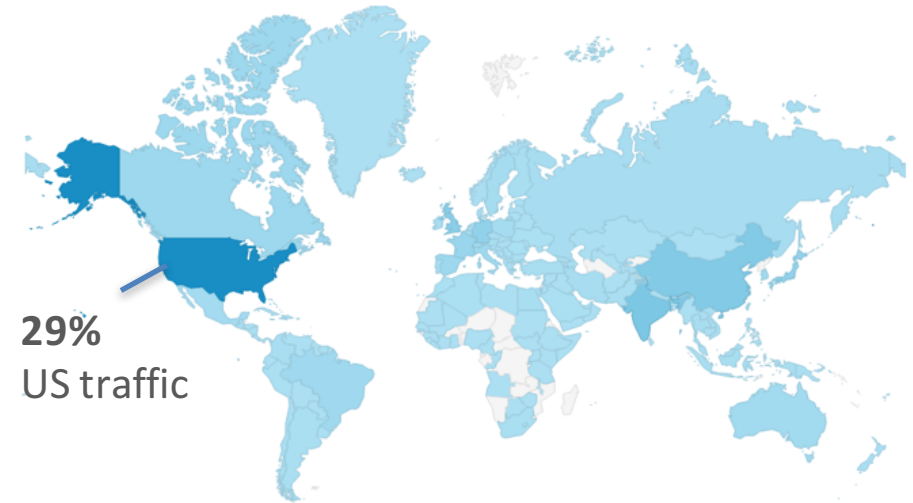
Users

- >350,000 monthly
>1 million annually
- 2% annual growth in users
(non-bounce sessions)

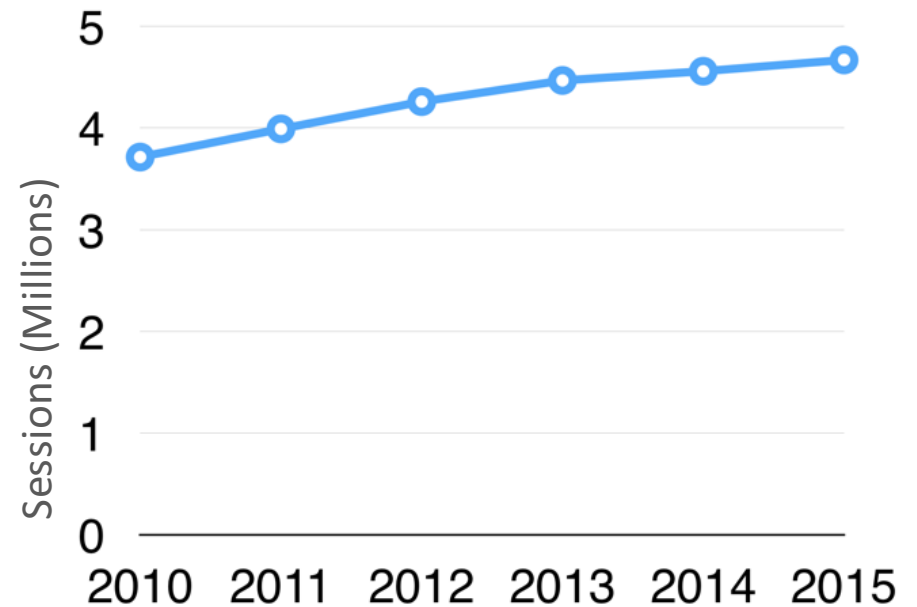
Sessions

- ~26% growth since 2010
- In 2015, ~1 million more sessions than in 2010
- High average session duration (~8 minutes)

Global Traffic

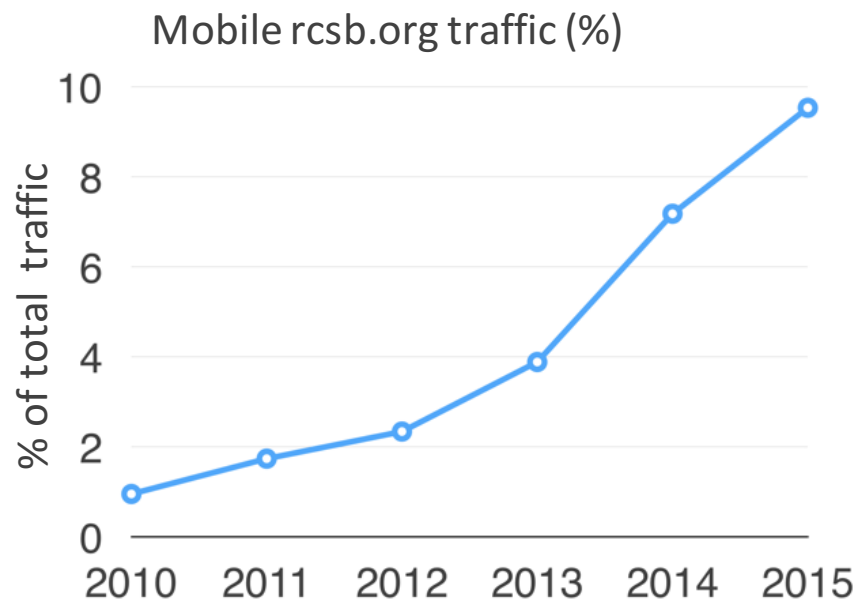
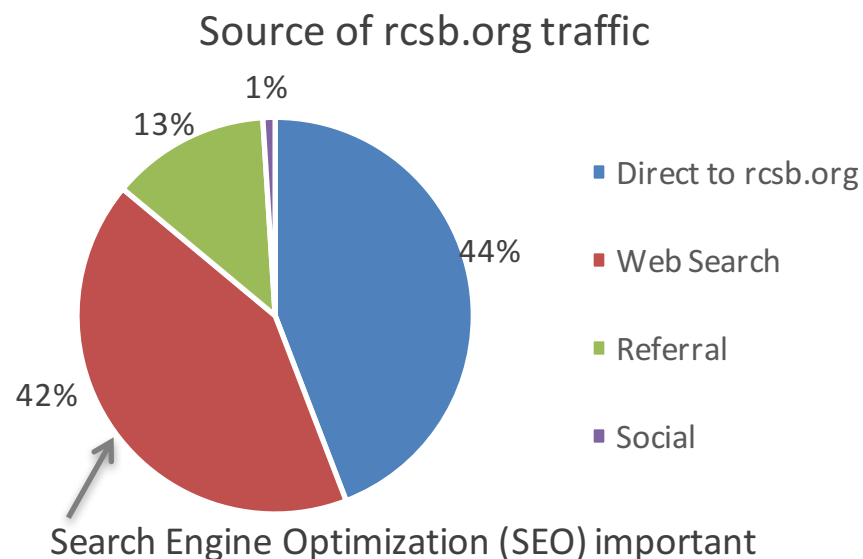


Non-bounce Sessions



Website Access

- Most traffic: direct access and web searches (*e.g.*, Google)
- Mobile usage growing rapidly
 - 10% to rcsb.org
 - 20% to PDB-101 (educational site)
- Supported by responsive layout and WebGL-based 3D visualization

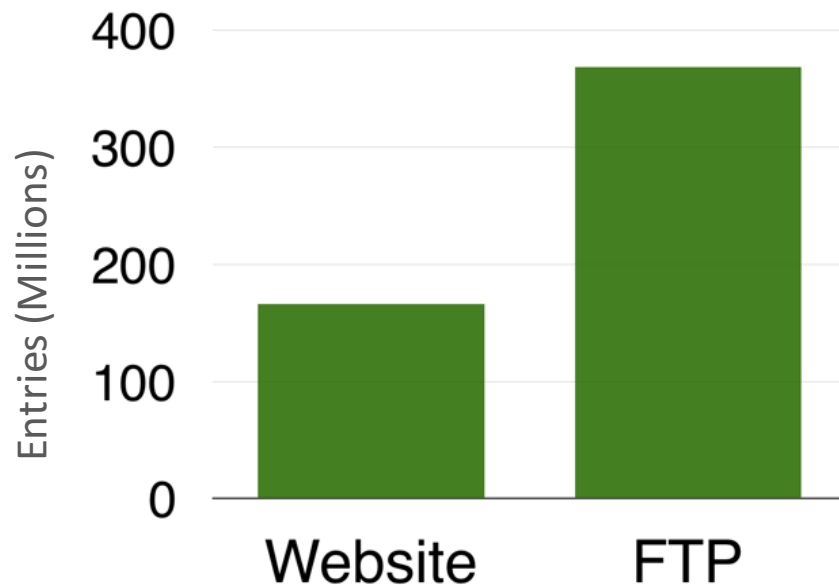


Data Downloading/Programmatic Access

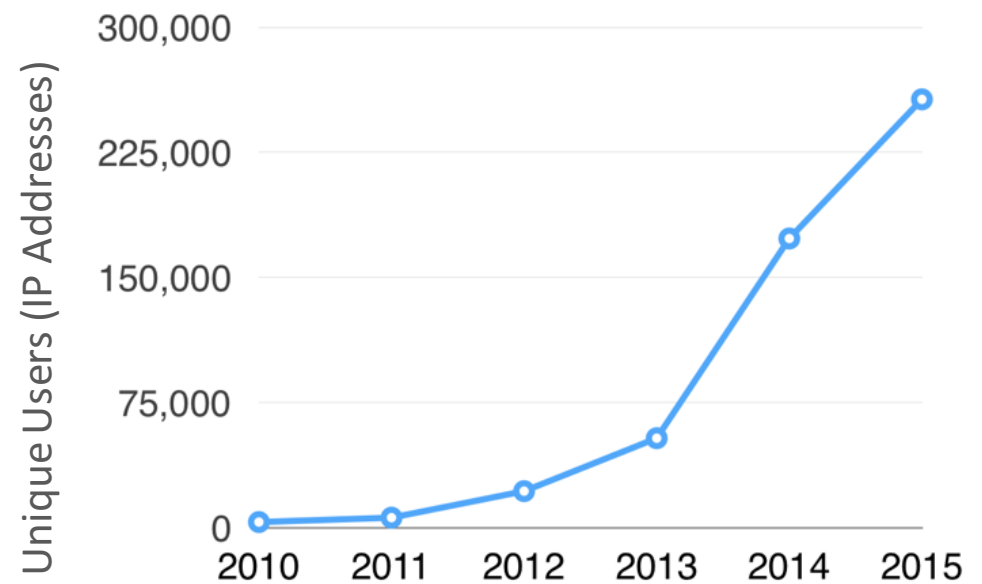
Access *via* Website and FTP

Programmatic Access (API)

Entry Downloads and Views 2015



RESTful Web Services:
fastest growing service



Impact: Primary RCSB PDB Publication



© 2000 Oxford University Press

Nucleic Acids Research, 2000, Vol. 28, No. 1 235-242

Cited by 21459

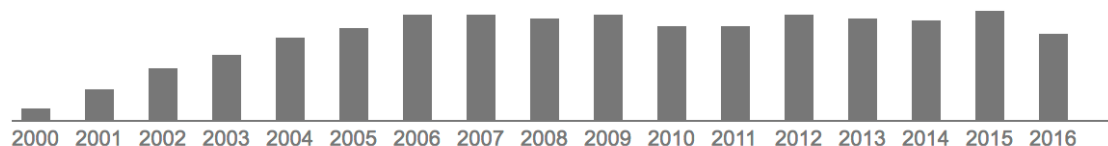
Cited ~1500 times/year

The Protein Data Bank

Helen M. Berman^{1,2,*}, John Westbrook^{1,2}, Zukang Feng^{1,2}, Gary Gilliland^{1,3}, T. N. Bhat^{1,3}, Helge Weissig^{1,4}, Ilya N. Shindyalov⁴ and Philip E. Bourne^{1,4,5,6}

¹Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics (RCSB), ²Department of Chemistry, Rutgers University, 610 Taylor Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8087, USA, ³National Institute of Standards and Technology, Route 270, Quince Orchard Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA, ⁴San Diego Supercomputer Center, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0505, USA, ⁵Department of Pharmacology, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0500, USA and ⁶The Burnham Institute, 10901 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA

Received September 20, 1999; Revised and Accepted October 17, 1999



Field: Research Areas	Record Count	% of 15137	Bar Chart
BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	7907	52.236 %	████████████████████
CHEMISTRY	3075	20.314 %	████████████████
BIOPHYSICS	2823	18.650 %	██████████████
COMPUTER SCIENCE	2310	15.261 %	████████████
PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACY	1962	12.962 %	██████████
MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY	1596	10.544 %	████████
BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	1258	8.311 %	██████
SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY OTHER TOPICS	810	5.351 %	████
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	762	5.034 %	████
PHYSICS	695	4.591 %	███
MATHEMATICS	648	4.281 %	███
CELL BIOLOGY	609	4.023 %	███
GENETICS HEREDITY	390	2.576 %	██
ENGINEERING	371	2.451 %	██
LIFE SCIENCES BIOMEDICINE OTHER TOPICS	240	1.586 %	█
MICROBIOLOGY	177	1.169 %	█
IMMUNOLOGY	166	1.097 %	█
MATERIALS SCIENCE	159	1.050 %	█
RESEARCH EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE	120	0.793 %	█
PLANT SCIENCES	118	0.780 %	█
SPECTROSCOPY	112	0.740 %	█
POLYMER SCIENCE	96	0.634 %	█



to other scientists what kind of work one is doing. Another common practice in science centers that only foundational discoveries — Einstein's special theory of relativity, for instance — get fewer citations than they might deserve they are so important that they qualify under the methods we are incorporating into the main text of papers as terms deemed so familiar that they do not need a citation. Citations counts are riddled with other confounding factors. The volume of citations has increased, for example — yet older papers have had more time to accrue citations. Biologists tend to cite one another's work more frequently than, say, physicists. And not all fields produce the same number of publications. Molecular biologists have a much greater (although possibly less relevant) literature base, including from a large range of books. In that list, available at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC106666/, economists papers have more prominence. Google Scholar's list also features books, which Thomson Reuters did not analyze. But among the science papers, most of the same files show up.

Yet even with all the caveats, the old-fashioned half of one still has value. If nothing else, it serves as a reminder of the nature of scientific knowledge. To make exciting advances, researchers rely on relatively unexciting papers to describe the experimental methods, standards and software.

How Nature bears some of the key methods from the top 100 citations have been listed in the top 100 citations — or essential, but rarely those in the spotlight.

THE TOP 100 CITATIONS

One criterion for the top 100 list has been established by protein biochemistry. The 1951 paper describing the Lacey method for quantifying protein residues practically unassailable at number 1, even though many biochemists say that it and the competing Bradford assay¹ are outdated by paper number 7 on the list — an acid-modified, in between, at number 2, is a landmark paper², which is used in a different kind of protein analysis. The dominance of citable methods is also a key to the high volume of citations in cell and molecular biology.

At least two of the biological techniques described by top 100 papers are the Nobel prize. Number 4 on the list describes the late Frederick Sanger's method³ that the late Frederick Sanger has his share of the 1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Number 10 describes polymerase chain reaction⁴.



of carbon nanotubes (number 30) are indeed classic discoveries, but the next majority describe experimental methods or software that have become essential in their fields. The most cited work in history, for example, is a 1953 paper⁵ describing an assay to determine the amount of protein in a solution. It has been gathered since then, 505,000 citations — a recognition that always provided its lead author, the late US biochemist Oliver Lowry. "Although I really know it is not a great paper... I never get a kick out of the response," he wrote in 1977.

The central story of the scholarly literature is that the top 100 papers are extreme outliers. Thomson Reuters' Web of Science holds some 50 million items. If that corpus were called to mind 20 million times, then the 100 most cited papers would represent just 1 centimeter of the pile. Only 140 papers — roughly a quarter and a half's worth — have more than 1,000 citations. The paper mentioned above, meanwhile, the biochemists' concrete works that have been cited only once at all — a group that encompasses roughly half of the items.

Naturally fully understood, what distinguishes the story of the top 100 papers that generally carry well beyond their field are not capsule replays some of it. Paul Winans, director of London for the European Molecular Biology Laboratory in London, the Netherlands, says that most methods papers "do not receive a citation that one cites in order to make clear

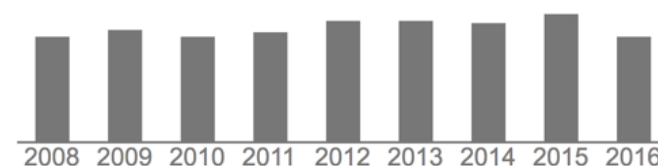
DOI: 10.1093/nar/28.1.235-242 OCTOBER 2000

Impact: All RCSB PDB Publications

- 116 publications 2000 →
- h-index: ~38
- i10-index: ~62
- Aggregate citations:
~2400/year



Citation indices	All	Since 2011
Citations	30614	13969
h-index	38	33
i10-index	62	53



The RCSB Protein Data Bank: redesigned web site and web services

PW Rose, B Beran, C Bi, WF Bluhm, D Dimitropoulos, DS Goodsell, ...
Nucleic acids research 39 (suppl 1), D392-D401

384 2011

The RCSB Protein Data Bank: new resources for research and education

PW Rose, C Bi, WF Bluhm, CH Christie, D Dimitropoulos, S Dutta, ...
Nucleic Acids Research 41 (D1), D475-D482

274 2013

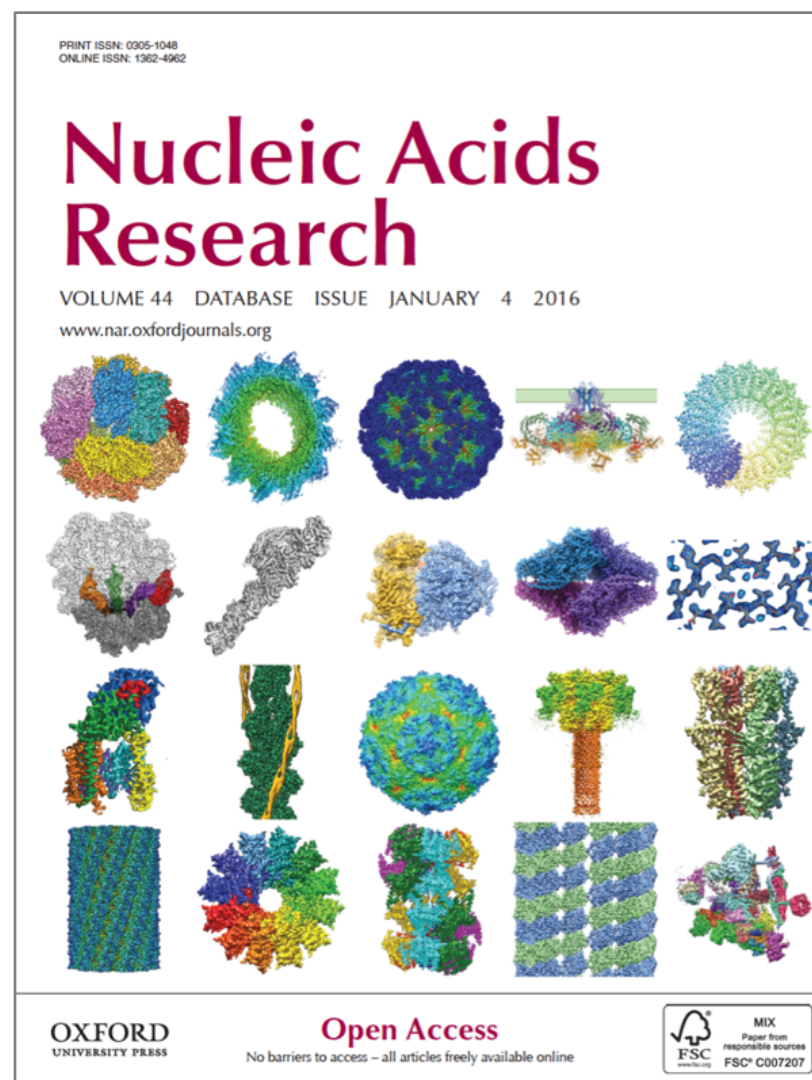
The RCSB Protein Data Bank: views of structural biology for basic and applied research and education

PW Rose, A Prlić, C Bi, WF Bluhm, CH Christie, S Dutta, RK Green, ...
Nucleic acids research 43 (D1), D345-D356

127 2015

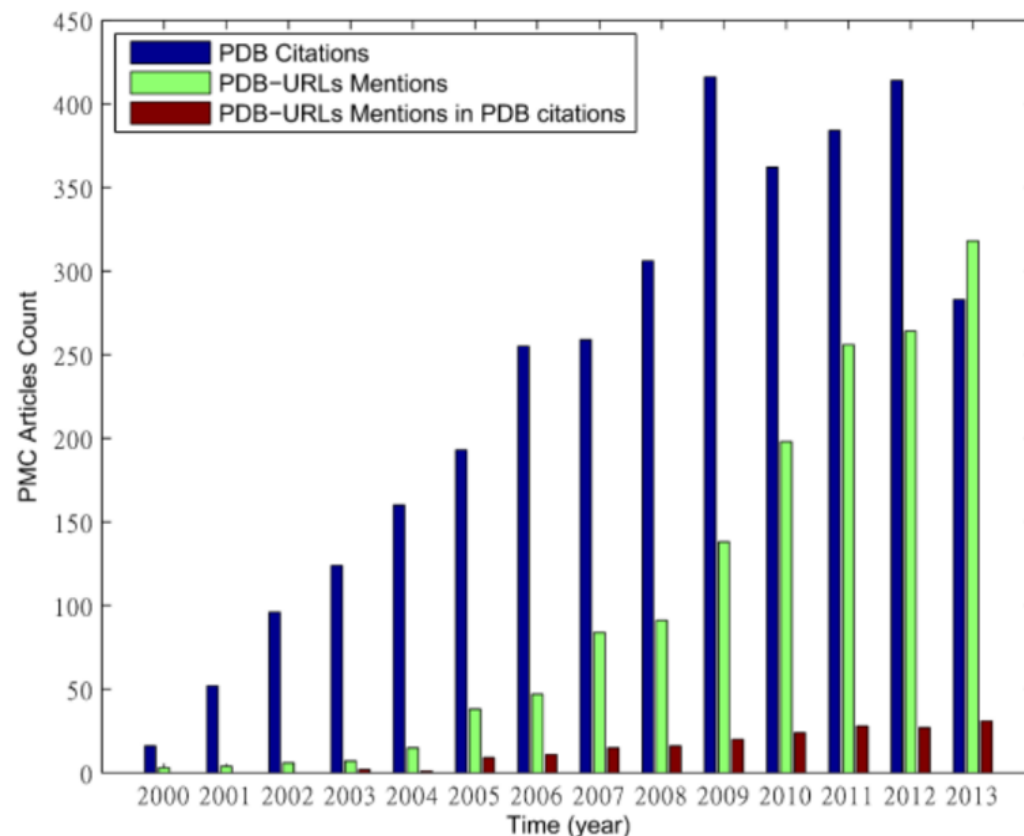
Impact: PDB Data Reuse

- PDB data used by >200 biological databases
 - Based on databases publishing in *NAR* 2011-2016
 - 11 Categories: Structure, Protein Sequence, Nucleotide Sequence, RNA Sequence, Genomics, Metabolic and Signaling, Human Genes and Diseases, Immunology, Proteomics, Plant, Other
- Since 2011, >25% of new databases utilize PDB data (119 out of 452 new databases)



Citations in PMC Open Access Articles

- Articles either cite the original PDB publication (Berman NAR 2000) or mention URL rcsb.org
 - Rarely are both referenced
- URL mentions are rising rapidly as data source references
- Citation statistics significantly underestimate the impact of the PDB data resource



Citing a Data Repository: A Case Study of the Protein Data Bank
(2015) *PLoS ONE* 10(8): e0136631 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0136631

3166 Patents Mention “protein data bank”

1 [9,476,035](#)  [Recombinant polymerases with increased phototolerance](#)

2 [9,475,886](#)  [Recombinant antibody composition](#)

3 [9,475,881](#)  [Antibody variants with enhanced complement activity](#)

4 [9,475,862](#)  [Neutralizing GP41 antibodies and their use](#)

5 [9,475,851](#)  [High MAST2-affinity polypeptides and uses thereof](#)

6 [9,475,847](#)  [Insecticidal proteins and methods for their use](#)

7 [9,474,759](#)  [Broad-spectrum antivirals against 3C or 3C-like proteases of picornavirus-like supercluster: picornaviruses, caliciviruses and coronaviruses](#)

8 [9,469,684](#)  [Therapeutic and diagnostic cloned MHC-unrestricted receptor specific for the MUC1 tumor associated antigen](#)

9 [9,468,660](#)  [Antinematodal methods and compositions](#)

10 [9,464,311](#)  [Method for identifying modulators of ubiquitin ligases](#)

11 [9,464,280](#)  [Beta-lactamases with improved properties for therapy](#)

12 [9,458,470](#)  [Recombinant influenza virus-like particles \(VLPs\) produced in transgenic plants expressing hemagglutinin](#)

13 [9,458,434](#)  [Mutant enzyme and application thereof](#)

14 [9,458,229](#)  [Immunogenic proteins and compositions](#)

15 [9,453,236](#)  [Polynucleotides and polypeptides involved in post-transcriptional gene silencing](#)

16 [9,453,224](#)  [MiRNA modulators of thermogenesis](#)

17 [9,453,019](#)  [Linked purine pterin HPPK inhibitors useful as antibacterial agents](#)

18 [9,452,222](#)  [Nucleic acids encoding modified relaxin polypeptides](#)

19 [9,452,210](#)  [Influenza virus-like particles \(VLPs\) comprising hemagglutinin produced within a plant](#)

20 [9,451,783](#)  [Phytase variants](#)

21 [9,447,157](#)  [Nitration shielding peptides and methods of use thereof](#)

22 [9,447,156](#)  [Methods and compositions for inhibiting neddylation of proteins](#)

23 [9,447,127](#)  [Synthetic lung surfactant and use thereof](#)

24 [9,446,121](#)  [Cloning of honey bee allergen](#)

25 [9,446,116](#)  [Peptide sequences and compositions](#)

26 [9,443,017](#)  [System and method for displaying search results](#)

[USPTO PATENT FULL-TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE](#)

[Home](#) [Quick](#) [Advanced](#) [Pat Num](#) [Help](#)

[Next List](#) [Bottom](#) [View Cart](#)

Searching US Patent Collection...

Results of Search in US Patent Collection db for:

"protein data bank": 3166 patents.

Hits 1 through 50 out of 3166

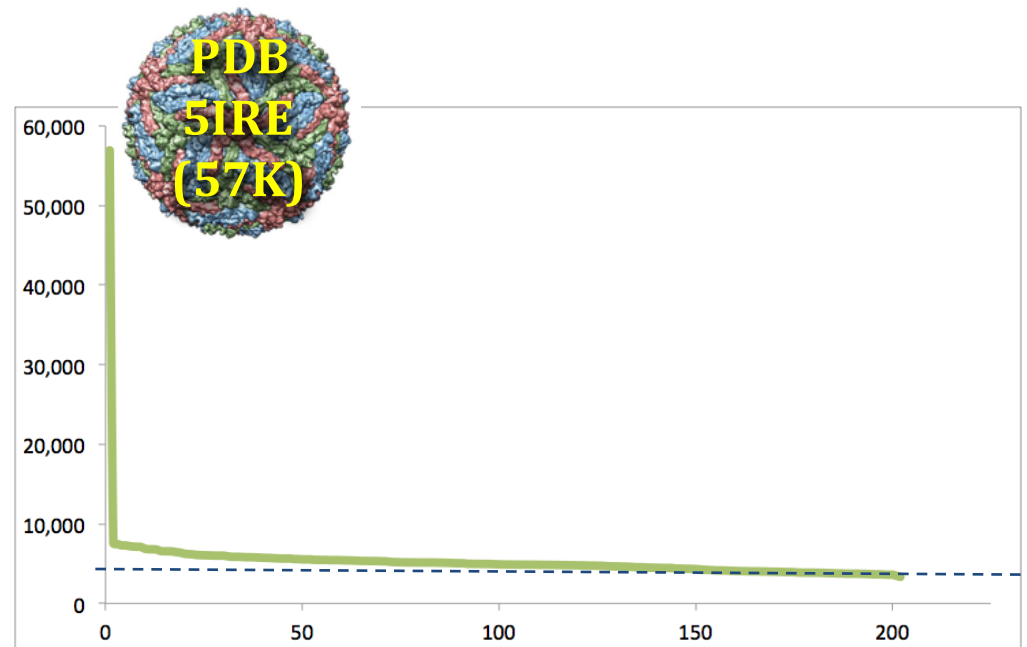
<http://patft.uspto.gov/>

Accessed October 26, 2016

Case Study: Zika Virus Data Release

- Zika virus structure PDB 5IRE released March 30, 2016 (Sirohi et al., 2016)
- Downloaded (8K) and viewed on website (49K) times
- >10x usage *versus* 201 other entries released same week
 - Average ~5K

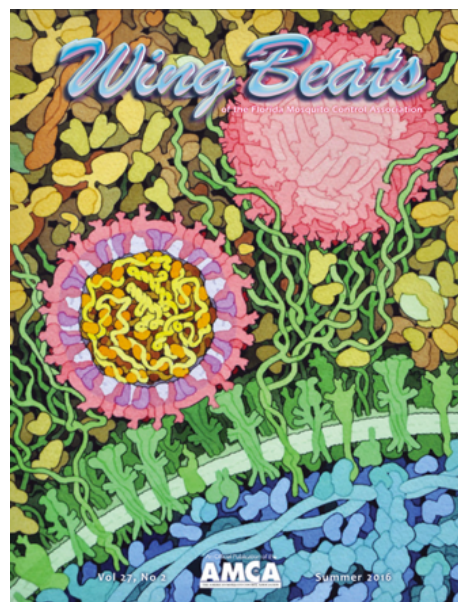
Data Downloads & Web Views
March 30-October 4, 2016



202 structures released March 30, 2016,
sorted by usage frequency

Related Outreach

- Molecule of the Month
May 2016
 - Zika watercolor highlighted on Cover of *Cell Host & Microbe* and many blogs (NPR, NIH Director, Smithsonian, *Anthropology News*, ...)
 - ~12,000 page views
- Molecular Origami
PDF paper models
- RCSB PDB Coloring Book

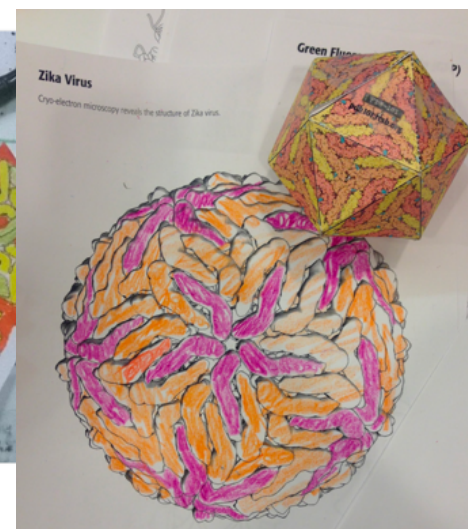
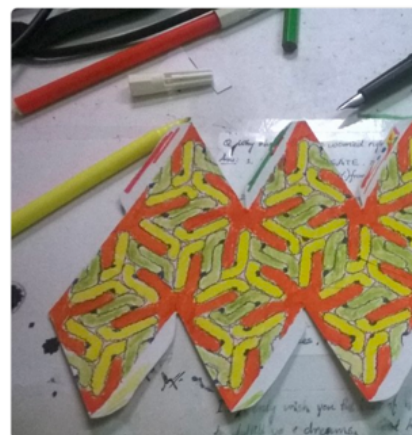


One of the #zika research team members shows off a paper model of the virus



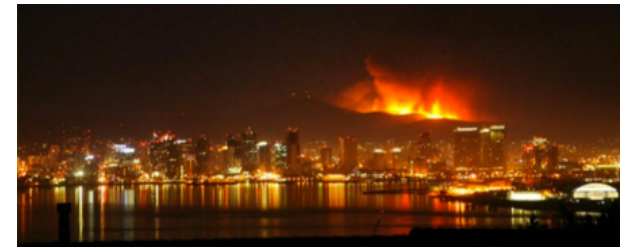
K V Nageswar @kvnageswar · Oct 10

About to finish the Zika virus paper model from rcsb @buildmodels for my assignment submission...



Infrastructure

- Hosted at SDSC/UCSD and Rutgers
- Disaster preparedness
- Geographic load balancing
- Private cloud
 - Expanded capacity
 - More flexibility → on demand resourcing
 - Better analytics
- High accessibility

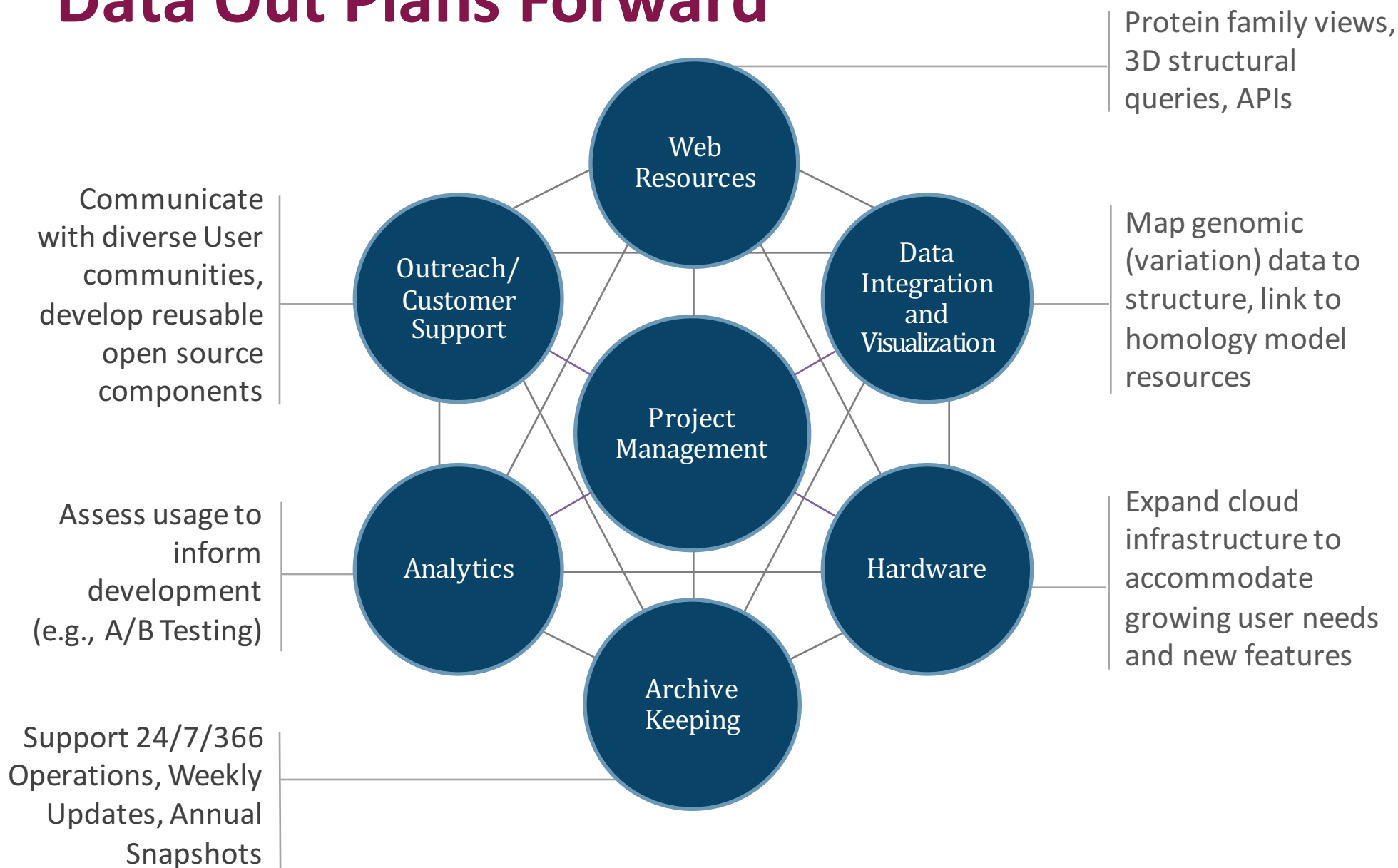


Future Needs

Continue to transform PDB Data → Knowledge for growing and diverse User base:

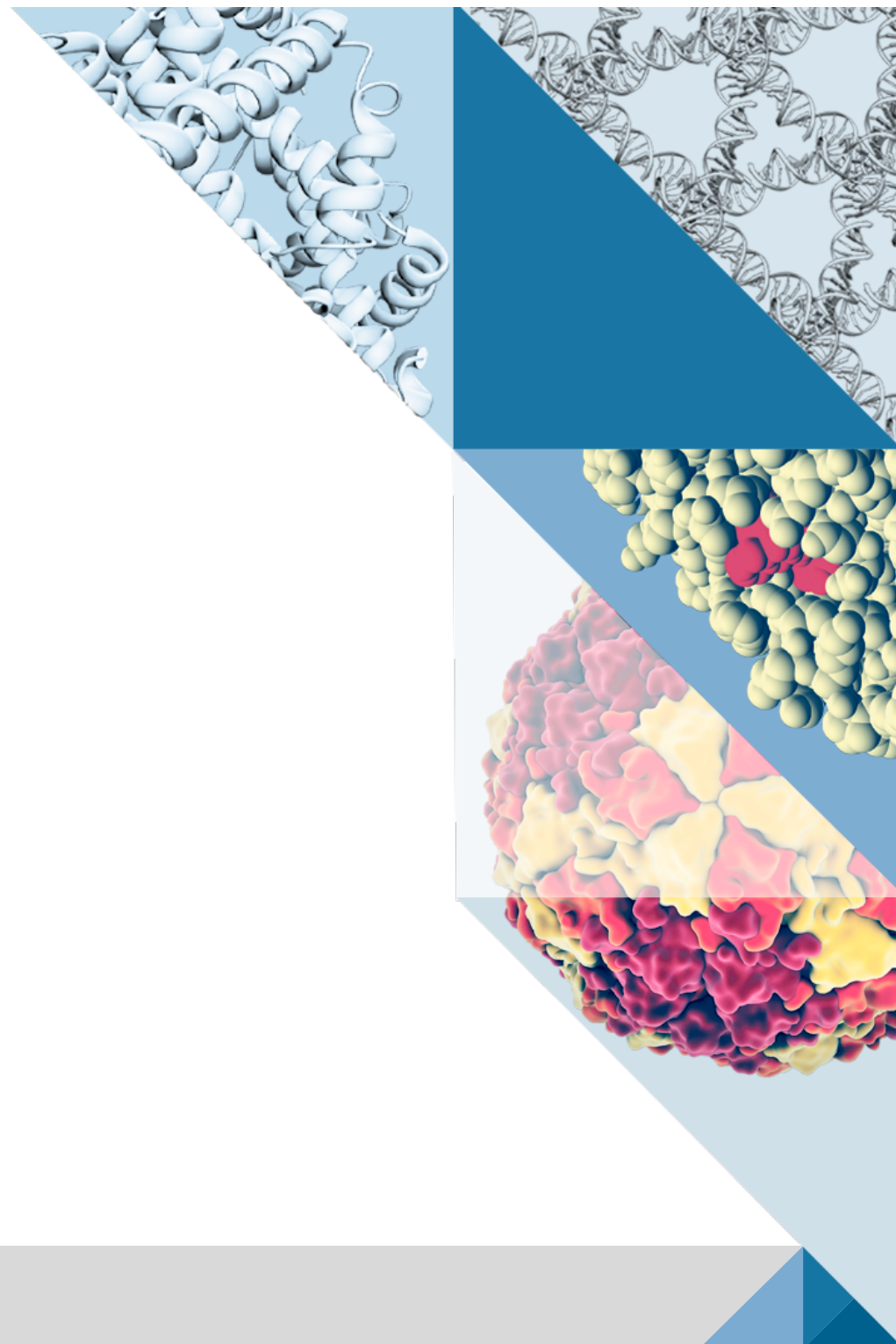
- Data Consumers → expand breadth
 - Easy access and understanding of data
 - Customized views
- Power Users → expand depth
 - 3D queries and mining of PDB
 - Web services (API)

Data Out Plans Forward

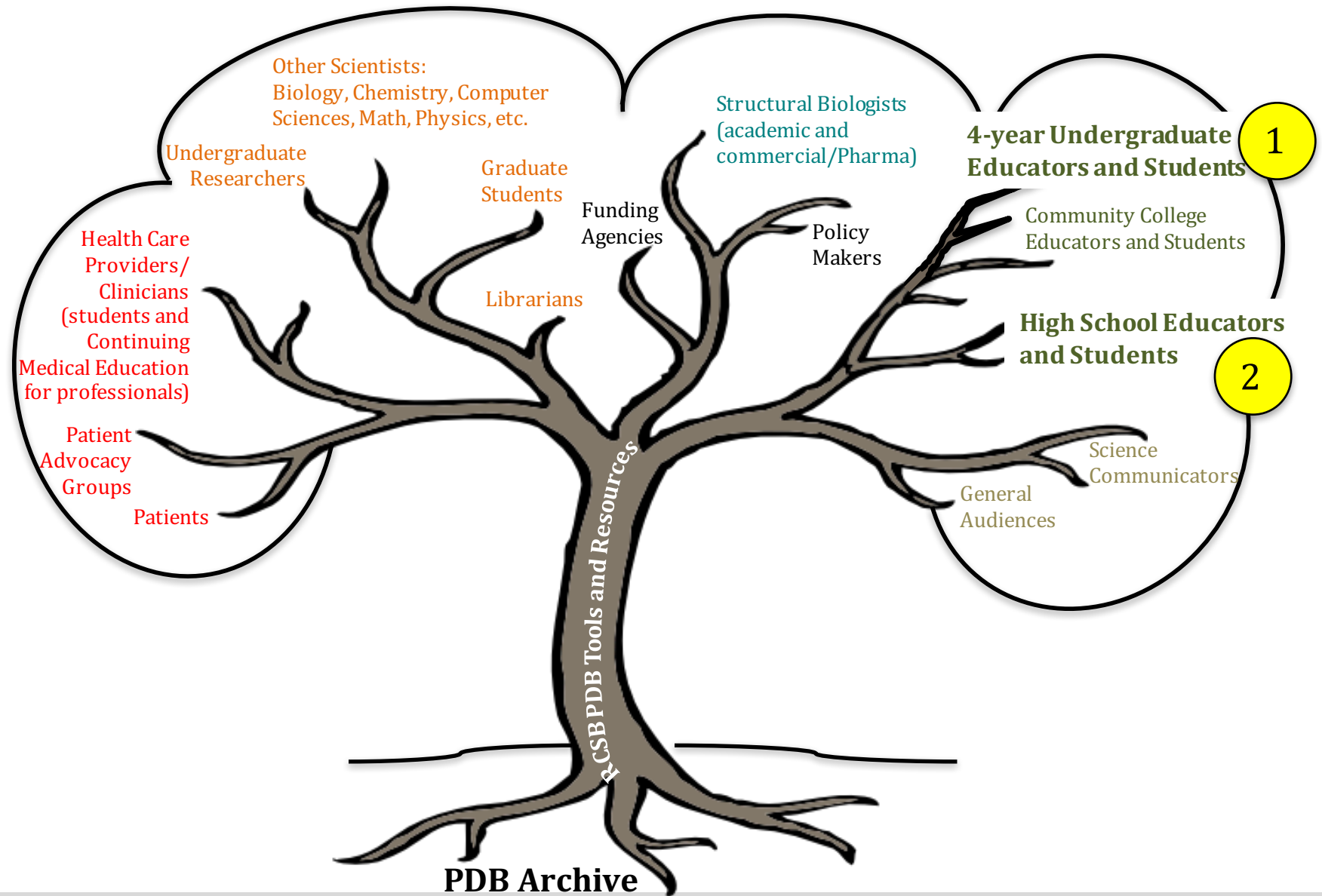


Education

Shuchismita Dutta, Ph.D.



RCSB PDB User Communities



Theme-Based Education Strategy

RCSB PDB Educational Design Process

Develop/Teach Undergraduate Honors Course



Develop online RCSB PDB curriculum



Test/Refine curriculum



Promote curricular modules



Repackage materials for other audiences

In collaboration with

Subject matter-experts

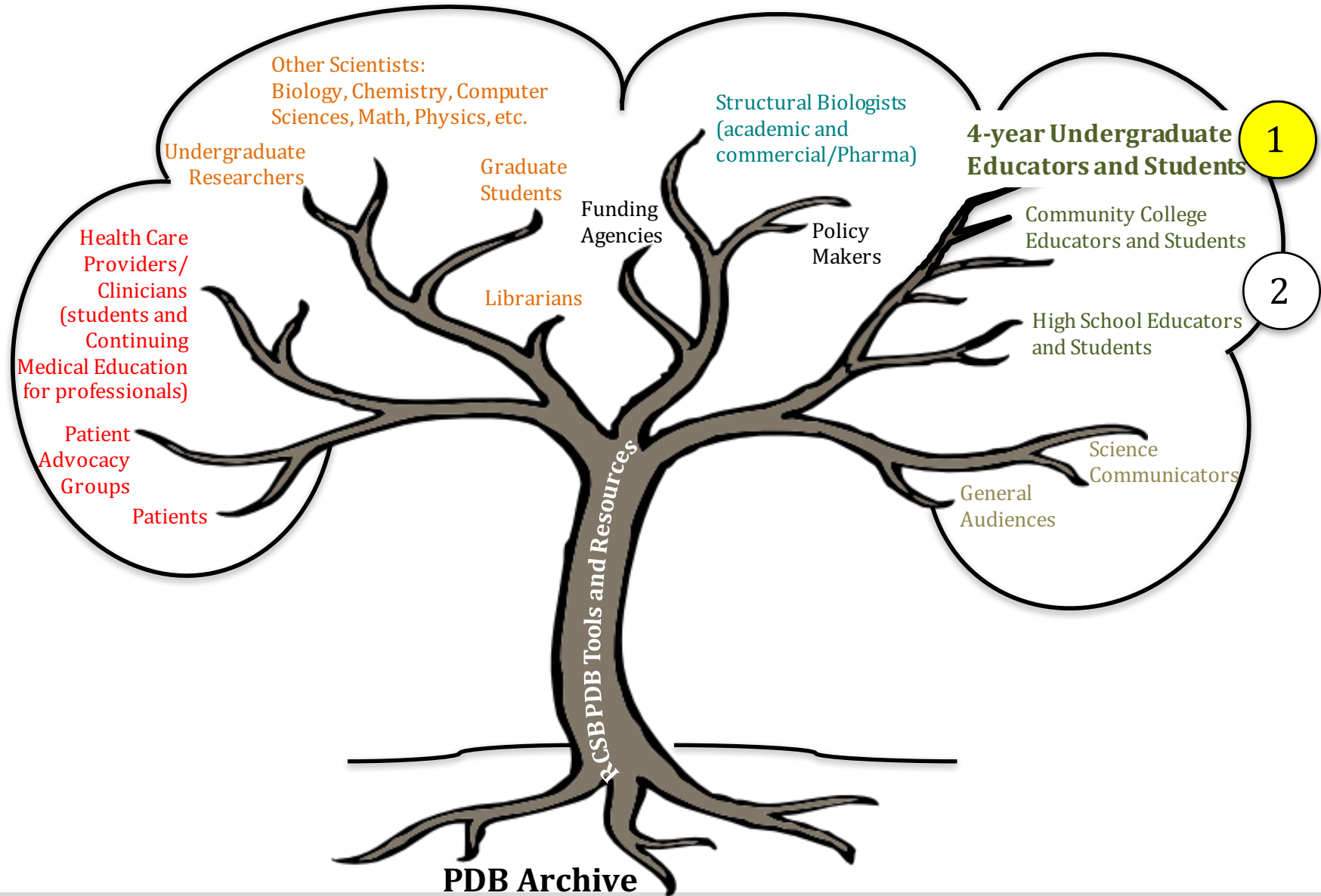
Subject matter-experts
High school teachers

High school teachers
Educational consultants

High school teachers
Educational coordinators
Related societies

Healthcare professionals
Patient advocates

Offering Courses and Developing Curricula



Syllabus of UG Honors Course on Diabetes

Syllabus (Spring 2015-7)

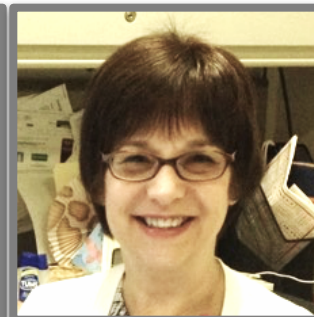
- Introduction to Insulin and Diabetes
- Understanding the subject matter in 3D
- Clinical aspects of Diabetes and its treatments – Expert lectures
- Approaches to managing Diabetes
 - Non-pharmacological
 - Pharmacological

Student Assessment Projects

- Molecules involved in glucose homeostasis and causes of Diabetes
- Current pharmacological approaches for treatment of Type 2 Diabetes



Dr. L. Amorosa
RWJMS, Endocrinology

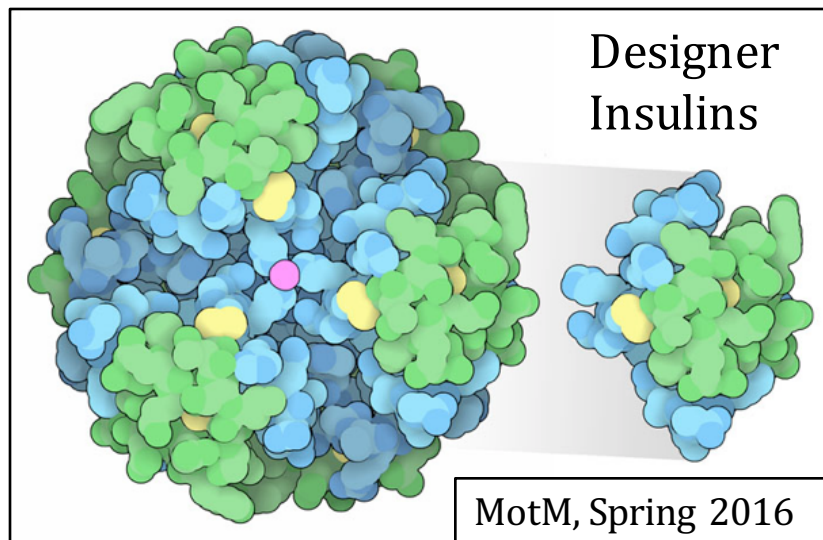


Cynthia Seidman
RD, CDN, Formerly at
Rockefeller University



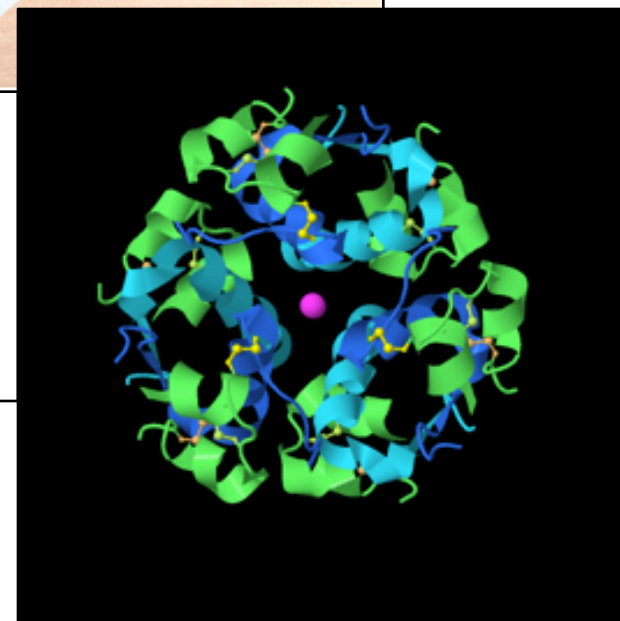
Dr. T. Schneider
RWJMS, Endocrinology

PDB-101 Resources/Activities



Molecular Origami: Insulin Paper Model and Visualization Activity
Fall 2015

Insulin	Feb. 2001
Insulin Receptor	Feb. 2015
Glucagon	Apr. 2015
Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products	Jun. 2015
Designer Insulins	Feb. 2016
Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4	Oct. 2016



Diabetes Poster

PDB-101

rcsb.org
pdb101.rcsb.org

Insulin and Diabetes

Insulin is one of our most important hormones. It coordinates the action of cells throughout the body, making sure that they are managing uptake, use and storage of blood sugar correctly. After eating, our blood is full of sugar, and special cells in the pancreas release insulin into the blood in response. This signal tells cells to take the sugar out of the blood for direct conversion into energy or storage as glycogen or fatty acids. Later, as blood sugar levels drop, another pancreatic hormone, glucagon, manages the release of sugar from the cellular glycogen stores.

Insulin in Action

Insulin **1** binds to the **insulin receptor** **2**, then the protein kinase domain of the receptor activates a **signaling cascade** **3**, mobilizing a number of different systems in the cell.

These signaling proteins cause **glucose transporters** **4** to be moved to the surface of the cell, which can then transport glucose into the cell. Some of this glucose is used directly as a source of energy to power the cell.

Insulin signaling also activates **a set of enzymes** **5** that build **glycogen** **6** from excess glucose.

Another **set of enzymes** (not depicted) utilize excess glucose to create fatty acids, a longer term way of storing food energy.

Glycogen can be rapidly converted back into glucose when blood sugar levels fall between meals.

Insulin Signaling

Insulin Receptor

- Insulin binds to a receptor protein
- The receptor transmits the signal into the cell
- The tyrosine kinase domains come together and **activate each other**
- The active kinase domains activate downstream signaling proteins

Kinase Activation

- Phosphoryl groups (red and yellow) are added to several tyrosine amino acids (green)
- The large activation loop of the kinase (navy) opens up, revealing the active site of the enzyme
- The kinase can now bind ATP (magenta) and modify tyrosine amino acids in other signaling proteins (pink)

Diabetes Treatment

	Causes	Treatment	
<p>Left untreated, diabetes can be deadly.</p> <p>Type 1</p> <p>Type 2</p>	<p>Insulin-producing cells in the pancreas are inappropriately destroyed by the individual's immune system.</p>	<p>The only approved medical treatment is replacement of the body's insulin with an injectable form of the hormone.</p>	<p>Today, genetic engineering is used to produce injectable forms of human insulin, such as Humulin®.</p> <p>Insulin is normally stored as a hexamer, which is stabilized by zinc ions (magenta). When it is injected, the hexamers break apart to release the active monomers.</p> <p>Stored as hexamer</p> <p>Active as monomer</p>
	<p>The body becomes progressively more resistant to the action of insulin at the cell surface.</p>	<p>First line management is behavior modification with diet and exercise. If high blood glucose levels persist, oral medications are used.</p>	

Insulin Processing

Insulin is a very small protein consisting of two chains: an A-chain of 21 amino acids (green) and a B-chain of 30 (blue). Three disulfide linkages help to stabilize the 3D structure of the protein.

The two polypeptide chains making up insulin are encoded by the same gene, which gives rise to a longer chain **proinsulin** consisting of the B-chain, a long connecting C-peptide (light green), and the A-chain. During proinsulin processing inside the cell, the C-peptide is excised and the A- and B-chains come together as a tightly folded two-chain **monomer**.

Long-Acting Insulin: Tresiba®

insulin has several hydrocarbon chains attached (pink), so it forms larger complexes that dissociate **slowly** at the injection site, making the treatment last through the night when the liver is breaking down its glycogen energy stores to maintain adequate blood sugar levels.

Fast-Acting Insulin: Humalog®

insulin, on the other hand, has the order of two amino acids in the B-chain reversed at positions 28 and 29 (red), which weakens the hexameric assembly of two-chain insulin monomers allowing them to act more **quickly** after injection at meal times when blood sugar levels rise rapidly.

Diabetes Treatment

Left untreated, diabetes can be deadly.

References

1TRZ E. Csulik, C. D. Smith (1994) Crystallographic evidence for dual coordination around zinc in the TRS hormone-binding element in the insulin receptor and its implications for design of peptide agonists. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 91: 6771-6776.

23HF8 B. J. Smith et al. (2010) Structural resolution of a random hormone-binding element in the insulin receptor and its implications for design of peptide agonists. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 107: 6771-6776.

32MFR Q. Li et al. (2010) Solution structure of the transmembrane domain of the insulin receptor in detergent micelles. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1808: 1315-1323.

41IKX S. R. Hubbard et al. (1994) Crystal structure of the tyrosine kinase domain of the human insulin receptor. *Nature* 372: 746-754.

51IKS S. R. Hubbard (1997) Crystal structure of the activated insulin receptor tyrosine kinase in complex with peptide substrate and ATP analog. *JMB* 285: 7847-7858.

62KQ7 Y. Yang et al. (2010) Solution structure of proinsulin: connecting domain flexibility and prohormone processing. *J Biol Chem* 285: 7847-7858.

74L3C D. B. Steingard et al. (2010) Ligand controlled assembly of hexamers, dodecamers, and linear multimer structures by the engineered aspartyl insulin dodecamer. *Biochemistry* 49: 295-305.

81PH1 E. Csulik et al. (1995) Role of C-terminal-chain residues in insulin assembly: the structure of hexameric LysB29ProB29-human insulin. *Structure* 3: 615-622.

Developed in Spring 2016

7

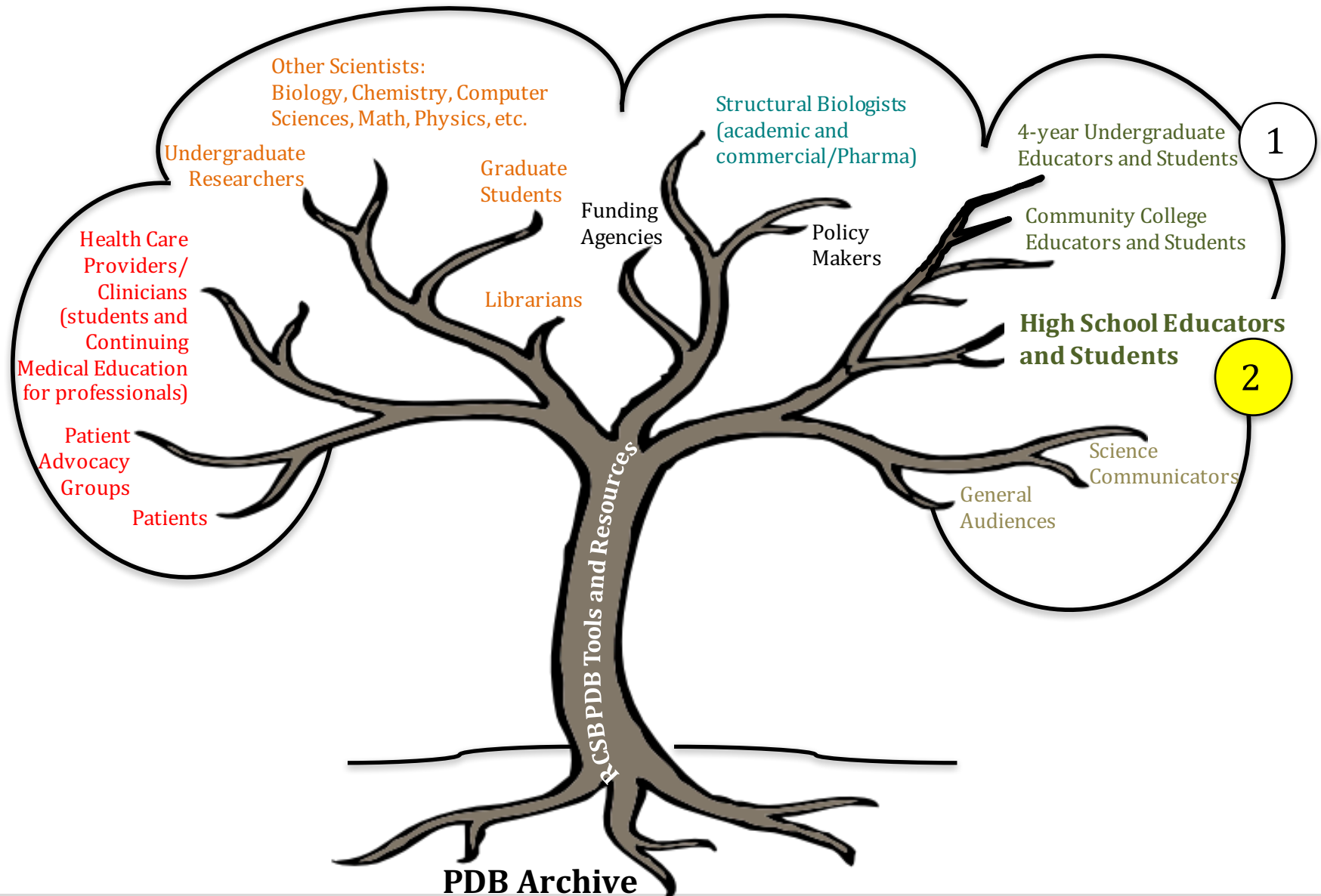
Video Challenge for HS Students

- 2016
 - Topic: Structural Biology & Diabetes
 - Participation: 82 entries (up from 38 in 2015)
 - Judges:
 - Endocrinology Chief
 - Science Animator
 - Drug Discovery Scientist
 - Scientist/Educator
- 2017
 - Topic: Treating Diabetes



2016 Judge's Awards First Place

Offering Courses and Developing Curricula



Develop/Test Diabetes HS Curriculum

- **Development workshop**
(July 2016)
 - Draft Modular Curriculum
 - Meet Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)
- **Recruitment workshop**
(September 2016)
 - 45 NJ HS Teachers and Science Supervisors attended
 - 28 teachers from 17 schools committed to Pilot Testing
- **NJ Science Convention**
(October 2016)
 - More recruitment of Pilot Testers
- **Pilot Testing**
 - 2016-17 Academic year



Dr. L. Amorosa
RWJMS, Endocrinology



Dr. A. Ohri
RWJMS, Endocrinology



Dr. M. Kamienski
Rutgers School of Nursing



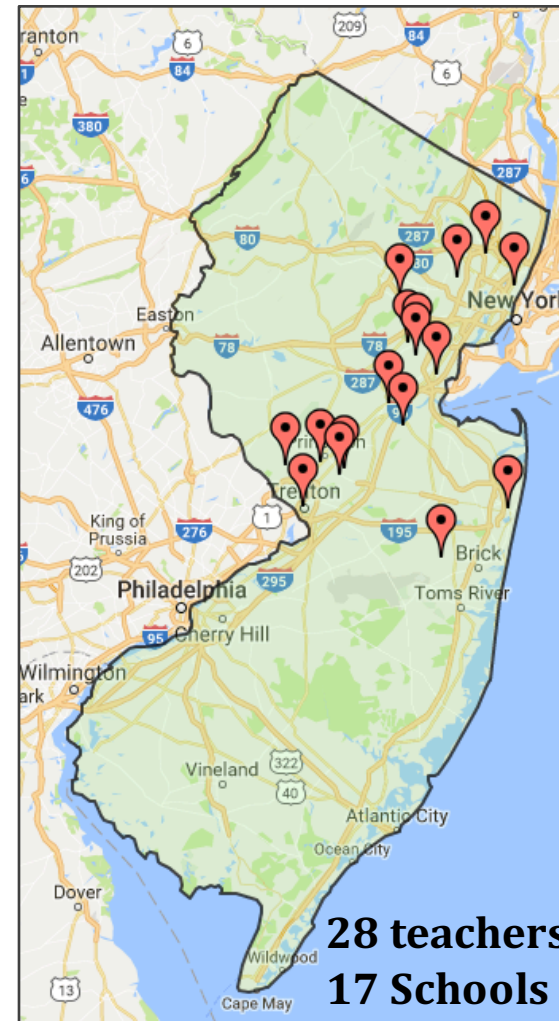
Standing (L to R): Mr. R. Tempsick, Mr. B. Buck, Ms. S. Coletta, Mrs. A. Sanelli, Ms. J. Jiang, Mrs. H. Sharif, Mrs. S. Eswaran
Sitting (L to R): Dr. B. Ameer, Ms. M. Dominguez, Dr. S. Dutta, Dr. M. Battacharya

Pilot Testing Diabetes HS Curriculum

Curriculum at a Glance

- Modular Components
 - Introduction to Proteins
 - Learning to use RCSB PDB data, tools, and resources
 - Enzymes
 - Protein Synthesis
 - Endocrine System
 - Cell Signaling
 - Genetics
 - Evolution
 - Managing Diabetes
- Module content
 - Pre- and Post-Tests
 - Learning Materials with Notes
 - Activities with Teacher Notes

Where are our Testers?



Selected HS Activities

RCSB **PDB-101** Molecular explorations through biology and medicine

Search Molecule of the Month articles and more

Educational portal of **PDB** PROTEIN DATA BANK

Non-public version of the PDB-101 Web site for Diabetes Curriculum Pilot Testing

Curriculum Modules Overview · Discussion Forum · Contact Us · Teacher Log In


Diabetes at a Molecular Level

- Getting Started >
- Overall Learning Objectives >
- Learning Materials >
- Hands-On Activities >
- Monitoring Student Learning >


Getting Started

If you are a teacher and would like to access the accompanying teaching notes, click [here](#) or use the 'Teacher Log In' link on the Curriculum Modules menu bar.

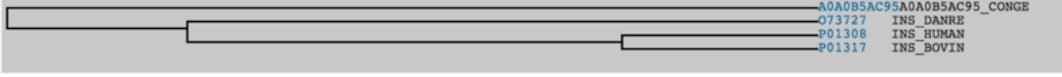
Before



After



Tree



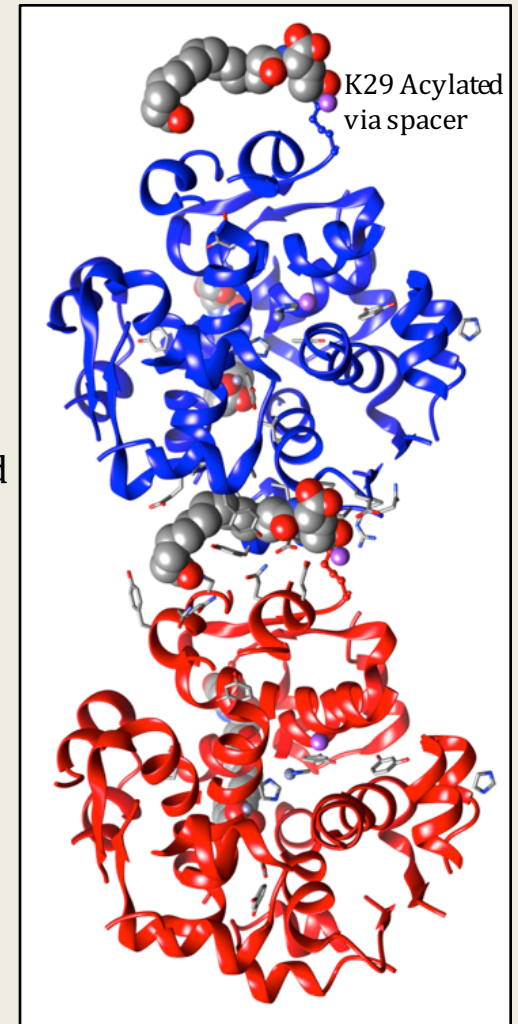
A0A0B5AC95	A0A0B5AC95_CONGE
073727	INS_DANRE
P01308	INS_HUMAN
P01317	INS_BOVIN



Weaponized Insulin

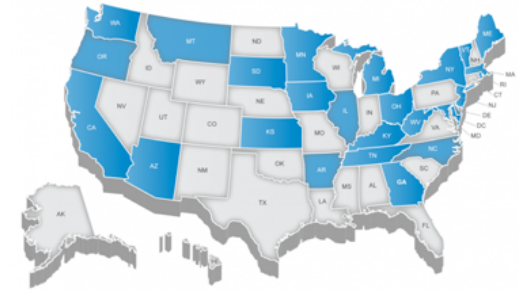
PDB 5JYQ
PDB 1TRZ

Engineered Insulin Molecules







Degludec (Acylated Insulin),
PDB 4AJX

Evaluation and Expansion



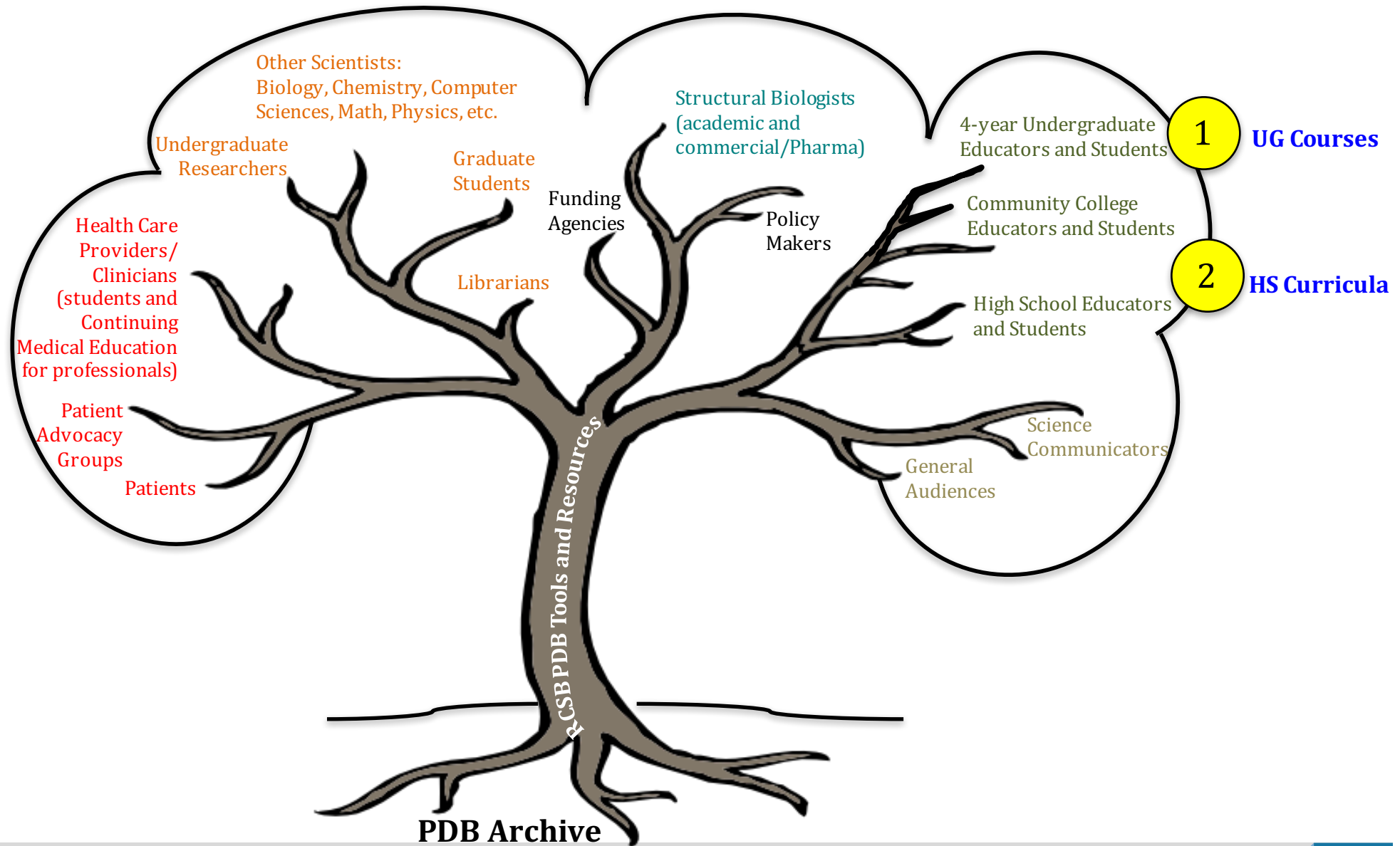
Expert Advisors/Plans

- Karen Collias 
 - Founder
- Jennifer Childress 
 - Director Instructional Support
- Sue Coletta 
 - WSSP/Colleague
- Planned evaluation 
 - EQuIP applied to NGSS
 - Alignment to the NGSS
 - Instructional Supports
 - Monitoring Student Progress

Evaluation Process

- Gather Data: Pilot Testing of Diabetes curriculum
 - Pre- and Post-tests
 - Student Progress
 - Teacher Surveys
 - Alignment to NGSS
 - Instructional Support
 - Student Artifacts
 - Student Progress
- Contract for Professional Evaluation of Curriculum (using above data)

Summary: Education Efforts



Funding and Sustainability Response to 2015 Advisory Committee Report

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Current Funding

- Core mission support DBI-1338415 for 2014-2018 (NSF, NIH, DOE; competing renewal likely in 2018)
- Non-core activity support
 - NIGMS Drug Design Data Resource (Amaro/Burley, UCSD)
 - NCI BD2K-Structural Biology Data Compression (Rose, UCSD)
 - NIH BD2K-BioCaddie (Rose, UCSD)
 - NLM BD2K Data Science Course (Lawson, Rutgers)
 - NSF-Integrative/Hybrid Methods EAGER (Berman, Rutgers)
 - NSF-Data Management EAGER (Berman, Rutgers)
 - NSF Big Data Spoke Planning Grant (Prlić, UCSD)
 - NSF REU Minority Summer Students (Burley, Rutgers)
 - NIDA Science Olympiad (Herman/Dutta, Milwaukee School of Engineering)
- RCSB collaborative projects: EMDatabank, BioSync, NDB, SBKB
- Private support for Outreach projects
 - HIV film (Viiv, IBM, Rutgers, *et al.*)
 - Symposium on Aesthetics and the Life Sciences (Wellcome Trust, Princeton, Rutgers)

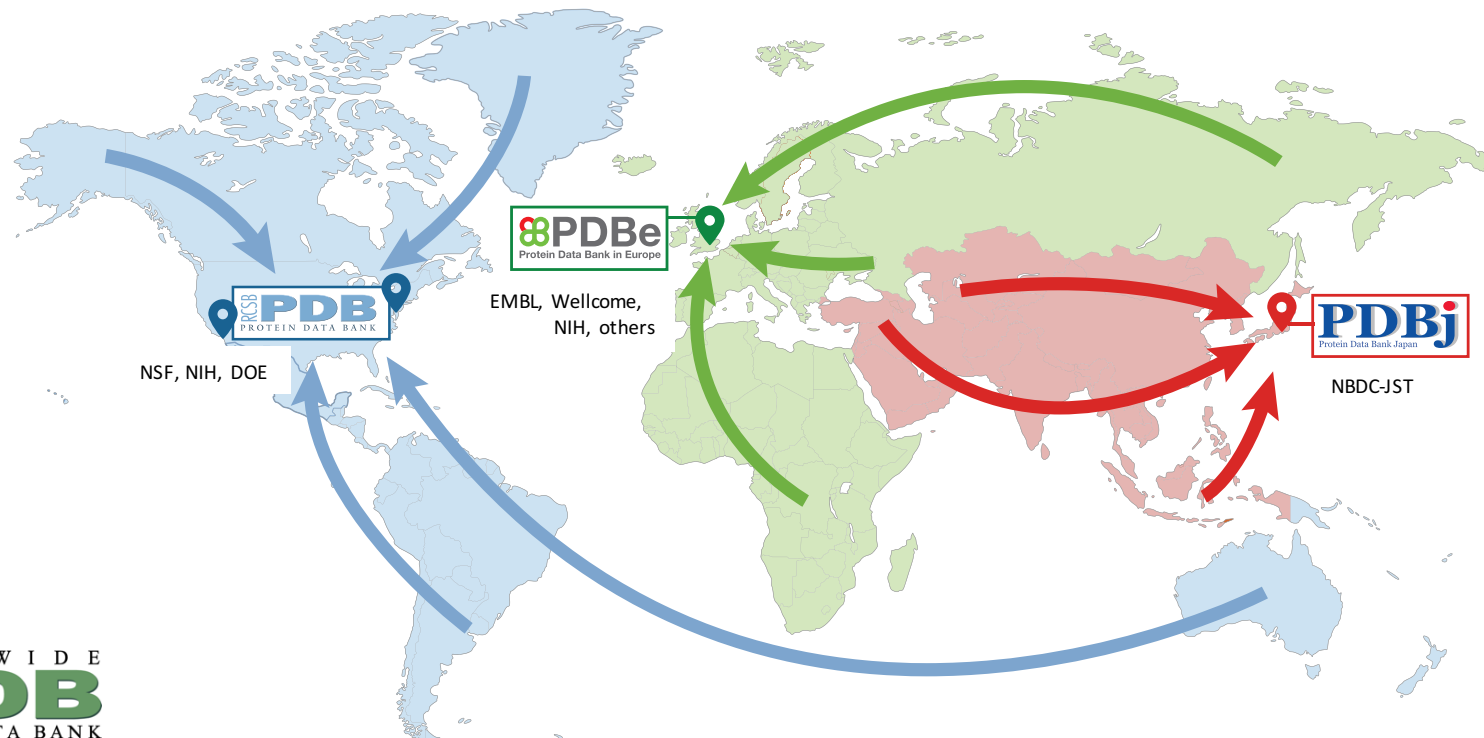
RCSB PDB Funding

- >10 years of nearly flat funding has resulted in a substantial decline in our purchasing power
 - 2004 funding was \$5,926,617
 - Equivalent to ~\$7,574,649 in 2016 (inflation)
 - 2016 funding is \$6,455,369
 - Purchasing power down by ~\$1,119K (↓~14.8%)
- To add “Insult to Injury”
 - 2013 funding was \$6,688,486
 - 2016 funding is \$6,455,369 (↓3.5%)

Data In Sustainability

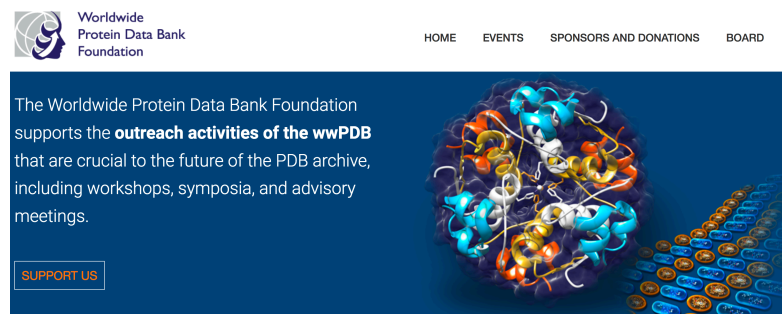
Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB)

- Data In shared among Regional Data Centers:
RCSB PDB (US), PDBj (Asia), PDBe (EU);
BioMagResBank (US/Japan)



wwPDB Foundation: Outreach Fundraising

- Established to support specific wwPDB activities
 - Outreach and education activities, including seminars and workshops
 - Partial support for Advisory Committee meetings
 - Inaugural event: PDB 40th anniversary in 2011
 - Next major milestone: PDB50
- 501(c)3 organization
 - American, tax-exempt association dedicated to scientific, literary, charitable, and educational purposes
- Fundraising on-going



Worldwide Protein Data Bank Foundation

HOME EVENTS SPONSORS AND DONATIONS BOARD

The Worldwide Protein Data Bank Foundation supports the **outreach activities of the wwPDB** that are crucial to the future of the PDB archive, including workshops, symposia, and advisory meetings.

SUPPORT US

About Us

The wwPDB Foundation was established in 2010 to raise funds in support of the outreach activities of the wwPDB. The Foundation has raised funds to help support PDB40, a symposium celebrating the 40th anniversary of the archive; workshops; and educational publications.

The Foundation is chartered as a 501(c)(3) entity exclusively for scientific, literary, charitable, and educational purposes.

Individual and institutional donations to the wwPDB are critical to the future of the PDB archive.

The Protein Data Bank Archive

Since 1971, the Protein Data Bank archive (PDB) has served as the single repository of information about the 3D structures of proteins, nucleic acids, and complex assemblies.

The worldwide Protein Data Bank

The **Worldwide PDB (wwPDB)** organization manages the PDB archive and ensures that the PDB is freely and publicly available to the global community.

wwPDB data centers serve as deposition, annotation, and distribution sites of the PDB archive. Each site offers tools for searching, visualizing, and analyzing PDB data.

Platinum	Gold	Silver
 <p>Shaping the Industry</p>		

2016 Individual Donors

- Helen M. Berman
- Stephen K. Burley
- John Markley and Diane Sheehan



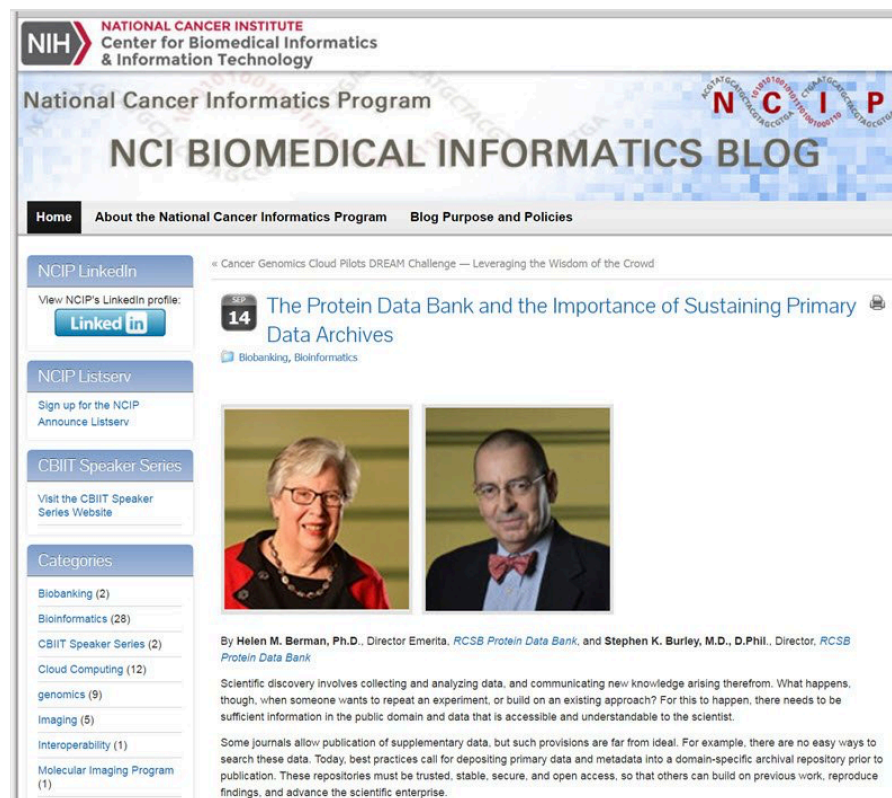
Members of the PDB, past and present, in attendance at PDB40

Data Out Sustainability

- RCSB.org one of most heavily-used primary biology data resources worldwide
 - Users: >1 million unique visitors/year
 - Global Reach: ~30% US, ~70% non-US
 - Most Data Consumers are not Data Producers
- Core activities enhanced *via* peer-reviewed grant applications for discrete technology development
- Joint wwPDB proposals planned for developing features common to both Data In and Data Out

Contributions to Sustainability Dialogue

- Sustaining Domain Repositories for Digital Data Working Group (Helen M. Berman)
- Sustaining Biological Infrastructure Advisory Board (Helen M. Berman)
- CODATA/SciDataCon (R. Andrew Byrd, Economics and Impact of the Protein Data Bank (PDB) Archive)
- International Human Frontier Science Program Organization (HFSP) Life sciences data resources and the future
- NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure (Helen M. Berman)
- Gateways 2016: 11th Gateway Computing Environments Conference



Longstanding participation in formal and informal sustainability discussions

Sustaining Domain Repositories for Digital Data

Working Group *Principles*

1. Research data are a Public Good
2. Science requires a durable and permanent record
3. Repositories provide essential domain expertise
4. Data should be prepared for curation prior to publication (not after the fact or never!)
5. Sufficient and long-term financial support is critical
6. Global partnerships, both public and private, should be encouraged
7. Fiscal transparency is essential

Sustaining Domain Repositories for Digital Data Working Group *Funding Requirements*

- Economic Stability/Long-term Sustainability
- Global Open Access
- Equity for Data Depositors
- Equity for Research/Teaching Institutions

8 different funding models examined
Only one meets all requirements

The Infrastructure Funding Model

- Funding agencies commit to direct payment of the costs of archiving experimental data/metadata generated with the research support they provide
- Data Resource funding comes in the form of strategic, long-term infrastructure investments (divorced from typical 3-5 year grant cycles)
- Ensures Economic Stability/Sustainability for an Open Access Data Resource Ecosystem with Equity for Data Depositors and Consumers

- PDB replacement cost: \$US 12 billion
- Estimated archiving cost/year:
~2% of structural biology funding

Questions for the Committee

- Sustainability
 - Are there other funding sources we should be exploring?
 - Are we making convincing arguments?
 - Are there other data you want to see?
 - Are we reaching the right people?