

Dictionary of Protein Secondary Structure: Pattern Recognition of Hydrogen-Bonded and Geometrical Features

WOLFGANG KABSCH and CHRISTIAN SANDER, *Biophysics
Department, Max Planck Institute of Medical Research, 6900
Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany*

Synopsis

For a successful analysis of the relation between amino acid sequence and protein structure, an unambiguous and physically meaningful definition of secondary structure is essential. We have developed a set of simple and physically motivated criteria for secondary structure, programmed as a pattern-recognition process of hydrogen-bonded and geometrical features extracted from x-ray coordinates. Cooperative secondary structure is recognized as repeats of the elementary hydrogen-bonding patterns "turn" and "bridge." Repeating turns are "helices," repeating bridges are "ladders," connected ladders are "sheets." Geometric structure is defined in terms of the concepts torsion and curvature of differential geometry. Local chain "chirality" is the torsional handedness of four consecutive C α positions and is positive for right-handed helices and negative for ideal twisted β -sheets. Curved pieces are defined as "bends." Solvent "exposure" is given as the number of water molecules in possible contact with a residue. The end result is a compilation of the primary structure, including SS bonds, secondary structure, and solvent exposure of 62 different globular proteins. The presentation is in linear form: strip graphs for an overall view and strip tables for the details of each of 10,925 residues. The dictionary is also available in computer-readable form for protein structure prediction work.

INTRODUCTION

Background

α -Helices and pleated β -sheets were predicted in 1951 by Linus Pauling and Robert Corey¹ on the basis of hydrogen-bonding and cooperativity criteria. They were seen later, and beautifully, in the first structures shown in atomic detail by x-ray crystallography. Since then, the number of known protein structures has risen to over 100 and comprehensive analysis of secondary structure requires a computerized compilation of structure assignments, especially in the context of structure prediction methods. Existing compilations have various shortcomings. The crystallographers' assignments of secondary structure in the Brookhaven Protein Data Bank² are often subjective and sometimes incomplete. Objective algorithms exist, e.g., for defining turns³⁻⁶ (reviewed in Refs. 7, 8), β -sheets,⁹ and solvent accessibility,¹⁰ but only Levitt and Greer¹¹ have published an extensive compilation of automatic assignments of helices and sheets. Their ap-

proach has the advantage of giving assignments when only backbone C^α coordinates are known; the price paid is loss of accuracy when all-atom coordinates are known. Solvent exposure has been published for no more than a few proteins, and chirality only on microfiche.¹² We are thus motivated to make available an accurate, exhaustive, and up-to-date compilation.

The Main Ideas

Our goal is to approximate the intuitive notion of secondary structure by an objective algorithm. An algorithm for extracting structural features from the atomic coordinates is obviously a pattern-recognition process. The elementary patterns on which this process is based should be as simple as possible yet capable of discriminating among the main types of secondary structure. To discriminate whether a pattern is present or not in a continuum of possible atomic configurations, continuous decision parameters must be fixed. Using backbone φ, ψ angles or C^α positions requires the adjustment of several parameters, e.g., four angles for a rectangle in the φ, ψ plane for each type of secondary structure. In contrast, the presence or absence of an H bond can be characterized by a single decision parameter, a cutoff in the bond energy. Therefore, we base our secondary structure recognition algorithm mainly on H-bonding patterns: " n -turns" with an H-bond between the CO of residue i and the NH of residue $i + n$, where $n = 3, 4, 5$, and "bridges" with H bonds between residues not near each other in sequence. These two types of pattern essentially exhaust all backbone-backbone H bonds. Repeating 4-turns define α -helices, and repeating bridges define β -structure, in good agreement with intuitive assignments. All other occurrences of the basic patterns provide an interesting survey of 3_{10} -helices, π -helices, single turns, and single β -bridges.

The results are presented in short form as strip maps of secondary structure (Fig. A1), and in long form, together with the amino acid sequence as an easy-to-use dictionary (Table AIII). The computer program DSSP (Define Secondary Structure of Proteins) written in standard PASCAL will be available from the Protein Data Bank, Chemistry Dept., Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. 11973. Publication of an update of this compilation is planned as more protein structures are solved.

DEFINITIONS

The definitions of H-bonded features form a hierarchy: first H bonds are defined; based on them, turns and bridges; and, based on them, α -helices and β -ladders, including common imperfections such as helical kinks and β -bulges. Features defined geometrically are bends, chirality, SS bonds, and solvent exposure. Each structural feature is defined independently of the others and structural overlaps are resolved by defining a secondary structure summary that assigns a single state to each residue. For brevity we express the pattern definitions in the form of equations. For example,

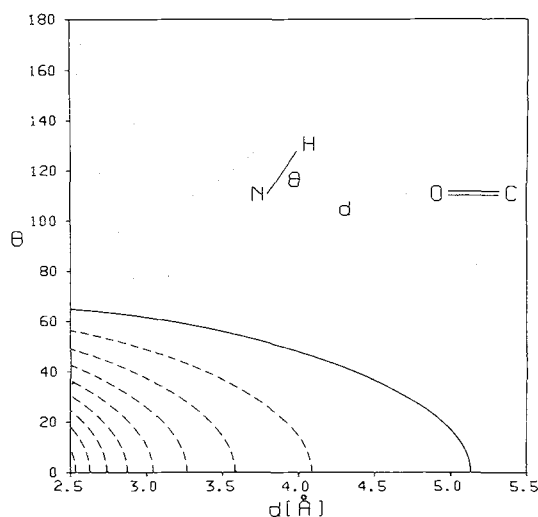


Fig. 1. H bond between peptide units is described here by the dominant electrostatic part E (see text) of the H-bond energy, drawn in contours of constant E at 0.5 kcal/mol intervals as a function of the distance, d , and the alignment angle θ . Dotted lines, E positive or zero; broken lines, E negative. An ideal H bond has $d = 2.9 \text{ \AA}$, $\theta = 0$, and $E = -3.0$ kcal/mol. We assume an H bond for E up to -0.5 kcal/mol (solid line). Thus, misalignment of up to 63° is allowed at the ideal length; an N-O distance of up to $d = 5.2 \text{ \AA}$ is allowed for perfect alignment. This definition of H bonds is particularly simple and physically meaningful. It is more general than the historical definition of hydrogen "bond" and could be called polar interaction.

"Hbond(i,j) =: [$E < -0.5$ kcal/mole]" means: there is an H bond (i,j) if E is less than -0.5 kcal/mol.

Hydrogen-Bonded Structure

Hydrogen Bonds

Hydrogen bonds in proteins have little wave-function overlap and are well described by an electrostatic model.¹³ We calculate the electrostatic interaction energy between two H-bonding groups by placing partial charges on the C,O ($+q_1, -q_1$) and N,H ($-q_2, +q_2$) atoms, i.e.,

$$E = q_1 q_2 (1/r(\text{ON}) + 1/r(\text{CH}) - 1/r(\text{OH}) - 1/r(\text{CN})) * f$$

with $q_1 = 0.42e$ and $q_2 = 0.20e$, e being the unit electron charge and $r(\text{AB})$ the interatomic distance from A to B. In chemical units, r is in angstroms, the dimensional factor $f = 332$, and E is in kcal/mol. A good H bond has about -3 kcal/mol binding energy. We choose a generous cutoff to allow for bifurcated H bonds and errors in coordinates and assign an H bond between C=O of residue i and N-H of residue j if E is less than the cutoff, i.e., "Hbond(i,j) =: [$E < -0.5$ kcal/mole]."

Figure 1 illustrates the relation of this one-parameter definition to the

more complicated description of H bonds in terms of one distance and one angle. There is no generally correct H-bond definition, as there is no sharp border between the quantum-mechanical (wave-function overlap dominates at short distances) and electrostatic (electrostatic interaction dominates at larger distances) regimes and no discontinuity of the interaction energy as a function of distance or alignment. Thus, any H-bond definition is empirically tailored to a particular purpose. Our definition, well tested by trial and error, reflects a compromise suitable for the purpose of secondary structure definition. The cutoff chosen, which allows for an N-O distance up to 2.2 Å larger than the optimal value at perfect alignment or a misalignment of maximally 60° is similar to the tolerances used by Levitt and Greer¹¹ (1.8 Å excess and 60°) and was found to be sufficient to average over coordinate errors without leading to spurious secondary structure assignments. Were it not for historical reasons, we would use the term “polar interaction” rather than “hydrogen bond.”

Elementary H-Bond Pattern: n-Turn

The basic turn pattern (Fig. 2) is a single H bond of type ($i, i + n$). We assign an n -turn at residue i if there is an H bond from CO(i) to NH($i + n$), i.e., “ n -turn(i)=: Hbond($i, i + n$), $n = 3, 4, 5$.”

When the pattern is found, the ends of the H bond are indicated by using “)” at i and “(” at $i + n$ in line 3-TURN, 4-TURN, or 5-TURN of Table AIII; the residues bracketed by the H bond are noted “3,” “4,” or “5” unless they are also the end points of other H bonds. Coincidence of “)” and “(” at one residue is indicated by “X.” In line SUMMARY of Table AIII, residues bracketed by the hydrogen bond of an n -turn are marked “T,” unless they are part of an n -helix (defined below).

Elementary H-Bond Pattern: Bridge

Two nonoverlapping stretches of three residues each, $i - 1, i, i + 1$ and $j - 1, j, j + 1$, form either a parallel or antiparallel bridge, depending on which of two basic patterns (Fig. 2) is matched. We assign a bridge between residues i and j if there are two H bonds characteristic of β -structure; in particular,

Parallel Bridge(i, j)=: [Hbond($i - 1, j$) and Hbond($j, i + 1$)] or
[Hbond($j - 1, i$) and Hbond($i, j + 1$)]

Antiparallel Bridge(i, j)=: [Hbond(i, j) and Hbond(j, i)] or
[Hbond($i - 1, j + 1$) and Hbond($j - 1, i + 1$)]

Parallel bridges are marked at i and j by lower-case letters, antiparallel ones by upper-case letters.

Cooperative H-Bond Pattern: Helices

A minimal helix is defined by two consecutive n -turns. For example, a 4-helix, of minimal length 4 from residues i to $i + 3$, requires 4-turns at residues $i - 1$ and i ,

$$4\text{-helix}(i, i + 3) =: [4\text{-turn}(i - 1) \text{ and } 4\text{-turn}(i)]$$

i.e., an H bond ($i - 1, i + 3$) and an H bond ($i, i + 4$). Note that nothing is required about the H-bond state of residues $i + 1$ and $i + 2$. Similarly, two consecutive turns are required and a 3-helix of minimal length 3 from residue i to $i + 2$ and a 5-helix of minimal length 5 from residue i to $i + 5$:

$$3\text{-helix}(i, i + 2) =: [3\text{-turn}(i - 1) \text{ and } 3\text{-turn}(i)]$$

$$5\text{-helix}(i, i + 5) =: [5\text{-turn}(i - 1) \text{ and } 5\text{-turn}(i)]$$

Longer helices are defined as overlaps of minimal helices. Conventionally, these structures are called α -helix, 3_{10} -helix, and π -helix. In Table AIII, a 3-helix can be recognized by the pattern $\rangle\rangle 3 \langle\langle$, a 4-helix by $\rangle\rangle 44 \langle\langle$, and a 5-helix by $\rangle\rangle 555 \langle\langle$. In the line SUMMARY, the residues bracketed by H bonds are labeled G, H, I, e.g.,

5-TURN		$\rangle\rangle 555 \langle\langle$
4-TURN	$\rangle\rangle 44 \langle\langle$	
3-TURN	$\rangle\rangle 3 \langle\langle$	
SUMMARY	GGG HHHH IIIII	

These helices are one residue shorter at each end than they would be according to rule 6.3 of IUPAC-IUB.¹⁴ Examples of a 3-helix and a 5-helix are shown in Fig. 3.

Cooperative H-Bond Patterns: β -Ladders and β -Sheets

We coin the term "ladder" and define

ladder =: set of one or more consecutive bridges of identical type

sheet =: set of one or more ladders connected by shared residues

Ladders are given letter names, where a, b, c, . . . is for parallel, A, B, C . . . for antiparallel arrangement. Along the sequence, the first ladder is named "a" or "A," the second "b" or "B," etc. Sheets are also given letter names A, B, C . . . When the alphabet is exhausted, names restart at "a" or "A." In Table AIII, each residue is labeled in line SHEET by the sheet name and in lines BRIDGE by the names of the ladders in which it participates (at most two, one on each side). In line SUMMARY, residues in single bridges (ladders of length 1) are marked "B," all other ladder residues "E" (extended). Thus, continuous stretches of "E" are β -strands. The β -sheet notation is illustrated in Fig. 4.

Secondary Structure Irregularities

Long helices can deviate from regularity in that not all possible H bonds

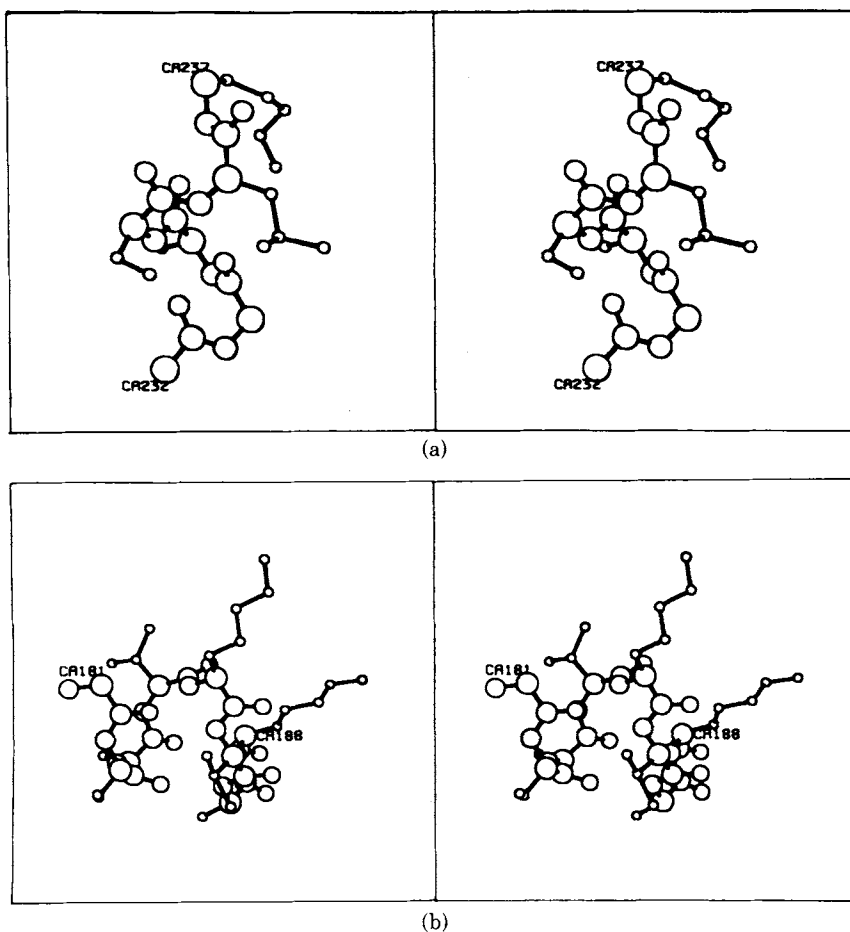


Fig. 3. Stereoviews of secondary structure: (a) 3-helix (3_{10} -helix) and (b) 5-helix (π -helix). (a) 3-Helix Gly232-Lys237 from triose phosphate isomerase (1TIM). In Table AIII, it appears as the H-bond pattern

3-TURN)))<<<
SUMMARY	GGGG
SEQUENCE	GGASLK

3-Helices are not uncommon, but have only two or three weak H bonds with E about -1 kcal/mol and the $C=O$ direction tilted away from the helix axis typically by 30° . (b) 5-Helix Gly181-Lys188 from alcohol dehydrogenase (4ADH), at the C-terminal end of a 4-helix. In Table AIII, it appears as the H-bond pattern

5-TURN)))5<<<
SEQUENCE	GSAVKVAK

5-Helices are extremely rare; the longest one, shown here, has three H bonds. All stereoviews are by PLUTO (Sam Motherwell, unpublished). In Figs. 3 and 5, the larger atoms are backbone atoms with $\frac{1}{4}$ their hard-sphere radius (C^α , 0.47; C of CO, 0.44; O, 0.35; N, 0.41 Å) and in Fig. 4 with twice these values; side-chain atoms are small, with 0.20-Å radius.

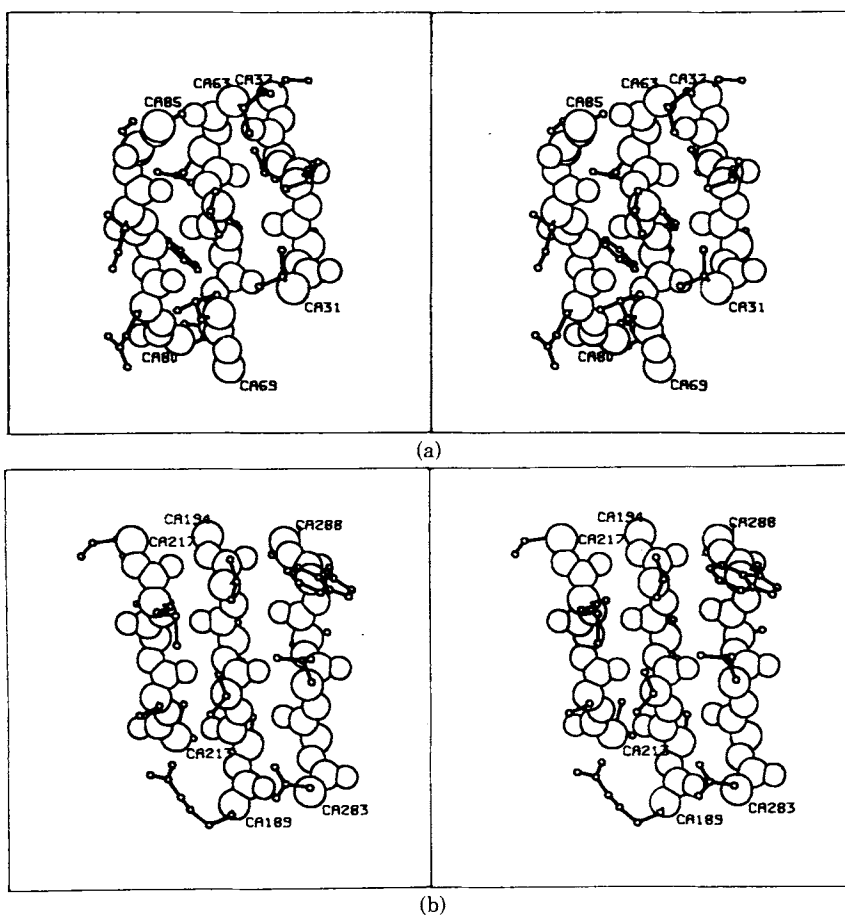


Fig. 4. Stereoviews of secondary structure: (a) antiparallel and parallel β -sheets with two ladders (three strands) each. (a) Two connected antiparallel β -ladders from trypsin (1PTN). The three participating strands are Val16(31)–Ser20(37), Ile46(63)–Gly51(69), and Glu62(80)–Ala67(85), where the first number is the sequential residue number from Table AIII and the number in parentheses the authors' residue identifier. The corresponding H-bond notation (Table AIII) is

```

SHEET ..... CCC ..... CCCC ..... CCCC ...
BRIDGE2 ..... NNNN .....
BRIDGE1 ..... KKK ..... KKK ..... NNNN ...
SEQUENCE ..... VSLNS ..... IQVRLG ..... EQFISA ..

```

The middle strand participates in two ladders. Both ladders belong to sheet C. (b) Two connected parallel β -ladders, Arg172(189)–Gly177(194), Thr196(213)–Ile200(217), Asp266(283)–Ala271(288) from glutathione reductase (2GRS). The corresponding H-bond notation (Table AIII) is

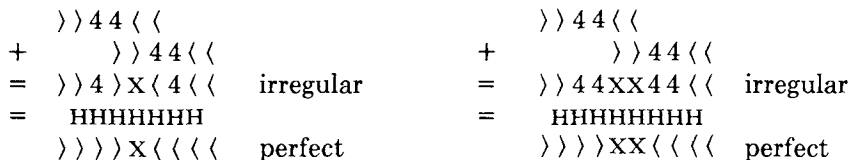
```

SHEET ..... EEEE ..... EEE ..... EEEE ...
BRIDGE2 ..... 111 .....
BRIDGE1 ..... kkkk ..... 111 ..... kkkk ...
SEQUENCE ..... RSVIVG ..... TSLMI ..... DCLLWA ...

```

The first strand has two ladder partners. The three strands are part of sheet E.

are formed. This possibility is implicit in the above helix definition, e.g., two overlapping minimal helices offset by two or three residues are joined into one helix:



even though the third and/or fourth H bond is missing, compared to a perfect seven- or eight-residue helix. Such imperfections are often associated with a kink in the helix, e.g., due to a proline residue.

For β -structure, we define explicitly: a bulge-linked ladder consists of two (perfect) ladders or bridges of the same type connected by at most one extra residue on one strand and at most four extra residues on the other strand. This definition follows Richardson's⁸ observation of β -bulges, a frequent lattice fault in β -sheets, but includes more general bulges than her main types. In naming ladders, a bulge-linked ladder is treated as one ladder (lines BRIDGE). In line SUMMARY, all residues in bulge-linked ladders are marked "E," including the extra residues.

Geometrical Structure

Bend

Bends are regions with high curvature. We quantify chain curvature at the central residue i of five residues as the angle between the backbone direction of the first three and the last three residues. This definition of curvature is identical to that of Rose and Seltzer⁵ but slightly different from that of Rackovsky and Scheraga.¹⁵ For a bend at i , we require a curvature of at least 70° . The cutoff value was chosen by visual inspection of three-dimensional traces. With C^α the position vector of C^α , we define

$$\text{Bend}(i) =: [\text{angle}\{(C^\alpha(i) - C^\alpha(i - 2)), (C^\alpha(i + 2) - C^\alpha(i))\} > 70^\circ]$$

and assign "S" for a bend at residue i .

Chirality

We define chirality at each residue (except at the ends of the chain) as (Fig. 2)

$$\alpha(i) = \text{dihedral angle}(C^\alpha(i - 1), C^\alpha(i), C^\alpha(i + 1), C^\alpha(i + 2))$$

but report only the sign of α in Table AIII: "+" if $0^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ and "-" if $-180^\circ < \alpha < 0^\circ$. Note that most helices have positive, most twisted β -ladders negative, chirality. We have found only one left-handed helix, in thermolysin. This rare specimen is shown in Fig. 5.

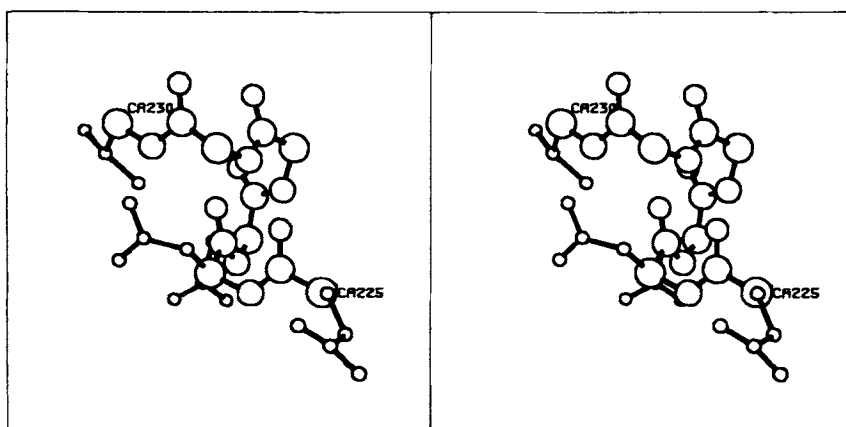


Fig. 5. Stereoviews of secondary structure: illustration of chirality. This short left-handed α -helix, Gln225-Val230 from thermolysin (2TLN) is the only one known to us. In Table AIII (note that chirality is entered at the second residue of each quartet) it appears as:

CHIRALITY	---
4-TURN) 4 4 (
SUMMARY	HHHH
SEQUENCE	Q D N G G V

SS Bonds

SS bonds, i.e., covalent links between the S^γ atoms of two Cys residues, are taken directly from the Data Bank SSBOND records, as they can be considered part of the amino acid sequence (primary structure). For the coordinate data sets used here, an S-S distance of less than 3.0 Å can also serve as a definition. The SS bonds are given names a,b,c . . . , and the participating residues noted by this name in the line SEQUENCE in Table AIII. Thus, Cys appears in the amino sequence either as C or as a lower-case letter.

Chain Breaks

Chain breaks are assumed if the peptide bond length (distance C'-N) exceeds 2.5 Å. They are labeled "!" and counted as a break residue. Thus, "!" may reflect the absence of a chemical peptide bond, missing density in the crystallography map, or coordinate errors. The residues for which there are coordinates in the data set are numbered sequentially, including break residues. The resulting residue numbers often agree with the authors' except for proteins numbered according to sequence homology or those with missing density or chain breaks. In any case, inspection of the amino acid sequence in Table AIII always allows unambiguous identification of a residue.

Structure Summary

To make contact with the usual notation of secondary structure and to facilitate comparison with intuitive assignments, we summarize secondary structure in a single line (SUMMARY in Table AIII). Structural overlaps are eliminated in this line by giving priority to H,B,E,G,I,T,S in this order, i.e., when several symbols coincide, the first one in this list is written. For example, a helix is also a series of bends, but the state helix is given higher priority. Pieces of 3- or 5-helix, reduced to less than minimal size due to overlaps, are labeled "T." A blank, by implication, means a piece of low curvature not in H-bonded structure.

Static Solvent Exposure

Physically, we are interested in the number of water molecules in direct contact with the protein or with a particular part of the protein.

Geometrically, a very useful representation of a monomolecular layer of water is the surface described by all possible positions of a water molecule in touching contact with protein atoms. That was the idea of Lee and Richards¹⁰ water sphere rolling around the protein surface. Note that the surface associated with holes in the protein interior is very small, e.g., a hole that accommodates just one water molecule has zero area. For most of the protein exterior, however, the surface is proportional to the number of water molecules in the first hydration shell.

Mathematically, one calculates the surface by integrating a step function f over all points x on the surface of a sphere of radius $r(\text{atom}) + r(\text{water})$ around atom i . $f = 1$ if a water sphere centered at x (by definition in contact with atom i) does not intersect with any other protein atom; otherwise, $f = 0$.

Algorithmically, we integrate by summing over a polyhedron made of 20, 80, 320, or more approximately equal triangles. The integration points are the triangle centers, the weights are the triangle area. The polyhedron is generated starting from an icosahedron; a recursive procedure then divides each triangle into four by connecting the midpoints of the sides and projects the three new vertices onto the surface of the sphere, ready for the next level of recursion. The final polyhedron is reminiscent of the shells of certain viruses and of Buckminster Fuller's architecture of geodesic domes. Hence, we call the algorithm "geodesic sphere integration." It is similar to the algorithm of Shrake and Rupley¹⁶ and conceptually simpler than z -layer integration.

With 320 integration points, the surface area of a residue is accurate to within 1 \AA^2 ; with 80 points, to within 4 \AA^2 . For myoglobin, the numerical values agree with those of Lee and Richards,¹⁰ using their parameters. The numbers given here are based on slightly different values of atomic radii: 1.40 for O, 1.65 for N, 1.87 for C^α , 1.76 for C of CO in the backbone, 1.80 for

all side-chain atoms,¹⁷ and 1.40 for a water molecule following observed water-protein distances (Ref. 18 as cited in Ref. 19).

In Table AIII, we report the average number, W , of water molecules in contact with each residue. W can be estimated from the surface area by

$$W = \frac{\text{Area}}{V(\text{water molecule})^{2/3}} \approx \frac{\text{Area}}{10}$$

since the surface is proportional to the volume of the monolayer, which, in turn, is proportional to the average number of molecules in the monolayer. For a water molecule volume of 30 \AA^3 and area in \AA^2 , the conversion factor is $9.65 \approx 10$. Note that solvent exposure differs for a monomer and a dimer: here, it is calculated in the presence of all monomers in the data set (Table AI) but omitting HETATOMs (substrates, ligands, heme, etc.). The sum over all residues is the total solvent exposure of the protein.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Choice of Proteins

Of the more than 100 coordinate data sets in the Protein Data Bank,² about 75 have complete backbone coordinates and a known amino acid sequence. When two protein data sets had more than a 50% sequence homology, i.e., identical amino acids in equivalent positions, the one with higher resolution, better refinement, or more secondary structure was chosen as representative, e.g., the first one was chosen of these pairs: serine proteinase 1SGA=1SGB by 61%; lactate dehydrogenases 4LHD=1LDX by 63%; carbonic anhydrase 1CAC=1CAB by 60%; chymotrypsin 2GCH=2CHA by 98%. Both were chosen of the following pairs: sulfhydryl proteinases actinidin/papain 2ACT=8PAP by 47%; immunoglobulins 1FAB=1REI by 47%; cytochrome c550/c2 155C=1C2C by 43%; chymotrypsin/trypsin 2GHA=1PTN by 42%; elastase/trypsin 1EST=1PTN by 38%; acid protease/penicillopepsin 1APR=1APP by 43%; α/β subunit of hemoglobin 2MHB(α)=2MHB(β) by 44%. The final 62 data sets thus cover essentially all known different protein structures, except those not deposited with the protein data bank (Table AI).

H-Bonded Structure

Backbone-backbone H bonds can be simply classified by the number of residues they bracket or, in our notation, by n of $(i, i+n) = (\text{CO}(i), \text{NH}(i+n))$. Let us discuss the structural role of H bonds for each n .

H bonds $n=0$ and $n=1$ are sterically disallowed. A hydrogen bond $(i, i+2)$ can be formed between two consecutive peptide units for certain ϕ, ψ values of residue $i+1$. This local conformation is known as C_7 and leads to an extended strand roughly similar to a β -strand if it repeats. When it occurs as part of a tight turn, that turn is sometimes called a γ -turn.

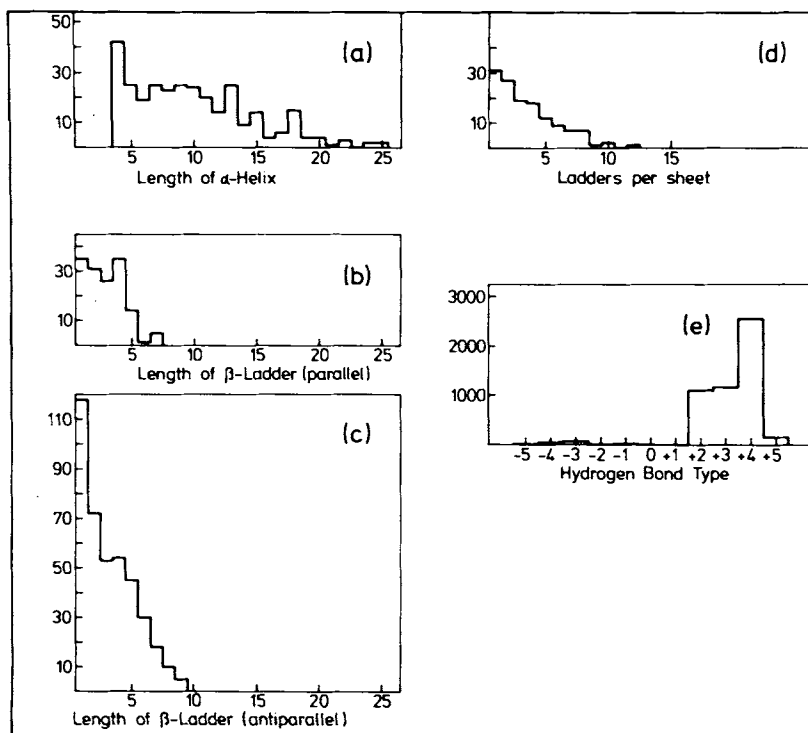


Fig. 6. The common feature of the size distribution of secondary structure segments is the gradual fall-off: larger sizes are less probable than smaller ones. Note that we give (b,c) the length of β -ladders (strand pairs) rather than the length of β -strands. A strand is often longer than the ladders in which it participates, since sheets tend to be trapezoidal rather than rectangular in shape. The number of bulge-linked ladders per sheet (d) is given as an indication of the width of the sheet. The width of a ladder is about 5 Å. In an ideal sheet, center strands take part in two ladders, edge strands in one: the number of ladders is equal to the number of strands minus one. In general, however, one strand can participate in more than one ladder on each side and the width of the sheet less than the number of ladders times 5 Å. Note: sheets consisting of a single bridge are not included in the histogram of ladders per sheet. (e) Number of H-bonds of type $(CO(i), NH(i+n))$. Due to the nature of L-amino acids, positive n are heavily favored. The dominant peak at $n = 4$ represents α -helices and 4-turns. We find that H bonds $(i, i+2)$ and $(i, i+3)$ are surprisingly common, though generally weak.

Using our H bond definition, we find that many β -strands have, in addition to the main interstrand H bonds, minor $(i, i+2)$ intrastrand H bonds [see peak in Fig. 6(e)]. These reflect part of the electrostatic stabilization of extended conformations due to the polar interaction of the C-O and N-H groups of adjacent peptide units, first shown by Flory's group²⁰ to be essential in stabilizing the C_7 conformation in solution. We speculate that β -strands originate as extended C_7 strands as the protein folds up. Outside of β -strands, we typically find one or two weak ($E < -1.0$ kcal/mol) $(i, i+2)$ H bonds per 100 residues, but most of them are neither repeating nor part of a tight turn.

H bonds with $n = +3, +4, +5$ are reported as turns or helices. Most $(i, i + n)$ hydrogen bonds for $n > 5$ or $n < -5$ are part of a bridge or ladder. Interestingly, H bonds $(i, i - 2), (i, i - 3) \dots (i, i - 5)$ are also rare. There is steric hindrance, e.g., in an $(i, i - 4)$ helix between the backbone oxygen and the first side-chain atom C^β .

3-Helices are more frequent than previously believed, although they are usually short and have mediocre hydrogen bonds. α -Helices are rarely entirely pure: numerous H bonds in them are bifurcated, i.e., $(i, i + 4)$ and $(i, i + 3)$ or sometimes $(i, i + 5)$. The ends of α -helices often are overwound, ending in a 3-turn or 3-helix, or underwound, ending in a 5-turn. Some of these cases were already noted and generalized by Schellman²¹ and Richardson.⁸ We even find a few 5-helices (π -helices)—see Fig. 3.

Tabulation of the relative number of H bonds in Table AI may be useful in calibrating spectroscopic determination (CD, laser Raman) of the percentage of secondary structure (e.g., by the algorithm of Provencher and Gloeckner²²). In particular, we suggest that the distinction between parallel and antiparallel β -structure^{23,24} in the reference spectra will improve the overall accuracy of these experiments.

Accuracy of H-Bond and Secondary Structure Assignments

At best, secondary structure assignments can only be as accurate as the coordinates on which they are based. In using this dictionary, it is therefore very important to be aware of the state of resolution and refinement of each structure indicated in Table AI. The coordinate data sets range from refined structures at better than 1.5-Å resolution, where individual side chains can clearly be seen, to unrefined structures at a resolution just sufficient to trace the protein chain. As a test, we compare our assignments with those of the crystallographers and of Levitt and Greer¹¹ for three proteins of 1.5, 2.5, and 3.0 Å resolution (Table I).

For the *higher-resolution* structure of trypsin inhibitor (3PTI), Deisenhofer and Steigemann²⁵ assign an H bond when the N-O distance d is no greater than 3.1 Å and list 18 backbone-backbone H bonds. Of these, we find all except Tyr35(CO)-Ala16(NH), which has $d = 3.1$; instead, we have Gly36(CO)-Ala16(NH), which has $E = -2.2$. In addition, we assign 11 others, due to the rather generous energy cutoff in our definition. One, Tyr35(CO)-Ile18(NH) is quite strong, with $E = -2.0$, consistent with the slow hydrogen-exchange rate of $2.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ min}^{-1}$ measured by nmr.²⁶ Three others of type $(i, i + 3)$, with $E = -1.3, -1.7, -0.9$, form the well-known⁸ 3-helix Asp3-Leu6. One $(i, i + 5)$ H bond, Asn24(CO)-Leu29(NH), is part of the β -hairpin. Six are of type $(i, i + 2)$, characteristic of the C_7 configuration: five weak ones and one stronger one ($E = -1.8$) in a γ -turn at Asn43. The additional H bonds assigned by us lead to identification of two unambiguous segments of secondary structure not cited by the authors but also assigned by Levitt and Greer.¹¹

For the *medium-resolution* structure of cytochrome c550, Timkovich and Dickerson²⁷ use a conservative interpretation of hydrogen bonds and

TABLE I
Comparison of Secondary Structure Assignments for Three Proteins of Higher, Medium, and Lower Resolution

Structure ^a	Original Authors (AU)	Levitt & Greer (LG)	This Work (KS)	
3PTI				
G1	— ^b	2-7	3-6	Clearly 3 ₁₀ ; LG have α
E1	16-25	14-25	18-24	
E2	28-36	28-37	29-35	β -Bridge, 2 H bonds
E3	— ^b	43-46	45-45	
H1	47-56	47-55	48-55	
155C				
H1	6-11	4-16 ^b	6-12	4-Turn 13-16
G1	11-13	—	11-13	Overlaps with H1
E1	—	17-23 ^b	19-20	AU have 2 H bonds; KS, 4
E2	—	26-31 ^b	—	Discontinuity at Asp28-Ile29
E3	—	33-39	35-37	AU have 2 H bonds; KS have 4
H1	—	40-44 ^b	—	KS have 3-Turn
H2	56-63	55-65	56-64	
H3	73-79	71-80	73-80	
H4	—	81-90 ^b	—	Pro at 82, 84; possible helix
H5	107-118	106-118	107-117	
2ADK				
H1	1-8	1-7	2-7	
E1	10-14	8-15	10-14	
H2	23-30	21-31	23-31	
E2	35-38	34-38	35-38	
H3	41-48	39-49	39-48	
H4	53-62	52-61	52-62	
H5	69-84	68-83	69-83	
E3	90-94	88-95	90-93	
H6	100-107	100-109	101-108	
E4	114-118	113-120	114-118	
H7	123-133	121-136 ^b	122-132	α -Helix ends in 3-turn
H8	144-158	141-157 ^b	143-157	No ($i, i + 4$) H bond at Asp 141
H9	160-164	159-166	160-167 ^b	Two weak H bonds at 167, 168
E5	169-173	169-175	170-173	
H10	179-194	179-192	179-193	

^a H = α -helix, G = 3₁₀-helix, E = β -strand. 3PTI = pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, 1.5-Å resolution, Diamond real-space refinement (Ref. 25). 155C = cytochrome c550, 2.5-Å resolution, Diamond model building to guide coordinates, assignments derived from the H-bonding diagram of Ref. 27. 2ADK = adenylate kinase, 3.0-Å resolution, unrefined (Ref. 28).

^b Serious discrepancy (segment missing or boundary different by three or more residues).

give a minimal set of 41 backbone-backbone H bonds. We assign all of these, except Ala115(CO)-Gln119(NH), at the end of an α -helix; instead, we see the helix end with the ($i, i + 3$) H bond Ala115(CO)-Asp118(NH). We assign an additional 24 H bonds, of which 7 are the secondary partners of a bifurcated H bond, which is common in helices, and 8 others are marginal, with $E > -1.0$ kcal/mol. Of the remaining 9, four are of type ($i, i +$

2) in approximate γ -turns at Glu2, Gly40, Lys 53, and Lys88; two are $(i, i + 4)$ H bonds at the end of α -helices; two are $(i, i - 3)$ and $(i, i - 6)$ in the loop region Gln22-Asp28; and one is involved in forming the heme pocket by a tertiary contact between Thr80(CO) at a helix end and Met103(NH) in an extended strand. All of these have a meaningful structural interpretation. The resulting secondary structure assignments are consistent with the authors' H-bond list, except for the additional short parallel bulged β -strand pair, 19-20/35-37, which is due to two additional weak H bonds. Levitt and Greer¹¹ assign considerably more secondary structure (Table I), including a much longer parallel β -sheet 17-23/33-39 (probably too long), a β -strand 26-31 (roughly antiparallel to 17-23), a helix 40-44 (we assign a 3-turn), and a longer helix 81-90 (which has only two of the seven possible H bonds but looks very much like a helix in a C^α chain tracing and therefore may be seen to be a helix at higher resolution).

For the unrefined, *lower-resolution* structure of adenylate kinase (2ADK²⁸), all secondary structure assignments (ours, the original authors',²⁸ and Levitt and Greer's¹¹) are similar. Other lower-resolution coordinate data sets show more discrepancies, depending on the quality of the H bonds.

This detailed comparison shows that our H-bond energy cutoff, chosen out of necessity to allow for coordinate errors in lower-resolution data, typically leads to 50% more H bonds than conservative assignments in higher-resolution data (example, 3PTI). All these have a physical meaning in terms of electrostatic interaction energy and nearly all have an interpretation in terms of canonical secondary structure; and, most importantly, the increased number of H bonds does not give rise to spurious secondary structure assignments.

H-bond assignments become less certain for some lower-resolution data. For example, in the data sets 1APR, 3PGM, and 1ABP, Richardson⁸ sees a number of β -strands, which, in Table AIII, do appear as uncurved (non-"S") strands but with relatively few H-bonded bridges between them. At least for 1APR, only partially refined at 2.5-Å resolution with tentative amino acid sequence, one may expect that more H bonds will form in the β -sheets on further refinement.

We conclude that our criteria for H-bonded secondary structure are relatively strict, in spite of a generous cutoff in the H-bonding energy. For higher-resolution data sets, our assignments are more accurate than those of Levitt and Greer,¹¹ and for lower-resolution data, they are conservative compared with both Levitt and Greer's program and Richardson's⁸ visual processing.

Secondary Structure Size

What is the extent of secondary structure cooperativity? Are there any preferred lengths of secondary structure segments? The length distributions [Fig. 6(a-c)] fall off almost monotonically with increasing length up

to a maximum segment length of about 30 Å, with parallel β -ladders slightly shorter. There appear to be no statistically significant peaks, either for an integral number of helical repeats or for typical domain sizes, with the possible exception of four-residue parallel β -ladders characteristic of the $\alpha/\beta/\alpha$ folding unit and, perhaps, 13- and 18-residue α -helices. We speculate that protein folding, although cooperative, follows random polymer statistics approximately in that long segments are statistically less likely than short ones. The apparent maximum size of 30 Å perhaps reflects the maximum size of globular domains.

OUTLOOK

The structure of influenza virus hemagglutinin,²⁹ with its 50-residue helix, shows that our data base certainly does not exhaust all possible variations in protein architecture. In spite of this limitation, this compilation will be used in the ongoing development of protein structure prediction methods.

APPENDIX: DICTIONARY OF PROTEIN SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Notes to Table AI

Proteins are ordered by function and can be found in the strip tables (Table AIII) and strip maps (Fig. AI) by their running number. % α -helix, % β -antiparallel, % β -parallel = number of H bonds per 100 residues of type 4-turn, parallel and antiparallel bridge; these percentages can be compared with results from spectroscopy (CD, Raman, ir). Exposure = estimated number of water molecules in contact with protein surface (first hydration shell); it can also be read as the static exposed surface area in units of 10 Å². Exposure is calculated for the entire data set and then divided by the multiplicity of sequence-unique molecules, e.g., the data set IINS has two copies each of the insulin A- and B-chain (multiplicity 2). Exposure given is that of the A- and B-chain in the tetramer. Number of residues is also for the sequence-unique molecule. Crystallographic resolution (Å) and refinement give some indication of the quality of the coordinates; both are taken from the Data Bank without further checking. In case of doubt, consult the original papers. Refinement code: D1 = Diamond model building to guide coordinates (Ref. 30); D2 = Diamond real-space refinement (Ref. 31); HK = Hendrickson-Konnert (Ref. 32); DO = Dodson, Isaacs, and Rollett (Ref. 33); JL = Jack and Levitt (Ref. 34); DS = Deisenhofer and Steigemann (Ref. 25); DF = difference Fourier; DC = difference Fourier with constraints; FD = difference Fourier and D1; LS = least squares; RL = restrained least squares; CL = constrained least squares; SD = steepest descent; LL = energy minimization of Levitt and Lifson (Ref. 35); HH = D2 and Hermans' REFIN2 and HK; DD = DS and D2; DL = DF and LS; DJ = D2 and JL; AD = Agarwal least squares (Ref. 36) and DO; DH = D2 and HK; DE = D2 and LL; MD = energy minimization of McQueen and DO; CS = constrained difference Fourier of Chambers and Stroud (Ref. 37); RE = real space and energy minimization; CC = constrained crystallographic refinement; CD = D2 and CORELS (Ref. 38).

TABLE AI
List of 62 Different Globular Proteins

ZAH	ZBA	ZBP	EXPO	M	LEN	RES	RF	REF	PROTEIN IDENTIFIER, NAME
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	% ALPHA HELICAL AND 4-TURN HYDROGEN BONDS
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	% BETA ANTIPARALLEL HYDROGEN BONDS
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	% BETA PARALLEL HYDROGEN BONDS
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	WATER EXPOSURE
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MULTIPLICITY OF DATA SET
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	NUMBER OF RESIDUES
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RESOLUTION
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	REFINEMENT
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	PROTEIN IDENTIFIER, NAME
binding proteins									
38	4	0	610		108	1.9	DF	1)	ICPV CALCIUM-BINDING PARVALBUMIN B
31	1	6	1423		306	2.4	--	2)	IABP L-ARABINOSE-BINDING PROTEIN
electron transfer									
7	13	2	490		85	2.0	DF	3)	IHIP OXIDIZED HIGH POTENTIAL IRON PROTEIN (HIPIP).
electron transport									
19	15	7	566		85	2.8	D2	4)	2B5C CYTOCHROME B5 (OXIDIZED)
57	0	0	665		103	2.5	--	5)	156B CYTOCHROME B562 (E. COLI, OXIDIZED)
34	2	0	620	2	103	2.0	RL	6)	1CYT CYTOCHROME C (OXIDIZED).
23	2	2	642		112	2.0	DC	7)	1C2C CYTOCHROME C2 (FERRI)
23	0	3	781		134	2.5	D1	8)	155C CYTOCHROME C550
38	2	0	482		82	2.0	CS	9)	251C CYTOCHROME C551 (OXIDIZED)
9	9	0	316		54	2.0	DC	10)	1PDX FERREDOXIN (PEPTOCOCCUS AEROGESNES)
0	0	0	623		98	2.8	--	11)	1FXC FERREDOXIN (SPIRULINA PLATENSIS)
30	1	18	715		138	1.9	DE	12)	3FXN FLAVODOXIN (OXIDIZED)
7	17	0	376		54	1.5	LS	13)	2RXN RUBREDOXIN (OXIDIZED, FE(III))
10	17	7	645		125	2.7	HK	14)	1AZU AZURIN
2	21	10	513		99	1.6	DH	15)	1PCY PLASTOCYANIN
hormones									
44	0	0	343		36	1.4	RL	16)	1PPT AVIAN PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE
38	0	0	354		29	3.0	RE	17)	1GCM GLUCAGON (PH 6-7)
29	12	0	301	2	51	1.5	DL	18)	1INS INSULIN (A AND B CHAIN)
hydrolase, phosphatide acyl									
37	7	0	712		123	1.7	AD	19)	1BP2 PHOSPHOLIPASE A2
hydrolases, O-glycosyl									
38	7	0	918		164	2.4	CL	20)	1LZM LYSOZYME (BACTERIOPHAGE T4)
24	8	2	665		129	2.5	CD	21)	7LYZ LYSOZYME (HEN EGG WHITE, TRIPLICIN)
hydrolases, phosphoric diester									
19	20	3	842		142	<4	--	22)	1SN5 STAPHYLOCOCCAL NUCLEASE (COMPLEX)
14	28	2	709		124	2.0	SD	23)	1RNS RIBONUCLEASE-S
hydrolases, proteinases									
28	5	9	1209		308	2.0	--	24)	1CPA CARBOXYPEPTIDASE A
3	13	3	1333		324	2.5	HK	25)	1APR ACID PROTEASE (RHIZOPUS CHINENSIS)
7	32	6	1272		323	2.8	D2	26)	1APP ACID PROTEINASE (PENICILLIPEPSIN, FUNGUS)
27	9	4	1266		316	2.3	D2	27)	2TLN THERMOLYSIN
6	31	1	1033		236	1.9	HH	28)	2GCH GAMMA CHYMOTRYPSIN A
3	37	3	821		198	2.8	D1	29)	1ALP ALPHA LYTIC PROTEASE
7	31	1	929		223	1.5	D2	30)	1PTN BETA-TRYPSIN (NATIVE AT PH 8)
4	34	2	745		181	2.8	D1	31)	1SGA PROTEINASE A FROM STREPTOMYCES GRISEUS (SGPA)
23	5	12	1058		275	2.5	FD	32)	1SBT SUBTILISIN BPM'
4	35	0	1089		240	2.5	--	33)	1EST TOSYL-ELASTASE
21	19	1	923		218	1.7	LS	34)	2ACT ACTINIDIN
19	15	1	968		212	2.8	D1	35)	8PAP PAPAINE
immunoglobulins									
1	34	2	2101		428	2.0	--	36)	1FAB LAMBDA IMMUNOGLOBULIN FAB
1	37	5	492	2	107	2.0	CC	37)	1REI BENCE-JONES IMMUNOGLOBULIN (VARIABLE PORTION)
isomerases									
23	2	5	1220		230	2.8	HK	38)	3FGM PHOSPHOGLYCERATE MUTASE (DE-PHOSPHO)
35	1	15	1026	2	246	2.5	D0	39)	1TIM TRIOSE PHOSPHATE ISOMERASE
lectin (agglutinin)									
2	35	0	1125		237	2.4	MD	40)	3CNA CONCAVALIN A
lyase, carbon-oxygen									
4	20	5	1273		256	2.0	D1	41)	1CAC CARBONIC ANHYDRASE FORM C
oxidoreductases									
15	12	13	937		162	2.5	--	42)	1DFR DIHYDROFOLATE REDUCTASE (COMPLEX)
22	11	10	1505	2	333	2.9	D1	43)	1GPD D-CYCERALDEHYDE-3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE
17	11	9	1639		374	2.4	DJ	44)	4ADH APO-LIVER ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE
27	6	7	1753		329	2.0	D2	45)	4LDH LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE, APO ENZYME M4
22	12	7	2354		461	2.0	--	46)	2GRS GLUTATHIONE REDUCTASE
1	33	1	686	4	151	2.0	HK	47)	2SOD CU,ZN SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE
oxygen storage									
65	0	0	842		153	2.0	D2	48)	1MBN MYOGLOBIN (FERRIC IRON - METHYOGLOBIN)
oxygen transport									
62	0	0	706		136	1.4	DS	49)	1ECD HEMOGLOBIN (ERYTHROCRUORIN DEOXY)
58	0	0	1415		287	2.0	DD	50)	2MHB HEMOGLOBIN (HORSE, AQUO MET)
47	0	0	864		148	2.0	D1	51)	1LHB HEMOGLOBIN(MET)-CYANIDE V (SEA LAMPREY)
62	0	0	824		153	2.0	D2	52)	1HBL LEGHEMOGLOBIN (ACETATE,MET) (YELLOW LUPIN)
plant seed protein									
33	6	0	301		46	1.5	HK	53)	1CRN CRAMBIN
proteinase inhibitors									
13	14	2	351	4	56	1.9	DJ	54)	1OV0 OVOMUCOID THIRD DOMAIN
13	23	2	632		107	2.6	D0	55)	2SSI STREPTOMYCES SUBTILISIN INHIBITOR
12	17	0	412		58	1.5	D2	56)	3PTI TRYPSIN INHIBITOR
toxins									
3	17	0	511		71	2.8	--	57)	1CTX ALPHA COBRATOXIN
71	0	0	222	2	26	2.0	HK	58)	1MLT MELITTIN
0	29	0	406		62	1.4	HK	59)	1NKB NEUROTOXIN B (PROBABLY IDENTICAL TO ERABUTOXIN B)
transferases									
47	0	10	1251		194	3.0	--	60)	2ADK ADENYLATE KINASE
20	2	10	1456		293	2.5	D1	61)	1LRD RHODANASE
transport									
7	33	7	652		114	1.8	D0	62)	2PAB PREALBUMIN (HUMAN PLASMA)

TABLE AII
Structure Notation Used in Table AIII

First line:	running number 1-62, data set identifier (3PTI,4LDH . . .), protein name, [function], {source}
SHEET . . .	One-character name of β -sheet ("A," "B," "C" . . .) in which residue i participates.
BRIDGE2 . . .	One-character name of β -ladders in which residue i participates,
BRIDGE1 . . .	"A," "B," "C" . . . = antiparallel, "a," "b," "c" . . . = parallel. Ladders are named sequentially from N- to C-terminus. A β -strand can be part of two ladders, one to each side, so there are two lines for the possible ladder partners. Each ladder name appears twice, once for each participating strand. Partner strands can thus be easily identified by identical letters. The sheet topology can be reconstructed by starting from a β -strand and tracing all partners and their partners.
CHIRALITY	"+" or "-" Chirality at residue i is the sign of the dihedral angle defined by $C^{\alpha} i - 1$ to $i + 2$. Thus, a right-handed α -helix has "+," an ideal twisted β -strand "-."
BEND . . .	"S" = five-residue bend centered at residue i .
5-TURN . . .	Hydrogen-bonding pattern for turns and helices:
4-TURN . . .	">" = backbone CO of this residue makes H bond ($i, i + n$)
3-TURN . . .	"<" = backbone NH of this residue makes H bond ($i - n, i$) "X" = both CO and NH make H bond "3," "4," "5" = residues bracketed by H bond
SUMMARY . . .	Structure summary: "H" = 4-helix (α -helix) "B" = residue in isolated β -bridge "E" = extended strand, participates in β -ladder "G" = 3-helix (3_{10} -helix) "I" = 5-helix (π -helix) "T" = H-bonded turn "S" = bend In case of structural overlaps, priority is given to the structure first in this list.
EXPOSURE . . .	Solvent exposure is the estimated number of water molecules in contact with residue i . The scale is 0-9; "*" = more than 9 water molecules. Exposure can be read as solvated surface area in units of 10 \AA^2 .
SEQUENCE . . .	Amino acid sequence in one letter code: "a," "b," "c" . . . are Cys residues labeled by their SS-bond name. "!" = chain break (peptide bond length exceeds 2.5 \AA). Residues including chain breaks are numbered sequentially within the coordinate data set, irrespective of the residue identifier given there. Thus, the total number of residues is equal to the total number of print positions minus the number of chain breaks.

TABLE AIII (continued)

5)	156B	CYTOCHROME B562 (OXIDIZED) [ELECTRON TRANSPORT] [ESCHERICIA COLI].....156B
	SHEET.....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...<	
	4-TURN...<	
	3-TURN...<	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE. 93*	
	1 SEQUENCE.	ADLEDDMOTL NDNLUKVIKA BZKANDAAL VKMRAAALNA QKATPPKLED NSQPMKDFR RH GFDILVESCID DALKLANEGK VREAQAAEQ LKTRNAHQ
	SHEET.....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY +	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...<	
	4-TURN...<	
	3-TURN...<	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE. 93*	
	101 SEQUENCE.	KYR
6)	1CYT	CYTOCHROME C (OXIDIZED) [ELECTRON TRANSPORT] [ALBACORE TUNA HEART: THUNNUS ALALUNGA].....1CYT
	SHEET.....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...<	
	4-TURN...<	
	3-TURN...<	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE. 93*	
	1 SEQUENCE.	GDVAKGKKT VQCAOCHTV ENGRHKVGP NLMGLFGRKT QOAEQSYTD ANKSGIWMN NDTLMEYLEN PKRYIPGPKM IPAGIKKGE RODLVAYLK
	SHEET.....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY +	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...<	
	4-TURN...<	
	3-TURN...<	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE. 20*	
	101 SEQUENCE.	ATS
	SUMMARY.....	H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND.....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

7) IC2C FERRICytochrome C2 [ELECTRON TRANSPORT] [BACTERIAL: RHODOSPIRILLUM RUBRUM].....IC2C
 SHEET.... A A B B
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 SUMMARY..
 EXPOSURE.
 1 SEQUENCE.
 EGDAAAGEKV SAKCLACTHF DOGGANKVGP NLF GVFENTA AHKDNAYASE SYTEMKAKGL TWTEANLAAY VKNPKAFVLE KSGDPKAKSK MTFKLRDDE

8) 155C CYTOCHROME C550 [ELECTRON TRANSPORT] [PARACOCCLUS DENITRIFICANS].....155C
 SHEET.... AA A A
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 SUMMARY..
 EXPOSURE.
 1 SEQUENCE.
 NEGDAKGEK EFNCKKACHM IQAPDGDYIK GRTGTFNLG VVGRKLAISE GFRIEGEILE VAEKNFDLW TEANLEIYV DFNPLVKNMT DDKGAKTMT

TABLE AIII (continued)

SHEET....	GGG	F F F	FF F	HHH	HHH	GGGG	GGGG	H H H	HHH FFF	FFF
BRIDGE2..		t tt	V			YVVV	YVVV	B B B	BBB	V
BRIDGE1..	XXX	uu u		ZZZ	ZZZ	WVWV	WVWV	B B B	AA uuu	ttt
CHIRALITY	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
BEND....	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS
5-TURN...										
4-TURN...										
3-TURN...	33<	>33<	>>>XX<<<	<<<	>>>	>33<	>>>	>44 4<	>555 5<	>>
SUMMARY..	TEEE	E EE TT SSEE	E HHHHHH	TT SSEEET	TTTTTEE	TT S	EEEE	TTTTTEE	GG GGEETTT	TEEESEE
EXPOSURE.	3*791*4260	1020324303	059006601	952*52**4*	35150076*	3*22802021	674800608	3033192*08	8201000131	*605002000
201 SEQUENCE.	GSQSDGFGS	IADTGTLL	LDSVVSQY	SQVSAQDS	NAGGYVDS	SSVDFVSI	SGTATVPS	LINYPGNG	STALGIGSN	SGTGLIFGD
SHEET....	I BBB B	BBBB IE								
BRIDGE2..	F F	FF								
BRIDGE1..	C CCC	C	EEE	CR						
CHIRALITY	++++	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
BEND....	SSSS	SS								
5-TURN...										
4-TURN...	4<<<4<									
3-TURN...	3X>3<<									
SUMMARY..	HHHTB	EEE	ETTTTEE	EE	BB					
EXPOSURE.	0001100000	33*7170000	548							
301 SEQUENCE.	IFLKSQVVF	DSDGPQLGPA	PQA							
27) 2TLN THERMOLYSIN (HYDROLASE; NEUTRAL METALLO-PROTEINASE) (BACILLUS THERMOPROTEOLYTICUS).....2TLN										
SHEET....	AAAAA A	AAAA A	AA A	AA	AA	BB	AA	AA		
BRIDGE2..	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB		
BRIDGE1..	AAAAA A	AAAA A	C	E	GG	DD	bb	GG	DD	bb
CHIRALITY	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
BEND....	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS
5-TURN...										
4-TURN...										
3-TURN...										
SUMMARY..	EEEE	E SSS	EEEE	SSSE	B	SSTT	EE	EE	TT	S S
EXPOSURE.	9*48749130	*03455*3*0	400*4*550	106053*002	*08*6	6353252692	9075*92110	0000*10010	13107*7*3	80244*4220
1 SEQUENCE.	ITGTSTVGVG	RGVLGDQKNI	NTTYSYVYL	QDNTRGDGIF	TYDAKVRTL	PGSLWADAN	QFPASYDAPA	VDARYVAGVT	YDYKKNVHR	LSYDGNAAI
SHEET....	BBB B	B B	B	B	C					
BRIDGE2..	hh h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
BRIDGE1..	fff	II	h h	h	J					
CHIRALITY	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
BEND....	S SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS	SSS
5-TURN...										
4-TURN...										
3-TURN...										
SUMMARY..	EEEEETT	EE	SSSE	EEE	SSSB	GGG	HHH	HHHHHHH	HHHHHHH	TSS
EXPOSURE.	*000134*36	5706373810	0003193*61	4200000010	0110010007	*4121998*6	1000000000	1000100394	*4*4333003	507277**64
101 SEQUENCE.	RSSVHSQY	NNAFWNGSEM	VYGDGCGTF	IPLSGGIDVY	ABELTHAVTD	YTAGLIQNE	SGAINFAISD	IFGTLVEFYA	KRNPOMEIGE	DVYTFGISGD
SUMMARY.....	H-ALPHA-HELIX...	E-BETA-STRAND.....	B-BETA-BRIDGE.....	G-3-HELIX.....	I-5-HELIX.....	T-3-,4-,	OR	5-TURN.....	S-BEND.....	

TABLE AIII (continued)

```

SHEET... B BBB B      BBBB BB
BRIDGE2.. R HH           II II
BRIDGE1.. III I          GGGG G
CHIRALITY +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
BEND...    S S SSS      SSSSSSS SSSSS
5-TURN...  >44>>X XXX<<<<
3-TURN...  >3<>33< >>3<<<
SUMMARY... EEEEEE T T TTSEEEF EECGGTHHH HHHHH
EXPOSURE.. 00010532* 7034830100 050360150 **1388
201 SEQUENCE. LVOIWSGSS T65TTPGVY ARVYALYKVV QOTLAAN

29) ALP ALPHA LYTIC PROTEASE [HYDROLASE] [MYOBLACTER 495: LYSOBLACTER ENZYMOGENES].....LALP
SHEET... A BBB B      BBBB BB      BBBB BB      C BBBB BB      AAA A AAA D
BRIDGE2.. DD D           FF FF           HHH H           III III          IIIIII
BRIDGE1.. a CCC           CCC CCC           DDD HH HH          j GGG           a BBBB q
CHIRALITY ---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---
BEND...    SS SSSS      SSS S S S      SSS S S S      SSS S S S      SSS SSS S S
5-TURN...  >33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33<
3-TURN...  BT EEE EESSSEEE EEETTEEE EE EEEEE S B EEEEE SSS   EEE ETEEE B
SUMMARY... *02017702 18*788000 0105*89640 000042096 *050618868 0061439624 340420326 993*43*03 584*7140*1 3973675370
EXPOSURE.. ANIVGIEYS INNASLSV G FSVTRGATK FVTAGHGT V NARIAGAV VQTPAAVFP GNDRAWVLT SAQTLPRVA NCSFPYVTRG STEAAVGA AV
1 SEQUENCE. CCCC CCC C C CC C CC CCC E          CCC D CCC C C E          CC CCC          CC CCC
          LL KKK K M MM M MM MM M MM          LL LL q CO          PPP P P          PP PPP
          +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
          SSS S          S S S          S S S          SSSSSS SSS          SSSSSS S          >55 55<
          >444<          >33< >>33< >3 3X33< >3 3< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>444<
          EEEEEEE E EEEEE EE SSSSEEE EEE S BT T TT EEE T B EEEEE E TTSESS SS GGG EE EESHHHHH HT EE
          00145455 6240537*47 1*6**360*2 00402010* 1020010001* 706010001 3367*0207 6383*5401 1000*302** 24172395
          BRSGRTTGYQ BGTITAKNT ANYAECVAVR LTOGNACNMR GDGSGSWITS ACOAGVMG GNVOSGNNGIPASORSSL GIPASORSSL FERLQILISQ YGLSLVTG
101 SEQUENCE. IPTN BETA-TRYPsin (NATIVE AT PH 8) [HYDROLASE: SERINE PROTEINASE] (COW PANCREAS: BOS TAURUS).....IPTN
SHEET... A BB          CCCCC C CCCC C CCC          CCCC CC CC          CCCC
BRIDGE2.. A BB          KKK JJJJ          JJJJ          L L MMM          NNN
BRIDGE1.. A BB          JJJJ          JJJJ          L L          LL L          NNN
CHIRALITY ---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---
BEND...    S SS SSS          S S          S S          S S S          S S          S S S          S S S          S S
5-TURN...  >33< <>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33<
4-TURN...  >33< <>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33< >>33<
3-TURN...  BS EE IT SSTEERES SSEEEEE ETEEE GG G SS EEE S SSTS S          EEEEEE EE TT TTT TT EEEE SS
SUMMARY... 0153*82364 913210023 7*4310002 547100007 0*5*615050 11233*7*5 5338242784 452*7678*7 342000040 *851887*70
EXPOSURE.. IVGGYTAGAN TVPYQVLSNS GYHFDGSLI NSQMVSAAH bYKSGIQVRL GEDINIVVKG NEQFISAKS IVPFNSMNT LNDDIMLIK KSAALSNGRY
1 SEQUENCE. H-ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND....

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND....

```

```

SHEET...  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
BRIDGE2..  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
BRIDGE1..  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
CHIRALITY  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
BEND.....  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
5-TURN...  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
4-TURN...  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
3-TURN...  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
SUMMARY..  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
EXPOSURE. 351851763 866414000 0002*65*6 2730491*0 4125992098 1099924831 200077*14* 111*202000 010*490100 115375118*
101 SEQUENCE. ASISLPTSca SAGTQdLISg WcGNTKSSGTS YPDVLKALKA PLSNSeKS AYRCOITSNM FeAGYLQGGK DStQGDSSGp VVdSGKLoGI VSMGSGfAQK

SHEET...  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
BRIDGE2..  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
BRIDGE1..  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
CHIRALITY  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
BEND.....  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
5-TURN...  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
4-TURN...  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
3-TURN...  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
SUMMARY..  D  BBBB  IIII  P  GGG  S
EXPOSURE. 870000602 713950**14 889
201 SEQUENCE. NKPGYTKVc NYVSWIKQTI ASN

31) ISGA PROTEINASE A (SGPA) [HYDROLASE: SERINE PROTEINASE] [STREPTOMYCES GRISEUS].....ISGA
SHEET...  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
BRIDGE2..  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
BRIDGE1..  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
CHIRALITY  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
BEND.....  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
5-TURN...  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
4-TURN...  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
3-TURN...  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
SUMMARY..  AA  BB  BB  BBBB  B  BBB  B  C  BBBB  B  D  DD  DDD  EEEEE  NNN
EXPOSURE. 400550457 95*100111 42*6422000 004060349 1621779153 478207000* 18*0832528 0447*776* 0872*2*96 2817000251
1 SEQUENCE. IAGGAITG GRCSLGfNV SVNGVAHALI AGRcTNISAs WSIGTRGTS FPANDXGIR HSPAPAANGR VYLINGSYQD ITTAGNAFVG QAVQRSGSIT

SHEET...  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
BRIDGE2..  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
BRIDGE1..  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
CHIRALITY  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
BEND.....  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
5-TURN...  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
4-TURN...  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
3-TURN...  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
SUMMARY..  EEEEC  C  CC  CC  CCC  C  E  EEE  EE  C  CC  F  C  CC  BB
EXPOSURE. 158*150619 *282*6*91 70*3017071 118*002000 002533000 11259661** 2350300305 9029655093 *
101 SEQUENCE. GLRSSGVTGL NATVNGSSG IVYGMIOqTNV CAQPCDSSGGS LFAgSTALGL TSGGcNcRT GGI TFYqPVT EALSAyGATV L

SUMMARY.....H-ALPHA-HELIX.....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

```

TABLE AIII (continued)

32)	1SBT	SUBTILISIN BPN	{HYDROLASE: SERINE PROTEINASE}	{PROBABLY BACILLUS AMYLOLIQUEFACIENS}1SBT
	SHEET....	AAAA AA	AAAA		AA AAAA BB
	BRIDGE2..	bbb b			cccc
	BRIDGE1..	aaa aa	cccc		aa aaa JJ
	CHIRALITY	SSSS S SSSSSSS S SS	SS S S S	SSSSSSSS SS	SSSS SS S
	BEND.....	>55 55<	>5555 <		
	4-TURN....	>>>><<<<>>>><<<<			>444
	3-TURN....	>3X33 <	>33<		>33<
	SUMMARY..	HHHH HTHHHHTTT S TT EEE EES	TT T T EEEE	SSSSSSSSSS HHH	SSSS SSIT EE EEEE EETT
	EXPOSURE.	*79380074 0604203*85 8207*16000 0000036907 02*35222334 1*45*51992 9535000000 10101*9961 1200023220 40000409*4			1200023220 40000409*4
	1 SEQUENCE.	AQSVYGV5Q IKAPALRSQG YTGNSVKVAV IDSGIDSSHP DLKVGAGSM VPSETPNF QD DNRSGPHVAG TVAAALNSIG VLGVPASSAL YAVKVLGDAG			
	SHEET....	BB	AAAA C	AAAAA A	AAAA
	BRIDGE2..	dddd	e ee	ffff	h
	BRIDGE1..	bbbb K	ddd d	eee G	fff
	CHIRALITY	SSSSSS SSSSSSS S S	SSSSSSSS SSSSSSS	SSSS SSSS	SSSS SSS
	BEND.....	>5555<	>5555<		
	4-TURN....	>>>>XXXX XXX<<<<	>>>>XXXX XX<<<<		>444<
	3-TURN....	>33<	>33<		>33<
	SUMMARY..	EE HHHHH HHHHTT S EEEE BS	HHHHHHH HHHHT EEE EE S	ST TS	BTTT STTSEEEEE TT B TTS
	EXPOSURE.	46*6551390 0660477*16 0000477*16 0000351*8 2594055006 003931000 01017*18*6 **32116005 2*3010000 5785*51*60 0009603000			5785*51*60 0009603000
	1 SEQUENCE.	SGQSWIING IEMANMMD VINMSLGGPS GSAALKRAVD KAVASGVVVV AAGNNGSTG SSSVGVYFK YPSVIAVCAV DSSNQRAEFS SVGPPELDVMA			
	SHEET....	A DDDDD	DDDDD		
	BRIDGE2..	f LLLLL	LLLLL		
	CHIRALITY	SS S S	SS S S	SSSSSSSS SSSSSSSSS S	SSSS S SSS
	BEND.....	>4 44<	>>4XX>XXXX X<<<<4<<<	>>>>XXXX<<<<	>>44<<<<
	4-TURN....	>3<	>3<		>3<
	3-TURN....	E SSEEET TTEEEEE H HHHHHHHH HHHHHHST S	HHHHHHH HHHHTSB S H HHHHT H H HHHH		H HHHH
	SUMMARY..	0036180033 5**616*9*00 100001000 00023439* 4028905531 2*437*43*9 5941*01030 9400*			5941*01030 9400*
	EXPOSURE.	PGVSIQSTLP GNKYGAYNGT SMASPHVAGA AALILSKXSE WMTQVRSLL QNTTTLKIGS FYVKGILNV QAAAO			
	1 SEQUENCE.				
	33)	1EST	TOSYL-ELASTASE	{HYDROLASE: SERINE PROTEINASE}	{PIG PANCREAS: SUS SCROFA}
	SHEET....	A BB	CCCCC CC	CCCC C	CCCC CCCC
	BRIDGE2..	JJJJJ	JJJJJ	MMMM	NNNN
	BRIDGE1..	IIIII II	IIII I III	KK K LL LL	LLLL
	CHIRALITY	SS S S	SS S S	SSSS S S	SSSS SSS
	BEND.....	>44 4<	>33<		
	4-TURN....	>33<	>33<		>33<
	SUMMARY..	BT EE TT T TTEEEEE EEEEEETEE ER SGGG S	EEEEES S BTTS S	E EEEEEEE	TT TT GGG
	EXPOSURE.	01438*1**9 4331100017 *66*763241 0000*0310 00000125** 8915000121 13**2633** 4233*97362 **386*7423 080000706			**386*7423 080000706
	1 SEQUENCE.	VVGGTEAQRN SWPQSISLOY RSGSMAHTA GCTLIRQMW MTAARA VDRE LTRVVVGGH NLNQNNGTQ YVGVQKIVVH PYWNTODVAA YDIALLRLA			
	SUMMARY..H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND....			

TABLE AIII (continued)

<p>201 SHEET..... BRIDGE2... BRIDGE1... CHIRALITY BEND..... 5-TURN.... 4-TURN.... 3-TURN.... SUMMARY... EXPOSURE. SEQUENCE.</p>	<p>AAAA D BBBB +-----+ +-----+ SS SSSSS S >33>3X<3< IT GGTTIS S EEEE 552110004 0005034* GGAGTCGIAT MPSPYKY</p>	<p>[HYDROLASE: SULFHYDRYL PROTEINASE] [PAPAYA FRUIT LATEX; CARICA PAPAYA].....BPAP</p>	<p>AA AA H S SSSSS >555 5< >33< >33< S EESTTT T *7**134*** 3022932714 *0310210100 0100000155 *85*636000 IPEYVDRQR CAVTPYKNGC SaGSCWAFSA VVIEGIIIXI RTGNLNQISE QELLDDBDRS YGANGYFWS ALQYVAQYGI HYRNTYPYEG VQRYDRSREK</p>	<p>B C B I H SSS S S >44< >33 BSSSS S S 194*606491 06**150**9 HHHH HXXH >33< >33< >33< AA AA AA A AAAA FF F G GGGG CC CCC AA F FF SS SSS SSS >444< >33< S S E EEE ESE EEEE SS SS STTTSEEEEE SS SS GC 3*951*0925 **1*5*7552 12*1020210 00202071.97 0**2*3372* 2*42**5921 0000010565 0102016398 216*020007 45*777*010 GPYAAKTQGV RQVQPNQGA LLYSIANQPV SVVLQAAGKD POLYRGGIFV GPCGNKVDHA VAAVGYPNY ILIKNSMGTG WGENGYIRIK RGTGNSYGC</p>	<p>201 SHEET..... BRIDGE2... BRIDGE1... CHIRALITY BEND..... 5-TURN.... 4-TURN.... 3-TURN.... SUMMARY... EXPOSURE. SEQUENCE.</p>	<p>AAAA D BBBB +-----+----- S SS X<3K GTTS EEEE 0013412403 5* GLYTSFPYV KN</p>	<p>H=ALPHA-HELI... F=BETA-STRAND... B=BETA-BRIDGE... Q=3-HELI... I=5-HELI... T=3-4-, OR 5-TURN.... S=BEND....</p>
---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--

```

36) IFAB LAMBDA IMMUNOGLOBULIN FAB (NEW) (HUMAN).....>>> >>>>>> >>>>>>.....IFAB
SHEET.... A BB BB AA AAA BBBBB BB BBBBB B BBBBB BB BBBBB B BBBBB BBBBB
BRIDGE2... A dd dd BB BBB FF EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE
BRIDGE1.. A dd dd BB BBB FF EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE EEEEE
CHIRALITY  S S SSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS SS SSSS
BEND.....>5555<
5-TURN...>33<
4-TURN...>33<
3-TURN...>33<
SUMMARY.. S B SEE EE TTS EE EEE TTTT SS EEEEE SSS EE SS SEEEE EFTTEEEEEE S STT EE EEEEEETTE EEEEEEE
EXPOSURE. 93*1*23*72 762778*170 50525*6003 5676150051 88690043* 6**5*2676 *85540200 530*4*1211 0101004*41 1010420*04
1 SEQUENCE. XSVLTOPPSV SCAPQRVTI SATGSSSNIG AGNHVKVYQ LPTAPKLLI FHNARFVS KGSATSALAI TGLQADEAD YQSYDRSL RVFGGKTL

SHEET.... B C CC CCCC CCC DDDD D CCC CC CK CCCC DDDD DD DDDD
BRIDGE2... IIII III M
BRIDGE1.. H HH IIII III LLLL M JJJ KK YI IIII NNNN NN
CHIRALITY  S SSS SSSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS
BEND.....>444<
5-TURN...>33<
4-TURN...>33<
3-TURN...>33<
SUMMARY.. ES EE TT TTT EEE EEE SSS EEEEE SSS TTEEE EE STT EEE EEEEE S S S S EEEE EESSS EEEE
EXPOSURE. 17*39*3616 0221451*70 7*8*711100 00225051373 *331618*79 4**12563*4 5578*3410 001065779* **66*24104 041*8485*6
101 SEQUENCE. VLRQPKRAPS VTLFPPSSEE LOANKATLVB LISDFYRGAV TVAWKADSSP YKAGVETTP KSGSNKYYAA SSVLSLTFEQ WKSHKYSBQ VTHEGSTVEK

SHEET.... DD EEEE F F EEEE FFFF P P P P P P TTTTTT UUU UUU UUU EEEE EEEE E EEEE E
BRIDGE2... NN OOOO F F O OOO SSSSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS
BRIDGE1.. NN OOOO F F O OOO SSSSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS
CHIRALITY  S S SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS
BEND.....>444<
5-TURN...>33<
4-TURN...>33<
3-TURN...>33<
SUMMARY.. EE SS EEEEE SE E TTS EEE EESS TTT EEEEEE T T EEEEF ETS EEE S SSTTSEEF SSS EEE E S CGG E
EXPOSURE. 8347*4*0* 762372714 2*5*8*40403 041562934* 26000222* 8*31610010 3*54545417 91*437405 60*67020* 04616880J0
201 SEQUENCE. TVAPTESIX VOLEQSGGL VNPQSLSLI JTVSGSFTSN DITYWVRQP GRGLEWIGIV FYRGTSDTDT PLKSRVTMLV NTKSNQFSLR LSSVTAADTA

SHEET.... GGGGGG GG G GGFF H I J JJJJJI JH KKKX J JJJ JJ JJJJJ
BRIDGE2... VV VV TTTTT VV V VVrr W X Y ZZZZZ Z
BRIDGE1.. TTTTTT VV V VVrr W X Y ZZZZZ Z
CHIRALITY  S S S SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS
BEND.....>444<
5-TURN...>444<
4-TURN...>444<
3-TURN...>33<
SUMMARY.. EEEEE SS S EEEEE EEE SS B B S SS STTS EEEEEEBS S EEEETT S TT B EE SSS EE EEEEE SSS
EXPOSURE. 30100317*3 3318521913 40205*6*59 2252339123 *2*3806312 100003030 8428213*6 85*33*623 30*375640 1002093880
301 SEQUENCE. VYVARDLIA GCIDWGGGS LTVYSSASTK GPSVPLAFS SKSRSQGTAA LGELVRKYPP EPYTVSMNSG ALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYS LSSVTVFSS

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX....F=BETA-STRAND.....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

```

TABLE AIII (continued)

SHEET...	KKK KKK	KKK KKK	
BRIDGE2..	DDD DDD	DDD DDD	
BRIDGE1..	CC CC	DDD DDD	
CHIRALITY	+++++-----	+++++-----	S
BEND.....	SSS	SSS	
5-TURN....	>5555<		
4-TURN....			
3-TURN....			
SUMMARY..	TTSSS EEE EEEGGTEEE EEE S		
EXPOSURE.	*39**82403 060*23*3*4 *391*688*		
1 SEQUENCE.	SLGTOTYIen VNHKFSNTKV DKKVPEKSc		
37) IREI BENGE-JONES IMMUNOGLOBULIN VARIABLE PORTION (REI) (HUMAN).....IREI			
SHEET....	AAAAA B BBB	AAAAA A AAAAA	BBBBB B
BRIDGE2..	BB BBB	AAAAA C CCCCC	HH I
BRIDGE1..	BB BBBB	GG	HH I
CHIRALITY	AAAA d ddd	GG	HH I
BEND.....	EEEE	GG	HH I
5-TURN....	SS S	SS SS SS S S	SSS
4-TURN....			
3-TURN....			
SUMMARY..	EEEE SE EEE TT EE EEEESS >3 3<	>33<>3 3<	>33<
EXPOSURE.	*0*1606467 3814857*15 040918*900 0700003325*	0*31*000054 078630015*	5061739269 0400073060 *061301010 474834320*
1 SEQUENCE.	DIOMTUSFSS LGSVGDRAVT IItAQASQDII KYLNWYQOTP GRAPKLLIYE ASNLOAGVPS RFSGSGSGTD YTFITSSLOP EDIATYXa QO YQSLPYTFGQ		
38) 3PGM PHOSPHOGLYCERATE MUTASE (DP-PHOSPHO) [ISOMERASE] {YEAST: SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE}.....3PGM			
SHEET....	AA B	AAAAA	AA A
BRIDGE2..	BB	ddd	ddd
BRIDGE1..	a f	ccc	ccc
CHIRALITY	+++++-----	+++++-----	+++++-----
BEND.....	SSSSSS SS	SS SSSSSSSSS SSSSS	S SSSSSSSSS SS S
5-TURN....	>44<<	>555<	>555<
4-TURN....			
3-TURN....			
SUMMARY..	EE B	SSHHHS TT	HH HHHHHHHH HHHHS S EEEES HH HHHHHHHH HT S EE EESS
EXPOSURE.	5400014104 07525*8552 113439125*	0**601900* 118**36906 1110062521	35000212** 1*5**4957* 1371140041 8321845391
1 SEQUENCE.	PKLVLRHGQ SEMNEKNLFT GWVDVKLEAK GQOEAAARGE LLKEKGVNVL VDYTSKLSRA IOTANIALEK ADRLWIPVNR SWRLNERHYG DLQCKDKAQT		
SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....			


```

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
LKFGEKEN TYRNSF DVPP PPI DASSPPS OKGDERYKYV DPNVLPETES LALVIDRLLP YWQDVIARLV GNTSMIAAHC NSLAGLVKHL ECISDADIAK
101 SEQUENCE.

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
LNIPPQTILV FELDENLKPS KPSYILDPEA
201 SEQUENCE.

39) ITIM TRIOSE PHOSPHATE ISOMERASE [D-GLYCERALDEHYDE-3-PHOSPHATE-KETOL-ISOMASE] (CHICKEN BREAST MUSCLE: GALLUS GALLUS) ITIM
SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
APRFKFGGN WMMNGRRKSL GELIHTIDGA KLSADTEVVC GAPSIIYLOFA RQLDKAKTGV AAQCQYKVKP GAFTGELISPA MIKQIGRAMV ILGHSERRHV
1 SEQUENCE.

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
FGSEDELIG QVAHRLAELG GVACIGEKL DEREAQITFK VWFQETKATA DNVKMSKVV LAYEPWAIG TCKTATPQQA QEVHEKLRGW LKTHVSDAVA
101 SEQUENCE.

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND.....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

```

TABLE AIII (continued)

SHEET...	AAAA	AAAA	
BRIDGE2..	h	h	
BRIDGE1..	9999	bbbb	
CHIRALITY	++++-----	++++-----	++++-----
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	SSSSSSSS	SSSSSSSS
5-TURN...	<<<	>4>>><<<	>444<>>> <<<<
4-TURN...	>3	3X33<	>>><<X33<
3-TURN...	HHSEEE S	TTTTTTTT TSTT	EEEE SGGGSTTHH HHHT
SUMMARY...	8802001128	045451*701	62*510020 262077502 *0161**
EXPOSURE.	VQSRIVGGS	VTGNCNELA	SHDVOGFLV GCASLAFEV DIINAH
201 SEQUENCE.			
40) 3CNA CONCAVALIN A (LECTIN, AGGLUTININ) (JACK BEAN; CANAVALIA ENSIFORMIS).....3CNA			
SHEET...	AAAAAA	AAAAAA	BBBbbb
BRIDGE2..	BBBBBB	BBBB BBBB	B BBBB B
BRIDGE1..	AAAAAA	CC	HH HH
CHIRALITY	++++-----	++++-----	++++-----
BEND.....	S SSS SS	SS SSS SS	SS SSS SS
5-TURN...	>555<	>444<	>444<
4-TURN...	>33<	>33<	>33<
3-TURN...	EEEEEE S	TTTT SS	EEEEEE SSS SSSS
SUMMARY...	*54100100	05419*2513	984010002* 21*29*62*1
EXPOSURE.	ADTIVAVELD	TYPNTDIGDP	SYPHIGIDIK SVRSKRTAKM
1 SEQUENCE.	NMQDQKVGTA HIIYNSVDKRR LSAWVSYRNA DATSVSYDVD LNDVLPFWVR VGLSASTGLY		
SHEET...	BB	BB	BB
BRIDGE2..	K MM	MMMM	MMMM K
BRIDGE1..	JJ LL	LLLL	LLLL
CHIRALITY	++++-----	++++-----	++++-----
BEND.....	S SSS	SS S	SS S
5-TURN...	>444 <	>444 <	>444 <
4-TURN...	>33<	>33<	>33<
3-TURN...	ES EE	EEEE S	SS S
SUMMARY...	001005313	12196722*6	**6975*3*4 8*06*3*61
EXPOSURE.	KETNTILWS	FTSKLKSNST	HCTDLRFMF NQF SKQJKLO ILOGDATTC
101 SEQUENCE.	DGNLELTRVS SNGSPEGSV GRALF YAPVH IWESSAAIYV FRATFLIK		
SHEET...	A	AAAA	
BRIDGE2..	DDD	DD	
BRIDGE1..	AAAAA	AAAA	
CHIRALITY	++++-----	++++-----	++++-----
BEND.....	SSSS	SS	SS
5-TURN...	>4 44<	>4 44<	>4 44<
4-TURN...			
3-TURN...	SSSS	E EEEE SS	SS SSST TTS S
SUMMARY...	1*5*10100	0002028*29	41*4050930 0107967
EXPOSURE.	SPDHPADGI	APFISIDSS	IPSSGTRLL GLPFDAN
201 SEQUENCE.			
SUMMARY.....	H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....		

TABLE AIII (continued)

43) LGPD D-CYCLALDEHYDE-3--PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE [OXIDOREDUCTASE; ALDEHYDE/DONR,NAD/ACPTPR] [LOBSTER; HOMARUS AMERICAI]GPD

SHEET...	AAAAA	B	A	AAAA	AAAAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA
BRIDGE2..	GGGGGG	I	H	HHH	HHHHH	III	d	ddd	d	ddd	A
BRIDGE1..	bbbbbb	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	a
CHIRALITY	+++++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	aaaa
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	AAAA
5-TURN...	>>>XXXX				>44	4<					A
4-TURN...	3<<				>33	<					A
3-TURN...	RHHHHHTS	SB	S	S	EEE	EEEEE	SS	TT	T	EEEEEEE	A
SUMMARY...	*268528*81	6312806871	68*387*22	289*929866	7**3*5*6*3	22822234**	**				A
EXPOSURE.	QIETAFKDDV	DILLVTRLAG	SEEGTMIIP	LNWDFYKVS	SRTVEDTNP	LA	THIYEWQK	YA			A
SEQUENCE.											A
101											A

44) LGPD D-CYCLALDEHYDE-3--PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE [OXIDOREDUCTASE; ALDEHYDE/DONR,NAD/ACPTPR] [LOBSTER; HOMARUS AMERICAI]GPD

SHEET...	AAAAA	B	A	AAAA	AAAAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA
BRIDGE2..	GGGGGG	I	H	HHH	HHHHH	III	d	ddd	d	ddd	E	E	E
BRIDGE1..	bbbbbb	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
CHIRALITY	+++++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
5-TURN...	>5555<				>5	555<					P	P	P
4-TURN...	>>>XXXX				>>>XX	X					S	S	S
3-TURN...	3<<				>33<	<					S	S	S
SUMMARY...	EEEE	TTT	H	HHH	H	HHH	BT	T	B	T	B	T	B
EXPOSURE.	5510112135	3011014014	*535752801	23*247412	6015903264	82*6*2*9**	81131*591*	533*6**09*	0308*73161	000155*541	E	E	E
SEQUENCE.	SKIGIDQFGR	IGRLVLAAL	SCGAQWAVN	DPFALEVMV	VYKQYDSTHG	VFKGEVWMD	GALYDQKKI	TVFNEMKPN	IPMSKAGAEY	IVESTGVT	E	E	E
101											E	E	E

101

SHEET...	AAAAA	B	A	AAAA	AAAAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA
BRIDGE2..	GGGGGG	I	H	HHH	HHHHH	III	d	ddd	d	ddd	E	E	E
BRIDGE1..	bbbbbb	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
CHIRALITY	+++++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
5-TURN...	>5555<				>5	555<					P	P	P
4-TURN...	>>>XXXX				>>>XX	X					S	S	S
3-TURN...	3<<				>33<	<					S	S	S
SUMMARY...	EEEE	TTT	H	HHH	H	HHH	BT	T	B	T	B	T	B
EXPOSURE.	4*803285*2	21*3801226	1*74331011	13**1*6**4	680803410	1100111511	4**2*14**1	130610148*	2*3128536*	**42248276	E	E	E
SEQUENCE.	IEKASAPK	KG	GAKKYVISAP	SADAPMFYCG	VNLEKYSKDM	TVVNASCTT	NCLAPVAKVL	HENFEIPEGL	MTRVAVATAT	OKTVDPGSAK	DMRGGRGAAQ	D	D
101											D	D	D

101

SHEET...	AAAAA	B	A	AAAA	AAAAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA
BRIDGE2..	GGGGGG	I	H	HHH	HHHHH	III	d	ddd	d	ddd	E	E	E
BRIDGE1..	bbbbbb	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
CHIRALITY	+++++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
5-TURN...	>5555<				>5	555<					P	P	P
4-TURN...	>>>XXXX				>>>XX	X					S	S	S
3-TURN...	3<<				>33<	<					S	S	S
SUMMARY...	EEEE	TTT	H	HHH	H	HHH	BT	T	B	T	B	T	B
EXPOSURE.	5*39164502	*#009216*0	65*3026065	365380304	138905410	*9133121*7	31**2*3*2	3319**493	92637*8110	110*542408	E	E	E
SEQUENCE.	NIIPSTGAA	KAVGKVIPEL	DOKLTGHAFR	VFPDVSVD	LTVRLGEC	YDDLNAAKKT	ASEGLQGL	F	GIHEDDVVSS	DF	IGDNRSSI	FDKAGIQLS	D
101											D	D	D

101

SHEET...	AAAAA	B	A	AAAA	AAAAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA	A	AAA
BRIDGE2..	GGGGGG	I	H	HHH	HHHHH	III	d	ddd	d	ddd	E	E	E
BRIDGE1..	bbbbbb	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
CHIRALITY	+++++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND.....	SSSSSSSS	S	S	S	SSSS	S	S	SS	S	SS	P	P	P
5-TURN...	>5555<				>5	555<					P	P	P
4-TURN...	>>>XXXX				>>>XX	X					S	S	S
3-TURN...	3<<				>33<	<					S	S	S
SUMMARY...	EEEE	TTT	H	HHH	H	HHH	BT	T	B	T	B	T	B
EXPOSURE.	5*39164502	*#009216*0	65*3026065	365380304	138905410	*9133121*7	31**2*3*2	3319**493	92637*8110	110*542408	E	E	E
SEQUENCE.	NIIPSTGAA	KAVGKVIPEL	DOKLTGHAFR	VFPDVSVD	LTVRLGEC	YDDLNAAKKT	ASEGLQGL	F	GIHEDDVVSS	DF	IGDNRSSI	FDKAGIQLS	D
101											D	D	D

101

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....B=BETA-BRIDGE....G=3-HELIX....I=5-HELIX....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND....

TABLE AIII (continued)

SHEET....	FFFF				DD DDD	
BRIDGE2..	TTTT				11 111	
BRIDGE1..	TTTT				11 111	
CHIRALITY	-+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	SS SSSS	SSSS
BEND.....	>585<	>3<333<	>444<	>3<33<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<
5-TURN....	>4422	>>>4XX>	>>>4XX>	>>>4XX>	>>>4XX>	>>>4XX>
4-TURN....	>>3<333<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<
3-TURN....	THHHT T EEE	SGG G HHHHH	HHHHHS	TTTTT	EEEE	TTTTTTTT
SUMMARY..	5*898*46*6	4376854610	12305*104*	1055385*1	5072034593	50*84*009
EXPOSURE.	LSMNPMLLS	GRWKGAIFG	GFKSDSVPK	LVADMAKFE	ALDLITHVL	PFKNEKFGD
301 SEQUENCE.						
45) 4LDH LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE, APO ENZYME M4 [OXIDOREDUCTASE: CHOR/DONR, NAD/ACCEPTR] [DOG FISH MUSCLE: SQUALUS ACANTHIUS4LDH						
SHEET....	AAAA				AAAA	
BRIDGE2..	bbbb				AAAA	
BRIDGE1..	aaaa				AAAA	
CHIRALITY	-+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	SS S	SS
BEND.....	>555<	>5<	>555<	>555<	>555<	>555<
5-TURN....	>44<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<
4-TURN....	>>3<	>>3<	>>3<	>>3<	>>3<	>>3<
3-TURN....	THHHS	TT	S	SEEEE	SH	HHHHHH
SUMMARY..	*8**9*49*6*	**0**4**7*	610000163	3021008101	**71061001	022003037*
EXPOSURE.	ATLKDKLGH	LATSQPRSY	NKTIYVGCDA	VGHADRAISVL	MKDLADEVAL	VDMREKLGK
1 SEQUENCE.						
SHEET....	AA				A	
BRIDGE2..	e				e	
BRIDGE1..	dd				dd	
CHIRALITY	-+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	SS S	SS
BEND.....	>555<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<
5-TURN....	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<
4-TURN....	SS	HHHH	HHHHHH	HHHH	TTTT	TTTTTT
3-TURN....	**584*6*11	3900870*1	06503*307*	00002231	020030392	26179*400*
SUMMARY..	QEGESRLNLV	QRNVNIFKEI	IPNVKHSPP	CIILVSNPV	DVLYVANKL	SCLNEDSARE
EXPOSURE.						
101 SEQUENCE.						
SHEET....	D D				FFF	
BRIDGE2..	I I				KKK	
BRIDGE1..	I I				KKK	
CHIRALITY	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+	SS S	SS
BEND.....	>444<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<	>>>XXX<<<<
5-TURN....	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<	>>>3<
4-TURN....	TTT	BTB	HHHH	SS	SSGGGG	TTTT
3-TURN....	3610756**8	248*6542**	9*9*7*23*6	08266**69*	**6*61*420	*100600300
SUMMARY..	WSGMMWALKE	LHPELGTND	KQDMKKLKD	VDSAYEVIK	LKGYTSAWG	LSVADLAETI
EXPOSURE.						
201 SEQUENCE.						
SUMMARY.....	H=ALPHA-HELIX.....	E=BETA-STRAND.....	B=BETA-BRIDGE....	G=3-HELIX.....	T=3-4-, OR 5-TURN.....	S=S-BEND....

```

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
301 SEQUENCE.

46) 2GRS GLUTATHIONE REDUCTASE [OXIDOREDUCTASE: GSSG/ACCPTR, NADPH/DONR, FLAVOENZYM] [HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE].....2GRS
SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
1 SEQUENCE.

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
101 SEQUENCE.

SHEET....
BRIDGE2..
BRIDGE1..
CHIRALITY
BEND.....
5-TURN...
4-TURN...
3-TURN...
SUMMARY..
EXPOSURE.
201 SEQUENCE.
SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX....E=BETA-BRIDGE....B=BETA-BRIDGE....G=3-HELIX....I=5-HELIX....T=3-4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND....
    
```

TABLE AIII (continued)

SHEET...	A	AA A				HHH	H HHH	H H HHHH	H
BRIDGE2..	E	dd d				QQO	O OO	SS SSSSS	S
BRIDGE1..	F								
CHIRALITY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND...	SS	SSSS	SSSSSSSS	SSSSSSSS	S	SSS	S	SSSS SSSS	SS SSS SS
5-TURN...									
4-TURN...									
3-TURN...									
SUMMARY...									
EXPOSURE.	524274101	002402346	4391152007	6005411**	**2937744	44041110	0202315*00	4**43**43*	52748301*6 0080*6*100
301 SEQUENCE.	FONTRVKGII	AVGDYCGKAL	LTPVAIAAGR	KLAHRLPEYK	EDSKLDYNNI	P*TVVFSHPPI	CTVGLTEDEA	IHKRYGIENVK	TYSYTSPTPAY HAVTKRKTIC
SHEET...	HHHHHH	HH HHHH							
BRIDGE2..	TTTTTT	TT TTTT							
BRIDGE1..	SSSSSS	U RRRR							
CHIRALITY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND...	SSS	S SS	SSSSSS	SSSSSS	S	SSSSSS	S	SSSSSSSS	
5-TURN...									
4-TURN...									
3-TURN...									
SUMMARY...									
EXPOSURE.	00100000	**5811000000	7403*20*53	0730**5111	7918*7*5*	**633556191	*		
401 SEQUENCE.	VAMVCANKE	ERVGIHWQ	LOCDEMLQGF	AVAVMGATK	ADFDNTVAIH	PTSSSELVTL	R		
47) SHEET...	AAAAAB	AAAAAA	AAA AAA	AAAAA AAAA	AAA	BB BBBB	B	BBBB	CAAAAAA
BRIDGE2..	BB	CCCCC CCC	DDDD DDD	GGG					
BRIDGE1..	AAAAAE	AAAAA	CCCCC CCCC	FF FF F	H				
CHIRALITY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND...	S	SSS	S SS	S SS	S	SSSSSS	S	SS SS SS	SS S
5-TURN...									
4-TURN...									
3-TURN...									
SUMMARY...	SEEEEB	SSS EEEEE	EETEEEE	EERS	SEE EEEEEE				
EXPOSURE.	89600040*1	*4*1*04060	43*6*40305	360332*38	10000063103	77*320207	00476*6*10	0545*81000	01041519*7 052*1*3*0*
1 SEQUENCE.	ATKAVCVLKG	DGPVQGIHF	EAKGDTVVVT	GSITGLETD	HCFHVHFGD	NTQCaTSAGP	HFNPLSKKG	GRDEBRHV	DLGNVTADRN CVAIVDIYDP
SHEET...	D	D	BBBB						
BRIDGE2..	k	k	IIII						
BRIDGE1..			GGG						
CHIRALITY	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BEND...	S	SSSS	SSS	SS	SS	SSSSSS	S	SS	SS S
5-TURN...									
4-TURN...									
3-TURN...									
SUMMARY...									
EXPOSURE.	603203*620	10310000**	71571*649*	*04740037	6301110021	*			
101 SEQUENCE.	LISLSGEYSI	IGRTWVHEK	PDDLGRGONE	ESTTKGNAGS	RLAAGVICIA	K			
SUMMARY...	H-ALPHA-HELIX...	E=BETA-STRAND...	B=BETA-BRIDGE...	G=3-HELIX...	I=5-HELIX...	T=3-,4-,	OR	5-TURN...	S=BEND...

48) JMBN MYOGLOBIN [OXYGEN STORAGE] (FERRIC IRON - METMYOGLOBIN) [SPERM WHALE].....JMBN
 SHEET.....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 2-TURN...
 SUMMARY.. *15*551*50 5*01650997 3210026111 *11*550812 *86**08*1* 68791*83*6 07*305*408 410310*882 *0*701*740 74508*9*25
 EXPOSURE. VLSCEGMLV LHWAQVAD VAGHGODILI RLFKSHPELT EKFDRP KHLK TEAEMKASD LKRGVTVLIT ALGAILKRRK HHEAEELKPLA QSHATKHKIP
 1 SEQUENCE.
 SHEET.....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 2-TURN...
 SUMMARY.. +
 EXPOSURE. 4*2634091 11910992* 78040*1730 06900*223* 001621*07 *0*
 101 SEQUENCE. IKYLEFISEA IIVLHSRHP GNFADAQGA MKALELFRQ DIAAKYKELG YQG
 49) IECB HEMOGLOBIN (ERYTHROCYTES), DEOXY [OXYGEN TRANSPORT] [CHIRONOMOUS THUMMI THUMMI].....IECB
 SHEET.....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 2-TURN...
 SUMMARY.. +-----+
 EXPOSURE. 768*526507 611*1*1*661 31114100*0 295226*5*0 059*0*018 86750*7508 *514724*11 5428*0*620 8832755**0 4367*21754
 1 SEQUENCE. LSAQISTVQ AFEDEKVGDP VGILYAVFA DPSIMAKFTQ FAGKLESLK GTAPFETHAN RIVGFFSKII GELPRLADV NTFVASHKPR GYTHDQLANE
 SHEET.....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 2-TURN...
 SUMMARY.. +-----+
 EXPOSURE. 65003710*08 *3*1571981 02201*6214 406955
 101 SEQUENCE. RAGFVSYMKA HTDFAGAEEA WCATLDTFFC NIPSKM
 SUMMARY.....H-ALPHA-HELIX.....E-BETA-STRAND.....B-BETA-BRIDGE.....G-3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

TABLE AIII (continued)

50)	2HB	HEMOGLOBIN (AQUO MET) [HORSE: EQUUS CABALLUS].....2HB
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
1	SEQUENCE.	
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
101	SEQUENCE.	
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
201	SEQUENCE.	
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
201	SEQUENCE.	
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
51)	1LHB	HEMOGLOBIN (MET) -CYANIDE V [OXIGEN TRANSPORT] [SEA LAMPREY: PETROMYZON MARINUS].....1LHB
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
201	SEQUENCE.	
	SHEET....	
	BRIDGE2..	
	BRIDGE1..	
	CHIRALITY	
	BEND.....	
	5-TURN...	
	4-TURN...	
	3-TURN...	
	SUMMARY..	
	EXPOSURE.	
1	SEQUENCE.	
	SUMMARY.....H-ALPHA-HELIX.....B-BETA-BRIDGE.....G-3-HELIX.....I-5-HELIX.....T-3,-4,-, OR 5-TURN.....S-BEND.....	

SHEET....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 SUMMARY..
 EXPOSURE.
 101 SEQUENCE.

52) IHL LEGHEMOGLOBIN (ACETATE,MET) [OXYGEN TRANSPORT] {YELLOW LUPIN ROOT NODULES; LUPINUS LUTEUS L}.....IHL
 SHEET....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 SUMMARY..
 EXPOSURE.
 1 SEQUENCE.

53) ICRN CRAMBIN [PLANT SEED PROTEIN] (ABYSSINIAN CABBAGE SEED; CRAMBE ABYSSINICA).....ICRN
 SHEET....
 BRIDGE2..
 BRIDGE1..
 CHIRALITY
 BEND.....
 5-TURN...
 4-TURN...
 3-TURN...
 SUMMARY..
 EXPOSURE.
 1 SEQUENCE.

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND.....B=BETA-BRIDGE....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....

TABLE AIII (continued)

54)	LOVO OVOMUCOID THIRD DOMAIN [PROTEINASE INHIBITOR, KAZAL] (JAPANESE QUAIL: COTURNIX COTURNIX JAPONICA).....LOVO
SHEET....	AAA
BRIDGE2..	BBB B B
BRIDGE1..	CCC
CHIRALITY	BB B B
BEND.....	SS SSSSSSSS SSSSSSSS C C C
5-TURN....	S SS SSSSSSSS SSSSSSSS SS
4-TURN....	>5555<
3-TURN....	>>>>XXXX <<<<
SUMMARY..	>33< >>3X<3<
EXPOSURE.	EEETTS E ESSHHHHHH HHHHTTS E EES
1 SEQUENCE.	*96971502* 258*837*9* *300055*6 5510060022 12*374*171 7793*8 LAASVDASE YPKAPDKDY RPKGSDNKT YSNKDFANA VVESNGTLTL NHFCK
55)	2S1 STREPTOMYCIN SUBTILISIN INHIBITOR [PROTEINASE INHIBITOR].....2S1
SHEET....	AAAAA B
BRIDGE2..	BBBB
BRIDGE1..	AAAAA D
CHIRALITY	BBBFF FF
BEND.....	S SSSS S S SSSS SSSSSSSSS S SS S
5-TURN....	S SSSS S SSSS SSSSSSSSS S SS S
4-TURN....	>555 5<
3-TURN....	>33< >>>XXXX<<<<
SUMMARY..	EEEEEE S SSSSTTH HHHHHHHH TS STTS
EXPOSURE.	*482425130 0*09936*936 *85251524 *376491*42 4701717*3 6261962**5 **9*49*7*9 1110208223 *5**4*2*67 0618368720
1 SEQUENCE.	YAPSAVLTV GKGVGATTA PERAVTLTaa PGPSTHPAA GSAADLAAV GGDENALTRG EDVMB PMVVD PVLTVDGVW QGKRVSVERV FSNEDBMAH
SHEET....	AAAAA AAAAA B D
BRIDGE2..	BBBB
BRIDGE1..	AAAAA D
CHIRALITY	BBBFF FF
BEND.....	S SSSS S SSSS SSSSSSSSS S SS S
5-TURN....	S SSSS S SSSS SSSSSSSSS S SS S
4-TURN....	>555 5<
3-TURN....	>33< >>>XXXX<<<<
SUMMARY..	EEEEEE S SSSSTTH HHHHHHHH TS STTS
EXPOSURE.	*482425130 0*09936*936 *85251524 *376491*42 4701717*3 6261962**5 **9*49*7*9 1110208223 *5**4*2*67 0618368720
1 SEQUENCE.	YAPSAVLTV GKGVGATTA PERAVTLTaa PGPSTHPAA GSAADLAAV GGDENALTRG EDVMB PMVVD PVLTVDGVW QGKRVSVERV FSNEDBMAH
56)	3PTI TRYPSIN INHIBITOR [PROTEINASE INHIBITOR] (COW PANCREAS: BOS TAURUS).....3PTI
SHEET....	AAA AAAA AA AAAAA A
BRIDGE2..	AAAAA B
BRIDGE1..	AAAAA AA AAAAA B
CHIRALITY	SSSS SSSSSSSSS SSS SSSSSSSSS
BEND.....	S SSSS SSSSSSSSS SSS SSSSSSSSS
5-TURN....	S SSSS SSSSSSSSS SSS SSSSSSSSS
4-TURN....	>>>>XXXX <<<<
3-TURN....	>>>>XXXX <<<<
SUMMARY..	GGGS S EEE EEEETTEE EEEEE SSS SS BSSHH HHHHS
EXPOSURE.	*5*40*5*59 7295*5*6*5 72145*5482 86272042*5 **022*33*8 0*7*5024*
1 SEQUENCE.	RPDfaLEPPY TGf0KARIIR YfYNAKGLC QTFVYGGbRA KRNNPKSAED cMRtaGGA
SUMMARY.....	H=ALPHA-HELIX.....E=BETA-STRAND....B=BETA-BRIDGE....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....


```

62) 2PAB PREALBUMIN [THYROXIN, RETINGL TRANSPORT] (HUMAN PLASMA).....2PAB
SHEET...  AAAAAA AA B BBBB BB BBBB BB BBBB BBBBBB BBBBBB AAAA
BRIDGE2..  BB CC  FFFF  GCG GCGG  GCG GCGG  GCGG GCGG  DDDD
BRIDGE1..  aaaaaa CC E EEEEE EEE EEEE BB  F FFFF  GCGG GCGG  DDDD
CHIRALITY  +-+-----+ +-+-----+ +-+-----+ +-+-----+ +-+-----+ +-+-----+
BEND.....  S SSSS S  SSS S  SSS S  SSS SSS  S S  SSS SSS  S S  SSS
5-TURN....  > 5 555<  >4 44<  >444<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<
4-TURN....  >4 44<  >444<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<  >33<
3-TURN....  EEEEEET TTTEE S E EEEEE TTS SEEEEEEE TTSEE S  TTTS SEEE EEEE HHHH HHTT S S  EEEEEEE S SS  EEEEE
SUMMARY..  620488785 8*74406*01 8784761*** 99**4282*0 5*60418822 8***16*160 3050515630 **77693*5* 789274703* *3*2*34940
EXPOSURE.  CPLMKVVLDA VRGSPAINVA VHVFRKAADD TWEPFASGKT SEGELHGLT TEEQFVEGIY KVEIDTKSYW KALGISPFHE HAEVYFTAND SGRPRYTIAA
1 SEQUENCE.

SHEET....  AAA AAAAA AAA
BRIDGE2..  DDD
BRIDGE1..  aa DDDD DDD
CHIRALITY  --+---+---+---
BEND.....  SS
5-TURN....  >33<
4-TURN....  EETTESEEE EEE
3-TURN....  SUMMARY..  704378668 799*
EXPOSURE.  LSPYSYIT AVVT
101 SEQUENCE.

SUMMARY.....H=ALPHA-HELIX....E=BETA-STRAND....B=BETA-BRIDGE.....G=3-HELIX.....I=5-HELIX.....T=3-,4-, OR 5-TURN.....S=BEND.....
    
```

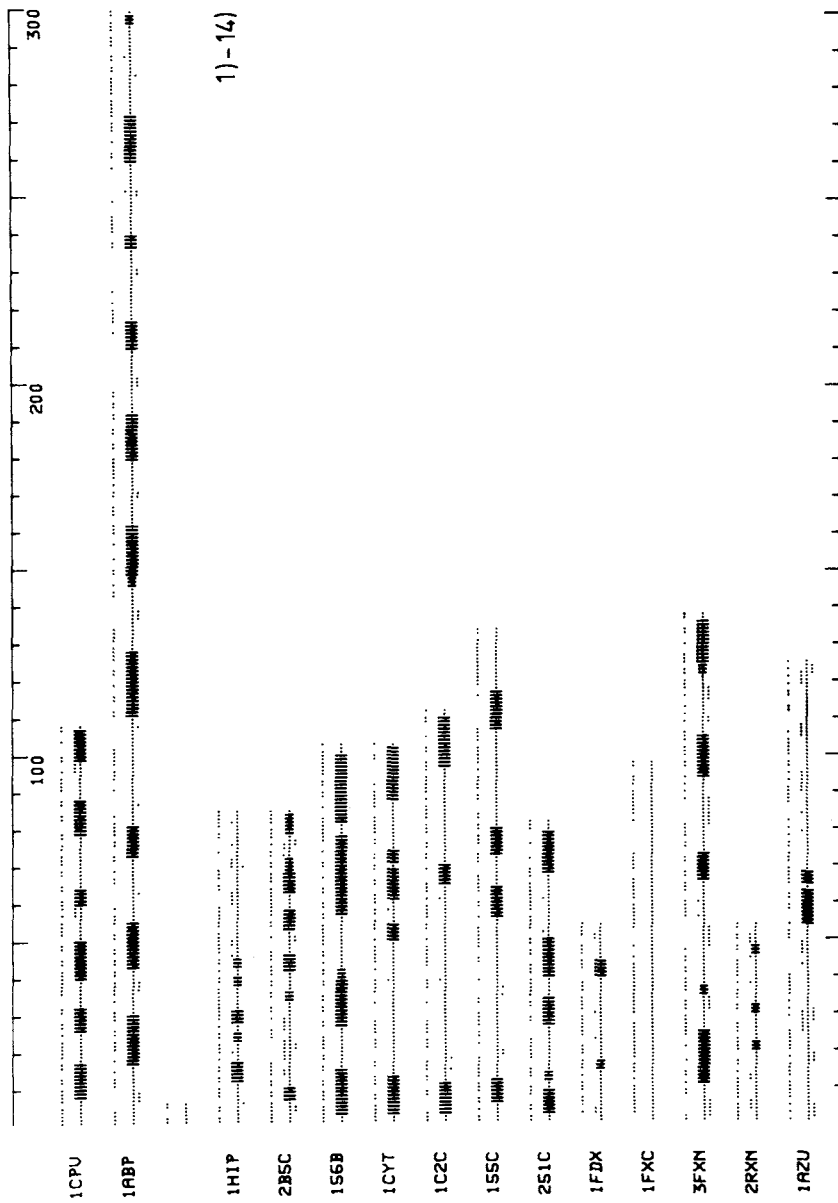


Fig. A1. Strip maps of secondary structure and solvent exposure for 62 proteins. Top line dots: residues with more than three contacting water molecules. Vertical bars: short, 3-helix; medium, 4-helix (α -helix); long, 5-helix. Dots above baseline: residue has antiparallel β -bridge partner(s). Dots below baseline: β -strand has parallel β -bridge partner(s). The four-letter code is the Protein Data Bank data set identifier (Table A1).

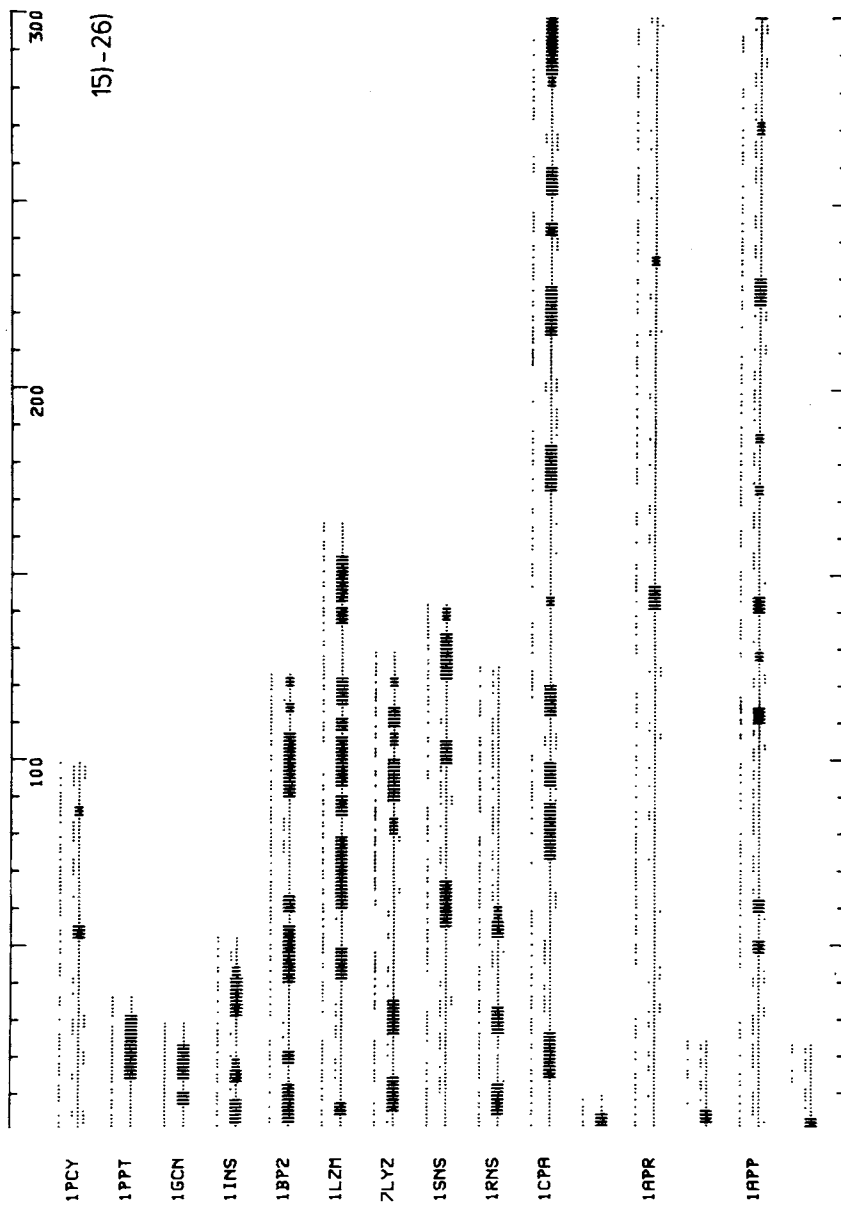


Fig. A1. (continued from the previous page)

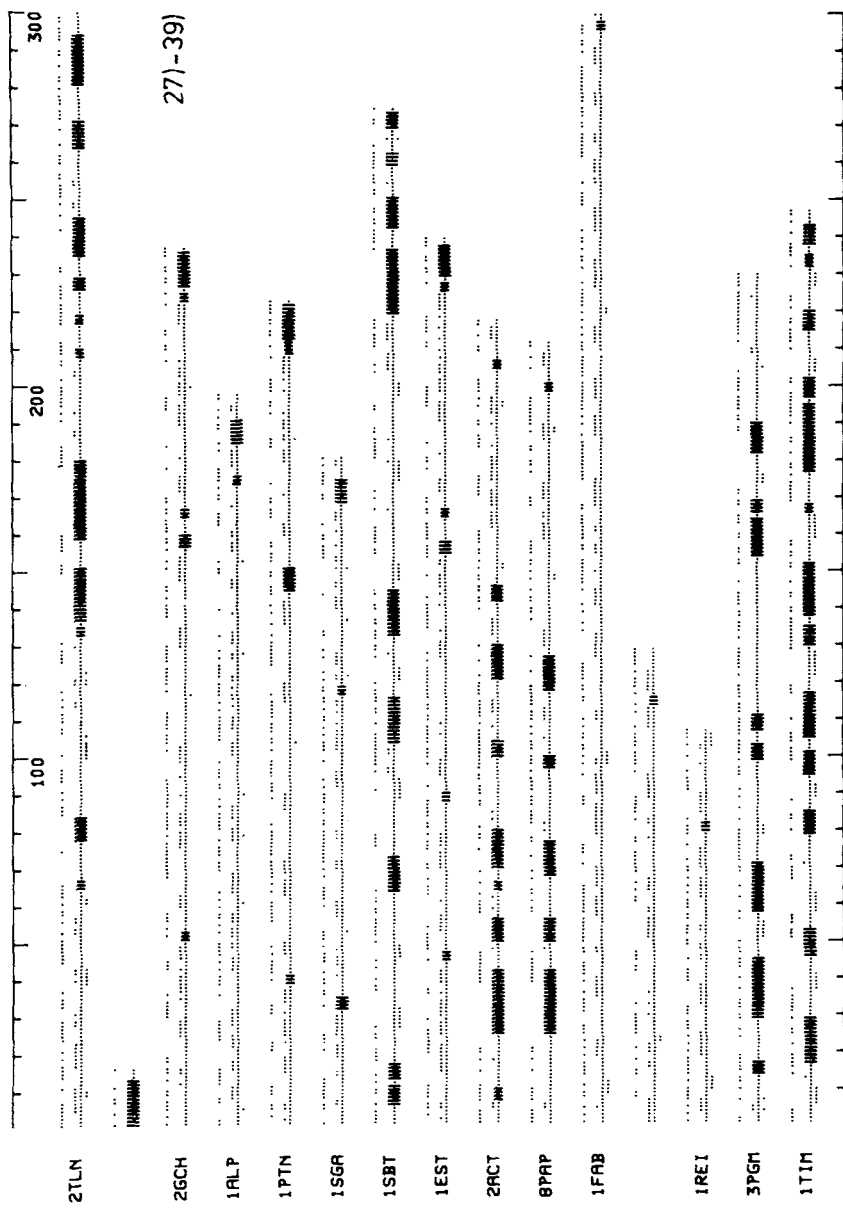


Fig. A1. (continued from the previous page)

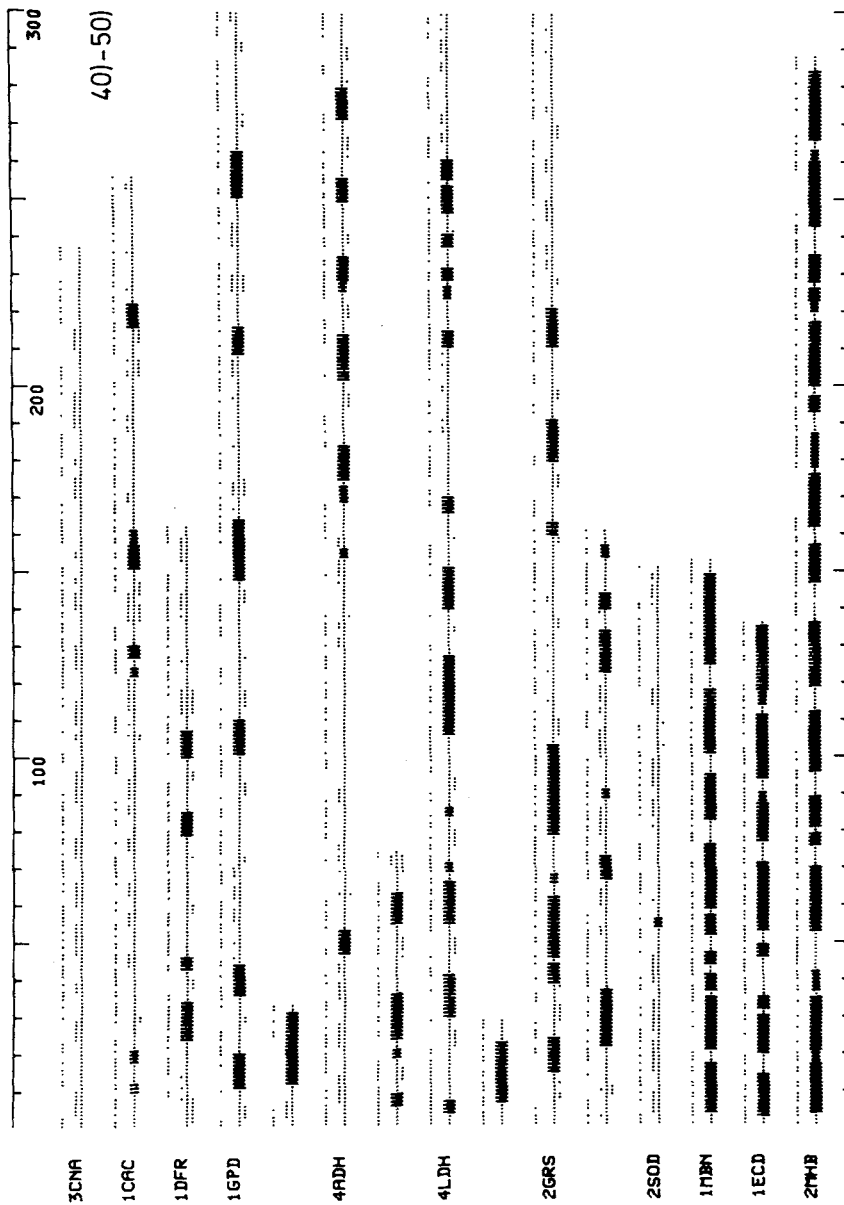


Fig. A1. (continued from the previous page)

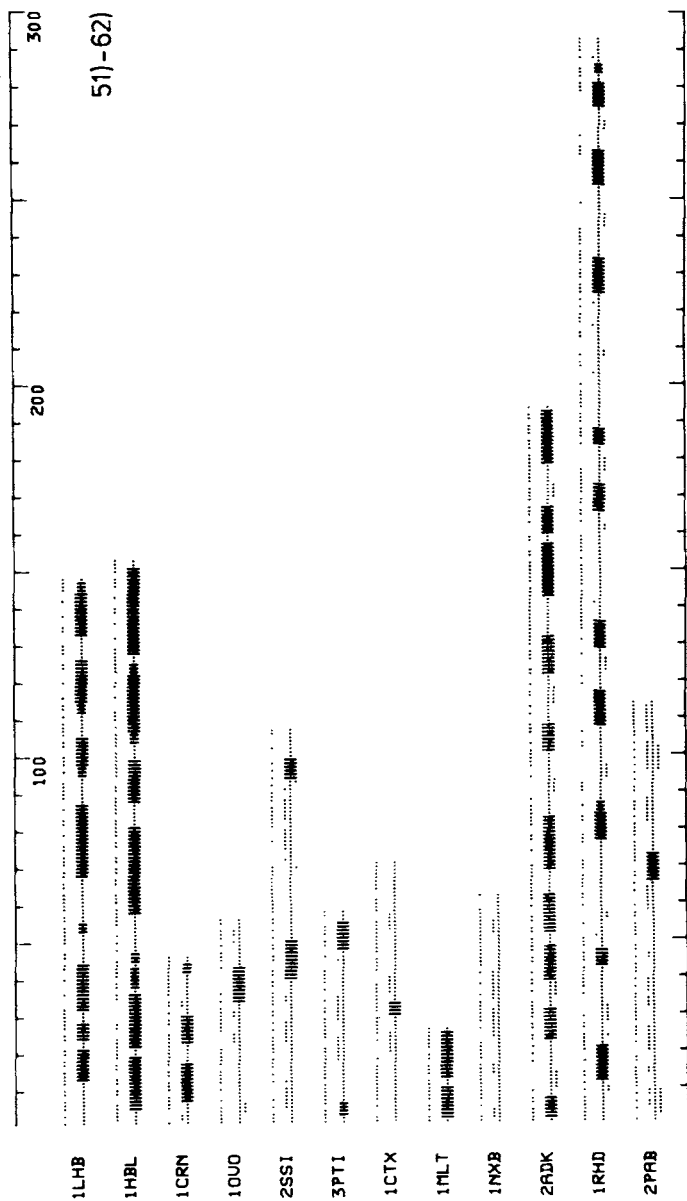


Fig. A1. (continued from the previous page)

For reasons of space it is impossible to cite the tremendous amount of work by the crystallographers on which this paper is based; references for each structure are in the Protein Data Bank. C. Oefner provided computer graphics software. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft gave financial support to the project "Protein Structure Theory."

References

1. Pauling, L. & Corey, R. B. (1951) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **37**, 729-740.
2. Bernstein, F. C., Koetzle, T. F., Williams, G. J. B., Meyer, E. F., Brice, M. D., Rodgers, J. R., Kennard, O., Shimanouchi, T. & Tasumi, M. (1977) *J. Mol. Biol.* **112**, 535-542.
3. Kuntz, I. (1972) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **94**, 4009-4012.
4. Lewis, P. N., Momany, F. A. & Scheraga, H. A. (1973) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **303**, 211-229.
5. Rose, G. D. & Seltzer, J. P. (1977) *J. Mol. Biol.* **113**, 153-164.
6. Chou, P. Y. & Fasman, G. D. (1977) *J. Mol. Biol.* **115**, 135-175.
7. Smith, J. A. & Pease, L. G. (1980) *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.* **8**, 315.
8. Richardson, J. S. (1981) *Adv. Prot. Chem.* **34**, 167-339.
9. Lifson, S. & Sander, C. (1980) *J. Mol. Biol.* **139**, 627-639.
10. Lee, B. & Richards, F. M. (1971) *J. Mol. Biol.* **55**, 379-400.
11. Levitt, M. & Greer, J. (1977) *J. Mol. Biol.* **114**, 181-239.
12. Feldmann, R. J. (1976) *Atlas of Macromolecular Structure on Microfiche*, Tracor Jitco Inc., Rockville, Md.
13. Lifson, S., Hagler, A. T. & Dauber, P. (1979) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **101**, 5111-5121.
14. IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (1970) *J. Biol. Chem.* **245**, 6489-6497.
15. Rackovsky, S. & Scheraga, H. A. (1978) *Macromolecules* **11**, 1168-1174.
16. Shrake, A. & Rupley, J. A. (1973) *J. Mol. Biol.* **79**, 351-371.
17. Chothia, C. (1975) *Nature* **254**, 304-308.
18. Bode, W., Schwager, P. & Huber, R. (1975) Proceedings of the 10th FEBS Meeting, Vol. 40, Desnuelle P. & Michelson A. M., Eds., North-Holland, Amsterdam, pp. 3-20.
19. Finney, J. L. (1979) in *Water, A Comprehensive Treatise*, Vol. 6, Franks F., Ed., Plenum Press, New York, p. 93.
20. Brant, D. A., Miller, W. G. & Flory, P. J. (1967) *J. Mol. Biol.* **23**, 47-65.
21. Schellman, C. (1980) in *Protein Folding*, Jaenicke, R., Ed., Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 53-61.
22. Provencher, S. W. & Gloeckner, J. (1981) *Biochemistry* **20**, 33-37.
23. Williams, R. W. & Dunker, A. K. (1981) *J. Mol. Biol.* **152**, 783-813.
24. Hennessey, J. P. & Johnson, W. C. (1981) *Biochemistry* **20**, 1085-1094.
25. Deisenhofer, J. & Steigemann W. (1975) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B* **31**, 238-250.
26. Wuethrich, K. & Wagner, G. (1979) *J. Mol. Biol.* **130**, 1-18.
27. Timkovich, R. & Dickerson, R. E. (1976) *J. Biol. Chem.* **251**, 4033-4046.
28. Schulz, G. E., Elzinga, M., Marx, F. & Schirmer, R. H. (1974) *Nature* **250**, 120-123.
29. Wilson, I. A., Skehel, J. J. & Wiley, D. C. (1981) *Nature* **289**, 366-368.
30. Diamond, R. (1966) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **21**, 253-266.
31. Diamond, R. (1971) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **27**, 436-452.
32. Hendrickson, W. A. & Konnert, J. H. (1980) *Computing in Crystallography*, Diamond, R., Ramaseshan, S. & Venkatesan, K., Eds., Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, pp. 13.01-13.23.
33. Dodson, E. J., Isaacs, N. W. & Rollett, J. S. (1976) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **32**, 311-315.
34. Jack, A. & Levitt, M. (1978) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **34**, 931-935.
35. Levitt, M. & Lifson, S. (1969) *J. Mol. Biol.* **46**, 269-279.
36. Agarwal, R. C. (1978) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **34**, 791-809.
37. Chambers, J. L. & Stroud, R. M. (1977) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B* **33**, 1824-1837.
38. Sussman, J. L., Holbrook, S. R., Church, G. M. & Kim, S.-H. (1977) *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A* **33**, 800-804.

Received December 22, 1982

Accepted May 12, 1983