<sup>1</sup>Kazuki Takeda (3786), <sup>1</sup>Hidevuki Miyatake (1351), <sup>1</sup>Sam-Yong Park (1360), <sup>2</sup>Masahide Kawamoto (1325), 1,3Kunio Miki (3192) and 1Nobuo Kamiya (0315)\*

<sup>1</sup>RIKEN Harima Institute / SPring-8, 1-1-1 Kouto, Mikazuki-cho, Savo-gun, Hyogo 679-5143, Japan, <sup>2</sup>Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute / SPring-8. 1-1-1 Kouto, Mikazuki-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan. <sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan.

The Structural Biology I beamline (BL41 XU) is characterized by a wide energy range of available X-rays from 6.5 keV to 37.5 keV (M. Kawamoto et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum., in press). The ultra-high energy X-rays over 30 keV, provided as third harmonics emission of the SPring-8 standard undulator, are expected to be useful for multi-wavelength anomalous dispersion (MAD) phasing around K absorption edges of iodine (33.2 keV) and xenon (34.6 keV). Xenon is a rare gas atom that can be introduced into many protein crystals by pressurization. Iodine is a monovalent anion that is recently used as a heavy atom for phasing. In order to study the ability of the MAD method using ultra-high energy X-rays, we tried to perform MAD experiments with Xe and iodine derivatives of hen egg-white lysozyme crystals (tetragonal, P4<sub>3</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2).

The Xe derivative crystal was prepared using a specially designed chamber at 30 atm.

The crystal was subsequently frozen with liquid ethane and stored in liquid nitrogen. Three data sets were collected for MAD phasing at X-ray energies of 22.96, 34.64, and 34.62 keV, based on XAFS spectroscopy with the Xe derivative. The binding sites of Xe were clearly found in dispersive and anomalous difference Patterson maps. The phasing calculation was carried out using SHARP at 2.5 Å resolution, and the phase was improved and extended by solvent flipping method using SOLOMON to 1.5 Å resolution. The electron density distributions were sufficient enough to identify each amino acid and to build a whole model of lysozyme molecule. For the iodine derivative prepared by co-crystallization, three data sets were also collected around K absorption edge for MAD phasing. The quality of electron density map was similar with that from the Xe derivative and the molecular modeling is in progress on the Iodine electron density map.

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## Identification of hydrogen atoms of protein at a low temperature.

## Fumiliro Iwahori (6013) and Takamasa Nonaka (3765)

Department of BioEngineering, Nagaoka University of Technology

We collected X-ray diffraction data from a crystal of chitinase A1 using the Mar CCD diffractometer at several wavelengths. The data collected at a wavelength of 0.5 Å gave the best resolution. We processed and integrated this data with the program MOSFLM, and then scaled together multiple observations of reflections with the program SCALA. As shown in Table 1, an atomic resolution data was obtained. We are now refining the structure with the program REFMAC5. The current refinement statistics are summarized in Table 2.

Table 1. Summary of data collection and

processing statistics	
Data collection	
No. of crystals used	1
Temperature(K)	$1.0 \times 10^{2}$
Exposure time per	10
frame(sec)	
Oscillation range per	1
frame(deg)	
Total oscillation range(deg)	180
Detector distance(mm)	146
Wavelength(Å)	0.5
Space group	P1
Unit-cell dimensions	a=43.007Å
	b=46.839Å
	c=55.700Å
	a=109.293°
	b=95.455°
	g=116.680°
Data reduction	
Resolution range (Å)	50.637 - 1.100
$R_{\text{merge}}(I)$	$0.055(0.213)^{\dagger}$
Completeness	$0.981(0.973)^{\dagger}$
<i s=""></i>	8.3(3.0) <sup>†</sup>
2702	0.5(5.0)

Resolution range (Å)	50.637 - 1.100
$R_{\text{merge}}(I)$	$0.055(0.213)^{\dagger}$
$R_{\text{merge}}(I)$ Completeness	$0.981(0.973)^{\dagger}$
< <b>I</b> /s>	$8.3(3.0)^{\dagger}$
Multiplicity	$2.0 (2.0)^{\dagger}$
No. of molecules per	1
asymmetric unit	

Values in parentheses are for the highest resolution shell(1.16 - 1.10 Å) of the reciprocal space spherically divided to 10 bins.

Table 2. Current refinement statistics

```
REFINEMENT
    PROGRAM
AUTHORS
                            REPMAC 5 0
                            MURSHUDOV. VAGIN. DODSON
    REFINEMENT TARGET : MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD
  DATA USED IN REFINEMENT
   RESOLUTION RANGE HIGH (ANGSTROMS)
RESOLUTION RANGE LOW (ANGSTROMS)
    DATA CUTOEF
                                            (SIGMA(F))
    DATA CUTOFF
COMPLETENESS FOR RANGE
NUMBER OF REFLECTIONS
  FIT TO DATA USED IN REFINEMENT.
    CROSS_VALIDATION METHOD
   FREE R VALUE TEST SET SELECTION
R VALUE (WORKING + TEST SET)
R VALUE (WORKING SET)
   FREE R VALUE TEST SET SELECTION
R VALUE (WORKING + TEST SET)
R VALUE (WORKING SET)
FREE R VALUE
FREE R VALUE TEST SET SIZE (*)
FREE R VALUE TEST SET COUNT
                                                                   0.16403
 NUMBER OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS USED IN REFINEMENT ALL ATOMS : 4028
   FROM WILSON PLOT
MEAN B VALUE
                                  (OVERALL, A**2) : 8.666
  ESTIMATED OVERALL COORDINATE EDROR
   CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS
    CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FO-FC :
CORRELATION COEFFICIENT FO-FC FREE :
 RMS DEVIATIONS FROM IDEAL VALUES
BOND LENGTHS REFINED ATOMS
BOND LENGTHS OTHERS
BOND ANGLES REFINED ATOMS (DEC
    BOND ANGLES OTHERS
   TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 1
TORSION ANGLES, PERIOD 3
 CHIRAL-CENTER RESTRAINTS (A**):
GENERAL PLANES REFINED ATOMS (A):
GENERAL PLANES OTHERS (A):
GENERAL PLANES OTHERS (A):
HOUR (A):
HOUR (A):
HOUR (A):
HOUR PLANES OTHERS (A):
                                                                          614 ; 0.258 ; 0.500
1 ; 0.244 ; 0.500
20 ; 0.367 ; 0.300
   SYMMETRY VDW OTHERS
SYMMETRY H-BOND REFINED ATOMS
   MAIN-CHAIN BOND REFINED ATOMS (A**2):
MAIN-CHAIN ANGLE REFINED ATOMS (A**2):
                                                                        2040 ; 0.799 ; 1.500
3257 ; 1.377 ; 2.000
    SIDE-CHAIN BOND REFINED ATOMS (A**2):
    SIDE-CHAIN ANGLE REFINED ATOMS (A**2): 1242 : 2.710 : 4.500
 NCS RESTRAINTS STATISTICS
NUMBER OF NCS GROUPS : N
 TLS DETAILS
   NUMBER OF TLS GROUPS : NULL
 BULK SOLVENT MODELLING.
METHOD USED: BABINET MODEL WITH MASK
PARAMETERS FOR MASK CALCULATION
   VDW PROBE RADIUS
   TON DROBE PARTIE
   SHRINKAGE RADIUS
OTHER REFINEMENT REMARKS:
HYDROGENS HAVE BEEN ADDED IN THE RIDING POSITIONS
                  ALA A 76
                 GLU A 204
TRP A 433
CYS A 81
CYS A 345
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