# Environment and Exposure to Solvent of Protein Atoms. Lysozyme and Insulin

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(Received 12 March 1973, and in revised form 6 June 1973)

A computer program is described for calculating the environment and the exposure to solvent of atoms of a protein. The computation is based on the atomic co-ordinates of the protein and on assumptions like those of Lee & Richards (1971). Results for lysozyme and insulin are presented. Changes in exposure to solvent and in the nature of contacts that develop through folding, association reactions and crystallization are described numerically. The computations suggest several generalizations. (a) Lattice contacts within the protein crystal are characterized by a significantly smaller involvement of non-polar side chains and a proportionately greater involvement of ionizable side chains than is found for protein folding or for protein association reactions important for biological function. (b) In helical regions the carbonyl oxygen of the first residue in the helix has high probability of being shielded from solvent. (c) Glycine is among the residues having exposure least affected by folding; this accords with the expectation that it lies at bends of the peptide chain on the surface of the molecule.

#### 1. Introduction

Atomic co-ordinates derived from high resolution crystallographic analyses are available for more than 30 proteins (Dickerson, 1972). Some method of describing these structures in a way that allows simple and objective comparisons among them seems necessary. Particular importance is attached to descriptions of the molecular surface and the environments of reactive groups because these features should most closely relate to chemical properties. Lee & Richards (1971) have made an effective approach to this problem through developing a computer program for calculating the exposure of protein atoms to solvent. The present report extends this method by focusing attention on the nature of contacts between atoms. Results are given for native lysozyme and insulin and for changes in their surfaces that occur during folding and several association reactions, including crystallization.

# 2. Methods

Like Lee & Richards (1971), we describe the protein by a set of solvated van der Waals' spheres. The surface of a sphere is represented by a set of 92 test points that are nearly uniformly distributed. Each atom of the protein is considered separately as a central atom that is checked for overlap with all other atoms of the molecule—the test atoms. The latter

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Table 1. Average areas exposed to solvent in Gly-X-Gly models for the unfolded state

CA 15 C 0END 41 OEND 39 CE 25 CC 3 CC
CG2 60 6 BB 36 8 SC 133 10  TERMINAL RESIDUES  ALA (2)  N A 12 0 C D 1 0 C
TRP (6)  CA 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6
CG CD1 18 4 4 6 6 25 1 CD2 19 8 3 7 5 CD2 19 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
NOE2 49 3 BB 40 7 SC 150 5 GLY (18)  N 5 2 2 CA 53 5 5 6 BB 89 6 HIS (5)  CA 10 3 6 BB 89 6 HIS (5)  CA 10 3 6 CB 33 2 CA 10 3 2 CB 60 3 CB 60 4 CB 6
CB 41 3 CG 11 3 CG 11 3 CD 25 5 CG 11 3 CD 21 41 5 CD 41 5 CD 41 5 CC 115 5 CC 0 0 0 CC 0 0 0 0 CC 0 0 0 0 CC 0 0
ALA (14)  N CA 19 3 C O 0 0 C O 28 3 CB 75 2 BB 49 4 SC 75 2 ARG (13)  CA 13 3 CB 27 4 CG 26 7 CG 27 7 CG 26 7 CG 26 7 CG 26 7 CG 27 7 CG 26 7 CG 27 7 C

The numbers of residues of each type included in the averaging (a total of 127 non-terminal residues in lysozyme and 94 in insulin dimer) are given in parentheses following the residue type. The atom designations are those used in Imoto et al. (1972). BB and SC stand for the sums over all backbone and over all side chain atoms of the residue, respectively. The first number column gives the average area (A2) exposed to solvent in the peptide model; the second gives the root-mean-square deviation. Mean values for terminal residues (Cily-X or X-Cily models) are given at the end of the list. are divided into two categories. Near test atoms are those of a Gly-X-Gly tripeptide model in which residue X contains the central atom. The tripeptide model for a half-cystine residue of a disulfide includes the SG, CB and CA atoms of the partner half-cystine as near atoms. Long test atoms are all other test atoms.

The exposure of a particular central atom to solvent is the area of the solvated sphere that contains test points not occluded by test atoms. Each test point on the surface of a central atom is considered separately with respect to all the test atoms. The test atom given credit for occluding a test point is determined by the greatest value for the ratio of the solvated radius of the test atom to the distance from the test point to the center of the test atom. The list of interacting test atoms and the corresponding areas occluded on a particular central atom describes the environment of the central atom. This list, which is the basic output of the computation, is stored on magnetic tape for subsequent use in summations and comparisons.

The Gly-X-Gly tripeptide serves as a model for the environment of a central atom in the unfolded protein. This model assumes that side chains of adjacent residues in an unfolded chain on the average do not contact the central residue. The conformation used for the tripeptide is that for the corresponding atoms of the native protein. The area exposed to solvent for a particular type of atom (or residue) therefore varies for this model according to its location in the folded molecule. Table 1 gives averages for areas exposed to solvent in the unfolded state and the corresponding root-mean-square deviations (a) for each type of atom and (b) for the sums over all backbone atoms and over all side chain atoms for each type of residue. The small values of the root-mean-square deviations show that use of the native conformation for the tripeptide model introduces no systematic error and is likely a better representation of the random coil than that obtained using a single conformation for the tripeptide.

In calculations for unfolded proteins, the test atoms are near atoms only. In computations for folded molecules, the test atoms include both near and long atoms. Because near and long test atoms are considered on equal terms in determining which test atom is given credit for occluding a test point, the area assigned to near atoms in calculations for a folded protein is in general less than that occluded by the same near atoms in the unfolded model.

TABLE 2

Van der Waals' radii

	Radius† (Å)	Area of solvated sphere (Å <sup>2</sup> )
All nitrogen: —N—, —NH, —NH <sub>2</sub> , —NH <sub>3</sub> +	1.5	106
All oxygen: =0,O,OH	1.4	99
All sulfur: —8—, —8H	1.85	133
Non-aromatic carbon: —CH—, —CH <sub>2</sub> , —CH <sub>3</sub>	2.0	145
Aromatic carbon: =CH, =C—	1.85	133
Carbonyl and all other carbon	1.5	106
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	0.74	58
Solvent (water)	1.4	

The van der Waals' radii used in these computations and the surface areas of the solvated van der Waals' spheres are given in Table 2. The radius of the solvated sphere is the sum of the van der Waals' radius of the atom and that of the solvent (1.4 Å). The values of Table 2, which are those of Pauling (1960), differ somewhat from those of Lee & Richards (1971), who used the van der Waals' radii of Bondi (1964). Like Lee & Richards, we do not explicitly consider hydrogen atoms, which are incorporated into the van der Waals' radii for groups.

Atoms are classed as polar or non-polar. Hetero-atoms and carbon atoms bonded to two or more hetero-atoms are considered polar and all other atoms non-polar. Charged atoms are polar atoms that are part of an ionizable group, e.g. CD, OE1 and OE2 in glutamyl residues and ND1, CE1 and NE2 in histidyl residues.

Ninety-two points represent the surface of the solvated sphere with sufficient accuracy for this type of calculation. Decreasing the size of the set from approx. 400 to 92 changes the percentage of total surface area exposed to solvent by less than 2% (with respect to the total surface of the solvated van der Waals' sphere) for 90% of the atoms of lysozyme. The set of 92 surface points has 5-fold symmetry about an axis parallel to the z-axis of the Cartesian co-ordinate frame. Table 3 gives the atom contacts for the two  $Zn^{2+}$  ions of the insulin hexamer. The three dimer units of the hexamer are related by a 3-fold symmetry axis coincident with the z-axis. Thus, a rotation of  $120^{\circ}$  about this axis results in no significant change in contacts (the differences correspond to  $\pm 2$  surface points at most).

Table 3

Contacts of the two zinc atoms within the insulin hexamer

A. $Zn^{2+}$ (0.0, 0.0, $+8.1$ )†: Total	area exposed to s	olvent in hexamer	$= 0.6 \text{ Å}^2$				
	Extents of contact‡						
	$\mathbf{Dimer} \ \mathbf{I}$	Dimer II	Dimer III				
	(Å <sup>2</sup> )	(Å <sup>2</sup> )	(Å <sup>2</sup> )				
B'10 His CE1	5.6	5.0	5.6				
B'10 His NE2	$6 \cdot 3$	7.5	6.3				
B'10 His CD2	6.9	6.9	6.9				

		Extents of contact	‡
	Dimer I	Dimer III	
	(Å2)	(Å <sup>2</sup> )	(Å2)
B10 His CE1	3.8	2.5	3.8
B10 His NE2	10-6	10.6	11.3
B10 His CD2	2.5	2.5	1.9

<sup>†</sup> Cartesian co-ordinates given by Guy Dodson (personal communication).

The input for a computation consists of the Cartesian co-ordinates of all atoms heavier than hydrogen and for each such atom the residue number and a designator of the atom type†. The co-ordinates for the tetragonal lysozyme crystal structure were obtained from D. C. Phillips and colleagues (Blake et al., 1967; Blake, 1967) and those for the rhombohedral 2 zinc insulin crystal structure‡ from D. C. Hodgkin and colleagues (Blundell et al., 1971). Both co-ordinate sets are those that were current in 1970 and both had been refined by the method of Diamond (1966). We emphasize that the co-ordinates used in

<sup>‡</sup> Area of zinc atom occluded by protein atoms.

<sup>†</sup> The atoms are defined as by Imoto et al. (1972).

<sup>‡</sup> The two zinc atoms were deleted in all calculations except in that giving the data in Table 3.

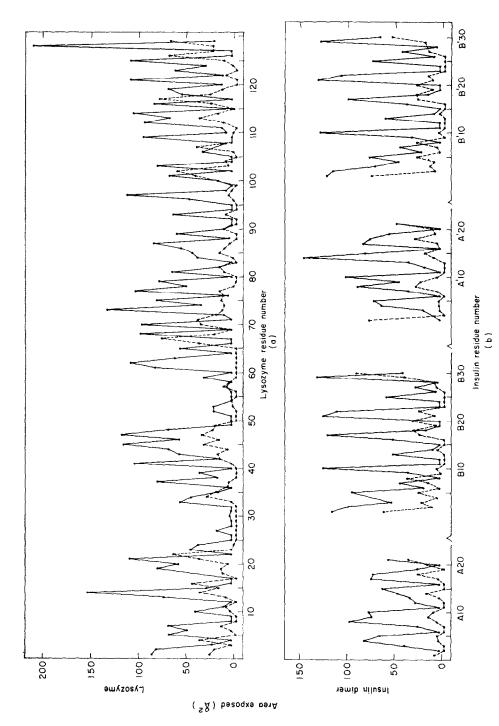


Fig. I. Area exposed to solvent for backbone atoms (-----) and side chain atoms (-----). (a) Results for Iysozyme; (b) results for insulin dimer.

Table 4

Exposure and environment results for lysozyme

1 LYS 111 200 216 CA 21 30 25 NEND 5 38 16 C C 22 23 O 0 32 27	SD 0 17 76 CE 0 11 93 13 LYS 67 208 237 CA 0 33 39	N 0 23 7 C 0 22 20 O 0 32 18 C9 0 35 36 CG 0 26 29	CG 0 28 28 CD1 0 36 33 CE1 6 32 43 CZ 22 17 36 CE2 13 27 26	CB 27 22 5 CG 2 38 5 CD 24 38 0 NE 2 29 10 CZ 2 23 8
CB 8 17 28 CG 11 5 27 CD 8 17 38 CE 35 21 19 NZ 24 18 13	N	C01 4 22 29 CE1 14 10 33 CZ 6 10 40 CE2 6 23 43 CO2 0 26 42	CD2 6 26 26 35 GLU 33 151 319 CA 2 30 32 N 0 30 17	NH2 32 25 0 NH1 28 22 23 46 ASN 73 210 61 CA 13 30 8
2 VAL 101 97 143 CA 0 16 32 N 1 7 23	CD 5 17 49 CE 35 30 21 NZ 16 22 15	OH 16 12 29 24 SER 38 166 136 CA 0 52 14	C 0 15 15 0 15 4 20 CB 0 33 44 CG 0 27 62	N 0 15 15 C 1 21 9 O 2 26 17 CB 28 32 2
C 0 9 22 O 18 3 16 CB 9 16 14 CG2 38 17 22	14 ARG 189 153 58 CA 11 27 13 N 0 22 16 C U 15 7	N 1 26 16 C 0 21 21 O 0 21 29 CB 35 32 22	CD 1 1 44 OE2 1 11 50 OE1 14 0 35	CG 0 22 0 NOD2 26 18 7 NOD1 2 47 3
CG1 35 28 14 3 PHE 15 161 500 CA 6 22 39 N 0 16 22	0 25 7 0 CB 0 30 9 CG 32 13 9 CD 41 0 0 NE 7 7 0	OG 2 14 34 25 LEU 3 178 377 CA G 32 38 N G 29 20	36 SER 7 206 195 CA 6 44 36 N 0 26 18 C 0 22 24 O 1 17 41	47 THR 151 36 36 CA 8 13 6 N 0 2 14 C 0 13 6 0 26 9 0
C 0 5 21 O 2 4 40 CB 0 14 51 CG 0 16 57	CZ 1 10 1 NH2 37 20 1 NH1 36 2 1	C 0 16 22 0 0 16 32 C9 2 24 41 CG 0 24 71	CR	C9 16 0 6 CG2 74 0 0 OG1 28 0 4
CD1 G 19 45 CE1 4 22 50 CZ 9 19 55 CE2 G 14 63	15 HIS 43 240 249 CA 9 27 16 N 0 28 11 C 0 22 10	CD2 2 22 81 CD1 0 16 73 26 GLY 0 103 182 CA 0 35 73	CA C 32 28 N Ú 31 10 C 6 15 30 O 6 4 37 CB 24 14 9	48 ASP 81 79 114 CA 13 8 9 N U 10 15 C D 9 2 O 11 11 13
CO2 0 10 58 4 GLY 35 79 132 CA 35 27 36 N 0 20 28	0 5 20 22 C9 5 24 38 CG 0 13 36 ND1 0 16 26 CE1 10 49 33	N C 21 33 C 0 24 36 O 0 20 41	CG 0 5 0 NOD2 49 0 C NOD1 6 18 21	CB 3B 9 9 9 CG 1 6 11 002 12 13 2B 0D1 6 13 26
C C 17 30 0 0 15 39 5 ARG 71 204 270	NE2 3 24 16 CD2 14 19 39 16 GLY 44 98 87	27 ASN 18 163 332 CA 0 32 52 N 0 22 20 C J 20 31 O C 16 37	38 PHE 17 215 504 CA C 27 46 N 0 24 16 C C 17 38 O C 20 45	49 GLY 20 116 60 CA 19 38 27 N 1 24 5
CA G 2 44 N 1 8 17 C 0 10 15 O C 15 32 CB 16 3 39	CA 36 36 21 N 0 32 7 C 0 16 28 O 7 14 32	CB 3 33 60 CG 6 21 40 NOD2 11 15 44 NOD1 6 9 48	C8	C 0 18 15 0 0 35 14 50 SER 3 232 112 CA C 52 22
CG 0 13 51 CD 16 16 43 NE 10 13 2 CZ 2 40 6	17 LEU U 120 434 CA U 19 33 N U 16 15 C U 15 24	28 TRP G 299 680 CA G 28 41 N G 28 18 G G 23 22	CZ 0 13 78 CE2 6 17 58 CD2 12 20 33	N G 23 15 C C 22 16 O G 27 19 C0 2 66 33 OG 1 42 6
NH2 28 36 7 NH1 0 49 14 6 CYS 52 97 103 CA L 14 22	0 0 21 39 CB 0 19 60 CG 0 13 84 CO2 0 11 96 CD1 0 6 92	0 0 19 37 CB C 22 51 CG G 23 48 CD1 0 42 46	CA G 36 47 N C 24 26 C G 25 23 O C 27 29	OG 1 42 6 51 THR 3 275 194 CA 0 49 32 N 0 36 10
N 1 9 23 C C 15 17 O 1 16 26 CB 36 3 11	18 ASP 47 114 255 CA C 24 47 N C 11 31	NE 0 33 29 CE1 0 25 48 CZ1 0 19 69 CH 0 10 84 CZ2 C 10 81	CS 5 27 49 CG 0 11 29 NO02 30 5 37 NO01 2 26 39	G 0 33 20 0 0 34 27 CB 0 54 32 CG2 3 36 55 OG1 C 33 19
SG 13 39 4  7 GLU 82 131 233 GA 11 24 32 N 1 17 22	C 0 16 10 0 11 14 21 CB 11 6 62 CG 0 15 24 002 19 5 36	CE2 0 6 69 CD2 0 12 38 29 VAL 0 165 307	40 THR	52 ASP 22 276 209 CA 0 49 36 N G 17 25
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CD 2 8 25 OE2 15 16 25 OE1 17 7 28 8 LEU 0 154 421	N 0 36 10 C 0 22 8 O 14 16 12 CB 24 21 19 CG 1 10 8	CG2 0 19 77 CG1 0 32 68 30 CYS 3 127 205	41 GLN 107 147 153 GA C 28 33 N C 30 16 G C 5 28	001 1 35 14 53 TYR 23 232 506 CA U 25 44
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N 0 25 20 C 0 18 24 O 0 22 30 CB 0 19 62	N 1 25 9 C 0 15 20 O 29 11 11	34 PHE 74 260 292 CA 3 28 21 N 4 20 20 C 0 11 7	45 ARG 149 245 102 CA 0 24 21 N 5 5 20	O Q 12 40 CB 0 11 55 CG 0 6 62 CD2 0 14 76

EXPOSURE CALCULATIONS						
57 GLN 19 268 223 N 0 21 21 G 0 16 15 O 11 14 17 CB 3 39 30 CG 3 46 38 CD 0 33 26 NOE2 0 39 30 NOE1 2 28 26	002 0 31 40 C8 2 11 36 91 SER 0 103 313 001 0 22 25 C62 0 24 58 CA 0 22 62 C61 0 0 54 N C 186 31 C7 C8 19 19 18 10 C8 19 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	N 0 5 0 0 C 0 10 9 0 0 30 13 CB 8 9 30 CG 1 0 0 NOU2 33 8 3 NOU1 39 0 0 0 104 GLY 12 91 126 CA 11 36 43				
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						002	28	10	10	N	0	22	16	GZ	1	23	24		CA	11	13	14
116	LYS	105	1+6	226		001	3	32	14	С	C	23	29	NH2	14	32	29		N	1	11	7
	CA	2	21	36						D	û	21	37	NH1	21	23	26		Ċ	ŝ	10	ż
	N	0	15	28	120		13		208	CB	ė	22	51						GEND		- 0	ñ
	c	0	5	6		CA	ε	24	33	CG	Ō	16	32	126 GLY	70	64	32		CB	14	14	24
	0	19	15	9		N	0	16	8	C01	1	23	42	CA	47	24	6		CG	Û	13	47
	CB	C	22	38		С	0	11	26	NE	10	13	15	Ň	- 6	10	10		CDS	š	17	76
	ÇG	16	8	35		0	ű	17	36	CE 1	4	7	30	Ĉ	õ	16	2		001	r.	19	65
	CD	Ĺ	19	46		C R	0	38	24	CZi	14	7	3.6	ŏ	17	14	13		DEND	112	17	17
	CE	49	21	21		CGS	2	64	41	CH	16	1	43						0		• '	
	ΝZ	20	26	9						CZZ	13	1	56									

The values given for each atom are from left to right (columns 2 to 4): the area ( $\mathbb{A}^2$ ) exposed to solvent, the area occluded by polar long atoms and the area occluded by non-polar long atoms, respectively. The corresponding sums of these areas over all atoms of each residue are given on the first line of each block.

this paper are preliminary and are being refined in the crystallographic laboratories. The effect of uncertainty in the co-ordinates is discussed in the Discussion (section (f)).

All computations were carried out on the CDC6400 computer of the University of Arizona Computer Center except for preliminary work, which was done on the Argus system of the Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics of Oxford University†. Run times on the CDC6400 were approx. 5.6 and 4.2 min for lysozyme and insulin dimer, respectively.

## 3. Results

## (a) Exposure and environment of atoms

Individual atom data for native lysozyme and insulin dimer are presented in Tables 4 and 5. Comparison of the values of column 3 (area in Å<sup>2</sup> occluded by polar long atoms) with those of column 4 (area occluded by non-polar long atoms) gives a measure of the polarity of the environment within the folded protein. The values of column 2 (area exposed to solvent) can be compared with the areas exposed in the Gly-X-Gly models for the unfolded state that are given in Table 1 in order to see the effect of folding on exposure of an atom or residue.

#### (b) Exposure and change in exposure of backbone and side chain elements

Figure 1 shows the area exposed to solvent for the backbone and side chain of each residue of native lysozyme and insulin dimer. The values plotted are summations over the appropriate atoms of the results given in Tables 4 and 5. Graphs of this kind are a convenient way to present the changes in exposed surface area that follow from association reactions. Figure 2 shows the changes developed through binding of the

<sup>†</sup> During tenure of a Special Fellowship from the National Institutes of Health held by J. A. Rupley.

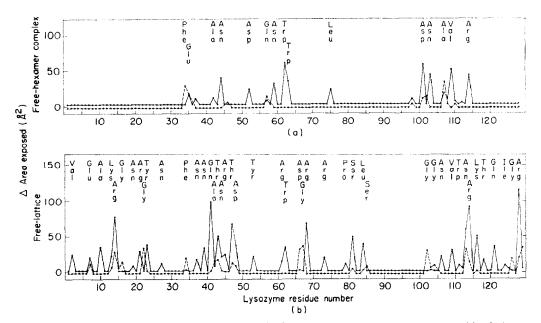


Fig. 2. Changes in area exposed to solvent for backbone atoms (------) and side chain atoms (------) for (a) binding of N-acetylglucosamine hexasaccharide to lysozyme; and (b) incorporation into the crystal lattice.

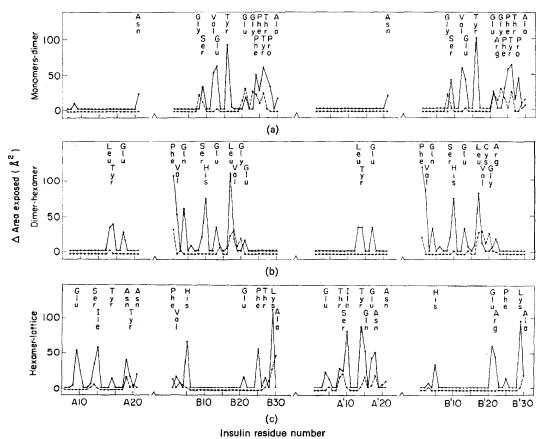


Fig. 3. Changes in area exposed to solvent for backbone atoms (-----) and side chain atoms (-----) for (a) association of insulin monomers to the dimer; (b) incorporation of dimer into the hexamer; and (c) incorporation of hexamer into the crystal lattice.

TABLE 5
Exposure and environment results for insulin dimer

A 1 GLY 8 129 172 CA 5 41 73 NEND 0 29 46 C 0 26 30 O 3 33 24 A 2 ILE 0 95 440	C 0 16 18 0 2 19 38 C8 3 0 58 CG 0 5 51 C01 27 3 66 C02 3 38 38	8 2 VAL 168 54 90 CA 9 9 16 N 0 0 21 C 0 20 10 O 1 25 29 CB 6 0 0	O 0 12 36 CB 11 19 35 CG 0 24 51 CD 2 11 14 OE1 14 24 15 OE2 24 14 11	C7 0 12 87 CE2 0 14 74 CD2 0 12 55 925 PHE 58 171 395 CA 0 24 46
	4 TYR 169 108 204 CA	CG1 39 0 14 CG2 52 0 0 CG2 52 0 0 CG2 52 0 0 CG2 52 0 0 CG2 52 0 C	B14 ALA 14 138 208 CA 5 25 49 N 6 24 16 C 0 20 36 O 0 18 34 CB 9 21 73	N 0 15 24 C 6 13 23 0 6 11 28 CB 0 14 57 CG 2 13 47 CD1 6 9 42 CE1 7 17 42 CZ 25 7 36
A 3 VAL 41 120 236 CA 0 16 43 N 0 13 28 C 0 20 18 O 0 21 28 CB 5 9 33 A1	CE1 36 1 12 CZ 6 0 23 CE2 22 4 29 CO2 17 12 20 OH 29 0 21 5 GLN 64 263 122	CG 1 8 15 NOD1 28 2 22 NOD2 5 18 25 B 4 GLN 77 118 223 CA 5 19 24 N 0 21 21	B15 LEU	CE2 17 25 22 CO2 7 25 29 826 TYR 6 87 647 CA 0 14 49 N 6 14 30 C 0 13 24 0 0 18 34
CG2 17 26 34  A 4 GLU 85 183 176  CA 2 28 25  N C 20 28  C 1 18 18  O 1 26 20	CA 2 43 8 N C 24 10 C C 29 17 O ú 29 20 CB C 46 13 CG 33 30 9 CD 2 13 16 NDE1 10 22 21	C	CD2	C8 0 9 58 CG G 3 46 CD1 F 7 59 CE1 C 6 71 CC2 G F 72 CE2 G 0 76 CD2 G 71 OH 6 3 56
OE1 22 11 25 OE2 5 36 22 A 5 GLN 68 293 129 CA 5 49 22	NOE2 17 28 13 6 LEU G 165 420 CA G 28 46 N 3 20 18 C G 13 26 O L 14 41 CB C 28 41	B 5 HIS 118 139 192 CA C 22 32 N 2 1 25 C U 13 18 O 21 3 16 CB 25 21 11 CG 3 19 14 NO1 1 29 10	CG 0 7 42 CO1 0 12 59 CE1 3 25 46 CZ 4 12 33 CE2 27 12 20 CO2 C 13 27 OH 24 7 21	827 THR 33 84 259 CA 4 13 54 N 0 9 39 C C 2 28 O 6 0 25 CB 0 25 47 OG1 13 16 16
N G 20 15 C G 41 11 C G G 43 11 C G 14 39 21 C G 14 39 21 A1 C G 12 5 NOE1 5 24 26 NOE2 43 9 5	CG G 25 76 CD1 D 14 90 CD2 G 22 82 7 GLU 79 206 153 CA D 44 32 N G 28 23 C U 29 7	CE1 25 32 29 NE2 11 0 16 CO2 29 0 20  B 6 LEU 22 145 329 CA 3 22 32 N C 25 16 C 0 9 24	917 LEU 142 130 142 55 CA 5 24 25 N 6 21 21 C 6 11 10 0 17 6 6 6 CB 0 19 32 C 6 6 9 19 CO1 47 9 21	GG2 14 21 91  B28 PRO 12 1G7 265  CA
A 6 CYS	0 5 20 15 CB 2 33 32 CG 17 28 25 CD 1 2 3 OE1 11 21 13 OE2 43 0 3	0 0 10 30 CB U 22 44 CG U 21 57 CD1 19 25 36 CO2 C 11 88 CO 2 C 2 C 2 C CA 2 U 22 U 2	CO2 65 G 8  B18 VAL 44 173 171  CA 8 36 9  N C 24 13  C 0 24 1  O 20 7 4  CB \u00fc 27 38	CG C 27 52 CG C 13 71 B29 LYS 166 99 125 .CA 9 11 21 N 0 13 28 C 2 0 11 0 25 4 10
A 7 CYS 25 158 113 CA 0 39 22 N 0 29 13 C 0 28 11 O 0 24 19 CB 0 30 32 SG 25 9 16	CA 8 27 16 N C 26 13 C G 16 15 O 17 14 16 CB 17 21 21 CG 0 13 7 NOD1 22 13 24 NOO2 32 13 7	N L 9 13 C 0 3 10 O 12 1 19 CB 24 0 U SG 25 17 9 B 8 GLY 35 .66 122 CA 32 25 41	C61 6 38 43 C62 9 15 63 B19 CYS 8 114 183 C G G 21 32 N 0 2J 17 C 0 10 8 0 6 12 24	CR 9 15 11 CG 28 9 17 CO 19 21 17 CE 52 14 5 NZ 21 15 6 83u ALA 131 58 31
	9 TYR 24 235 468 CA 6 19 38 N 4 15 16 C C 21 25 O 6 18 34 CB 0 21 58 CG 6 14 45	N 1 8 24 C C 18 23 O 3 14 34 B 9 SER 36 64 196 GA E 14 49 N 0 8 17 C G 11 30	CB 2 27 49 SG 25 53 B20 GLY 30 84 96 CA 28 36 28 N 0 30 11 C 1 9 18	CA 11 11 3 N 0 16 7 C 1 2 0 OEND 34 5 0 OEND 44 0 0 CB 41 24 21
CG2 55 14 0  A 9 SER 89 72 89 CA 5 21 21 N 0 20 11 C C 10 21 O 10 7 24	CD1 6 1U 55 CE1 10 10 53 CZ 6 23 38 CE2 1 36 45 CD2 0 16 42 OH 6 32 19	0 C 15 34 C8 19 3 58 OG 17 12 7 B10 HIS 129 193 121 CA 3 35 22 N 0 16 17	821 GLU 131 62 86 CA 5 16 21 N 2 9 1 C 0 8 16 O 0 13 28 CB 22 8 11	CA 36 27 28 NEND 23 13 18 C 6 13 22 O 17 7 25 A* 2 ILE 11 166 313 CA 6 22 24 N 6 9 15
OG 36 0 0  A10 ILE 84 232 118  CA 0 44 11  N 0 30 5  C 0 25 9  O 9 24 3	0 CYS 16 15 163 CA G 30 35 N 0 21 20 C 0 11 20 D 13 9 24 CB 3 44 24 SG G 35 42	C 0 17 25 C 2 19 26 CB 16 33 16 CG 4 17 4 ND1 8 15 0 CE1 58 12 0 NE2 16 7 0 CUZ 22 22 10	CG 25 3 5 CD 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C 6 24 21 O 0 27 25 CB 0 14 35 CG2 2 13 81 CG1 0 24 49 CO1 9 33 65 A* 3 VAL 21 135 264
CG2 20 21 14 CG1 0 33 33 CO1 47 27 30 A11 CYS	1 ASN 96 171 149 GA 9 25 19 N G 15 24 C U 25 14 OENO 25 13 7 OEND' 4 31 27 CB 9 24 25 GG W 13 3	811 LEU 0 178 341 CA 0 35 35 N 0 28 21 C 0 17 21 O 0 15 30 CB 0 32 27 CG 0 16 55	C C 15 3 O 13 20 9 CB 19 32 8 CG C 35 24 CD 19 36 24 NE 0 23 14 CZ 2 17 8 NM1 33 21 14	GA 2 14 38 N 0 9 26 C 0 11 15 O 1 3 26 CB 0 24 47 CG1 0 32 68 CG2 19 32 44
A12 SER 28 190 149 CA û 47 27	N001 6 20 29 N002 40 2 0 1 PHE 176 25 242 CA 13 0 17 NENO 23 0 24 C 0 0 20 0 26 0 19	CO1 0 16 76 CO2 0 21 74 B12 VAL 0 138 388 CA 0 22 49 N 0 18 21 C 0 21 32 O 0 17 36	NH2 37 14 0 823 GLY 2 93 165 CA 0 36 63 N 0 22 31 C 0 18 31 O 0 16 40	A* 4 GLU 57 105 275 CA 3 14 39 N C 13 18 C 0 14 22 O 0 17 27 CB 21 11 21 CG 35 3 33
C 0 18 32 0 0 26 29 C8 25 49 22 0G 3 15 29 A13 LEU 317 CA 0 16 36	CB 9 2 33 CG 6 L 24 CO1 23 0 4 CE1 4D 0 0 CZ 32 9 14 CE2 4 10 43 CD2 6 4 43	CB 0 11 73 CG1 0 0 103 CG2 0 19 74 B13 GLU 51 172 254 CA 6 25 43 N 0 24 23	B24 PHE 1 182 578 CA 0 25 44 N 0 13 26 C 0 16 28 0 0 19 35 CB 0 28 45 CG 6 24 49	CD 0 8 32 OE1 0 14 43 OE2 9 12 40 A* 5 GLN 75 206 161 CA 3 35 25 N 0 28 14 C 0 29 20
N 0 11 20		C 0 20 28	CO1 1 7 59 GE1 0 9 75	0 0 25 22 CB 24 24 14

CG 11 28 22 CD 0 5 14 NOE1 21 12 11 NOE2 16 22 20	CG 13 19 38 CD 5 17 15 NOE1 7 21 26 NOE2 4G 13 2	C 5. 10 23 O 12 10 26 C8 25 5 39 CG 3 3 17	B*13 GLU 60 216 193 CA 0 35 36 N 0 29 17 C 6 26 18	CD 22 36 14 NE C 23 16 CZ 2 21 17 NH1 34 20 0
A* 6 CYS	A*16 LEU 0 193 309 CA [ 28 39 N	NOD1 17 2 24 NOD2 23 3 36 R* 4 GLN 55 122 273 CA 9 13 30 N 1 16 23 C 11 4 30 O 1 25 32 CB 2 19 32	0 0 24 27 CB 9 25 28 CG 9 17 41 CD 3 13 6 OE1 7 30 17 OE2 38 17 2 8*14 ALA 9 107 20 CA 2 27 44	NH2 16 37 18  R*23 GLY
A* 7 CYS 36 196 101 CA C 54 19 N 0 39 14 C 0 30 15 O 4 26 15 C9 6 39 27 S6 27 10 12 A* 8 THR 116 98 60	CD2 C 21 62  A*17 GLU 87 232 132  UA C 47 21  N L 28 15  C L 38 5  O 4 32 5  CR 5 39 27  CG 9 22-24	GG 1 27 47 CD 0 5 23 NOE1 25 1 14 NOE2 26 3 43 B* 5 HIS 131 232 43 CA 0 17 33 N 2 1 26 C 6 8 20	N C 26 24 C 0 17 23 O C 16 31 C 9 8 21 77 R*15 LEU 0 182 422 CA £ 30 49 N 0 26 20 C 0 23 24	CA 1 39 30 N 0 25 17 C 0 29 23 G 21 27 CB 28 44 CG 14 43 CD1 0 16 58 CE1 1 13 78 CC 1 7 91
CA 2 21 14 N U 26 11 C 0 11 6 0 26 6 2 CB 9 16 14 051 27 0 1 CG2 52 17 13 A* 9 SER 65 119 103	CD 2 0 13 OE1 27 2 17 OE2 4 1 6 A*18 ASN 104 104 100 CA 9 11 16 N 6 18 14 C 0 13 15 O 18 20 3	0 24 2 11 CB 17 13 25 C5 3 26 20 ND1 15 6 6 CE1 43 39 1 NE2 3 +3 7 CD2 L 48 14 B* 6 LEU 25 148 341	0 ¢ 27 25 CB C 2+ 54 CG C 19 76 CO1 C 11 96 CO2 6 22 79 B*16 TYR 48 188 387 CA C 30 35	GE2 C 4 79 CD2 G 7 46  B*25 PHE 74 157 402 CA C 19 44 N L 16 22 C C 15 31 O 1 12 50
CA 14 21 13 N 1 23 9 C 1 8 29 O 5 20 29 C9 16 25 19 OG 29 12 4  A*10 ILE 106 122 183	CB 24 6 27 CG U 11 9 NOD1 22 16 15 NOD2 32 8 6 A*19 TYR 62 182 359 CA 6 22 25 N 1 14 11	CA 3 17 41 N 0 11 21 C 0 18 25 O 6 21 36 CB 17 41 CG 0 14 52 CD1 21 21 21 51 CD2 2 27 74	C, U 15 15 0 1 14 29 CB 1 4 54 CG L 1 39 CD1 1 4 39 CE1 17 12 30 CZ 3 22 23 CE2 £ 29 38	CR 8 22 35 CG 5 13 35 CU1 1 26 19 CE1 17 14 36 CZ 23 C 40 CE2 17 9 48 CU2 1 12 42  B*26 TYR 9 109 662
CA C 24 36 N C 9 17 C C 17 20 O 5 12 28 CB 3 17 19 CG2 35 24 16 CG1 6 13 36 CO1 55 6 17	C [ 15 21 0 1 19 28 C8 6 28 36 C6 1 13 26 C6 1 13 26 C6 1 19 14 22 C7 3 3 39 C62 3 10 56 C02 1 12 48	8* 7 CYS 50 50 99 CA 2 5 19 N C 2 20 C 5 6 14 O 4 14 25 CS 32 6 8 SG 13 23 6	CO2 1 10 53 OH 24 16 12 B*17 LEU 126 127 120 CA 5 25 14 N C 25 15 C 1 14 8 O 20 4 5 CB 24 9 9	CA 6 19 51 N 0 17 32 C u 14 26 O 0 20 35 CB 6 16 58 CG 6 3 53 CD1 0 1 63 CE1 0 1 72 CZ CZ 0 1 75
A*11 CYS	OH 25 9 20  A*20 CYS 11 232 114  CA 51 22  N 25 18  C 34 7  O 11 39 1  C8 4 6 27	8* 8 GLY 27 75 119 CA 22 35 36 N 5 3 16 C 0 22 28 O 0 17 35  8* 9 SER 32 107 189 CA [ 19 49	CG C 21 8 CD1 46 16 25 CD2 30 13 35 B*18 VAL 39 147 159 CA 9 21 6 N C 17 15 C C 14 2	CE2 1 7 75 CO2 0 7 82 OH 7 1 58 B*27 THR 96 64 224 CA 0 11 41 N 1 11 3C C 0 0 34
A*12 SER 2) 171 165	SG C 38 39  A*21 ASN 95 168 162  CA 8 28 18  C 2 16 13  OEND 15 17 25  OEND 26 25 2  CB 32 22 8	N C 11 24 C C 3	0 17 5 7 CB 0 32 27 CG1 3 43 35 CG2 9 16 66 B*19 CYS 11 96 179 CA 2 19 33 N L 15 2u C 0 2 11	0 13 0 25 C8 14 9 30 061 11 3 25 C62 17 28 39 8*28 PRO 24 118 216 CA 2 9 33 N 0 6 20 C 2 7 7
CA	B* 1 PHE 196 30 219 CA 11 0 19 NEND 31 0 6 C 1 0 11	C 15 32 C 2 11 39 C8 9 28 22 C6 3 16 0 NO1 8 7 0 CE1 62 4 0 NE2 15 0 0 CD2 30 20 3	0 10 6 24 08 6 22 43 SG 0 32 49 8*20 GLY 27 73 102 CA 27 27 33 N 0 22 20 C 0 11 17	0 14 7 10 CB 5 21 51 CD 2 30 47 CG 0 38 49 B*29 LYS 1+7 97 101 CA 8 19 16 N 0 17 18
A+14 TYR 155 86 225 UA 2 19 22 N 1 13 17 C 2 16 11 O 5 17 18 CR 24 9 13 CG 3 6 9 13 CG 3 6 9 6	0 31 1 5 C9 2 2 44 CG U 5 38 CD1 0 13 42 CE1 22 10 26 CZ 38 0 9 CE2 39 U 6 CD2 22 U 13	8*11 LEU 3 169 401 CA 1 32 47 N 0 29 22 C 1 24 25 O 0 21 29 CB 3 28 41 CG 13 62	0 C 13 32 B*21 GLU 141 24 79 GA 0 6 21 N 3 6 3 C C 6 13 O 7 3 18 CB 28 6 4	C 6 · 3 16 0 11 12 22 C8 2 28 11 C6 27 16 9 C0 21 2 6 CE 46 0 2 NZ 33 5 0
C01 19 7 6 CE1 33 4 14 CZ 7 C 26 CE2 17 6 27 CD2 14 D 33 OH 28 U 22  A*15 GLN 8 5 41 14	8* 2 VAL 122 38 73 CA 5 3 9 N 1 0 13 C 0 6 10 O 2 12 34 CB 11 2 0 CG1 47 16 2 CG2 55 û 5	C01 0 11 87 C02 11 88 B*12 VAL 0 103 397 CA 0 17 47 N 0 20 29 C 0 17 26 D 0 14 36	CG 16 3 21 CD 3 0 0 OE1 43 0 3 OE2 46 0 0 B*22 ARG 117 275 134 CA 6 25 8 N 2 17 9	9*30 ALA 118 61 71 CA 2 16 19 N C 6 22 C 1 3 10 OEND 15 13 18 OEND 36 5 0 CB 66 17 2
N	CG2 55 û 5 B* 3 ASN B2 44 227 CA 0 6 39 N 1 2 23	CB 0 9 84 CG1 0 8 98 CG2 0 17 76	C 0 11 6 0 6 17 21 CB 25 30 5 CG 2 38 19	

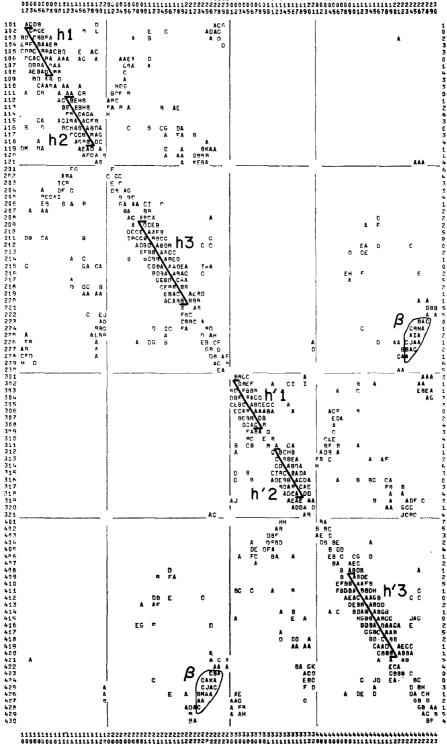
The insulin monomer consists of two polypeptide chains, A and B. The polypeptide chains of the second monomer unit of the dimer are distinguished by asterisks. See Table 4 for additional description.

Table 6
Contact information for lysozyme

1 LYS 3 PHE 110 85 SER 86 40 THR 71 7 GLU 47 7 GLU 47 39 ASN 32 2 VAL 31 41 GLN 27 38 PHE 9 84 LEU 3 2 VAL 39 ASN 68 38 PHE 63 37 ASN 68 37 ASN 11 4 GLY 4 3 PHE 38 PHE 129 6 LEU 126 1 LYS 115 86 ILE 45	127 CVS 13 18 ALA 6 123 TRP 2 10 ALA 13 LVS 52 129 LEU 49 7 GLU 40 14 ARG 33 6 CVS 21 9 ALA 17 12 MET 12 11 ALA 8 120 ARG 6 125 LEU 2 11 ALA 15 HIS 55 8 LEU 51 14 ARG 4 15 HIS 55 8 LEU 51 14 ARG 6 7 GLU 32 10 ALA 26 3 PME 21 13 LVS 16	13 LYS 76 19 ASN 74 20 TYR 35 16 GLY 29 17 LEU 19 23 TYR 12 24 SER 9 12 HET 1 19 ASN 22 GLY 67 18 ASP 63 23 TYR 62 22 SER 44 17 LEU 18 21 ARG 12 25 LEU 52 28 TRP 1 20 TYR 21 ARG 82 17 LEU 67 23 TYR 62 27 LEU 67 23 TYR 62 27 LEU 57 28 TRP 1	23 TVR 51 105 MET 42 31 ALA 20 20 1RP 24 30 CVS 24 25 LEU 20 29 VAL 11 115 CVS 11 116 LYS 4  20 TRP 17 LEU 198 105 MET 140 12 MET 92 51 LEU 80 22 TVR 80 22 TVR 80 22 TVR 80 22 TVR 87 99 VAL 53 56 LEU 35 57 58 LEU 36 38 ALA 26 32 ALA 26 32 ALA 26 32 ALA 26	33 LYS 140 30 CYS 74 123 TRP 43 110 ALA 26 115 DYS 12 125 ALA 9 36 SER 7 35 GLU 3 111 TRP 50 110 ALA 82 31 ALA 82 31 ALA 82 31 ALA 60 120 ALA 82 31 ALA 60 120 ALA 82 31 ALA 50 120 ALA 23 120 ALA 48 109 VAL 23 36 SER 21 33 PHE 12 37 ASN 7	84 LEU 12 40 THR 11 53 TYR 10 44 ASN 7 52 ASP 3 43 THR 44 ASN 57 53 TYR 47 52 ASP 31 84 LEU 30 41 GLN 29 51 THR 22 42 ALA 22 57 GLN 16 44 ASN 92 ASP 91 51 THR 48 57 GLN 43 46 ASN 28 43 THR 24 45 ARG 9 42 ALA 7 35 GLU 5 50 SER 1	53 TYR 53 TYR 51 THR 138 80 CYS 119 84 LEU 74 66 ASP 68 57 GLN 67 58 ILE 66 83 LEU 58 43 THR 56 60 SER 16 60 SER 16 60 ARG 9 56 LEU 2 54 GLY 57 GLN 66 84 LEU 32 40 THR 30 30 LEU 25 56 LEU 21 30 31 EU 25 56 LEU 21 53 TYR 14 39 ASN 11	57 GLN 17 68 SER 18 46 ASN 6 53 TYR 4 68 SER 69 THR 63 51 THR 60 59 ASN 42 66 ASP 31 78 ER 23 78 ER
59 TLE 30 2 VAL 28 86 SER 27 5 ARG 2 4 GLY 7 GLU 77 8 LEU 36 38 PHE 30 6 CYS 19 2 VAL 19 5 ARG 2 5 ARG 2 123 TRP 19 38 PHE 83 29 VAL 52 125 ARG 48 6 CYS 46 6 CYS 46 6 CYS 46 122 ALA 30 8 LEU 29 9 ALA 32	12 MET 12  12 HET  17 LEU 127  8 LEU 92  28 TRP 70  88 ILE 47  15 JHS 44  95 LEU 32  92 VAL 26  29 VAL 26  29 VAL 26  29 VAL 27  10 ALA 20  11 ALA 19  32 ALA 7  14 ARG 7  16 GLY 4  13 LYS 2  10 ASP 2  11 ALS 19  11 ALS 19  12 ALS 7  14 ARG 7  16 GLY 4  13 LYS 2  10 ASP 2  11 ALS 19  12 LYS	99 VAL 51 16 GLY 43 18 ASP 30 100 SER 26 22 GLY 24 19 ASN 6 21 ARG 100 SER 120 20 TYR 73 23 TYR 63 99 VAL 63 99 VAL 63 19 SEN 22 132 GLY 2 22 GLY 19 ASN 71 23 TYR 19 24 SER 11 21 ARG 3 23 TYR	30 CYS 8 18 ASP 4 96 LYS 3 21 ARG 1 29 VAL 123 TRP 56 25 LEU 50 26 GLY 49 38 PHE 42 8 LEU 33 9 ALA 35 124 TLE 33 32 ALA 35 124 TLE 31 33 LYS 27 28 TRP 20 31 ALA 15 27 ASN 11 27 ASN 11 27 ASN 11 28 CYS	36 SER 55 ILE 75 39 ASN 72 32 ALA 52 32 ALA 52 34 ALA 36 52 ALA 31 35 PHE 31 35 GLU 24 37 ASN 37 ASN 38 PHE 47 39 ASN 19 32 ALA 17 32 ALA 17 35 GLU 5	45 ARG 68 ARG 124 51 THR 78 49 GLY 59 50 SER 30 46 ASN 50 SER 72 46 ASN 50 SER 72 45 ARG 44 48 ASP 39 44 ASN 30 44 ASN 30 47 THR 20 49 GLY 10 45 GLY 10 45 GLY 10 45 GLY 10 46 ASN 24 48 ASP 24 48 ASP 24 48 ASP 24	55 ILE 10 41 GLN 5 91 SER 3 55 ILE 40 THR 92 36 SER 84 32 ALA 67 56 LEU 62 8 LEU 149 39 ASN 44 80 TLE 79 30 PHE 20 31 SER 20 91 SER 20 95 GLN 14 35 GLU 12 83 LEU 10 32 LEU 10 32 LEU 12 33 TYR 1	72 SER 39 48 ASP 36 73 ARG 30 50 SER 27 60 SER 14 63 TRP 1 61 ARG 154 73 APG 105 63 TRP 103 75 LEU 81 65 SER 23 64 CYS 9 74 ASN 76 67 CYS 2 71 GLY 1 63 TPP 1 63 TPP 1 63 TPP 1 64 TPP 1 65 TPP 1 65 TPP 1 65 TPP 1 65 TPP 1
7 GLU 17 124 ILE 15 127 CYS 14 3 PME 2 6 CYS 5 ARG 6 9 ALA 22 106 ALA 22 106 ALA 22 107 CYS 6 107 ALA 22 126 GLY 13 8 LEU 10 127 CYS 6 125 ARG 6 125 ARG 6 127 GLU 3 129 LEU 3 129 LEU 3 129 LEU 3 129 LEU 4 5 GLY 9 10 ALA 44 11 ALA 20 6 CYS 27 5 ARG 29 9 ALA 14	129 LEU 101 18 ASP 80 25 LEU 67 19 ALA 31 16 GLY 36 11 ALA 19 12 MET 18 14 APG 4 14 APG 15 HIS 65 11 ALA 53 11 ALA 53 11 ALA 53 11 ALA 65 12 HET 10 15 HS 66 12 HET 10 15 HS 67 16 GLY 16 12 HET 10 15 HS 67 11 ALA 65 12 HET 55 12 HET 53 13 LYS 53	105 MET 129 211 ARG 78 20 TVR 66 28 TVP 66 119 ASN 57 27 ASN 56 111 TKP 55 104 GLY 52 99 VAL 41 25 LEU 5 106 ASN 4 17 LEU 4 24 SER 3 183 ASP 3 103 ASN 101 19 ASN 101 19 ASN 101 19 ASN 47 26 GLY 38 28 TKP 30 100 VAL 26 18 ASP 16 22 GLY 12 23 TVR 9 124 ILE 6 25 LEU 6	123 TRP 88 34 PHS 50 33 LYS 47 27 ASM 37 26 GLY 31 29 VAL 20 32 ALA 10 28 TRP 10 31 ALA 5 118 THR 1 31 ALA 5 118 THR 1 31 GLY 55 111 TPP 43 28 TRP 37 27 ASM 33 115 CYS 7 34 PHE 23 36 LEU 23 36 LEU 25 56 LEU 23 56 LEU 23 56 LEU 17 33 LYS 61 30 CYS 11 108 TRP 8 32 ALA 6	38 PME 3 PME 133 33 LYS 125 5 ARG 81 8 LEU 70 2 VAL 64 55 ILE 61 29 VAL 42 32 ALA 32 36 SER 32 4 GLY 31 123 TRP 16 40 TMR 10 39 ASN 8 11 LYS 8 37 ASN 6 39 ASN 2 VAL 75 36 SER 71 41 GLN 60 55 ILE 43 37 ASN 35 1 LYS 37 37 ASN 35 1 LYS 37 40 TMR 14 54 GLY 5 38 PME 5	50 SER 87 61 ARG 41 46 ASN 31 47 1HR 27 69 1HR 4 70 PRO 3 49 GLY 45 ARG 47 69 1HR 16 46 ASN 22 47 1HR 16 48 ASP 15 51 1HR 14 68 ARG 11 76 PRO 9 50 SER 48 ASP 78 46 ASN 68 59 THR 54 59 ASN 51 50 SER 48 ASP 78 46 ASN 68 59 THR 54 59 ASN 51 50 SER	100 T PP 101 55 ILE 84 55 ILE 87 28 T PP 43 35 GLU 37 95 ALA 35 54 GLY 26 91 35 Q 26 91 35 Q 26 12 MET 22 12 MET 25 13 ALA 11 53 TYR 9 13 ALA 11 53 TYR 9 15 ASP 109 35 GLN 57 GLN 57 ASP 109 35 GLW 68 54 GLY 68 54 GLY 68 54 GLY 52 58 TLE 14 105 T PP 12	76 CYS 95 9 ASN 82 75 LEU 73 58 TLE 63 64 CYS 37 94 CYS 36 97 LYS 33 74 ASN 23 101 ASP 17 76 TLE 7 73 ARG 5 60 CYS 7 74 ASN 2 60 CYS 7 60 SER 63 74 ASN 48 78 TLE 48 7
8 LEU 7  8 LEU 7  8 LEU 7  3 PHE 120  12 NET 89  11 ALA 57  38 PHE 47  29 VAL 46  4 GLY 16  5 ARG 37  32 ALA 22  68 ILE 19  6 CYS 16  10 ALA 1  28 TRP 2  9 ALA  25 LEU 55  29 VAL 41  120 LEU 39  6 CYS 37  12 NET 30  124 NET 30  125 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 31  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  6 CYS 37  12 NET 30  124 LEU 39  13 LYS 21  6 LEU 19  11 ALA 14	96 LYS 27 17 LEU 23 17 ASP 7 93 ASH 3 16 GLY 18 ASP 39 20 TYR 32 13 LYS 30 96 LYS 30 14 ARG 19 12 MET 13 15 HIS 7 17 LEU 13 15 HIS 7 17 LEU 13 15 HIS 7 17 LEU 13 15 HIS 12 26 TRP 147 12 MET 135 20 TYR 77 92 VAL 75 96 LYS 38 15 HIS 21 256 LEU 11 195 ALA 11 195 ALS 12 18 ASP 25 LEU 108	25 LEU 10 ASP 135 124 ILE 35 28 TRP 85 9 ALA 51 29 VAL 49 13 LYS 49 124 SEW 36 129 LEU 22 27 ASN 14 23 TYR 10 17 LEU 9 19 ASN 4 26 GLY 12U VAL 63 124 SER 41 29 VAL 30 CYS 31 123 TRP 25 25 LEU 23 125 LEU 23 126 TRP 17 121 GLN 6 27 ASN 120 VAL 108 111 TRP 86 24 SER 85	26 GLY 1 32 ALA 55 ILE 84 56 LEU 440 35 GLU 440 36 SER 38 38 PHE 36 29 VAL 32 28 TRP 30 31 ALA 22 8 LEU 7 30 CYS 16 37 ASN 109 123 TRP 8 37 ASN 109 123 TRP 8 37 ASN 109 123 TRP 8 29 VAL 32 34 PHE 80 30 CYS 58 29 VAL 32 35 GLU 2 31 ALA 17 31 ALA 15 36 SER 115 36 SER 12 31 ALA 17 31 ALA 15 36 SER 12 31 ALA 205	40 THR  55 ILE 87  1 LYS 84  84 LEU 79  54 GLY 34  85 SER 26  86 SER 26  86 SIE 24  83 LEU 22  44 GLN 16  38 PME 13  41 GLN  84 LEU 126  39 ASN 66  1 LYS 35  43 THR 31  40 THR 24  42 ALA 10  54 GLY 9  42 ALA 10  54 GLY 36  43 THR 38  54 GLY 36  43 THR 38  54 GLY 36  45 GLY 36  46 GLY 36  47 GLN 38  48 GLY 36  49 GLY 36  41 GLN 22  36 SER 21	61 ARC 19 52 ASP 1 51 THR 53 TYR 108 45 ARG 62 60 SER 57 44 ASM 14 66 ASM 43 50 SER 27 59 ASM 25 52 ASP 20 46 ASM 16 69 THR 8 58 ILE 4 52 ASM 15 68 THR 18 58 ILE 4 52 ASM 15 68 THR 40 52 THR 40 51 THR 40 51 THR 40 51 THR 40 53 THR 18	43 THR 12 55 TILE 9 56 LEU 9 58 ILE 63 LEU 7 58 TYPR 70 90 TYPR 70 90 TYPR 20 50 LEU 60 63 TRPP 55 94 CYSR 36 52 ASP 22 60 CYSR 18 65 ALA 19 59 ASN 67 60 SER 2 59 ASN 67 60 TRP 56 50 SER 2 59 ASN 67 60 TRP 56 50 TRP 56 50 TRP 56 50 TRP 45 61 ARG 39 51 THR 38 64 CYS 26	73 ARC 4 65 ASN 3 94 CYS 2 72 SER 1 65 ASN 64 79 PRO 59 60 CYS 59 67 GLY 34 66 ASP 26 68 ARC 48 69 SER 47 60 SER 48 65 ASN 38 61 THR 11 64 CYS 10 72 SER 7 79 PG 2 67 GLY 8 68 ARG 28 68 ARG 28 66 ASP 28

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The first line of each block gives the residue number and name of the central residue. The following lines list in descending order of significance all residues containing long atoms that occlude surface of the central residue. The values are residue number, residue name, and surface area (Ų) occluded on the central residue. Because only long atoms are considered, the area occluded by a residue adjacent to a central residue represents contacts of only side chain atoms of the adjacent residue.



123456769012345678901123456789012345

	B13 Glu																							
	B10 His										57 65													
	B9 Ser										60 41													
	B'22 Arg	P#/ <b>WM6</b> 2	press in Kregoli	-		2 2	21 30		,				ne - Viva		) The Color Stripe		~	T-Mark	Per storage		,000 to ben, 1841.			Territoria
	B'21 Glu						6 14	3												demonstrate to an amount				
	B'20 Gly						19 35	2 2	25 15															
	B′19 Cys					12 18	25 27																	
	B'18 Val	10 15			1	33 25	16 9								2 2									
	B'17 Leu	36 63				5 7	$\frac{2}{1}$		72 71	10 11	0 2	13 10	38 40		8I 58									
13 TOXT	B'16 Tyr								16 27															
alin Dû	B'14 Ala														57 61									
Insulin Dimer III (Insulin Dimer 1)	B' 13 Glu											41 43			2								3	
Dimer I	B'10 His														5 4						37	91 62	4 4	
sulin 1	B'6 Lou														17 17						1			
Д	B'4 Gln													8	88 92			2 2			İ			
	R/3 Asn																							
	B′2 Val													1 3	16 15	50 41	43 38	47 44	47 25	3				
	B'1	72 59	123 100	91 102		53 54									-	76 90			~~					
	A/2	0				0																		
	A'1 Glu	7				98 99																		
	A'I Tyr	4	65 69			53 63																		
	A'1	3 13 1 17	O.J			52 40									58 44	20 16								

A13 A14 A17 A20 B1 B2 B3 B4 B6 B10 B13 B14 B16 B17 B18 B19 B20 B21 B22 B79 B710 B713 Leu Tyr Glu Cys Phe Val Asn Glu Leu His Glu Als Tyr Leu Val Cys Gly Glu Arg Ser His Glu

Insulin dimer I (Insulin dimer II)

Fig. 5. Contacts at the dimer-dimer interfaces of insulin. The upper number of each pair gives the area (Å2) of the abscissa residue occluded by the ordinate residue; the lower number gives the converse. The three dimer units of the hexamer are designated I, II and III according to right-hand rotation about the z-axis.

hexasaccharide of N-acetylglucosamine in the lysozyme cleft (Fig. 2(a)) and incorporation of a lysozyme molecule into the crystal lattice (Fig. 2(b)). Figure 3 shows the changes in exposed area for formation of the insulin dimer from two monomers (Fig. 3(a)), for incorporation of insulin dimer into the hexamer (Fig. 3(b)) and for incorporation of hexamer into the crystal lattice (Fig. 3(c)). The graphs of Figure 1 serve as a basis for evaluating the extent of the changes shown in Figures 2 and 3.

# (e) Contact information

Table 6 gives the extent of contact of each residue of lysozyme with its neighbors. Tabulations of this kind give an objective description of the environment of atoms or residues within the native structure. The contact values of Table 6 are constructed from long atom information only. This seems to be the most appropriate description of the special environment of a central atom in the folded state (near atoms are present in both the folded and unfolded states).

Contact information can also be displayed graphically. Figure 4 plots data for the insulin dimer corresponding to those listed for lysozyme in Table 6. Ooi and coworkers (Nishikawa et al., 1972) have used similar plots of  $\alpha$ -carbon distances to display structures of proteins. Ooi pointed out that elements of the matrix near the diagonal reflect secondary structure and off-diagonal elements represent tertiary structure. Helical regions show as four-residue thick ribbons on either side of the diagonal. The helices of insulin are largely irregular, and this is reflected as irregularity in the patterns of Figure 4. Contacts between monomer units of the dimer are given in the upper right and lower left quadrants. The anti-parallel  $\beta$ -structure, involving residues B23 to B28 and B\*23 to B\*28, developed in the association of insulin monomers to the dimer, appears as a ribbon of unit slope orthogonal to the diagonal in both the lower left and upper right quadrants; these ribbons are encircled in Figure 4. Within each monomer the chain from residues A6 to A13 runs anti-parallel to that from B1 to B6 to give irregular  $\beta$ -structure, which is also seen as off-diagonal ribbons of unit slope.

Figures 5 and 6 give contacts that develop through incorporation of the insulin dimer into hexamer and through binding of hexasaccharide to lysozyme. Figure 5 describes the two different dimer—dimer interfaces of insulin. The dimer I—dimer II and dimer III—dimer I contacts are related by symmetry and therefore both may be plotted in Figure 5. The pseudo 2-fold symmetry axis of the dimer is reflected in the symmetry about the diagonal of Figure 5.

As one expects, the areas that two atoms occlude on each other are approximately the same. Thus, the pairs of numbers in Figures 5 and 6 are comparable and Figure 4 has approximate symmetry about the diagonal.

Fig. 4. Ooi plot for the insulin dimer of contacts between residues. Letter symbols give the extent that an abscissa residue occludes area of an ordinate residue. Each increase in alphabet stands for 15 Å<sup>2</sup> of occluded surface. The right-hand column gives the surface area (Å<sup>2</sup>) exposed to solvent times 1/30. Only long atom contacts are included in the sums; thus, the diagonal is blank. The following gives the correspondence between the standard residue designations of Table 5 and those used in this Figure: Al to A21 = 101 to 121; Bl to B30 = 201 to 230; A\*1 to A\*21 = 301 to 321; B\*1 to B\*30 = 401 to 430. Regions of the plot corresponding to each chain are delineated. Contacts within monomer units are given in the upper left and lower right quadrants. Contacts between the monomers are shown in the upper right and lower left quadrants. Lines along the diagonal indicate  $\alpha$ -helical sections. The two enclosed regions off the diagonal represent the  $\beta$ -structure at the monomer-monomer interface.

	ļ							
						74 99	$^{114}$ Arg	
		ကက					112 Arg	
					32	ep O	110 Ala	
$\frac{92}{122}$				57 63	75 95		109 Val	
120 85			95 58	50 39			108 Trp	
62 88		$\frac{11}{20}$	90 134	9			107 Ala	
	50	37					$103\\\mathrm{Asn}$	
	38						102 Gly	
	143	50 59					$^{101}_{ m Asp}$	
54 34		18 19	52 56				98 He	
	49						75 Leu	
53	01 6	81 70	68 78				$_{ m Trp}$	
0 89	2081	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \\ 93 \end{array}$	68 89				62 Trp	me
82 97			56 96	53 63			59 Asn	Lysozyme
44 37			68 46	zo es			58 He	jund
48			21 22	76 85	83 93		57 Gln	
- 21			x0 00	∞ <b>-</b> -			56 Leu	
69 98				$\frac{93}{120}$	33 30		52 Asp	
35 35				110 118	70 00		46 Asn	
භ වැ					$\begin{array}{c} 139 \\ 132 \end{array}$		44 Asn	
					12 8		43 Thr	
					28 19		42 Ala	
					8 0	24 14	37 Asn	
					24 13	16	36 Ser	
86 84				31 32	100 139	34 26	35 Glu	
					ണ	64 94	34 Phe	
						73 4	$^{53}_{ m Lys}$	
NAG C'	NAG A	NAG B	NAG C	NAG D	NAG E	NAG F		

Fig. 6. Contacts of the N-acetylglucosamine hexasaccharide and the α-anomer of N-acetylglucosamine with residues of lysozyme. The α-anomer binds "anomolously" with some contacts like those of the unit of the hexasaccharide bound at site C (Blake et al., 1967). Contacts for hexasaccharide bound at sites A to F are given separately. The upper number of each pair gives the area (Ų) of the protein residue occluded by the saccharide unit; the lower number gives the converse. NAG, N-acetylglucosamine.

Summations of areas exposed to solvent for lysozyme, insulin and several complexes TABLE 7

				Atoms in	Atoms included in summations	omations			
	All	Polar	Charged	Non-polar	Backbone	Side chain	Polar side chain	Charged side chain	Non-polar side chain
A Lysozyme Unfolded	21,723	6175	2466	13,082	5840	15,884	3777	5141	9969
Native	6583	1811	1261	3511	1599	4984	1564	2302	1118
Hexasaccharide complex Crystal lattice	5919 4786	1586 1261	$\begin{array}{c} 1128 \\ 944 \end{array}$	3205 2581	1462 $1157$	4457 3629	1395 1064	2162 1659	906
B Lysozyme differences Unfolded-native Native-hexasaocharide	15,140	4364	1205	9571	4241	10,900	2213	2839	5848
complex	664	225	133	306	137	527	169	140	218
Native-lattice	1797	550	317	930	442	1355	500	643	212
C Insulin									
Unfolded dimer	17,348	4178	1954	11,215	4507	12,841	2565	4212	6065
Monomers	7334	1642	1278	4459	1557	5777	1420	2508	1849
Dimer	6023	1345	1169	3510	1245	4778	1249	2053	1477
Dimer in hexamer	4585	1130	859	2595	1017	3568	1119	1648	801
Dimer in lattice	3057	266	206	1784	739	2317	791	878	549
D Insulin differences Unfolded dimer-native									
dimer	11,325	2833	785	7705	3262	8063	1316	2159	4588
Monomers-dimer	1311	297	109	949	312	666	171	455	372
Dimer-dimer in hexamer	1438	215	310	916	228	1210	130	405	676
Dimer in hexamer-dimer	() () ()	9	3		i č	2	o o	1	6
ın lattıce	1528	364	353	811	278	1251	328	670	252
MANAGEMENT OF SECTION AND SECTION AND SECTION ASSESSMENT OF SECTIO		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	The second secon	Control of the Contro	STREET, STREET	Commence of the Commence of th	The control of the co	Control of the Contro	COLUMN CONTRACTOR CONT

The contact information focuses on the immediate protein environment of an atom or group and is complementary to the extent of exposure to solvent. Thus, Table 6 is complementary to Figure 1(a), Figure 4 to Figures 1(b) and 3(a), Figure 5 to Figure 3(b), and Figure 6 to Figure 2(a).

# (d) Summary tabulations

Table 7 gives results for lysozyme and insulin summed over classes of atoms (all atoms; polar, charged, non-polar; backbone, side chain) and over types of side chains (polar, charged, non-polar). The side chain categories are specified as follows: charged, those containing groups that bear charge at any pH in the range 0 to 12; polar, those containing polar but no charged atoms; and non-polar, those containing only non-polar atoms, and tryptophan, methionine and cystine. The values presented in Table 7 are the areas exposed to solvent and in sections B and D changes in exposed area (areas are in Å<sup>2</sup>).

## 4. Discussion

# (a) Comparison with results of Lee & Richards (1971)

The van der Waals' radii used in these computations (Table 2) differ significantly from those of Lee & Richards (1971) in particular for side chain atoms for which Lee & Richards use the uniform value of 1.8 Å. The values of the static accessibility calculated for lysozyme from column 2 of Table 4 and the surface areas of Table 2 are very close to the values for lysozyme listed by Lee & Richards. If areas rather than ratios of areas are considered, differences due to changes in radii become apparent. Nevertheless, general conclusions drawn from the computations remain essentially unaltered by the changes in radii. For example, Lee & Richards made the striking point that a large fraction of the total surface of globular proteins is comprised of non-polar atoms in the folded as well as in the unfolded state. The data of Table 7 (compare columns 1 and 4) confirm this conclusion; non-polar atoms constitute 0.53 and 0.60 of the lysozyme surface for the folded and unfolded molecules, respectively. Because in the present calculation the van der Waals' radii assigned to nonpolar atoms are larger than those assigned to polar atoms, the above fractions are each about 0·1 greater than those determined by Lee & Richards. The salient point is that in spite of the crude model used in the computations, exposure values have semiquantitative reliability and trends within self-consistent sets of results appear to be meaningful.

In explanation of the considerable non-polar surface in the folded state, examination of Table 7 (compare columns 4 and 9) shows that a relatively high proportion (approx. two-thirds) of the non-polar surface of the folded molecules is associated with non-polar atoms that are part of polar or charged side chains, e.g. the methylene carbons of lysine. The extent to which the surface exposed in the unfolded state becomes buried on folding is two to three times greater for non-polar residues than for polar residues (charged and uncharged). This observation is consistent with the "oil-drop" model of protein folding.

Cavities within the lysozyme structure located by the graphics display of Lee & Richards (1971) do not exist according to the present calculations. This reflects the

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  Defined by Lee & Richards (1971) as 100  $\times$  area of solvated sphere exposed to solvent/total area of solvated sphere.

change in van der Waals' radii. Computations with the solvent radius reduced to 1.0 Å and to 0.4 Å show the cavities. These remarks do not weaken the important conclusion of Lee & Richards—the density of packing of side chains within a native protein is not uniform.

# (b) Exposure of main chain carbonyl oxygen atoms in helical regions

The carbonyl oxygen is the major contributor to the exposed surface of the polypeptide backbone (Table 1). The computations for insulin and lysozyme show that about half of the carbonyl oxygens are exposed to solvent in both helical and non-helical regions. Thus, it is of interest that the first residue of each of the eleven helices in these two molecules has the carbonyl oxygen entirely buried and that in ten of the eleven helices the carbonyl oxygen of the last helical residue is exposed to solvent. This observation is confirmed by examination of seven other proteins for which computations have been carried out and assignments of helical regions could be made. Although this correlation cannot be used to predict secondary structure because the exposure of the carbonyl oxygen depends on long range interactions, the origin of the effect presumably is related to the stability of helical regions in macromolecules and ultimately should be explicable in terms of theories of protein folding.

# (c) Ranking of residues according to exposure of backbone or side chain atoms to solvent

In lysozyme, glycine is among the residues having exposure least affected by folding. The relatively low effect of folding on glycine exposure was confirmed through calculations on nine other proteins (glycine, serine and glutamic acid are the residues with the highest probability for exposure of backbone atoms). The relatively high exposure of glycine residues in the folded state accords with the expectation that glycine lies at bends of the chain (Venkatachalam, 1968) and, thus, on the surface of the molecule. Lee & Richards (1971) noted that proline is more exposed than expected from the non-polar character of its side chain. The present calculations confirm this behavior, which probably also reflects the participation of proline in bends in the chain.

# (d) Comparison of folding, binding, association and crystallization reactions

Figures 2 and 3 and Table 7 show that lattice contacts are extensive, involving about 30% of the surface of lysozyme and insulin. The types of residues participating in lattice contacts of lysozyme and insulin are not the same as those that on the average constitute the surface of the free molecule or that are involved in the contacts between saccharides and lysozyme or that constitute the monomer-monomer and dimerdimer interfaces of the insulin polymers. A significantly smaller participation of nonpolar side chains in the lattice contacts and a proportionately greater involvement of charged side chains are found (Table 7).

## (e) Protein environment of atoms and residues

The description of the environment of an atom or residue through listing atoms or residues that occlude its surface includes all important interacting elements except for those involved in long range ionic interactions. A comparison of the tabulations for lysozyme and insulin with Kendrew-type models of these proteins shows that the listing of residues contacting other residues is substantially correct and that

hydrogen bonding or hydrophobic interactions are reflected in extensive overlap. Since solvated radii are used, the listing includes some less significant elements of the environment; thus, contacts between residues with areas less than 5 to 10  $\text{Å}^2$  are not important.

The list of contacting residues is altered substantially when the solvent radius is decreased, e.g. from  $1\cdot 4$  to  $0\cdot 4$  Å. However, the most important contacts remain in the list generated with the reduced solvent radius. Decreasing the solvent radius to  $1\cdot 0$  Å does not significantly change the nature and extent of residue–residue contacts.

The environment about each atom of native lysozyme and insulin is described in Tables 4 and 5 by giving the surface area occluded by polar and non-polar long atoms, with the intent of indicating the polarity of the environment. These numbers can be summed over groups of atoms. The carboxyl groups of Glu-35 and Asp-52 of lysozyme are both largely shielded from solvent; the ratios of exposure in the folded state to that in the unfolded state are 0.2 and 0.3, respectively. Glu-35 has a considerably less polar environment, however. The fraction of its occluded surface assigned to polar contacts is 0.1 compared with 0.7 for Asp-52. This difference in environment is reflected in the pK 6 to 6.5 found for Glu-35 and pK approx. 4 found for Asp-52 (Imoto et al., 1972).

## (f) Structural assumptions

It is assumed that computations based on the crystallographically defined coordinates are relevant to solution properties. Two aspects of this assumption should be discussed. First, uncertainty in the crystallographic results is generally estimated at 0.5 Å for protein molecules studied at 2 to 3 Å resolution. In order to investigate this difficulty, a random error was introduced into the Cartesian co-ordinates of each atom of lysozyme using a Gaussian probability distribution that gave an arithmetic average movement for each atom of 0.39 Å. Computations with this perturbed set of co-ordinates show no significant changes in contacts between residues, i.e. very few changes greater than 5 to 10 Ų in area of contact. Exposure of individual atoms to solvent is also only slightly affected by this co-ordinate perturbation; atoms that are completely buried according to the unperturbed calculations remain so and atoms exposed to solvent undergo changes in exposure of approximately 5 Ų. The exposure summed over classes of atoms (as in Table 7) changes by less than 5%. Thus, the conclusions drawn from exposure and contact computations of the kind described here are not sensitive to considerable error in the co-ordinates.

Second, the conformation of a protein molecule in the crystal may differ from that in solution. This problem has been considered by many workers (see review by Rupley, 1969). The time-average conformation of a protein as reflected in equilibrium properties appears to be unaffected by crystallization. Surface side chains involved in lattice contacts can be expected to undergo perturbation if they are relatively unrestricted in solution.

X-ray studies of complexes of lysozyme with the  $\beta(1\rightarrow 4)$ -linked monomer, dimer and trimer of N-acetylglucosamine have provided co-ordinate information for the saccharide moieties binding at sites A through C. The co-ordinates for the moieties binding at the remaining sites (for N-acetylglucosamine hexamer) are derived from model building. A few of the side chains of the protein residues that are involved in the binding of hexasaccharide (see Figs 2(a) and 6) also participate in lattice contacts (see Fig. 2(b)).

The co-ordinates of the free insulin monomer and dimer are assumed to be the same as those in the hexamer. In the hexamer the first few residues of the B and B' chains are buried in the adjacent dimers. In the free dimer these residues are possibly folded back onto the surface. Thus, the actual areas exposed to solvent in the free dimer are presumably less than the computed values and the calculated changes in exposed area brought about by the association of dimers to form hexamer are only approximate.

# (g) Concluding remarks

Exposure values for atoms can be summed in different ways, e.g. to describe exposure of chromophores or other side chain elements of a protein. Values of this kind based on the present calculations have been used (see review by Imoto et al., 1972) for examining free energies of association reactions and for understanding perturbations of ionizable groups and perturbations of chromophores. Exposure and contact information define environment more precisely than terms such as "partially buried".

Lee & Richards (1971) have discussed the limitations in applying exposure computations that are based on the relatively crude model of hard-sphere atoms and on the equilibrium structure determined by X-ray diffraction. In particular, conclusions related to rate processes must be made with caution. Nevertheless, the use of exposure calculations is justified by the need to summarize structural information objectively and semi-quantitatively and by the advantages of concise tabulations and graphical display.

We are grateful to Professor D. C. Phillips and his colleagues for the hospitality they extended and the encouragement they offered in the early stages of this work. We are also indebted to Professor D. C. Hodgkin and her colleagues for giving us the co-ordinates of insulin and for discussions on this structure. This work was supported by the American Cancer Society, the National Institutes of Health and the University of Arizona Computer Center. One of us (A. S.) thanks the National Institutes of Health for support in the form of a postdoctoral fellowship from 1971 to 1973.

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