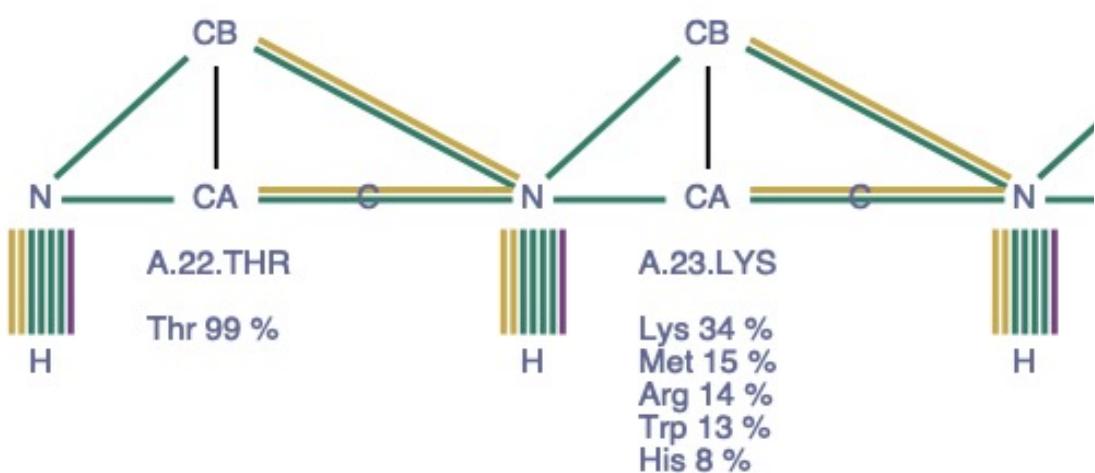
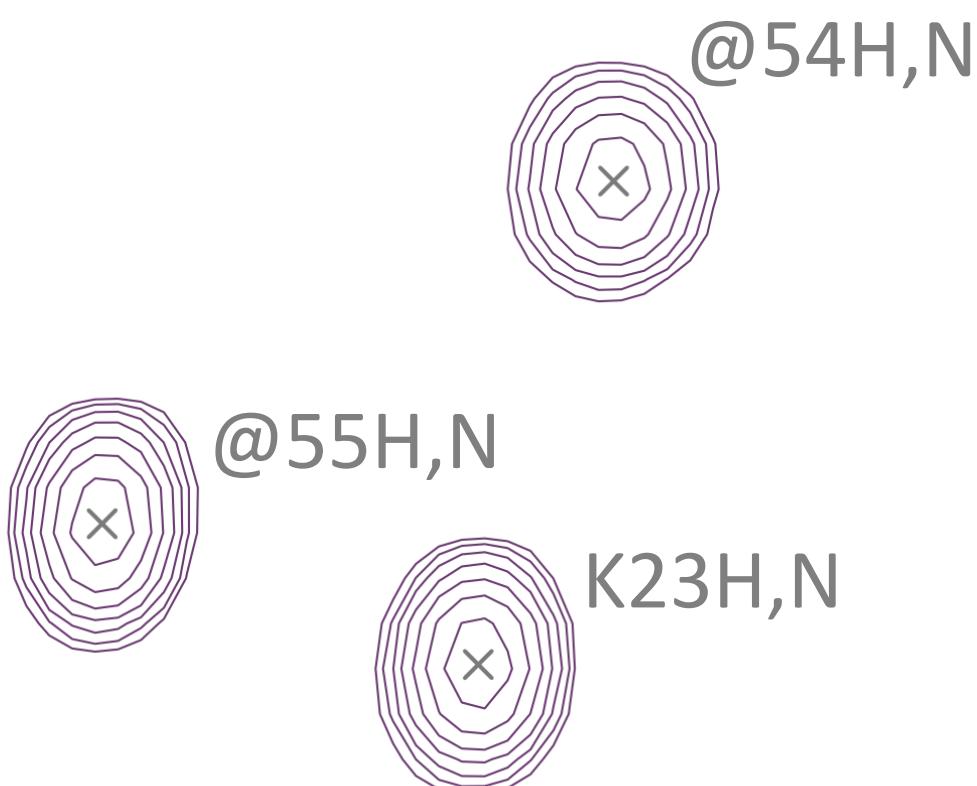


## Backbone Assignment Tutorial



# Introduction

These tutorials are designed to guide you through a sequential triple resonance backbone assignment using Ccpnmr AnalysisAssign Version 3.2, they are not intended to teach any theoretical aspects of NMR.

In these tutorials you will use spectra recorded on Sec5, in particular HSQC, CBCAcNH, HNCACB, HNCA and HNcoCA spectra.

You will need four projects which are located in the **CcpnBBAssignTutorial** directory.

The first two projects, Sec5Part1 and Sec5Part2 are used for the actual sequential backbone assignment, the others are *How-To* examples of how to do common assignment operations using different AnalysisAssign tools.

Please note that the images shown are only representative and you may encounter minor differences to your setup.

## Contents:

1. Project Setup
2. Picking Peaks
3. Setting up the Assignment
4. Peak Picking 3D Spectra
5. Sequential backbone assignment
- 6: Inspect the Assignment
- 7: Quick Assignment

## Start CcpNmr Analysis V3

Apple users by double clicking the icon  
*CcpNmrAnalysis*



Linux users by using the terminal command: *bin/assign*

Windows users by double-clicking on the *assign.bat* file

## Getting started, basic operations

### Sidebar

All data contained in a project, such as spectra and peak lists are located in the sidebar. **Double-clicking** on an item will open the properties popup. **Drag** an item into the **Drop Area** to open it as a module (Spectrum Display, Table etc.)

### Spectrum Display

A Spectrum Display can contain multiple overlaid spectra. To show/hide a single spectrum, click on its toolbar button. If you close a Spectrum Display, you can open a spectrum by **dragging and dropping** it into the drop area from the sidebar or **right-clicking** on a sidebar item and selecting **Open as module**.

### Mouse

- Pan → **Left-drag** in display
- Zoom in/out → **Scroll wheel** in display
- Context menu → **Right-click**
- Select a peak → **Left-click** on a peak symbol “X”
- Move a peak → select first, then **middle-click and drag**

### Shortcuts

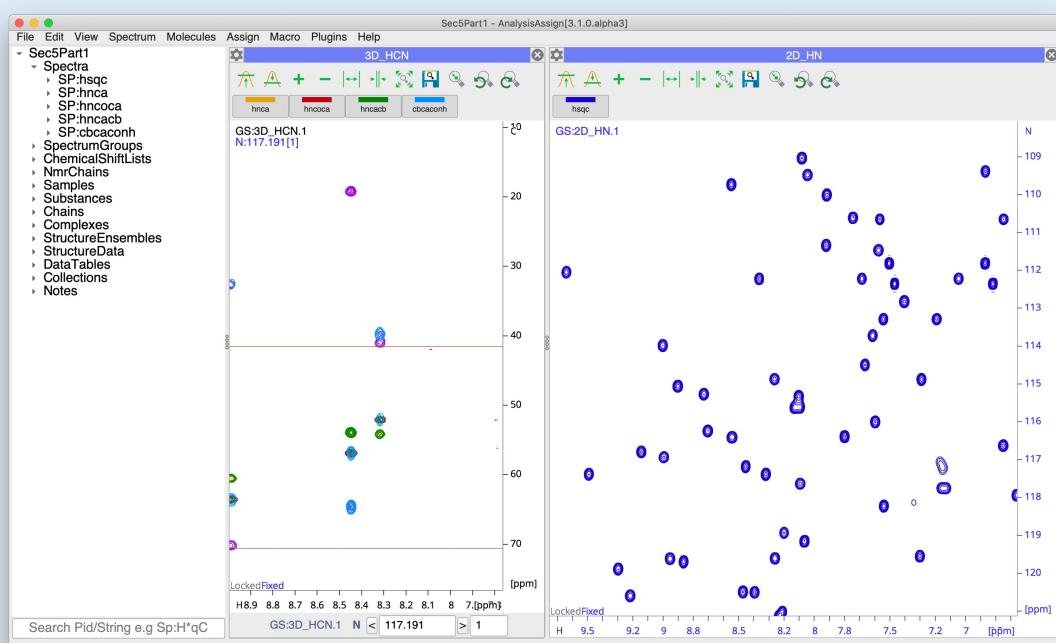
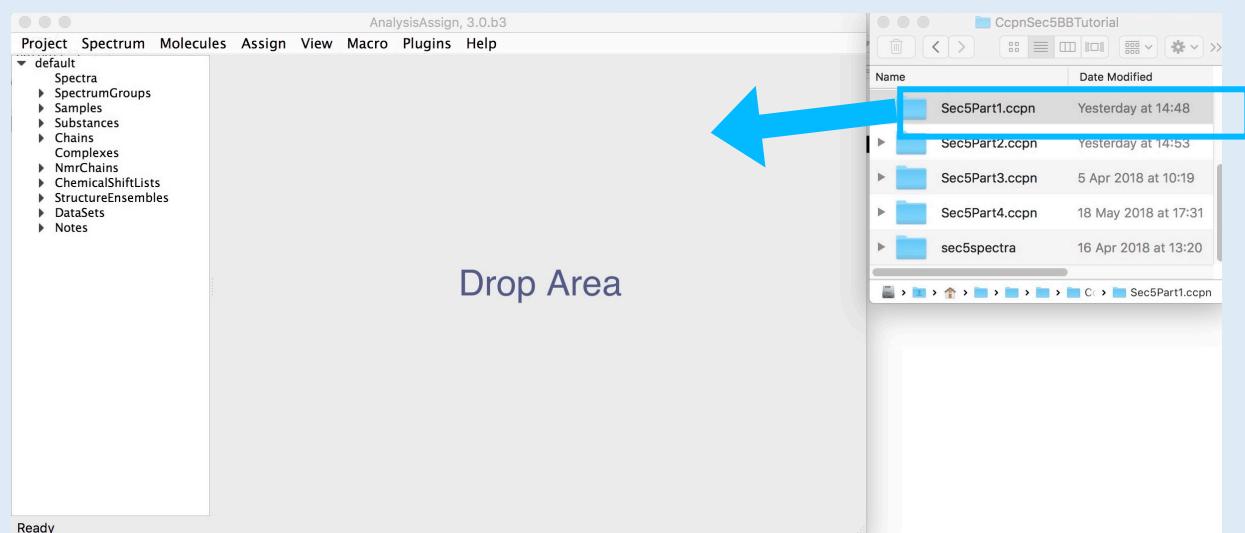
The program uses several shortcuts, for example **CL** for copying a peak list. You will need to press the first letter on your keyboard e.g. **C**, followed by the second letter, e.g. **L** (case insensitive). Press **Esc** to cancel the first letter.

For more commands and operations:

Main Menu -> *Help* -> *Tutorials* -> *Beginners Tutorial* or

Main Menu -> *Help* -> *Show Shortcuts*

Open the project **CcpnBBAssignTutorial/Sec5Part1 ccpn**



## 1A Drag & drop Sec5Part1 ccpn into the sidebar or drop area.

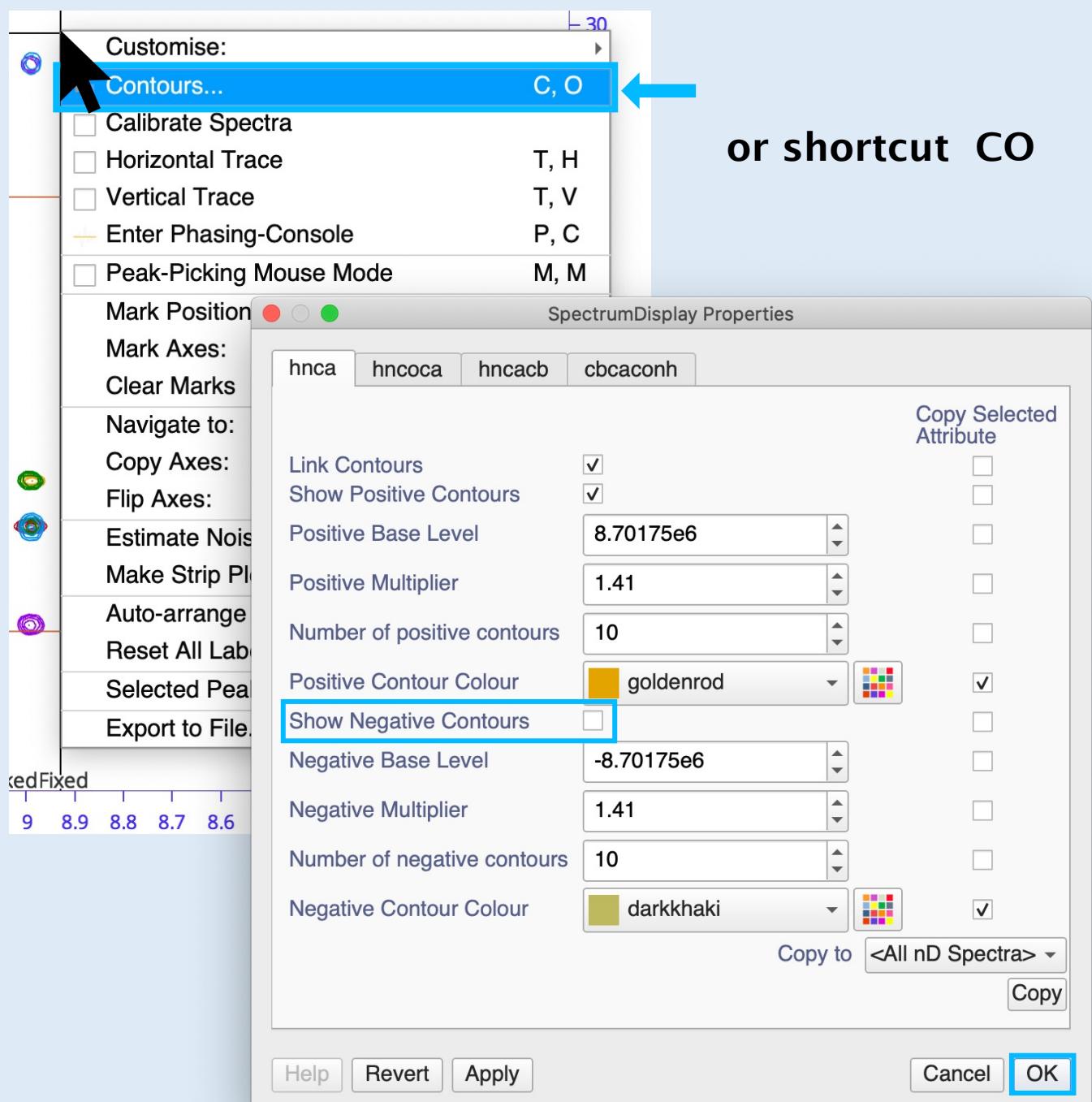
CcpNmr projects are saved as directories with the .ccpn.

- Find the project directory **Sec5Part1 ccpn** in the **CcpnBBAssignTutorial** directory and drag & drop it into the program.

The Sec5Part1 project will be loaded in your program window.

You will see five spectra, displayed in two SpectrumDisplays as:

- hsqc (dark blue, 2D\_HN)
- hnca (yellow, 3D\_HCN)
- hncoca (dark red, 3D\_HCN)
- hncacb (green/purple, 3D\_HCN)
- cbcacoh (light blue, 3D\_HCN)

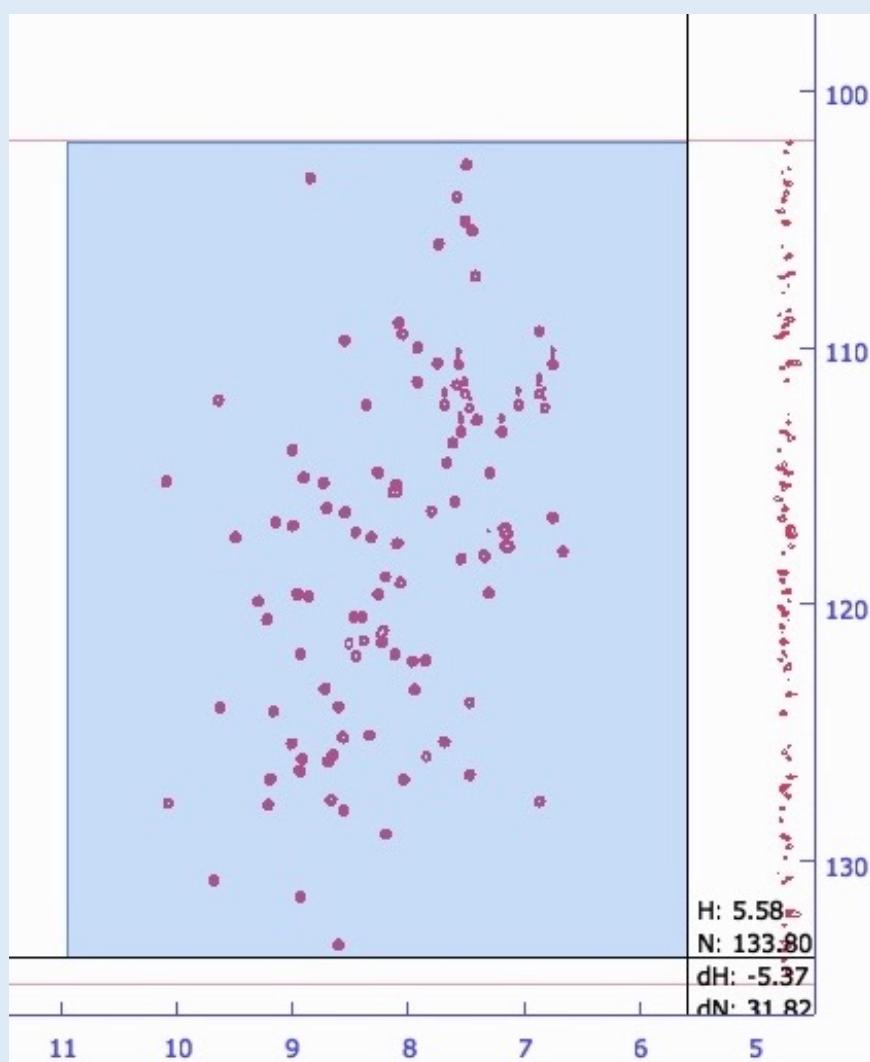


If the contours are not displayed correctly, verify that the path is set correctly in the **Spectrum Properties** popup under the **General** tab options (you can open this by **double-clicking** on the spectrum in the sidebar). Spectra are located inside the **CcpnBBAssignTutorial/sec5spectra** directory.

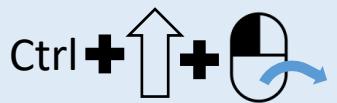
## 1\_B Set Spectrum Properties: Contours.

- **right-click** on each spectrum display and click **Contours...**
- uncheck **Show Negative Contours** except for the hncacb

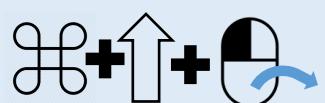
You can also perform these actions for each individual Spectrum in the **Spectrum Properties** popup; open them by **double-clicking** on the spectra in the sidebar.



Linux / Windows:



Mac:



## 2A Picking peaks in the HSQC

You can pick peaks either manually or automatically.

### Manual Picking: Ctrl (or Cmd for Mac) + Shift + Left-drag

- Click on the spectrum display, hold down **Ctrl** (or **Cmd** for Mac) + **Shift** and **left-drag** the mouse to create a blue picking box in the regions:

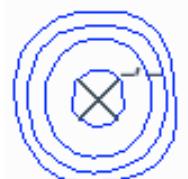
$\text{H} \rightarrow 11\text{--}6$

$\text{N} \rightarrow 102\text{--}134.50$

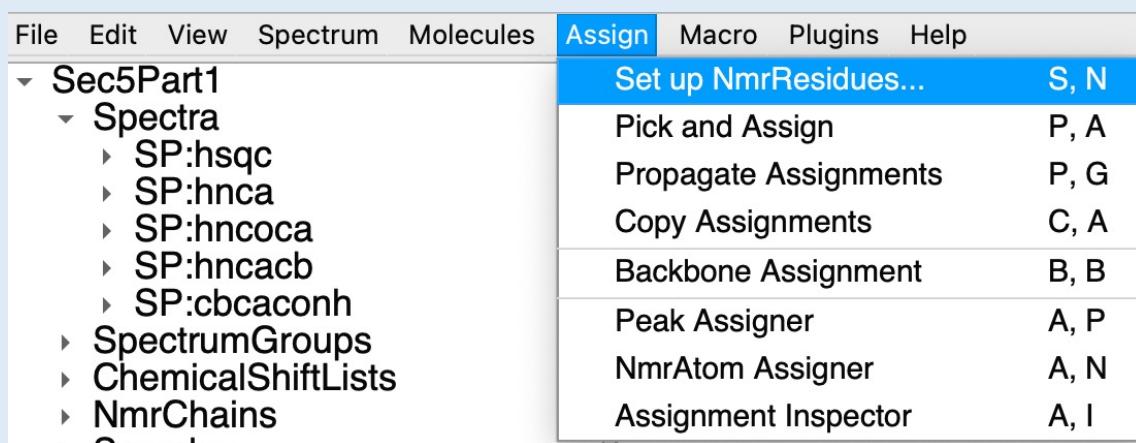
- Then release the button and keys.

The crosses in the spectrum mark the peak positions picked.

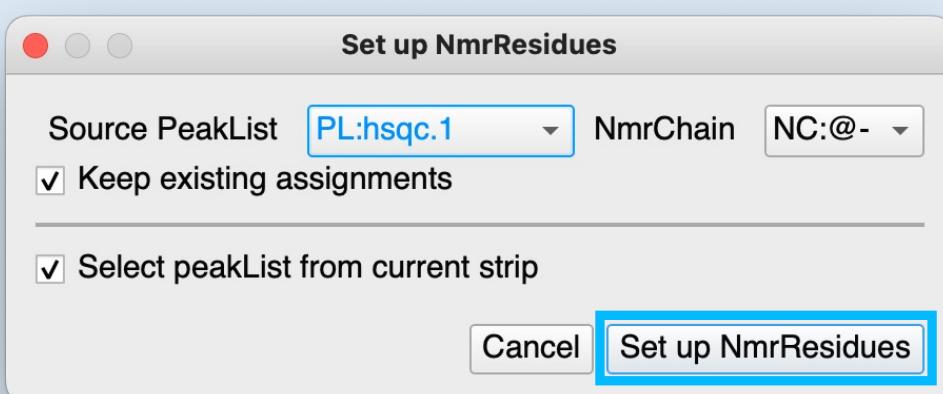
The hyphens separated by a comma indicate that the dimensions of these peaks are unassigned.



For more information about peak picking including other ways to pick your peaks, go to <https://www.ccpn.ac.uk/manual/v3/PeakPicking.html>



or Shortcut SN



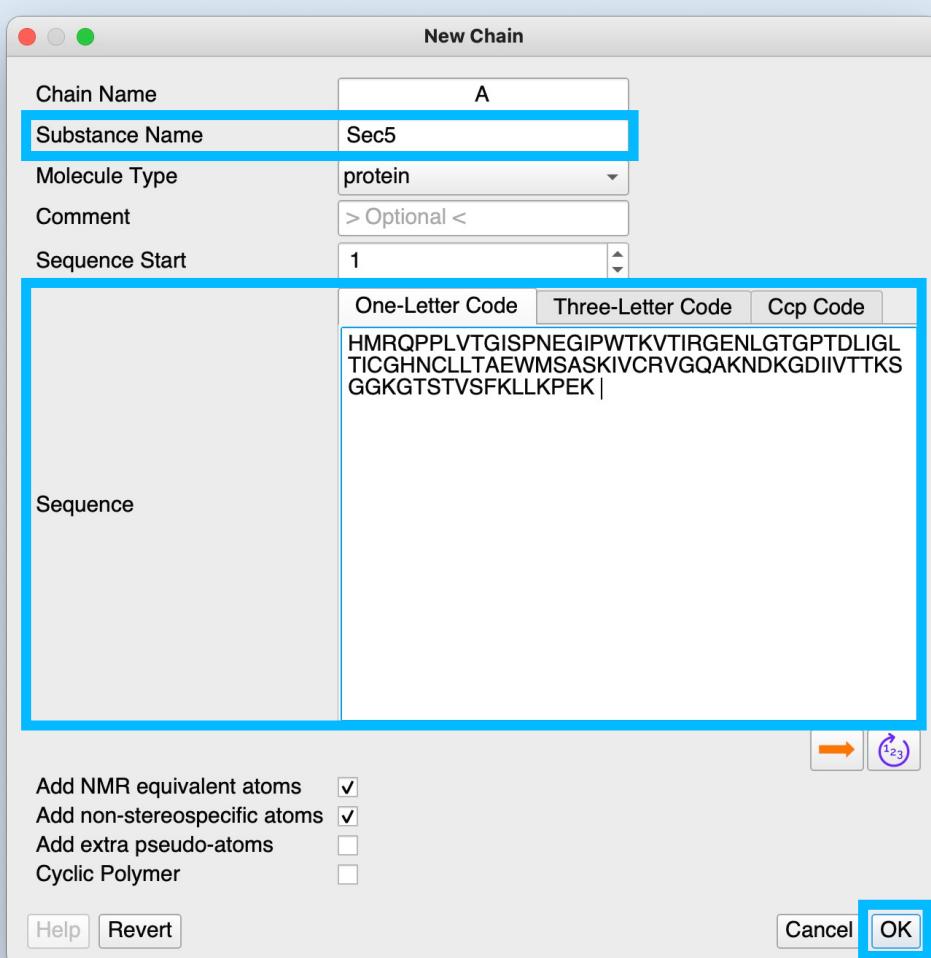
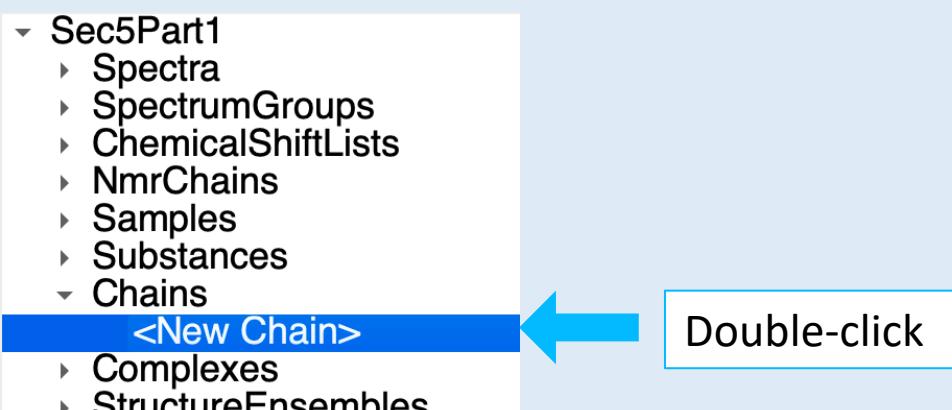
To start the backbone assignment process, we need to define ‘anonymous’ NmrAtoms, i.e. effectively random labels, for the two dimensions of the  $^{15}\text{N}$ - $^1\text{H}$  HSQC peaks, which can subsequently be linked to the 3D spectra and used as placeholders until the actual assignments are obtained. See page 9, at the end of Point 3, for a full explanation of the AnalysisAssign nomenclature.

### 3A Setup NmrResidues

- Go to Main Menu → Assign → Setup NmrResidues (or use shortcut SN)
- Source PeakList: PL:hsqc.1
- NmrChain: NC:@-
- Click Set up NmrResidues

Each peak will now have a label such as @1H,N. Use the shortcut PL to toggle between different ways to display the peak labels or go to the SpectrumDisplay Settings (click on the gear icon in the top left hand corner) to set the way you wish to view your PeakLabels. There are also further settings if you double-click on the PeakList in the sidebar.





### 3B Create Chain

- Go to Sidebar → Chains → <NewChain>

Use the default settings with

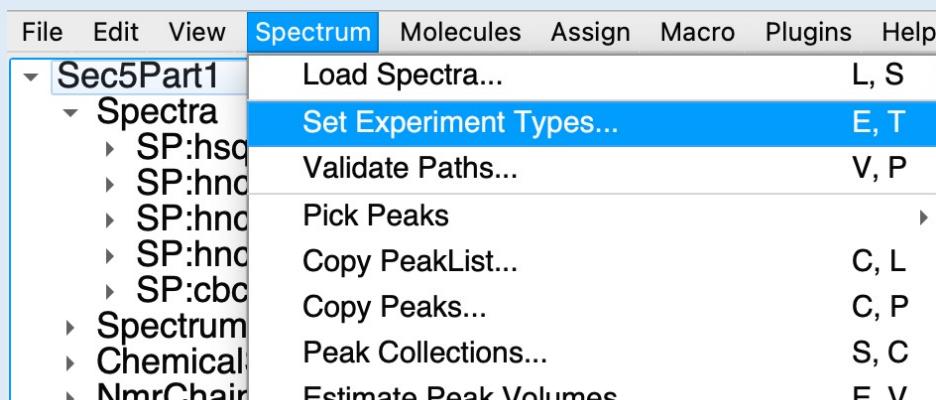
- **Substance Name:** Sec5

- **Sequence:** (copy and paste)

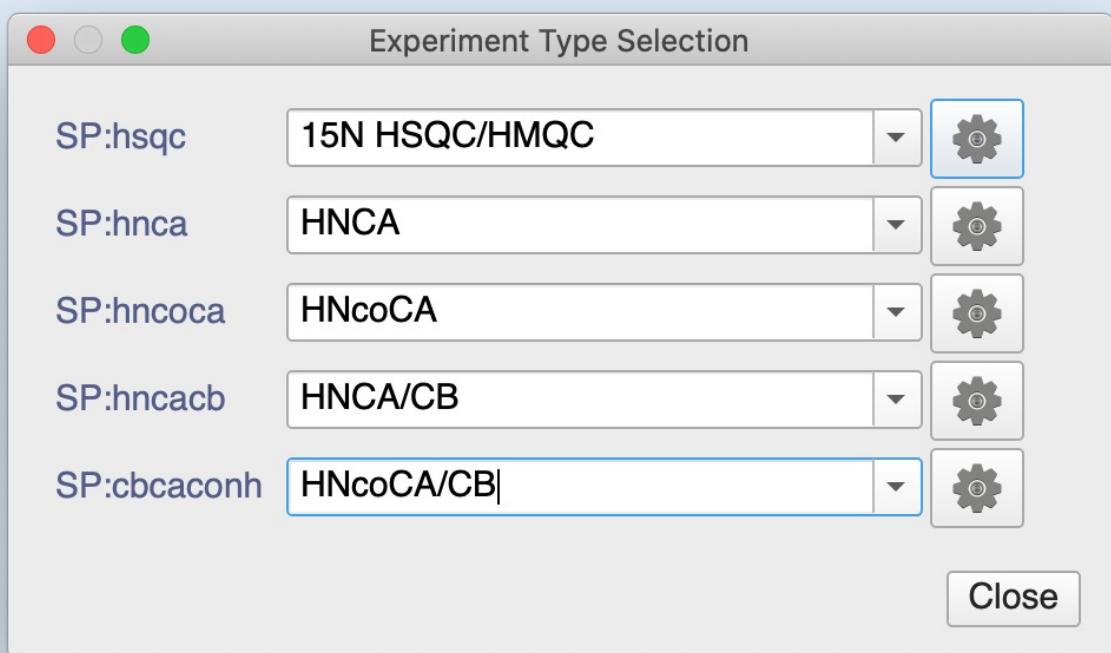
HMRQPPLVTGISPNEGIPWTKVTIRGENLGTGPTDLIGLTICGNCLLAEWMSASKIVCRVGQAKNDKGDIIVTTKSGGGKTSTVSFKLLKPEK

- Click **OK**

You can also use Main Menu → Molecule → Generate Chain or drop a FASTA formatted file into the project.



**or shortcut ET**



### 3c Set Experiment types

It is possible to tell the programme what kind of experiment each spectrum is. Although this is not strictly necessary in order to assign your spectra, it will allow you to make use of several helpful features later on.

- Go to **Main Menu → Spectrum → Set Experiment Types...** or shortcut **ET**
- Set the Experiment Types from the drop-down menus as shown above and then click **Close**.

# Setting up the Assignment

## Assignment nomenclatures (Explanation only)

**Assignment in Analysis** Assign is simply a matter of setting strings that define the NmrAtoms.

We call this the ‘id’ (id: identifier) of the NmrAtom. If an id matches the strings defining a molecular Atom<sup>1</sup>, this effectively constitutes an assignment to the Atom. If not, the NmrAtom id is a placeholder, reflecting its progress towards assignment<sup>2</sup>.

At this point, it is appropriate also to consider the relationships between Peak, ChemicalShift and NmrAtom. Each dimension of a Peak is assigned to one or more NmrAtoms. The ChemicalShift (which resides in a ChemicalShiftList) of an NmrAtom, is defined by all the peaks that have been assigned to this NmrAtom. Hence, changing an assignment for a Peak (e.g. reassigning a peak from “nmratom\_1” to another “nmratom\_2”) has an effect on the ChemicalShift of “nmratom\_1”, as it is now no longer defined by the Peak. Likewise, it also affects the ChemicalShift of the “nmratom\_2”, as it now comes to be (also) defined by the Peak. We will see in next sections how to inspect and change the assignment(s) of a Peak.

If you change the id of an NmrAtom (or its parent NmrResidue or NmrChain), the assignment of all ChemicalShifts and Peaks are updated.

**We use NmrChains and NmrResidues to keep track of the NmrAtoms** during the assignment process. By default, new NmrResidues are put in NmrChain '@-', and new, temporary NmrChains are given names like '@2'. Initially, NmrChains contain no information about the sequential connections of the NmrResidues, i.e. their ordering. In this case, the NmrChain functions like a simple list with all its NmrResidues.

To store sequential stretches, i.e. lists in which the NmrResidues are ordered, the program uses ‘connected’ NmrChains, whose names start with '#' instead of '@'. Consequently, names with '@' (and NmrChain names starting with '#') are reserved.

**NmrResidues** are created with names like '@173' and with no residueType. When you want to create the previous, 'i-1' residue to a given residue (for backbone assignment) you give it a '-1' suffix, in this case '@173-1'. When you assign the NmrResidue to a real residue, renaming it e.g. 'A.45.GLY', the i-1 residue name updates to 'A.45-1' .

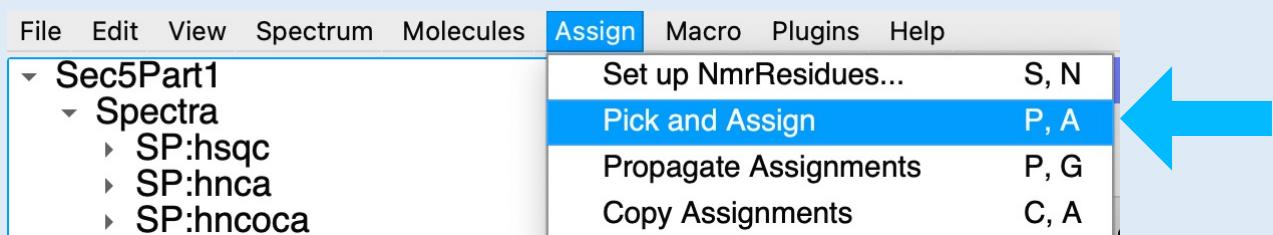
**NmrAtom** names always start with the nucleus, and default names would be e.g. 'H@31' or 'C@88'. Some names have a special meaning:

- '%' means 'any number', so 'HB%' would be a beta methylene or methyl group. 'H%' would be the backbone NH3 group.
- '\*' means 'any string', so 'H\*' would be 'any proton in the residue'
- Names starting with 'M' and 'Q' are (proton) pseudoatom names
- Number suffixes follow NEF (IUPAC) convention, so serine HB2 or HB3 denote stereospecific assignments.
- Suffixes 'x' and 'y' are used for non-stereospecific pairs – the normal assignment to serine beta would use HBx and HBy. For e.g. isopropyl groups the x and y assignments match up between <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C so that Leu HDx% are the methyl protons bound to Leu CDx (NEF convention).

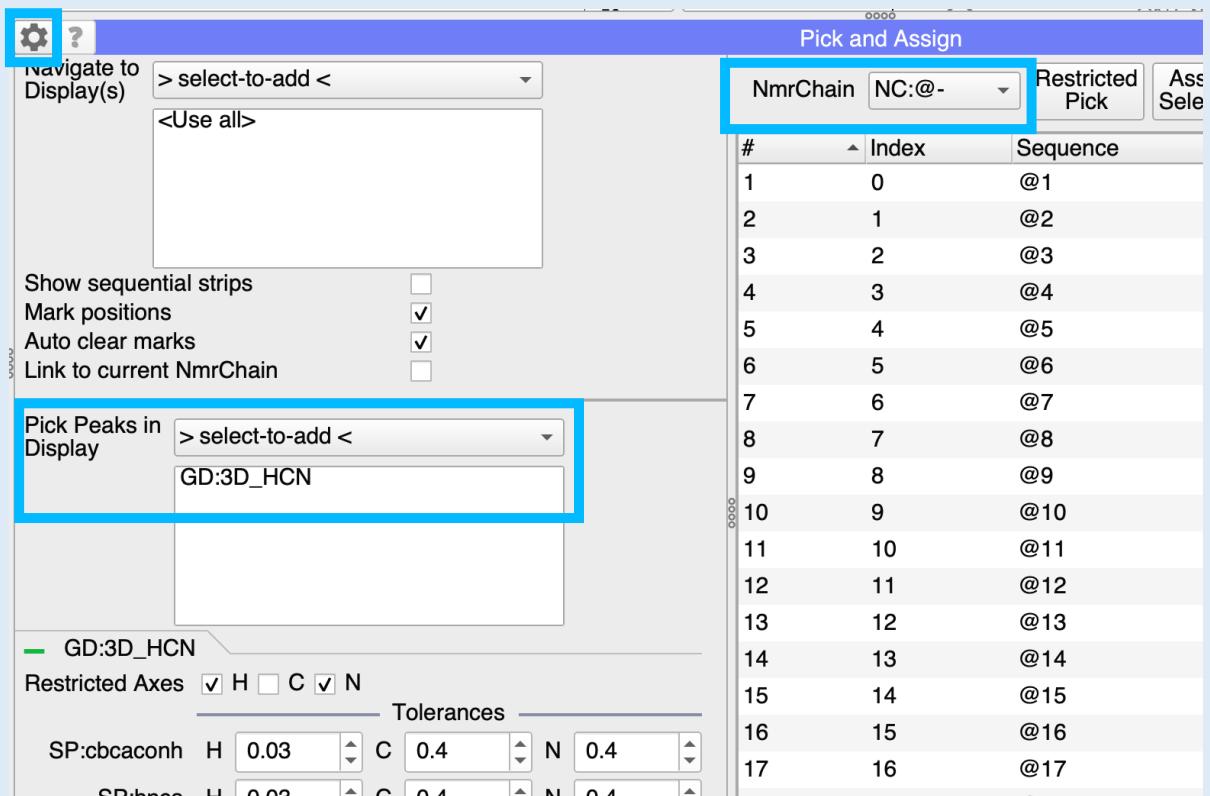
<sup>1</sup> Atoms reside in Residues, which reside in Chains; multiple chains can form a Complex.

<sup>2</sup> The id together with the type identifier forms the so-called pid, the project-identifier. As an example for an un-assigned amide in the 123<sup>rd</sup> NmrResidue in the second NmrChain: NA:@2.@123..H. For an assigned NmrAtom, all the fields will have been filled, yielding something like NA:A.GLU.14.H.

For more information see our video tutorial on NmrResidues at <https://youtu.be/DS9IZzNsBbQ>



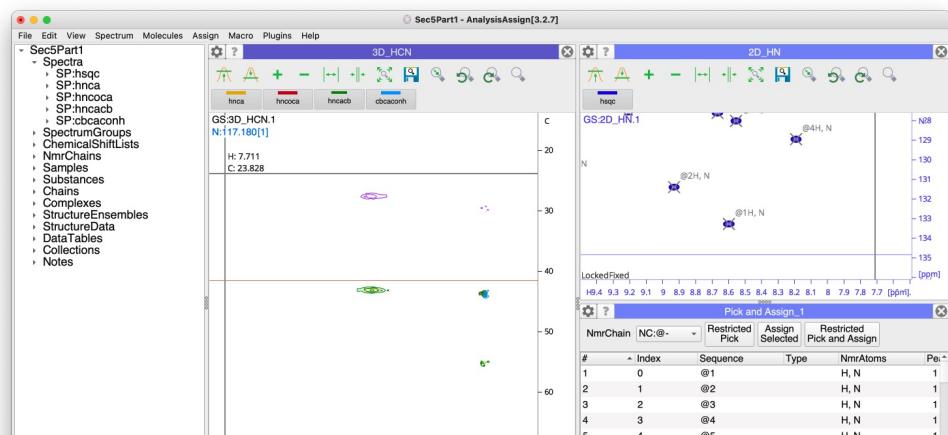
or shortcut PA

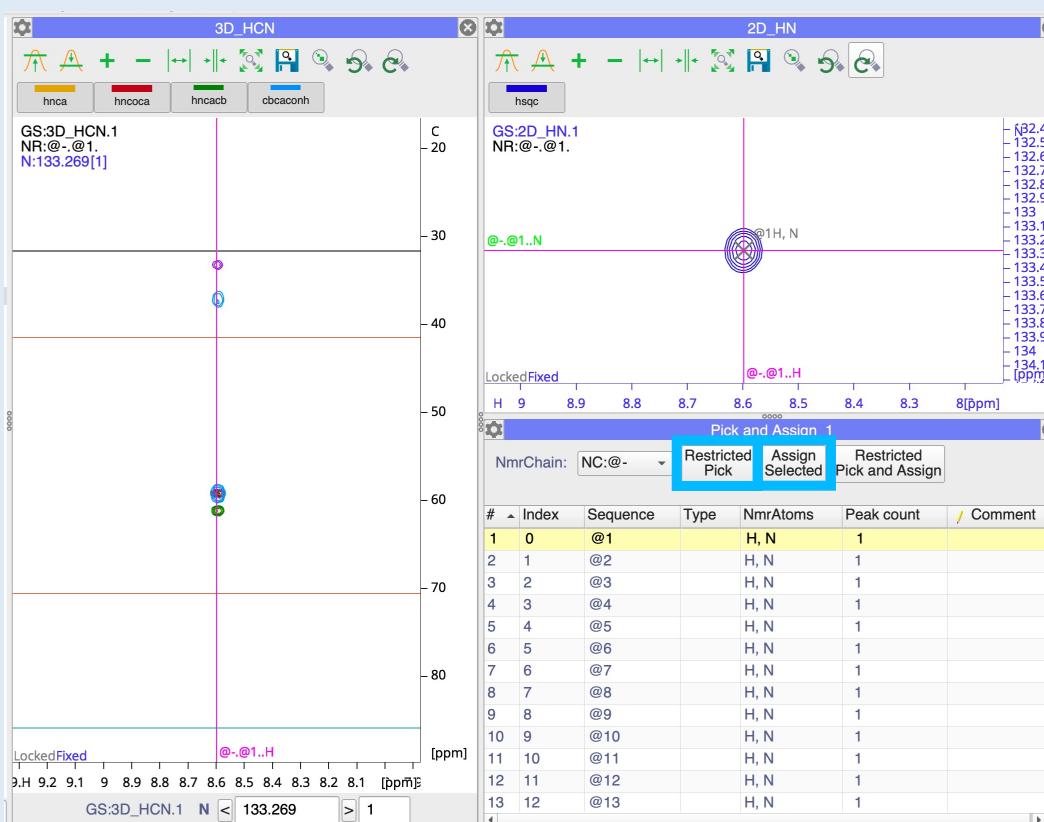


## 4A Pick and Assign 3D Peaks Setup

To pick the 3D spectra based on the HSQC spectrum we will use the **Pick and Assign** module.

- Go to **Main Menu → Assign → Pick and Assign**, or shortcut **PA**.
- Open the Settings (gearbox icon ) and select:
  - Pick Peaks in Display 3D\_HCN**
  - Leave the rest as default and close the settings
- Ensure the selected NmrChain is **NC:@-** .
- Finally, arrange your modules with the **Pick and Assign** module below or above the **2D\_HN** (HSQC containing) module:





## 4B Pick and Assign 3D Peaks

In the Pick and Assign module:

- Double-click on a row in the table, e.g. the row for @1.

This will cause the spectrum display with the HSQC spectrum to focus on the position of the peak labelled @-@1..H,N and to mark this position with two labelled rulers corresponding to each dimension. Likewise, the 3D\_HCN module navigates to the corresponding z (i.e. N) position and marks the appropriate frequency along the proton axis with a labelled ruler.

- Click the Restricted Pick button in the Pick and Assign module.

This will pick all the peaks along a narrow region in the 3D window and these peaks will be selected.

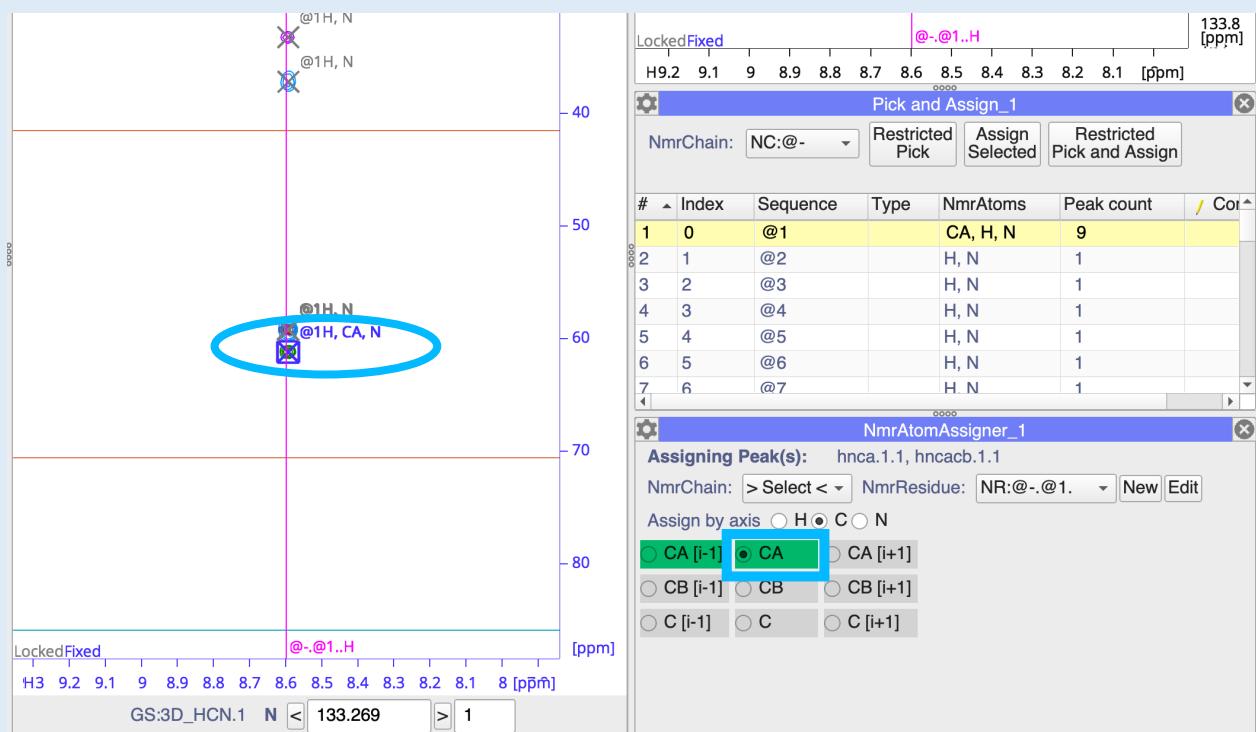
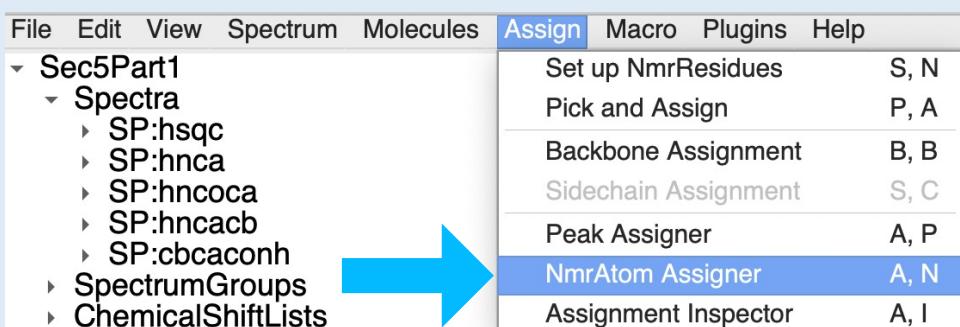
- Inspect the 3D peaks and delete any noise peaks.

Be aware that the peak picking occurs on any visible peaks, so it can be helpful to adjust the contours levels to something suitable before doing the **Restricted Pick**.

- Select the peaks to assign and click the Assign Selected button in the Pick and Assign module.

This transfers the H and N atom assignments from the 2D spectrum to the 3D spectra.

or  
shortcut  
AN

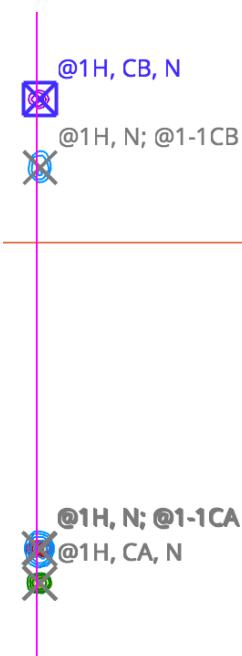


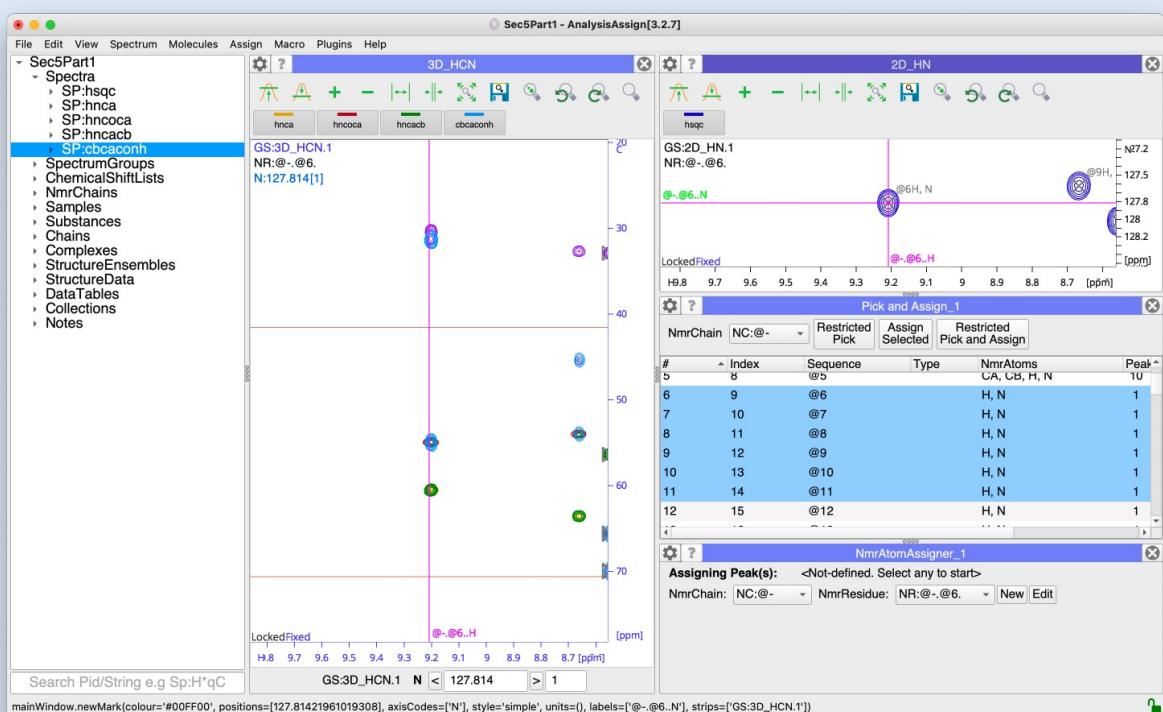
#### 4C Make the carbon dimension atom type assignment

- Go to Main Menu → View → NmrAtom Assigner or use the shortcut AN.
- Select one or more peaks at a single position in the 3D\_HCN window to predict the assignment for the carbon dimension. The program uses green for likely and orange for less likely assignments.
- Toggle any NmrAtom button to assign it to the selected peak(s).

In the event that you assign the wrong NmrAtom, you can simply select another NmrAtom or toggle it off to de-assign the peak.

Repeat this procedure for all groups of peaks along this line until all the  $CA_{i-1}$ ,  $CA_i$ ,  $CB_{i-1}$  and  $CB_i$  assignments for this NmrResidue have been added.





## 4D Continue to Pick and Assign the 3D spectra

To use the sequential Backbone Assignment tools in AnalysisAssign, the i and i-1 assignments for all NmrResidues need to be provided, so the procedure described above should be carried out for all NmrResidues listed in the Pick and Assign table, where possible.

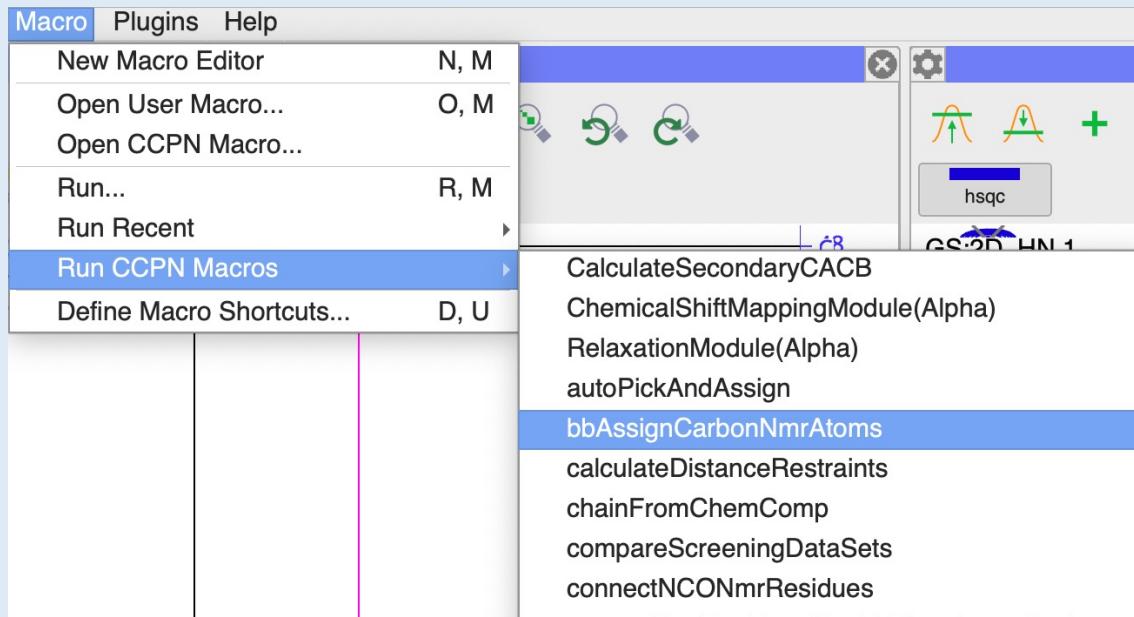
If you move on to assign NmrResidue @2, after double-clicking you will see no peaks in the 3D\_HCN spectral display; this NmrResidue originates from a Tryptophan side-chain NH and therefore does not display any peaks in the triple-resonance spectra. Move on to NmrResidue @3 to continue, and so on for a few more residues to get the hang of it.

Since the assignment of the carbon NmrAtoms is relatively predictable, it is also possible to automate this and speed this up with a macro. See step 4E on how to do this.

You can also Pick and Assign multiple rows (even the whole table) in one go:

- Use the **Shift** or **Ctrl/Cmd** key to select multiple rows in one go.
- Click on **Restricted Pick** or **Restricted Pick and Assign** to pick and/or assign the peaks for all selected NmrResidues in one go.

Once all three dimensions of all 3D peaks have been assigned to the appropriate NmrAtoms, the backbone assignment can be carried out, but obviously for this tutorial we provide you with a CcpNmr project in which this has already been completed.



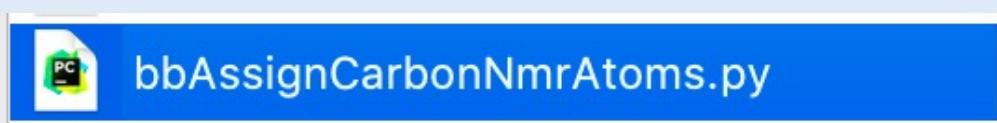
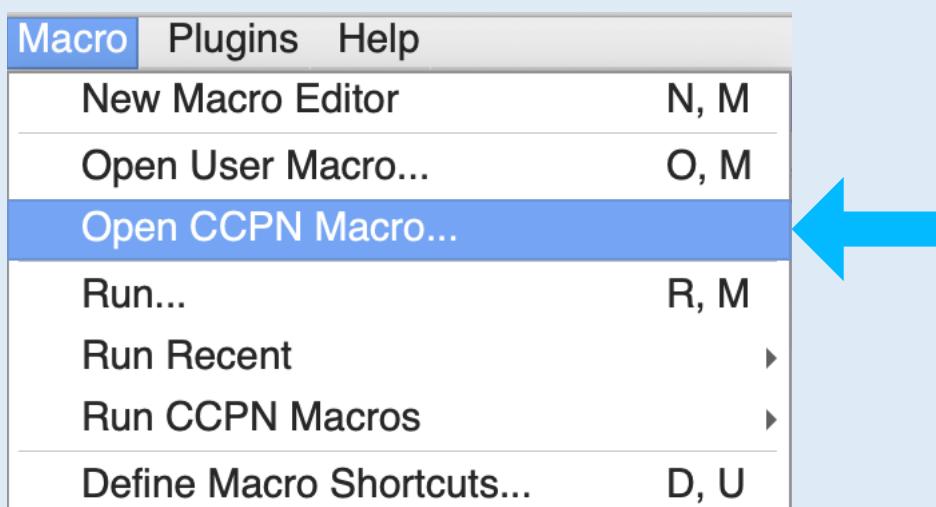
#### 4E Use a macro to assign the carbon dimension atom types (optional)

- Double-click on the next row in the **Pick and Assign** module table, e.g. the row for @3.
- Click the **Restricted Pick and Assign** button to do the peak picking and HN assignment in one go (make sure you remove any noise peaks).

While the picked peaks are selected:

- Go to **Main Menu** → **Macro** → **Run CCPN Macros** → **bbAssignCarbonNmrAtoms**

This should assign all carbon NmrAtoms for you. Check that they correct and what you would expect, making any manual changes, if necessary.



#### 4F Create a two key shortcut for your macro (optional)

To really speed up the Pick and Assign process, it is easiest to have this macro assigned with a keyboard shortcut:

- Go to Main Menu → Macro → Open CCPN...
- Select the BBAssignCarbonNmrAtoms.py file and click on Open.
- Click on the symbol to associate the macro with a shortcut.

The program will automatically add the path to the next available free slot:

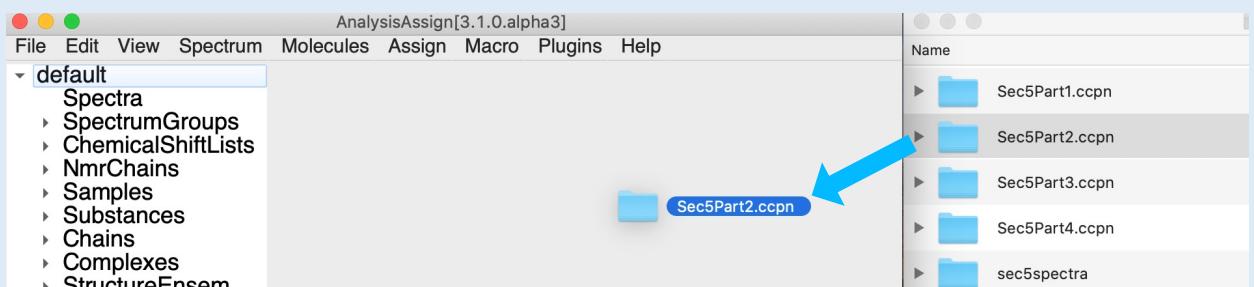


- Remember the key combination (e.g. q0) or choose a different one by cutting and pasting the file path elsewhere, then click on Save and Close.

Now you can continue with Picking and Assigning your 3D spectra for a bit, using q0 (or whichever shortcut you chose) to assign the carbon NmrAtoms. Remember to make sure you check these assignments as overlapped peaks or unusual chemical shifts may mean the assignments are not made correctly by the macro.

# 5 Sequential backbone assignment

Sec5Part2



**Sec5Part2 ccpn** is a project in which all the carbon atom type assignments for the NmrResidues have been completed and thus can be used directly for the sequential backbone assignment. The project can be found in the **CcpnBBAssignTutorial** directory.

## 5A Open Sec5Part2 ccpn

- Open the **Sec5Part2 ccpn** project by dragging and dropping it into the **Drop Area** or on the sidebar. Quit the current **Sec5Part1** project with or without saving.

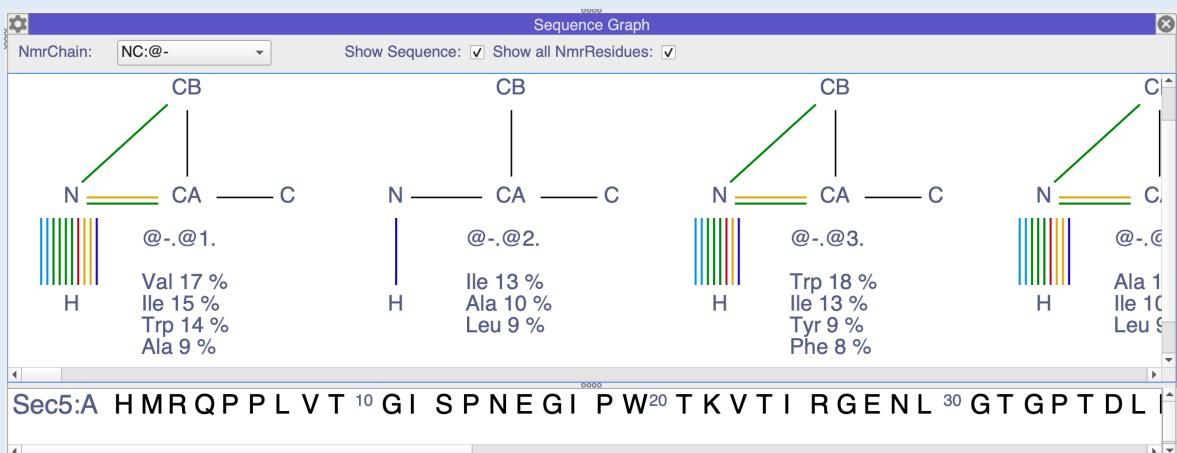
A screenshot of the AnalysisAssign software. The top menu bar has "Assign" selected. Below it, the "Assign" menu contains options: Set up NmrResidues (S, N), Pick and Assign (P, A), **Backbone Assignment (B, B)**, and Sidechain Assianment (S, C). A blue arrow points from the text "Backbone Assignment" in the previous section to the "Backbone Assignment" option in the menu. To the right, a "Backbone Assignment" dialog box is open. It shows a table of NmrChain assignments. The "NmrChain" dropdown is set to "NC:@-". The "Match SpectrumDisplay" dropdown is set to "GD:3D\_HCN" and the "Search SpectrumDisplay" dropdown is set to "GD:3D\_HCN\_1". Blue arrows point from the text "or shortcut BB" to the "B, B" in the menu, and from the "Match SpectrumDisplay" and "Search SpectrumDisplay" dropdowns to their respective entries in the dialog box. The table lists 18 NmrChains with their corresponding indices, sequences, types, NmrAtoms, and peak counts.

## 5B Open and set up the backbone assignment module

- Main Menu → Assign → Backbone Assignment or shortcut BB
- Select the NmrChain: NC:@-.
- Open the settings (gearbox icon) and select:
  - Match module: 3D\_HCN (or similar 3D SpectrumDisplay)
  - Search module: 3D\_HCN\_1 (a different 3D SpectrumDisplay)
  - Leave the rest as default and close the settings

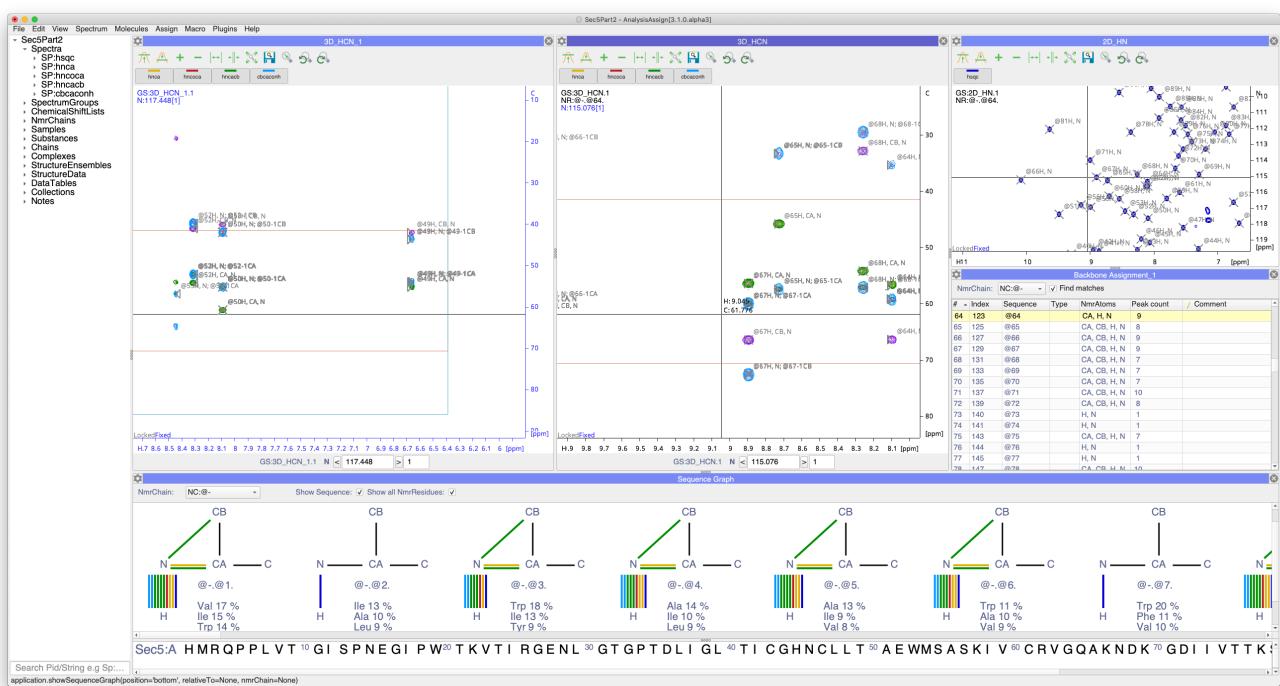
View	Spectrum	Molecules	Assign	Macro	Plugins
Chemical Shift Table		C, T			
NmrResidue Table		N, T			
Residue Table					
Peak Table		P, T			
Integral Table		I, T			
Multiplet Table		M, T			
Restraint Table		R, T			
Structure Table		S, T			
Data Table		D, T			
Sequence Graph		S, G			
Violation Table		V, T			

or Shortcut SG



## 5c Open and set the Sequence Graph module

- Main Menu → View → Sequence Graph or shortcut SG
- Select the NmrChain: NC:@-
- Rearrange the modules to a layout like the Figure below.



# 5 Sequential backbone assignment

Sec5Part2

The screenshot shows the Backbone Assignment\_1 module window. A context menu is open over the second row of the table, which corresponds to NmrResidue index 2. The menu items are: Edit NmrResidue @-.@2., Merge NmrResidues, Mark Position, Filter..., and Copy clicked cell value. The 'Filter...' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

#	Index	Sequence	Type	NmrAtoms
1	1	@1		CA, CB, H, N
2	2	@2		H, N
3	4			CA, CB, H, N
4	6			CA, CB, H, N
5	8			CA, CB, H, N
6	10			CA, CB, H, N
7	11			CA, CB, H, N

or  
shortcut  
FT

Right click in table

The screenshot shows the Backbone Assignment\_1 module window. A blue arrow points from the text 'Double-click on row @93-1' to the row in the table where Index 169 has the sequence '@93-1'. This row is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

#	Index	Sequence	Type	NmrAtoms
180	169	@93-1		CA, CB

Double-click on row @93-1

## 5D Assign in the i-1 direction ...

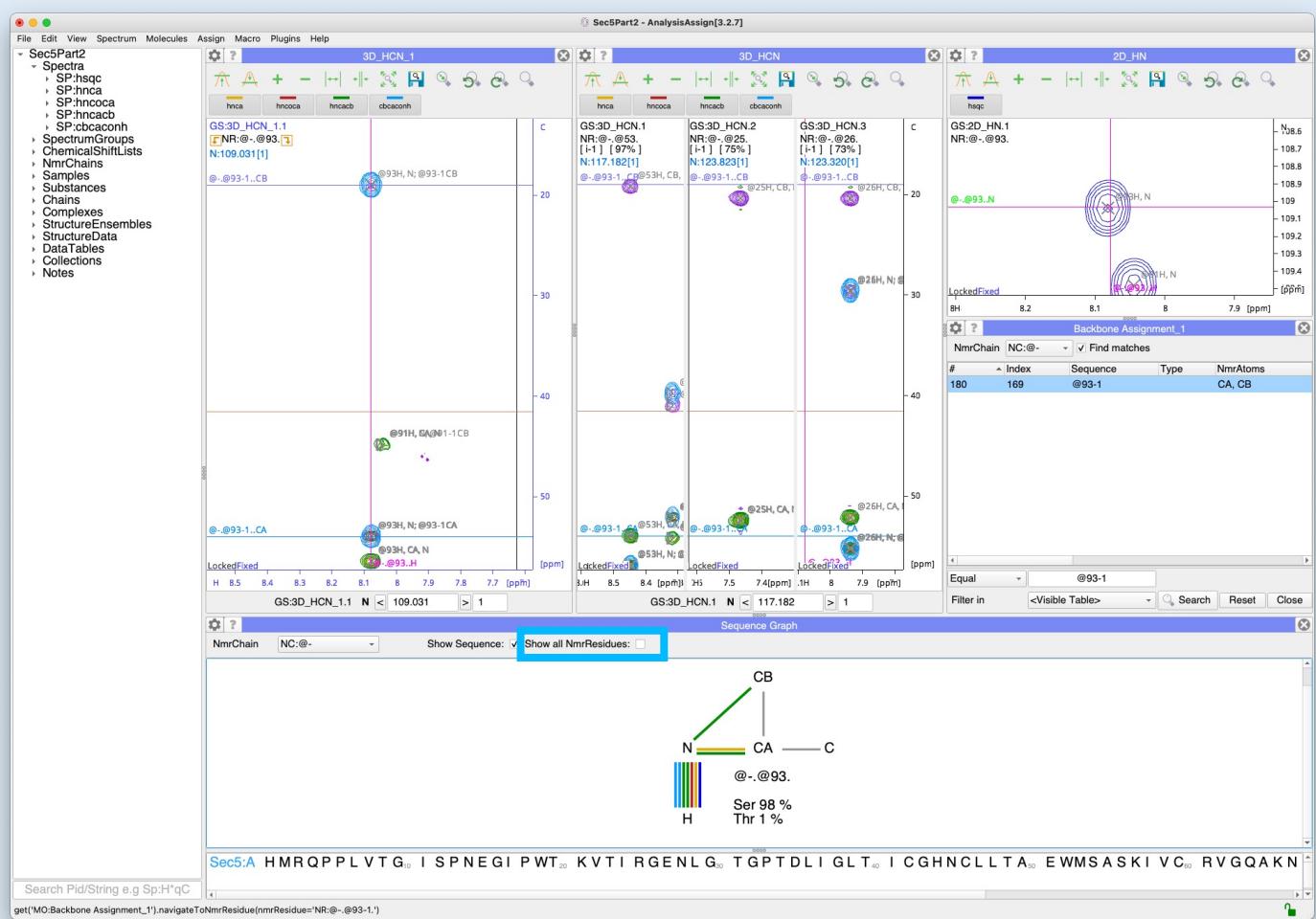
- Find the row for NmrResidue @93-1

You can do this by filtering for the string @93-1 if you wish:

- Right-click on the Backbone Assignment module table and click on Filter... or use shortcut FT
- search for @93-1
- Double-click the @93-1 row. You will see a series of changes in the GUI.

# 5 Sequential backbone assignment

Sec5Part2



## 5D ... Assign in the i-1 direction continued

The **3D\_HCN\_1** module will navigate to the appropriate plane containing the assignment for the NmrResidue **@93**; the relevant frequencies of **@93 H** and **N** and **@93-1 C** atoms are marked in all SpectrumDisplays.

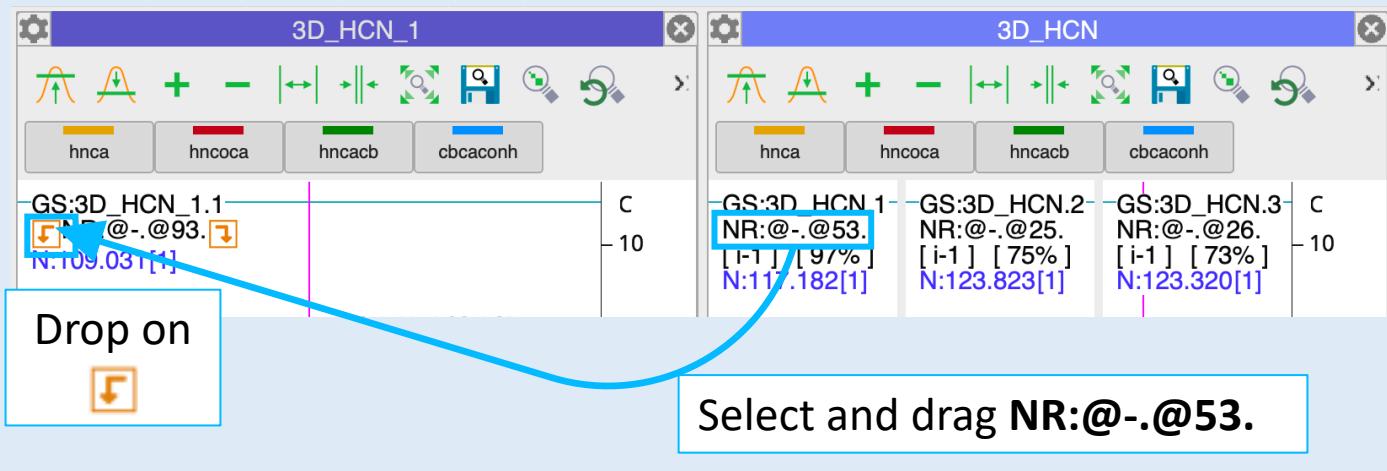
- If you deselect **Show all NmrResidues** in the **SequenceGraph**: Then **Sequence Graph** will draw a schematic residue, labelled with the NmrResidue name (**@93**) and predictions of the possible residue type(s) below it. The match module (**3D\_HCN**) will display three strips in order (left to right) that the **AnalysisAssign** algorithm thinks best match the **i-1** chemical shifts of **@93** (C-terminal of the residue **@93**).

**Tip:** Setting the 3D SpectrumDisplays as **Fixed** or **Locked** will keep your peaks in a nice shape.

Locked Fixed

# 5 Sequential backbone assignment

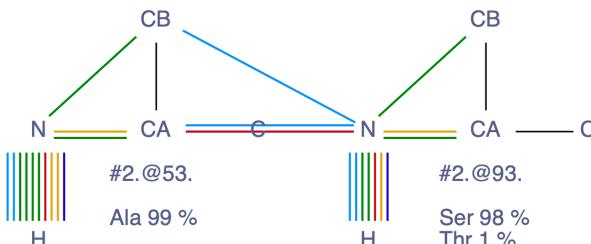
Sec5Part2



## 5E Connecting NmrResidues

Upon examination, the first strip in the Match module Spectrum Display (3D\_HCN) shows NmrResidue @53; the H, CA and CB marks align with the peaks of this residue, we can therefore see that is the best match for @93-1.

- Select the strip label **NR:@-.@53.** on the Match SpectrumDisplay
- Drag and drop the label on to the icon in the Search SpectrumDisplay
- Check **Show all NmrResidues** in the **Sequence Graph** module (and make sure NmrChain #2 is selected) to see the new connection



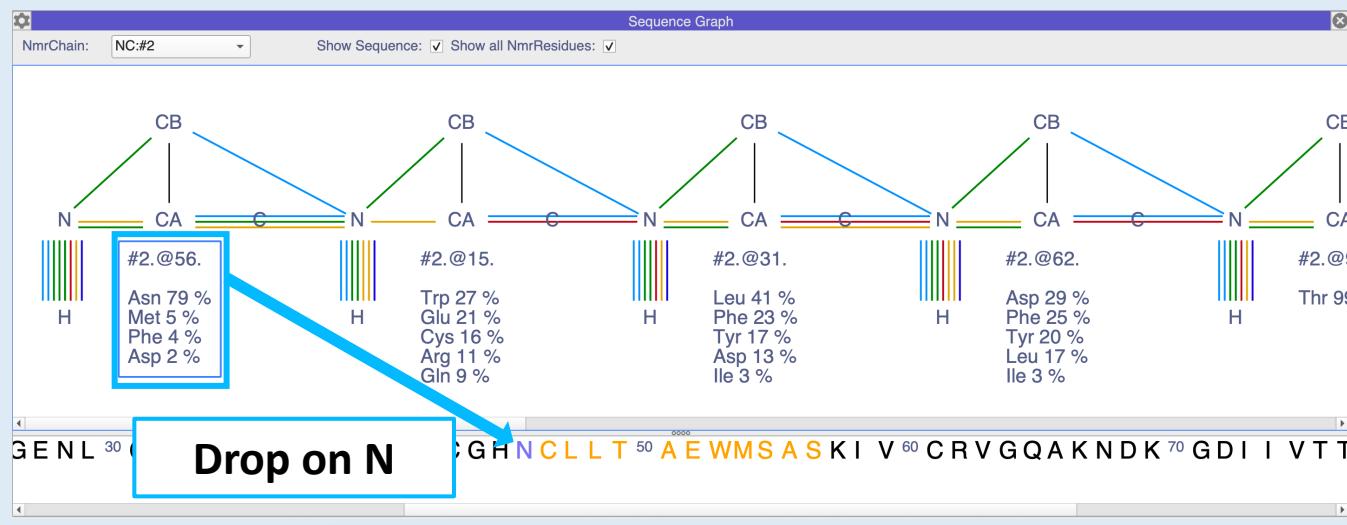
At this point @93 an @53 have been put into a so-called connected stretch (cf. section 3) and they are in a new NmrChain called #2, which means that their names have changed to #2.@93. and #2.@53. The NmrChain pulldown in the module should automatically be set to #2.

When strips are dragged and dropped through this procedure, AnalysisAssign will subsequently look for i-1 matches for @53. The algorithm thinks that @70 is a good match for @53-1 and on inspection it is a match, so selecting and dragging @70 onto the of the Search Spectrum Display will continue the assignment.

**Note:** The Settings panels of both the **Sequence Graph** and **Backbone Assignment** modules contain a setting **Link to current NmrChain**. If this is checked, then selecting a new NmrChain in one module will automatically update that used the other module. You can switch this on or off as suits you best.

**Link to current NmrChain**





## 5F Link NmrChain to Chain

If you continue assigning in the  $i-1$  direction, you should end up with a stretch consisting of:

@40 @56 @15 @31 @62 @96 @25 @23 @6 @19 @70 @53 @93

and **HNC<sub>2</sub>LTAEWM<sub>2</sub>SAS** will be highlighted in the sequence because this is the best match in the sequence based on the chemical shifts.

- Select e.g. the label #4.@56 in the Sequence Graph and drag it onto the left-hand residue (**N**) in the highlighted sequence
  - Click **Yes** in the confirmation popup

You may notice a new NmrChain A has been automatically created and is linked to the Chain A for the above NmrResidues-Residues.

Now the relevant hsqc peaks for the selected stretch are fully assigned. You can inspect this in the **2D HN Spectrum Display**.

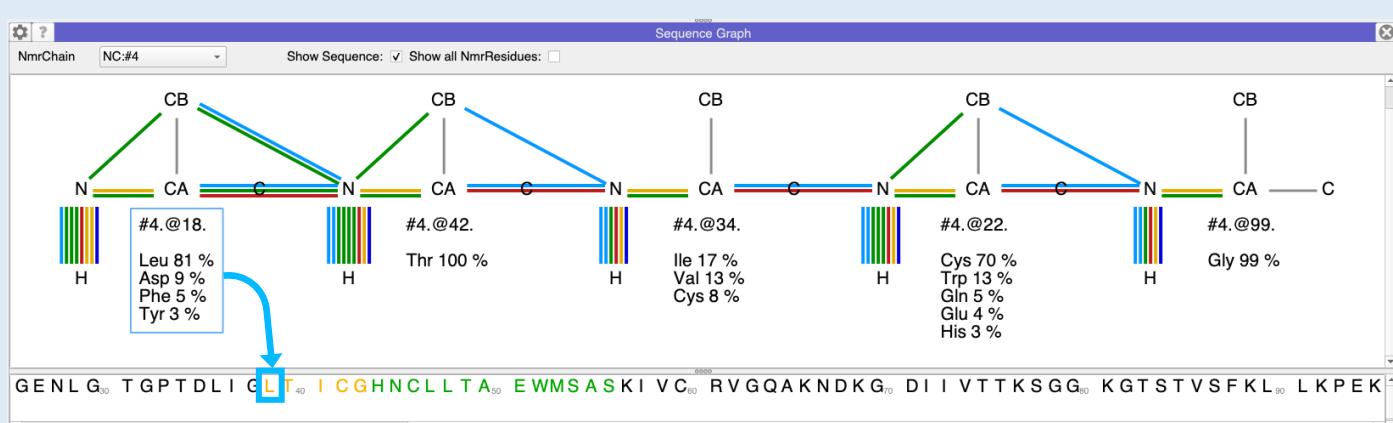


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Sec5Part2

matches

Sequence	Type	NmrAtoms	Peak count
@18	CA, CB, H, N	8	



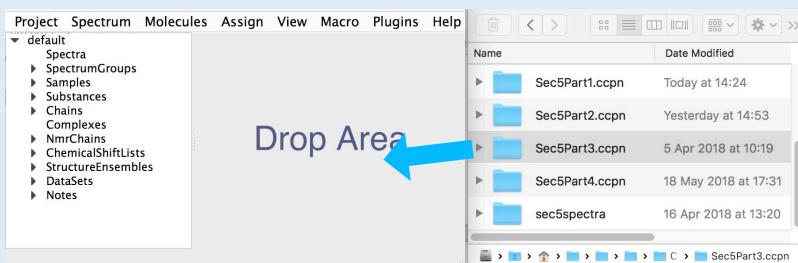
## 5G Assign in the i+1 direction

The Sequential backbone assignment in the i+1 direction is fully analogous to the 'i-1' direction except you will need to drop the strip label on the icon.

- Go to the Backbone Assignment module table
- Select chain @- (to display all nmrResidues again)
- Double-click on @18
- Go to the Match Spectrum Display 3D\_HCN
- Select the best match @42, drag & drop it onto the 3D\_HCN\_1 icon
- Continue in this direction to have a stretch consisting of:  
@18 @42 @34 @22 @99
- Select the @18 from the Sequence Graph, drag and drop onto the L of stretch LTICG highlighted in orange in the sequence below it.
- Click Yes in the confirmation popup.

This completes the steps required for a Sequential Backbone Assignment. The following parts of this tutorial are **How To's** and cover the usage of other Backbone Assignment tools, in particular how to inspect the assignment and edit it.

## Open Sec5Part3 ccpn



## Open the Assignment Inspector with shortcut AI

The screenshot shows the Assignment Inspector module. At the top, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'ChemicalShiftList CL:default'. Below it is a table with columns: Value (ppm), Value Error (ppm), NmrAtom, ResidueType, AtomName, Peak Count, and Total Peak Count. The rows show data for various peaks: 27.927 (None, NA:A.19.TR.P.CB, TRP, CB, 1, 1), 29.667 (None, NA:A.64.GLN.CB, GLN, CB, 1, 1), 59.188 (3.346, NA:A.25-1..CA, None, CA, 5, 5), and 66.475 (1.780, NA:A.21-1..CA, None, CA, 5, 5). A blue arrow points to the 'Value Error (ppm)' column header with the label 'Single click'. Below this is a peak table with columns: #, Assign F1, Assign F2, Assign F3, Pos F1, Pos F2, Pos F3, and LW F1. The rows are numbered 76 to 37. An upward-pointing blue arrow points to the 'Pos F2' column header with the label 'Double click'.

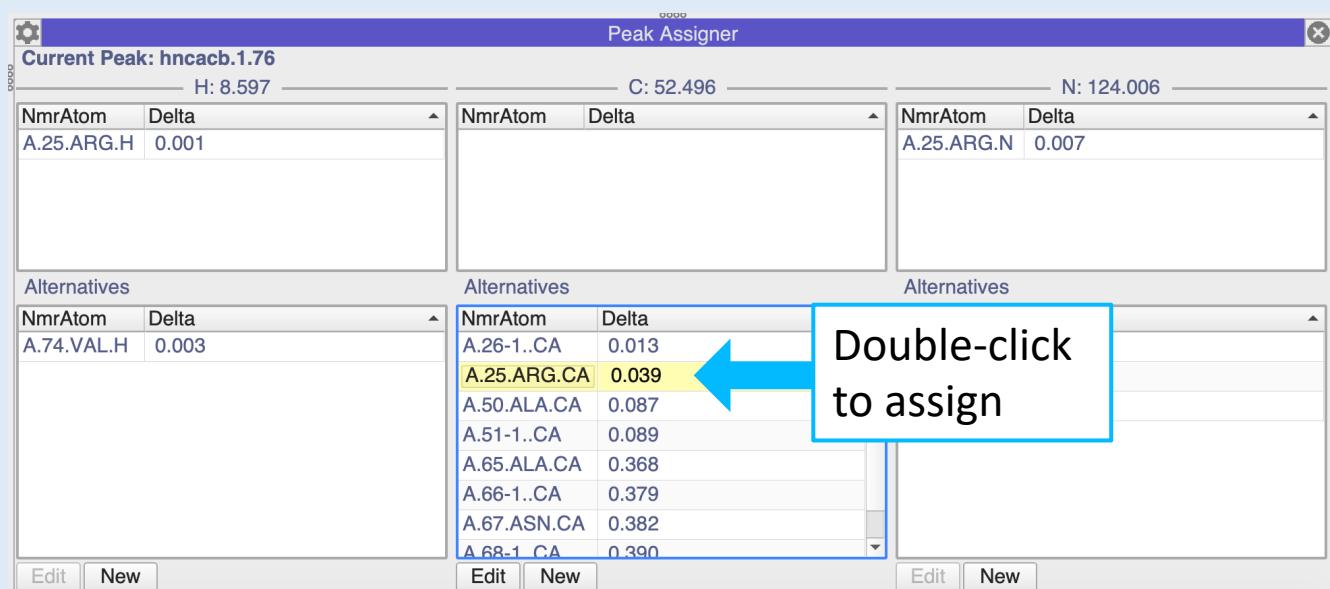
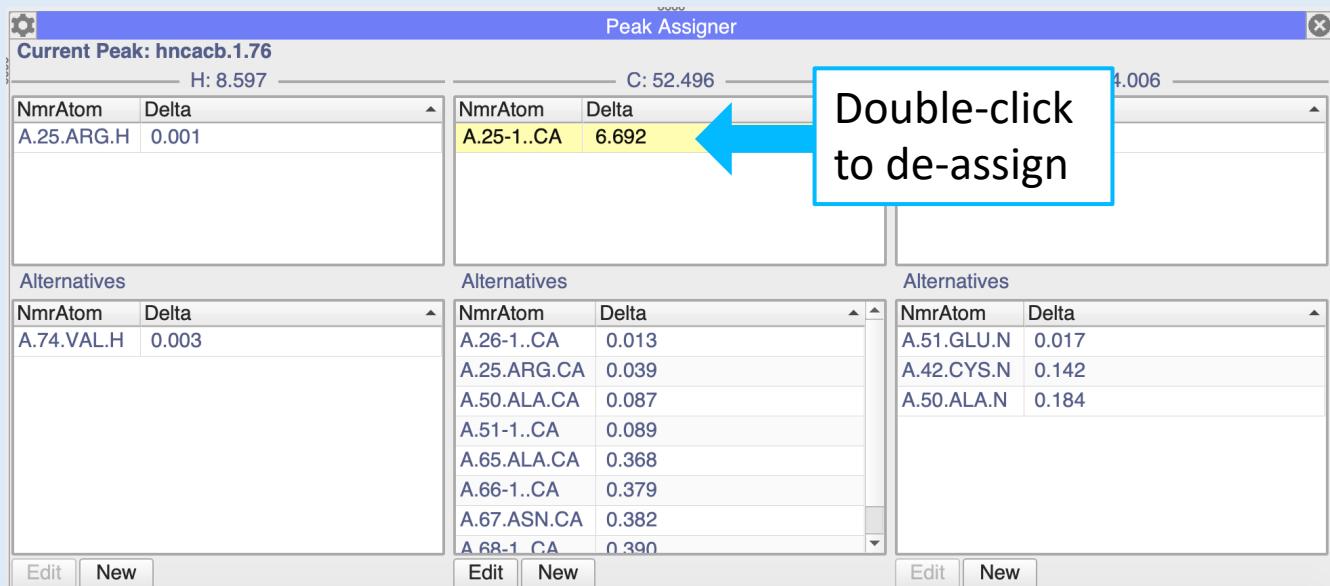
Sec5Part3 ccpn is a project that contains a rather obvious assignment error; the NmrResidue 37-1 has a very high standard deviation (as calculated from all peaks). We will correct this mistake using Assignment Inspector and Peak Assigner modules.

## 6A Correcting assignment mistakes

- Open the project **Sec5Part3 ccpn**.
- Open the Assignment Inspector module:

**Main Menu → Assign → Assignment Inspector or shortcut AI**

- Make sure the ChemicalShiftList **CL:default** is selected.
- **Click on Value Error** to sort the top table by the Chemical Shift error. Chemical Shifts with unusually high errors should be investigated.
- Select the row with NmrAtom **NA:A.25-1..CA**. This will populate the peak table below with all peaks belonging to that NmrResidue (not NmrAtom!).
- Filter the peak table by clicking on **NA:A.25-1..CA** on the left hand side.
- **Click on Pos F2** to sort the peak table by the carbon chemical shift and find the outlier. It looks as though this peak must be incorrectly assigned.
- **Double-click** on row #76 in the peak table. The DpectrumDisplay modules will automatically navigate to this peak position.



The **Peak Assigner** is very versatile and it has a number of options to guide its behaviour. Use the gear box icon to show/hide these. Crucial parameters are the assignment tolerances along each dimension for the different spectra. These are set to (sensible) default values but can also be modified by using the **Dimensions** tab of the **Spectrum Properties** popups of the respective spectra (open by double-clicking on a spectrum in the sidebar).

## 6B Edit the Assignment

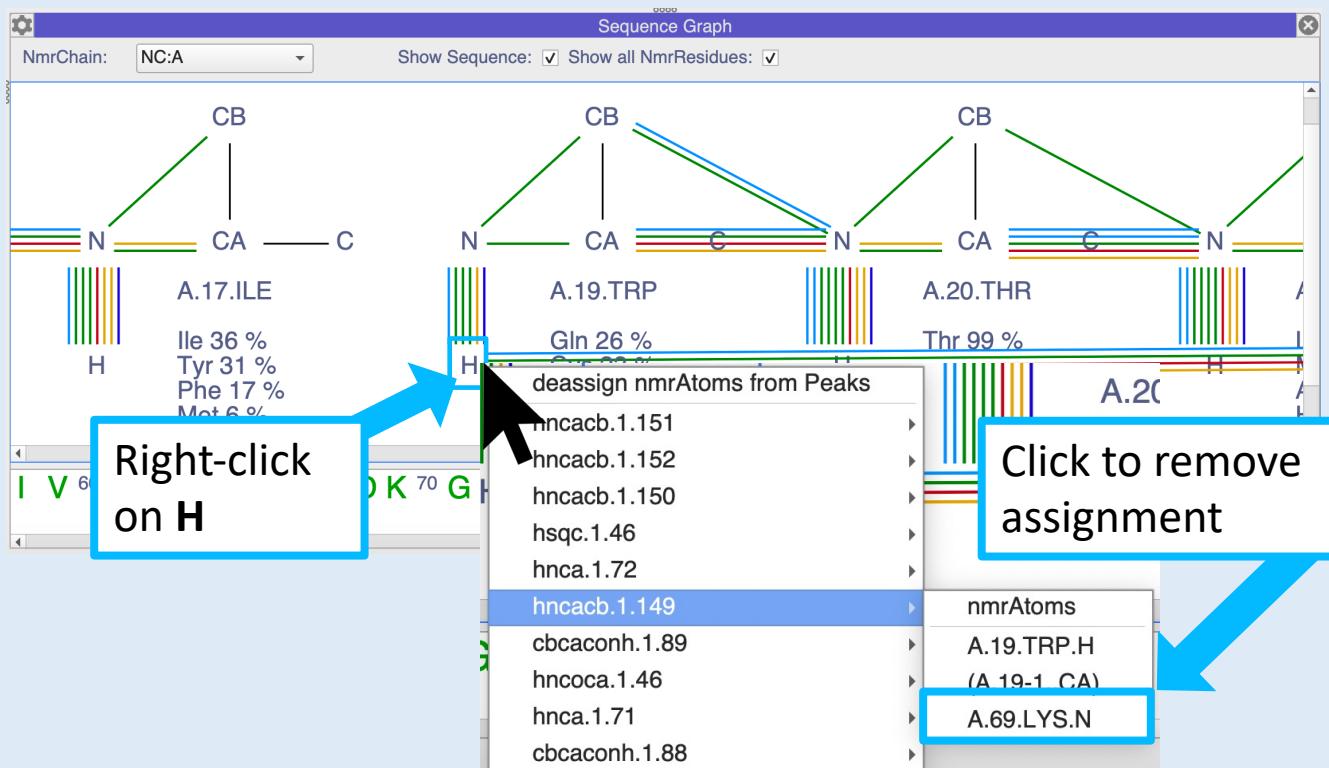
While the peak which should be reassigned is selected in the table:

- Bring up the **Peak Assigner** module either by going to **Main Menu → View → Peak Assigner**, with shortcut **AP** or by **right-clicking** on your peak and selecting **Edit Peak Assignments**.

The upper panels show the peak assignments, the lower ones show NmrAtoms with Chemical Shifts close the peak position.

- **Double-click** on **A.25-1..CA** in the top middle panel. This will remove the incorrect assignment from the selected peak. The correct assignment is likely to be **A.25.AR.G.CA**.
- **Double-click** on **A.25.AR.G.CA** in the lower middle panel to assign this NmrAtom to the selected peak.

## Open Sec5Part4 ccpn



**Sec5Part4.ccpn** is a project that contains an assignment error; to identify assignment errors you can use the sequence graph. In this project, scrolling through the sequence graph of NmrChain A, you will notice multiple lines connecting the H atom of A.19.TRP to atoms much further down the sequence; in fact they go to the N of A.69.LYS. These are clearly mistakes in the assignment and should be corrected.

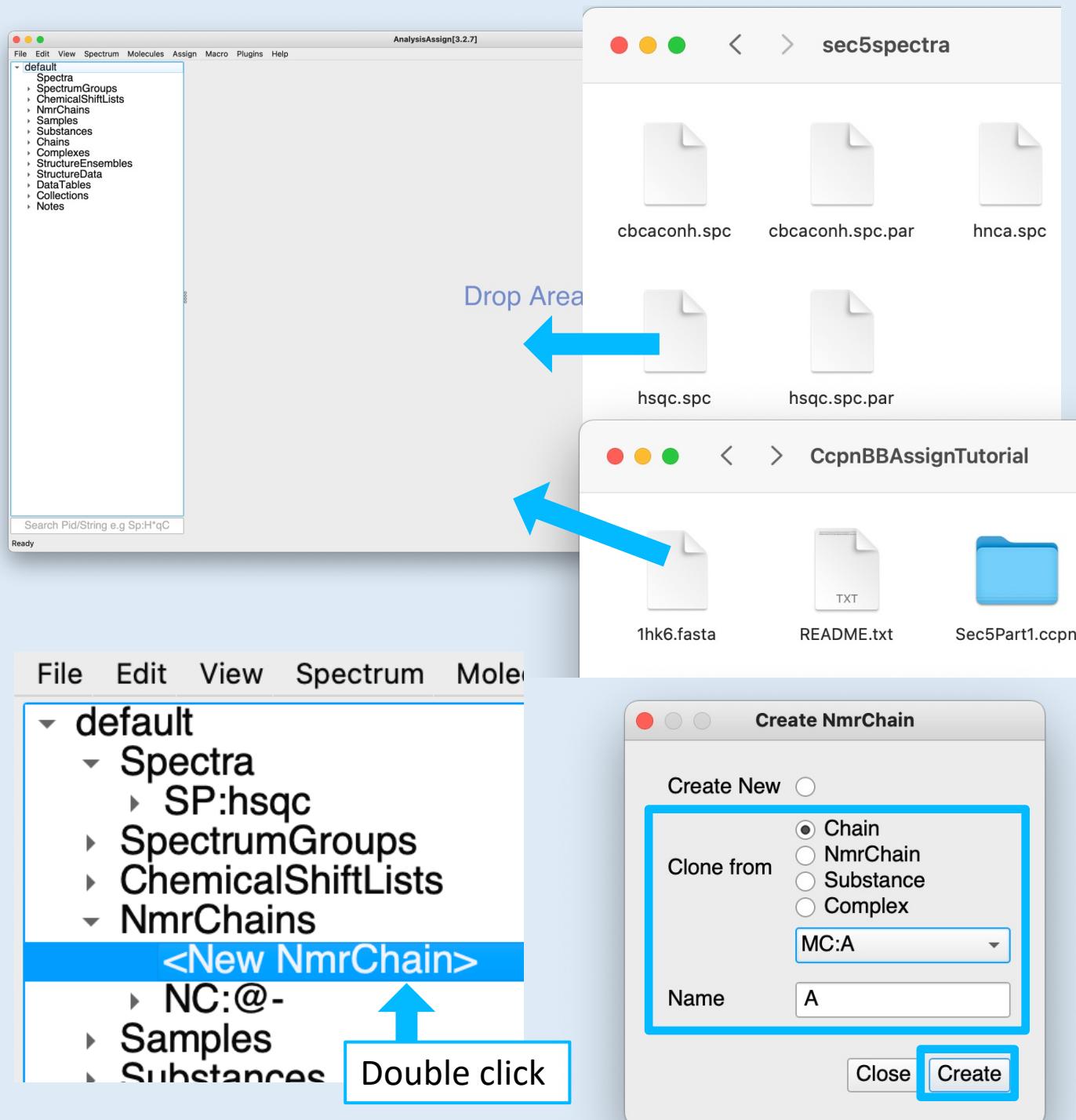
### 6C Correcting an assignment mistake

- Open the project **Sec5Part4.ccpn**.
- Open the **Sequence Graph** with shortcut **SG**.
- Select NmrChain **NC:A**.
- Scroll to the right and search for **A.19.TRP**. You will see immediately, that it has connections to an NmrResidue far away.  
If you follow these you will see that the connections are to **A.69.LYS**.
- Select the **H**, **right-click** on it and look through each of the peaks assigned to this NmrAtom.  
You will see all the assignments in the submenus. Find the incorrect assignments to **A.69.LYS.N**.
- **Click** on these incorrect assignments to remove them.

The wrong connections have now been removed, and the peaks have been de-assigned from the incorrect NmrAtoms. You can further edit the peak assignments to add the correct assignments using other tools like the Peak Assigner module (AP).

Have a look for other incorrect assignments and fix these, too, if you wish.

# Quick Assignment

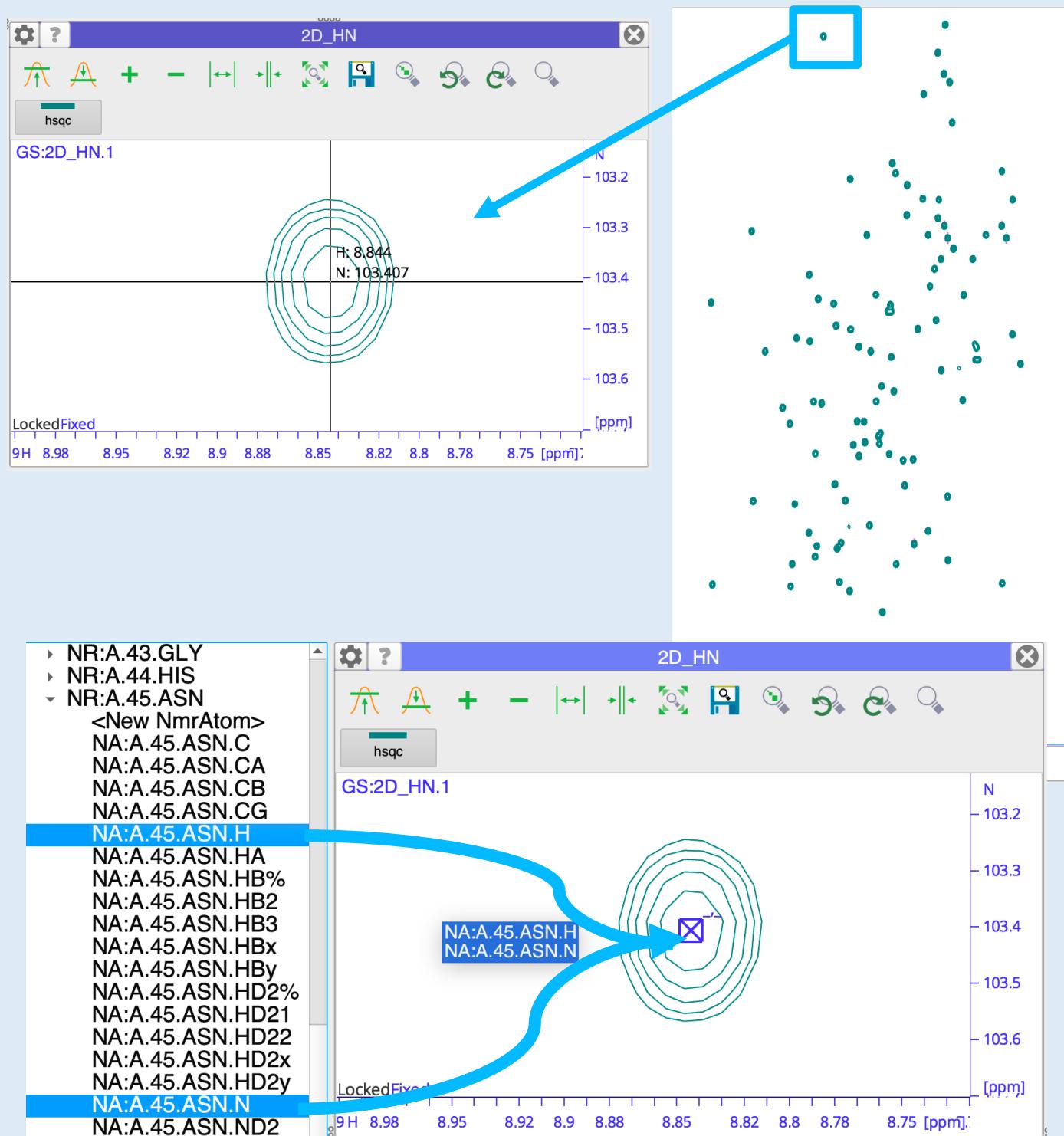


Assuming you have pre-knowledge of a peak assignments, this HOW-TO will show you how to assign residues and atoms to any dimensionality peaks in few simple steps.

## 7A Create a Chain and an NmrChain

- Open a new project.
- **Drag and drop** the **hsqc.spc** spectrum from the **sec5spectra** folder into the Drop Area.
- **Drag and drop** the Fasta file **1hk6.fasta** into the Drop Area; this will automatically create a new Chain.
- In the sidebar, expand the **NmrChains** section and **double-click** on **<New NmrChain>**
- Select **Clone from: Chain**
- Select **Chain A** from the pulldown
- Name: **A**
- Click **Create**
- Open the **hsqc** in a SpectrumDisplay (**drag** into the Drop Area).

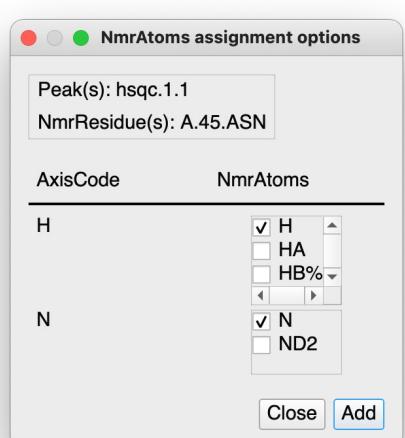
# Quick Assignment



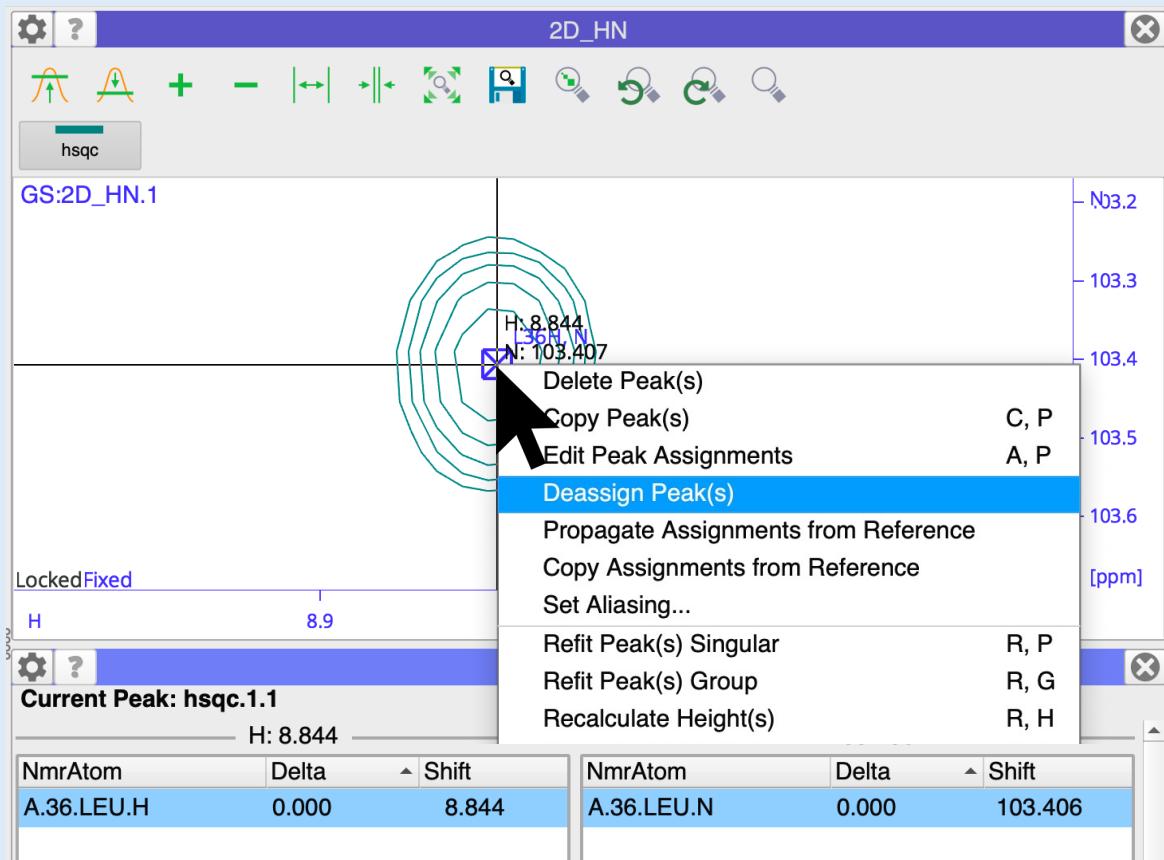
## 7B Drop the NmrAtoms or NmrResidue onto a selected peak

- Zoom at positions: 8.84 / 103.40
- Pick the peak with **Ctrl (Cmd on Mac) + Shift (⬆) + right-click**
- In the sidebar expand the NmrChain NC:A
- Search for NmrResidue 45 (**NR:A.45.GLY**)
- Exapnd it and drag the H and N NmrAtoms onto the selected peak

You can also drag the NmrResidue **NR:A.45.GLY** and then select which atoms to assign to the peak:



# Quick Assignment



You can assign any NmrAtoms to any dimensionality peaks as long as the NmrAtom's IsotopeCode matches that of one of the dimensions in the spectrum. E.g., you may assign 45.GLY.HA2 to any peak in an HN spectrum but you cannot assign the 45.GLY.O to any of them.

## 7c Quick assignment edit

If you have made a mistake, then:

- You can deassing the peak by right-clicking on it and going to **Deassign Peak(s)**.
- Then reassign the peak or use the Peak Assigner to reassign it correctly.

**Note:** Dragging NmrAtoms or NmrResidues onto a Peak which has already been assigned will add additional assignments to the peak, not replace them.

## Contact Us

**Website:**

[www ccpn ac uk](http://www ccpn ac uk)

**Suggestions and comments:**

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**Issues and bug reports:**

<https://forum.ccpn.ac.uk/>

## Cite Us

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### Tutorial Version History:

**beta1 (SS):** First version

**beta2 (GWV):** Minor changes

**beta3 (LGM):** Re-designed, re-written, added several steps

**V3 (VAH):** Minor changes