



Python-based **H**ierarchical **E**Nvironment for **I**ntegrated **X**tallography

## **CryoFit2: Fitting to a Cryo-EM Map using Phenix Dynamics**

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### **Author**

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### **Overview**

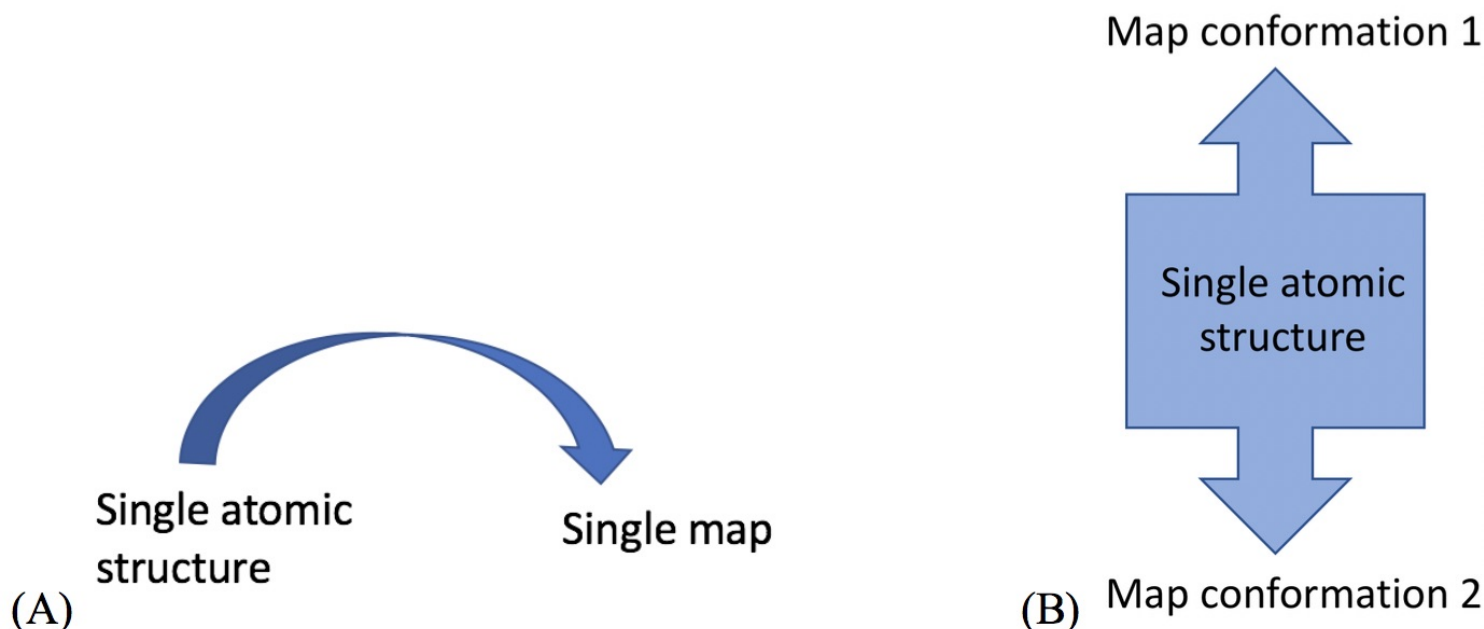
Unlike [Cryo\\_fit1](#) that uses gromacs, CryoFit2 runs within phenix suite. Therefore, it doesn't require gromacs installation and is faster to execute. It suits the need not only traditional "static" fitting but also "dynamic" fitting. According to Doonam's benchmark, cryo\_fit2 better fits than cryo\_fit1 in 6 cases out of 8 cases (cryo-EM maps have 3~24 angstrom resolutions. They tie for 1 case, cryo\_fit1 better fits for the last 1 case whether artificially made cryo-EM map is used).

### **Theory**

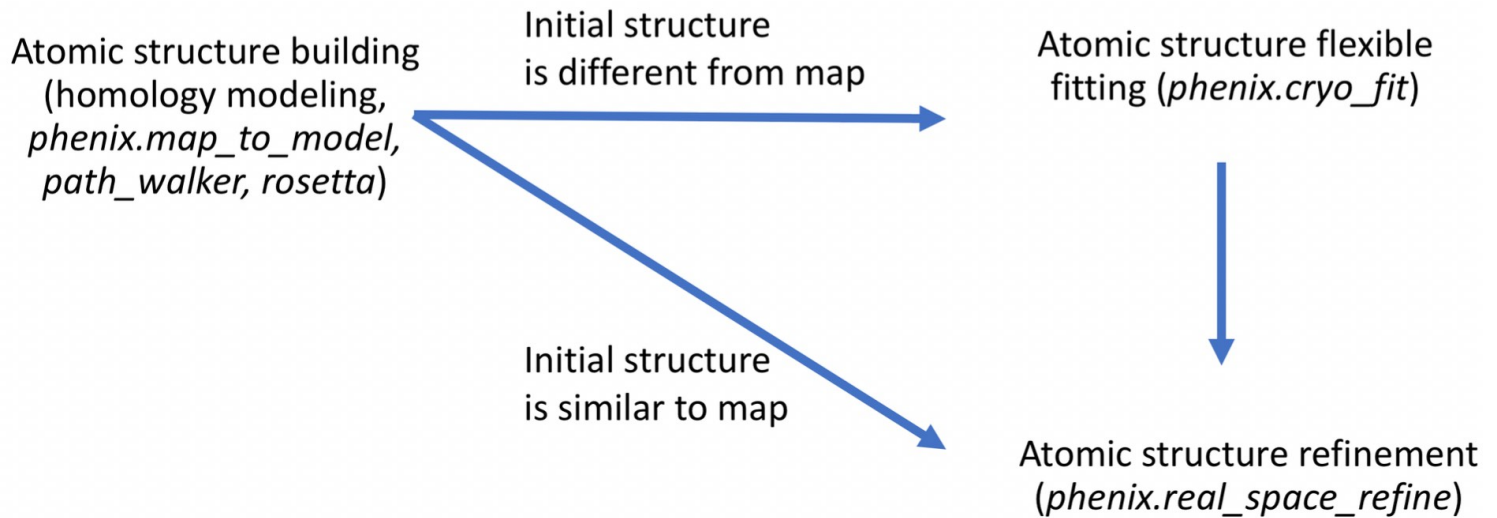
This program uses [phenix dynamics](#) written by Pavel.

Simulated annealing is carried out by default to minimize the objection function  $T (=T_{\text{target\_map}} * wx + T_{\text{geom}} * wc)$ .  $wx$  is cryo-EM map weight and  $wc$  is geometry keeping weight.

### **Traditional "static" fitting (A) versus "dynamic" fitting (B)**



## **Cryo\_fit 1 & 2 are recommended when the initial structure is different from map**



## **How to Run Cryo\_fit2**

See the [tutorial notes for cryo\\_fit2](#)

## **Limitation**

As described in [phenix dynamics](#), cryo\_fit2 doesn't use electrostatic interaction. Therefore, it does not fully capture all physical forces. [Cryo\\_fit1](#) also omitted electrostatic interaction so that md simulation runs faster.