

New guidelines for deposition of nucleic acid structures

Joel L. Sussman and Helen M. Berman: From January 1, 1996, data for crystal structures of oligonucleotides should be deposited directly with the Nucleic Acid Database (NDB). Once the data are processed they will be forwarded to the Protein Data Bank (PDB) for deposit in the central single archive. This will simplify current procedures and make the data on nucleic acids available more quickly. Protein-nucleic acid complexes and all NMR structures should continue to be deposited at the PDB. All crystal structure data for DNA and RNA will continue to be available from both the NDB and the PDB.

To deposit the data, submit the coordinates, structure factors and current PDB deposition form to:

deposit@ndbserver.rutgers.edu.

A preprint of the related manuscript should be mailed or faxed to:

Anke Gelbin, The Nucleic Acid Database, Department of Chemistry, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, PO Box 939, Piscataway, NJ 08855-0939, USA.

Fax: (908) 445 5958

Joel L. Sussman (Head, Protein Data Bank), Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Associated Universities, Inc., PO Box 5000, Upton, NY 11973-5000, USA and Helen M. Berman (Head, Nucleic Acid Database), Department of Chemistry, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Wright-Rieman Laboratories, PO Box 939, Piscataway, NJ 08855-0939, USA.

CORRIGENDUM

2 Å crystal structure of an extracellular fragment of human CD40 ligand

Michael Karpusas, Yen-Ming Hsu, Jia-huai Wang, Jeff Thompson, Seth Lederman, Leonard Chess and David Thomas

Structure 15 October 1995, 3:1031-1039

In the sequence alignment of TNF-like domains (Fig. 4), the correspondence of some residues was not entirely optimal because not enough weight was assigned to

structural considerations (such as C α -C α distance homology). The following alignment takes into account structural homology more than sequence homology.

	---A---		-A'-	-B'-	--B-						
	116	125	135	145	155						
TNFα:	RTPSDK	PAHV	VANPQ	AEQ	LQWL	RRRAN	LANG	VELRD	NQLVVP		
LTα:	TLKPA	AHLI	GDPSK	QNS	LLWR	ANTDR	AFLDG	FSLSN	NSLLVP		
CD40L:	GDQNP	QIAA	HVISE	ASSK	TTSVL	QWAEK	YYTMS	NNLVT	LENGR	QLTVK	
(1)		*	**	*		*****					
(2)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-----C-----		-----D-----		-----E---						
	165	175	185	195	205						
	SEGLY	LIYSQ	VLFGQ	GCP	STHVLL	THTIS	RIAVS	YQTKV	NLLSA	IKSPCQR	
	TSGIY	FVYSQ	VVFSK	AYS	PKATSS	PYLA	HEVQL	FSSQY	PFHV	PLSSQ	KMVY
	RQGLY	IYAQ	VTFCS	NREA	SSQAP	FIASL	CLKSP	GRFER	ILLRA	ANTHS	S
		***			**	*		*****	*	*	

	-----F-----		-----G-----		-----H---						
	215	225	235	245	255						
	ETPEGA	EAKPW	YEPIY	LGGV	FQLEK	GDRLS	AEINR	PDYLL	FAESG	QVYFG	IIAL
	PGLQE	PWLHS	MYHGA	FQLTQ	GDQLS	THTDG	IPHLV	LSP	STVFF	GAFAL	
	AKP	CGQQS	IHLGG	VFELQ	PGASV	FVNVT	DPSQV	SHGT	GFTSF	GLLKL	
	*	*	*			**	*****	*			

Fig. 4. Sequence alignment of the TNF-like domains of TNF α , LT α and CD40L based on structural considerations. The secondary structure assignment and numbering at the top of the figure correspond to CD40L. Asterisks in line 1 indicate residues of the LT α sequence that are involved in contacts with the TNF receptor. In line 2, CD40L residues for which mutations affect CD40 binding are indicated with a minus (-) sign, while those at which mutations have a minimal effect or no effect on CD40 binding are indicated by a plus (+) sign.