Public Data-based Report

Validation Report Service

Cryo-EM Map Validation Report

Report to assess Cryo-EM Volume Map at Level(s) 0, 1

This report has been generated based on data publicly available at EMDB.

Basic Entry Information:

EMDB ID: EMD-53438
Title: Human vault protein - local refinement of the waist - primed conformation
Authors: See EMDB entry link
Deposited on: 2025-04-15T00:00:00
Reported Resolution: 3.53 Å

Contact Us:

Instruct Image Processing Center (I^2PC)
Biocomputing Unit (BCU)
i2pc@cnb.csic.es
VRS Website

National Center for Biotechnology (CNB)
St/ Darwin, 3 (Autonomous University of Madrid)
28049 Cantoblanco, Madrid (Spain)

Last update: **August 21, 2026, 9:35pm**

Context

Cryo-electron microscopy is currently one of the most active techniques in Structural Biology. The number of maps deposited at the Electron Microscopy Data Bank is rapidly growing every year and keeping the quality of the submitted maps is essential to maintain the scientific quality of the field. The ultimate quality measure is the consistency of the map and an atomic model. However, this is only possible for high resolution maps. Over the years there have been many suggestions about validation measures of 3DEM maps. Unfortunately, most of these measures are not currently in use for their spread in multiple software tools and the associated difficulty to access them. To alleviate this problem, we made available a validation grading system that evaluate the information provided to assess the map.
This system grades a map from 0 to 5 depending on the amount of information available. In this way, a map could be validated at Level 0 (the deposited map), 1 (two half maps), 2 (2D classes), 3 (particles), 4 (... + angular assignment), 5 (... + micrographs and coordinates). In addition, we can have three optional qualifiers: A (... + atomic model), W (... + image processing workflow), and O (... + other techniques). To know more about this service read this paper

This Validation Report Service uses Scipion (see this link for more detail) as workflow engine and ChimeraX (see this link for more detail) to generate the 3D views. For more information about the different methods and softwares used for this report, see the references here.

SCIPION

Summarized overall quality

The map seems to be well centered. There is no problem with the suggested threshold. There seems to be a problem with the map's background (see Sec. 2.3).

The overall score (passing tests) of this report is 3 out of 4 evaluable items.

0.a Mass analysis	Sec. 2.1	OK
0.b Mask analysis	Sec. 2.2	OK
0.c Background analysis	Sec. 2.3	2 warnings
0.d B-factor analysis	Sec. 2.4	OK

Summary of the warnings across sections.

Section 2.3 (0.c Background analysis)

1. **The null hypothesis that the background mean is 0 has been rejected because the p-value of the comparison is smaller than 0.001**
2. **There is a significant proportion of outlier values in the background (cdf5 ratio=10766.54)**

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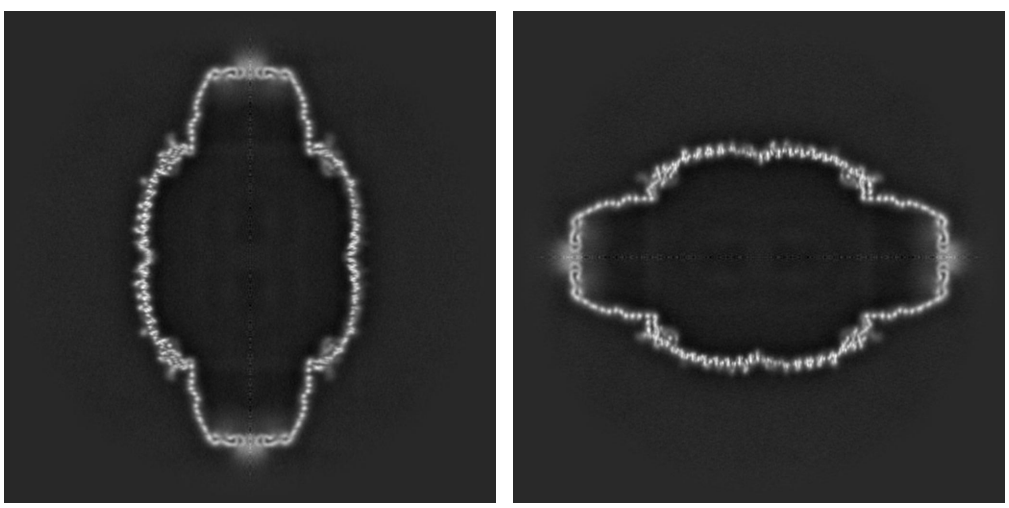
1 Input data

Input map: emd_53438.map
SHA256 hash: 8cef4c18405823ee4739c6f5db05a4616cb892be070fae8c824c081303972331
Voxel size: 0.841600 (Å)
Visualization threshold: 0.600000
Resolution estimated by user: 3.53

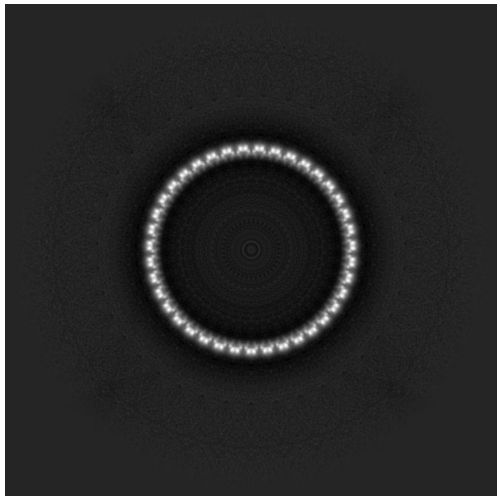
Orthogonal slices of the input map

Explanation:
In the orthogonal slices of the map, the noise outside the protein should not have any structure (stripes going out, small blobs, particularly high or low densities, ...)

Results:
See Fig. 1.



(a) X Slice 512 (b) Y Slice 512



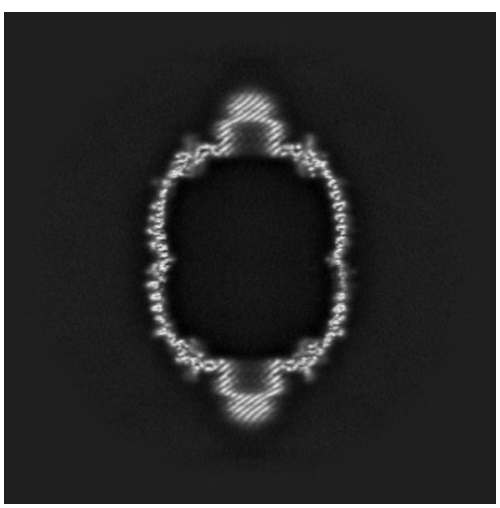
(c) Z Slice 512

Figure 1: Central slices of the input map in the three dimensions

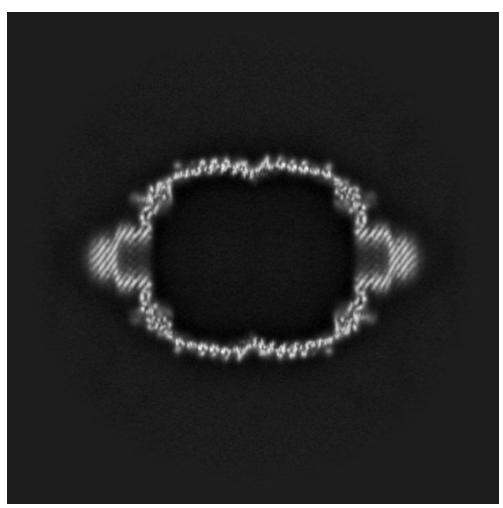
Orthogonal slices of maximum variance of the input map

Results:

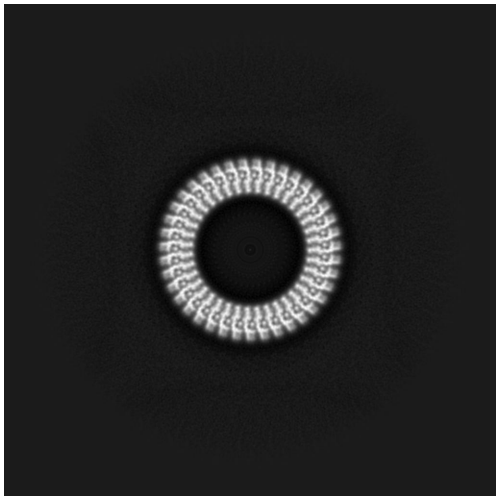
See Fig. 2.



(a) X Slice 622



(b) Y Slice 623



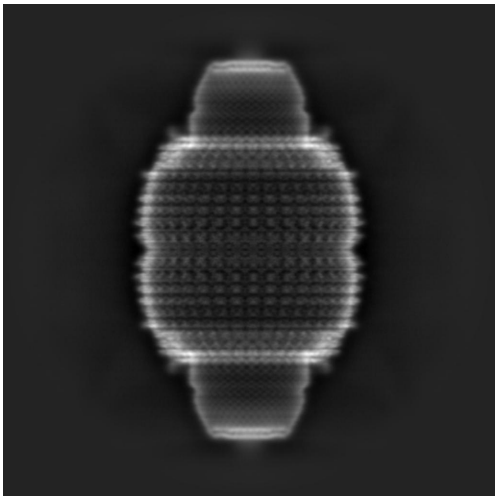
(c) Z Slice 296

Figure 2: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions

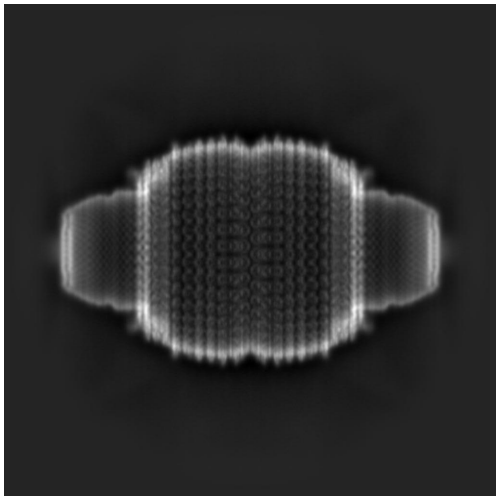
Orthogonal projections of the input map

Explanation:
In the projections there should not be stripes (this is an indication of directional overweighting, or angular attraction), and there should not be a dark halo around or inside the structure (this is an indication of incorrect CTF correction or the reconstruction of a biased map).

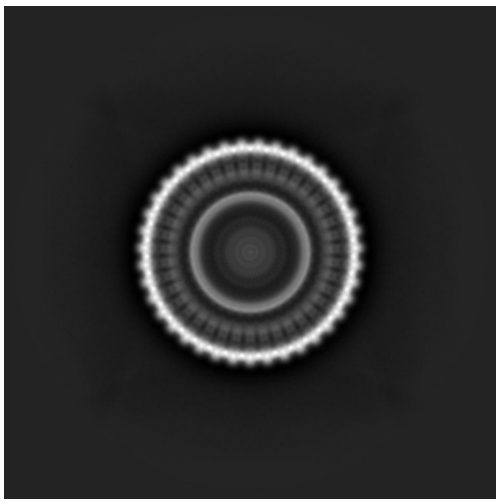
Results:
See Fig. 3.



(a) X Projection



(b) Y Projection



(c) Z Projection

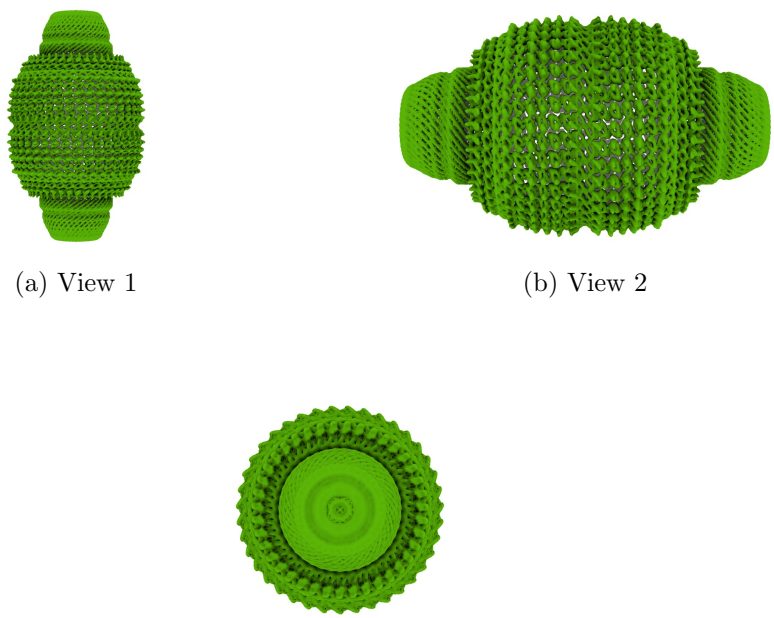
Figure 3: Projections in the three dimensions

Isosurface views of the input map

Explanation:

An isosurface is the surface of all points that have the same gray value. In these views there should not be many artifacts or noise blobs around the map.

Results:
See Fig. 4.



(a) View 1

(b) View 2

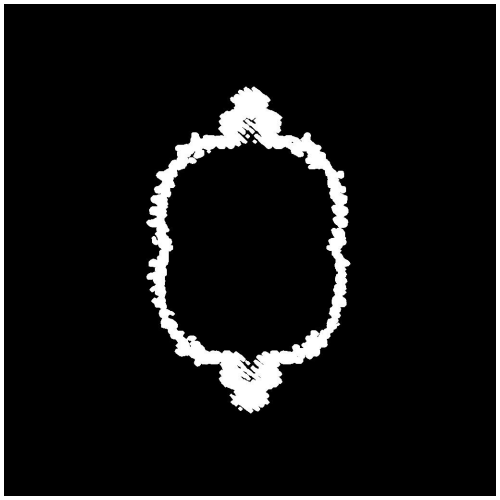
(c) View 3

Figure 4: Isosurface at threshold=0.600000. Views generated by ChimeraX at a the following X, Y, Z angles: View 1 (0, -90, -90), View 2 (-90, 0, -90), View 3 (0, 0, 0).

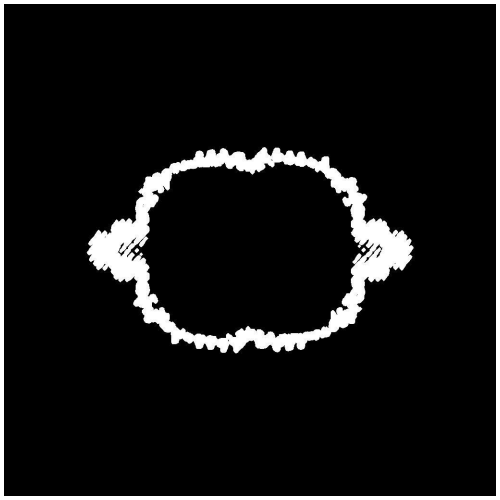
Orthogonal slices of maximum variance of the mask with hard borders

Explanation:
The mask with hard borders has been calculated at the suggested threshold 0.600000, the largest connected component was selected, and then dilated by 2Å.

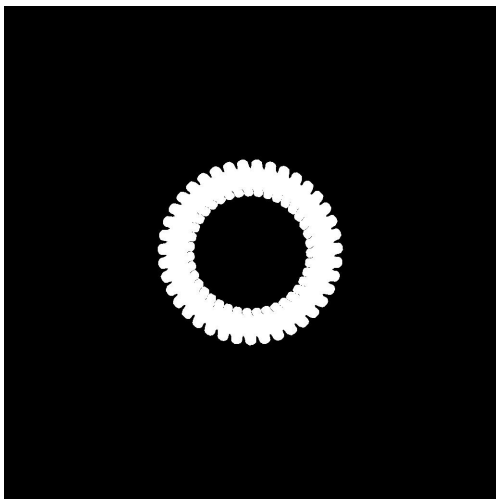
Results:
See Fig. 5.



(a) X Slice 398



(b) Y Slice 626



(c) Z Slice 297

Figure 5: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of the mask with hard borders

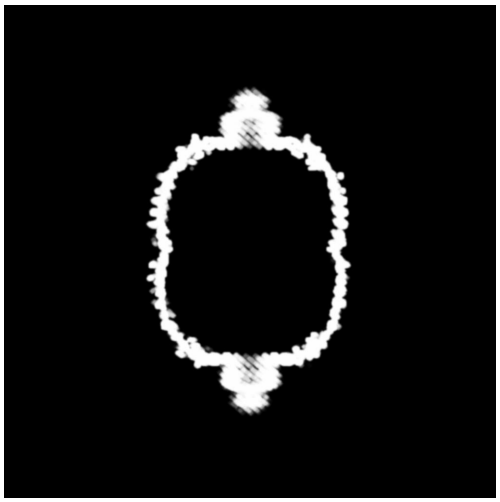
Orthogonal slices of maximum variance of the mask with soft borders

Explanation:

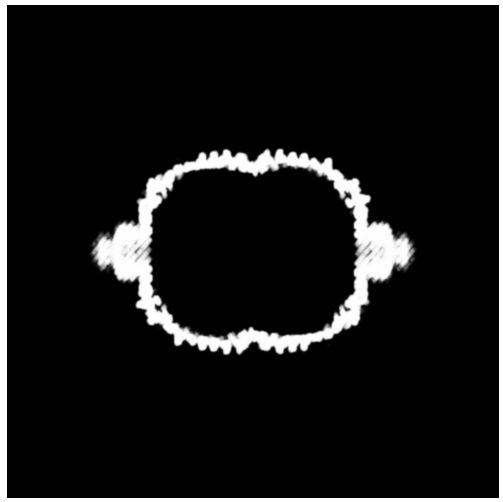
The mask with soft borders has been calculated at the suggested threshold 0.600000, the largest connected component was selected, and then dilated by

2Å.

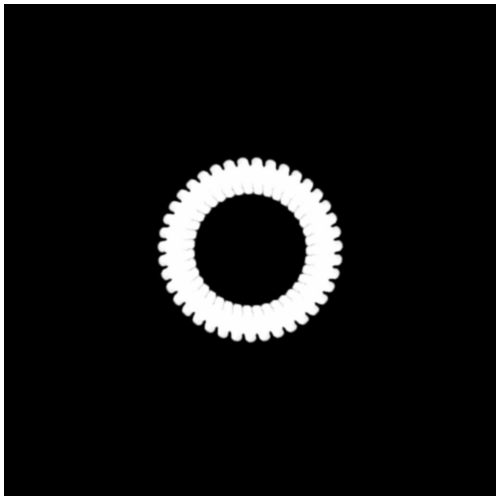
Results:
See Fig. 6.



(a) X Slice 397



(b) Y Slice 628



(c) Z Slice 296

Figure 6: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of the mask with soft borders

2 Level 0 analysis

2.1 Level 0.a Mass analysis

Explanation:
The reconstructed map must be relatively well centered in the box, and there should be at least 30Å (the exact size depends on the CTF) on each side to make sure that the CTF can be appropriately corrected.

Results:
The space from the left and right in X are 226.39 and 226.39 Å, respectively. There is a decentering ratio (abs(Right-Left)/Size)% of 0.00%

The space from the left and right in Y are 226.39 and 227.23 Å, respectively. There is a decentering ratio (abs(Right-Left)/Size)% of 0.10%

The space from the left and right in Z are 90.89 and 90.89 Å, respectively. There is a decentering ratio (abs(Right-Left)/Size)% of 0.00%

The center of mass is at (x,y,z)=(512.00,511.99,512.00). The decentering of the center of mass (abs(Center)/Size)% is 0.00, 0.00, and 0.00, respectively.

Automatic criteria: The validation is OK if 1) the decentering and center of mass less than 20% of the map dimensions in all directions, and 2) the extra space on each direction is more than 20% of the map dimensions. For local reconstruction, focused refinement, or similar, warnings are expected.

STATUS: OK

2.2 Level 0.b Mask analysis

Explanation:
The map at the suggested threshold should have most of its mass concentrated in a single connected component. It is normal that after thresholding there are a few thousands of very small, disconnected noise blobs. However, there total mass should not exceed 10%. The raw mask (just thresholding) and the mask constructed for the analysis (thresholding + largest connected component + dilation) should significantly overlap. Overlap is defined by the overlapping coefficient (size(Raw AND Constructed)/size(Raw)) that is a number between 0 and 1, the closer to 1, the more they agree.

Results:

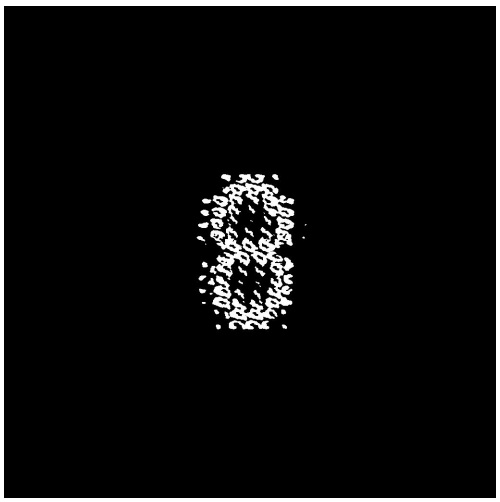
Raw mask: At threshold 0.600000, there are 5 connected components with a total number of voxels of 9082469 and a volume of 5414035.57 Å^3 (see Fig. 7). The size and percentage of the total number of voxels for the raw mask are listed below (up to 95% of the mass or the first 100 clusters, whatever happens first), the list contains (No. voxels (volume in Å^3), percentage, cumulated percentage):

(9081943 (5413722.02), 99.99, 99.99)

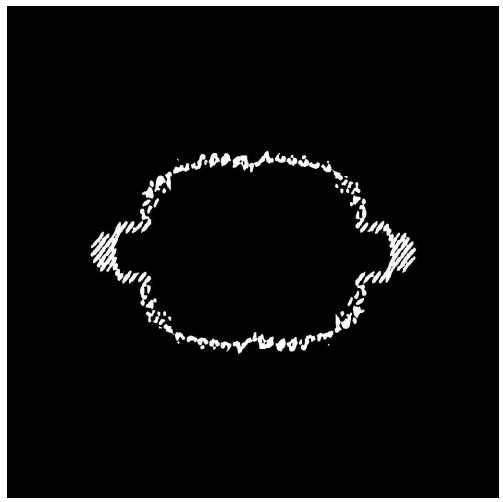
Number of components to reach 95% of the mass: 1

The average size of the remaining 4 components is 131.50 voxels (0.60 Å^3). Their size go from 9081943 voxels (5413722.02 Å^3) to 26 voxels (15.50 Å^3).

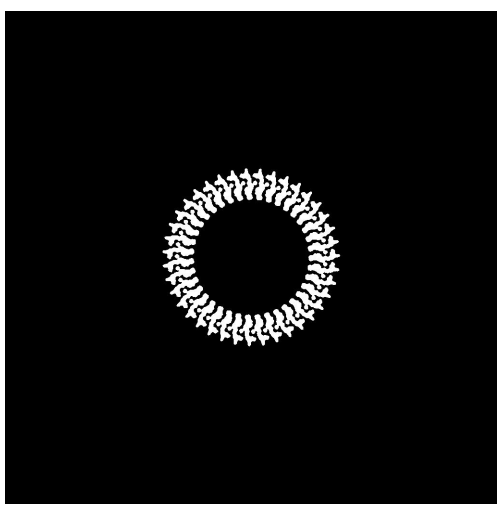
The slices of the raw mask can be seen in Fig. 7.



(a) X Slice 302



(b) Y Slice 622



(c) Z Slice 295

Figure 7: Maximum variance slices in the three dimensions of the raw mask

The following table shows the variation of the mass enclosed at different thresholds (see Fig. 8):

Threshold	**Voxel mass**	**Molecular mass(kDa)**	**# Aminoacids**
0.0540	34135596.00	16858.44	153258.55
0.1081	29849376.00	14741.62	134014.71
0.1621	26413264.00	13044.64	118587.60
0.2162	23560753.00	11635.88	105780.69
0.2702	21055378.00	10398.55	94532.31
0.3243	18751153.00	9260.57	84187.03
0.3783	16658104.00	8226.89	74789.87
0.4323	14691320.00	7255.56	65959.60
0.4864	12786136.00	6314.65	57405.90
0.5404	10970194.00	5417.82	49252.87
0.5945	9251615.00	4569.07	41536.97
0.6485	7652876.00	3779.50	34359.11
0.7026	6206427.00	3065.15	27864.99
0.7566	4891067.00	2415.54	21959.42
0.8106	3703357.00	1828.97	16626.96
0.8647	2621156.00	1294.50	11768.20
0.9187	1707514.00	843.28	7666.22
0.9728	994450.00	491.13	4464.78
1.0268	496458.00	245.18	2228.95
1.0809	213765.00	105.57	959.74
1.1349	78792.00	38.91	353.75
1.1889	26962.00	13.32	121.05
1.2430	6200.00	3.06	27.84
1.2970	788.00	0.39	3.54

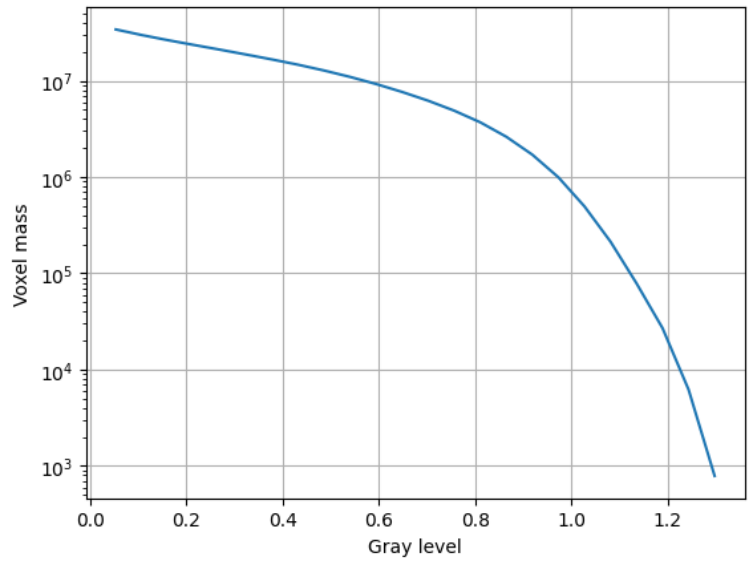


Figure 8: Voxel mass as a function of the gray level.

Constructed mask: After keeping the largest component of the previous mask and dilating it by 2Å, there is a total number of voxels of 21530662 and a volume of 12834370.25 Å^3. The overlap between the raw and constructed mask is 1.00.

Automatic criteria: The validation is OK if 1) to keep 95% of the mass we need to keep at most 5 connected components; and 2) the average volume of the blobs outside the given threshold has a size smaller than 5Å^3; and 3) the overlap between the raw mask and the mask constructed for the analysis is larger than 75%.

STATUS: OK

2.3 Level 0.c Background analysis

Explanation:
Background is defined as the region outside the macromolecule mask. The background mean should be zero, and the number of voxels with a very low or very high value (below 5 standard deviations of the noise) should be very

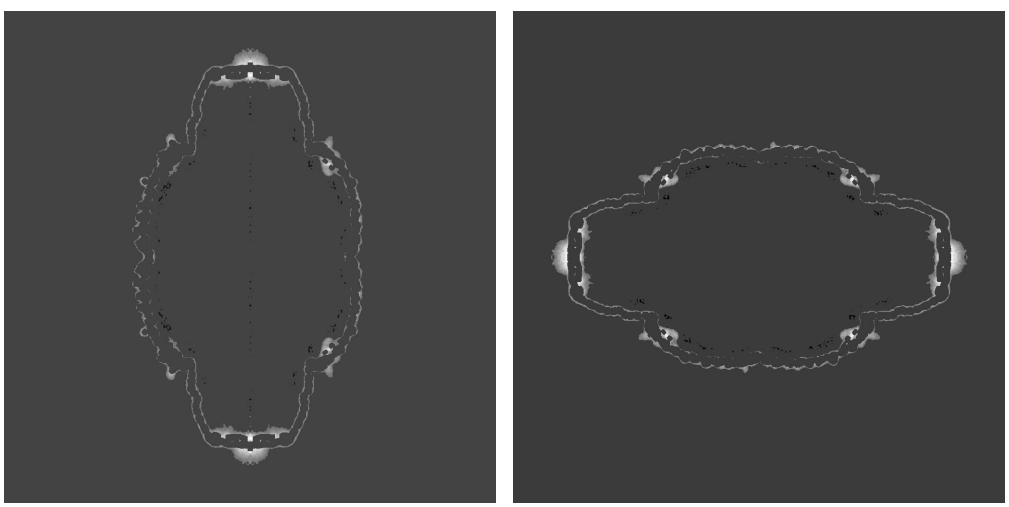
small and they should be randomly distributed without any specific structure. Sometimes, you can see some structure due to the symmetry of the structure.

Results:

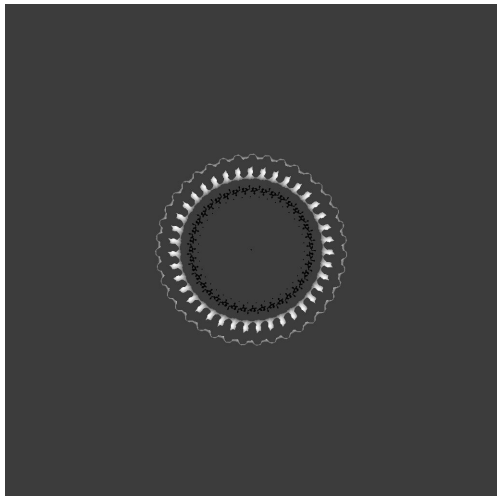
The null hypothesis that the background mean is 0 was tested with a one-sample Student's t-test. The resulting t-statistic and p-value were -6968.49 and 0.000000, respectively.

The mean and standard deviation (sigma) of the background were -0.006243 and 0.029060. The percentage of background voxels whose absolute value is larger than 5 times the standard deviation is 0.62 % (see Fig. 9). The same percentage from a Gaussian would be 0.000057% (ratio between the two percentages: 10766.536885).

Slices of the background beyond 5*sigma can be seen in Fig. 9.



(a) X Slice 512 (b) Y Slice 506



(c) Z Slice 319

Figure 9: Maximum variance slices in the three dimensions of the parts of the background beyond 5*sigma

Automatic criteria: The validation is OK if 1) the p-value of the null hypothesis that the background has 0 mean is larger than 0.001; and 2) the number of voxels above or below 5 sigma is smaller than 20 times the amount expected for a Gaussian with the same standard deviation whose mean is 0.

WARNINGS: 2 warnings

1. **The null hypothesis that the background mean is 0 has been rejected because the p-value of the comparison is smaller than 0.001**
2. **There is a significant proportion of outlier values in the background (cdf5 ratio=10766.54)**

2.4 Level 0.d B-factor analysis

Explanation:
The B-factor line (see this link for more details) fitted between 15Åand the resolution reported should have a slope that is between 0 and 300 $Å^2$.
Results:

Fig. 10 shows the logarithm (in natural units) of the structure factor (the module squared of the Fourier transform) of the experimental map, its fitted line, and the corrected map. The estimated B-factor was -195.0. The fitted line was $\log(|F|^2) = -48.7/R^2 + (-11.5)$.

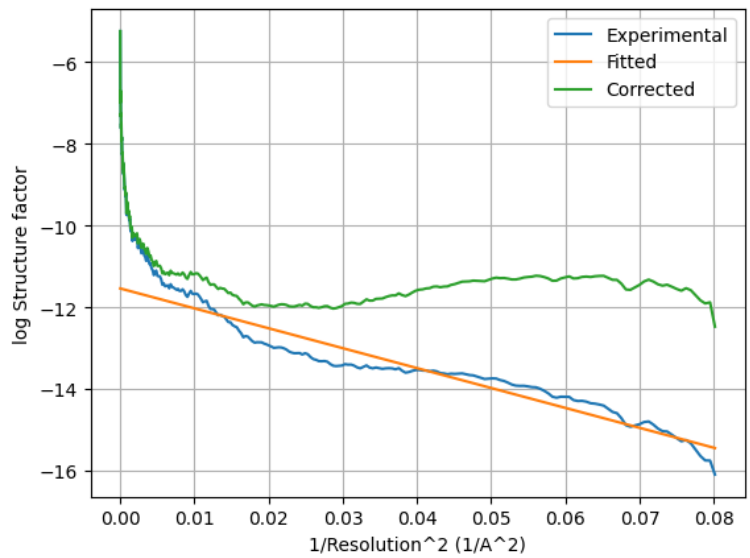
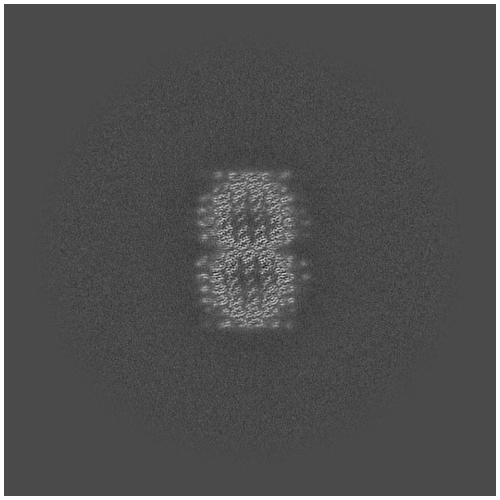
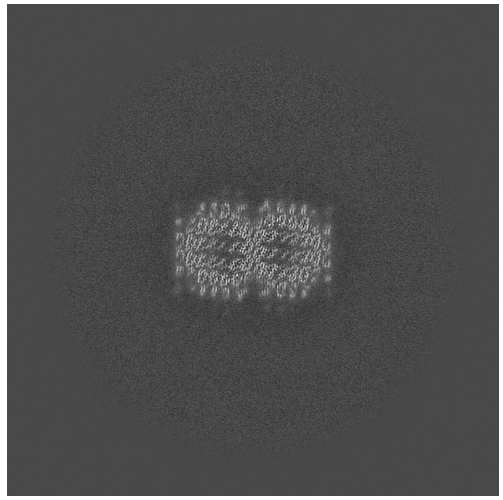


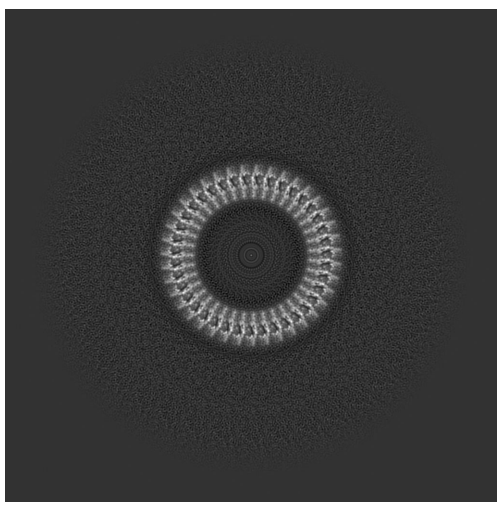
Figure 10: Guinier plot. The X-axis is the square of the inverse of the resolution in Å.



(a) X Slice 722



(b) Y Slice 723



(c) Z Slice 728

Figure 11: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of the B-factor corrected map

Automatic criteria: The validation is OK if the B-factor is in the range [-300,0].

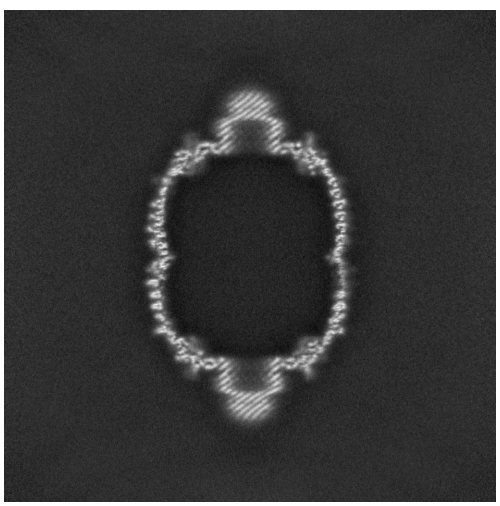
STATUS: OK

3 Half maps

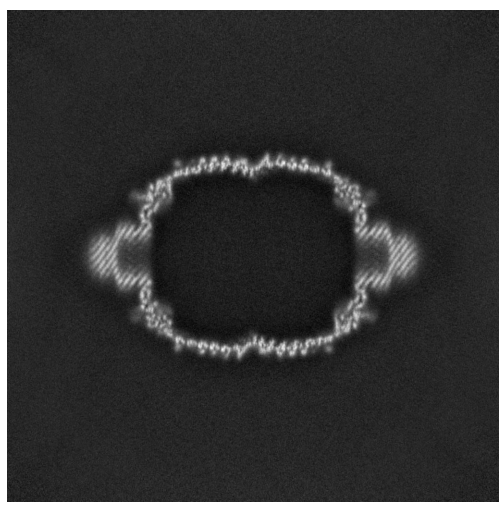
Half map 1: emd_53438_half_map_2.map
SHA256 hash: 8ca575b21ae56c877a29e62096ff5ac68f336a9ce1d1d504475e887cf5535bad

Half map 2: emd_53438_half_map_1.map
SHA256 hash: df5b981c33d3b3ab343cfaec5c87cd0196a09fd3d505ed2b50c0475af4ba66e9

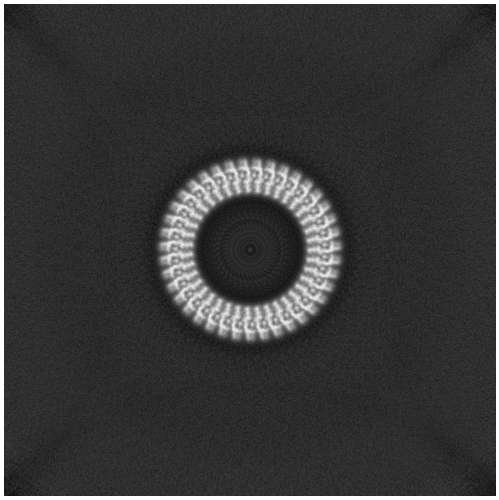
Slices of the first half map can be seen in Fig. 12.
Slices of the second half map can be seen in Fig. 13.
Slices of the difference between both maps can be seen in Fig. 14. There should not be any structure in this difference. Sometimes some patterns are seen if the map is symmetric.



(a) X Slice 622

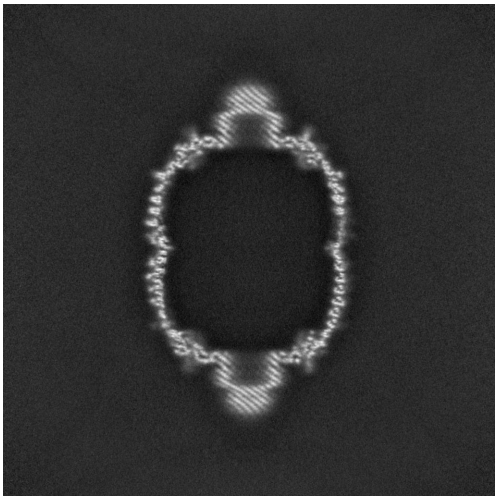


(b) Y Slice 623

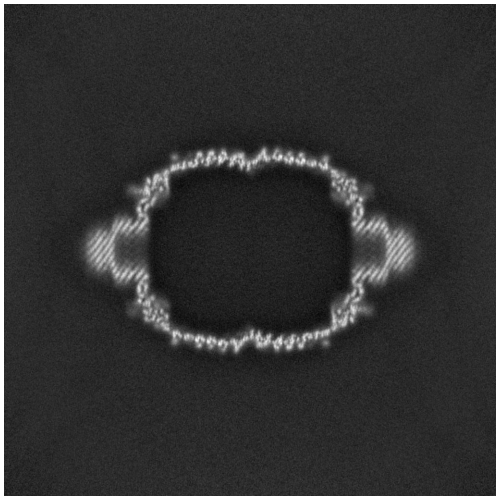


(c) Z Slice 296

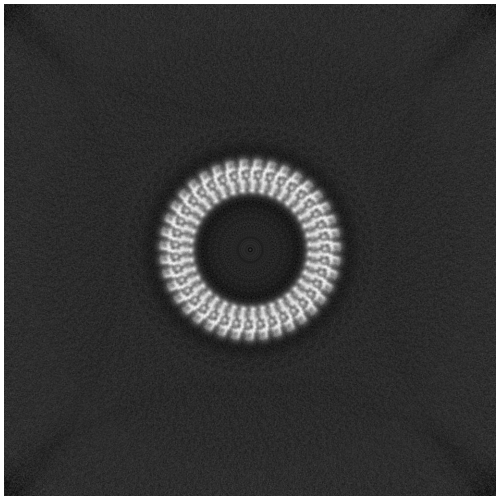
Figure 12: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of Half 1



(a) X Slice 402

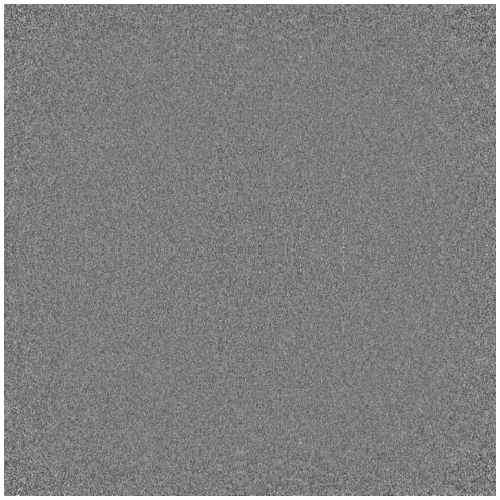


(b) Y Slice 623

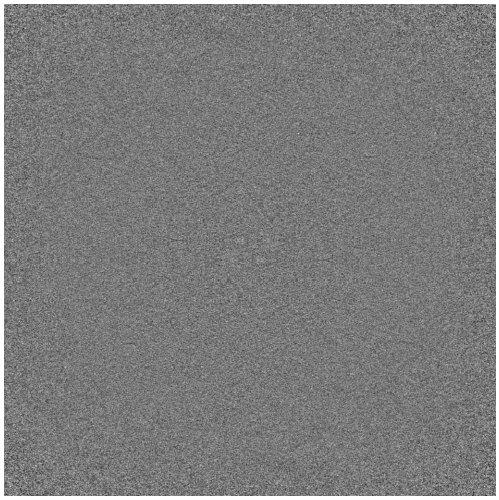


(c) Z Slice 728

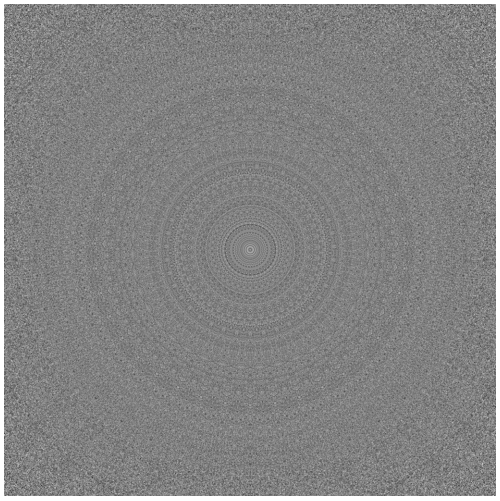
Figure 13: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of Half 2



(a) X Slice 0



(b) Y Slice 0



(c) Z Slice 0

Figure 14: Slices of maximum variation in the three dimensions of the difference Half1-Half2.