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Supporting information for article:

Making glycoproteins a little bit sweeter with PDB\_REDO

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	Median $\theta$ angle (°) <sup>b, c</sup>	Number of residues <sup>c</sup>
PDB, <1.8 Å	11.2 (163.8)	81 (16)
PDB-REDO, <1.8 Å	9.8 (99.9)	81 (16)
PDB, all	24.1 (163.1)	1438 (290)
PDB-REDO, all	29.0 (105.6)	1438 (290)

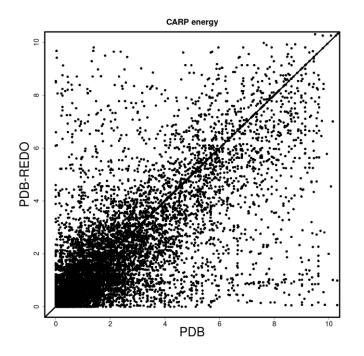
**Table S1** Median  $\theta$  angles for carbohydrate residues<sup>a</sup> renamed by PDB-REDO

<sup>a</sup> Only data for the most prevalent carbohydrate residues (NAG, NDG, MAN, BMA, BGC, GLC, GAL, GLA,

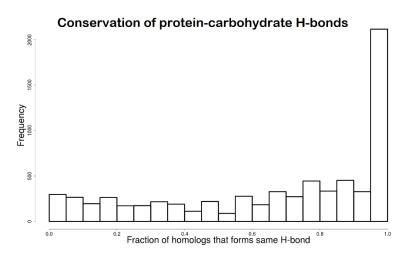
FUC and FUL) are used.

<sup>b</sup> As reported by *Privateer* 

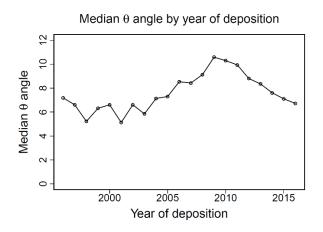
<sup>c</sup> Values for FUC and FUL in parentheses



**Figure S1** Knowledge-based potentials for glycosidic linkages in the dataset. Potentials are calculated by *CARP* and are given in arbitrary units, lower values are better.



**Figure S2** Homologous conservation of protein-carbohydrate H-bonds. Only H-bonds in structures with at least 5 homologous protein chains were considered (6,931). The majority of H-bonds are poorly conserved. Only 2,013 H-bonds could be detected in all available homologs.



**Figure S3** Per-year medians of carbohydrate ring conformation, expressed as  $\theta$  angle. A downward trend started in 2009 indicating a change of model building and refinement practice.