Icosahedral Particle Image Reconstruction Scheme



Icosahedral Particle Image Reconstruction Scheme



Icosahedral Virus 3D Reconstruction Scheme PROGRAM(S)







Digitize Micrograph





Extracted



Masked



Floated



Apodized





Square mask; <u>un</u>floated



Circular mask; unfloated



Circular mask; floated



Circular mask; floated & apodized







Pre-Process Images

Remove blemish, Remove Gradient Normalize means/variances, Apodize Determine CTF parameters Create Initial Parameter Files



















Gradient not removed

















Extracted



Floated



Masked



Apodized







X→ FFT - CTF Estimation				• • •
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♦ Determine Origin and Orientation (θ,φ,ω,x,y)

Goal: determine phase origin and view orientation for each boxed particle

MOST IMPORTANT STEP?

Garbage in ----> garbage out



BPV Projections: Icosahedral ASU



BPV Projections: 1/2 Icosahedral ASU



θ

φ



φ



How do we determine the (θ , ϕ , ω , x, y) parameters?

Two methods:

1. Common lines

New or unknown structure

2. Model-based (template) matching

General features of structure are known or a crude model can be generated



Common Lines

The 'gospel' according to Tony Crowther (*Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B.*(1971) **261:221-230**)

"[Common lines] arise as follows:"

"An observed section of the transform intersects an identical symmetry-related section in a line, along which the transform must have the same value in both sections"

"The common line lies in the original section."

"However, regarded as lying in the symmetry-related section it must have been generated by the symmetry operation from some other line in the original section."



Common Lines

The 'gospel' continued:

"We therefore have a pair of lines in the original transform plane along which the transform must have identical values"

"A similar pair of lines will be generated by each possible choice of pairs of symmetry operations"

"The angular positions of these lines are dependent on the orientation of the particle."



2D Fourier Transform

Simple example: object with single three-fold axis of symmetry



ABCD = 2D transform of image from particle **not** viewed along an axis of symmetry

Let z-direction coincide with 3-fold axis of symmetry

3-fold operation generates **two** additional FT sections (only A'B'C'D' shown)

Both planes have **common values** along the **line** (1,2,3) of their intersection



Adapted from Moody (1990) Fig. 7.68, p.245

Adapted from Moody (1990) Fig. 7.69, p.246



Original Transform Plane





Symmetry-Related Transform Plane



Ok, that's easy (simple object with single 3-fold axis) What about an object with 532 symmetry?

For a **general view**, icosahedral symmetry generates:

5-folds:
$$\frac{12}{2} \times 2 = 12$$
 pairs
3-folds: $\frac{20}{2} \times 1 = 10$ pairs
2-folds: $\frac{30}{2} \times 1 = \frac{15}{2}$ real lines
37 common lines

III.D.5 3D Fourier Reconstruction Methods

III.D.5.a 3D Reconstruction of Objects with Icosahedral Symmetry

Orientation Determination by Common Lines



Each **5-fold** generates **2 pairs** of common lines (OA,OA') and (OB, OB')

III.D.5 3D Fourier Reconstruction Methods

III.D.5.a 3D Reconstruction of Objects with Icosahedral Symmetry

Orientation Determination by Common Lines



Each **5-fold** generates **2 pairs** of common lines (OA,OA') and (OB, OB')



Each **3-fold** generates **1** pair of common lines (OA,OA')

III.D.5 3D Fourier Reconstruction Methods

III.D.5.a 3D Reconstruction of Objects with Icosahedral Symmetry

Orientation Determination by Common Lines



Each **5-fold** generates **2 pairs** of common lines (OA,OA') and (OB, OB')



Each **3-fold** generates **1 pair** of common lines (OA,OA')

Each 2-fold generates 1 real line $F(OA) = F(OA') = F^*(OA)$ 2-fold Friedel







What is (θ,ϕ,ω) for this particle?

















(80,11,10)



(80,11,15)



(80,11,30)





(80,11,90)



↓ (80,11,135)




ω



Metric: Identify ω that gives lowest phase residual



Repeat process for all possible (θ,ϕ,ω) combinations



> 250,000 combinations for 1° angular search intervals



Common Lines

The (θ, ϕ, ω) that results in the lowest phase residual is selected as the best estimate for the particle view orientation

The 'common lines' procedure is similarly used to determine the particle phase origin (x, y)

Not to worry.....I'll spare you the details!!!



Recall: two methods to determine $(\theta, \phi, \omega, x, y)$:

- 1. Common lines
- 2. Model-based (template) matching

Bulk of structures now solved this way

Details discussed later if you like!

PFT Program Flow Chart









▼ Select Images

Goal: weed out 'bad' particle images before computing 3D reconstruction

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PFT Coefficient 0.679 ± 0.075







Goal: combine "good" particle images to compute a 3D density map



From Lake (1972), p.174



Overall scheme: $\rho \leftarrow g \leftarrow G \leftarrow F$



Crowther, DeRosier and Klug, 1970, p.329

Adapted from Crowther (1971) Fig. 4, p.223

Compute 3DR
$$\rho \leftarrow g \leftarrow G \leftarrow F$$

Steps:

- 1. Compute 2D FFT of each particle image
- 2. Combine all 2D FFTs to build up 3D Fourier-Bessel transform
- 3. Compute G_n 's on each annulus $G = (B^{\dagger}B)^{-1}B^{\dagger}F$
- 4. Compute g_n's from G_n's (Fourier-Bessel transform)
- 5. Compute polar density map ($\rho(r,\phi,z)$) from g_n's
- 6. Convert from polar to Cartesian map ($\rho(r,\phi,z) \rightarrow \rho(x,y,z)$)



Option: correct for CTF effects in particle FFTs before FFTs are merged to form the 3D FFT



Monitor Data Quality

Goal: assess resolution of 3D density map to determine what to do next

















Monitor Data Quality



Monitor Data Quality



Monitor Data Quality

Note: quality of 3D density map is not identical throughout the map

Monitor Data Quality










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	Monitor Data Quality	
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3D Reconstruction of Icosahedral Particles Outline

- Background
 - References; examples; etc.
- Symmetry
 - Icosahedral (532) point group symmetry
 - Triangulation symmetry
- "Typical" procedure (flow chart)
 - Digitization and boxing
 - Image preprocessing / CTF estimation
 - Initial particle orientation/origin search
 - Orientation/origin refinement
 - 3D reconstruction with CTF corrections
 - Validation (resolution assessment)

- Current and future strategies

3D Reconstruction of Icosahedral Particles Current and Future Strategies

- Parallelization and new algorithms
 - "Parallel" versions of EM3DR, PFTSEARCH, OOR
 - EM3DR ---> P3DR
 - OOR -----> POOR
- Automation
 - Semi-auto boxing
 - Automated origin/orientation refinement
- Split data set processing
 - Divide image data at very beginning and refine 'even' and 'odd' data independently
 - Virtually eliminates any bias in resolution assessment
 - Combine independent reconstructions to obtain 'final' 3DR with highest S/N

End of Sec.III.D.5