buffer (PB) (pH 7.0) containing 0.1 M NaCl. Solution SAXS measurements were carried out at the BL45XU RIKEN Structural Biology Beamline I (wavelength,  $\lambda = 0.09$  nm) of the SPring-8, Harima, Japan. Two-dimensional (2D) SAXS images were recorded with a CCD camera. For aggregation experiments, the complementary DNA and then NaCl were added to the suspension in such a way that the final concentrations of complementary DNA and NaCl were 0.5  $\mu$ M and 1 M, respectively.

The non-crosslinked assembly has a crystalline structural order but less long-range ordering. The inter-surface distance between the particles increased with the length of dsDNA. From the experiments using the binary mixtures, it was unveiled that the DNA-functionalized particles with the same core size assemble together irrespective of tethered DNA. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that, for smaller core sizes or longer DNA lengths, their nanoparticles covered with full-matched dsDNA can disperse stably above a temperature which is lower than the melting temperature of the dsDNA. This may cause by steric stabilization of DNA molecules. It is considered that the attractive interaction in the non-crosslinking aggregation is attributable to van der Waals potential between core particles, and the contribution of the end-to-end stacking attraction between dsDNA might be little. As a plausible mechanism, the feature of non-crosslinking aggregation interaction could be characterized by steric repulsion stabilization due to entropic loss in conformation and mobility of DNA molecules.

Keywords: DNA, colloid, SAXS

## MS27.P01

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C403

#### Further development of Brillouin zone database on the Bilbao Crystallographic Server

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The Bilbao Crystallographic Server (www.cryst.ehu.es) [1] is a web site offering online crystallographic programs and databases. The aim of this contribution is to announce the modifications and improvements of the Brillouin zone database available on the server. The database includes Brillouin zone figures (fig. 1) and tables of the wave-vectors for all space groups that form the background of the classification of the irreducible representations of all 230 space groups. The wavevectors of reciprocal space are classified in terms of their symmetry described by the symmorphic space groups available in Volume A of International Tables for Crystallography (ITA). This is possible due to the isomorphism between the reciprocal space groups, describing the symmetry of the wave-vectors, and the symmorphic space groups in direct space [2]. In the database, the ITA-classification scheme is compared with the classification of the wave-vectors available in the tables of space-group representations by Cracknell, Davies, Miller and Love [3].

The recent modifications of the database have been focused on a general improvement and homogenization of the stored data and a clearer presentation of the Brillouin-zone figures. The wave-vector tables list for each space group the coordinates of the wave-vectors with respect to primitive (CDML) and conventional dual bases compared with the coordinates according to the ITA description. The Brillouinzone figures for trigonal, hexagonal and rhombohedral space groups are redrawn applying a much more visual clinographic projection, which was also used for the rest of the space groups. The figures and tables for monoclinic space groups in *unique axis b* setting have been also included in the database.

In addition, we have developed a computer tool for the complete

characterization of the wave-vectors: given the wave-vector coordinates referred to primitive or conventional dual bases, the program assigns the corresponding wave-vector symmetry type, specifies its CDML label, determines the little co-group of the wave-vector and generates the arms of the wave-vector star.



Figure 1: Brillouin-zone diagram for the space groups of the arithmetic crystal class 6/mmmP

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Keywords: brillouin zone, wave-vector symmetry, bilbao crystallographic server.

# MS27.P02

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C403-C404

#### The wwPDB common tool for deposition and annotation

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An early example of open data sharing, the PDB archive has provided the research community with information about the 3D structures of biological macromolecules for the past 40 years. From 7 structures in 1971 to more than 70,000 in 2010, PDB data are used by researchers in academia, government and industry, and educators.

The Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB; wwpdb.org) consists of four organizations from the USA, Europe, and Japan that together curate and disseminate the single, global PDB archive of biomacromolecular structures. The wwPDB is committed to using the highest standards of curation and validation to process experimental 3D biomolecular structure data.

The next 10 years will bring several challenges for this repository including significant increases in throughput and in the size and complexity of structures being deposited. In response to this challenge the wwPDB has initiated the *Common Deposition and Annotation Tool* project to produce the next generation of processes and tools. This new system will be used at all wwPDB sites to curate structural data produced by any combination of experimental techniques (X-ray, NMR, EM) to support the wwPDB goals of quality and dependability over the next 10 years. The new tools are designed to fulfill the goals of high standards of curation quality and dependability and to add value to depositors as they interactively deposit new structures. The

new system makes use of interactive interfaces and state-of-the-art visualization tools. To date, the project has delivered a sequence and ligand processing workflow, supported by a graphical user interface and managed by a workflow engine. The functional and interface design incorporates feedback collected from depositors and annotators.

During 2011 the project will develop the new user interface for deposition. The overall design of the system, completed modules and the prototype for the deposition interface will be presented.

The wwPDB members are: RCSB PDB (supported by NSF, NIGMS, DOE, NLM, NCI, NINDS and NIDDK), PDBe (EMBL-EBI, Wellcome Trust, BBSRC, NIGMS, and EU), PDBj (NBDC-JST) and BMRB (NLM).

Keywords: database, macromolecule, annotation

### MS27.P03

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C404

An overview of solvent use and solvate formation in the CSD László Fábián, School of Pharmacy, University of East Anglia, Norwich, (UK). E-mail: l.fabian@uea.ac.uk

As part of an ongoing investigation into solvate formation [1], [2], a database of over 90,000 solution-based crystallisation experiments has been extracted from the Cambridge Structural Database [3]. For each compound crystallised, the solvent(s) used and any solvent(s) included in the resulting crystal are listed.

Three categories of solutes were distinguished in the initial analysis of the data: organometallic compounds, organic salts and neutral organic molecules. The most frequently used solvents for organometallic compounds are hexane, dichloromethane, diethyl ether, toluene, pentane and their binary mixtures. Organic salts are most frequently crystallised from methanol, ethanol, water and acetonitrile, with the use of mixed solvents being less common for this group. Common solvents for neutral organic compounds include methanol, ethanol, hexane, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and acetone.

The overall frequency of solvate formation is higher for organic salts and organometallic compounds than for neutral organic molecules. Surprisingly, this trend also holds for solvate formation with apolar solvents, which do not interact more strongly with ions than with neutral molecules.

The most frequently included solvent is water, which is often present in crystals grown both from water and from organic solvents. The relative frequencies of solvates with various organic solvents are similar to those found earlier by Görbitz [4]. Solvate formation propensities are obtained from these frequencies by taking into account the frequency of using each solvent for crystallisation [5]. There is a large variation in these propensities: 18% of the crystals grown from water are hydrates, but only 0.4% of the crystals obtained from ethyl acetate include solvent molecules. In fact, hydrates are more frequent than ethyl acetate.

Solvate formation propensities depend on whether crystals with only metal-coordinated solvent molecules are counted as solvates or not. For strongly coordinating solvents (*e.g.*, ethanol, DMF), the difference can be more than twofold.

Data on crystallisation from mixed solvents can be used to test competition between different solvents and to make small differences between similar overall solvate formation propensities more clearly visible. Unfortunately, the exact composition of solvent mixtures is rarely reported, so these results may be biased if mixtures rich in one of the components are used more frequently than mixtures rich in other(s).

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71. [2] L. Fábián, Acta Crystallographica 2008, A64, C93. [3] F. H. Allen, Acta Crystallographica 2002, B58, 380-388. [4] C. H. Görbitz, H. P. Hersleth, Acta Crystallographica 2000, B56, 526-534. [5] A. Nangia, G. R. Desiraju, Chemical Communications 1999, 605-606.

Keywords: solvent, database, inclusion

# MS27.P04

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C404

A new interface to the cambridge structural database (CSD) in  $crysAlis^{\rm Pro}$ 

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Instrument time is a valuable commodity which can often be wasted with the accidental recollection of known samples. In order to avoid such mistakes cross checking unit cells with those in databases of crystal structures such as the CSD [1] prior to data collection is a useful exercise. To facilitate this we have, in conjunction with the Cambridge Crystallographic Database Centre (CCDC), developed module within CrysAlis<sup>pro</sup>[2] which provides a simple user friendly interface to the CSD allowing fast and easy unit cell checking within our data collection software. The module and its functionality are presented herein.

 F.H. Allen, Acta Cryst. 2002, B58, 380-388. [2] Agilent Technologies, CrysAlis<sup>Pro</sup> Software system, 2010, Agilent Technologies UK Ltd.

#### Keywords: software, instrumentation, diffraction

## MS27.P05

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C404

#### Computer-readable database for magnetic space groups

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We have developed a magnetic space-group database and made it freely available over the internet. Settings for both the nuclear cell (Opechowski-Guccione setting) and magnetic cell (Belov-Neronova-Smirnova setting) are listed, as well as the transformations between them. For each space group and setting, the operators and the Wyckoff positions are given. These data are

consistent with existing tables [1,2]. Both human-friendly and computer-friendly versions of the tables are available.

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Keywords: magnetic space group, database

# MS28.P01

Acta Cryst. (2011) A67, C404-C405

Borinic complexes-towards applications in functional materials