

The X-ray crystallography phase problem solved thanks to *AlphaFold* and *RoseTTAFold* models: a case-study report. Corrigendum

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A figure in the article by Barbarin-Bocahu & Graille [(2022), *Acta Cryst. D* **78**, 517–531] is corrected.

Keywords: structural biology; phase problem; *AlphaFold*; molecular replacement; machine-learning 3D models; corrigendum

In the article by Barbarin-Bocahu & Graille (2022) the labels in Fig. 5(b) are incorrect. The corrected Fig. 5 is given below.

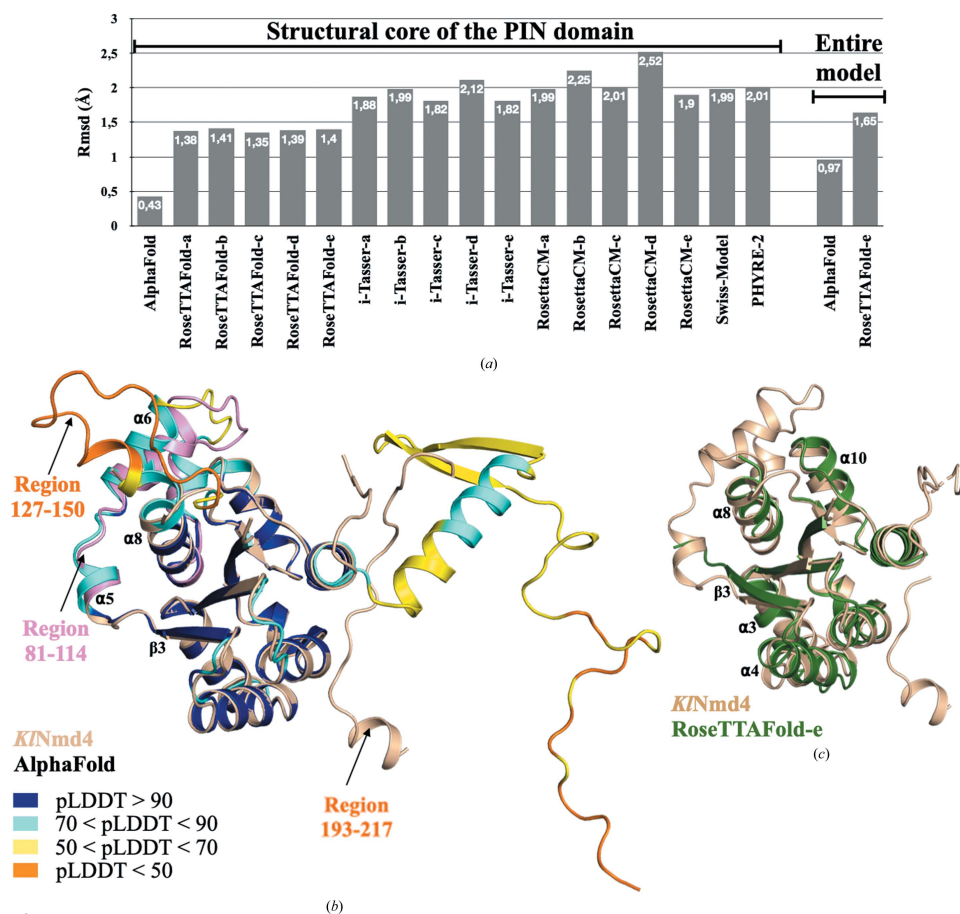


Figure 5

Comparison of the crystal structure of KINmd4 with the various models. (a) Graph depicting the r.m.s.d. values between the C^α atoms of the KINmd4 crystal structure and of the different models, either truncated (identified as ‘structural core of the PIN domain’) or intact (‘entire model’). (b) Superposition of the full-length KINmd4 *AlphaFold* model onto the KINmd4 crystal structure (beige). The full-length KINmd4 *AlphaFold* model is colored according to the pLDDT values. The region 81–114 of the KINmd4 crystal structure is highlighted in pink. (c) Superposition of the KINmd4 crystal structure (beige) and the truncated KINmd4 *RoseTTAFold-e* model (dark green).

References

Barbarin-Bocahu, I. & Graille, M. (2022). *Acta Cryst. D* **78**, 517–531.