

User Guide - Quickstart

post-R676 (Nov. 2014)



Introduction

Caution about evolving program versions

This part of the user guide is based on an initial user manual from November 2014 for the SweetUnityMol version of our software. It is currently being adapted and updated to match the current development builds of the 0.9.5 series. In the meantime, several descriptions and screen captures may still pertain to previous versions of the software and may be inaccurate for the current builds. Please be aware of this limitation.

Warning

Screenshots and examples in this document may differ from the current UnityMol version

Todo:

Complete user and developer guide(s) with data from internship reports.

Installing the software

The software described below has been initially developed based on revision 676 of UnityMol and version 4.5.2f1 of Unity3D. All source code was implemented using C# and Cg languages built into Unity 3D and is available along with executables for Mac, Windows and Linux platforms on the sourceforge project website. Current UnityMol versions run within version 5.3.2f1 of Unity3D.

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/unitymol/files/>

Further documentation, input files, and series of illustrations can be found at

<http://glycopedia.eu/IMG/pdf/unitymol-user-manual.pdf>

and in the online UnityMol doxygen documentation available from:

<http://www.baaden.ibpc.fr/umol/Doc/manual/html/pages.html>

Windows version (date: 2014 10 02)

- 32 bits
 - umol-win32-20141002_Data
 - Run_SweetUmol_32.bat
 - umol-win32-20141002.exe
- 64 bits
 - umol-win64-20141002_Data
 - Run_SweetUmol_64.bat
 - umol-win64-20141002.exe

Note

This part and the following need to be updated to version 0.9.5

Mac version (date: 2014 10 02)

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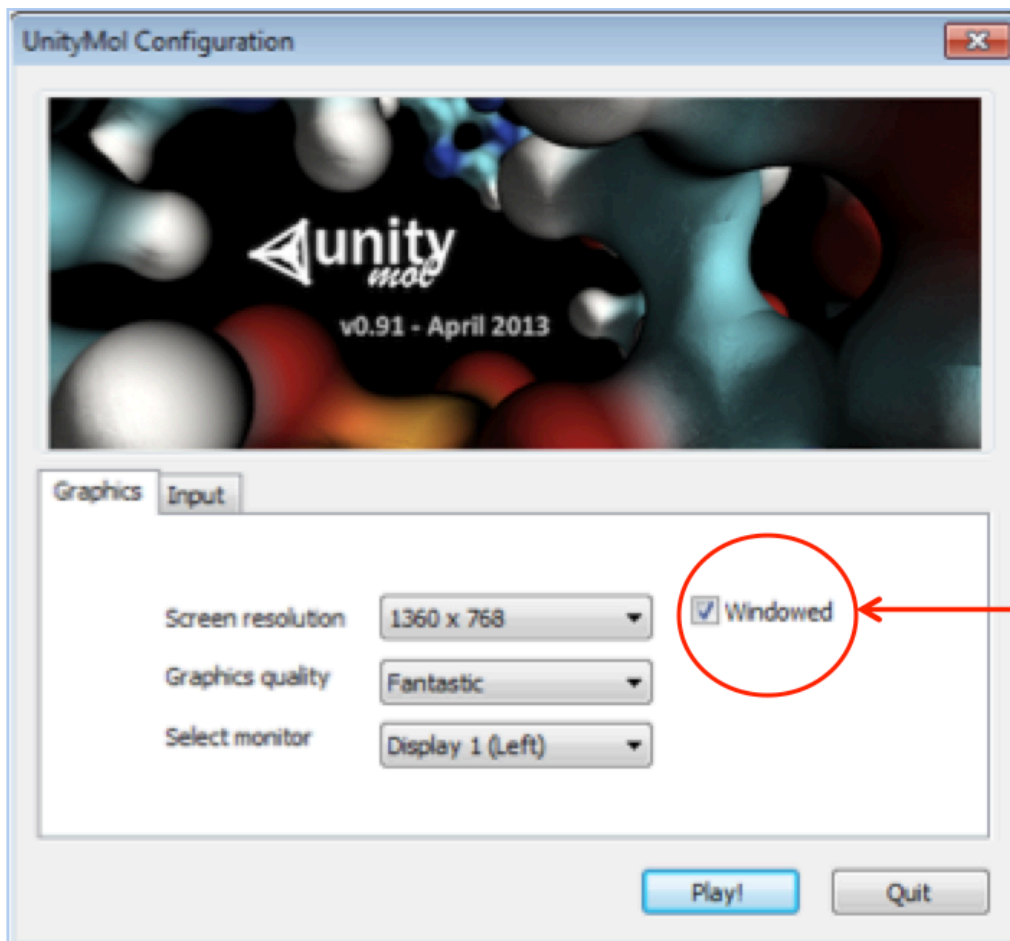
- umol-macosx-universal-20141002.app

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Linux version (data: 2014 10 02)

- umol-linux-20141002_Data
- umol-linux-20141002.x86
- umol-linux-20141002.x86_64

Running the 32 and 64 bits Windows version



Warning

If you encounter issues running UnityMol, try to **NOT USE THE FULL SCREEN MODE** (check windowed in the "UnityMol Configuration" menu (this menu is the menu where you set the resolution and click on Play!)).

UnityMol's main menu bar



The menu bar sits on the top and groups several submenus together that are described hereafter.

Some of these options offering advanced visualization and manipulations (haptic arm) are being implemented and are not functional at this time: November 2014.

1 - File menu (PDB Loading)

1 – File (PDB Loading)



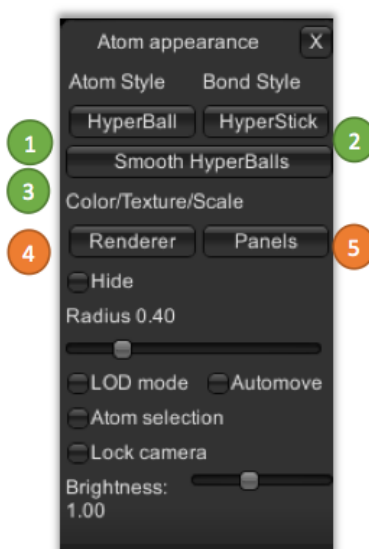
1 – Open a file from hard drive (you can't change hard drive yet). **UnityMol and the pdb file have to be on the same drive but can be located on different directories).**

2 – Fetch a pdb from the pdb database (if "Proxy Server" and "Proxy Port" are filled, please remove all fields otherwise the program will crash)

By default the visualization of UnityMol is the Particle mode. This mode uses the particle system of Unity3D to display the molecule. This may not be the most appropriate visualization. Changing to SmoothHyperballs mode offers a better visualization (this setting is the default in more recent builds of UnityMol).

2 - Atom Menu

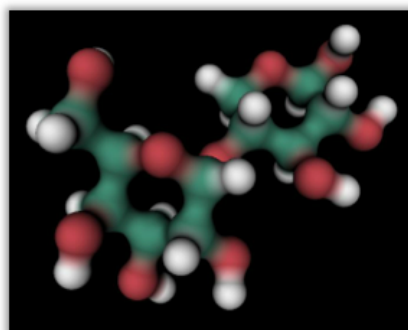
2 – Atom



Different types of representations are available, by **Atom** (1) or by **Bond** (2).

The preselected visualization is called **Hyperballs** (3) (the most interesting one).

Hyperball Visualization



The **Render** (4) and **Panel** (5) menus are made to change the **color** and the **texture** of either the entire molecule, or a selection.

Hide: Hide the molecule (This option is activated when some visualization option (like secondary structures) is activated). Uncheck this box to display both the secondary structure and the molecule.

Radius: Change the radius of atom spheres.

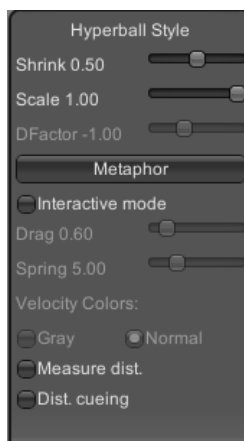
LOD mode : when in the Hyperballs mode and this option is checked (and upon changing the orientation of the camera) the molecule will be displayed in the *particle* mode prior recreating the Hyperball representation. This is to be used for large macromolecular systems for which the Hyperballs representation reduces frame rate too much. FPS: Frame Per Second.

Automove (or **SPACE** key): the camera will turn around the molecule.

Lock Camera: The camera will not be able to move when this option is checked.

Brightness : adjust the brightness of Hyperballs. This is useful for some dark textures, or when using texture grayscale plus added colors.

A – HyperBall Style menu.

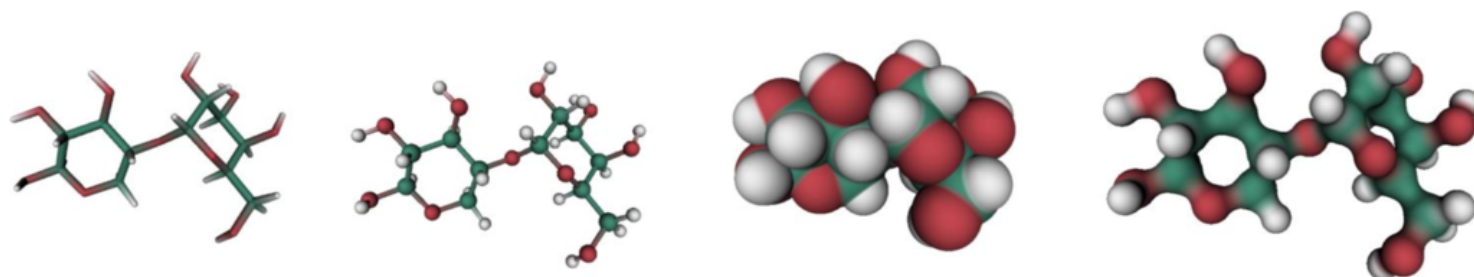


Shrink : to adjust the shape of the bond.

Scale : to adjust the scale of the bond.

DFactor : only for Biological Networks.

Metaphor : pre-configured style (CPK, Licorice, VdW, Smooth Hyperballs)



Above: example rendering of Ball & Sticks, Licorice, VdW, Smooth Hyperballs metaphors

Interactive mode : use spring forces to make an interactive molecule (an atom can be dragged and it will go back to its original position).

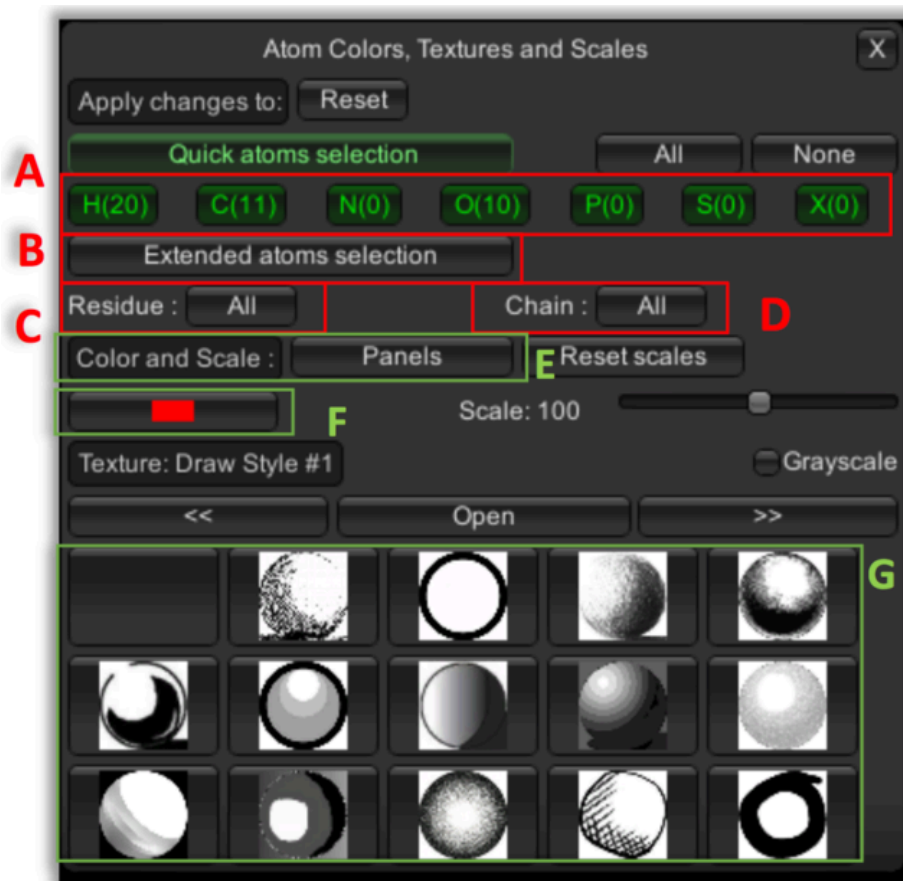
Drag/Spring : spring parameters for interactive mode.

Velocity Colors : colors each atom in interactive mode from white (slow) to black (very fast) based on the velocity of each particle.

Measure dist : activate and click on 2 atoms to display their distance.

Dist. Cueing : adjust the light according to the distance of the camera.

B - Render Menu (4)



The whole molecule is selected by default. The selection can be changed by:

- Atom Type (A)
- Atom name (B)
- Residue name (C)
- By chain (D)

The selection can be combined.

Pre-configured coloration is on the **Panels** menu (E). Another color can be selected by clicking on the Color Button (F).

A texture can be selected and applied to the selection (G). Several textures are available on other pages (you can switch pages by clicking << and >>).

C – Panels Menu (3)



This menu contains pre-configured colors. You can switch by clicking on the buttons.

Color Panels:

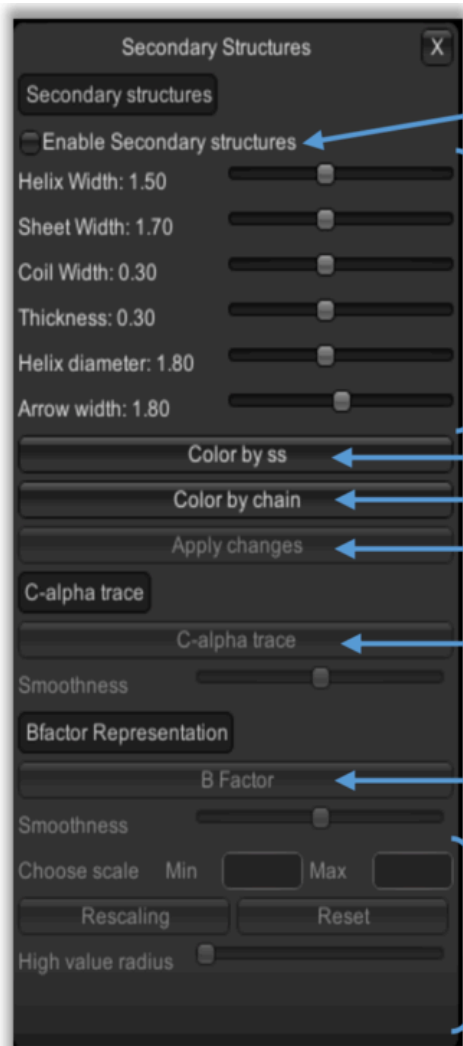
- **All white**: make the molecule all white.
- **Goodsell**: make the color softer.
- **WaterColor**: color carbons in blue.
- **Pastel**: default colors.
- **CPK** : color with the CPK color code.
- **Basic** : color carbon in green.
- **IUPAC** : color with the IUPAC color code.

- **Chains** : color by chain
- **Sugar** : color by sugar Type (the molecule must contain sugar).
- **ADN/ARN** : coloration for DNA and RNA.

Texture Panels:

- **Default** : default texture
- **CPK** : CPK coloration with adapted texture.
- **Acid-Basic** : coloration and texture according to the acid-basic status of amino acids.

3 – Secondary Structures



Activate the Secondary Structure visualization

Adjust parameters for the secondary structure visualization.

Color by secondary structure type.
Color by chain type

Don't forget to **click on this button to apply changes.**

Trace the shape of the proteins by a spline passing by all alpha carbons. Smoothness is used to adjust the visual aspect of the trace.

Like the C-alpha trace, but adjust the radius and the color of each sphere to the B factor value.

Adjust the scale of the B-factor used.

4 – Surface



T : Density threshold used to generate the iso-surface

Generate : generate the surface.

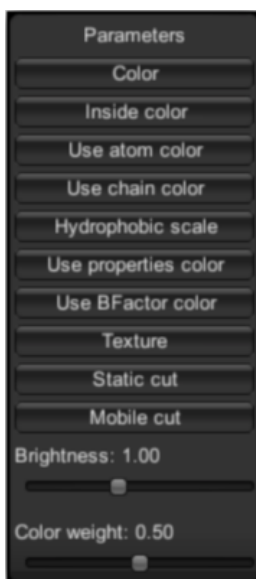
BFactor : adjust the shape of the surface according to the B-factor value.

Volumetric : show the volumetric space of the protein with a particle system.

Toggle surface : hide surface representation (when you change a parameter, you have to hide the surface and press the *Generate* button again).

HetAtoms / Sugars : show surface for HetAtoms or/and Sugars molecules.

Upon selecting the *Generate* button, the following window will appear.



Color : change the color of the surface (external face).

Inside color : change the inside color.

Use atom color : Color the surface according to the type of atom under each portion of it.

Use chain color : use the color of the chains.

Hydrophobic scale : Color the surface according to different hydrophobic scale of residues.

Use properties color : Color the surface according to the properties of amino acids (basic, acids etc...)

Use BFactor color: Color the surface according to the B-factor value of the surface atoms.

Texture : apply a texture on the surface.

Static cut : cut the surface (you can control the cutting by a pad that will appear in the upper right corner).

Mobile cut : cut the surface and the cut will remain the same upon changing the orientation of the camera.

Brightness : adjust the brightness of the surface

Color weight : adjust the color concentration on the surface.

5 – Electrostat.

To use this menu, the following files have to be in the same folder: the PDB file and (with the same name) a file with extension .dx and .apf generated with softwares such as APBS (a wide-spread software for evaluating the electrostatic properties of biomolecular systems).



Transparency : Add transparency to the mesh generated upon loading the negative and positive electrostatic visualization.

T : Threshold value used to generate the electrostatic isosurface.

Load Neg/Pos : load electrostatic visualization.

Toggle Neg/Pos : show or hide the electrostatic visualization.

Volumetric Fields : volume rendering of the electrostatic fields.

Field Lines : show the Field Lines visualization (examine the local intensity of electric fields).

6 – Display

This menu is made to take screenshots, change the background and add special effects.



Screenshot (or P key) : take a screenshot (prefer the P key or you will get all menus included with the screen capture).

ScreenShot Sequence : doesn't work yet.

Background : add a picture in the background (switch between yes/no)

White/Gray/Black : quick selection of background color

Background Color : choose your background color with a color panel.

Effects : add special effect.

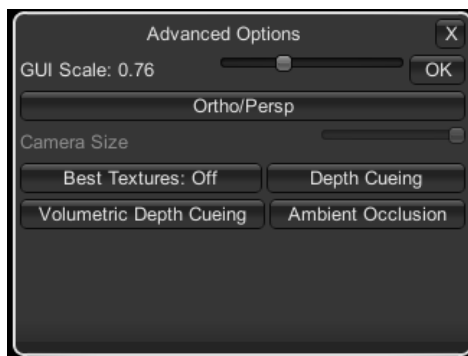
Infos : show/hide FPS info and Atom/Bond number.

List of all visual effects:

- **SSAO** : Screen Space Ambient Occlusion. Works on spheres, cubes, surfaces and secondary structures
- **DOF** : focus on a point and make fuzzy all atoms far away from this point. This effect requires selecting (by clicking) an atom. It works better for large molecules.
- **EDGE** : the edge of every atom is black.
- **CREASE** : add a thick contour to the molecule.
- **SEPIA** : use a SEPIA coloration.
- **GRAYS** : make the molecule black and white.
- **GLOW** : make all atoms shiny.
- **BLUR** : add a blur effect upon moving the camera.
- **NOISE** : add noise on the screen
- **BLUR2** : constant blur.
- **VORTEX** : twist the molecule around the center.
- **TWIRL** : similar to VORTEX

7 – Advanced

This menu offers advanced options (only some are fully implemented and functional).



GUI Scale : change the size of the GUI (buggy).

Orto/Persp : doesn't work fully yet.

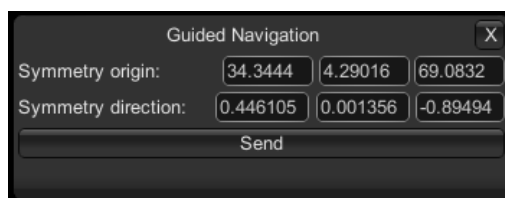
Best Textures : switch between a moderate and large selection of lit sphere textures.

Depth Cueing : doesn't work yet.

Volumetric Depth Cueing: Doesn't work yet.

Ambient Occlusion : darkens the densest parts of the molecule to improve depth perception.

8 – Guided Navigation



This menu is used to enable a "guided navigation" feature, but for now it works only with the pdb 3EI0 (GLIC ion channel) as part of work in progress. See the following paper [by Trellet in IEEE VR 2015](#) for more detail.

Symmetry origin : X,Y,Z coordinates of the center of symmetry.

Symmetry direction : vector of the symmetry direction.

Send : activate the guided navigation mode.

9 – Sugar

This menu is made to deal with the specific features of sugar visualization (the atomic coordinate file can be generated (pdb format) by several molecular builders, but the *POLYS 2.0* software is the most appropriate). The visualization mode called `Ring Blending` works with all molecules.



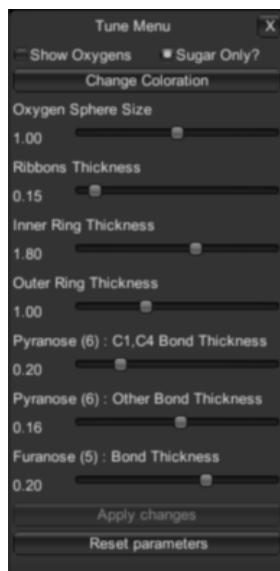
Enable Ring Blending : enable the filling of all rings (aromatic, sugar, or other rings) with a semi-transparent color.

Enable SugarRibbons : enable the **SugarRibbons** visualization (to transform a sugar into a "schematic" representation like secondary structures, but adapted for sugars).

Hide Hydrogens : hide hydrogens atoms. Sugar: hide sugar atoms.

Non Sugar : hide non sugar atoms.

Tune submenu



Show Oxygens : to display the intracyclic oxygen atom as a sphere.

Sugar Only : apply the sugar **Ribbons** visualization only on “sugar residues” (will detect the 3 letter sugar codes in the PDB file. List of recognized 3 letters code is given below).

Change Coloration : open the Color Tune Menu to change color of: sphere, rings and outer ring.

Oxygen Sphere size : To adjust the size of the radius of the sphere.

Ribbons Thickness : to adjust the thickness of the ribbon.

Inner Ring Thickness : to adjust the thickness of the ring.

Outer Ring Thickness : to adjust the thickness of the ring.

Pyranose : to adjust the thickness of the glycosidic bond (for pyranose).

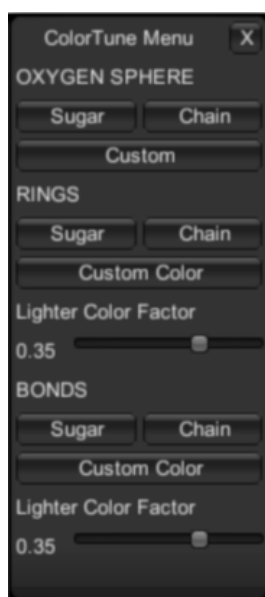
Pyranose : to adjust the thickness of other bonds (for pyranose).

Furanose : to adjust the thickness of bonds for Furanose.

Note

Do not forget to **click on Apply changes** to apply the selected new parameters.

Color Tune submenu



For Oxygen Sphere, Outer Rings and Bond:

- **Sugar** : use the sugar color to color Oxygen/Outer Rings or Bonds.
- **Chain** : use the chain color to color Oxygen/Outer Rings or Bonds
- **Custom color** : open a color picker windows to choose a custom color for Oxygen/Outer Rings or Bonds.
- The color can be made darker or lighter with the Light Color Factor slider.

Note

Apply Changes button **not needed** for this feature.

10 – VRPN

This menu is used to connect a **haptic arm**, but a **VRPN** server needs to be installed on the computer. Work in progress.

11 – MDDriver

This menu is meant to visualize a real-time molecular simulation. Work in progress.

12 – Reset

Reset the view.

Key Bindings**Todo:**

Verify the key bindings and check against `Edit > Project Settings > Input`

General

Key to press	Action to carry out
LEFT Arrow – A	Move LEFT
RIGHT Arrow – D	Move RIGHT
DOWN arrow - S	Move DOWN
UP arrow – W	Move UP
Q	Rotation DOWN
E	Rotation UP
Z	Rotation LEFT
X	Rotation Right
N	ZOOM +
B	ZOOM –
P	Screenshot (only on local pdb; doesn't work yet on fetched PDB)
BACKSPACE	Hide GUI
SPACE	Automove (rotation right)
R	Reset to center
C	Center to one or several atoms (select an atom/group with the selection mode first).

Guided Navigation (only for 3EI0)

These controls are only available when Guided Navigation mode is activated. The actual version is specific to pentameric channels (especially the PDB file 3EI0).

Constrained navigation

Key to press	Action to carry out
U	Enable/Disable automatic Constrained Navigation UP (panoramic mode)
J	Enable/Disable automatic Constrained Navigation DOWN (panoramic mode)
UP ARROW - W	Constrained Navigation Up
DOWN ARROW - S	Constrained Navigation Down
RIGHT ARROW - D	move RIGHT
LEFT ARROW - A	move LEFT

Spreading

This mode doesn't work for particles and cubes. Second step is only available by fetching PDB 3EI0.

Key to press	Action to carry out
Numpad + or B	Spreading chains
Numpad - or V	Narrowing chains
Numpad * or T	Reset chains
L	Enable/Disable spreading near the structure (active by default)

Panoramic mode

Key to press	Action to carry out
I	Enable/Disable panoramic mode
LEFT ARROW - A	turn LEFT
RIGHT ARROW - D	turn RIGHT
DOWN ARROW - S	move DOWN
UP ARROW - W	move UP

Monomer jump mode

Key to press	Action to carry out
M	Enable/Disable monomer jump mode
LEFT ARROW - A	Next monomer on left
RIGHT ARROW - D	Next monomer on right

Appendix

Description of the PDB coordinate input file

Input File generated by SWEET

		3letter Sugar code			Residue Number						
	ATOM	1	C1	FUC	1	2.387	-19.488	-11.522	0.00	0.00	C1
	ATOM	2	C2	FUC	1	3.248	-19.891	-12.734	0.00	0.00	C2
	ATOM	3	C3	FUC	1	4.696	-19.417	-12.550	0.00	0.00	C3
	ATOM	4	C4	FUC	1	5.229	-19.916	-11.196	0.00	0.00	C4
	ATOM	5	C5	FUC	1	4.278	-19.476	-10.072	0.00	0.00	C5
	ATOM	6	C6	FUC	1	4.703	-19.967	-8.682	0.00	0.00	C6
	ATOM	7	OR	FUC	1	2.950	-19.963	-10.295	0.00	0.00	O7
	ATOM	8	OW	FUC	1	2.124	-18.089	-11.437	0.00	0.00	O8
	ATOM	9	O2H	FUC	1	2.615	-19.391	-13.909	0.00	0.00	OH2
	ATOM	10	O3H	FUC	1	5.479	-19.850	-13.659	0.00	0.00	OH3
	ATOM	11	O4H	FUC	1	5.336	-21.339	-11.160	0.00	0.00	OH4
	ATOM	12	H5	FUC	1	4.272	-18.370	-10.039	0.00	0.00	H5
	ATOM	13	H1	FUC	1	1.402	-19.965	-11.595	0.00	0.00	H1
	ATOM	14	H2	FUC	1	3.255	-20.998	-12.784	0.00	0.00	H2
15	-----										
	ATOM	23	C1	GAL	2	1.456	-16.523	-9.755	0.00	0.00	C1
	ATOM	24	C2	GAL	2	1.018	-17.688	-10.638	0.00	0.00	C2
	ATOM	25	C3	GAL	2	-0.154	-17.316	-11.531	0.00	0.00	C3
	ATOM	26	C4	GAL	2	-1.262	-16.689	-10.717	0.00	0.00	C4
	ATOM	27	C5	GAL	2	-0.709	-15.522	-9.900	0.00	0.00	C5
	ATOM	28	C6	GAL	2	-1.722	-14.822	-9.021	0.00	0.00	C6
22	-----										
	ATOM	44	C1	XYL	3	2.801	-16.388	-6.544	0.00	0.00	C1
	ATOM	45	C2	XYL	3	3.027	-16.035	-8.001	0.00	0.00	C2
	ATOM	46	C3	XYL	3	4.524	-16.021	-8.286	0.00	0.00	C3
	ATOM	47	C4	XYL	3	5.231	-15.028	-7.349	0.00	0.00	C4
	ATOM	48	C5	XYL	3	4.854	-15.404	-5.899	0.00	0.00	C5
28	-----										
	ATOM	74	H1	GLC	4	6.312	-20.297	-3.897	0.00	0.00	H1
	ATOM	75	H2	GLC	4	4.081	-21.295	-1.991	0.00	0.00	H2
	ATOM	76	H3	GLC	4	4.709	-22.175	-4.882	0.00	0.00	H3

32	ATOM	77	H4	GLC	4	2.240	-20.654	-3.830	0.00	0.00	H4
33	ATOM	78	H5	GLC	4	4.504	-19.584	-5.636	0.00	0.00	H5
34	ATOM	79	H6	GLC	4	1.833	-18.619	-5.118	0.00	0.00	H6
35	ATOM	80	H24	GLC	4	2.931	-17.520	-4.272	0.00	0.00	H24
36	-----										
37	ATOM	81	C1	GLC	5	1.057	-21.319	-5.860	0.00	0.00	C1
38	ATOM	82	C2	GLC	5	0.609	-21.564	-7.318	0.00	0.00	C2
39	-----										
40	ATOM	199	C1	GAL	11	5.825	-12.737	3.053	0.00	0.00	C1
41	ATOM	200	C2	GAL	11	4.966	-12.753	1.793	0.00	0.00	C2
42	ATOM	201	C3	GAL	11	3.486	-12.876	2.114	0.00	0.00	C3
43	ATOM	202	C4	GAL	11	3.243	-14.031	3.058	0.00	0.00	C4
44	ATOM	203	C5	GAL	11	4.137	-13.890	4.291	0.00	0.00	C5
45	ATOM	204	C6	GAL	11	4.003	-15.003	5.307	0.00	0.00	C6
46	-----										
47	ATOM	255	H5	XYL	13	19.537	-11.651	-0.139	0.00	0.00	H5
48	ATOM	256	H1	XYL	13	16.585	-11.560	-2.329	0.00	0.00	H1
49	ATOM	257	H2	XYL	13	18.338	-12.051	-3.974	0.00	0.00	H2
50	ATOM	258	H3	XYL	13	19.481	-13.841	-1.798	0.00	0.00	H3
51	ATOM	259	H4	XYL	13	20.596	-11.287	-3.032	0.00	0.00	H4
52	TER										

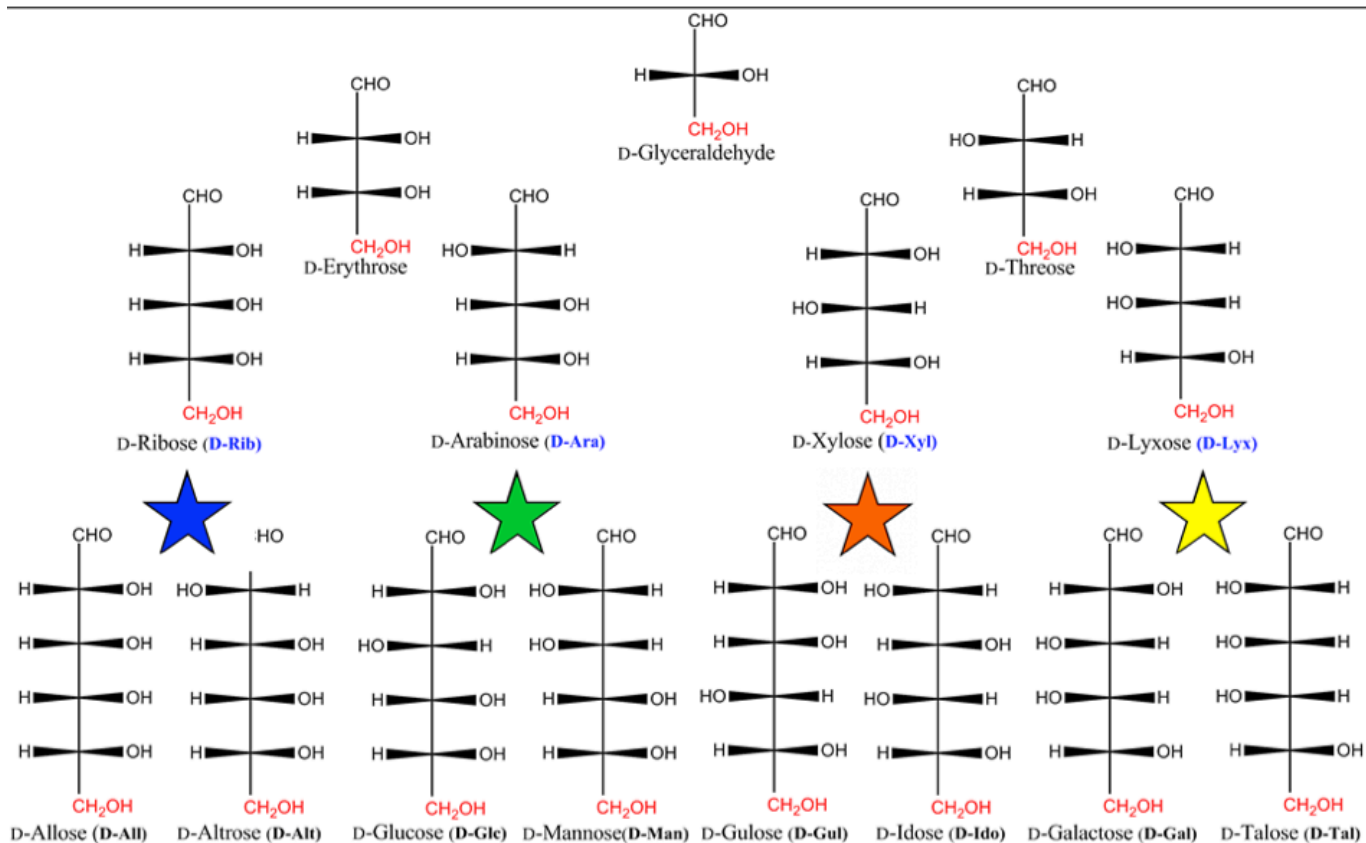
Input File generated by POLYS (Starch Double Helical Structure)

3letter Sugar code Chain ID Residue Number

ATOM	1	C1	GLC	A	1	2.145	-3.715
ATOM	2	C2	GLC	A	1	0.918	-4.595

1	ATOM	1	C1	GLC	A	1	2.145	-3.715	3.129	1.00	0.00
2	ATOM	2	C2	GLC	A	1	0.918	-4.595	2.908	1.00	0.00
3	ATOM	3	C3	GLC	A	1	-0.334	-3.978	3.523	1.00	0.00
4	ATOM	4	C4	GLC	A	1	-0.058	-3.703	4.999	1.00	0.00
5	ATOM	5	C5	GLC	A	1	1.189	-2.828	5.142	1.00	0.00
6	ATOM	6	C6	GLC	A	1	1.589	-2.597	6.600	1.00	0.00
7	ATOM	7	O1	GLC	A	1	1.983	-2.496	2.397	1.00	0.00
8	ATOM	8	O2	GLC	A	1	0.715	-4.752	1.496	1.00	0.00
9	-----										
10	ATOM	214	C1	GLC	B	11	-3.715	2.145	1.564	1.00	0.00
11	ATOM	215	C2	GLC	B	11	-3.093	3.520	1.344	1.00	0.00
12	ATOM	216	C3	GLC	B	11	-1.699	3.613	1.959	1.00	0.00
13	ATOM	217	C4	GLC	B	11	-1.801	3.236	3.434	1.00	0.00
14	ATOM	218	C5	GLC	B	11	-2.444	1.855	3.577	1.00	0.00
15	ATOM	219	C6	GLC	B	11	-2.675	1.455	5.035	1.00	0.00
16	ATOM	220	O1	GLC	B	11	-2.965	1.171	0.832	1.00	0.00
17	ATOM	221	O2	GLC	B	11	-2.995	3.758	-0.068	1.00	0.00
18	ATOM	222	O3	GLC	B	11	-1.264	4.978	1.894	1.00	0.00

Sugar ring color code for monosaccharides



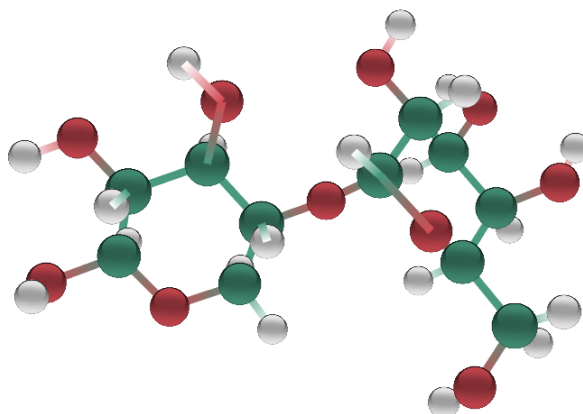
	White (Generic)	Blue	Green	Yellow	Orange	Pink	Light Blue	Brown	Red
Hexose ○		Glc 	Man 	Gal 	Gul 	Alt 	All 	Tal 	Ido
HexNAc □		GlcNAc 	ManNAc 	GalNAc 	GulNAc 	AltNAc 	AllNAc 	TalNAc 	IdoNAc
Hexosamine ◻		GlcN 	ManN 	GalN 	GulN 	AltN 	AllN 	TalN 	IdoN
Hexuronate ◇		GlcA 	ManA 	GalA 	GulA 	AltA 	AllA 	TalA 	IdoA
Deoxyhexose △		Qui 	Rha 			6dAlt 	6dTal 		Fuc
DeoxyhexNAc △		QuiNAc 	RhaNAc 						FucNAc
Di-deoxyhexose □		Oti 	Tyv 		Abe 	Par 	Dig 	Col 	
Pentose ☆			Ara 	Lyx 	Xyl 	Rib 			
Norulosonate ◇			Kdn 				Neu5Ac 	Neu5Gc 	Neu
Unknown ○	Bac 	LDManHep 	Kdo 	Dha 	DDManHep 	MurNAc 	MurNGc 	Mur 	
Assigned ○	Api 	Fru 	Tag 	Sor 	Psi 				

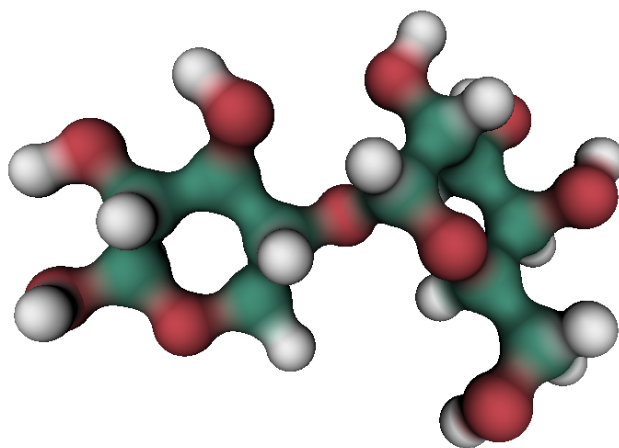
Color code for monosaccharides table

3 letter code	Colour	3 letter code	Colour
6DAL	Pink	LDM	Green
6DTA	Light Blue	LYX	Yellow
ABE	Orange	M5A	Purple
ALL	Purple	M5C	Light Blue
ALT	Pink	MAN	Green
API	Blue	MUR	Brown
ARA	Green	N5G	Light Blue
BAC	Blue	NEU	Brown
COL	Light Blue	OLI	Blue
DDM	Pink	PAR	Pink
DHA	Orange	PSI	Pink
DIG	Purple	QUI	Blue
FRU	Green	RHA	Green
FUC	Red	RIB	Pink
GAL	Yellow	SIA	Purple
GLC	Blue	SOR	Orange
GUL	Orange	TAL	Light Blue
IDO	Brown	TYV	Green
KDN	Green	XYL	Orange
KDO	Yellow	-	-
-	-	-	-
3 letter code	Colour	3 letter code	Colour
BLU	Blue	PUR	Purple
GRE	Green	LBL	Light Blue
YEL	Yellow	BRO	Brown
ORA	Orange	RED	Red
PIN	Pink	GRE	Grey

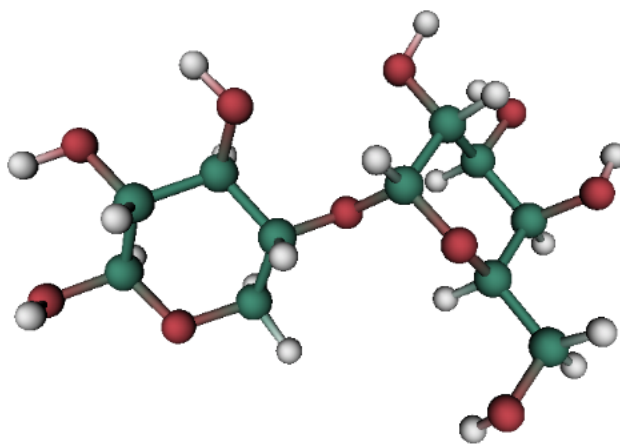
Examples

This section features screenshots of various representations available in UnityMol.

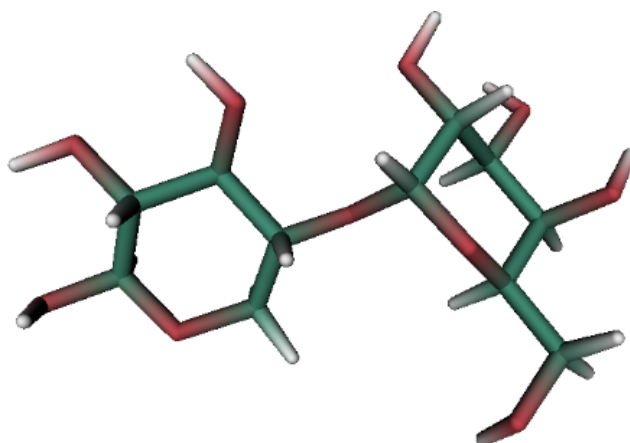
Particles mode**Smooth HyperBalls mode**



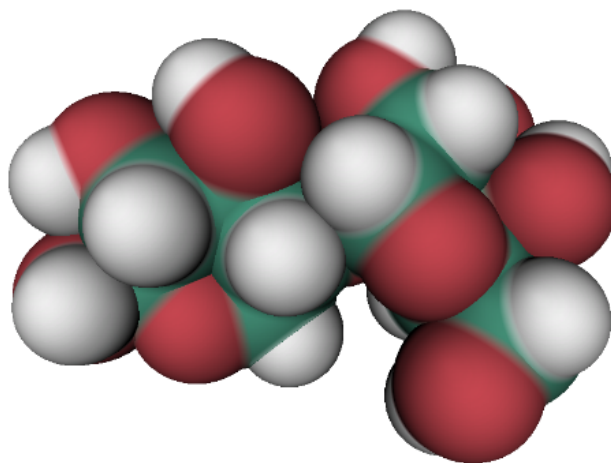
Default Smooth HyperBalls mode



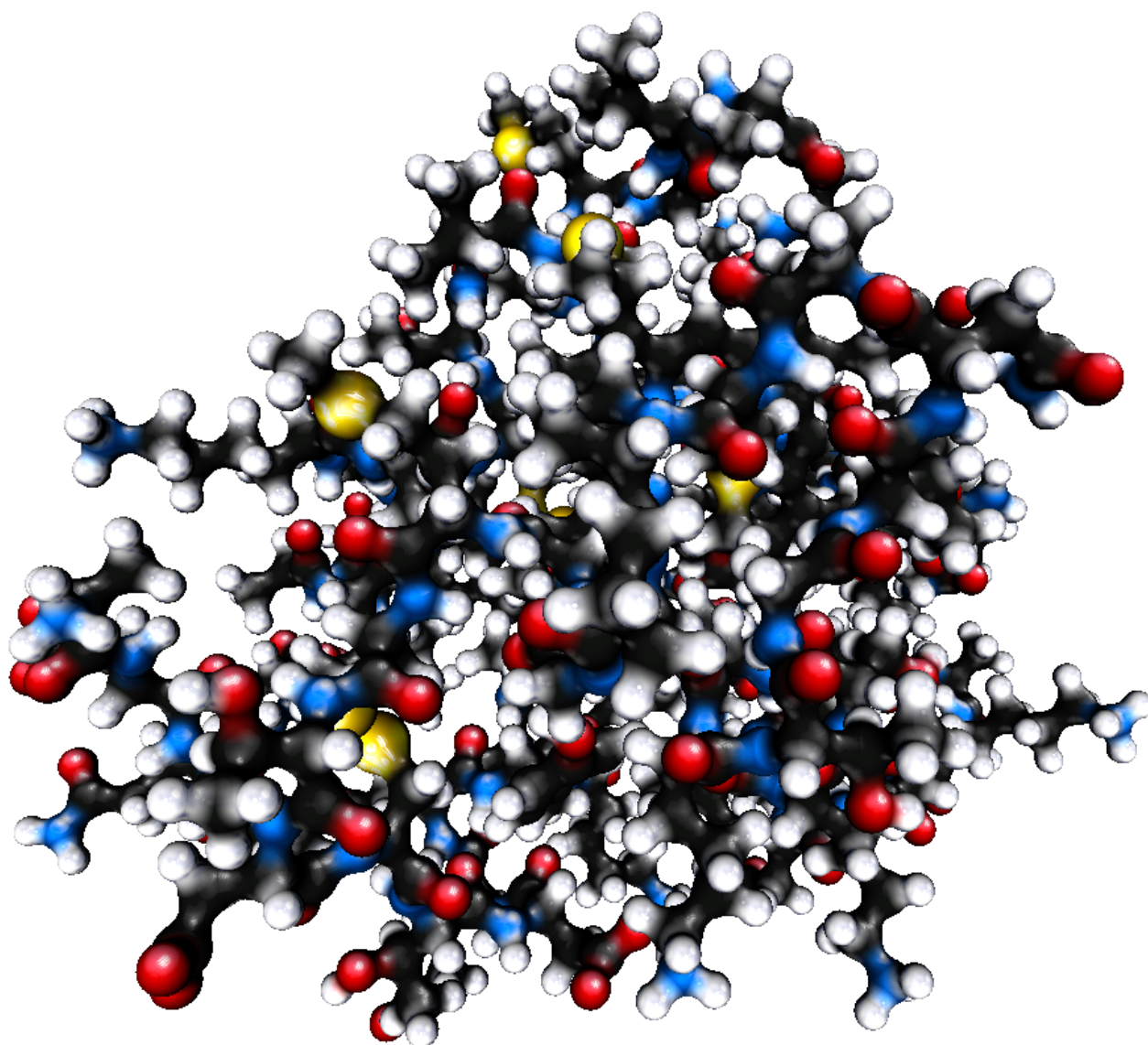
CPK mode



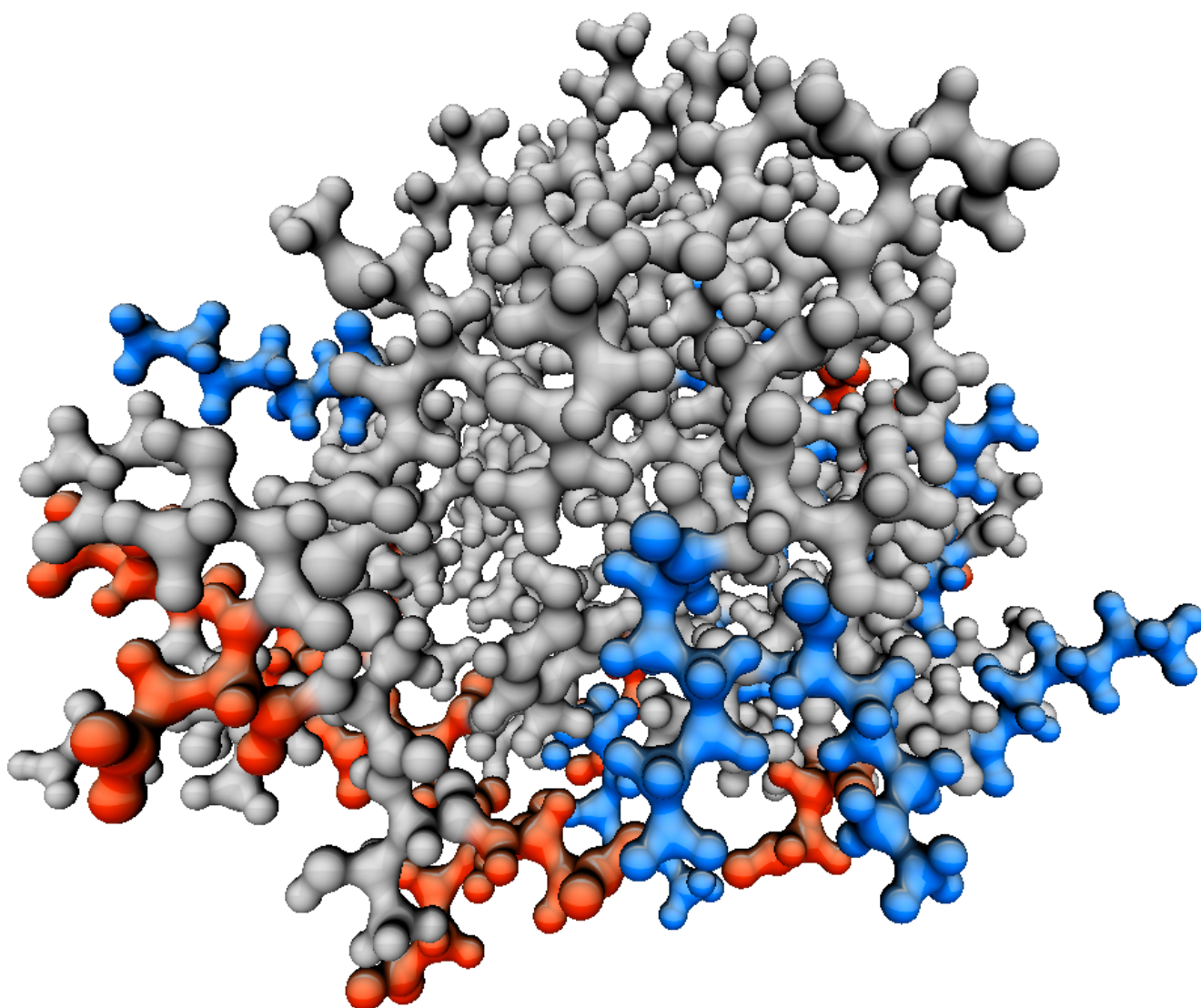
Licorice



VDW

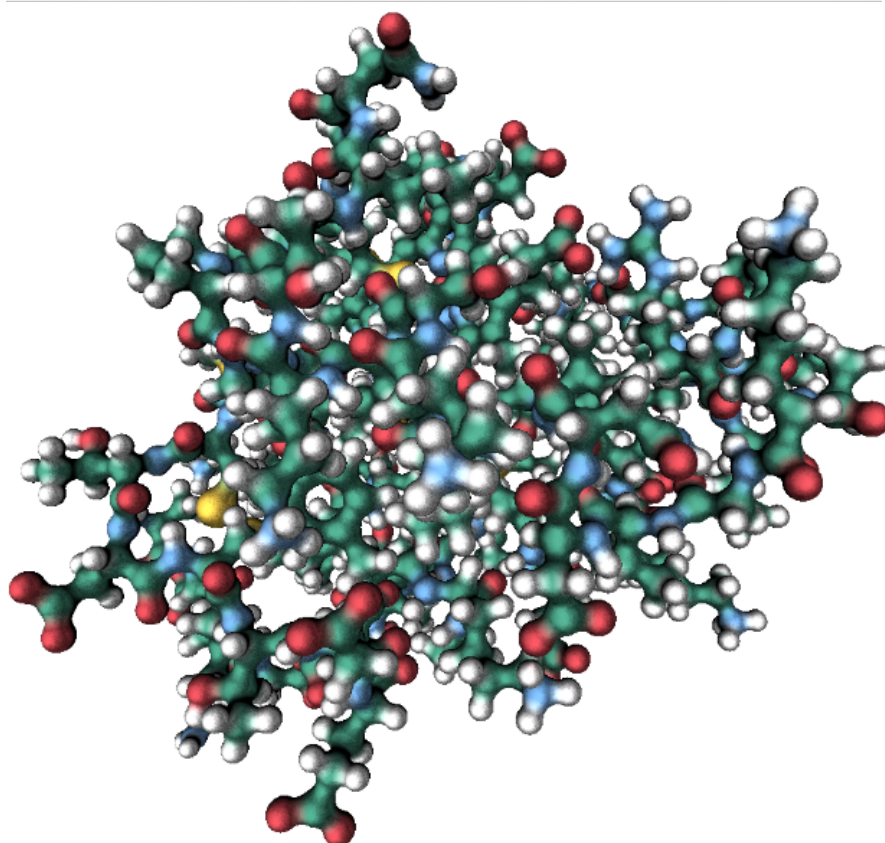
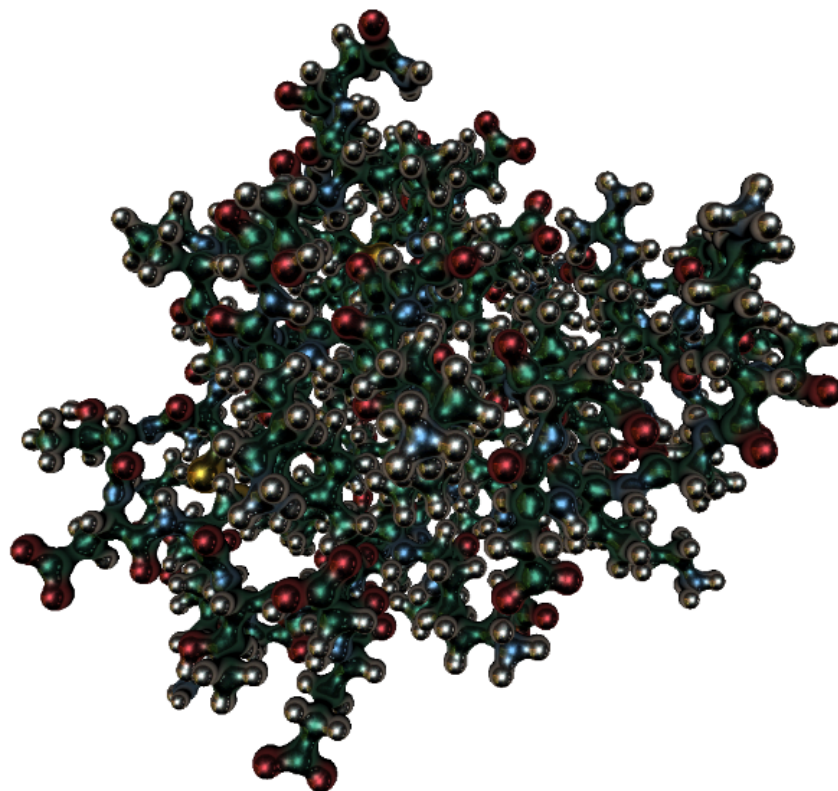
Texture sets

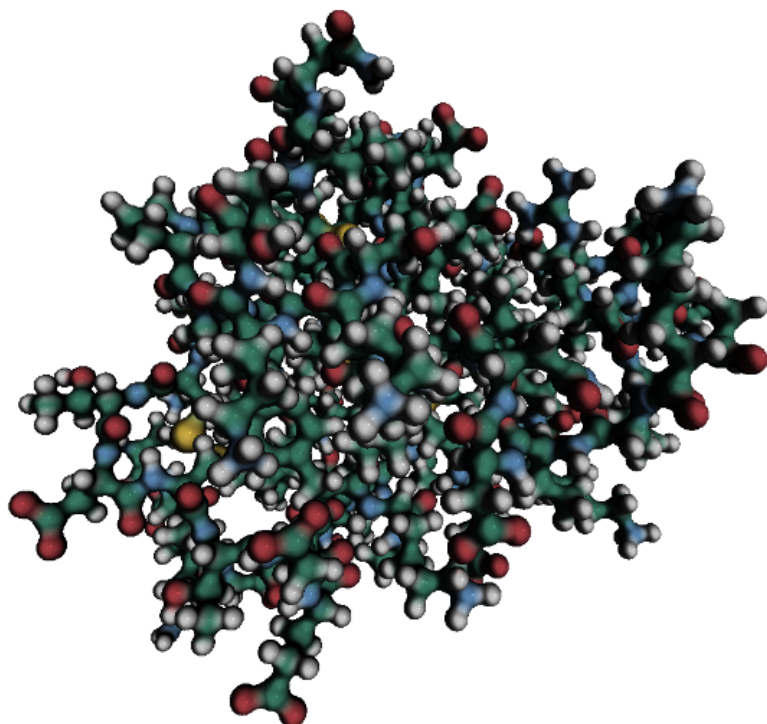
CPK



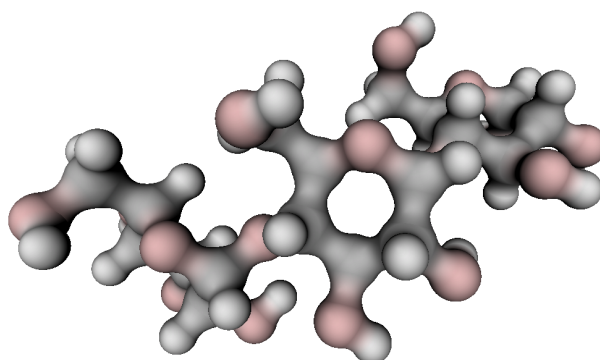
Acid-Basic

Other examples (Renderer Menu)

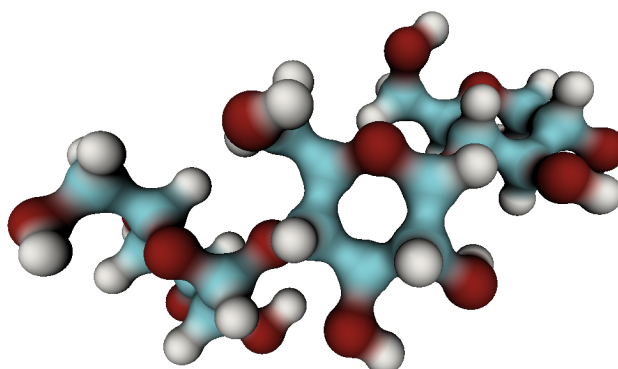




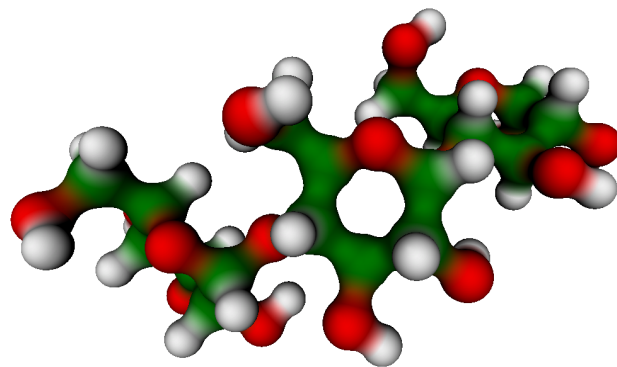
Coloration Mode



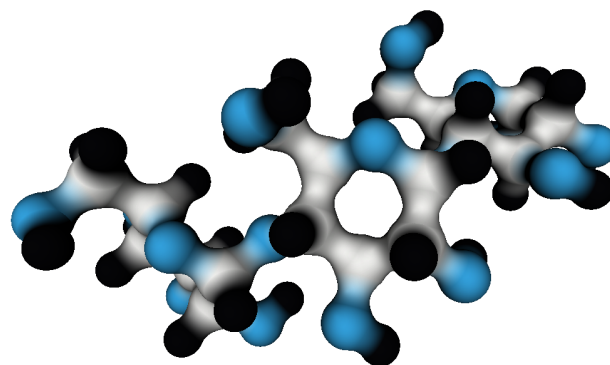
GoodSell



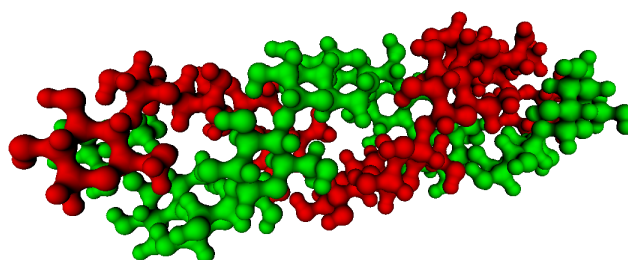
WaterColor



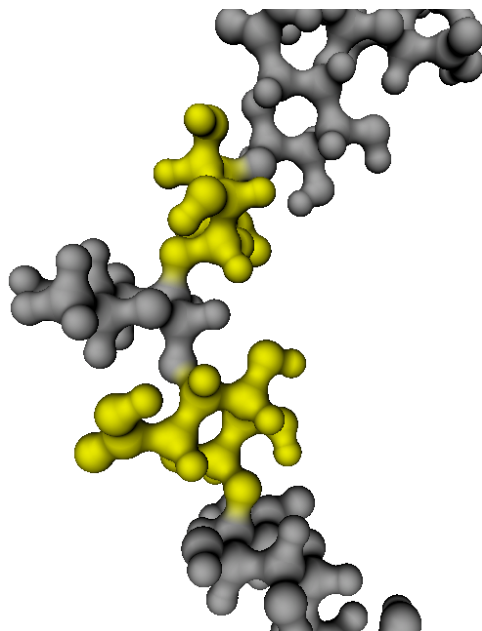
Basic



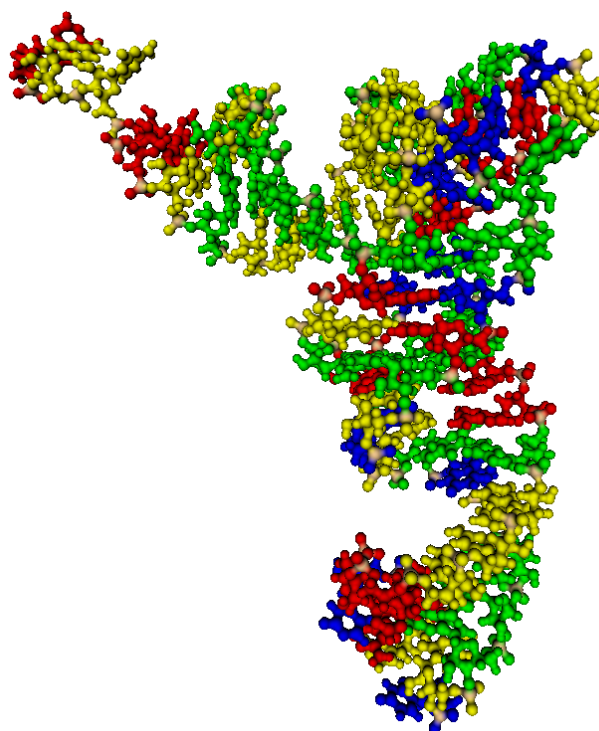
IUPAC



Chain



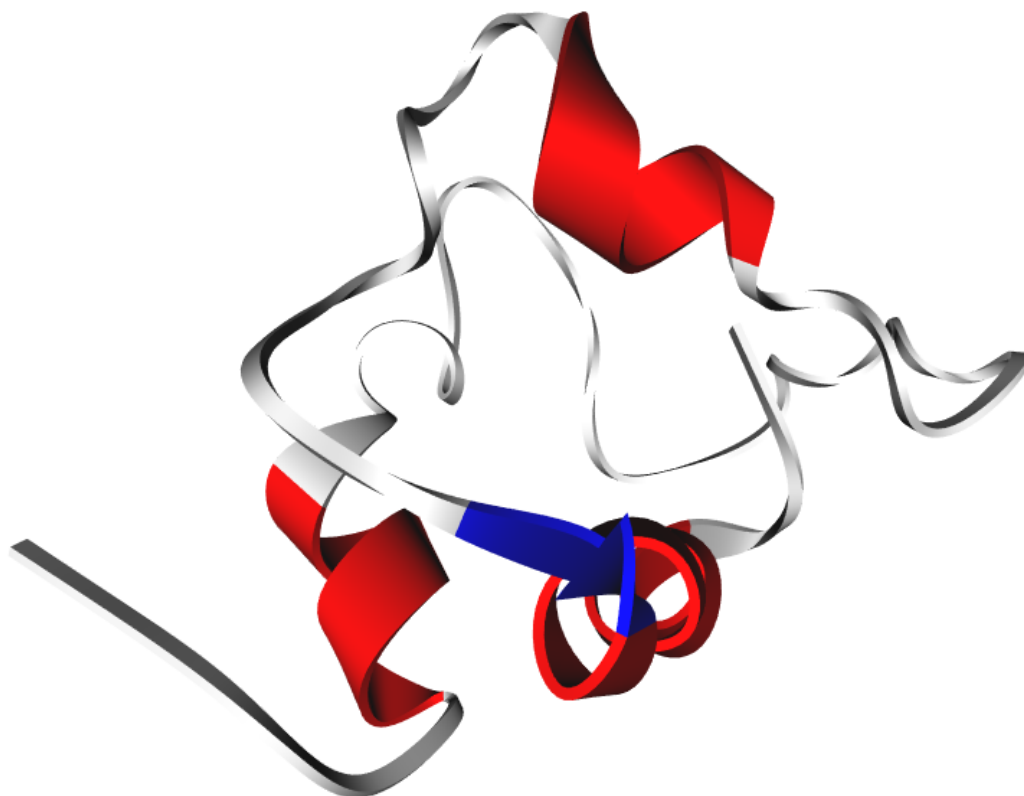
Sugar



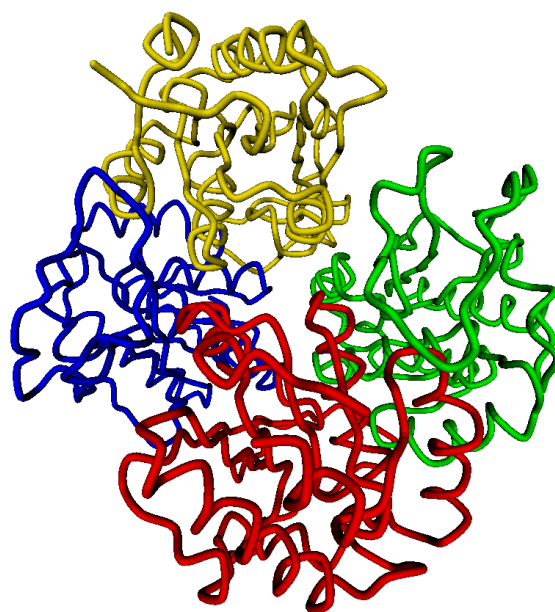
DNA/RNA

Secondary Structure Menu

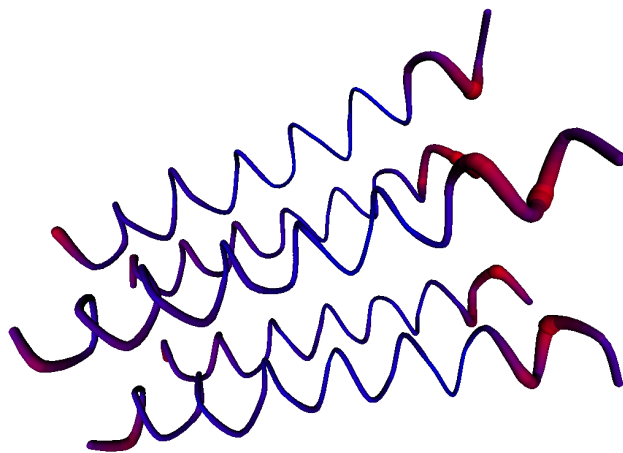
Secondary Structure



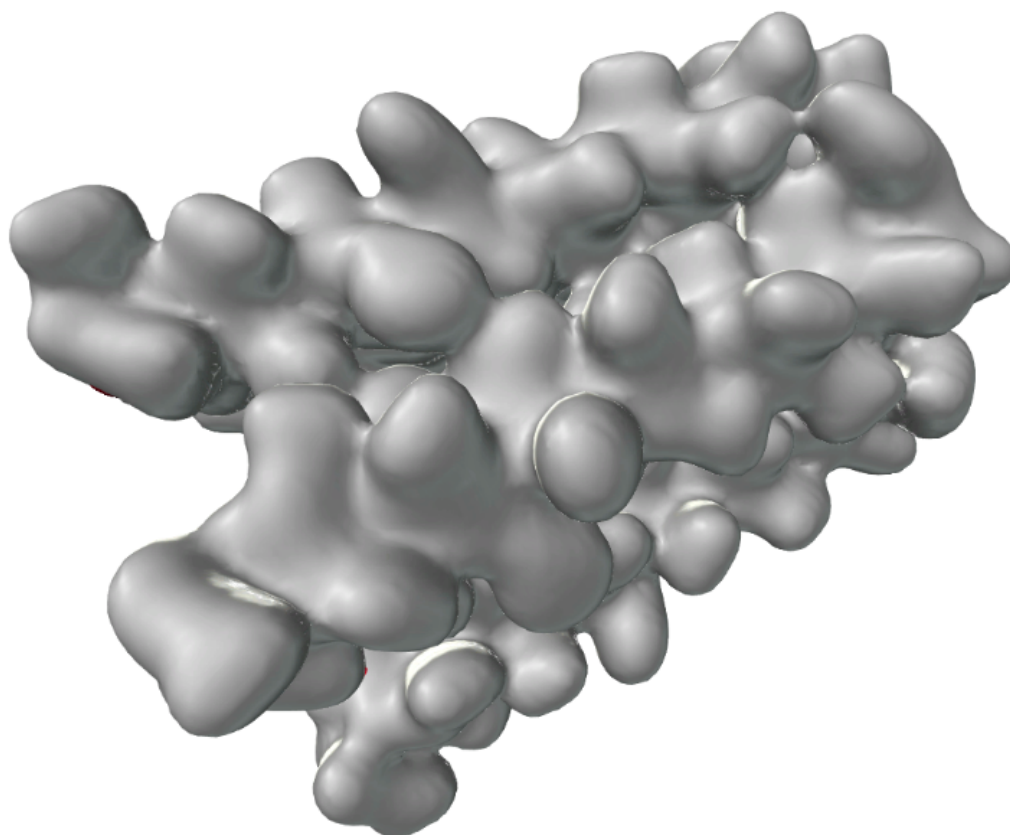
Ca-Trace



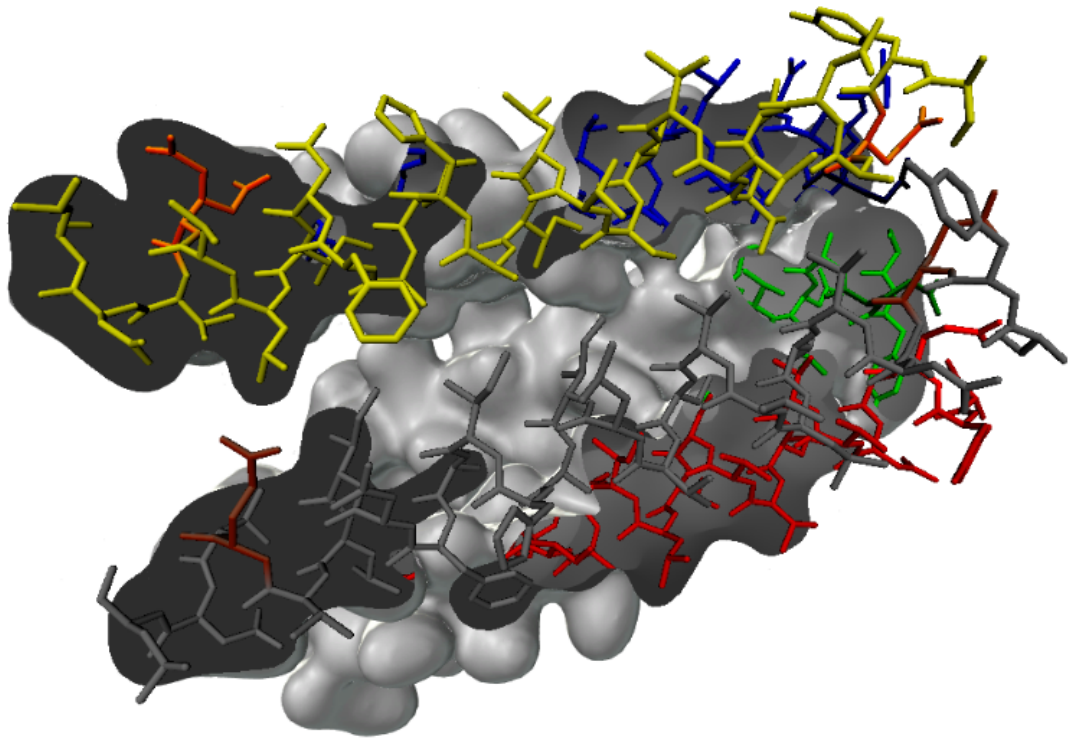
B-factor



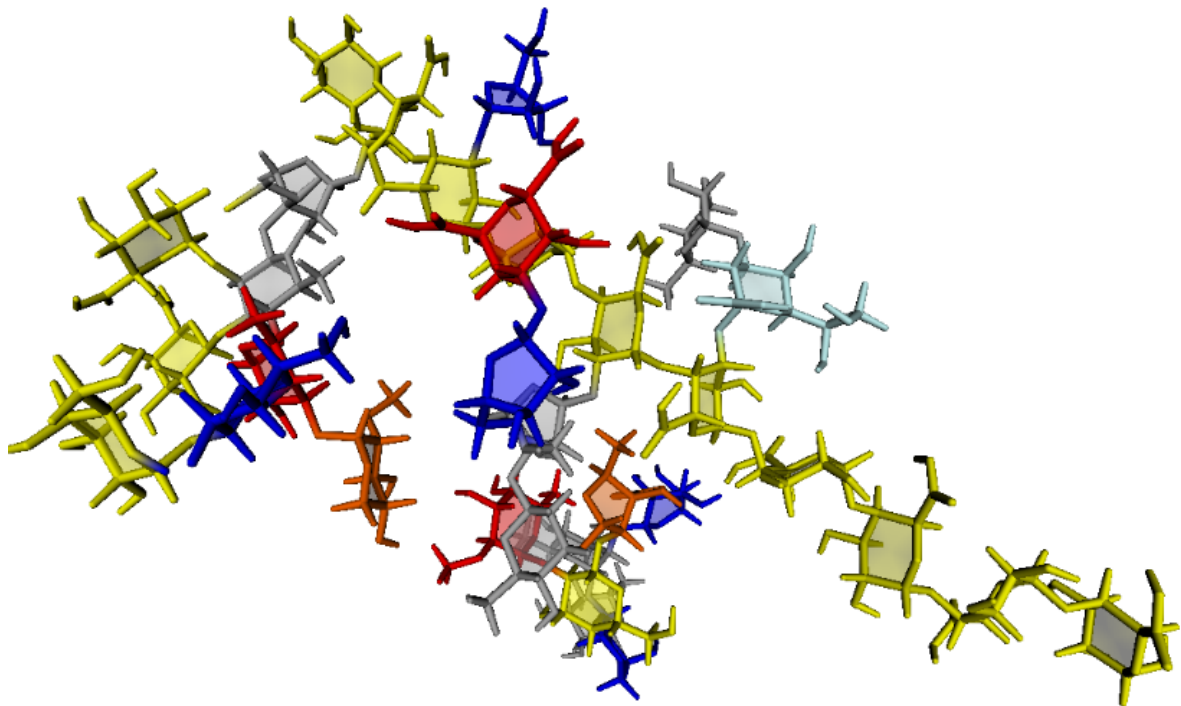
Surface Mode



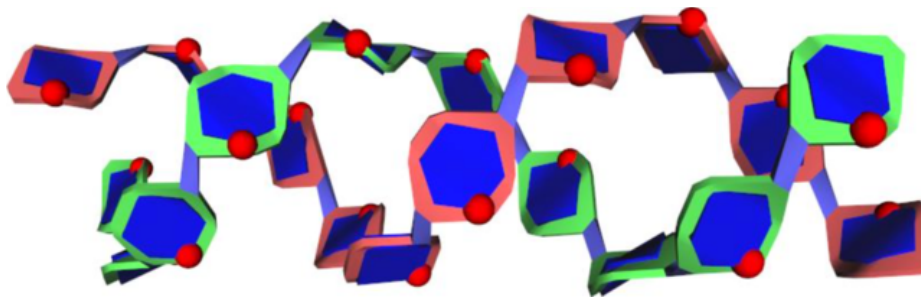
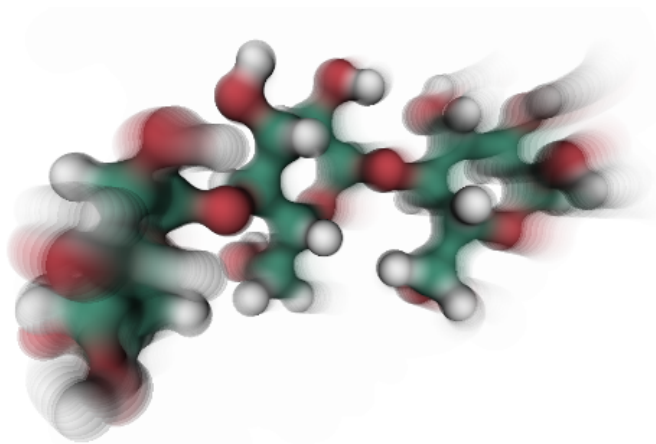
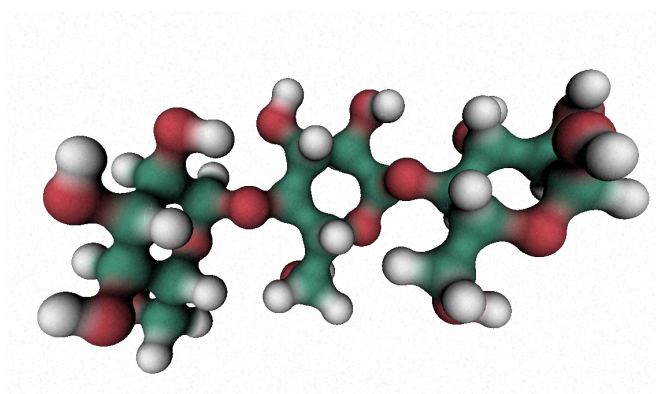
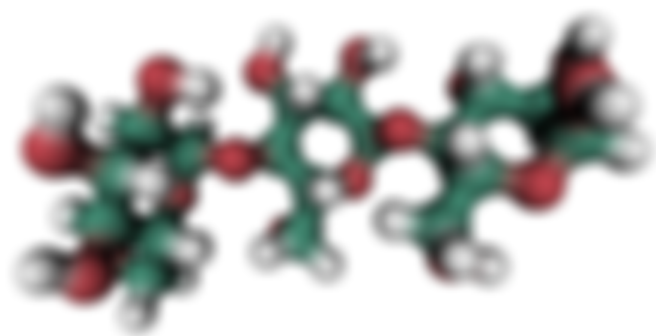
Surface with static/mobile Cut

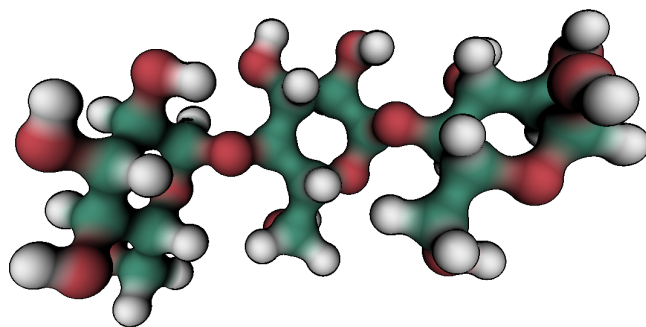


Ring blending (with sugar coloration)

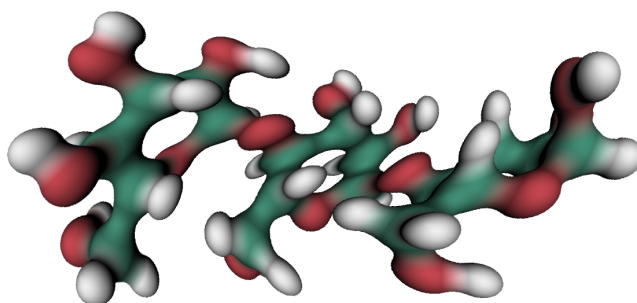


SugarRibbons

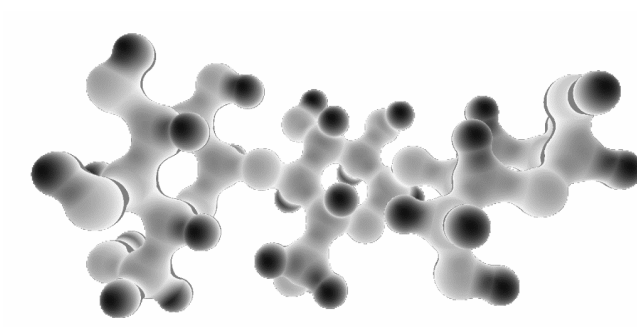
**Special Effect****BLUR****NOISE****BLUR2**



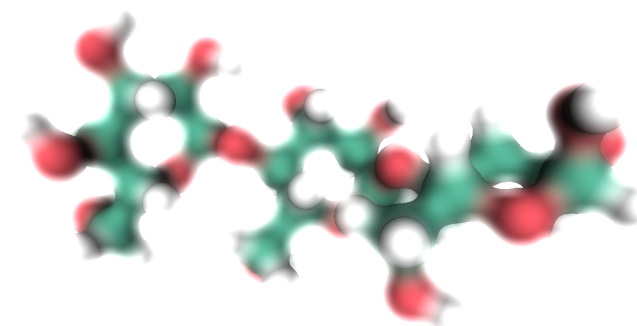
EDGE



VORTEX

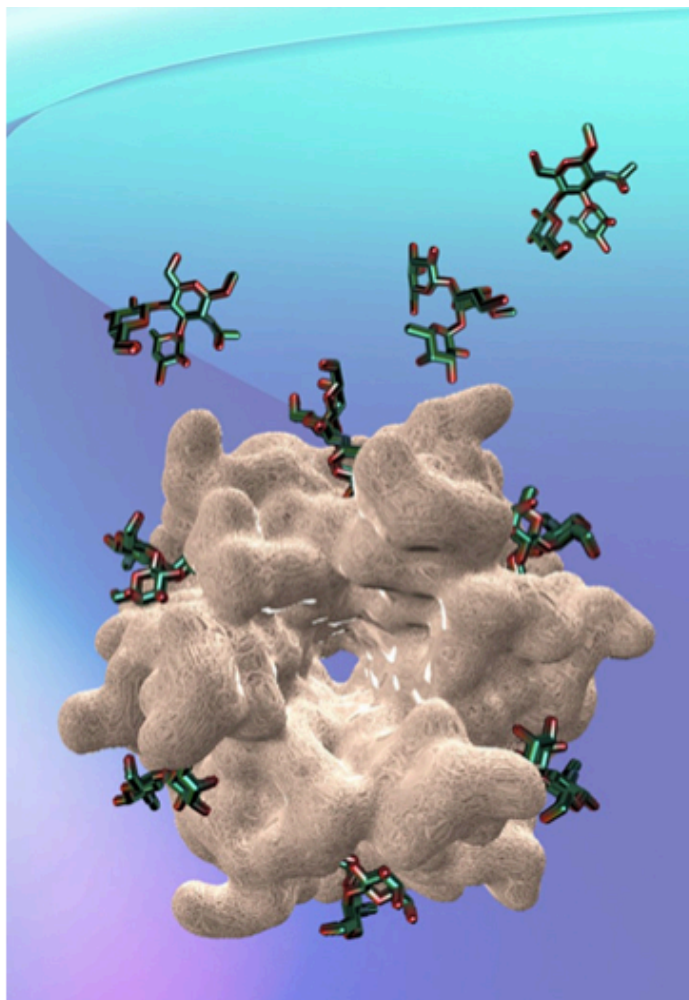
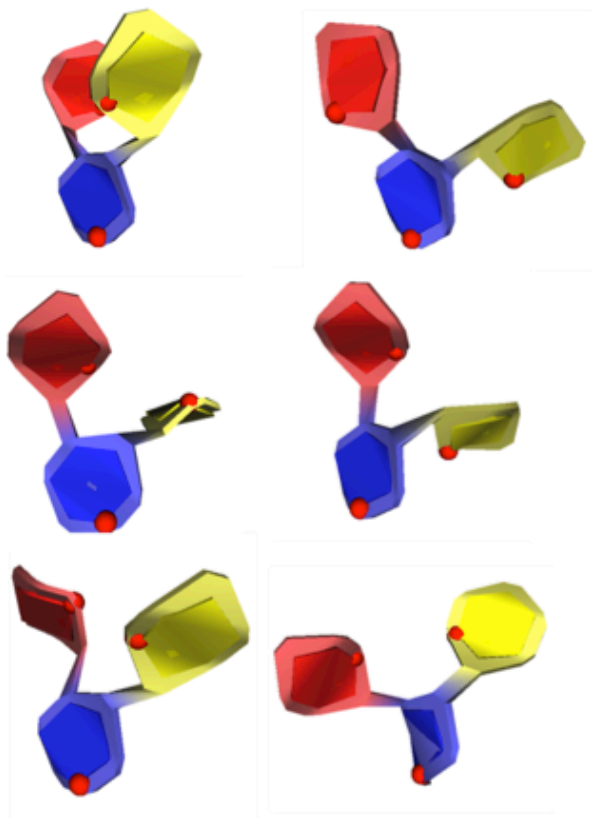


GRAY

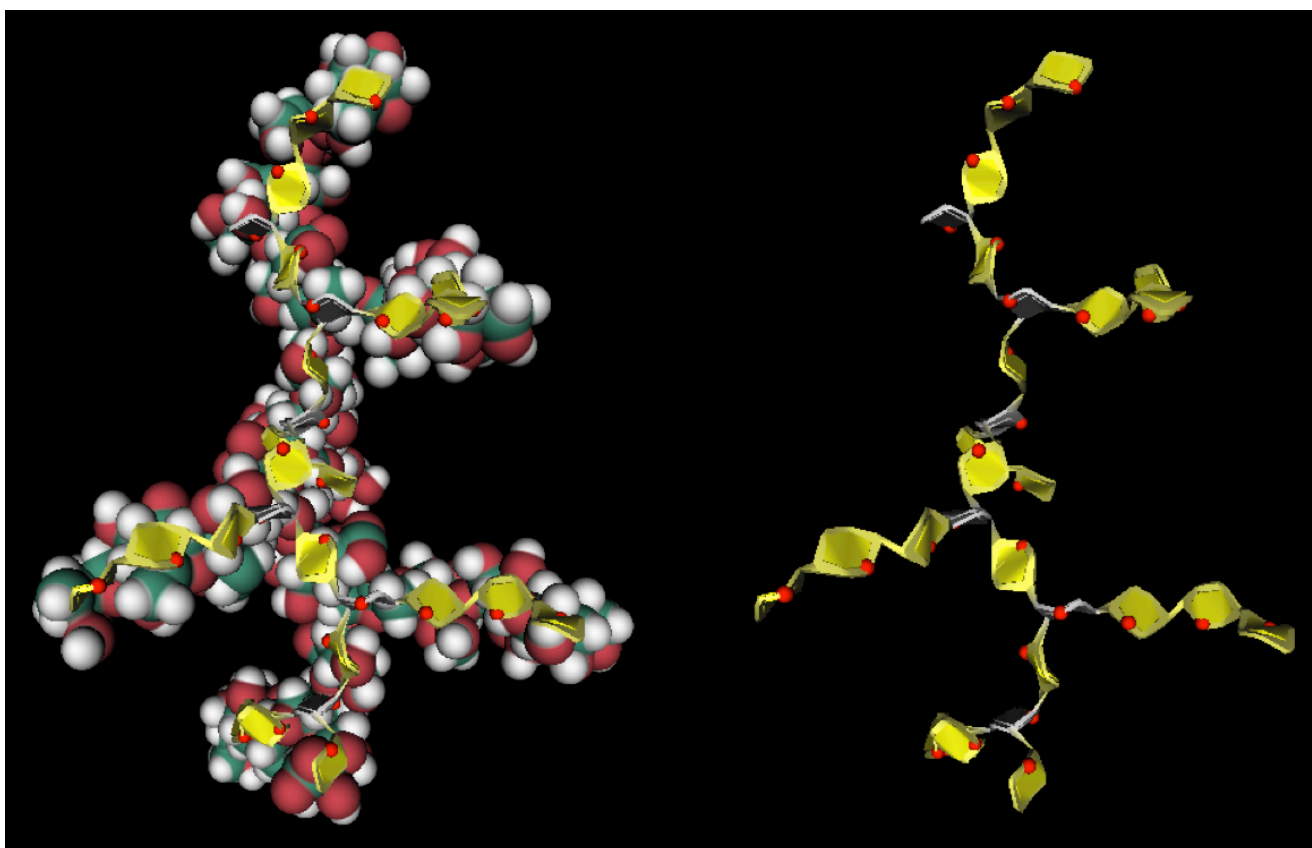


GLOW

Miscellaneous



"Coarse grain" representation of six low energy conformations of LewisX trisaccharide and its interaction with a lectin.



Three modes of graphical representation of a complex plant polysaccharide, making use of some of the options offered by SweetUnityMol.