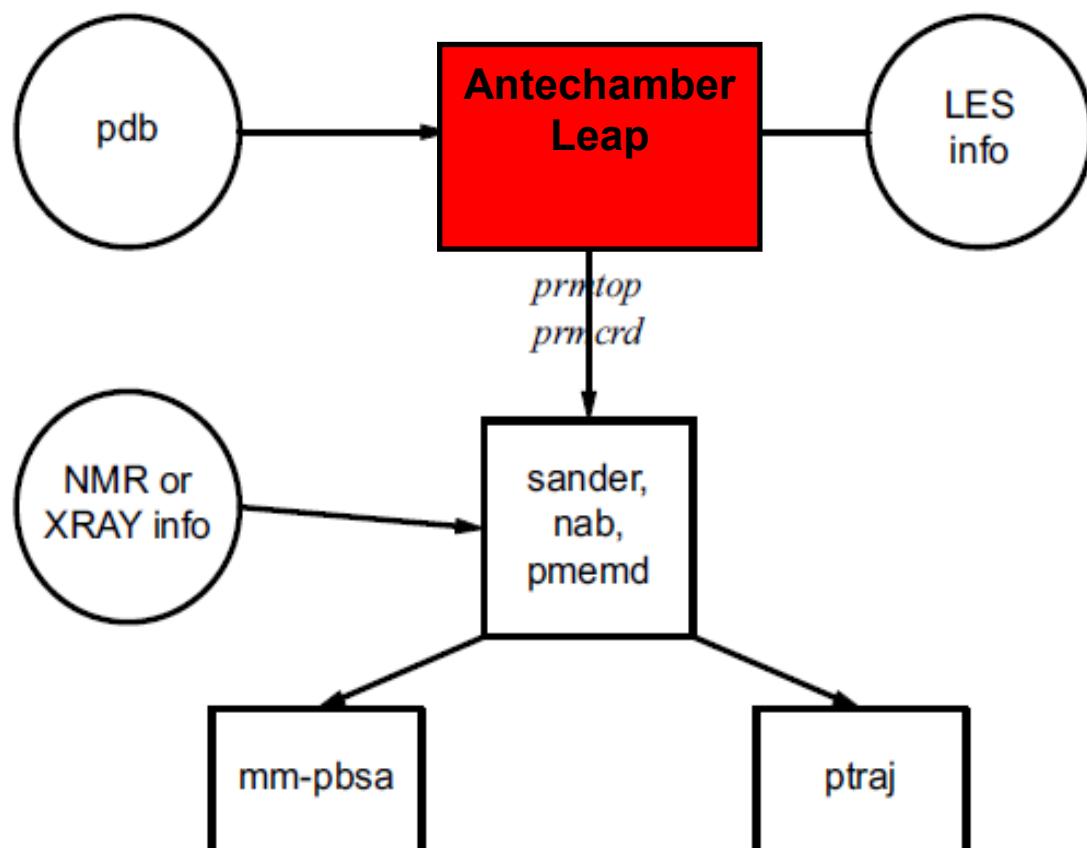


# Introduction to Antechamber

CTBP Summer School 2009  
Molecular Simulations and Modeling

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# Antechamber in AMBER



# General Amber Force Field (GAFF)

- Developed for general ligands
- Compatible with the AMBER force field
- Function form: 
$$E_{\text{pair}} = \sum_{\text{Bonds}} K_r (r - r_{\text{eq}})^2 + \sum_{\text{Angles}} K_\theta (\theta - \theta_{\text{eq}})^2 + \sum_{\text{Dihedrals}} \frac{V_n}{2} [1 + \cos(n\phi - \gamma)] + \sum_{i < j} \left[ \frac{A_{ij}}{R_{ij}^{12}} - \frac{B_{ij}}{R_{ij}^6} + \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon R_{ij}} \right]$$

- Bond/Angle/Dihedral Parameterizations
  - Experimental Data and high level ab initio calculations

Atom types:

- lower case, covers the organic chemical space
- Charge approach: RESP or AM1-BCC

Wang, J., Wolf, R.M., Caldwell, J. W., Kollman, P.A., Case, D.A., J Comput Chem, 25(9), 2004.

# What can Antechamber do?

- Needed for non-standard residues
- Assign atom types from GAFF
- Generate empirical/semiempirical charges
  - AM1-BCC, Mulliken, Gasteiger...
- Extract QM charges from output
  - Gaussian and Jaguar outputs
- Prepare input mol2 file for leap
  - Convert different file formats to mol2 file

# What can Antechamber do?

- File Conversions

file format type	abbre.	index		file format type	abbre.	index
Antechamber	ac	1		Sybyl Mol2	mol2	2
PDB	pdb	3		Modified PDB	mpdb	4
AMBER PREP (int)	prepi	5		AMBER PREP (car)	prepc	6
Gaussian Z-Matrix	qzmat	7		Gaussian Cartesian	qcrt	8
Mopac Internal	mopint	9		Mopac Cartesian	mopcrt	10
Gaussian Output	gout	11		Mopac Output	mopout	12
Alchemy	alc	13		CSD	csd	14
MDL	mdl	15		Hyper	hin	16
AMBER Restart	rst	17		Jaguar Cartesian	jcrt	18
Jaguar Z-Matrix	jzmat	19		Jaguar Output	jout	20
Divcon Input	divcrt	21		Divcon Output	divout	22
Charmm	charmm	23				

# Build your own residue library

For simple molecules:

- Define a topology

Use Antechamber to:

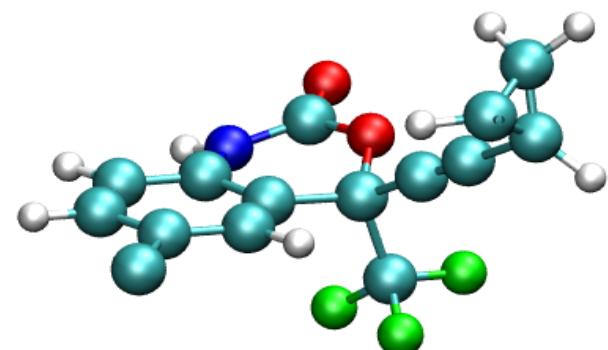
- Choose atom types
- Calculate a set of partial charges
- Generate forcefield parameters

Use Leap to:

- Create a new residue library

# Define a topology

- Extract it from an existing pdb
  - Search for topology from [www.rcsb.org](http://www.rcsb.org)
  - Add hydrogens using “reduce”.
- Build it from any molecular builder
  - xleap, chimera, maestro, etc.
- Save as pdb and visualize



Example: Sustiva (Efavirenz )

# Choose atom types from GAFF

```
$AMBERHOME/exe/antechamber -i sustiva.pdb -fi pdb -o sustiva.mol2 \
-fo mol2 -c bcc -s 2
```

```
@<TRIPOS>MOLECULE
```

```
SUS
```

```
 30   32     1     0     0
```

```
SMALL
```

```
bcc
```

```
@<TRIPOS>ATOM
```

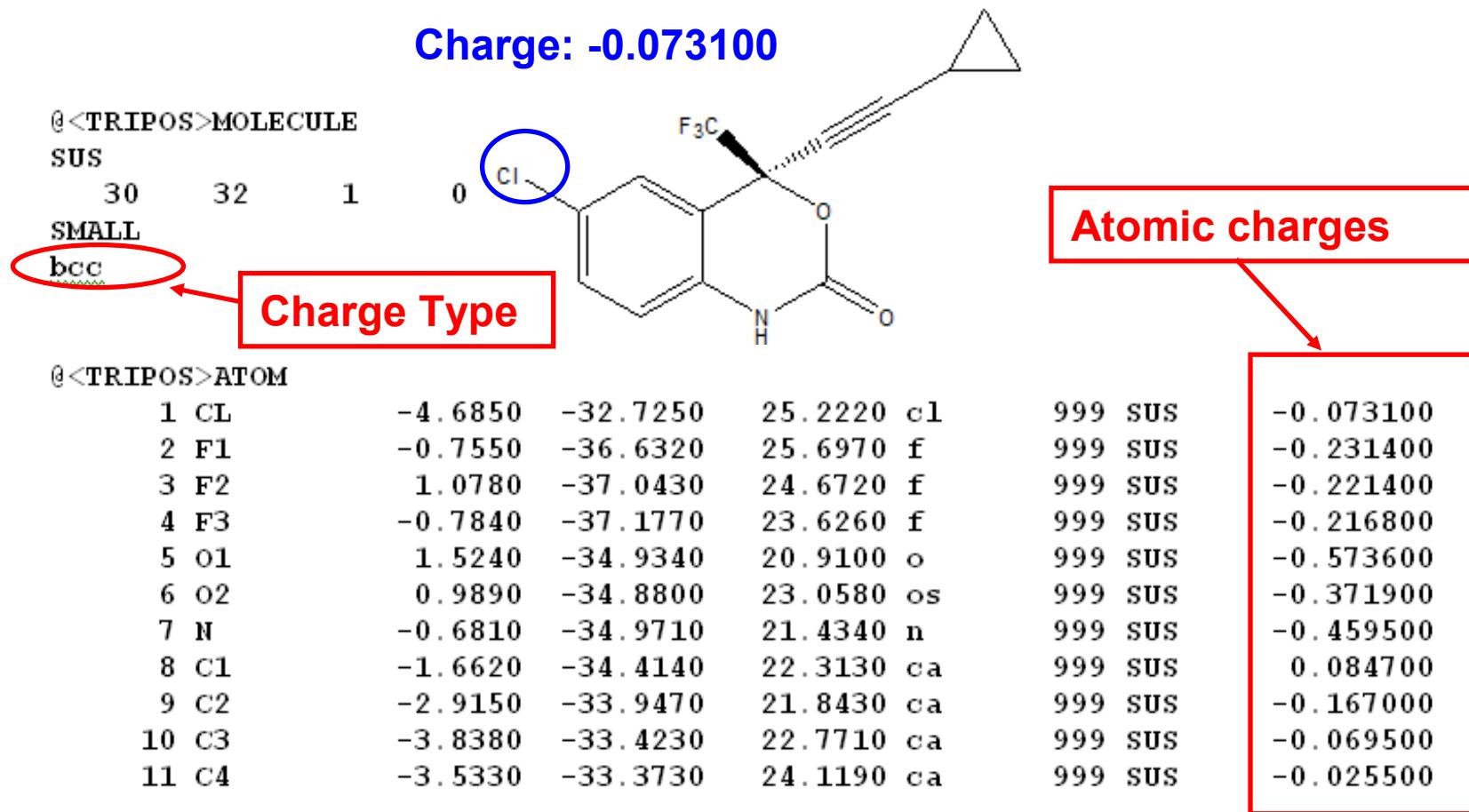
1	CL	-4.6850	-32.7250	25.2220	cl
2	F1	-0.7550	-36.6320	25.6970	f
3	F2	1.0780	-37.0430	24.6720	f
4	F3	-0.7840	-37.1770	23.6260	f
5	O1	1.5240	-34.9340	20.9100	o
6	O2	0.9890	-34.8800	23.0580	os
7	N	-0.6810	-34.9710	21.4340	n
8	C1	-1.6620	-34.4140	22.3130	ca
9	C2	-2.9150	-33.9470	21.8430	ca
10	C3	-3.8380	-33.4230	22.7710	ca
11	C4	-3.5330	-33.3730	24.1190	ca

Atom Names

GAFF Atom Types

999	SUS	-0.073100
999	SUS	-0.231400
999	SUS	-0.221400
999	SUS	-0.216800
999	SUS	-0.573600
999	SUS	-0.371900
999	SUS	-0.459500
999	SUS	0.084700
999	SUS	-0.167000
999	SUS	-0.069500
999	SUS	-0.025500

# Assign partial charges



# Determine Partial Charges

- RESP Charges
  - Generate electrostatic potential
  - Fit point charges to potential
  - Equal charges for topologically equivalent atoms
  - Requires QM programs (Gaussian, Gamess, Jaguar, etc)
- AM1-BCC Charges
  - Fast, empirical generation
  - Emulate RESP charges
  - Can be directly generated from antechamber

Bayly, C.I., Cieplak, P., Cornell, W., Kollman, P.A., J Phys Chem B., 97, 10269, 1993.  
Jakalian, A., Bush, B.L, Jack, D.B., Bayly, C.I., J Comput Chem, 21, 132, 2000.

# Check forcefield parameters

- Check if there are missing parameters:  
Use the “check” command in leap
- Missing parameters can be:
  - a) Generated using “parmchk” utility  
(Problematic parameters generates warnings:  
“Attn, need revision.” )
  - b) Derived by “similarity” to existing parameters
  - c) Determined from QM calculations

# Generate force field parameters

remark goes here

MASS

BOND

Angle Parameters generated from PARMCHK

ANGLE

ca-c3-c1	64.784	110.735	Calculated with empirical approach
c1-c1-cx	56.400	177.990	same as c1-c1-c3
c1-cx-cx	64.200	111.590	same as c1-c3-c3
c1-cx-hc	48.300	109.750	same as c1-c3-hc

DIHE

Torsion Parameters generated from PARMCHK

IMPROPER

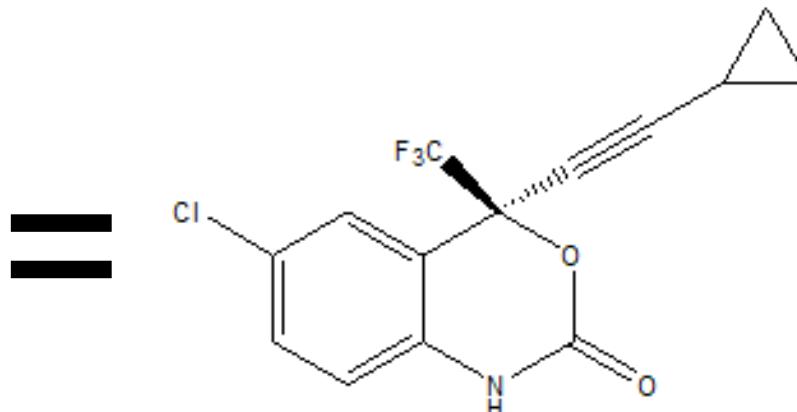
c -ca-n -hn	1.1	180.0	2.0
ca-ca-ca-n	1.1	180.0	2.0
ca-ca-ca-ha	1.1	180.0	2.0
n -o -c -os	10.5	180.0	2.0

NONBON

# Build a library file

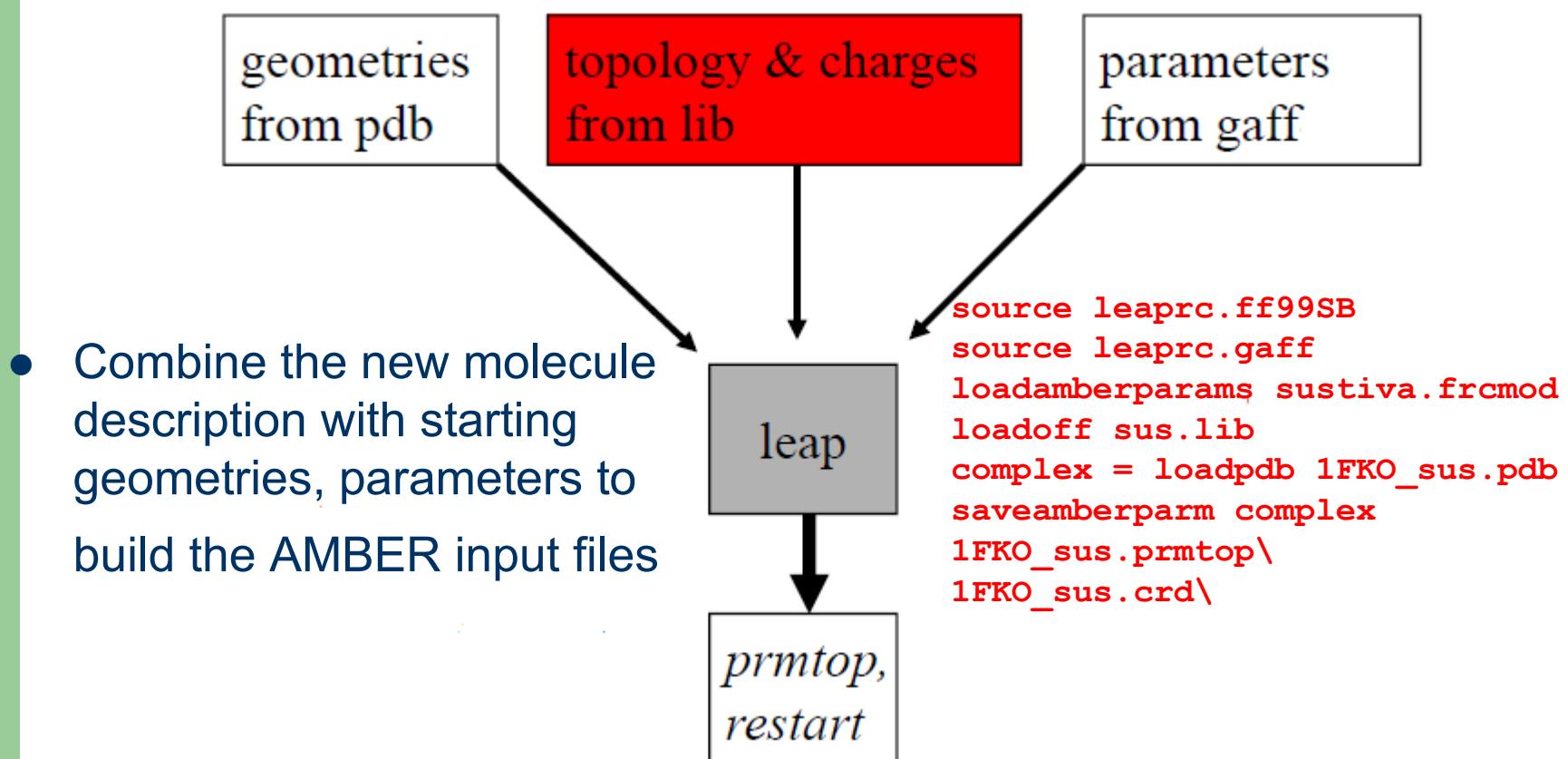
- Completely defines a molecule in AMBER terms
- Includes information on atom names, types, charges and topology

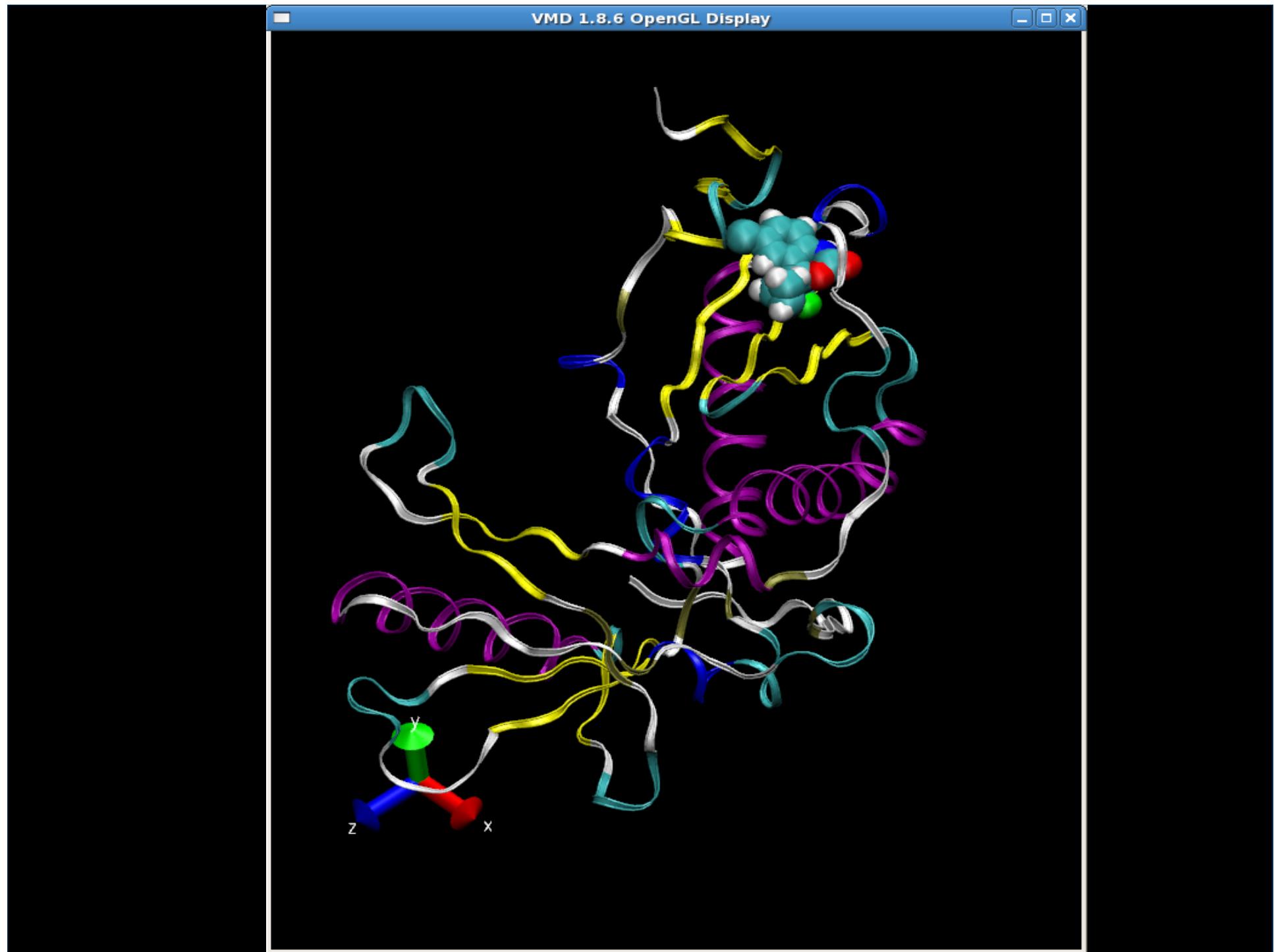
```
!!index array str
"SUS"
!entry.SUS.unit.atoms table str name str type int typex int resx int flags int seq int elmnt dbl chg
"CL" "cl" 0 1 131072 1 6 -0.073100
"F1" "f" 0 1 131072 2 9 -0.231400
"F2" "f" 0 1 131072 3 9 -0.221400
"F3" "f" 0 1 131072 4 9 -0.216800
"O1" "o" 0 1 131072 5 8 -0.573600
"O2" "os" 0 1 131072 6 8 -0.371900
"N" "n" 0 1 131072 7 7 -0.459500
"C1" "ca" 0 1 131072 8 6 0.084700
"C2" "ca" 0 1 131072 9 6 -0.167000
"C3" "ca" 0 1 131072 10 6 -0.069500
"C4" "ca" 0 1 131072 11 6 -0.025500
"C5" "ca" 0 1 131072 12 6 -0.040200
"C6" "ca" 0 1 131072 13 6 -0.163900
"C7" "c3" 0 1 131072 14 6 0.315500
"C8" "cl" 0 1 131072 15 6 -0.193300
```



Sustiva

# Use your new residue



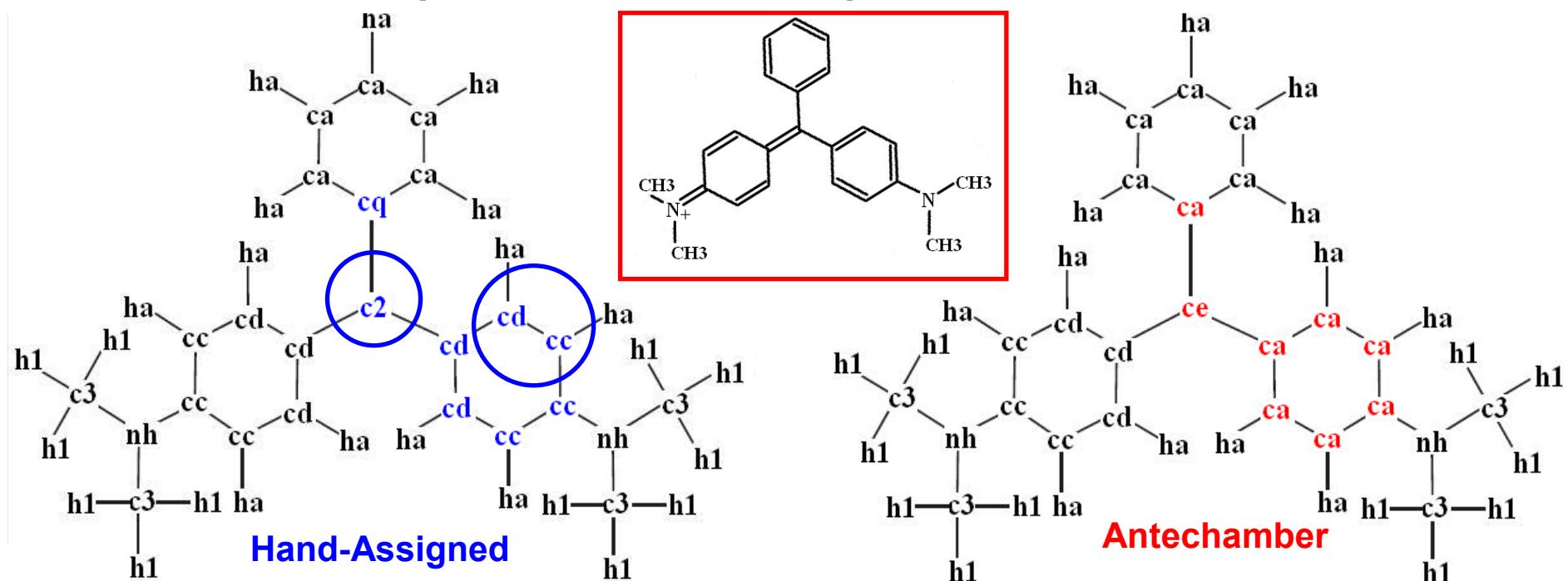


## When running Antechamber, Make Sure that ...

- Your pdb file has the correct geometry and connectivity.
- The atom names in your molecule are unique.
- Your molecule does not have open valence.
- The correct net charge of your molecule is specified.
- Your molecule does not contain multiple fragments
- The atom names and residue name of the coordinates.  
match the created library file.

# Use Antechamber with caution: Malachite Green

- Reassign trivalent central carbon
- Describe elongated aromatic ring



## Where to find predefined libraries: The contributed parameter database

- Check here first:

<http://www.pharmacy.manchester.ac.uk/bryce/amber>

- Cofactors:GDP, GTP, ADP, ATP, FADH,  
NADH, NADPH
- Lipids: DMPC, DOPC
- Ions, organic molecules, modified AAs...

# How to derive RESP charges: Use of R.E.D

- RESP ESP Charge Derive
  - Check this: <http://q4md-forcefieldtools.org/RED>
- Database with RESP-charged mol2 files:
  - <http://q4md-forcefieldtools.org/REDDB>
  - Organic solvent: acetonitrile, benzene, toluene, etc.
  - New AA/RNA/DNA fragments...
- Server for deriving new RESP/ESP charges.
- Automated procedure for RESP fitting.