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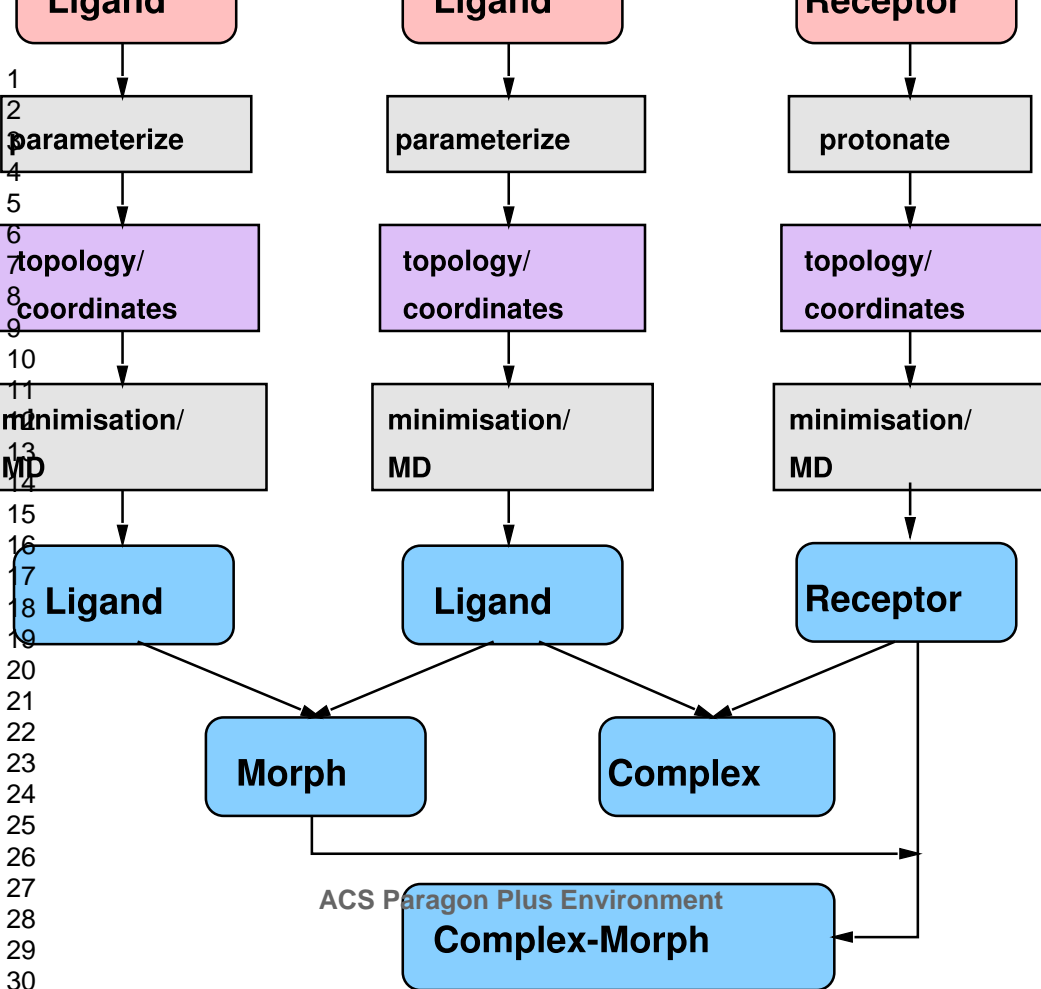


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FESetup: Automating Setup for Free Energy Simulations

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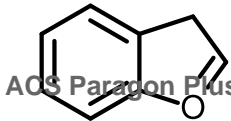
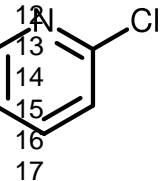
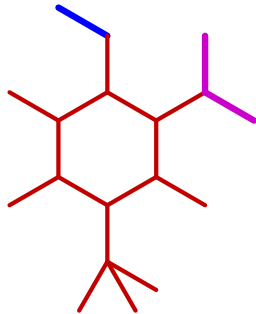
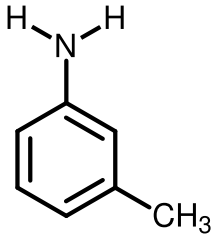
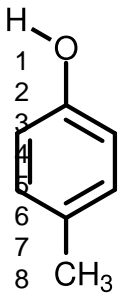


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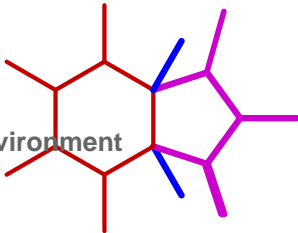
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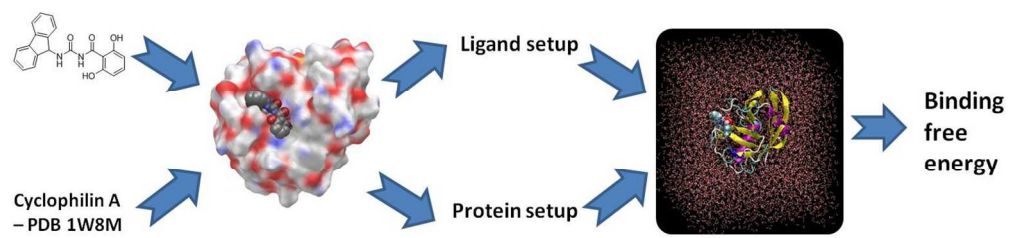
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AOS Paragon Plus Environment





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FESetup: Automating Setup for Alchemical Free Energy Simulations

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ABSTRACT: FESetup is a new pipeline tool which can be used flexibly within larger workflows. The tool aims to support fast and easy setup of alchemical free energy simulations for molecular simulation packages such as AMBER, GROMACS, Sire or NAMD. Post-processing methods like MM–PBSA and LIE can be set up as well. Ligands are automatically parametrized with AM1–BCC and atom mappings for a single topology description are computed with a maximum common substructure search (MCSS) algorithm. An abstract

1
2
3 molecular dynamics (MD) engine can be used for equilibration prior to free energy setup or
4
5 standalone. Currently, all modern AMBER force fields are supported. Ease of use, robustness of
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7 the code and automation where it is feasible are the main development goals. The project
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9 follows an open development model and we welcome contributions.
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21 Introduction

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23 The setup and input preparation for simulation has become an increasingly demanding task for
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25 individual users. While many traditional work-flows are still being managed manually, today's
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27 hardware capabilities allow the computation of vast amounts of data. For instance, a system of
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29 ca. tens of thousands of atoms can easily be simulated by classical molecular dynamics for at
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31 least tens of nanoseconds per day. Such small MD simulations would typically run most
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33 efficiently on just a handful of CPU cores while modern hardware may have many thousands of
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35 cores available. GPU and other accelerators have increased in popularity in recent times and
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37 have tremendously enhanced computing power too especially for small scale installations. Thus,
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39 there is a trend for carrying out a multitude of simulations in parallel allowing for large scale
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41 comparative studies. It is also important to improve on reproducibility of simulation protocols as
42
43 manual setups are often poorly documented.
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49 This necessarily means that numerous input files and control data needs to be created to allow
50
51 the running of large numbers of simulations. However, creating the necessary input files for a
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53 simulation can be a laborious and time-consuming process. This was not a problem when
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55 simulation run times vastly exceeded manual setup times. However, we are now at a stage where
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3 manual setup is becoming a bottleneck, particularly when running large numbers of simulations.
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6 It follows there is a growing need for automated setup tools that can minimize user time. The
7
8 key here is to automate work-flows for simulation setup to the maximum extent reasonable. Of
9
10 course, not every step will be easily amenable to automation for various reasons including “hard”
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12 problems in science such as computing missing structural data from insufficient information and
13
14 limited development of present day algorithms. However, the goal must still be to automate
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16 what is possible yet at the same time accept that automatic procedures may not always be
17
18 successful. Robust protocols are needed to minimize failure and, importantly, detect and handle
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20 or report failures.
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25 Relative alchemical free energy simulation¹ is one example where popular simulation packages
26
27 still offer limited support for setup. This process is very tedious, time-consuming and can easily
28
29 lead to errors as the user may have to edit dozens of files or more and reorder hundreds of lines
30
31 of input by hand. Alchemical free energy simulations certainly require considerably more
32
33 computing resources than e.g. docking methods so this may be one reason for limited uptake
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35 within the simulation community. However, also the aforementioned obstacles met during setup
36
37 may deter potential users. Therefore, alchemical simulation setup is an interesting target for
38
39 automated simulation setup, especially considering its potential role in drug design and lead
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41 optimization^{2a}.
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46 Several attempts at automating the setup of free energy calculations have been reported
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48 recently. The Free Energy Workflow (FEW) tool² is available for AMBER³ for the setup of
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50 relative free energy simulations and the end-point methods MM-PB/GBSA⁴ and LIE⁵. Another
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52 approach which supports AMBER 11 has been reported recently⁶. PMX is a program⁷ which
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54 automates the setup of relative free energy simulations of side-chain mutations for GROMACS⁸,
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3 while StaGE⁹ supports absolute hydration or binding free energy calculations with GROMACS.
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5 LOMAP is another software project¹⁰ that does not directly provide simulation input data.
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7
8 LOMAP reduces the graph of all possible ligand pairs (relative free energies) to a minimum set
9
10 based on a definition of similarity used to weight the graph's edges to solve the shortest path tree
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12 problem. The binding affinity calculator¹¹ (BAC) is an automation tool for rapid computation
13
14 and analysis of ligand–receptor free energies using MM–PB/GBSA.
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16

17 Here, we will discuss a new tool called FESetup. FESetup's advance over previous tools is
18 that it is designed to support alchemical free energy simulations in a range of different MD and
19
20 Monte Carlo (MC) packages. FESetup presents an abstraction of the setup process that is
21
22 independent of a given MD or MC code, and that is flexible enough to work within larger
23
24 workflows e.g. using docking software to provide receptor–drug structures. FESetup has been
25
26 built to be open source and flexible, providing a strong foundation to build setup workflows for
27
28 different free energy methods. Further goals are support for mutation of both non–covalently
29
30 and covalently bound moieties, maximal automation, robustness, the development of an API and
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32 documentation of all outputs in a log file. In this Note, we will summarize current progress and
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34 how FESetup can help the user to set up free energy calculations for codes like AMBER,
35
36 GROMACS, Sire¹² and also NAMD¹³. FESetup is free software (GPL) and is installed locally.
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38 The project is developed in an open fashion where interested parties can contribute at all levels
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40 including code contributions and interfacing to FESetup.
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51 Methodology

52 Absolute vs Relative

53 There are principally two ways to compute alchemical free energies along a coupling
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55 parameter λ ¹⁴: the *absolute* and the *relative* approach. *Absolute* free energy changes are obtained
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3 by completely annihilating e.g. a ligand in solution¹⁵ and in the bound state (which yields an
4 absolute binding free energy), or by annihilating a ligand in different solvents (which yields an
5 absolute solvation or transfer free energy). The setup for this type of alchemical calculation in
6 modern packages like AMBER or GROMACS is very easy. Both programs allow the user to tag
7 a set of atoms for decoupling through specific keywords in the input file. Both also allow some
8 flexibility for separating the van-der-Waals free energy path from the electrostatic free energy
9 path. The user is *not* required to modify the topology directly as this is transparently done in-
10 code.
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22 Single vs Dual-Topology

23 For *relative* free energy simulations there is a choice to be made between the single-topology
24 and the dual-topology approach^{16,17}. Codes like NAMD only allow the latter at the moment and
25 when this approach is applied to non-covalently bound molecules it suffers from the same
26 problem as the absolute approach. The final end states describe a “non-existing” molecule that
27 can freely drift through the receptor and this needs to be compensated for with adequate
28 restraints¹⁸.
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39 Codes like AMBER or GROMACS implement hybrid approaches since they allow the
40 assignment of a single and a dual-topology region at the same time. The single-topology region
41 can serve as a convenient “anchor” to keep the ligands in place as the coordinates are shared and
42 only direct conversion of one atom to another is allowed to occur. The atoms within this region
43 are thus always present.
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51 MCSS mapping

52 The single-topology approach requires a one-to-one mapping of equivalent atoms. While this
53 is generally a rather simple task for a human operator it requires some care when done
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3 algorithmically. In cases where there is a well-defined anchor region as in protein backbone
4 atoms, the remaining atoms can be mapped through a simple distance criterion⁷. A general
5
6 solution is needed, however, in the case of arbitrary molecular structures.
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10 Maximum common substructure search (MCSS) algorithms have been used in connection with
11 the definition of a similarity criterion to decide when two atoms or a bond match each other^{6,10}.

12
13 FESetup uses fmcs¹⁹ which is a connected MCSS algorithm²⁰. Our similarity criterion is that any
14 atom or any bond can match each other but rings must always match rings and rings can't be
15 broken²¹. Hydrogen atoms are explicitly included in the MCS. Our scheme essentially aims for
16 maximum overlap⁷, the idea being that a maximal single-topology description is the most
17 efficient protocol. This also implies that the number of vanishing or appearing atoms (“dummy”
18 atoms) is minimal (see Chart 1). In the definition of ref. 38 this implies an implicit intermediate.
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20 The internal representation of molecules is package-independent and thus allows generation of
21 any arbitrary output format.
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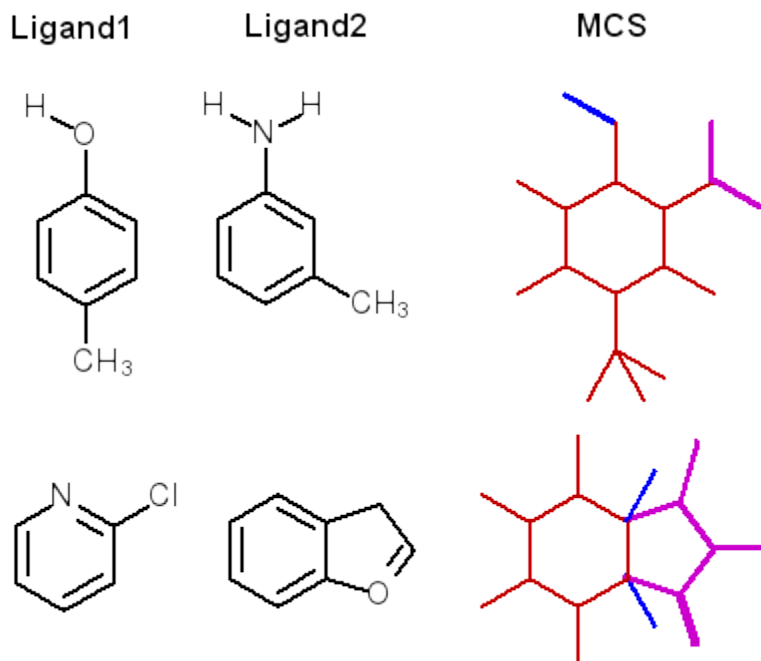


Chart 1. Example for two ligand morph pairs. The MCS (red) is shown with explicit hydrogens on the right together with vanishing (blue) and appearing atoms (magenta).

Two structures can principally have more than one common substructure²⁰. In our scheme, where we ignore atom and bond type identities, even more solutions are possible, e.g. the methanol to ethanol transformation has four unique solutions in terms of our definition of similarity. Different MCSs merely define a different pathway and the free energies obtained from a closed thermodynamic cycle should be independent of the pathway chosen to connect different molecules. However, some pathways may be more computationally efficient than others. This is especially so for ligands binding to a receptor, often involving a high degree of symmetry, where the binding mode may need to be preserved. Although a ligand can, in principal at least, adjust to λ dependent changes, sufficient sampling may be very hard to achieve in practice. The preservation of the binding mode is the responsibility of the user in FESetup.

Another issue is chirality because molecular graphs are, by definition, only two-dimensional. This means that chiral centers may be inverted because the MCSS algorithm simply follows the

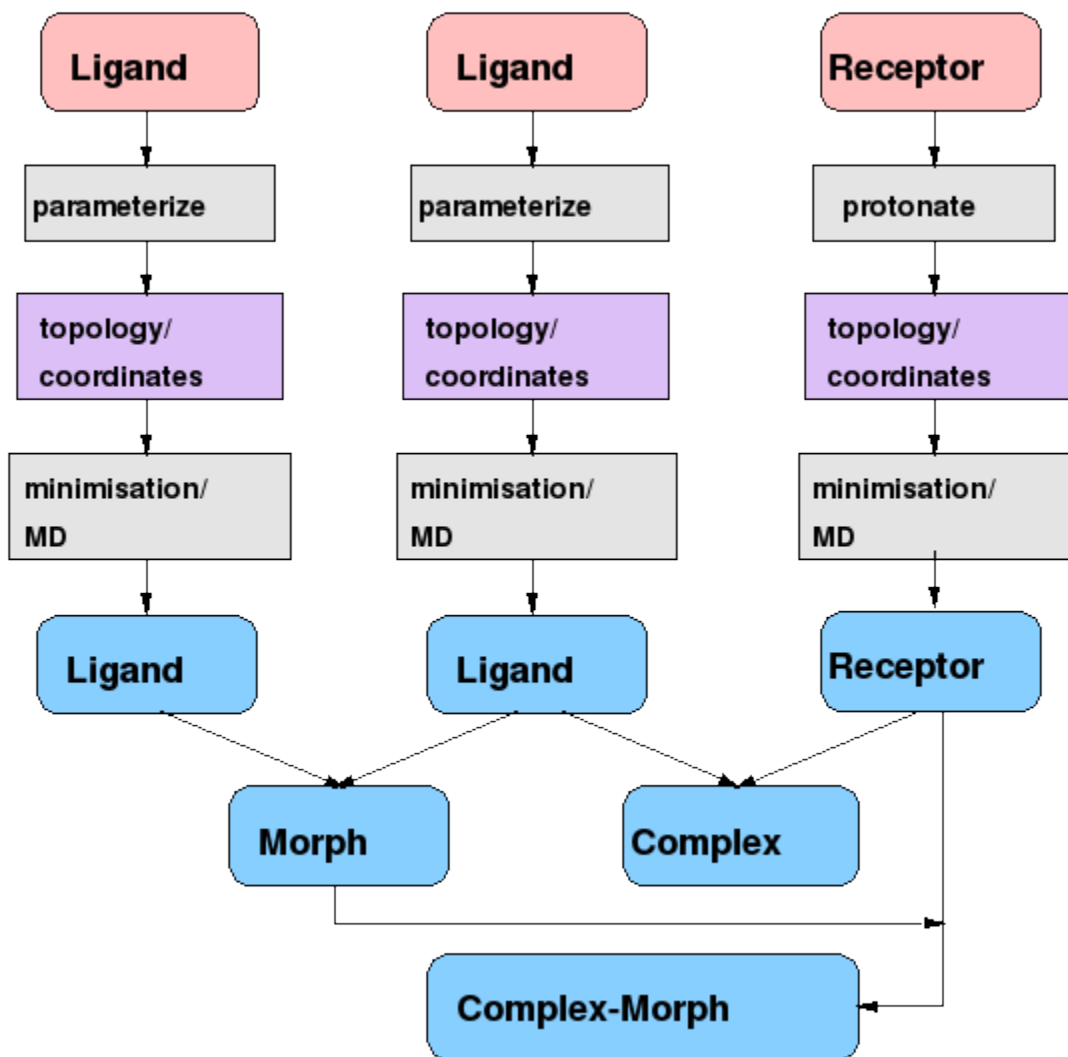
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3 longest path through the graph. A solution has been proposed earlier⁶ but this removes potential
4 mappings in the R-groups and also the asymmetric carbon.
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8 To handle all these complexities, FESetup allows the user to arbitrarily assign desired
9 mappings through a file mechanism. The user creates a file for each mutation containing pairs of
10 mapping indices for each corresponding atom pair. This is a very general solution that allows
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overwriting of any choice FESetup would otherwise take.

Workflow

Scheme 1 depicts the principal work flow in FESetup to set up a relative free energy calculation that morphs from ligand 1 to ligand 2 while bound to a receptor. Various third party software and toolkits are recruited for setup. Openbabel²² is used to convert file formats, carry out preliminary minimization and possibly create alternative conformations. The latter can be useful to provide multiple starting structures and could potentially be used to create charges from multiple conformations. RDKit²³ is used to compute the MCS between a ligand pair (a “morph”) with the fmcs algorithm¹⁹. Sire is used to read AMBER topology files and provide data structures for force field parameters and allow for their manipulation. Furthermore, Sire can detect and select internal degrees of freedom for Monte Carlo (MC) simulations. The AmberTools antechamber and leap are used to create AMBER topology files including force field parameterization.



Scheme 1. The principal work flow in FESetup. Optional steps are in gray boxes. The pink boxes signify input structures and blue boxes ready simulation systems.

The work flows for ligand and receptor are independent from each other and arbitrary numbers of either can be run. The ligand is automatically parametrized with antechamber but users can supply parameters of their own. FESetup supports currently all modern AMBER force fields for biomolecules, lipids and carbohydrates. For the ligand the default force field is GAFF²⁴ but this can be overwritten, e.g. for a previous free energy study on carbohydrates²⁵ we have used the GLYCAM force field²⁶. By default atomic partial charges are derived with the AM1-BCC method²⁷.

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3 The semi-empirical AM1-BCC charges are derived with sqm, the semi-empirical quantum
4 mechanics code used to compute the atomic partial charges, which is supplied with AmberTools.
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6 The default convergence criteria are very tight, however. FESetup will reduce these criteria
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8 when SCF convergence fails. As part of this, the MMFF94 force field may be used to slightly
9
10 modify the starting coordinates. This has been found to facilitate convergence in sqm in some
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12 cases. The final charges are written by antechamber with 4 digit precision only which can lead
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14 to rounding errors and a non-integer net charge. The code redistributes this charge to a higher
15
16 precision evenly among all atoms to match the total molecular charge.
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22 Protonation, and more specifically the tautomeric, state of the ligand is the responsibility of the
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24 user. A recent paper has pointed out the inherent problems of assigning these automatically with
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26 chemoinformatic tools²⁸. Total charges are communicated through the input structure file.
27
28 Openbabel will read these from e.g. the PDB and SDF formats but *not* the popular MOL2
29
30 format. The latter format is typically used with the antechamber tool chain.
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34 After parametrization, leap is recruited to create topology and coordinate files for either
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36 vacuum or a solvated simulation box with counter ions. Preset minimization and MD protocols
37
38 can be carried out to adjust the density and provide starting velocities via an abstraction interface
39
40 that supports a number of MD engines: AMBER, GROMACS, NAMD or DL_POLY²⁹.
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42 Topologies and coordinates will be transparently converted to GROMACS and DL_POLY
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44 formats (but alchemical free energy simulations are not yet supported for the latter). The direct
45
46 conversion has the advantage that the newest AMBER force fields are always immediately
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48 available independent of a native port to a particular MD package.
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3 The receptor can optionally be protonated with PROPKA^{30,31} but otherwise the work flow is
4 the same as for the ligand. The receptor can optionally be aligned along the principal axes. Any
5 biomolecule which is supported by the AMBER force fields and leap may be used.
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10 Two ligands can be combined into a morph pair. FESetup will determine the maximum
11 common substructure and use this to set up the mapped region with a set of common coordinates.
12 Any atoms not mapped in this way are described as softcore (dummy) atoms. The code will
13 create all necessary topology and coordinate files for the perturbed simulation for the MD
14 packages AMBER, GROMACS and Sire. NAMD is principally supported too because NAMD
15 can read AMBER files but it is dual-topology only (see discussion above).
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24 The receptor can be combined with a complex to form a complex-morph. The solvated box is
25 created from the coordinates of the unperturbed simulation system. The only additional atoms
26 and their coordinates are those for the dummy atoms. These will be computed from the internal
27 coordinates of the other state with the existing atoms. This is not necessary for AMBER³²
28 because AMBER topologies can be created without explicit dummy atoms. The assumption is
29 made that all bonded terms involving softcore atoms will cancel in a thermodynamic cycle and
30 thus need not be explicitly computed. FESetup provides, however, setup with explicit dummy
31 atoms for AMBER too.
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43 The force field parameters for dummy atoms have to be created except for AMBER which
44 handles this entirely internally. For GROMACS and Sire we follow a scheme of copying the
45 bond and angle force field terms from the respective other state i.e. the end state where the atoms
46 do exist. The end state of a bond or angle that involves dummy atoms has thus the same, non-
47 zero parameters as the original atom. This implies that these bonded parameters of softcore
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3 atoms will be independent of the coupling parameter λ . Dihedrals or impropers involving dummy
4 atoms can be set to zero.
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10 Input/Output

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12 FESetup has been designed to be easy to use with little input from the user and with sensible
13 defaults but also at the same time to enable the user to overwrite decisions the software may
14 make. Input is handled through a shell script, called FESetup, which sets up the environment
15 and calls dGprep.py which is the actual Python code handling user input. The input file is in an
16 INI style format very close to the configuration file format as typically used on Microsoft
17 operating systems and is thus easy to understand and parse. The input file is divided into 4
18 sections: [global], [complex], [protein] (historical synonym for receptor) and [ligand] (historical
19 synonym for unparameterized molecule) sections.
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32 FESetup will create all topology and template control files required for simulation. The input
33 files do not, however, prescribe a specific λ schedule. It is not clear *a priori* what λ path would
34 guarantee a smooth gradient (TI) or sufficient energetic overlap (FEP/BAR). This will depend on
35 the nature of the system and is still an open question.
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41 The *Supporting Information* demonstrate typical input examples and also provide the results
42 for the relative hydration free energies of two test system. Further validation is presented
43 through single point energies of the end-states. Fully worked tutorials can be found on our web
44 page (see below).
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API

With FESetup we also define an application programming interface (API). In fact, dGprep.py is an elaborate example of how to use the API. See the *Supporting Information* for details.

Online material

FESetup can be downloaded from <http://www.hecbiosim.ac.uk/fesetup>. The source code repository including a Wiki, tutorials, a manual page, a discussion board, bug tracker and feature tracker are hosted through CCP–Forge on <http://ccpforge.cse.rl.ac.uk/gf/project/ccpbiosim/>.

FESetup is developed in Python 2.7 and thus principally highly portable. Restrictions may apply to the third party software. FESetup comes as a pre–compiled, self–installing shell script.

Binaries are available for Intel (and compatible) Linux 32 and 64 bit. FESetup is licensed as free software under the GPL2 license.

Applications

FESetup is already cited in a number of published studies and is used in several ongoing studies.

In previous work³⁵ FESetup was used to prepare input files for multiple ligands bound to diverse proteins and in solution. Alchemical free energy calculations were not performed, but FESetup was very useful to automate the setup process and to ensure that a consistent setup protocol was applied throughout. The resulting input files were used to produce molecular dynamics simulation trajectories and these were processed by the software nautilus³³⁻³⁴ to compute enthalpies and entropies of water molecules in diverse protein binding sites using the grid cell theory method.

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3 In another paper²⁵ the usefulness of the specialized carbohydrate force field GLYCAM and the
4 general force field GAFF have been investigated in their application to a lectin complexed with
5 various mono-saccharide pyranoses. Alchemical free energy simulations have shown that
6 GLYCAM mostly outperforms GAFF. FESetup has been used to set up all free energy
7 simulations. The mapping feature proved to be very useful to preserve chirality and maximum
8 mapping at the same time.
9

18 Conclusions and Outlook

20 FESetup is a pipeline tool to make the setup of alchemical free energy simulations easier, faster
21 and less error-prone. The tool can flexibly be integrated into larger workflows taking in a wide
22 variety of structures. It creates simulation input for the MD packages AMBER, GROMACS,
23 Sire, and, to some extent, NAMD. A maximum common substructure algorithm is used to
24 automatically determine one-to-one mappings between start and end states. Ligands are
25 automatically and transparently parametrized to provide AM1-BCC charges.
26

27 An abstract MD engine can be used to equilibrate (minimize, heat, pressurize, restraint release)
28 the unperturbed simulation systems. These engines are available for AMBER, GROMACS,
29 NAMD and DL_POLY, and can be used independently from the alchemical setup code. In
30 principle, this can be developed into a general MD driver and combined with job submission
31 code to off-load compute-intensive tasks to a remote HPC system.
32

33 FESetup is free software released under the GPL2 license. The code is installed locally which
34 means that no confidential data has to be transferred over a network, is always available and the
35 source code can be inspected and modified. The third party software is freely available too. The
36 project follows an open development model accepting contributions of all kinds.
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3 Future development will focus on expanding functionality to mutation of covalently bound
4 moieties like side-chains, and integration of absolute free energy setup. The goal here is to
5 allow arbitrary transformations just as with the current ligand support. Other popular MD
6 packages (support for the PERT module in CHARMM³⁶ is currently developed) and other
7 popular force fields like CHARMM or OPLS will be supported too. Alternative parametrization
8 schemes like RESP³⁷ can be integrated too as the work-flow is mostly automatic.
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22 ASSOCIATED CONTENT

23
24
25 **Supporting Information.** Detailed input examples, examples of free energy changes computed
26 with different codes using FESetup generated input files. Table of single point energies for
27 several transformations setup for different simulation packages.
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33 AUTHOR INFORMATION

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42 **Author Contributions**

43
44 The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval
45 to the final version of the manuscript. ‡These authors contributed equally.
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32 33 34 ABBREVIATIONS

35 MD, Molecular Dynamics; MCSS, maximum common substructure search; MCS maximum
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37 common substructure; AM1, Austin Model 1 Hamiltonian; BCC, bond charge correction; SCF,
38
39 self-consistent field; API, application programming interface; MC, Monte Carlo;
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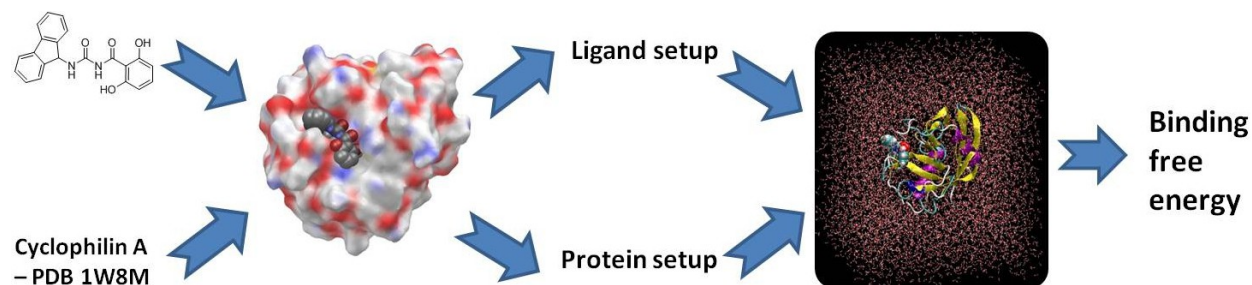
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Insert Table of Contents Graphic and Synopsis Here



A graphical workflow of FESetup. A protein from the PDB and a ligand are combined and solvated. Input files are created to carry out binding free energy simulations.