



THE UNIVERSITY
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How is python used in biomolecular sciences?



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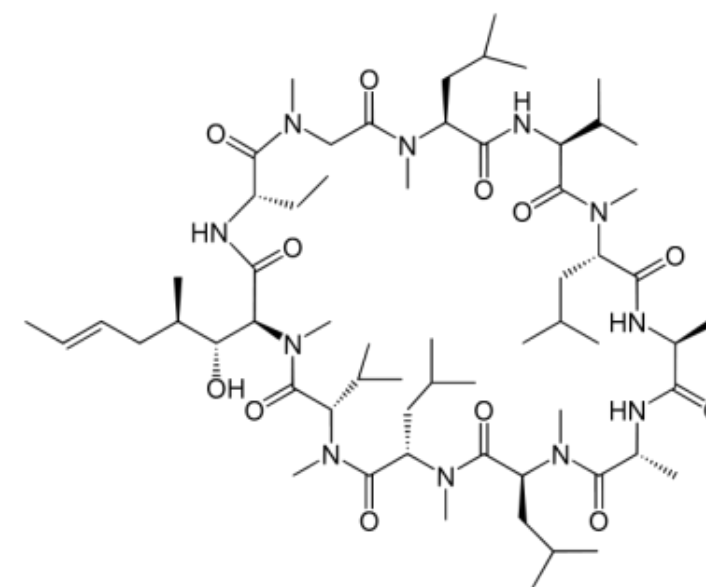
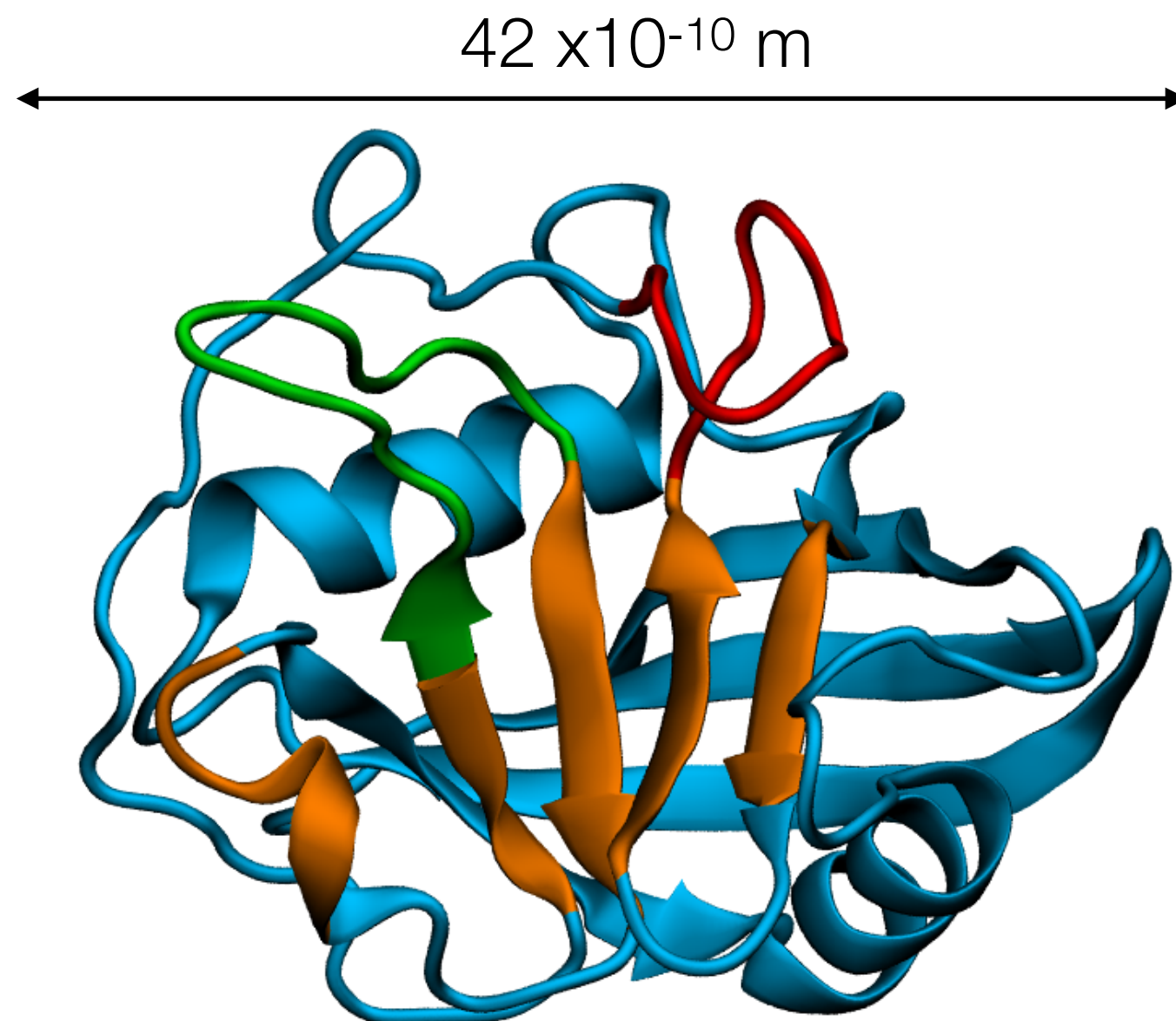


C. Woods

Europython 2018 — Edinburgh

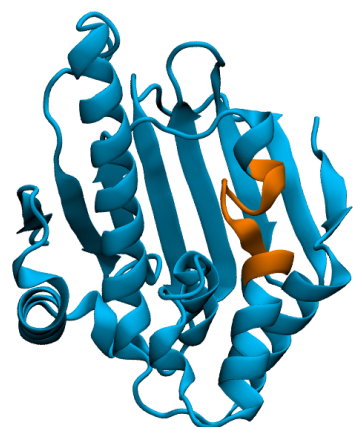
25/07/2018

What is computational biosomething?

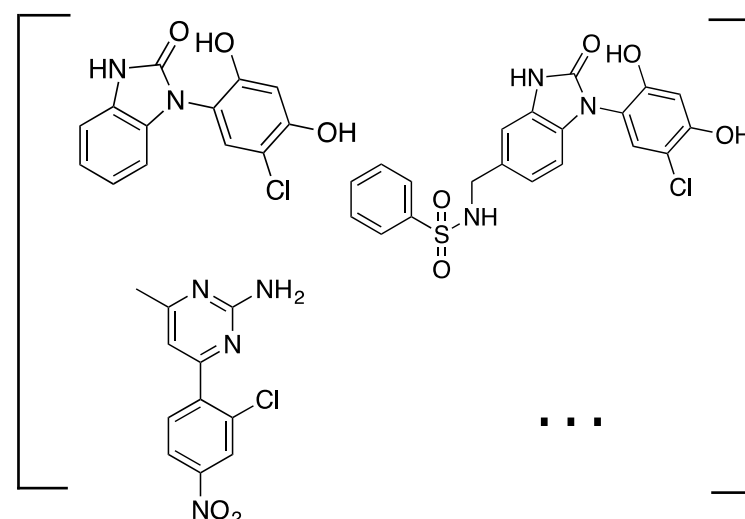


X-ray structure of a protein:
set of x,y,z spatial coordinates of atoms

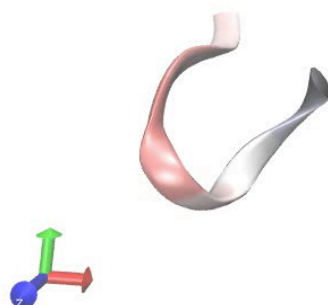
Typical questions tackled with MD



How well do small molecules inhibit a protein's functionality?



many potential compounds



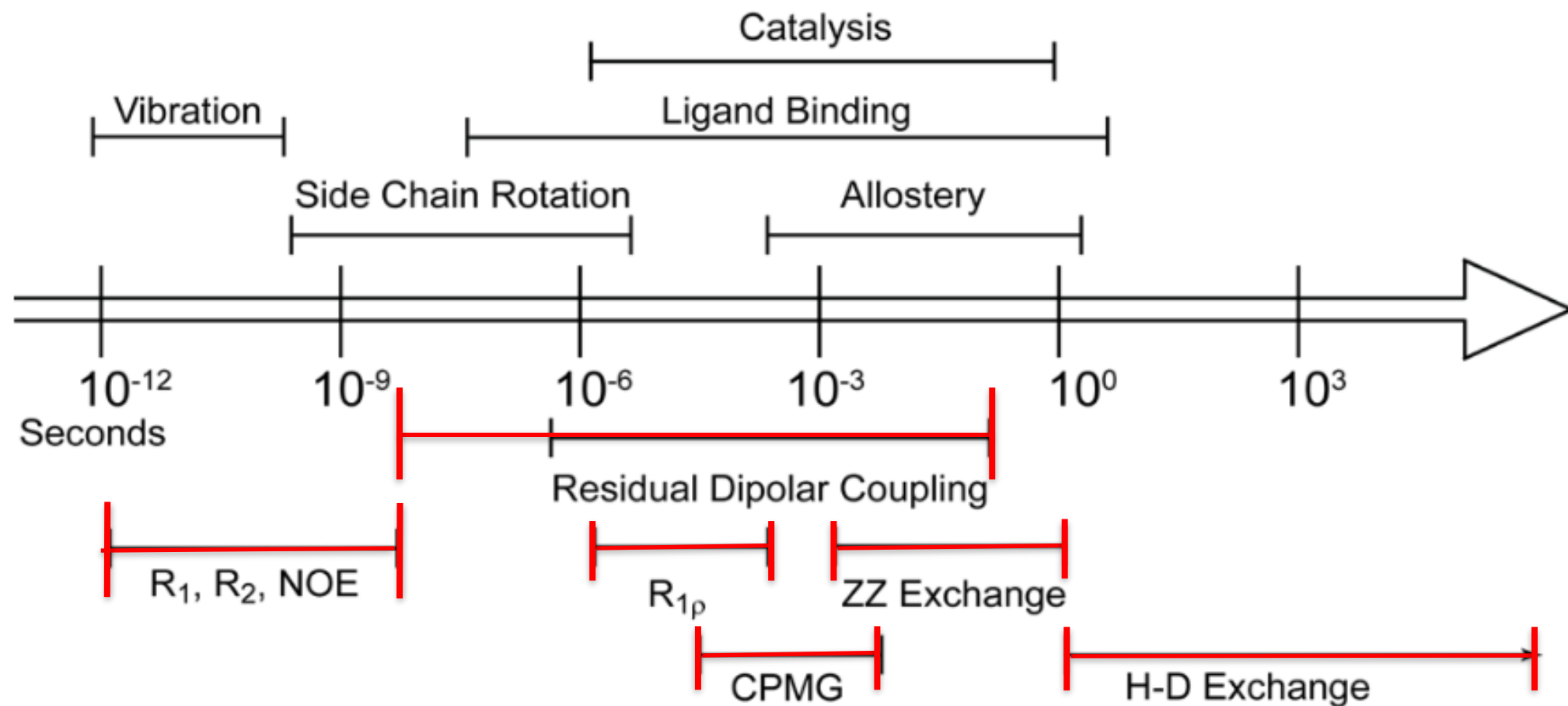
How do proteins fold?



How do proteins interact with each other?

Timescales in biology

Timescales
of processes

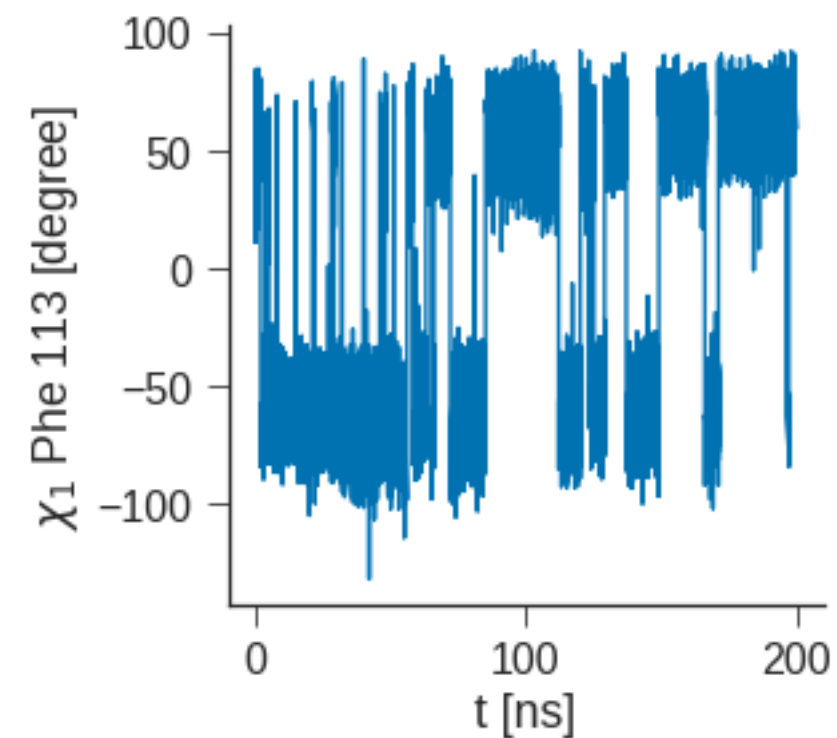
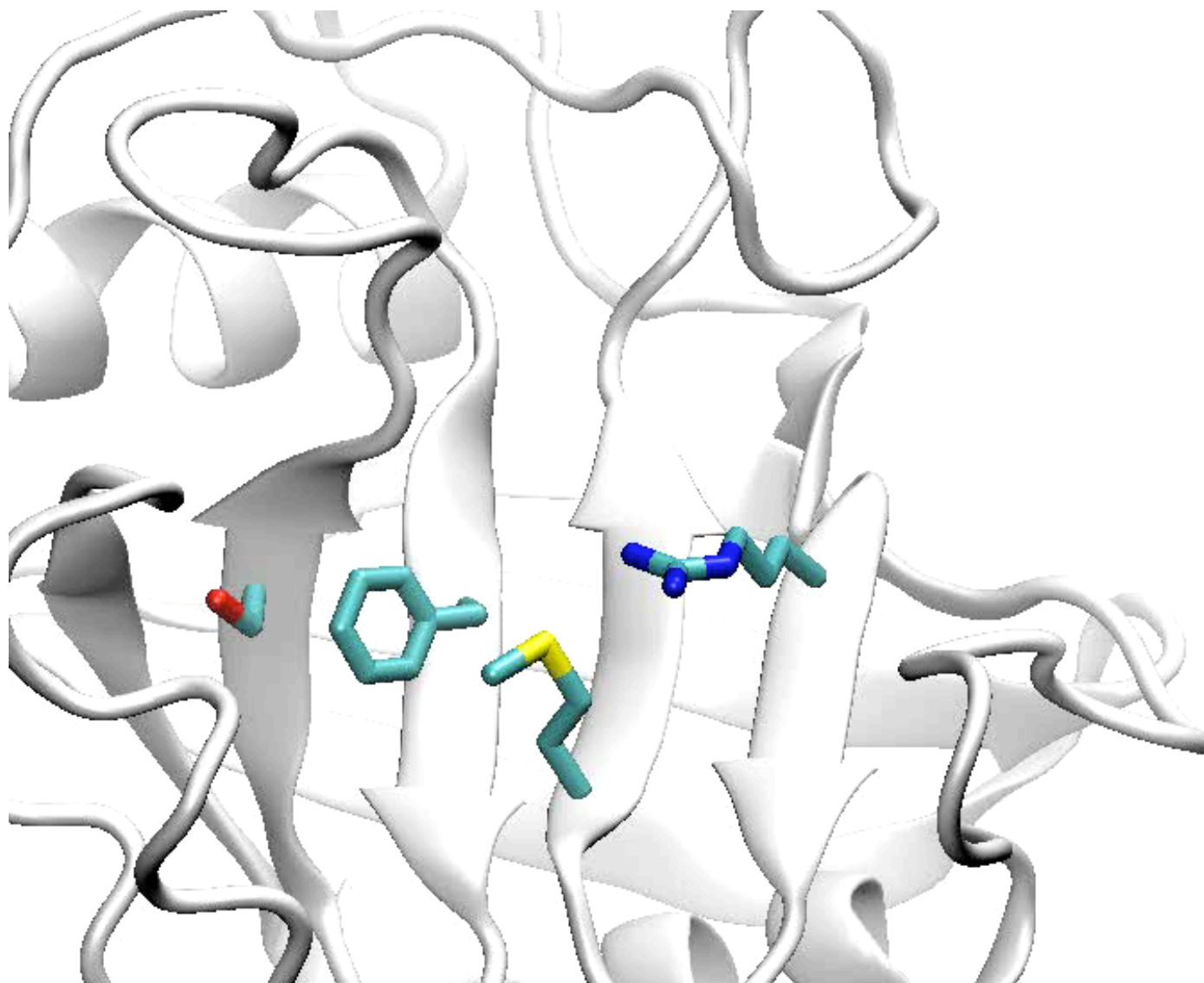


NMR

Molecular
Dynamics

Other experimental techniques: e.g. cryo EM

Generate timeseries to compare to experiments

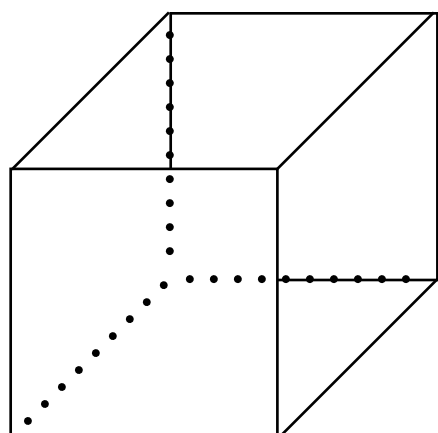


200 ns of protein dynamics

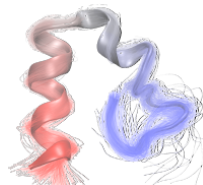
time trace of an angle

What is MD?

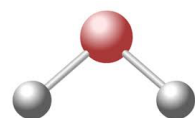
box



+



+



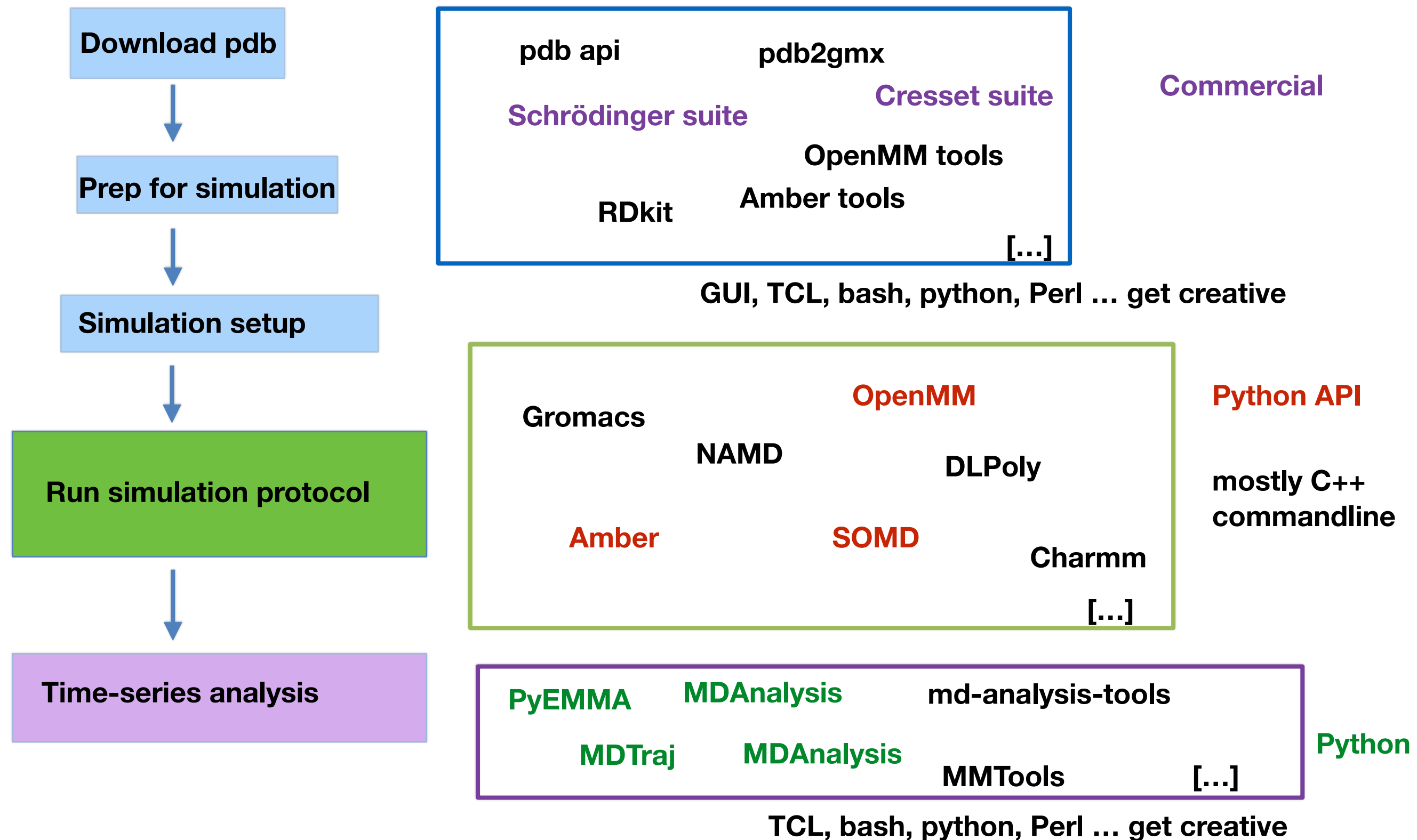
$$\begin{aligned}
 U = & \sum_{\text{bonds}} k_r (r - r_0)^2 \\
 & + \sum_{\text{angles}} k_\theta (\theta - \theta_0)^2 \\
 & + \sum_{\text{dihedrals}} k_\phi [1 + \cos(n\phi + \phi_0)] \\
 & + \sum_{\text{atom } i} \sum_{j \neq i} 4\epsilon_{i,j} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{i,j}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{i,j}}{r_{i,j}} \right)^6 \right] \\
 & + \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{q_i q_j}{\epsilon_0 r_{i,j}}
 \end{aligned}$$

+ integrator

$$\longrightarrow \langle A \rangle_{\text{ensemble}} = \langle A \rangle_{\text{time}}$$

Physics engine usually written in C++, to integrate Newtons equation of motion using leap frog type algorithms.

Typical MD workflow



Typical file formats

coordinates	.pdb	.crd	.gro	.xyz	.mol2
trajectories	.dcd	.xtc	.trr		
forcefields	.psf	.parm7	.itp		

And of course all MD programs can read all these file formats? — No

Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

visualise coordinates

convert to pdb format

use a setup tool

run simulation

GROMACS
FAST. FLEXIBLE. FREE.



Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

```
ppxasjsm::azuma { ~/Documents/ }-> vmd dAla.gro
```

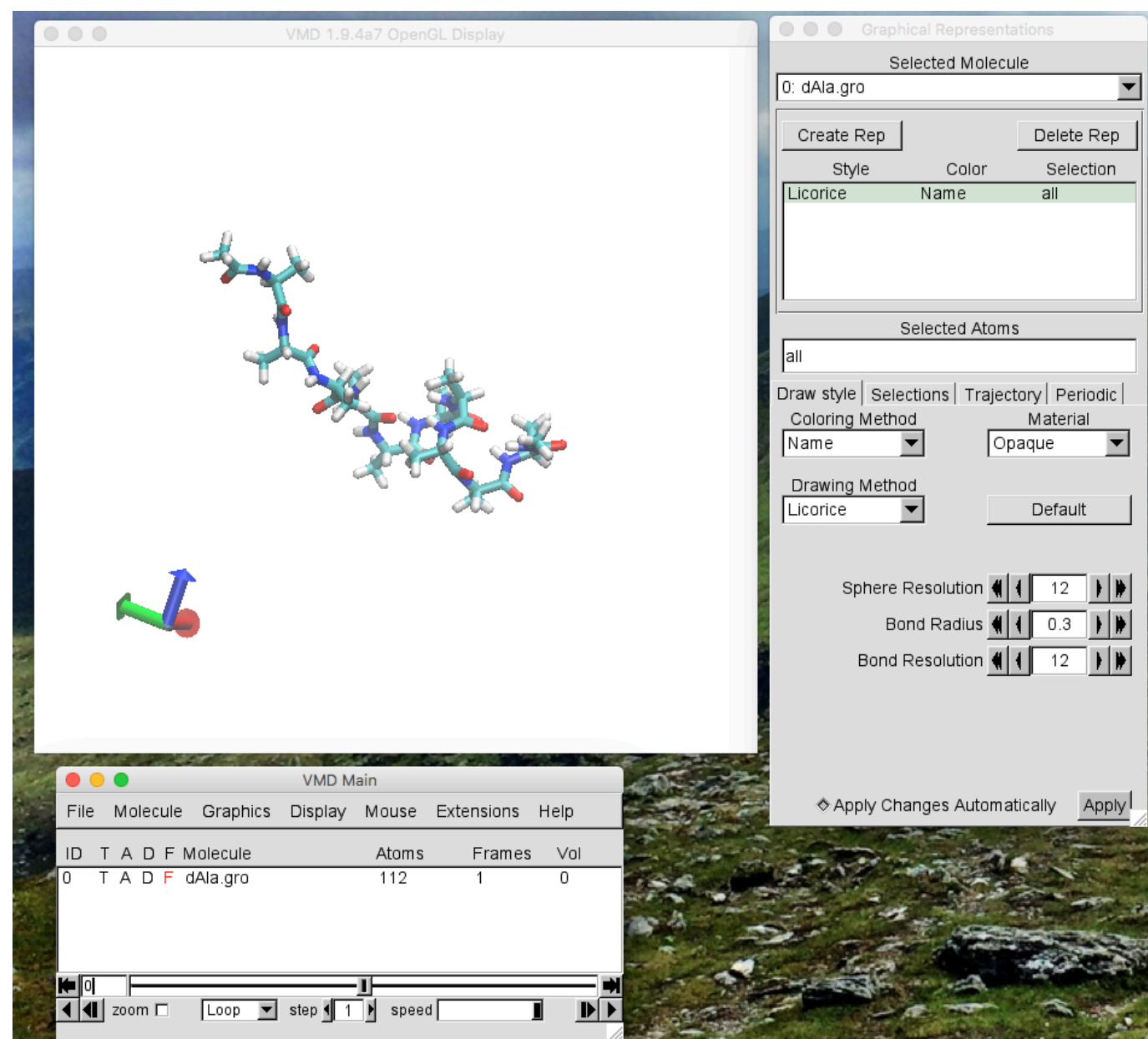
visualise coordinates

convert to pdb format

use a setup tool

run simulation

or, use one of the many other tools...



Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

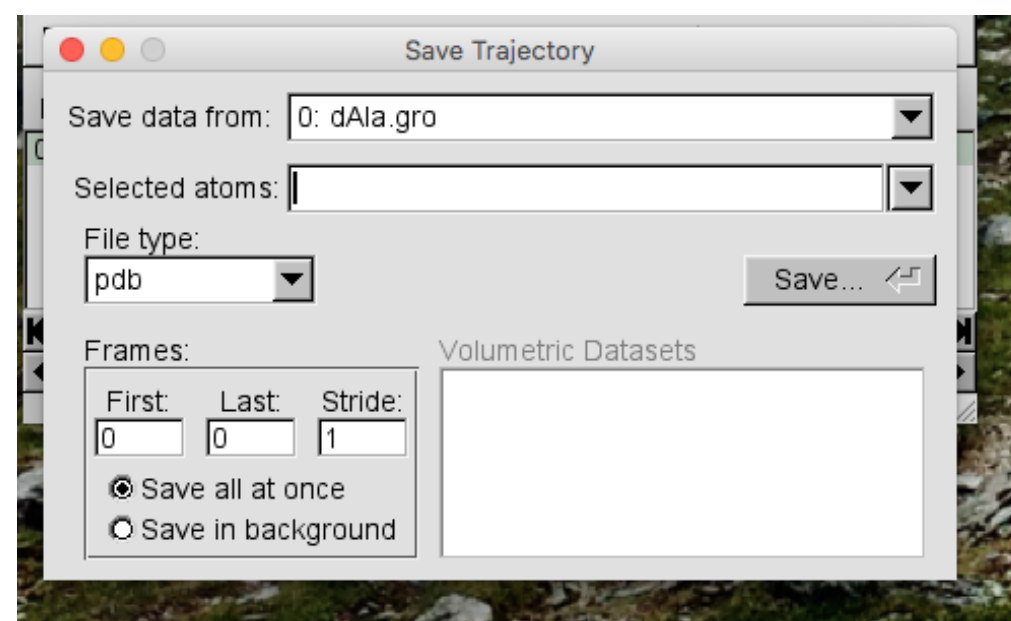
I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

visualise coordinates

convert to pdb format

use a setup tool

run simulation



or

```
In [7]: import MDAnalysis as md

In [8]: u = md.Universe('dAla.gro')
        coors = u.select_atoms('all')
        coors.write('md_analysis.pdb')
```

or

Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

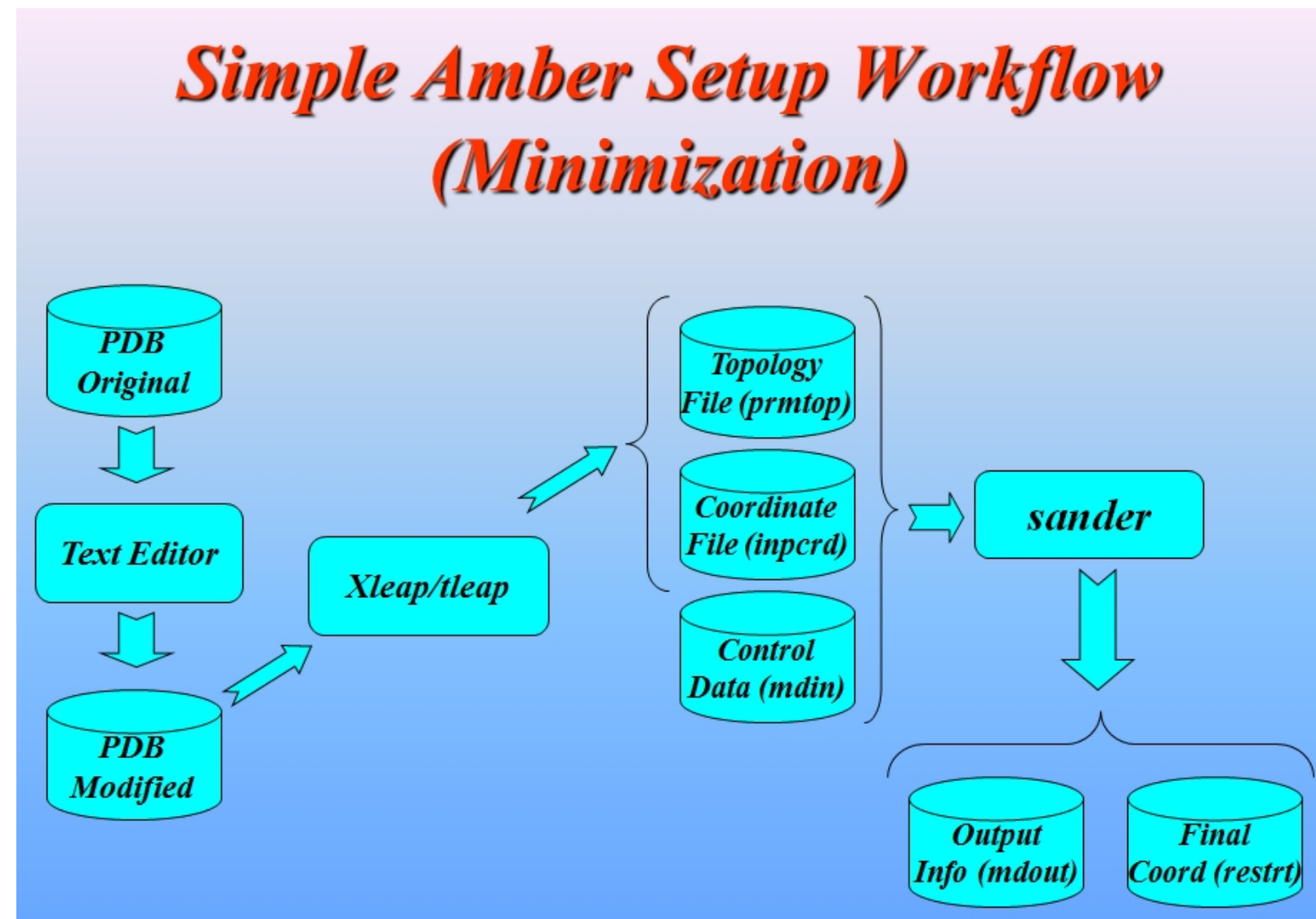
I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

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taken from AMBER tutorial

pretty much all the arrows are bash scripts with input files

Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

visualise coordinates

convert to pdb format

use a setup tool

run simulation

```
ppxasj:~$ cd ~/Documents/ -> FESetup setup.in
```

```
[globals]
```

```
forcefield = amber, ff99SBildn, tip3p
```

```
[protein]
```

```
basedir = protein
```

```
file.name = protein.pdb
```

```
molecules = ala
```

```
box.type = rectangular
```

```
box.length = 10.0
```

```
align_axes = True
```

```
neutralize = yes
```

```
min.nsteps = 1000
```

```
min.restr_force = 10.0
```

```
min.restraint = notsolvent
```

```
md.heat.nsteps = 1000
```

```
md.heat.restr_force = 10.0
```

```
md.heat.restraint = notsolvent
```

```
md.constT.nsteps = 1000
```

```
md.constT.restr_force = 10.0
```

```
md.constT.restraint = notsolvent
```

```
md.press.T = 298.0
```

```
md.press.nsteps = 50000
```

```
md.press.p = 1.0
```


Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

visualis

convert

use a se

run sim

	General	System	Integrator
	Simulation		
Input coordinates	input.pdb		
Input topology	input.prmtop		
Forcefield	AMBER99sb-ildn		
Water Model	TIP3P		
Platform	CUDA		
Precision	mixed		
Device index			
OpenCL platform indx			

```
#####  
#  
# this script was generated by openmm-builder. to customize it further,  
# you can save the file to disk and edit it with your favorite editor.  
#####  
#  
  
from __future__ import print_function  
from simtk.openmm import app  
import simtk.openmm as mm  
from simtk import unit  
from sys import stdout  
  
pdb = app.PDBFile('input.pdb')  
forcefield = app.ForceField('amber99sbildn.xml', 'tip3p.xml')  
  
system = forcefield.createSystem(pdb.topology, nonbondedMethod=app.PME,  
                                nonbondedCutoff=1.0*unit.nanometers, constraints=app.HBonds,  
                                rigidWater=True,  
                                ewaldErrorTolerance=0.0005)  
integrator = mm.LangevinIntegrator(300*unit.kelvin, 1.0/unit.picoseconds,  
                                   2.0*unit.femtoseconds)  
integrator.setConstraintTolerance(0.00001)
```

Scenario: Simulate .gro file with Amber

I have a coordinate .gro (Gromacs) file I want to simulate with Amber, how do I do this?

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run simulation

And another
command line tool...

```
pmemd -O -i ala.in -p ala.parm7  
-c ala.rst7 -o myout.mdout -x  
myout.nc -e myout.mdene -r  
myout.rst7
```


Zoo of applications leads to hacky workflows

- Most tools have **organically grown** from academic software with poor software practices
- In order for tools to work with each other in complicated workflows a lot of **hacky bash scripting** is used by academic users
- Users need to be **experts in many different software** with command line interfaces to interlink them
- Many tools can do similar things and there may not be **obvious solutions for one problem** (google trap: try suggestions until one works)

-> Loss of focus on the science

The same example as before BioSimSpace

```
In [ ]: import BioSimSpace as BSS
```

Reading in the gro file as before

```
In [ ]: system = BSS.IO.readMolecules('input/dAla.gro')
```

Simply view the molecule in the notebook rather than using external tool

```
In [ ]: BSS.viewMolecules('input/dAla.gro')
```

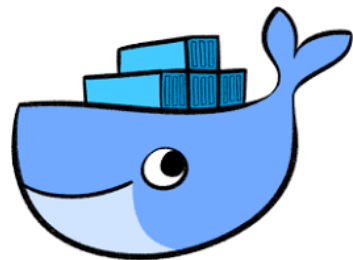
Selecting the first and only molecule to parametrise it and then solvating it

```
In [ ]: molecule = system.getMolecules()[0]
```

```
In [ ]: molecule = BSS.Parameters.parameterise(molecule, 'ff99SB').getMolecule()
```

```
In [ ]: system = BSS.Solvent.solvate('tip3p', molecule=molecule,  
                                     box=3*[3*BSS.Units.Length.nanometer], ion_conc=0)
```

Cloud server demo — using BioSimSpace



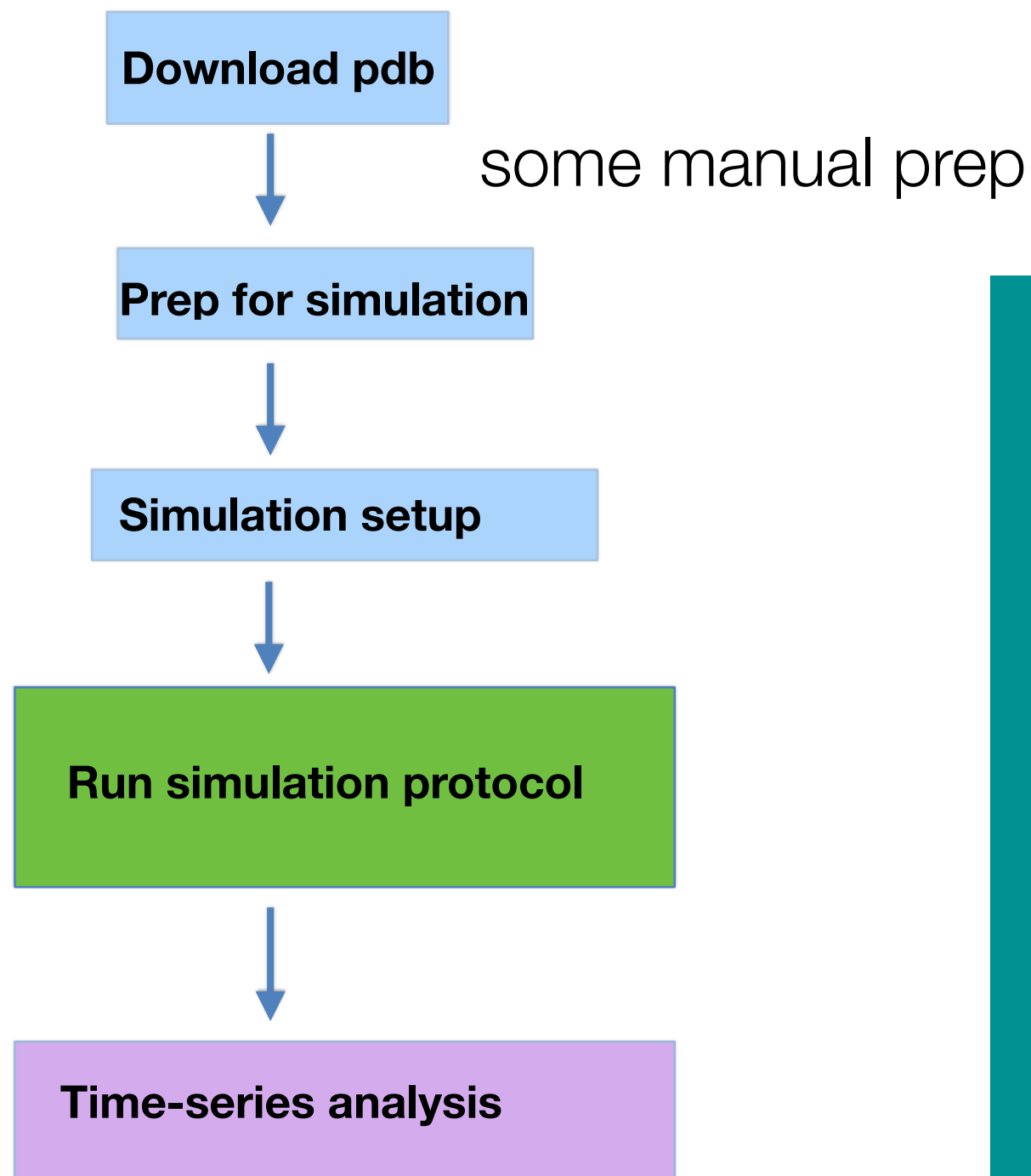
```
docker run chryswoods/biosimspace
```

<http://130.61.69.221/hub/tmplogin>

<http://130.61.69.221/>



BioSimSpace phase I

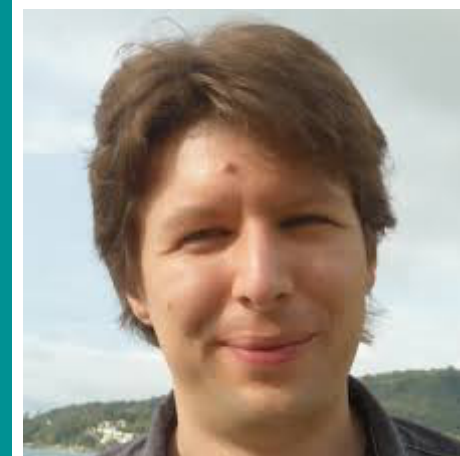


**Commercially
available software**

BioSimSpace



L. Hedges



C. Woods

API overview

Core: Sire — Molecular library in C++

Gateway

Trajectory

IO

Process

MD

Protocol

What is BioSimSpace — summary

BioSimSpace

System Setup

Protein
Protein + ligand
ligand in water
ligand in organic
solvent
...

Software

pdb2gmx
tleap
FESetup
...

**Interoperable tool for
biomolecular
simulations**

Simulation Analysis

MSM
Perturbation
Map
Reweighting
...

Software

pyemma
gmx wham
pymbar
...

Trajectory generation

MD
MC
Enhanced
sampling
...

Software

Amber
Gromacs
OpenMM
HTMD
Plumed
...

<https://github.com/michellab/BioSimSpace>

Conclusions

BioSimSpace

- Python API to write workflow components for Biomolecular simulations
- Allows to focus on science and not software: No need to become an expert at different MD packages, setup or analysis tools
- Ease of use in the cloud, with scalable computing resources and future academic fool proof pricing model
- Planned support for Knime and CWL workflow managers

~~BioSimSpace~~

- A workflow engine
- A top down approach by trying to reinvent the wheel again
- A 'finished' piece of software: It is very much in an alpha development stage with a large list of features and capabilities to be added in the future

Questions

