

A Short Introduction to **Molecular Dynamics**

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Master practical course (summer term 2013)

Overview

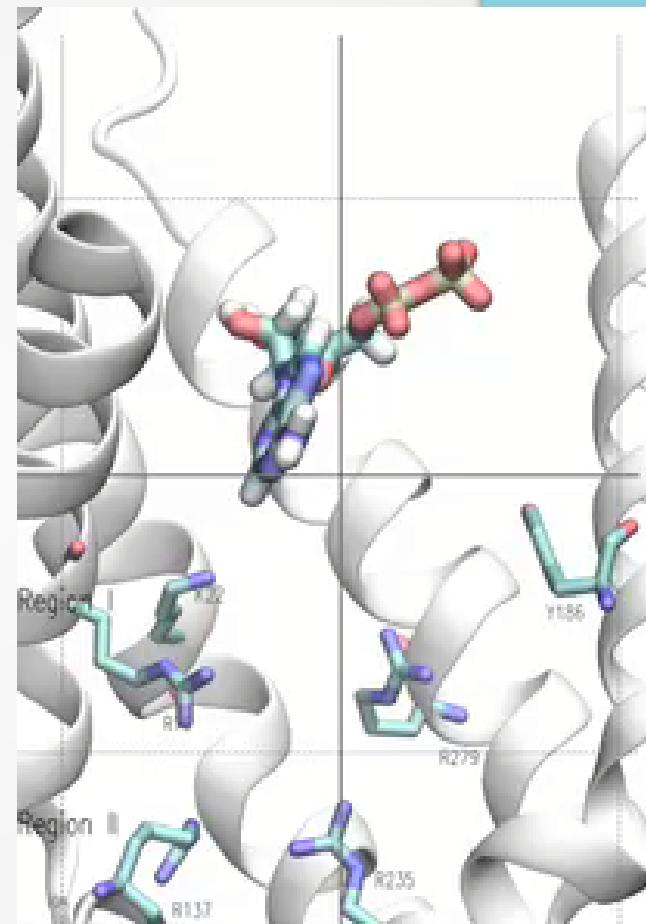
- What is molecular dynamics (MD)?
- Biological roles of MD
- How to model MD?
 - CHARMM & AMBER force fields
- How to perform MD simulation?
 - GROMACS

What is molecular dynamics?

- “... **computational** method calculates the **time dependent behaviour** of a **molecular system**.
...” --- http://www.ch.embnet.org/MD_tutorial/
- **Molecular dynamics (simulation)**

What is molecular dynamics?

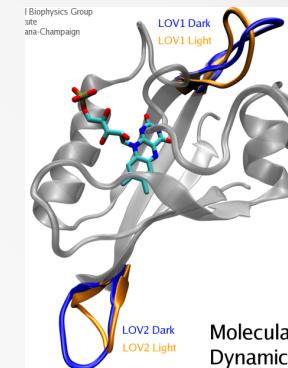
- Simulate molecular movements
- Conformations in time series
- Computing energy, trajectories



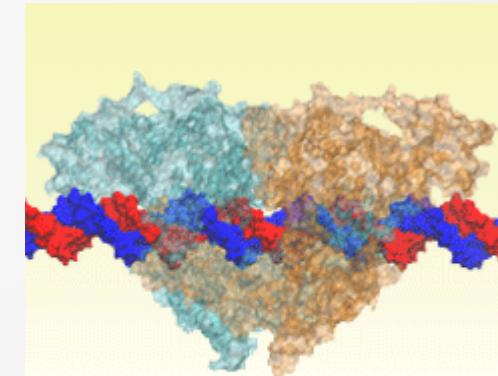
Ligand binding process: anchoring of ADP
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Time scales of biological processes

- Local motion (1fs to 0.1s)
 - atomic, side-chain, loops motions
- Rigid body motion (1ns to 1s)
 - helix, domain, subunit motions
- Large-scale motion (0.1ms to 10^4 s)
 - Folding / unfolding
 - Dissociation / association



<http://www.ks.uiuc.edu/>



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Biological role of MD

- Dynamic structural changes during:
 - Folding process
 - Molecular recognizing / binding
 - Membrane transport, etc.
- Applications
 - Drug design
 - Folding / unfolding simulation

How to model molecular dynamics?

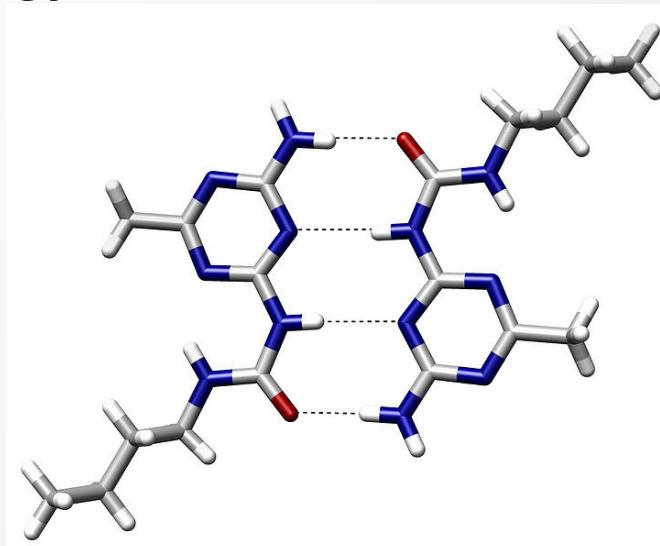
- Experimental measurements
 - molecular dynamics, thermodynamics
- Quantum mechanics (QM)
 - model all electrons in system
- **Potential energy functions**
 - **empirical** potential energy functions
 - knowledge from exp. measurements
- Mixing QM and MD

Potential energy functions

- **Limitation:**
 - no bond formation or bond breaking
 - Solution: quantum mechanics (**very slow**)
- Good tradeoff: accuracy & efficiency
- Force fields
 - CHARMM, AMBER, etc.

CHARMM force field

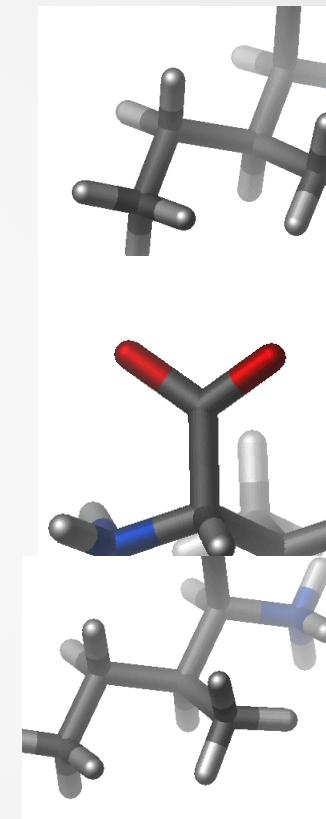
- Chemistry at HARvard Macromolecular Mechanics
- Two parts of total energy
 - Bonded and non-bonded energy terms
 - $E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{bonded}} + E_{\text{non-bonded}}$



Wikipedia

Bonded energy terms

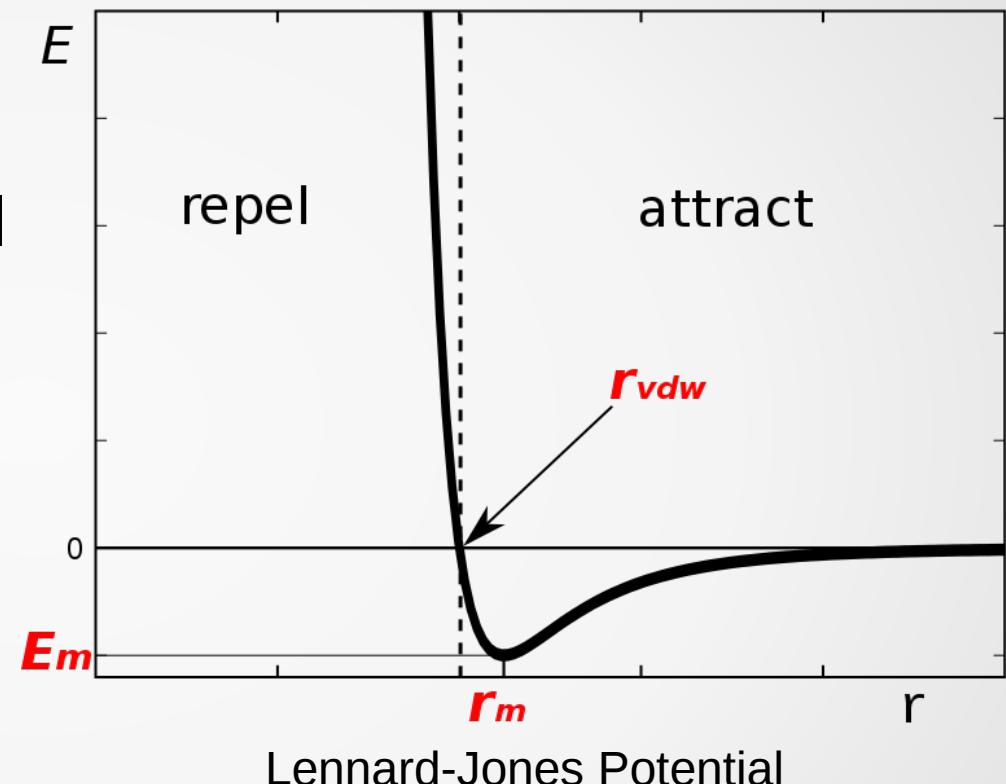
- 3 different movements
 - stretch, bend & rotation
- $E_{\text{bond}} = E_{\text{stretch}} + E_{\text{bend}} + E_{\text{rotation}}$



http://www.ch.embnet.org/MD_tutorial/

Non-bonded energy terms

- Van der Waals force
 - Lennard-Jones potential
- Electrostatic force
 - Coulomb potential



- **$E_{\text{non-bonded}} = E_{\text{vdw}} + E_{\text{electrostatic}}$**

Parameter database

- Constants parametrized from observation

- $$E_{bond-stretch} = \sum_{1,2 pairs} K_b (b - b_0)^2$$

- $$E_{bond-bend} = \sum_{angles} K_\theta (\theta - \theta_0)^2$$

- $$E_{rotate-along-bond} = \sum_{1,4 pairs} K_\phi (1 - \cos(n\phi))$$

- Additional parameters

- unable to infer from CHARMM force field
 - e.g. SwissSidechain

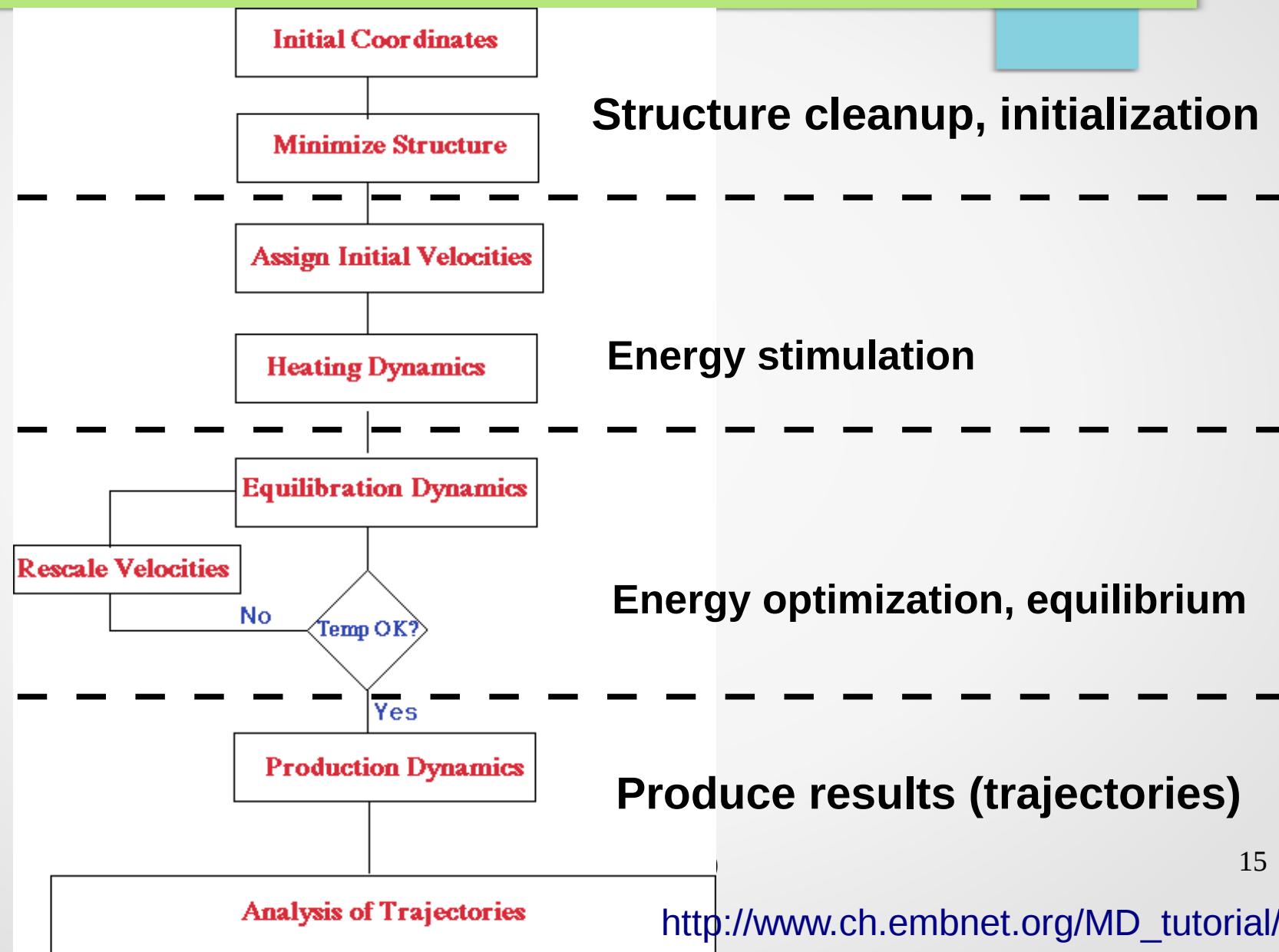
CHARMM

- $E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{bonded}} + E_{\text{non-bonded}} = (E_{\text{stretch}} + E_{\text{bend}} + E_{\text{rotation}}) + (E_{\text{vdw}} + E_{\text{electrostatic}})$
- + additional energy terms (parameter databases)

AMBER force field

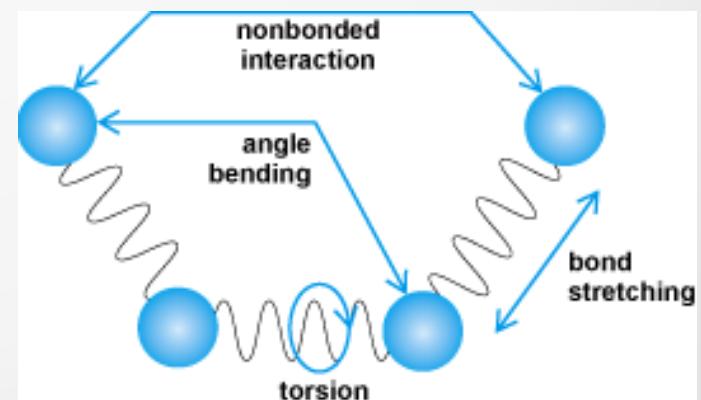
- Assisted Model Building with Energy Refinement
- Similar but more “case specific” than CHARMM
- Collection of different parameter databases
 - Glycam force field for carbohydrates
 - parameters for RNA
 - Zinc parameters
 - REDDB (small molecules)
 - ff99SBildn & ff99SBnmr (AA side-chains)
 - ...

How to perform MD simulation?



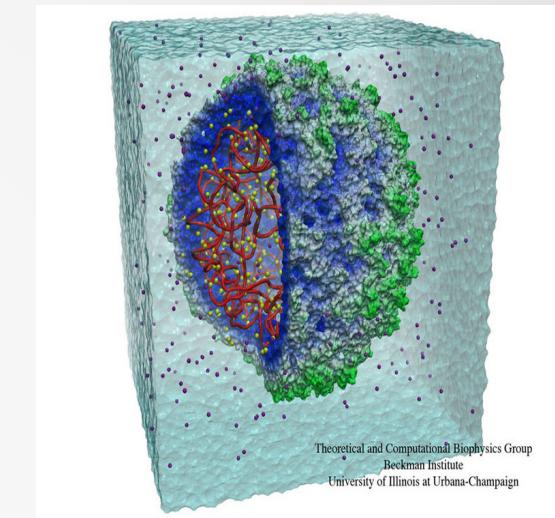
Structure model

- Graph structure (bonds & atoms)
 - Ball and spring model
- Atom
 - Element type, charge, mass, van der Waals radius
- Bond
 - Initial length & energy



Preprocessing

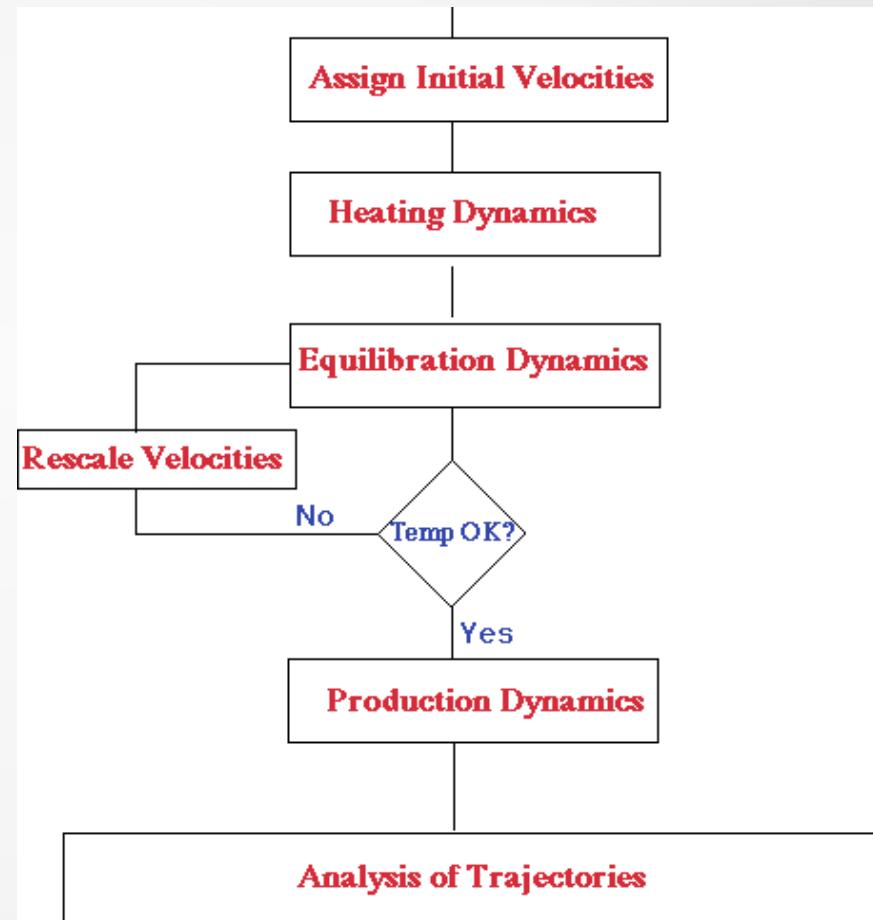
- Remove strong Vdw interactions
 - stable simulation
- Solvent environment
 - In vacuum:
 - computational efficient, inaccurate
 - In solvent (most cases: water)
 - structure, dynamics, thermodynamics
 - more CPU time, accurate



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Run the simulation

- Assign initial velocities to each atom
- Rise temperature
- Monitor position, angles, energy etc.



GROMACS

- A versatile package for MD
 - Designed for **biological macromolecules**
 - **Fast computing of non-bonded interactions**
 - Great algorithm support
 - **GPU** computing
- Estimated project cost: ~ 2.6M \$
- Funding:



European
Research
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nVIDIA. AMD

GROMACS in a nutshell

Lysozyme in water

- Generate topology
 - remove **crystal solvent** (water)
 - check and repair missing residues
 - pdb2gmx -f 1AKI.pdb -o 1AKI_processed.gro -water spce

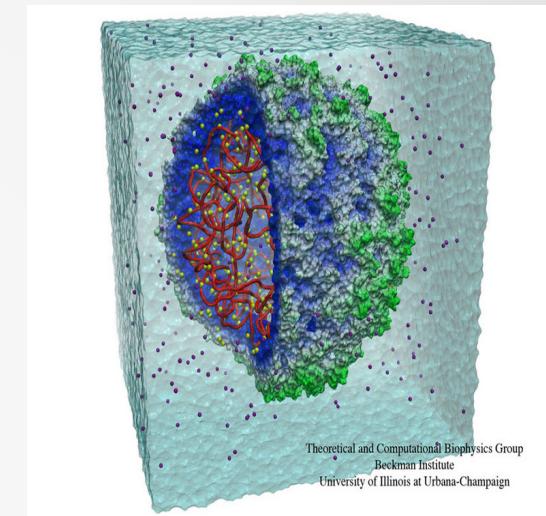
[atoms]

```
; nr type resnr residue atom cgnr charge mass typeB chargeB massB
; residue 1 LYS rtp LYSH q +2.0
1 opls_287 1 LYS N 1 -0.3 14.0067 ; qtot -0.3
2 opls_290 1 LYS H1 1 0.33 1.008 ; qtot 0.03
3 opls_290 1 LYS H2 1 0.33 1.008 ; qtot 0.36
4 opls_290 1 LYS H3 1 0.33 1.008 ; qtot 0.69
```

GROMACS in a nutshell

Lysozyme in water

- Solvent box
 - put topology model into solvent
 - define box size
 - fill with water molecule
- Define box
 - editconf -f 1AKI_processed.gro -o 1AKI_newbox.gro -c -d 1.0 -bt cubic
- Fill box
 - genbox -cp 1AKI_newbox.gro -cs spc216.gro -o 1AKI_solv.gro -p topol.top



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GROMACS in a nutshell

Lysozyme in water

- Add ions
 - structure model total net charge (+8p)
 - balance net charge of solution
 - replace water with ion
- Energy minimization
 - correct clashing atoms
- Run simulation and wait for equilibrium
- Produce results and analysis

Conclusion

- Dynamic structure of bio. macromolecules
 - Protein binding, folding
- Molecular dynamics simulation
 - Potential energy functions
 - Parameter databases
- Run MD
 - Structure cleanup, energy minimization
 - Solvent environment
 - Heating & Equilibrium



Thank you for listening to my presentation!

Any questions?

References

- Tutorial of Molecular Dynamics Simulation by CHARMM
 - http://www.ch.embnet.org/MD_tutorial/
- Amber Home Page
 - <http://ambermd.org/>
- GROMACS
 - <http://www.gromacs.org/>
- GROMACS Tutorial: Lysozyme in Water
 - <http://www.bevanlab.biochem.vt.edu/Pages/Personal/justin/gmx-tutorials/lysozyme/index.html>