

HPC_Drug Documentation

Maurice Karrenbrock

June 7, 2020

Contents

1	How to Cite	1
2	User guide	2
2.1	Install and Setup	2
2.2	Plug and Play	4
2.2.1	HREM for FS-DAM Protein-Ligand binding free energy (main.py)	4
2.2.2	scripts	12
2.3	Python API for Advanced Users	13
3	Developer guide	17
3.1	Introduction	17
3.2	Contribution Guidelines	17
3.3	All Functions and Classes of HPC_Drug (WORK IN PROGRESS)	18
3.4	HPC_Drug/files_IO	18
3.4.1	HPC_Drug/files_IO/write_on_files.py	18
3.4.2	HPC_Drug/files_IO/read_file.py	19
3.5	HPC_Drug/PDB	19
3.5.1	HPC_Drug/PDB/biopython.py	19
3.5.2	HPC_Drug/PDB/prody.py	21
3.5.3	HPC_Drug/PDB/download_pdb.py	22
3.5.4	HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information_and_repair.py	23
3.5.5	HPC_Drug/PDB/remove_trash_metal_ions.py	23
3.5.6	HPC_Drug/PDB/merge_pdb.py	24
3.5.7	HPC_Drug/PDB/remove_disordered_atoms.py	24
3.5.8	HPC_Drug/PDB/select_model_chain.py	25
3.5.9	HPC_Drug/PDB/add_chain_id.py	25
3.6	HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information	25
3.6.1	HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information/mmcif_header.py	25
3.6.2	HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information/scan_structure.py	28

3.7	HPC_Drug/PDB/repair_pdb	31
3.7.1	HPC_Drug/PDB/repair_pdb/repair.py	31
3.7.2	HPC_Drug/PDB/repair_pdb/pdbfixer.py	32
3.8	HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand	32
3.8.1	HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand/primadorac.py . . .	32
3.8.2	HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand/get_ligand_topology.py	33
3.9	HPC_Drug/structures	34
3.9.1	HPC_Drug/structures/structure.py	34
3.9.2	HPC_Drug/structures/protein.py	35
3.9.3	HPC_Drug/structures/ligand.py	36
3.9.4	HPC_Drug/structures/get_ligands.py	37
3.10	HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions	37
3.10.1	HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/path.py	37
3.10.2	HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/get_iterable.py . . .	38
3.10.3	HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/run.py	38
4	Dependencies	40

Chapter 1

How to Cite

To cite HPC_Drug please cite the following works:

[1]

Maurice Karrenbrock. HPC_Drug: a python application for Drug Development on High Performance Computing systems. Master's Thesis Università degli Studi di Firenze, Firenze, Italy, June, 2020.

```
@mastersthesis{HPC_Drug_mastersthesis,  
author   = "Maurice Karrenbrock",  
title    = "{HPC\_Drug: a python application for Drug Development on High Perform",  
school   = "Università degli Studi di Firenze",  
year     = 2020,  
address  = "Firenze, Italy",  
month    = jun  
}
```

Chapter 2

User guide

2.1 Install and Setup

In this section I will give a brief overview on how to install HPC_Drug and how to set up the python environment.

To install the program you simply have to download it from the GitHub repository: https://github.com/MauriceKarrenbrock/HPC_Drug and, if you already had a setup environment, you could already run the main.py program (or if you would like to use one of the other scripts in the scripts/ directory remember to copy it in the root one first).

The environment setup is a little bit longer, in fact HPC_Drug, being a middleware, has a fair amount of dependencies. This numbered list below is one example to get the job done fast and smooth, but you may need to do things differently:

1. download and install miniconda <https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>
2. create a conda environment with python 3.6.9 (recommended), scipy[2], numpy[3], and pip: `conda create -n HPC_Drug python=3.6.9 scipy numpy pip`
3. activate the environment: `conda activate HPC_Drug`
4. install importlib-resources: `pip install importlib-resources` (it is a back port of importlib for python 3.6)
5. install OpenMM[4]: `conda install -c omnia -c conda-forge openmm` (you can find the full installation guide here

<http://docs.openmm.org/latest/userguide/application.html#installing-openmm>); if you need to use mmCIF files you will have to use their development version: *conda install -c omnia-dev openmm* due to some important bug fixes

6. install pdbfixer[5]: download it from github <https://github.com/openmm/pdbfixer> go in the just installed root directory and type *pip install* .
7. install ProDy[6]: download it from GitHub <https://github.com/prody/ProDy> go in the just installed root directory and type *pip install* .
8. install Biopython[7]: download it from GitHub <https://github.com/biopython/biopython> go in the just installed root directory and type *pip install* .
9. install plumed[8]: if you don't need some of the advanced functionalities of plumed (we won't need them) simply type *conda install -c conda-forge plumed*, otherwise you can find all the needed information on the plumed website <https://www.plumed.org>
10. install primadorac[9] and Orac[10] (they are distributed together): download Orac from it's website <http://www.chim.unifi.it/orac> and follow the installation guide on the documentation. (As it is a quite challenging task below you will find a little help paragraph for this step)
11. install Gromacs[11]: if you want to use Gromacs instead of Orac as MD program you can install it by following the instructions on the Gromacs website <http://www.gromacs.org> , in case you have some problems in the compilation process or you need to patch it with plumed (necessary if you want to use a Replica Exchange Method (REM) in older versions, optional in newer versions) I found this blog article very useful <https://sajeewasp.com/gromacs-plumed-gpu-linux/> (it is for an old version of Gromacs but still useful).

Installing Orac and primadorac Installing Orac and primadorac can be a bit user unfriendly so here is a little installation help, before you start download the gfortran compiler:

1. download and unpack the Orac files (containing the primadorac ones too), we will call this directory orac
2. make a directory called `~/ORAC/trunk` (it MUST be in your home)
3. go to `orac/src` and type *./configure -GNU -FFTW* and then type *make*. A new directory called GNU will have appeared

4. if you want to use OpenMP or MPI redo the previous step with the needed flags ex: `./configure -GNU -FFTW -OMP` and you will see more directories being made.
5. copy the `orac/lib` directory in `~/ORAC/trunk/lib`
6. copy any directory you created inside `orac/src` in `~/ORAC/trunk/src`
7. check if the program works (use the executable inside `~/ORAC/trunk/src/GNU*`)
8. download the MOPAC2016.exe executable from the openmopac web-page <http://openmopac.net> and install it correctly
9. go to `orac/tools/primadorac` and run `make`
10. go to `orac/tools/primadorac/www` directory and check if there is an executable called `new_rms`, if not use `gfortran` to crate it by compiling `new_rms.f`
11. copy the `orac/tools/primadorac` directory in `~/ORAC/trunk/tools/primadorac`
12. check if `primadorac` works properly
(the right executable is `~/ORAC/trunk/tools/primadorac/primadorac.bash`)
13. at his point everything should work file

This shall not be taken as a complete Orac and primadorac installation guide but only as an help.

2.2 Plug and Play

2.2.1 HREM for FS-DAM Protein-Ligand binding free energy (`main.py`)

The main usage of `HPC_Drug` program is that of generating the input, that can then be copied in a HPC cluster, for a series of completely independent HREM (Hamiltonian Replica Exchange) MD simulations in order to get the starting configurations for a FS-DAM simulation and the subsequent calculation of the absolute protein-ligand binding free energy. The number of independent HREM that is going to be predisposed is hardware (the HPC cluster architecture) and system (the numbers of atoms in the system) dependent, in fact the goal is to produce 32 ns of simulation in 24 hours wall-time.

At the moment of the writing the input can be done for both Gromacs[11] and Orac[10] MD programs.

The program (HPC_Drug) is able to start from a PDB or mmCIF file given as input, or simply the wwPDB id of the protein that will be downloaded, that contains the organic ligand of interest as an HETATM residue. The program will repair missing atoms and residues, remove useless molecules that are on the PDB (or mmCIF) file only because they were needed to crystallize the protein, produce the needed topology files for the organic ligands (.itp .tpg .prm etc...), rename the residues of the protein in order to be assigned the right force field parameters (usually the ones complexing a metallic ion), fix any bad conformation and wrong atom-atom distance in the structure, find the disulfide bonds, create and optimize a solvent box around the system and in the end creating the directory to copy on the access node of the HPC cluster in order to start the various independent HREM runs.

All this in a completely automated and independent way, you as a user do only have to create an input file with the needed information and then run this command in the directory you want the data to be stored (if you are interested in the stdout remember to redirect it):

```
$ python /path/to/main.py input_file.txt
```

The input file

The input file has a very simple key = value format, some options are compulsory others have a default if omitted. Here is a general overview of the options and below there will be an input example both for Gromacs[11] and Orac[10]. The file is case sensitive and the "#" sign is for comments.

- protein = the protein's wwPDB id (compulsory)
- protein_filetype = the format of the structure file: pdb for PDB files, cif for mmCIF files (default cif)
- Protein_model = protein structures may have various models, this is the one that will be chosen, it starts from 0 (zero) and the default is 0
- Protein_chain = many proteins are made of more than one polypeptidic chain, but as the calculation of protein-ligand binding free energy does have only sense when there is one ligand and one chain this is the PDB chain id that you want to work on. Default A

- `ph` = the pH at which the hydrogens shall be added to the protein
default 7.0
- `repairing_method` = the tool with which the pdb shall be fixed by
adding missing atoms, missing residues, missing hydrogens and substituting
non standard residues with standard ones the default is `pdbfixer`[5]
(needs `openmm`[4])
- `local` = `local` tells if the program shall use a protein file that is already
on the computer if 'no' (default) it will if 'yes' insert the absolute path
in `filepath` download it from the wwPDB database
- `filepath` = the path to the PDB (or mmCIF) file if `local` = yes, using
the absolute path is more robust
- `ligand_in_protein` = if yes the program will check for the ligand inside
the given protein file, if no the ligand must be given as a separated file
(not implemented yet), default yes
- `ligand` = it is the (absolute) path to the pdb file of the ligand if `ligand_in_protein` = yes

#The program with which elaborate the ligand (optimization and potential) #default `primadorac` (amber force field)
- `ligand_elaboration_program` = The program with which elaborate the
ligand (optimization and force field), default `primadorac` (amber force field)
- `ligand_elaboration_program_path` = the (absolute) path to the `ligand_elaboration_program` executable
- `MD_program` = The molecular dynamics MD program of choice, default `gromacs`, a working executable of the program must be present on your PC
- `MD_program_path` = the (absolute) path to the MD program executable
- `protein_prm_file` = if `MD_program` = it is the `orac` .prm file for the protein
- `protein_tpg_file` = for `gromacs` it is the force field to use for the protein (more information in the `gromacs` example), for `orac` it is the .tpg file for the protein

- `solvent_pdb` = if `MD_program` = `gromacs` it is the model used for the solvent molecules (more information in the `gromacs` example), if `orac` it is the `pdb` of one solvent molecule
- `residue_substitution` = how to rename the metal binding residues, standard (default) or `custom_zinc[12]`
- `kind_of_processor` = the kind of processor that is present on the HPC cluster, default `skylake`, other options `broadwell` `kn1` (you can find them in the `important_lists.py` file)
- `number_of_cores_per_node` = how many cores there are on the HPC cluster on each node, default 64
- `gpu_per_node` = the number of GPUs per node, default 1, if GPUs shall not be used will be ignored

Orac example

This is an example of correct input with some explanatory comments (below it you will find more information):

```
#This is a correct input example
#Every line beginning with '#' is a comment
#Error occurs only for wrong keys
#case-sensitive
#-----

#Protein code and desired file type, possible values 'cif' or 'pdb'
#'cif' is for PDBx/mmCIF (default)
#'pdb' for standard PDB file (not implemented)

protein = 1df8
#3m5e
protein_filetype = cif

#the model to take from the mmCIF, if omitted model = 0 will be taken (starts fr
#Protein_model = 0
#the chain to choose from the xray structure (default A)
#Protein_chain = A

#The ph at which the hydrogens shall be added to the protein
```

```
#default = 7.0
ph = 7.0

#with which tool the pdb shall be fixed
#adding missing atoms, missing hydrogens and substituting
#non standard residues with standard ones
#default is pdbfixer (needs openmm and conda environment)

repairing_method = pdbfixer

#local tells if the program shall use a protein file that is already
#on the computer
#if 'no' (default) it will download it from the wwPDB database
#if 'yes' insert the absolute path in filepath
#any keyword different from yes and no will abort the program

local = no
#filepath = 2rfh.pdb

#if ligand_in_protein = yes (default) ligand will be taken from the
#protein mmCIF file

#if ligand_in_protein = no ligand will be given as input
#ligand = path/to/PDB
#the ligand shall be given as a pdb file (I suggest to use absolute path)

ligand_in_protein = yes
#ligand = ligand.pdb

#The program with which elaborate the ligand (optimization and potential)
#default primadorac (amber force field)

ligand_elaboration_program = primadorac
ligand_elaboration_program_path = ~/ORAC/trunk/tools/primadorac/primadorac.bash

#The molecular dynamics MD program
#of choice and the path to the executable

MD_program = orac
MD_program_path = ~/ORAC/trunk/src/GNU-FFTW-OMP/orac
```

```

#protein tpg and primadorac
#if omitted default ones will be used
#see HPC_Drug/lib/
protein_prm_file = amber99sb-ildn.prm
protein_tpg_file = amber99sb-ildn.tpg

#solvent pdb, if omitted default will be used
#see HPC_Drug/lib/
solvent_pdb = water.pdb

#there can be custom residue substitutions for metal binding residues
#default standard
#standard, custom_zinc
residue_substitution = standard

#The kind of processor present on the HPC cluster
#default skylake
#other options broadwell knl (you can find them in the important_lists.py file)
kind_of_processor = skylake

# how many cores there are on the HPC cluster on each node
#default 64
number_of_cores_per_node = 64

```

In the end you will obtain a directory called {protein id}_REM that can be copied on the access node of the HPC cluster you want to use. It doesn't only contain the input file for Orac[10] but also some basic PBS and SLURM input files to run the code with the right amount of processors, but pay attention, these are very basic so you will 99.9% need to add/edit some lines.

Gromacs example

This is an example of correct input with some explanatory comments (below it you will find more information):

```

#This is a correct input example
#Every line beginning with '#' is a comment
#Error occurs only for wrong keys
#case-sensitive
#-----

```

```
#Protein code and desired file type, possible values 'cif' or 'pdb'
#'cif' is for PDBx/mmCIF (default)
#'pdb' for standard PDB file (not implemented)

protein = 1df8
#3m5e
protein_filetype = cif

#the model to take from the mmCIF, if omitted model = 0 will be taken (starts fr
#Protein_model = 0
#the chain to choose from the xray structure (default A)
#Protein_chain = A

#The pH at which the hydrogens shall be added to the protein
#default = 7.0
pH = 7.0

#with which tool the PDB shall be fixed
#adding missing atoms, missing hydrogens and substituting
#non standard residues with standard ones
#default is pdbfixer (needs openmm and conda environment)

repairing_method = pdbfixer

#local tells if the program shall use a protein file that is already
#on the computer
#if 'no' (default) it will download it from the wwPDB database
#if 'yes' insert the absolute path in filepath
#any keyword different from yes and no will abort the program

local = no
#filepath = 2rfh.pdb

#if ligand_in_protein = yes (default) ligand will be taken from the
#protein mmCIF file

#if ligand_in_protein = no ligand will be given as input
#ligand = path/to/PDB
#the ligand shall be given as a PDB file (I suggest to use absolute path)
```

```
ligand_in_protein = yes
#ligand = ligand.pdb

#The program with which elaborate the ligand (optimization and potential)
#default primadorac (amber force field)

ligand_elaboration_program = primadorac
ligand_elaboration_program_path = ~/ORAC/trunk/tools/primadorac/primadorac.bash

#The molecular dynamics MD program
#of choice and the path to the executable

MD_program = orac
MD_program_path = ~/ORAC/trunk/src/GNU-FFTW-OMP/orac

#protein tpg and primadorac
#if omitted default ones will be used
#see HPC_Drug/lib/
protein_prm_file = amber99sb-ildn.prm
protein_tpg_file = amber99sb-ildn.tpg

#solvent pdb, if omitted default will be used
#see HPC_Drug/lib/
solvent_pdb = water.pdb

#there can be custom residue substitutions for metal binding residues
#default standard
#standard, custom_zinc
residue_substitution = standard

#The kind of processor present on the HPC cluster
#default skylake
#other options broadwell knl (you can find them in the important_lists.py file)
kind_of_processor = skylake

# how many cores there are on the HPC cluster on each node
#default 64
number_of_cores_per_node = 64
```

In the end you will obtain two directories, one to use if you have a Gromacs[11]

patched with Plumed[8] on your HPC cluster of choice and the other to use if you want to use Gromacs' native Replica Exchange (what we do is actually trick it to think we are doing a temperature REM), that can be copied on the access node of the HPC cluster you want to use (but for both versions you will need a working Plumed executable on your PC, the one you can download from conda-forge is perfect). They do not only contain the input files for Gromacs but also some basic PBS and SLURM input files to run the code with the right amount of processors, but pay attention, these are very basic so you will 99.9% need to add/edit some lines, and a bash script to create all the needed .tpr files once you are on the HPC cluster (must be run before the workload-manager input).

2.2.2 scripts

In the scripts directory can be found other possible uses of the HPC_Drug classes and functions. This secondary programs get things done like automating the main.py process on many proteins, repairing a given protein and separating the protein from the ligand pdb etc...

automated_main.py

This program does the same thing as main.py, but on a list of protein ids and creates a different directory for each (named after the protein id), the input file must contain a protein id for each line, like:

```
1dz8  
2gz7  
3sn8  
etc...
```

And the command is:

```
$ python automizable_main.py input_file.txt
```

Of course you must check for the other options inside the .py file. stderr and stdout are redirected to two different files for any given protein.

2.3 Python API for Advanced Users

In this section I will show the usage of some functions and classes that a common user could find useful for the development of custom pipelines. To get a more detailed knowledge of all the classes and functions of HPC_Drug checkout the developer guide section.

Class `GetProteinLigandFilesPipeline(Pipeline)`

It is a subclass of the Pipeline class. Here is an example of instantiation:

```
from HPC_Drug import pipelines

my_object = pipelines.GetProteinLigandFilesPipeline(
    protein = '2gz7',
    protein_filetype = 'cif',
    local = 'no',
    filepath = None,
    ligand = None,
    Protein_model = 0,
    Protein_chain = 'A',
    repairing_method = 'pdbfixer')
```

protein is compulsory, and if local = 'yes' (meaning that the protein file is already on your PC and shall not be downloaded from the wwPDB) filepath must be given as a string. For any other option the default is the one written above.

The only public method is `execute()` and returns a `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein` instance containing a repaired PDB file of the protein with its metallic ions, and a list of `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances for any organic (not trash) ligand found in the structure. The protein PDB will only contain the selected `Protein_model` model and `Protein_chain` chain.

Class `Structure(object)`

It is the superclass for all the structure classes (like `Protein` and `Ligand`), it's not instantiatable (it's contructor raises a `NotImplementedError`), but implements some common methods that subclasses will inherit.

Method write(file_name = None, struct_type = 'biopython') Writes the self.structure structure on the file_name file and will update self.pdb_file with the new name (if it is omitted will overwrite the existing self.pdb_file), struct_type tells the function with which tool self.structure was obtained (biopython, prody) the default is "biopython"

update_structure(struct_type = "biopython") Updates self.structure parsing self.pdb_file, struct_type is the tool you want to use (biopython, prody) default "biopython"

Class Protein(HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure)

It is the Protein class, one of the fundamental classes of the program, it contains any possible information about the protein you are studying, it subclasses the HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure class adding some methods to it, and overwriting the `__init__` method:

- protein_id = the protein wwPDB id (string)
- pdb_file = the PDB or mmCIF file of the protein, default {protein_id}.{file_type}
- structure = the Biopython[7] or the Prody[6] structure parsed from the pdb_file
- substitutions_dict = a dictionary that contains information about the metal binding residues and the cysteines that make a disulf bond
- sulf_bonds = a list of tuples containing the couples of cysteines binding in a disulf bond
- seqres = a place where to store the residue sequence if needed
- file_type = can be 'cif' or 'pdb' depending on the protein_pdb file format (mmCIF or PDB), default 'cif'
- model = integer, the model taken in consideration (starts from 0), default 0
- chain = string, the PDB chain taken in consideration, default 'A'
- gro_file = the Gromacs[11] .gro file
- top_file = the Gromacs[11] .top file
- tpg_file the .tpg file, needed for Orac[10]

- `prm_file` the `.prm` file, needed for Orac[10]
- `_ligands` = the organic ligands, it is private but there is a method to get them (see below)

This is an example instantiation:

from HPC_Drug.structures import protein

```
my_protein = protein.Protein(protein_id = "2gz7", pdb_file = "2gz7.cif",
file_type = "cif", model = 0, chain = "A ")
```

Besides the superclass methods `Protein` implements the above methods:

Method `add_ligands(Ligand)` Takes a `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instance and add it to `self._ligands`

Method `clear_ligands()` Clears ALL the ligands stored in `self._ligands`

Method `update_ligands(ligands)` Takes an iterable (list, tuple, etc...) containing `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances and overwrites `self._ligand` with this new ones (any information about the old ones will be lost)

`ligands :: iterable` containing the new `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances

Method `get_ligand_list()` Returns a list with the pointers to `self._ligands` (it is not a copy of them so pay attention on what you do)

Class `Ligand(HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure)`

It is the `Ligand` class, one of the fundamental classes of the program, it contains any possible information about an organic ligand of the studied protein, it subclasses the `HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure` class only overwriting the `__init__` method:

- `resname` = the ligand residue name (string) capital letters
- `pdb_file` = the PDB or mmCIF file of the ligand, default `{resname}.{file_type}`
- `structure` = the Biopython[7] or the Prody[6] structure parsed from the `pdb_file`

- `resnum` = integer, the residue number inside the original PDB (or mmCIF) file from which the ligand was or will be extracted (it is very useful if the ligand has not been extracted yet)
- `file_type` = can be 'cif' or 'pdb' depending on the `protein_pdb` file format (mmCIF or PDB), default 'pdb'
- `itp_file` = the Gromacs[11] .itp file
- `gro_file` = the Gromacs[11] .gro file
- `top_file` = the Gromacs[11] .top file
- `tpg_file` the .tpg file, needed for Orac[10]
- `prm_file` the .prm file, needed for Orac[10]

This is an example instantiation:

```
from HPC_Drug.structures import ligand
```

```
my_ligand = ligand.Ligand(resname = "LIG", pdb_file = "LIG.pdb", file_type  
= "pdb", resnum = 4)
```

Chapter 3

Developer guide

3.1 Introduction

The first part is a little guideline for who would like to contribute with at the open-source HPC_Drug project, and the second is a list of all the functions and classes of the program with a brief description (they actually are the copy paste of the comments in the code).

3.2 Contribution Guidelines

If you would like to contribute to the project (it is an open-source software licensed with the agpl v3 license) can do it through the GitHub repository https://github.com/MauriceKarrenbrock/HPC_Drug

If you found a bug, or have an idea for an improvement simply open an issue. If you would like to contribute with some code first open an issue in order to talk about your idea and hear the opinion of the other users and developers, it would be a bit of a pity if you did a lot of work on something no one agrees on. If it is a little thing link your pull request to the issue from the beginning in order to check if everything is ok, or if there might be needed some changes to accept it. If yours is a bigger idea please write WIP in the end of the issue title so everyone knows it is a work in progress with no available pull request yet or that could need more than one pull request , in this case the issue would be used as a place to discuss and talk about the implementation of the new idea, to solve problems, and to answer any possible question.

If you are writing a piece of code please remember to make it as modular, flexible, maintainable, readable and pythonic as possible, speed in fact is not a goal of this program, but expandability and flexibility are. And please try to write the needed unit-tests (and if possible integration and end to end tests), try to comment (and write) the code in a way that future developers will be able to understand it, and, if it makes sense for the kind of contribution you made, update the documentation with your new creation.

For the rest have fun and may the Force of Drug Discovery be with you!

3.3 All Functions and Classes of HPC_Drug (WORK IN PROGRESS)

3.4 HPC_Drug/files_IO

3.4.1 HPC_Drug/files_IO/write_on_files.py

Function `write_file(lines, file_name = "file.txt")`

This function writes a new file or overrides an existing one (no safety check is done!). `lines` can be a single string or an iterable (list, tuple etc...) and contains the lines that will be written on the file. `file_name` must be a string and is the name of the file that will be created.

Absolutely no formatting is done on the strings so they must be already formatted properly (like with newline *n*).

Function `append_file(lines, file_name = "file.txt")`

This function appends some lines to an existing file. `lines` can be a single string or an iterable (list, tuple etc...) and contains the lines that will be written on the file. `file_name` must be a string and is the name of the file that will be edited.

Absolutely no formatting is done on the strings so they must be already formatted properly (like with newline *n*).

3.4.2 HPC__Drug/files__IO/read__file.py

Function read__file(file__name)

Reads a file and returns a list containing the lines of the file.

Can be resource consuming on very large files.

file__name must be a string

3.5 HPC__Drug/PDB

This folder contains some functions to parse and write PDB and mmCIF files with multiple tools (Biopython, Prody).

3.5.1 HPC__Drug/PDB/biopython.py

Function parse__pdb(protein__id, file__name)

This function uses Biopython Bio.PDB.PDBParser to return a Biopython structure from a PDB file.

protein__id :: string file__name :: string

return structure

Function parse__mmcif(protein__id, file__name)

This function uses Biopython Bio.PDB.MMCIFParser to return a Biopython structure from a mmCIF file.

protein__id :: string file__name :: string

return structure

Function structure__factory(Protein)

This is a function that uses the right parse__ function depending on Protein.file__type

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.Protein instance or HPC_Drug.structures.Ligand instance or whatever has a file_type and pdb_file attribute

return structure

Function mmcif2dict(file_name)

Uses Bio.PDB.MMCIF2DICT to return a dictionary of the mmcif file

return Bio.PDB.MMCIF2Dict.MMCIF2Dict(file_name)

Function write_pdb(structure, file_name = "file.pdb")

writes a pdb file when given a Biopython structure

structure :: is instance Bio.PDB.Entity.Entity

file_name :: string, default file.pdb

returns nothing

Function write_mmcif(structure, file_name = "file.cif")

writes a mmCIF file when given a Biopython structure

structure :: is instance Bio.PDB.Entity.Entity

file_name :: string, default file.cif

returns nothing

Function write_dict2mmcif(dictionary, file_name = "file.cif")

Writes a mmcif file starting from a dictionary obtained from mmcif2dict (that uses Bio.PDB.MMCIF2DICT)

dictionary :: a dictionary containing all the mmcif infos, obtained with mmcif2dict

returns nothing

Function write(structure, file_type = "pdb", file_name = None)

This is a factory that writes the file given a structure or a mmCIF dictionary, the file type (pdb mmCIF) and the output file name

structure :: a Bio.PDB.Entity instance or a mmCIF dictionary, if you give a dictionary only file_type = 'cif' will be accepted

file_type :: string, pdb or cif, default pdb

file_name :: string, default file.file_type

returns nothing

3.5.2 HPC_Drug/PDB/prody.py**Function parse_pdb(file_name)**

Parses a PDB file with ProDy and returns a ProDy structure (prody.AtomGroup)

file_name :: string

returns structure

Function write_pdb(structure, file_name = "file.pdb")

Takes a Prody structure prody.AtomGroup and writes it on a pdb file

structure :: prody.AtomGroup

file_name :: string, default "file.pdb"

returns nothing

Function select(structure, string)

Uses the Prody select function with string as command

structure :: prody.AtomGroup

string :: string, this is the command that will be passed to prody select

returns a new prody.AtomGroup

Class ProdySelect(object)

This class is a smart facade that implements some useful uses of `HPC_Drug.PDB.prody.select`

Method `__init__(self, structure)` The structure must be a `prody.AtomGroup`

Method `only_protein(self)` Returns a prody structure containing only the protein

Method `protein_and_ions(self)` Returns a prody structure containing only the protein and the inorganic ions

Method `resname(self, resname)` Given a resname returns a Prody structure only containing any residue with that residue name

`resname :: string`

Method `resnum(self, resnum)` Given a resnum returns a Prody structure only containing the residue with that residue number

`resnum :: integer`

3.5.3 HPC_Drug/PDB/download_pdb.py

Function `download(protein_id, file_type = 'cif', pdir = None)`

The function downloads a PDB or a mmCIF from `wwwPDB` in a selected directory the default directory is the working directory it returns the filename (str)

`protein_id :: string`, it is the protein to download

`file_type :: string`, it can be `pdb` or `cif` depending on the format required, default `cif`

`pdir :: string`, default working directory, the directory where the file is saved

return `file_name` , string

raises a `FileNotFoundError` if the file is not downloaded correctly

3.5.4 HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information_and_repair.py

This file contains a template to get the residues near a metallic ion, disulf bonds and organic ligand's renames and resnumbers from a Protein instance and repair the PDB (or mmCIF) file

Class `InfoRepair(object)`

Method `__init__(self, Protein, repairing_method = "pdbfixer")`
Constructor

Method `__parse_header(self)` private

Method `__parse_structure(self)` private

Method `__repair(self)` private

Method `__pdb(self)` private

Method `__cif(self)` private

Method `get_info_and_repair(self)` Returns Protein and organic_ligand_list
Protein.pdb_file is a repaired PDB or mmCIF file
return Protein, organic_ligand_list

3.5.5 HPC_Drug/PDB/remove_trash_metal_ions.py

Function `remove_trash_metal_ions(Protein, trash = important_lists.trash_ions)`

This function removes unwanted metal ions that are still inside the structure after it went through prody selection (updates Protein.pdb_file)

This is a brutal function I will need to do a better job

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

Protein.file_type must be pdb or cif otherwise TypeError will be raised

return Protein

3.5.6 HPC_Drug/PDB/merge_pdb.py

This file contains the functions to merge PDB or mmCIF. They are useful when you need to merge one or more organic ligands with a protein.

Function merge_pdb(Protein)

Will put all the given ligands after the protein and update the ligand resnums
this function is brutal and memory consuming I should do it better in the future

both the protein and the ligands should be in PDB files (no check will be done)

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance with a valid _ligands value

return Protein with updated Protein.pdb_file

3.5.7 HPC_Drug/PDB/remove_disordered_atoms.py

Function remove_disordered_atoms(Protein)

Removes disordered atoms, solves a problem about "copied atoms don't inherit disordered_get_list in Biopython"

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

return Protein

3.5.8 HPC_Drug/PDB/select_model_chain.py

Function select_model_chain(Protein)

Takes a Protein instance containing the filename of a PDB or a mmCIF Returns a Protein instance with an updated pdb or mmCIF file using biopython selects only a chosen model and chain

Protein.chain must be a string Protein.model must be an integer

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

return Protein

3.5.9 HPC_Drug/PDB/add_chain_id.py

Function add_chain_id(pdb_file, chain = "A")

This is a patch because orac and primadorac remove the chain id from pdb files and this confuses some pdb parsers (works on PDB files only)

pdb_file :: string, the pdb file to edit

chain :: string, default A, the chain id to add to the pdb_file

returns nothing

3.6 HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information

3.6.1 HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information/mmcif_header.py

This file contains the files necessary to parse the header of a mmCIF file

Function get_ligand_binding_residues(mmcif2dict, metals = important_lists.metals)

This function is called from get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands

Searches the given mmCIF file for the metal binding residues parsing the header returns a dictionary that has as key the residue number and as value a tuple with (resname, binding atom, metal) for metal binding residues

mmcif2dict :: a dictionary of the type you obtain with HPC_Drug.PDB.biopython.mmcif2dict function

metals :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

return resnum : (resname, binding atom, metal), ...

Function get__disulf_bonds(mmcif2dict)

This function is called from get__metalbinding_disulf_ligands

Searches the given mmcif file for disulf bonds parsing the header returns a dictionary that has as key the residue number and as value a tuple with ('CYS', 'SG', 'disulf') for any disulf cysteine.

And a list composed of tuples containing the resnumbers of the 2 CYS that bound through disulfide bond

mmcif2dict :: a dictionary of the type you obtain with HPC_Drug.PDB.biopython.mmcif2dict function

return resnum : ('CYS', 'SG', 'disulf'), ... [(resnum, resnum), (...), ...]

Function get__organic_ligands(mmcif2dict, protein_chain = None, trash = important_lists.trash, metals = important_lists.metals)

This function is called from get__metalbinding_disulf_ligands

Searches the given mmcif file for organic ligands parsing the header returns a list of resnames. If protein chain is None (default) will list all ligands from any chain, if protein chain is set does only consider the ones of the given chain (es A)

mmcif2dict :: a dictionary of the type you obtain with HPC_Drug.PDB.biopython.mmcif2dict function

protein_chain :: string, default None, the chain id of the chain you want to analyze in capital letters (es A)

trash :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of trash ligands to avoid listing, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.trash

(Actually the easiest way to personalize trash is to append your custom values to this list)

metals :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default `HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals` (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

return [resname, resname, ...]

Function `get_ligand_resnum(structure, ligand_resnames = None, protein_chain = 'A', protein_model = 0)`

This function is called from `get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands`

Given a Biopython structure and a list of `Ligand_resnames` will return a list containing the ligand resnames and resnumbers in order to distinguish ligands with the same resname: `[[resname, resnumber], [...], ...]`

`ligand_resnames` :: list, it is a list containing the organic ligand resnames (capital letters) to look for if it is `== None` or empty will return `None`

`protein_chain` :: string, default `A`, the chain id of the chain you want to analyze in capital letters (es `A`), if `== None` no chain selection will be done

`protein_model` :: integer, default `0`, the model to check, if `== None` no chain and no model selection will be done

return `[[resname, resnumber], [...], ...]`

Function `get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands(Protein, trash = important_lists.trash, metals = important_lists.metals)`

This is a template that uses the other functions on this file to return a dictionary with key = resnum and value = (resname, binding atom, metal) or ('CYS', 'SG', 'disulf') depending if the residue number resnum binds a metallic ion or is part of a disulf bond and updates `Protein.substitutions_dict` with it

and a list of tuples that contain the couples of CYS that are part of a disulf bond and updates `Protein.sulf_bonds` with it

and a list of tuples with the residue name and residue number of the organic ligands (if there are none `None` will be returned)

Protein :: a HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

trash :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of trash ligands to avoid listing, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.trash (Actually the easiest way to personalize trash is to append your custom values to this list)

metals :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

return Protein, [[lig_resname, lig_resnum], ...]

3.6.2 HPC_Drug/PDB/structural_information/scan_structure.py

This file contains the functions necessary to scan the structure of a PDB file or a headerless mmCIF file

Function `get_metal_binding_residues_with_no_header(structure, cutoff = 3.0, protein_chain = 'A', protein_model = 0, COM_distance = 10.0, metals = important_lists.metals)`

This function gets called by `get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands`

This function iterates through the structure many times in order to return the metal binding residues through a substitution dictionary

`residue_id` : [residue_name, binding_atom, binding_metal]

It uses biopython structures

`structure` :: a biopython structure of the protein

`cutoff` :: double the maximum distance that a residue's center of mass and a metal ion can have to be considered binding default 3.0 angstrom

`protein_chain` :: string default 'A', if == None no chain selection will be done

`protein_model` :: integer default 0, if == None no model and no chain selection will be done

metals :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default `HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals` (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

this function is slow and error prone and should only be used if there is no mmCIF with a good header

It should not be necessary to change `COM_distance` because it simply is the distance between the center of mass of a residue and the metal that is used to know which atom distances to calculate

Function `get_disulf_bonds_with_no_header(structure, cutoff = 3.0, protein_chain = 'A', protein_model = 0)`

This function gets called by `get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands`

This function iterates through the structure many times in order to return the disulf bonds through a substitution dictionary and a list of the binded couples

residue_id : [residue_name, binding_atom, binding_metal] and [(cys_id, cys_id), (cys_id, ...), ...]

return substitutions_dict, sulf_bonds

it uses a biopython structure

structure :: biopython structure of the protein

cutoff :: double the maximum distance that two CYS S atoms can have to be considered binding default 3.0 angstrom

protein_chain :: string default 'A', if == None no chain selection will be done

protein_model :: integer default 0, if == None no model and no chain selection will be done

this function is slow and error prone and should only be used if there is no mmCIF with a good header

Function `get_organic_ligands_with_no_header(structure, protein_chain = 'A', protein_model = 0, trash = important_lists.trash, metals = important_lists.metals)`

This function gets called by `get_metalbinding_disulf_ligands`

This function iterates through the structure to get the organic ligand

returning a list of lists containing `[[resname, resnumber], [resname, resnumber], ...]`

If there are none returns `None`

it uses a biopython structure

`structure` :: biopython structure of the protein

`protein_chain` :: string default 'A', if == `None` no chain selection will be done

`protein_model` :: integer default 0, if == `None` no model and no chain selection will be done

`trash` :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of trash ligands to avoid listing, default `HPC_Drug.important_lists.trash` (Actually the easiest way to personalize trash is to append your custom values to this list)

`metals` :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default `HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals` (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

this function is slow and error prone and should only be used if there is no mmCIF with a good header

Function `et_metalbinding_disulf_ligands(Protein, trash = important_lists.trash, metals = important_lists.metals)`

This is a template that uses the other functions on this file to return a dictionary with key = resnum and value = (resname, binding atom, metal) or ('CYS', 'SG', 'disulf') depending if the residue number resnum binds a metallic ion or is part of a disulf bond and updates `Protein.substitutions_dict` with it

and a list of tuples that contain the couples of CYS that are part of a disulf bond and updates Protein.sulf_bonds with it

and a list of tuples with the residue name and residue number of the organic ligands (if there are none None will be returned)

Protein :: a HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

trash :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of trash ligands to avoid listing, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.trash (Actually the easiest way to personalize trash is to append your custom values to this list)

metals :: a list (or tuple etc) that contains all the resnames (in capital letters) of metals necessary to look for, default HPC_Drug.important_lists.metals (Actually the easiest way to personalize metals is to append your custom values to this list)

return Protein, [[lig_resname, lig_resnum], ...]

3.7 HPC_Drug/PDB/repair_pdb

3.7.1 HPC_Drug/PDB/repair_pdb/repair.py

This file contains the function that repairs a pdb or mmCIF file using the right repairing method

Function `repair(Protein, repairing_method = "pdbfixer")`

This is a factory that returns a Protein with Protein.pdb_file updated to a repaired pdb or mmCIF file using the right repairing method

Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance

repairing_method :: string, default pdbfixer, it is the tool you want to repair the file with if you input a non existing tool will return NotImplementedError

3.7.2 HPC_Drug/PDB/repair__pdb/pdbfixer.py

This file contains the function to repair a PDB or a mmCIF file with pdbfixer

Function `__repair(input_file_name, file_type, output_file_name, add_H = False, ph = 7.0)`

Private, it is called by the repair function

repairs a PDB or mmCIF file with pdbfixer and returns the new file_name

input_file_name :: string, the pdb or mmCIF file to be repaired

file_type :: string, can be cif or pdb

output_file_name :: string, the name of the new structure file that will be created

add_H :: bool, default False, if True pdbfixer will add hydrogens according to ph

ph :: float, default 7.0, if add_H == True this is the pH value that will be used to add hydrogens

Function `repair(Protein)`

repairs a PDB or mmCIF file with pdbfixer and returns the new file_name

This function calls `__repair` it is an interface to use a `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein` instance on `__repair` in a simplified way

Protein :: `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein` instance

return Protein

3.8 HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand

3.8.1 HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand/primadorac.py

This file contains the class to run primadorac

Class Primadorac(object)

It is a template class to run primadorac

Method `__init__(self, Protein, primadorac_path, ph = 7.0)` Protein :: Protein :: HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein instance with a valid Protein._ligands (Protein.get_ligand_list())

primadorac_path :: string, the path to the primadorac executable (better if absolute)

ph :: float, default 7.0, the ph at which the ligand will be protonated (at the moment primadorac does ONLY SUPPORT PH 7.0)

Method `_run(self, string)` private

Method `_rename_itp(self, file_to_search, ligand_resname = "LIG")` private

it is a patch because some old versions of primadorac do mess up the .itp file name

Method `_edit_itp(self, ligand_resname, itp_file)` private

primadorac itp call any lignd LIG i change it to the ligand_resname and removes the first 9 lines of the file (they make gromacs fail)

Method `execute(self)` Run primadorac

return Protein

with updated .itp .prm .tpg files for any ligand in Protein._ligands

3.8.2 HPC_Drug/PDB/organic_ligand/get_ligand_topology.py

This file contains the function that uses the right tool to get the topology of a given organic ligand (.itp .tpg .prm etc...) in order to use it in a MD run

Function `get_topology(Protein, program_path, tool = "primadorac", ph = 7.0)`

Uses the right tool to get the topology of a given organic ligand (.itp .tpg .prm etc...) in order to use it in a MD run returns the updated protein

`Protein` :: `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein` instance with a valid `Protein._ligands` (`Protein.get_ligand_list()`) value (if it is `None` or `[]` will return the protein untouched)

`program_path` :: string, the absolute path to the tool's executable

`tool` :: string, default `primadorac`, the tool to use to get the topology (.itp .tpg .prm etc...)

`ph` :: float, default 7.0, the ph at which the ligand shall be added the missing hydrogens

return `Protein`

3.9 HPC_Drug/structures

This folder contains the structure classes (`Protein`, `Ligand`, `Structure`)

3.9.1 HPC_Drug/structures/structure.py

Class `Ligand(object)`

This is the super class for all structures, it's constructor raises a `NotImplementedError`.

It implements some common methods.

Method `__init__(self)` Raises `NotImplementedError`

Method `write(self, file_name = None, struct_type = 'biopython')`

This method writes `self.structure` on a `self.file_type` file (pdb, cif) using `biopython` (default) or `prody` (can only write pdb files)

If no `file_name` is given `self.pdb_file` file will be overwritten otherwise a new

file called `file_name` will be created and `self.pdb_file` will be updated with the new `file_name`

`file_name` :: string, default `self.pdb_file`

`struct_type` :: string, values: biopython (default), prody ; is the kind of structure in `self.structure`

Method `update_structure(self, struct_type = "biopython")` Parses the `self.pdb_file` file with the selected tool (biopython (default), mmCIF2dict or prody) and updates `self.structure`

prody can only parse pdb files, if you try to parse a cif with prody a `TypeError` will be raised

mmCIF2dict can only parse cif files, if you try to parse a pdb with mmCIF2dict a `TypeError` will be raised

`structure_type` :: string, values: biopython (default), prody, mmCIF2dict

3.9.2 HPC_Drug/structures/protein.py

Class `Protein(HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure)`

This is the Protein class, subclasses `HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure`

**Method `__init__(self,`
`protein_id = None,`
`pdb_file = None,`
`structure = None,`
`substitutions_dict = None,`
`sulf_bonds = None,`
`seqres = None,`
`file_type = 'cif',`
`model = 0,`
`chain = 'A',`
`cys_dict = None,`
`gro_file = None,`
`top_file = None,`
`tpg_file = None,`
`prm_file = None)`**

The constructor raises `ValueError` if no `protein_id` is given (string), if `pdb_file` == `None` `pdb_file` = `self.protein_id.file_type`, `model` must be an integer, chain upper case.

It will initialize `self._ligands` = [].

Method `add_ligand(self)` Adds a `Ligand` instance to `self._ligands`

Method `clear_ligands(self)` Clears ALL the ligands stored in `self._ligands`

Method `update_ligands(self, ligands)` Takes an iterable (list, tuple, etc...) containing `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances and overwrites `self._ligand` with this new ones (any information about the old ones will be lost)

`ligands` :: iterable containing the new `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances

Method `get_ligand_list(self)` returns the list of ligands (`self._ligands`) already stored; it is a pointer to it, not a copy, so pay attention

3.9.3 HPC_Drug/structures/ligand.py

Class `Ligand(HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure)`

This is the Protein class, subclasses `HPC_Drug.structures.structure.Structure`

**Method `__init__(self,`
`resname = None,`
`file_type = 'pdb',`
`pdb_file = None,`
`structure = None,`
`resnum = None,`
`itp_file = None,`
`gro_file = None,`
`top_file = None,`
`tpg_file = None,`
`prm_file = None)`**


```
resnum must be an integer, resname upper case, if pdb_file == None self.pdb_file
= self.resname_ligand.file_type
```

3.9.4 HPC_Drug/structures/get_ligands.py

Function `get_ligands(Protein, ligand_resnames_resnums)`

Takes a `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein` instance and a `ligand_resnames_resnums` and updates `Protein._ligands` with the newly created `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instances

`Protein` :: `HPC_Drug.structures.protein.Protein`, `Protein.file_type` must be `pdb` !!!

`ligand_resnames_resnums` :: nested list of type `[['ligand_resname', ligand_resnum], [...], ...]` if `== None` or `== []` no `HPC_Drug.structures.ligand.Ligand` instance will be added to `Protein._ligands`

```
return Protein
```

3.10 HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions

This folder contains some general use functions like get an absolute path from a relative one, get an iterable of a non iterable variable etc.

3.10.1 HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/path.py

Function `absolute_filepath(path)`

Takes a string and returns the absolute path of the file If the file does not exist raises a `FileNotFoundError`

`path` :: string

```
return absolute_path
```

Function which(program)

Uses `shutil.which` to get the absolute path of an executable that is in `path`
 example: `path = which("python")`, `path = /usr/bin/python` If the executable
 doesn't exist raises a `OSError`

`program :: string`

If you don't know if the program is in `$PATH` or not use `absolute_programpath(program)`

Function absolute_programpath(program)

It returns the absolute path to a program both if it is in `$PATH` or not
 if the executable doesn't exist raises an `OSError`

`program :: string`

3.10.2 HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/get_iterable.py**Function get_iterable(x)**

Returns an iterable, even if given a single value.

If `x` is a string returns `(string,)` even though a string is an iterable

3.10.3 HPC_Drug/auxiliary_functions/run.py

This file contains the functions needed to run external programs.

Function `subprocess_run(commands, shell = False, universal_newlines = False, error_string = "error during the call of an external program" cwd = os.getcwd())`

runs an external program using `subprocess.run`

if it fails will print the standard output, standard error and raise `RuntimeError`

`commands :: list` , it is the list of strings containing the command that `subprocess.run` will run

`shell :: bool`, default `False`, if `== True` the commands will be executed in the shell

`universa_newlines :: bool`, default `False`

`error_string :: String` to give to the `RuntimeError` as argument

`cwd :: String`, default the current working directory, it is the working directory for the child process

Chapter 4

Dependencies

Being a middleware this program has some important dependencies (this is not the list of pip requirements that will be found in the HPC_Drug repository):

- Biopython [7]
- numpy [3]
- OpenMM [4]
- pdbfixer [5]
- ProDy [6]
- scipy [2]
- ORAC [10]
- primadorac [9]
- Gromacs [11]
- Plumed [8]

Bibliography

- [1] Maurice Karrenbrock. HPC_Drug: a python application for Drug Development on High Performance Computing systems. Master's thesis, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Firenze, Italy, June 2020.
- [2] Pauli Virtanen, Ralf Gommers, Travis E. Oliphant, Matt Haberland, Tyler Reddy, David Cournapeau, Evgeni Burovski, Pearu Peterson, Warren Weckesser, Jonathan Bright, Stéfan J. van der Walt, Matthew Brett, Joshua Wilson, K. Jarrod Millman, Nikolay Mayorov, Andrew R. J. Nelson, Eric Jones, Robert Kern, Eric Larson, CJ Carey, İlhan Polat, Yu Feng, Eric W. Moore, Jake Van der Plas, Denis Laxalde, Josef Perktold, Robert Cimrman, Ian Henriksen, E. A. Quintero, Charles R Harris, Anne M. Archibald, Antônio H. Ribeiro, Fabian Pedregosa, Paul van Mulbregt, and SciPy 1.0 Contributors. SciPy 1.0: Fundamental Algorithms for Scientific Computing in Python. *Nature Methods*, 2020.
- [3] Stéfan van der Walt, S. Chris Colbert, and Gaël Varoquaux. The numpy array: A structure for efficient numerical computation. *Computing in Science & Engineering*, 13(2):22–30, 2011.
- [4] Peter Eastman, Jason Swails, John D Chodera, Robert T McGibbon, Yutong Zhao, Kyle A Beauchamp, Lee-Ping Wang, Andrew C Simmonett, Matthew P Harrigan, Chaya D Stern, et al. Openmm 7: Rapid development of high performance algorithms for molecular dynamics. *PLoS computational biology*, 13(7):e1005659, 2017.
- [5] Peter Eastman, Mark S. Friedrichs, John D. Chodera, Randall J. Radmer, Christopher M. Bruns, Joy P. Ku, Kyle A. Beauchamp, Thomas J. Lane, Lee-Ping Wang, Diwakar Shukla, Tony Tye, Mike Houston, Timo Stich, Christoph Klein, Michael R. Shirts, and Vijay S. Pande. Openmm 4: A reusable, extensible, hardware independent library for high performance molecular simulation. *Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation*, 9(1):461–469, 2013. PMID: 23316124.

- [6] Ahmet Bakan, Lidio M. Meireles, and Ivet Bahar. ProDy: Protein Dynamics Inferred from Theory and Experiments. *Bioinformatics*, 27(11):1575–1577, 04 2011.
- [7] Peter J. A. Cock, Tiago Antao, Jeffrey T. Chang, Brad A. Chapman, Cymon J. Cox, Andrew Dalke, Iddo Friedberg, Thomas Hamelryck, Frank Kauff, Bartek Wilczynski, and Michiel J. L. de Hoon. Biopython: freely available Python tools for computational molecular biology and bioinformatics. *Bioinformatics*, 25(11):1422–1423, 03 2009.
- [8] Riccardo Capelli, Paolo Carloni, et al. Promoting transparency and reproducibility in enhanced molecular simulations. *Nature methods*, 16(FZJ-2019-05101):670–673, 2019.
- [9] Piero Procacci. Primadorac: A free web interface for the assignment of partial charges, chemical topology, and bonded parameters in organic or drug molecules. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 57(6):1240–1245, 2017. PMID: 28586207.
- [10] Piero Procacci. Hybrid mpi/openmp implementation of the orac molecular dynamics program for generalized ensemble and fast switching alchemical simulations. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 56(6):1117–1121, 2016. PMID: 27231982.
- [11] Mark James Abraham, Teemu Murtola, Roland Schulz, Szilárd Páll, Jeremy C. Smith, Berk Hess, and Erik Lindahl. Gromacs: High performance molecular simulations through multi-level parallelism from laptops to supercomputers. *SoftwareX*, 1-2:19 – 25, 2015.
- [12] Marina Macchiagodena, Marco Pagliai, Claudia Andreini, Antonio Rosato, and Piero Procacci. Upgrading and validation of the amber force field for histidine and cysteine zinc(ii)-binding residues in sites with four protein ligands. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 59(9):3803–3816, 2019. PMID: 31385702.