如何利用Ambertools联合 Moltemplate构建GAFF/GAFF2 势函数的标准lt模板文件

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刘长伟

Y11190003@mail.ecust.edu.cn

准备工作

- 编译Ambertools工具
- 编译moltemplate

参考教程

- Recommended way to make LT files
- As of 2022-8-24, all of the LT files in these examples were created manually (by me). This is problematic because I had to obtain the atomic charges by other means and I had to guess the correct AMBER-specific @atom types for each atom in the molecule (eg "@atom:ca" in "benzene.lt"). This is not feasible for large, complex molecules. Instead, I suggest using AmberTools to create MOL2 and FRCMOD files that define your molecule. These files MOL2 and FRCMOD files will hopefully contain reasonable charges and @atom types for your molecule (although you should still check them before use). Then convert those files into moltemplate format automatically using amber2lt.py and mol22lt.py.
- moltemplate/examples/all atom/force field AMBER at master · jewettaij/moltemplate · GitHub

编译Ambertools

• https://ambermd.org/GetAmber.php#ambertools

To install, proceed as follows:

- If you don't have conda installed, please visit the Miniconda download page.
- Those with an existing conda installation may wish to create a new conda "environment" to avoid conflicts with what you already have installed. To do this:

```
conda create --name AmberTools23 conda activate AmberTools23
```

(Note that you would need to perform the "conda activate" step every time you wish use AmberTools23 in a new terminal; it might be appropriate to add this to your start-up script. Creating a new environment should not be necessary if you only use conda for AmberTools.)

· Once this is done, type:

```
conda install -c conda-forge ambertools=23
```

• AmberTools is updated from time to time. To keep your conda package up-to-date, do this:

```
conda update -c conda-forge ambertools
```

Thanks to Jaime Rodríguez-Guerra for spearheading this.

- 1, 必须联网
- 2,在root账户下操作
- 3, ssh root@172.20.181.237
- 4, df –h
- 5, cd/cm/shared/apps/
- 6, mkdir ambertools
- 7, cd ambertools/
- 8, ping www.baidu.com
- 9, conda env list
- 10, firefox联网
- 11, conda create --name AmberTools23
- 12. conda activate AmberTools23
- 13, conda install -c conda-forge ambertools=23
- 14,在自己的账号下进入AmberTools23环境下即可操作了

使用antechamber处理得到mol_bcc.mol2文

- 准备pdb文件或者mol2分子结构文件
- 运行:
- antechamber -i mol.pdb -fi pdb -o mol_bcc.mol2 -fo mol2 -pf y -c bcc
- antechamber -i mol.mol2 -fi pdb -o mol_bcc.mol2 -fo mol2 -pf y -c bcc
- -c选项则可以指定电荷计算的方法,-cf可以指定电荷的文件而不是进行计算. 一般使用bcc电荷就好了 (am1-bcc), 也可以使用基于量化计算结果的ESP/RESP电荷。
- -i, -fi和-o, -fo 分别是输入文件, 输入文件类型, 输出文件, 输出文件类型.
- -pf y 可以忽略计算中产生的中间文件, 墙裂建议!
- 参考:
- https://gohom.win/2015/11/12/AMBER-Ligand/#fn:CalcRESP



```
(AmberTools23) [liuchangweighom test]$ antechamber -i mol.pdb -fi pdb -o mol_bcc.mol2 -fo mol2 -pf y -c bcc

Welcome to antechamber 22.0: molecular input file processor.

Info: acdoctor mode is on: check and diagnose problems in the input file.

Info: The atom type is set to gaff; the options available to the lat flag are gaff, gaff2, amber, bcc, and sybyl.

- Check Format for pdb File --
Status: pass
- Check Unusual Elements --
Status: pass
- Check Open Valences --
Status: pass
- Check Geometry --
for those bonded
Status: pass
- Check Neird Bonds
- Status: pass
- Check Number of Units --
Status: pass
- Check Number of Units --
Status: pass
- Check Number of electrons: 32; net charge: 0

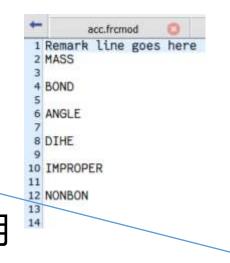
Running: /cm/shared/apps/anacondu3/envs/AmberTools23/bin/sqm -D -i sqm.in -o sqm.out
(AmberTools23) [liuchangweighom test]$ is
aac bcc.mol2 amber2lt.py mol bcc.mol2 mol_gaff2.frcmod mol_gaff.frcmod mol.pdb sqm.in sqm.out sqm.pdb
(AmberTools23) [liuchangweighom test]$ is
```

使用parmchk2处理得到mol_gaff.frcmod文



- parmchk2是检查小分子结构在GAFF(默认,也可以自己指定力场,参见选项)下有哪些缺失参数. 找出参数并计算添加相应合适的缺失力场参数. 运行以下命令获得fremod 文件:
- parmchk2 -i mol_bcc.mol2 -f mol2 -o mol_gaff2.frcmod -s 2 -a Y -pf 2 -FC 2
- parmchk2是原先parmchk的增强版,可以检查输入分子构型中GAFF的缺失参数,并生成相应的补充参数文件Lig.frcmod
- frcmod用于提供补充的参数,原本力场里就有的就没给出
- 一开始运行parmchk2 -i acc_bcc.mol2 -f mol2 -o mol.frcmod -s 1
- 发现生成的mol.frcmod文件中什么参数都没有,就像这样
- 后来使用parmchk2 -help发现需要加上-a Y关键词才可以,最终这样
- · -s 1是gaff力场,-s 2是gaff2力场
- · Fremod Pho Mator 以 多考: 这里有所有文件格式的说明

http://ambermd.org/FileFormats.php



No.	O ANTECHAMBER	FRCM(3)	mol.frcmod	0	mol.frcmod
1	Remark line goes	here			
	MASS				
3	c3 12.010	0.878			
4	c 12.010	0.616			
5	oh 16.000	0.465			
	hc 1.008	0.135			
	0 16.000	0.434			
	ho 1.008	0.135			
9					
	BOND				
	c -c3 313.00	1.524			
	c3-hc 330.60	1.097			
	c -oh 400.10	1.351			
	c -o 637.70	1.218			
	ho-oh 371.40	0.973			
16					
	ANGLE				
	c3-c -oh 68.40				
	c3-c -o 67.46				
	c -c3-hc 46.90				
	c -oh-ho 49.96				
	o -c -oh 75.96				
	hc-c3-hc 39.46	107.586)		
24					
	DIHE c3-c -oh-ho 2	4.600	180.000		2.000
	oh-c -c3-hc 6	0.000	180.000		2.000
	o -c -c3-hc 1	0.800	0.000		-1.000
	o -c -c3-hc 1	0.000	0.000		-2.000
	o -c -c3-hc 1	0.080	180.000		3.000
	o -c -oh-ho 1	2.300	180.000		-2.000
	o -c -oh-ho 1	1.900	0.000		1.000
33		1.000	0.000		1.000
	IMPROPER				
	c3-o -c -oh	1.1	180.0		2.0
36			100.0		2.0
	NONBON				
38		9080 0.1094			
39		9080 0.0860			
40		7210 0.2104			
41		4870 0.0157			
42		6612 0.2100			
43		0000 0.0000			

使用amber2lt.py生成force_filed.lt文件

- 将amber2lt.py和mol_gaff.frcmod放置在同一目录下面;
- 打开wsl
- 执行:
- amber2lt.py --in mol.frcmod --name MyForceField >> my_force_field.lt
- 生成my_force_field.lt
- 我发现使用amber2lt.py可以匹配出不同原子类型间的pair相互作用参数,这些参数从何而来? 通过对比分析,发现这些参数来自于gaff.lt或者gaff2.lt力场文件。而键,角,二面角,非正常二面角的参数都来自fremod文件中。
- Amber2lt.py如何识别gaff和gaff2力场呢,因为观察两个frcmod文件的内容,我们发现最后一组参数NONBON可以作为参考,因为NONBON这一项在Amber2lt.py中这样的定义

```
ldef ExtractPairTextAB(lines, num_skip_lines = 0):
    return ExtractFFTableAB(lines, 1, ('NONB', 'NONBON', 'NONBOND', 'NONBONDED', 'MOD4'), num skip lines)
```

```
amber2lt.py
                 mal gaff2.framod
 mol caff.framod
gaffit
                          gaff2Jt
my force field.lt my force field gaff2.lt
    这两个立场文件不需要放在同
```

这两个立场文件不需要放在同一个目录下,因为amber2lt.py会调用moltemplate.sh程序,从而自动调用这两个文件。

最后使用mol22lt.py.来生成目标分子的lt模板文件

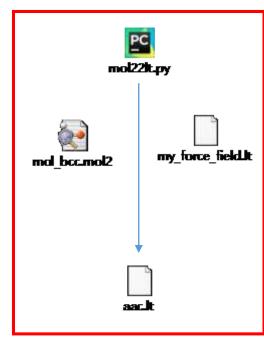
- mol22lt.py --in mol_bcc.mol2 --out aac.lt --name Aac --ff MyForceField --ff-file my_force_field.lt
- · 最终得到lt模板。

```
import "my_force_field.lt"

Aac inherits MyForceField {

    # atomId molId atomType charge X Y Z

    write("Data Atoms") {
        $atom:C $mol:m @atom:c3 -0.2001 1.374 -0.04 -0.0
        $atom:C1 $mol:m @atom:c 0.6231 -0.133 0.138 -0.0
        $atom:O $mol:m @atom:c 0.5841 -0.855 -1.019 0.0
        $atom:H $mol:m @atom:hc 0.0747 1.85 0.939 -0.002
        $atom:H1 $mol:m @atom:hc 0.0747 1.697 -0.601 -0.884
        $atom:H2 $mol:m @atom:hc 0.0747 1.696 -0.597 0.887
        $atom:O1 $mol:m @atom:hc 0.0747 1.696 -0.597 0.887
        $atom:H3 $mol:m @atom:o -0.485 -0.698 1.2 0.0
        $atom:H3 $mol:m @atom:ho 0.422 -0.261 -1.783 -0.0
    } # Atoms section
```



Amber和Gaussian联用计算RESP原子电荷

- am1-bcc和resp电荷计算方法在很多计算方法中有一定的优势,但是读者切不可盲目,应根据自己研究的实际情况来选择原子电荷计算方法,否则得不偿失。
- · 1、构建分子的结构文件,并存为.mol2文件
- · 2、采用gaussian优化结构

```
关键词如下:
#p HF/6-31G* SCF Pop=MK iop(6/33=2) iop(6/42=6) iop(6/50=1) opt
在坐标的末尾输入两行,分别是"ligand_ini.gesp"和"ligand.gesp",保存为ligand.gjf文件
```

· 3、采用amber拟合resp电荷

antechamber -i ligand.out -fi gout -o ligand_resp.mol2 -fo mol2 -pf y - c resp

计算完成后得到ligand_resp.mol2文件中即包含了所有原子的resp电荷。