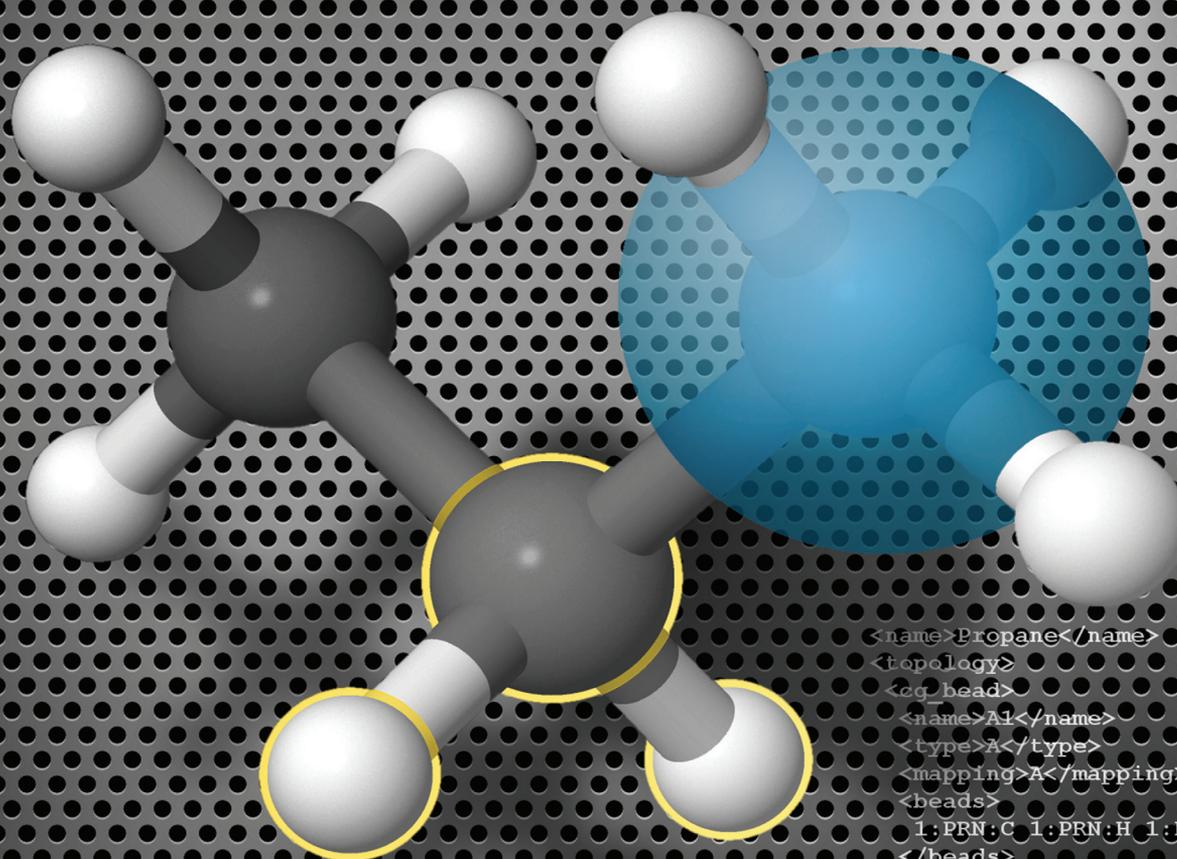


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Editors:

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Coming Soon

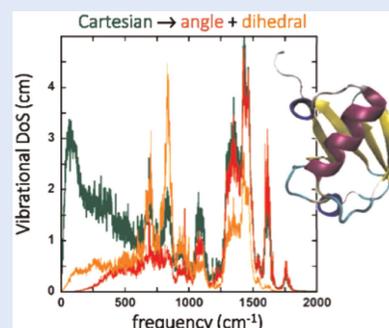
Look for these important papers
 in upcoming issues

Internal Coordinate Density of State from Molecular Dynamics Simulation

Shiang-Tai Lin et al.

The Wilson's **B**-matrix method is generalized to calculate the internal coordinate density of state (DoS) of macromolecules. Compared with the Cartesian DoS where the normal modes are a superposition of various internal modes, the internal DoS allows a clear association of each vibrational mode with the dynamic behavior of a system, and thus provides a more natural way to describe molecular motion.

DOI: 10.1002/jcc.23822

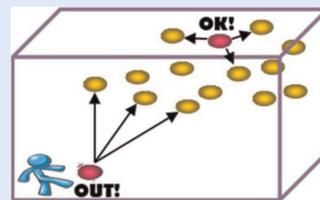


k-Nearest Neighbors Optimization- Based Outlier Removal

Hanoch Senderowitz et al.

A new iterative method for the identification and removal of outliers from quantitative structure activity relationship (QSAR) datasets is described. This method is based on a *k*NN optimization algorithm, and is named *k*NN optimization-based outlier removal. It can maintain the internal diversity of the parent dataset while producing QSAR models with better prediction statistics than other outlier removal methods.

DOI: 10.1002/jcc.23803



Structure Mapping

On page 467, Staš Bevc, Christoph Junghans, and Matej Praprotnik report on STOCK (structure mapper and Online Coarse-graining Kit), a web toolkit available at <http://stock.cmm.ki.si> that aids users in setting up coarse-grained molecular simulations. The toolkit includes a structure mapper to visually define a molecular mapping from fine- to coarse-grained models and a web-based implementation of the Boltzmann inversion method to derive effective potentials between coarse-grained beads. The cover shows the building up of a coarse-grained model of the propane molecule using STOCK. The blue sphere is a coarse-grained bead, mapped to four atoms. Atoms surrounded by yellow circles are selected to be mapped to a bead. Text at the bottom right defines the mapping and is automatically generated by STOCK.

Principal Component Analysis

Combined principal component analysis (combined-PCA) is a technique usually employed to analyze structural and dynamical differences between alternative conformations of a given protein. However, analytical formulas showing what is and is not to be expected from a combined-PCA have never been provided. On page 424, Gustavo Pierdominici-Sottile and Juliana Palma present and discuss such formulas, which can guide the development of combined-PCA. The final expressions can be summarized as follows: the correlation matrix of a concatenated trajectory is given by the average of the individual correlation matrices plus the correlation matrix of the individual average structures.

