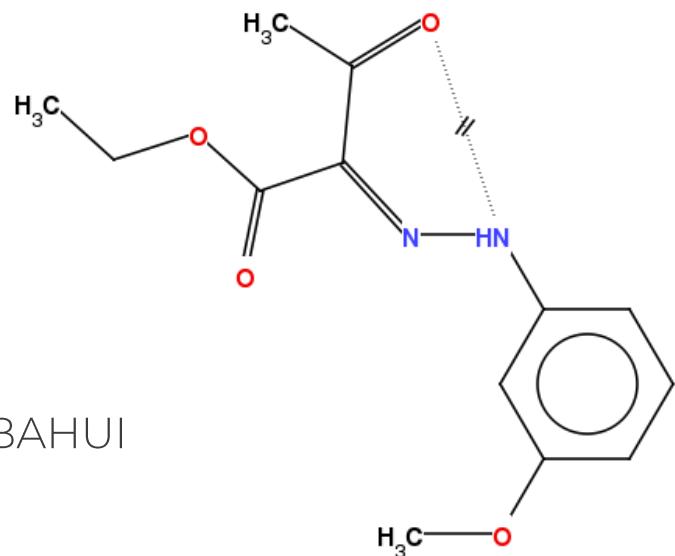


# Other API features

## Generating 2D diagrams

`ccdc.diagram` module allows you to create 2D diagrams from CSD entries or substructures.



CSD-ABAHUI

## Crystal Module

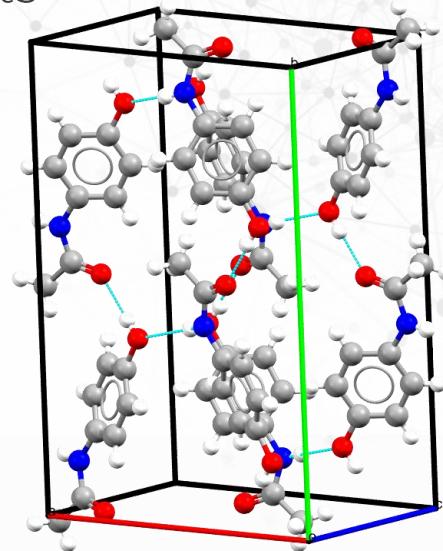
### `crystal.contacts()`

The `Crystal` module contains information on close contacts within the structure

- `.length`
- `.strength`
- `.type`
- `.intermolecular`

### `crystal.hbonds()`

Information on hydrogen bonds within the crystal structure



## Combined Searches

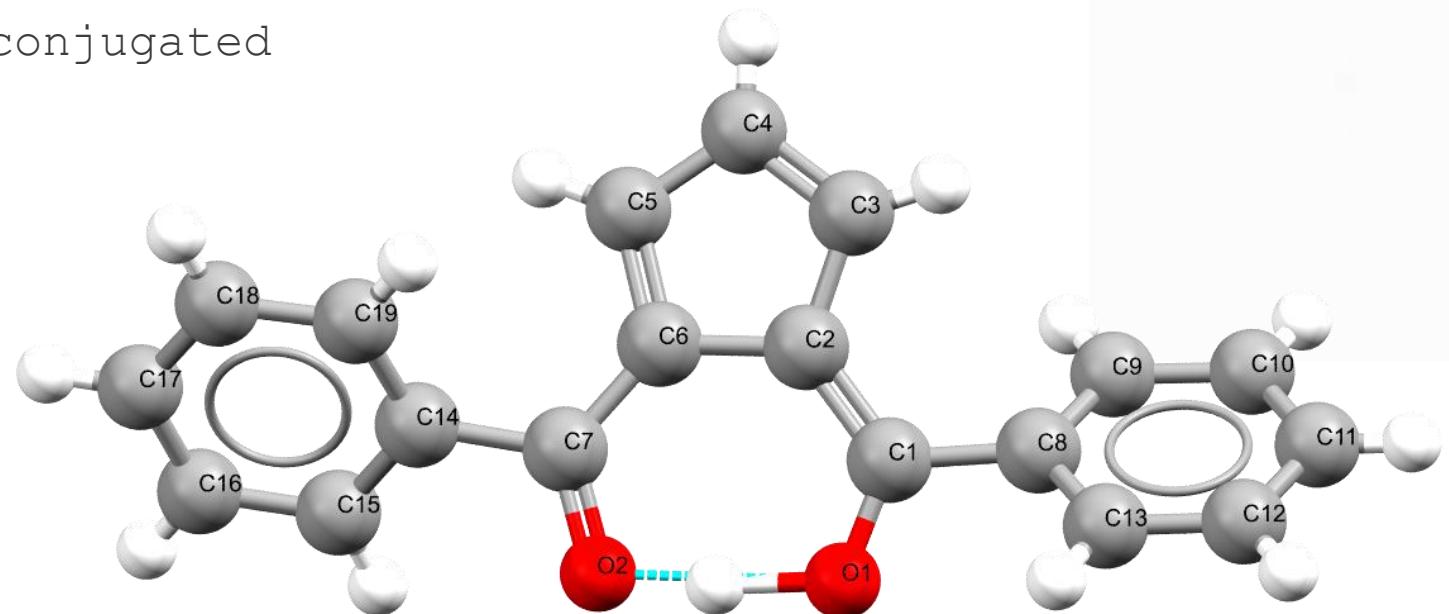
The `CombinedSearch` class allows combination of different types of searches.

# Molecule

## `molecule.rings`

Access to rings of a molecule

- `.is_aromatic`
- `.is_fused`
- `.is_fully_conjugated`



## `molecule.contacts()`

Close contacts identified within the molecule

- `.atoms`
- `.intermolecular`
- `.length`
- `.strength`



## `molecule.hbonds()`

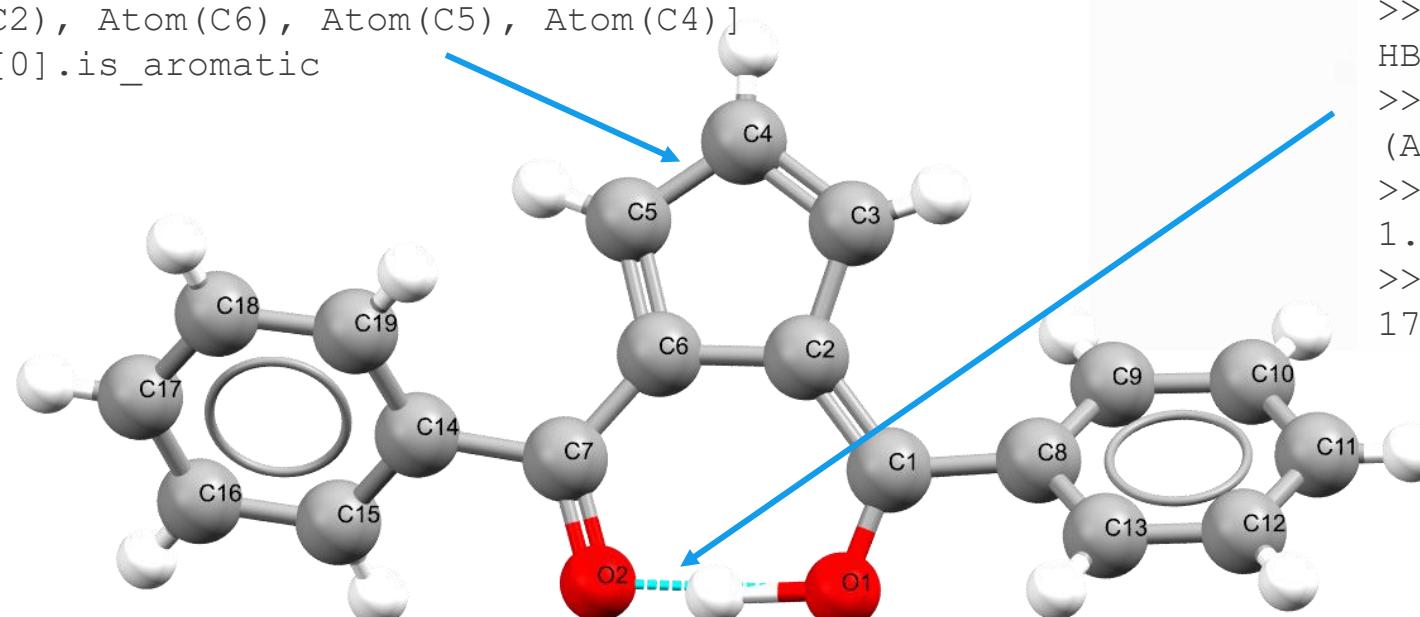
Hydrogen bonds within the molecule

- `.atoms`
- `.angle`
- `.length`
- `.da_distance`

# Molecule

## molecule.rings

```
>>> poctos.rings[0]
Atom(C3)-Atom(C2)-Atom(C6)-Atom(C5)-Atom(C4)
>>> poctos.rings[0].atoms
[Atom(C3), Atom(C2), Atom(C6), Atom(C5), Atom(C4)]
>>> poctos.rings[0].is_aromatic
False
```



```
p = csd.entry('POCTOS')
pocitos = p.molecule
```

## molecule.hbonds()

```
>>> pocitos.hbonds() [0]
HBond(Atom(O2)-Atom(H1)-Atom(O1))
>>> pocitos.hbonds() [0].atoms
(Atom(O2), Atom(H1), Atom(O1))
>>> pocitos.hbonds() [0].length
1.1758648276493127
>>> pocitos.hbonds() [0].angle
172.08777970837588
```

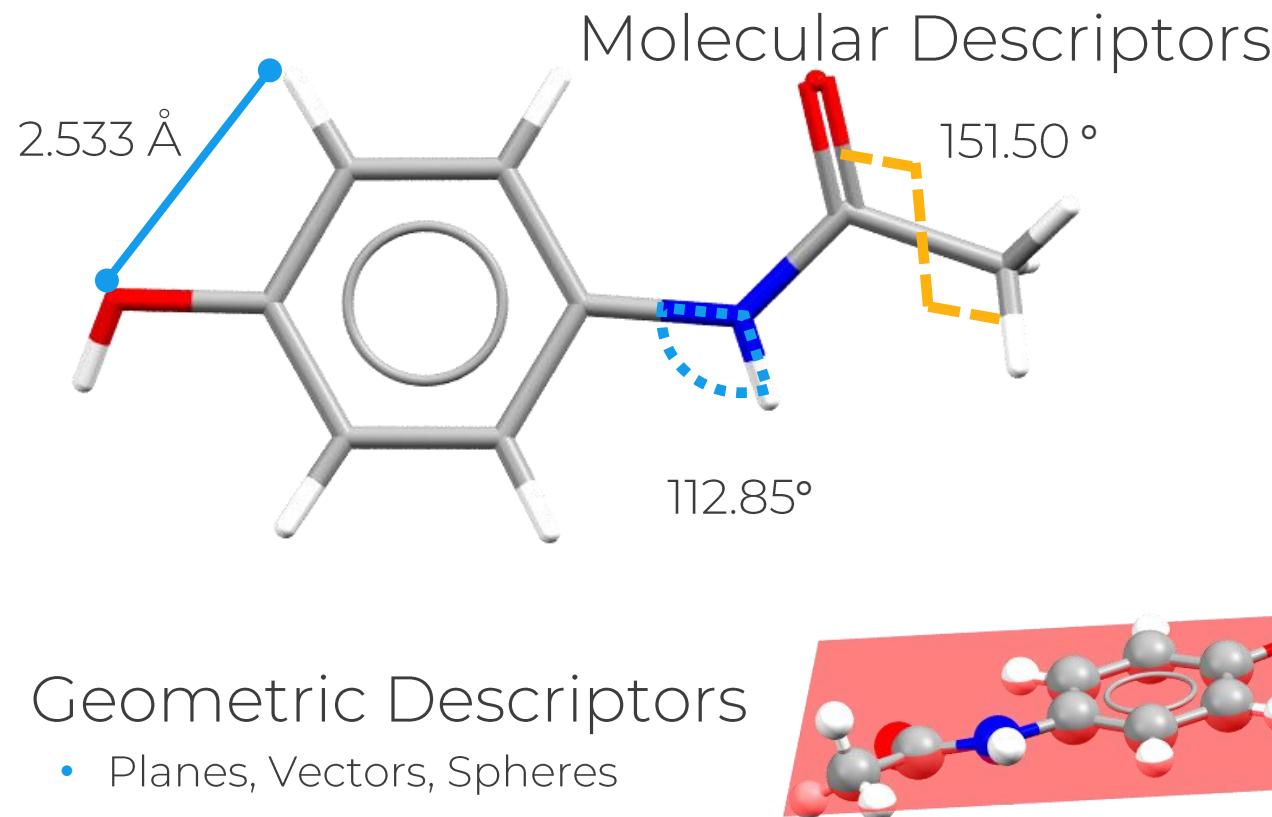
CSD-POCTOS

Barbara Enk, Benno Bildstein, Klaus Wurst, Zeitschrift fur Kristallographie - New Crystal Structures, 2009, 224, 544

CCDC

# Descriptors

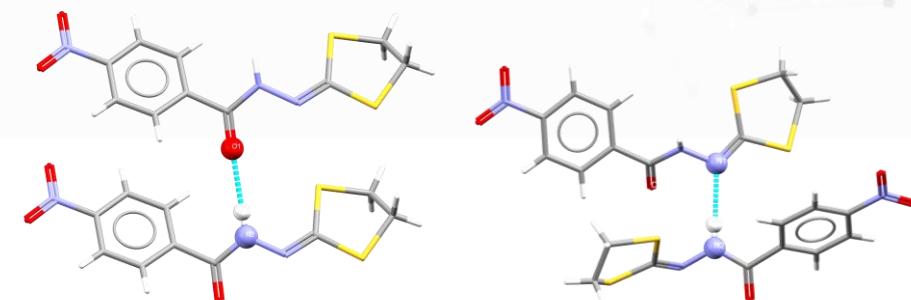
The `ccdc.descriptors` module contains a number of classes for calculating descriptors.



### Statistical Descriptors

- Ranking statistics

### Hydrogen Bond Propensities



DEDMUX

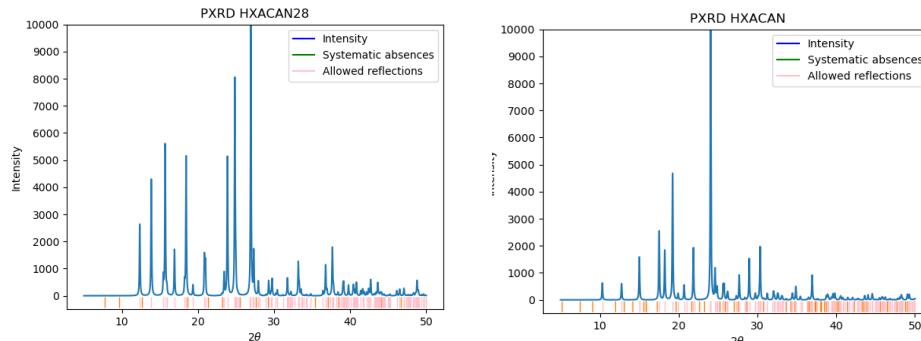
Form I

DEDMUX02

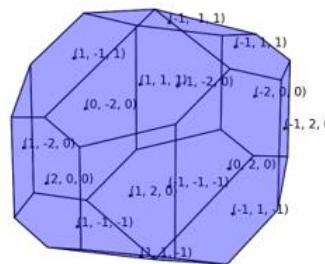
Form II

# Descriptors

## Powder Pattern



## Morphology



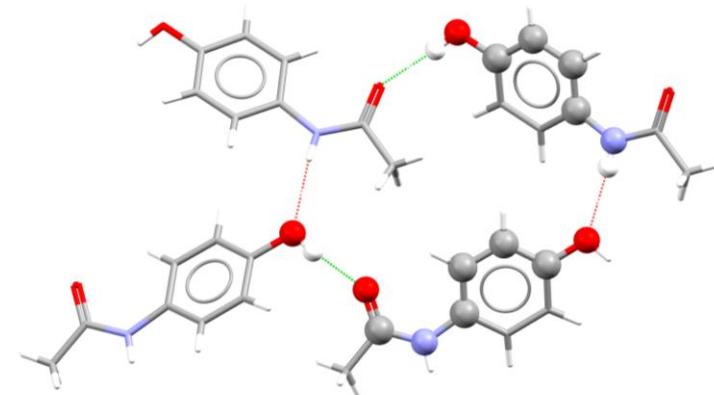
Calculates the BFDH morphology

## H Bond Coordination

Atom (D/A)	= 0	= 1	= 2	= 3
1 N1 of acyclic_amide (d)	0.034	<b>0.944</b>	0.021	0.000
2 O1 of ar_oh (d)	0.028	<b>0.930</b>	0.043	0.000
3 O1 of ar_oh (a)	0.650	<b>0.334</b>	0.016	0.000
4 O2 of acyclic_amide (a)	0.027	<b>0.765</b>	0.200	0.009

Calculates hydrogen bond coordination predictions.

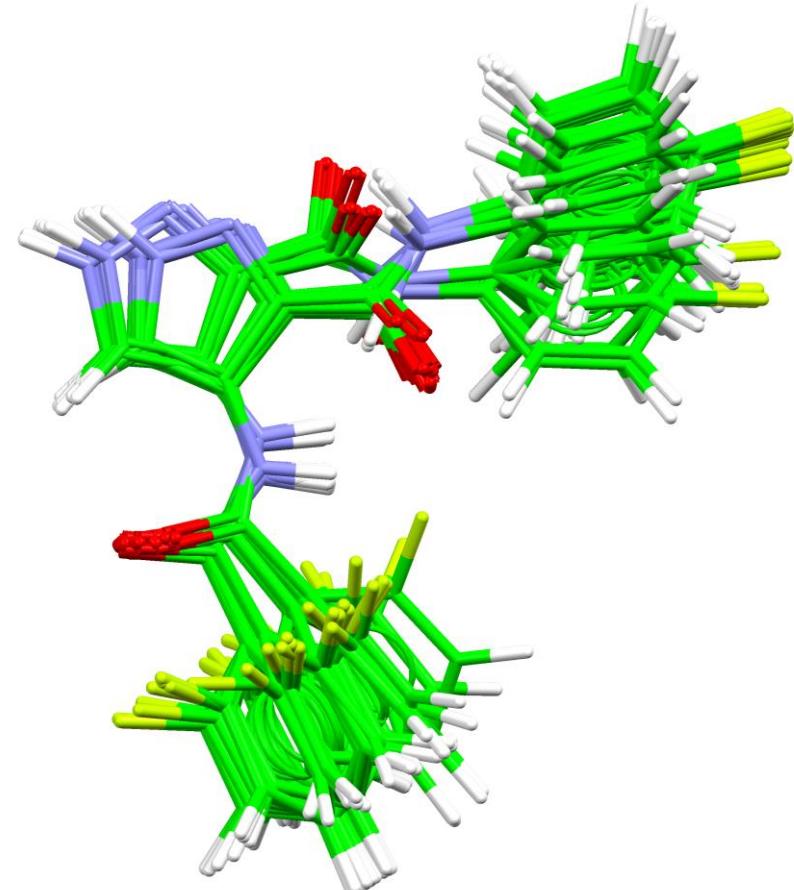
## Graph Set Search



Calculates hydrogen bonding networks

# Conformer Generation

- The `ccdc.conformer` module can be used to generate conformers
- The three main classes within the module:
  - `ConformerGenerator`
  - `MoleculeMinimiser`
  - `GeometryAnalyser`
- Data from the CSD is used to optimise conformers.



Available with:

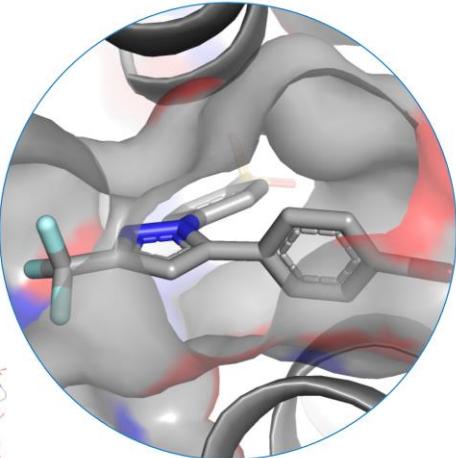
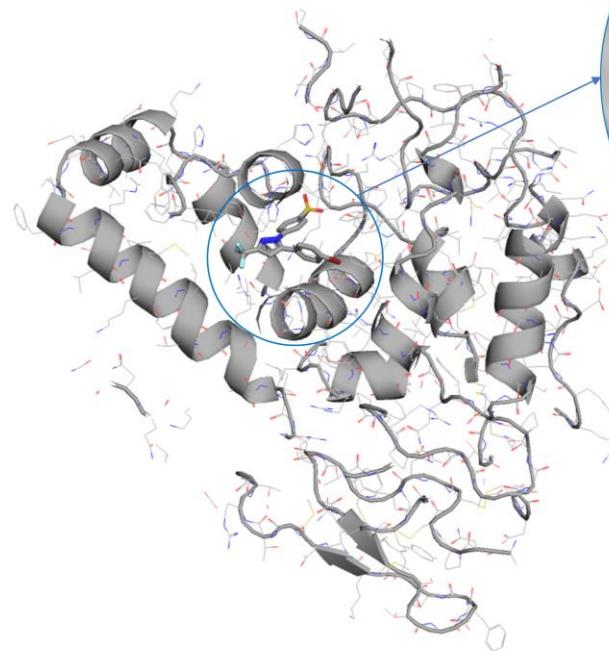
CSDCore+GOLD

CSDDiscovery.

CSDEnterprise.

36

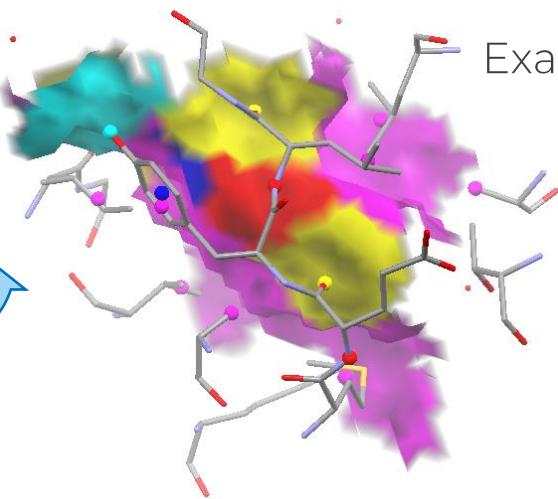
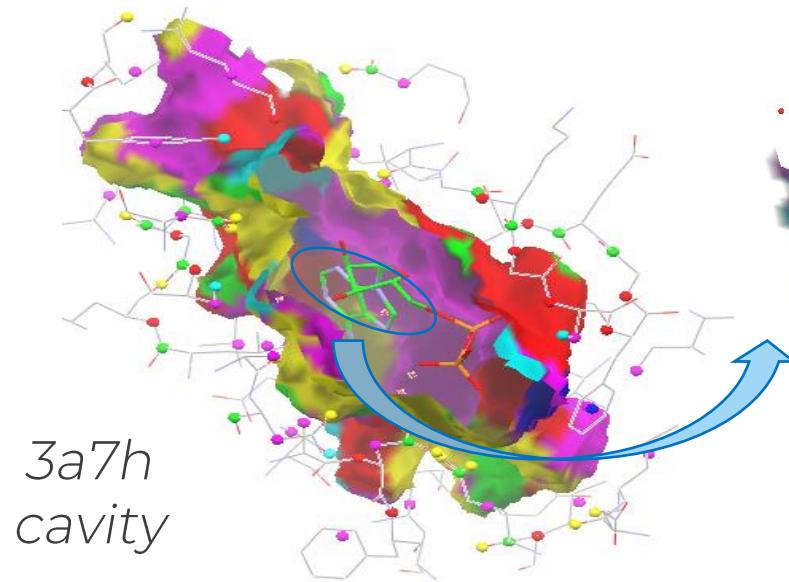
# Docking



- `ccdc.docking` module provides an API to protein-ligand docking.
- Docking module contains classes to:
  - set up a docking run
    - define the binding site in different ways
    - set constraints to the docking
  - inspect the results of a docking run
  - rescore ligand(s) with alternative scoring functions

# Cavities

- `ccdc.cavity` module provides API for cavity searching and comparison.
  - Uses database of protein cavities (LIGSITE)
  - API contains three different (non sequence-based) cavity comparison methods



Example script: `cavity_subcavity_compare_filter.py`

- Acceptor
- Aliphatic
- Donor
- Aromatic
- Donor-Acceptor
- Pi



Visualisation of cavity identifiers output by search script in PYMOL

# CSD Python API Cookbook

- API cookbook is available from CSD Python API documentation page.
- There are lots of great example scripts using the different CSD modules that you could use for inspiration.

- Cookbook documentation
  - Entry examples
  - Crystal examples
  - Molecular processing examples
  - Search examples
  - Geometry analysis examples
  - Powder pattern examples
  - Packing similarity examples
  - Utility examples
  - Cavity examples
  - Screening examples
  - Protein Examples
  - Docking examples
  - Pharmacophore Examples

# Publications

**CrystEngComm**



PAPER



Cite this: CrystEngComm, 2020, 22, 7290

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## Data mining the Cambridge Structural Database for hydrate-anhydrate pairs with SMILES strings†

Jen E. Werner and Jennifer A. Swift \*

Many organic molecules can crystallize in either hydrated or anhydrous forms. Predicting the formation of hydrates and their relative stability with respect to water-free alternative phases are significant challenges. Here we use the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) and data informatics to identify and analyze hydrate-anhydrate structure pairs. A search method was developed based on Simplified Molecular-Input

String (SMILES) strings. This search method was implemented through the CSD Python Application Programming Interface (API). In total, ~1400 unique pairs containing no metal ions, ~1400 were found to have at least one organic component and multiple organic components showed some subtle differences. The details and limitations of the method are outlined in a way that can encourage and guide other types of CSD searches using SMILES.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/DOCE00273A>



Journal of Chemical Theory and Computation



Received 7 August 2019  
Accepted 19 November 2019

Edited by A. Nangia, CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, India

**Keywords:** polymorphism; monotropic forms; melting temperature; fusion enthalpy; molecular crystals; similarity coefficient; clusterization; physicochemical descriptors.

**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at [journals.iucr.org/b](#)

## Polymorphism of monotropic forms: relationships between thermochemical and structural characteristics

German Perlovich\* and Artem Surov

Physical Chemistry of Drugs, G. A. Krestov Institute of Solution Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Akademicheskaya, Ivanovo, 153045, Russian Federation. \*Correspondence e-mail: gpl@isc-ras.ru

In this work, a database containing thermochemical and structural information about 208 monotropic polymorphic forms has been created and analyzed. Most of the identified compounds (77 cases) have been found to have two polymorphs, 14 compounds have three forms and there are only three examples of systems with four polymorphs. The analysis of density distribution within the database has revealed that only 62 out of 114 metastable polymorphs (referred to as group I) obey the ‘density rule’ proposed by Burger and Ramberger [1979], *Mikrochim. Acta*, **72**, 259–271], while the remaining 45% of the monotropic systems (group II) violate the rule. A number of physicochemical, structural and molecular descriptors have been used to find and highlight the differences between monotropic and non-monotropic polymorphs.

## Calculating Molecular Descriptors

coefficients and subsequent analysis of each cluster in terms of the number of hydrogen bonds per molecule.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1107/S2052520619015671>



JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL INFORMATION AND MODELING

[pubs.acs.org/jcim](#)

Article

## Assessing the Performance of Mixed Strategies To Combine Lipophilic Molecular Similarity and Docking in Virtual Screening

Javier Vazquez, Alessandro Deplano, Albert Herrero, Enric Gibert, Enric Herrero, and F. Javier Luque\*

Cite This: *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 2020, 60, 4231–4245

[Read Online](#)

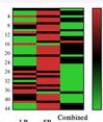
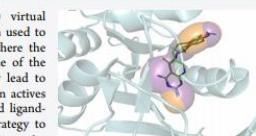
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**ABSTRACT:** The accuracy of structure-based (SB) virtual screening (VS) is heavily affected by the scoring function used to rank a library of screened compounds. Even in cases where the docked pose agrees with the experimental binding mode of the ligand, the limitations of current scoring functions may lead to sensible inaccuracies in the ability to discriminate between actives and inactives. In this context, the combination of SB and ligand-based (LB) molecular similarity may be a promising strategy to increase the hit rates in VS. This study explores different strategies that aim to exploit the synergy between LB and SB methods in order to mitigate the limitations of these techniques, and to enhance the performance of VS studies by means of a balanced combination between docking scores and three-dimensional (3D) similarity. Particular attention is focused to the use of LB scores derived from docking king and the hybrid metrics of diversity and similarity.



## Using GOLD and the Python API for Docking Studies

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jcim.9b01191>

CCDC

## Crystal Structure Prediction

needed to cover the solid-state conformational space of a molecule. This provides insights into how the low-energy solid-state and isolated-molecule conformations are related to the properties of the individual flexible torsion angles.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jctc.7b00623>