

ORIGINAL

Open Access

Studies of *ab initio* and Monte Carlo simulation on interaction of fluorouracil anticancer drug with carbon nanotube

Karim Zare¹, Fahimeh Najafi^{2*}, Hamidreza Sadegh³ and Ramin Shahryari ghoshekandi³

Abstract

In this study, we have carried out the calculation for the interaction of fluorouracil anticancer drug with carbon nanotube using Hartree-Fock theory with 3-21G basis set and molecular mechanic/Monte Carlo simulation (with MM+, AMBER, and OPLS force field) in the gas phase, methanol, and water solvents at various temperatures (298 up to 312 K). The obtained results of potential energy, Gibbs free energy, enthalpy, entropy, and dipole moment value changes are compared in gas phase, methanol, and water, and the temperature effects on the stability of the interaction between fluorouracil anticancer drug and carbon nanotube in gas phase, methanol, and water solvents.

Keywords: Hartree-Fock (HF) theory; Fluorouracil; Carbon nanotube; Force field

Background

Fluorouracil anticancer drug belongs to a bunch of medicines distinguished as antineoplastics, and it is sorted as an antimetabolite. It acts by preventing the growth of cancer cells and finally demolishing them. Fluorouracil is utilized for the treatment of the cancers such as the breast, rectum, colon, stomach, or the pancreas [1] in 1957 by Charles Heidelberger; 5-FU was designed, synthesized, and patented [2]. 5-Fluoro-2,4(1*H*, 3*H*)-pyrimidinedione is chemically named fluorouracil [3]. Three possible mechanisms of action of fluorouracil existed [4]. The first mechanism, the fluorouracil metabolite fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate contests with uracil to bind with thymidylate synthetase and the folate cofactor [5], these consequences in declined thymidine production and hence declined DNA synthesis and repair, and eventually declined cell proliferation. Leucovorin (formyltetrahydrofolate, formyl-FH4) increases fluorouracil by stabilizing the binding of fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate to thymidylate synthetase. The second mechanism, the fluorouracil metabolite fluorodeoxyuridine triphosphate is incorporated into DNA, thus interfering with DNA replication [4]. The final

mechanism, the fluorouracil metabolite fluorouridine-5-triphosphate is being incorporated into RNA in place of uridine triphosphate, causing a fraudulent RNA and interfering with RNA processing and protein synthesis [6]. It is cell-cycle special [5]. Besides, the carbon nanotube (CNT) is a promising nanomaterial with rare physical characteristics [7]. Its geometry and chemical characteristics are ideal for an electron emitter with a low threshold voltage and long lifetime [8], and a wide range of usages have been proposed, such as gas sensors [9], transistors [10,11], thermal sensors [12,13], and pressure sensors [14]. In addition, CNTs are nanostructures which are members of the fullerene group. They are one of the most promising materials for the fabrication of nanotechnological devices in the future. Substantial study efforts are focused on the study of their structure, as well as their mechanical and electric characteristics [15,16]. Different methods have developed for the production of CNTs, for example, laser vaporization [17] or catalytic decomposition of hydrocarbons [18]. In recent times, a new production way based on the thermal decomposition of C60 in the presence of transition metals was presented [19,20]. Different conformations of carbon nanotube are three structures that the nanotube is either of the armchairs ($n = m$), zigzag ($n = 0$ or $m = 0$), or chiral (any other n and m) variety, and each of these forms has its own characteristics

* Correspondence: fahimnajafi@gmail.com

²Department of Chemistry, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

[21,22]. Single-wall nanotubes (SWNTs) are molecular scale wires with fascinating and potentially useful characteristics [15]. It is well established of which the diameter and chirality of a SWNT determine the electronic structures of the nanotube [23]. In order to achieve homogeneous nanotube materials with special physical characteristics, it is necessary to control the structures of nanotubes by chemical synthesis techniques. The prerequisite for such control is a detailed understanding of the growth mechanism of nanotubes. A double-wall carbon nanotube, which consists of two concentric cylindrical graphene layers, has been successfully synthesized by catalytic chemical vapor deposition [23-25]. Double-wall carbon nanotubes are the topic of extreme investigations versus their promising usages. In particular, the double-wall carbon nanotube with a metallic inner tube and an insulating outer tube is a model system for a molecular conductive wire covered by an insulator. In our work, the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT was studied, applying molecular mechanic/Monte Carlo (MC) simulation in several force fields. Furthermore, the influences of different environments such as gas phase, methanol, and water on this interaction by quantum mechanic (QM) have been studied too. For the simulation of the solvent influences by QM method, self-consistent reaction field (SCRF) method is mainly used. In this place, solvent effects on the potential energy changes and thermodynamic value changes of this interaction with employ QM/MM methods are depicted.

Results and discussion

All the theoretical results present in this paper were obtained by two methods, firstly, molecular mechanic (Monte Carlo simulation) and secondly, quantum mechanic.

Fluorouracil inhibits the development of cancer cells and finally destroying them, and carbon nanotube is a carbon with cylindrical outline material and a nanometric-level diameter which has a spacious range of usages such as drug delivery; thus, our purpose of this article is to survey the interaction of a nanotube with a fluorouracil anticancer drug according to reaction 1. In this work, we see the image of the combination of fluorouracil and CNT in Figure 1.

If the following reaction is considered:



we can calculate the potential energy and thermodynamic value changes on the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT for reaction 1 by the following equation:

$$\Delta M = M_{\text{Fluorouracil-CNT}} - (M_{\text{Fluorouracil}} - M_{\text{CNT}}) \quad (1)$$

where M is equal to μ , G , H , E , S , and E_{POT} parameters. Therefore, first, we investigated the different force fields to determine the potential energy and other kinds of

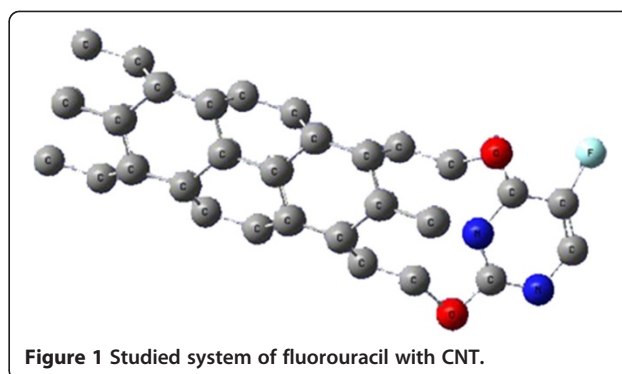


Figure 1 Studied system of fluorouracil with CNT.

geometrical parameters on the interaction of fluorouracil and CNT. Since the three different force fields have been utilized, the calculated potential energy of the molecules will not be the same. Thus, comparing the computed potential energy of one molecule using a particular force field with the potential energy of another molecule, which is calculated by another force field, is neither rational nor possible. In this article, the difference in force fields is illustrated by comparing the computed potential energy changes using various force fields like: MM+, AMBER, and OPLS (Table 1 and Figures 2, 3, and 4). The theoretical potential energy value changes are attained using different force fields. Then, we see that water solvent has the lowest value of potential energy changes. And also, by comparing ΔE_{POT} in different force fields such as MM+, AMBER, and OPLS in water solvent, we observe that AMBER force field is best when reaction 1 occurs in the water solvent (Figure 5).

Table 1 Theoretical $\Delta E_{\text{potential energy}}$ (kcal/mol) in different environments and same force fields

Environment	Temperature	$\Delta E_{\text{potential energy}}$ (kcal/mol)		
		MM+	AMBER	OPLS
Gas phase	298	8.2253	20.4087	9.673
	301	-7.9819	-231.1291	-116.5912
	304	9.1083	-230.7377	-79.0468
	308	-6.2843	-230.9912	-87.642
	312	1.8067	-236.5307	-89.6245
Methanol	298	-22.122	-22.681	-62.718
	301	-10.1062	-53.425	-149.045
	304	-29.071	-58.157	-103.659
	308	-20.622	-103.905	-123.955
	312	-24.862	-124.313	-121.214
Water	298	-29.9874	-66.1572	-156.4089
	301	-15.0026	-283.5154	-154.9751
	304	-53.4379	-313.8459	-145.4375
	308	-87.081	-327.245	-135.445
	312	-77.2617	-309.5457	-138.8755

$\Delta E_{\text{potential energy}}$ (kcal/mol), difference of energy for fluorouracil and CNT and sum of fluorouracil and CNT for reaction 1 in different dielectric constants.

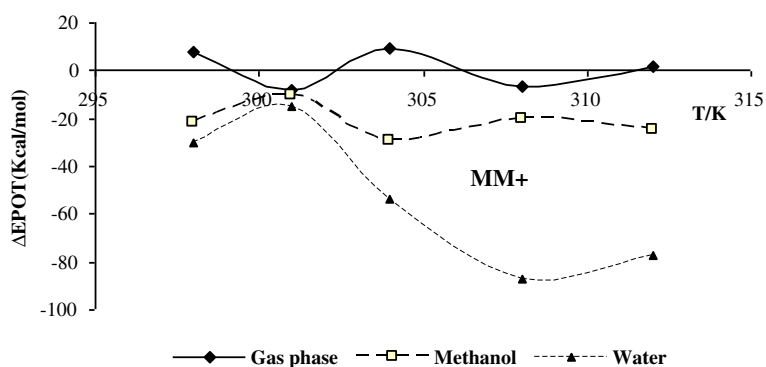


Figure 2 The potential energy changes versus temperature in different solvents and MM+ force field for reaction 1.

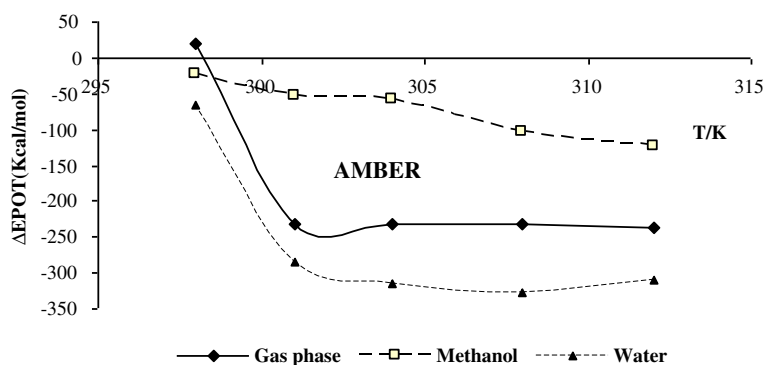


Figure 3 The potential energy changes versus temperature in different solvents and AMBER force field for reaction 1.

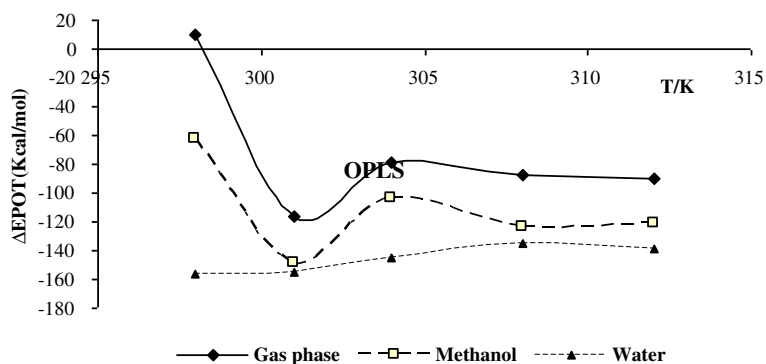


Figure 4 The potential energy changes versus temperature in different solvents and OPLS field for reaction 1.

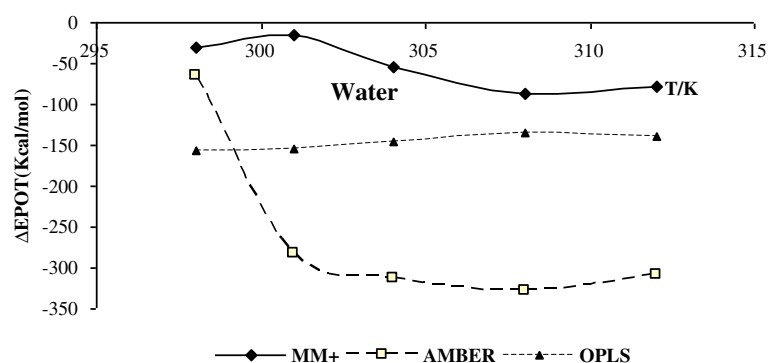


Figure 5 The potential energy changes versus temperature in water solvent and same force field for reaction 1.

In Table 2, the dipole moment values of the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT according to reaction 1 based on Equation 1 in gas phase, water, and methanol at different temperatures have been observed. Dipole moment values in gas phase, water, and methanol exhibit increasing dielectric constant; dipole moment will be increased that is demonstrated in Table 2. In the SCRF model, the solvent is signified by a continuous dielectric, recognized by a given dielectric constant. The solute supposed to be fixed into a cavity, with radius a_0 in the molecule, and the electric field which is related to the solute by the solvent dipole will interact with the molecular dipole and direct to net stabilization. It must be noted which salvation energy computed using the SCRF method is the electrostatic distribution to the free energy of salvation. In this investigation, the cavity radius of fluorouracil, CNT, and fluorouracil/CNT system (a_0) was calculated and substituted efficiency was improving. The volume of fluorouracil, CNT, and fluorouracil/open-end of CNT system was achieved that values of a_0 for fluorouracil, CNT, and fluorouracil/CNT system were 3.76, 5.64, and 10.26 Å, respectively; thus, according to Equation 1, we calculate the potential energy and thermodynamic value changes. For in the survey, you can see that the dipole moment changes $\Delta\mu$ (Debye) in (Table 2 and Figure 6) that by the increase of the solvent dielectric constant, the dipole moment for the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT in

different temperatures such as 298, 301, 304, 308, and 312 K will be increased.

After computing using the SCRF model, it is demonstrated which ΔG , ΔE , ΔH and ΔS values of the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT for reaction 1 are sensitive to polarity of the surrounding solvent. Thus, in Table 3, you observe that ΔG , ΔE , ΔH and ΔS values depend on the dielectric constant (ϵ), and Table 3 indicates which increasing temperature from 298 to 312 K and values of ΔG of interaction of fluorouracil with CNT for reaction 1 in gas phase, water, and methanol will be increased. As a result, the lowest amount of ΔG is in 298 K, and we have the highest resistance for reaction 1 in 298 K (Figure 7). Also, as the solvent dielectric constant increases, the attained ΔG values of interaction of fluorouracil with CNT decrease. So, the most negative ΔG value of this interaction is in water solvent. The water solvent is the best environment for reaction 1 as shown in Figure 7. Also, in Table 3, we can observe the attained ΔG , ΔE , ΔH , and ΔS values in various environments such as in gas phase, methanol, and water versus temperature alteration from 298 to 312 K. Thereupon, by increasing the temperature from 298 to 312 K, the most positive value of ΔE , ΔH , and ΔS is for 298 K. The other actuality that is confirmed by the calculated values of ΔE , ΔH , and ΔS versus solvent dielectric constant increase in temperature of 298 to 312 K is which of the values of ΔE and ΔH will shift toward negative values in which you can observe the most negative of these parameters in 312 K. Also, in Table 3, with the increase of solvent dielectric constant in temperature from 298 to 312 K, ΔS values increase. So, Table 3 proves which of the value of ΔS in water solvent has the most positive value (Figure 8). Then, water solvent is the best for reaction 1. So, when the studied system of interaction of fluorouracil with CNT is placed in water solvent, the lowest values of enthalpy take place (Figure 9).

Table 2 Difference of dipole moment and sum of fluorouracil and CNT in various environments and temperatures

Temperature (K)	$\Delta\mu$ (Debye)		
	Gas phase	Water	Methanol
298	622.61578	935.40235	927.07144
301	622.61818	935.43612	927.06763
304	622.26749	935.862794	927.05227
308	622.44462	935.905183	927.05544
312	622.64556	935.28985	927.07670

Conclusion

In this work, two calculations were performed, one by HyperChem program and second by the *ab initio*

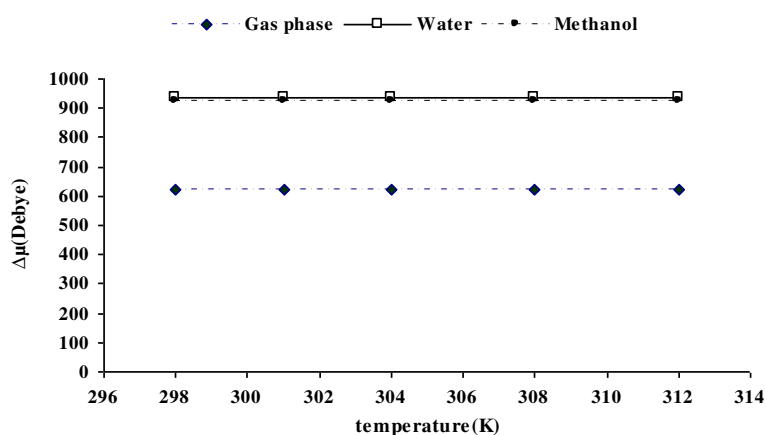


Figure 6 The dipole moment changes calculated versus temperature for reaction 1.

computations which were carried out with Hartree-Fock (HF) functional, utilizing 3-21G basis set and the Gaussian 98. According to achieved consequences, water solvent is the best environment because the studied system of the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT according to reaction 1 has the most negative values of ΔG . Also, using the SCRF model, the obtained consequences have seemed quite sensitive to the polarity of the enclosing solvent, and we can see that with the increase of solvent dielectric constant, ΔS of studied system of the interaction of fluorouracil with CNT has the most positive value. Thus, we can conclude that water solvent is best. Besides, the achieved consequences of potential energy changes from force fields MM+, AMBER, and OPLS were compared, and we observe which AMBER force field is the best for the survey of reaction 1.

Methods

The theoretical results demonstrated in this article were achieved by means of the *ab initio* and molecular mechanic/Monte Carlo simulation (MM+, AMBER, and OPLS). Geometry optimization and structural characteristics computations were done in Gaussian 98 program, Wallingford, CT, USA. Also, Monte Carlo computations were carried out by HyperChem program, Gainesville, FL, USA.

Ab initio

The most ordinary form of *ab initio* computation is named Hartree-Fock computation (abbreviated HF), as the initial approximation. This means that the coulombic electron-electron repulsion is not clearly taken into account, though its average influence is contained in the computation [26]. Quantum Monte Carlo is a technique which prevents the

Table 3 Theoretical values in different environments and temperatures at HF/3-21-3G level of theory for reaction 1

Media	Quantities	Temperature (K)				
		298	301	304	308	312
Gas phase	ΔG	-48,958.5357	-48,958.4658	-48,958.3146	-48,958.288	-48,957.9842
	ΔH	-48,980.36156	-48,980.4919	-48,980.6311	-48,980.9187	-48,980.9501
	ΔE	-48,980.40396	-48,980.52361	-48,980.969	-48,981.125	-48,981.331
	ΔS	-0.073223	-0.073273	-0.073376	-0.073496	-0.073592
Water	ΔG	-94,790.7414	-94,790.503	-94,790.4441	-94,790.1122	-94,789.8589
	ΔH	-94,812.01083	-94,812.1098	-94,812.326	-94,812.4097	-94,812.5200
	ΔE	-94,812.2387	-94,812.4763	-94,812.6035	-94,812.826	-94,812.9781
	ΔS	-0.071359	-0.071904	-0.071937	-0.072403	-0.072619
Methanol	ΔG	-93,996.591	-93,996.4897	-93,996.4098	-93,996.2923	-93,996.091
	ΔH	-94,018.06215	-94,018.3508	-94,018.5013	-94,018.6502	-94,018.8009
	ΔE	-94,018.22153	-94,018.4806	-94,018.6256	-94,018.7963	-94,018.9574
	ΔS	-0.072035	-0.072601	-0.072591	-0.072579	-0.072819

Values of ΔG , ΔH , and ΔE in kcal/mol and ΔS in kcal/mol K. Δ difference of energy for fluorouracil and CNT and sum of fluorouracil and CNT for reaction 1 in different dielectric constants.

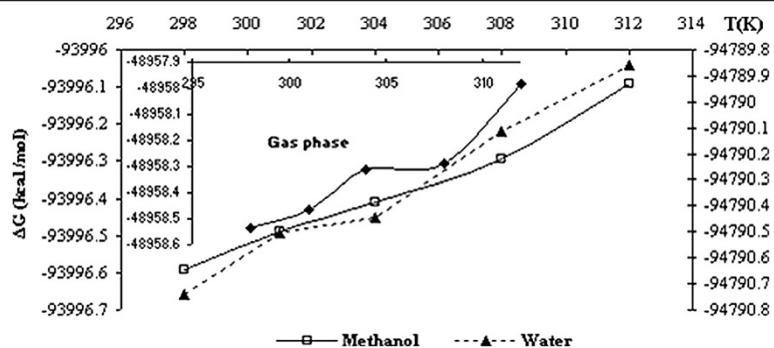


Figure 7 Calculated ΔG versus temperature for reaction 1 at different dielectric constants.

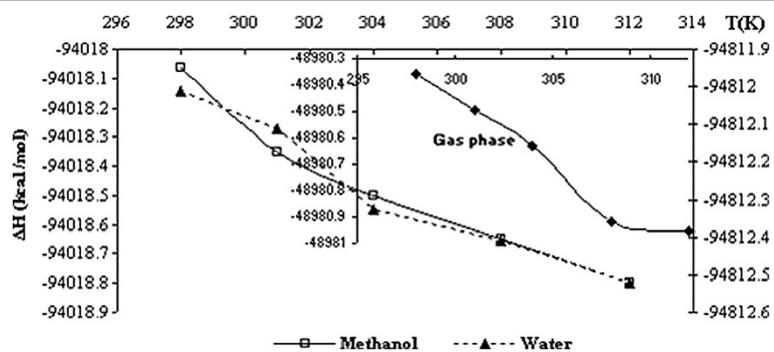


Figure 8 Calculated ΔS versus temperature for reaction 1 at different dielectric constants.

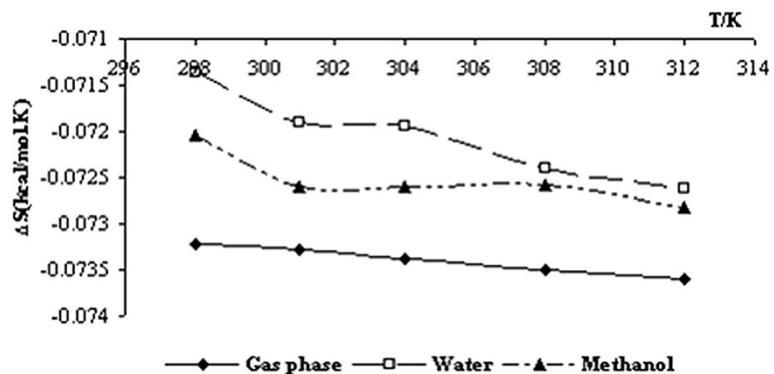


Figure 9 Calculated ΔH versus temperature for reaction 1 at different dielectric constants.

HF from making mistakes. There are some sorts of QMC: variation, diffusion, and Green's functions. These techniques work with an openly correlated wave function and compute integrals numerically using a Monte Carlo integration. These computations are very time-consuming, but they are the most correct techniques that are known up to now. On the whole, *ab initio* computations prepare perfect quantitative consequences and can give increasingly accurate quantitative consequences as the molecules under consideration become smaller [27].

Monte Carlo simulation

In the fields of chemistry, biology, physics, and engineering, Monte Carlo simulations are widely utilized to determine the structural and thermodynamic characteristics of complex systems at the atomic level. By Monte Carlo techniques, we can determine not only the thermodynamic averages of molecular characteristics but also minimum energy. Structures [28] in this technique [29] and a sequence of points in phase space are created from an initial geometry by adding a random 'kick' to the coordinates of a fortuitously chosen particle (atom or molecule). If the energy declines, the new computation is accepted, with a probability of $e^{-E/KT}$ if the energy heightens. The metropolis [30] procedure ensures which of the configurations in the ensemble obey a Boltzmann distribution. The probability of accepting higher energy computations permits MS technique to heighten and go over from a local minimum. In MC simulation, you need only the capability to evaluate the energy of the system if computing the first derivative is difficult or time-consuming; this capability maybe advantageous. Additionally, since only a single particle is moved in each step, the only thing that must be configured are the energy alterations accompanied with this move, not the total energy for the complete system. The lack of the time dimension and atomic velocities are some disadvantages of MC techniques. And so, they are not appropriate for spending time and investigating characteristics depending on time-dependent phenomena or momentum [31].

In the present article, differences in force fields are demonstrated by comparing the computed potential energy changes by applying force fields MM+, AMBER, and OPLS. In this article, HyperChem program is utilized for the quantum chemical computations. We have done geometry optimization and Monte Carlo simulation by this software [32]. The QM computations on the interaction of fluorouracil with carbon nanotube have been done by Gaussian 98 program [33] utilizing the standard 3-21G basis set. Thus, solvent effects have been studied on the values of thermodynamic parameters and dipole moment of water and methanol encircling fluorouracil/CNT system within the SCRF model utilizing a Hartree-Fock method and the temperature effects on fluorouracil/CNT system. Therefore, achieved thermodynamic data of

fluorouracil/CNT system are compared in gas phase and various solvent environments such as methanol and water.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

FN carried out the computational simulations and the results analysis and participated in the manuscript elaboration. KZ coordinated in the project, discussed the results, and helped to draft the manuscript. HS and RSG examined the results and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Islamic Azad University for financial and other supports.

Author details

¹Department of Chemistry, Shahid Beheshti University, Evin, Tehran, Iran.

²Department of Chemistry, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran. ³Department of Chemistry, Shahr-e Qods Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

Received: 3 May 2013 Accepted: 30 May 2013

Published: 14 August 2013

References

1. Dorr, RT, Von-Hoff, DD: Cancer Chemotherapy Handbook, 2nd edn, pp. 27–28. Appleton and Lange, Norwalk (1994)
2. Chu, E: Clinical colorectal cancer: ode to 5-fluorouracil. *Clin. Colorectal Cancer* **6**(9), 609 (2007)
3. Longley, DB, Harkin, DP, Johnston, PG: 5-fluorouracil: mechanisms of action and clinical strategies. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* **3**(5), 330–338 (May 2003)
4. van der Wilt, CL, Marinelli, A, Pinedo, HM, Cloos, J, Smid, K, van de Velde, CJ, Peters, GJ: The effects of different routes of administration of 5-fluorouracil on thymidylase synthase inhibition in the rat. *Eur. J. Cancer* **31A**(5), 754–760 (1995)
5. McEvoy, GK (ed.): AHFS 2006 Drug Information, pp. 1052–1056. American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Bethesda (2006)
6. McEvoy, GK (ed.): AHFS 2005 Drug Information, pp. 1020–1025. American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Bethesda (2005)
7. Dekker, C: Carbon nanotubes as molecular quantum wires. *Physics Today* **52**(5), 22–28 (1999)
8. Bonard, JM, Kind, H, Stöckli, T, Nilsson, LO: Field emission from carbon nanotubes: the first five years. *Solid State Electron.* **45**, 893 (2001)
9. Kong, J, Franklin, NR, Zhou, C, Chapline, M, Peng, G, Cho, SK, Dai, H: Nanotube molecular wires as chemical sensors. *Science* **287**, 622–625 (2000)
10. Artukovic, E, Kaempgen, M, Hecht, DS, Roth, S, Gruner, G: Transparent and flexible carbon nanotube transistors. *Nano Lett.* **5**, 757–760 (2005)
11. Hines, DR, Mezheny, S, Breban, M, Williams, ED, Ballarotto, VW, Esen, G, Southard, A, Fuhrer, MS: Nanotransfer printing of organic and carbon nanotube thin-film transistors on plastic substrates. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **86**, 163101 (2005)
12. Selvarasah, S, Chen, C-L, Chao, S-H, Makaram, P, Busnaina, A, Dokmeci, MR: A three dimensional thermal sensor based on single-walled carbon nanotubes. In: Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Solid-State Sensors, Actuators and Microsystems (Transducers '07), pp. 1023–1026. , Lyon (2007). 10–14 Jun
13. Fung, CKM, Wong, VTS, Chan, RHM, Li, WJ: Dielectrophoretic batch fabrication of bundled carbon nanotube thermal sensors. *IEEE Trans. Nanotechnology* **3**, 395–403 (2004)
14. Fung, CKM: Fabrication of CNT-based MEMS piezoresistive pressure sensors using DEP nanoassembly. In: Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Nanotechnology (IEENANO), pp. 199–202. Nagoya, Nagoya (2005). 11–15 Jul
15. Dresselhaus, MS, Dresselhaus, G, Eklund, PC: Science of Fullerenes and Carbon Nanotubes. Academic Press, San Diego (1996)
16. Ebbesen, TW (ed.): Carbon Nanotubes: Preparation and Properties. CRC Press, Boca Raton (1997)

17. Thess, A, Lee, R, Nikolaev, P, Dai, H, Petit, P, Robert, J, Xu, C, Lee, YH, Kim, SG, Rinzler, AG, Colbert, DT, Scuseria, GE, Tomanek, D, Fischer, JE, Smalley, RE: Crystalline ropes of metallic carbon nanotubes. *Science* **273**, 483 (1996)
18. Ivanov, V, Nagy, JB, Lambin, P, Lucas, A, Zhang, XB, Zhang, XF, Bernaerts, D, Van Tendeloo, G, Amelinckx, S, Van Landuyt, J: The study of carbon nanotubules produced by catalytic method. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **223**, 329 (1994)
19. Ehlich, R, Biro, LP, Hertel, IV: Growth of nanotubes by decomposition of C60 on transitional metal surfaces. *Synth. Met.* **103**, 2486 (1999)
20. Bir'ó, LP, Ehlich, R, Tellgmann, R, Gromov, A, Krawetz, N, Tschaplyguine, M, Pohl, M-M, Zsoldos, E, V'ertesy, Z, Horv'ath, ZE, Campbell, EEB: Growth of carbon nanotubes by fullerene decomposition in the presence of transition metals. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **306**, 155 (1999)
21. Meng, S, Maragakis, P, Papaloukas, C, Kaxiras, E: DNA nucleoside interaction and identification with carbon nanotubes. *Nano Lett.* **17**, 45 (2007). No1
22. Cuniberti, G, Yi, J, Porto, M: arXiv: Pure-carbon ring transistor: role of topology and structure. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **81**, 850 (2002)
23. Flahaut, E, Peigney, A, Laurent, CH, Rousset, A: Synthesis of single-walled carbon nanotube-Co-MgO composite powders and extraction of the nanotubes. *J. Mater. Chem.* **10**, 249 (2000)
24. Sugai, T, Omote, H, Bandow, S, Tanaka, N, Shinohara, H: Carbon nanotubes by high-temperature pulsed arc discharge. *J. Chem. Phys.* **112**, 6000 (2000)
25. Zhu, H, Xu, C, Wei, B, Wu, D: A new method for synthesizing double-walled carbon nanotubes. *Carbon* **40**, 2021 (2002)
26. Nsangou, M, Jaidane, NE, Ben, Z: Lakhdar: Internet electronic. *J. Molecular Design* **5**, 89–101 (2006)
27. Young, D: Cytoclonal Pharmaceuticals Inc.: Introduction to computational chemistry. *Chem. Aust.* **11**, 5 (1998)
28. Monajjemi, M, Chahkandi, B: Study of the hydrogen bond indifferent orientations of adenine-thymine base pairs: an ab initio study. *J. Mol. Struct. (THEOCHEM)* **714**, 43 (2004)
29. Jorgensen, WL: Biological reactions are slow in absence of a catalyst. *Adv. Chem. Phys.* **70**, 469 (1988)
30. Metropolis, NA, Rosenbluth, AW, Teller, AH, Teller, E: Equation of state calculations by fast computing machines. *J. Chem. Phys.* **21**, 10–87 (1953)
31. Haeri, HH, Hashemianzadeh, SM, Monajjemi, M: Temperature effects on the stochastic gating of the IP3R calcium release channel: a numerical simulation study. *J. Biol. Syst.* **17**, 817–852 (2009)
32. HyperChem 7.0. Hypecube Inc, Gainesville (2001)
33. Frisch, MJ, Trucks, GW, Schlegel, HB, Scuseria, GE, Robb, MA, Cheeseman, JR, Zakrzewski, VG, Montgomery Jr., JA, Stratmann, RE, Burant, JC, Dapprich, S, Millam, JM, Daniels, AD, Kudin, KN, Strain, MC, Farkas, O, Tomasi, J, Barone, V, Cossi, M, Cammi, R, Mennucci, B, Pomelli, C, Adamo, C, Clifford, S, Ochterski, J, Petersson, GA, Ayala, PY, Cui, Q, Morokuma, K, Malick, DK, et al.: Gaussian 98 Revision A.6. Gaussian, Inc, Pittsburgh (1998)

doi:10.1186/2193-8865-3-71

Cite this article as: Zare et al.: Studies of *ab initio* and Monte Carlo simulation on interaction of fluorouracil anticancer drug with carbon nanotube. *Journal Of Nanostructure in Chemistry* 2013 **3**:71.

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen[®] journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► springeropen.com