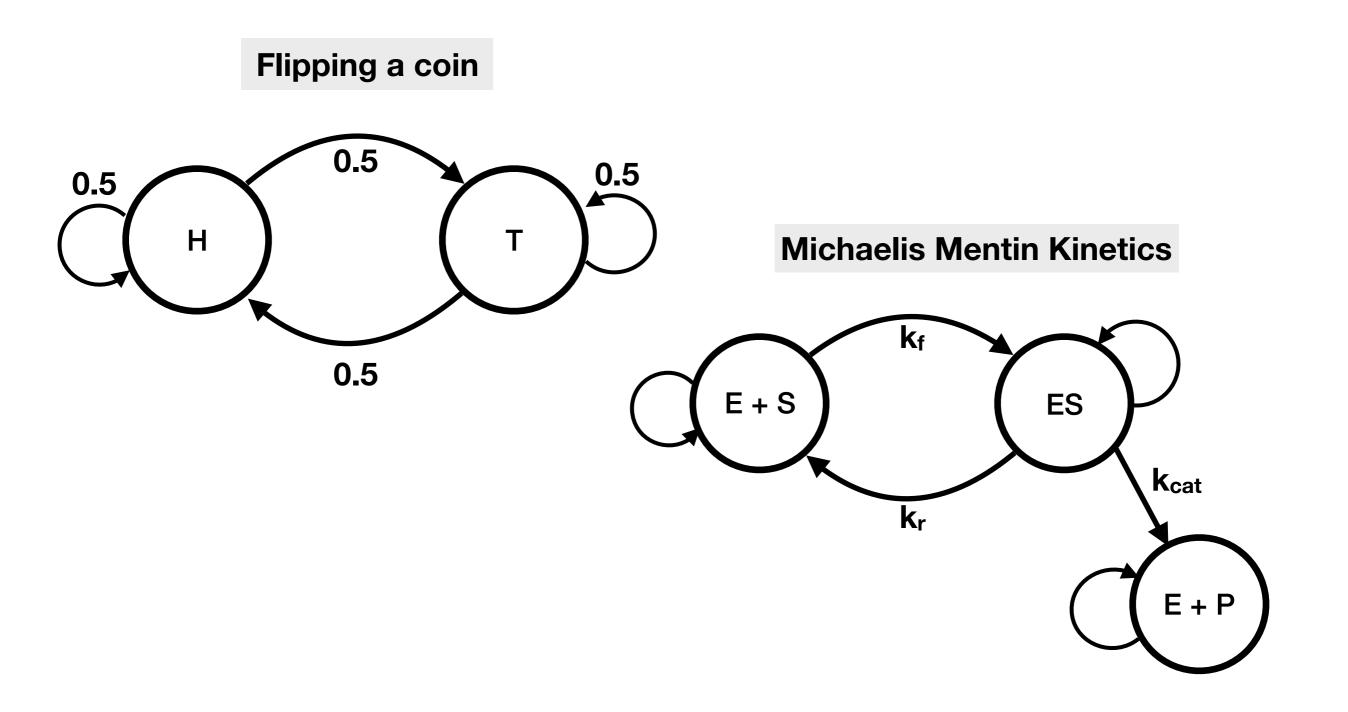
Introduction to Markov State Models

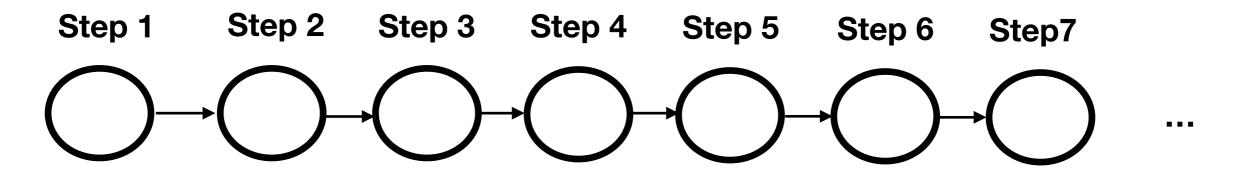
Drug Computing — Mobley Lab — UCI

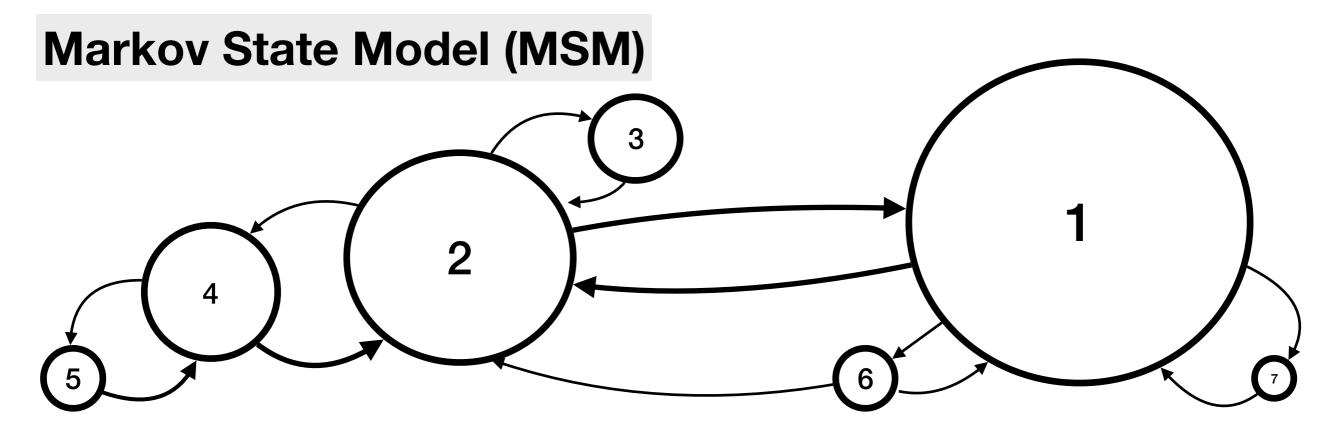
Markov processes describe the dynamics of systems that have no "long term memory"



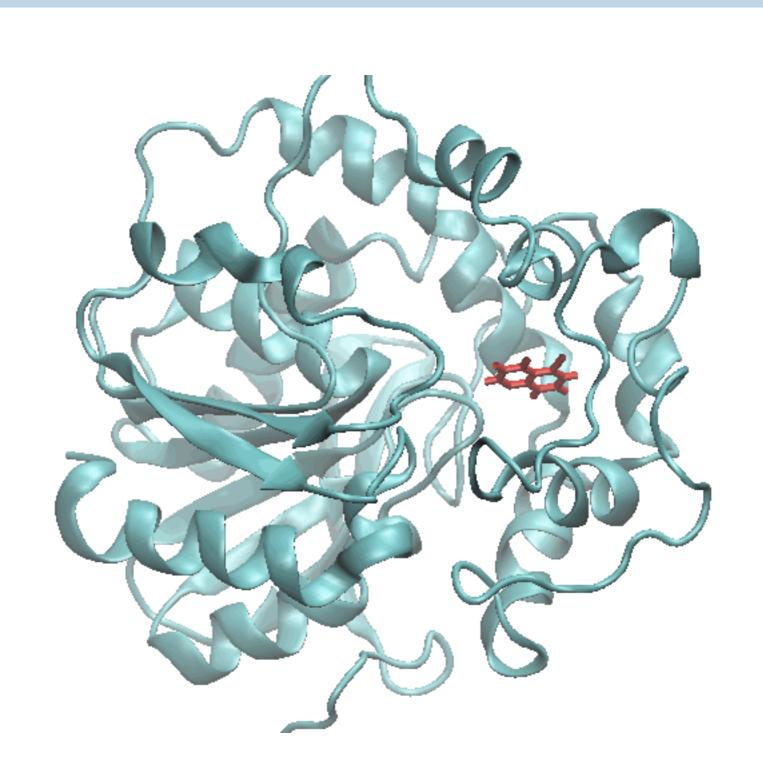
Markov State Models (MSMs) reveal kinetics of configurational transitions

Highly Disordered Trajectory





Markov State Models (MSMs) reveal kinetics of configurational transitions



Building a Markov State Model

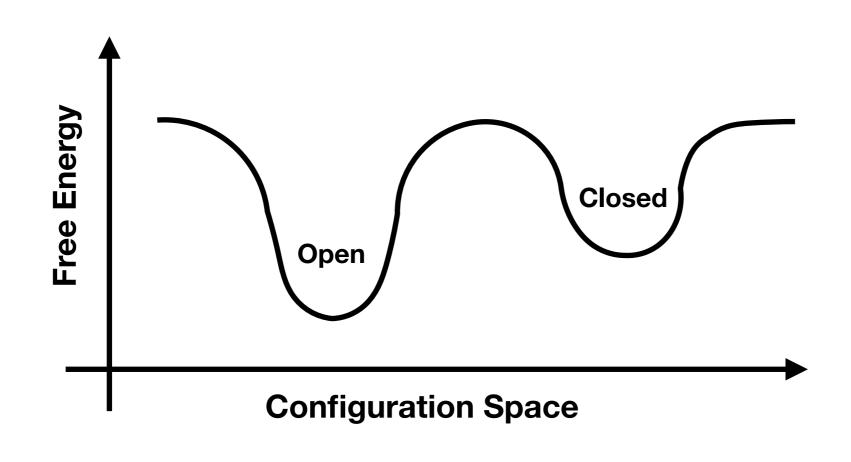
- (1) Identify Configuration Microstates
 - Dimensionality Reduction
 - Free Energy
 - PCA, TICA, etc.
- (2) Construct Transition Matrix Between States

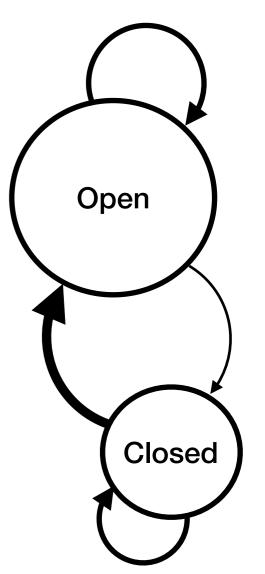
(3) Test for Self-Consistency

Building a Markov State Model

(1) Identify Configuration Microstates from basins in the Free Energy Landscape

Dimensionality Reduction





Dimensionality Reduction: Principle Component Analysis (PCA) and Time-independent Component Analysis (TICA)

Huge Amount of Data ==> A Few Dimensions of Variance

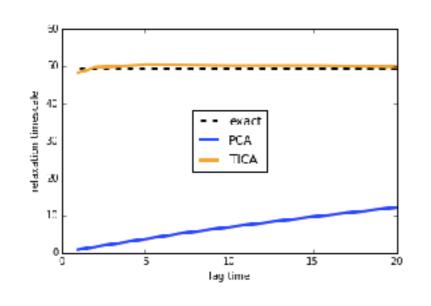
Brute Force Method From Trajectory:

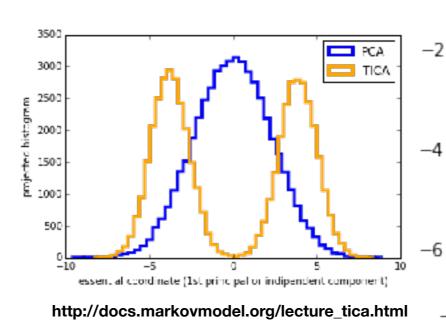
- Transition Matrix between states defined by positions of every atom
- N atoms, T time steps —> 3NT columns
- **Ex:**
 - 2500 atoms, 50,000,000 time steps
 - = 375 billion elements

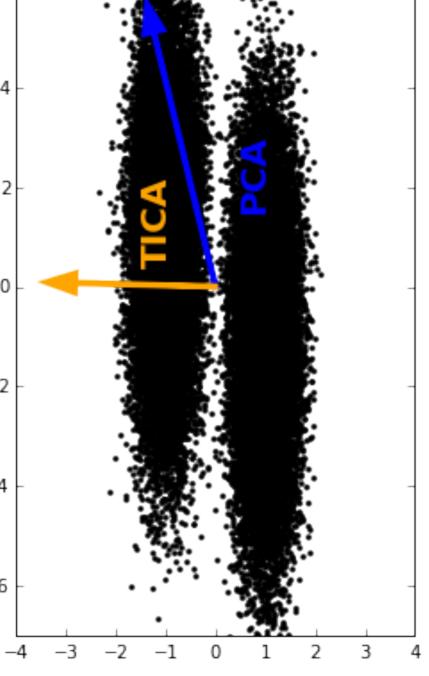
Dimensionality Reduction: Principle Component Analysis (PCA) and Time-independent Component Analysis (TICA)

PCA finds the direction of maximum variance in the data

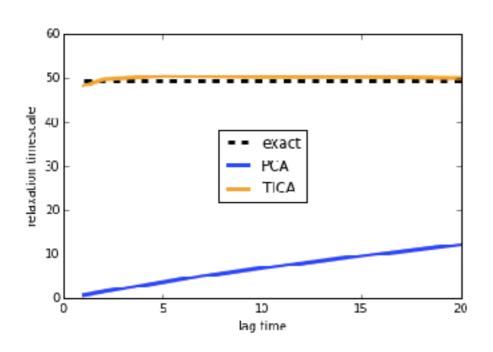
TICA identifies the slowest reaction coordinates (maximum autocorrelation)

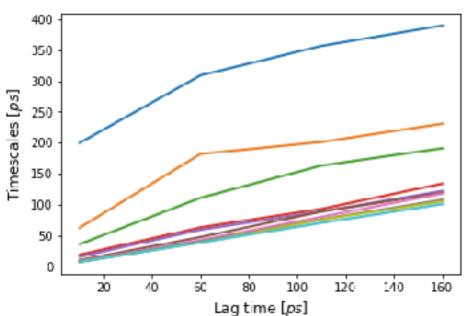






Testing the dimensionality reduction: Implied Timescales





Perfectly Markovian Process

$$t_i(k\tau_0) = t_i = -\frac{\tau_0}{\ln \lambda_i(\tau_0)}$$

http://docs.markovmodel.org/lecture implied timescales.html

Imperfect Markov Model

$$t_i(k\tau_0) = -\frac{k\tau_0}{\ln \lambda_i(k\tau_0)}$$

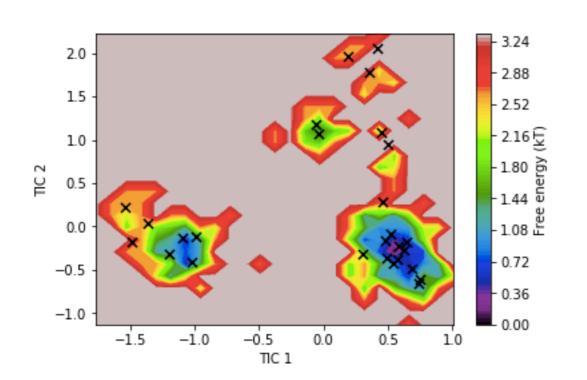
Choose a time scale at which the model appears to start behaving Markovian

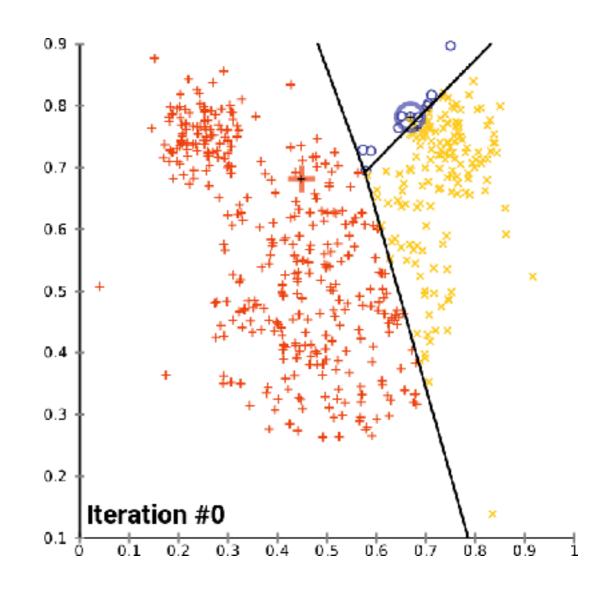
Using the dimension reduction to identify macrostates of the system

PCCA and K-means Clustering

K-means Clustering:

 Identifies clusters based on distance in TICA space





Using the dimension reduction to identify macrostates of the system

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

-0.5

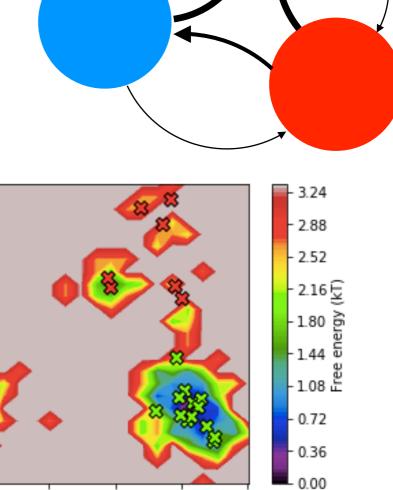
-1.0

PCCA and K-means Clustering

PCCA: Perron-Cluster Cluster Analysis

Uses the eigenvector-eigenvalue decomposition to identify meta-stable states

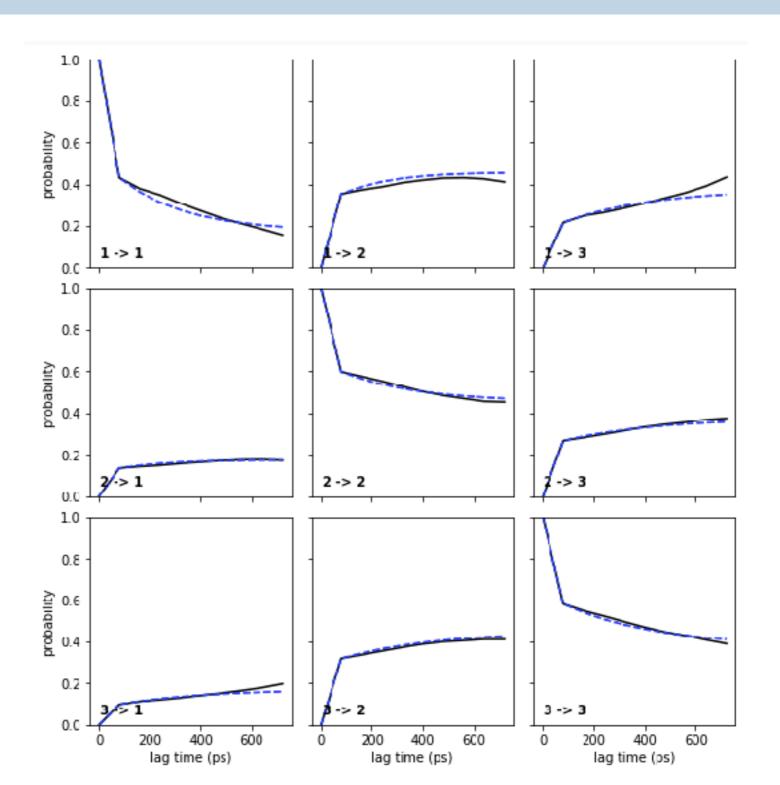
 Splits the available conformational state space in order of longest relaxation time



TIC 1

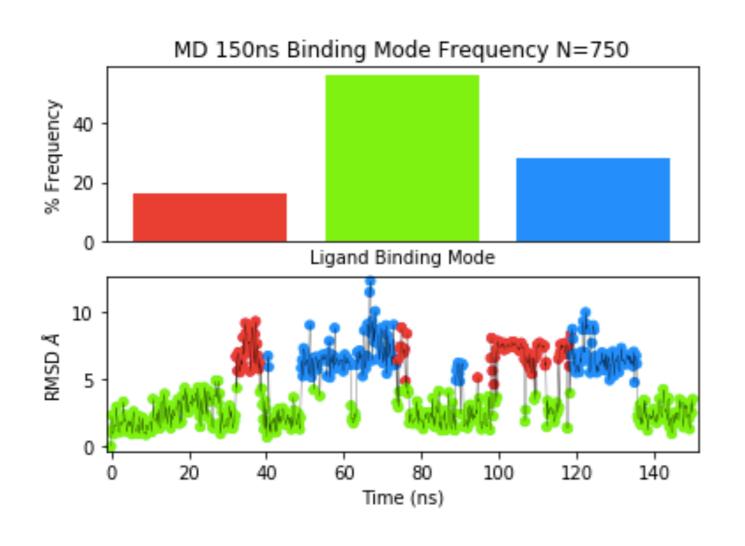
Testing the Markov Model: Chapman-Kolmogorov test

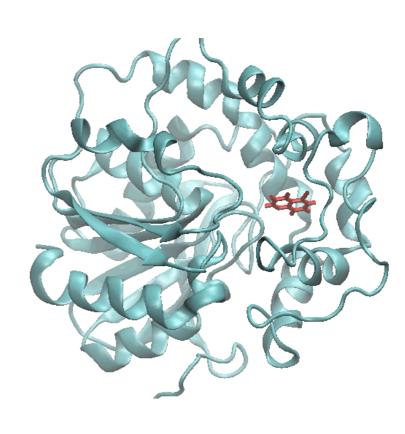
How well do the interconversions between the course-grained macro-states of the model compare to the real trajectory?



Once we have a MSM, what can we do with it?

Identify Dominant Binding Modes of Ligands





Once we have a MSM, what can we do with it?

Identify Dominant Protein Folding Pathways

