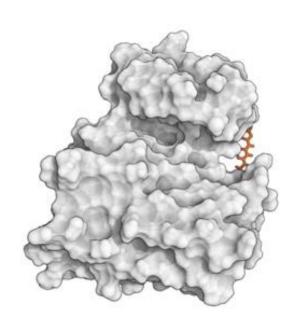
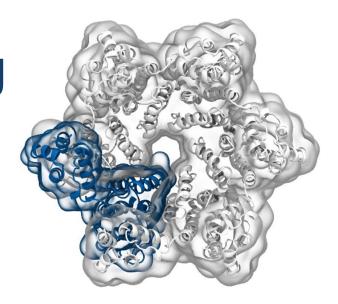
Simulation of Biomolecules



Markov State Modelling

2023 CCP5 Summer School



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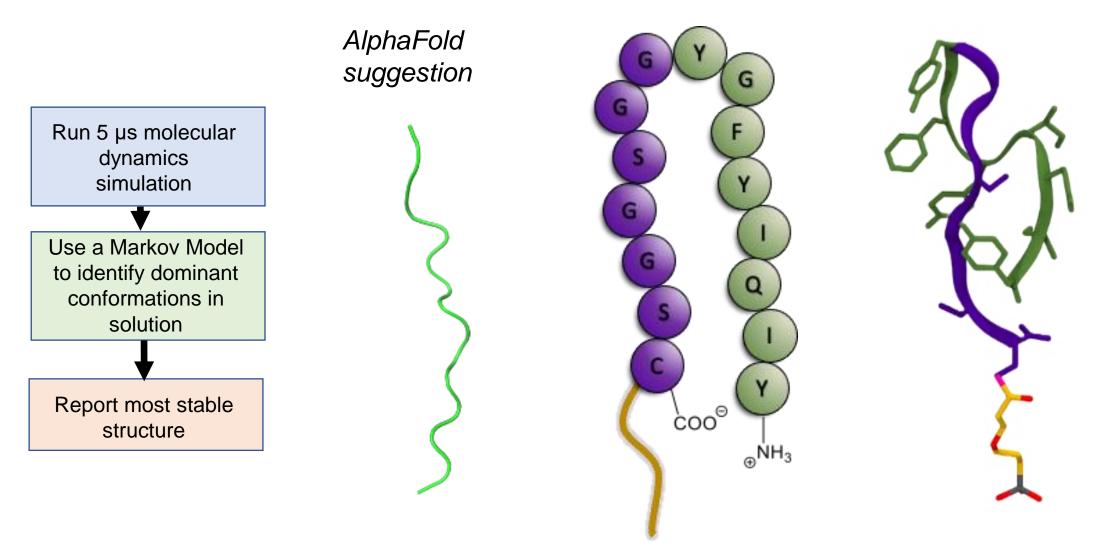
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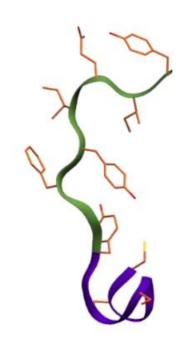
Markov State Modelling (MSM)

Can we predict the equilibrium structure of a peptide?



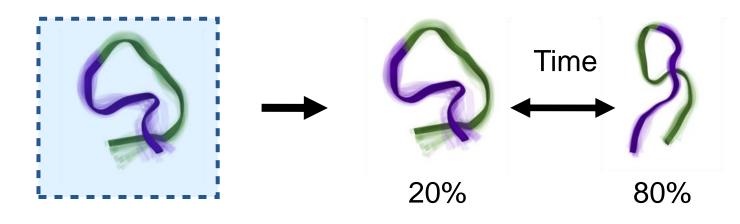
MSMs allow for quantitive data from molecular simulations

YITIY TAYAG SGGSC



Protein dynamics

Clustering is the first step towards a model providing quantitive equilibrium and kinetic information from the simulation

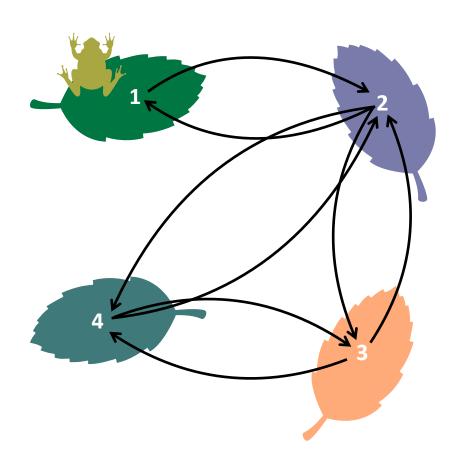


Simulation movie

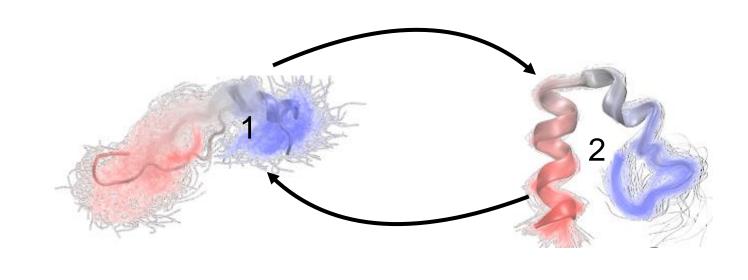
Probabilistic understanding of the trajectory

Frogs jumping and proteins moving

Over the period of a day:

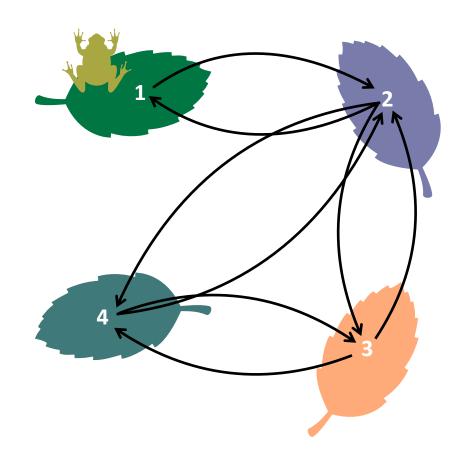


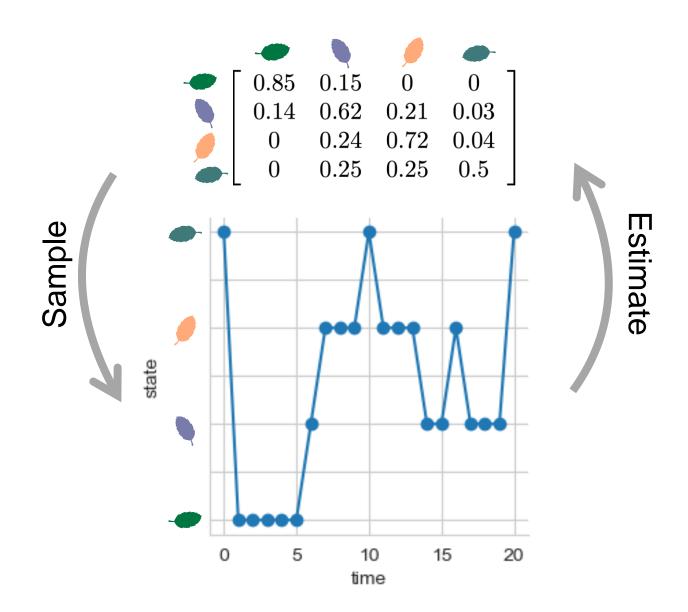
What do a protein and a frog jumping have in common?



What is a Markov chain?

Over the period of a day:





What is a Markov chain?

Transition matrices are:

- Stochastic matrices
- Containing conditional jump probabilities

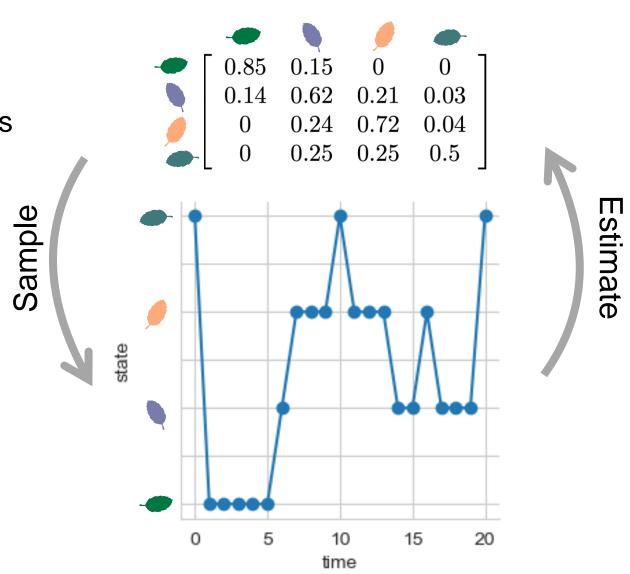
If they are **irreducible** and **ergodic**:

- They have a stationary probability
- Has a stationary probability π .
- The stationary probability is the eigenvector of the eigenvalue λ_1

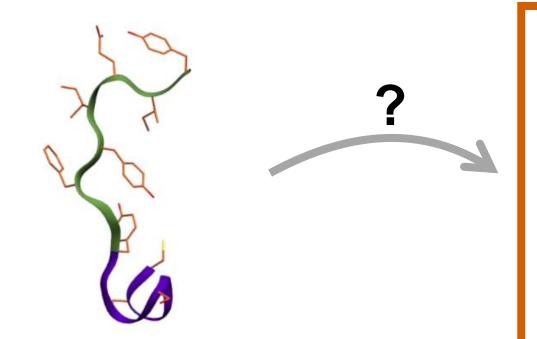
$$\lambda_1 = 1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3, \dots, > \lambda_n$$

If they are reversible

$$\pi_i P_{ij} = \pi_j P_{ji}$$



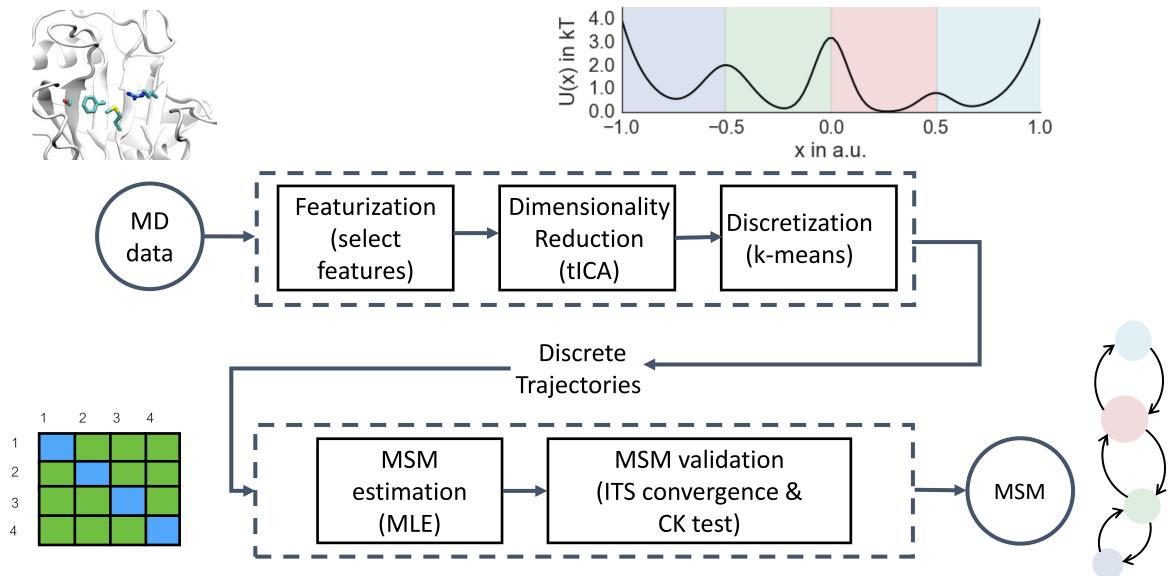
How to model protein dynamics using a Markov approach?



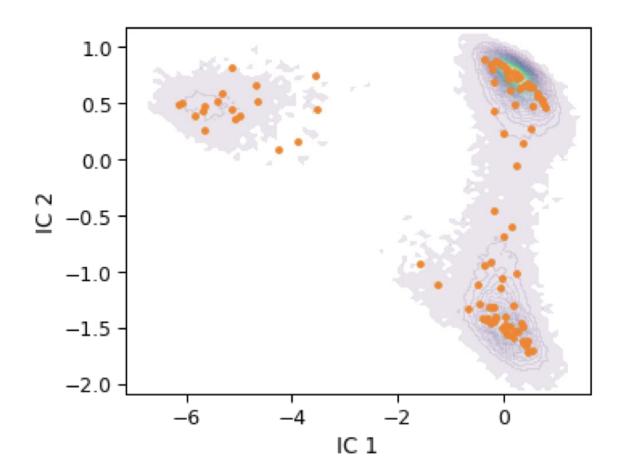
Approximate with a transition matrix from the trajectory:

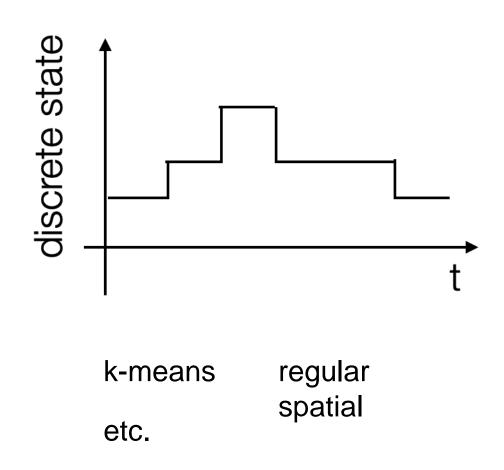
$$P = egin{bmatrix} P_{1,1} & P_{1,2} & \dots & P_{1,j} & \dots & P_{1,S} \ P_{2,1} & P_{2,2} & \dots & P_{2,j} & \dots & P_{2,S} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots & \ddots & dots \ P_{i,1} & P_{i,2} & \dots & P_{i,j} & \dots & P_{i,S} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots & \ddots & dots \ P_{S,1} & P_{S,2} & \dots & P_{S,j} & \dots & P_{S,S} \ \end{bmatrix}.$$

Building a Markov Model requires several steps



Clustering on reduced dimensional space





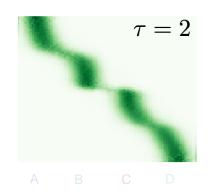


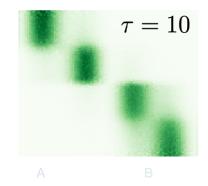
Dimensionality reduction and discretisation require a lot of parameter optimisation. It is necessary to spend a good amount of time on hyper parameter optimisation.

The transition matrix contains all quantative properties

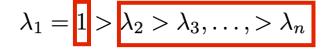
Approximate with a transition matrix from the trajectory:

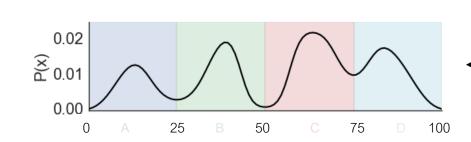
$$P = egin{bmatrix} P_{1,1} & P_{1,2} & \dots & P_{1,j} & \dots & P_{1,S} \ P_{2,1} & P_{2,2} & \dots & P_{2,j} & \dots & P_{2,S} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots & \ddots & dots \ P_{i,1} & P_{i,2} & \dots & P_{i,j} & \dots & P_{i,S} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots & \ddots & dots \ P_{S,1} & P_{S,2} & \dots & P_{S,j} & \dots & P_{S,S} \ \end{bmatrix}.$$

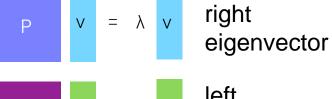




varying the lag time



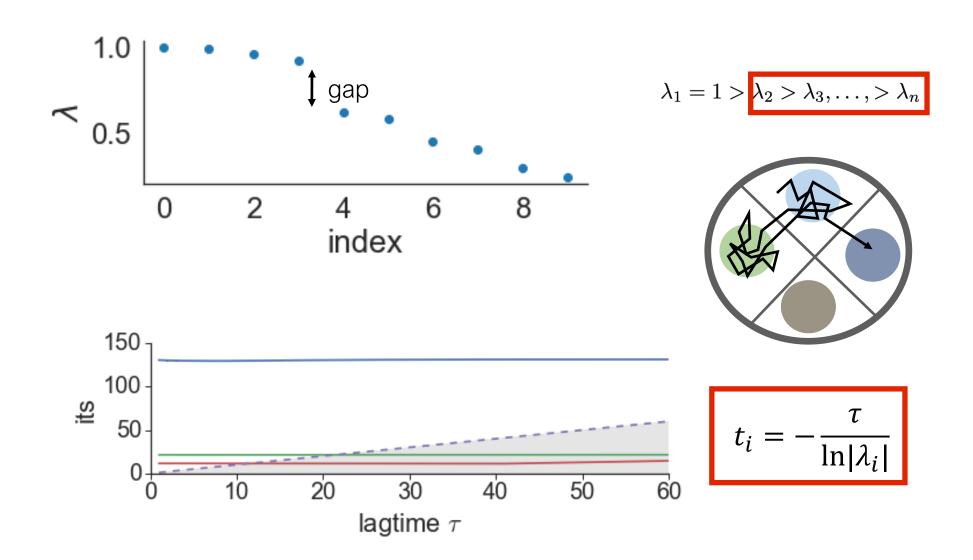




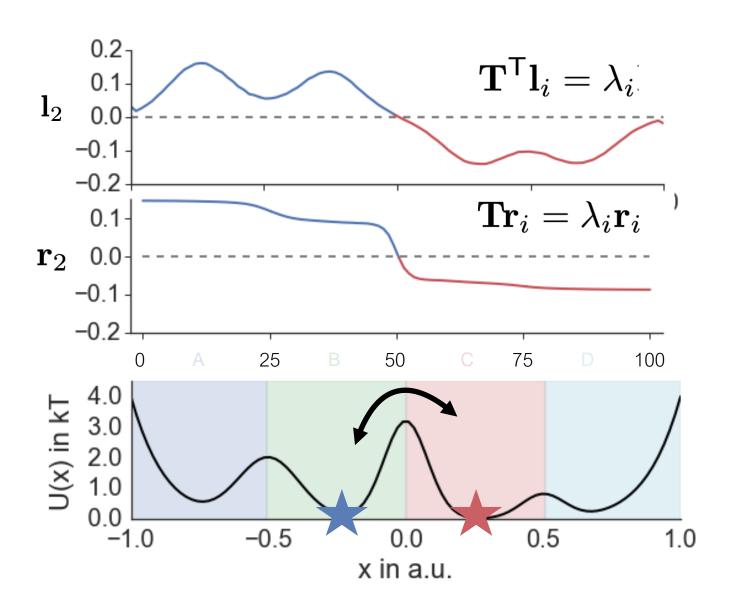


We can find the most likely structure/coordinates!

Eigenvalues tell us about timescales

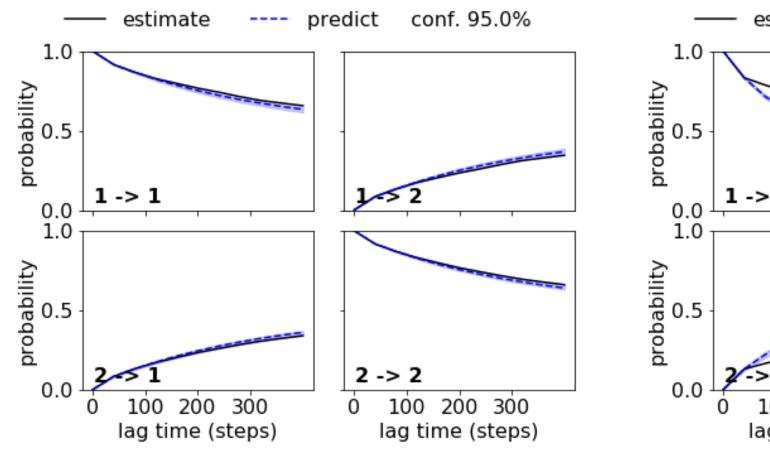


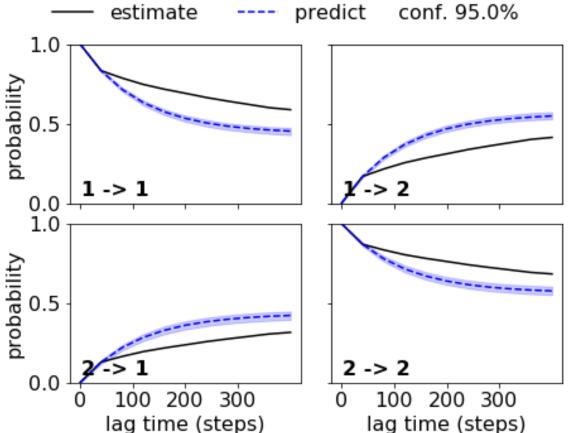
The eigenvectors tell us about the slowest processes



Validation with the Chapman-Kolmogorov (CK) test

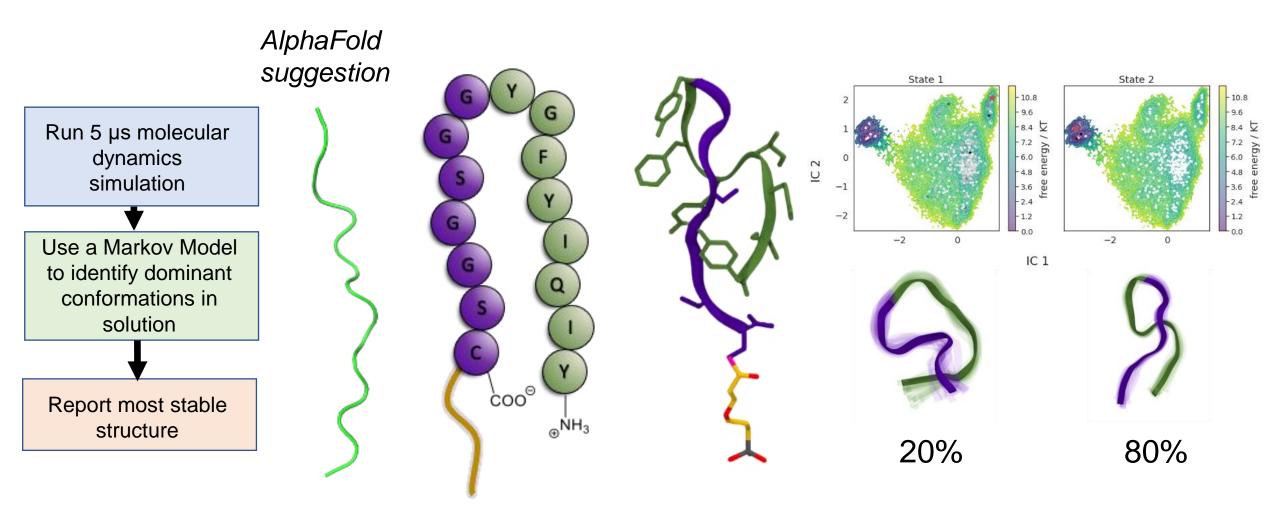
$$T(k\tau) = T(\tau)^k$$





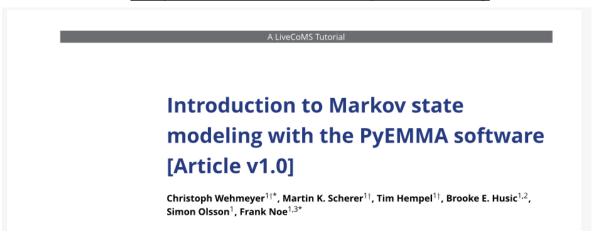
Conformational dynamics of a peptide

Can we predict the equilibrium structure of a peptide?



Python tools are available for building MSMs

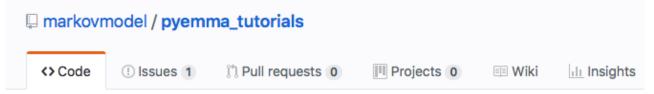
https://www.livecomsjournal.org











How to analyze molecular dynamics data with PyEMMA

https://github.com/deeptime-ml/deeptime

