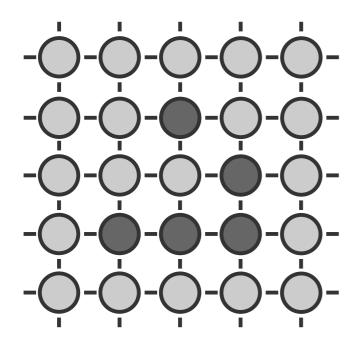
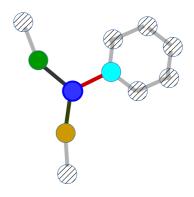
"Molecular Cellular Automata"

A parallelizable strategy for simulating *any* **active** coarse grained molecular model





- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) **goto** \rightarrow a) (repeat...)

- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)

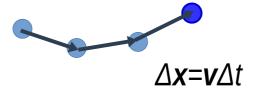
- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



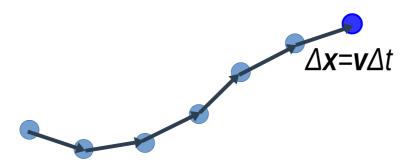
- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



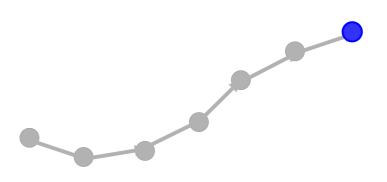
- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)



- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)

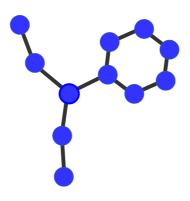


- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.

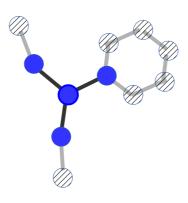


- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.

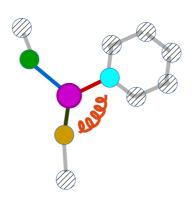
- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.



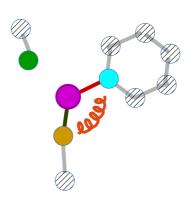
- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.



- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.



- a) At each iteration, atom types (and bond types) are modified
- b) Each new atom type depends on the old atom type, and the atom types of it's bonded neighbors according to arbitrary rules which the user can specify.











- A hybrid simulation method:
 - a) run ordinary molecular dynamics for a short time,
- b) make decisions that modify "atom" and "bond" properties
 - c) $goto \rightarrow a)$ (repeat...)

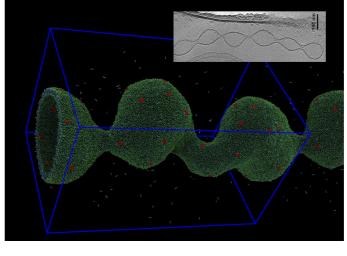


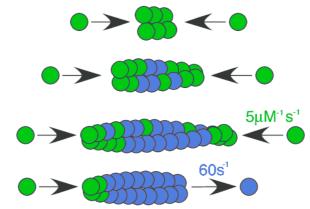
Example Uses in Biology:

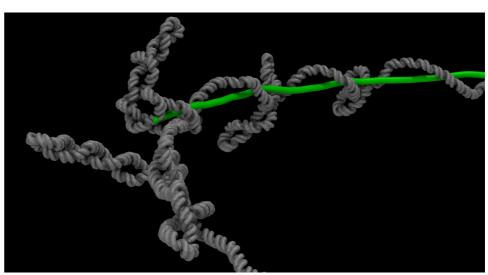
membrane trafficking

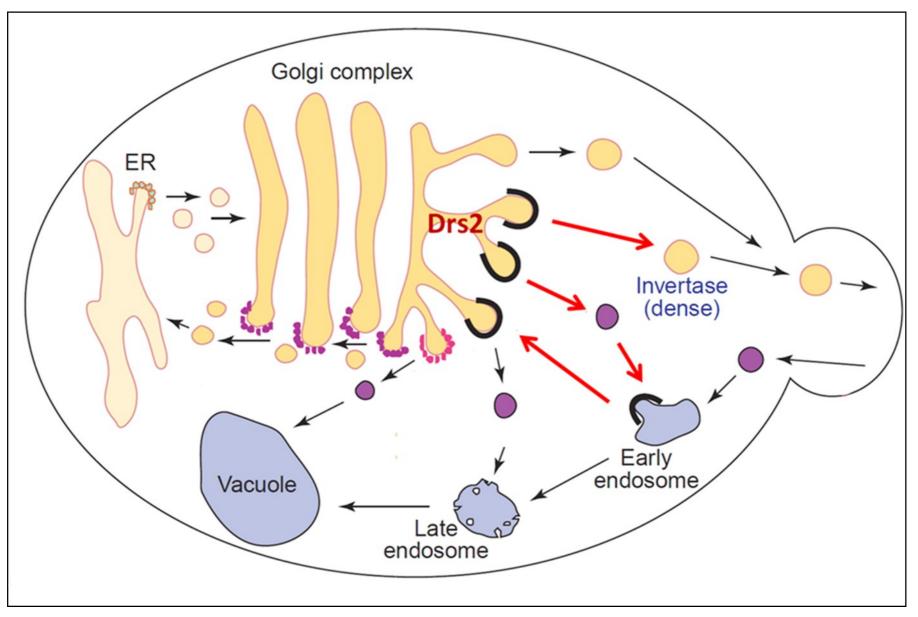
cytoskeletal filament growth dynamics

transcriptional stalling

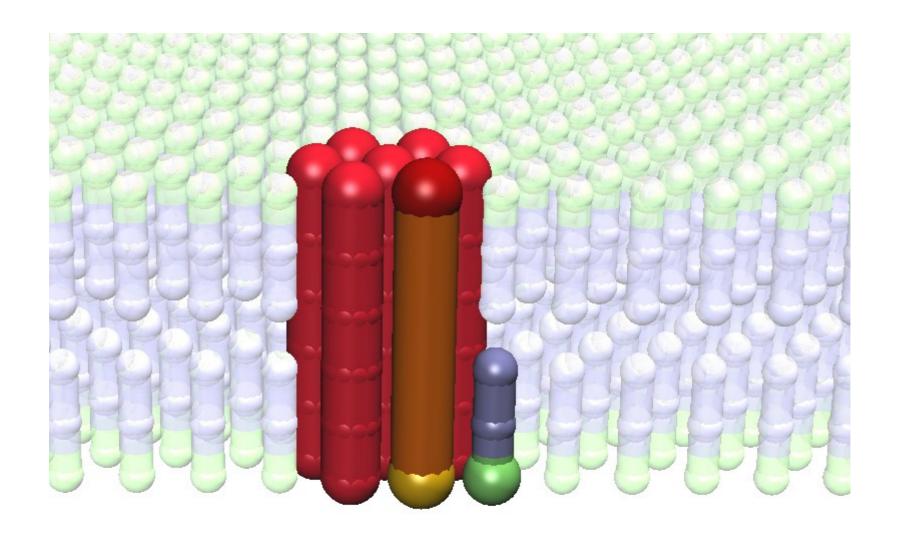




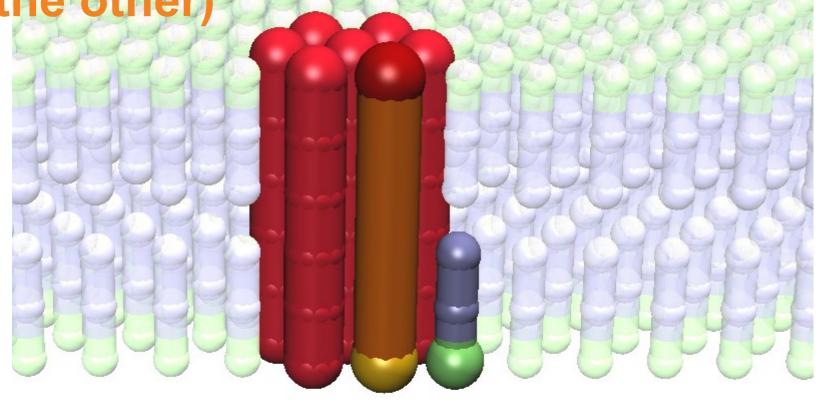


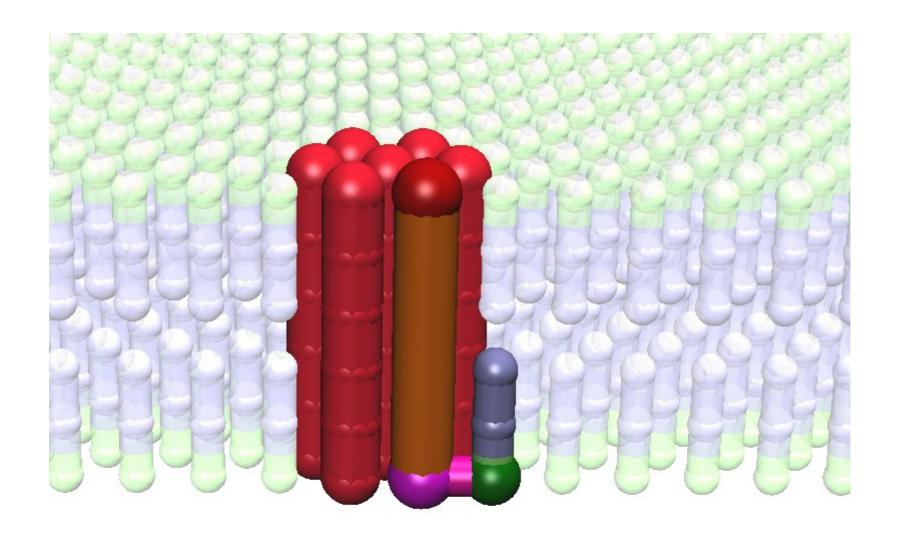


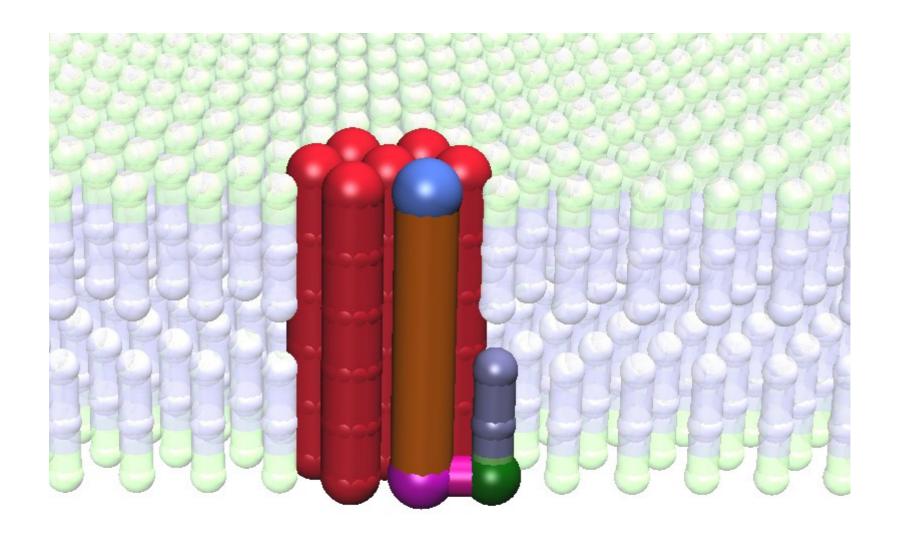
Graham Lab, Vanderbilt, website image

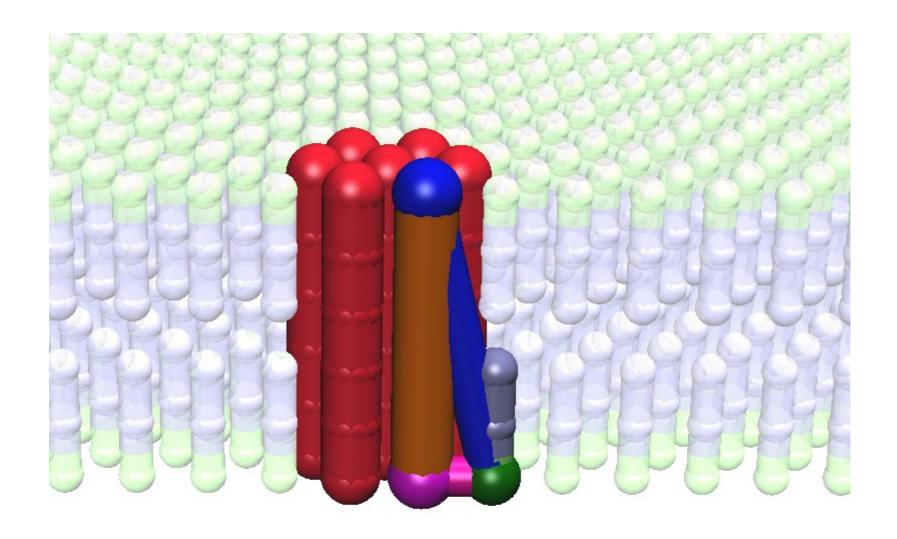


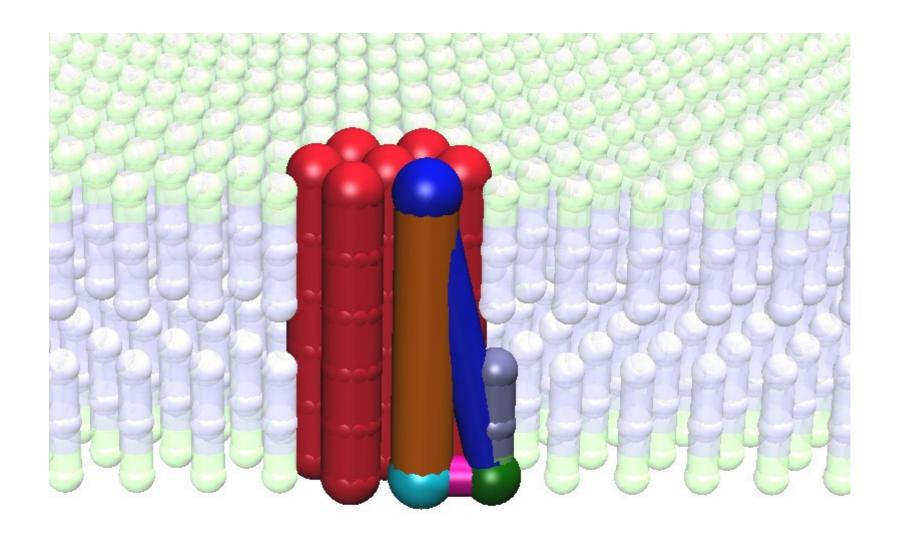
Flippase are motors which pull lipids (or proteins from one side of the membrane to the other)

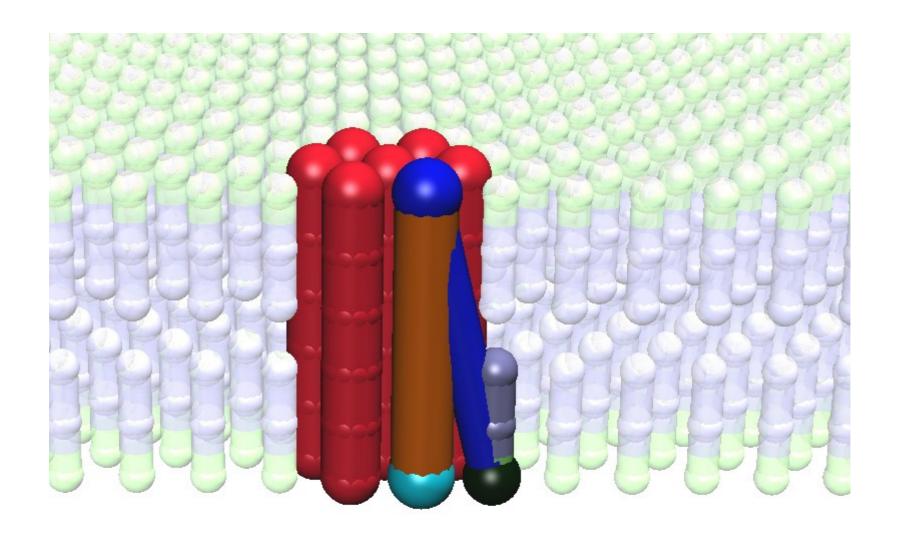


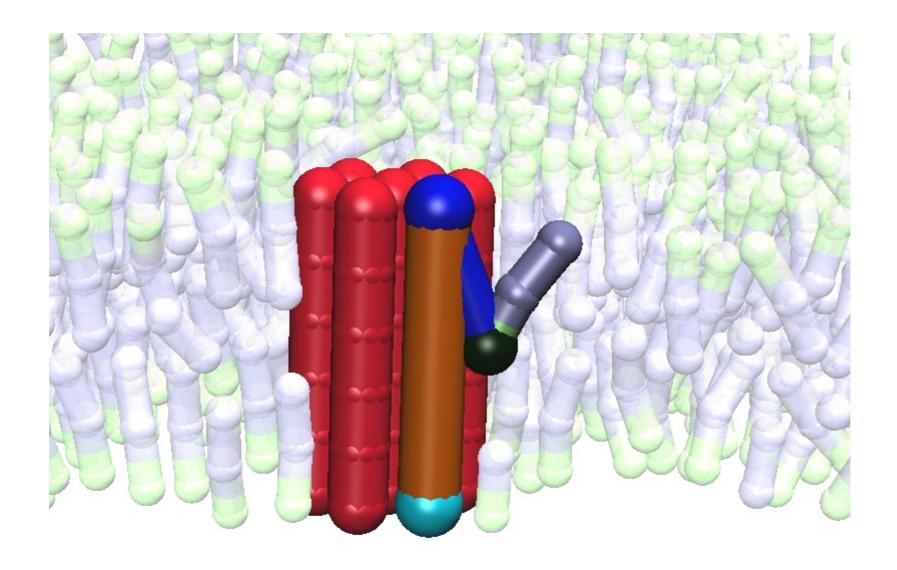


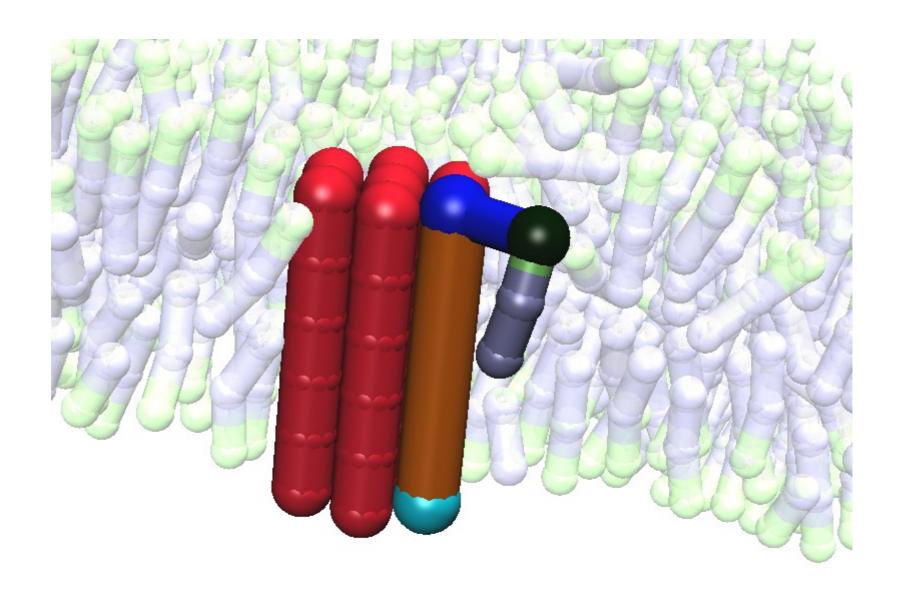


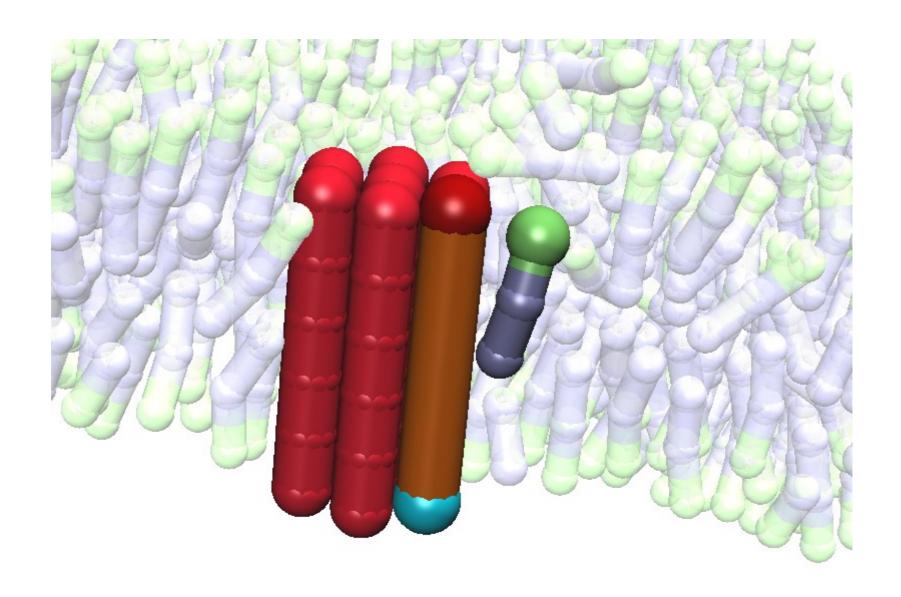


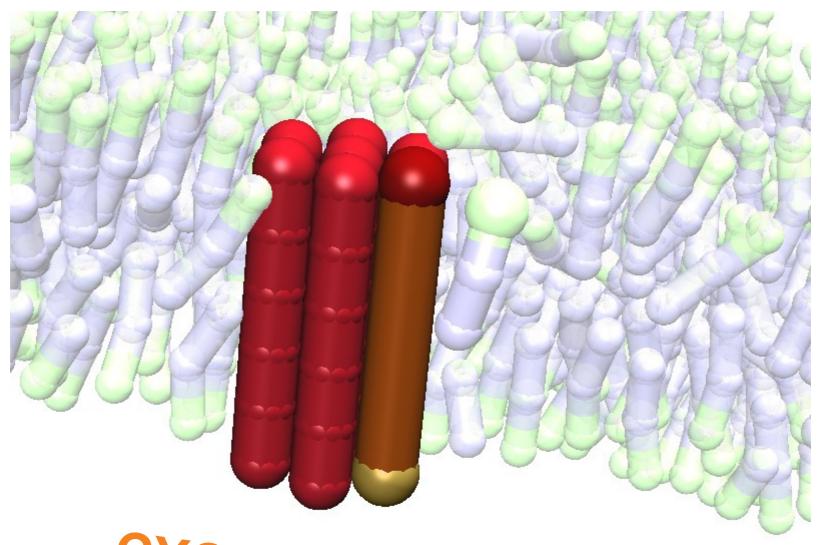




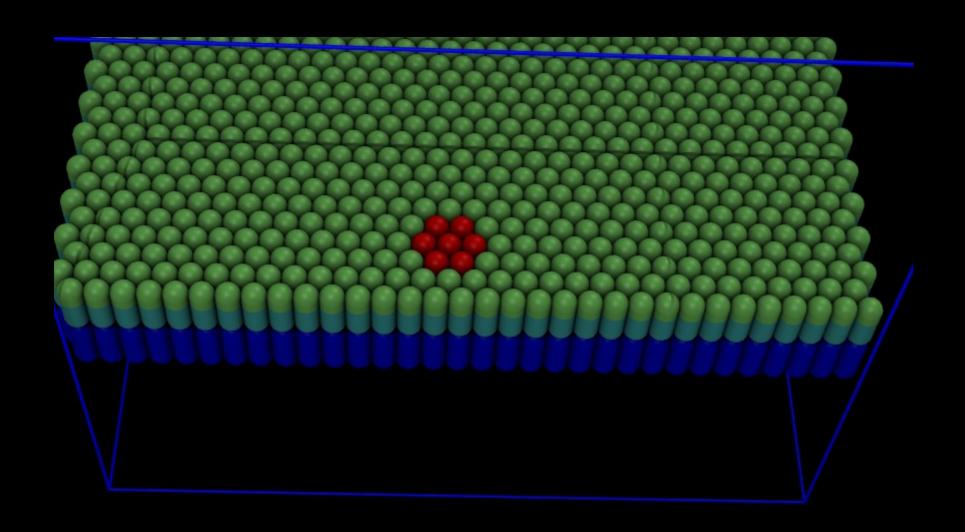


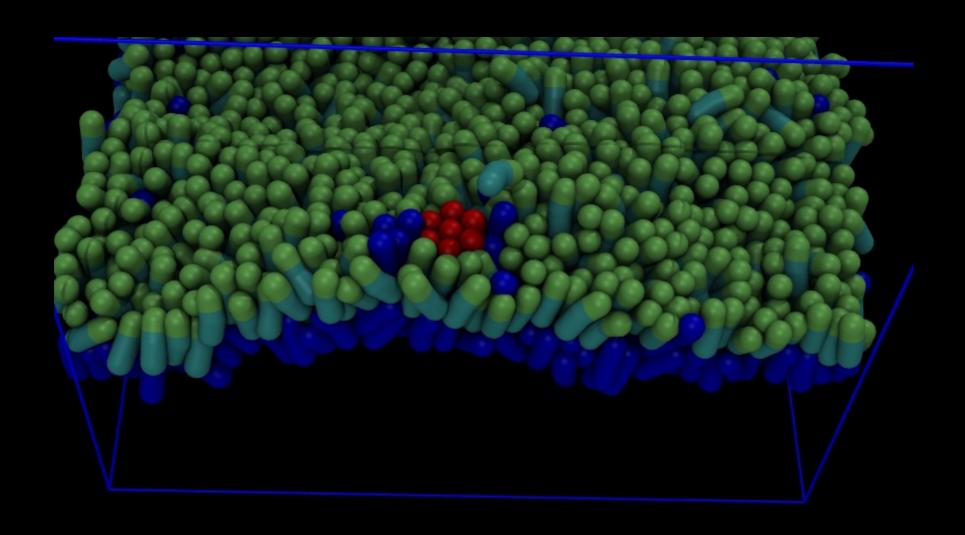


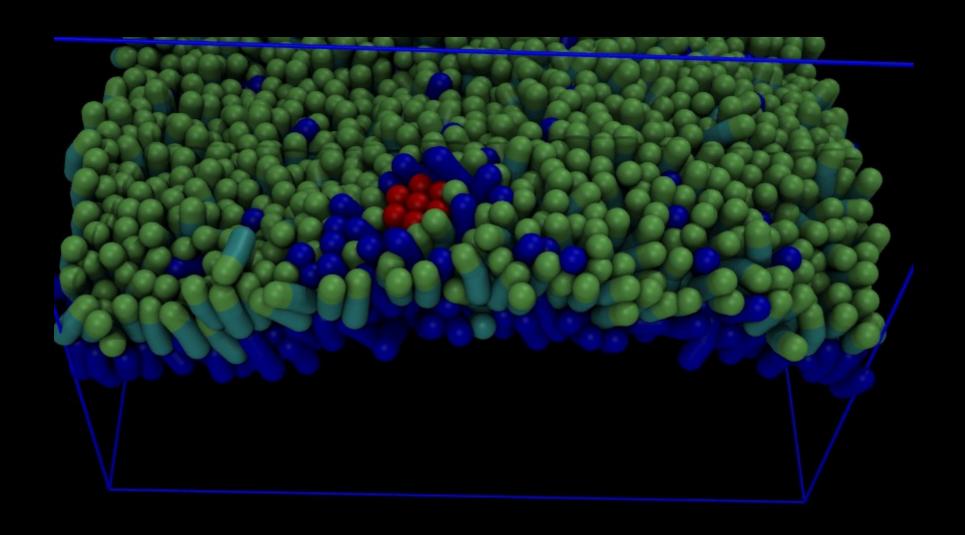


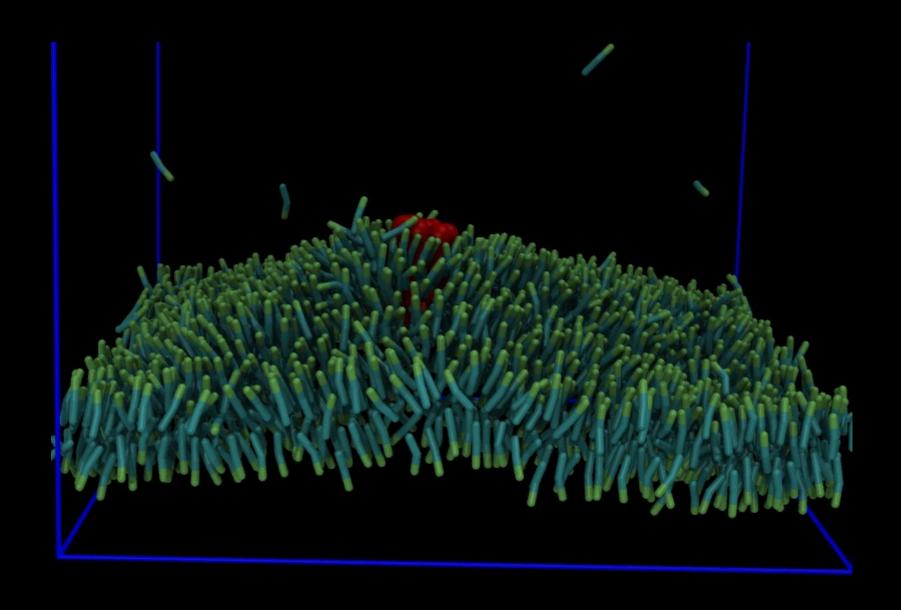


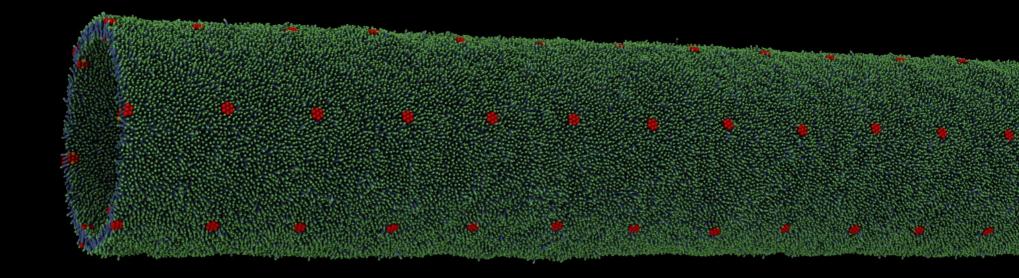
CYCLE REPEATS...

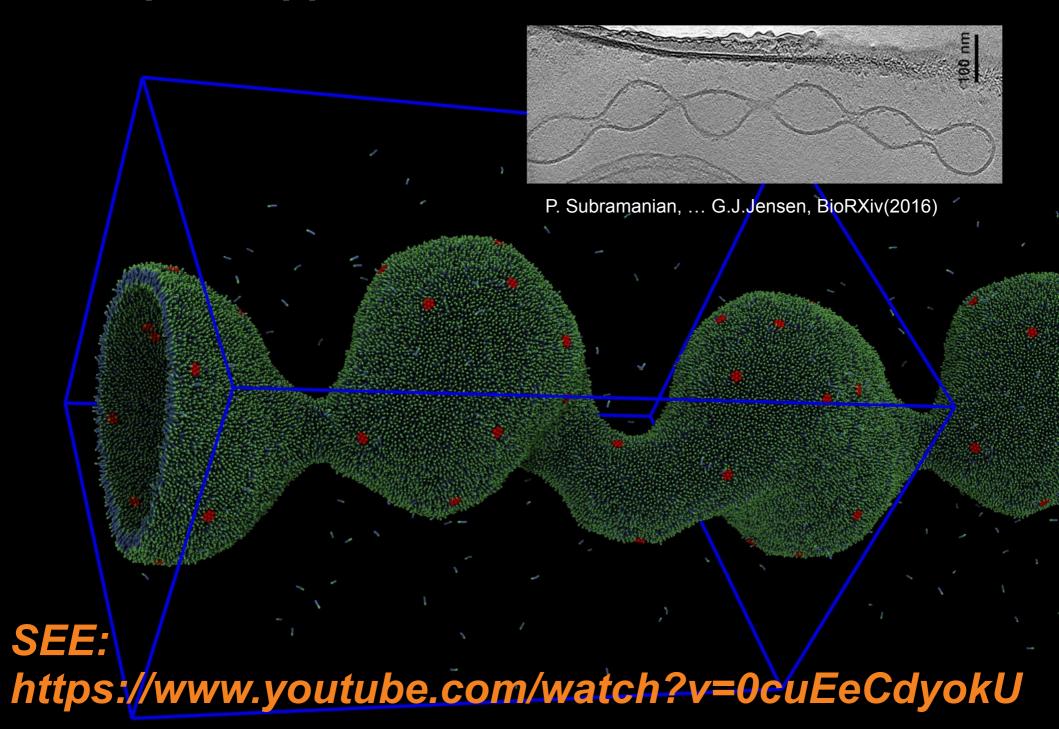


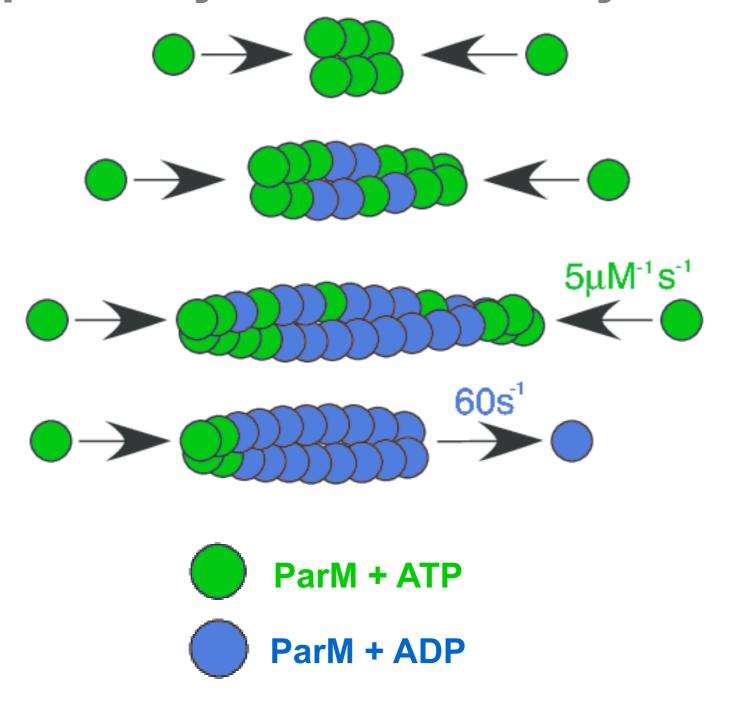


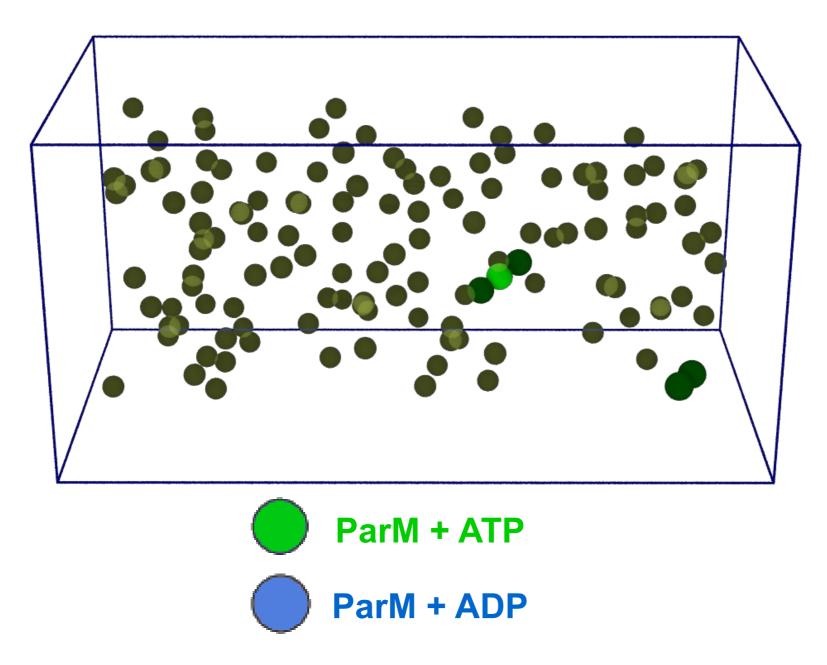


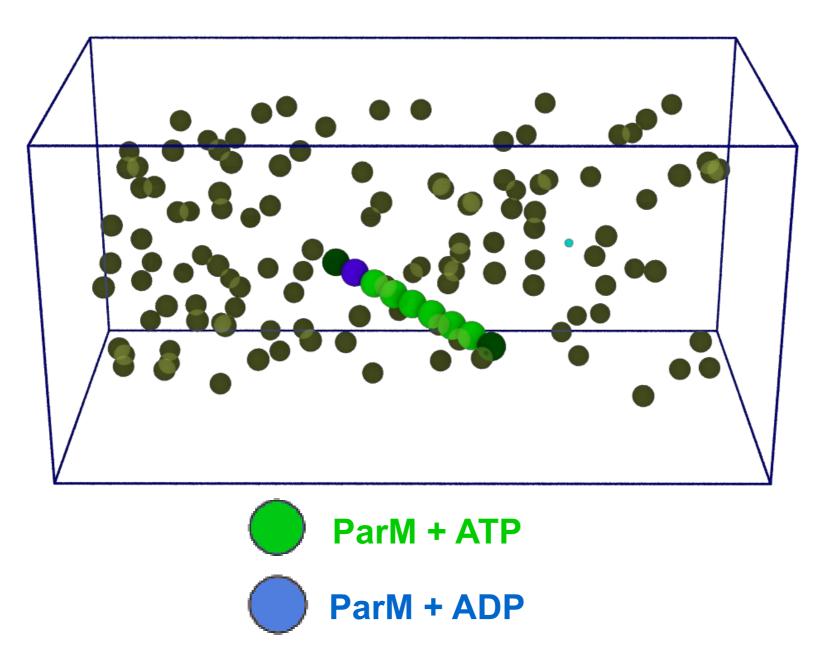


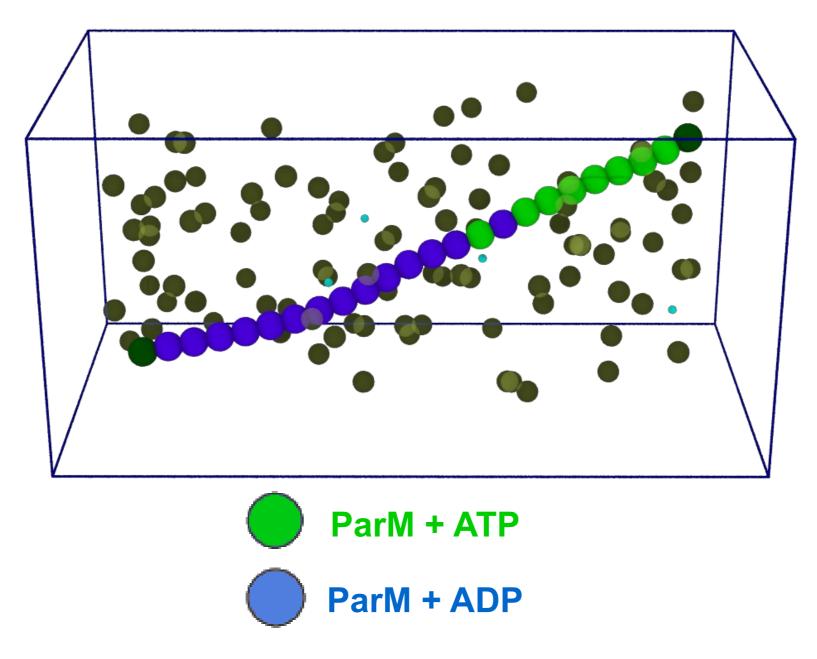


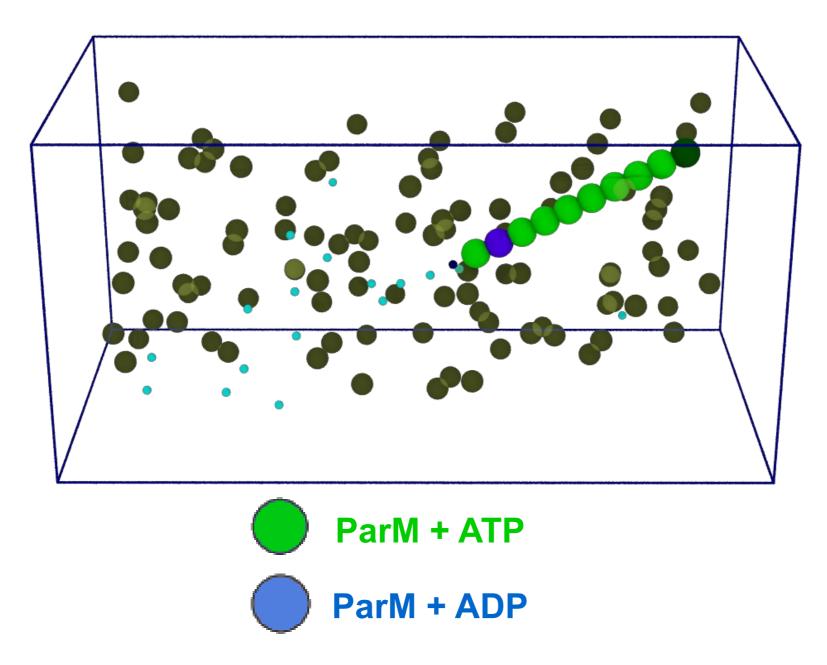


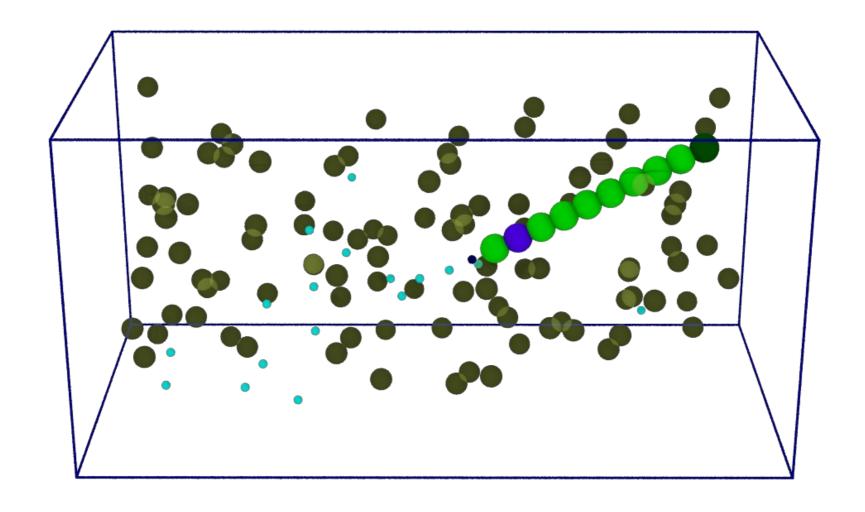








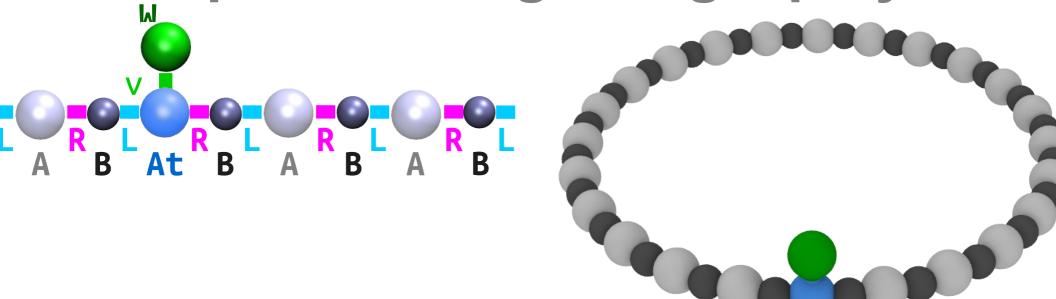




SEE:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEbt07vZHew

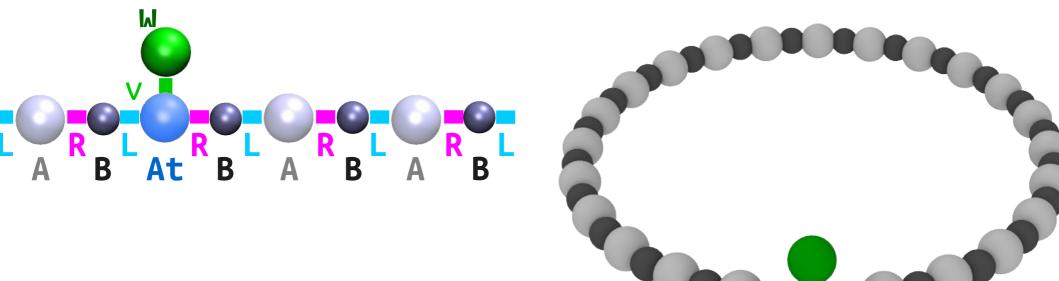
Example: Walking along a polymer



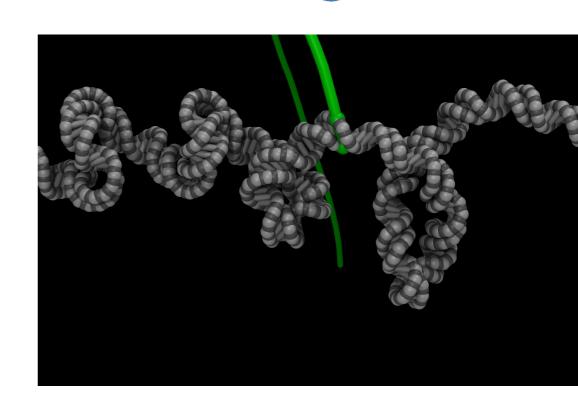
SEE:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QO4LbHGAgxU

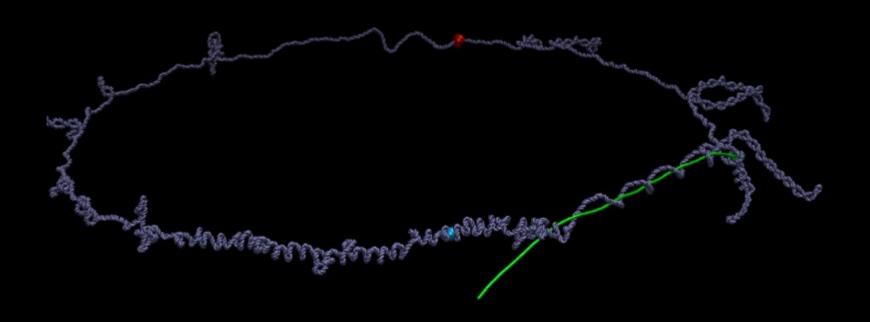
Example: DNA supercoiling during transcription



(DNA version with supercoiling)



Example: DNA supercoiling during transcription



Conways Game of Life in Moltemplate

```
fix ac1 all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:CO @atom:Live and bond @bond:NeighborUnread
-> atoms @atom:C1 @atom:Dead and bond @bond:NeighborRead
fix ac2 all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:C1 @atom:Live and bond @bond:NeighborUnread
-> atoms @atom:C2 @atom:Dead and bond @bond:NeighborRead
fix ac3 all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:C2 @atom:Live and bond @bond:NeighborUnread
-> atoms @atom:C3 @atom:Dead and bond @bond:NeighborRead
fix ac4 all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:C3 @atom:Live and bond @bond:NeighborUnread
-> atoms @atom:C4 @atom:Dead and bond @bond:NeighborRead
fix aResetNeighbors all bond/change 1
   bond @bond:NeighborRead -> bond @bond:NeighborUnread
   Underpopulation: Any live cell with less than 2 living neighbors dies
fix aUnderpopulation all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:Live @{atom:C0}*@{atom:C1} and bond @bond:SendTotal
-> atoms @atom:Dead SAME
  Overpopulation: Any live cell with 4 living neighbors dies
fix a0verpopulation all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:Live @atom:C4 and bond @bond:SendTotal
-> atoms @atom:Dead SAME
           Any dead cell with exactly 3 living neighbors lives
    Birth:
fix aBirth all bond/change 1
   atoms @atom:Dead @atom:C3 and bond @bond:SendTotal
-> atoms @atom:Live SAME
fix aResetCounters all atom/change 1
   atom * -> atom @atom:C0
```