

Supplementary material

The topology of drug-target interaction networks: implicit dependence on drug properties and target families

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Table S1 Distribution of the number of drugs (in bold), mean number of interactions and degree of the drug-target network (in italics) from known experimental data and *in silico* projections (in parenthesis).

		MW		
		<300	[300,400]	>400
clogP	>4	49	81	89
		9.2 (30.9)	9.3 (20.2)	7.4 (11.2)
		2.6 (6.3)	3.2 (4.8)	2.6 (3.3)
	(3,4]	49	49	31
		7.6 (18.0)	6.3 (14.7)	4.0 (5.3)
	(2,3]	66	57	29
	(1,2]	4.4 (15.1)	8.8 (14.8)	4.0 (5.5)
		1.6 (3.3)	2.6 (3.0)	1.2 (1.4)
	<1	61	41	10
		4.1 (10.7)	4.1 (7.7)	2.6 (5.9)
		1.5 (2.4)	1.3 (2.1)	0.8 (0.9)
		121	42	27
		4.5 (8.3)	3.3 (5.2)	2.4 (6.7)
		1.7 (2.3)	1.1 (1.4)	0.9 (1.2)

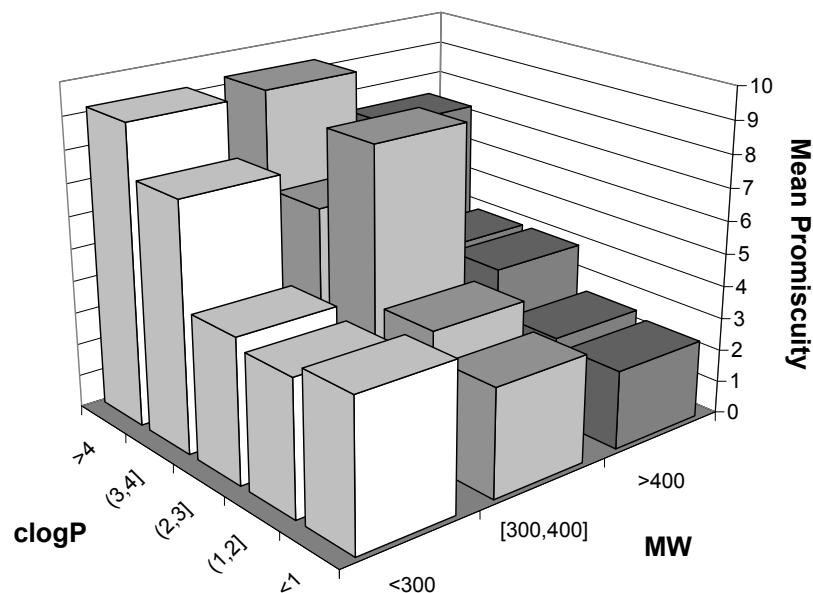


Fig. S1 Variation of the mean promiscuity of drugs contained within value ranges of molecular weight (MW) and hydrophobicity (clogP) as extracted from currently available experimental data

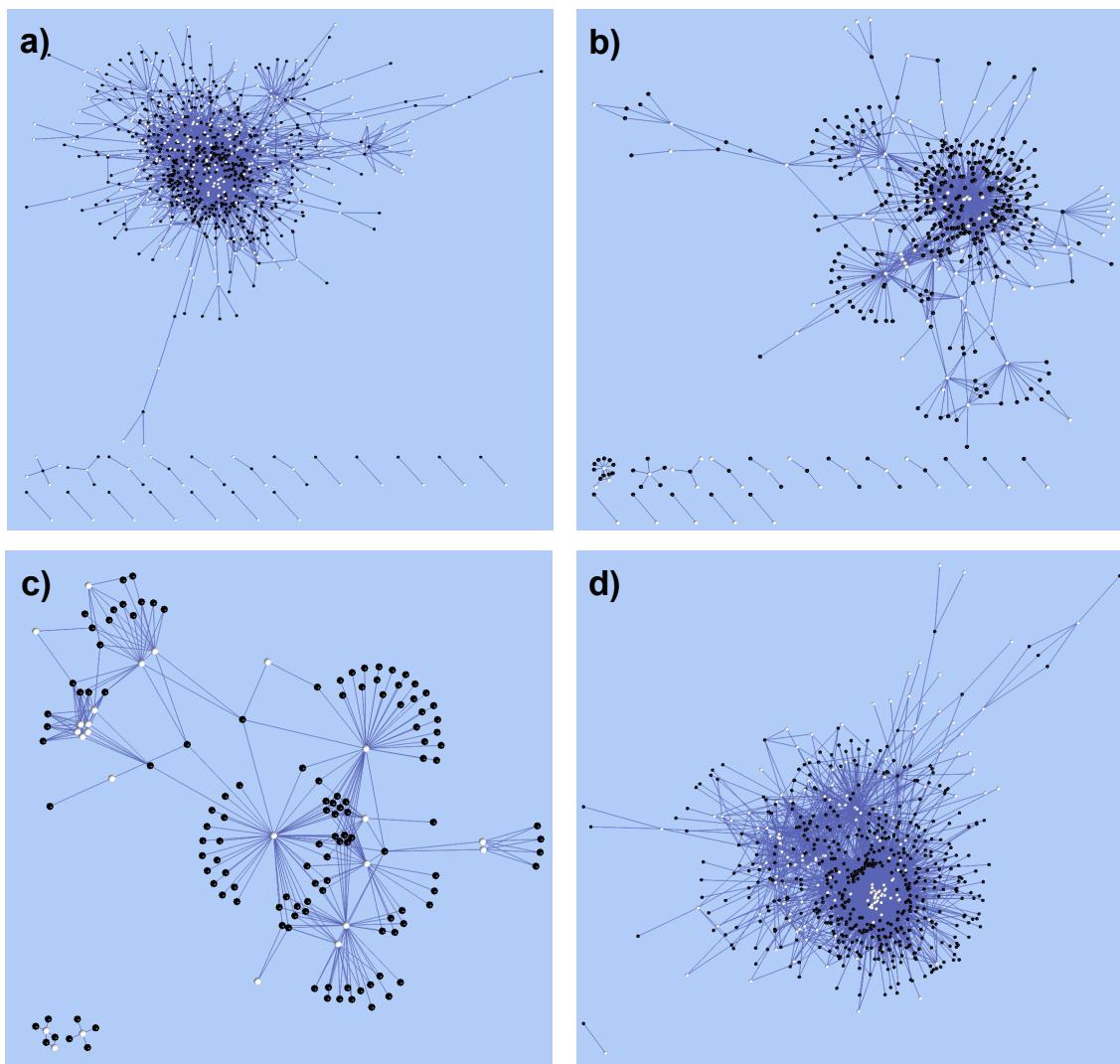


Fig. S2 Drug-target interaction networks derived for the different target families: **a)** enzymes, **b)** ion channels/transporters, **c)** nuclear receptors, and **d)** G protein-coupled receptors.