Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table S1. Main Topological Parameters Assessed in the Present Study

Parameter	*Definition*
Number of nodes	Total number of molecules involved
Number of edges	Total number of interactions found
Clustering coefficient	Calculated as $C\mathrm{I} = 2n\mathrm{I}/k\mathrm{I}(k\mathrm{I}-1)$, where nI is the number of links connecting the kI neighbors of node I to each other. It is a measure of how the nodes tend to form clusters.
Connected component	Subgraph constituted by nodes connected by edges.
Network diameter	Longest of all the calculated shortest paths in a network.
Network radius	Minimum among the non-zero eccentricities of the nodes in the network.
Network centralization	Parameter related to the centralization. Networks whose topologies resemble a star have a centralization close to 1, whereas decentralized networks are characterized by having a centralization close to 0.
Shortest paths	Percentage of shortest path on total paths in the network.
Characteristic path length	Expected distance between two connected nodes.
Averaged number of neighbours	Mean number of connections of each node.
Network density	Ratio of the number of edges (E) to the number of possible edges given by the binomial coefficient $\binom{N}{2}$, giving $\mathrm{D} = 2\mathrm{E}/\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{N}-1)$.
Network heterogeneity	Coefficient of variation of the connectivity distribution, heterogeneity $= \frac{\sqrt{\text{variance }(k)}}{\text{mean }(k)}$.
Isolated nodes	Number of not connected nodes.
Connected component	Number of interaction of each node.
Node degree	
Node degree distribution	Represents the probability that a selected nodes has k links.
γ	Exponent of in- and out-degree equation.
r	Pearson correlation coefficient of node degree vs. number of nodes, on logarithmized data.
R^2	Coefficient of determination of node degree vs. number of nodes, on logarithmized data.