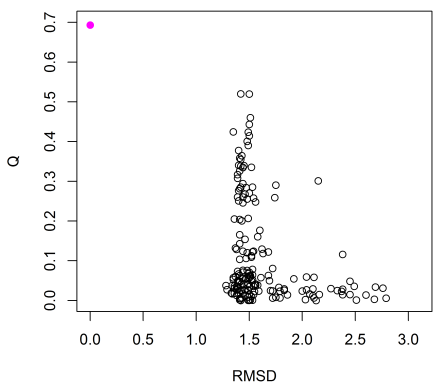
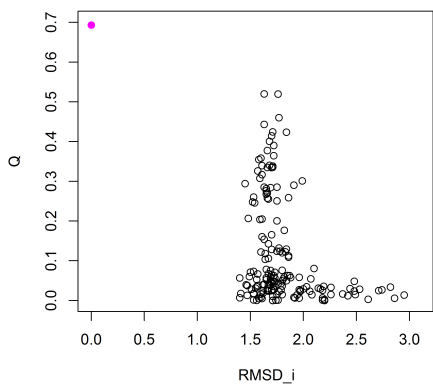


**T0764**  
**A6LCA7\_PARD8**

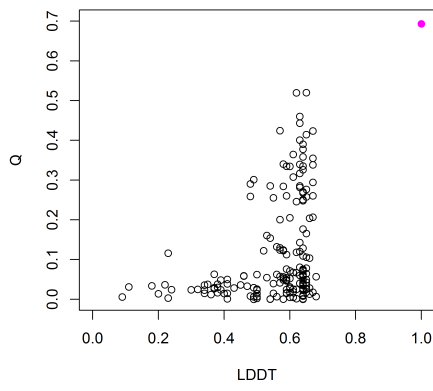
**RMSD vs Q**



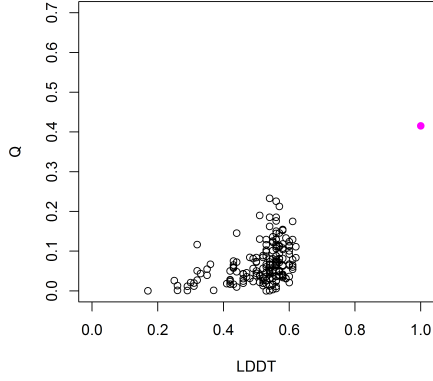
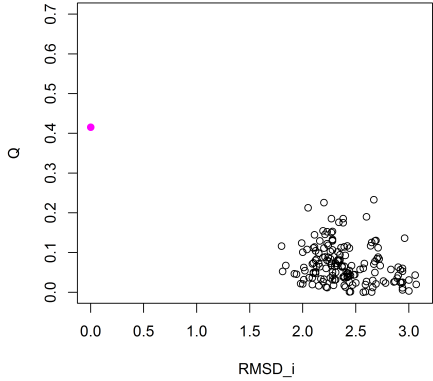
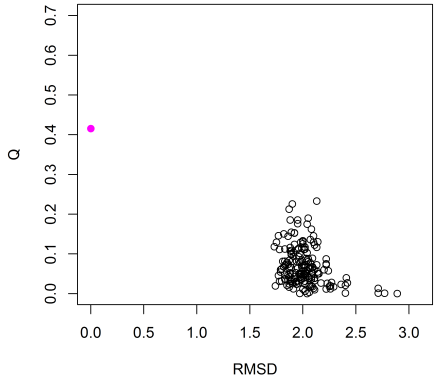
**RMSD\_i vs Q**



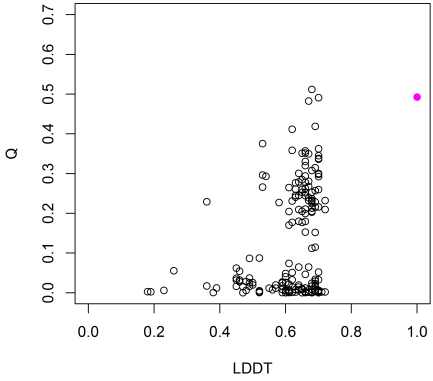
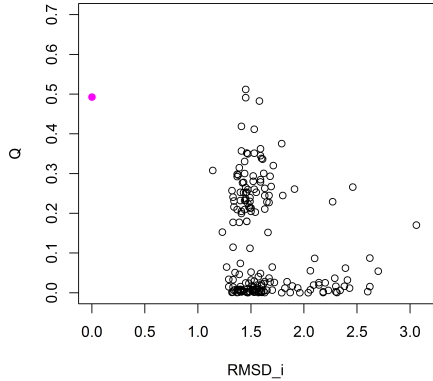
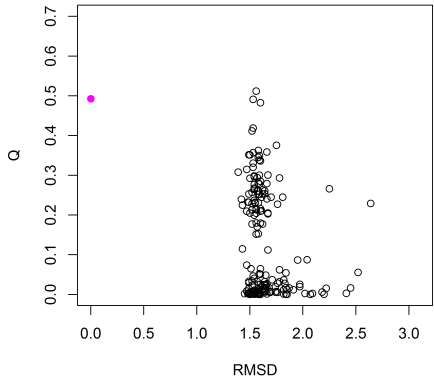
**LDDT vs Q**



**T0770**  
**Q8A5I0\_BACTN**

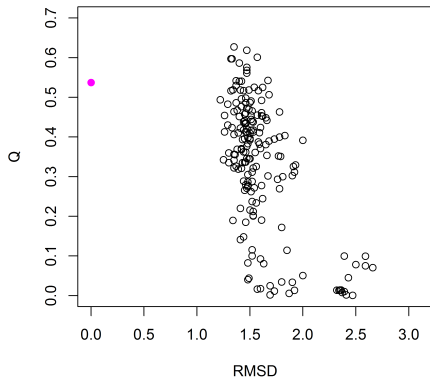


**T0776**  
**A7ABD4\_9PORP**

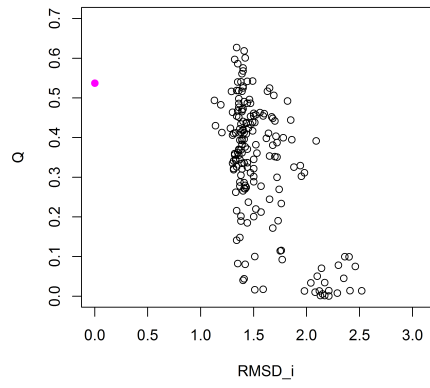


**T0801**  
**N2U028\_ECOLX**

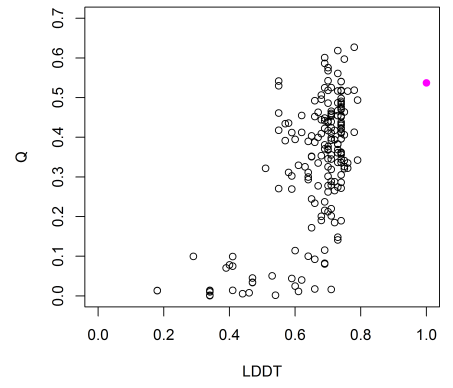
**RMSD vs Q**



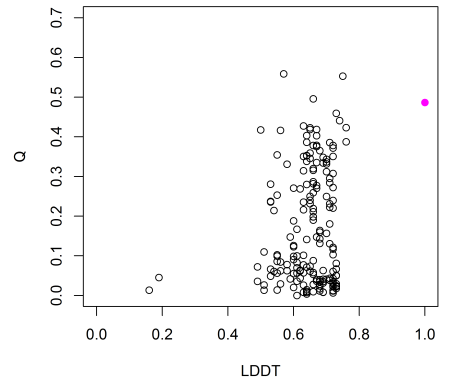
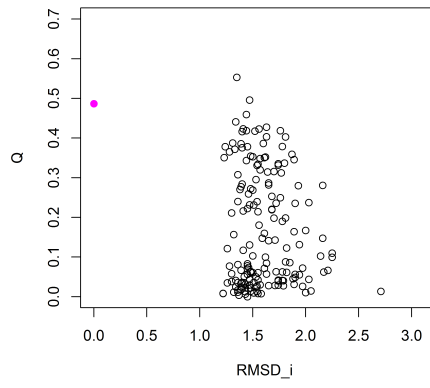
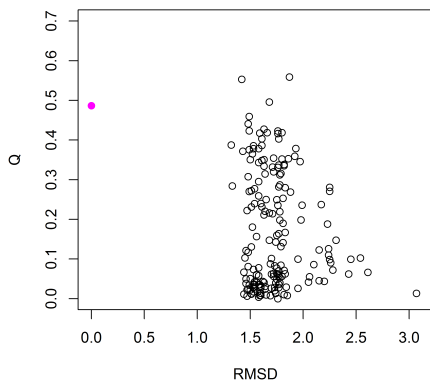
**RMSD\_i vs Q**



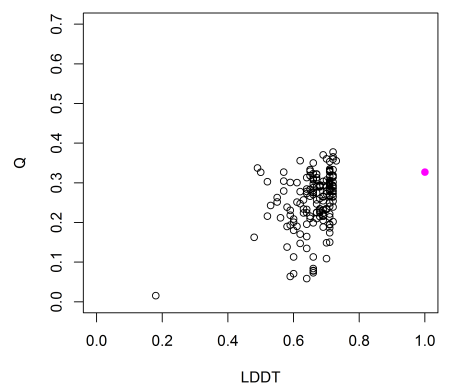
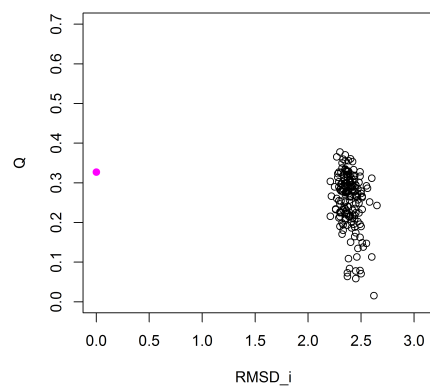
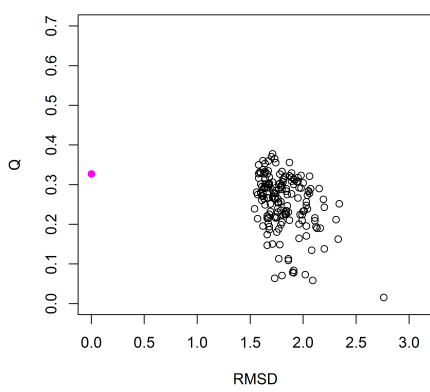
**LDDT vs Q**

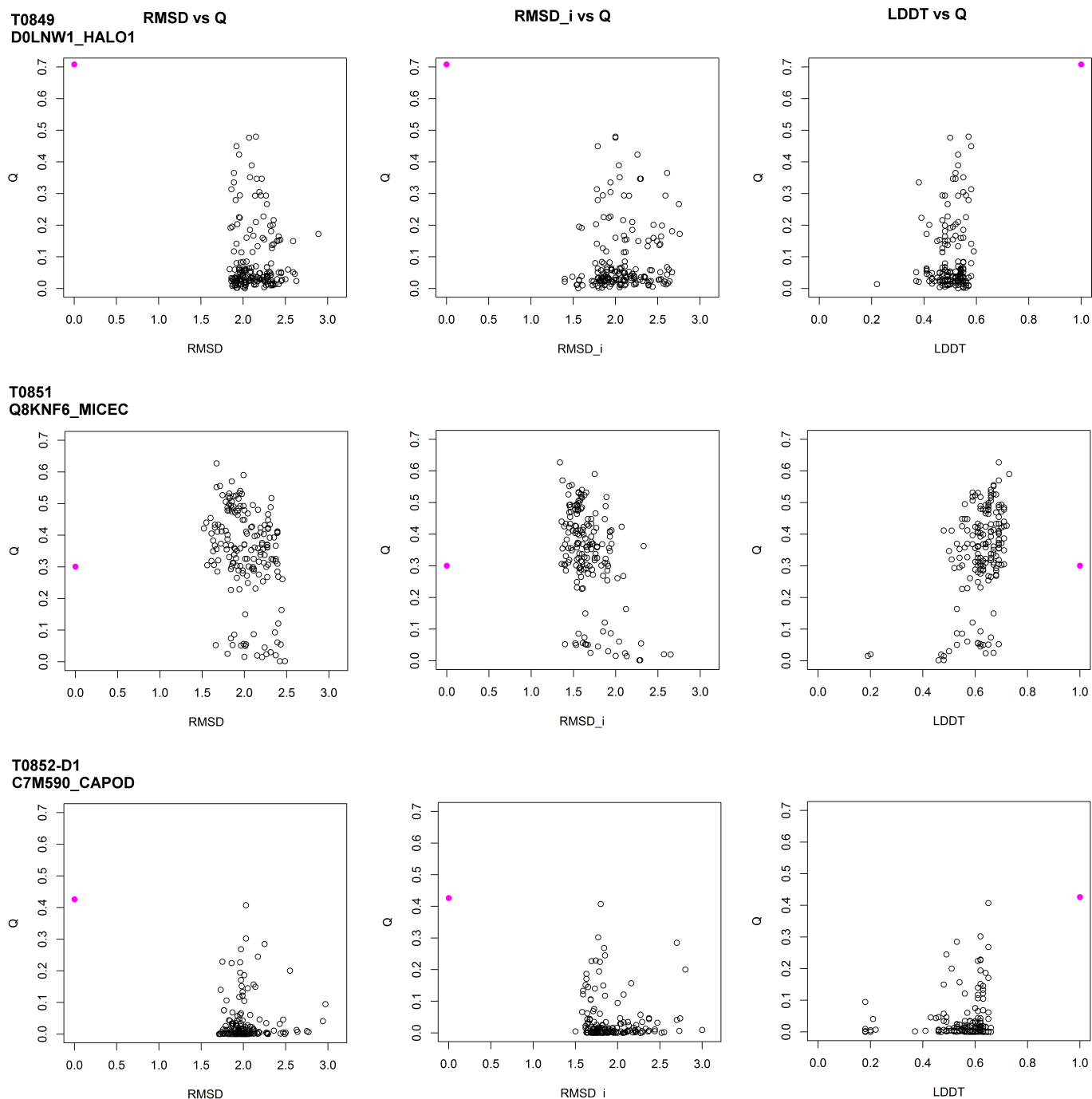


**T0819**  
**Q92R63\_RHIME**



**T0843**  
**Q0H2X1\_9ACTO**





**Figure S1.** Docking of CASP11 predicted monomer structures into homodimers with ClusPro. The scatterplots show the relationship of the best Q score of the top 10 ClusPro clusters with quality metrics of the monomer structures: RMSD, RMSD<sub>i</sub>, and LDDT. RMSD is the root-mean-square distance of C $\alpha$ s between a prediction and the target. RMSD<sub>i</sub> is the RMSD of C $\alpha$ s of interface residues between a prediction and the target after sequence-dependent superposition of these residues with LGA. Interface residues are defined as those residues with C $\beta$ /C $\beta$  distance  $\leq 12$  Å in two chains of the experimental dimer (C $\alpha$  in the case of glycines). LDDT is the mean percentage of  $i,j$  in a prediction, with distance differences less than 0.5 Å, 1 Å, 2 Å, 4 Å, for a list of all  $i,j$  distances less than 5 Å in target. The Q score is a measurement of similarity between the docked dimer and the experimental dimer, based on the corresponding C $\beta$ -C $\beta$  distances of contact residues in each structure. The point colored in magenta is Q score of the crystal structure itself, with RMSD = 0 Å, RMSD<sub>i</sub> = 0 Å and LDDT = 1.0.