

## Description of Additional Supplementary Files

### ***Supplementary Data 1. Operational and logistic parameters obtained monitoring hMOR responses with BRET-based biosensors***

Footnote:

NR: no response

NF: no fitting

MV : missing value : Fits were ambiguous

FA : Full agonist

° Min asymptote fixed to 0

Δ When there was no inflection point within the range of experimental values the Max asymptote in the logistic model was fixed to highest experimental value observed\*

\* Details of curve fitting in materials and methods

***Supplementary Data 2.*** r<sup>2</sup> and p values describing the correlation between frequency of report of undesired events for prescription opioids (standardized gamma scores) and Euclidian distances separating these ligands in the hMOR functional matrix.

Footnote :

Significant correlations, and correlations that explain more than 60% of the variance are highlighted.

$R^2 \geq 0.60$  and  $p < 0.05$

$R^2 \geq 0.60$

SD gamma scores for loperamide were only included in correlations for gastrointestinal reports.

\* Correlation driven by TRAM, which is also active at NE AND 5-HT transporters.  
When TRAM was removed correlation was not maintained.

***Supplementary Data 3. Ligand \* ligand matrix corresponding to Tanimoto similarity values for opioid ligands derived using Extended-Connectivity Fingerprints (ECFP-6).***

Footnote:

Each value in the matrix is  $S_{i,j}$  {  $S_{i,j}$  similarity value between compound i and compound j 1= identity 0= no similarity.

***Supplementary Data 4. Ligand \* ligand matrix corresponding to Tanimoto similarity values for opioid ligands derived using Functional-Class Fingerprints (FCFP-6).***

Footnote:

Similar considerations as for Supplementary Data 3.

***Supplementary Data 5. Ligand \* ligand matrix corresponding to Tanimoto similarity values for opioid ligands derived using MDL MACCS keys (MDL keys).***

Footnote:

Similar considerations as for Supplementary Data 3.

**Supplementary Data 6.  $r^2$  and  $p$  values describing the correlation between frequency of report of undesired events for prescription opioids (standardized gamma scores) and Euclidian distances separating these ligands in the structural similarity matrix.**

Footnote:

Significant correlations, and correlations that explain more than 60% of the variance are highlighted.

$R^2 \geq 0.60$  and  $p < 0.05$

$R^2 \geq 0.60$

**Supplementary Data 7. Operational and logistic parameters obtained monitoring rMOR responses with BRET-based biosensors.**

Footnote:

Considerations for curve fitting as in Supplementary Data 1.

**Supplementary Data 8. Operational and logistic parameters obtained monitoring hDOR responses with BRET-based biosensors.**

Footnote:

Considerations for curve fitting as in Supplementary Data 1.

**Supplementary Data 9. Operational and logistic parameters obtained monitoring rDOR responses with BRET-based biosensors**

Footnote:

Considerations for curve fitting as in Supplementary Data 1.

**Supplementary Data 10. Operational and logistic parameters obtained monitoring BRET and cellular responses elicited by  $\beta$ 2ADRs.**

Footnote:

Considerations for curve fitting as in Supplementary Data 1.

\*Analysis based on *Mol Pharmacol* **85**, 492-509 (2014).

**Supplementary Data 11.  $r^2$  and  $p$  values describing the correlation between frequency of report of undesired cardiovascular and respiratory events for prescription  $\beta$ 2ADR ligands (standardized gamma scores) and Euclidian distances separating these ligands in the functional matrix.**

Footnote:

Significant correlations are highlighted.

$R^2 \geq 0.60$  and  $p < 0.05$

$p < 0.05$

**Supplementary Data 12. Fitted parameter values for the logistic equation and the operational model.** (Compound number are X.Y.Z. X is the profile number. Y is a variation number that can be neglected. And Z is added to compo