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18 Supplementary Figure 1. Lower-representativeness of weighted structural networks corresponds to 19 significantly higher network density. For weighted structural networks exhibiting bimodality in the 20 distribution of representativeness (Figure 3b), subjects were divided into higher-representativeness and 21 lower-representativeness groups, based on which of the two modes of the distribution they clustered around. 22 For each parcellation (a-c, Lausanne-129, 234 and 463; d, Glasser-414; e, Schaefer-454), subjects with 23 lower representativeness had significantly higher network density. Repres, representativeness. White circle, 24 mean; center line, median; box limits, upper and lower quartiles; whiskers, 1.5x interquartile range. \*\*\* p 25 < 0.001.

### Topological Criterion to Construct Representative Brain Networks



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Supplementary Figure 2. Functional connectome of the same individual according to different parcellations, based on mutual information. Matrix entries indicate the mutual information between the BOLD signal of the corresponding brain regions, obtained from resting-state fMRI of one representative HCP subject. Matrices are here shown before normalisation in the range 0-1, and therefore values may exceed unity.

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#### Topological Criterion to Construct Representative Brain Networks



(a) and mutual information (b) across different filtering schemes, and for different parcellations. OMST, Orthogonal

Minimum Spanning Trees. ECO, Efficiency-Cost Optimisation. SDM, Structural Density Matching. FD, Fixed

Density. Abs, absolute thresholding. Solid lines: scale-100 parcellations. Dashed lines: scale-200 parcellations. Dotted

lines: scale-400 parcellations. Diamond: anatomical parcellations (Lausanne). Circle: functional parcellations

#### 42 Supplementary Tables

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Supplementary Table 1. Minimum network density (as a percentage of total possible edges) across parcellations
and filtering schemes, for networks of functional connectivity based on Pearson correlation.

(Schaefer). Asterisk: mixed parcellations (AAL, Brainnetome, Glasser).

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	OMST	EC O	ECO - MST	SD M	FD - 5%	FD- 10 %	FD- 20 %	FD- 40 %	Abs0. 1	Abs0. 3	Abs0.5	Rand 20%
AAL-90	4.4	3.4	3.3	19.2	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	32.2	10.8	3.2	20.0
Brainnetome -246	2.4	1.2	1.2	7.3	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	29.9	7.4	2.1	20.0
Glasser-414	1.9	0.7	0.7	2.8	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	28.5	6.5	1.5	20.0
Lausanne- 129	3.1	2.3	2.3	10.9	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	32.8	8.9	2.5	20.0
Lausanne- 234	2.6	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	31.6	8.3	2.2	20.0
Lausanne- 463	2.2	0.6	0.6	2.3	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	29.3	6.6	1.3	20.0
Schaefer-116	3.4	2.6	2.6	14.7	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	32.2	11.1	3.0	20.0
Schaefer-232	2.6	1.3	1.3	7.4	5.0	10. 0	20. 0	40. 0	30.7	8.6	2.5	20.0

# Topological Criterion to Construct Representative Brain Networks

## **Supplementary Table 2**. Minimum network density (as a percentage of total possible edges) across parcellations and filtering schemes, for networks of functional connectivity based on mutual information.

	OMST	ECO	ECO- MST	SDM	FD- 5%	FD- 10%	FD- 20%	FD- 40%	Abs0.1	Abs0.3	Abs0.5	Rand20%	
AAL-90	2.2	3.4	3.3	19.2	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	11.2	2.9	1.2	20.0	
Brainnetome- 246	1.6	1.2	1.2	7.3	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	8.0	2.0	0.7	20.0	
Glasser-414	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.8	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	7.0	1.4	0.4	20.0	
Lausanne-129	3.1	2.3	2.3	10.9	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	9.5	2.3	0.8	20.0	
Lausanne-234	1.7	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	8.9	2.0	0.6	20.0	
Lausanne-463	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.3	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	7.1	1.2	0.4	20.0	
Schaefer-116	1.7	2.6	2.6	14.7	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	12.4	2.8	1.2	20.0	
Schaefer-232	1.7	1.3	1.3	7.4	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	9.5	2.4	0.9	20.0	
Schaefer454	1.3	0.7	0.7	3.6	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	8.0	1.8	0.5	20.0	