Improving Computational Drug Repositioning Through Multi-Source Disease Similarity Networks

Duc-Hau Le^{1,*}

Keywords: Drug Repositioning; Multi-Source Disease Similarity Networks; Disease Multiplex Networks; Multiplex-Heterogeneous Networks; Random Walk with Restart (RWR)

Supplemenatry Figures

¹School of Information and Communications Technology, Hanoi University of Science and Technology, No. 1 Dai Co Viet, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, Vietnam.

^{*} corresponding author: hauld@soict.hust.edu.vn

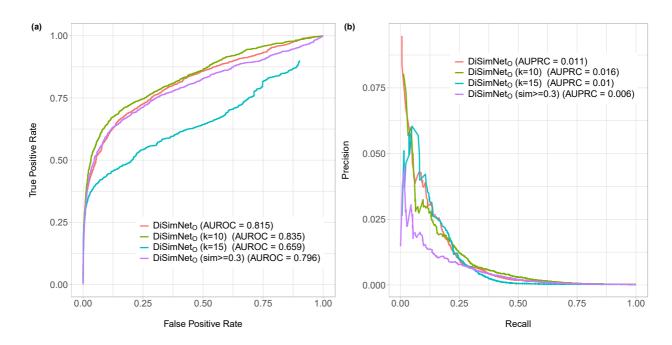


Figure S1. Performance comparison of DiSimNeto variants with different neighbor selection criteria (kLN = 5, 10, 15, sim \geq 0.3) for monoplex disease similarity networks. (a) AUROC curves. (b) AUPRC curves.

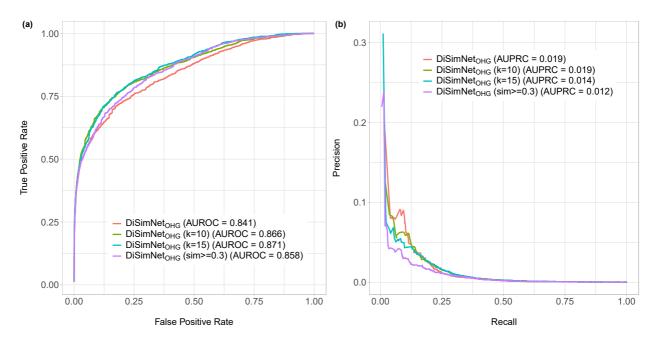


Figure S2. Performance comparison of DiSimNetoHG variants with different DiSimNetoneighbor selection criteria (kLN = 5, 10, 15, sim ≥ 0.3) for multiplex disease similarity networks. (a) AUROC curves. (b) AUPRC curves.

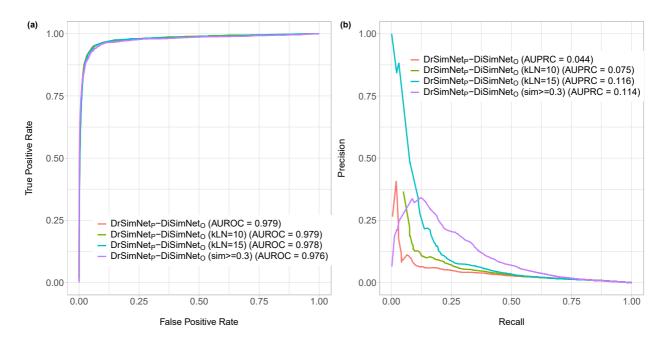


Figure S3. Performance comparison of heterogeneous networks with DrSimNet_P and DiSimNeto variants (kLN = 5, 10, 15, sim ≥ 0.3). (a) AUROC curves. (b) AUPRC curves.

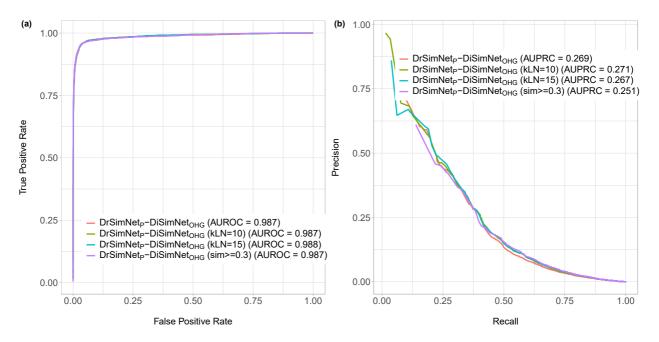


Figure S4. Performance comparison of multiplex-heterogeneous networks with DrSimNet_P and DiSimNet_{OHG} variants (kLN = 5, 10, 15, sim ≥ 0.3). (a) AUROC curves. (b) AUPRC curves.