

Figure 2 is a scatter plot showing the relationship between the Sub-inhib. bliss score (μ_{sub}) on the x-axis and the Inhib. bliss score (μ_{inh}) on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from -3 to 1, and the y-axis ranges from -1.0 to 0.4. The plot includes a grid of dashed lines. Data points are represented by various symbols and colors, each with horizontal and vertical error bars. The symbols include blue triangles, yellow triangles, red circles, grey circles, green diamonds, and grey squares. The data points are clustered in the upper right quadrant, with a few outliers in the lower left and upper left.

The scatter plot displays the relationship between the Loewe score (ν) on the x-axis and the Bliss score (μ) on the y-axis for 10 different drugs. The x-axis ranges from -1.0 to 1.0, and the y-axis ranges from -3.0 to 1.0. A grid of dotted lines is overlaid on the plot. The drugs are represented by colored diamonds and stars, each with horizontal and vertical error bars. The drugs are clustered into four groups based on their scores: blue (top-left), green (bottom-left), yellow (top-right), and red (bottom-right). The blue cluster has high Bliss scores and negative Loewe scores. The green cluster has negative Bliss scores and negative Loewe scores. The yellow cluster has positive Bliss scores and positive Loewe scores. The red cluster has positive Bliss scores and positive Loewe scores. The drugs are labeled with their names: Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Paracetamol, Acetaminophen, Naproxen, Celecoxib, Diclofenac, Celebrex, Celestrol, and Celestrol.

