

Figure S1. Flow diagram of the literature screening process.

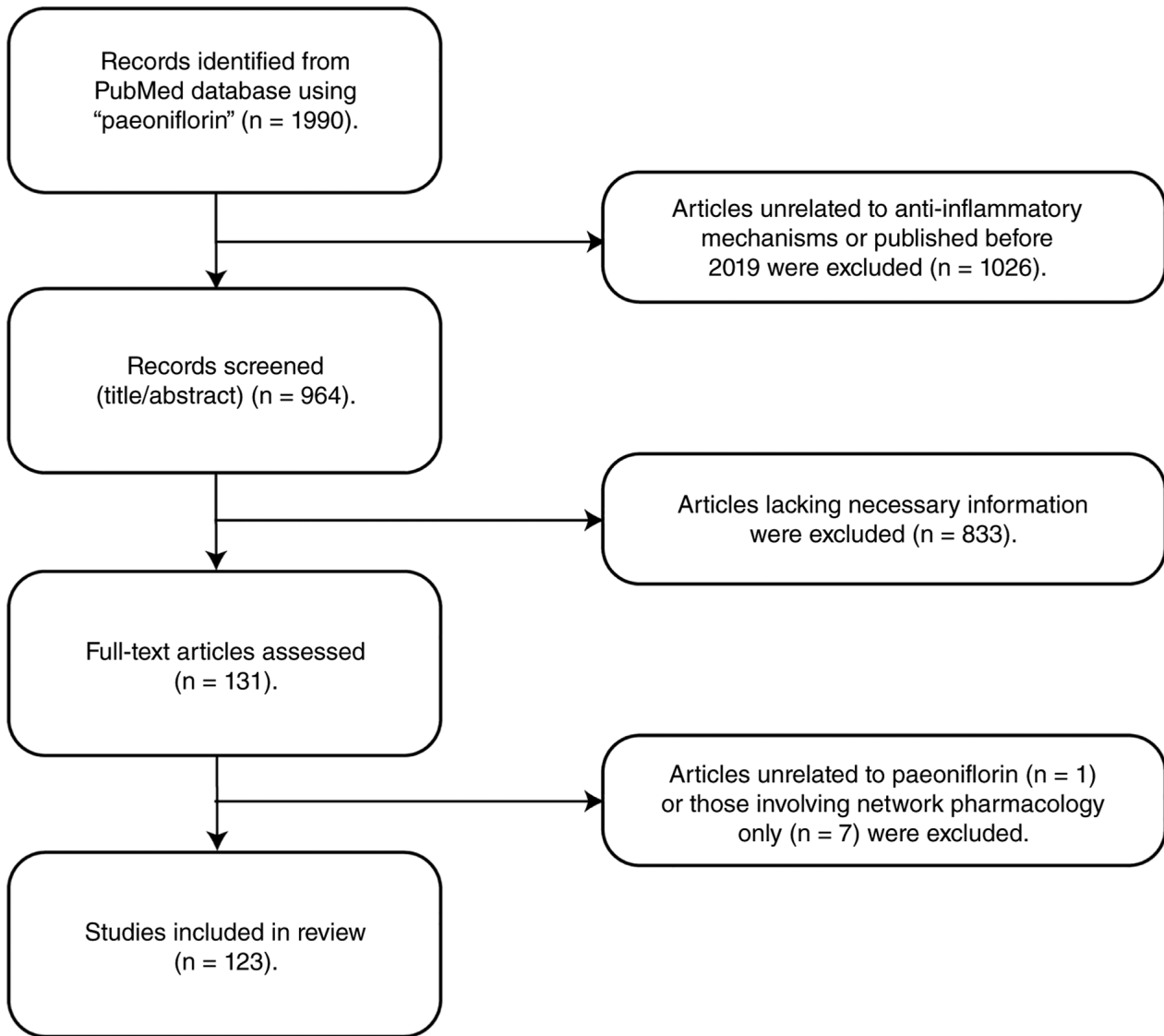


Figure S2. Molecular docking of PF with inflammatory-associated hub proteins. (A-J) Molecular Docking of PF with inflammatory-associated hub proteins, including (A) MAPK1, (B) MAPK3, (C) HSP90AA1, (D) TP53, (E) ESR1, (F) BCL2, (G) HIF1A, (H) IL6, (I) IL10 and (J) FGF2. PF, paeoniflorin.

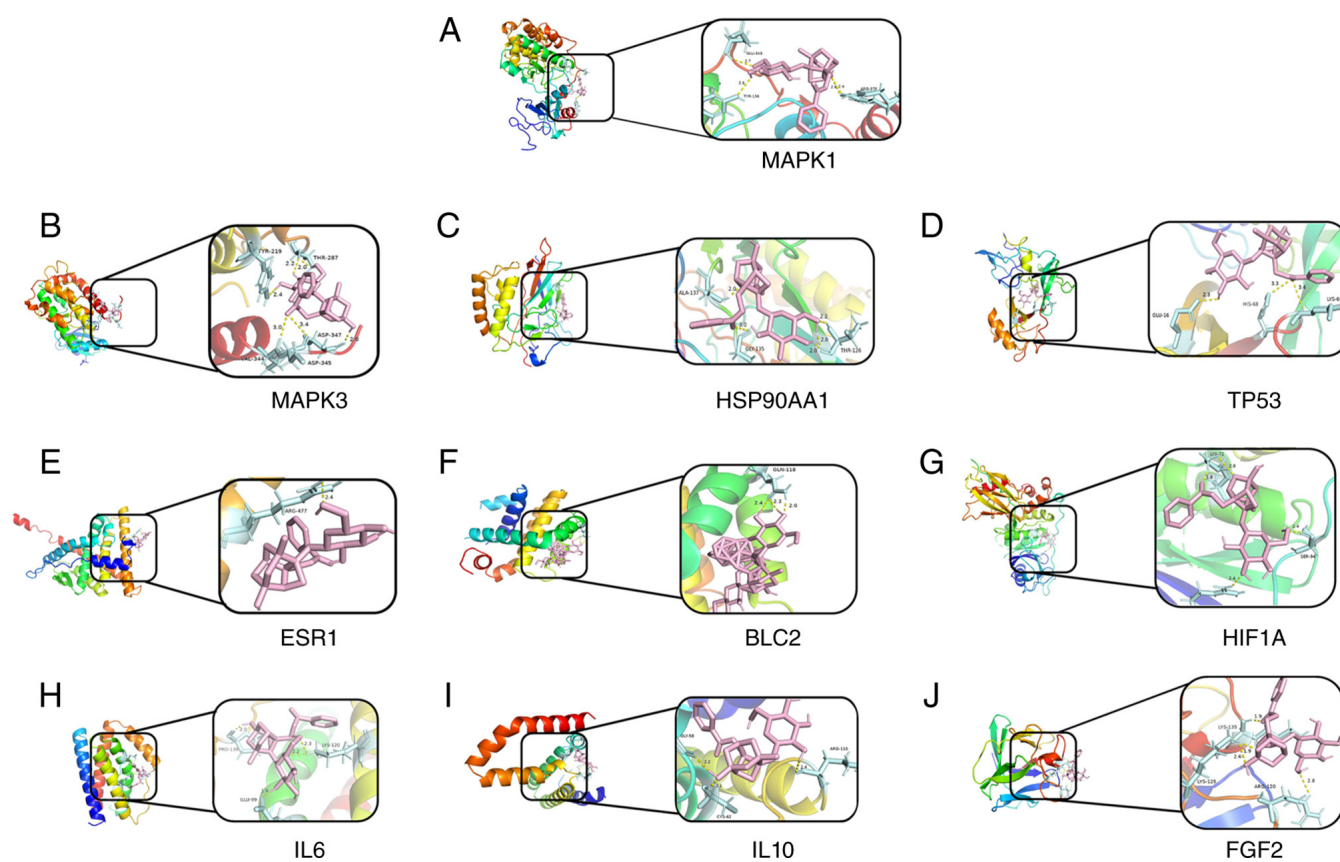


Figure S3. PPI network of hub genes between paeoniflorin and several diseases. (A-F) PPI network of (A) PF-hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury hub genes, (B) PF-cholestatic liver diseases hub genes, (C) PF-ulcerative colitis hub genes, (D) PF-acute kidney injury hub genes, (E) PF-rheumatoid arthritis hub genes and (F) PF-muscle atrophy hub genes. PPI, protein-protein interaction; PF, paeoniflorin.

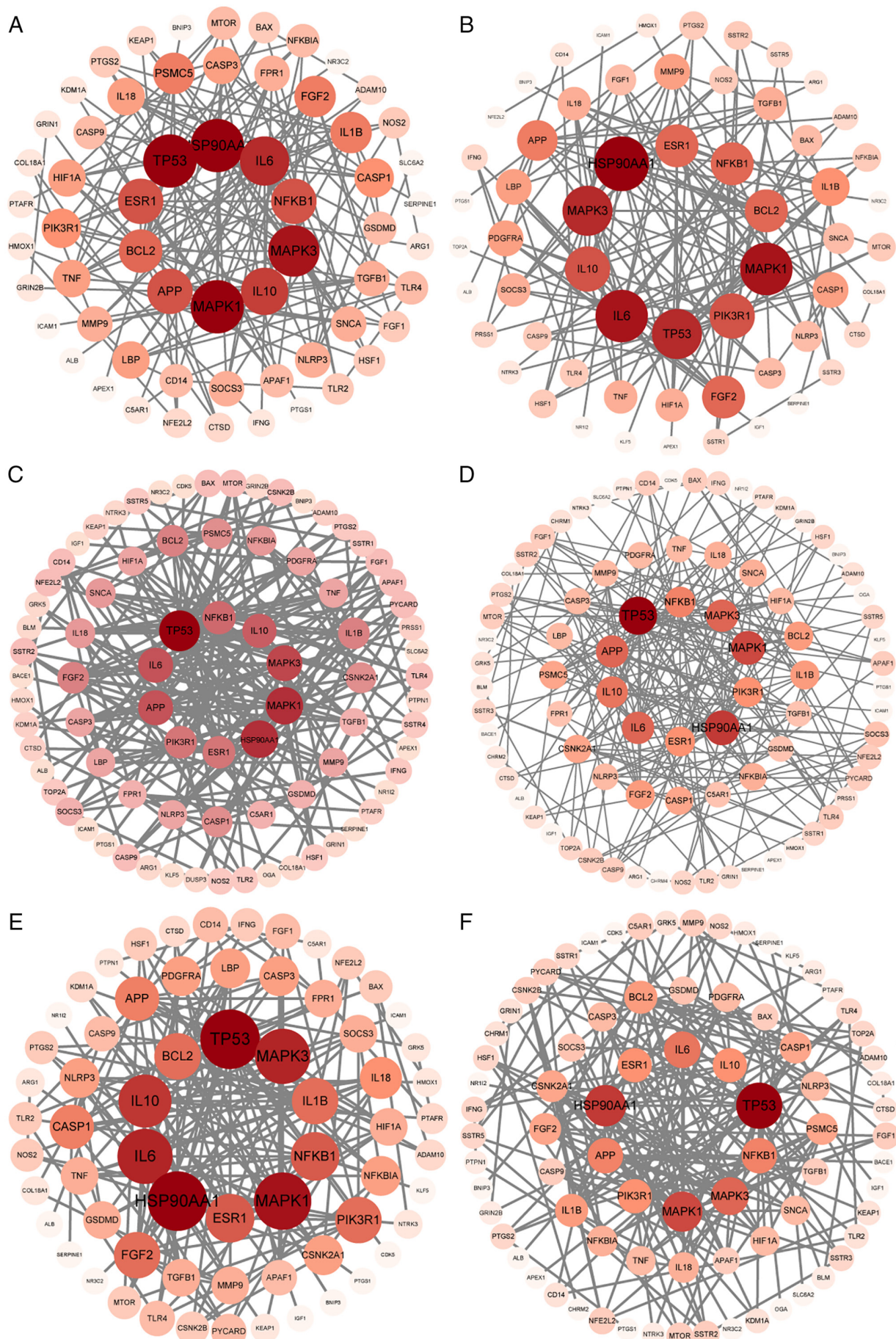


Figure S4. Molecular docking of PF with hub proteins of cholestatic liver diseases. (A) Protein-protein interaction network of PF-CHOL hub genes and (B-K) molecular docking of PF with Top 10 target proteins of CHOL, including (B) MAPK1, (C) MAPK3, (D) TP53, (E) ESR1, (F) BCL2, (G) HIF1A, (H) IL6, (I) IL1B, (J) TNF and (K) IL18. PF, paeoniflorin; CHOL, cholestatic liver diseases.

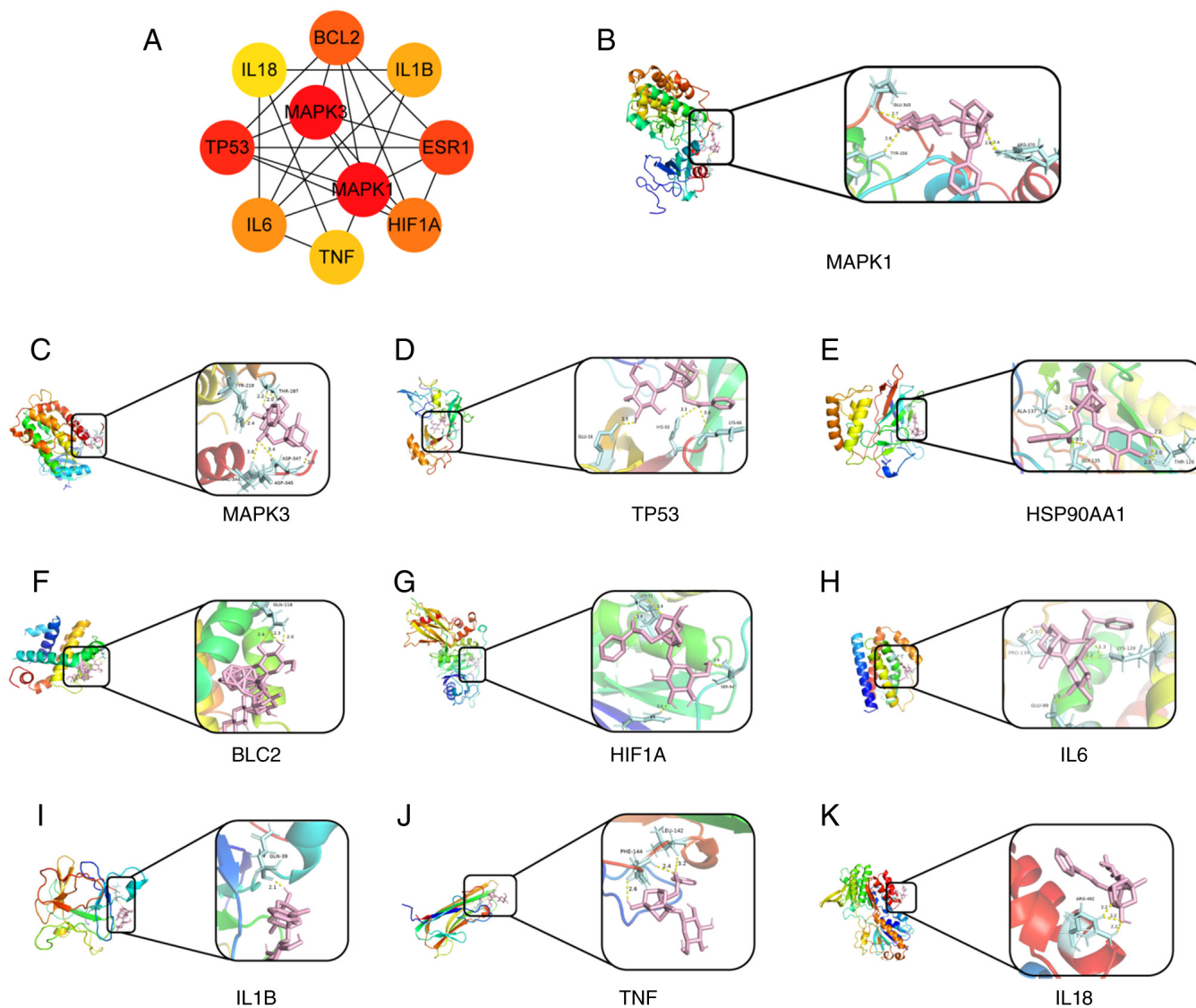


Figure S5. Molecular docking of PF with colitis-related hub targets. (A-J) Molecular docking of PF with Top 10 target proteins of colitis, including (A) IL6, (B) IL1B, (C) ALB, (D) PTGS2, (E) CASP3, (F) IFNG, (G) TLR4, (H) TGFB1, (I) NFKB1 and (J) HIF1A. PF, paeoniflorin.

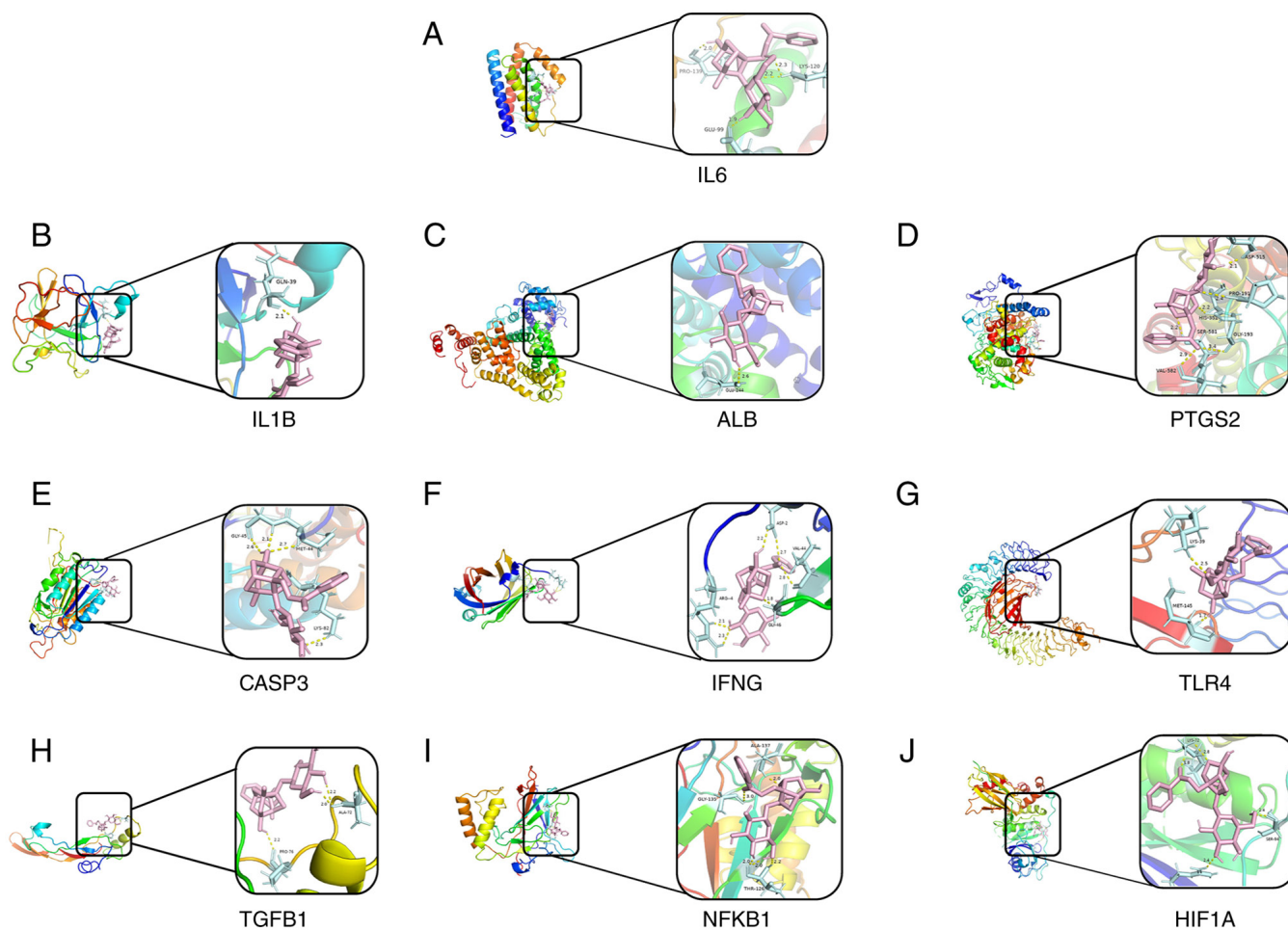


Figure S6. Molecular docking of PF with muscle atrophy-related hub targets. (A) PPI network of PF-muscle atrophy hub genes and (B-K) molecular docking of PF against Top 10 hub proteins of muscle atrophy, including (B) MAPK1, (C) MAPK3, (D) TP53, (E) HSP90AA1, (F) ESR1, (G) BCL2, (H) HIF1A, (I) IL1B, (J) IL6 and (K) IL18.

