

Material and Methods

The source of data used for this study were the publications of the Chemical Biology Consortium Sweden (CBCS) as they were published by SciLifeLab in July 2023 at the URL:

<https://publications.scilifelab.se/label/Chemical%20Biology%20Consortium%20Sweden%20%28CBCS%29>

A list of the publications of CBCS was downloaded as Microsoft Excel document. Each research article on this list was visited using its DOI URL to answer the following questions.

1. Is the research article an Open Access publication?
2. Does the research article have a Creative Common license or a similar license?
3. Does the research article contain a data availability statement?
4. Did the authors submit data of their study to a repository such as EMBL, Genbank, Protein Data Bank PDB, Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre CCDC, Dryad or a similar repository?
5. Does the research article contain supplementary data?
6. Do the supplementary data have a persistent identifier that makes them citable as a defined research output?

Each individual research article was checked manually to answer these questions and the information that was collected from the CBCS articles was compiled in a Microsoft Excel 365 document. The variables in this document are:

1. DOI URL of research article
2. Year of publication
3. Research article published with Open Access
4. License for research article
5. Data availability statement in article
6. Supplementary data added to the article
7. Persistent identifier for supplementary data
8. Authors submitted data to NCBI or EMBL or PDB or Dryad or CCDC

The data were visualized in two figures as bar diagrams using Microsoft Excel 365. The first figure displays the number of publications that is published with open access and the number of publications that contain a data availability statement (Figure 1). The second figure shows how many publications contain supplementary data and how many supplementary datasets have a persistent identifier (Figure 2).