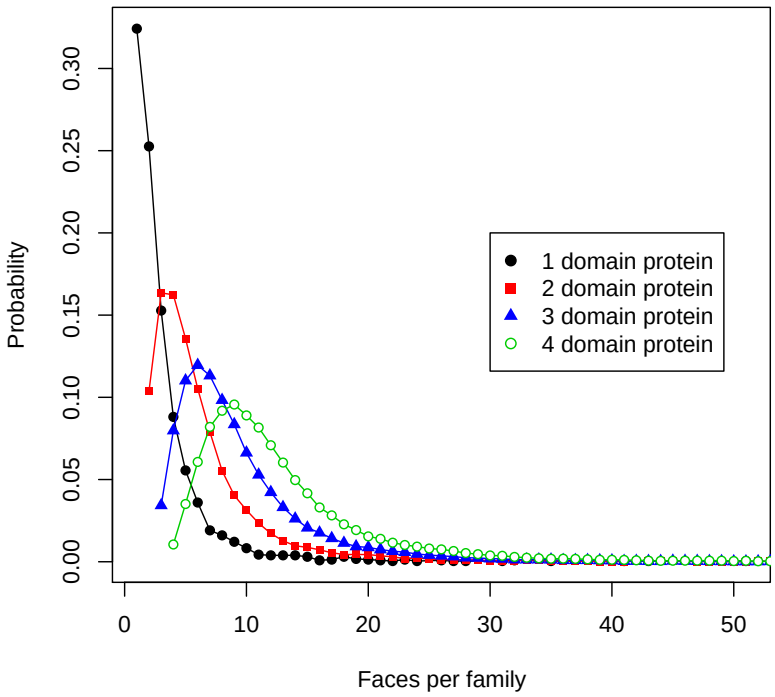

Figure S1. The probability distribution of the number of distinct face types per protein. The number of faces for a *1 domain protein* is calculated from the interface classification. The other distributions for 2, 3, 4 domain proteins are derived from that of *1 domain protein*. For single domain proteins, we observe that more than 30% of the domain families display only one face, whereas the protein kinase catalytic subunit family (d.144.1.7) shows the most face diversity of 51 face types. As the number of domains in a protein increases, the distribution shifts towards a higher face average, since its domain faces add up. The average number of faces for a 1, 2, 3, 4 domain protein is 3.2, 6.4, 9.6, 12.8, respectively.