This is a repository copy of *The literature of chemoinformatics : 1978–2018*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:  
http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/164619/  

Version: Published Version

**Article:**  
Willett, P. orcid.org/0000-0003-4591-7173 (2020) The literature of chemoinformatics : 1978–2018. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 21 (15). 5576. ISSN 1661-6596  
https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms21155576

---

**Reuse**  
This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:  
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

**Takedown**  
If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

---

[White Rose Research Online logo]

[eprints@whiterose.ac.uk]
https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/
1. Introduction

Increasing use is being made of bibliometric methods to analyze the published academic literature, with studies focusing on, e.g., author productivity, the articles appearing in a specific journal, the characteristics of bibliographic frequency distributions, new metrics for research evaluation, and the citations to publications in a specific subject area inter alia (e.g., [1–6]). There have been many bibliometric studies of various aspects of chemistry over the years, with probably the earliest such study being the famous 1926 paper by Lotka in which he discussed author productivity based in part on an analysis of publications in Chemical Abstracts [7]. There have, however, been only a few publications to date that have applied bibliometric methods to quantitative structure–activity relationships (QSARs) and to chemoinformatics, the foci of this special issue of the International Journal of Molecular Sciences. Willett and co-workers have studied some of the journals most closely connected with these topics [8–10], but there have been only two bibliometric articles that have studied QSAR and chemoinformatics as subjects in themselves (rather than journals about these subjects) in any detail [11,12].

In the first of these, Willett [11] found that the Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling was the core journal for chemoinformatics for the period 1998–2006, but with many significant papers published in journals whose principal focus was molecular modelling, QSAR, or more general aspects of chemistry. The discipline was international in scope, and many of the most cited papers were descriptions of widely used chemoinformatics software packages. Li et al. [12] studied QSAR publications over the period 1993 to 2012. They found that the number of articles per year quadrupled from 1993 to 2006 but plateaued thereafter, with articles on molecular descriptors and modelling important for drug design and articles on model validation and reliability important for the environmental sciences. Their analysis mirrored the chemoinformatics study, in that there were contributions to the literature from a wide range of countries and the Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling was again the largest source of articles from amongst the journals that were analyzed in their study. This short communication provides a bibliometric overview of the chemoinformatics literature up to the end of 2018 as represented in the Web of Science Core Collection (hereafter WoS) database from Clarivate Analytics, and hence represents an update to, and an extension of, that presented in [11]. An appendix contains a brief introduction to the literature for those new to the field of chemoinformatics.
2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Outputs

The WoS Topic search (see Section 3) identified 2195 outputs, a total that represents a substantial increase on the 197 outputs analyzed in 2008 [11]; it is, however, only a very small fraction of the 19,214 pre-2019 outputs in a search for QSAR, let alone the 45,697 for the related field of bioinformatics. The growth in publication during the current century is shown in Figure 1 (which encompasses all but the 31 outputs published prior to 2001). The earliest mention of “chemical informatics” was in 1978 [13], with the earliest mentions of “cheminformatics” and “chemoinformatics” occurring in 1997 [14] and 1999 [15], respectively. It can be seen from the figure that the initial steady growth in the literature appears to have started to level off, as noted by Li et al. for QSAR [12] whereas publications in bioinformatics continue to increase year on year.

![Growth in outputs](image)

Figure 1. Growth in annual chemoinformatics outputs since 2001.

The 2195 outputs came from a total of 740 different sources, though no less than 513 of these provided only a single contribution. The 10 most productive sources are listed in Table 1, where the numbers of outputs for the Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling and for Molecular Informatics include those published in the previous incarnations of the journals (Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences for the former; and first Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationships and then QSAR and Combinatorial Science for the latter) and where the IF column contains the 2018 impact factors for the eight sources where these are available (the other two sources are not journals and hence do not have journal IFs). The most productive source is the published abstracts of the twice-yearly national meetings of the American Chemical Society (ACS). There were 220 of these, i.e., 10% of all of the items considered here; however, such conference presentations are very infrequently cited, contributing just 9 from the total of 25,188 citations discussed in Section 2.2. With the exception of the ACS abstracts and Methods in Molecular Biology (which is a monograph series), all of the other sources in the table are academic journals; this is also the case for all but one of the next 25 sources when they are ranked in order of decreasing productivity, the sole exception being the 11th-ranked Lecture Notes in Computer Science, which is a monograph series that contains conference proceedings. The ACS abstracts and then Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling were also the two most productive sources in [11], but they have been joined at the top of the ranking here by two other sources that have clearly established themselves as core journals for the field. These are the Journal of Cheminformatics,
which started publication in 2009, and *Molecular Informatics*, which started publication in 2010 as a successor to *QSAR and Combinatorial Science*. The latter journal has changed not only its name but also its subject focus since 100 of the 109 articles listed in Table 1 come from *Molecular Informatics*, against just 9 from its two previous QSAR-focused incarnations.

### Table 1. Sources producing the largest numbers of chemoinformatics outputs.

| Source                                           | Outputs | IF  |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Abstracts of Papers of the American Chemical Society | 220     |     |
| Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling     | 185     | 3.996|
| Journal of Cheminformatics                        | 111     | 4.154|
| Molecular Informatics                             | 109     | 2.375|
| Journal of Chemical Education                    | 69      | 1.763|
| Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry            | 41      | 3.442|
| Journal of Computer-Aided Molecular Design       | 41      | 3.250|
| Combinatorial Chemistry & High Throughput Screening | 39     | 1.503|
| Chemical Biology & Drug Design                   | 32      | 2.256|
| Methods in Molecular Biology                     | 31      |     |

All but one of the sources in Table 1 are what one might expect for a discipline that is heavily involved in drug discovery and design (and this also applies to the great majority of the next 25 sources, which include, e.g., *ChemMedChem*, *Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery*, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, *Journal of Molecular Graphics and Modelling*, and *Molecular Diversity*). The exception in Table 1 is the *Journal of Chemical Education*, and its presence here demonstrates that chemoinformatics has now become an accepted part of the chemical curriculum, with an entire issue of the journal devoted to the subject in 2016 [16] and with the first of these 69 articles only appearing in 2005. In a similar vein, the subject’s increasing recognition as an established sub-discipline in chemistry is demonstrated by the fact that the 2195 outputs included 8 books and 109 book chapters, with the first of these again only appearing in 2005.

The outputs’ authors come from a total of 80 different countries, but the great majority of the outputs (93% of them) involve just the 10 countries listed in Table 2. The same 10 countries are also the most productive whether we consider outputs from 2009 onwards (the first year in which there was more than 100 outputs) or outputs up to and including 2008. Eight of these countries also figure in the 10 most productive countries in the WoS research area of chemistry for the period 1978–2018: The only differences are that Canada and Switzerland in Table 1 are replaced by Spain and Russia, so that national productivity in chemoinformatics would appear to closely mirror that in chemistry more generally. The USA’s position at the top of the ranking in Table 2 is hardly unexpected given its leadership in most areas of science (including chemistry overall, where it has almost twice as many publications as the People’s Republic of China (PRC), the next most productive nation). That said, its prominence in the table here is due in part at least to the inclusion of the 220 ACS abstracts mentioned previously since 163 of them have USA authors.

The 10 most productive organizations are listed in Table 3. As would be expected for an academic research field, eight of these are university groups, headed by acknowledged leaders in the field (e.g., Bender and Glen at Cambridge, Tropsha at North Carolina, and Wild at Indiana) and universities continue to be by far the most prominent type if one considers, e.g., the 50 most productive organizations. Two, however, are not, with 34 outputs coming from Collaborations in Chemistry and 31 from the Novartis Institutes for Biomedical Research (with a further 10 coming from Novartis Pharma AG). The first is a company run by Ekins, who has made significant contributions to data sharing and to making pharmaceutical data more open, while the second is one of the world’s major pharmaceutical companies. While there are several governmental and professional organizations in the top 50 (e.g., the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the European Bioinformatics Institute, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Royal Society for Chemistry), the only other commercial organization is AstraZeneca, another major pharmaceutical company. Such organizations emphasize the importance of chemoinformatics to the pharmaceutical industry.
Table 2. Nations producing the largest numbers of chemoinformatics outputs.

| Nation                        | Outputs |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| United States of America      | 822     |
| United Kingdom                | 312     |
| Germany                       | 230     |
| People’s Republic of China    | 128     |
| France                        | 112     |
| India                         | 109     |
| Switzerland                   | 95      |
| Canada                        | 89      |
| Japan                         | 83      |
| Italy                         | 68      |

Table 3. Organizations producing the largest numbers of chemoinformatics outputs.

| Organization                                      | Outputs |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| University of Cambridge                          | 58      |
| University of North Carolina                     | 51      |
| University of Sheffield                          | 41      |
| Universidade do Porto                            | 38      |
| Indiana University                               | 35      |
| Collaborations in Chemistry                      | 34      |
| Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México          | 34      |
| Novartis Institutes for Biomedical Research      | 31      |
| University of Strasbourg                         | 26      |
| University of Bonn                               | 25      |

2.2. Citations

The 2195 chemoinformatics outputs had been cited by 25,188 outputs published in 5004 different sources up to the end of 2018, as shown in Figure 2. The 10 most heavily cited outputs are listed in Table 4, these together accounting for almost 20% of the total number of citations (93% of which came from journal articles).

![Growth in citations](image)

Figure 2. Growth in annual citations to chemoinformatics publications since 2001.
Table 4. Chemoinformatics articles attracting the largest numbers of citations.

| Output                                                                 | Citations |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| O’Boyle N.M. et al. Open Babel: An open chemical toolbox. *J. Cheminform*. 2011, 3, 33, 10.1186/1758-2946-3-33. [17] | 1526      |
| Wishart D.S. et al. DrugBank: a comprehensive resource for in silico drug discovery and exploration. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2006, 34, D668-D672, 10.1093/nar/gkj067. [18] | 1344      |
| Scherf, U. et al. A gene expression database for the molecular pharmacology of cancer. *Nat. Genet.* 2000, 24, 236-244, 10.1038/73439. [19] | 1065      |
| Svetnik, V. et al. Random forest: A classification and regression tool for compound classification and QSAR modeling. *J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.* 2003, 43, 1947-1958, 10.1021/ci034160g. [20] | 834       |
| Xia, J. et al. MetaboAnalyst: a web server for metabolomic data analysis and interpretation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2009, 37, W652-W660, 10.1093/nar/gkp356. [21] | 689       |
| Allen, F.H.; Motherwell, W.D.S. Applications of the Cambridge Structural Database in organic chemistry and crystal chemistry. *Acta Crystallogr. B Struct. Cryst. Eng. Mater.* 2002, 58, 407-422, 10.1107/S0108768102004895. [22] | 502       |
| Dix, D.J. et al. The ToxCast program for prioritizing toxicity testing of environmental chemicals. *Toxicol. Sci.* 2007, 95, 5-12, 10.1093/toxsci/kfl103. [23] | 420       |
| Burbidge, R. et al. Drug design by machine learning: support vector machines for pharmaceutical data analysis. *Comput. Chem.* 2001, 26, 5-14, 10.1016/S0097-8485(01)00094-8. [24] | 403       |
| Koch, M.A. et al. Charting biologically relevant chemical space: A structural classification of natural products (SCONF). *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 2005, 102, 17272-17277, 10.1073/pnas.0503471102. [25] | 387       |
| Hopkins, A.L. et al. Can we rationally design promiscuous drugs? *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 2006, 16, 127-136, 10.1016/j.sbi.2006.01.013. [26] | 332       |

It can be seen that the outputs in Table 4 have a very strong focus on databases, websites, or software for data analysis. This was also the case in the previous study [11] and this trend is very likely to continue to be the case given the current interest in data analysis and machine learning methods that require large amounts of data if they are to provide high levels of predictive performance. Thus, an article by Daina et al. [27] in *Scientific Reports* that introduced a website for ADME (absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion) prediction had already attracted 538 citations by May 2020, despite only being published in March 2017 (i.e., too late for it to have received sufficient citations by the end of 2018 to have been included in Table 4). The interest in machine learning is evidenced by the presence in Table 4 of the articles describing support vector machines and random forests, two of the leading types of software for this purpose, and by the very many outputs (500 of them as of May 2020) from the three core journals—*Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, Journal of Cheminformatics,* and *Molecular Informatics*—that are retrieved in a WoS topic search for “machine learning”. Indeed, each issue of *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* now has a sub-section given over specifically to articles on machine learning and deep learning.

Table 4 also shows that only two of the outputs in the table (those by O’Boyle et al. [17] and by Svetnik et al. [20]) were published in the sources listed in Table 1, i.e., while there is a well-defined core to the literature of chemoinformatics, many significant contributions to the field are published elsewhere. Some of these contributions, moreover, appear in very high-impact journals (e.g., the 2018 impact factors for *Nature Genetics* and *Nucleic Acids Research* are 25.455 and 11.142 against 3.966 and 4.154 for *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* and *Journal of Cheminformatics*), further emphasizing the broadening recognition of the importance of chemoinformatics.

The citations come from a total of 5004 different sources, with 5 of the 10 most frequently citing journals (Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, Journal of Cheminformatics, Molecular Informatics, Journal of Computer-Aided Molecular Design, and Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry) included in the set of the 10 most productive sources shown in Table 1. This is hardly surprising, and similar comments apply if citations are considered only to the 405 chemoinformatics papers in
the 3 core journals. However, it is also worth noting that *PLoS ONE* (the first of the new generation of open-access megajournals [28,29]) is one of the 10 most frequently citing journals for each of these three core journals, and *Scientific Reports*, another prominent megajournal, is also one of the 10 most frequently citing journals for *Journal of Cheminformatics*, which is the only fully open-access journal in Table 1. Both of these megajournals cover all aspects of science, hence demonstrating the increasing visibility of chemoinformatics to the broader scientific community. However, some of the other citing journals are in specific disciplines that are very far removed from chemistry, let alone the areas of molecular modelling and drug design that are the focus of this special issue. This behavior is an example of what Cronin and Pearson described as a knowledge export, where a discipline, A, is said to export knowledge when a citation is made from an article in another discipline to an article in A [30]. The number of citations to articles in A can hence be used to assess its influence on scholarship in general [31], and this was investigated here by means of the subject categories used in the WoS database.

Each journal (and hence each article in each journal) in the WoS database is assigned to one or more of 255 subject categories, and it is hence possible to explore the extent of knowledge exports from the chemoinformatics cohort by considering the subject categories of the citing articles. One would expect the most frequent categories to come from the chemical, biological, and computer science categories and this is indeed the case, e.g., 4836 of the citing outputs were assigned the chemistry medicinal category, and 3911 and 3469 to the biochemistry molecular biology and computer science interdisciplinary applications categories, respectively. What is perhaps surprising is that at least one citation has come from no less than 216 of the 255 categories, many of which would seem on first glance to have little or no obvious relationship to chemoinformatics, but which do indeed have a relationship when examined more closely. For example, articles from the categories fisheries [32] and music [33] in the journals *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* and *Journal of New Music Research* are amongst the many on applications of machine learning that cite the article by Svetnik et al. in Table 4 on the use of random forests; indeed, the 834 citations for this article have come from publications in no less than 130 different categories, a number that is significantly greater than for any of the other highly cited articles in the table.

There are many other non-obvious examples of knowledge export, such as an article from the surgery category in *Pediatric Surgery International* on medical education in Africa [34] that cites one by Wild and Wiggins on distance learning in chemoinformatics [35], an article from the mycology category in *Fungal Genetics and Biology* on building a database of fungal natural products [36] that cites one by Heller et al. on the InChI (International Chemical Identifier) notation [37], and an article from the otorhinolaryngology category in *European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology* on the evaluation of a software planning tool for cochlear implant surgery [38] that cites one by Todeschini et al. on chemical similarity coefficients [39].

In conclusion, this paper reviewed the literature of chemoinformatics as delineated in the *Web of Science Core Collection* up to and including 2018. While some of the findings reported here are analogous to those in a previous bibliometric study that was published in 2008 [11], at least three differences are apparent. First, while the *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* is still the most productive journal, the *Journal of Cheminformatics* and *Molecular Informatics* have clearly established themselves and can now be spoken of in the same breath when considering the core journals for the field. Next, chemoinformatics has become recognized as a well-defined sub-discipline that forms an essential part of the chemical educational curriculum, and one that is increasingly covered in the monograph literature. Finally, having established itself within the discipline of chemistry, it is now starting to export knowledge to a wide range of other disciplines.

3. Materials and Methods

Articles on chemoinformatics may not, of course, contain that particular word; but those that do contain it may be assumed (with a fair degree of probability) to contain material about that subject. Publications for analysis were hence identified in May 2020 in exactly the same way as in [11] with a
topic search of the WoS database using the query chemoinformatics OR cheminformatics OR “chemical informatics” (where a topic search covers the title, abstract, and keyword fields) for items published up to the end of 2018. Of these three search terms, “chemical informatics” was by far the least common, retrieving less than 5% of the total of 2195 items, with the remainder shared approximately equally between “chemoinformatics” (1071 items) and “cheminformatics” (1059 items). Journal articles comprised by far the largest proportion of the outputs (78%), but there was also meeting abstracts, papers from conference proceedings, book chapters, etc.

4. Appendix

It will be clear from the above that there is now an extensive chemoinformatics literature. For those new to the field, the best single introduction to the subject is probably the book by Leach and Gillet [40], with a more recent, but far larger, coverage being presented in two books edited by Engel and Gasteiger [41,42]. Chen [43] and Willett [44] describe the subject’s historical development, and there are now many excellent reviews that provide introductions to specific topics in chemoinformatics, e.g., conformational analysis [45], data mining [46], library design [47], machine learning [48], molecular similarity [49], patent information systems [50], pharmacophore analysis [51], reaction databases [52], scaffold hopping [53], structure representations [54], text mining [55], and virtual screening [56] inter alia.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no competing interests.

Abbreviations

WoS Web of Science Core Collection
QSAR Quantitative structure–activity relationship

References

1. Bar-Ilan, J. Informetrics at the start of the 21st century—a review. *J. Informetr.* 2008, 2, 1–52. [CrossRef]
2. Bornmann, L.; Daniel, H.-D. What do citation counts measure? A review of studies on citing behaviour. *J. Doc.* 2008, 64, 45–80. [CrossRef]
3. Cronin, B.; Sugimoto, C.R. *Beyond Bibliometrics: Harnessing Multidimensional Indicators of Scholarly Impact*; MIT Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2014.
4. Sugimoto, C.R.; Larivière, V. *Research: What Everyone Needs to Know*; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 2018.
5. Aksnes, D.W.; Langfeldt, L.; Wouters, P. Citations, citation indicators, and research quality: An overview of basic concepts and theories. *SAGE Open* 2019, 9, 1. Available online: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2158244019829575 (accessed on 7 May 2020). [CrossRef]
6. Wilsdon, J. The Metric Tide. Independent Review of the Role of Metrics in Research Assessment and Management. Available online: https://re.ukri.org/sector-guidance/publications/metric-tide/ (accessed on 7 May 2020).
7. Lotka, A.J. The frequency distribution of scientific productivity. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 1926, 16, 317–323.
8. Al Jishi, R.; Willett, P. The Journal of Mathematical Chemistry: A bibliometric profile. *J. Math. Chem.* 2017, 55, 1589–1596. [CrossRef]
9. Willett, P. A bibliometric study of Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships and QSAR & Combinatorial Science. *QSAR Comb. Sci.* 2009, 28, 1231–1236. [CrossRef]
10. Restrepo, G.; Willett, P. The Journal of Chemical Documentation and the Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences: Publication and citation statistics. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2010, 50, 1915–1923. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
11. Willett, P. A bibliometric analysis of chemoinformatics. *Aslib Proc.* 2008, 60, 4–17. [CrossRef]
12. Li, L.; Hu, J.; Ho, Y.-S. Global performance and trend of QSAR/QSPR research: A bibliometric analysis. *Mol. Inform.* 2014, 33, 655–668. [CrossRef]
13. Hippe, Z. Chemical informatics in organic coating industry. 1. Research. Prog. Org. Coat. 1978, 5, 219–227. [CrossRef]

14. Lim, H.A. Bioinformatics and cheminformatics in the drug discovery cycle. Lect. Notes Comp. Sci. 1997, 1278, 30–43. [CrossRef]

15. Hann, M.; Green, R. Chemoinformatics—A new name for an old problem? Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 1999, 3, 379–383. [CrossRef]

16. Baysinger, G. Introducing the Journal of Chemical Education’s “Special Issue: Chemical Information”. J. Chem. Educ. 2016, 93, 401–405. [CrossRef]

17. Scherf, U.; Ross, D.T.; Waltham, M.; Smith, L.H.; Lee, J.K.; Tanabe, L.; Kohn, K.W.; Reinhold, W.C.; Myers, T.G.; Andrews, D.T.; et al. A gene expression database for the molecular pharmacology of cancer. Nat. Genet. 2000, 24, 236–244. [CrossRef]

18. Wishart, D.S.; Knox, C.; Guo, A.C.; Shrivastava, S.; Hassanali, M.; Stothard, P.; Chang, Z.; Woolsey, J. DrugBank: A comprehensive resource for in silico drug discovery and exploration. Nucleic Acids Res. 2006, 34, D668–D672. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

19. Scherf, U.; Ross, D.T.; Waltham, M.; Smith, L.H.; Lee, J.K.; Tanabe, L.; Kohn, K.W.; Reinhold, W.C.; Myers, T.G.; Andrews, D.T.; et al. A gene expression database for the molecular pharmacology of cancer. Nat. Genet. 2000, 24, 236–244. [CrossRef]

20. Svetnik, V.; Liaw, A.; Tong, C.; Culberson, J.C.; Sheridan, R.P.; Feuston, B.P. Random forest: A classification and regression tool for compound classification and QSAR modeling. J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci. 2003, 43, 1947–1958. [CrossRef]

21. Xia, J.; Psychogios, N.; Young, N.; Wishart, D.S. MetaboAnalyst: A web server for metabolomic data analysis and interpretation. Nucleic Acids Res. 2009, 37, W652–W660. [CrossRef]

22. Allen, F.H.; Motherwell, W.D.S. Applications of the Cambridge Structural Database in organic chemistry and crystal chemistry. Acta Crystallogr. B Struct. Sci. Cryst. Eng. Mater. 2002, 58, 407–422. [CrossRef]

23. Dix, D.J.; Houck, K.A.; Martin, M.T.; Richard, A.R.; Setzer, R.W.; Kavlock, R.J. The ToxCast program for prioritizing toxicity testing of environmental chemicals. Toxicol. Sci. 2007, 95, 5–12. [CrossRef]

24. Burbidge, R.; Trotter, M.; Buxton, B.; Holden, S. Drug design by machine learning: Support vector machines for pharmaceutical data analysis. Comput. Chem. 2001, 26, 5–14. [CrossRef]

25. Koch, M.A.; Schuffenhauer, A.; Scheck, M.; Wetzol, S.; Casaulita, M.; Odermatt, A.; Ertl, P.; Waldmann, H. Charting biologically relevant chemical space: A structural classification of natural products (SCONP). Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2005, 102, 17272–17277. [CrossRef]

26. Hopkins, A.L.; Mason, J.S.; Overington, J.P. Can we rationally design promiscuous drugs? Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. 2006, 16, 127–136. [CrossRef]

27. Daina, A.; Michielin, O.; Zoete, V. SwissADME: A free web tool to evaluate pharmacokinetics, drug-likeness and medicinal chemistry friendliness of small molecules. Sci. Rep. 2017, 7, 42717. Available online: https://www.nature.com/articles/srep42717 (accessed on 7 May 2020). [CrossRef]

28. Spezi, V.; Wakeling, S.; Pinfield, S.; Creaser, C.; Fry, J.; Willett, P. Open-access mega-journals: The future of scholarly communication or academic dumping ground? A review. J. Doc. 2017, 73, 263–283. [CrossRef]

29. Björk, B.-C. Evolution of the scholarly mega-journal, 2006–2017. PeerJ 2018, 6, e4357. Available online: https://peerj.com/articles/4357 (accessed on 7 May 2020). [CrossRef]

30. Cronin, B.; Pearson, S. The export of ideas from information science. J. Inf. Sci. 1990, 16, 381–391. [CrossRef]

31. Yan, E.; Ding, Y.; Cronin, B.; Leydesdorff, L. A bird’s-eye view of scientific trading: Dependency relations among fields of science. J. Informetr. 2013, 7, 249–264. [CrossRef]

32. Sethi, S.A.; Dalton, M.; Hilborn, R. Quantitative risk measures applied to Alaskan commercial fisheries. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2012, 69, 487–498. [CrossRef]

33. Eerola, T. Are the emotions expressed in music genre-specific? An audio-based evaluation of datasets spanning classical, film, pop and mixed genres. J. New Music Res. 2011, 40, 349–366. [CrossRef]

34. Hadley, G.P.; Mars, M. Postgraduate medical education in pediatric surgery: Videoconferencing—A possible solution for Africa? Pediatr. Surg. Int. 2008, 24, 223–226. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

35. Wild, D.J.; Wiggins, G.D. Videoconferencing and other distance education techniques in chemoinformatics teaching and research at Indiana University. J. Chem. Inf. Model. 2006, 46, 495–502. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

36. Li, Y.F.; Tsai, K.J.; Harvey, C.J.; Li, J.J.; Ary, B.E.; Berlew, E.E.; Boehman, B.L.; Findley, D.M.; Friant, A.G.; Gardner, C.A.; et al. Comprehensive curation and analysis of fungal biosynthetic gene clusters of published natural products. Fungal Genet. Biol. 2016, 89, 18–28. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
37. Heller, S.; McNaught, A.; Stein, S.; Tchekhovskoi, D.; Pletnev, I. InChI—The worldwide chemical structure identifier standard. *J. Cheminform.* 2013, 5, 7. Available online: [http://www.jcheminf.com/content/5/1/7](http://www.jcheminf.com/content/5/1/7) (accessed on 7 May 2020). [CrossRef]

38. Pirlich, M.; Tittmann, M.; Franz, D.; Dietz, A.; Hofer, M. An observational, prospective study to evaluate the preoperative planning tool “CI-Wizard” for cochlear implant surgery. *Eur. Arch. Otorhinolaryngol.* 2017, 274, 685–694. [CrossRef]

39. Todeschini, R.; Consonni, V.; Xiang, H.; Holliday, J.; Buscema, M.; Willett, P. Similarity coefficients for binary chemoinformatics data: Overview and extended comparison using simulated and real data sets. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2012, 52, 2884–2901. [CrossRef]

40. Leach, A.R.; Gillet, V.J. *An Introduction to Chemoinformatics*; Springer: Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 2010.

41. Engel, T.; Gasteiger, J. *Chemoinformatics: Basic Concepts and Methods*; Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, Germany, 2018.

42. Engel, T.; Gasteiger, J. *Applied Chemoinformatics: Achievements and Future Opportunities*; Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, Germany, 2018.

43. Chen, W.L. Chemoinformatics: Past, present and future. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2006, 46, 2230–2255. [CrossRef]

44. Willett, P. From chemical documentation to chemoinformatics: Fifty years of chemical information science. *J. Inf. Sci.* 2008, 34, 477–499. [CrossRef]

45. Hawkins, P.C.D. Conformation generation: The state of the art. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2017, 57, 1747–1756. [CrossRef]

46. Gardiner, E.J.; Gillet, V.J. Perspectives on knowledge discovery algorithms recently introduced in chemoinformatics: Rough set theory, association rule mining, emerging patterns, and formal concept analysis. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 2015, 55, 1781–1803. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

47. Walter, W.P. Virtual chemical libraries. *J. Med. Chem.* 2019, 62, 1116–1124. [CrossRef]

48. Lo, Y.C.; Rensi, S.E.; Torng, W.; Altman, R.B. Machine learning in chemoinformatics and drug discovery. *Drug Discov. Today* 2018, 23, 1538–1546. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

49. Maggiora, G.; Vogt, M.; Stumpfe, D.; Bajorath, J. Molecular similarity in medicinal chemistry: Minipererspective. *J. Med. Chem.* 2014, 57, 3186–3204. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

50. Downs, G.M.; Barnard, J.M. Chemical patent information systems. *W IRES Comput. Mol. Sci.* 2011, 1, 727–741. [CrossRef]

51. Leach, A.R.; Gillet, V.J.; Lewis, R.A.; Taylor, R. Three-dimensional pharmacophore methods in drug discovery. *J. Med. Chem.* 2010, 53, 539–558. [CrossRef]

52. Warr, W.A. A short review of chemical reaction database systems, computer-aided synthesis design, reaction prediction and synthetic feasibility. *Mol. Inform.* 2014, 33, 469–476. [CrossRef]

53. Brown, N.; Jacoby, E. On scaffolds and hopping in medicinal chemistry. *Min. Rev. Med. Chem.* 2006, 6, 1217–1229. [CrossRef]

54. Warr, W.A. Representation of chemical structures. *W IRES Comput. Mol. Sci.* 2011, 1, 557–579. [CrossRef]

55. Krallinger, M.; Rabal, O.; Lourenço, A.; Oyarzabal, J.; Valencia, A. Information retrieval and text mining technologies for chemistry. *Chem. Rev.* 2017, 117, 7673–7761. [CrossRef]

56. Tanrikulu, Y.; Krüger, B.; Proschak, E. The holistic integration of virtual screening in drug discovery. *Drug Discov. Today* 2013, 18, 358–364. [CrossRef]

© 2020 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).