

Supplemental Fig. S1. A comparison of the dosage sensitive genes versus the dosage insensitive genes supports the presence of adaptive mRNA dosage rebalancing following gene duplication events in mammals, flies, and worms. **(A)** ΔE_{A-B} and $\log S_{A/B}$ values were negatively correlated for all of the ortholog sets (black, left), as well as the dosage sensitive ortholog sets (red, middle) and the dosage insensitive ortholog sets (blue, right) (**A**: Hs, Dm, or Ce; **B**: Mm, Ds, or Cb). The rank correlation coefficient, ρ , and the P -value under the null hypothesis of no correlation are indicated for the total, dosage sensitive, and dosage insensitive ortholog sets. **(B)** The ρ for the dosage sensitive ortholog sets (the distribution is shown in red in the histogram) is more negative than the ρ for the dosage insensitive ortholog sets (the distribution is shown in blue in the histogram). The distribution data were obtained by resampling the dosage sensitive and dosage insensitive ortholog sets 10,000 times with the sample size indicated each time. The numbers of ortholog sets for each group (N) are indicated for each panel. Hs: *H. sapiens*; Mm: *M. musculus*; Dm: *D. melanogaster*; Ds: *D. simulans*; Ce: *C. elegans*; Cb: *C. briggsae*.

