

**Supplemental Fig. S2.** A comparison of the genes encoding protein complex subunits versus the genes that do not encode protein complex subunits supports adaptive mRNA dosage rebalancing following gene duplication events in mammals, flies, and worms. **(A)**  $\Delta E_{A-B}$  and  $\log S_{A/B}$  values were negatively correlated for all of the ortholog sets (black, left), as well as the complex ortholog sets (red, middle) and the non-complex ortholog sets (blue, right) (A: Hs, Dm, or Ce; B: Mm, Ds, or Cb). The rank correlation coefficient,  $\rho$ , and  $P$ -value under the null hypothesis of no correlation are indicated for the total, complex, and non-complex ortholog sets. **(B)**  $\rho$  for the complex ortholog sets (the distribution is shown in red in the histogram) is more negative than the  $\rho$  for the non-complex ortholog sets (the distribution is shown in blue in the histogram). The distribution data were obtained by resampling the complex and non-complex 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*.

