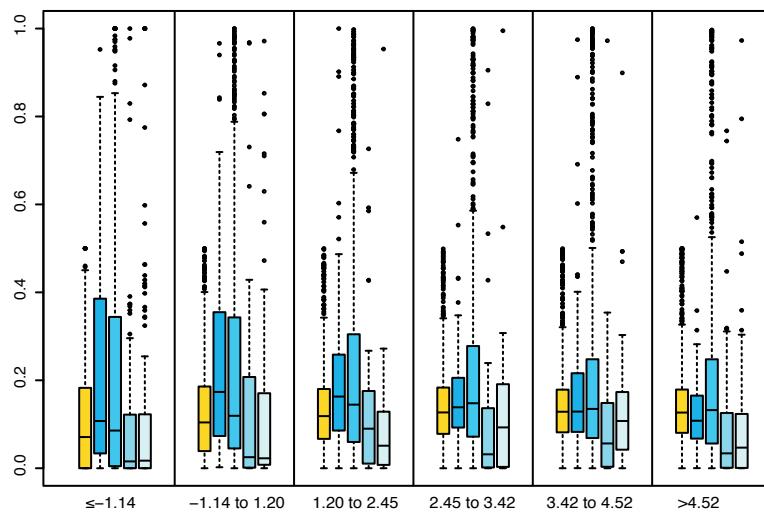
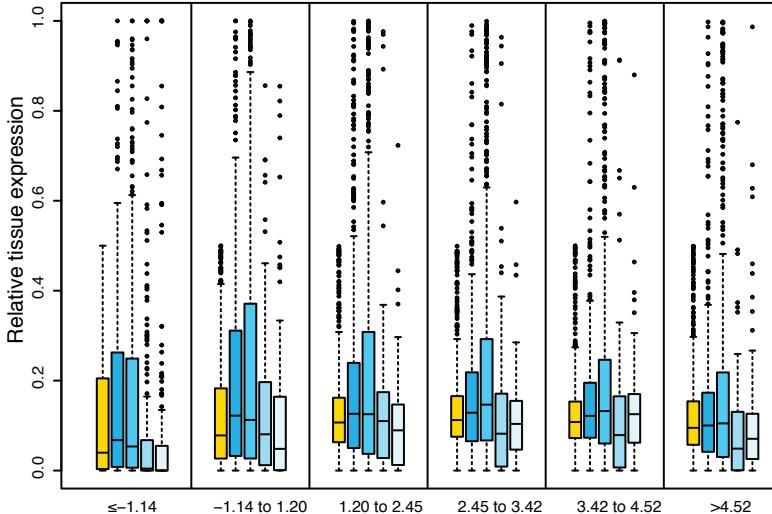


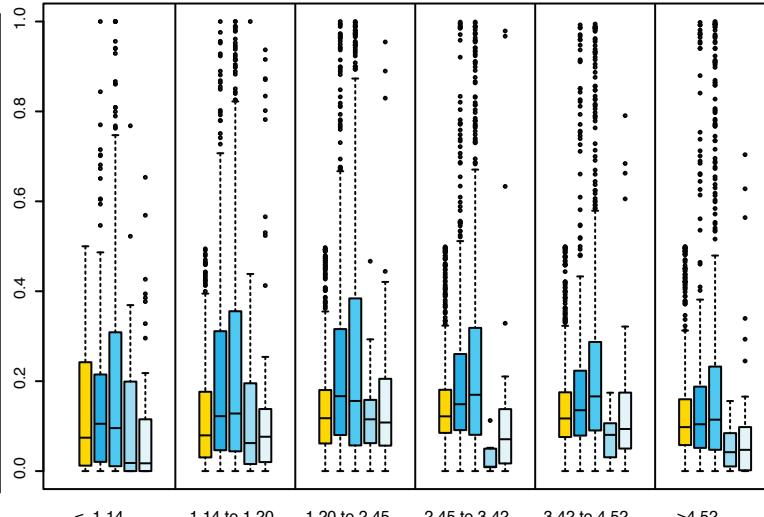
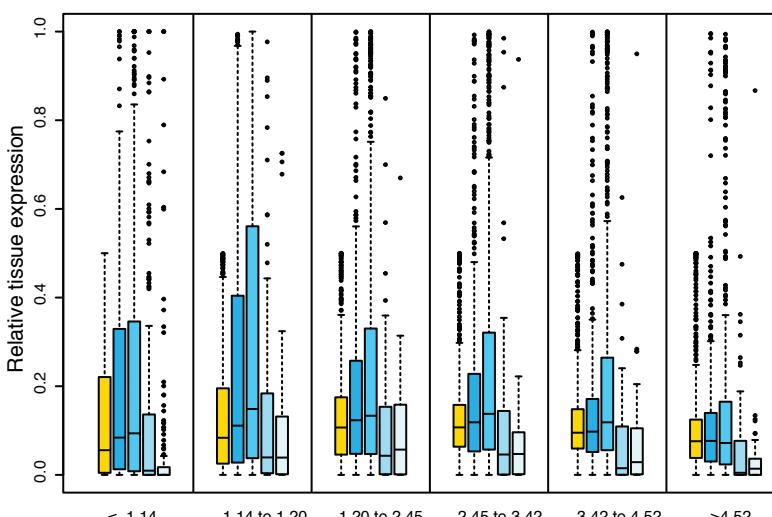
## Human

## Platypus

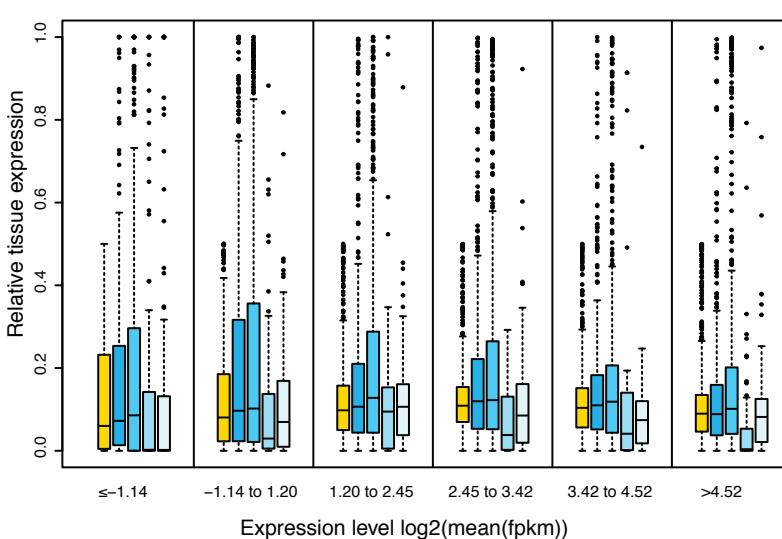


## Mouse

## Chicken



## Opossum

Expression level  $\log_2(\text{mean}(fpkm))$ 

Legend:

- 1:1 orthologs (yellow)
- ancient paralogs (light blue)
- old paralogs (medium blue)
- amniote/mammalian paralogs (dark blue)
- lineage-specific paralogs (lightest blue)

**Supplemental Figure S10: Evolutionary dynamics of relative expression of single-copy and duplicate genes grouped in the brain.** Human is shown as the representative of primates. Genes in each species were grouped by expression level into six equally populated bins and relative brain expression was calculated (Methods). In human, mouse, and opossum seven organs were studied (cortex and cerebellum were treated as a single organ, neural tissues, Methods). Therefore, a value above 0.29 signifies a highly tissue-specific gene, according to one of our definitions of tissue specificity (Methods). In platypus and chicken, six organs were studied and therefore, a value above 0.34 signifies a highly tissue-specific gene. Single copy genes are yellow, whereas paralogs are grouped into four duplication age classes (Methods) and depicted in shades of blue.