

Mitogenome-wise codon usage pattern from comparative analysis of the first mitogenome of *Blepharipa sp.* (Muga uzifly) with other Oestroid flies

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1. Supplementary Method:

➤ Sequence Validation through PCR:

PCR reactions were performed using synthesized primer sets using isolated DNA as template in ABI Veriti 96 well thermal cycler. The 12.5 µl of EmeraldAmp GT PCR Master Mix (cat # RR310A), 1.0 µl each 10 pmole/µl forward and reverse primers with 20 ng of DNA was used to carry out PCR amplification in final reaction volume of 25 µl. The reaction conditions were 3 min at 95°C followed by 35 cycles of 20 sec at 98°C, 30 sec at 55°/ 60°/65° and 45 sec at 72°C, ending with a final extension step of 72°C for 10 min.

All PCR products were sequenced by the ABI sequencer 3730xl at Xcelris lab (Ahmedabad, India). The amplicons were purified with ExoSAP (USB) and subjected to automated DNA sequencing on ABI 3730xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, USA). Sequencing was carried out using Big Dye Terminator v3.1 Cycle sequencing kit following the manufacturer's protocol, where sequencing cycle was set with the thermal ramp rate of 1°C per second for 30 cycle.

Submitted *Blepharipa sp. nad6* gene at NCBI

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>KY644698.1:10055-10579 Blepharipa sp. CMERI-Uzi-001 mitochondrion, complete genome
ATTATACAATGAATTTTATTTTCTTTAATATTTTTATTTAATTTTATATTTATTTTATAAAACATCCCT
TAGCTATAGGATTAACCTTATTAATTCAAACACTACATTAATTTCTCTTATATCAGGATTAATTCATAAAAC
TTTTTGATTTTCTTATATTTTATTTTAAATTTTTTAGGAGGAATATTAGTATTATTTATTTATGTAAC
TCTTTAGCATCAAATGAAATATTTAATCTTTCAATTAACTATTTATAATTTCTTTCATAATATTAATTA
CATTTTTATTAATTATAATTTTTATAGACAAAAATATAATACTTCAATATAAAAATAATGAAATTTTATC
CATTATCAATTTAAATTCTTATATTATAGAAAATTCCTTATCAATTAATAAATTATATAATTTTCCTACA
AATTTAATAACAATTTTATTAATAAATTATTTATTAATTACATTAATTGCTATCGTAAAAATTACTAAAT
TATTTAAAGGTCCTTTACGACCTATATTTAACTAA
```

Primer sequences used for Amplification of *nad6* gene

No.	Primer name	Primer sequence
1	NAD6-For	CATTGGTCTTGTAATCAAAAATAAGT
2	NAD6-Rev	AAATATTAATAGGAGTTGGTAAATCA

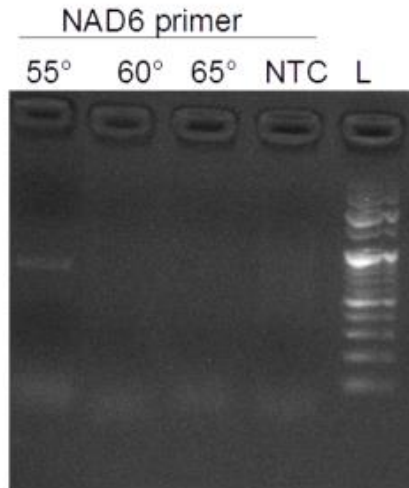


Figure S1: Agarose gel (1.5%) electrophoresis of PCR products and detection of *nad6* gene. Ladder (L): 100bp marker, NTC: no template control and other three lanes are showing PCR products at three different temperatures (65°, 60°, 55°). Single amplification band observed on 55° C. (NAD6 gel run was done separately from D-loop and CR).

	Outcome after sequencing	Percentage identity in Clustal omega
1	>SAMPLE_NAD6_CUS-764_H12_082 ACAATATAATGATCTATTAATAATTTTAAATTGGGTGTTTAACTCGTAGGGGTTTATTCATTA TTTAAATATAGGTCGTAAAGGACCTTTAAATAATTTAGAAATTTTACAATAGCAATTAAGGTA ATTAATAAATAAATTTATTAATAAAATTGTTATTAAATTTGTAGGAAAATTATATAATTTATTAA TTGATAAGGAATTTTCTATAAAAAATAAAATTTAATTTGATAAGGGATAAAATTTCAATTATTTT ATATTGAAGTATTATATTTTGTCTATAAAAAATTATAATTAATAAAAAATGTAATTAATATTATG AAAAAATTATAAATAGTTAAATTGAAAAATTAAATATTTTCATTGAGGCTAAAAAGTTACAT AAATAAATAAATACTAAAAATCCCCCTAAAAAAATTAAAAATAAAATATAAAAAATCAAAAAGT TTTATGAATTAATCCTGATATAAAAAGAAATTAAGGTATTTTGAATTAATAAGGTTAACCCAATA GCTAAGGGATGTTTATAAAAAATAAATATAAAATTAATATAAAATATTAAGAAAATAAAATTC ATTGTATAATATCAAGAAATAGTTAAATAAAATATTAATTTGGGGGATTAAGGATAAGAAATT CTCTTTTCTTGAAGTTTAAAGGTAAACTTATTTTGTATTTACAAGACAAAGGGCCGGCGG CGGGTTTACAACAAAGGGAGAAG	57.46
2	>SAMPLE_NAD6_CUS-764_G12_084 AGCGTCCAATAATTTAAACAAAGACATTCAAGAAATTACCTTTTAACTTCGGAAAAGATTTTC TTATCATTAACCCCCAAAATTAAAATTTTATTTAACTATTCTGGATATTATACAAGGAATTT TATTTTCTTTAAAATTTTATTTAATTTTATATTATTTTATAAAACATCCCTAACCTATGGG ATTAACCTTATAAATTCAAACTACTTTAATTTCTCTAATATCAGGATTAATTCAAAAACTTTT GGATTTTCTAATATTTAATTTTTAATTTTTTAAGGAGGAAAATTAGTATTATTTATTTATGTAA CTTCTTTAGCATCAAAGGAAATATTTAACCTTTCATTAACTATTTATAATTTCTTTCAAAAA ATTAATTACTTTTTATAAATTATAATTTTTATAACAAAAATATAAACTTCAAAATAAAAA AAGGAATTTTATCCATTATCAATTTAAATTCTAATATAATAGAAAATTCCTTATCAATTAAAA AATTATATAATTTCCAACAAATTTAAAAACAATTTAATTAATAAATAATTAATAAATACTTA AATTGCTATCGAAAAATTACAAATTAATTTAAAGGTCCTTTACAACCTATATTTAACTAAGGA ATAAACCTTACGAGTTAAACACCCAATTTTAAAAATTATAAATAGATCATTAATTGATTTACC ACTCTCTATAAAAAATTGGTCAAGCCTTGTTTCCGGGGA	91.81

Submitted *Blepharipa* sp. Control Region at NCBI

>KY644698.1:15025-15080,1-112 *Blepharipa* sp. CMERI-Uzi-001 mitochondrion, complete genome

TAAAAACTTTTAAATTTTTTTTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATTGTAAATTATTTTCTTGTATAAA
AATAGATTTTTTTTATTAATAATATAAAATTCAACTAATAAAAAACATGGAAAATTTATTAATAACAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAATGGATTTTTCATTCAAAA

Primer sequences used for Amplification of Control Region:

No.	Primer name	Primer sequence
1	D-loop-For	GTATAACCGCGAATGCTGGCACAA
2	D-loop-Rev	GGGTATGAACCCAGTAGCTTGATTAGC
3	CR15fwd	TACACATCGCCCGTCACTCT
4	CR08rev	TTAACGGCCAAGCGCCTTT
5	CR_int_fwd	CTTTGGGAGTTGCAAATGTAAGTG
6	CR_int_rev	TTTAACCCTCTCTCCTGGTTTACA

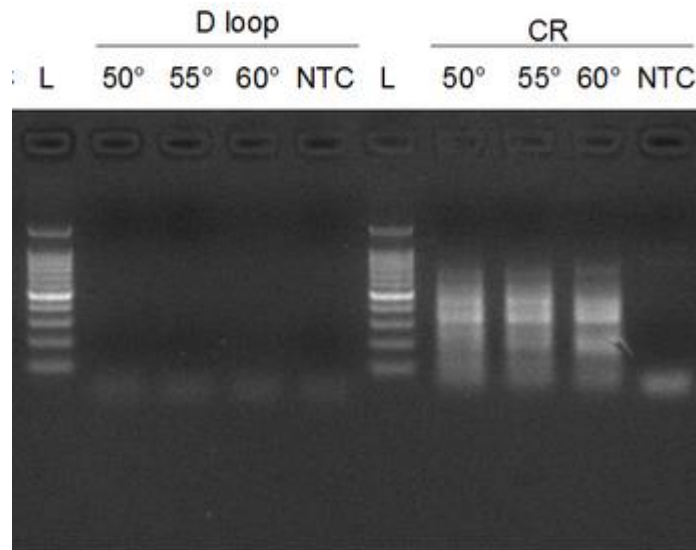


Figure S2: Agarose gel (1.5%) electrophoresis of PCR products and detection of Control Region. Ladder (L): 100bp marker, NTC: no template control and other three lanes are showing PCR products at three different temperatures (65°, 60°, 55°). Using two forward and reverse primers (D-

loop primers) do not show amplification, whereas using two additional internal primers (CR primers) show multiple amplifications. (D-loop and CR gel run were done separately from NAD6).

	Outcome after sequencing	Percentage identity in Clustal omega
1	>Sample_CRintF_CUS-764_C12_C12 <pre> AGGGAATAGACAGGGGCAGGAAAAGCAACGCCATTGTCCACTGAAAACGA GGTGTACTCTTTTTCCCCCGAAAAAAACCGAGCGTCGGCGGTTCTTGAA TCACTTACTTCCTGTCATTTTGATTCCTTTTTTCCACTTAACGAAAAAAA AATTACCAAGGGACACAAAGCCGTTATCGCCGTTCAACTAAGGGAGTTAA TTGACCGATTTTCATTGGCGCCCCAACTATCAGTGTGTTGTTGAGGGACC GCGTTTTGGATTCATCAACACATGGGGCAAACCA </pre>	46.34
2	>Sample_CRintR_CUS-764_D12_D12 <pre> AGTAAAAATTTTATGAGAATTAAACAGGAAAAATCGTTGACGATGGGACC GGAAAAATTTCAAATCACCCCTTTGAGATTTTAGCCCATGTGTTGATGAAAT ACCAAAACGCGGTACCATCAACAACAGAATAATTGAGGGCGCACCAATGA AATCCGTCAAATTAACCTCCGTTACTTGAACGGCGAAAACGGCTTGTTGT CCCTTGGAATTTTAAATCCGTTAAGTGAAAAAAGAATAAAAAATAGGGG GAAAATAGTTGATTAAAAAATCTCGCCGACGCTAATATCTTTACTTCGGC GGAAATAAAGAGTGCCCTTCGATATTCATTGAGGAATAAAACGGTGTTA TCTTCTGATTTGTACATTGAGACCCCTTTAAGGGAGAAATATCAAGAG AAAAAAAGGATTGATAGGGTTGAAT </pre>	53.42

➤ Mapping of Illumina reads with Control Region, *nad6* and *cox2*:

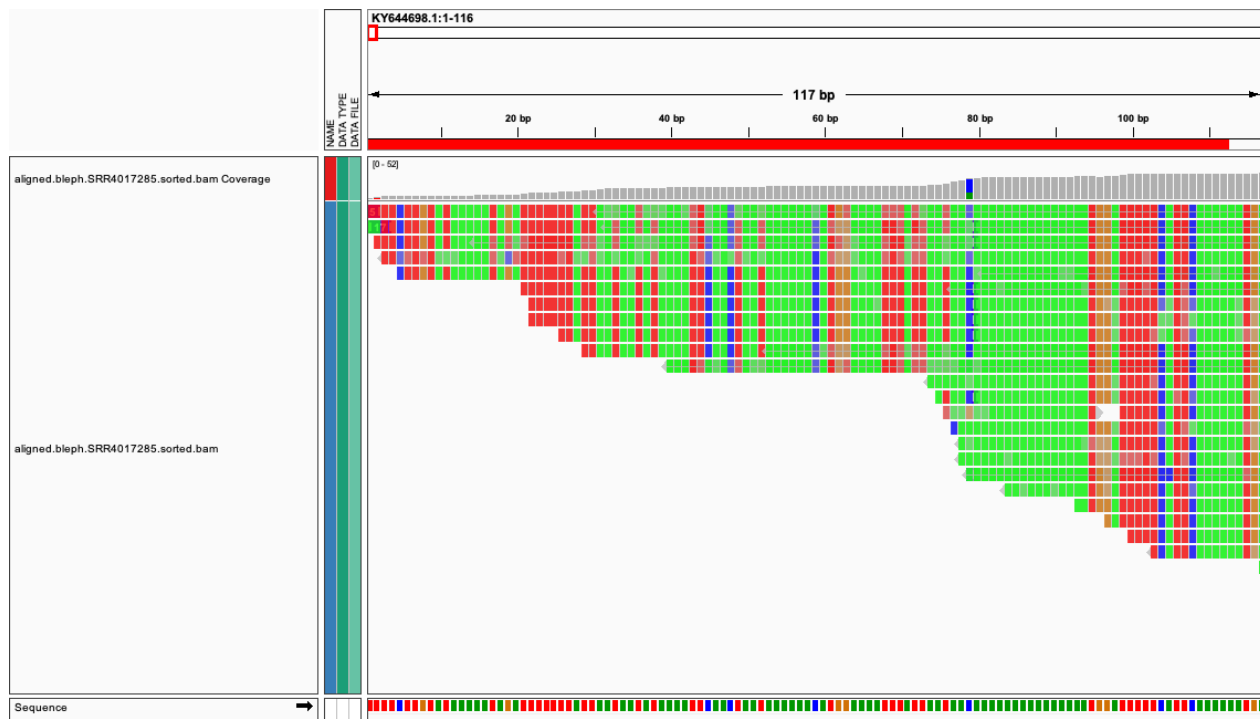


Figure S3: Alignment of Control Region (1-112) with raw reads using Bowtie2 (v 2.4.4). Depth over 1-112 ranged from 5-20X.



Figure S5: Alignment of *nad6* (10055-10579) with raw reads using Bowtie2 (v 2.4.4).



Figure S6: Alignment of *cox2* (3143-3830) with raw reads using Bowtie2 (v 2.4.4).

2. Supplementary Table:

Detection of non-synonymous mutation through branch-specific (Foreground and background branch) model in 13 mitochondrial PCGs using PAML

kappa (ts/tv, Transition/ Transversion) = k

omega (dN/dS, nonsynonymous/synonymous) = ω

One ratio model = One nonsynonymous/synonymous rate ratio (ω) for all lineages of reference phylogenetic tree;

Two ratio model = Two ω value, ω_1 for foreground lineage of interest and ω_0 for background lineages of reference phylogenetic tree;

lnL = Log likelihood of the model estimation; p = Number of parameters;

Table S1: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *atp6* gene

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>atp6</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-10190.897083	$2(l_1 - l_0) = 2 (-10190.178760 + 10190.897083) = \mathbf{1.436646}$ $0.1000 < p < 0.5000$	1.24910	0.03763	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-10190.178760		1.24941	0.03745	0.09387 2.5
<i>atp6</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-10728.417333	$2(l_1 - l_0) = 2 (-10728.278583 + 10728.417333) = 0.2775$ $0.5 < p < 0.9$	1.24277	0.04173	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-10728.278583		1.24278	0.04164	0.06324

Table S2: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *atp8* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>atp8</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-2616.647018	$2(l_1 - l_0) = 2 (-2616.646982 + 2616.647018) = \mathbf{0.00007199}$ $p < 0.9750$	1.59798	0.11541	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-2616.646982		1.59797	0.11541	0.93957 8.1
<i>atp8</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-2846.231030	$2(l_1 - l_0) = 2 (-2846.100715 + 2846.231030) = 0.26063$ $0.5 < p < 0.9$	1.44523	0.12904	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-2846.100715		1.44411	0.12828	0.19493

Table S3: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *cox1* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
cox1 Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-18758.100024	2(l1-l0) = 2 (-18755.804334 + 18758.100024) = 4.59138 0.01 < p < 0.05	1.96021	0.02328	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-18755.804334		1.95964	0.02304	0.07795 3.38
cox1 Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-18325.596341	2(l1-l0) = 2 (- 18324.839205 + 18325.596341) = 1.514272 0.1 < p < 0.5	2.06464	0.02035	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-18324.839205		2.06461	0.02025	0.04451 2.19

Table S4: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *cox2* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
cox2 Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-8441.416676	2(l1-l0) = 2 (-8441.263736 + 8441.416676) = 0.30588 0.5 < p < 0.9	1.89288	0.03392	= ω_1
	Two ratio:	3	-8441.263736		1.89259	0.03380	0.04635
cox2 Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-8540.178788	2(l1-l0) = 2 (- 8539.990894 + 8540.178788) = 0.375788 0.5 < p < 0.9	1.81732	0.03325	= ω_1
	Two ratio:	3	-8539.990894		1.81706	0.03315	0.05611

Table S5: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *cox3* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
cox3 Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-10452.838424	2(l1-l0) = 2 (-10452.148006 + 10452.838424) = 1.380836 0.1 < p < 0.5	1.76131	0.04019	= ω_1
	Two ratio:	3	-10452.148006		1.76120	0.03995	0.09830 2.46
cox3 Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-10261.120432	2(l1-l0) = 2 (-10260.188753 + 10261.120432) = 1.863358 0.1 < p < 0.5	1.77841	0.03659	= ω_1
	Two ratio:	3	-10260.188753		1.77837	0.03632	0.09616 2.64

Table S6: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *cytb* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>cytb</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-15331.557893	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-15330.100236 + 15331.557893) = 2.915314$ $0.05 < p < 0.1$	1.67426	0.02992	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-15330.100236		1.67401	0.03005	0.00010
<i>cytb</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-16291.467134	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-16290.173814 + 16291.467134) = 2.58664$ $0.1 < p < 0.5$	1.64815	0.03490	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-16290.173814		1.64774	0.03470	0.09962 2.87

Table S7: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad1* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad1</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-11526.891567	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-11526.697535 + 11526.891567) = 0.388064$ $0.5 < p < 0.9$	1.26930	0.03016	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-11526.697535		1.26924	0.03007	0.04641
<i>nad1</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-11861.261140	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-11859.950552 + 11861.261140) = 2.621176$ $0.1 < p < 0.5$	1.26618	0.03239	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-11859.950552		1.26540	0.03217	0.12056 3.74

Table S8: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad2* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad2</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-16834.789874	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-16827.770725 + 16834.789874) = 14.038298$ $0.0010 < p$	1.20439	0.06649	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-16827.770725		1.20397	0.06506	0.15463 2.37
<i>nad2</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-17686.901083	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2(-17686.567056 + 17686.901083) = 0.668054$ $0.1 < p < 0.5$	1.18905	0.08138	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-17686.567056		1.18926	0.08155	0.04346

Table S9: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad3* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad3</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-5148.735350	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-5144.735647 + 5148.735350) = 7.999406$ $0.001 < p < 0.01$	1.20069	0.04170	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-5144.735647		1.19938	0.04028	0.10896 2.7
<i>nad3</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-5547.059518	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-5546.880896 + 5547.059518) = 0.357244$ $0.5 < p < 0.9$	1.09146	0.04920	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-5546.880896		1.09148	0.04908	0.09414

Table S10: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad4* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad4</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-19292.431204	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-19288.107478 + 19292.431204) = 8.647452$ $0.001 < p < 0.01$	1.10768	0.04805	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-19288.107478		1.10724	0.04755	0.20902 4.39
<i>nad4</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-19670.256978	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-19666.668842 + 19670.256978) = 7.176272$ $0.001 < p < 0.01$	1.09963	0.05014	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-19666.668842		1.09944	0.04972	0.20965 4.21

Table S11: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad4l* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad4l</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-3619.280646	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-3618.772347 + 3619.280646) = 0.50$ $0.1 < p < 0.5$	0.99404	0.05108	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-3618.772347		0.99415	0.05033	0.07853
<i>nad4l</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-3689.063362	$2(l_1-l_0) = 2 (-3689.057872 + 3689.063362) = 0.01098$ $0.9 < p < 0.975$	0.95950	0.04794	$= \omega_0$
	Two ratio:	3	-3689.057872		0.95939	0.04790	0.05301

Table S12: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad5* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad5</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-25675.981476	2(11-10) = 2 (-25662.473530 + 25675.981476) = 27.015892 0.001 < p	1.35147	0.04635	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-25662.473530		1.35187	0.04559	0.92099 20.2
<i>nad5</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-26541.427350	2(11-10) = 2 (- 26536.903264 + 26541.427350) = 9.048172 0.001 < p < 0.01	1.32722	0.05192	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-26536.903264		1.32619	0.05145	0.20860 4.05

Table S13: Branch-specific assessments of selective pressure on the common ancestor of *Blepharipa* sp. for the *nad6* gene.

Gene	Model	p	lnL	2delL	k	ω_0	ω_1
<i>nad6</i> Gene tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-9162.084564	2(11-10) = 2 (-9160.924827 + 9162.084564) = 2.319474 0.1 < p < 0.5	0.97068	0.06215	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-9160.924827		0.97045	0.06163	0.15582 2.5
<i>nad6</i> Species tree	One ratio: $\omega_0 = \omega_1$	2	-9940.927203	2(11-10) = 2 (-9160.924827 + 9940.927203) = 1560 p < 0.001	0.90819	0.08094	= ω_0
	Two ratio:	3	-9160.924827		0.97045	0.06163	0.15582 2.5

3. Supplementary Figure:

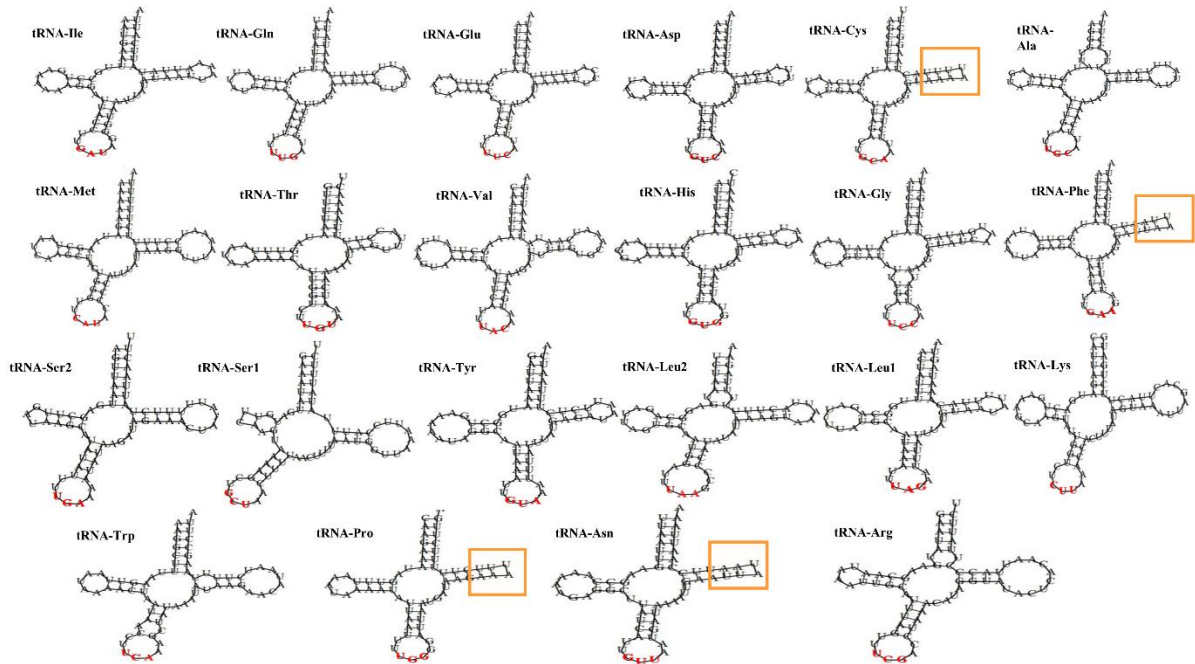


Figure S7: 22 tRNA structures encoded by *Blepharipa sp.* mitogenome. Red color three letter signifies anticodon site and *trnC*, *trnF*, *trnP*, *trnN* lack stable TΨC loop denoted by Yellow box.

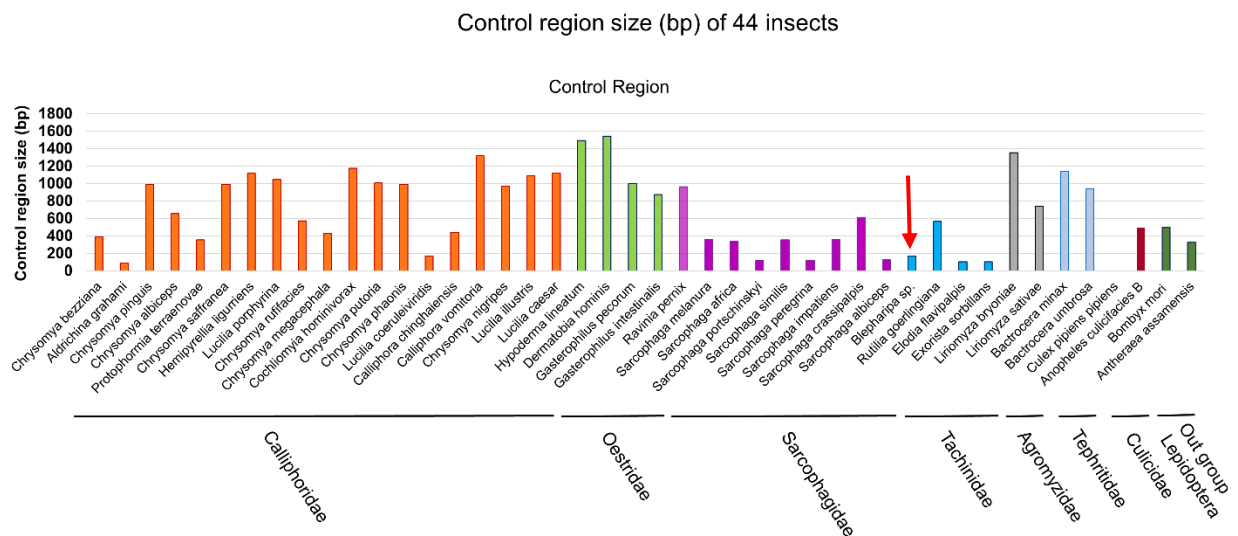


Figure S8: Control Region (CR) Size of 44 Species. Red arrow shows newly sequenced *Blepharipa sp.*s CR.

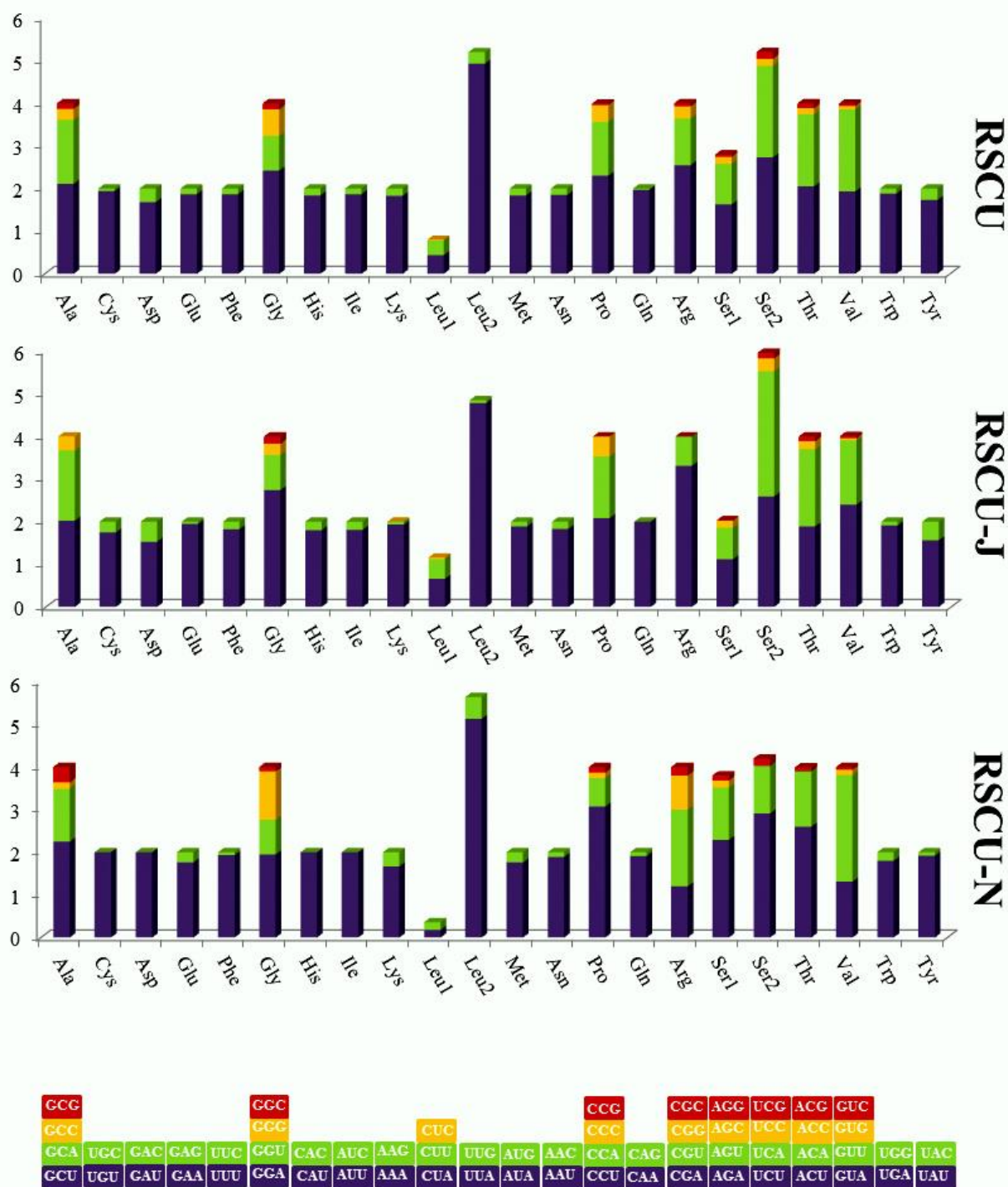


Figure S9: Graph of RSCU value of *Blepharipa sp.* of N and J strand and corresponding amino acid and codons; Y axis: RSCU value; X axis: Amino acid and Codon of *Blepharipa sp.*

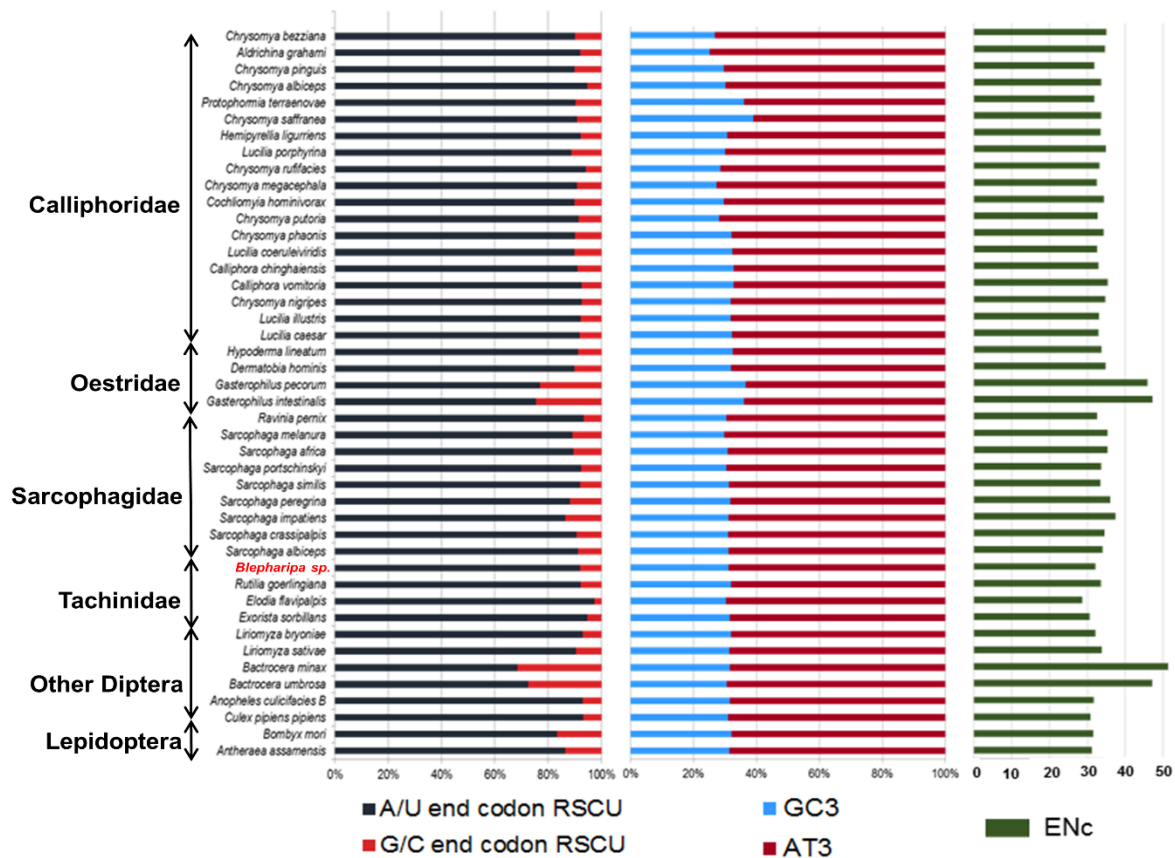


Figure S10: Overall relation between relative synonymous codon usage, 3rd codon position and effective number of codons.

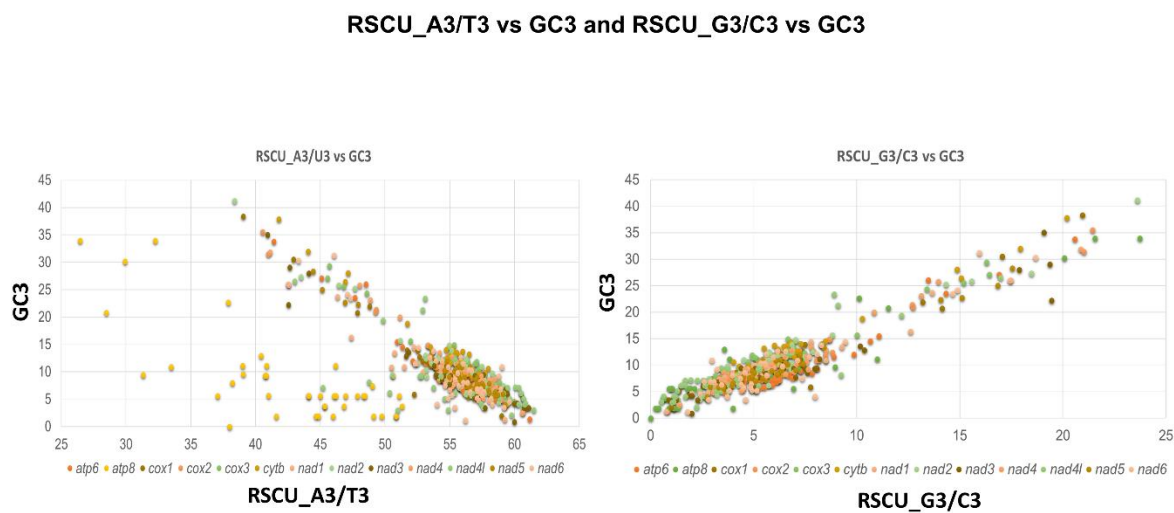


Figure S11: Scatter plot of GC3 vs RSCU value of AT/U ending codons (Left) and RSCU value of GC ending codons (Right).

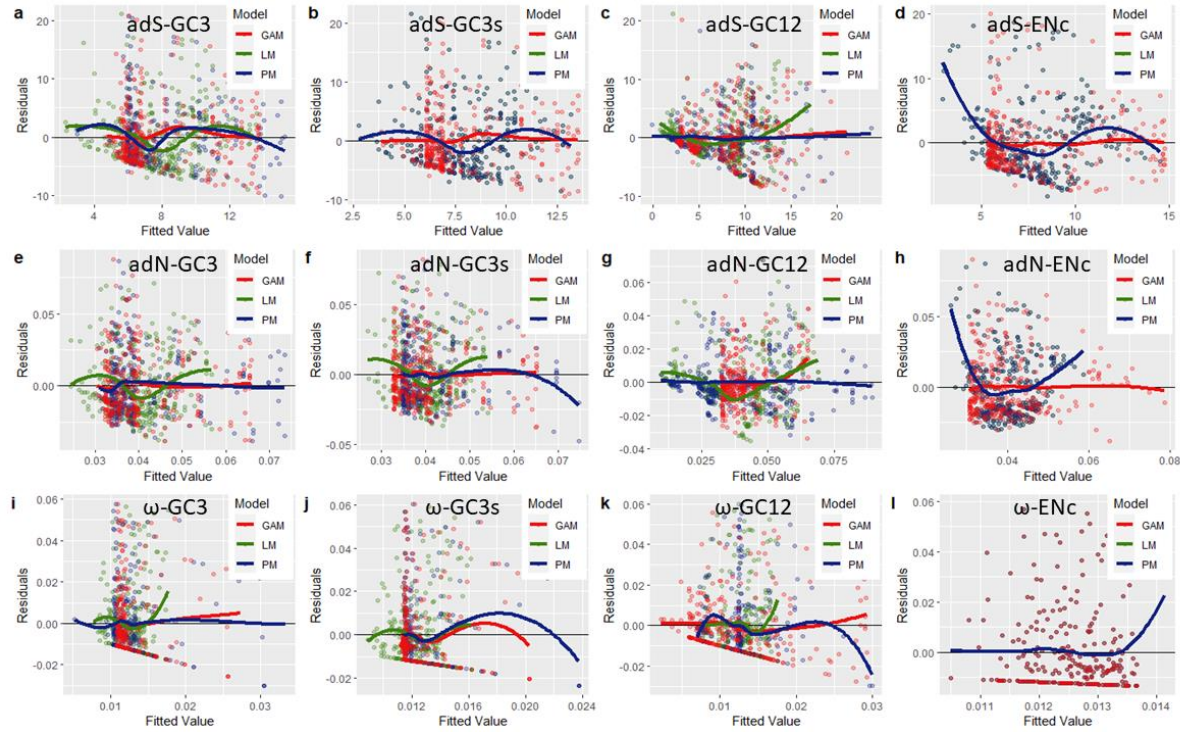


Figure S12: Residuals vs fitted (R-F) plot; (a-d): R-F plots of average synonymous divergence (adS) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): R-F plots of average nonsynonymous divergence rate(adN) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): R-F plots of omega ratio (ω) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.

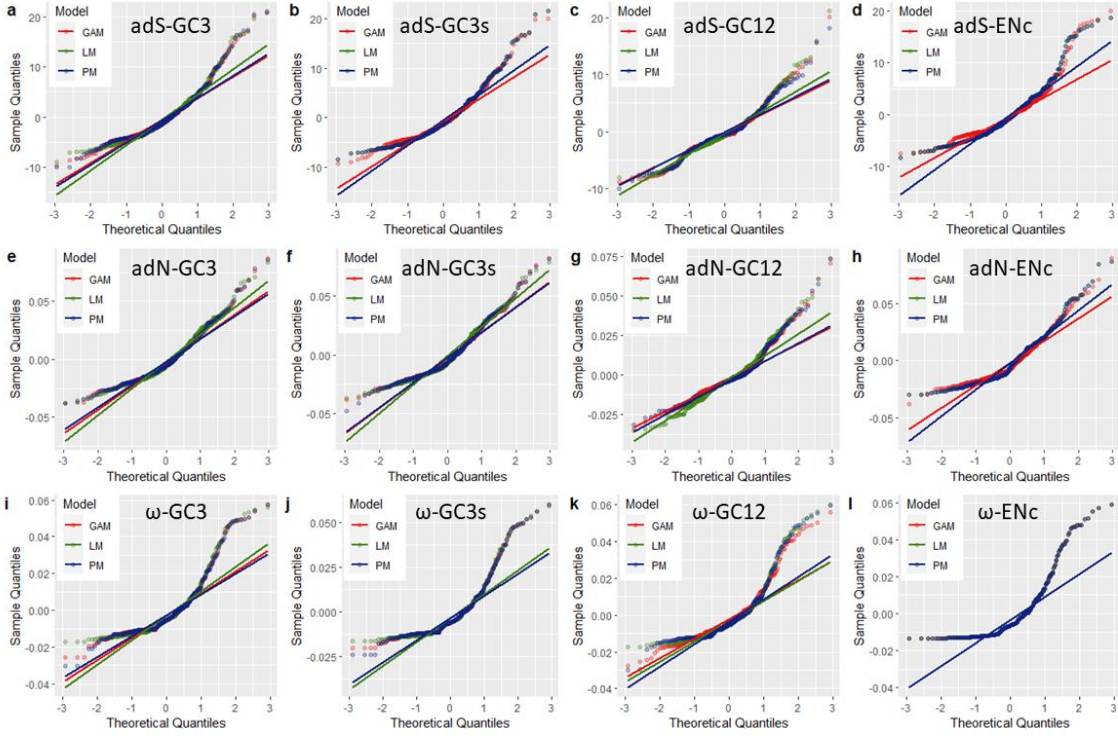


Figure S13: Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plot; (a-d): Q-Q plots of average synonymous divergence (adS) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): Q-Q plots of average nonsynonymous divergence rate (adN) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): Q-Q plots of omega ratio (ω) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.

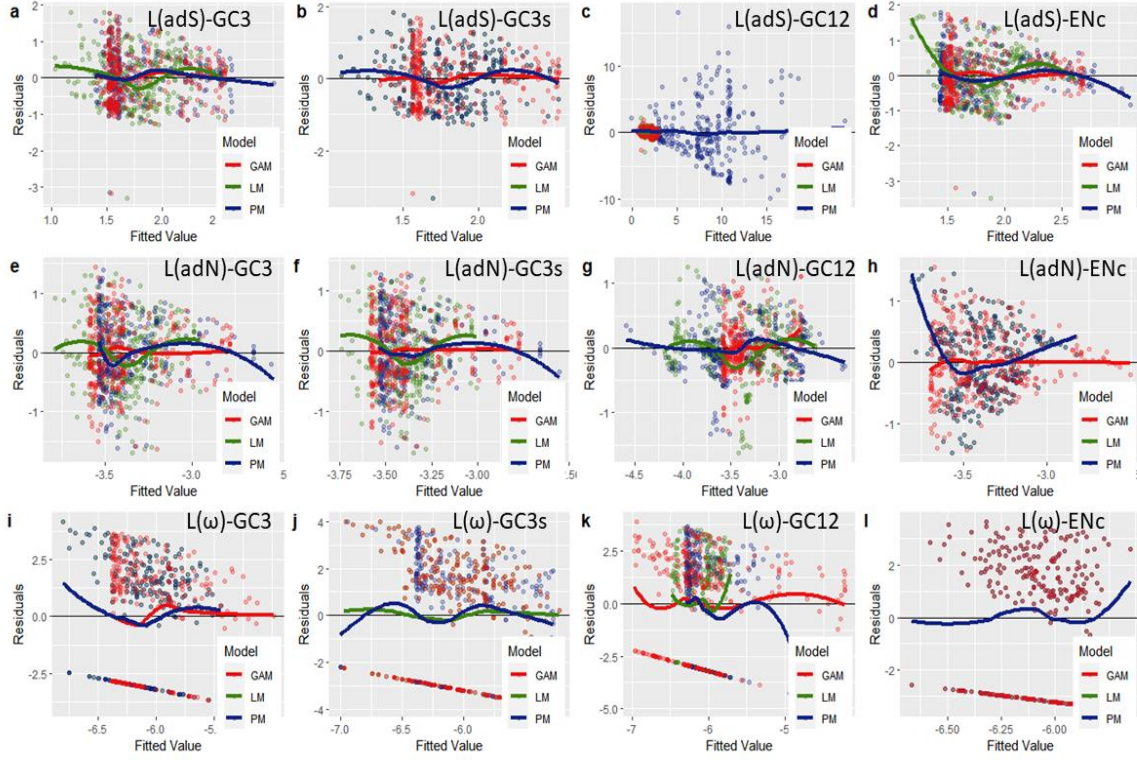


Figure S14: Residuals vs fitted (R-F) plot of log response variables; (a-d): R-F plots of log of average synonymous divergence ($L(adS)$) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): R-F plots of log of average nonsynonymous divergence rate ($L(adN)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): R-F plots of log of omega ratio ($L(\omega)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.

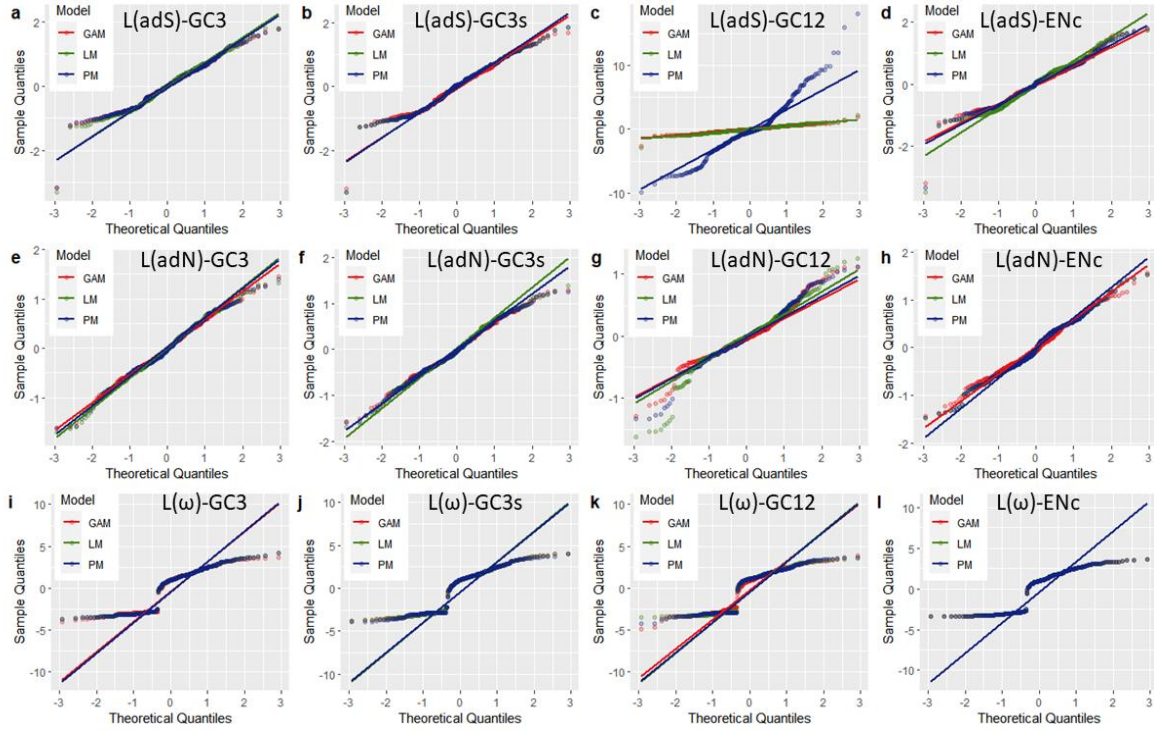


Figure S15: Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plot of log response variables; (a-d): Q-Q plots of log of average synonymous divergence ($L(adS)$) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): Q-Q plots of log of average nonsynonymous divergence rate ($L(adN)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): Q-Q plots of log of omega ratio ($L(\omega)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.

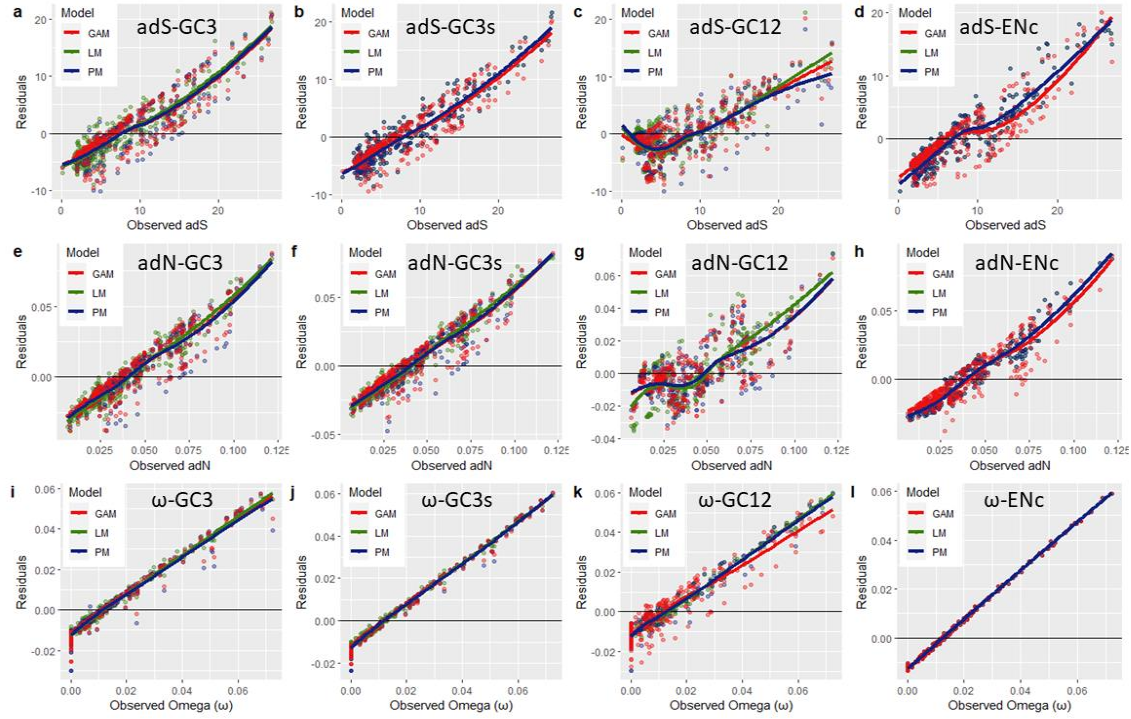


Figure S16: Residuals vs observed (R-O) plot of log response variables; (a-d): R-O plots of log of average synonymous divergence ($L(adS)$) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): R-O plots of log of average nonsynonymous divergence rate ($L(adN)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): R-O plots of log of omega ratio ($L(\omega)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.

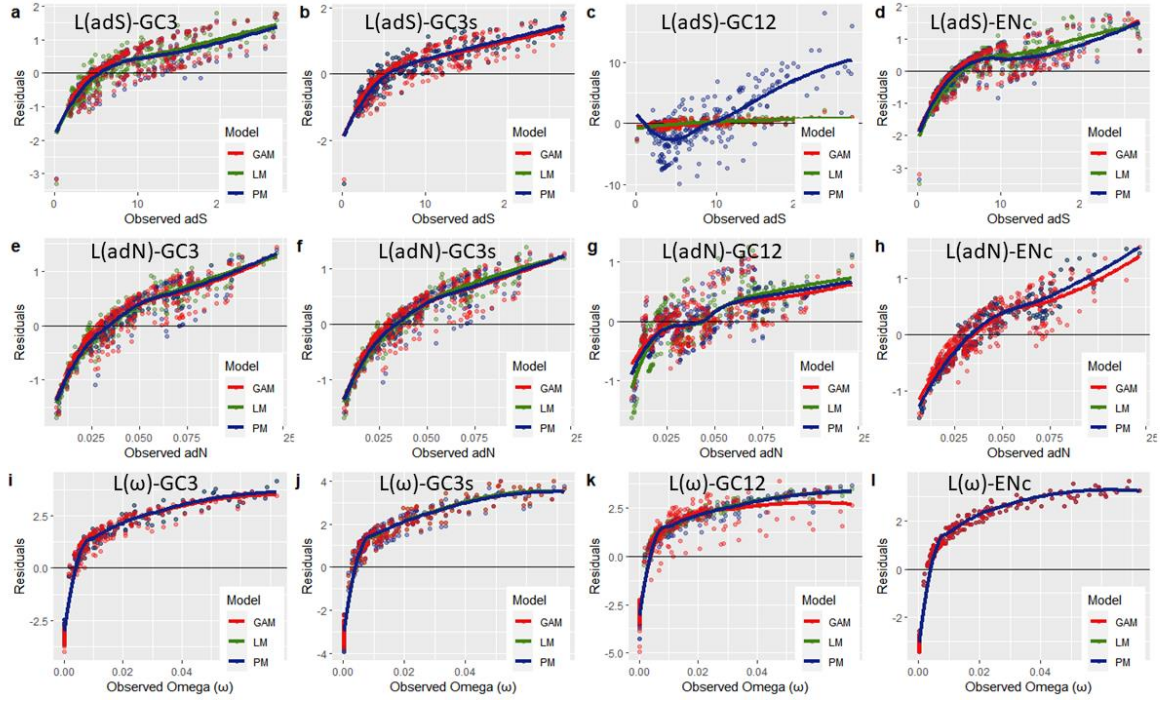


Figure S17: Residuals vs observed (R-O) plot of log response variables; (a-d): R-O plots of log of average synonymous divergence ($L(adS)$) rate vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (e-h): R-O plots of log of average nonsynonymous divergence rate ($L(adN)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); (i-l): R-O plots of log of omega ratio ($L(\omega)$) vs predictors (GC3, GC3s, GC12, ENc); Green: LM, Blue: PM, Red: GAM.