File S1. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Effects of DNA methylation and chromatin state on rates of molecular evolution in insects

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Supplementary text: Common factors associated with coding sequence evolution in two insect orders

Our investigation into genetic and epigenetic factors associated with rates of coding sequence evolution provided insight into the factors that shape evolutionary rate variation in two insect orders, the Diptera and the Hymenoptera, that diverged approximately 350 Ma (WIEGMANN *et al.* 2009). In order to directly assess common factors associated with variation in the evolutionary rates of coding sequences, we generated multiple linear regression models using only those characteristics of orthologs for which data were present in both *C. floridanus* and *D. melanogaster* (Table S3). We found that average exon length was positively associated with both nonsynonymous substitution rate (dN) and synonymous substitution rate (dS) in *C. floridanus* and *D. melanogaster* (Table S3). This previously discovered relationship may be explained by the associations of mean exon size with gene expression breadth (DURET AND MOUCHIROUD 2000; EISENBERG AND LEVANON 2003) and nucleosome positioning (SCHWARTZ *et al.* 2009; PRENDERGAST AND SEMPLE 2011; cf. LAWRIE *et al.* 2013). Similarly, average exon length and the number of exons in a gene were each positively associated with dN/dS when considered in a multiple regression framework (Table S3), consistent with selection for compactness operating on highly conserved genes (EISENBERG AND LEVANON 2003).

We found that gene expression level was negatively associated with dN and dN/dS in both *C. floridanus* and *D. melanogaster* (Table S3). This relationship has been widely observed and may be attributable to selection against protein mistranslation (DURET AND MOUCHIROUD 1999; DRUMMOND *et al.* 2006; DRUMMOND AND WILKE 2008). Similarly, two histone modifications associated with active transcription, H3K4me3 and H3K36me3 (KHARCHENKO *et al.* 2011; ZHOU *et al.* 2011), were negatively associated with dN/dS. Moreover, H3K4me3 was positively associated with dS in both taxa (Table S3), suggesting this epigenetic mark may be linked to variation in mutation rate or structural constraints on chromatin (PRENDERGAST *et al.* 2007; PARK *et al.* 2012).

Supplementary References

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