- 1. Mutational Spectrum of Actinopterygii versus temperature and longevity (Time of maturation):
 - a. All nominally significant spearman rank correlations between frequencies of 4 transitions and temperature:

```
N = 128
         data: TemperMut$T_C and TemperMut$Temperature
S = 474663, p-value = 3.321e-05
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
   rho
-0.3581037
    • data: TemperMut$A_G and TemperMut$Temperature
S = 256954, p-value = 0.002522
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
   rho
0.2648037
        data: allparameters$AGdividedTC and allparameters$Temperature
S = 179782, p-value = 1.654e-07
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
  rho
0.447675

    other transitions give p-value >0,1
```

b. PICs:

```
Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -0.961202 2.371449 -0.405 0.687
pic(data$Temperature, tree_pruned) -0.005479 0.091820 -0.060 0.953
pic(data$Tm, tree_pruned) 0.110200 0.127524 0.864 0.392
```

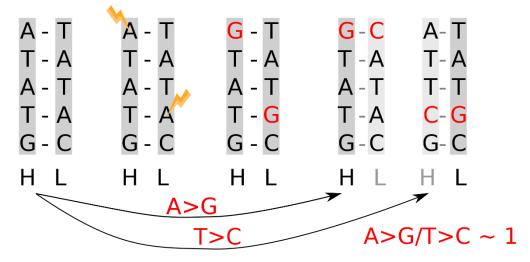
c. Multiple models between temperature and fractions of $A_H > G_H + T_H > C_H$:

d. Asymmetry of equivalent substitutions traces chemical damage:

equivalent substitutions => (a)symmetry of mutagenesis

1) symmetrical mutagenesis:

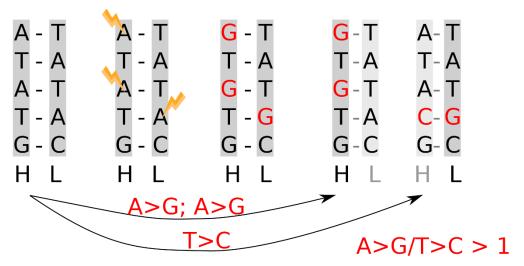
the same probability of A>G on both heavy ('H') and light ('L') strands => fractions of equivalent substitutions are similar



2) asymmetrical mutagenesis

A>G mainly occurs on heavy strand =>

fractions of equivalent substitutions are different



If a mutagenic process introduces for example mutation A>G on one chain it will be equivalent to T>C on opposite chain and thus symmetrical mutagenesis would lead to similar probabilities of A>G and T>C on any chain. However, probabilities are not equal with AH>GH being significantly higher than TH>CH (Fig 1A). This means that a mutagen, such as a high temperature, affects predominantly heavy chain, which stays single-stranded during mtDNA replication, introducing AH>GH substitutions and the increased temperature is associated with even more elevated asymmetry: AH>GH /TH>CH.

We interpret their increased asymmetry of AH>GH/TH>CH in warm-water species as increased chemical damage of the heavy chain of mtDNA. The logic behind this is following: both these substitutions AH>GH and TH>CH are equivalent, in terms that they are complementary to each other on opposite strands: AH>GH correspond to TL>CL, while TH>CH correspond to AL>GL (see Supplementary Mat.); if mtDNA is mutated mainly on a heavy strand (AH>GH will occur mostly on a heavy strand) the ratio of AH>GH/TH>CH will be more than 1.

e. All multiple models between fractions of A_H>G_H and T_H>C_H and temperature + longevity:

```
Im(formula = A_G ~ scale(Temperature) * scale(Tm), data = allparameters)
                  0.131507 0.008055 16.325 < 2e-16 *
(Intercept)
scale(Temperature)
                     0.024866 0.008083 3.076 0.00313 **
                  -0.008903 0.008722 -1.021 0.31142
scale(Tm)
Residual standard error: 0.062 on 61 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1815,
                              Adjusted R-squared: 0.1412
F-statistic: 4.508 on 3 and 61 DF, p-value: 0.006387
   • Im(formula = A_G ~ scale(Temperature) + scale(Tm), data = allparameters)
             0.131723  0.007628  17.269  < 2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
scale(Temperature) 0.024931 0.007985 3.122 0.00273 **
            -0.008600 0.007985 -1.077 0.28564
Residual standard error: 0.0615 on 62 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1814,
                              Adjusted R-squared: 0.1549
F-statistic: 6.867 on 2 and 62 DF, p-value: 0.002023
   • Im(formula = A_G ~ scale(Temperature), data = allparameters)
            0.131723 0.007637 17.247 < 2e-16 **
(Intercept)
Residual standard error: 0.06158 on 63 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.166,
                              Adjusted R-squared: 0.1528
F-statistic: 12.54 on 1 and 63 DF, p-value: 0.0007547
       Im(formula = T_C ~ scale(Temperature) + scale(Tm), data = allparameters)
             (Intercept)
-0.007483 0.006303 -1.187 0.2397
scale(Tm)
Residual standard error: 0.04854 on 62 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.08108, Adjusted R-squared: 0.05144
F-statistic: 2.735 on 2 and 62 DF, p-value: 0.07271
        Im(formula = T_C ~ scale(Temperature), data = allparameters)
            Residual standard error: 0.0487 on 63 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.06019, Adjusted R-squared: 0.04527
F-statistic: 4.035 on 1 and 63 DF, p-value: 0.04886
```

f. All multiple models between $A_H > G_H : T_H > C_H$ and temperature + longevity:

```
N=123 (no NULL in A_G and T_C)
    • Im(formula = log2(AGdivTC) ~ scale(Temperature), data = allparameters)
             1.2664
                      0.1194 10.607 < 2e-16 *
(Intercept)
scale(Temperature) 0.5674 0.1199 4.733 6.06e-06 ***
Residual standard error: 1.324 on 121 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1562, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1492
F-statistic: 22.4 on 1 and 121 DF, p-value: 6.056e-06
    • Im(formula = Temperature ~ scale(AGdivTC), data = allparameters)
(Intercept)
           scale(TCdivAG) 1.2923 0.6711 1.926 0.0565.
Residual standard error: 7.412 on 121 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.02974,
                                 Adjusted R-squared: 0.02172
F-statistic: 3.709 on 1 and 121 DF, p-value: 0.05648
N=62 (no NULL)
        Im(formula = Temperature ~ scale(AGdivTC), data = allparameters)
           16.0129 0.9507 16.844 <2e-16 **
(Intercept)
scale(TCdivAG) 1.8008 0.9584 1.879 0.0651
Residual standard error: 7.486 on 60 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.05557,
                                Adjusted R-squared: 0.03983
F-statistic: 3.53 on 1 and 60 DF, p-value: 0.06512
        Im(formula = log2(AGdivTC) ~ scale(Temperature) + scale(Tm),
  data = allparameters)
                      0.16982 6.559 1.51e-08 ***
             1.11377
(Intercept)
0.03231 0.17790 0.182 0.85649
Residual standard error: 1.337 on 59 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1597, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1313
F-statistic: 5.608 on 2 and 59 DF, p-value: 0.005891
```

g. All nominally significant spearman rank correlations between fractions of 4 transitions and longevity:

```
N=106
    • data: MATUTmmut$C_G and MATUTmmut$Tm
S = 242544, p-value = 0.0222
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
    rho
-0.2219755
```

- 2. Whole genomes of Actinipterygii versus temperature and longevity (Time of maturation):
 - a. All nominally significant spearman rank correlations between fractions of 4 nucleotides and temperature:

```
data: log2(SynNuc$Temperature) and SynNuc$FrT
S = 5335566, p-value = 0.03301
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
   rho
0.1172215
         data: log2(SynNuc$Temperature) and SynNuc$FrA
S = 6966996, p-value = 0.005369
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
    rho
-0.1527014
    • data: log2(SynNuc$Temperature) and SynNuc$FrC
S = 7546431, p-value = 4.711e-06
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
    rho
-0.2485698
       data: log2(SynNuc$Temperature) and SynNuc$FrG
S = 5248321, p-value = 0.01655
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
```

b. All multiple models between S_{TG}-S_{AC} and temperature + longevity:

```
Im(formula = AC_TGSkew ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
            (Intercept)
log2(Tm)
Residual standard error: 0.08634 on 128 degrees of freedom
 (4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.24, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2282
F-statistic: 20.22 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 2.346e-08
       Im(formula = AC TGSkew ~ scale(Temperature + 2) + scale(Tm),
  data = SynNuc)
             0.421980 0.007940 53.148 < 2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
0.026502  0.006590  4.022  9.82e-05
Residual standard error: 0.08541 on 128 degrees of freedom
(4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.2563, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2447
F-statistic: 22.06 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 5.876e-09
```

c. PICs

rho 0.1316563

```
# lambda [ ML] : 0.990
# Coefficients:
# Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
# (Intercept) 0.3185648 0.1248595 2.5514 0.01191 *
# log2(Temperature + 2) 0.0186083 0.0086042 2.1627 0.03242 *
# log2(Tm) 0.0099184 0.0048863 2.0298 0.04445 *
```

d. All multiple models between fraction of A and temperature + longevity:

```
Im(formula = FrA ~ scale(Temperature) + scale(Tm), data = SynNuc)
              (Intercept)
scale(Tm)
             Residual standard error: 0.04743 on 128 degrees of freedom
(4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.1051, Adjusted R-squared: 0.09109
F-statistic: 7.514 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 0.0008213
    • Im(formula = FrA ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
(Intercept) 0.309754 0.024281 12.757 < 2e-16 *** log2(Temperature + 2) -0.017552 0.005317 -3.301 0.00125 **
               -0.005453 0.003387 -1.610 0.10989
Residual standard error: 0.04806 on 128 degrees of freedom
 (4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.08145, Adjusted R-squared: 0.0671
F-statistic: 5.675 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 0.004351
```

```
    Im(formula = FrA ~ log2(Temperature + 2) * log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
    (Intercept) 0.422770 0.050387 8.390 8.02e-14 ***
    log2(Temperature + 2) -0.043535 0.011464 -3.798 0.000225 ***
    log2(Tm) -0.055592 0.019986 -2.782 0.006234 **
    log2(Temperature + 2):log2(Tm) 0.011796 0.004637 2.544 0.012156 *
    Residual standard error: 0.04706 on 127 degrees of freedom
    (4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
    Multiple R-squared: 0.126, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1053
    F-statistic: 6.102 on 3 and 127 DF, p-value: 0.0006525
```

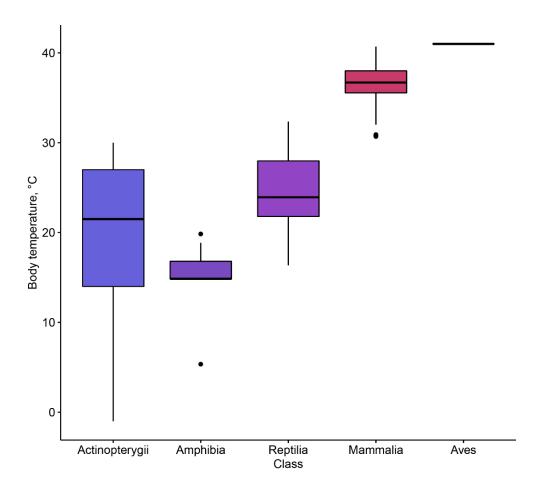
e. All multiple models between other fractions and temperature + longevity:

```
Im(formula = FrC ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
              0.120175 0.013771 8.727 1.2e-14 ***
(Intercept)
log2(Tm)
              Residual standard error: 0.02726 on 128 degrees of freedom
 (4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.1307, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1172
F-statistic: 9.626 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 0.0001275
    • Im(formula = FrT ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
(Intercept) 0.249276 0.026709 9.333 4.08e-16 *** log2(Temperature + 2) 0.023023 0.005849 3.936 0.000135 ***
log2(Tm)
              Residual standard error: 0.05286 on 128 degrees of freedom
 (4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.1562, Adjusted R-squared: 0.143
F-statistic: 11.85 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 1.904e-05
```

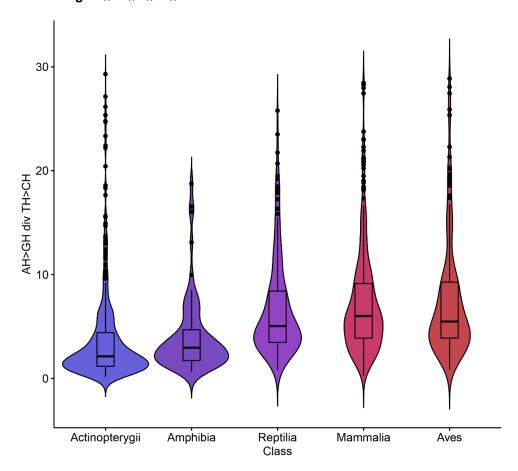
f. All multiple models between other nucleotide skews and temperature + longevity:

```
Im(formula = CtoTSkew ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
              -0.39217 0.06129 -6.399 2.70e-09 **
Residual standard error: 0.1213 on 128 degrees of freedom
(4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.1863, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1735
F-statistic: 14.65 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 1.866e-06
   • Im(formula = GtoASkew ~ log2(Temperature + 2) + log2(Tm), data = SynNuc)
(Intercept)
             -0.006336 0.082967 -0.076 0.9392
log2(Temperature + 2) 0.043809 0.018168 2.411 0.0173 *
              0.011212 0.011575 0.969 0.3345
log2(Tm)
Residual standard error: 0.1642 on 128 degrees of freedom
(4973 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.04399, Adjusted R-squared: 0.02905
F-statistic: 2.945 on 2 and 128 DF, p-value: 0.05618
```

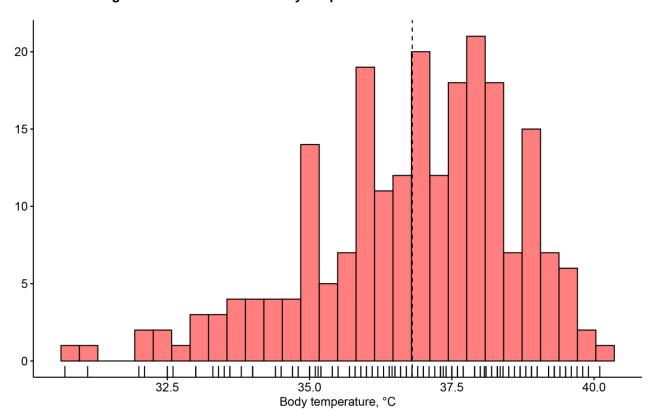
- 3. Whole genomes of Mammals versus temperature and longevity (Generation length):
 - a. Average body temperature in Vertebrate classes (AnAge DB):



b. Average $A_H > G_H / T_H > C_H$ in Vertebrate classes:



c. A range of known mammalian body temperature:



d. Multiple model between S_{TG}-S_{AC} skew and temperature + longevity:

• Im(formula = AC_TGSkew ~ scale(Temper) + scale(GenerationLength_d), data = allparameters)

(Intercept) 0.50

scale(Temper) 0.011729 0.006047 1.940 0.053679.

Residual standard error: 0.09029 on 221 degrees of freedom

(425 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.07463, Adjusted R-squared: 0.06626

F-statistic: 8.912 on 2 and 221 DF, p-value: 0.0001896

e. Multiple model between S_{TG}-S_{AC} skew and longevity + all cold groups (incl. cold species t° mean <36.8):

Im(formula = TG_ACSkew ~ log2(GenerationLength_d) + scale(allcolddummy), data = allparameters)

(Intercept) 0.314532 0.030680 -10.252 < 2e-16 ***

scale(allcolddummy) 0.017912 0.003106 5.768 1.25e-08 ***

Residual standard error: 0.07848 on 646 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.1192, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1164

F-statistic: 43.69 on 2 and 646 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

f. Multiple model between AG skew and all cold groups (incl. cold species t° mean <36.8):

 Im(formula = AtoGSkew ~ scale(Temper) + scale(GenerationLength_d), data = allparameters)

(Intercept) -0.19540 0.01201 -16.264 < 2e-16 ***

scale(Temper) -0.02751 0.01189 -2.313 0.0216 *

Residual standard error: 0.1776 on 221 degrees of freedom

(425 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.176, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1686 F-statistic: 23.61 on 2 and 221 DF, p-value: 5.103e-10

g. Multiple model between fraction of A and all cold groups (incl. cold species t° mean <36.8):

Im(formula = FrA ~ log2(GenerationLength_d) + scale(allcolddummy), data = allparameters) 0.326964 0.016474 19.848 < 2e-16 *** scale(allcolddummy) Residual standard error: 0.04214 on 646 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.1527, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1501 F-statistic: 58.21 on 2 and 646 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16 Im(formula = FrA ~ log2(GenerationLength_d), data = allparameters) (Intercept) 0.338815 0.016796 20.173 <2e-16 *** log2(GenerationLength_d) -0.013177 0.001512 -8.718 <2e-16 *** Residual standard error: 0.04328 on 647 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.1051, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1037 F-statistic: 76 on 1 and 647 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16 Im(formula = FrA ~ scale(GenerationLength_d) + scale(allcolddummy), data = allparameters) (Intercept) scale(allcolddummy) 0.010528 0.001706 6.170 1.20e-09 * Residual standard error: 0.04314 on 646 degrees of freedom Adjusted R-squared: 0.1092 Multiple R-squared: 0.1119, F-statistic: 40.7 on 2 and 646 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

h. Multiple model between fraction of A and temperature + longevity:

Im(formula = FrA ~ scale(GenerationLength_d) + scale(Temper), data = allparameters)
 (Intercept) 0.196165 0.003304 59.376 < 2e-16 *** scale(GenerationLength_d) -0.021853 0.004065 -5.376 1.93e-07 *** scale(Temper) -0.006774 0.003271 -2.071 0.0395 *
 Residual standard error: 0.04884 on 221 degrees of freedom (425 observations deleted due to missingness)
 Multiple R-squared: 0.1306, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1227
 F-statistic: 16.59 on 2 and 221 DF, p-value: 1.933e-07

i. Multiple model between fraction of A and cold species (t° mean <36.8):

Im(formula = FrA ~ scale(GenerationLength_d) + scale(colddummy), data = allparameters)
 (Intercept) 0.193148 0.001726 111.933 < 2e-16 *** scale(GenerationLength_d) -0.010730 0.001731 -6.199 1.02e-09 *** scale(colddummy) 0.006220 0.001731 3.594 0.000351 *** Residual standard error: 0.04396 on 646 degrees of freedom
 Multiple R-squared: 0.078, Adjusted R-squared: 0.07514
 F-statistic: 27.32 on 2 and 646 DF, p-value: 4.058e-12

j. Fraction of A versus longevity in mammals:

