**Figure S15: Z-scores for strength of sexually-antagonistic selection**

We calculated Z-scores for the strength of sexually-antagonistic selection as expressed in **Eq3.** We split our analysis into 6 groups based on which ancestries were present in the gnomAD dataset and which passed all stages of filtering. We also only analyzed loci which were under various threshold p-values for significant correlation with the trait of interest in each ancestry, as calculated from the GWAS of each trait. These p-value thresholds were set at 1e-03 (A), 1e-05 (B), and 1e-08 (C). We calculated Z-scores for sexually-antagonistic selection on all traits in all ancestries across all p-value thresholds with 90% confidence intervals by sampling significant loci for 1,000 replicates. For the main text, we focused on a p-value threshold of 1e-05, and on the Finnish, Ashkenazi Jewish, and Non-Finnish European ancestries.

**Table S5: Autosomal sites mis-mapping to sex chromosomes compared to Kasimatis et al. (90% Threshold)**

We compare our results for excluding sites due to mis-mapping to the results from Kasimatis et al., 2020. In Kasimatis et al., they removed from their analysis any loci in a region which had greater than 90% identity with either sex chromosome, as well as being on a probe 40bp or longer in length. Here, we compared the list of loci we found to be in regions with significant identity (>90%) with the sex chromosomes by BLAST with the list of loci found to be significant in the Kasimatis et al. study. We find that the number of sites mis-mapping to the sex chromosomes was dependent on ancestry group, but in general about 7% of genotype array sites mis-mapped to the sex chromosomes in our study, and about 0.85% of sites were found to be mis-mapping in both our (“This Study” in the table) and the Kasimatis et al. study (“Kasimatis et al.”) This comparison was done for only those sites in the UK Biobank genotyping array, as those were the sites used in the Kasimatis el al. analysis. We also performed similar comparisons if we include sites we found to have >75% identity to sex chromosomes via BLAST (**Table S6**).

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **African (afr)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,408 (0.87%) | 15,120 (2.44%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 39,090 (6.30%) | 560,423 (90.38%) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Latino (amr)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,392 (0.87%) | 15,136 (2.44%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 39,004 (6.29%) | 560,509 (90.40%) |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ashkenazi Jewish (asj)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,141 (0.83%) | 15,387 (2.48%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 37,392 (6.03%) | 562,121 (90.66%) |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **East Asian (eas)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 3,112 (0.50%) | 17,416 (2.81%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 24,295 (3.92%) | 575,218 (92.77%) |

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| **Finnish (fin)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,405 (8.72%) | 15,123 (2.44%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 39,084 (6.30%) | 560,429 (90.39%) |

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| **Non-Finnish European (nfe)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,408 (0.87%) | 15,120 (2.44%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 39,091 (6.30%) | 560,422 (90.38%) |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Other (oth)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 5,408 (0.87%) | 15,120 (2.44%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 39,089 (6.30%) | 560,424 (90.38%) |

**Table S6. Autosomal sites mis-mapping to sex chromosomes compared to Kasimatiset al.(75% Threshold)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **African (afr)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 11,435 (1.84%) | 9,093 (1.47%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 62,462 (10.07%) | 537,051 (86.62%) |

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| **Latino (amr)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 11,404 (1.84%) | 9,124 (1.47%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 62,307 (10.05%) | 537,205 (86.64%) |

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| **Ashkenazi Jewish (asj)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 10,851 (1.75%) | 9,677 (1.56%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 59,645 (9.62%) | 539,867 (87.07%) |

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| **East Asian (eas)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 6,520 (1.05%) | 14,008 (2.26%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 38,382 (6.19%) | 561,130 (90.50%) |

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| **Finnish (fin)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 11,429 (1.84%) | 9,099 (1.46%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 62,448 (10.07%) | 537,064 (86.62%) |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Non-Finnish European (nfe)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 11,435 (1.84%) | 9,093 (1.47%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 62,462 (10.07%) | 537,051 (86.62%) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Other (oth)** | **This Study Mis-map** | **This Study Not Mis-map** |
| **Kasimatis et al. Mis-map** | 11,435 (1.84%) | 9,093 (1.47%) |
| **Kasimatis et al. Not Mis-map** | 62,462 (10.07%) | 537,051 (86.62%) |