Selection among males reduces mutation load Supplementary material

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Supplementary methods

Table S1. Recipe for food medium used in our experiment. The provided quantities make ~ 1 litre of food.

| Ingredients | Quantity |
|--|--------------------|
| Soy flour | 20 g |
| Cornmeal | 73 g |
| Yeast | $35~\mathrm{g}$ |
| Dextrose | $75~\mathrm{g}$ |
| Agar | 6 g |
| Water | $1000~\mathrm{mL}$ |
| Tegosept | $17 \mathrm{mL}$ |
| Acid mix (4 mL orthophosphoric acid, 41 mL propionic acid, | $14 \mathrm{mL}$ |
| 55 mL water to make $100 mL$) | |

Supplementary results

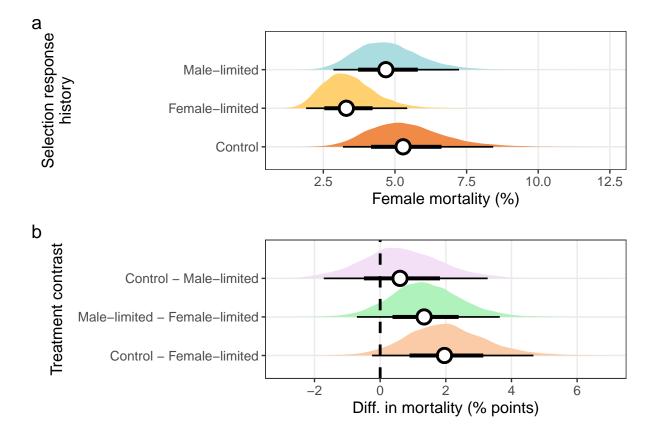


Figure S1. Female mortality is less frequent in lineages with female-limited selection response histories, suggesting that male harm may be less intense in these lineages. Panel **a** shows the posterior distribution of the mean percentage of female mortality events across the total number of vials that housed lineages throughout the extinction assay, split by selection response history. Panel **b** shows the posterior distribution of the difference between each treatment. The points show the estimated median, with associated 66 and 95% credible intervals.

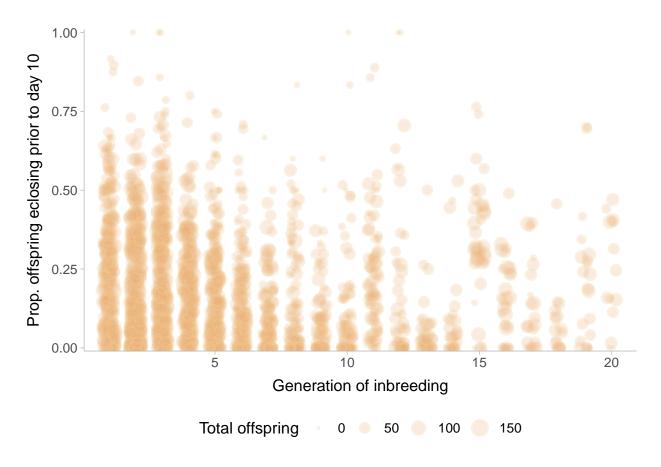


Figure S2. Raw proportion of productivity that occurred prior to the eclosion window, for the first 20 generations of the experiment.