



Figure S6. Dot plots for each human (right, 1-23) and spotted gar (left, 1-29) chromosome. The sub-plots in each box (left and right sets) plots the physical position of ortholog genes (x-axis, colored by killifish scaffold ID) for each spotted gar (left) and human (right) chromosome to the LGs that the ortholog falls on in killifish (y-axis, LG 1-24). Syntenic orthologs (continuous dots at physical positions along human and gar chromosomes) are distributed between two killifish LGs (x-axis, LG1-24) due to whole genome duplication and reciprocal gene loss in killifish. Gar chromosomes often have two homologs (ex. A). Human chromosomes are similar (regions are homologous to two LGs) but are often fused homologs (ex. B) to four or more killifish LGs.