

Supplemental Table S3. Genes that are not sex-biased, yet higher in wt males than *rsI* males.

Gene	Accession Number	Expression Ratio (average)			
		M-wt / F-wt	M-PL / M-wt	M-R1 / M- <i>rsI</i>	M-R2 / M- <i>rsI</i>
<i>Trim34</i>	BM241342	0.97	0.10	2.86	2.63
<i>Trim30</i>	AF220142	0.98	0.19	1.96	1.89
<i>ATP11a</i>	AV378604	1.09	0.31	2.56	5.26
<i>Gvin1</i>	BM243571	1.18	0.32	1.61	2.78
<u><i>CD36</i></u>	BB534670	0.99	0.38	1.32	1.85
<u><i>Mvd</i></u>	NM_138656	1.10	0.41	1.59	1.67
<i>Paqr9</i>	AV103696	1.07	0.43	1.32	1.54
<i>Camk1d</i>	BG071931	1.22	0.43	1.39	1.59
<u><i>Pmvk</i></u>	BI713896	1.23	0.43	1.41	1.56
<i>Cda</i>	AK008793	0.93	0.45	1.37	1.72
<i>Slc17a1</i>	NM_009198	0.96	0.47	1.47	1.67
<i>Fdft1</i>	NM_010191	1.09	0.48	1.25	1.33
<u><i>Sqle</i></u>	NM_009270	1.04	0.48	1.56	1.92
<i>Slc4a4</i>	NM_018760	1.08	0.49	1.43	1.45
<i>Pde4b</i>	BM246564	0.91	0.50	1.28	1.54
<i>Avpr1a</i>	D49729	0.94	0.50	1.85	2.78

Shown are the 16 non-sexually dimorphic genes that are reduced in expression in *rsI* males ($\Delta \geq 1.50$ fold) and up-regulated in Rsl1 (R1) and Rsl2 (R2) transgenic males relative to wt. In bold are the genes that are similarly regulated in females (*see Supplemental Table S4*). Underlined are genes involved in lipid homeostasis.