

Supplementary Fig. 3. Sexual dimorphism. A linear model was fit to male and female gene expression separately for each tissue. On the basis of differential expression, probes were identified as either male-biased or female-biased if there was a significant 2-fold elevation of intensity in one gender ($M > 2$; $Q < 0.05$); a) body, b) carcass, c) head, d) salivary gland, e) midgut f) malpighian tubules.

