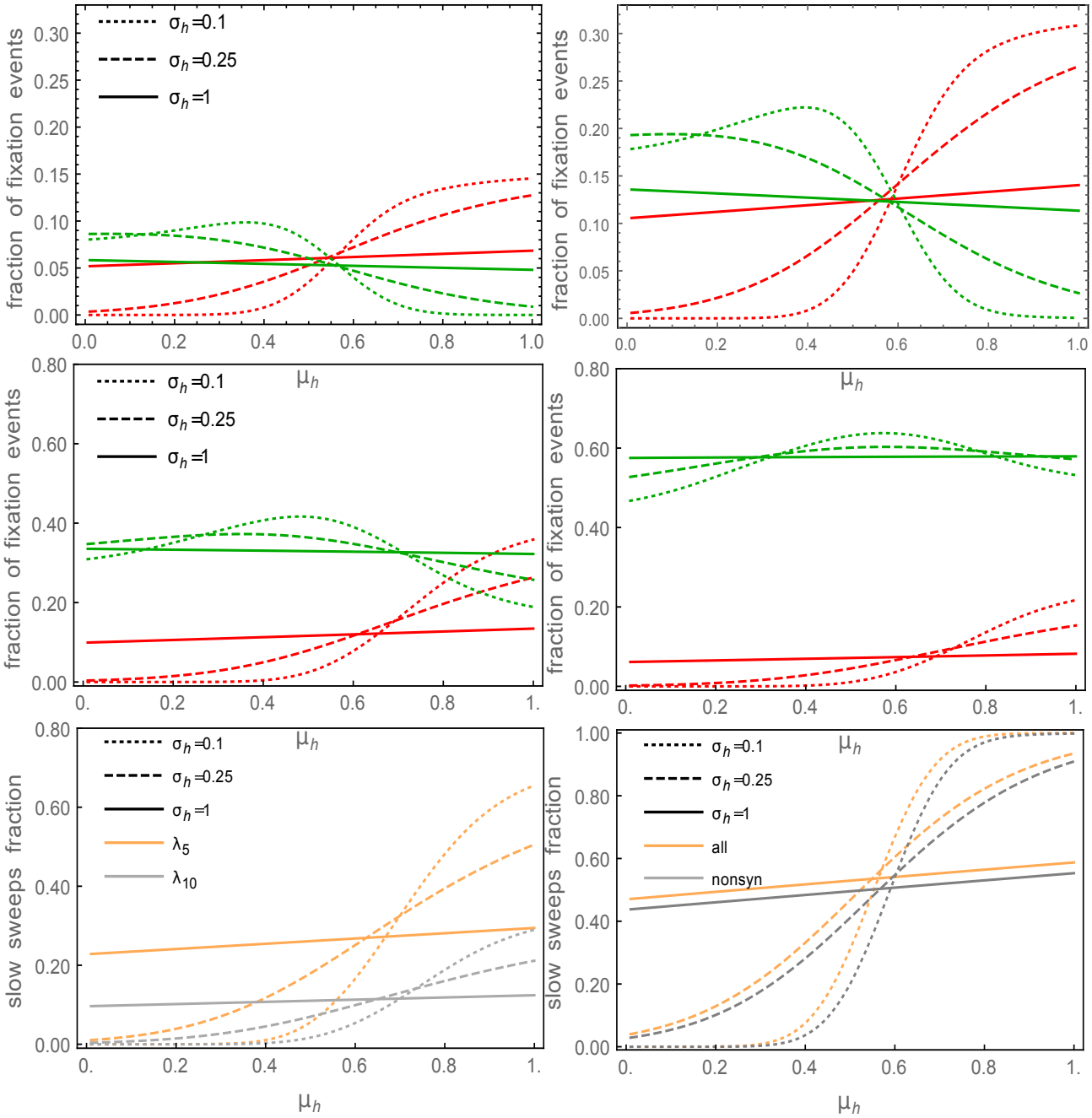

Figure S11: Fraction of fixation events (y-axis) due to drift and selection with longer (red) and shorter (green) fixation times than neutrality for different distribution of selective effects (DFE) and dominance. We exclude overdominance and underdominance cases, assuming dominance to be distributed following a truncated normal distribution with mean μ_h and variance σ_h^2,i.e. $\hat{N}(h) = N(h)/\int_0^1 N(h)dh$ for $0 \leq h \leq 1$, with $N(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_h^2}} e^{-\frac{(h-\mu_h)^2}{2\sigma_h^2}}$. Selection follows the DFE estimated in Racimo and Schraiber[**?**] at the genome wide level, for all mutations (a), and non-synonymous mutations (b). We also considered exponentially distributed selection coefficients, with mean 5 (c) and 10 (d) higher than estimated in [**?**]. For each value of s and h we calculated the fraction of neutral fixation events and selective ones as $1/2N_e$ and $P_1(1/2N_e) - 1/2N_e$, respectively.