

Supplementary Information: Molecular Evolutionary Dynamics of Energy-limited Microorganisms

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1 Variant calling

The first 20 bp of all reads were trimmed and all read pairs where at least one pair had a mean Phred quality less than 20 were removed `cutadepth v1.9.1` [1]. Candidate variants were identified by modifying the codebase of a previously published approach under GPL v2 [2]. We provide a brief overview of the method used in Good et al. (2017) and all alterations made, though we direct

the reader to the original publication for an in-depth account of the pipeline. Using **breseq** v0.32.0 [3] to align trimmed reads to the reference genome, we generated a list of candidate junctions for all samples. Candidate junctions were merged across temporal samples for each taxon using **gdtools**, which was then passed as an argument to a second round of **breseq** using `--user-evidence-gd`. Using **samtools** **mpileup** [4] and open access Python scripts from [2], we identified candidate SNVs and small indels from BAM files generated by the second **breseq** run. We defined trajectories of ordered pairs (A_{pmt}, D_{pmt}) for the alternative allele count and total depth of coverage for mutation m in sample t from population p . Alternative alleles for indels $< 100\text{bp}$ are merged as a single "compound" mutation trajectory. Indels $\geq 100\text{bp}$ are considered structural variants and are processed with candidate junctions identified by **breseq**.

Candidate junctions were processed using a custom Python script that merges similar candidate junctions from the same population into a single "compound" junction candidate. Each of these candidates was recorded as a single trajectory (A_{pmt}, D_{pmt}) . We examined all candidate mutations with $A_{pmt} \geq 2$ in at least two samples and $D_{pmt} \geq 10$ in at least one samples, with an observed frequency $f_{pmt} \equiv A_{pmt}/D_{pmt} \geq 0.05$.

Statistical support of each candidate mutation was established using two summary statistics: 1) the autocorrelation of frequencies between timepoints (C^*) and 2) the derived allele sojourn weight (I). Both functions are described at length in Good et al. (2017). For our purposes here C^* can be described as a modified form of the autocorrelation function

$$C \equiv \sum_t (f_{t+1} - \bar{f}) (f_t - \bar{f}) \quad (1)$$

where f_t is the frequency of the mutation at a given timepoint and \bar{f} is the mean frequency over the entire timecourse. We use a modified form of this func-

tion that has the same purpose, but accounts for discreteness and uncertainty in f_t due to finite coverage.

The derived allele sojourn time is less intuitive. C^* treats positive and negative deviations from the mean the same way (i.e., symmetric). Real mutations can have low frequencies for extended periods of time. A large area under this allele frequency trajectory curve would suggest that this mutation is not an error. To capture this trend, the statistic in Good *et al.* (2017) examines runs of 2 or more timepoints where f_t is larger than a threshold frequency f^* for that entire run. The run with the largest value of

$$I = \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_2} f_t - f^* \quad (2)$$

The value of f^* was chosen using the criteria in Good *et al.* to be as low as possible while allowing for error rates higher than $1/D_t$ (2017).

The two P -values were merged as a composite P -value using the following function:

$$T = \sum_k \theta(P^* - P_k) \log\left(\frac{1}{P_k}\right) \quad (3)$$

where $\theta(\cdot)$ is the Heaviside step function and $P^* = (0.05)^{1/2}$. Significance was assessed by calculating the null distribution of T for all mutations and nonsignificant mutations were removed from downstream analyses. We did not include the third statistic, the average frequency relaxation time, used in Good *et al.* due to fact that our experiment covers a relatively brief evolutionary timescale (3,000 generations vs. 60,000) (2017). We annotated all mutations as described in Good *et al.* (2017).

64 2 Mutation trajectory inference

65 We use the naive estimator $\hat{f}_{pmt} = A_{pmt}/D_{pmt}$ as our measure of mutation
66 frequency. We examined mutation accumulation as

$$M(t) \equiv \sum_m \hat{f}_{pmt} \quad (4)$$

67 a measure that uses information from mutation frequencies in addition to
68 the number of mutations in the population.

69 To infer whether a high frequency mutation is present in all individuals (i.e.,
70 "fixed"), we used the hidden Markov model introduced in Good *et al.* with
71 $(A_{mt}; D_{mt})$ as the observed sequence of emissions (2017). To briefly summarize
72 this model, mutations start in an ancestral state **A** where $f_{mt} = 0$. At each
73 timepoint mutations can transition to a polymorphic state **P** where the fre-
74 quency remains as $0 < f_{mt} < 1$. From here the mutation can either transition
75 to a fixed state **F** or go extinct **E**. **E** states are allowed to re-appear as **A**, though
76 multiple mutations occurring at the same site is a rare event. The behavior of
77 the HMM was fairly insensitive to the chosen initial transition probabilities, so
78 we set the initial transition probabilities to those in Good *et al.* (2017).

79 3 Parallelism and divergence

80 We identified potential targets of selection by examining the distribution of
81 nonsynonymous mutations across genes. The statistical framework of this ap-
82 proach was developed in Good *et al.* (Good et al., 2017). To briefly summarize,
83 gene-level parallelism was assessed by calculating the *multiplicity* of each gene
84 as

$$m_i = n_i \cdot \frac{\bar{L}}{L_i} \quad (5)$$

85 where n_i and L_i is the number of mutations observed and the length of
 86 the i th gene and \bar{L} is the mean length of all genes. Under this definition, the
 87 null hypothesis is that all genes have the same multiplicity $\bar{m} = n_{tot}/N_{genes}$.
 88 Using the observed and expected values, we can quantify the net increase of the
 89 log-likelihood of the alternative hypothesis relative to the null

$$\Delta\ell = \sum_i n_i \log \left(\frac{m_i}{\bar{m}} \right) \quad (6)$$

90 where significance is assessed using permutation tests. Because this measure
 91 can be sensitive to n_{tot} , for comparisons across different strains and treatments
 92 we randomly sub-sampled mutations as a multinomial distribution, where the
 93 probability of sampling a mutation at gene i was given by $p_i = n_i/n_{tot}$. Multi-
 94 nomial sampling was performed 10,000 times with a sub-sampled n_{tot} set to
 95 50.

96 To identify specific genes that are enriched for mutations, we calculated the
 97 P -value of each gene as

$$P_i = \sum_{n \geq n_i} \frac{\left(\frac{n_{tot} L_i}{\bar{L} N_{genes}} \right)^n}{n!} e^{-\frac{n_{tot} L_i}{\bar{L} N_{genes}}} \quad (7)$$

98 where FDR correction was performed by defining a critical P -value (P^*)
 99 based on the survival curve of a Poisson distribution, the null hypothesis (see
 100 Good et al., 2017 for additional details). We then defined the set of significant
 101 genes for each treatment-strain combination as:

$$I = \{i : P_i \leq P^*(\alpha)\} \quad (8)$$

102 for $\alpha = 0.05$.

103 References

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PC	Transition	ρ^2	P
1	A : T \rightarrow C : G	0.906	$< 10^{-4}$
	G : C \rightarrow T : A	0.746	$< 10^{-4}$
	G : C \rightarrow C : G	0.627	0.015
2	A : T \rightarrow G : C	0.758	0.002
	G : C \rightarrow A : T	0.657	0.015

Table S1: Factor loadings that are significantly correlated with the first and second components of the PCA visualized in Fig. 2.

Genus	Treatment	Locus tag	n_{mut} fixed	$n_{mut} f_{max} \geq 0.8$	Annotation
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS00170	1	1	23S ribosomal RNA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS00390	1	1	stage II sporulation protein E
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS00585	1	1	DNA integrity scanning protein DisA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS00685	1	1	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS01310	1	3	APC family permease
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS01735	1	3	DUF475 domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS01940	1	1	Assimilatory nitrate reductase catalytic subunit
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS01950	1	1	NarK/NasA family nitrate transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS02045	1	1	Surfactin biosynthesis thioesterase SrfAD
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS02495	2	2	Divalent metal cation transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS02855	1	1	Endopeptidase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS03535	1	1	Tetratricopeptide repeat protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS03840	1	1	Diacylglycerol kinase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS04785	1	1	Glycosyltransferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS04835	1	1	Aromatic acid exporter family protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS04860	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS04890	1	1	tRNA-Glu
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05145	1	1	Cold-shock protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05175	1	2	YhcN/YlaJ family sporulation lipoprotein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05315	1	1	Citrate synthase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05375	1	1	MerR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05430	2	2	Na ⁺ /H ⁺ antiporter NhaC
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05510	1	1	Cation:proton antiporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS05555	1	1	3'-5' exoribonuclease YhaM
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06285	1	1	Beta-ketoacyl synthase II
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06330	2	3	Peptide ABC transporter protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06345	1	1	ABC transporter ATP-binding protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06650	1	1	BglG family transcription antiterminator

<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06735	1	1	DUF4309 domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS06775	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS07360	1	1	MerR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS07420	1	1	DedA family protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS07740	1	1	Chemotaxis protein CheV
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS07750	1	2	MFS transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08325	1	1	16S rRNA methyltransferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08410	1	1	Sigma-E processing peptidase SpoIIGAv
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08450	1	1	Cell division protein SepF
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08580	1	1	Calcium-translocating P-type ATPase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08605	1	1	Bifunctional ligase CoaBC
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08680	1	1	L-serine ammonia-lyase subunit beta
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08785	1	1	Ribonuclease HII
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08870	1	1	Flagellar assembly protein FliH
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08950	1	1	Flagellar biosynthesis protein FlhB
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS08955	1	1	Flagellar biosynthesis protein FlhA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09075	1	1	Translation initiation factor IF-2
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09090	1	1	tRNA pseudouridine(55) synthase TruB
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09270	1	1	DNA mismatch repair protein MutS
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09345	1	1	Amino acid adenylation domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09350	1	1	SDR family NAD(P)-dependent oxidoreductase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09485	1	1	Transcriptional repressor GlnR
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09645	1	1	SRPBCC domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS09965	1	1	Amino acid adenylation domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS10230	1	1	DUF3221 domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS10440	1	1	GNAT family N-acetyltransferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS11410	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS11595	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12015	1	1	2-dehydro-3-deoxygluconokinase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12140	1	1	Endonuclease III

<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12150	1	1	Asparagine-tRNA ligase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12315	1	1	Chorismate mutase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12420	1	2	30S ribosomal protein S1
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12755	1	1	Transcriptional repressor
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS12770	1	1	NAD-dependent malic enzyme
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS13010	1	1	Multidrug efflux MFS transporter Bmr
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS13070	1	1	Citrate synthase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS13110	3	3	Sporulation transcription factor Spo0A
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS13470	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS13740	1	1	50S ribosomal protein L11 methyltransferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14145	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14390	4	4	Cation transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14670	1	2	TetR/AcrR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14745	1	1	Transcription elongation factor GreA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14830	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS14905	2	2	Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15030	1	1	Quinolinate synthase NadA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15150	1	1	Valine-tRNA ligase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15605	1	1	Putative sporulation protein YtxC
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15715	1	1	Pyruvate kinase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15720	1	1	ATP-dependent 6-phosphofructokinase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15770	2	2	CBS domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS15990	1	1	Acetate-CoA ligase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS16050	1	1	DNA translocase SftA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS16120	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS16215	1	1	Extracellular solute-binding protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS16880	1	1	Bifunctional aldolase/short-chain dehydrogenase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS16995	1	1	Lrp/AsnC family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS17250	1	1	PucR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS17290	1	1	2,3-dihydro-2,3-dihydroxybenzoate dehydrogenase

<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS17510	1	1	Purine permease
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS17950	1	1	YvrJ family protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18090	1	1	Cadmium-translocating P-type ATPase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18215	1	1	ATP-binding cassette domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18230	1	1	Sporulation-delaying protein SdpB
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18305	1	2	2,3-bisphosphoglycerate phosphoglycerate mutase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18430	1	1	Sugar ABC transporter permease
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18445	1	1	FadR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18495	2	2	Pyruvyl transferase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18630	1	1	ATP-dependent Clp protease proteolytic subunit
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18815	1	1	Imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase HisB
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18945	1	1	Excinuclease ABC subunit UvrA
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS18975	1	1	Serine protease
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS19580	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS19840	1	1	F0F1 ATP synthase subunit beta
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20050	2	3	ABC transporter ATP-binding protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20225	1	1	MarR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20360	1	1	dTDP-4-dehydrorhamnose reductase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20790	1	1	MFS transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20905	1	1	YbhB/YbcL family Raf kinase inhibitor-like protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS20970	1	1	GntP family permease
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS21155	1	1	Histidine ammonia-lyase
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS21195	1	1	Sugar-binding transcriptional regulator
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS21335	1	1	MFS transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS21795	1	1	DUF2232 domain-containing protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS22065	1	1	16S rRNA methyltransferase RsmG
<i>Bacillus</i>	1-day	B4U62_RS22410	1	1	Replicative DNA helicase
<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS06875	1	1	ATP-dependent metalloproteinase FtsH/Yme1/Tma
<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS09275	1	2	DNA mismatch repair endonuclease MutL
<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS12480	1	1	LysM peptidoglycan-binding protein

<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS13565	1	2	YitT family protein
<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS14390	1	2	Cation transporter
<i>Bacillus</i>	10-day	B4U62_RS15625	1	1	Transcriptional regulator NrdR
<i>Bacillus</i>	100-day	B4U62_RS08860	1	1	Flagellar basal body M-ring protein FliF
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_0403	1	2	Inosine-uridine preferring nucleoside hydrolase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_0544	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_0958	1	2	Peptide ABC transporter permease
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_0986	1	1	Extracellular solute-binding protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_1670	1	2	Cysteinyl-tRNA synthetase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_2024	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_2033	1	3	Glutamine synthase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_2168	1	2	16S rRNA m5C967 methyltransferase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_2286	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	1-day	DR_A0283	1	2	Serine protease
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0008	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0167	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0198	1	1	Recombination protein RecR
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0349	1	1	ATP-dependent protease LA
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0613	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0698	1	1	v-type ATP synthase subunit C
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0877	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0878	4	4	Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0879	2	2	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0907	1	1	CSD family cold shock protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0912	3	3	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_0932	1	1	Polyprenyl synthase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1089	1	1	Recombination protein F
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1229	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1237	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1352	1	1	Dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase-like protein

<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1501	1	1	NADH dehydrogenase I subunit E
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1514	1	1	2-phosphoglycerate kinase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1567	1	1	Peptide ABC transporter ATP-binding protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1568	1	1	Peptide ABC transporter ATP-binding protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1597	1	1	Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase assembly protein Op
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1705	1	1	Hydrolase family protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1707	1	1	DNA-directed DNA polymerase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_1976	1	1	DNA mismatch repair protein MutS
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2059	1	1	Glycyl-tRNA synthetase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2134	1	1	ABC transporter ATP-binding protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2224	1	1	Tellurium resistance protein TerZ
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2234	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2248	1	1	Dipeptidyl peptidase IV-like protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2370	1	1	Dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase E3 component
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_2583	1	1	Malate dehydrogenase
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_B0051	2	2	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_B0052	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_C0007	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_C0008	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	10-day	DR_r09	1	1	23S ribosomal RNA
<i>Deinococcus</i>	100-day	DR_1301	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Deinococcus</i>	100-day	DR_A0073	1	1	Cation-transporting P-type ATPase
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_00028	4	6	TonB-dependent receptor
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_00099	1	1	FtsZ-binding protein FzlC
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_01011	1	1	Imidazolonepropionase
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_01393	1	2	Soluble lytic murein transglycosylase
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_01556	1	1	LacI-family transcriptional regulator
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_01816	1	1	Nitrogen regulation protein ntrY
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_03177	1	1	Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase MeaA-like protein
<i>Caulobacter</i>	1-day	CCNA_03879	1	1	Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase

<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_00083	1	1	Phosphoglucosylmutase/phosphomannomutase
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_00313	1	1	Peptidase, M14 family
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_00798	1	1	ABC transporter, ATP-binding protein cydC
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_00851	1	2	Periplasmic multidrug efflux lipoprotein precursor
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_01395	1	1	Flavoprotein-ubiquinone oxidoreductase FzeA
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_02039	2	2	ATP-binding subunit ClpX
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_02157	1	1	HipB-family transcriptional regulator
<i>Caulobacter</i>	10-day	CCNA_03878	1	5	Ferrochelatase
<i>Caulobacter</i>	100-day	CCNA_02867	1	1	Phage tail length tape measure-related protein
<i>Caulobacter</i>	100-day	CCNA_03123	2	5	ArsR-family transcriptional regulator
<i>Caulobacter</i>	100-day	CCNA_03125	2	3	Melibiose carrier protein
<i>Caulobacter</i>	100-day	CCNA_03243	1	1	NADP+-dependent dehydrogenase
<i>Janthinobacterium</i>	100-day	FFI39_RS05855	1	1	Cell division protein ZapD
<i>Janthinobacterium</i>	100-day	FFI39_RS10710	1	1	Flagellar transcriptional regulator FlhC
<i>Janthinobacterium</i>	100-day	FFI39_RS13510	1	1	Efflux RND transporter
<i>Janthinobacterium</i>	100-day	FFI39_RS18515	1	3	Response regulator transcription factor
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00155	1	1	SDR family NAD(P)-dependent oxidoreductase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00415	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00495	2	2	TonB-dependent siderophore receptor
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00550	1	1	LptF/LptG family permease
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00930	1	1	Family 43 glycosylhydrolase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS00995	1	1	Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS01675	1	1	Glycoside hydrolase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS02155	1	1	GntR family transcriptional regulator
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS02245	1	1	DNA repair protein RadC
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS02305	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS02465	1	1	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS02835	1	1	DUF695 domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS03050	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS03145	1	1	Imidazole glycerol phosphate synthase subunit HisF

<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS03420	1	1	SusC/RagA family TonB-linked outer membrane protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS03975	1	1	Aspartate aminotransferase family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS04035	1	1	Glycosyltransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS04060	1	1	Response regulator
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS04100	1	1	FtsX-like permease family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS04310	1	1	Glycosyltransferase family 9 protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS05090	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS05445	1	1	Ferritin
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS05455	3	4	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS05480	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS05605	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS06370	1	1	Metallophosphoesterase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS06605	1	1	Glycoside hydrolase family 92 protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS07700	1	1	Bcr/CflA family efflux MFS transporter
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS07770	1	1	Hydrolase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08480	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08640	1	1	Glutamate synthase large subunit
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08735	1	1	Substrate-binding domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08820	1	1	Replicative DNA helicase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08870	1	1	S8 family serine peptidase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS08915	1	2	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS09040	3	3	TonB-dependent receptor
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS09195	1	1	DUF4959 domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS09365	1	1	Phosphate acetyltransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS09730	1	1	Glycosyltransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS10145	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS11945	1	1	Efflux RND transporter permease subunit
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12005	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12035	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12235	2	2	DNA polymerase IV

<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12250	1	1	Crp/Fnr family transcriptional regulator
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12770	1	1	SusC/RagA family TonB-linked protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS12900	1	1	Anthranilate phosphoribosyltransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS14800	1	1	Tetratricopeptide repeat protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS14945	1	1	Biopolymer transporter ExbD
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS15010	1	1	DUF808 family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS15120	1	1	T9SS type B sorting protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS15465	1	1	Alpha/beta fold hydrolase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS15515	1	1	Amino acid permease
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS15765	1	1	TonB-dependent receptor
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS16325	1	1	Response regulator
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS16620	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS17420	1	1	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit alpha
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS17480	1	1	50S ribosomal protein L6
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS17705	1	1	Sensor histidine kinase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS18050	1	1	TraR/DksA family transcriptional regulator
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS18195	1	1	N-acetylglucosamine kinase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS18645	1	1	Cupin-like domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS18690	1	1	Metallophosphoesterase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19145	1	1	Type IX secretion system PorV
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19365	1	1	UMP kinase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19400	1	1	Outer membrane beta-barrel protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19550	1	1	23S rRNA pseudouridine(2604) synthase RluF
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19635	1	1	PAS domain S-box protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS19660	2	2	Undecaprenyl-phosphate glucose phosphotransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS20015	1	1	DUF3109 family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS20170	1	1	Oligosaccharide flippase family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS20285	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS20380	1	1	Superoxide dismutase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS21080	1	1	SusC/RagA family TonB-linked protein

<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS21100	1	1	SusD/RagB family nutrient-binding lipoprotein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS21105	3	3	SusC/RagA family TonB-linked protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS21215	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS21495	1	1	AAA family ATPase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS22585	1	1	GHKL domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS22905	1	1	Type VI secretion system protein Hcp
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS22945	2	2	Histidine ammonia-lyase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS23285	1	1	HAD-IB family phosphatase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS23720	1	1	TonB family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS24340	1	1	Lauroyl acyltransferase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS24430	1	1	Fumarate hydratase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS25035	1	1	TonB-dependent receptor
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS25180	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	1-day	FFJ24_RS25285	1	1	DUF2723 domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS02470	1	1	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS07475	1	1	PAS domain S-box protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS12525	1	1	SusC/RagA family TonB-linked protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS14495	1	1	RluA family pseudouridine synthase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS14735	1	1	RelA/SpoT family protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS17085	1	1	Acetate-CoA ligase
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS18905	1	1	WYL domain-containing protein
<i>Pedobacter</i>	10-day	FFJ24_RS25295	1	1	Ribose-phosphate pyrophosphokinase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS00020	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS00110	1	1	Penicillin-binding protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS00275	1	1	Response regulator
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS01100	1	1	Ketol-acid reductoisomerase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS01890	1	1	Protein translocase subunit SecD
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS02020	1	1	2-isopropylmalate synthase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS03235	1	1	Methyltransferase domain-containing protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS04725	1	1	2-methylnicotinate cis-trans isomerase PrpF

<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS05035	1	1	Nitrate reduction transcription regulator Fnr
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS05325	1	1	Mechanosensitive ion channel
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS06520	1	1	RraA family protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS07235	1	1	Ribokinase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS08175	1	1	Fimbria/pilus outer membrane usher protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS08470	1	1	FtsX-like permease family protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS09450	1	1	ABC transporter permease
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS09640	1	2	Hemagglutinin N-terminal domain-containing protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS10080	1	1	Nuclear transport factor 2 family protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS11460	1	1	C-type cytochrome
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS12840	1	1	Ribonucleotide-diphosphate reductase subunit beta
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS13190	1	1	Hypothetical protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS14060	1	1	Precorrin-4 C(11)-methyltransferase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS15085	1	1	Zinc-binding dehydrogenase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS15585	1	1	UvrY/SirA/GacA family transcription factor
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS15740	1	1	PAS domain S-box protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS16780	1	1	Dipeptidase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS17515	1	1	DEAD/DEAH box helicase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS18145	1	1	Phage tail protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS19225	1	1	L-threonine dehydrogenase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS19430	1	1	4-carboxymuconolactone decarboxylase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS20030	1	1	Methyltransferase domain-containing protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS22765	1	1	Ferrochelatase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS23125	1	1	Gluconate transporter
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS23555	1	1	Methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS24090	1	2	DNA mismatch repair endonuclease MutL
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS24375	2	2	Bifunctional adenylyltransferase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS26360	1	1	Catalase HPII
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS27220	1	2	Phosphate signaling complex protein PhoU
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS27470	1	2	tonB-system energizer ExbB

<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS27910	1	2	Exopolyphosphatase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS27965	1	1	Transcription termination factor Rho
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS29190	1	1	3-keto-5-aminohexanoate cleavage protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS29735	1	1	Autotransporter domain-containing protein
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1-day	FFI16_RS29785	1	1	SDR family NAD(P)-dependent oxidoreductase
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	10-day	FFI16_RS27875	1	2	C-type cytochrome

Table S2: The number of fixed nonsynonymous mutations and number of nonsynonymous mutations that reached a frequency of at least 0.8 within each gene for all taxa and treatments. Only genes with at least one fixed mutation are included.

Genus	Treatment intersection	Size	P
<i>Bacillus</i>	$1 \cap 10$	34	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 100$	37	$< 10^{-3}$
	$10 \cap 100$	42	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 10 \cap 100$	31	$< 10^{-3}$
<i>Caulobacter</i>	$1 \cap 10$	134	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 100$	145	$< 10^{-3}$
	$10 \cap 100$	173	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 10 \cap 100$	112	$< 10^{-3}$
<i>Deinococcus</i>	$1 \cap 10$	62	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 100$	63	$< 10^{-3}$
	$10 \cap 100$	61	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 10 \cap 100$	47	$< 10^{-3}$
<i>Pedobacter</i>	$1 \cap 10$	26	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 100$	18	$< 10^{-3}$
	$10 \cap 100$	21	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 10 \cap 100$	16	$< 10^{-3}$
<i>Janthinobacterium</i>	$1 \cap 100$	72	$< 10^{-3}$
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	$1 \cap 10$	76	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 100$	136	$< 10^{-3}$
	$10 \cap 100$	135	$< 10^{-3}$
	$1 \cap 10 \cap 100$	70	$< 10^{-3}$

Table S3: The number of genes that were enriched for a given treatment intersection. P -values correspond to tests of whether a given intersection size is greater than expected by chance.

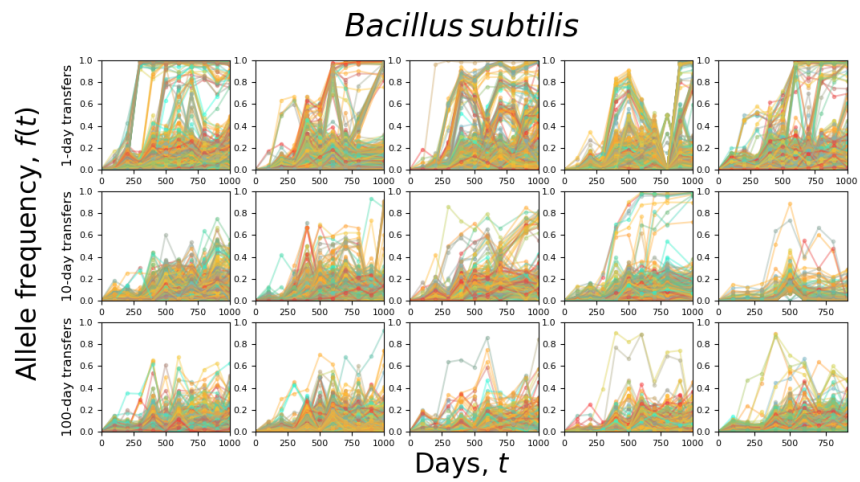


Figure S1: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Bacillus subtilis* replicate populations.

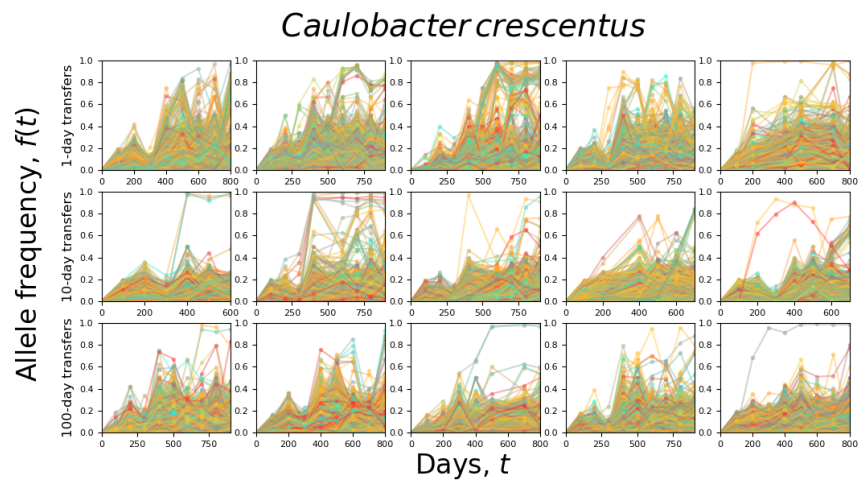


Figure S2: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Caulobacter crescentus* replicate populations.

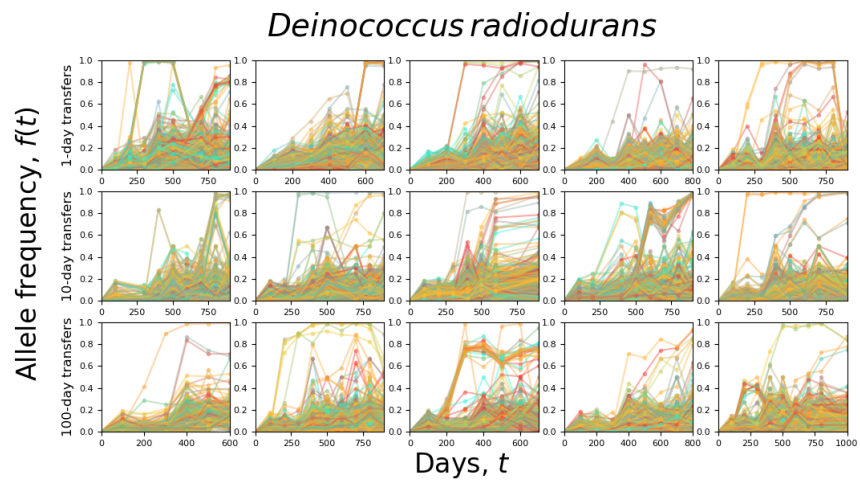


Figure S3: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Deinococcus radiodurans* replicate populations.

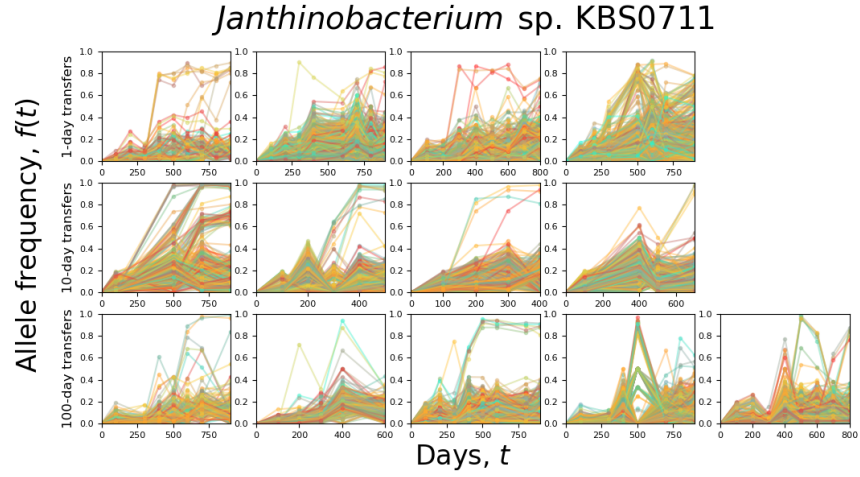


Figure S4: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Janthinobacterium* sp. KBS0711 replicate populations. Three 10-day replicate populations repeatedly went extinct over the course of the experiment, limiting the number of timepoints and preventing us from inferring mutation trajectories.

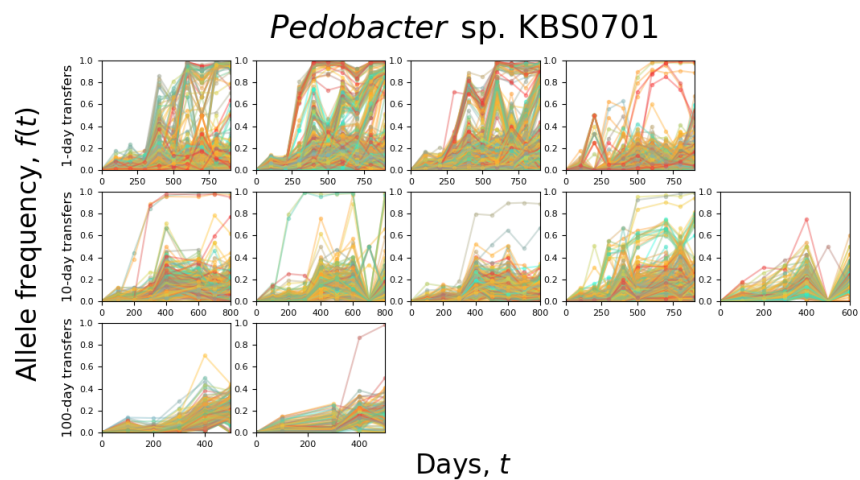


Figure S5: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Pedobacter* sp. KBS0701 replicate populations. Three 100-day replicate populations repeatedly went extinct over the course of the experiment, limiting the number of timepoints and preventing us from inferring mutation trajectories.

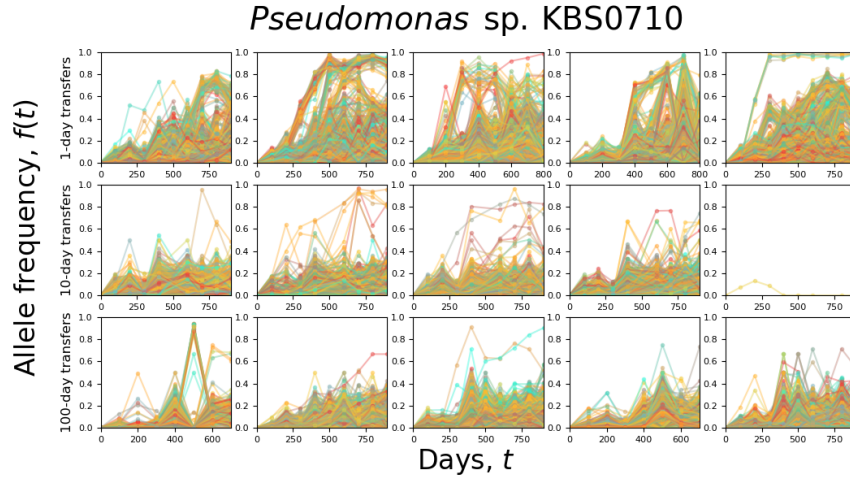


Figure S6: Allele frequency trajectories of all *Pseudomonas* sp. *KBS0710* replicate populations. Two 100-day replicate populations repeatedly went extinct over the course of the experiment, limiting the number of timepoints and preventing us from inferring mutation trajectories.

Bacillus

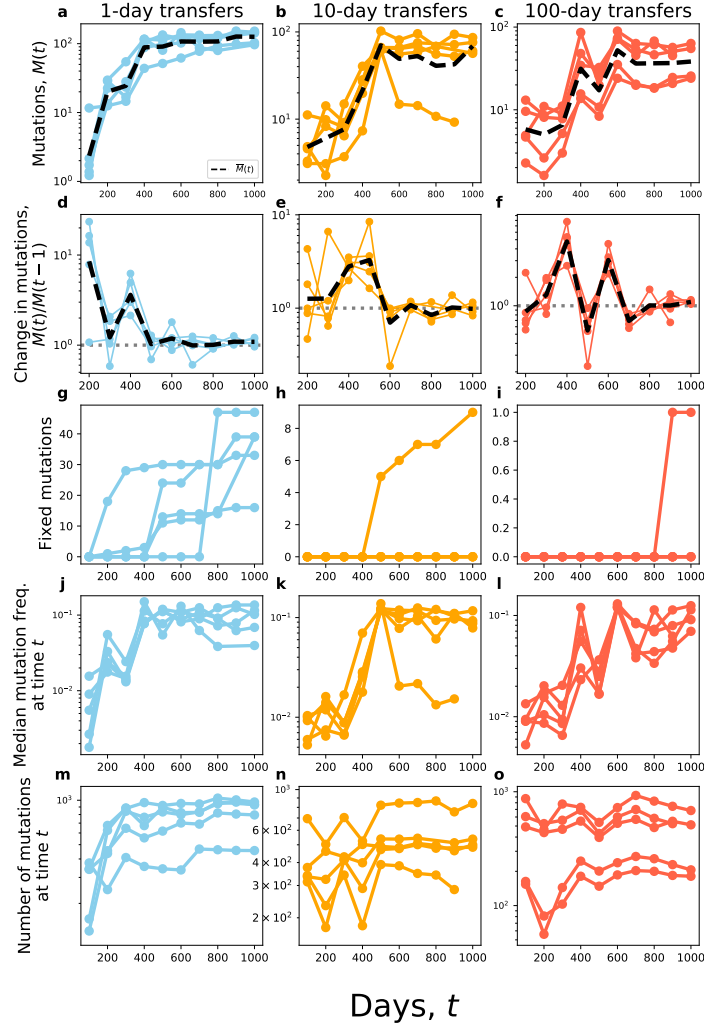


Figure S7: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Bacillus subtilis*. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

Caulobacter

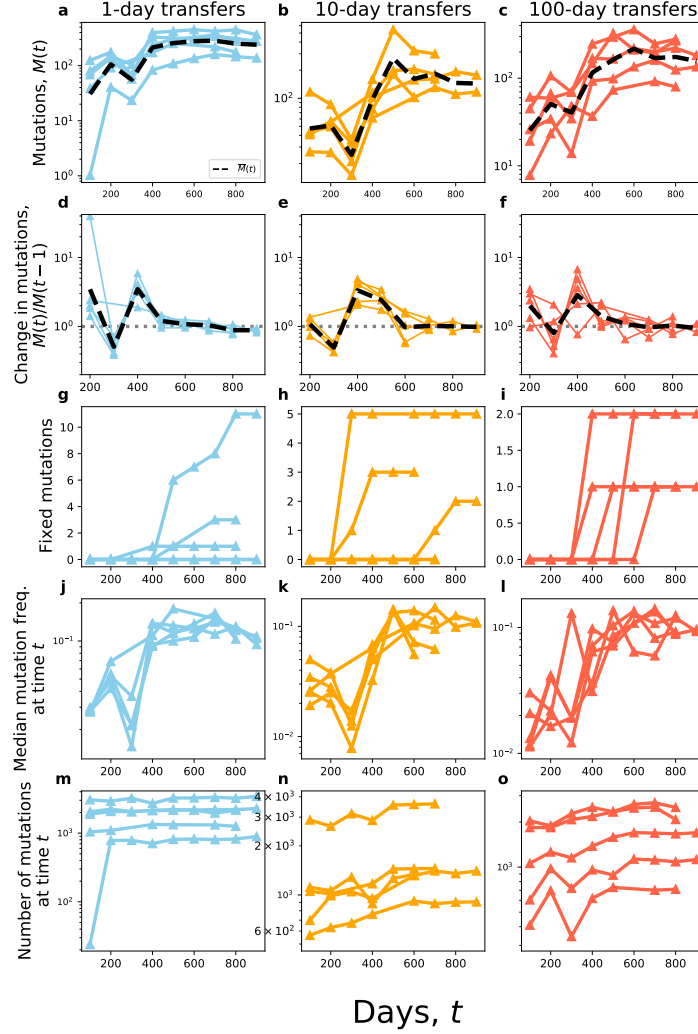


Figure S8: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Caulobacter crescentus*. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

Deinococcus

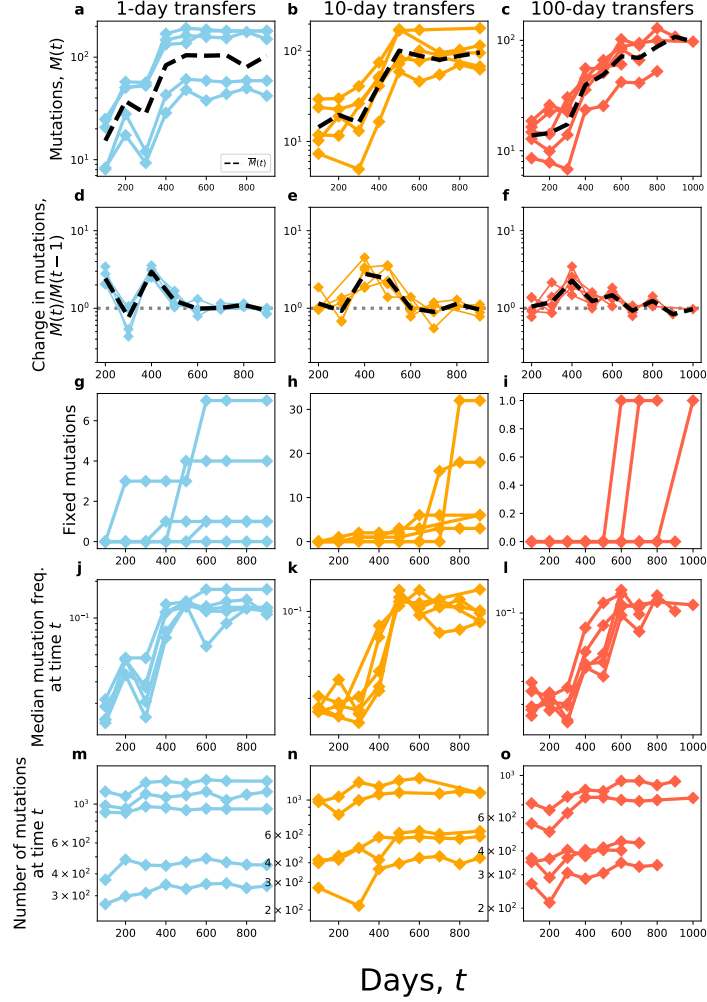


Figure S9: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Deinococcus radiodurans*. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

Janthinobacterium

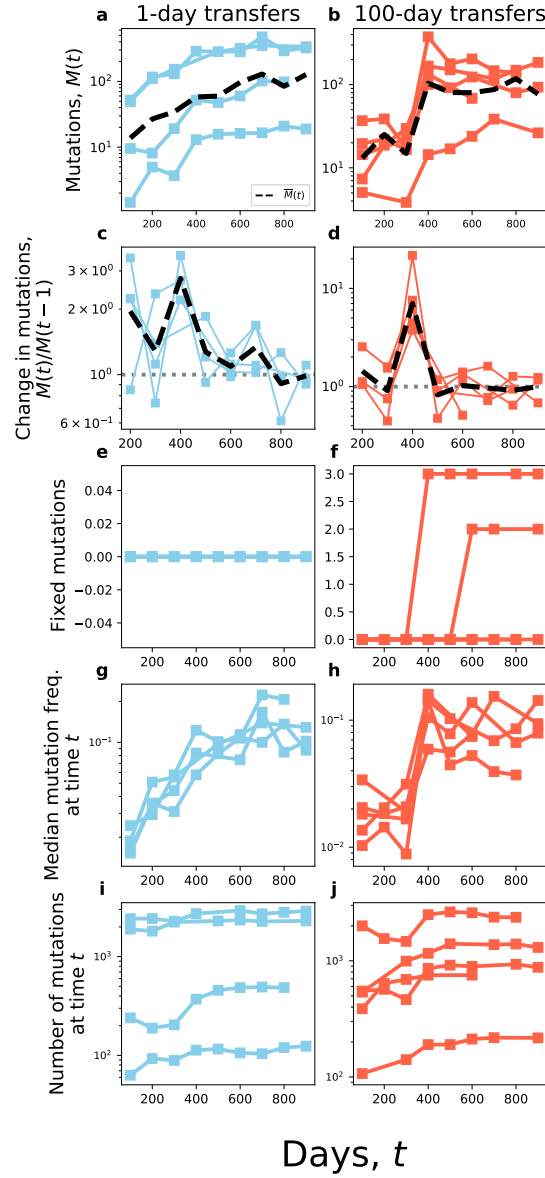


Figure S10: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Janthinobacterium* sp. KBS0711. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

Pedobacter

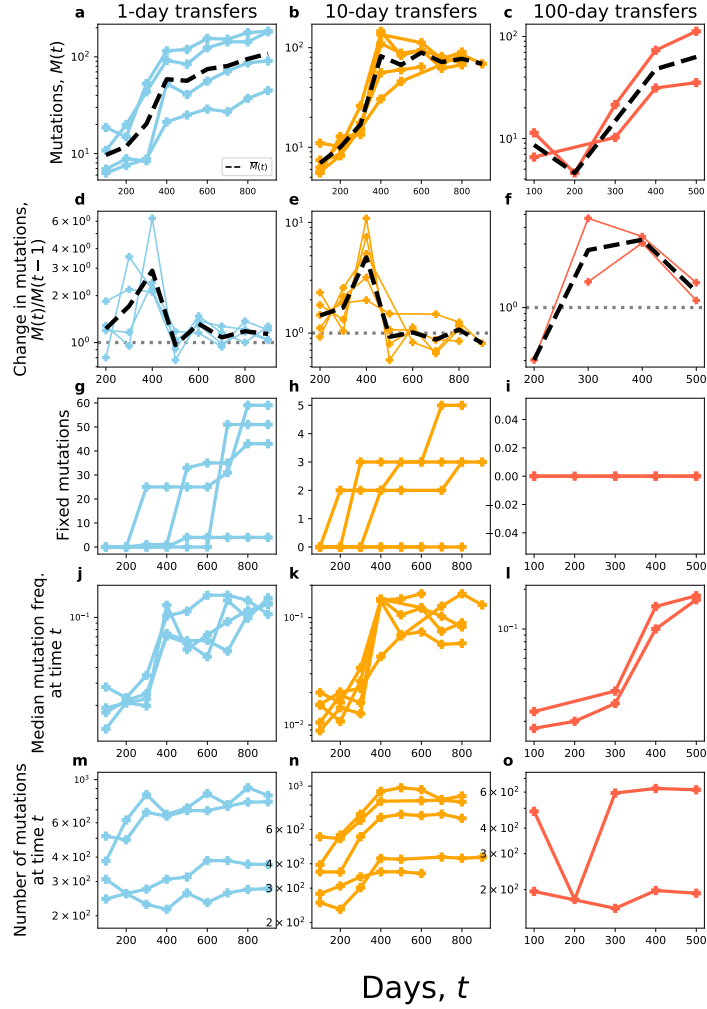


Figure S11: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Pedobacterium* sp. KBS0701. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

Pseudomonas

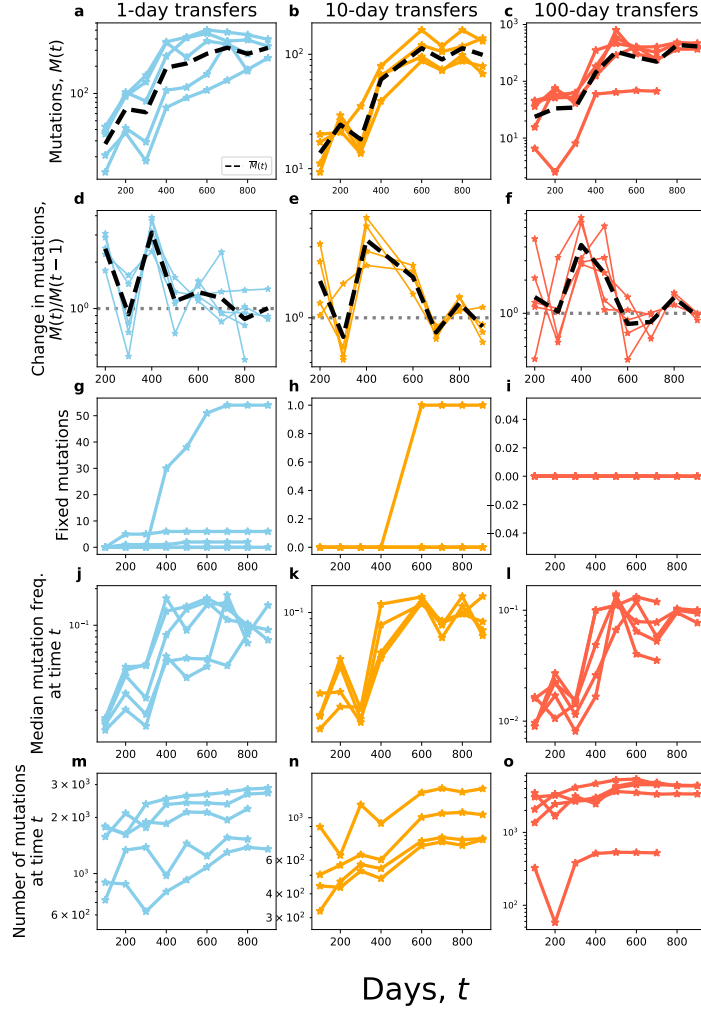


Figure S12: Molecular evolutionary dynamics of *Pseudomonas* sp. KBS0710. **a-c)** Cumulative mutation ($M(t)$) trajectories for both strains over time. The dashed black line is the mean. **d-f)** The change in $M(t)$ between timepoints across treatments. **g-i)** The cumulative number of fixed mutations over time for all populations within a given treatment. **j-l)** The median mutation frequency over time. **m-o)** The total number of polymorphic mutations segregating in the population over time.

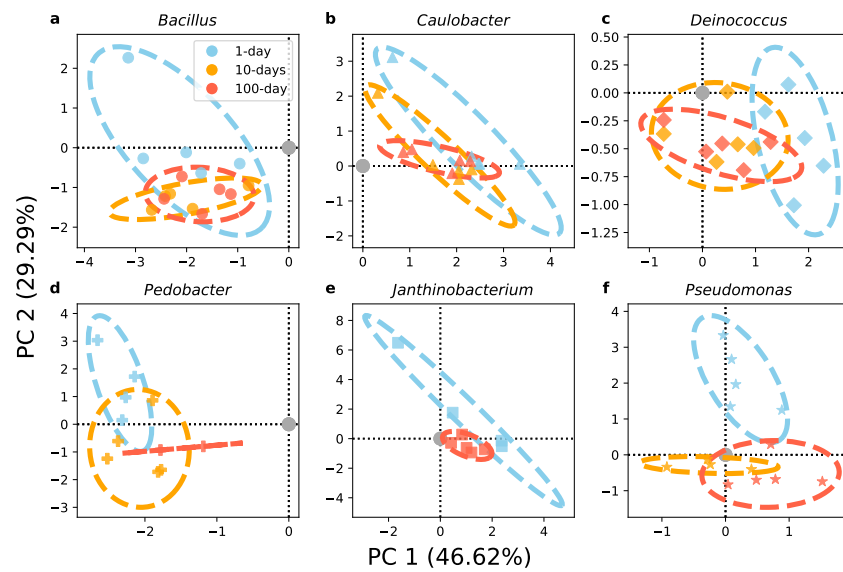


Figure S13: **a-f**) A single PCA was performed on the observed mutation spectra for all replicate populations, where each taxon has been plotted separately with 95% confidence ellipses for each treatment. Individual taxa are plotted as separate sub-plots for visual clarity.

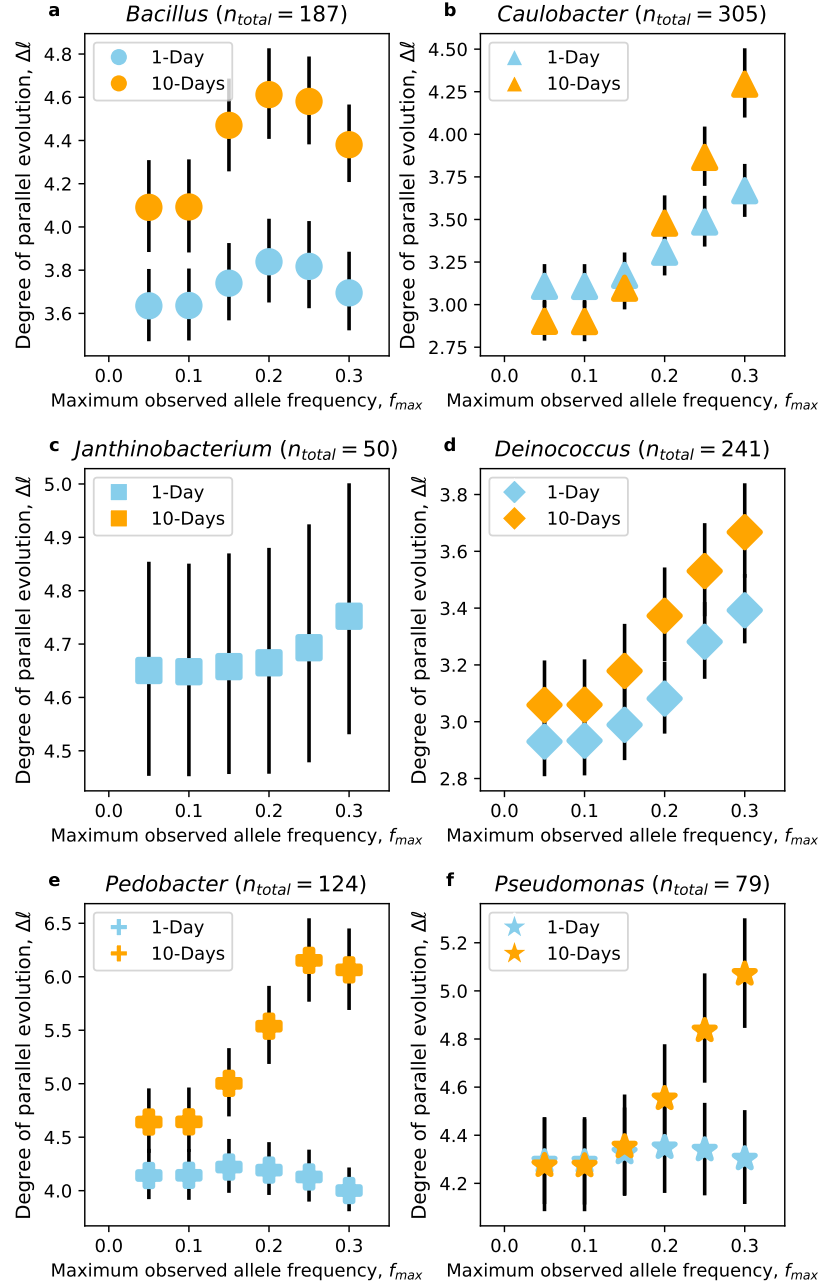


Figure S14: **a-f)** The relationship between the maximum observed frequency of a mutation (f_{max}) and the degree of parallelism. Genome-wide parallelism is generally higher among mutations that reach a higher maximum frequency during their sojourn time in the population. Dots and bars represent the mean and 95% CIs from 10,000 subsamples of mutations with a given f_{max} cutoff, respectively.

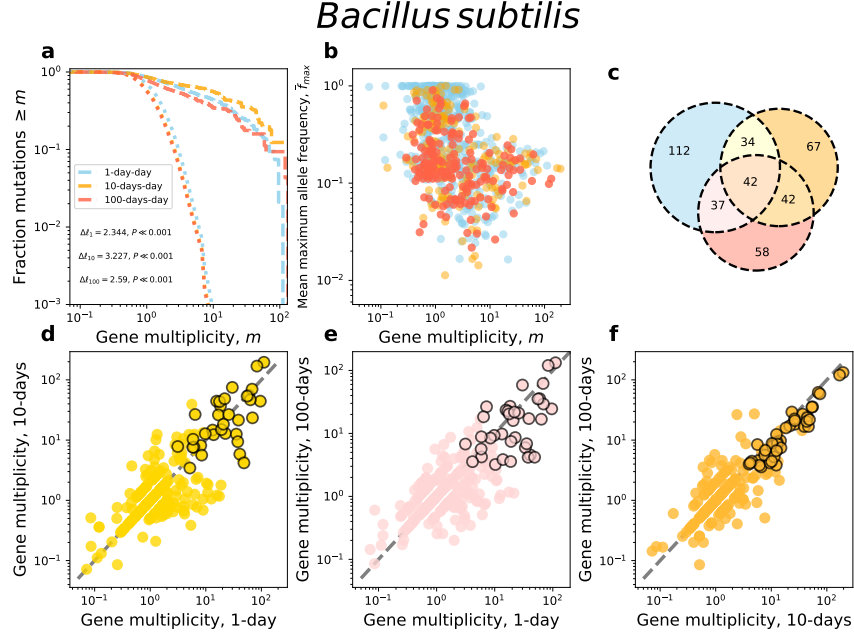


Figure S15: Parallelism and divergence/convergence visualizations for all mutations in *Bacillus*. **a)** The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b)** A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c)** A venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f)** Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

Caulobacter crescentus

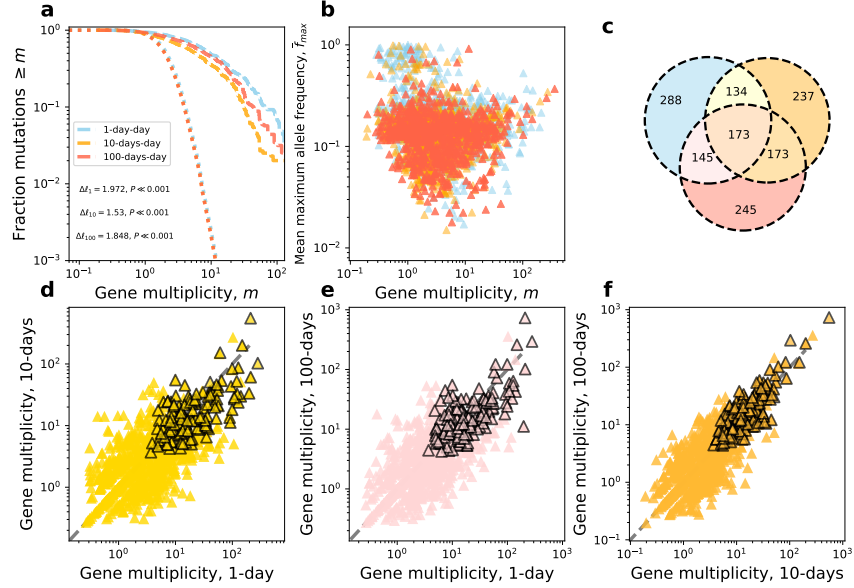


Figure S16: Parallelism and divergence/convergence analyses for all mutations in *Caulobacter*. **a)** The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b)** A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c)** A venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f)** Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

Deinococcus radiodurans

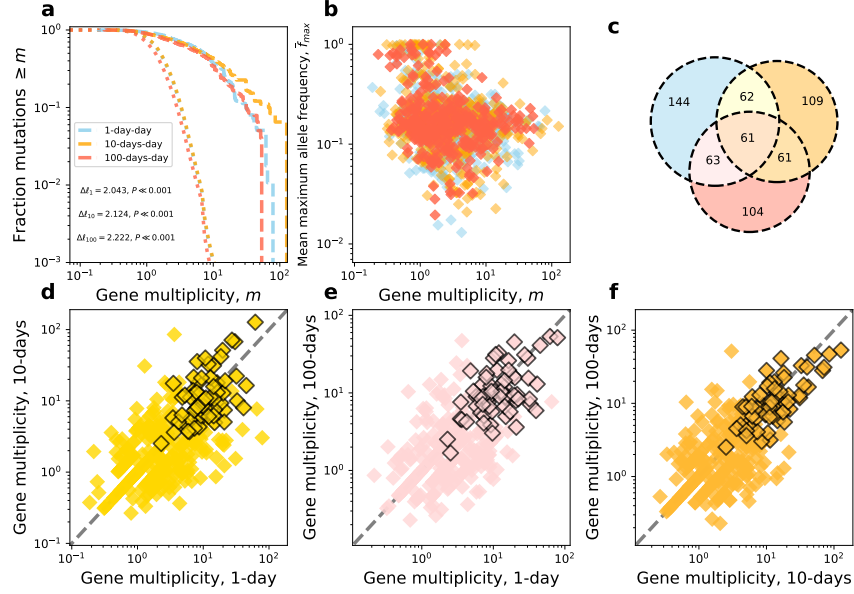


Figure S17: Parallelism and divergence/convergence analyses for all mutations in *Deinococcus*. **a**) The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b**) A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c**) A Venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f**) Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

Janthinobacterium sp. KBS0711

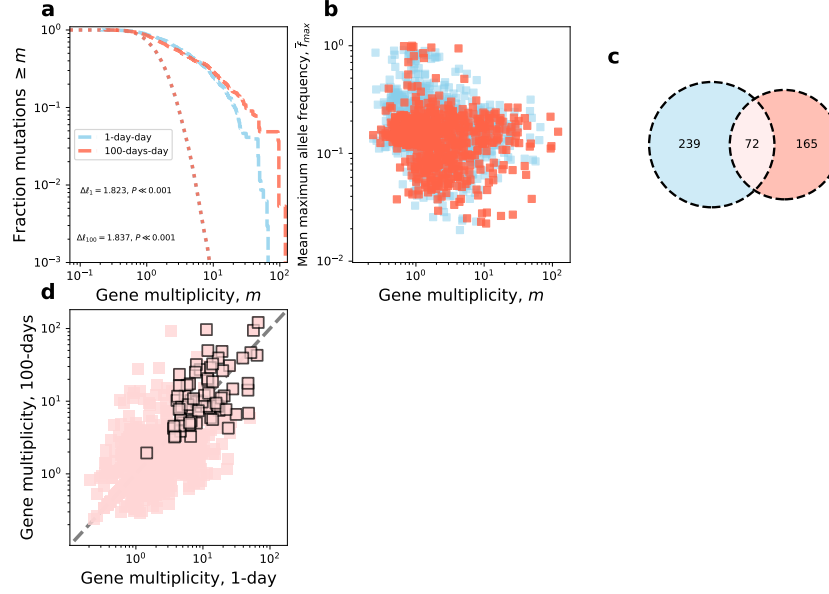


Figure S18: Parallelism and divergence/convergence analyses for all mutations in *Janthinobacterium*. **a)** The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b)** A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c)** A venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f)** Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

Pedobacter sp. KBS0701

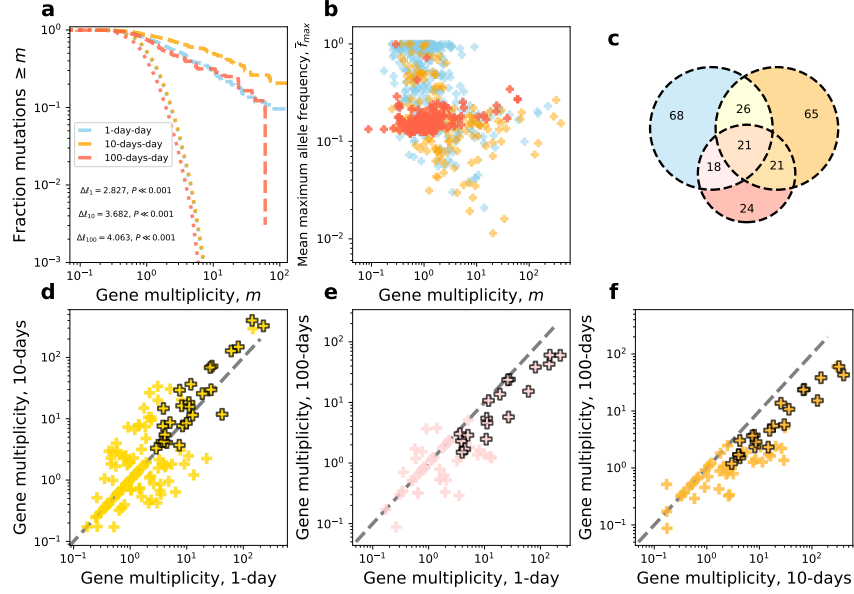


Figure S19: Parallelism and divergence/convergence analyses for all mutations in *Pedobacter*. **a)** The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b)** A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c)** A venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f)** Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

Pseudomonas sp. KBS0710

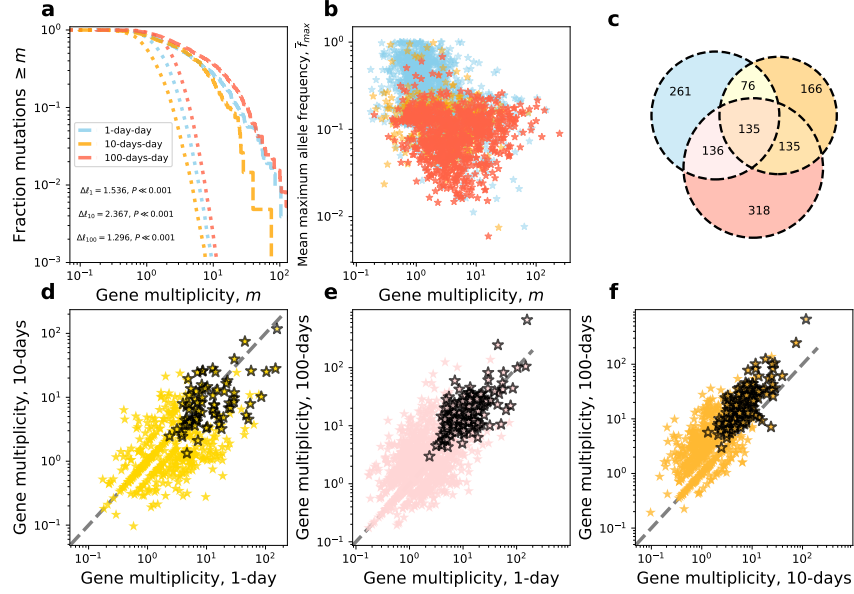


Figure S20: Parallelism and divergence/convergence analyses for all mutations in *Pseudomonas*. **a**) The survival curve for multiplicity decays at a slower rate than the null across treatments, indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis that nonsynonymous mutations are equally distributed across genes. Dashed lines represent the empirical survival curves and dotted lines represent the null survival curves. The color scheme in **a** is used for all sub-plots. **b**) A scatterplot visualizing the relationship between the mean maximum frequency (\bar{f}_{max}) and multiplicity of genes. **c**) A venn diagram showing the overlap in genes that were significantly enriched for nonsynonymous mutations across treatments. **d-f**) Pairwise comparisons of multiplicity for genes across all treatments, where significantly enriched genes have a black outline.

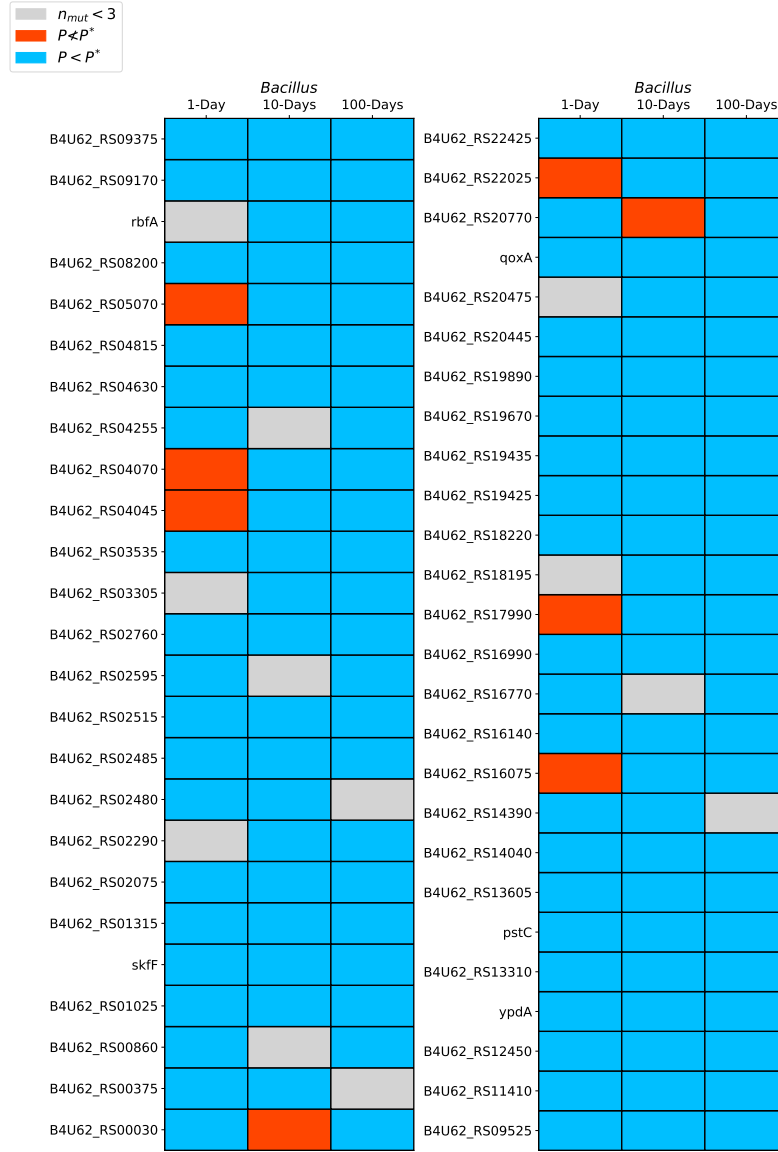


Figure S21: Visualization of all genes with an excess of non-synonymous mutations in more than one treatment for *Bacillus*. If a gene acquired more than three mutations ($n_{min} \geq 3$) we tested whether it acquired more mutations than expected by chance. If the P -value of a given gene was less than the FDR-corrected P -values ($P < P^*$) it was significantly enriched for mutations, otherwise it was not significantly enriched (PP^*).

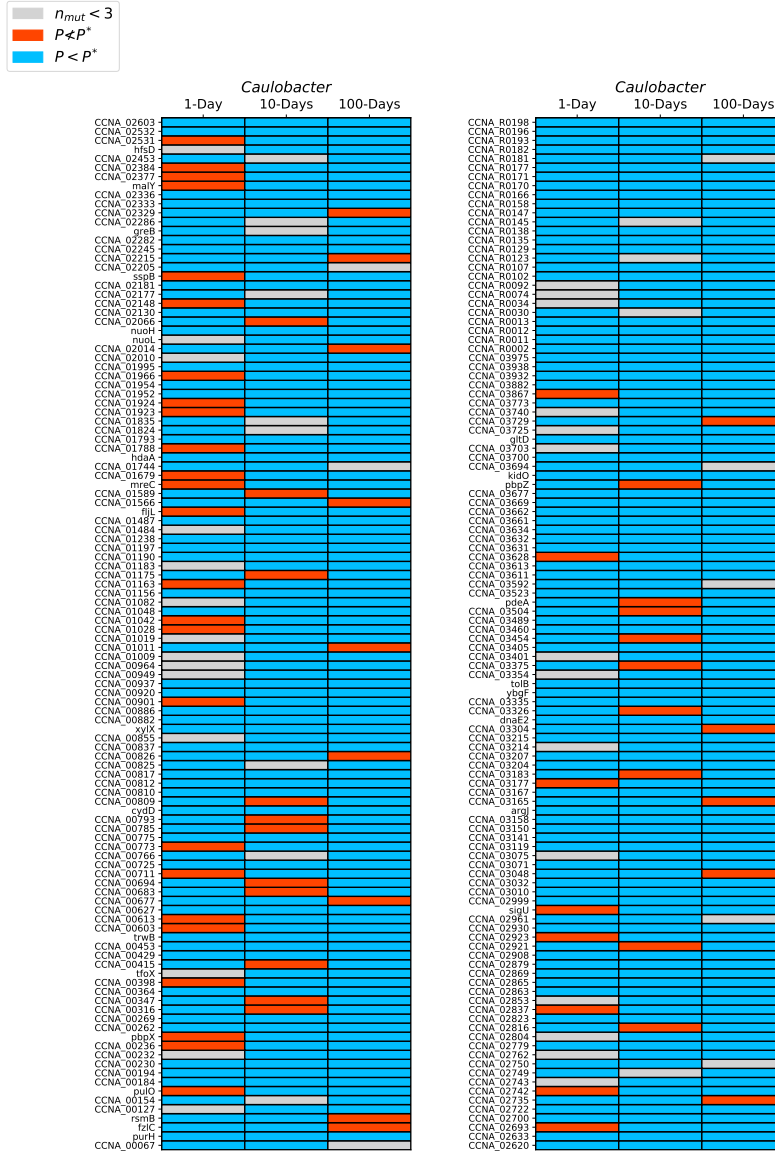


Figure S22: Visualization of all genes with an excess of non-synonymous mutations in more than one treatment for *Caulobacter*. If a gene acquired more than three mutations ($n_{min} \geq 3$) we tested whether it acquired more mutations than expected by chance. If the P -value of a given gene was less than the FDR-corrected P -values ($P < P^*$) it was significantly enriched for mutations, otherwise it was not significantly enriched (PP^*).

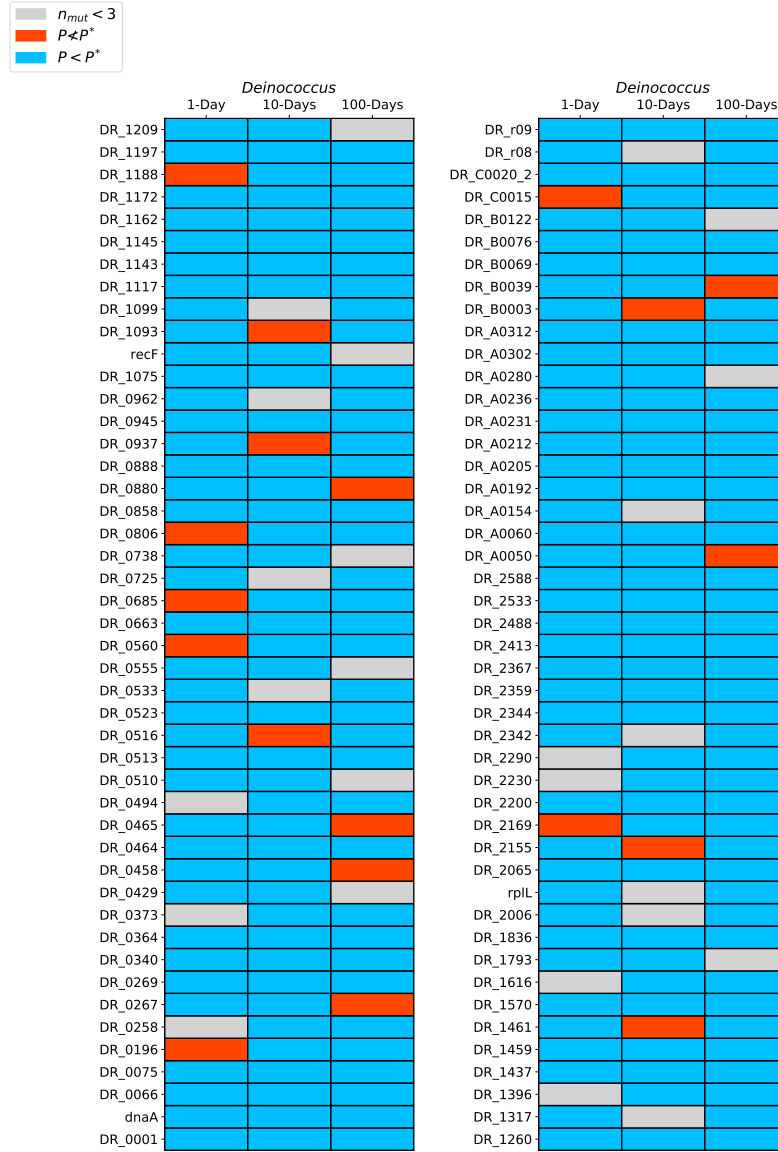


Figure S23: Visualization of all genes with an excess of non-synonymous mutations in more than one treatment for *Deinococcus*. If a gene acquired more than three mutations ($n_{min} \geq 3$) we tested whether it acquired more mutations than expected by chance. If the P -value of a given gene was less than the FDR-corrected P -values ($P < P^*$) it was significantly enriched for mutations, otherwise it was not significantly enriched (PP^*).

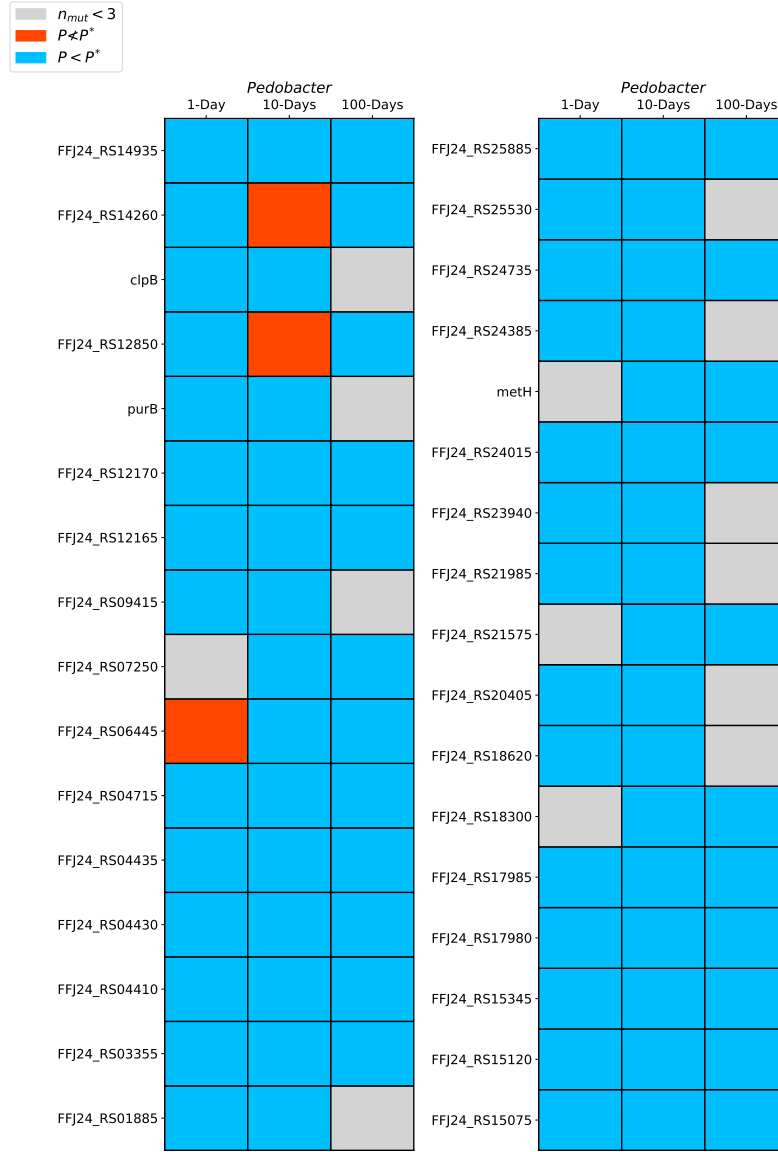


Figure S24: Visualization of all genes with an excess of non-synonymous mutations in more than one treatment for *Pedobacter*. If a gene acquired more than three mutations ($n_{min} \geq 3$) we tested whether it acquired more mutations than expected by chance. If the P -value of a given gene was less than the FDR-corrected P -values ($P < P^*$) it was significantly enriched for mutations, otherwise it was not significantly enriched (PP^*).

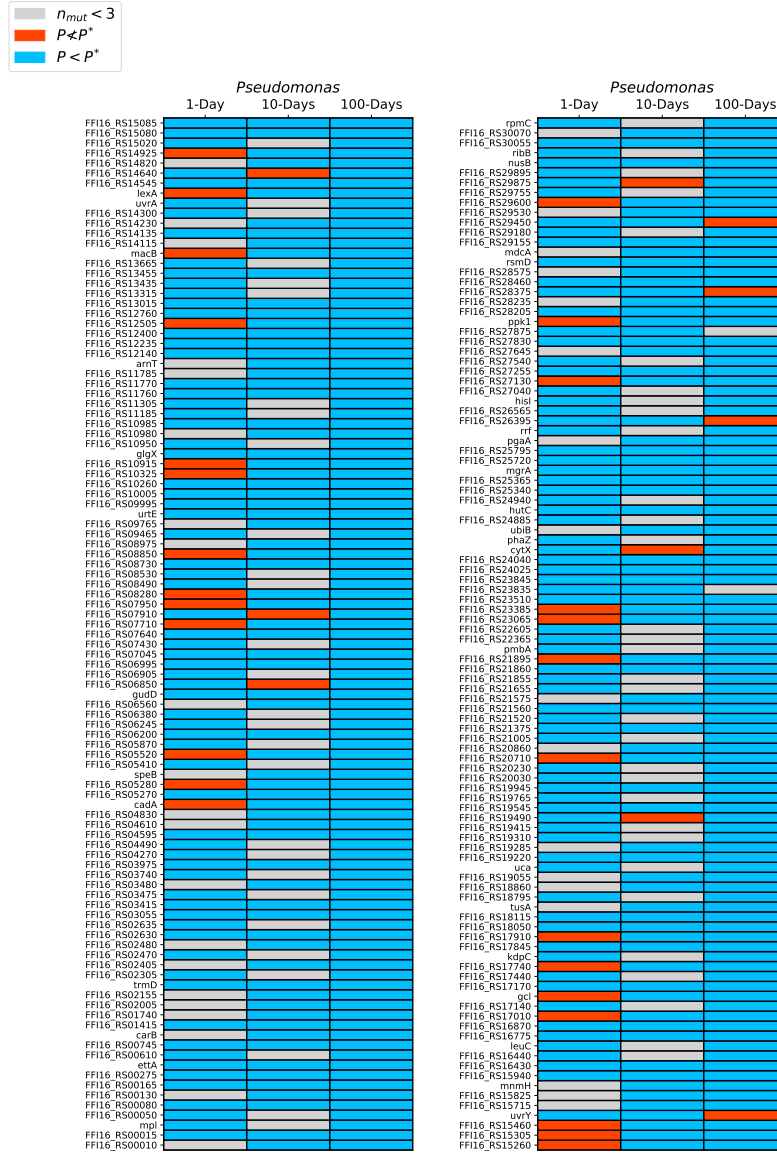


Figure S25: Visualization of all genes with an excess of non-synonymous mutations in more than one treatment for *Pseudomonas*. If a gene acquired more than three mutations ($n_{min} \geq 3$) we tested whether it acquired more mutations than expected by chance. If the P -value of a given gene was less than the FDR-corrected P -values ($P < P^*$) it was significantly enriched for mutations, otherwise it was not significantly enriched (PP^*).