

**Supplementary Table S11.** Mann-Withney U and Student *t* tests for equal distributions of diversity levels in *NAT* genes between humans and *Pan*.

	<i>P</i> -value (Mann-Whitney U) <sup>1</sup>	<i>P</i> -value (Student <i>t</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
<b><i>NAT1</i></b>		
Expected heterozygosity ( <i>h</i> )	0.00090	0.00060
Nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ )	0.00004	0.00060
<b><i>NAT2</i></b>		
Expected heterozygosity ( <i>h</i> )	0.00090	< 0.00001
Nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ )	0.00007	< 0.00001
<b><i>NATP</i></b>		
Expected heterozygosity ( <i>h</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.14
Nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ ) <sup>2</sup>	0.29	0.24

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted *P*-values of Mann-Withney U and Student *t* tests for equality of diversity levels in humans and *Pan* (including all chimpanzee sub-species and bonobos).

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted *P*-values of Mann-Withney U and Student *t* tests for equality of diversity levels in humans and common chimpanzees (*P. troglodytes*, i.e. not including bonobos): Mann-Whitney U *P*-value = 0.16 and Student *t* *P*-value = 0.28 for *h*, and Mann-Whitney U *P*-value = 0.51 and *t* *P*-value = 0.44 for  $\pi$ , respectively.