

**Table S17** – Classification of the genes included in the “small” highly correlated subnetworks into GO categories (provided by CADRE), according to the three most important biological processes and molecular functions.

<b>Subnetwork</b>	<b>No. of genes</b>	<b>Biological processes</b>	<b>Molecular functions</b>
<b>Ethanol vs Glucose</b>	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main pathways of carbohydrate metabolism</li> <li>• Energy derivation by oxidation of organic compounds</li> <li>• Cellular carbohydrate metabolism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalytic activity</li> <li>• Alpha-glucosidase activity</li> <li>• Carnitine O-acetyltransferase activity</li> </ul>
<b>Ethanol vs Glycerol</b>	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbohydrate metabolism</li> <li>• Cellular carbohydrate metabolism</li> <li>• Main pathways of carbohydrate metabolism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalytic activity</li> <li>• Transferase activity</li> <li>• Transferase activity, transferring acyl groups, acyl groups converted into alkyl on transfer</li> </ul>
<b>Glycerol vs Glucose</b>	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pyruvate metabolism</li> <li>• Organic acid metabolism</li> <li>• Carboxylic acid metabolism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalytic activity</li> <li>• Carbon-nitrogen ligase activity, with glutamine as amido-N-donor</li> <li>• Carbamoyl-phosphate synthase activity</li> </ul>