The supporting information demonstrates the derivation of  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab}$  for the

HFP2-<sup>14</sup>AAG and HFP4-<sup>14</sup>A samples. The  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab}$  refers to the signals expected for the labeled <sup>13</sup>COs and is calculated by removing natural abundance (na) <sup>13</sup>CO contributions from  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{exp}$ :

$$\left(\frac{\Delta S}{S_0}\right)^{exp} = \frac{S_0^{lab} + S_0^{na} - S_1^{lab} - S_1^{na}}{S_0^{lab} + S_0^{na}} = 1 - \frac{S_1^{lab}}{S_0^{lab} + S_0^{na}} - \frac{S_1^{na}}{S_0^{lab} + S_0^{na}}$$
(1)

Multiplication of the left-most and right-most sides of Eq. 1 by  $(S_0^{lab} + S_0^{na})/S_0^{lab}$  is followed by algebraic manipulation:

$$\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{S_0^{na}}{S_0^{lab}} \right) \times \left( \frac{\Delta S}{S_0} \right)^{exp} \right] = \left( \frac{\Delta S}{S_0} \right)^{lab} + \frac{\left( \Delta S^{na} \right)}{S_0^{lab}}$$
(2)

Multiplication of the right-most term by  $(S_0^{na}/S_0^{na})$  is followed by algebraic manipulation to yield Eq. 2 from the main text:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta S}{S_0}\right)^{lab} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{S_0^{na}}{S_0^{lab}}\right) \times \left(\frac{\Delta S}{S_0}\right)^{exp}\right] - \left[\left(\frac{S_0^{na}}{S_0^{lab}}\right) \times \left(\frac{\Delta S}{S_0}\right)^{na}\right]$$
(3)

with  $(S_0^{na}/S_0^{lab})$  calculated from the numbers of natural abundance and labeled <sup>13</sup>COs in the sample and  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{na}$  calculated as the average of  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{exp}$  for the HFP2-<sup>5</sup>GAL, HFP3-<sup>8</sup>FLG, and HFP2-<sup>11</sup>FLG samples. Although the latter calculation is an approximation, uncertainties in  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{na}$  have a relatively small impact on the uncertainty of  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab}$ . For example, consider the spectra for the HFP2-<sup>14</sup>AAG/PC:PG sample at  $\tau$ = 24 ms. The values of  $(S_0^{na}/S_0^{lab})$ ,  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{exp}$ , and  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{na}$  are 0.084, 0.419 ± 0.014, and 0.134, respectively, and result in  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab} = 0.443 \pm 0.015$ . If  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{na}$  were 0.0 or 0.25,  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab}$  would be 0.454 or 0.433, and are within the experimental uncertainty of the reported  $(\Delta S/S_0)^{lab}$ .