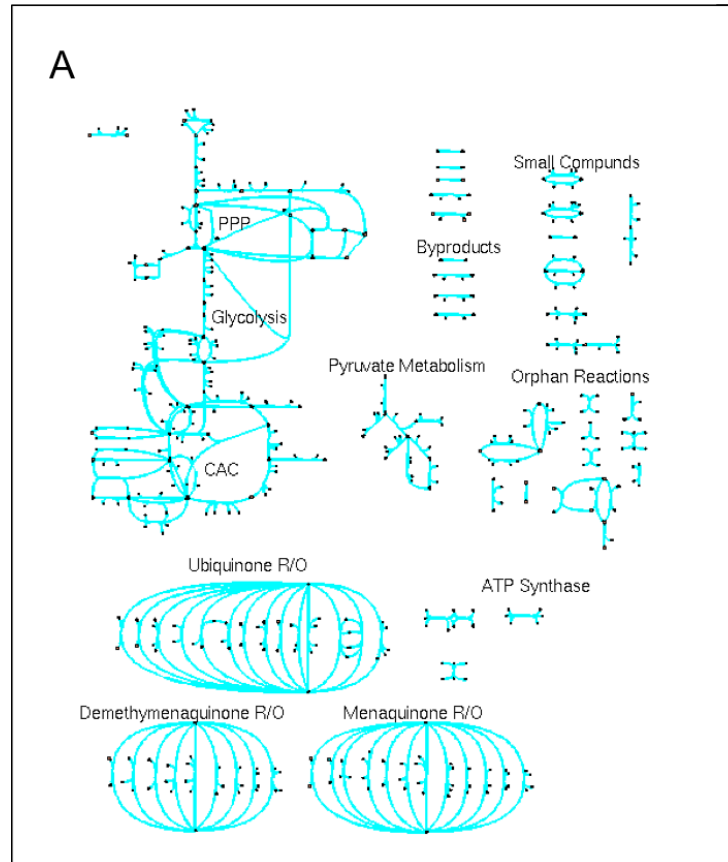


Appendix 1

Calculation of Thermodynamic Costs

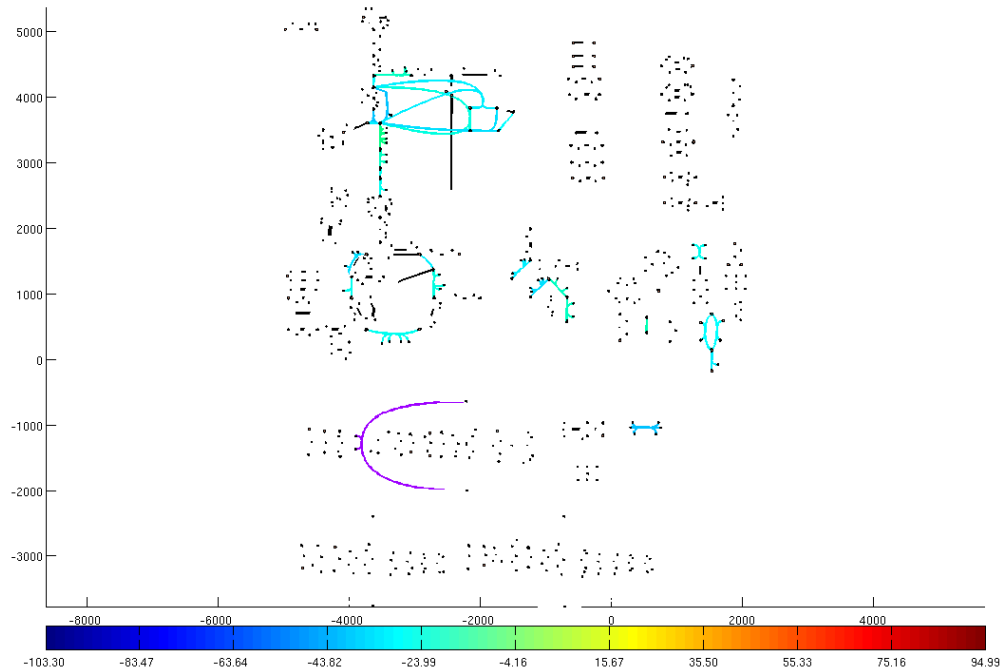
For visualization purposes, we will plot values on the *E. coli* reconstruction iJR904¹ Central Carbon Metabolism map downloaded from the BiGG database². **Appendix 1 Figure 1** shows this map and some of their general features for future reference. For more details such as specific reaction and metabolites please refer to the BiGG database website (bigg.ucsd.edu).



Appendix 1 Figure 1: Reference map for *E. coli* central metabolism based on the iJR904 reconstruction. Abbreviations are Citric acid cycle (CAC), Pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and Reduction/Oxidation (R/O). For map details please refer to the BiGG database website (bigg.ucsd.edu).

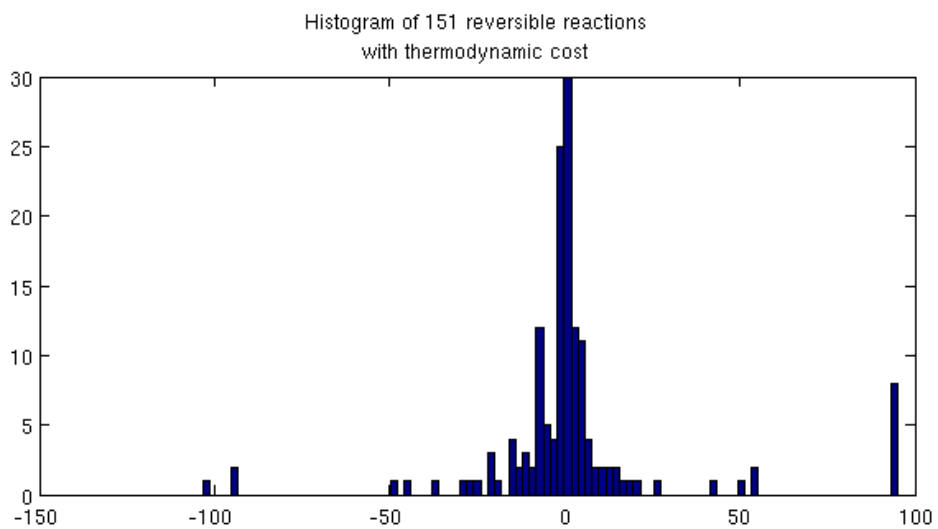
In order to estimate the standard Gibbs free energy change of reactions in the model, the Gibbs energy of formation of 592 of the 625 model metabolites (94.72%) were extracted from the MetaCyc Database³. These values were in turn calculated using a group contribution technique⁴ and adapted for an ionic strength of 0.25 and a pH of 7.3⁵. Using these values, the Gibbs free energy change of each reaction was estimated as the difference in energy of formation between products and reactants. Gibbs free energy change of reactions involving the metabolites for which Gibbs energy of formation were not found were set to zero. The values used for each metabolite as well as the resulting free energy change for reversible reactions can be seen in **SI table 1**. Values are expressed in kcal/mol. **Appendix 1 Figure 2** plots onto

the reference map the standard Gibbs free energy change of reversible reactions in the central carbon metabolism.



Appendix 1 Figure 2: Standard Gibbs free energy change for reversible reaction in the Central Carbon Metabolism.

We have also plotted a histogram of the Standard Gibbs free energy change of all the reversible reactions in the model (**appendix 1 figure 3**).



Appendix 1 Figure 3: Standard Gibbs free energy change distribution of all reversible model reactions.

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