Global rewiring of cellular metabolism renders *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Crabtree-negative

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Supplementary Figure 1. Serial dilution of the different strains were grown on synthetic medium agar plates with 20 g l⁻¹ glucose. sZJD-01: strain expressing PO gene from *S. pneumoniae* and PTA gene from *S. enterica*. sZJD-02: strain expressing PO gene from *L. plantarum* and PTA gene from *S. enterica*. sZJD-03: strain expressing PO gene from *A. viridans* and PTA gene from *S. enterica*. sZJD-04: control strain.

Supplementary Figure 2. Enzyme activity of pyruvate oxidase and phosphotransacetylase in strain sZJD-03 cell-free extract. The data represent the mean ± s.d. of biological duplicates.

Supplementary Figure 3. Identification of promiscuous enzyme(s) for acetate accumulation**. (a)** Glycerol concentration in the medium of strain IMI076 harbouring the control plasmid (sZJD-08) and the POavPTAse containing plasmid (sZJD-09), respectively. To identify the promiscuous enzyme(s) in Pdc minus background yeast, Pdc S. cerevisiae IMI076 was used, because it could grow in excess glucose media without introducing exogenous acetyl-CoA producing pathway and be a comparable control strain. The data represent the mean ± s.d. of biological triplicates. Glycerol was produced by strain IMI076 containing the POavPTAse pathway in contrast to IMI076 with an empty plasmid. Glycerol 3-phosphate phosphatase (GPP) is responsible for catalyzing the conversion of glycerol 3 phosphate to glycerol. The structure of acetate-phosphate is similar to that of glycerol 3-phosphate, and we therefore suspected that GPP might be promiscuous involved in converting acetyl-phosphate to acetate. (b) Extracellular acetate concentration of Pdc⁻ strains with the POav/PTAse pathway carrying deleting in promiscuous phosphatase genes *GPP1* and *GPP2* in a synthetic medium containing 20 g I^1 glucose. sZJD-03: control, sZJD-18: *GPP1* single deletion, sZJD-19: *GPP2* single deletion, sZJD-20: *GPP1* and *GPP2* double deletion.

Supplementary Figure 4. ALE experimental setup and determination of specific growth rate. **(a)** Experimental procedure for ALE which generated three evolved populations (sZJD-24E1, sZJD-24E2 and sZJD-24E3). ×3 means 3 replicates and 3 clones were used for determine the specific growth rate. **(b)** The specific growth rate of three evolved populations and starting strain sZJD-24.

Supplementary Figure 5. Transcriptional activation mode of TATA-containing, SAGA-dependent genes, which requires tail module, SAGA complex, activators. Blue line indicates DNA.

Supplementary Figure 6. Volcano plot of transcriptional changes of strains sZJD-28 (a), sZJD-27(b) and sZJD-26 (c) compared with strain sZJD-25. Green dots: padj< 0.01 & abs (log2 FC) > 1, red dots: padj< 0.01 & abs (log2 FC) ≤ 1, yellow dots: padj ≥ 0.01 & abs (log2 FC) > 1, black dots: padj ≥ 0.01 & abs ($log2$ FC) \leq 1.

Supplementary Figure 7. Reporter GO term analysis of the transcription profiles of strain sZJD-27. The color key shows the rank of GO terms and the significance (p-value) of the GO term is included in each cell of the heatmap. GO terms that have a consensus rank ≤10 in any of the groups (distinctdirectional down, mixed-directional down, non-directional change, mix-directional up and distinctdirectional up) are shown in the heatmap.

Supplementary Figure 8. Reporter transcription factors (TFs) analysis of strain sZJD-27 compared with control strain. The color key shows the rank of TFs and the significance (p-value) of the TF is included in each cell of the heatmap. TFs that have a consensus rank ≤5 in any of the groups (distinctdirectional down, mixed-directional down, non-directional change, mix-directional up and distinctdirectional up) are shown in the heatmap.

Supplementary Figure 9. Reporter transcription factors (TFs) analysis of strain sZJD-28 compared with control strain. The color key shows the rank of TFs and the significance (p-value) of the TF is included in each cell of the heatmap. TFs that have a consensus rank ≤5 in any of the groups (distinctdirectional down, mixed-directional down, non-directional change, mix-directional up and distinctdirectional up) are shown in the heatmap.

Supplementary Figure 10. Fold changes profiles of strain sZJD-28 compared with control strain sZJD-25.

Supplementary Figure 11. Transcriptional levels of genes related to oxidative phosphorylation in sZJD-28, sZJD-27 and sZJD-26 compared with sZJD-25.

Supplementary Table 1. Strains used in this study

Supplementary Table 2. Growth rate and ethanol yield on glucose of Crabtree negative and positive

yeast

* Data from this study, ** Data from previous work⁴.

Supplementary Table 3. Mutations in evolved *S. cerevisiae* strains isolated from three populations

Supplementary Table 4. Plasmids used in this study

Supplementary References

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