

Parameter	Unit	Value	Source
$\alpha$	$\mu M$	$3.00 \times 10^6$	Ref. [1]
$k_{e,1}$	$1/h$	$1.20 \times 10^3$	
$k_{e,2}$	$1/h$	$7.56 \times 10^4$	Ref. [1]
$m_{e,1}$		325	Ref. [2]
$m_{e,2}$		11738	Ref. [3]
$K_{m,s}$	$\mu M$	$1.00 \times 10^2$	
$K_{m,m}$	$\mu M$	$2.00 \times 10^1$	Ref. [1]
$K_{i,r}$	$\mu M$	$6.00 \times 10^1$	
$k_r$	$1/h$	$3.60 \times 10^3$	Ref. [1]
$d_r$	$1/h$	$1.26 \times 10^2$	Ref. [1]
$Y_m$	$1/\mu M$	$3.33 \times 10^{-7}$	
$M_e$	$\mu M$	0.00	
$K_{i,a}$	$\mu M$	1.00	

**Supplementary Table 4: Parameter values used in the simulation of the single-strain model.** Note that these values are specific to *E. coli*. The value of  $m_{e,2}$  was calculated by multiplying the literature value (7336 amino acids in ribosomal proteins) by a factor of 1.6 to account for tRNA-affiliated proteins. The yield coefficient of amino acid is the inverse of the total amino acid concentration of an *Escherichia coli* cell, i.e.,  $Y_m = 1/\alpha$ . By choosing  $M_e = 0$ , we assume that the metabolite released to the environment does not accumulate and can be quickly metabolized by other cell types.

## References

- [1] Allen G Marr. Growth rate of *Escherichia coli*. *Microbiol. Rev.*, 55(2):316–333, 1991.
- [2] Arijit Maitra and Ken A Dill. Bacterial growth laws reflect the evolutionary importance of energy efficiency. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 112(2):406–411, 2015.
- [3] Stefan Klumpp, Matthew Scott, Steen Pedersen, and Terence Hwa. Molecular crowding limits translation and cell growth. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 110(42):16754–16759, 2013.