A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

**S2 Fig. Subsystem flux distributions for different carbon sources under aerobic conditions.** Total flux accumulation per subsystem across the 36 carbon sources determined by FBA. Flux distributions were z-score normalized (-3 to 3) and displayed in a clustergram. 49 out of the 57 subsystems were active in at least one experimental condition. Some amino acids like asparagine (asn\_\_L), aspartate (asp\_\_L), and glutamine (gln\_\_L) presented similar flux distributions across most of the subsystems. Other amino acids like histidine (his\_\_L) and phenylalanine (phe\_\_L) had completely different trends from the rest of the amino acids. Abbreviations: ins, inosine; uri, uridine; glc\_\_D, D-glucose, thymd, thymidine; glcn, D-gluconic acid; guln\_\_L, gulonic acid; cit, citric acid; btd\_RR, 2,3- butanediol; bhb, β-hydroxybutyric acid; leu\_\_L, L-leucine; ser\_\_L, L-serine; glyc, glycerol; acon\_C, cis-aconitic acid; glu\_\_L, L-glutamic acid; akg, α-ketoglutaric acid; asn\_\_L, L-asparagine; asp\_\_L, L-aspartic acid; 4abut, γ-amino butyric acid; thr\_\_L, L-threonine; ala\_\_D, D-alanine; ala\_\_L, L-alanine; pyr, pyruvic acid; succ, succinic acid; gln\_\_L; L-glutamine; pro\_\_L, L-proline; his\_\_L, L-histidine; urcan, urocanic acid; ptrc, putrescine; 4hphac, β-hydroxyphenylacetic acid; etha, 2-amino ethanol; lac\_\_L, L-lactic acid; peamn, phenyl ethylamine; ac, acetate; balamd, alaninamide; phe\_\_L, L-phenylalanine; orn, L-ornithine; ppa, propionic acid.