Supplementary VI

Figure S-3 PLS analysis for the data on biomass and total solvent. Figure S-3A showed the PLS analysis results on biomass (0~60 h, the cell growth phase). Figure S-3B showed the analysis results on solvents (ethanol-acetone-butanol) production.

**PLS analysis on Biomass**

As Figure S-2A shown, metabolites from *Pentose phosphate pathway* (PPP) (including X5P, S7P, E4P, R5P, and Ru5P) were determined to be important for cell growth, because PPP serves the main source of ribose, the sugar backbone of nucleotides, for cell growth [1]. This result was consistent with the analysis in the manuscript.

TCA metabolism was also listed as the most important pathway for biomass synthesis. This might mainly because TCA contributed precursors and ATP for amino acids synthesis during cell growth (0~60 h) [2].

**PLS analysis on Solvent**

As Figure S-2A shown, metabolites exhibited similar relationship with solvent and
butanol. What should be noted is that TCA (AKG and OAA) played opposite roles in solvent production (60~120h). It can be explained by the study of Ezeji T [3]: cells in solvent producing phase ceased to grow in the solvent-producing phase and should distribute the flux of TCA and PPP towards butanol synthesis. High flux among TCA in the solvent producing phase would compete for carbon flux, ATP and reducing power with butanol synthesis. Therefore, VIP coefficients of AKG and OAA were negative for solvent production. This had been discussed in the manuscript.

Reference