Table 1. Nutrients predicted to give commensal strains or extraintestinal pathogenic strains of *E. coli* a catabolic advantage

Source	Commensal (%)	ExPec (%)	*P* value
ExPec strain nutrients			
3-Phospho-D-glycerate	0	36	1.3E−2
L-Arginine	11	64	5.0E−3
Cellobiose	33	82	1.3E−2
N-acetyl-D-galactosamine	67	100	3.9E−2
Commensal strain nutrients			
Fructoselysine	89	0	2.2E−6
Psiscoselysine	89	0	2.2E−6
Dopamine	89	0	2.2E−6
Phenethylamine	89	0	2.2E−6
Tyramine	89	0	2.2E−6
Phenylacetaldehyde	72	0	1.2E−4
α-Mannosylglycerate	94	9	5.7E−6
4-Hydroxyphenylacetate	56	9	1.3E−2
Cyanate	83	27	3.8E−3
Melibiose	78	27	9.7E−3
Phenylpropanoate	72	27	2.0E−2
3-(3-Hydroxy-phenyl)propionate	89	36	5.0E−3
3-Hydroxycinnamic acid	89	36	5.0E−3

GEM predicted advantages for sole growth-supporting nitrogen and carbon sources between commensal and extraintestinal pathogenic *E. coli* (ExPec) strains. Percentages indicate the portion of each pathotype able to catabolize the listed nutrient source. ExPec strains had a statistically significant capability to catabolize four unique carbon sources compared to commensal strains that overrepresented 13 different sole growth-supporting carbon and nitrogen sources.