Table 2. Nutrients predicted to give commensal strains or intestinal pathogenic strains of *E. coli* a catabolic advantage

Source	Commensal (%)	InPec (%)	*P* value
InPec strain nutrients			
Sucrose	33	65	5.0E−2
Raffinose	28	65	2.6E−2
L-Arginine	11	65	1.3E−3
D-Arabitol	0	24	4.6E−2
Ribitol	0	24	4.5E−2
Agmatine	0	47	1.0E−3
Urea	0	47	1.0E−3
Commensal strain nutrients			
Galactonate	100	65	7.6E−3
α-Mannosylglycerate	94	35	2.6E−4
Dopamine	89	41	3.5E−3
Phenethylamine	89	41	3.5E−3
Tyramine	89	41	3.5E−3
5-Dehydro-D-gluconate	78	24	1.6E−3
L-Idonate	78	24	1.6E−3
D-Allose	78	41	2.5E−2
Butyrate	78	47	5.0E−2
Acetoacetate	78	47	5.0E-2
4-Hydroxyphenylacetate	56	18	2.0E-2

GEM predicted advantages for sole growth-supporting nitrogen and carbon sources between commensal and intestinal pathogenic *E. coli* (InPec) strains. Percentages indicate the portion of each pathotype able to catabolize the listed nutrient source. InPec strains had a statistically significant capability to catabolize seven unique carbon and nitrogen sources compared to commensal strains that overrepresented 11 different growth-supporting carbon and nitrogen sources.