Supplementary Materials: Tuning of the Carbon-to-Nitrogen Ratio for the Production of L-Arginine by *Escherichia coli*

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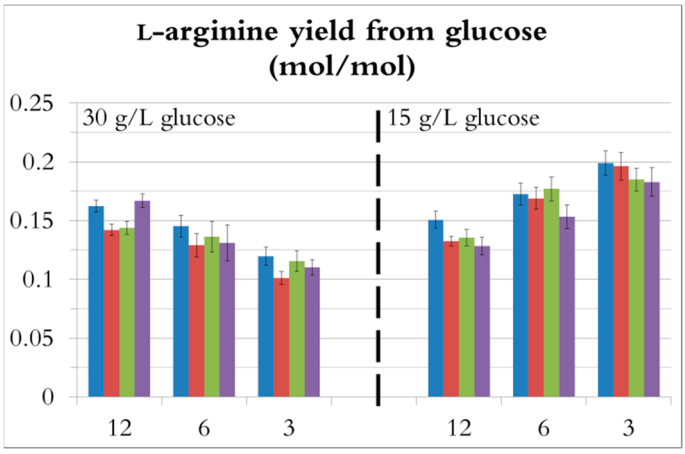
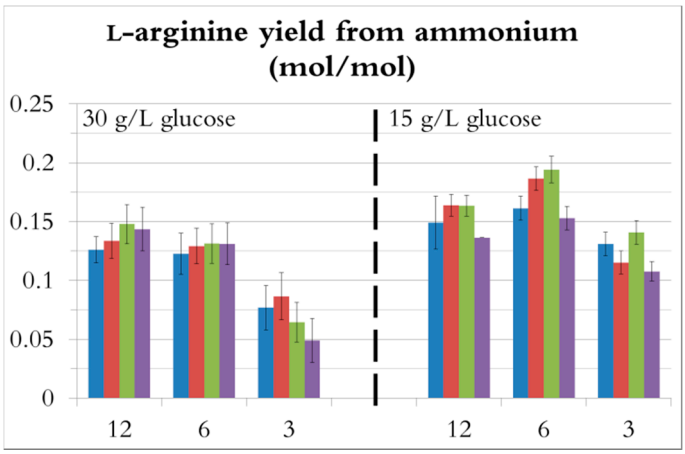
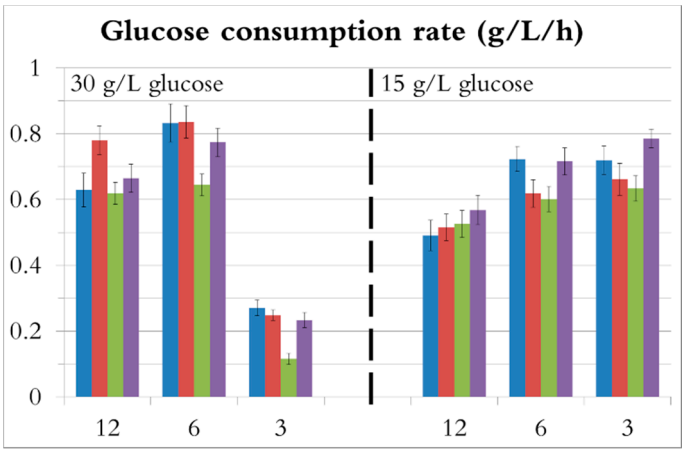


(**a**)

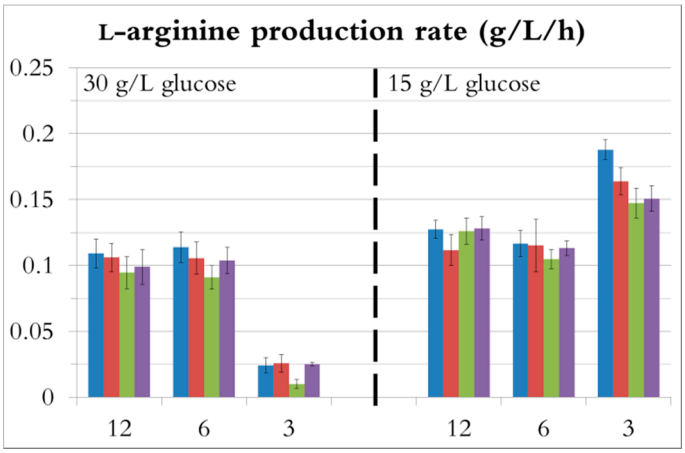


(**b**)

Figure S1. L-arginine yields from glucose (**a**) and ammonium (**b**); $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in blue, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ in red, NH_4Cl in green, NH_4OH in purple.



(**a**)



(**b**)

Figure S2. Rates of glucose consumption (**a**) and L-arginine production (**b**); $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in blue, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ in red, NH_4Cl in green, NH_4OH in purple.

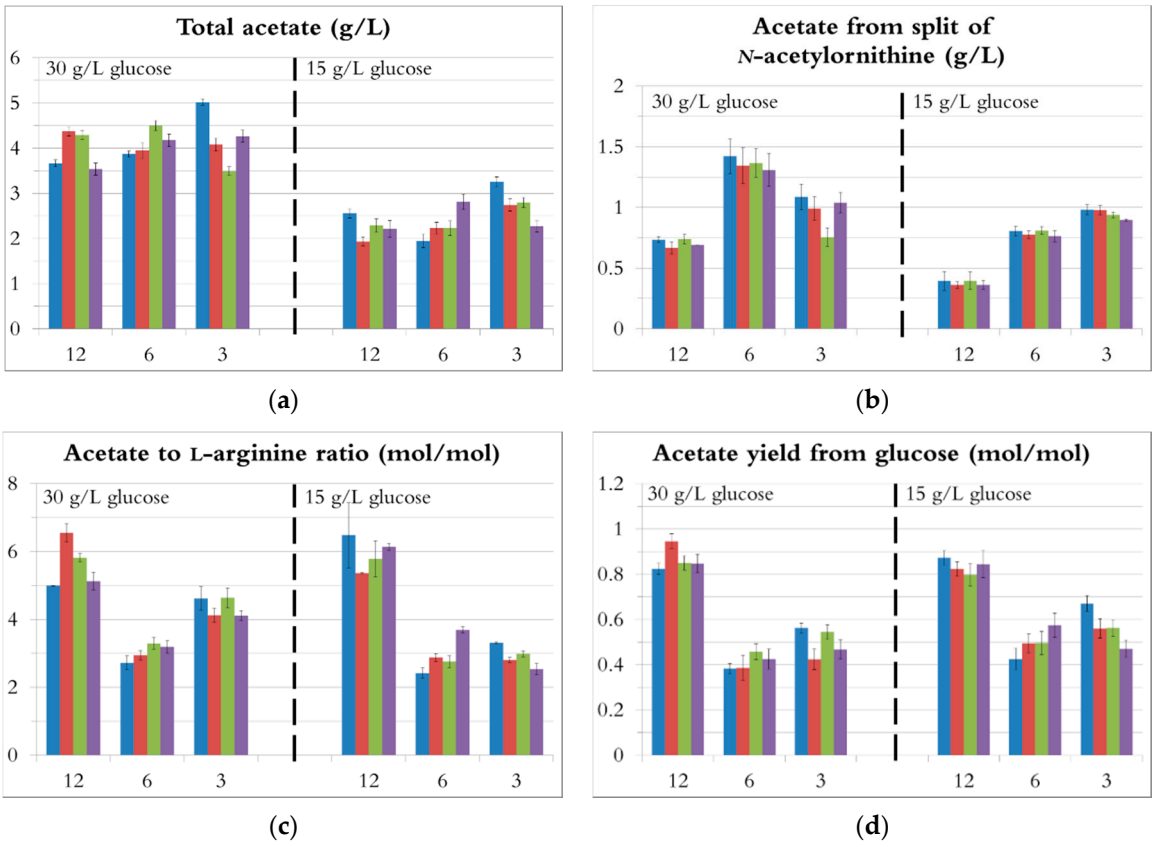


Figure S3. Acetate production during the fermentations; Total acetate formation (**a**), acetate formation from the split of *N*-acetlyornithine (**b**), production of acetate per mole of L-arginine (**c**), acetate yield from glucose (**d**); $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in blue, $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ in red, NH_4Cl in green, NH_4OH in purple.