

Supplementary Figure S1. Schematic diagram of stented vessel. The internal elastic lamina area (IELA) and the luminal area (LA) were determined by tracing with computer assistant. Neointimal area (NA) was calculated as: (IELA- LA). The percentage of area stenosis (AS%) was calculated as: $AS\% = NA / IELA \times 100\%$. The double-headed arrow indicates the measurement of neointimal thickness (NT) above the stent struts, which is averaged in that cross section.

Supplementary Figure S2. Schematic diagrams show how score measurements are obtained. (A) Inflammation score; (B) Injury score; (C) Degradation score. Scores for each wire are located inside wire lumen, following by the definition of injury, inflammation and degradation scores. The mean score is calculated as the sum of the scores of the stent struts divided by the total number of struts.

Supplementary Figure S3. Accelerated in vitro static degradation evaluations. (A) CBBS appearance at the indicated time point, a) before degradation, b) 20 days degradation, c) 40 days degradation, d) 50 days degradation. (B) SEM images of PPDO monofilaments during degradation, a) before degradation b) 20 days degradation c) cross-section surface at day 40 of degradation. (C) SEM images of PCL/PPDO composite filaments at interlace points during degradation, a) before degradation b) 40 days degradation c) cross-section surface of a composite filament at day 40 of degradation. *Figure 4B(a)(b) and 4C(a)(b) were adapted with permission from ref [Materials Letters 2019, 250, 12-15. Zhao, F.; Wang, F.; King, M. W.; Wang, L., Effect of dynamic and static loading during in vitro degradation of a braided composite bioresorbable cardiovascular stent. Figure 2A,B,F,G.]. Copyright [2019] [Copyright Holder: Elsevier]