## **Supporting Information**

## **Bio-based Polycarbonates Derived from the Neolignan Honokiol**

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## Contents

Additional Materials & Methods	S2
<b>Figure S1.</b> GPC – PHC in DMF (0.05 M LiBr)	<b>S</b> 3
<b>Figure S2.</b> ATR-FTIR PHC – 55 kDa <i>vs</i> honokiol	S4
<b>Figure S3.</b> ATR-FTIR PHCs <i>vs</i> honokiol	S5
<b>Figure S4.</b> <sup>1</sup> H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup> C (125 MHz) NMR spectrum for honokiol	<b>S</b> 6
<b>Figure S5.</b> <sup>1</sup> H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup> C (125 MHz) NMR spectrum for PHC – 15 kDa	<b>S</b> 7
<b>Figure S6.</b> <sup>1</sup> H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup> C (125 MHz) NMR spectrum for PHC – 33 kDa	<b>S</b> 8
<b>Figure S7.</b> <sup>1</sup> H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup> C (125 MHz) NMR spectrum for PHC – 55 kDa	<b>S</b> 9
<b>Figure S8.</b> TGA of honokiol <i>vs</i> PHC – 40 kDa	S10
Figure S9. TGA of PHC – 15 kDa	S10
Figure S10. TGA of PHC – 33 kDa	S11
Figure S11. TGA of PHC – 55 kDa	S11
<b>Figure S12.</b> TGA of poly(bisphenol A carbonate) – 21 kDa	S12
Figure S13. TGA of polylactic acid – 30 kDa	S12
Figure S14. DMA of PHC – 23 kDa	S13
Figure S15. DMA of PHC – 31 kDa	S13
Figure S16. DMA of PHC – 37 kDa	S14
Figure S17. DMA composite overlay	S15
Figure S18. DSC of powder samples	S16
<b>Figure S19.</b> DSC of bar samples – 10 °C/min	S16
<b>Figure S20.</b> DSC of bar samples – 40 °C/min	S17
Figure S21. MTS Assay	S18

## Additional Materials & Methods for Biological Assays

Coronary venular endothelial cells (CVEC) were kindly provided by Profs. Cynthia J. Meininger and Andreea Trache (Texas A&M Health Science Center, College Station, TX, USA). CVECs were cultured in GIBCO® Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium: Nutrient Mixture F-12 (DMEM/F-12) (Invitroge, Carlsbad, CA) mixed with 10% fetal bovine serum (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MS), 100 U/mL penicillin - 100 U/mL streptomycin - 0.25 mg/mL amphotericin B (Lonza, Walkersville, MD), and 20 units/mL heparin (Midwest Vet Supply, Lakeville, MN). Cells (10 x 10<sup>3</sup> cells/well) were plated in 96-well plate (coated with 1% gelatin) and incubated at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 24 h to adhere. Then, the medium was replaced with a fresh medium 1 h prior to the addition of 20 µL of poly(honokiol carbonate) stock solution (DMSO) to 100  $\mu$ L of the medium (final concentrations ranged from 10 - 0.0048  $\mu$ M). The cells were incubated with the formulations for 72 h, and then the medium was replaced with 100  $\mu$ L of the fresh complete media. MTS combined reagent (20  $\mu$ L) was added to each well (Cell Titer 96<sup>®</sup> Aqueous Non-Radioactive Cell Proliferation Assay, Promega Co., Madison, WI). The cells were incubated with the reagent for 2 h at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> protected from light. Absorbance was measured at 490 nm using SpectraMax M5 (Molecular Devices Co., Sunnyvale, CA). The cell viability was calculated based on the relative absorbance to the control-untreated cells.  $IC_{50}$  values of the polymer could not be determined because high cell-viabilities were observed at the range of the tested concentrations (10 - 0.0048 µM).



Figure S1. SEC traces of PHC in DMF (0.05 M LiBr) eluent.



Figure S2. ATR-FTIR spectra comparing PHC-55 kDa and honokiol.



Figure S3. ATR-FTIR spectra comparing PHC and honokiol.



**Figure S4.**  $^{1}$ H (500 MHz) and  $^{13}$ C (125 MHz) NMR spectra for honokiol.



**Figure S5**. <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C (125 MHz) NMR spectra for poly(honokiol carbonate) having a  $M_n$  of 15 kDa.



**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C (125 MHz) NMR spectra for poly(honokiol carbonate) having a  $M_n$  of 33 kDa.



**Figure S7.** <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C (125 MHz) NMR spectra for poly(honokiol carbonate) having a  $M_n$  of 55 kDa.



**Figure S8.** TGA – Thermal degradation of honokiol and PHC having a  $M_n$  of 33 kDa.



**Figure S9.** TGA – Thermal degradation of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 15 kDa.



**Figure S10.** TGA – Thermal degradation of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 33 kDa.



**Figure S11.** TGA – Thermal degradation of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 55 kDa.



**Figure S12.** TGA – Thermal degradation of poly(BPA carbonate) having a  $M_n$  of 21 kDa.



**Figure S13.** TGA – Thermal degradation of poly(lactic acid) having a  $M_n$  of 30 kDa.



**Figure S14.** DMA – Representative dynamic mechanical analysis of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 23 kDa.



**Figure S15.** DMA – Representative dynamic mechanical analysis of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 31 kDa.



**Figure S16.** DMA – Representative dynamic mechanical analysis of PHC having a  $M_n$  of 37 kDa.



**Figure S17.** DMA – Composite of storage moduli traces collected for each of the PHC samples having  $M_n$  values of (a) 23 kDa, (b) 31 kDa, (c) 37 kDa.



**Figure S18.** DSC traces of powder PHC samples showing  $T_{gs}$  all in the range of 60-65 °C.



**Figure S19.** DSC traces of PHC bars used in DMA analyses showing an increase in  $T_g$  higher than powder samples. Heating rate: 10 °C/min.



**Figure S20.** DSC traces of PHC bars used in DMA analyses showing an increase in  $T_g$  with increase in molecular weight. Heating rate: 40 °C/min.



Figure S21. MTS cytotoxicity assays comparing cell viability to control group.