[Supporting information]

## Antibacterial and Biocompatible ABA-Triblock Copolymers Containing Perfluoropolyether and Plant-Based Cardanol for Versatile Coating Applications

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\* Corresponding author: J.-C. Lee (E-mail: jongchan@snu.ac.kr, Phone: +82 2 880 7070, Fax: +82 2 888 1604) Synthesis of 2-hydroxy-3-cardanylpropyl methacrylate (HCPM). To a DMAc solution (30 mL) of cardanol (10 g, 33 mmol) and potassium hydroxide (1.85 g, 33 mmol), glycidyl methacrylate (9.44 g, 66 mmol) was added and reacted in nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) atmosphere for 24 h at room temperature. After the reaction was finished with dropping few drops of a concentrated HCl solution, DMAc was evaporated. The crude product was dissolved in methylene chloride (MC) and transferred to a separatory funnel. After extraction with 0.5 *N* HCl solution, the MC layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered. The obtained product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate : *n*-hexane = 1 : 6 vol%). The yield was 49 % (7.18 g).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, trimethylsilane (TMS) ref):  $\delta = 0.88$  (t, J = 6.78 Hz, 3 H, – CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.40 (m, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>12</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>–), 1.60 (m, 2 H, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>12</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>–), 1.97 (s, 3 H, – OC(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.02 (m, –CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>–), 2.57 (t, J = 8.04 Hz, 2 H, – OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>–), 2.75-2.90 (m, –CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH-), 3.94-4.40 (m, 5 H, – OCH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>OC(O)–), 5.20-5.50 (m, –CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>–), 5.62 and 6.26 (s, 2 H, – OC(O)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CH<sub>2</sub>), 6.67-6.83 (m, 3 H, aromatic), 7.19 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, aromatic).

FT-IR: 3471 cm<sup>-1</sup> (O-H stretching vibration), 3010 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-H vibration of the unsaturated hydrocarbon), 1720 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O stretching vibration ( $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated ester), 1261 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C(Ar)–O–C asymmetric stretching vibration (*m*-alkyl phenol)), 1049 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C(Ar)–O–C symmetric stretching vibration (*m*-alkyl phenol)), 775 cm<sup>-1</sup> (–CH<sub>2</sub>– rocking vibration), 721 cm<sup>-1</sup> (–(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>*n*–</sub>, *n*>3; rocking vibration), 694 cm<sup>-1</sup> (aromatic out of plane C–H deformation vibration of *m*-substituted benzene).

Mass m/z calculated C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>: 444.32, found 444.

Samples	Calculated $M_n^a$	Content of HCPM in polymer (wt%)
PHCPMF2	3,700	48.6
PHCPMF4	5,400	64.8
PHCPMF12	12,300	84.6

Table S1. Calculated molecular weight  $(M_n)$  and content of HCPM in PHCPMF#s

<sup>a</sup>Determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR.



Figure S1. FT-IR/ATR spectra of E10H after and before modification.



**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of crude PHCPMF12 obtained after 18 h polymerization. (Mixture of PHCPMF12 and HCPM)