## **Supporting Information:**

Human metabolites-derived alkylsuccinate/dilinoleate copolymers: From synthesis to application

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Figure S1. SEC chromatograms in chloroform of synthesized polyesters.

## NMR spectra of the homopolymers

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of PES (Fig. S1a, left) shows the signals from the succinic acid methylene (B) protons at  $\delta = 2.60 - 2.67$  ppm and from the ethylene glycol methylene (A) at  $\delta = 4.20$  -4.35 ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of PES (Fig. S1a, right) shows the signals from the succinic acid methylene group (B) at  $\delta = 29.2$  ppm and from the carbonyl group (C) at  $\delta = 175.2$  ppm, while carbon signals from the ethylene glycol repeating unit appear at  $\delta = 63.2$  ppm (A). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of PPS (Fig. S1b, left) shows that the signal from the succinic acid methylene (**B**) protons is as a singlet at  $\delta = 2.62$  ppm, while signals from the propanediol methylene (A triplet and C pentet) protons appear at  $\delta = 4.12 - 4.20$  and 1.90 - 2.1 ppm, respectively. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of PPS (Fig. S1b, right) demonstrates the signals from the succinic acid methylene (B) groups at  $\delta = 28.9$  ppm and from the carbonyl (D) group at  $\delta = 172.5$  ppm, while signals from the propanediol carbon units appear at  $\delta = 61.2$  ppm (A) and  $\delta = 27.7$  ppm (C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of PBS (Fig. S1c, left) shows two singlets at  $\delta = 4.11$  ppm (A) and  $\delta = 1.70$  ppm (B) belonging to the methylene protons of butanediol, while signals from the succinic acid protons appear as a singlet at 2.61 ppm (C). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of PBS (Fig. S1c, right) shows the carbon signals from succinic acid methylene (C) group at  $\delta = 29.4$  ppm and the carbonyl (D) group unit at  $\delta = 172.7$  ppm. The carbon signals from butanediol unit appear at  $\delta = 63.2$  ppm (A) and  $\delta = 25.3$  ppm (B).



**Figure S2**. <sup>1</sup>H (left) and <sup>13</sup>C (right) NMR of the poly(ethylene succinate) (a), poly(propylene succinate) (b), and poly(butylene succinate) (c) polyesters.



**Figure S3**. FTIR spectra of (a) PES, (b) PPS and (c) PBS homopolyesters (black lines) and (a) PES/EDL, (b) PPS/PDL and (c) PBS/BDL copolyesters (red lines).



**Figure S4**. AFM phase mode images of PES after melt-processing (a) and spin-coating (b); and PES-EDL after melt-processing (c) and spin-coating (d).



**Figure S5**. AFM phase mode images of PPS after melt-processing (a); and PPS-PDL after melt-processing (b) and spin-coating (c).



**Figure S6**. AFM surface topology images of PPS after melt-processing (a); PPS-PDL just after melt-processing (b) and one month later (c); and PPS-PDL after spin-coating (d).



**Figure S7**. AFM phase mode images of PBS after melt-processing (a) and spin-coating (b); and PBS-BDL after melt-processing (c) and spin-coating (d).



**Figure S8**. PCL's AFM surface topologies (a) and phase mode images (b) after melt-processing and surface topologies (c) and phase mode images (d) after spin-coating; and PLGA's surface topology (e) and phase images (f) after melt-processing, and phase images after spin-coating (g).



**Figure S9**. Normal human dermal fibroblast (NHDF) cells viability experiments in the presence of PPS/PDL (green squares), PES/EDL (blue squares), PBS/BDL (black squares) and the reference polymer PCL (magenta squares), after 48h of incubation.