## Supporting Information

## Biodegradable, tissue adhesive polyester blend for safe, complete wound healing

John L. Daristotle<sup>†,#</sup>, Metecan Erdi<sup>‡,#</sup>, Lung W. Lau<sup>§</sup>, Shadden T. Zaki<sup>#</sup>, Priya Srinivasan<sup>§</sup>, Manogna Balabhadrapatruni<sup>‡</sup>, Omar B. Ayyub<sup>‡</sup>, Anthony D. Sandler<sup>§</sup>, and Peter Kofinas<sup>‡,\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Fischell Department of Bioengineering, University of Maryland, 3102 A. James Clark Hall, 8278 Paint Branch Dr., College Park, MD 20742, United States

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, University of Maryland, 4418 Stadium Dr., College Park, MD 20742, United States

<sup>§</sup>Sheikh Zayed Institute for Pediatric Surgical Innovation, Joseph E. Robert Jr. Center for Surgical Care, Children's National Medical Center, 111 Michigan Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20010, United States

<sup>II</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Maryland, 4418 Stadium Dr., College Park, MD 20742, United States

Keywords: tissue adhesion, wound healing, biodegradable adhesive, sprayable polymer, bandage

\*Corresponding author: Peter Kofinas, kofinas@umd.edu

<sup>#</sup>J.L.D. and M.E. contributed equally to this manuscript

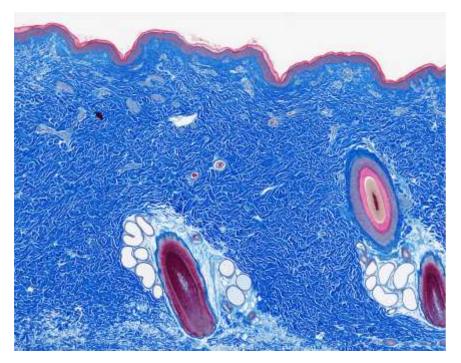
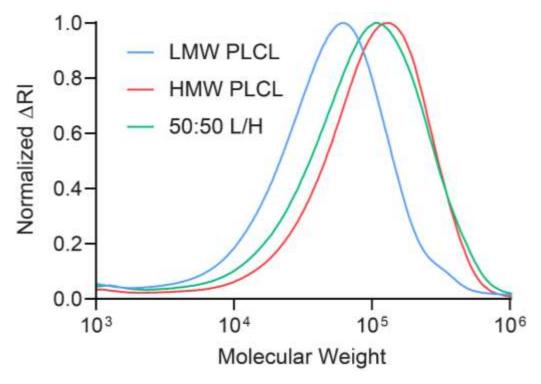
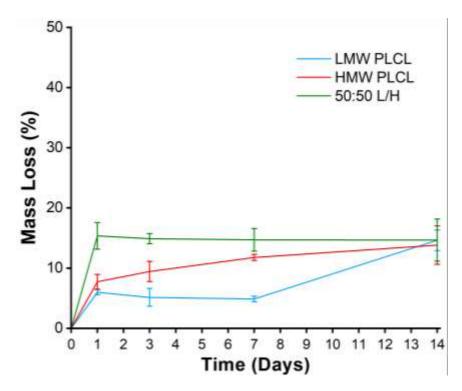


Figure S1. Histology of unwounded porcine skin tissue.



**Figure S2.** Gel permeation chromatography of low molecular weight (LMW) poly(lactide-cocaprolactone) (PLCL), high molecular weight PLCL, and a 50:50 blend of those two polymers (50:50 L/H), which has pressure-sensitive adhesive properties.



**Figure S3**. Mass loss data for low molecular weight (LMW) poly(lactide-co-caprolactone) (PLCL), high molecular weight PLCL, and a 50:50 blend of those two polymers (50:50 L/H), which has pressure-sensitive adhesive properties, during *in vitro* degradation.