

Table S1. Standard thermodynamic characteristics of monomer formation for 2-monoacyl-*sn*-glycerols

The number of carbon atoms in $C_nH_{2n+1}COO$ substituent	Enthalpy of formation $\Delta H_{298,mon}^0$, kJ/mol	Absolute entropy of formation $S_{298,mon}^0$, J/(mol·K)	Gibbs energy of formation $\Delta G_{298,mon}^0$, kJ/mol
$n=6$	-877.28	595.77 (635.97)*	-526.56 (-538.54)*
$n=7$	-899.98	626.83 (673.73)	-517.91 (-531.89)
$n=8$	-922.64	660.10 (713.70)	-509.88 (-525.85)
$n=9$	-945.32	689.39 (749.69)	-500.68 (-518.65)
$n=10$	-967.96	723.52 (790.52)	-492.89 (-512.85)
$n=11$	-990.60	753.22 (826.92)	-483.78 (-505.74)
$n=12$	-1013.35	785.83 (866.23)	-475.63 (-499.59)
$n=13$	-1036.01	813.04 (900.14)	-465.80 (-491.76)
$n=14$	-1058.69	844.98 (938.78)	-457.40 (-485.35)
$n=15$	-1081.27	875.87 (976.37)	-448.57 (-478.52)
$n=16$	-1103.87	913.84 (1021.04)	-441.88 (-473.83)
$n=17$	-1126.75	939.63 (1053.53)	-431.84 (-465.78)

*Data in parentheses corresponds to corrected values of the absolute entropy and Gibbs energy of formation with account for the free rotation term of the methylene units of the hydrophobic chain

Table S2. Clusterization thermodynamic parameters of formation for small associates of 2-monoacyl-*sn*-glycerol in the approximation of PM3 method calculated at 298 K

The number of carbon atoms in $C_nH_{2n+1}COO$ substituent	$\Delta H_{298,m}^{Cl}$, kJ/mol	$\Delta S_{298,m}^{Cl}$, J/(mol·K)	$\Delta G_{298,m}^{Cl}$, kJ/mol	The number of carbon atoms in $C_nH_{2n+1}COO$ substituent	$\Delta H_{298,m}^{Cl}$, kJ/mol	$\Delta S_{298,m}^{Cl}$, J/(mol·K)	$\Delta G_{298,m}^{Cl}$, kJ/mol
Dimer, p							
$n=6$	-38.72	-210.62	24.04	$n=12$	-60.04	-282.48	24.13
$n=7$	-36.75	-217.98	28.21	$n=13$	-67.91	-290.50	18.66
$n=8$	-39.49	-235.46	30.68	$n=14$	-70.46	-303.49	19.98
$n=9$	-47.09	-243.45	25.46	$n=15$	-78.50	-318.31	16.36
$n=10$	-49.74	-257.95	27.13	$n=16$	-81.22	-341.00	20.40
$n=11$	-57.59	-271.00	23.16	$n=17$	-88.65	-346.03	14.46
Dimer, s							
$n=6$	-38.72	-210.62	24.04	$n=12$	-69.77	-288.51	16.21
$n=7$	-40.10	-212.55	23.24	$n=13$	-71.21	-284.61	13.60
$n=8$	-49.02	-239.86	22.46	$n=14$	-80.19	-307.21	11.35
$n=9$	-50.40	-238.40	20.64	$n=15$	-81.82	-311.74	11.08
$n=10$	-59.45	-264.80	19.46	$n=16$	-90.96	-343.64	11.45
$n=11$	-60.93	-264.38	17.86	$n=17$	-91.97	-336.65	8.35

Tetramer							
$n=6$	-130.90	-744.36	90.92	$n=12$	-251.29	-978.56	40.32
$n=7$	-147.66	-777.52	84.04	$n=13$	-269.66	-1059.36	46.03
$n=8$	-170.36	-832.15	77.62	$n=14$	-292.81	-1106.96	37.06
$n=9$	-187.28	-839.95	63.02	$n=15$	-311.54	-1143.65	29.27
$n=10$	-210.62	-917.88	62.91	$n=16$	-335.18	-1222.42	29.10
$n=11$	-228.12	-924.36	47.34	$n=17$	-352.82	-1234.87	15.17
Hexamer, p							
$n=6$	-228.44	-1276.37	151.92	$n=12$	-436.47	-1804.75	101.34
$n=7$	-257.24	-1334.15	140.34	$n=13$	-466.88	-1776.07	62.39
$n=8$	-295.38	-1478.23	145.13	$n=14$	-509.38	-1865.46	46.53
$n=9$	-324.11	-1523.68	129.95	$n=15$	-540.57	-1923.10	32.51
$n=10$	-366.43	-1627.66	118.62	$n=16$	-583.53	-2047.37	26.59
$n=11$	-394.34	-1645.36	95.98	$n=17$	-613.04	-2078.97	6.49
Octamer							
$n=6$	-318.51	-1875.04	240.26	$n=9$	-457.58	-2158.96	185.79
$n=7$	-359.53	-1963.41	225.57	$n=10$	-521.71	-2325.48	171.29
$n=8$	-423.66	-2041.14	184.60	$n=11$	-557.73	-2321.12	133.96