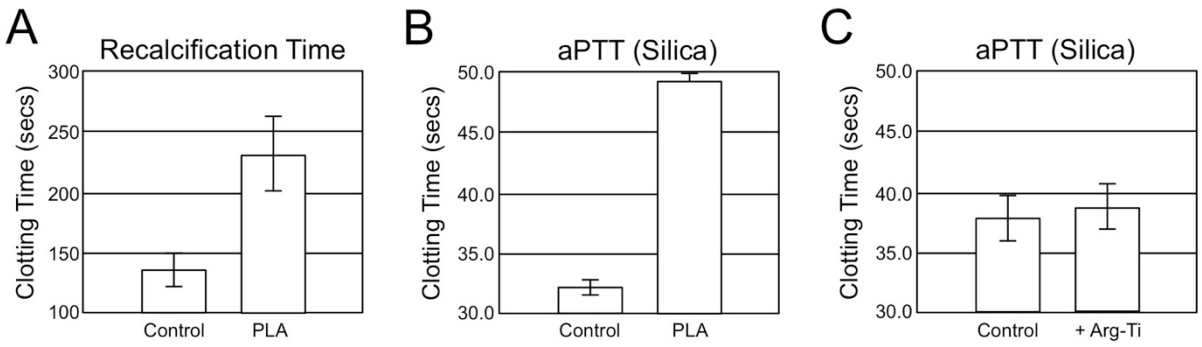
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Supplemental Figure 1. Effect of Poly-L-Arginine on plasma clotting. (A) Recalcification clotting times of normal plasma supplemented with phospholipid in the absence (Control) or presence of 1 □M poly-L-arginine (PLA). **(B)** Activated partial thromboplastin time of normal plasma induced with PTT-A micronized silica reagent in the absence (Control) or presence (PLA) of 1 □M poly-L-arginine. PLA was added to plasma prior to adding PTT-A reagent. **(C)** Activated partial thromboplastin time of normal plasma induced with PTT-A micronized silica reagent in the absence (Control) or presence (+Arg-Ti) of poly-L-arginine coated Ti (20 $m^2.L^{-1}$). Clotting time were determined on a Stago analyzer as described in methods. For both panels means are shown of triplicate runs □ one SD.



Supplemental Figure 2. Displacement of HK from Poly-L-Arginine Coated Titanium Nanospheres. Human plasma-derived HK (70 □g/ml) in PBS was incubated with poly-L-arginine coated titanium nanospheres (40 or 100 $m^2.L^{-1}$) for 10 minutes at 37□C **(A)** in the absence or **(B)** in the presence of recombinant prekallikrein (PK559) in which the active site serine (Ser-559) has been replaced with alanine to prevent cleavage of the HK. After incubation, titanium was pelleted, washed and eluted with SDS-non-reducing sample buffer as described in methods. Samples of plasma supernatants (S) and elutates from pellets were size fractionated on 10% polyacrylamide-SDS gels, and stained with Coomassie Blue. Note that essentially all HK is associated with the pellet in the absence of PK, but that addition of PK displaces some of the HK from the pellet.