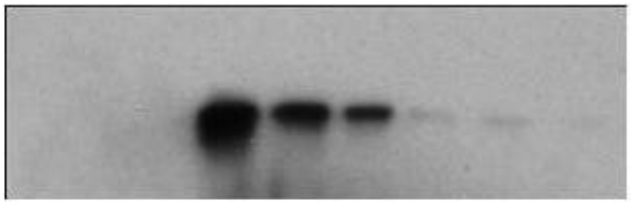

Figure S1. Western blot analysis of PDI protein in human and mouse plasma. Lane 1, 20 µl of human platelet poor plasma; lane 2, 20 µl of mouse platelet poor plasma; lane 3, 100 ng (1.75 pmol) recombinant human PDI (rhPDI); lane 4, 50 ng (0.88 pmol) rhPDI; lane 5, 20 ng (0.35 pmol) rhPDI; lane 6, 10 ng (0.18 pmol) rhPDI; lane 7, 5 ng (0.09 pmol) rhPDI; lane 8, 1 ng (0.02 pmol) rhPDI.

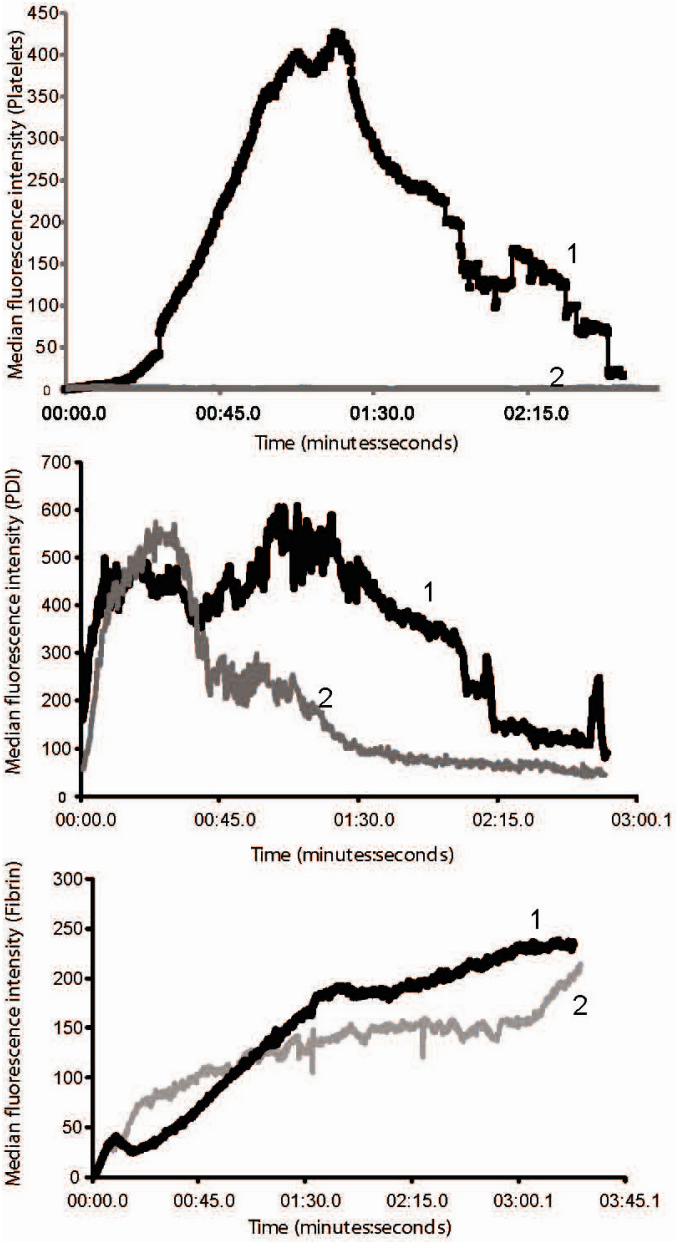

Figure S2. Comparison of PDI expression and platelet accumulation during thrombus formation. Rabbit polyclonal anti-PDI antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 (0.3 µg/g body weight) and Fab fragments of anti CD-41 antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 647 (0.2 µg/g body weight) were infused into the mouse 5 minutes prior to arteriolar injury. In certain conditions, R300, platelet depleting antibodies against mouse GP1bα (2.5 µg/g body weight) was infused 1 hour prior to the arteriolar injury. In addition to R300, eptifibatide (10 µg/g body weight) was infused immediately prior to injury. Eptifibatide was re-infused every 20 minutes for subsequent thrombi. A) median integrated platelet fluorescence B) Median integrated PDI fluorescence and C) Median integrated fibrin fluorescence. Median fluorescence is presented versus time after vessel wall injury. Curve 1, WT mice; curve 2, WT mice treated with R300 platelet depleting anti mouse GP1bα (2.5 µg/g body weight) and eptifibatide (10 µg/g body weight). R300 depleted 90% mouse platelets after 1hr.