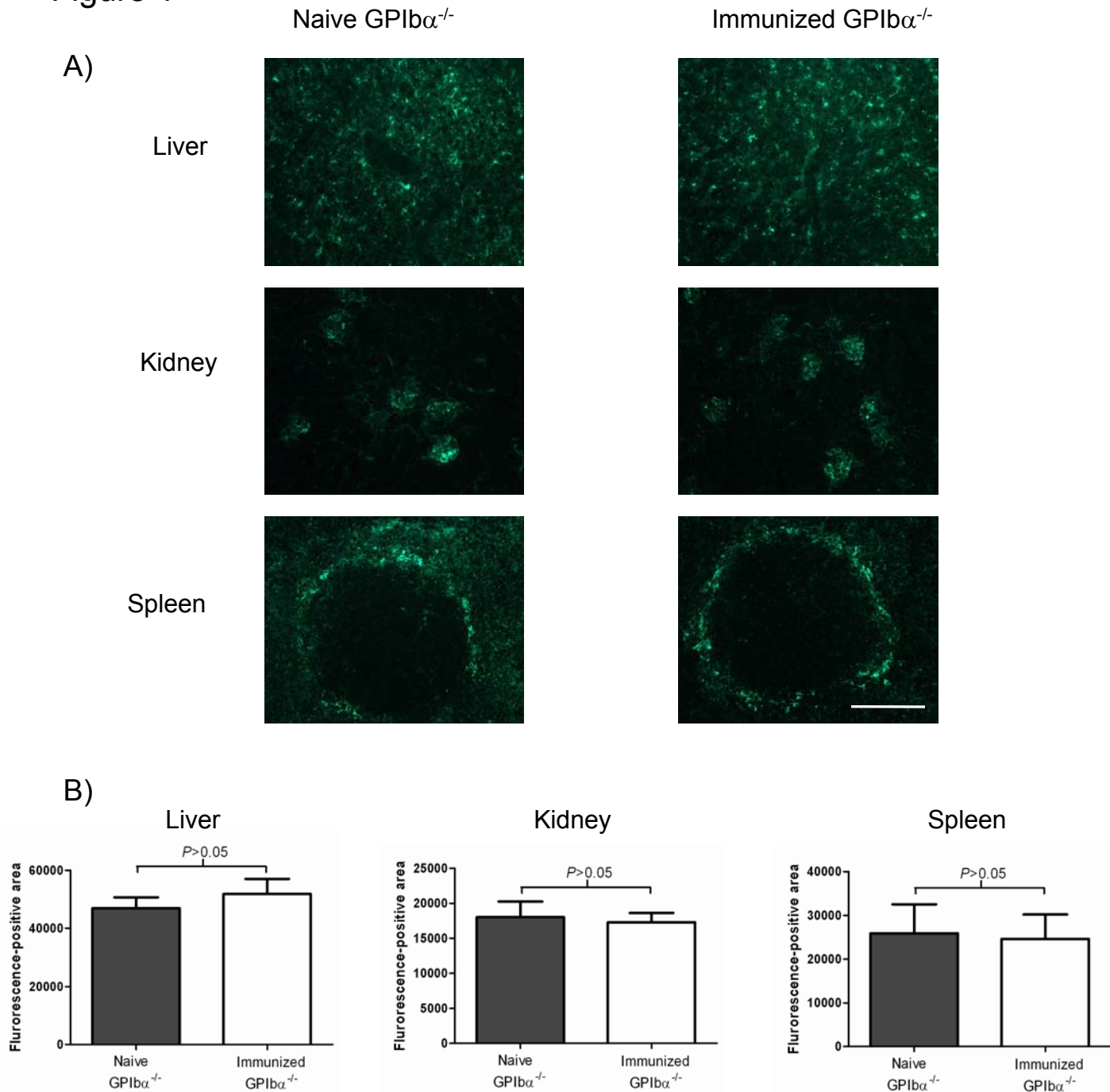
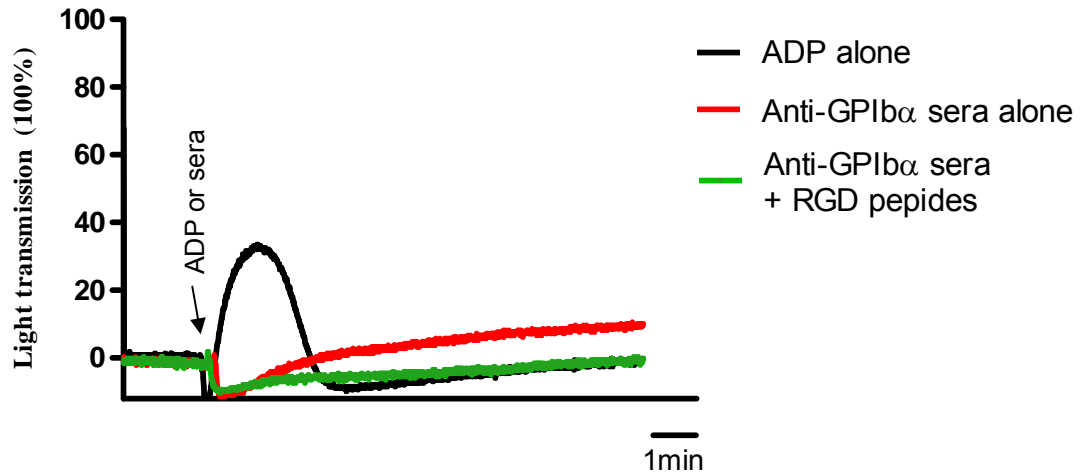


# Supplementary Figure 1



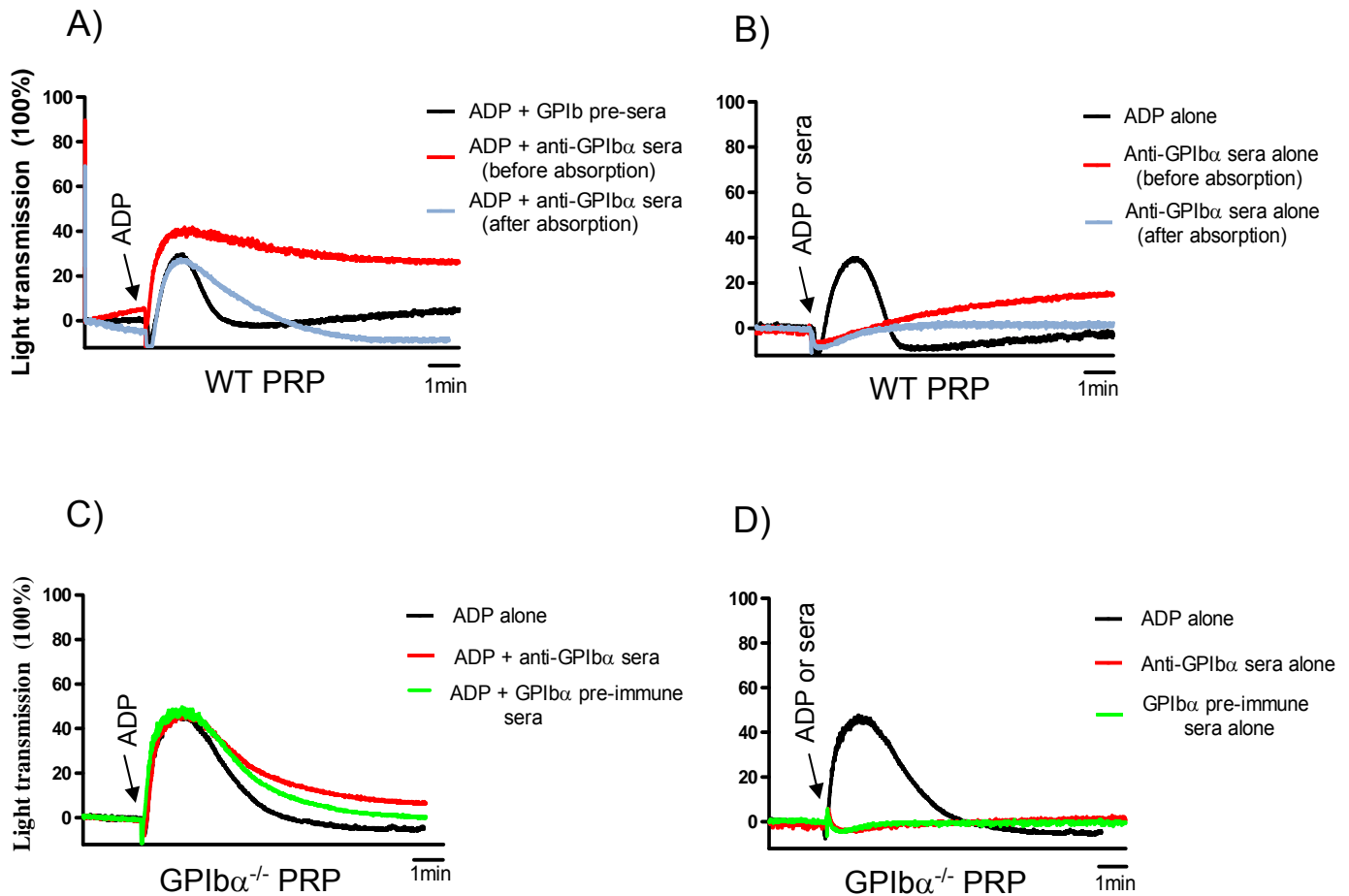
**Supplementary Figure 1. Comparable FITC-dextran infusion into liver, kidney and spleen organs were found between naïve and immunized pregnant  $\text{GPIb}\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. A):** FITC-dextran was infused into 15.5 days post-coitum pregnant  $\text{GPIb}\alpha^{-/-}$  mice. Representative pictures of FITC-dextran infusion into liver, kidney and spleen (scale: 200 $\mu\text{m}$ ). **B):** Quantitative analysis of the fluorescence-positive area at the liver, kidney and spleen, suggested that the blood supply into these organs was not significantly different between naïve and immunized pregnant  $\text{GPIb}\alpha^{-/-}$  mice ( $P > 0.05$ ,  $n = 4-6$  mice per group).

## Supplementary Figure 2



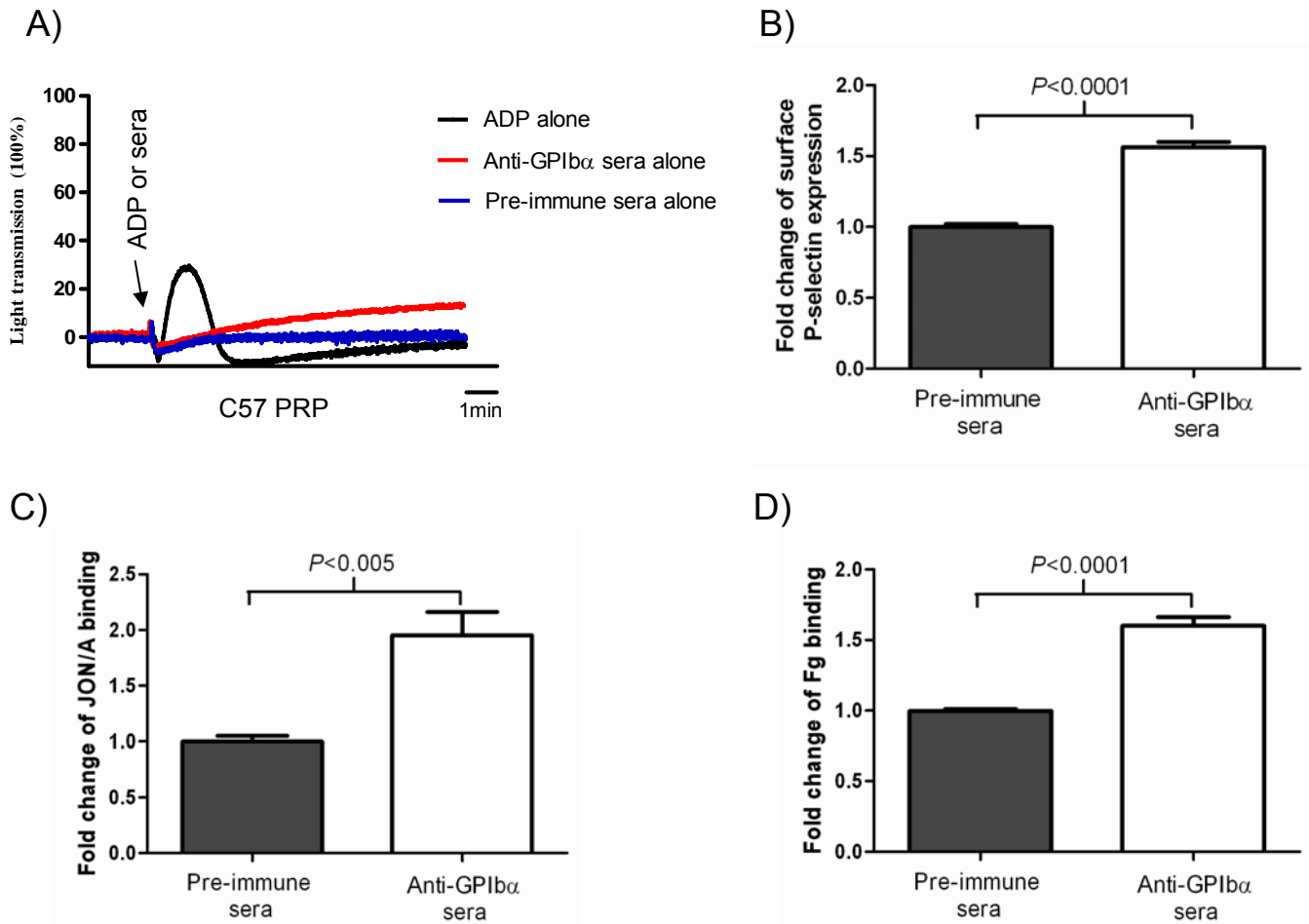
**Supplementary Figure 2. RGD peptides inhibited anti-GPIIb $\alpha$  induced wild-type platelet aggregation.** Wild-type (WT) platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was pre-incubated with or without RGD peptides (final concentration: 2mg/mL) for 10 min, and platelet aggregation was induced by adding anti-GPIIb $\alpha$  sera at 2min; ADP (1 $\mu$ M)-induced aggregation was used as control. The WT platelet aggregation induced by anti-GPIIb $\alpha$  sera could be inhibited by RGD peptides. The result is representative of three independent experiments.

# Supplementary Figure 3



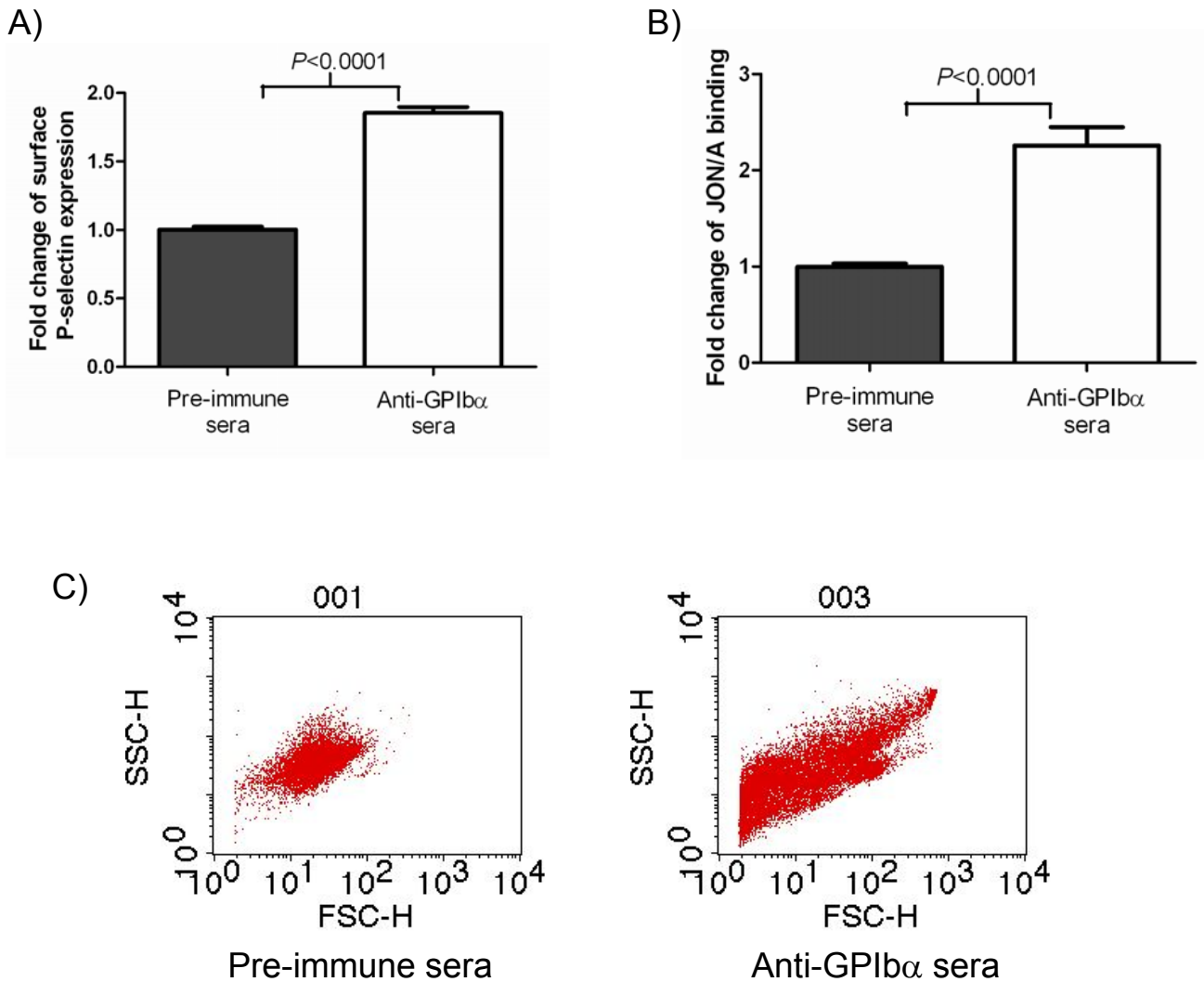
**Supplementary Figure 3. Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  antisera specifically caused antigen-positive platelet activation in vitro.** To remove the anti-GPIb $\alpha$  antibodies from anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera, anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera were incubated with excessive WT platelets. **A)**: Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera or pre-absorbed anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera were incubated with WT platelet-rich plasma (PRP) prior to induction of platelet aggregation with ADP (2 $\mu$ M). In contrast to anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera, the pre-absorbed anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera failed to enhance ADP-induced platelet aggregation. **B)**: Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-absorbed anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera alone were added to WT PRP. ADP-induced aggregation was used as control. Contrary to anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera, the pre-absorbed anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera failed to induce WT platelet aggregation in the absence of agonist. **C)**: Polyclonal anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera were incubated with GPIb $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> PRP prior to induction of platelet aggregation with ADP (1 $\mu$ M). Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera failed to enhance ADP-induced GPIb $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> platelet aggregation. **D)**: Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera alone (i.e. without ADP) were added to GPIb $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> PRP. ADP-induced aggregation was used as control. Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  sera alone failed to induce GPIb $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> platelet aggregation.

# Supplementary Figure 4



**Supplementary Figure 4. Anti-GPIb $\alpha$  antisera induce C57BL/6J WT platelet aggregation and P-selectin expression, and enhance JON/A binding and fibrinogen binding. A):** Polyclonal anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera alone (i.e. without ADP) were added to C57BL/6J WT PRP; ADP (0.5 $\mu$ M)-induced aggregation was used as control. Anti-GPIb $\alpha$ , but not pre-immune, sera were able to induce platelet aggregation in C57BL/6J WT PRP in the absence of soluble agonist. **B-D):** Polyclonal anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera were incubated with the gel-filtered C57BL/6J WT platelets, and then stained by FITC-labeled anti-P-selectin antibody, PE-labeled JON/A antibody (specifically recognizing the active form of  $\beta$ 3 integrin), or Alexa Fluor 488-labeled fibrinogen (Fg), respectively. Compared to pre-immune sera, anti-GPIb $\alpha$  polyclonal sera-treated C57BL/6J WT platelets exhibited significantly more P-selectin expression, JON/A binding and Fg binding ( $P < 0.0001$ ) ( $n = 3-4$  mice per group).

# Supplementary Figure 5



**Supplementary Figure 5. Platelets from anti-GPIb $\alpha$ -injected mice exhibited significantly higher P-selectin expression and JON/A binding, and tended to form micro-aggregates.** Polyclonal anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera (100 $\mu$ l per 20g mouse) were injected into wild-type (WT) mice. Platelets were then purified from these injected mice twenty-four hours later. **A-B)**: The purified platelets were stained by FITC-labeled anti-P-selectin antibody, or PE-labeled JON/A antibody (specifically recognizing the active form of  $\beta$ 3 integrin), respectively. Compared to pre-immune sera injection, WT platelets from anti-GPIb $\alpha$ -injected mice exhibited significantly more P-selectin expression and JON/A binding ( $P < 0.0001$ ) ( $n = 3-4$  mice per group). **C)**: Representative flow cytometry dot plot diagram of purified platelets from anti-GPIb $\alpha$  or pre-immune sera injected WT mice. The platelets from anti-GPIb $\alpha$ -injected mice tend to form micro-aggregates. Results of **A-C)** are representative of three independent experiments.