Molecular Pharmacology

Protease-activated receptor (PAR) 1 and PAR4 differentially regulate factor V expression from human platelets

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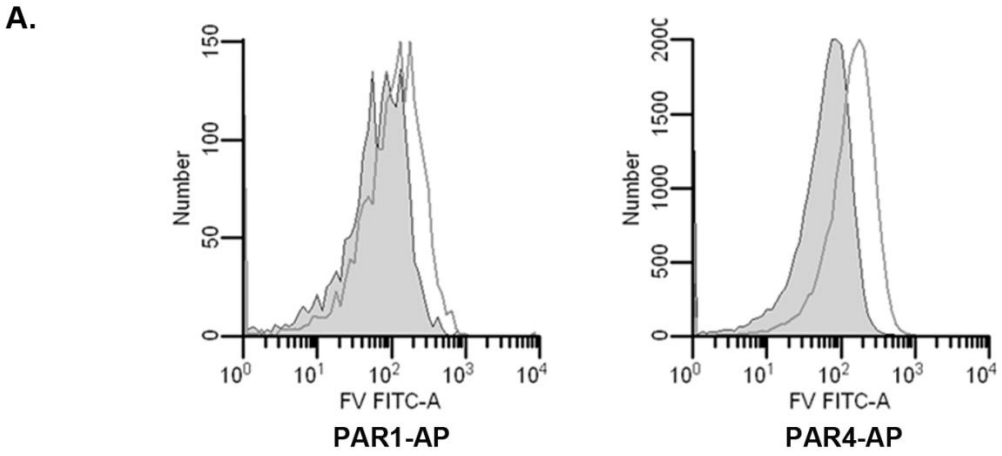
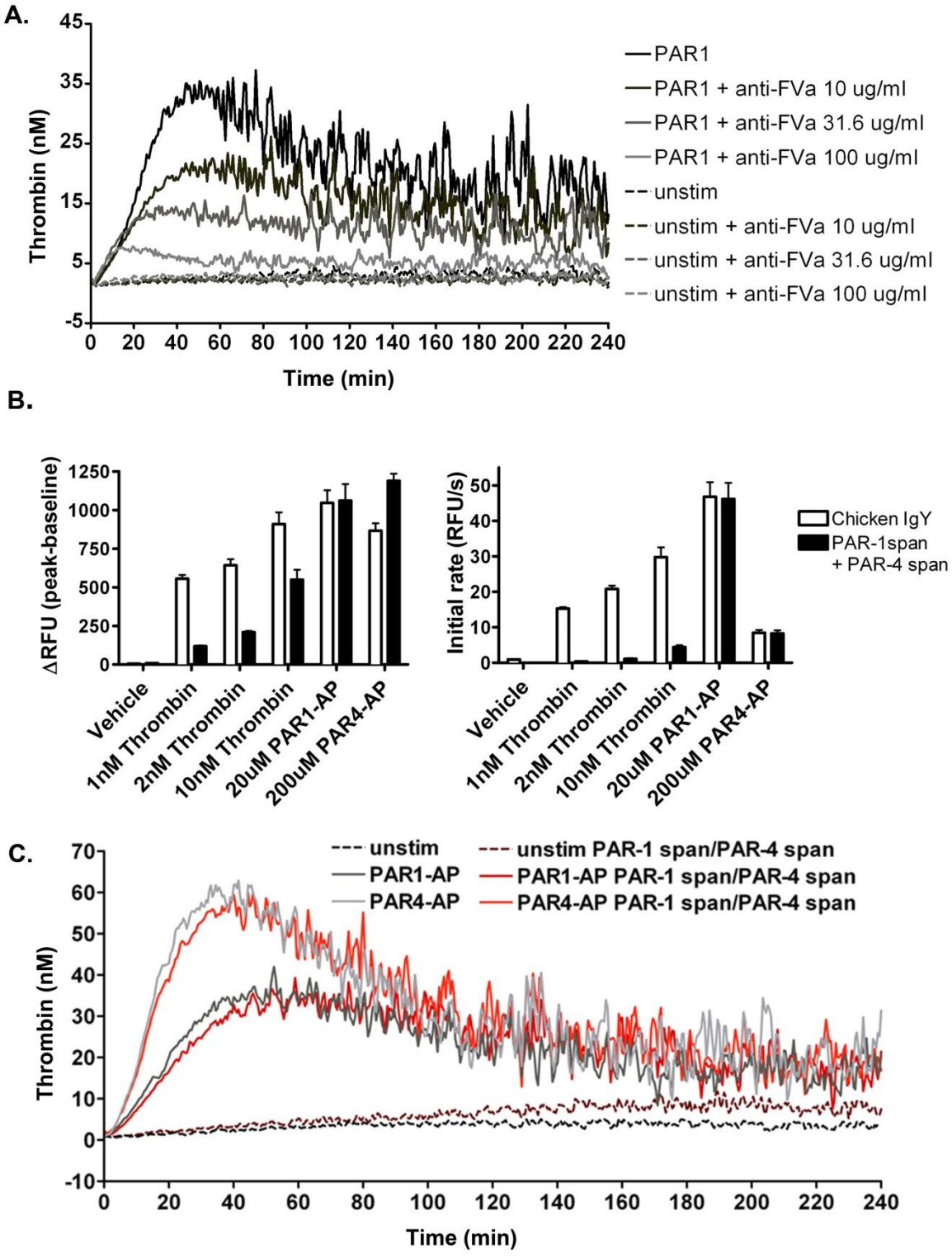


Supplementary Figure 1 A. FV expression on CD41+/CD62P+ platelet derived microparticles. Shown are representative histograms of IgG-FITC negative isotype control, black line with grey fill and anti-FV-FITC staining on microparticles from platelets stimulated with 20 μM PAR1-AP or 200 μM PAR4-AP, dark grey line no fill.



Supplementary Figure 2 A. The effect of increasing doses of anti-FV blocking antibody on thrombin generation. Shown is a representative example of three repeats. B. The effect of PAR

cleavage blocking antibodies on intracellular calcium mobilization mediated by thrombin in platelets. Left panel, The effect of PAR-1 span IgY and PAR-4 span IgY thrombin cleavage blocking antibodies on the peak of intracellular calcium mobilization mediated by 1 nM, 2nM, and 10 nM Thrombin, 20 μM PAR1-AP and 200 μM PAR4-AP. Right panel, The effect of PAR-1 span IgY and PAR-4 span IgY thrombin cleavage blocking antibodies on the initial rate of intracellular calcium mobilization mediated by 1 nM, 2nM, and 10 nM Thrombin, 20 μM PAR1-AP and 200 μM PAR4-AP. C. The effect of PAR-1 span IgY and PAR-4 span IgY thrombin cleavage blocking antibodies on platelet thrombin generation initiated with 20 μM PAR1-AP or 200 μM PAR4-AP. Grey lines, no antibody; Red lines, + PAR-1 span IgY and PAR-4 span IgY. Shown is a representative example of two repeats.