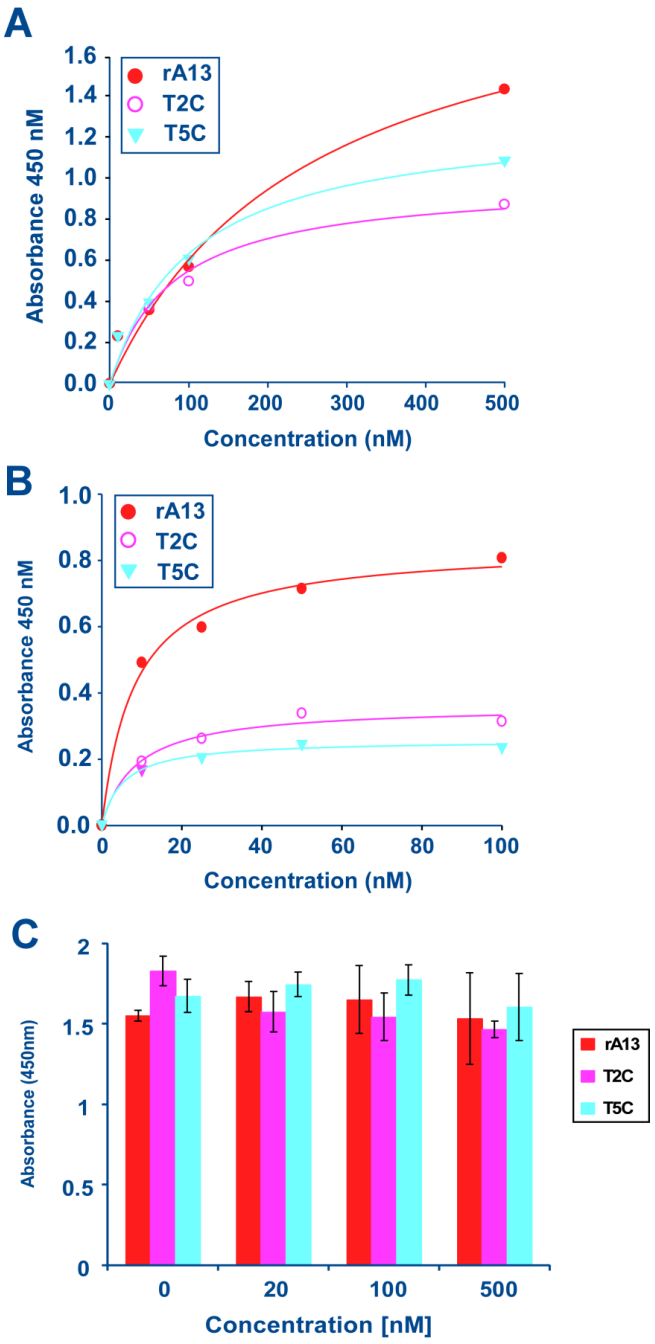
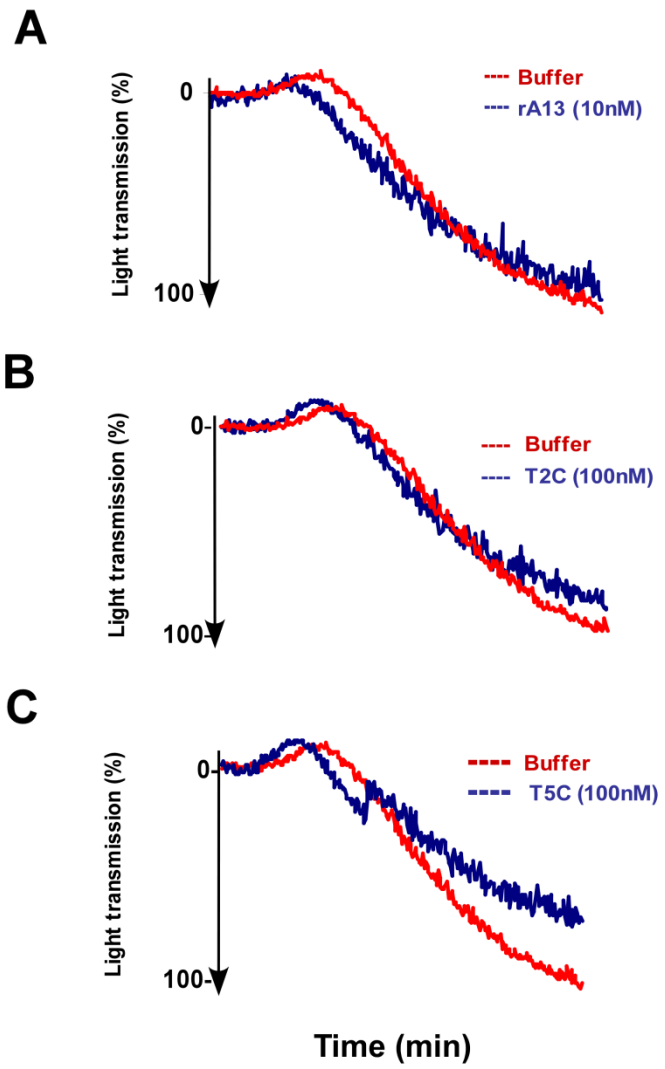
Supplemental Material



Suppl. Figure I. Interactions between rA13 (or C-terminal fragments) and collagen. **A** shows the concentration-dependent binding of rA13 and its C-terminal domains to immobilized type 1 collagen; **B** shows the concentration-dependent binding of rA13 and its C-terminal domains to immobilized VWF; **C** shows the effect of rA13 and its C-terminal fragments on the binding of VWF to immobilized type 1 collagen. The dissociation constants (K_D) were determined by fitting the data into a non-linear isotherm using SigmaPlot software.



Suppl. Figure II. Effects of rA13 and C-terminal fragments on collagen-induced platelet aggregation. Washed platelets ($4x10^8$) isolated from *Adamts13*$^{-/-}$ mice in a Tyrode's buffer (0.5 ml) were incubated with 5 μg/ml type 1 soluble collagen in the absence (red line) or in the presence (blue line) of rA13 (10 nM) (A), T2C (100 nM) (B), and T5C (100 nM) for 3 min. The rate of platelet aggregation or the percentage of light transmission as a function of time was determined using a PAP-4 light scattering platelet aggregometer. No significant inhibition of the collagen-induced platelet aggregation by rA13, T2C, and T5C was observed.