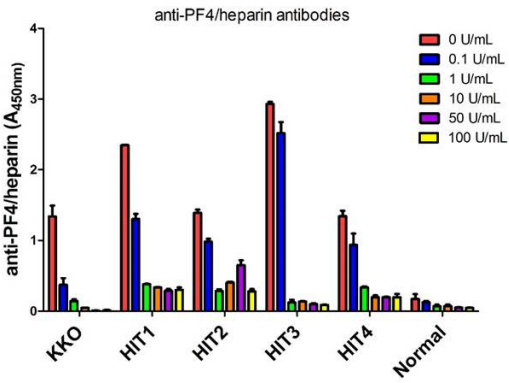
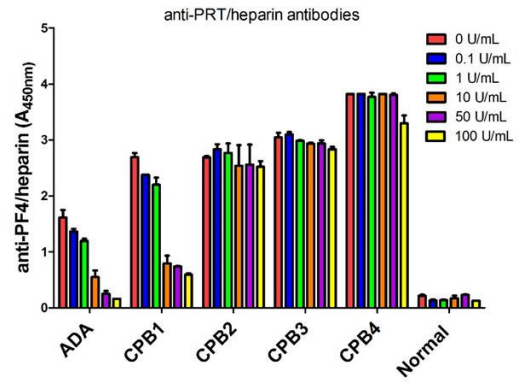


Supplemental Figure 1

A

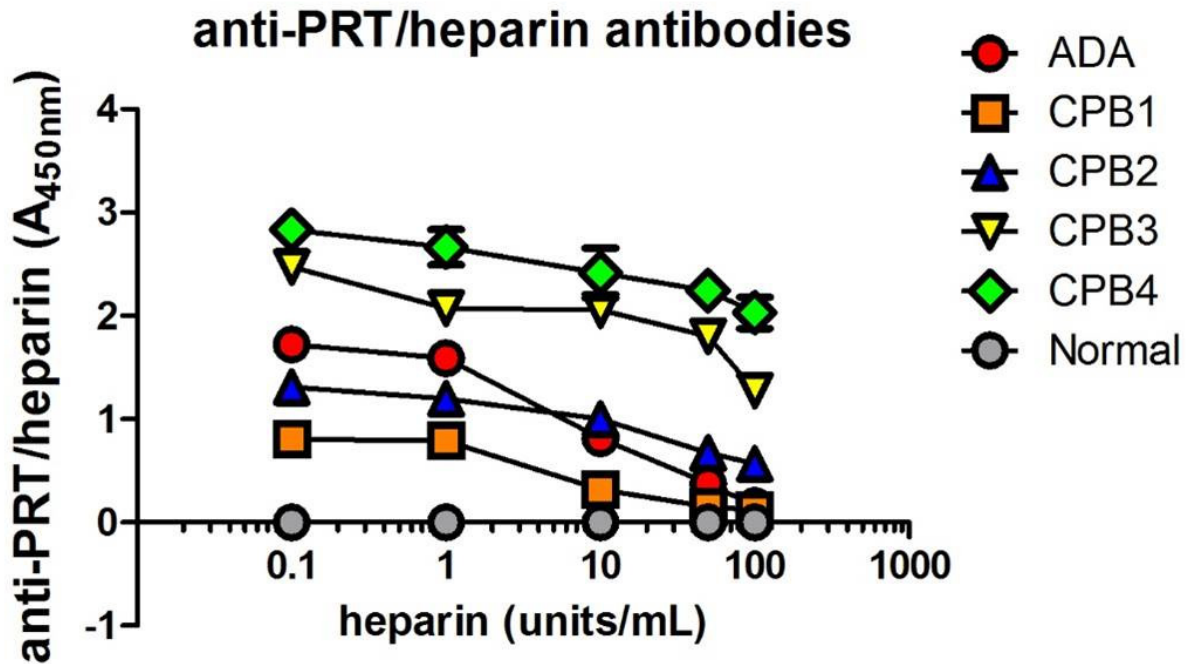


B



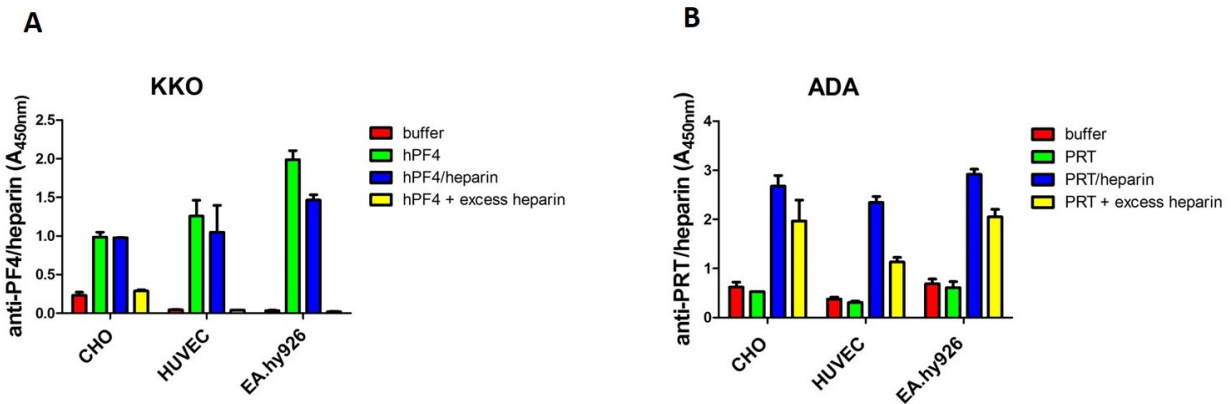
Supplemental Figure 1: Heparin-dependent reactivity of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to PF4/heparin and PRT/heparin complexes. In order to demonstrate binding of anti-PF4/heparin (**Panel A**) and anti-PRT/heparin antibodies (**Panel B**) to PF4/heparin and PRT/heparin in the absence of excess heparin (0 units/mL), data presented in Figure 2 is depicted in column graph format. All data shown are representative of 3 independent determinations.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2: Heparin-dependent reactivity of ADA and patient-derived PRT/heparin antibodies to PRT/heparin in the presence of excess heparin at a higher dilution. As described in Figure 2B, ADA 100 ng/mL, patient-derived PRT/heparin antibodies (CPB 1-4) or normal plasma were incubated in microtiter wells coated with PRT/heparin complexes either in buffer or buffer supplemented with increasing concentrations of unfractionated heparin (0.1-100 U/mL). CPB samples and normal plasma were diluted to 1:2000. The pattern of antibody binding at 1:2000 was similar to that seen in Figure 2B at a 1:500 dilution. Mean absorbance of duplicate wells is shown on the y-axis. All data shown are representative of 3 independent determinations.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3: Binding of KKO and ADA to cell-surface GAGs. (A) Binding of KKO to cell-surface GAGs. Fixed cells (CHO, HUVEC, or EA.hy926 cells) were incubated with buffer, human PF4 (hPF4, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), or hPF4/heparin complexes (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$: 0.4 units/ mL) for one hour at room temperature. After washing, microtiter wells were incubated with KKO 50 ng/ mL in buffer or in buffer containing excess heparin (100 units/ mL). **(B) Binding of ADA to cell-surface GAGs.** As described in (A), fixed cells were incubated with buffer, PRT 31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, or PRT/heparin complexes (31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$: 4 units/ mL) followed by ADA 1.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in buffer or in buffer containing excess heparin (100 units/ mL). All data shown are representative of 3 independent determinations.

Supplemental Table 1: Clinical information

| | Age | Sex | Heparin exposure during hospitalization | Relevant medical history | Complications during hospitalization | Prior cardiac surgery |
|-------------|-----------|----------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| HIT1 | 60 | M | CABG | none | Bilateral hand/digit ischemia, left lower extremity DVT, PE, cardiogenic shock | none |
| HIT2 | 58 | M | cardiac catheterization, IABP placement | none | PE | none |
| HIT3 | 53 | M | LVAD placement | ischemic cardiomyopathy | none | none |
| HIT4 | 58 | F | LVAD placement | ischemic cardiomyopathy | none | none |
| CPB1 | 57 | F | CABG | history of PVD requiring revascularization and stenting | no clinical follow-up available | none |
| CPB2 | 63 | M | CABG | none | none | none |
| CPB3 | 55 | F | CABG | none | none | none |
| CPB4 | 30 | F | MV repair | none | no clinical follow-up available | none |

CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; PE, pulmonary embolism; IABP, intra-aortic balloon pump; LVAD, left ventricular assist device; PVD, peripheral vascular disease; MV, mitral valve