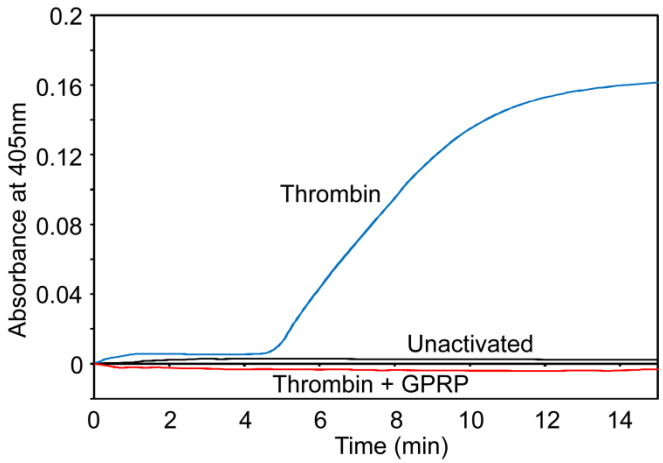

Figure S1. Fibrin does not form in re-calcified, CTI-treated plasma in the absence of a thrombin source. Plasma containing normal FV (20μL) was incubated with PC:PE:PS (4μM) in HBSA containing 5mM $CaCl_2$ (80μL), in the absence (black) or presence (blue) of thrombin (1nM), and fibrin formation was monitored by measuring absorbance at 405nm. In some reactions, the peptide Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro (GPRP, 2mM) was included to block fibrin polymerization (red).

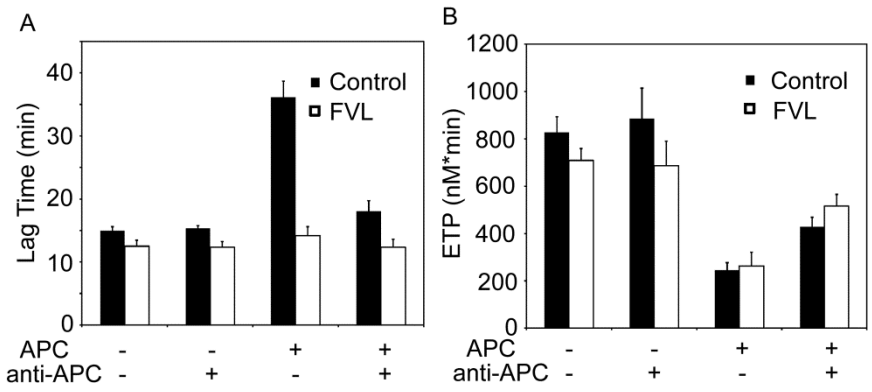

Figure S2. APC activity is not present in this assay system. Thrombin generation in plasma containing normal FV (black) or FVL (white), incubated with FXa (100pM) and PC:PE:PS (4μM), in the presence or absence of APC (5nM) and an inhibitory APC antibody (50nM). Shown are the average lag times (A) and endogenous thrombin potentials (B) (n=6).

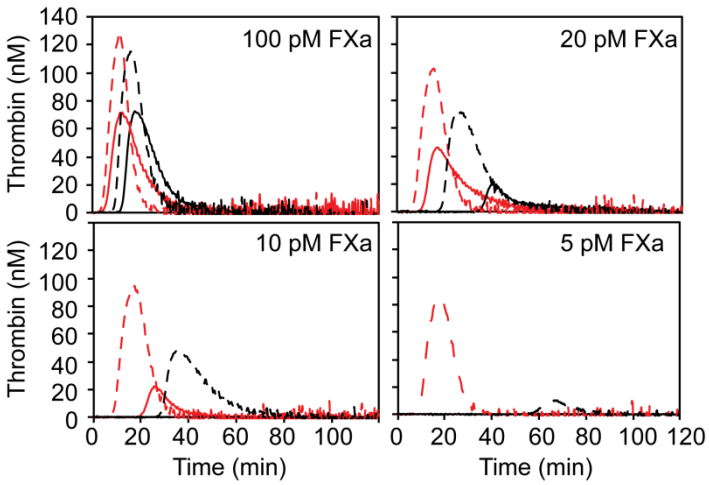

Figure S3. TFPI controls an activation threshold for FXa-initiated thrombin generation in heterozygous FVL plasma. Thrombin generation was initiated in plasma from individuals heterozygous for FVL, in the absence (lines) or presence (dashes) of 50nM anti-K2. Shown are thrombin generation curves from two individuals.

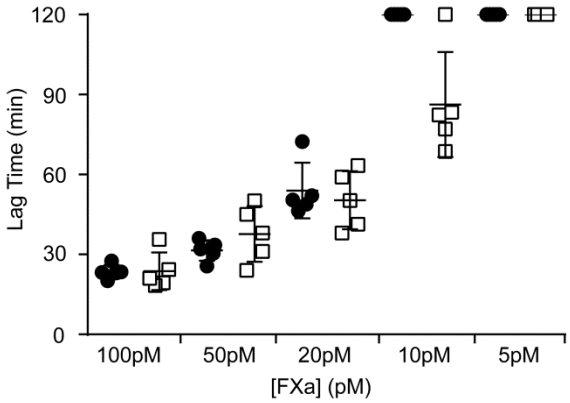

Figure S4. FVL PRP has a lower activation threshold for thrombin generation than normal FV PRP. Thrombin generation was measured in five normal FV (●) and five FVL (□) PRPs, initiating with varying concentrations of FXa (5-100pM). Shown are the lag times. A lag time of 120min was used for samples that did not generate detectable thrombin during the assay. The lines represent the mean ± S.D.