Supplemental Material

Microbial transplantation with human gut commensals containing CutC is sufficient to transmit enhanced platelet reactivity and thrombosis potential

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Short Title: Microbial transplantation confers thrombosis risk

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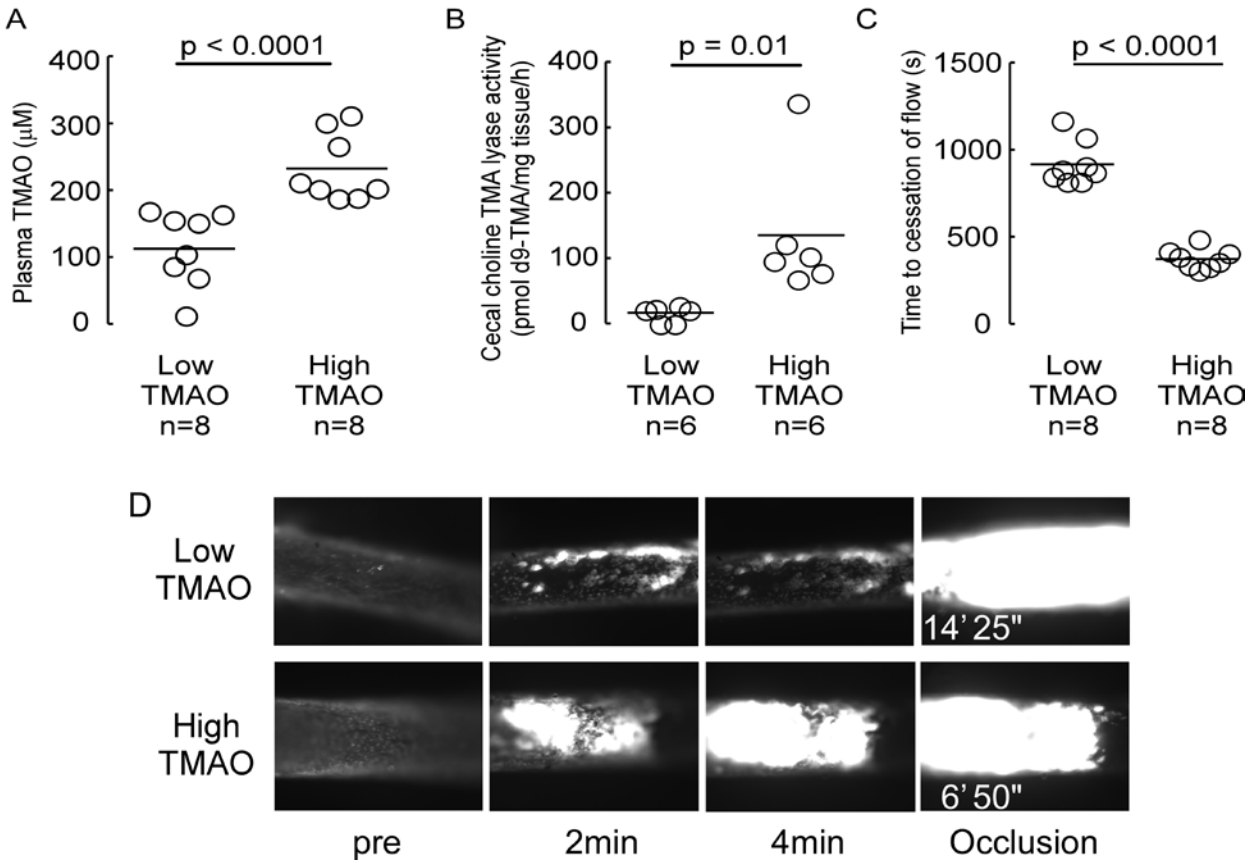
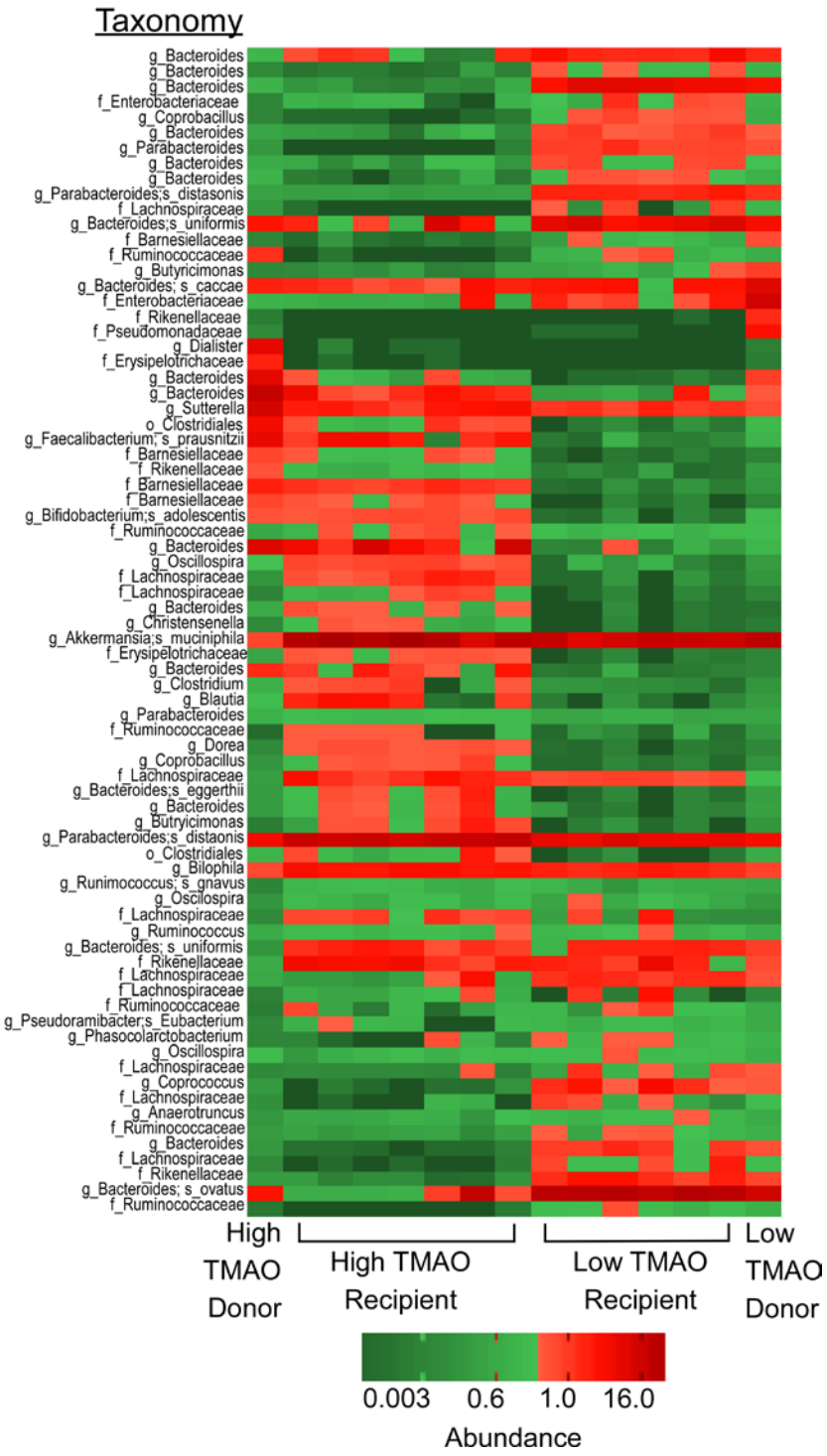
Online Figure I



Online Figure I. Human fecal microbial transplantation study demonstrating transmission of TMAO generation and thrombosis potential in vivo Recipient mice were placed on a choline supplemented diet. Five days post-transplant, blood was collected, tissues harvested and *in vivo* thrombosis potential ($FeCl_3$ carotid injury model) was assessed as described under Methods. A) Plasma TMAO was measured by LC/MS/MS. B) Cecal choline TMA-lyase activity was determined by LC/MS/MS as described under Methods. C) Time to cessation of blood flow determined through *in vivo* thrombosis carotid injury model. D) Example clot formation images are shown. P-values were determined by two-tailed unpaired t-test with Welch's correction.

Online Figure II



Online Figure II. Heatmap of microbiota present in human fecal transplant to germ-free recipients. Heatmap of individual taxa and donor or recipient microbiota showing more abundant microbes in red and less abundant microbes in green. Taxa (or OTUs as indicated) are organized based on weighted unifrac distances using the statistical packages phyloseq, vegan, and DESeq2 in R.