SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

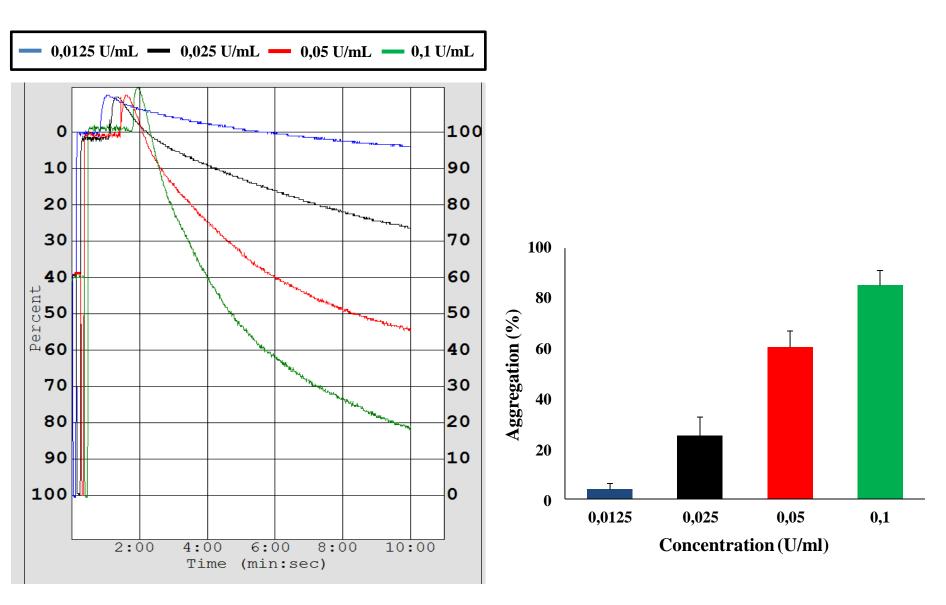


Figure S1. Dose-response curve of platelet aggregation in response to thrombin. Washed human platelets (250 x 10^6 /mL) were stimulated with four doses of thrombin : 0,0125 U/mL, 0,025 U/mL, 0,05 U/mL and 0,1 U/mL. (n = 25, mean \pm SEM).

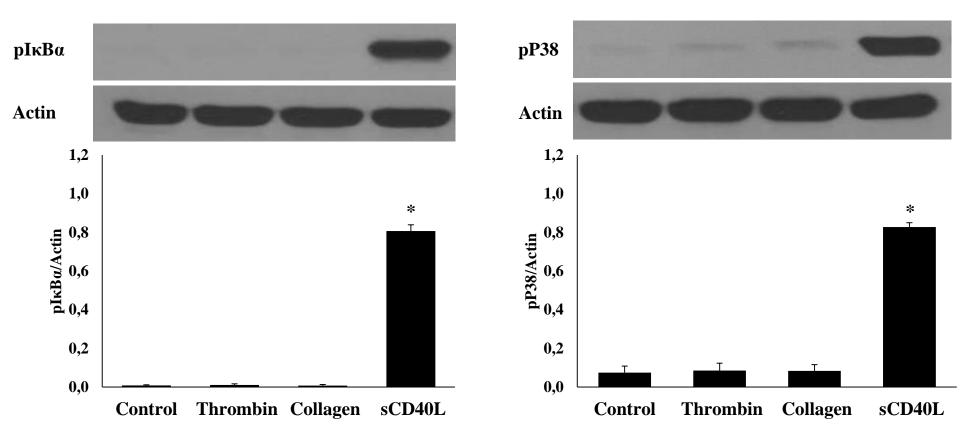


Figure S2. Comparison of the action of sCD40L vs. suboptimal concentrations of thrombin or collagen on platelet NF-κB and p38 MAPK activation. Washed human platelets $(1,000 \text{ x } 10^6/\text{mL})$ were stimulated with thrombin (0.025 U/mL), collagen (0.25 ug/mL) or sCD40L (1,000 ng/mL) for 5 minutes. Platelet lysates were resolved in 10% SDS-PAGE and assessed for (A) pIκBα. and (B) pP38 blot. Actin blot is from stripped membranes of pIκBα and pP38 blots. Blots are representative of four independent experiments, expressed in optical density $(n = 4, \text{ mean } \pm \text{ SEM})$. *p<0.001 (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test vs. control).

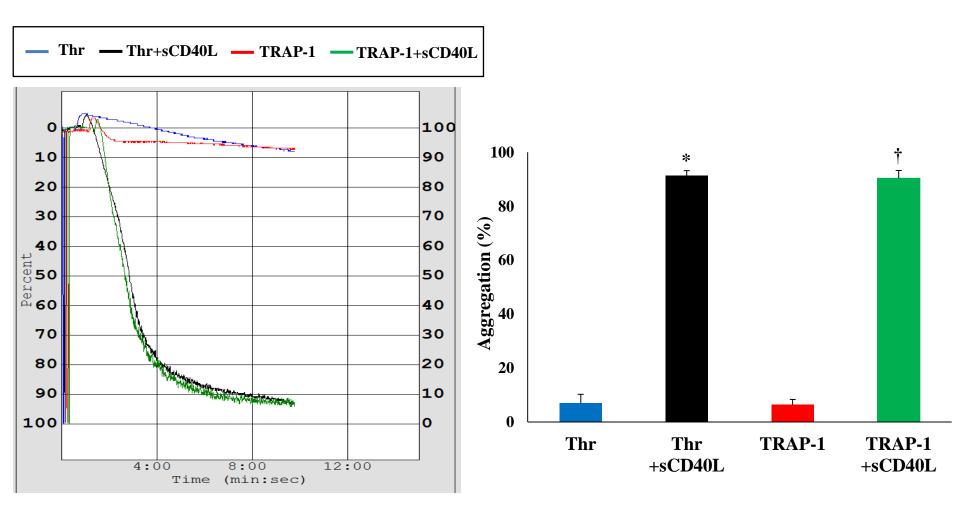


Figure S3. Comparison of the effects of sCD40L on platelet aggregation in response to suboptimal dose of thrombin or TRAP-1. Washed human platelets (250 x 10^6 /mL) were treated or not with sCD40L (1,000 ng/mL) for 30 minutes at 37°C. Platelet aggregation was induced by a suboptimal dose of thrombin (0.025 ± 0.01 U/mL) or TRAP-1 (1 ± 0,5 uM). Histograms represent means of aggregation (n = 3, mean ± SEM). *p<0,001 vs Thr, †p<0,001 vs TRAP-1(one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test vs. the control groups).

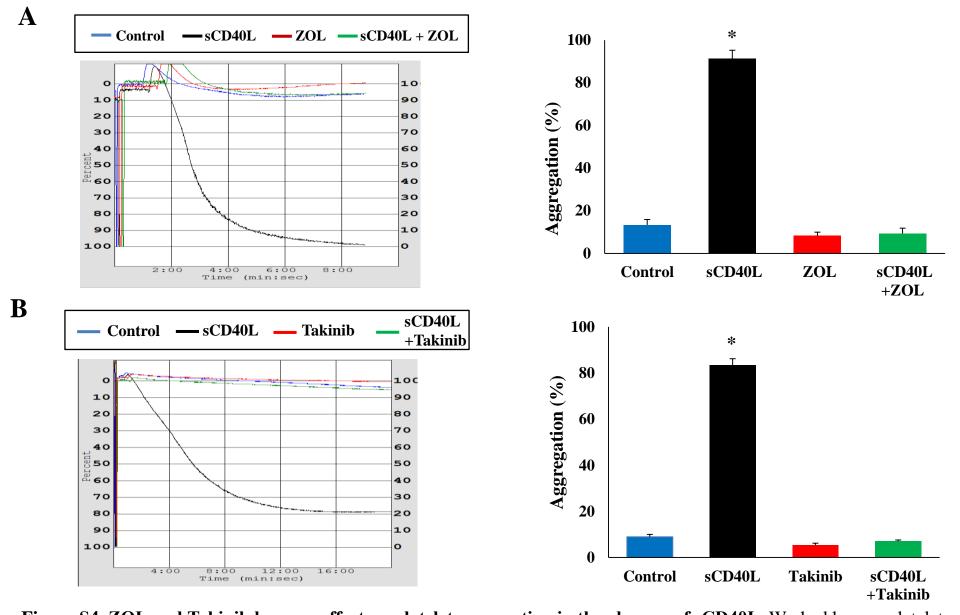


Figure S4. ZOL and Takinib have no effect on platelet aggregation in the absence of sCD40L. Washed human platelets (250 x 10^6 /mL) were pre-treated with (A) 100 nM ZOL or (B) 10 μ M Takinib for 5 minutes and then stimulated with sCD40L (1,000 ng/mL) for 30 minutes at 37°C. Platelet aggregation was induced by a suboptimal dose of thrombin (0.025 \pm 0.01 U/mL) in the presence or absence of sCD40L. Histograms represent means of aggregation (n = 4, mean \pm SEM). *p<0,001, (one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test vs. the control group).