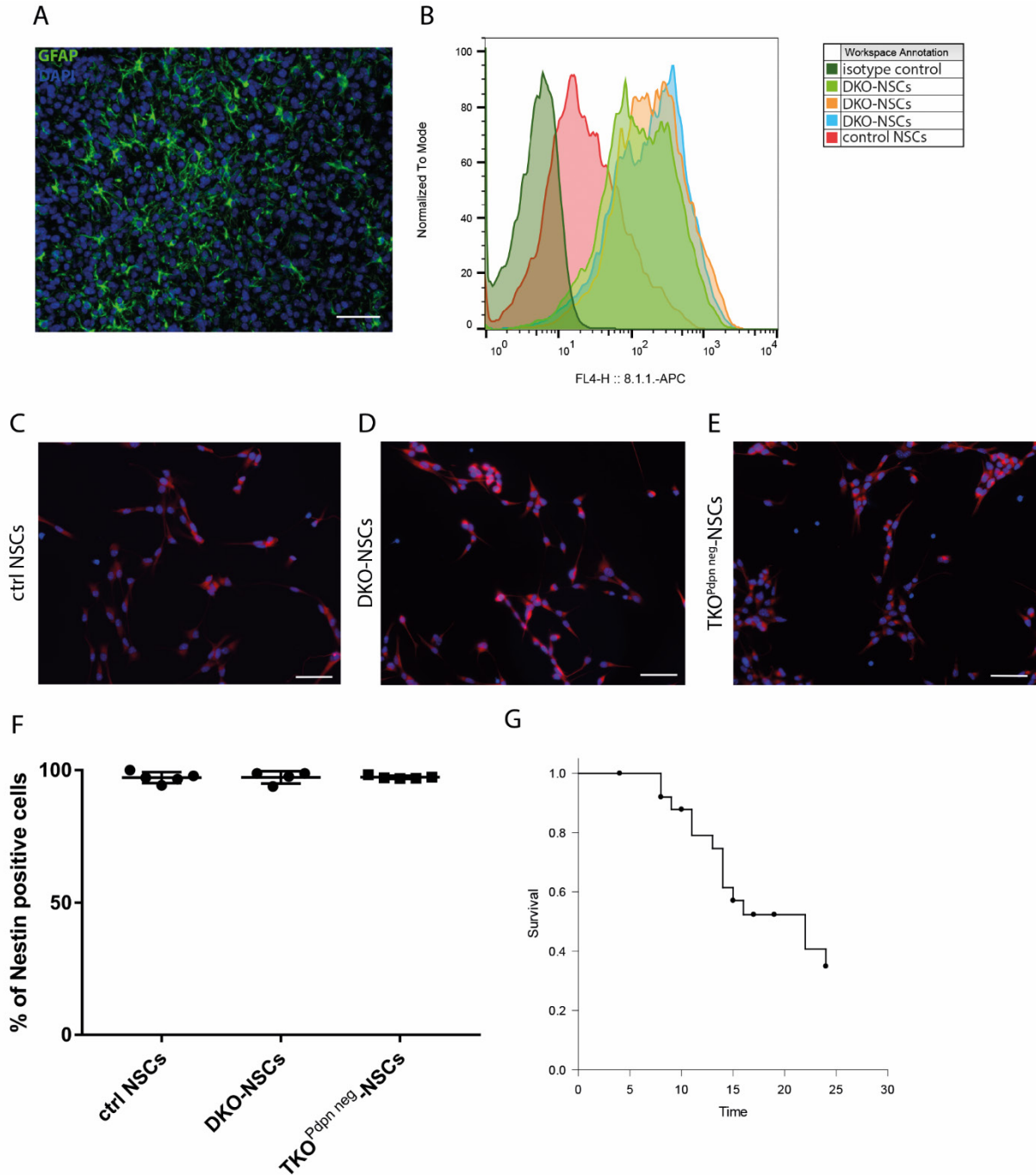**Supplemental Figures**

Figure S1

DKO tumors display features of human gliomas

(A) Immunofluorescence staining for OLIG2 of tumor sections from DKO mice. Cellular nuclei are stained with DAPI and pseudocolored in blue. Scale bar = 50µm (B) Flow cytometry analysis of PDPN expression of NSC isolated from a control mouse (sunflower seed oil-injected) (MFI=21) and NSCs isolated from three

different mice 2 weeks after tamoxifen injection (MFI=170,3±37,6). MFI = median fluorescent intensity. (C,D,E) Representative pictures of immunofluorescence staining for the NSC and progenitor marker Nestin in the indicated populations of isolated NSCs. Nestin is in red. Cellular nuclei are stained with DAPI and pseudocolored in blue. Scale bars = 50µm (F) Graph showing quantification of Nestin-positive cells. Mean ± standard deviation is shown. n=5; (G) Kaplan Meier survival curve of DKO genetic mice. Time (months)
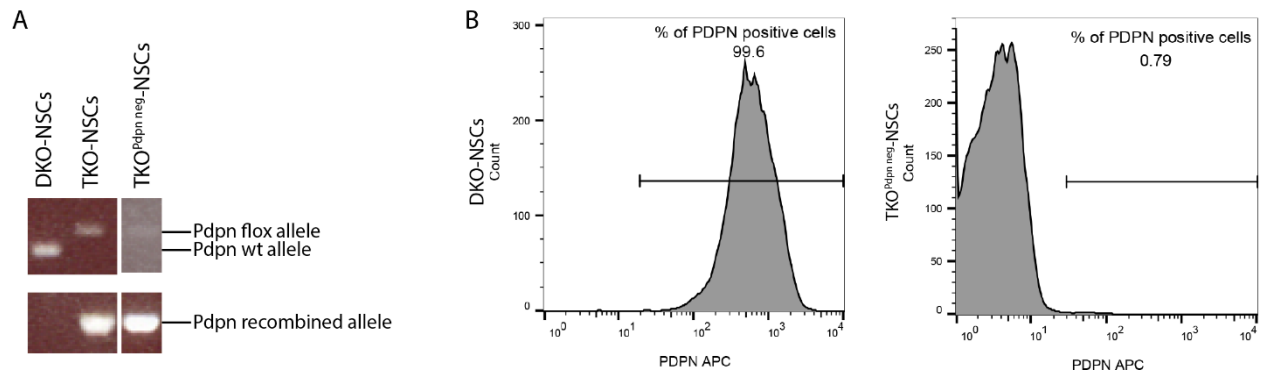
Figure S2

Isolated tumor cells from mice injected orthotopically with TKO$^{Pdpn\ neg}$-NSCs are negative for PDPN expression

(A) Genotyping PCR performed on genomic DNA extracted from the indicated cell type. The TKO-NSCs harbor incomplete *Pdpn* recombination since they present both the floxed and the recombined *Pdpn* allele. After sorting (TKO$^{Pdpn\ neg}$-NSCs) only the recombined allele is present. (B) Flow cytometry analysis of PDPN expression of tumor cells isolated from mice orthotopically injected with the indicated cell type. Percentages of PDPN-positive cells are indicated. Tumor cells isolated from TKO$^{Pdpn\ neg}$-NSCs derived gliomas are negative for PDPN.
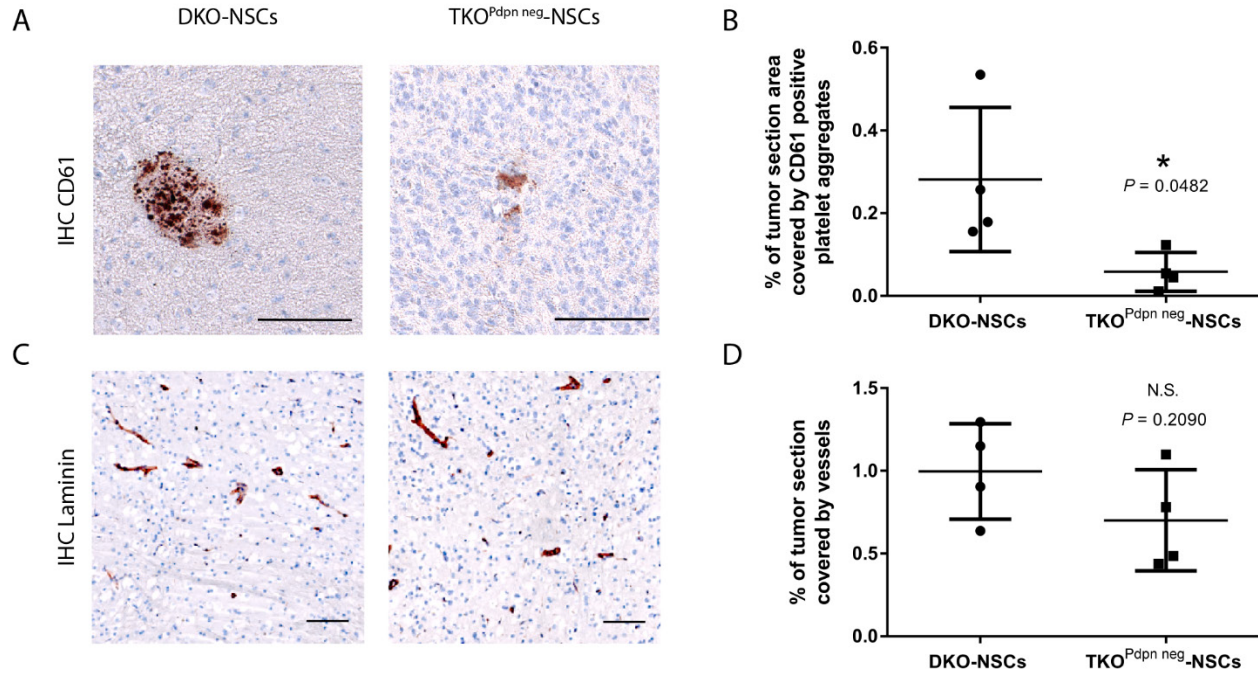
Figure S3

PDPN deletion in glioma cells causes reduction of intratumoral platelet aggregates

(A) Representative pictures of CD61 staining (in brown) of tumor areas from DKO-NSC and TKO$^{Pdpn\ neg}$-NSC orthotopic tumors. The sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Scale bars = 100μm (B) Quantification of the tumor area covered by CD61 staining. Mean ± standard deviation are shown. n=4; statistical analysis: Student´s t test (C) Representative pictures of laminin staining (in brown) of tumor areas from DKO-NSC and TKO$^{Pdpn\ neg}$-NSC orthotopic tumors. The sections were counterstained with hematoxylin. Scale bars = 100μm (D) Quantification of the tumor area covered by laminin staining. Mean ± standard deviation are shown. n=4; statistical analysis: Student´s t test
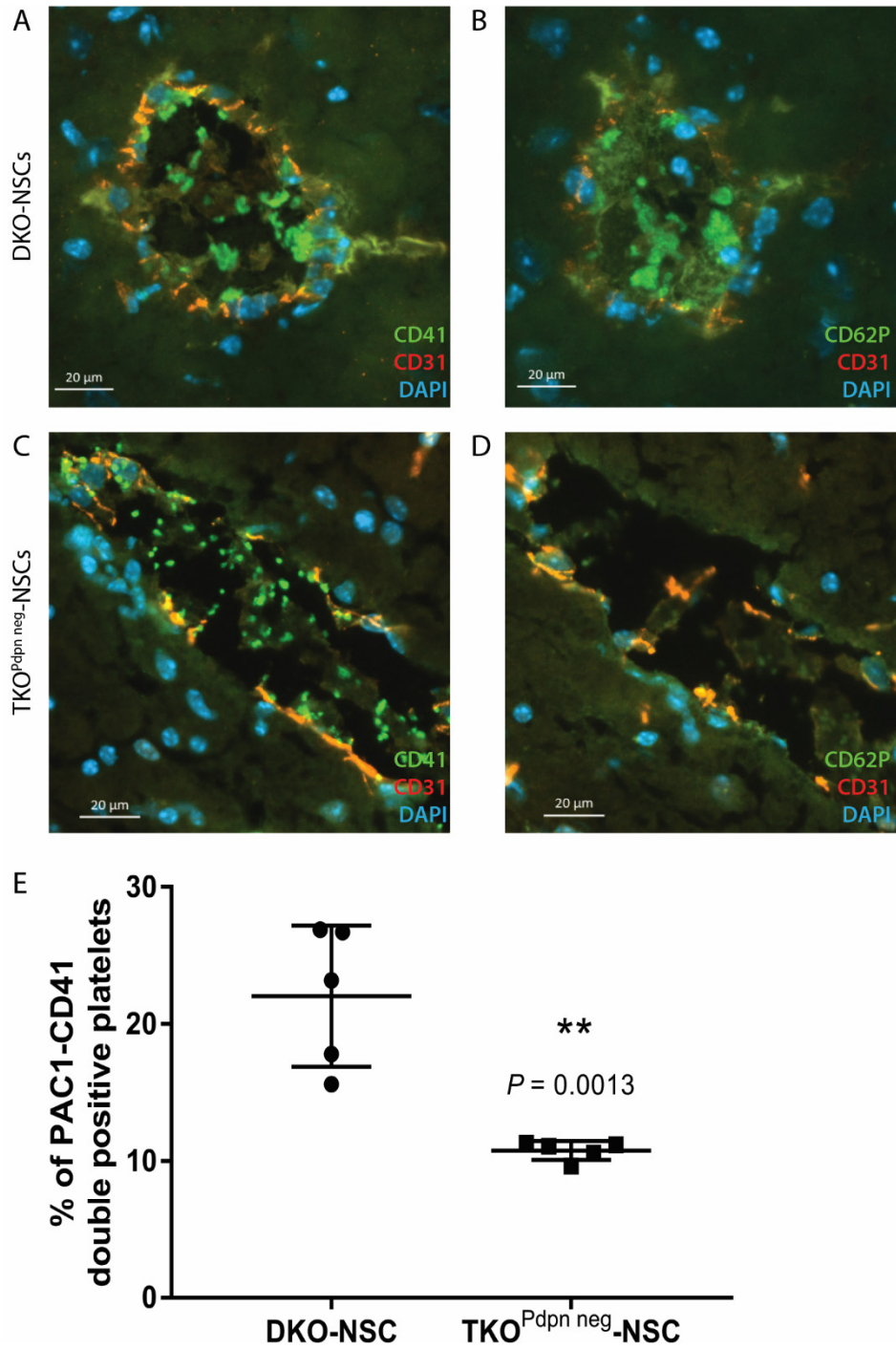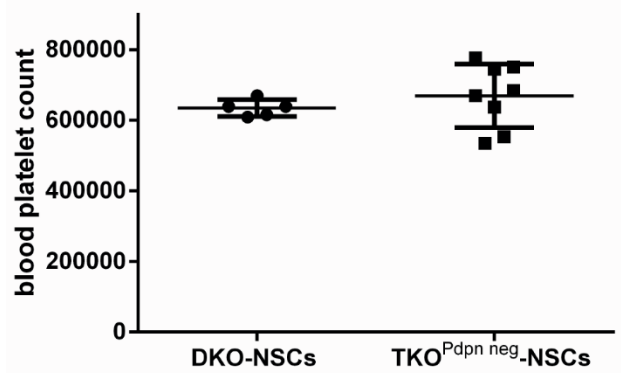
Figure S4

PDPN-expressing glioma cells induce platelet activation

(A,B,C,D) Consecutive sections of DKO-NSC (A,B) and TKO[Pdpn neg]-NSC (C,D) orthotopic tumors stained with CD41 (in green) CD31 (in red) (left panels) and with CD62P (in green) CD31 (in red) (right panels). Cellular nuclei are stained with DAPI and pseudocolored in blue. Scale bars = 20μm (E) *In vitro* platelet activation measured as CD41 and PAC1 double positive platelets incubated with tumor cells isolated from either

DKO-NSC or TKO^{Pdpn neg}-NSC orthotopic gliomas. Mean ± standard deviation is shown. n=5; statistical analysis: Student´s t test.

Figure S5

Blood platelet count in mice harboring DKO-NSC and TKO-^{Pdpn neg}-NSC orthotopic tumors

Graph showing the blood platelet count (number of platelets/µl of blood) of mice injected with the indicated cell types. Mean ± standard deviation are shown. Statistical analysis: Student´s t test *P*=0,424