

Fig. S2 Purification and identification of transferrin from CHD plasma. (a) FPLC Resource Q chromatogram of atherosclerotic plasma after albumin and IgG depletion (top). Main FPLC fractions were applied to test their effects on enzymatic potentiation of thrombin and FXIIa (bottom). (b) Pooled fraction indicated by an arrow in panel (a) was further purified by a Mono Q FPLC column (top) and pharmacological tests (bottom). Fraction 4, showing potentiation activity against thrombin and FXIIa, was subjected to 12% SDS-PAGE (inset). Thrombin and FXIIa potentiating peaks in (a) and (b) are indicated by arrows. (c) Analysis of trypsin digested products of purified potentiator of thrombin and FXIIa by MALDI-TOF MS. (d) Comparison of experimental molecular mass of peptides resulting from trypsin digestion in "c" with theoretical molecular mass in NCBI and SwissProt databases with Mascot search software and experimental molecular mass is consistent with the theoretical molecular mass of human transferrin in databases. Three peptides produced by trypsin digestion in "c" with m/z of 2171.163 (e), 1478.793 (f), and 1283.613 (g), respectively, were selected as parent ions for tandem mass spectrometry, with MS/MS spectra used for sequence analysis by BioTools software (Bruker Daltonics, Germany) and the three peptides sequences are consistent with human transferrin sequence.