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Supporting Information

for

Identification of physicochemical properties that modulate nanoparticle aggregation in blood

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Additional figures

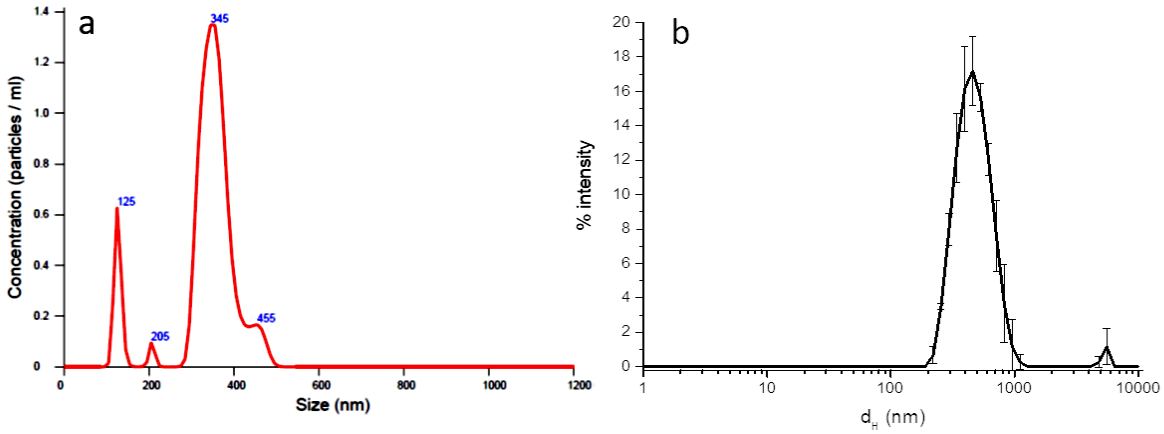

Figure S1: Representative size distribution measured by a) NTA and b) DLS of the sample SNP-L.

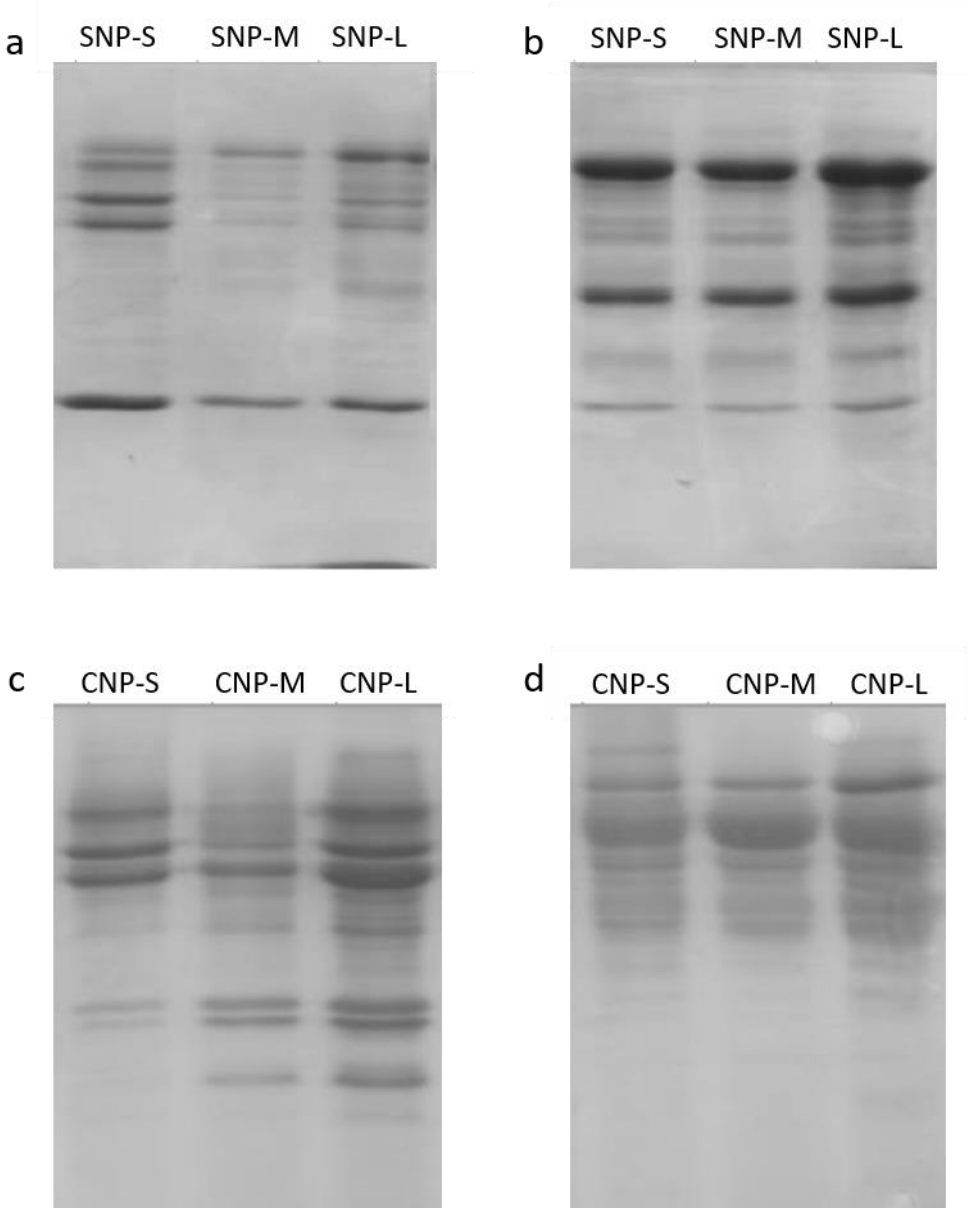

Figure S2: Effect of size on the composition of the protein corona. Panel a) and c) 10% human plasma, b) and d) 80% human plasma.

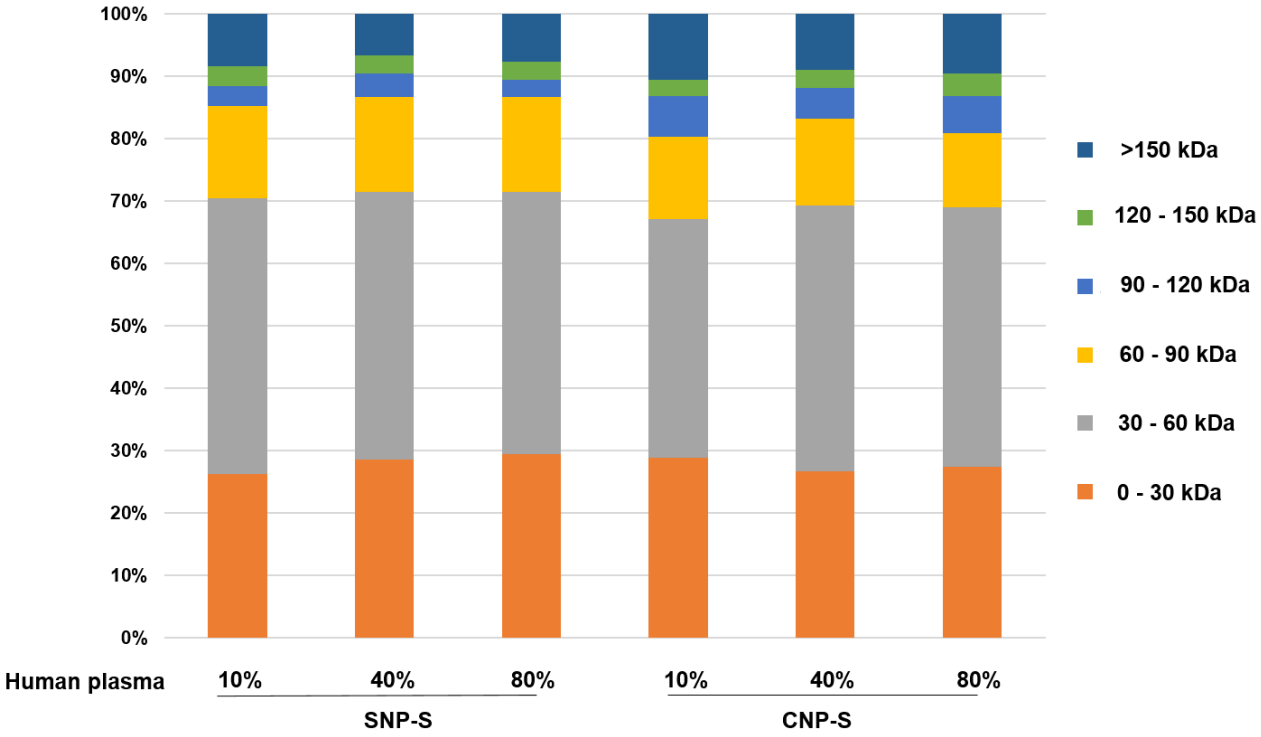

Figure S3: Classification of the human plasma corona proteins identified on small silica and carbon NPs by LC-MS according to the molecular weight (MW) at three plasma concentration.

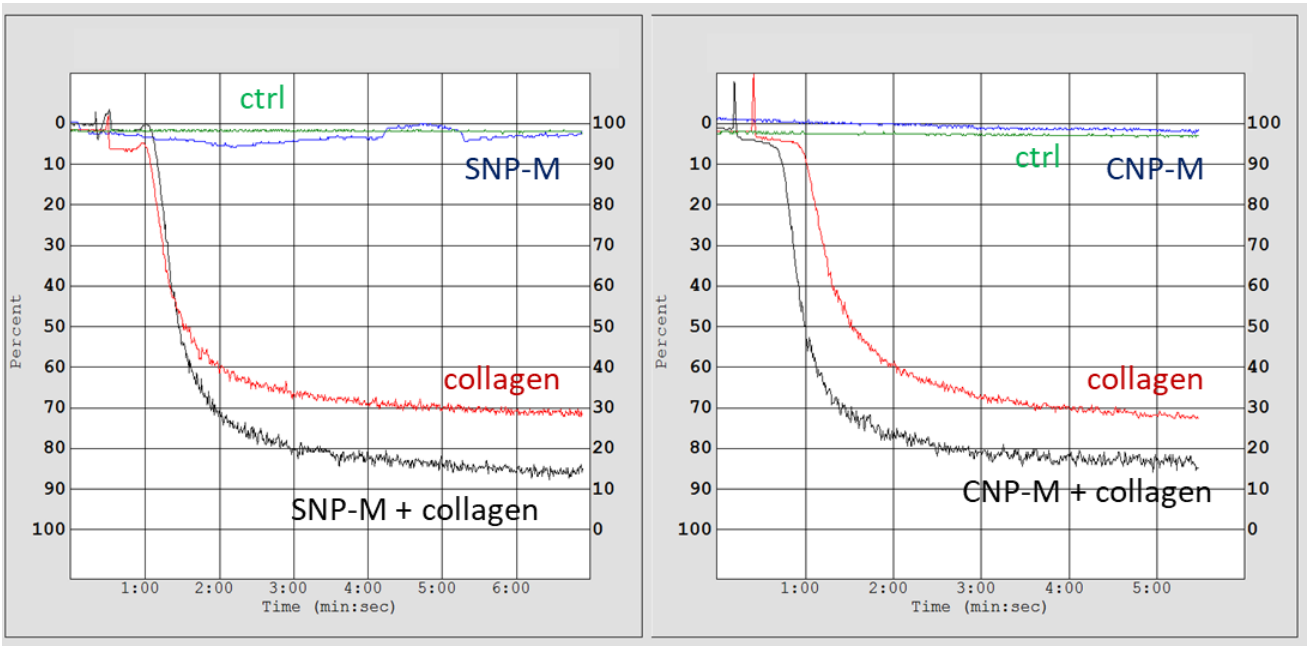

Figure S4: Representative plots of platelet aggregation. Effect of SNP-M and CNP-M on aggregation of platelets activated with collagen.

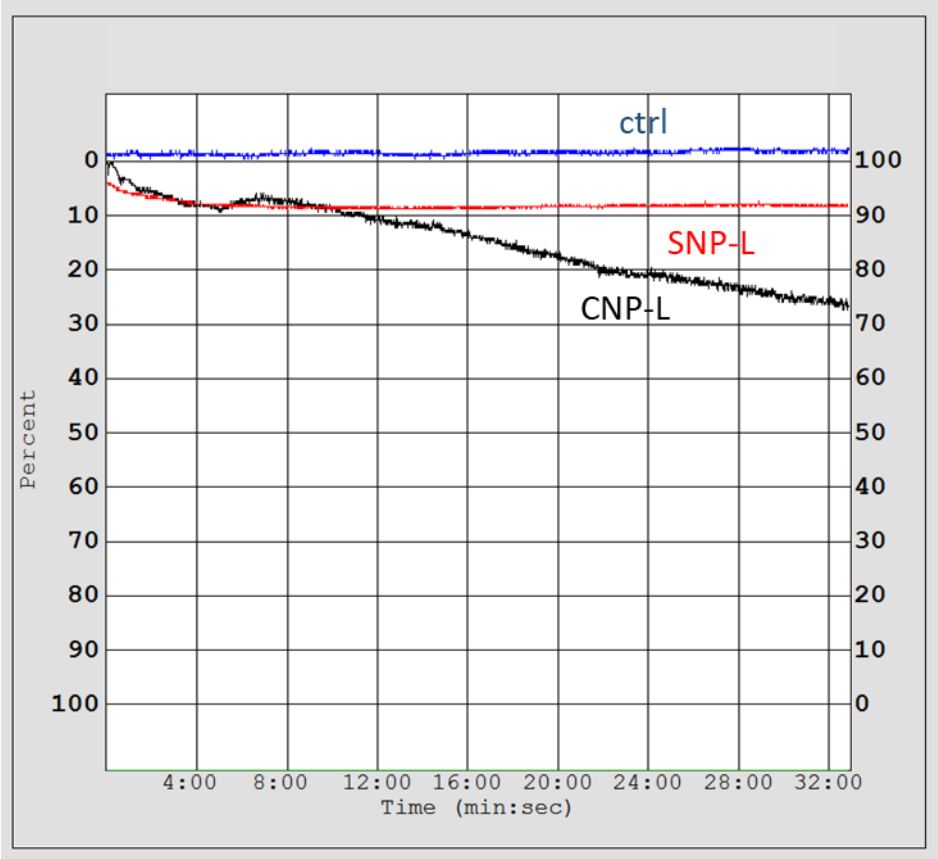

Figure S5: Effect of SNP-L and CNP-L on platelet aggregation in the absence of activators.

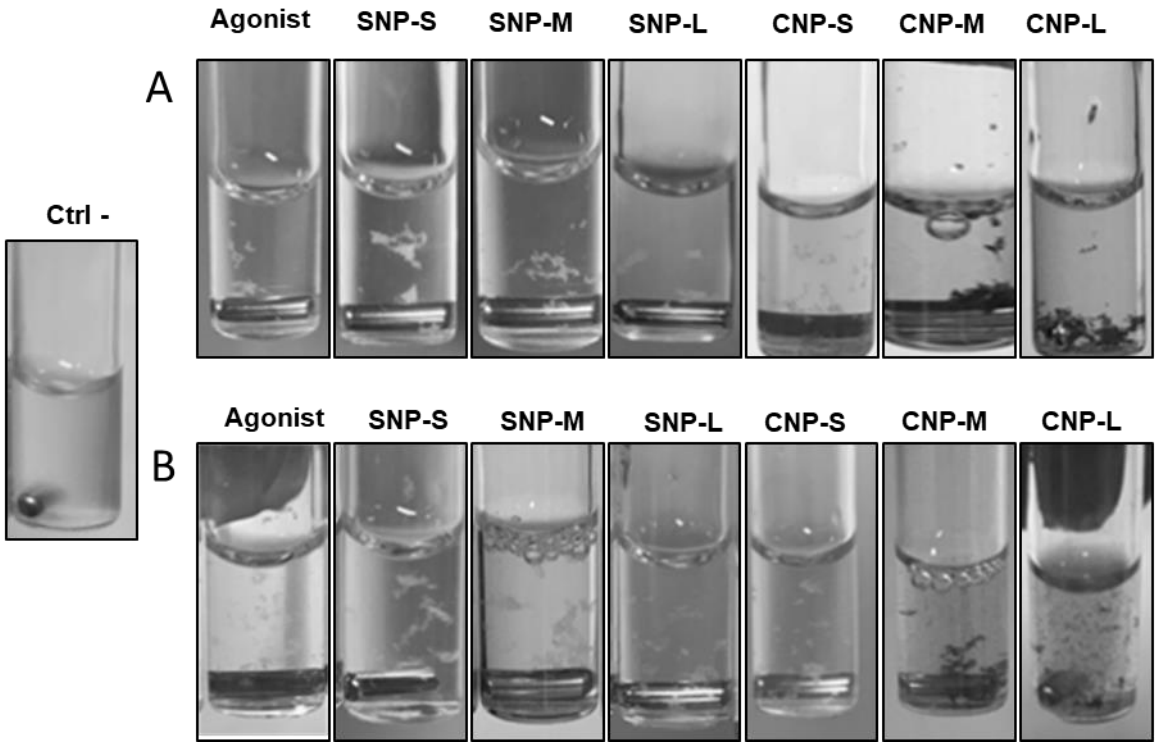

Figure S6: Images of PRP after addition of the activator (A. collagen; B. ADP) and the nanoparticles. Ctrl- : PRP.

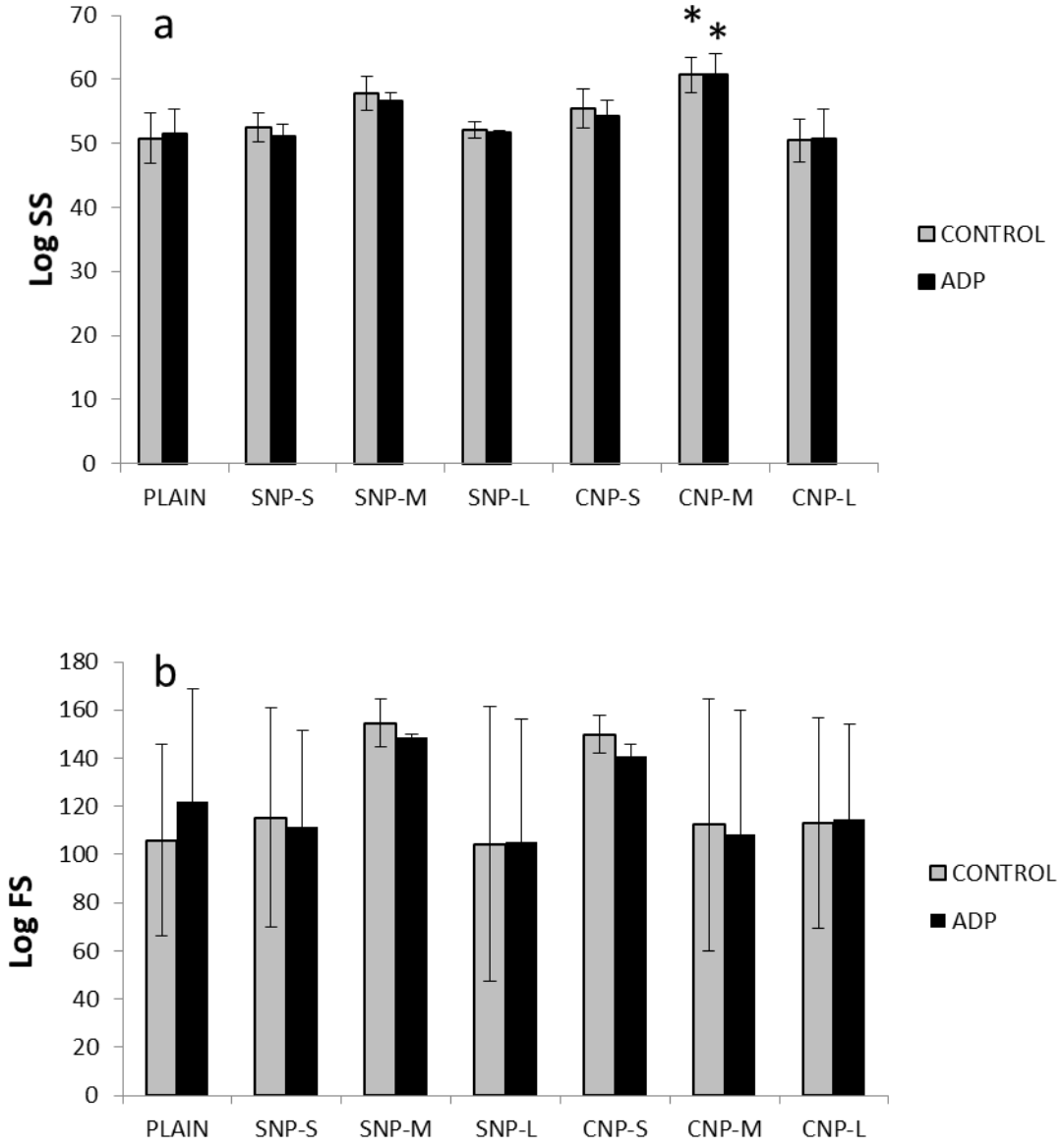

Figure S7: Effect of the nanoparticles on size and granularity of platelets evaluated by flow cytometry. a) Intensity of forward (FS) and b) side (SS) scattered light. * $p < 0.05$.

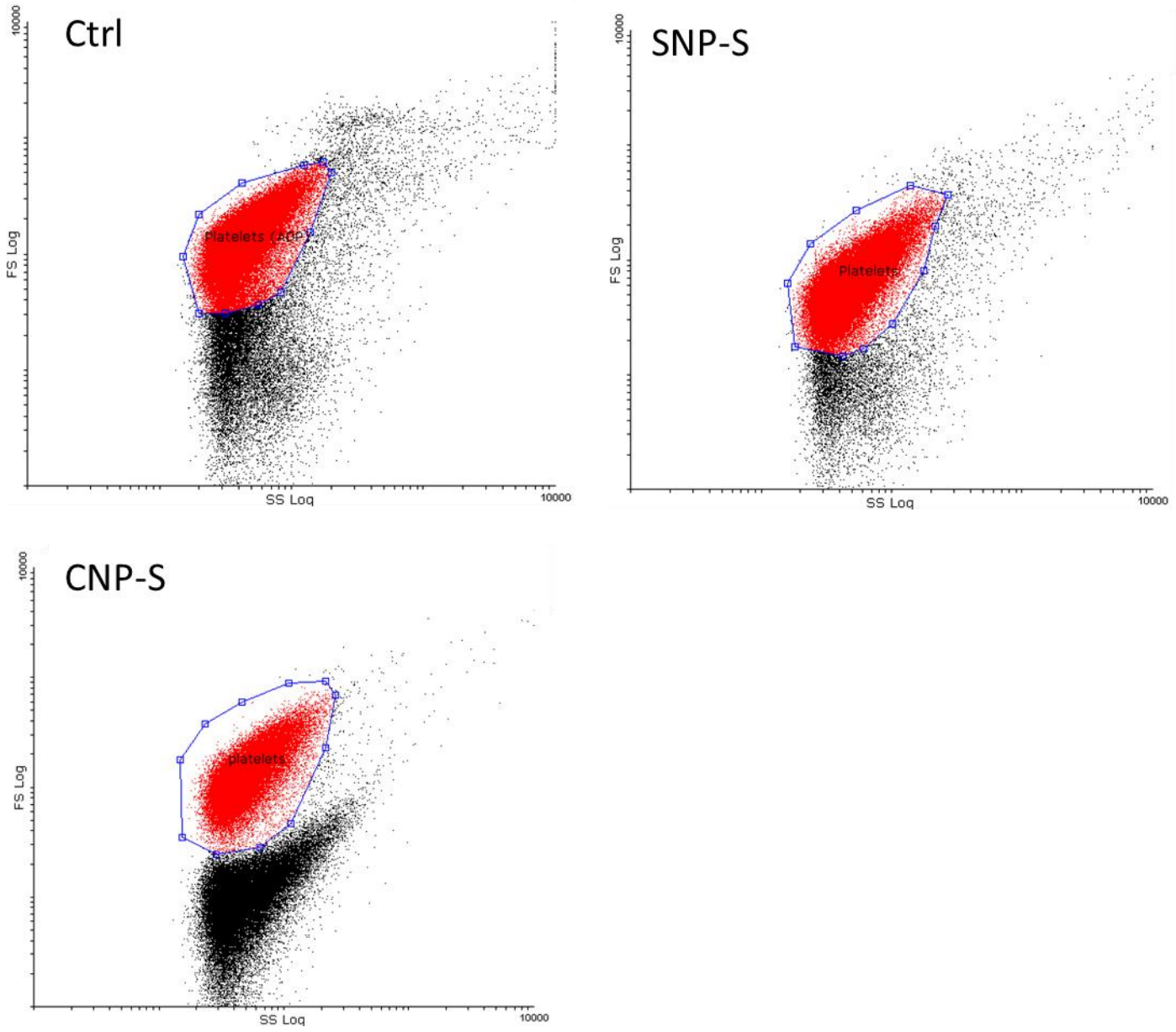

Figure S8: Representative FS/SS plot.