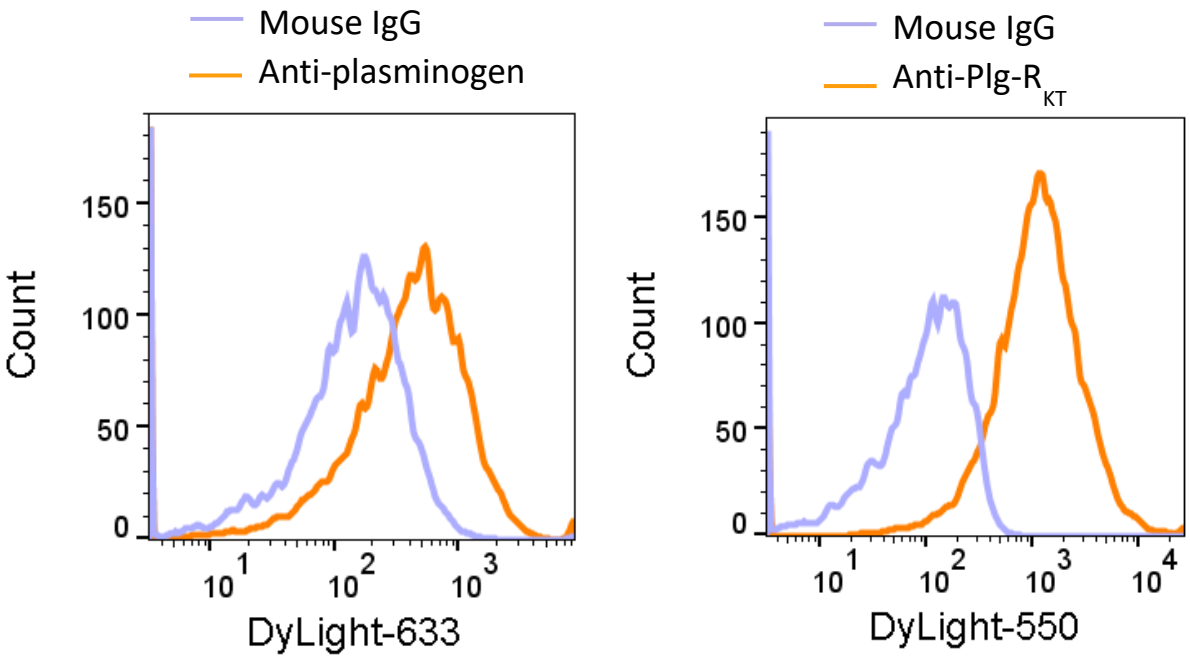
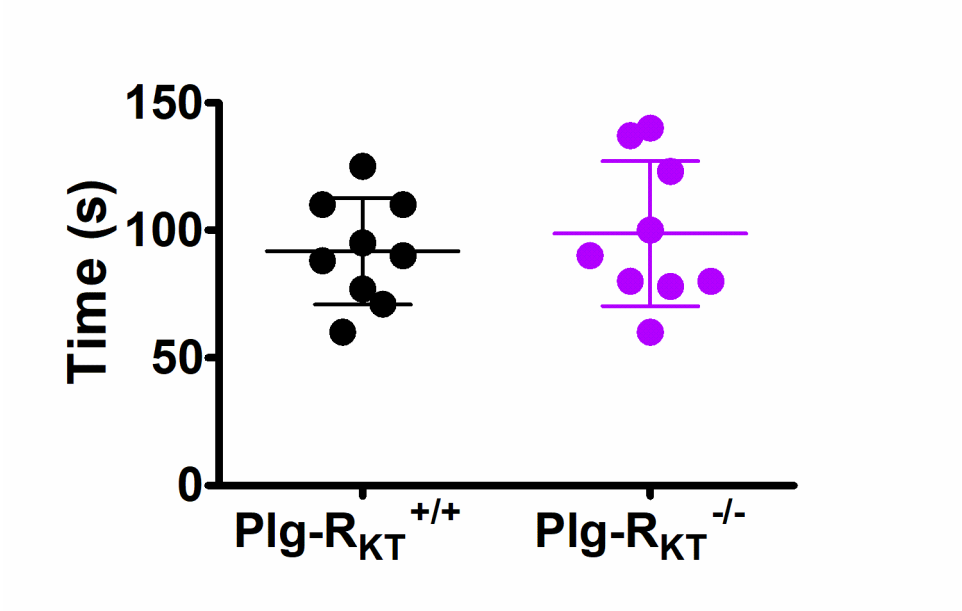
Supplemental video 1 – Platelet initiated fibrinolysis. Purified clots were formed from plasminogen-free fibrinogen (2.4 µM) and DL488 plasminogen-free fibrinogen (0.25 µM) in the presence or absence of glu-plasminogen (0.24 µM) and in the presence or absence of the indicated concentration of platelets. Clotting was initiated by thrombin (0.25 U/ml) and $CaCl_2$ (5 mM) and clots were allowed to form for 30 min prior to the addition of 75 nM tPA (arrow) to the edge of the clots. Lysis was monitored by imaging every 15 min for 18 h. Video is Representative video of *n* = 5.



Supplemental Figure 1 – Isotype controls for flow cytometry

Platelets (2 x 10^8 platelets/ml) were stimulated with CVX (100 ng/ml) and thrombin (100 nM). (A) Platelets were labelled with anti-plasminogen antibody-DL633 or corresponding MOPC-21 IgG control. (B) Platelets were labelled with anti-Plg-R_{KT} mAb-DL550 or MOPC-173 IgG control. Representative flow cytometry curves. Data are presented as mean ± SEM, *n* = ≥ 3.



Supplemental Figure 2 – Genetic ablation of Plg-R$_{KT}$ does not affect tail bleeding times.

The time taken to cease bleeding after a 4 mm distal segment of the tail was amputated was monitored in Plg-R$_{KT}^{+/+}$ and Plg-R$_{KT}^{-/-}$ mice. Data are mean ± SD, *n* = 9. An unpaired student t-test indicated no significant difference.