

Supplement

Supplement Table 1. Plasma lipid analysis in wild-type, PLTP-KO, and PLTP-Tg mice on a chow diet.

	PL	TG	Cholesterol	HDL-C	PL transfer Act.
	mg/dL				pmol/ μ l/h
WT	160 \pm 22	61 \pm 7	108 \pm 23	79 \pm 12	67 \pm 15
PLTP-KO	80 \pm 24*	64 \pm 5	49 \pm 9*	27 \pm 13*	7 \pm 4*
PLTP-Tg	34 \pm 11#	40 \pm 16#	30 \pm 9#	18 \pm 11#	96 \pm 12#

PLTP activity was through the fluorescent phospholipids transferring from donor to acceptor particles. HDL was separated from non-HDL fraction by precipitation with HDL cholesterol determination kit. The total cholesterol, phospholipid, and triglyceride concentrations were determined by enzymatic methods. *PLTP-KO mice versus WT mice, $P < 0.01$. #PLTP-Tg mice versus WT mice, $P < 0.01$. Values are means \pm SD based on analyses of individual mouse plasma and represent 6-8 animals per group. C, cholesterol; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; PL, phospholipid; PLTP, phospholipid transfer protein; TG, triglyceride.

Supplement Figures

Supplement Figure 1. Effect of aspirin on ADP-induced platelet aggregation in WT and PLTP-Tg mice. A total of 250 μ L PRP (250×10^9) was added to a cuvette together with aspirin (1mM) or normal saline (NS, vehicle), and incubated at 37°C for 30 min. Then ADP (3 μ M) - induced platelet aggregation was determined. (A) representative platelet aggregation curve. (B) quantification. **** $P < 0.01$.**

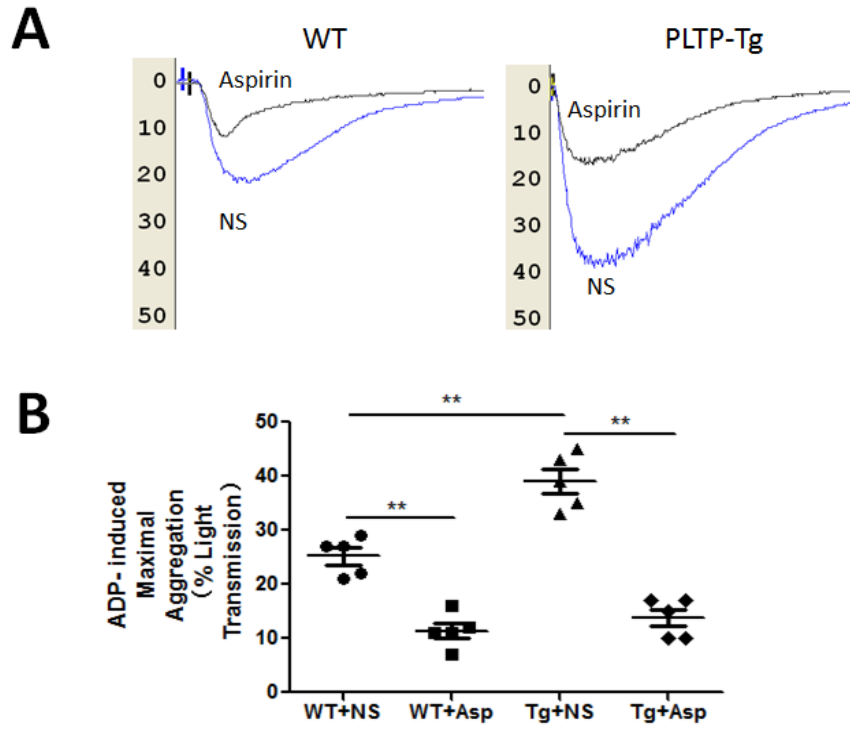
Supplement Figure 2. Effect of rPLTP on fibrinogen binding. Flow cytometry analysis of fibrinogen binding on human platelet after rPLTP and ADP treatment.

Supplement Figure 3. Effect of PLTP overexpression on Z-GGR-AMC-mediated (was thrombin generation. PLTP Tg or control mouse PRP and the fluorescent thrombin substrate Z-GGR-AMC (833 μ mol/L) was mixed according to “Methods”. Fluorescence was measured in each well at 30 s intervals during 70 min. Thrombin production were calculated from a calibration curve constructed with known amounts of calibrated thrombin. n=8.

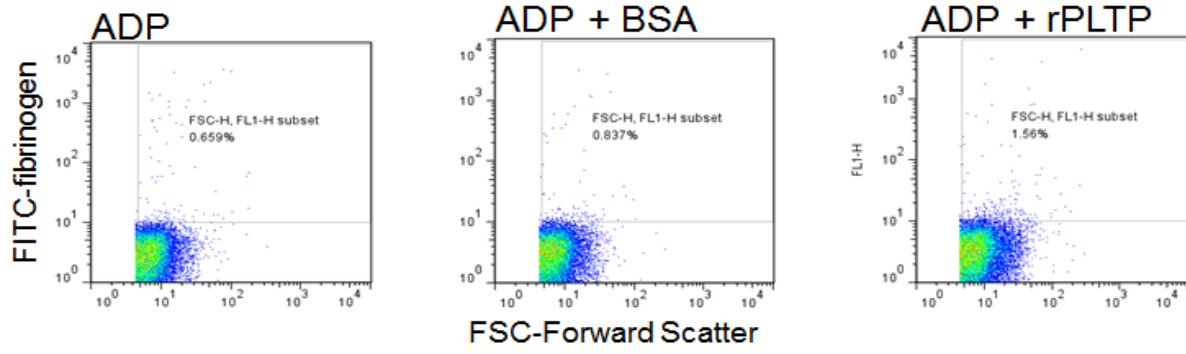
Supplement Figure 4. Effect of rPLTP on the secretion of platelet α -granules and dense granules. Washed platelets (3×10^8 mL) were treated with BSA (20 μ g/mL) and rPLTP (20 μ g/mL) for 15 min followed by activation with 0.5 U/ml thrombin. (A) PF4 release from platelet α -granules was measured by ELISA. (B) ATP release from platelet dense granules was assessed in a Chrono-log lumi-aggregometers. Data are presented as mean \pm SD, n=3 - 5, *** $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.**

Supplement Figure 5. Photothrombotic stroke induced Flk-1 and Flt-1 induction. Photothrombosis was performed as described in “Experimental Procedure”. At 24 h post-induction of photothrombotic stroke, the mice were euthanized, brain was isolated and total RNA prepared. Real-time PCR was performed. (A) Flt-1 mRNA measurement. (B) Flk-1 mRNA measurement. n=4, *** $P < 0.05$.**

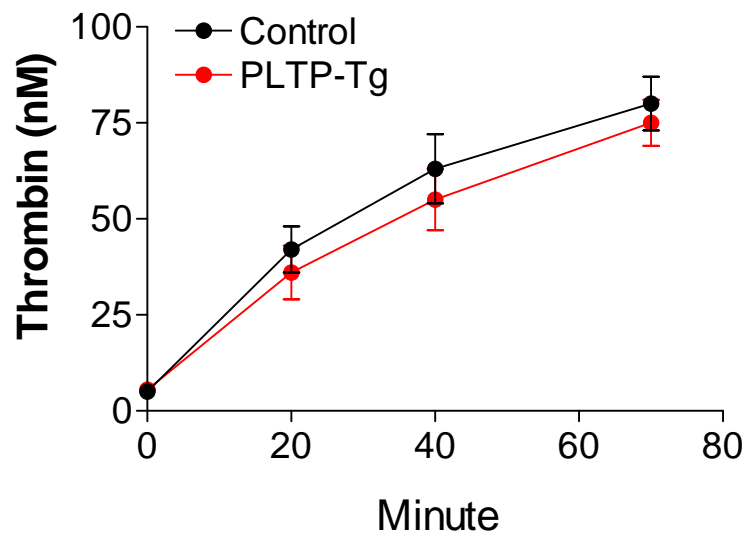
Supplement Fig. 1. Zhao et al.



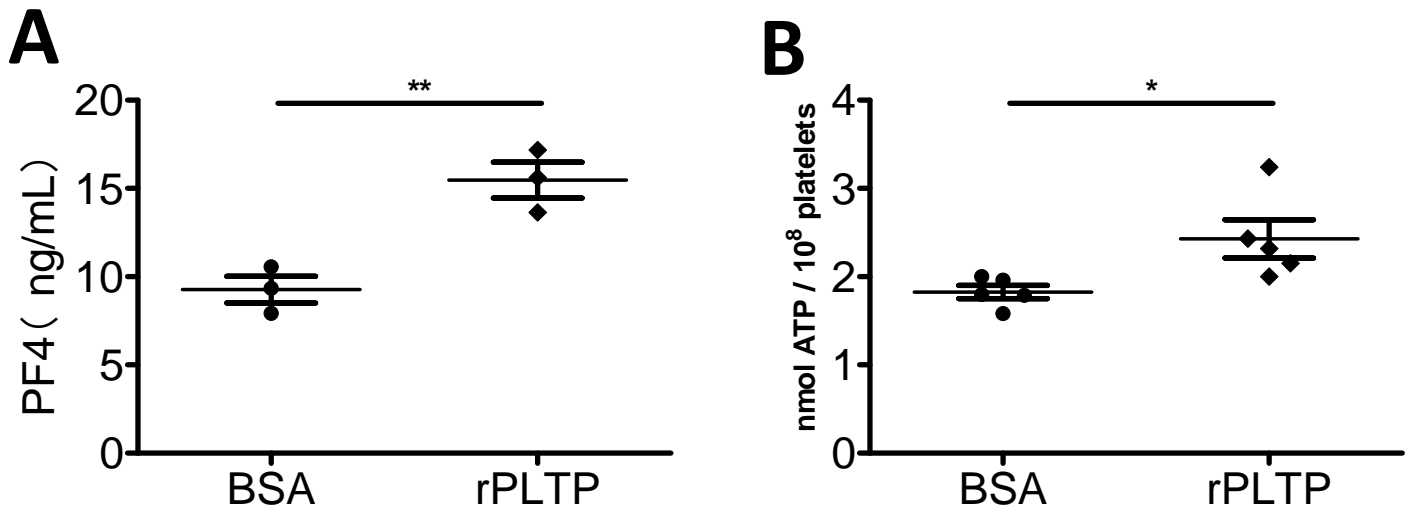
Supplement Fig. 2. Zhao et al.



Supplement Fig. 3. Zhao et al.



Supplement Fig. 4. Zhao et al.



Supplement Fig. 5. Zhao et al.

