



Supplementary Information for
DNase-dependent, NET-independent pathway of thrombus formation
in vivo.

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This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 to S4
Legends for Movie S1

Other supplementary materials for this manuscript include the following:

Movie S1

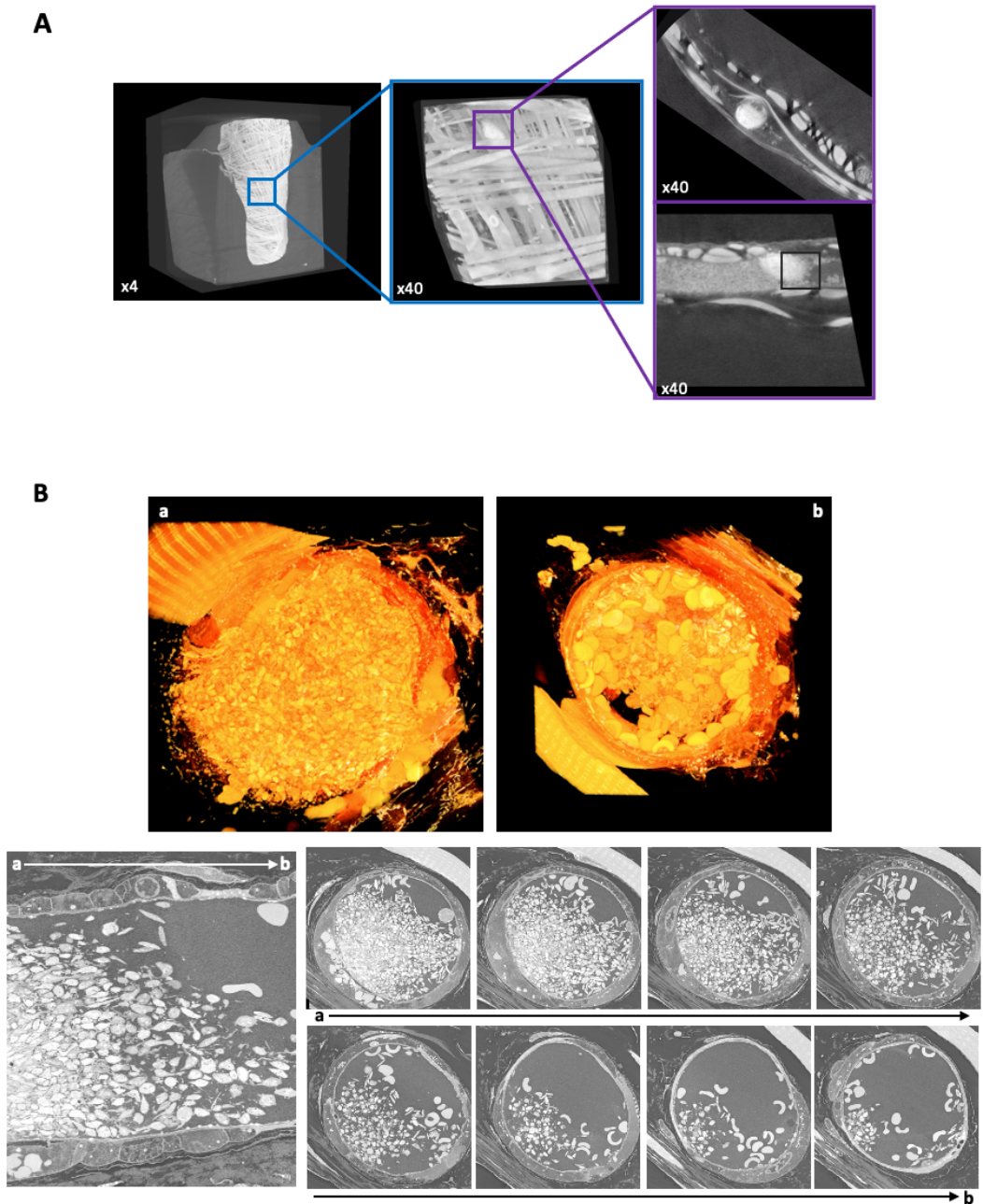


Fig. S1. Localization of thrombi by X-ray microcomputed tomography and analysis by Serial Block Face electron microscopy. (A) Volume rendering of micro-CT reconstructed image of thrombi localized in arterioles of mouse cremaster. Magnification 4x: 1 voxel = 5,17 μ m and magnification 40x: 1 voxel = 0,57 μ m. (B) High panel: 3D representative images of coronal plane of arteriole after a laser injury at the median plan of the thrombus core (point a) and at the tail of the thrombus core (point b). Left panel: Lateral overview of the thrombus core obtain after a laser injury by SBF. Right panel: Coronal overview of arteriole after a laser injury from point a to b with a step of 5 mm by SBF.

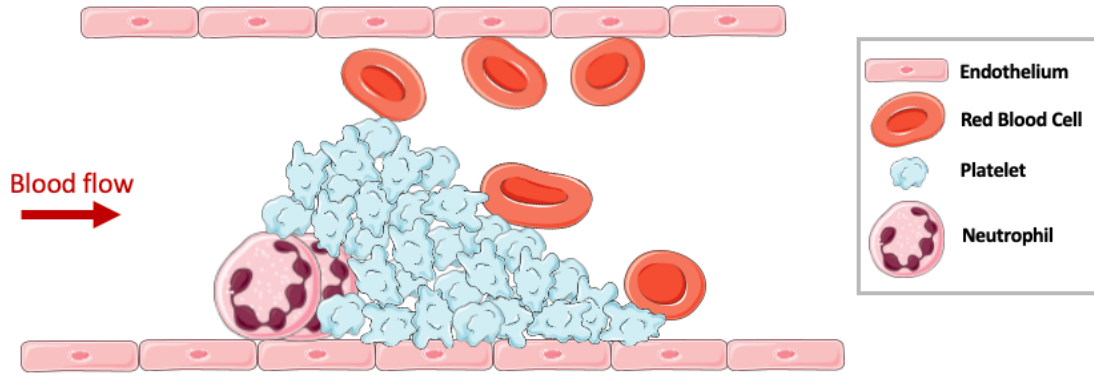


Fig. S2. No NETs are formed in the platelet thrombus core after a laser injury. Revised schema based on SBF data of cells involved in thrombus formation after a laser injury.

Measurement of ATP degradation

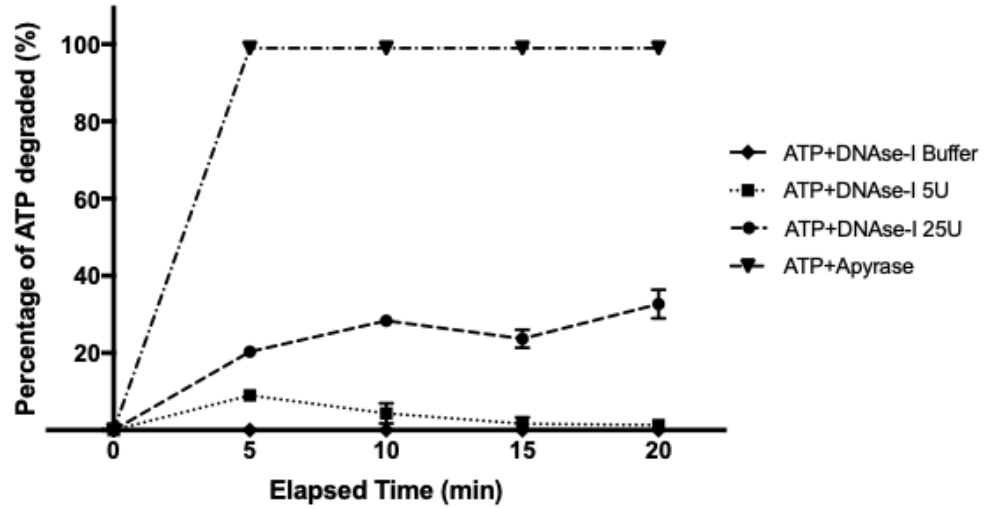


Fig. S3. DNase-I degrades ATP and produces ADP. Degradation of ATP in presence of DNase-I overtime. Two quantities of DNase-I were tested (5U and 25U). ATP degradation was followed for 20 minutes.

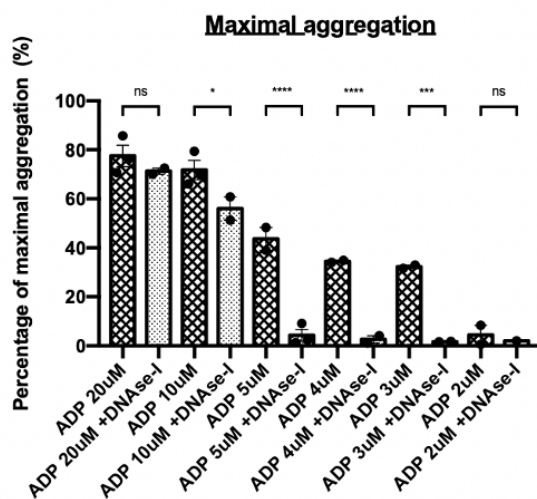
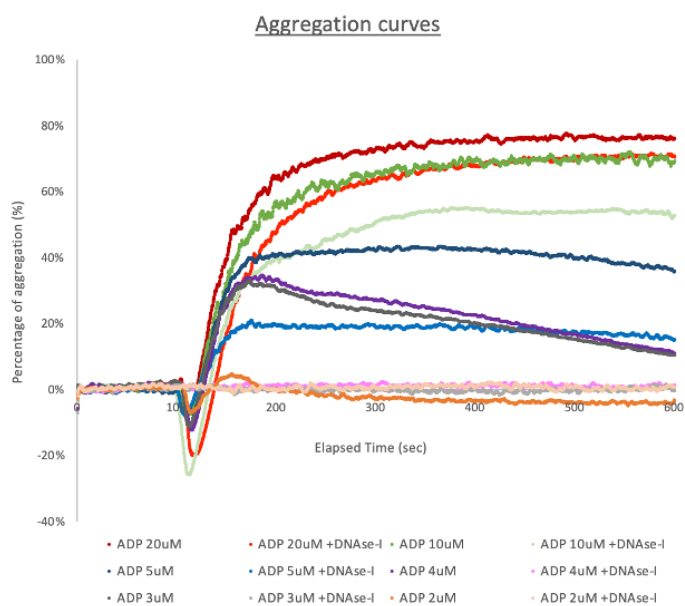


Fig. S4. DNase-I inhibits platelet aggregation by ADP degradation. (A) Aggregation curves of human PRP using different concentrations of ADP (2mM to 20 mM) with or without DNase-I. (B) Percentage of maximal aggregation after 5 minutes of human PRP aggregation.

Movie S1 (separate file). Representative movie of the core of the thrombus after a laser injury in SBF. After determination of platelets thrombi localization in the arterial microcirculation by micro-CT. The thrombus core was studied with an SEM microscope equipped with a VolumeScope SBF module. Acquisitions were performed out at a thickness of 100 nm and a pixel size of 10 nm on 40mm of length. This representative movie is a 3D modelling illustrating the presence of resting platelets, activated platelets and red blood cells in the thrombus core induced after a laser-injury.