

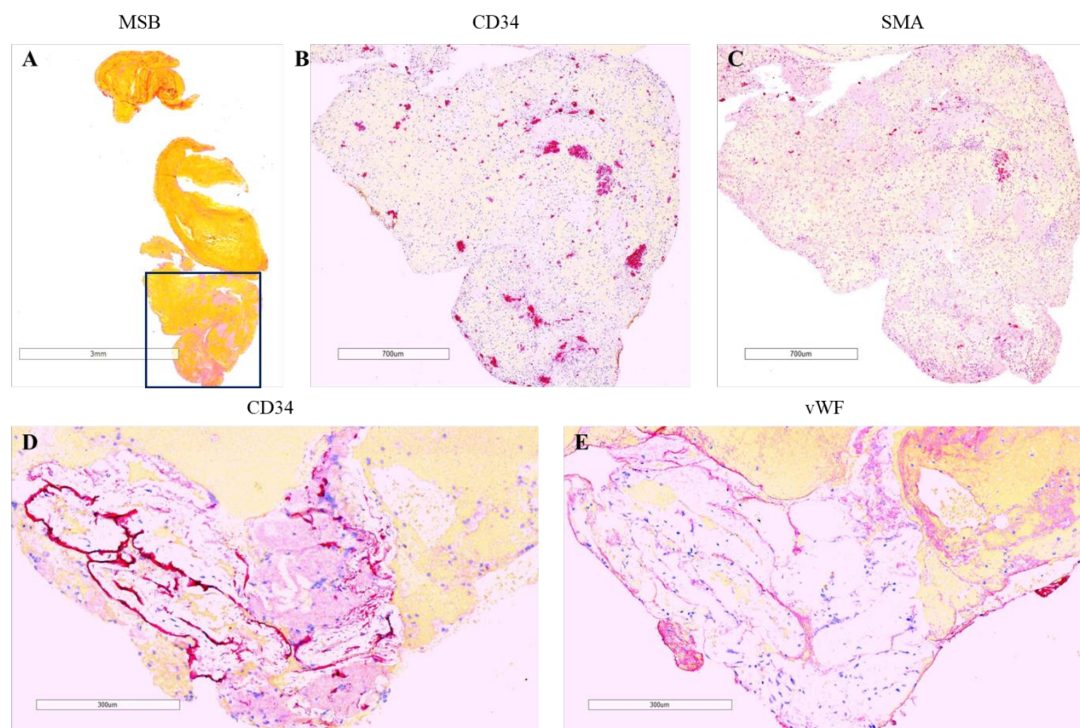
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES:

Supplementary Table 1. Histological composition of retrieved thrombi.

| | No injury | Vessel wall injury | Kruskal-Wallis test |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Red blood cells (%) | 41.78 ± 21.32 | 52.16 ± 16.88 | N=237, H1=7.556, p=0.006* |
| White blood cells (%) | 3.27 ± 2.19 | 3.48 ± 2.57 | N=237, H1=0.027, p=0.869 |
| Fibrin (%) | 31.18 ± 16.25 | 29.15 ± 12.83 | N=237, H1=0.148, p=0.701 |
| Platelets/other (%) | 23.12 ± 17.88 | 15.17 ± 14.6 | N=237, H1=8.054, p=0.005* |
| Total ECA (mm ²) | 62.75 ± 82.52 | 43.17 ± 36.28 | N=228, H1=1.425, p=0.233 |

Results are expressed as mean±SD. ECA: extracted clot area.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES:**Supplementary Figure 1. Morphological features of thrombi in two representative cases.**

(A) Martius Scarlett Blue (MSB) staining identifies the main components of clots: red blood cells (yellow), fibrin (red) and platelets/other (light pink). Clot area in the square is showed at higher magnification in the immunostaining images (B, C). Small foci of CD34-positive endothelial cells (B) and smooth muscle actin (SMA)-positive cells (C, purple) were present inside a fragment suggesting early organization of the clot. Immunohistochemistry for CD34 (D) and von Willebrand Factor (E) demonstrates that CD34-positive endothelial cells were also positive for vWF (purple). Scale bar = 3 mm (A), 700 µm (B, C) and 300 µm (D, E).