Supplementary Figures

Upregulation of cytokine signalling in platelets increases risk of thrombophilia in severe COVID-19 patients

Simrandeep Kaur¹, Anamika Singh¹, Jaskaran Kaur², Nikhil Verma³, Anil K Pandey³, Suman Das^{3,*}, Sankar Bhattacharyya^{2,*}, Prasenjit Guchhait^{1,*}.

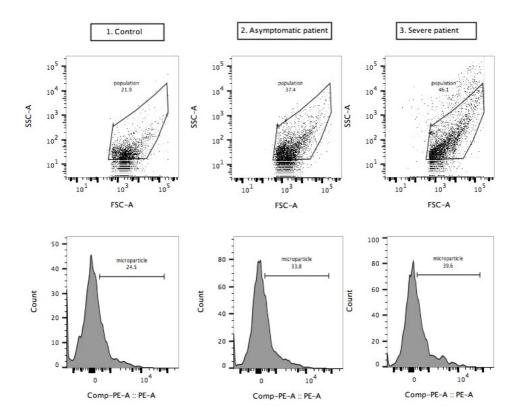


Figure S1. Gating strategy to obtain percentage of platelet microparticles in plasma using flow cytometry. Platelet free plasma (PFP) was stained with fluorophore labelled CD41a PE in filtered PBS. Representative image of upper panel shows the SSC vs FSC and the lower panel represents the CD41 positive particles for healthy control, asymptomatic and severe (ICU) COVID-19 patients.

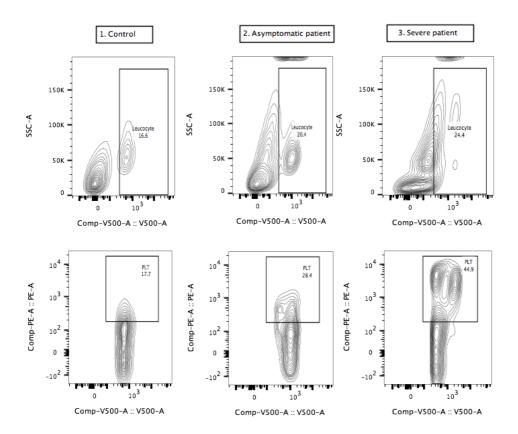


Figure S2. Gating strategy of platelet-leukocyte aggregates using flow cytometry. PBMCs were stained with fluorophore labelled platelet marker CD41a PE and leukocyte marker CD45 V500. Representative image of upper panel shows the SSC vs FSC and the lower panel represents the CD41-CD45 positive cells for healthy control, asymptomatic and severe (ICU) COVID-19 patients.

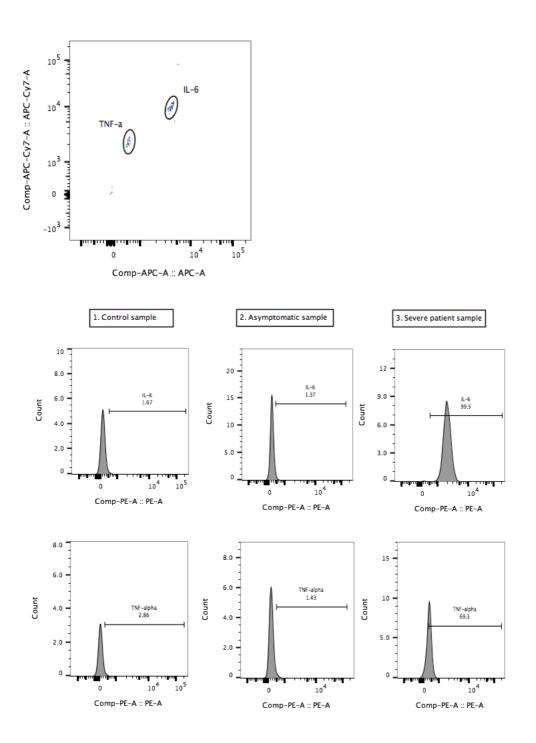


Figure S3. Gating strategy of cytometry bead array (CBA, BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). Upper panel shows the IL-6 and TNF- α beads. Lower panel exhibits quantification of both cytokines in plasma of healthy control, asymptomatic and severe (ICU) COVID-19 patients.