

Supplemental Materials for

**Title: Platelets mediate inflammatory monocyte activation by SARS-CoV-2**

**Spike protein**

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## **Supplemental Methods**

### **Cell line**

Huh7 cells which endogenously express ACE-2 (1) were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) before flow cytometry, as described in Methods.

### **Platelet aggregation assay**

Platelet aggregations were measured on an optical aggregometer (AG800, Techlink, Beijing) at 37°C as described (2). Briefly, 300 µl of PRP was stimulated by S protein (1 µg/mL) or S-pseudovirus (80 TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL) and light transmission was recorded until trace stabilization.

### **Biolayer interferometry**

Biolayer interferometry analysis was performed on an Octet RED96 (ForteBio) as described (3). Spike RBD protein (20 µg/mL) were immobilized on AMC sensors to maximum loading levels. Associations and dissociations were performed in PBS supplemented with 0.1% BSA, 0.02% Tween20 at 30°C after sensors were washed to a obtained baseline. K<sub>D</sub> value was analyzed using DataAnalysis9 (ForteBio).

### **Platelet-derived dense granule secretion assay**

Platelet ATP/ADP secretion from dense granules was detected as described (4). Briefly, 80 µl of PRP was incubated with or without S protein and collagen at indicated concentrations for 5 min at room temperature on an orbital shaker, and 10 µl of Chrono-

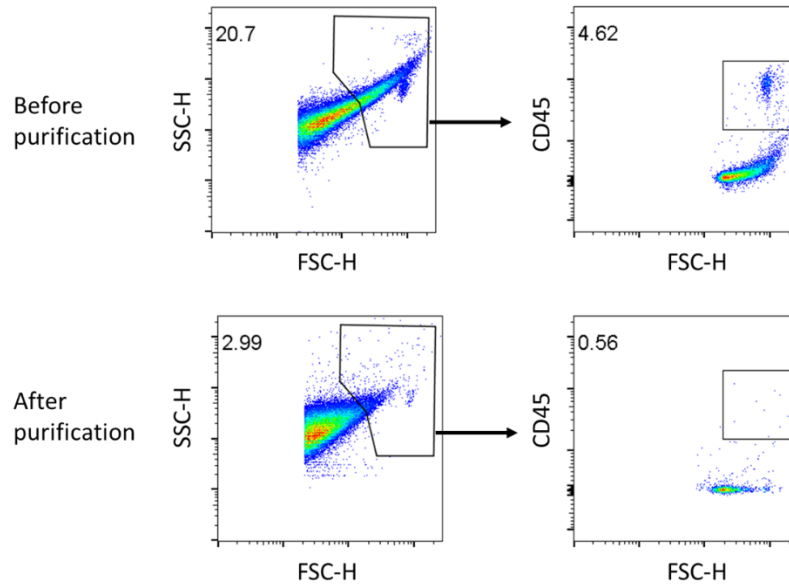
lume (Chrono-Log) were injected into each well. Luminescence was detected by Synergy H1 (Biotek).

### **Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)**

The monocyte culture supernatants were collected, and the concentration of IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-10 were measured by ELISA Ready-Set-Go® (eBioscience, San Diego, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (5).

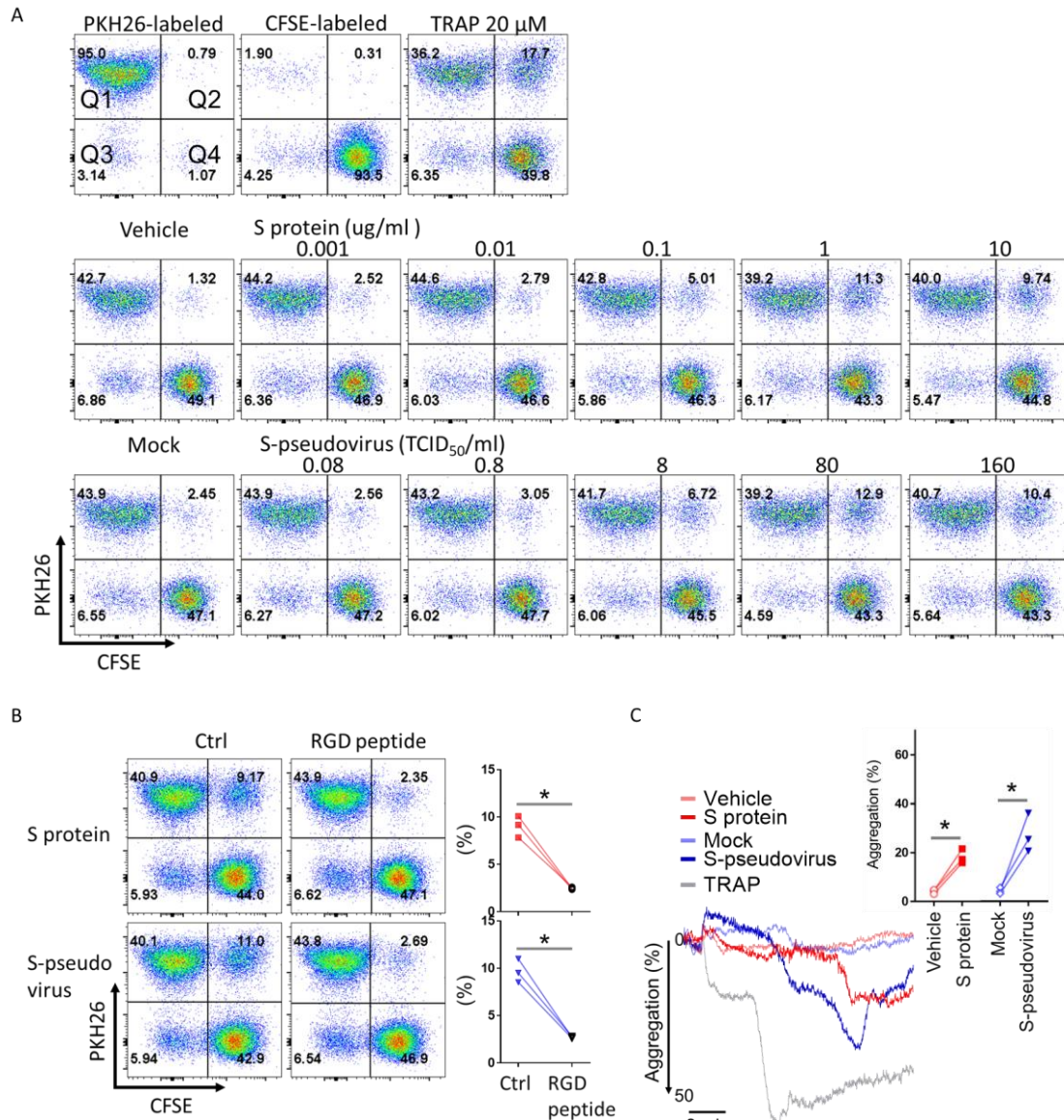
## Supplemental Figures

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**Supplemental Figure 1: Leukocyte contaminants in purified platelets.**

(A) Before and after purification, platelets were stained by anti-CD45 and analyzed by flow cytometry, and leukocyte contaminants were shown.

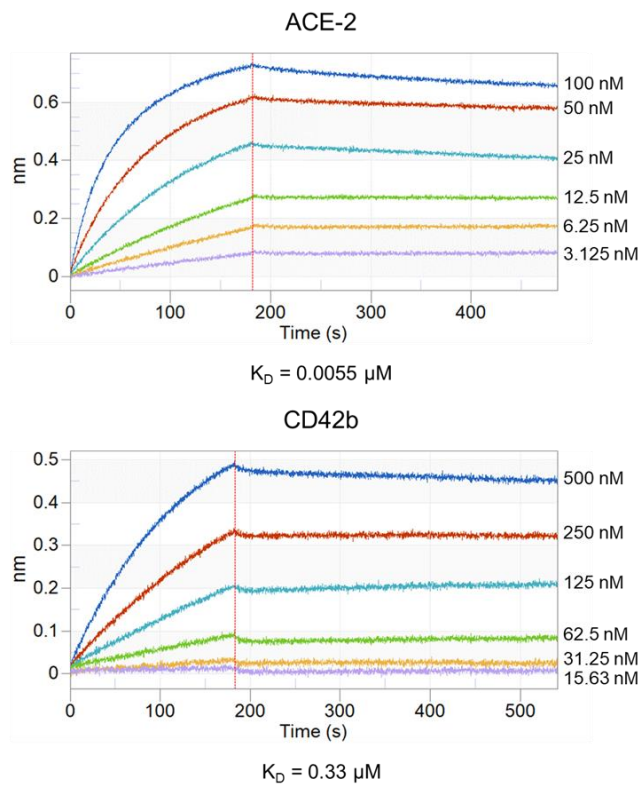


**Supplemental Figure 2: SARS-CoV-2 induced platelet aggregation.**

(A) Purified platelets were labeled by PKH26 or CFSE and mixed 1:1 before incubation with S protein or S-pseudovirus at indicated concentration. Platelets stained with PKH26 are enclosed in Quadrant 1. Platelets stained with CFSE are enclosed in Quadrant 4. Double-colored events in Quadrant 2 represent platelet aggregates before and after stimulation. Statistical analysis was displayed in Figure 1A. (B) Purified platelets were labeled by PKH26 or CFSE and mixed 1:1 before incubation with S protein (1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) or S-pseudovirus (80 TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL) in the presence or absence of

RGD peptide. (C) Representation and quantification of light transmission curve of platelets aggregation stimulated by S protein or S-pseudovirus were shown. Mean with SD and *P* value by paired Student's *t* test are displayed. \* Indicated *P* value < 0.05.

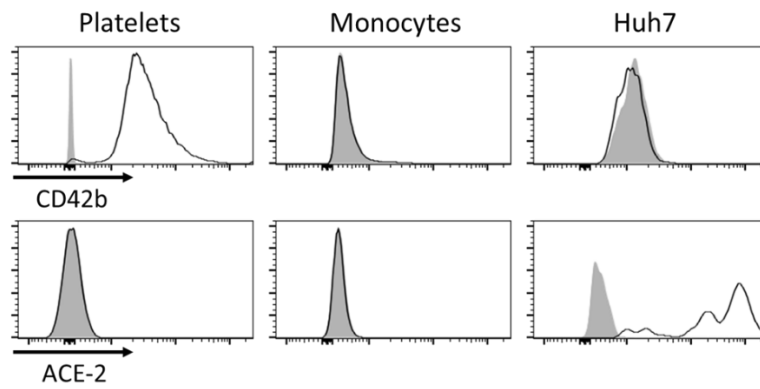
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**Supplemental Figure 3: The binding affinity of recombinant Spike protein to recombinant CD42b and ACE2 were characterized by kinetics.**

(A) Binding curves of immobilized Spike RBD with the ACE-2 (upper) and CD42b (lower) are shown.  $K_D$  are analyzed by fitting the data to a 1:1 binding model.

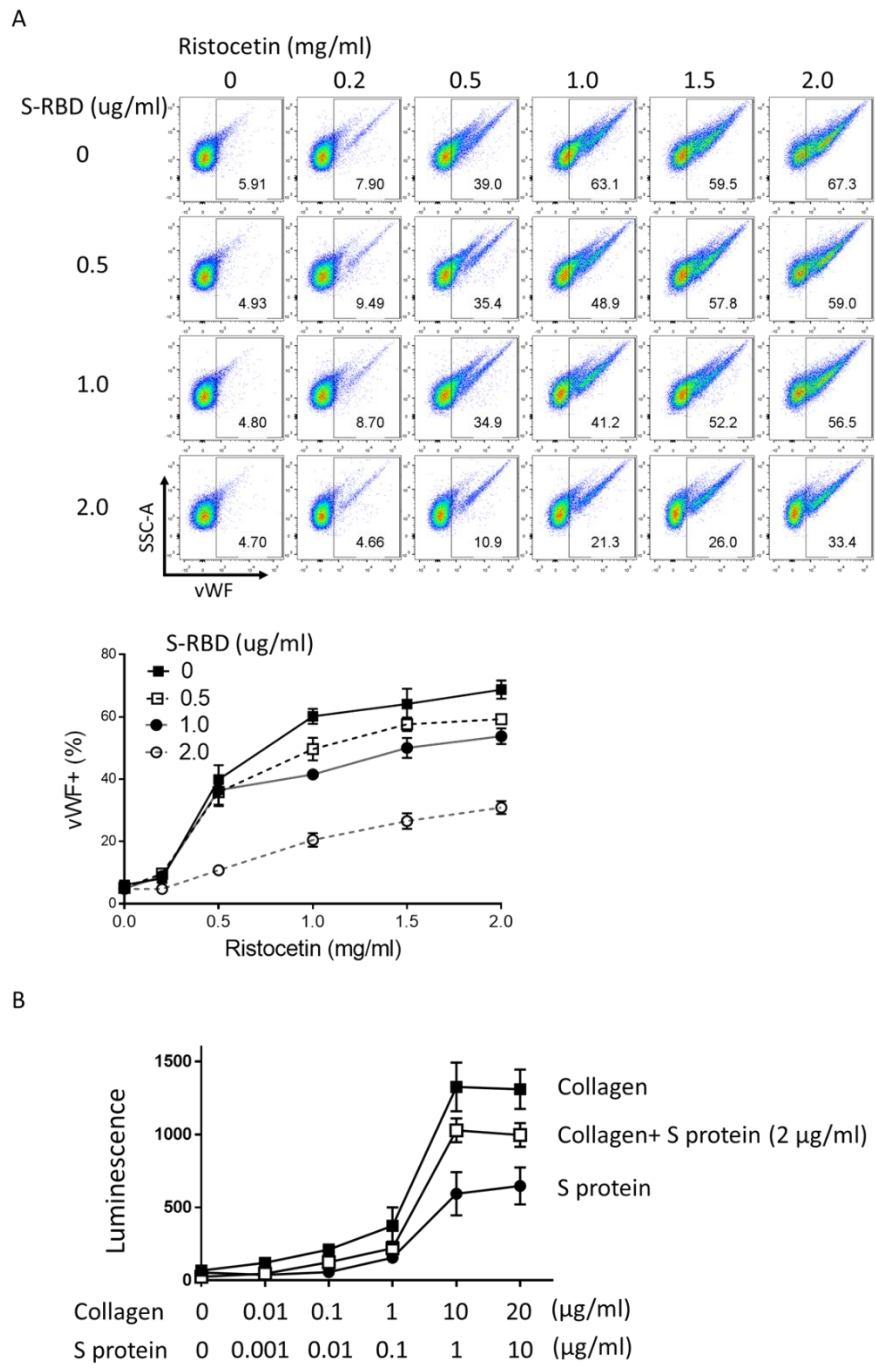
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**Supplemental Figure 4: ACE-2 was not detected on platelets.**

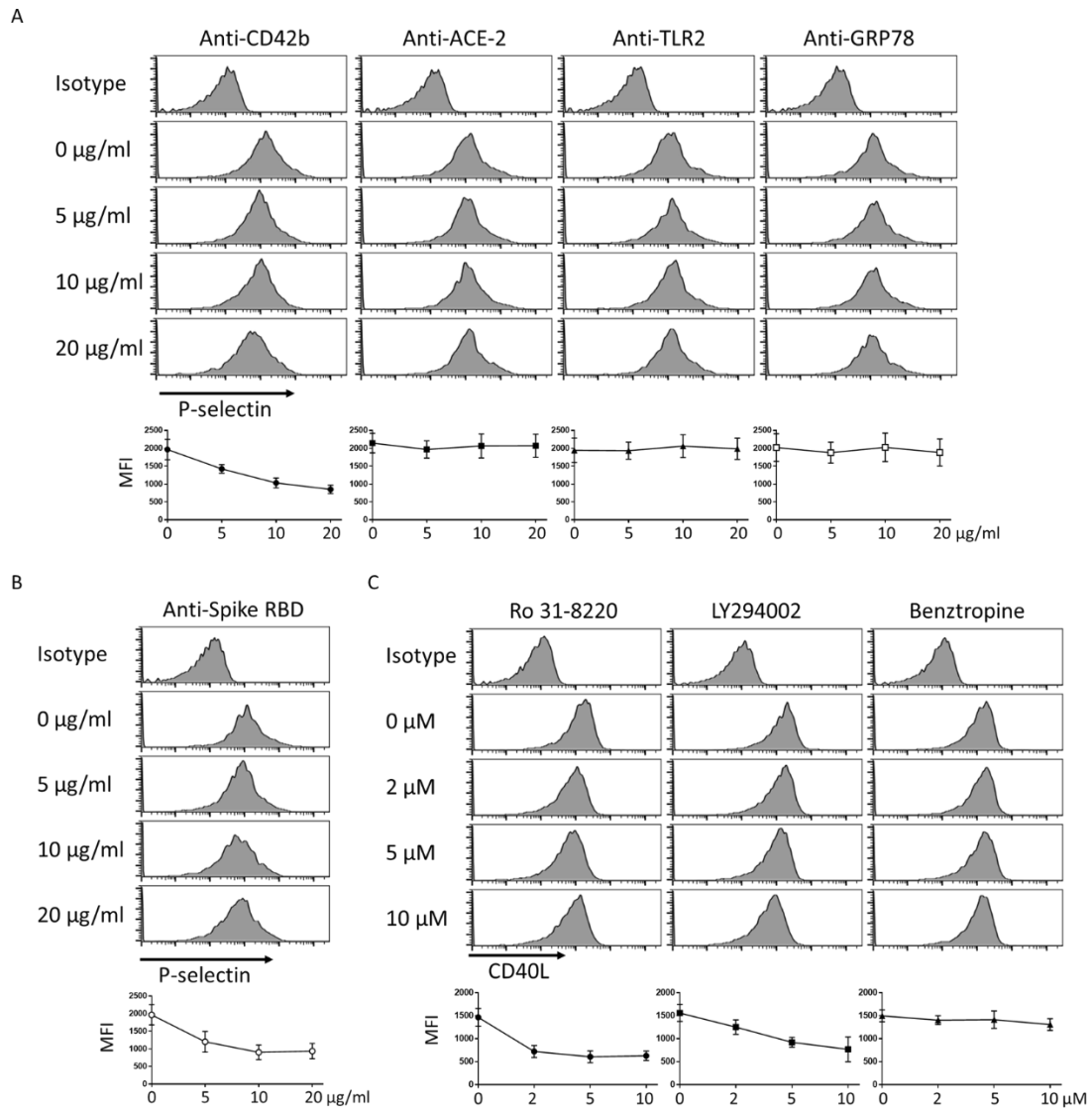
(A) ACE-2 and CD42b expression on purified platelets, monocytes and the Huh7 cell line (which endogenously expresses ACE-2) was tested by flow cytometry.





**Supplemental Figure 5: Spike protein impeded vWF binding on platelets.**

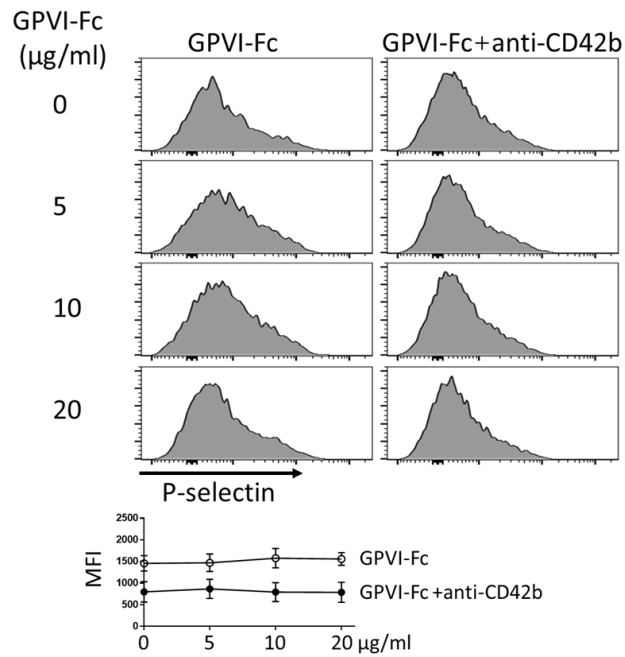
(A) Platelet-vWF complexes were detected by flow cytometry using recombinant vWF and ristocetin. MFI analysis was shown in Figure 2F. (B) Platelet-rich plasma was incubated with S protein and collagen at indicated concentrations, and luminescence derived from ATP/ADP release were measured. Data are reported as the mean with SD.



**Supplemental Figure 6: Dose response curves for inhibitory antibodies and inhibitors.**

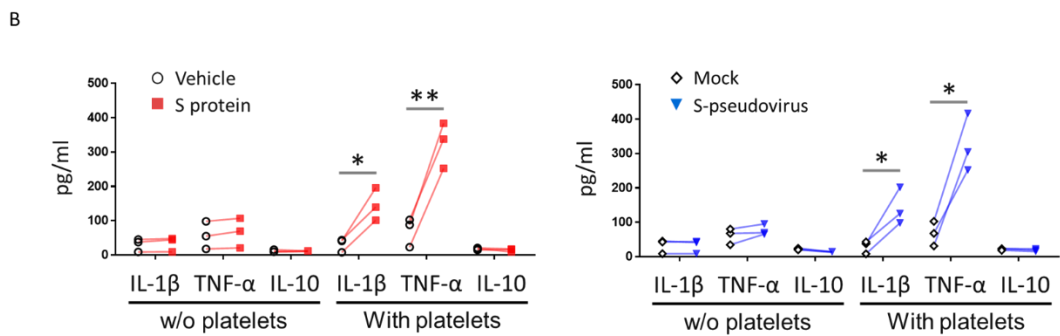
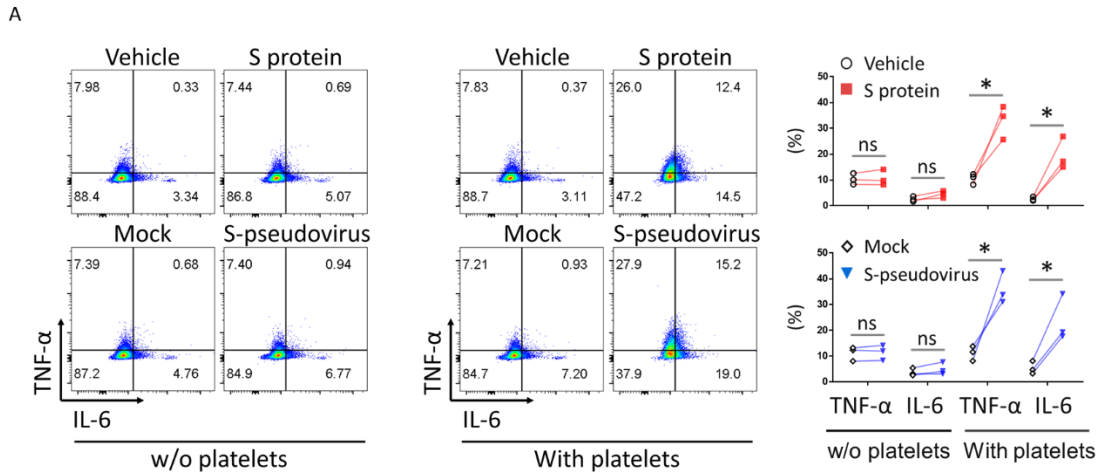
Purified platelets were incubated with indicated inhibitory antibodies before stimulation with 1 µg/ml of S protein (**A**, **C**) or with 80 TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL of S-pseudovirus (**B**). P-selectin or CD40L expression was detected by flow cytometry. Data are reported as the mean with SD.

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**Supplemental Figure 7: Blockade of GPVI did not affect Spike protein binding with CD42b-induced P-selectin expression.**

(A) Purified platelets were incubated with S protein (1 µg/ml) and GPVI-Fc chimera protein at indicated concentrations in absence or presence of anti-CD42b (20 µg/ml). P-selectin expression was detected by flow cytometry. Data are reported as the mean with SD.



**Supplemental Figure 8: SARS-COV-2-activated platelets mediated IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  expression in monocytes.**

(A) Purified monocytes (n=3) were cultured and co-cultured as described in Figure 4B, and IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  expression is shown. (B) IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-10 levels in supernatants from monocyte culture were measured by ELISA. *P* value by paired Student's *t* test is displayed. \* indicated *P* value < 0.05, \*\* *P* < 0.01, *ns* indicated not significant.

## Supplemental references

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2. Dai B, et al. Integrin- $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3-mediated outside-in signalling activates a negative feedback pathway to suppress platelet activation. *Thromb Haemost*. 2016;116(5):918-30.
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