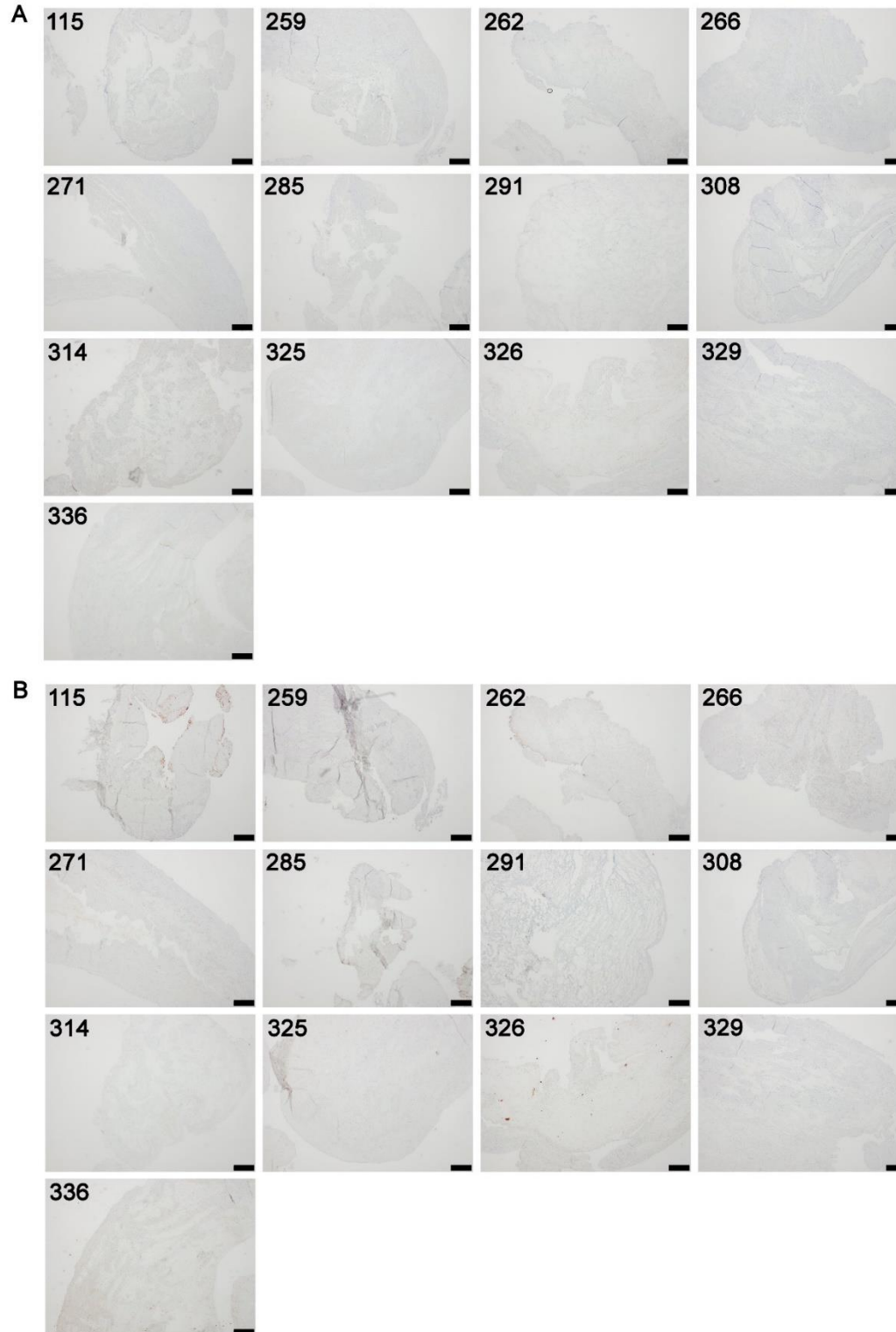


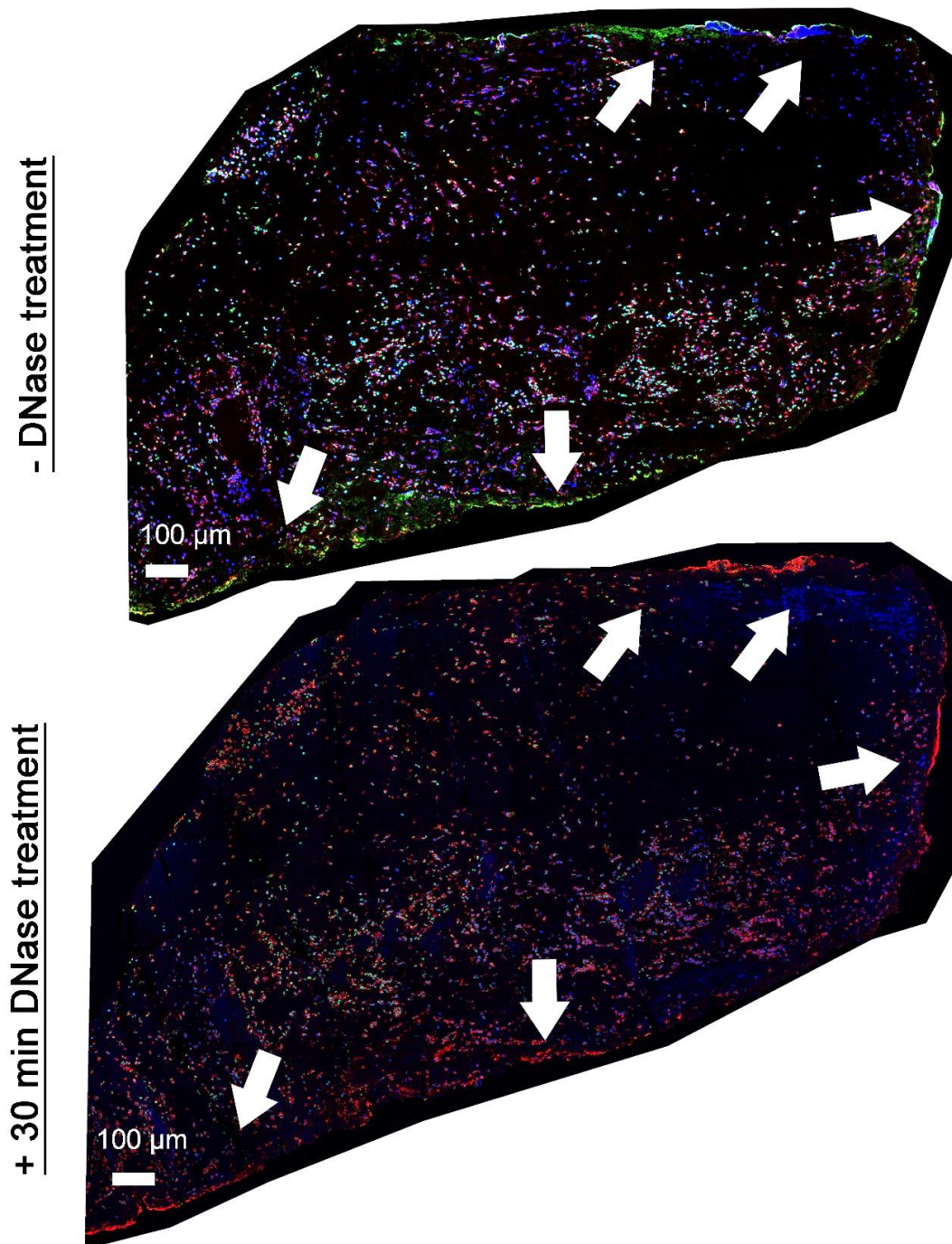
Supplementary Material

1 Supplementary Figures and Tables



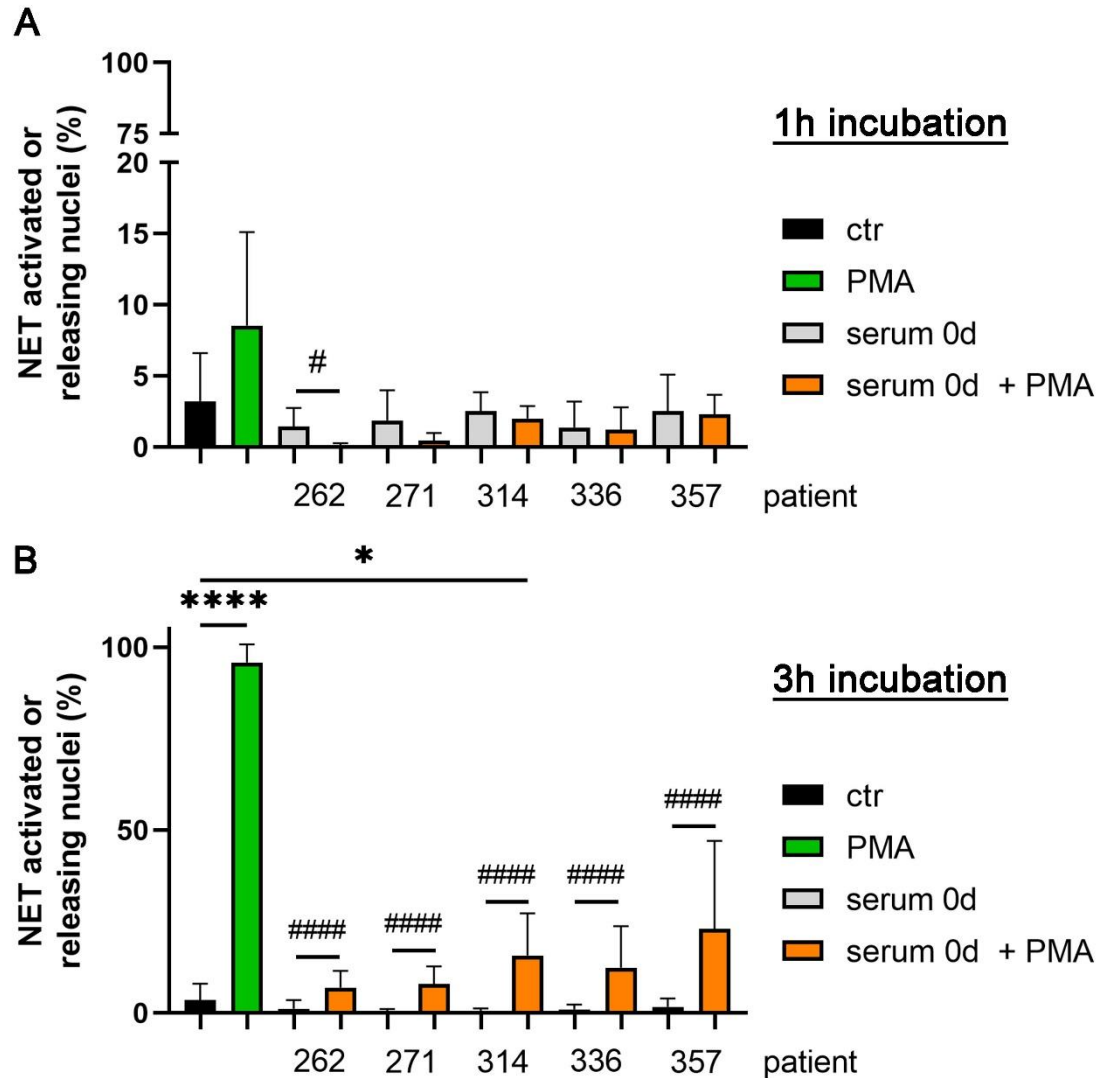
Supplemental Figure 1 C1q and C3d staining in control thrombi.

C1q (A) and C3d (B) staining as presented in Figure 1. Scale bar = 100 μ m



Supplemental Figure 2 Specific NET markers in thrombi of VITT patient

- Stitched images show distribution of NETs inside a further area of the thrombus (VITT patient) than presented in Figure 2 (blue = DNA, green = DNA-histone-1-complex, red = myeloperoxidase). White arrows depict strong NET signals (DNA-histone-1-complex and myeloperoxidase), especially in the outer range. Specificity of NET markers were identified after DNase degradation. Serial cuts of thrombi were treated during the NET-staining with and without DNase. DNase treatment deletes the DNA-histone-1-complex from thrombus section, but not the myeloperoxidase. The settings were adjusted to a respective isotype control (with and without DNase treatment).



Supplemental Figure 3 Serum from VITT and control patients does not induce NET formation in absence of platelets and ROS-dependent NET release is reduced in presence of serum. Blood-derived neutrophils from healthy donors were incubated for 1 hour (A) and 3 hours (B) in serum of different patients. (A) After 1 hour the NET release starts only in the PMA control. (B) Whereas RPMI (ctr) did not induce NETs, PMA significantly induced NET formation after 3 hours. Neither serum from control collective patients (262, 271, 314 and 336), nor serum from the VITT patient (357) induced NETs. However, a ROS-dependent NET formation by PMA, was detectable, but was strongly decreased in presence of all serum samples. All data are shown as mean \pm SD of one technical run with duplicates for 1 hour and three technical runs with duplicates for 3 hours. In each sample three pictures were taken randomly. Therefore, data present the result out of 6 analyzed images (1 hour) and 18 analyzed images (3 hours). Statistical differences were analyzed with a one-way Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.0001$) followed by Dunn's multiple comparisons test. Significant differences are shown as follows: * $p \leq 0.05$ and **** $p < 0.0001$. Furthermore, one-tailed Mann-Whitney test was used to analyze significant differences in each serum sample with and without PMA treatment. Significant differences are shown as follows: # $p \leq 0.05$ and #### $p < 0.0001$.