Supporting Information for

Characterization of the presence and function of platelet opioid receptors

Sarah M. Gruba,[1,2] Danielle H. Francis,[2] Audrey F. Meyer,[2,3] Eleni Spanolios,[2] Jiayi He,[2] Ben M. Meyer,[2] Donghyuk Kim,[2] Kang Xiong-Hang,[2] and Christy L. Haynes[2*]

[1]Present address: Boston Scientific, 4100 Hamline Ave N., St. Paul, MN 55112
[2]Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455
[3]Present address: Boston Scientific, 3 Scimed Place, Maple Grove, MN 55311
*Corresponding Author E-mail: chaynes@umn.edu

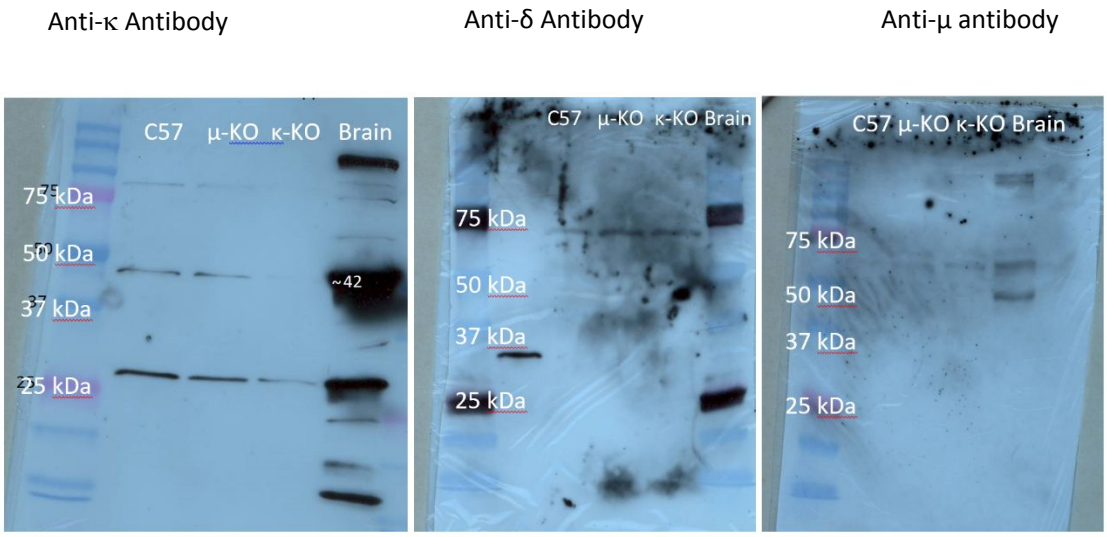

Figure SI 1: Western blots of knockout mouse platelets incubated with (A) anti-κ, (B) anti-δ, and (C) anti-μ antibodies. The anti-μ antibody used in the blots shown here was the one sourced from Millipore Sigma. The blot membrane was overlaid with the x-ray film before scanning. Numbers and labels were added to the images.

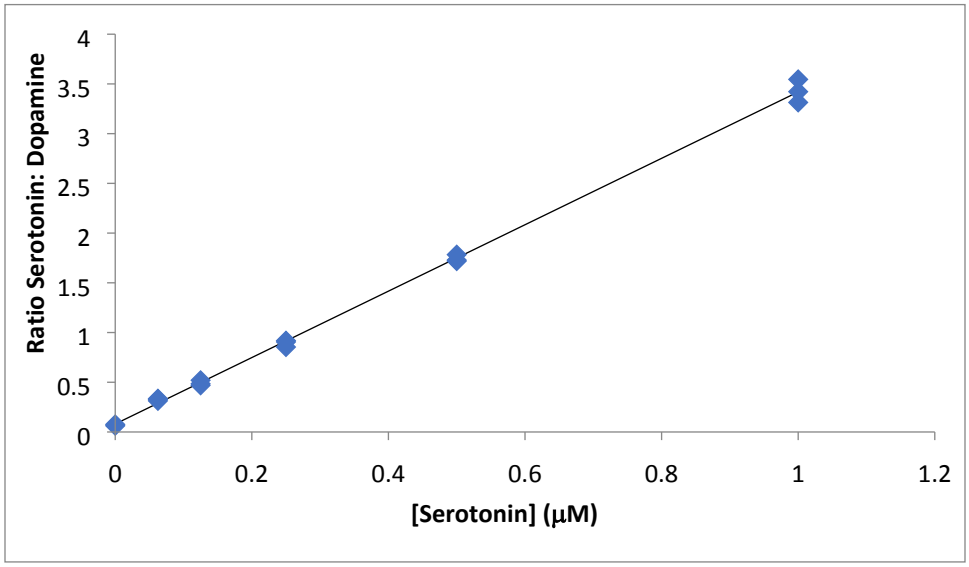

Figure SI 2. The calibration curve was constructed by plotting the ratio of the serotonin peak: dopamine peak (internal standard) from measured HPLC chromatograms. The serotonin calibration curve was made using three replicates of known serotonin concentrations (0.0, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, and 1 µM). This calibration curve was used to calculate the limit of detection (0.017 µM) and limit of quantification (0.052 µM) for this method.

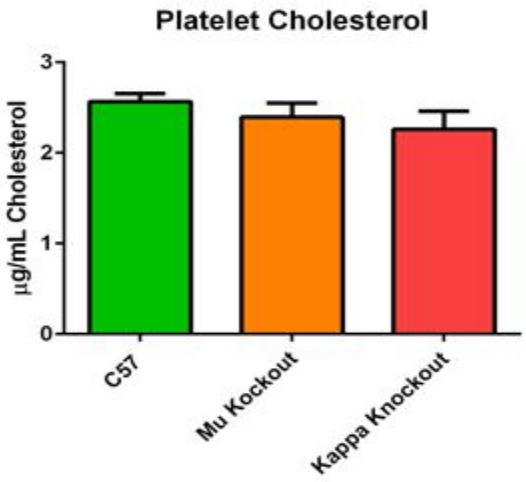

Figure SI 3: Comparison of cholesterol concentrations in platelets from control C57, µ-KO and κ-KO mice. No statistical significance was noted.

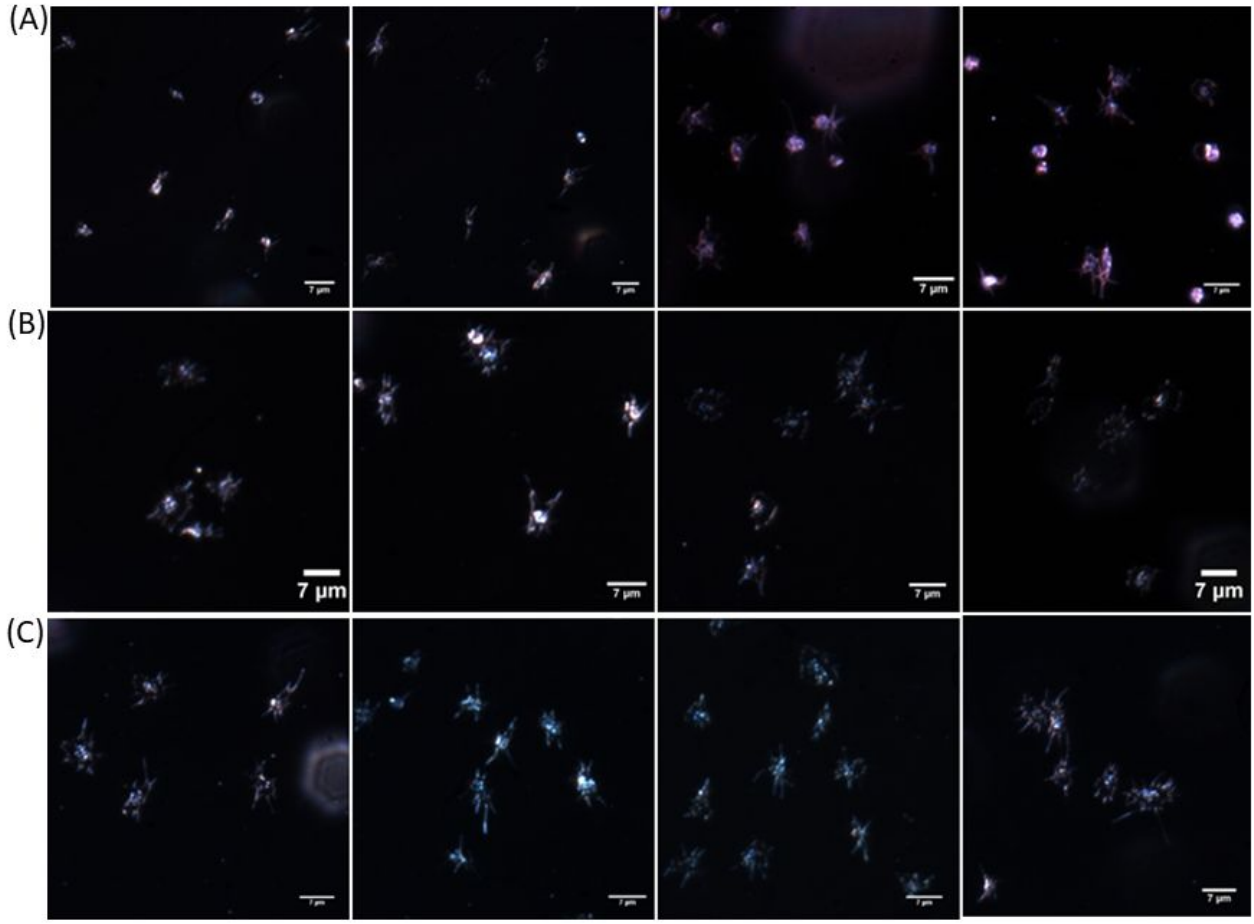

Figure SI 4: Dark-field images of representative activated (A) C-57 platelets, (B) κ-KO platelets, and (C) µ-KO platelets. The scale bar in all images represents 7 µm.