

Supporting Information for

## **Nanopore discrimination of coagulation biomarker derivatives and characterization of a post-translational modification**

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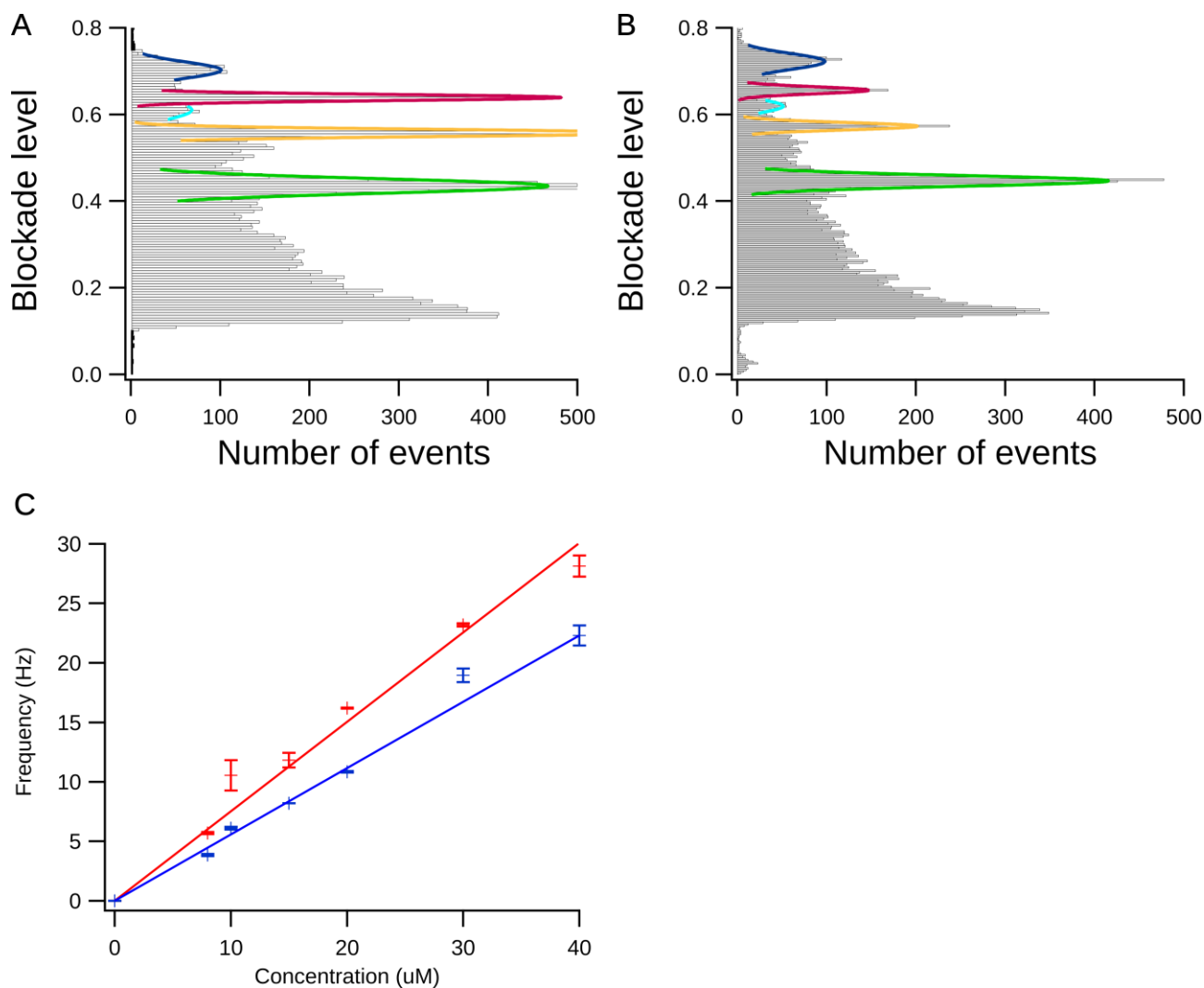
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**Figure S1: Detection of FPA and FPA-P at different concentrations.** A and B) Histograms of the normalized blockade level against number of events for mixtures of FPA (red), FPA-P (populations: P1, blue; and P2, cyan), FPA-6 (yellow) and FPA-3 (green). Colored lines are fits of Gaussian functions to the data defining the most probable blockade level. A) Histogram of an equimolar mixture at 10  $\mu\text{M}$  (FPA:FPA-P 1:1) where the average and standard deviation of three fits to the data from 6221 events determined blockade levels for FPA  $0.65 \pm 0.01$  (red), FPA-P1  $0.71 \pm 0.01$  (blue), FPA-P2  $0.62 \pm 0.01$  (cyan), FPA-3  $0.57 \pm 0.01$  (yellow) and FPA-6  $0.44 \pm 0.01$  (green). B) Histogram for an equimolar mix of each peptide at 2.5  $\mu\text{M}$  except for FPA-P which was at 20  $\mu\text{M}$  (FPA:FPA-P 1:8). The average and standard deviation for the most probable blockade level, from three fits to the data from 20687 events, determined blockade levels of FPA  $0.66 \pm 0.01$  (red), FPA-P1  $0.72 \pm 0.02$  (blue), FPA-P2  $0.62 \pm 0.01$  (cyan), FPA-3  $0.57 \pm 0.01$  (yellow) and FPA-6  $0.45 \pm 0.01$  (green). C) Plot of frequency vs concentration for FPA (red) and FPA-P (blue). Lines are linear fits to the data to generate a concentration curve.