SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

Signal transduction pathway involved in platelet activation in immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia after COVID-19 vaccination

Roberta Misasi,¹ Antonella Capozzi,¹ Gloria Riitano,¹ Serena Recalchi,¹ Valeria Manganelli,¹ Vincenzo Mattei,² Agostina Longo,¹ Manuela De Michele,³ Tina Garofalo,¹ Fabio M. Pulcinelli¹ and Maurizio Sorice¹

¹Department of Experimental Medicine, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome; ²Biomedicine and Advanced Technologies Rieti Center, Sabina Universitas, Rieti; ³Emergency Department, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Correspondence: MAURIZIO SORICE- maurizio.sorice@uniroma1.it doi:10.3324/haematol.2021.279729

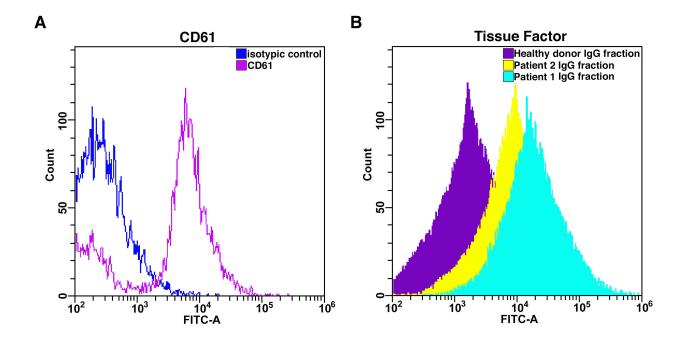


Figure S1. Cytofluorimetric analysis of CD61 and Tissue Factor (TF) expression on platelets.

- (A) Purity of platelets was checked by flow cytometry using fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated anti-CD61 mAb.
- (B) Human platelets, treated with healthy donor IgG or patient IgG fractions for 4 h were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-TF mAb and analyzed by cytofluorimetric analysis.

For both analyses, platelets were stained by FITC-conjugated IgG as isotypic control. Platelets were gated on the basis of forward-(FSC) and side-scatter (SSC) parameters. Histograms show the log fluorescence versus the cell number. Cell number is indicated on the y-axis and fluorescence intensity is represented in three logarithmic units on the x-axis. Fluorescence intensity was analyzed with a CytoFLEX Beckman Coulter cytometer.