Actin-bundling protein L-plastin promotes megakaryocyte rigidity and dampens proplatelet formation

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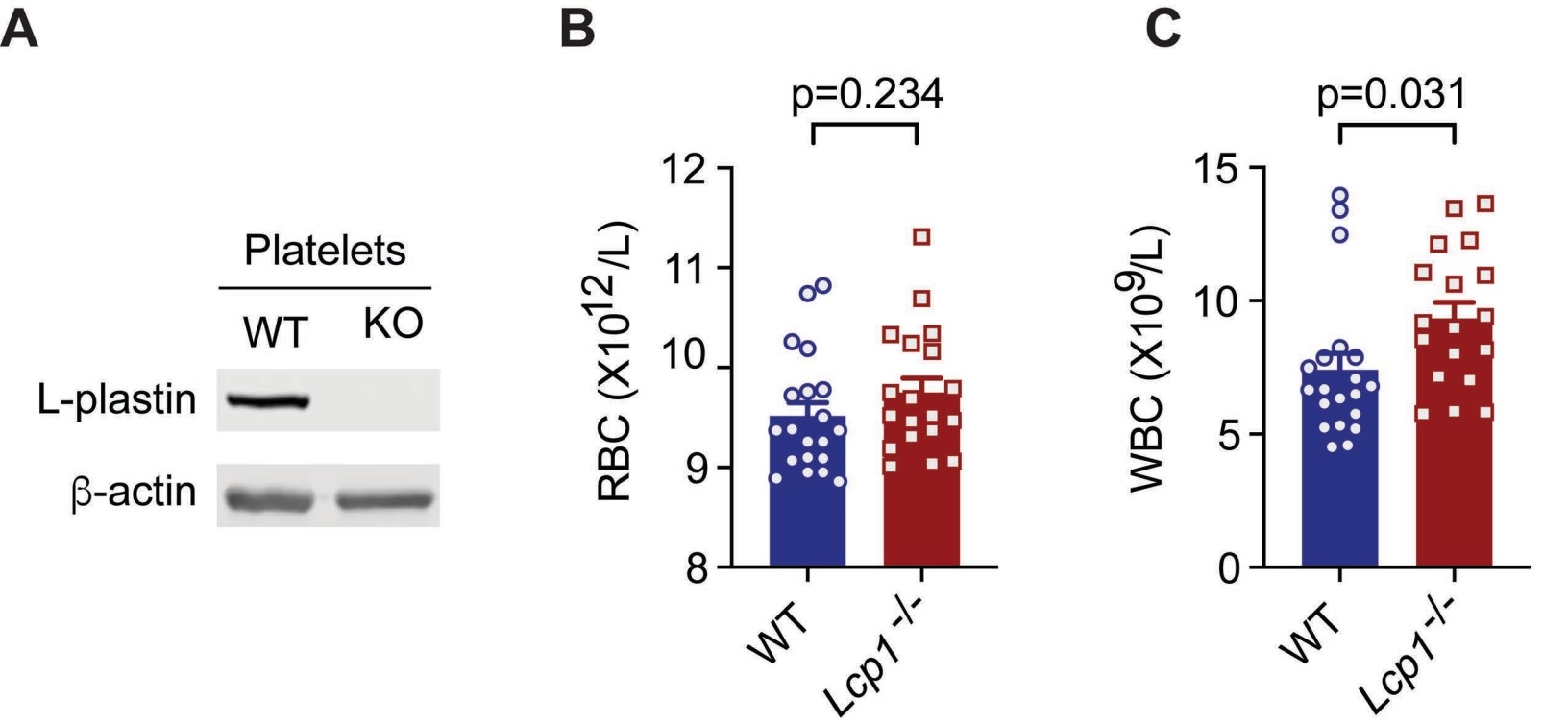
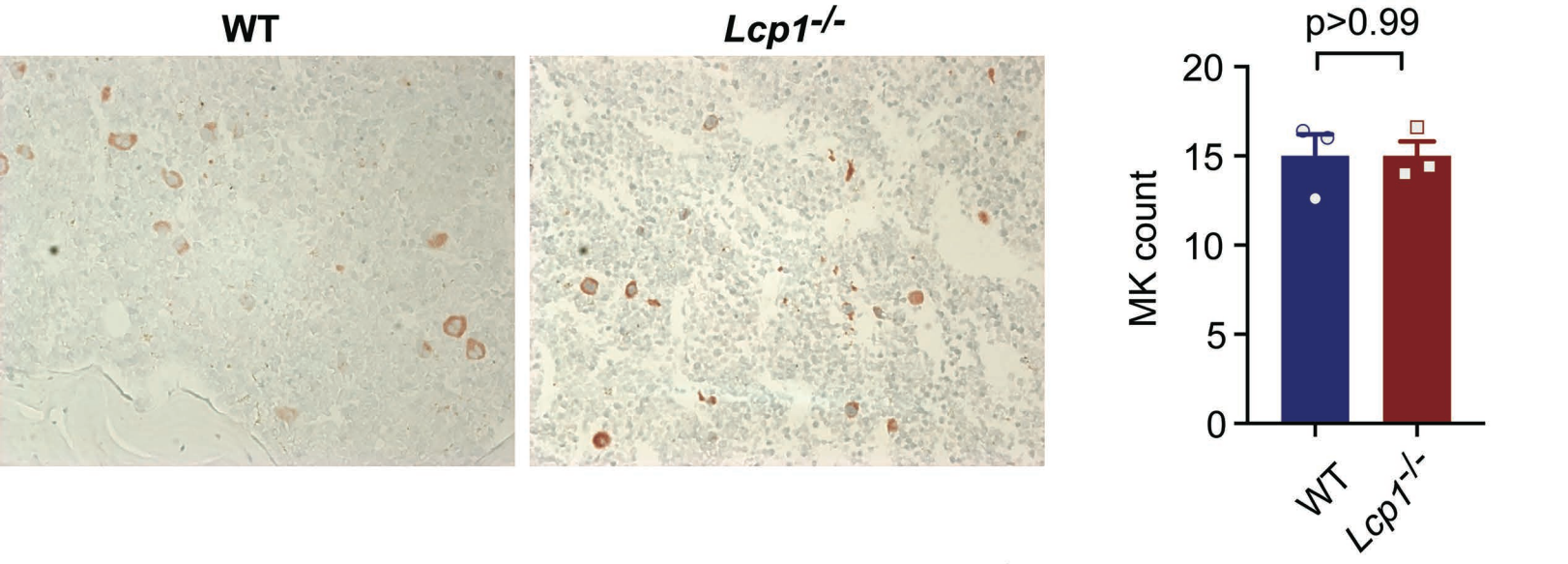
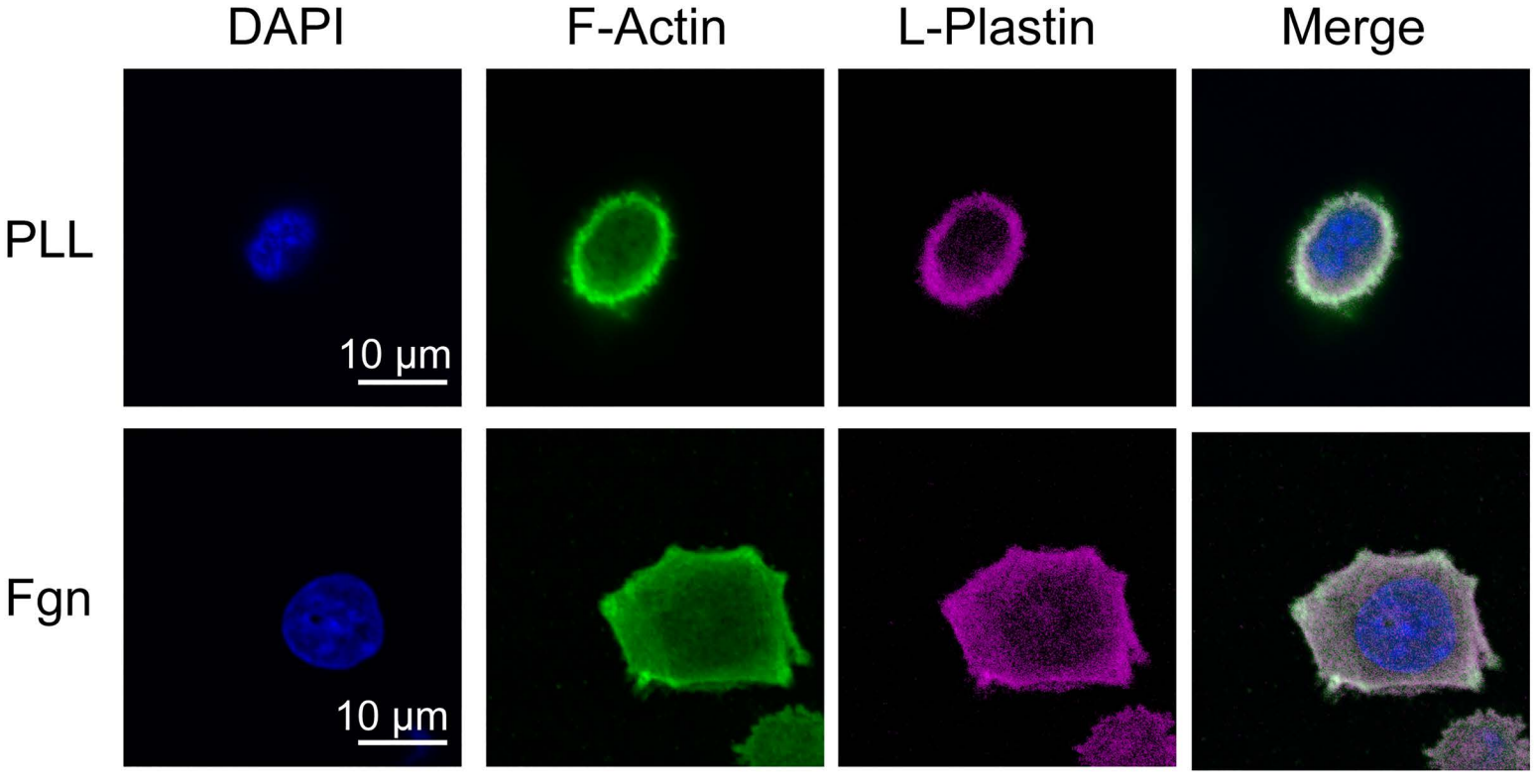


Supplemental Figure 1. (A) Immunoblots of L-plastin and β-actin in platelets from WT and *Lcp1*$^{-/-}$(KO) mice showing the abscence of L-plastin expression of L-plastin in the KO group. β-actin was used as a loading control. **(B-C)** Red blood cell (RBC) count and white blood cell (WBC) count in WT and *Lcp1*$^{-/-}$mice. Each dot represents a mouse. n=19-20.



Supplemental Figure 2. *In vivo* WT and *Lcp1*$^{-/-}$ mice bone marrow MK density is not significantly different. Femurs from 3 WT and 3 littermate *Lcp1*$^{-/-}$ mice were harvested and stained for acetylcholinesterase staining. Images were taken at 20X blindly with five random fields taken per mouse and counted blindly. The average MK number per mouse was used for the plot and statistical analysis.



Supplemental Fig 3. Immunofluorescent confocal images of day 6 human cord blood $CD34^{+}$-derived MKs seeded on poly-L-lysine (PLL) or fibrinogen (FGN) showing F-actin (magenta) and L-plastin (green) distribution. F-actin/L-plastin colocalization in the merged image (white) is mainly at the peripheral cytoskeleton area. These images are representative of three or more images from each of 3 different cord blood samples.