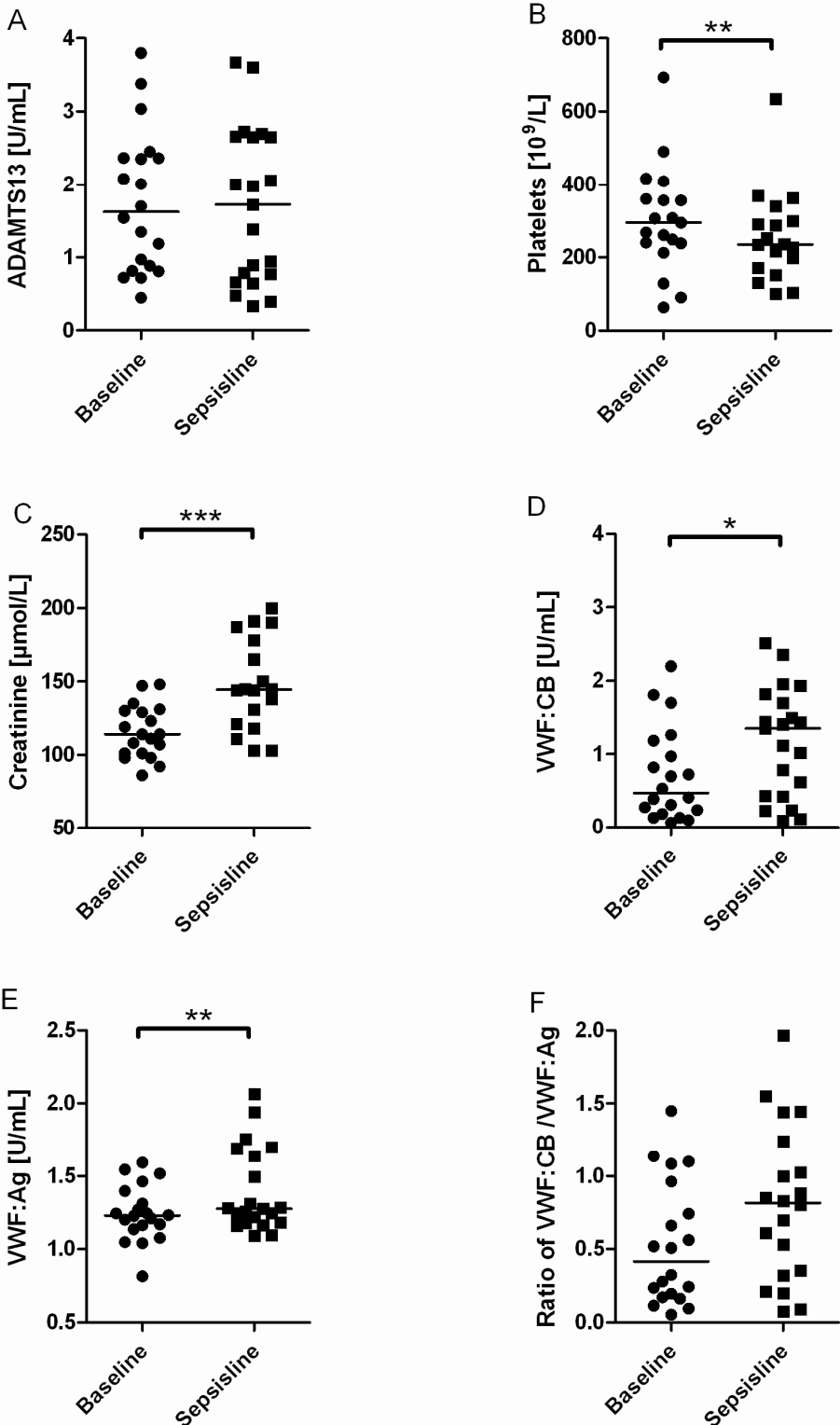


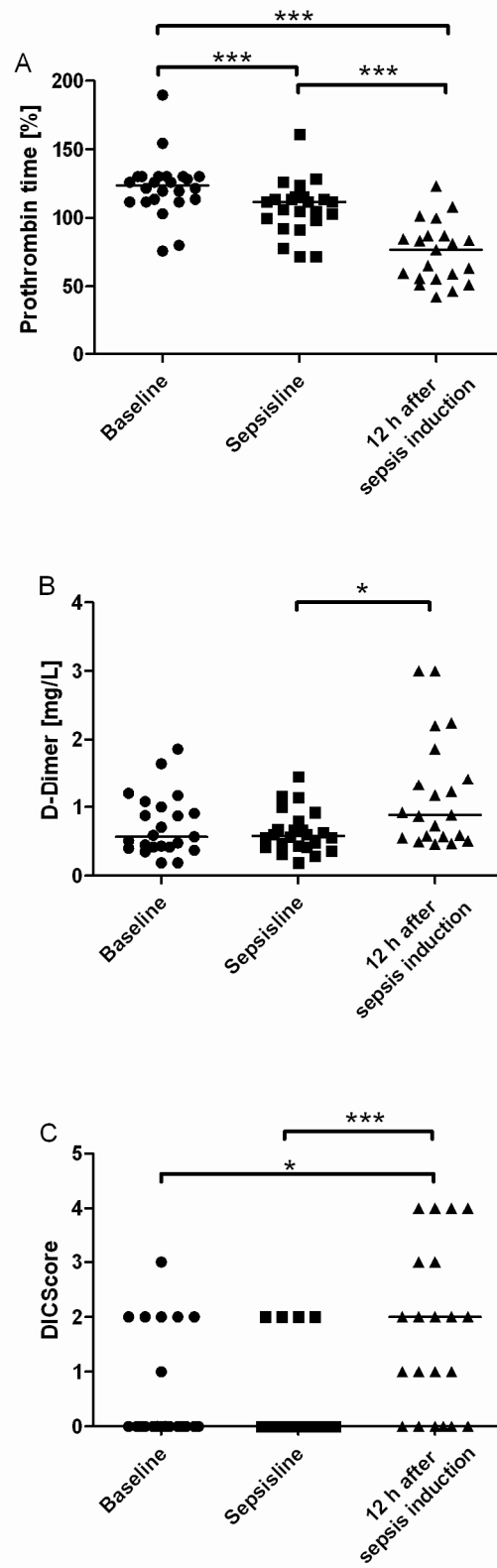
Supplementary Figures to Bockmeyer et al. "ADAMTS13 activity is decreased in a septic porcine model. Significance for glomerular thrombus deposition" (Thromb Haemost 2011; 105.1)

Figure S1



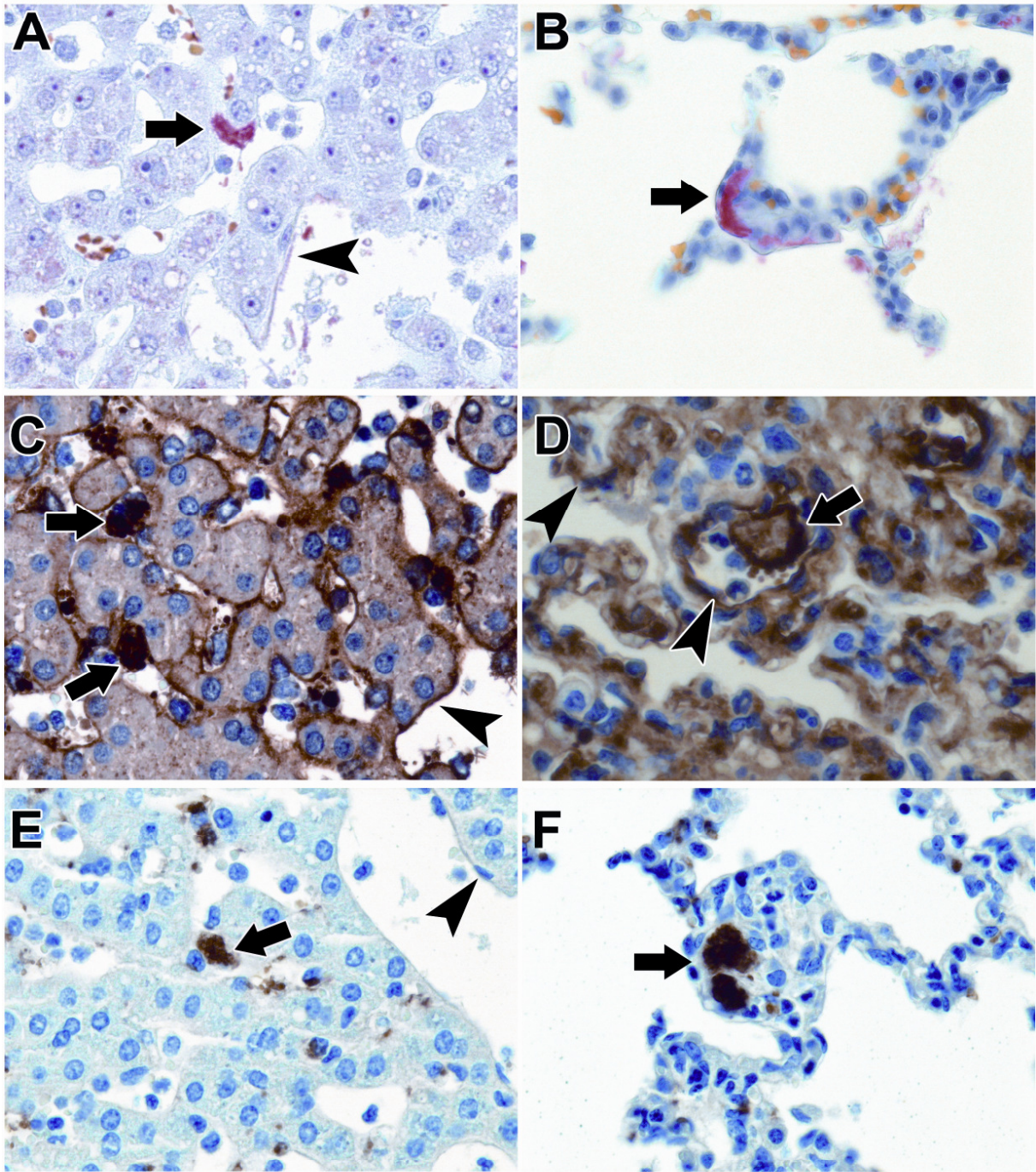
S1 Haemorrhage-affected Laboratory Findings: Hemorrhage induced changes in ADAMTS13 activity (**A**), platelet count (**B**) and plasma creatinine concentration (**C**), VWF collagen binding activity [VWF:CB] (**D**), VWF antigen [VWF:Ag] (**E**) and VWF:CB/VWF:Ag ratio (**F**). Plasma samples (n=21) were analyzed at baseline prior to haemorrhage/shock and instantaneously prior to induction of Escherichia coli induced sepsis (sepsiline). During the antecedent hemorrhagic phase of the 2-Hit model, a significant decrease was observed in platelet count (Wilcoxon test; $p < 0.01$), a significant increase in plasma creatinine level ($p < 0.001$), VWF:CB ($p < 0.05$) as well as VWF:Ag concentration ($p < 0.01$). Data are shown as median and 1st/3rd quartile and normalized for hematocrit value.

Figure S2



S2 Coagulopathy and DIC Score Scoring of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy was performed on platelet count, prothrombin time and D-Dimers. Prothrombin time is significantly decreased at sepsisline and 12 hrs after sepsis induction (**A**). D-Dimer concentration significantly increased 12 hrs after sepsis induction (**B**). For calculation of DIC-score, prothrombin values were assigned as follows: > 60% = 0 points, 30-60 % = 1 point, < 30% = 2 points (**C**). According to this modified scoring system no pig developed overt-DIC (>5 points). A score \leq 5 points is suggestive for non-overt DIC and 15 animals had a DIC score of at least 1 point (4 points n=4, 3 points n=2, 2 points n=5, 1 points n=4, 0 points n=6, DIC score not available n=3). Two out of four pigs with a DIC score of 4 points had glomerular microthrombi. One pig with microthrombi had a score of two points and two pigs with microthrombi had a score of 1 point. DIC score was not available in one pig with microthrombi.

Figure S3



S3 Extra-renal deposition of microthrombi in lung and liver In animals positive for renal thrombi as characterized in Fig. 1 of the main manuscript, we detected in 3 of 6 lung specimens capillary fibrin-enriched thrombi and in 1 of 6 liver specimens sinusoidal fibrin-enriched thrombi. In 2 of 6 lung specimens capillary VWF-enriched thrombi and in 1 of 6 liver specimens sinusoidal VWF-enriched thrombi were observed. CD61 positive microthrombi were detected in 2 of 6 lung specimens and in 3 of 6 liver specimens. Arrows indicate capillary and sinusoidal thrombi. Arrowheads indicate endothelial cells of the central vein in the liver (**A, C, E**) or capillary endothelial cells of the lung (**B, D, F**). MSB staining (A, B; fibrin red). VWF staining (C, D; brown, peroxidase). CD61 staining (E, F; brown, peroxidase). All original magnification x 400.