

Supplementary Materials: A Novel $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ Antagonist from Snake Venom Prevents Thrombosis without Causing Bleeding

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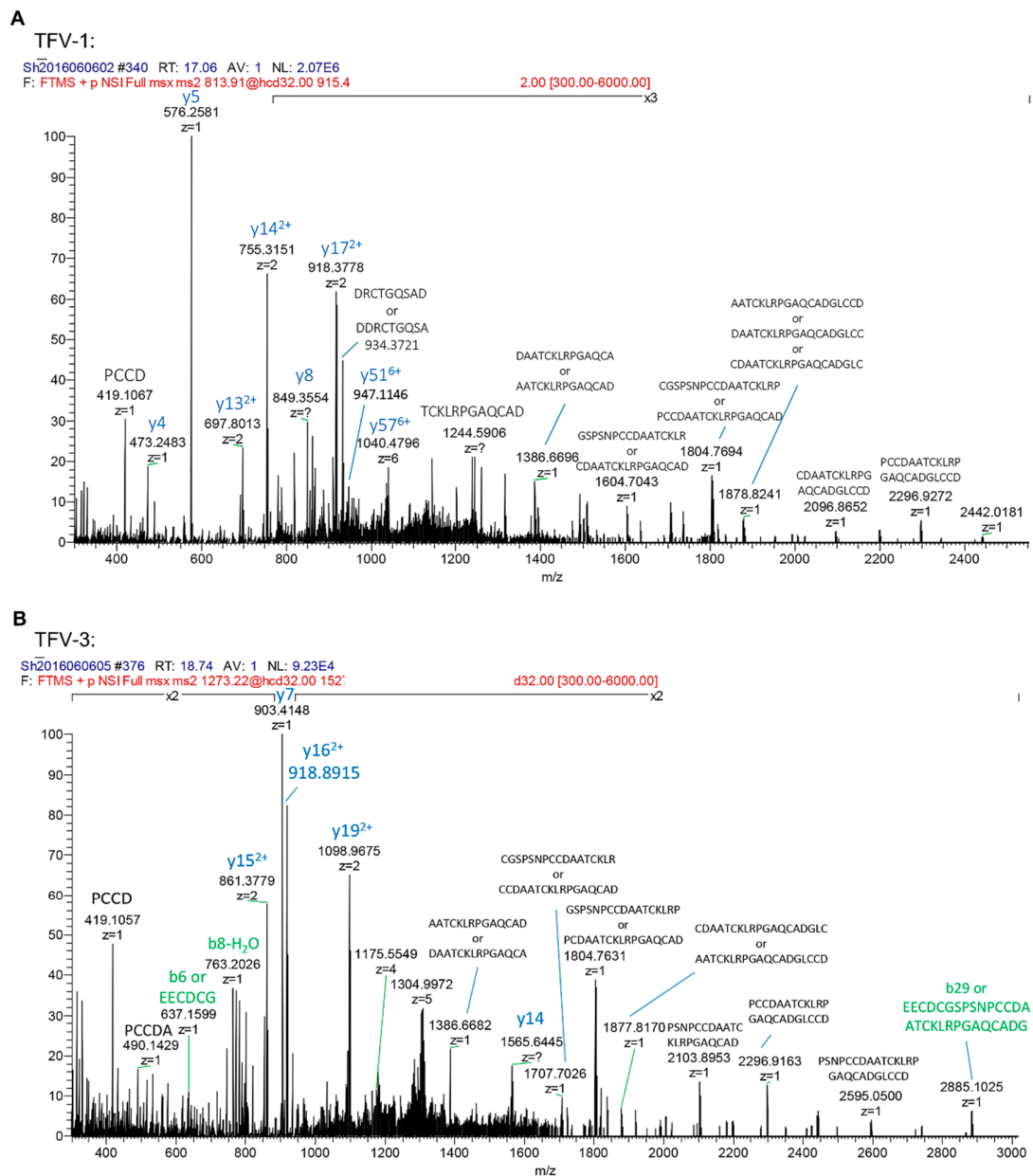


Figure 1. The top-down MS/MS spectra for TFV-1 and TFV-3. The common y ions such as y4-5, y7-8, y13-19, y51, and y57 confirm that the two proteins contain identical C-terminal sequences. The unique sequence for each protein can be further identified by the internal ions and the rest y ions.

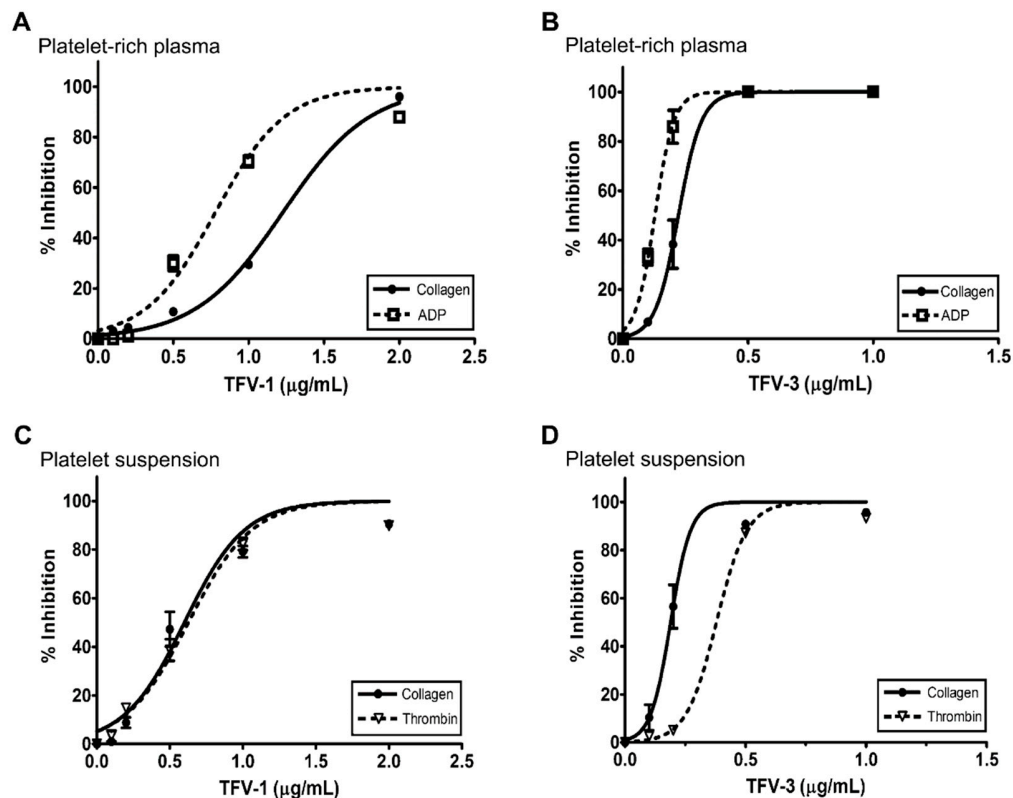


Figure 2. Effect of TFV-1 and TFV-3 on platelet aggregation of human platelet-rich plasma and washed platelet suspension. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) or platelet suspension (PS) was incubated with various concentrations of TFV-1 or TFV-3 at 37°C for 3 min, and then inducer was added to trigger platelet aggregation. Platelet aggregation was measured by the turbidimetric method (ΔT) using a platelet aggregometer. (A,B) TFV-1 and TFV-3 concentration-dependently inhibited platelet aggregation induced by ADP (20 μ M) and collagen (10 μ g/mL) in PRP. (C,D) TFV-1 and TFV-3 concentration-dependently inhibited platelet aggregation induced by thrombin (0.1 U/mL) and collagen (10 μ g/mL) in PS. The data were presented as mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$).

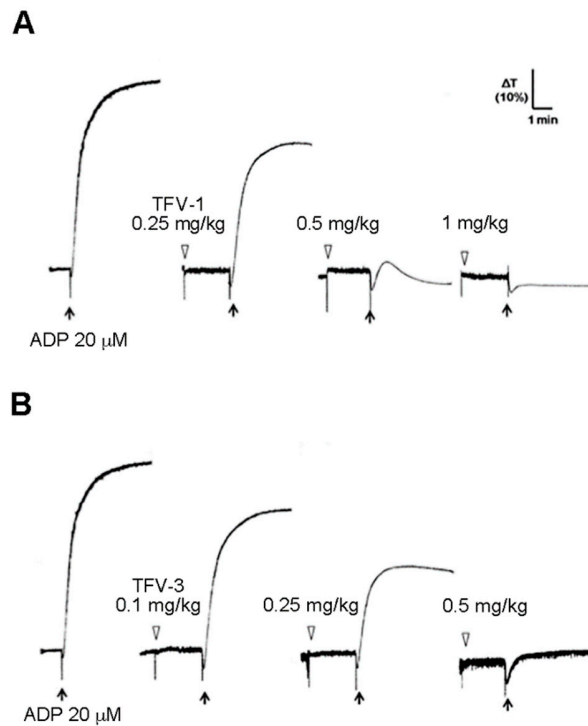


Figure 3. Effect of TFV-1 and TFV-3 on ADP-induced platelet aggregation of mouse platelet-rich plasma. Mouse platelet-rich plasma (PRP) were preincubated with various concentration of TFV-1 (A) or TFV-3 (B) and stirred for 3 min at 37 °C prior to the addition of ADP (20 μ M) to trigger platelet aggregation. Platelet aggregation was measured by the turbidimetric method (ΔT). Typical tracing curves shown are representative of six independent experiments.