Supporting Information – Yu et al. 2018

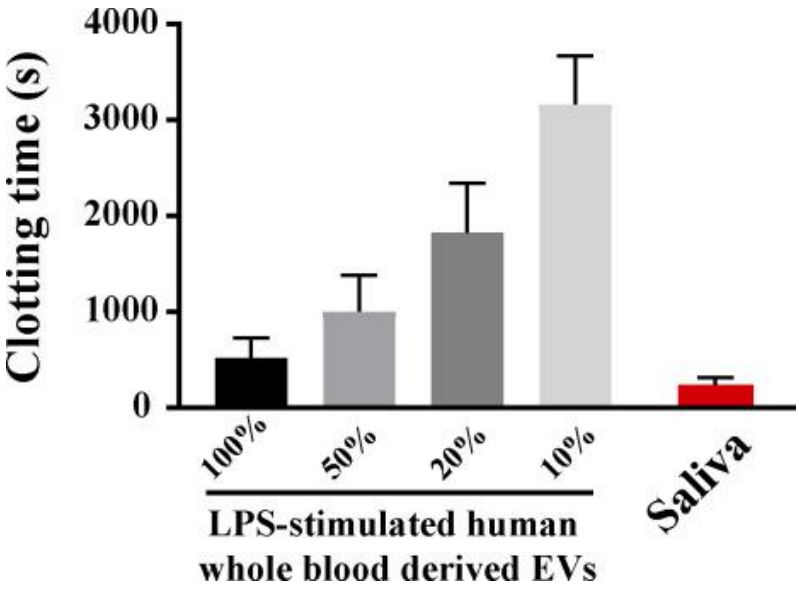

Fig. S1. Plasma clotting induced by salivary EVs versus LPS-stimulated human whole blood-derived EVs. Whole blood was stimulated with LPS, then the EVs were collected by removal of the cells and the EV-containing plasma were tested undiluted or with 2, 5 and 10-fold dilution. The plasma clotting time induced by the salivary EVs was much shorter than the undiluted LPS-stimulated blood EVs.

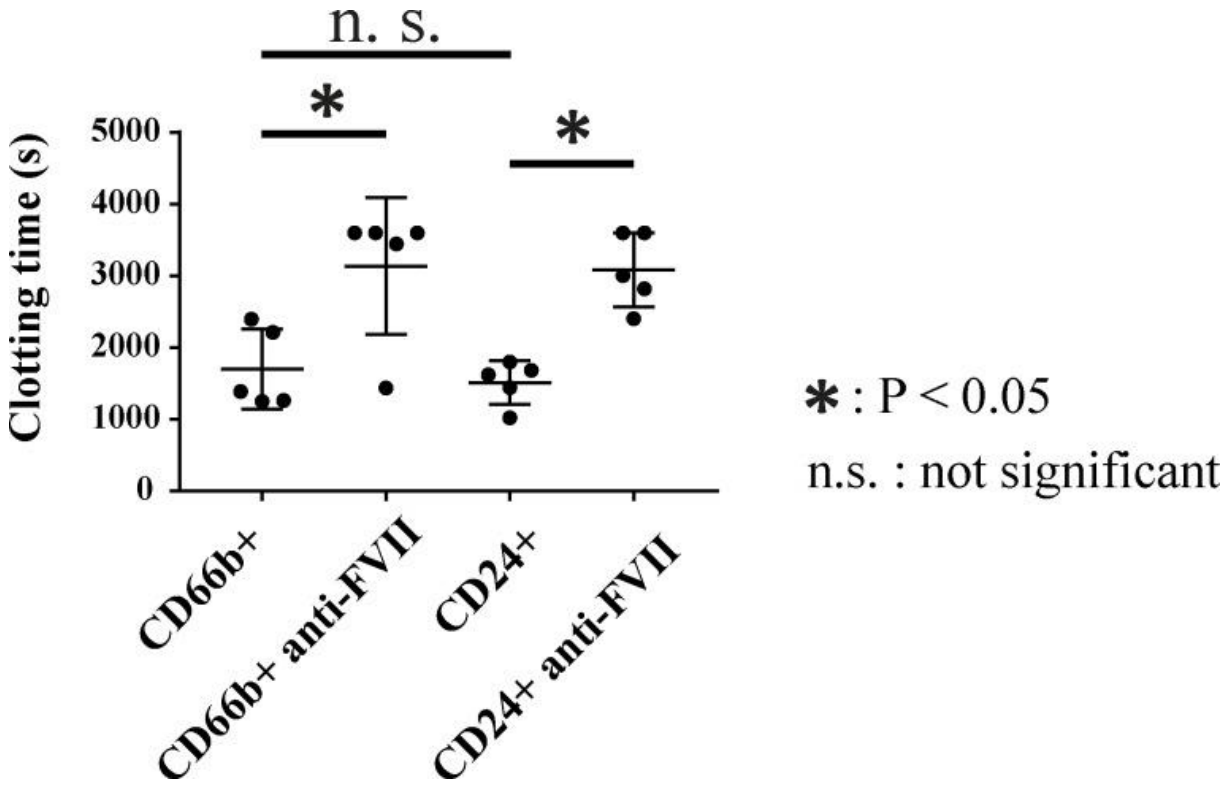

Fig. S2. Clotting time of human plasma induced by $CD24^+$ and $CD66b^+$ salivary EVs in the absence or presence of the inhibitory antibody against human factor VIIa (n = 5)

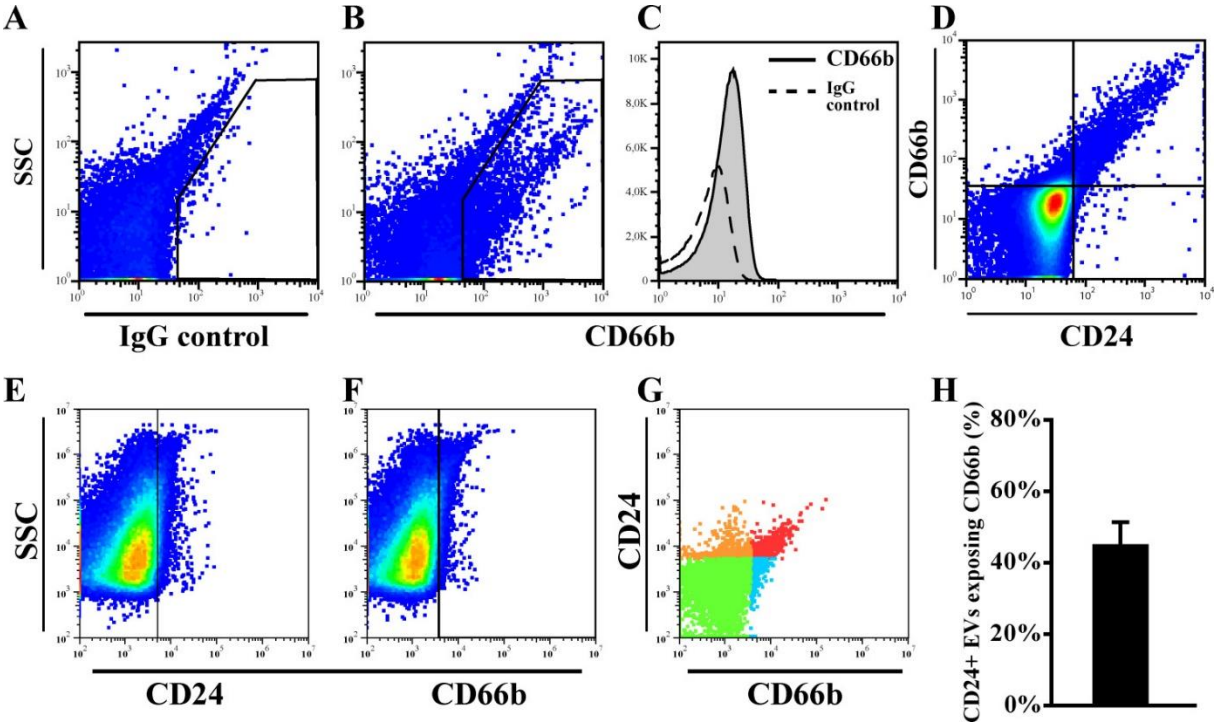

Fig. S3. Representative dot-plots of salivary cells labeled with control antibody (A) or anti-CD66b (B), overlay of control antibody and anti-CD66b (C) and double-labeling with CD66b and CD24 (D). Representative dot-plots of LPS-stimulated human whole blood-derived EVs labeled with anti-CD24 (E), CD66b (F), CD66b and CD24 (G); percentage of $CD24^+$ EVs exposing $CD66b^+$ (H, $n = 4$).

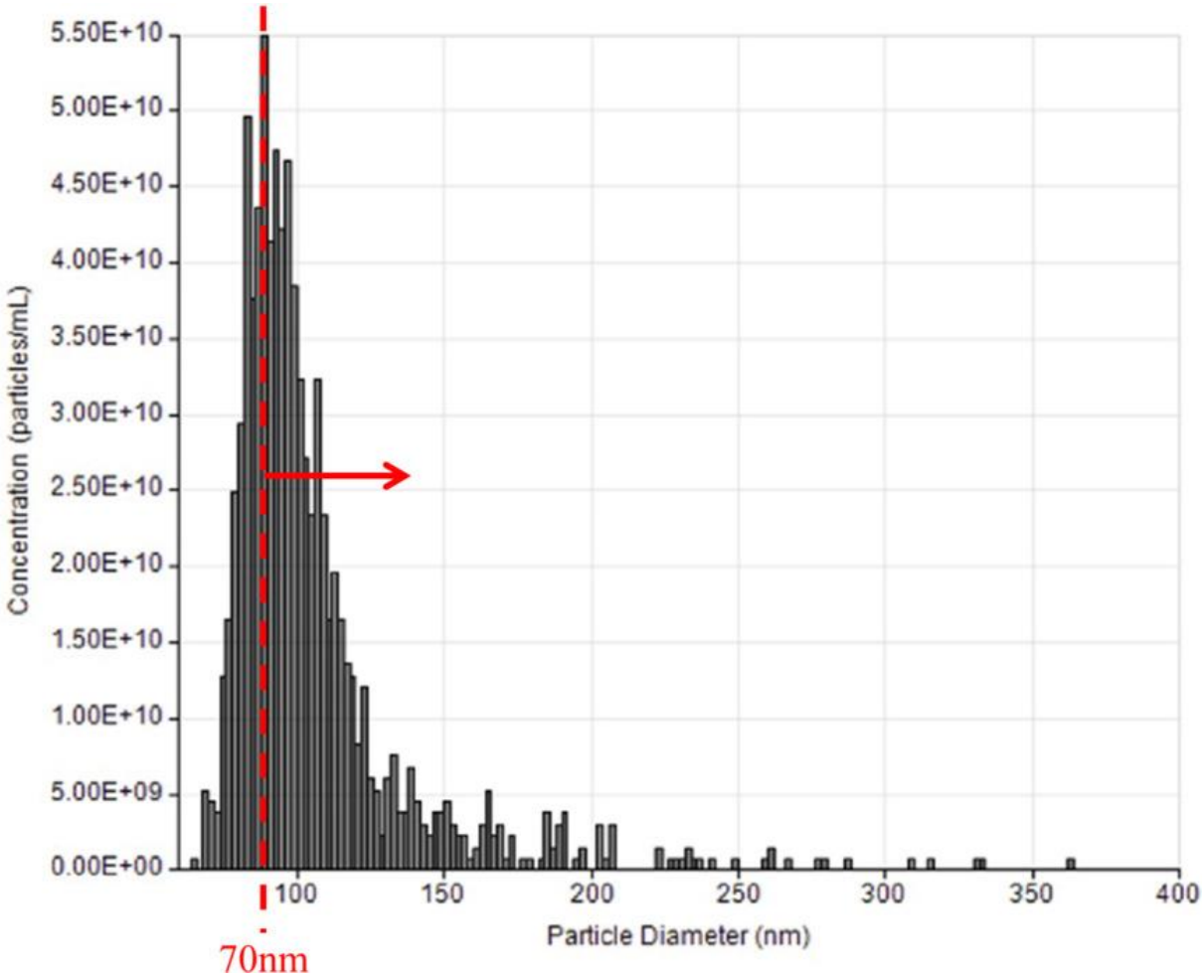

Fig. S4. Size distribution of salivary EVs measured by tunable resistive pulse sensing. The red line at 70 nm indicates the lower limit of tunable resistive pulse sensing detection.

Supplementary videos can be found at:

Extracellular vesicles from human saliva promote hemostasis by delivering coagulant tissue factor to activated platelets - ScienceDirect