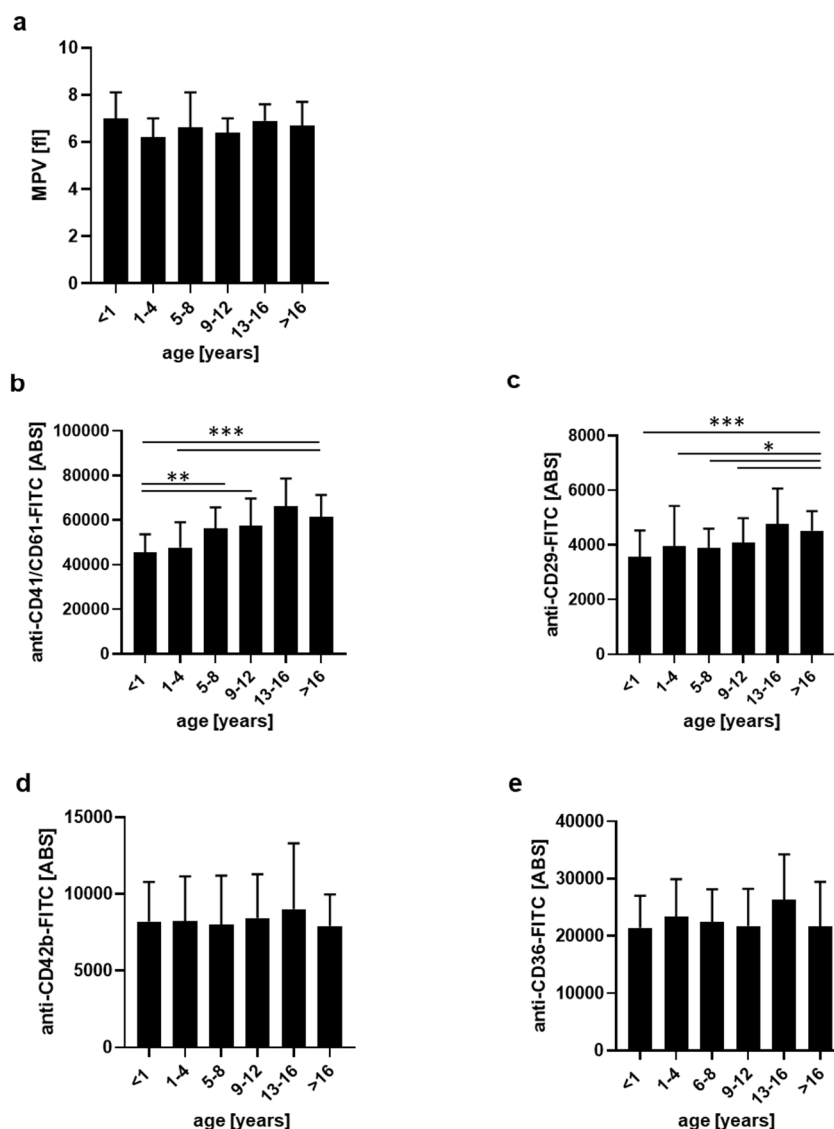
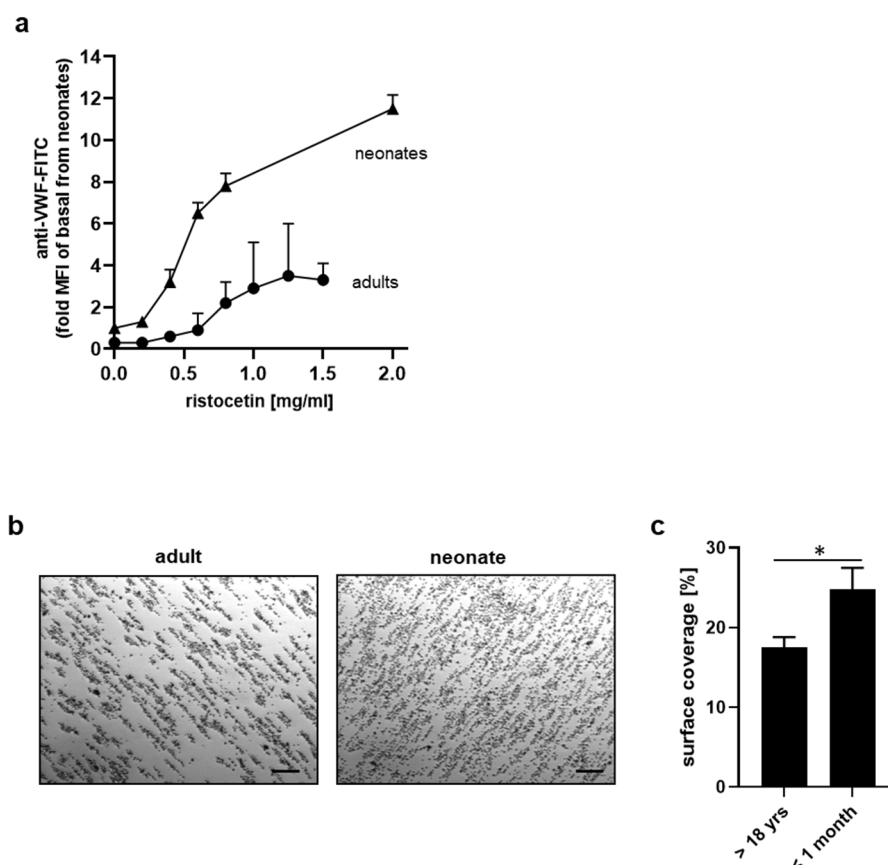




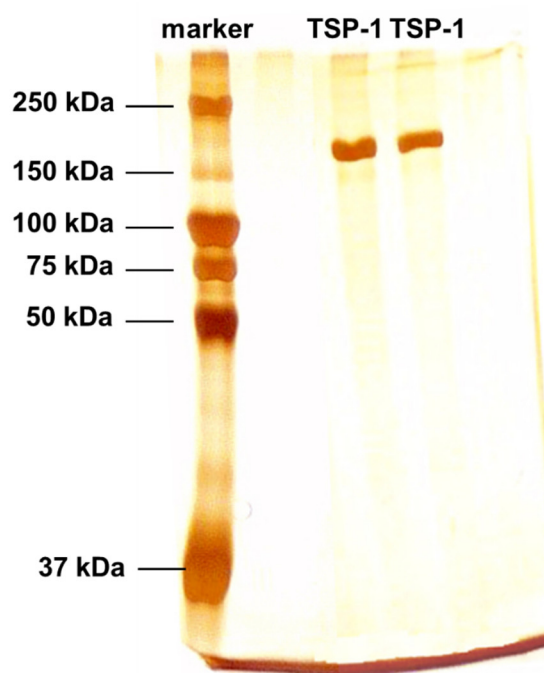
## Supplementary Material



**Figure S1.** Mean platelet volume and platelet surface expression of GPIIb $\alpha$ , integrin  $\alpha$ IIb $\beta$ 3, integrin  $\beta$ 1 subunit and CD36 from neonates, infants, children and adolescents. (a) Mean platelet volume (MPV), n=11-21 per group. Antigen binding sites (ABS) of anti-CD41/CD61-FITC antibody (b, n=29-30 per group), anti-CD29-FITC (c, n=30 per group), anti-CD42b-FITC antibody (d, n=29 per group), anti-CD36-FITC (e, n=30 per group). Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. \*P < 0.05; \*\*P < 0.01; \*\*\*P < 0.001.



**Figure S2.** VWF-mediated hyper-responsiveness of neonatal platelets compared to adults. (a) Ristocetin-induced platelet VWF-binding in diluted platelet-rich plasma obtained from full-term neonates ex vivo and after treatment with increasing concentrations of ristocetin. Platelet adhesion of neonatal and adult platelets to autologous plasma VWF for 3 min at  $1300\text{ s}^{-1}$  in citrated whole blood assessed by the cone and plate(elt) analyser; representative May-Grünwald staining of adhered/aggregated platelets (b); quantification of adhered platelets expressed as surface coverage in % (c). Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD,  $n=10$  per group. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. adults. Scale bar:  $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S3.** Analysis of highly purified human TSP-1 from peripheral blood by SDS-PAGE. Isolated human TSP-1 (30 µg/lane) was separated by SDS-PAGE (7.5% polyacrylamide) under reducing conditions. Sensitive silver staining demonstrates the high purity of TSP-1, which is separated as single band with an apparent molecular weight of about 180 kDa under reducing conditions.