Supporting Information

Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of a Depolymerized Glycosaminoglycan from Holothuria Fuscopunctata, a Novel Anticoagulant Candidate, in Rats by Bioanalytical Methods

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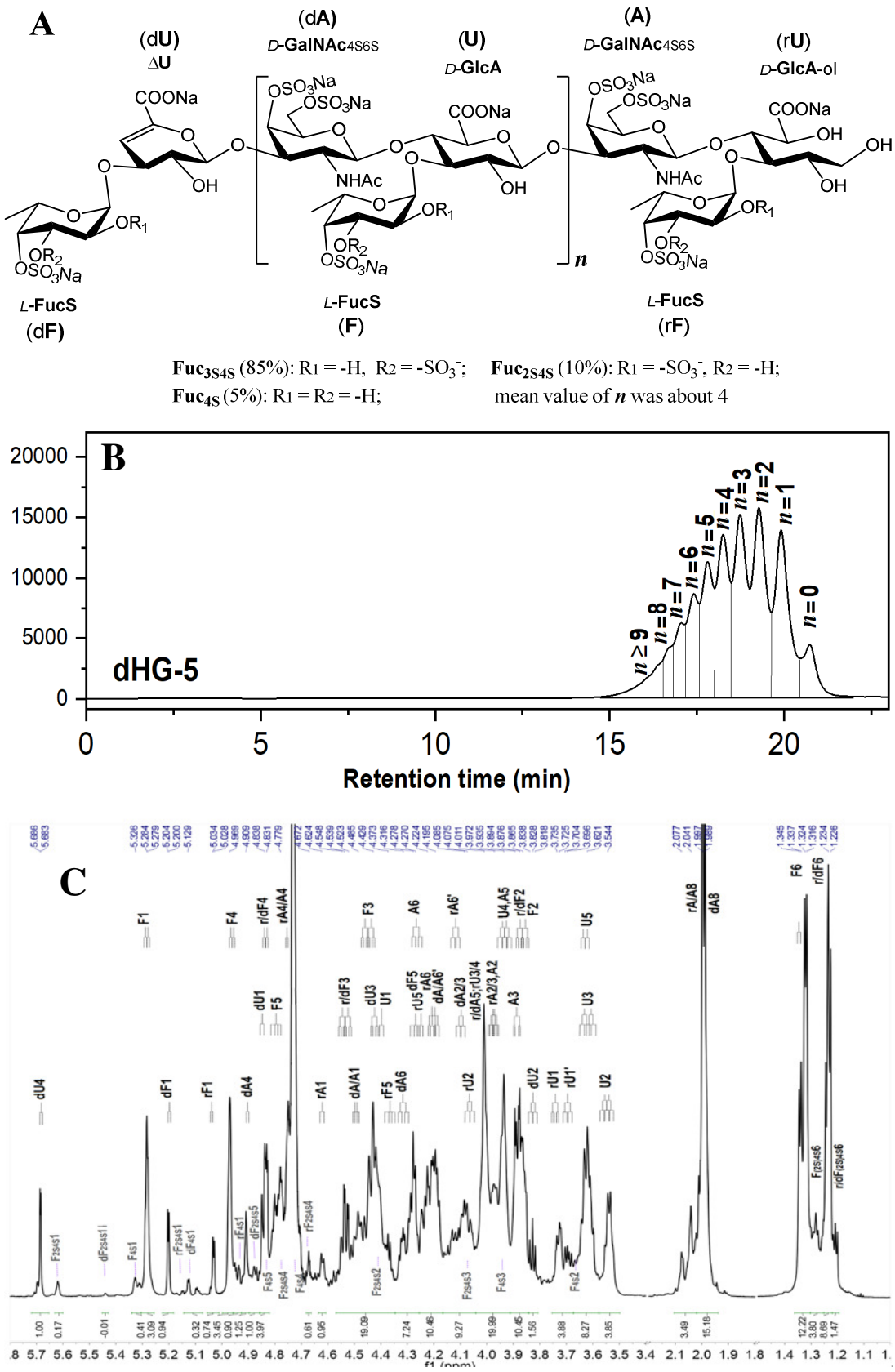

Figure S1. Structure (A), HPGPC profile (B) & 1H NMR spectra (C) of dHG-5 [14, 15].

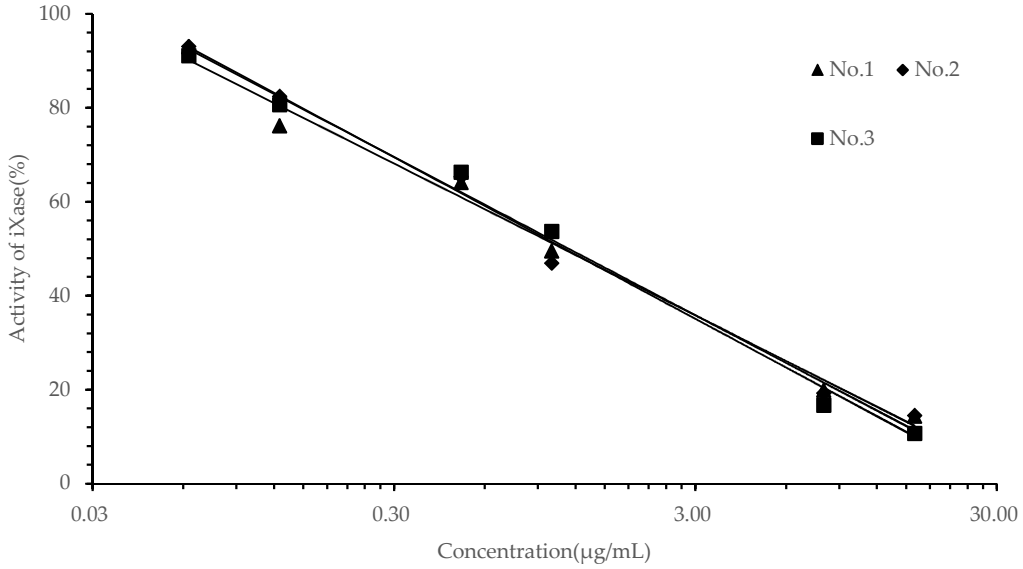

Figure S2. The calibration curves for dHG-5 over the concentration range of 0.0625-16 μg/mL in rat plasma.

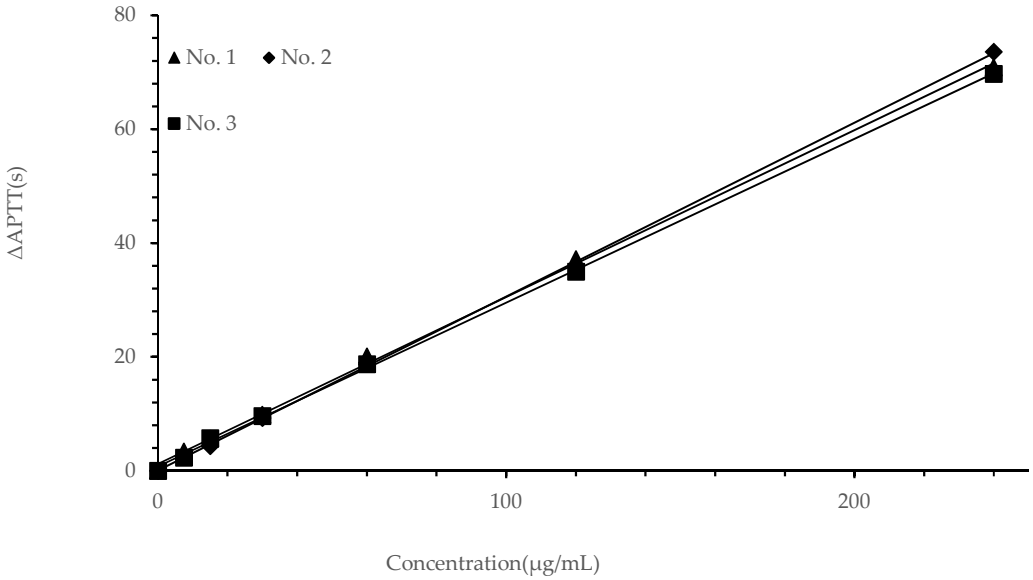

Figure S3. The calibration curves for dHG-5 over the concentration range of 7.5-240 μg/mL in rat urine.

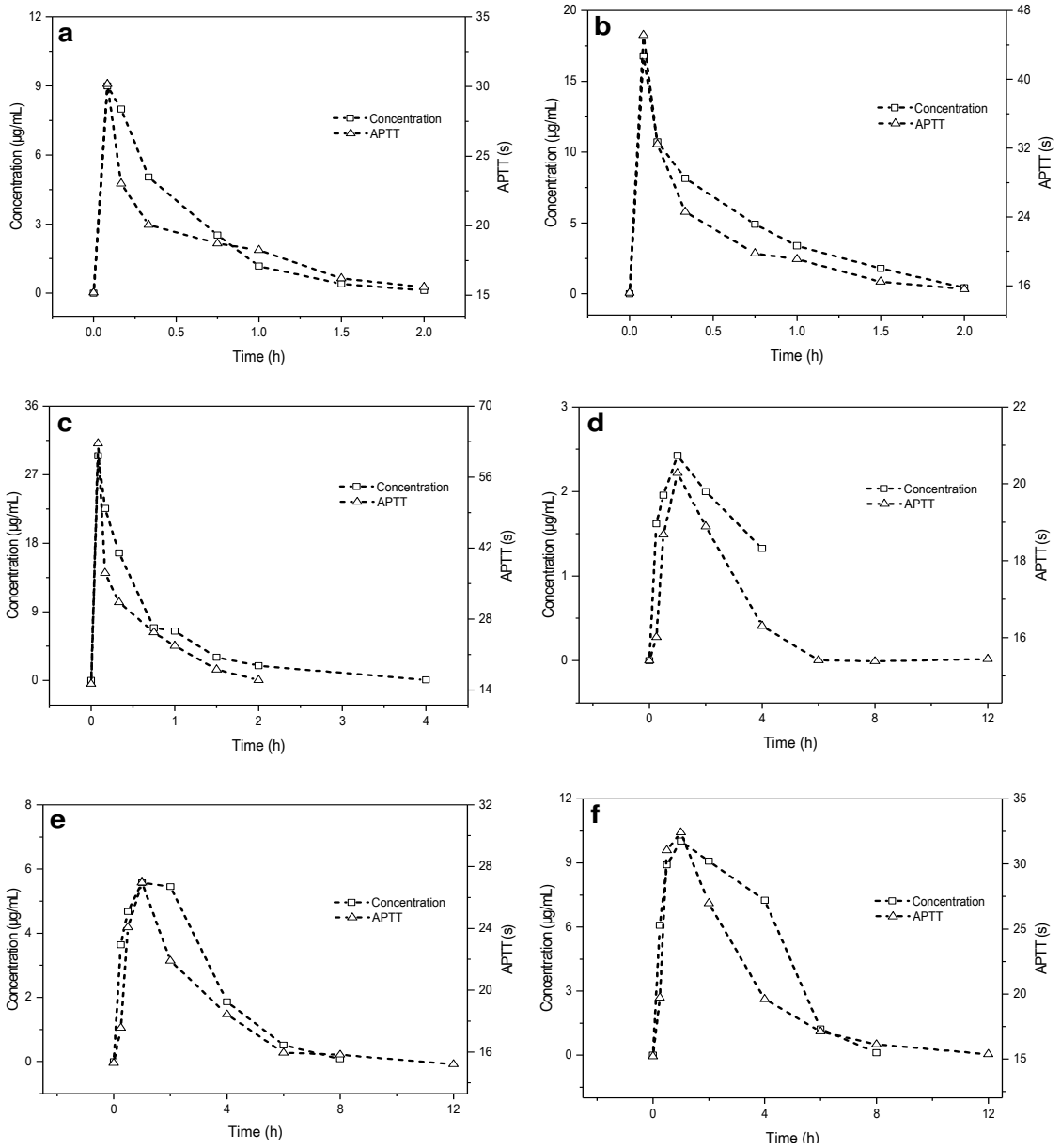

Figure S4. The relationship between dHG-5 plasma concentration and plasma APTT. dHG-5 plasma concentration was determined by the anti-iXase method, and the anticoagulant activity was detected using rat plasma, after intravenous administration at 3.00 mg/kg (**a**), 5.00 mg/kg (b) and 9.00 mg/kg (**c**) and subcutaneous administration to rats at 5.00 mg/kg (**d**), 9.00 mg/kg (e) and 16.2 mg/kg (f). Data were expressed as means ± SD (n=5).

Table S1. Regression equations for determination of dHG-5 concentration in rat plasma.

No.	Regression equation	R^2
1	$y = -14.04\ x + 51.24$	0.9902
2	$y = -14.63\ x + 51.91$	0.9904
3	$y = -14.95\ x + 51.49$	0.9916

Table S2. Regression equations for determination of dHG-5 concentration in rat urine.

No.	Regression equation	R^2
1	$y = 0.2931\ x + 1.1932$	0.9989
2	$y = 0.3055\ x + 0.0195$	0.9997
3	$y = 0.2878\ x + 0.7282$	0.9994