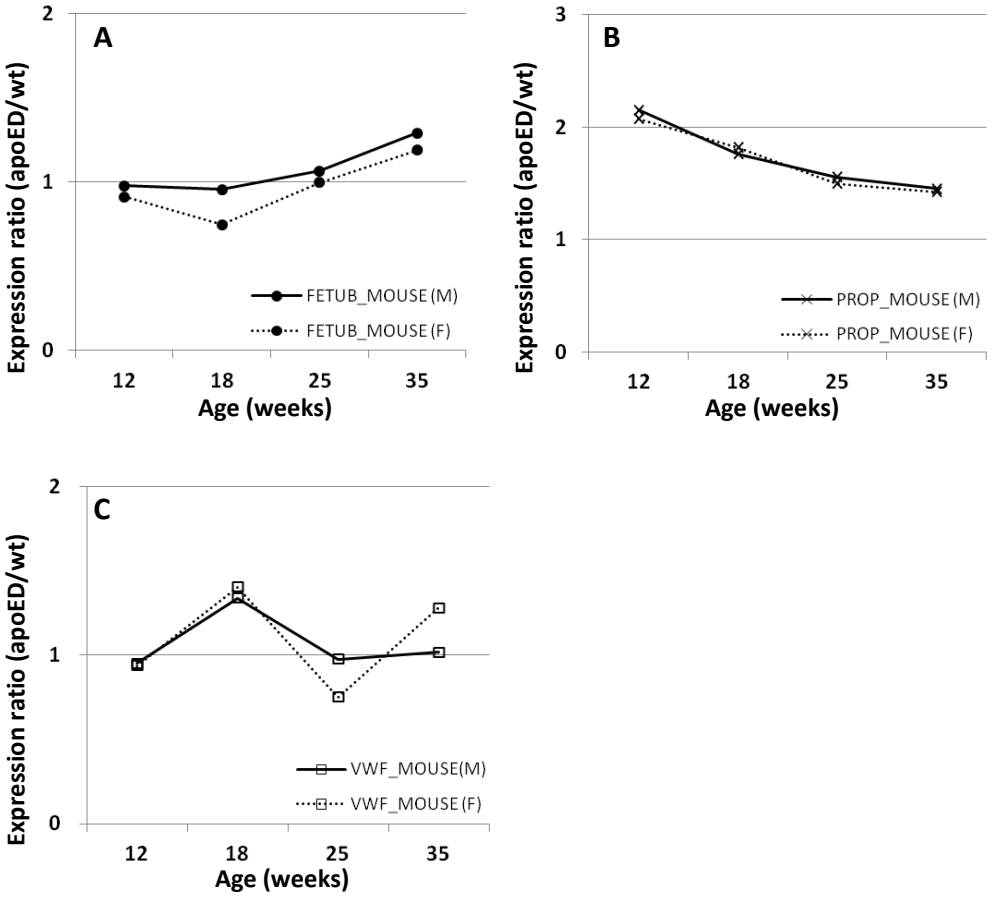
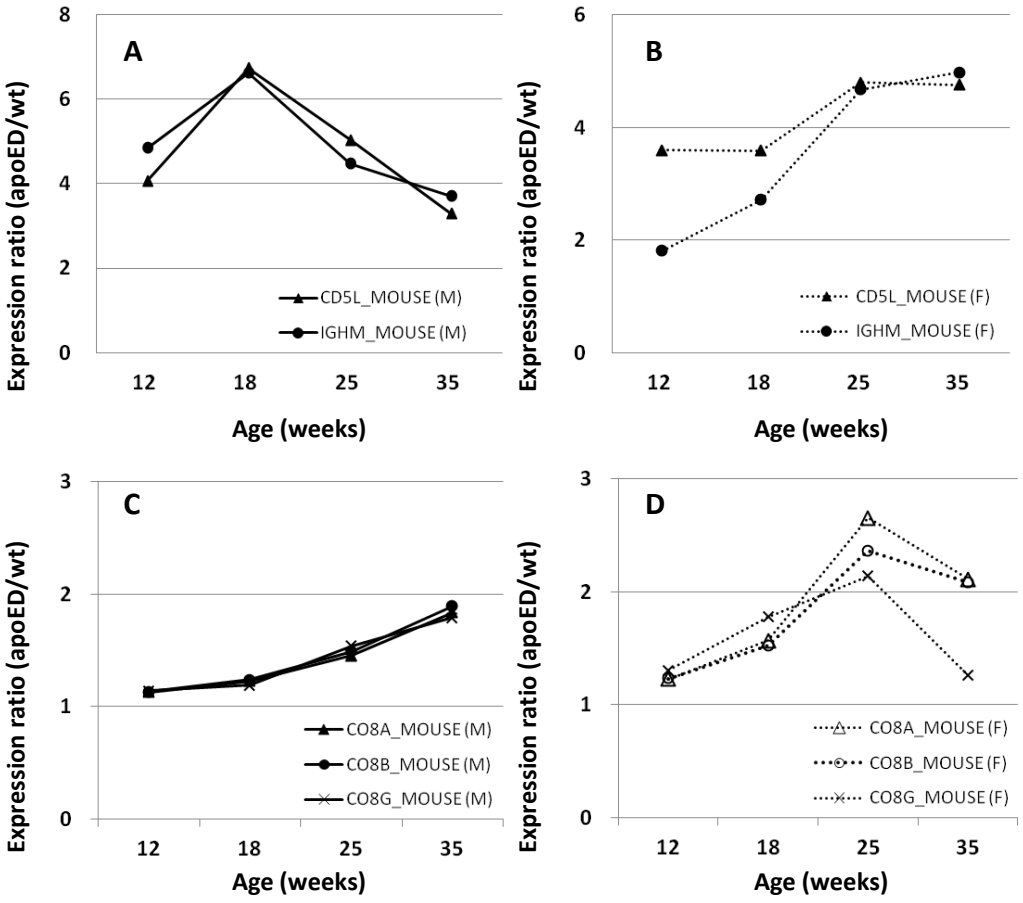
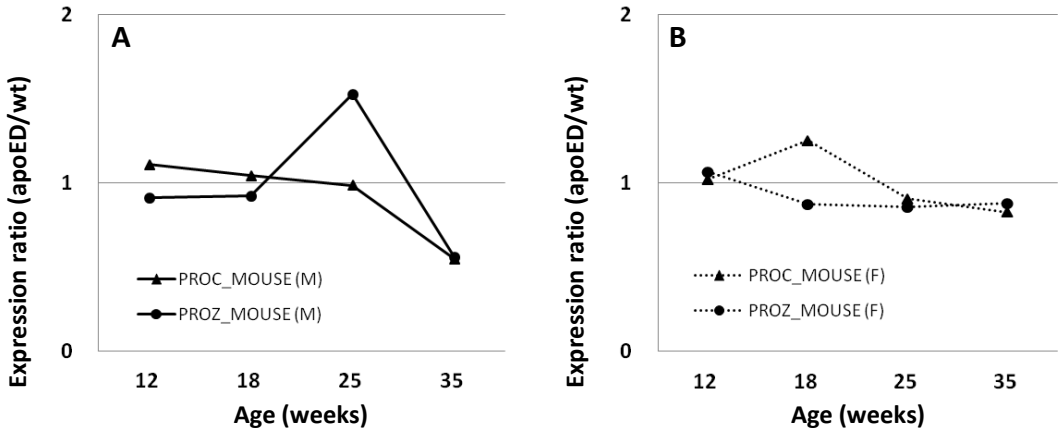


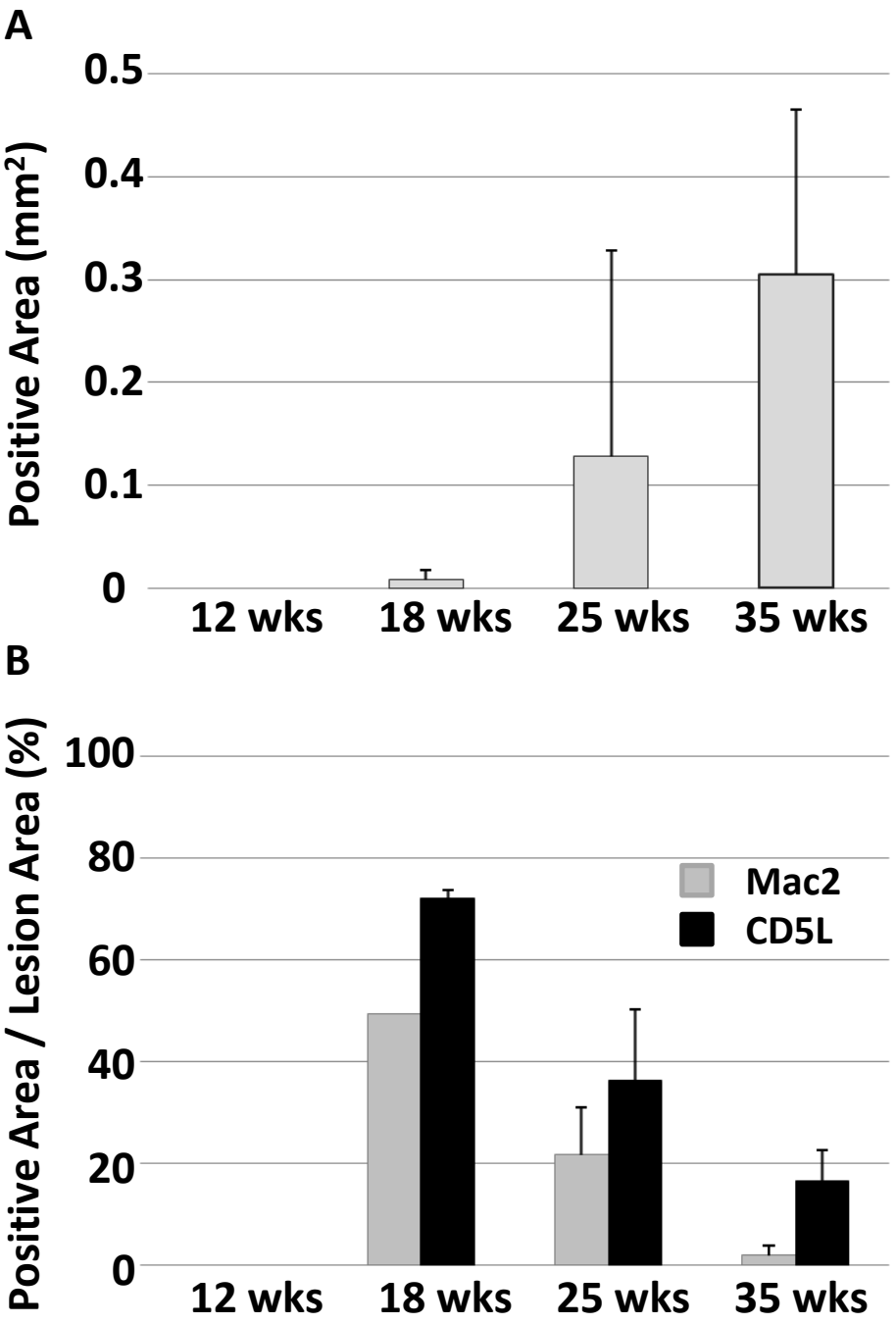
Supplemental Figure 1. Changing patterns in expression ratio of (A) Fetuin-B (FETUB), (B) properdin (PROP), and (C) von Willebrand factor (vWF) determined through plasma analysis.



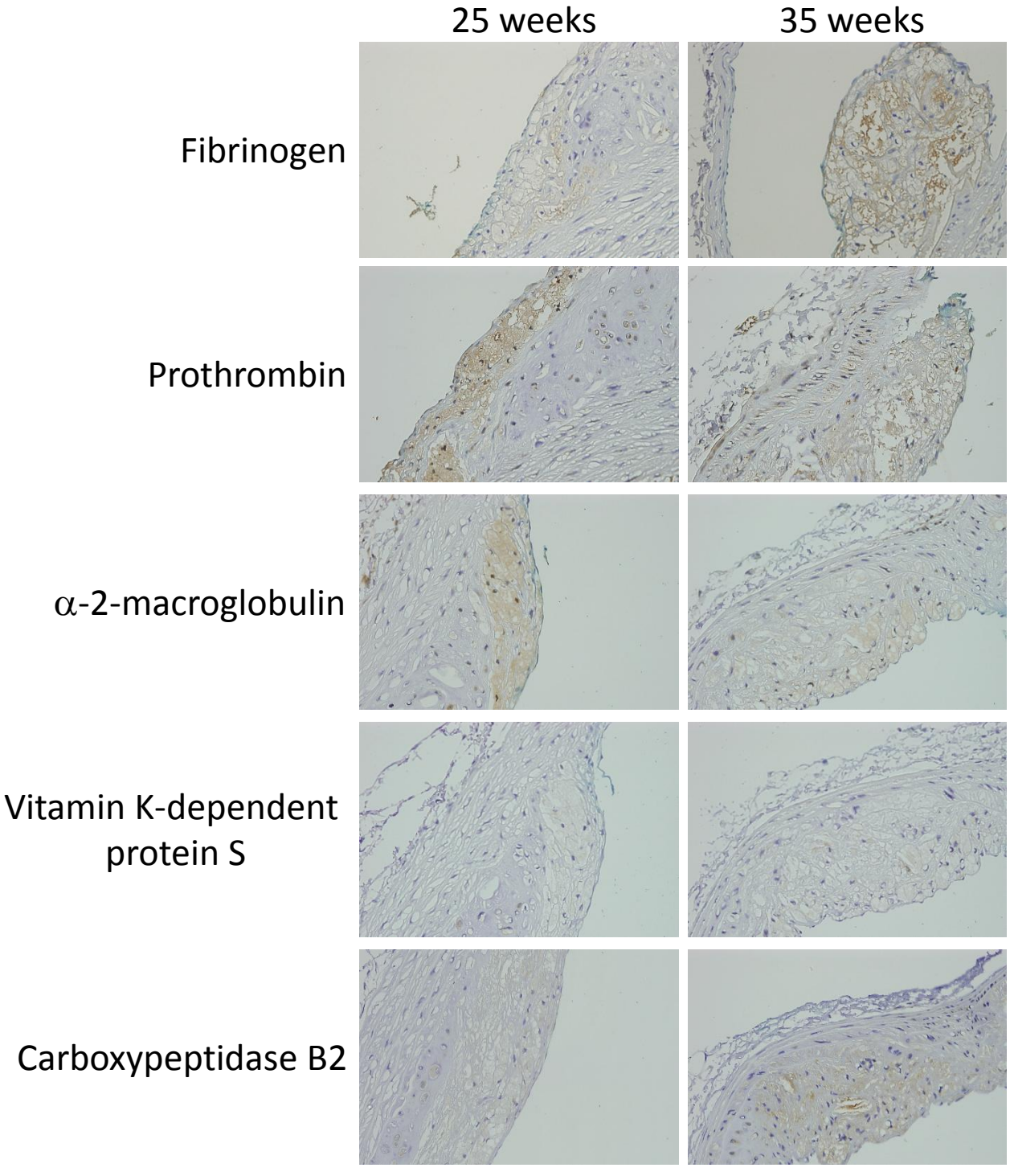
Supplemental Figure 2. Changing patterns in expression ratio of (A) CD5 antigen-like (CD5L) and immunoglobulin M (IGHM) in male mice, (B) CD5L and IGHM in female mice, (C) complement component C8 alpha (CO8A), beta (CO8B), and gamma (CO8G) in male mice, and (D) CO8A, CO8B, and CO8G in female mice determined through plasma analysis.



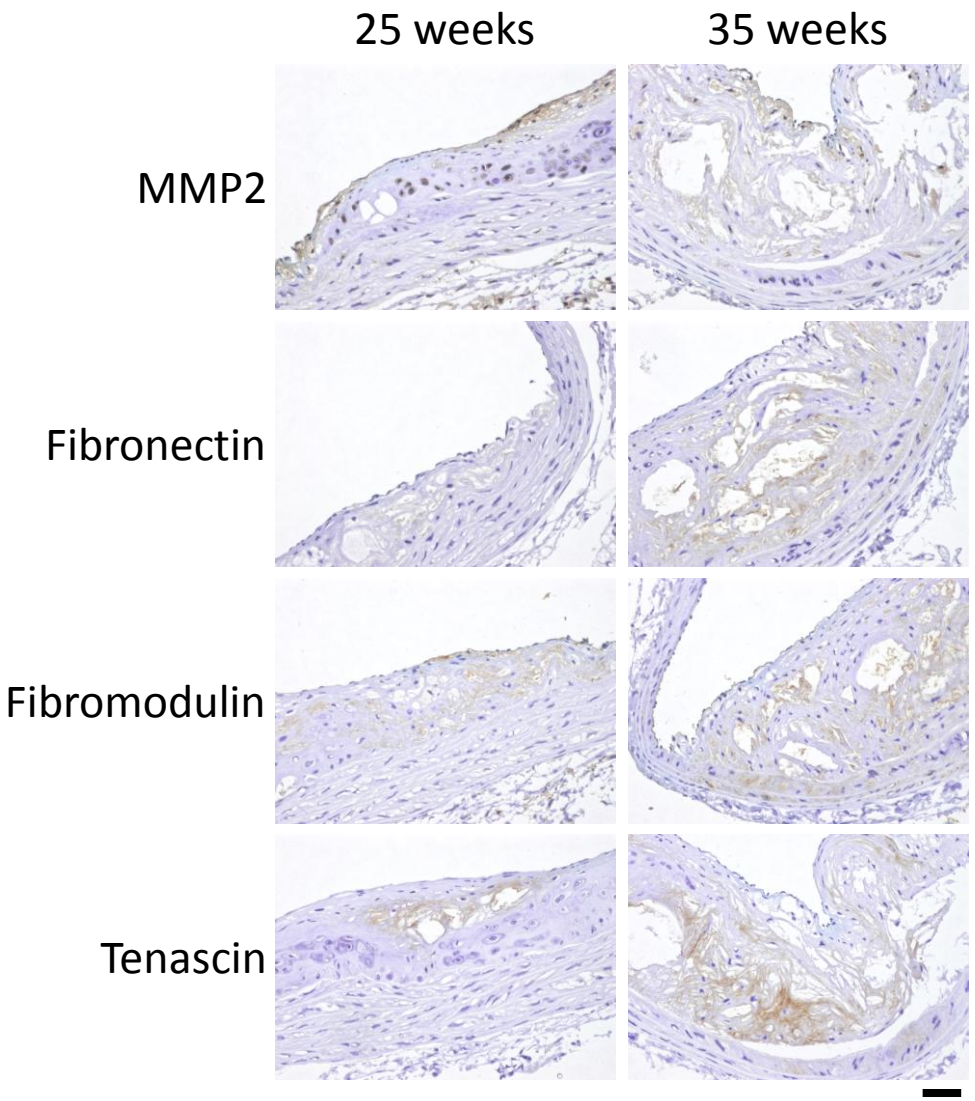
Supplemental Figure 3. Changing patterns in expression ratio of (A) vitamin K-dependent protein C (PROC) and vitamin K-dependent protein Z (PROZ) in male mice, and (B) PROC and PROZ in female mice determined through plasma analysis.



Supplemental Figure 4. Immunohistochemical analyses of Mac-2 and CD5L positive areas. (A) shows lesion size determined by hematoxiline-eoxin staining of arterial tissue and (B) shows the ratio of Mac-2 or CD5L in positively staining areas.



Supplemental Figure 5. Immunohistochemical detection of coagulation-fibrinolysis-related proteins. Paraffin-embedded sections of aortic roots obtained from apoEKO mice at the age of 25 or 35 weeks were stained with antibodies against fibrinogen, prothrombin, alpha-2-macroglobulin, vitamin K-dependent protein S, and carboxypeptidase B2. Bar = 50 μm.



Supplemental Figure 6. Immunohistochemical detection of MMP2, fibronectin, fibromodulin, and tenascin. Paraffin-embedded sections of aortic roots obtained from apoEKO mice at the age of 25 or 35 weeks were stained with antibodies against MMP2, fibronectin, fibromodulin, and tenascin. Bar = 50 μm.