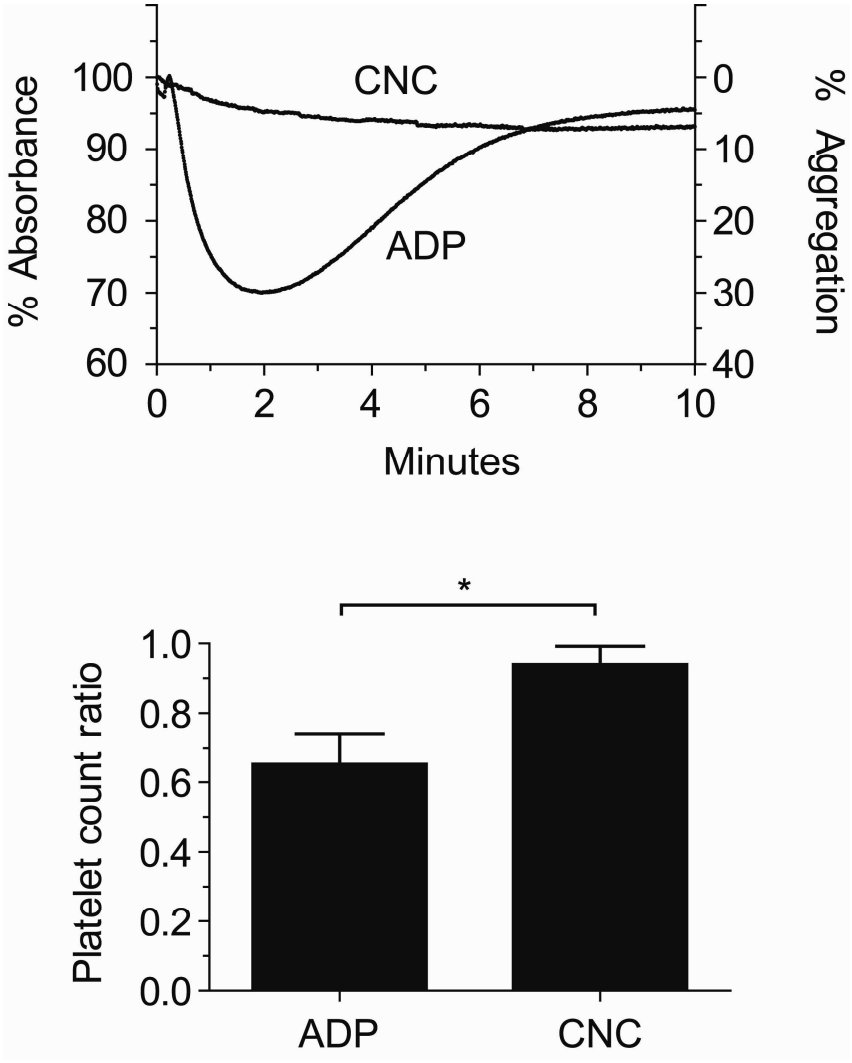
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. Adenosine diphosphate (ADP) was used as a positive control in *in vitro* platelet aggregation studies. Blood samples were collected and platelets were isolated for platelet aggregation analysis. ADP activated platelet aggregation while CNC treatment did not. (Top graph)

Platelet activation was also studied by injection of ADP and CNC into mice and platelets were isolated for counting. The platelet ratios were determined by treated platelet count divided by normal platelet count. As shown in the bottom graph, the platelet count ratio revealed that ADP activates platelet aggregating while CNC does not. (bottom graph)

Materials and methods

In vitro platelet aggregation was performed by first isolating platelets from adult rats. Two ml of blood were collected and sodium citrate was added at a ratio of 1:10 sodium citrate to blood and centrifuged at 150g for 15 minutes at room temperature. The platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was collected for another centrifugation at 2400g for 10 minutes at room temperature to obtain the platelet-poor plasma. AggRAM (Helena laboratories) was used to analyze platelet aggregation. CNC and ADP were added to separate samples and analyzed for 10 minutes. The data represents light absorbance and in turn, platelet aggregation.

Ex vivo platelet aggregation was performed by injecting normal saline, CNC, and ADP into adult mice. Blood was then collected for analysis using a hematology analyzer, XT-1800i (Sysmex). The platelet counts of CNC and ADP groups were divided by the normal saline group to obtain the platelet ratio. A lower ratio represents higher platelet aggregation.