Additional file 1

Nanoplastics promote the procoagulant activation of isolated human red blood cells and thrombus formation in rats

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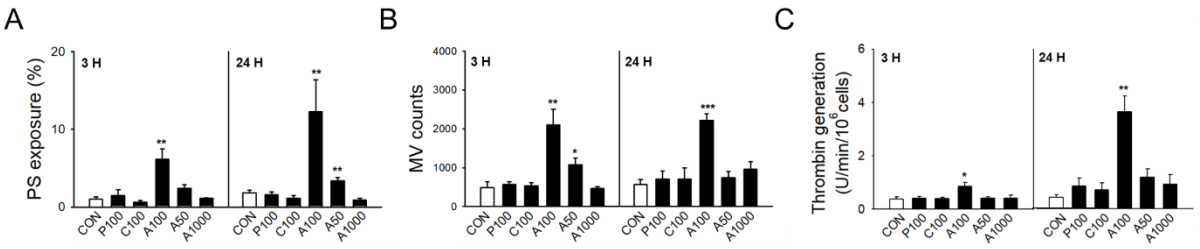

Figure. S1 PS exposure, MV formation and thrombin generation of various polystyrene microplastics and nanoplastics. We treated human RBCs with 100 μg/mL of amine-modified polystyrene 50 nm (A50), 100 nm (A100), and 1000 nm (A1000) in size; 100 nm plain polystyrene (P100); and 100 nm carboxyl-modified polystyrene (C100). The extent of externalization of phosphatidylserine (PS) (A), release of microvesicles (MVs) (B), and generation of thrombin (C) was analyzed at 3 h or 24 h after treatment of polystyrene particles to RBCs (n = 4 -6). Data are presented as the mean ± SE. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ vs. control (CON).