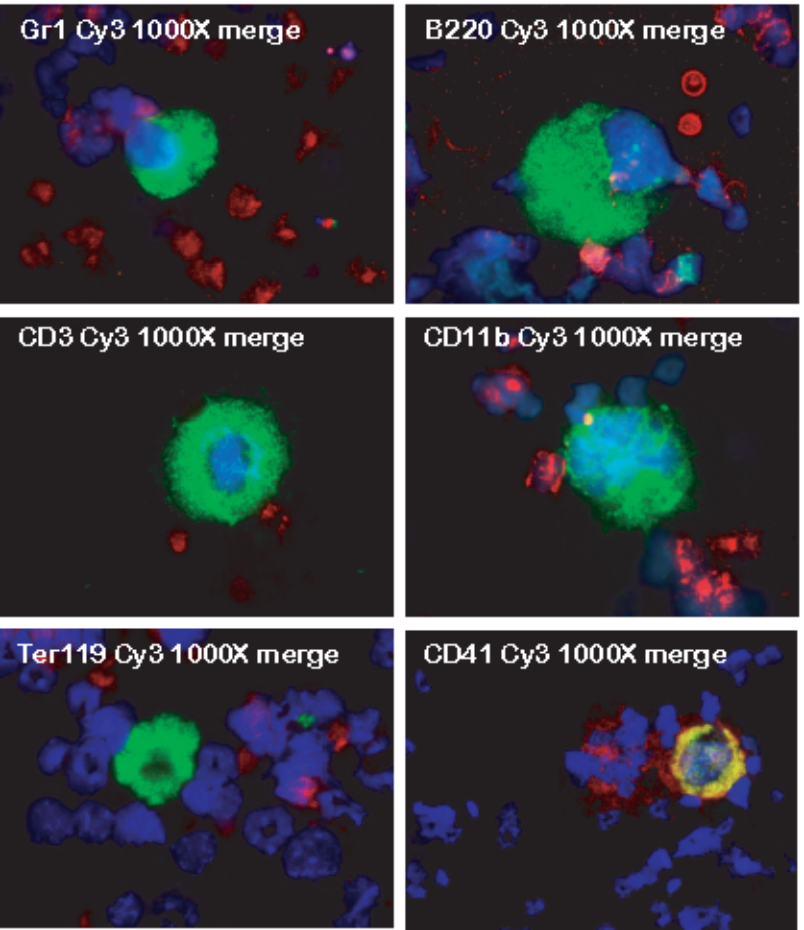
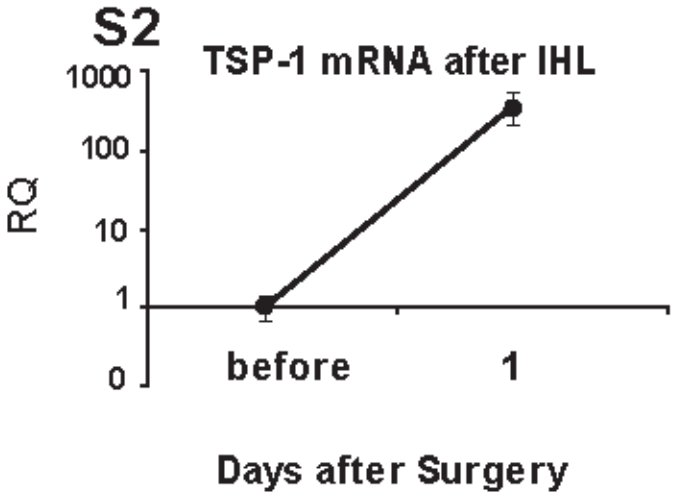
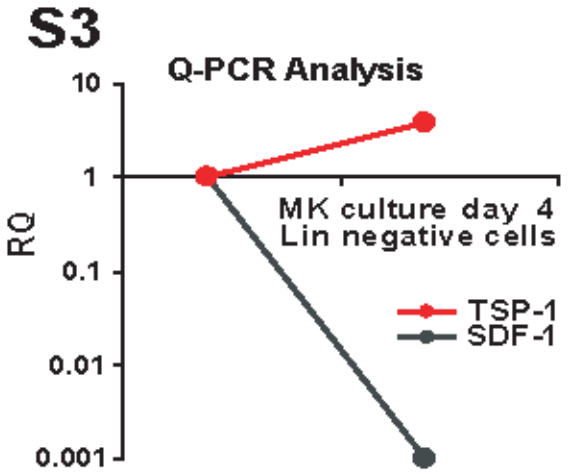
Supplementary Figure S1

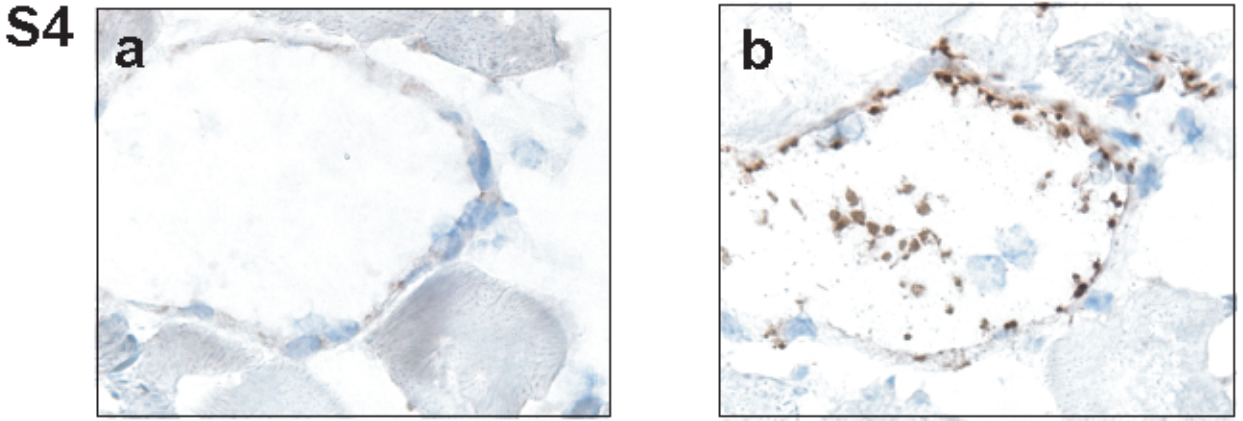


Second Antibody	Cell Types	Co-staining
CD11b	Granulocytes & Monocytes	No
CD45R (B220)	B-Lymphocytes	No
GR1	Granulocytes	No
Ter119	Red Blood Cells & precursors	No
CD3	T-Lymphocytes	No
CD41a (GpIIb/IIIa)	Megakaryocytes & platelets	Yes

Supplementary Figures S2, S3 and S4







Supplemental Figure 1:

The rabbit anti-human citrulline antibody specifically stains murine megakaryocytes

Murine bone marrow was harvested, and single cell suspensions were used to make cytospin preparations. Megakaryocytes could easily be distinguished by their large size and multiple nuclei. Immunofluorescence was performed using a Cy2-labeled secondary antibody to visualize anti-citrulline antibody binding in these specimens. PE-labeled lineage-specific antibodies were used to co-stain, but none of them with the exception of anti-CD41a, bound to the same target cell as the anti-citrulline antibody.

The table summarizes the above-mentioned findings, demonstrating lineage specificity of the anti-citrulline antibody.

Supplemental Figure 2: TSP-1 mRNA is upregulated in ischemic hindlimbs

Wild type mice underwent ligation of the left sided femoral artery. Shortly after the surgical procedure, ischemic tissue of the affected limb's gastrocnemius muscle was harvested, and RNA was extracted. As soon as one day after surgery, a strong increase in relative expression of thrombospondin-1 could be found at the mRNA level ($2^{-\delta ct}$ x 10,000). This finding is in line with previous observations in skin healing models, where TSP-1 mRNA is thought to be derived from invading hematopoietic cells.

Supplemental Figure 3:

SDF-1 mRNA is downregulated during megakaryocyte maturation

Lineage negative marrow cells were cultured in the presence of 50 ng/ml recombinant thrombopoietin for 4 days, yielding megakaryocyte differentiation with a purity of > 80% as

measured by flow cytometry (data not shown). RNA was isolated from the lin^- and the differentiated cells and RT-qPCR was performed for Thrombospondin-1 and SDF-1. While TSP-1 transcription increased about 4-fold over baseline, SDF-1 transcription went down 1000-fold. These findings are in line with previous reports, where megakaryocytes were found not to produce SDF-1, and platelets were suspected to be able to pick up and release SDF-1.

Supplemental Figure 4: Platelets are localized to and adhere to ischemic vasculature

The ischemic limb muscles were excised 24 hr after femoral artery ligation, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and cryosectioned at 8μm and immunostained with control rat IgG (a) or rat anti-mouse CD41a (gpIIb) monoclonal antibody (b). Platelets were immunodetected at the sites of ischemia particularly adhered to and around the blood vessel walls (b), 400X.