Supporting Information

Antithrombotic functions of small molecule-capped gold nanoparticles

Yue Tian,[a,b] Yuyun Zhao,[a] Wenfu Zheng,[a] Wei Zhang,*[a] and Xingyu Jiang*[a]

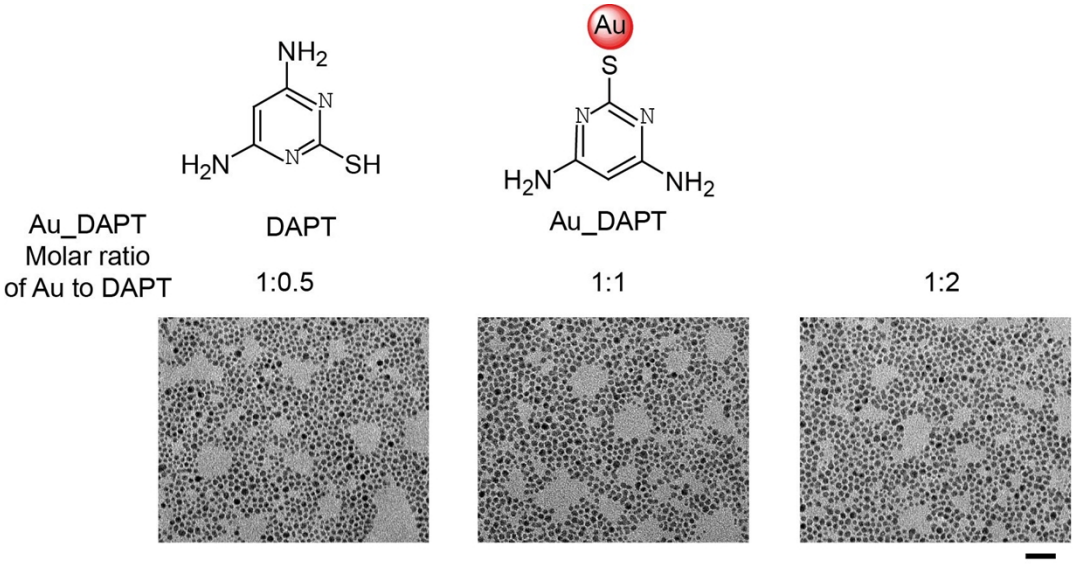

Figure S1. Sturcture of DAPT and Au_DAPT, and TEM characterization of Au_DAPT with different mole ratio of $HAuCl_4$ and DAPT (1:0.5, 1:1, and 1:2). Scale bar, 20 nm.

Table S1. Components of Au_DAPT.

	Molar ratio of DAPT to Au in NPs calculated by XPS	Diameter of NPs (nm)	Au atoms per NP	DAPTs per NP
Au_DAPT (1:0.5)	0.50:1	3.27 ± 0.49	1083	542
Au_DAPT (1:1)	0.52:1	3.30 ± 0.52	1114	579
Au_DAPT (1:2)	0.51:1	3.31 ± 0.37	1123	573

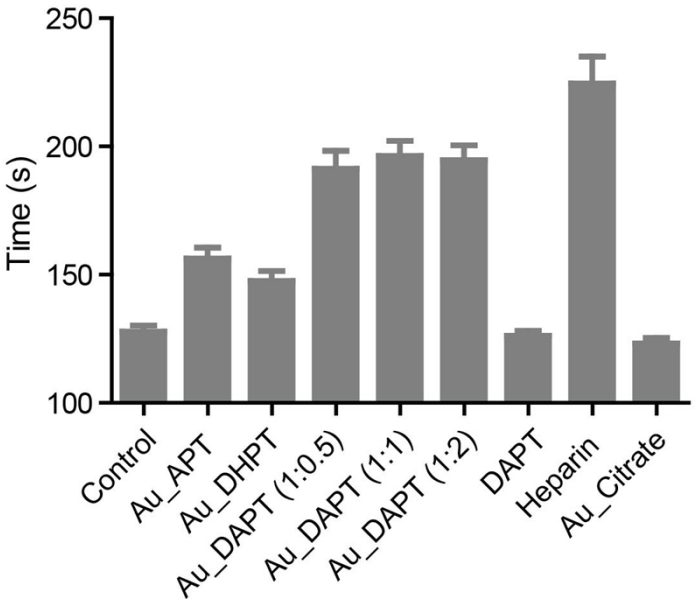

Figure S2. Clotting time of Au_DAPT *in vivo*. The concentration of Au NPs is 600 μg/kg. The concentration of DAPT 1 mg/kg. The concentration of heparin is 500 μg/kg. Values are presented as mean±S.E.M. (n=8-10).

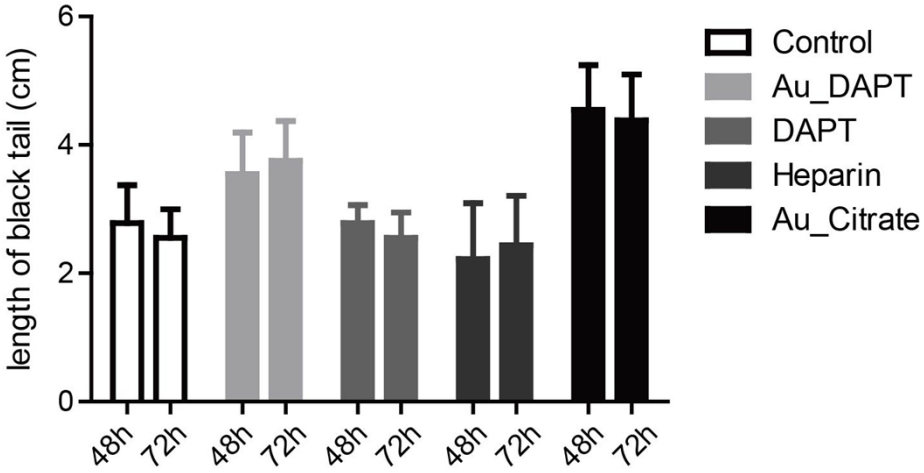

Figure S3. Effect of Au_DAPT on tail thrombosis induced by carrageenan in mice within 48 h and 72 h. Values are presented as mean±S.E.M. (n=8-10).

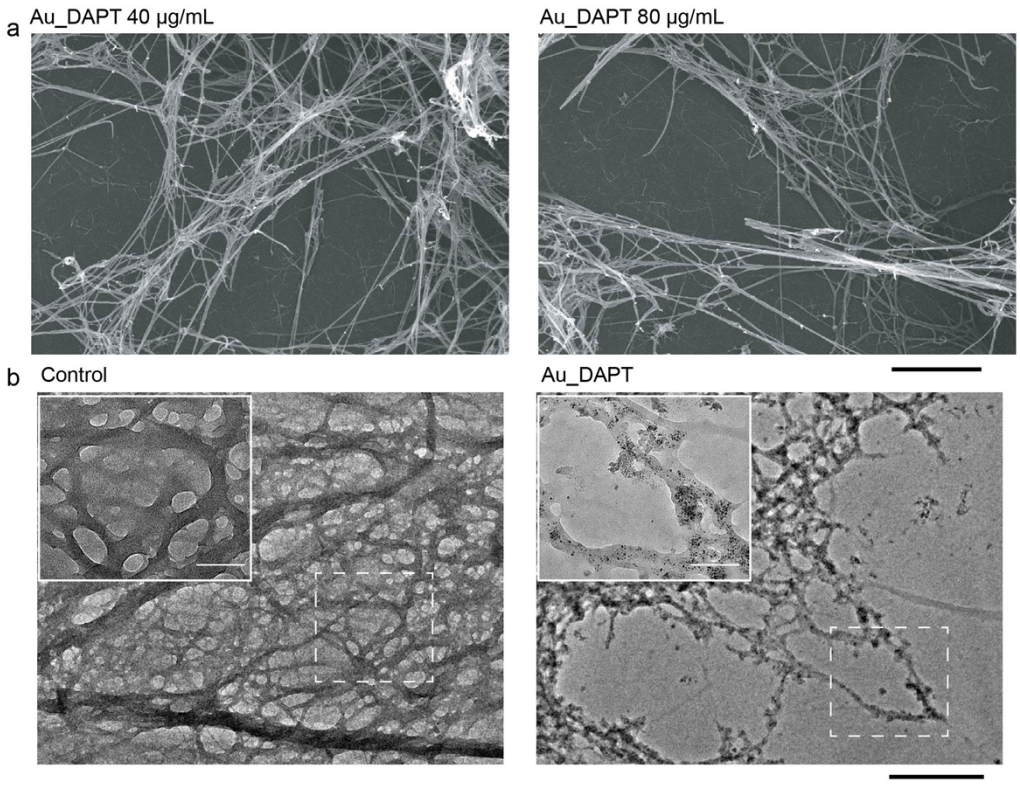

Figure S4. Effects of Au_DAPT on fibrin polymerization and fibrin structure. (a) SEM characterization of clot made with purified fibrinogen with 40 and 80 µg/mL Au_DAPT. Scale bar = 2 µm. (b) TEM characterization of fibrin structure with or without Au_DAPT. Scale bar = 0.5 µm. The insets show the details of the fibrin fibers formed with or without Au_DAPT. Scale bar = 100 nm.