

Supplemental Figures

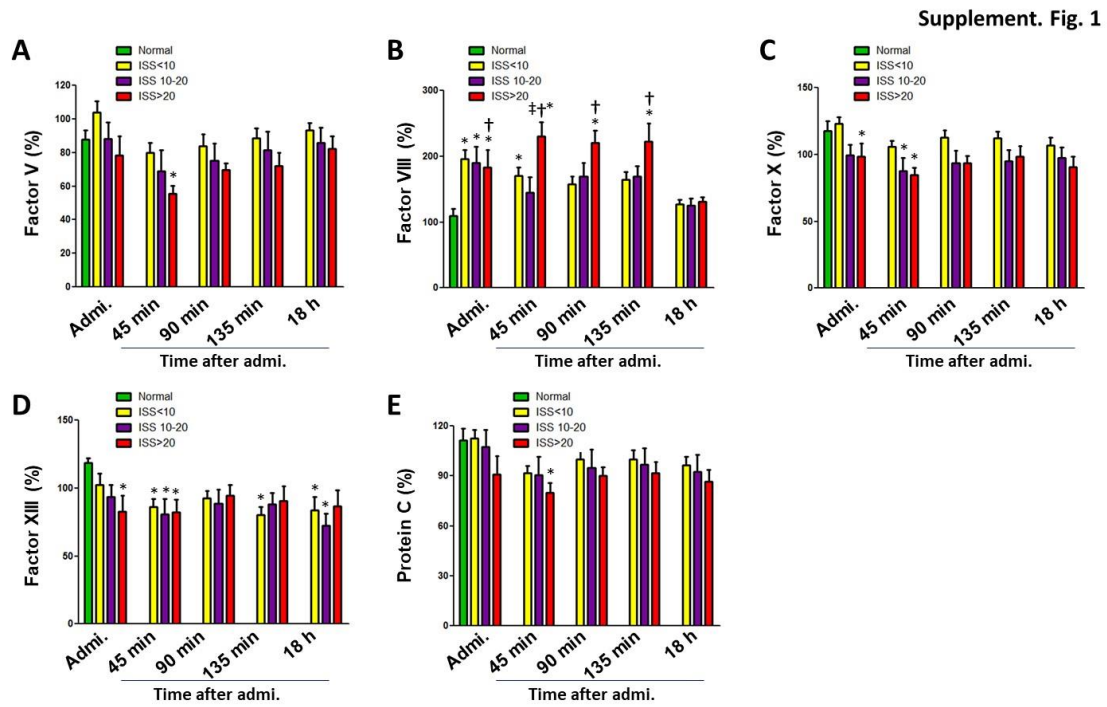
Supplemental Figure Legends:

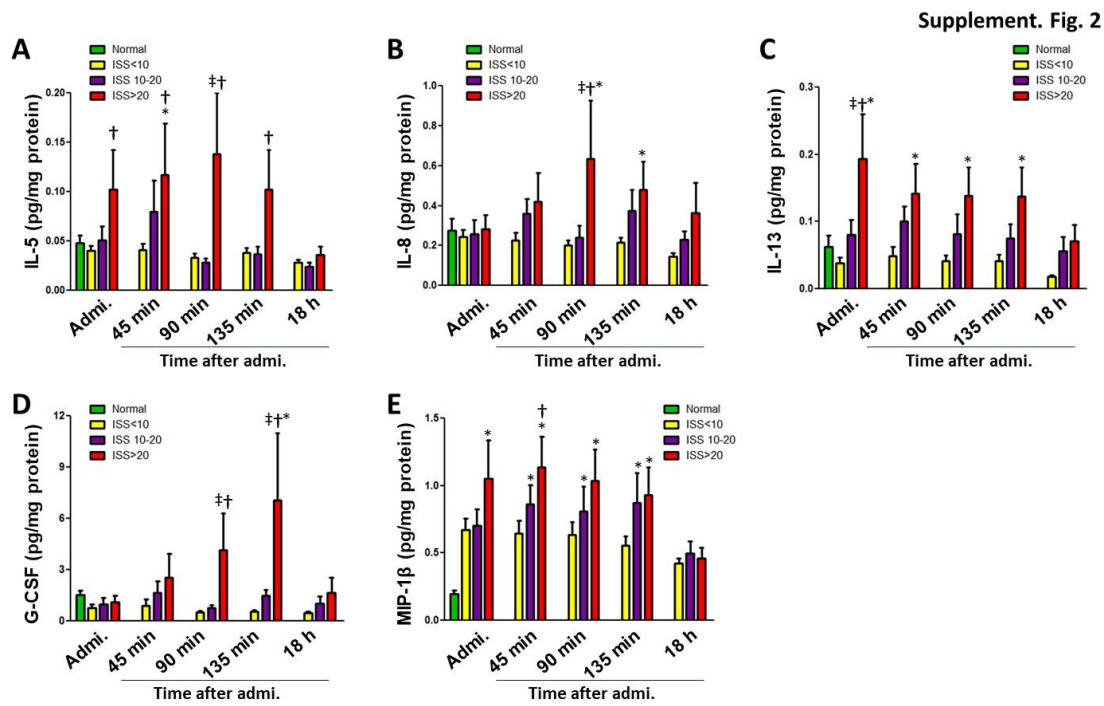
Supplemental Figure 1. The alteration of coagulation parameters in trauma patients. The plasma samples isolated from blood samples collected from healthy volunteers (normal, n=20) or trauma patients (n=100) at admission (admi), 45, 90, 135 minutes and 18 hours post-admission, and coagulation parameters such as factor V (A), factor VIII (B), factor X (C), factor XIII (D), and protein C (E) were measured. *, †, and ‡ $p < 0.05$ vs. healthy volunteers, ISS<10 patients (n=63), and ISS=10-20 patients (n=19) respectively.

Supplemental Figure 2. Activation of inflammatory cytokines in trauma patients. The plasma samples fractionated from blood samples collected from healthy volunteers (normal, n=20) or trauma patients (n=100) at admission (admi.), 45, 90, 135 minutes and 18 hours post-admission, and the systemic response of inflammatory cytokines of IL-5 (A), IL-8 (B), IL-13 (C), G-CSF (D), and MIP-1 β (E) were measured by Luminex Multiplex assay. The data from each group as healthy control patients (normal), and trauma patients with ISS <10 (n=63), ISS = 10-20 (n=19), or ISS >20 (n=18) were calculated and presented (mean \pm SEM). Statistical analyses were performed by Two-way ANOVA, *, †, and ‡ $p < 0.05$ vs. healthy volunteers, ISS<10 patients, and ISS=10-20 patients respectively.

Supplement Figure 3. Post-traumatic dysregulation and unsafe association of plasma cascades: potential therapeutic targets for trauma-induced MOF and mortality. Abbreviations: C1-INH, C1 inhibitor; CoaC, coagulation cascade; ComC, complement cascade; CoaP, coagulopathy; ComP, complementopathy; EP, endotheliopathy; FibC, fibrinolytic cascade; FibP, fibrinolytopathy;

MOF, multi-organ failure; PICS, persistent inflammation/immunosuppression and catabolism syndrome; TI, thromboinflammation; TXA, tranexamic acid.





Supplement. Fig. 3

