Supplemental Figure S2. Flow-cytometry analysis of circulating microvesicles in the plasma from cirrhotic patients, before and after Triton 2% exposure.

Plasma from cirrhotic patients was stained with annexin V (AV), anti-ASGPR, anti-CD31, anti-CD41 and anti CD235a (i.e., glycophorin A, GPA) antibodies, and was also subjected to detergent lysis by Triton 2%. Plots represent signals from the microvesicle (MV) gate, before (left-hand panels; figures A1, B1, and C1) and after (right-hand panels; figures A2, B2, and C2) Triton exposure. **A**: Representative dot-plots of ASGPR+ (a marker of hepatocytes) and annexin V+ signals. **B**: Representative dot-plots of CD41+/CD31+ (a marker of platelets) and of CD31+/CD41− (a marker of endothelial cells) signals. **C**: Representative dot-plots of GPA+ signals, marking red blood cells. After Triton exposure, the number of annexin V+ signals decreased by 99%, whereas the number of ASGPR1+ signals decreased only by 57% (figure A2). The number of CD41+/CD31+, CD31+/CD41−, and GPA+ signals was also strongly affected (figures B2, C2) by Triton exposure. This suggests that signals stained by annexin V, anti-CD31, anti-CD41 and anti-CD235a antibodies actually correspond to annexin V-positive, platelet-derived (PMVs), endothelial cell-derived (EMVs) and red blood cell-derived (RMVs) microvesicles, whereas signals stained by anti-ASGPR antibodies do not correspond to MVs.