

Figure S1.

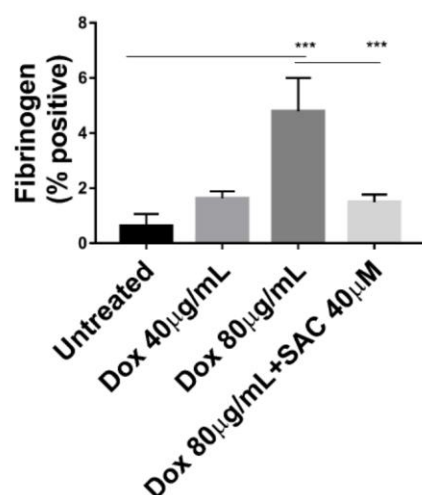


Figure S1. Dox-Induced Human Platelet Fibrinogen Binding Inhibited by SAC. Diluted human PRP was incubated with Dox for 25 min at 37°C. Platelet activation was determined by flow cytometry using Alexa 647-conjugated Fibrinogen binding. Data are displayed as mean $\pm$ SD. (***) $p \leq 0.001$ $n \geq 3$.

Figure S2.

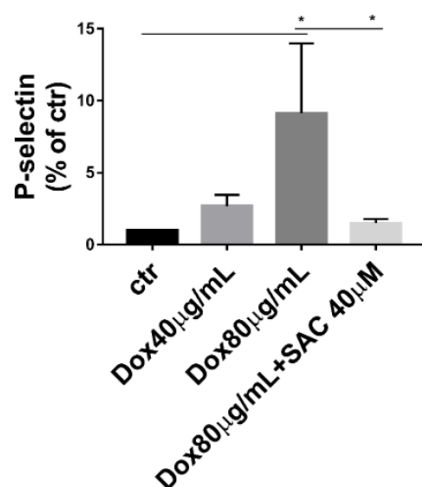


Figure S2. Dox-Induced Human Platelet P-selectin Expression Inhibited by SAC. Diluted human PRP was incubated with Dox for 25 min at 37°C. Platelet activation was determined by flow cytometry using anti-P-selectin antibody. Data are displayed as mean $\pm$ SD. (* $p \leq 0.05$) $n \geq 3$. Ctr = Control.

Figure S3.

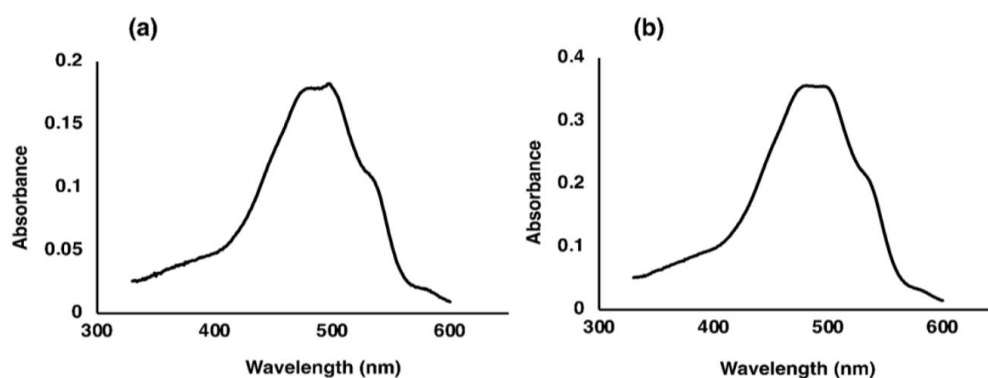


Figure S3. Doxorubicin Visible Absorption Spectra. Representative images depicting the visible absorption spectra of Dox at 80 µg/mL (a) and 160 µg/mL (b) in Tyrode buffer at 25 °C.

Figure S4.

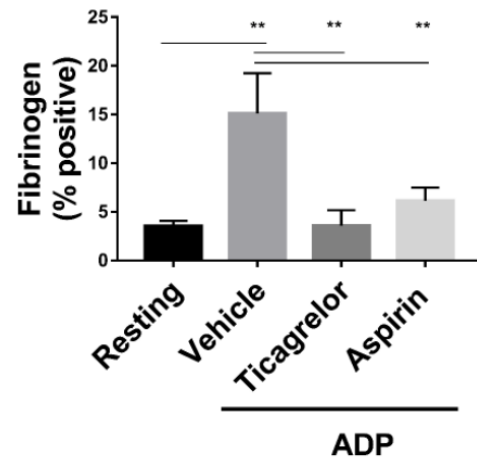


Figure S4. Ticagrelor and Aspirin Inhibit ADP-Induced Platelet Activation. Effects of pretreatment with P2y12 inhibitor Ticagrelor (0.1 μ M) and TxA2 inhibitor Aspirin (6 mM) on ADP (1 μ M)-induced murine platelet activation, measured by Alexa 647-conjugated Fibrinogen binding with flow cytometry. Data are displayed as mean $\pm$ SD. (** $p \leq 0.01$) $n \geq 3$.

Figure S5.

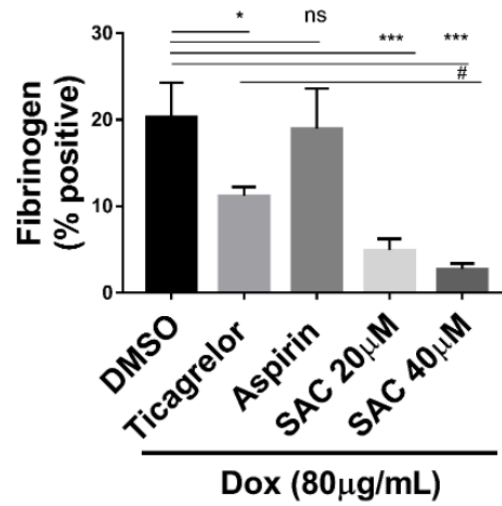


Figure S5. SAC Inhibits ADP-Induced Platelet Activation. Effects of SAC pretreatment on ADP (1 µM)- induced murine platelet activation, determined by flow cytometry using Alexa 647-conjugated Fibrinogen binding. Data are displayed as mean $\pm$ SD. (# $p \leq 0.05$ * $p \leq 0.05$, *** $p \leq 0.001$, ns = not significant) $n \geq 3$.

Figure S6.

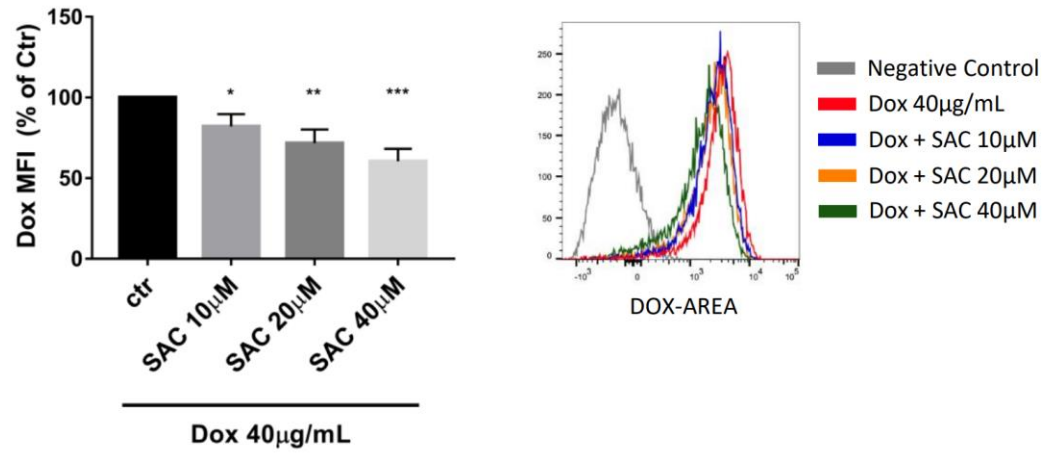


Figure S6. SAC Reduces Dox Permeation of Platelets. Platelets pretreated with SAC exhibited reduced permeation of Dox incubated at 40 μ M. Data are displayed as mean $\pm$ SD. (* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$) $n \geq 3$.