Table 1	The study	population b	baseline data		
	total (n=20)	control group	patients	$T/\chi^2$	Р
age (years, <u>x</u> ±S)	$60.05 \pm 6.37$	59.70±6.84	$60.40 \pm 6.20$	0.240	0.813
Sex [n(%)]					
male	12(60.0)	6(60.0)	6(60.0)	0.000	1.000
female	8(40.0)	4(40.0)	4(40.0)		
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$23.90 \pm 2.37$	$23.80 \pm 2.00$	$24.00 \pm 2.80$	0.184	0.856
Hypertension [n(%)]					
yes	7 (35.0)	3(30.0)	4(40.0)	0.220	0.639
no	13 (65.0)	7(70.0)	6(60.0)		
Diabetes [n(%)]					
yes	4(20.0)	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	0.313	0.576
no	16(80.0)	9(90.0)	7(70.0)		
Smoke [n(%)]					
yes	8(40.0)	4(40.0)	4(40.0)	0.000	1.000
no	12(60.0)	6(60.0)	6(60.0)		
Systolic pressure (mmHg, $\underline{x} \pm S$ )	$128.5 \pm 11.74$	$129.30 \pm 11.30$	$127.70 \pm 12.76$	-0.297	0.770
diastolic pressure (mmHg, $\underline{x} \pm S$ )	$70.45 \pm 18.37$	$63.50 \pm 23.05$	$77.40 \pm 8.59$	1.787	0.091
WBC(10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	6.37±1.99	$6.16 \pm 2.00$	$6.59 \pm 2.07$	0.472	0.643
RBC(10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	$4.29 \pm 0.58$	$4.46 \pm 0.51$	$4.13 \pm 0.62$	-1.312	0.206
PLT(10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	$174.05 \pm 90.66$	$254.90 \pm 47.63$	$93.2 \pm 23.65$	-9.615	< 0.001
ALT(u/L)	$21.90 \pm 9.92$	$23.37 \pm 8.86$	$20.44 \pm 11.16$	-0.652	0.523
CKMB(u/L)	$10.65 \pm 4.38$	$9.70 \pm 4.02$	$11.60 \pm 4.71$	0.968	0.346
TG(mmol/L)	$1.68 \pm 2.65$	$1.25 \pm 0.66$	$2.11 \pm 3.74$	0.713	0.485
LDL-C(mmol/L)	$2.16 \pm 0.84$	$2.34 \pm 0.93$	$1.98 \pm 0.75$	-0.938	0.361
CHOL(mmol/L)	$4.23 \pm 1.20$	$4.28 \pm 1.38$	$4.18 \pm 1.05$	-0.176	0.863
CREA(umol/L)	65.66±11.01	65.98±9.14	65.35±13.13	-0.126	0.901



**Supplemental Figure 1**. WBC count, RBC count and HGB content in the peripheral blood of mice. (A) mice treated with Ara-c intraperitoneally. (B) WBC count. (C) RBC count. (D) HGB content. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. n=20 mice/group. \*\**P* < 0.01 versus control. Ara-c: cytosine arabinoside.

Supplemental figure 2



**Supplemental Figure 2**. (A-D) Generation of *Creg1*<sup>pf4-cre</sup> mice and tg-*Creg1* mice, and genotyped. (E-F) Quantitative real-time PCR (RT-PCR) and western blot confirmed the establishment of the model. Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM, n=3. \*\**P* < 0.01 versus *Creg1*<sup>fl/fl</sup>.



**Supplemental Figure 3**. The lack of CREG1 attenuated TPO signaling pathway. (A) TPO levels were determined in the serum of murine blood by using ELISA. (n=18). (B-C) Western blot was used to analyze C-MPL. (D) Platelet count after treatment with TPO (2 µg/animal per day). (n=3). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. \*\**P* < 0.01 versus *Creg*<sup>*fl/fl*</sup>, *&P* < 0.01 versus *Creg*<sup>*fl/fl*</sup>, *dP* < 0.01 versus *Creg I p* < 0.01 versus *Creg P* < 0.01 versus *Creg* 



**Supplemental figure 4**. Expression of CREG1 in Dami cells was increased when stimulated by PMA. (A-C) Expression of CD41 was determined by realtime PCR and western blot after PMA treatment for 1 to 4 days. (n=3). (D-F) Expression of CREG1 was determined by real-time PCR and western blot after PMA treatment for 1 to 4 days. (n=3). (G) The localization and expression of CREG1 in Dami cells were determined by performing immunofluorescence staining. (n=5). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. \*\**P* < 0.01 versus control, ##*P* < 0.01 versus 1 d, \**P* < 0.01 versus 2 d.

А





**Supplemental figure 5**. CREG1 directly combined with MEK1/2 in 293T cell. (A) Immunofluorescence staining of MEK1/2 and CREG1 in 293T cells. (B) Co-immunoprecipitation of MEK1 and CREG1 in 293T cells. (n=3).





**Supplemental figure 6**. MEK1/2-ERK1/2 phosphorylation signaling pathways were abnormal when CREG1 silenced. (A) Expression of p-P38 and p-JNK was determined by western blot in *Creg1*<sup>pf4-cre</sup> mice (n=3). (B-C) Expression of p-MEK1/2 and p-ERK1/2 was determined by western blot in Dami cells (n=3). (D-E) Expression of CREG1, CD41 and p-ERK1/2 was detected by western blot (n=3). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. \*\**P* < 0.01 versus control or 2 d, ##*P* < 0.01 versus 3 d.

A



**Supplemental figure 7**. (A-B) Expression of p-ERK1/2 phosphorylation was determined by western blot (n=3). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. \*\*P < 0.01 versus  $Creg1^{fl/fl}$ , ##P < 0.01 versus  $Creg1^{fl/fl}$  +Ara-c,  $^{\&}P < 0.01$  versus  $Creg1^{fl/fl}$  +Ara-c.



**Supplemental Figure 8**. A schematic picture was demonstrated how CREG1 regulated megakaryocytes differentiation and thrombopoiesis.