

Figure 1S

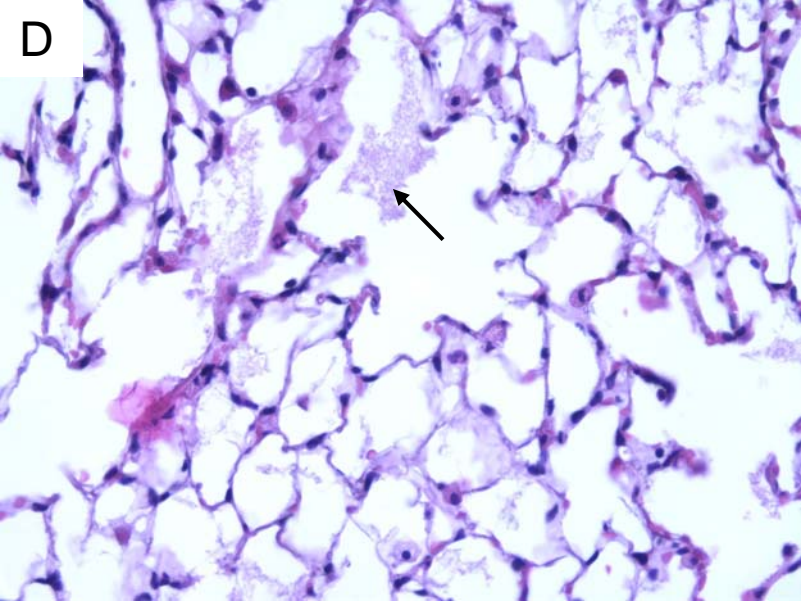
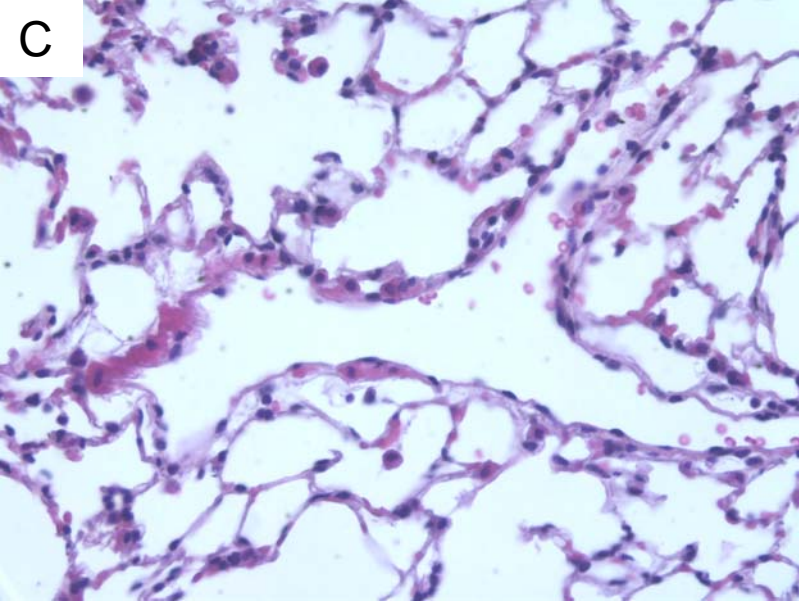
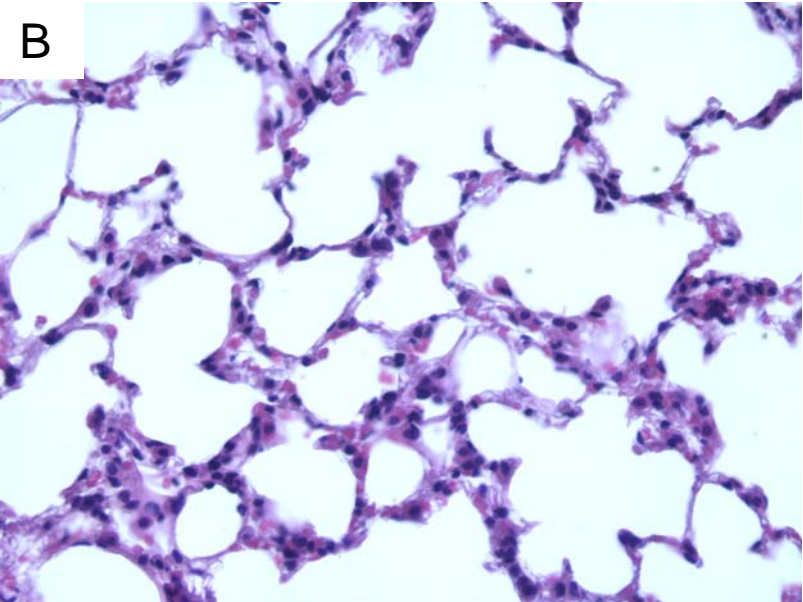
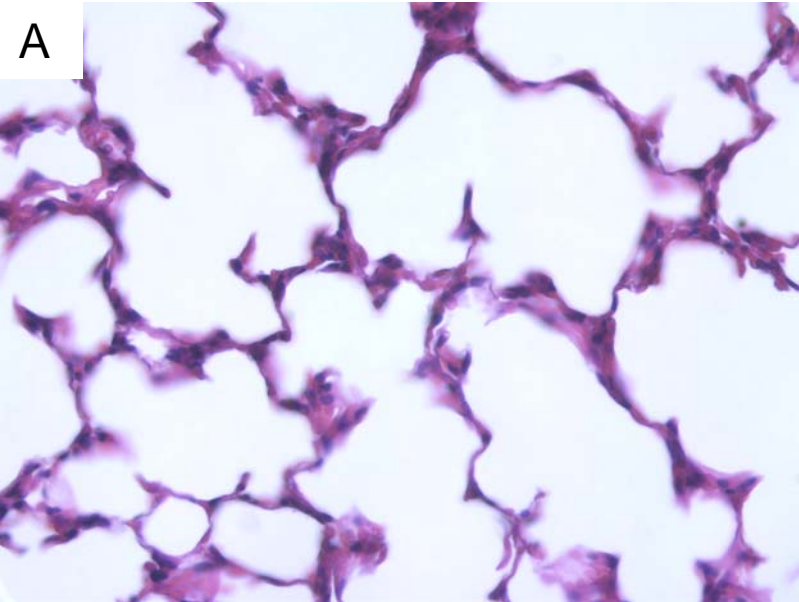
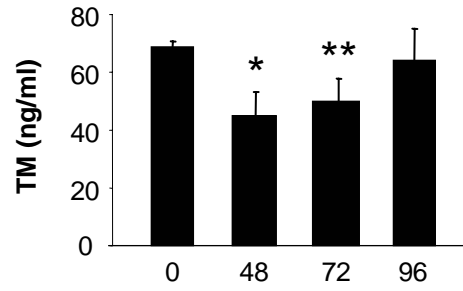
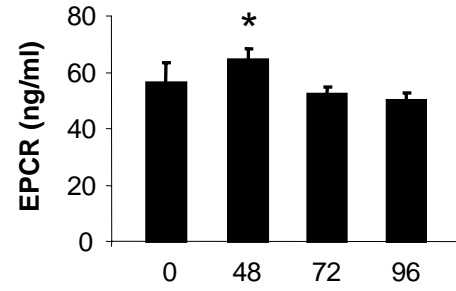


Figure 2S

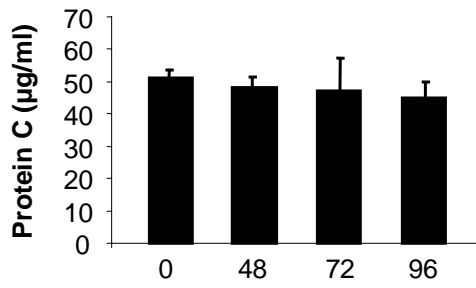
A



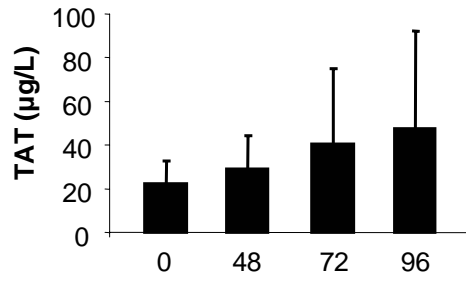
B



C



D



E

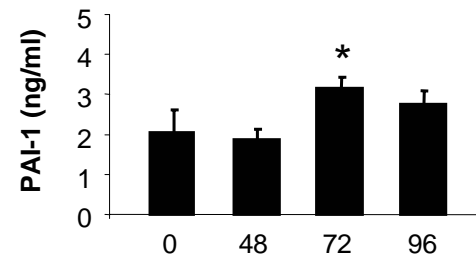
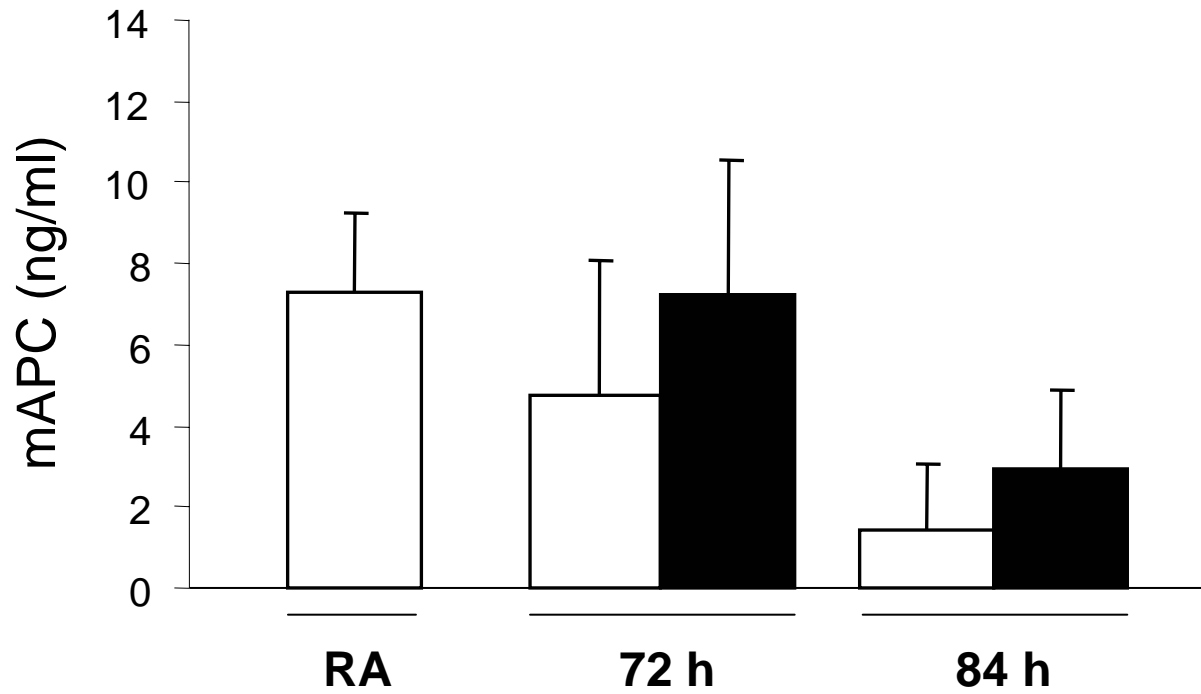


Figure 3S



□ NS

■ Thrombin i.v.

Figure 1S. Histological changes in hyperoxic lung injury over time. **A-D** represent sections from mice exposed to 0, 48, 72, and 84 hours of hyperoxia, respectively. At 72 hours (**C**), interstitial pulmonary edema is evident progressing to intra-alveolar edema (arrow) at 84 hours (**D**). H&E, 400x.

Figure 2S. Plasma levels of TM, EPCR, protein C, TAT, and PAI-1 with hyperoxia (**A-E**). (**A**) *p <0.05 vs. 0 and 96 hours; **p<0.05 vs. 0 hours. (**B**) *p <0.05 vs. 72 and 96 hours. (**E**) *p <0.05 vs. 0 and 48 hours. X-axis = hyperoxia exposure time (hours). n = 4-8 at each time point.

Figure 3S. Thrombin challenge and mAPC plasma levels with hyperoxia. Mice were administered either normal saline or thrombin (10 units/kg i.v.) at 72 and 84 hours and blood was withdrawn 3 minutes later. n = 5 per group.