Supplemental Figure 1: Representative cytofluorographic identification of peripheral blood leukocytes in a subject with AERD. Side scatter characteristics and relative expression of CD45 allows for identification of granulocyte, monocyte, and lymphocyte populations (bottom panel). Two distinct populations within the granulocyte gate are further defined as CD16^+ neutrophils or CCR3^+ eosinophils (top panels).
Supplemental Figure 2: Expression of integrins by platelet-adherent and –nonadherent leukocyte subsets, and constitutive PSGL-1 expression by leukocytes. (A-B) Relative expression of CD11a on eosinophils (A) and CD11a and CD49d on monocytes (B), comparing the platelet-adherent and platelet-nonadherent leukocyte subsets in nonasthmatic controls (n=7), ATA controls (n=10), and subjects with AERD (n=9). Platelet-free CD61⁺ leukocyte subsets are shown in white columns, CD61⁺ leukocyte subsets are shown in hatched columns. *P < .05, **P < .01, ***P < .001. Data are expressed as mean +SEM. (C) Constitutive expression of PSGL-1 by peripheral blood leukocytes from nonasthmatic controls (n=7), ATA controls (n=7), and subjects with AERD (n=8). Data are expressed as mean +SD.
Supplemental Figure 3: Trypsinization does not compromise cell functionality.
Generation of cysLTs (top panel) and all 5-LO pathway products (LTB₄, LTC₄, LTD₄, 5,6-DIHETE, and 6-trans-LTB₄) (bottom panel) by A23187-stimulated granulocytes with and without trypsinization to remove adherent platelets, and after the addition of 200 x 10⁶ autologous platelets. Data are from 6 subjects with AERD, expressed as mean +SEM. The effect of adding autologous platelets to trypsinized granulocytes was significant (P = 0.01).