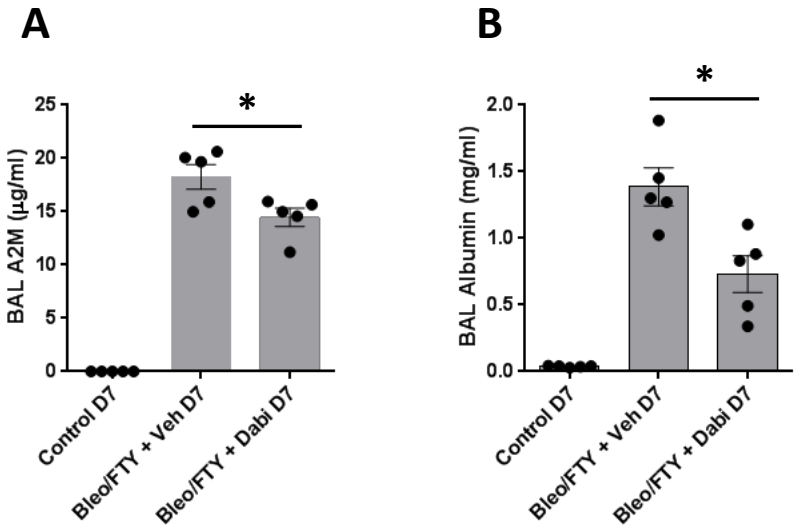
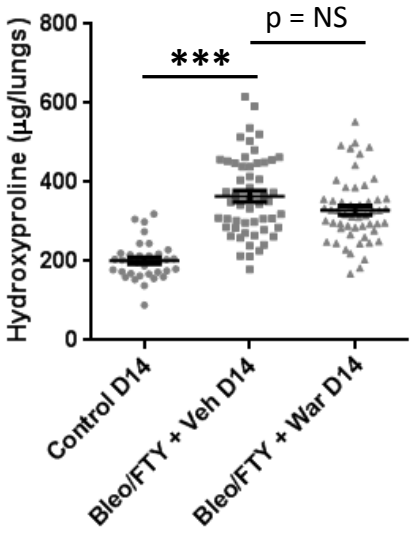
Supplemental Figure 1



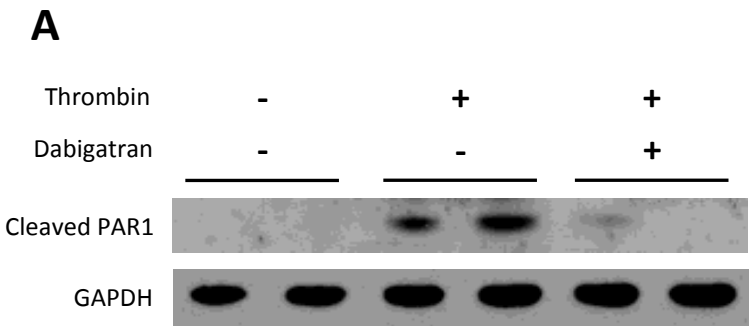
Supplemental Figure 1. Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid obtained at day 7 (D7) from control mice and mice challenged with bleomycin + FTY720 (Bleo/FTY) and treated with dabigatran (Dabi) or vehicle (Veh) was analyzed for (**A**) alpha-2 macroglobulin (A2M) and (**B**) albumin concentrations by ELISA. Dabigatran treatment resulted in significant decreases in the A2M and albumin levels in D7 BAL fluid, consistent with decreased vascular leak. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Individual data points are presented, along with mean +/- SEM. * $p < 0.05$ by 2-tailed t-tests for indicated pairwise comparisons.

Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 2. Combined total lung hydroxyproline content data from multiple experiments comparing warfarin vs. vehicle (total n = 53-54/group) at day 14 after bleomycin + FTY720 challenge. Individual data points presented, along with mean +/- SEM. ***$p < 0.0001$ by 2-tailed t-test, $p = 0.0515$ by 2-tailed t-test for the comparison between warfarin- and vehicle-treated groups.

Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 3. Human lung fibroblasts were treated with thrombin (1 U/ml) or vehicle in the presence or absence of dabigatran (1 µg/ml). After 10 minutes, cell lysates were obtained, and western blotting was performed using the anti-cPAR1 (Cleaved-Ser^{42}) antibody. The anti-cPAR1 antibody detected a band at the expected molecular weight of cleaved PAR1 (~46 kD) after thrombin stimulation; this band was not detectable in the absence of thrombin stimulation, and its presence was effectively blocked by inhibition of thrombin's catalytic activity with dabigatran. GAPDH was used as a loading control, with a band visualized at the expected size of ~37 kD. Data are representative of two independent experiments.