

## Supplementary Information

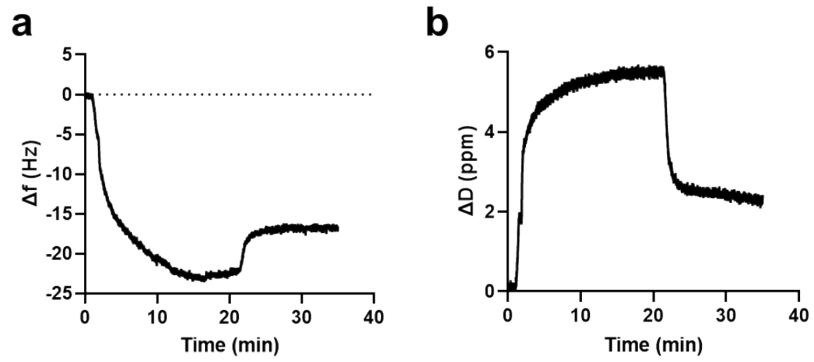
### **Development of Substrate-Independent Heparin Coating to Mitigate Surface-Induced Thrombogenesis: Efficacy and Mechanism**

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Changsheng Zhao<sup>a,\*</sup>

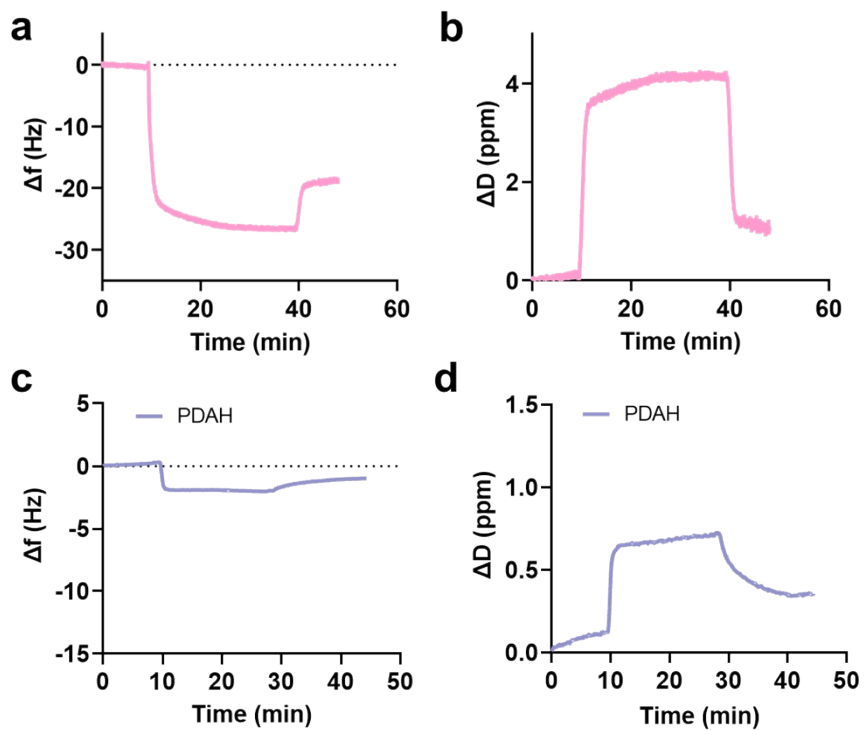
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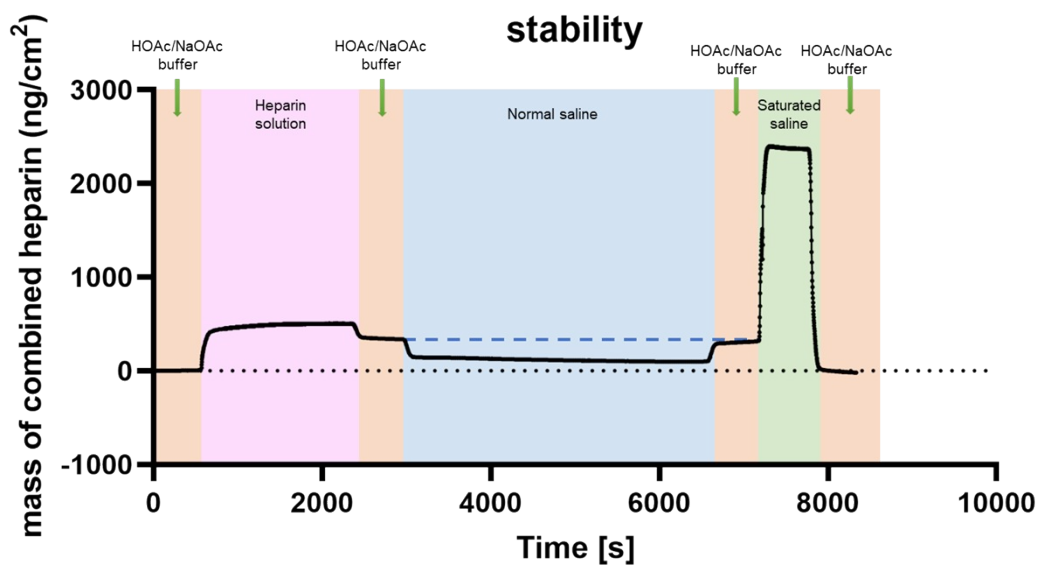
E-mail addresses: [903699293@qq.com](mailto:903699293@qq.com) (H. Ji), [zhaochsh70@163.com](mailto:zhaochsh70@163.com) (C. Zhao).



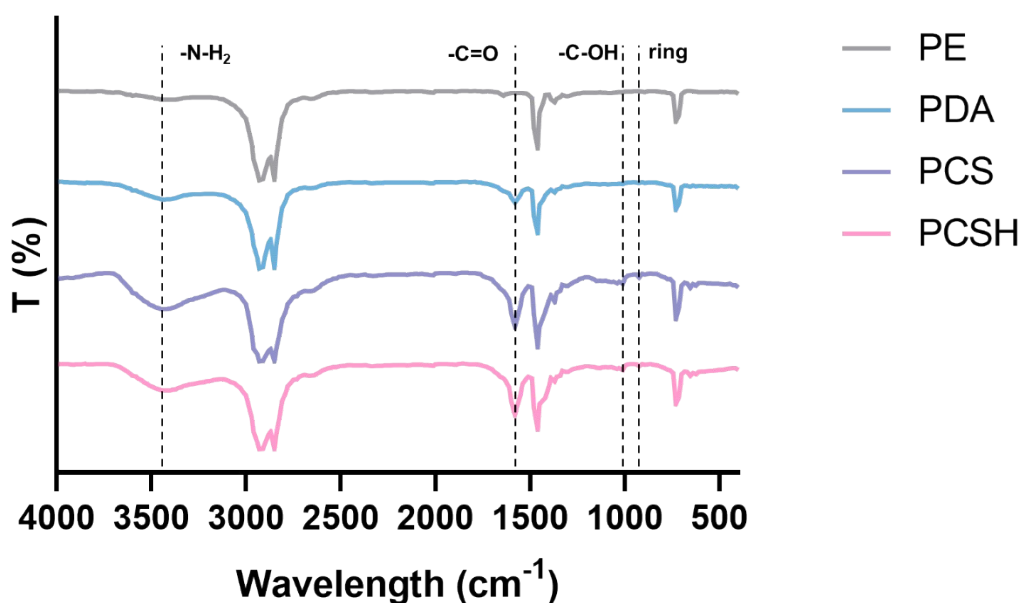
**Fig. S1.** QCM-D measurements. Changes in frequency (a) and dissipation (b) during the preparation of PCS coating.



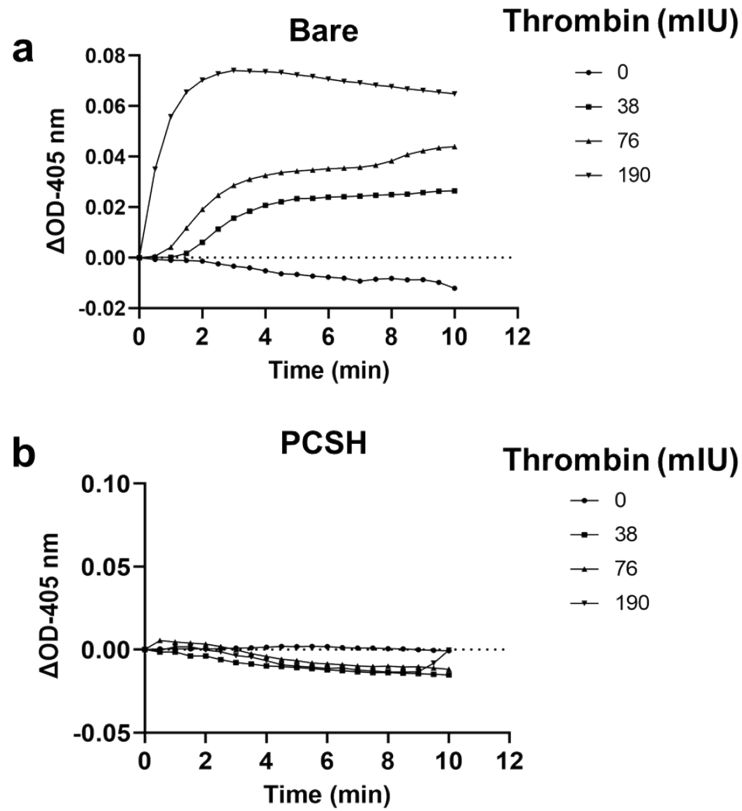
**Fig. S2.** QCM-D measurements. Changes in frequency and dissipation during the bonding process of heparin with the PCS coating (a-b) and the PDA coating (c-d).



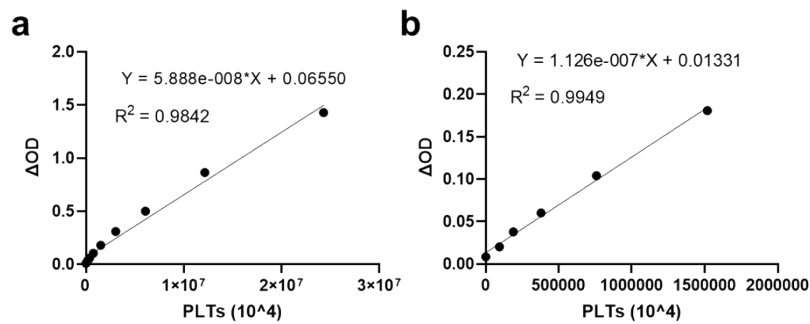
**Fig. S3.** QCM-D testing for coating preparation and stability. As the solution changes, the frequency of QCM-D testing will undergo a bulk shift, so only the mass of combined heparin after HOAc/NaOAc buffer equilibrium represents the true result.



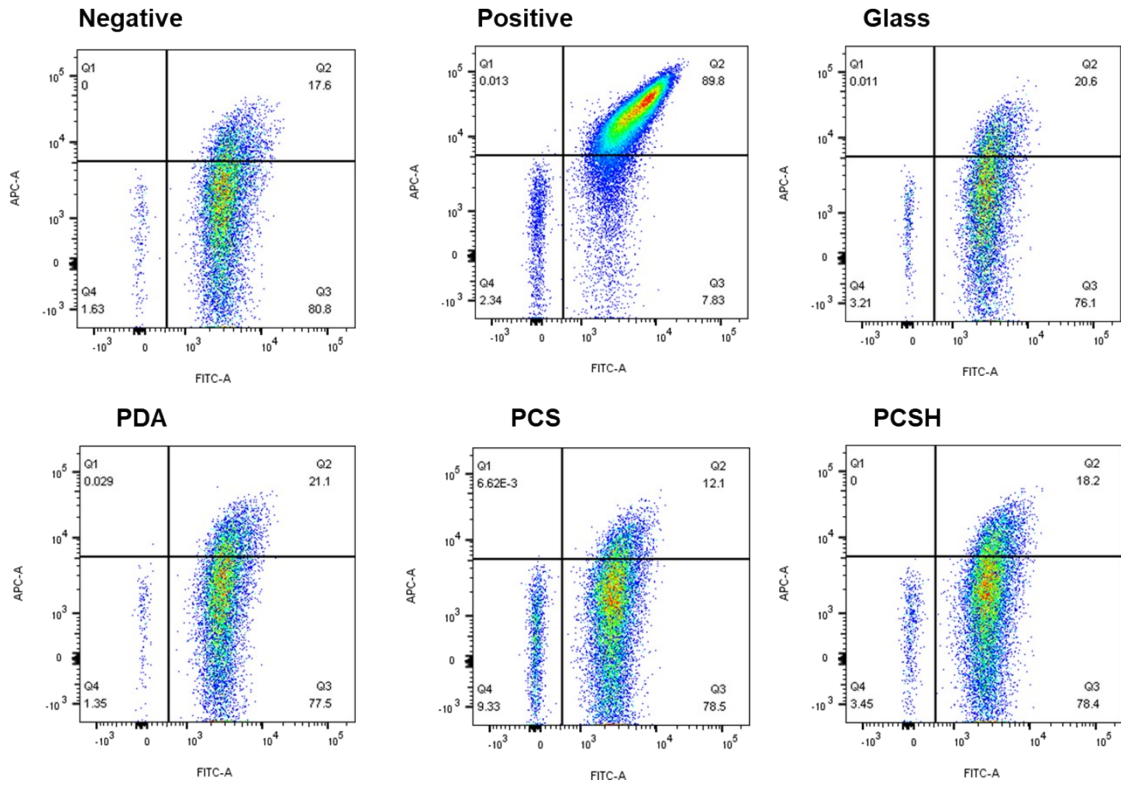
**Fig. S4.** FTIR spectrum of substrate PE, the PDA coating, the PCS coating, and the PCSH coating.



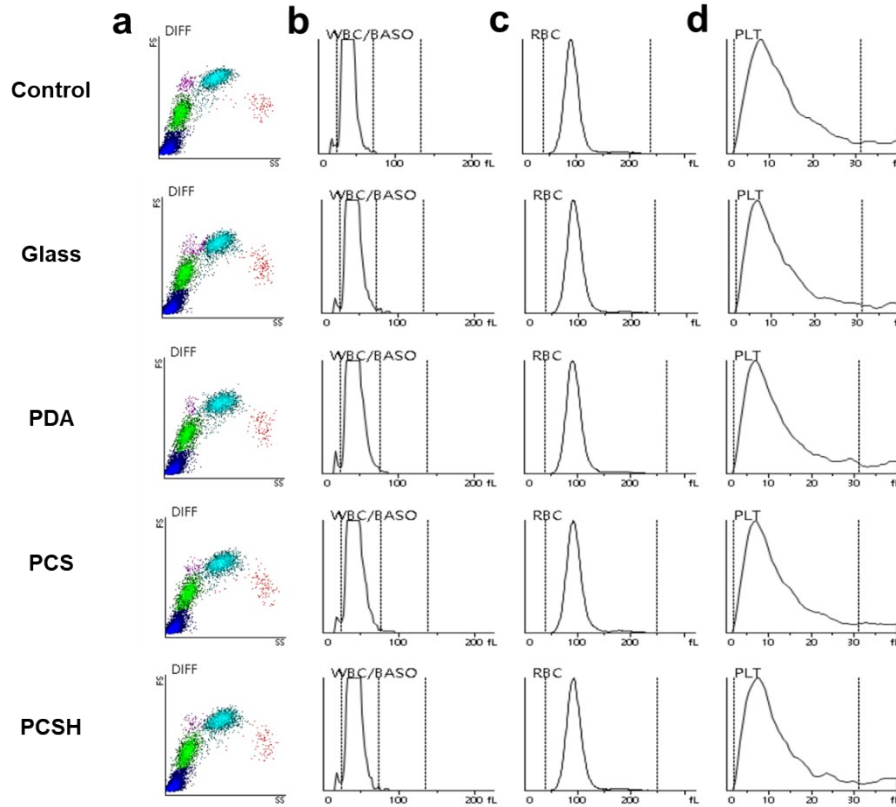
**Fig. S5.** Thrombin titration experiment. Changes in absorbance of thrombin-titrated plasma incubated with the bare group (a) and the PCSH coating group (b).



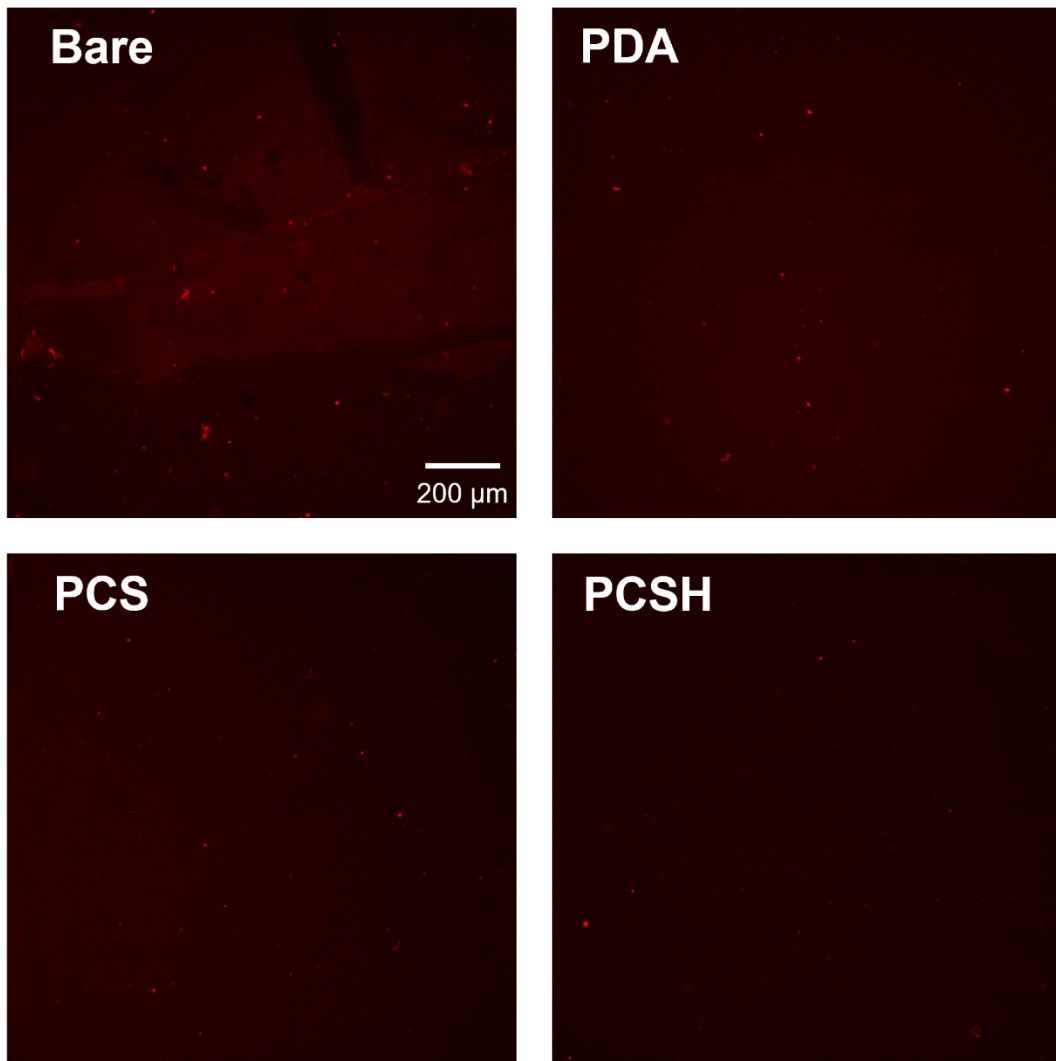
**Fig. S6.** The standard curves of platelet concentration (a) and LDH release detection (b) absorbance.



**Fig. S7.** Scatter plots of platelet flow cytometry under different treatments.



**Fig. S8.** Five types of cell count scatter plots and blood cell distribution.



**Fig. S9.** Fluorescence microscopy images of fibrinogen binding on the coatings.