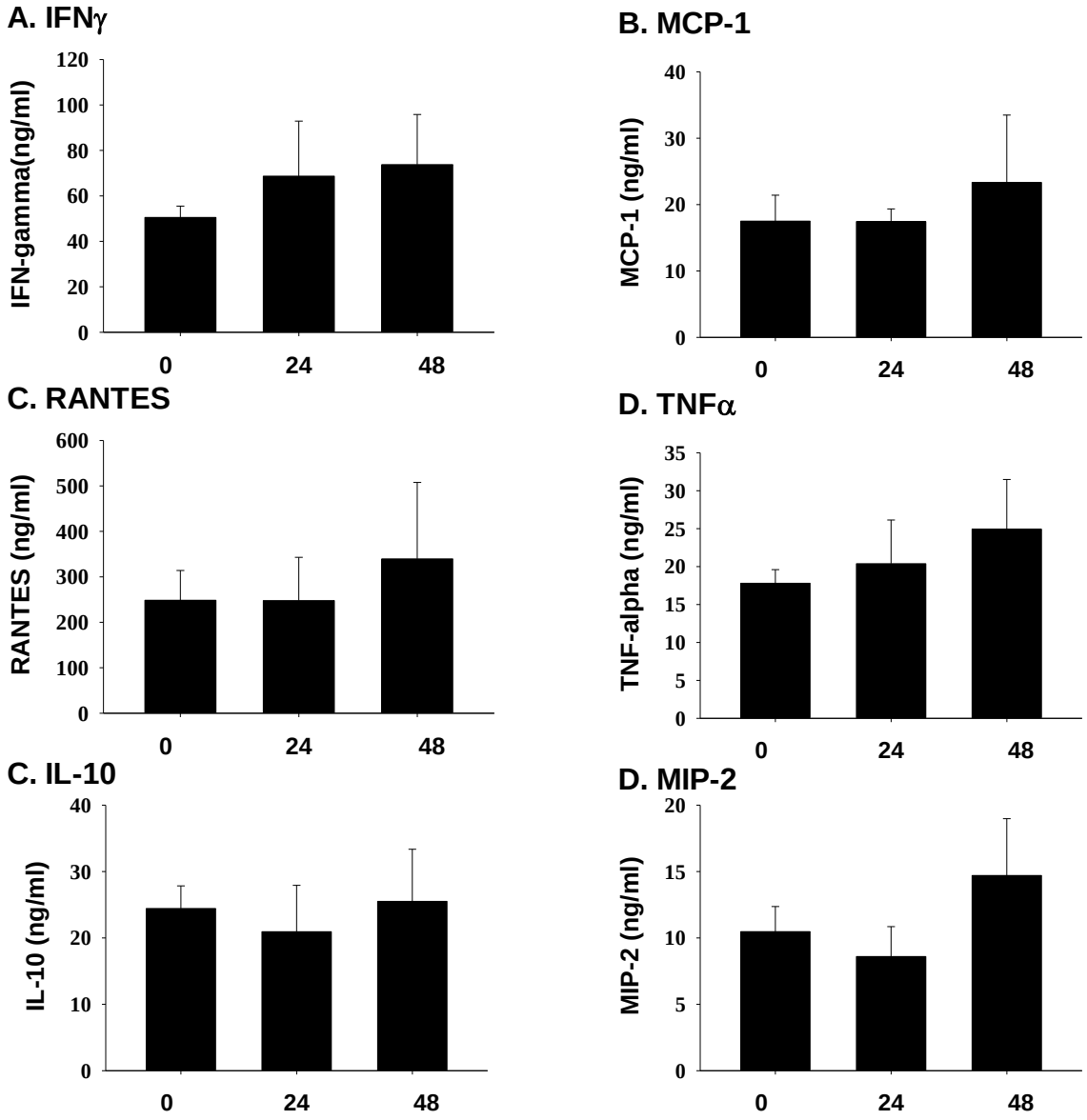
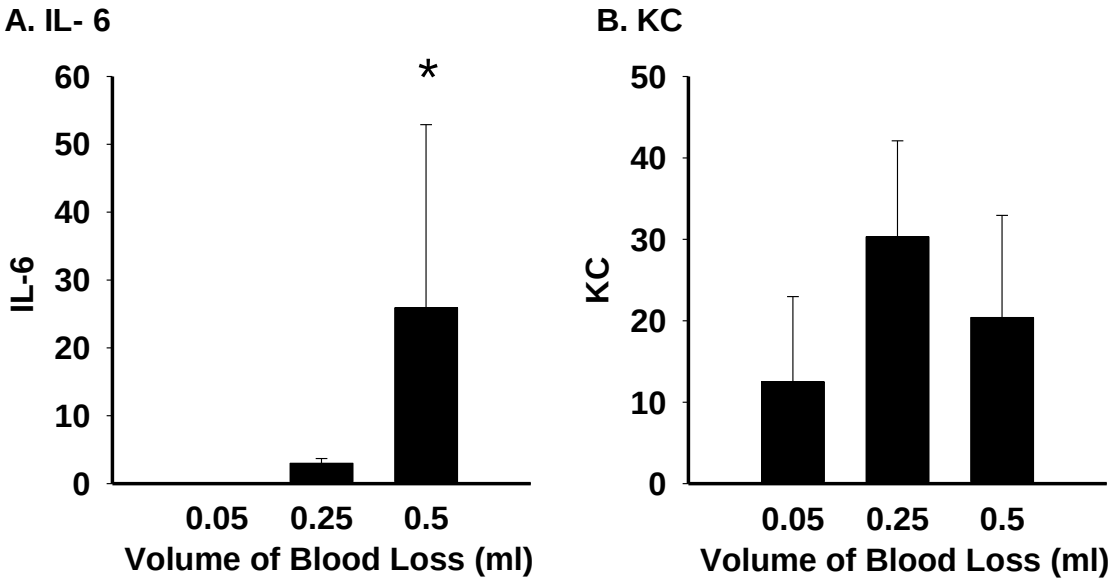
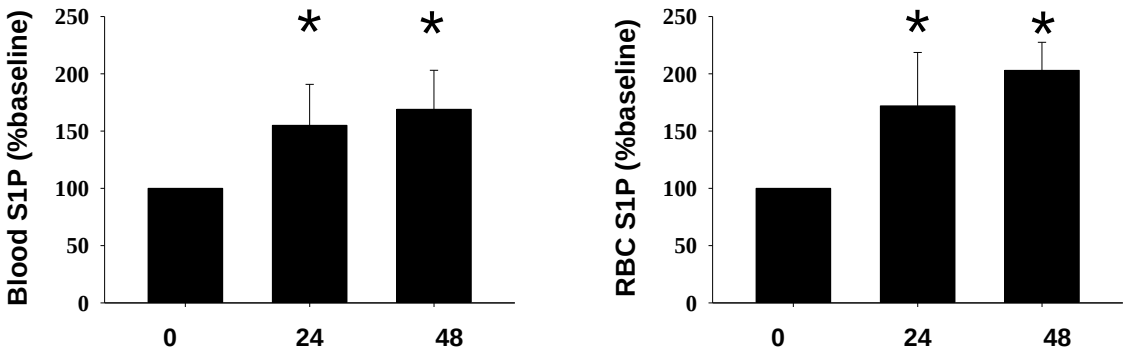


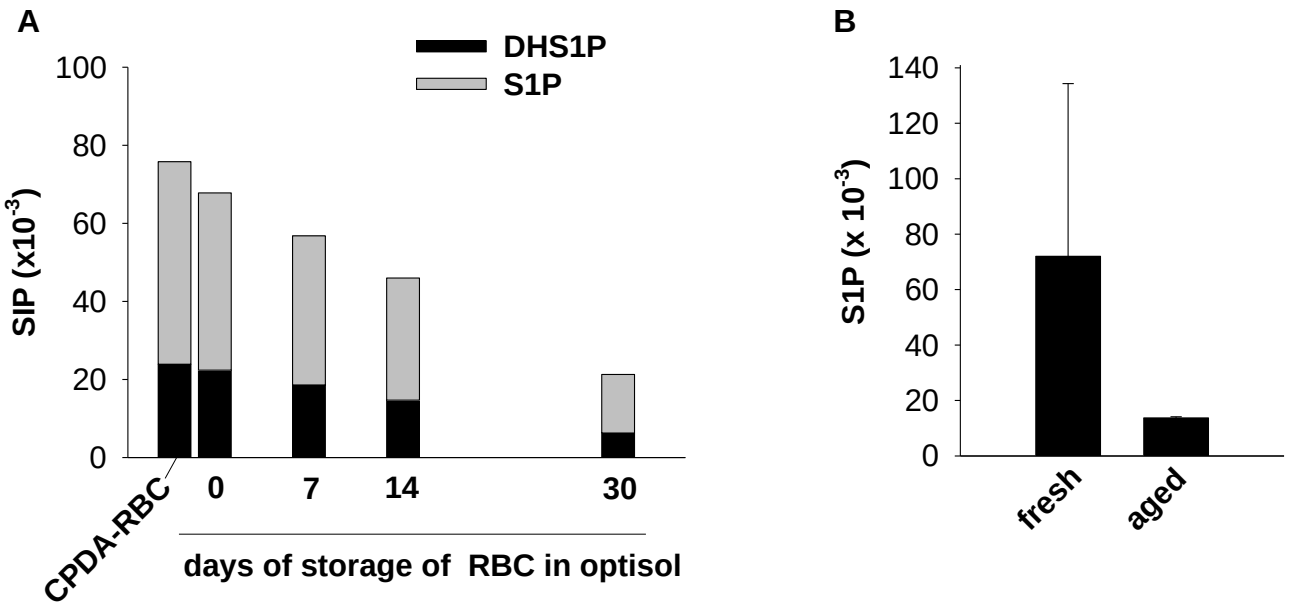
Supplemental Figure 1. Effect of acute blood loss on plasma levels of inflammatory markers. Plasma inflammatory markers were measure were measure at the indicated times (0, 24, 48 hours) after major blood loss (0.02 ml/gm). Results are displayed as mean ± SD.



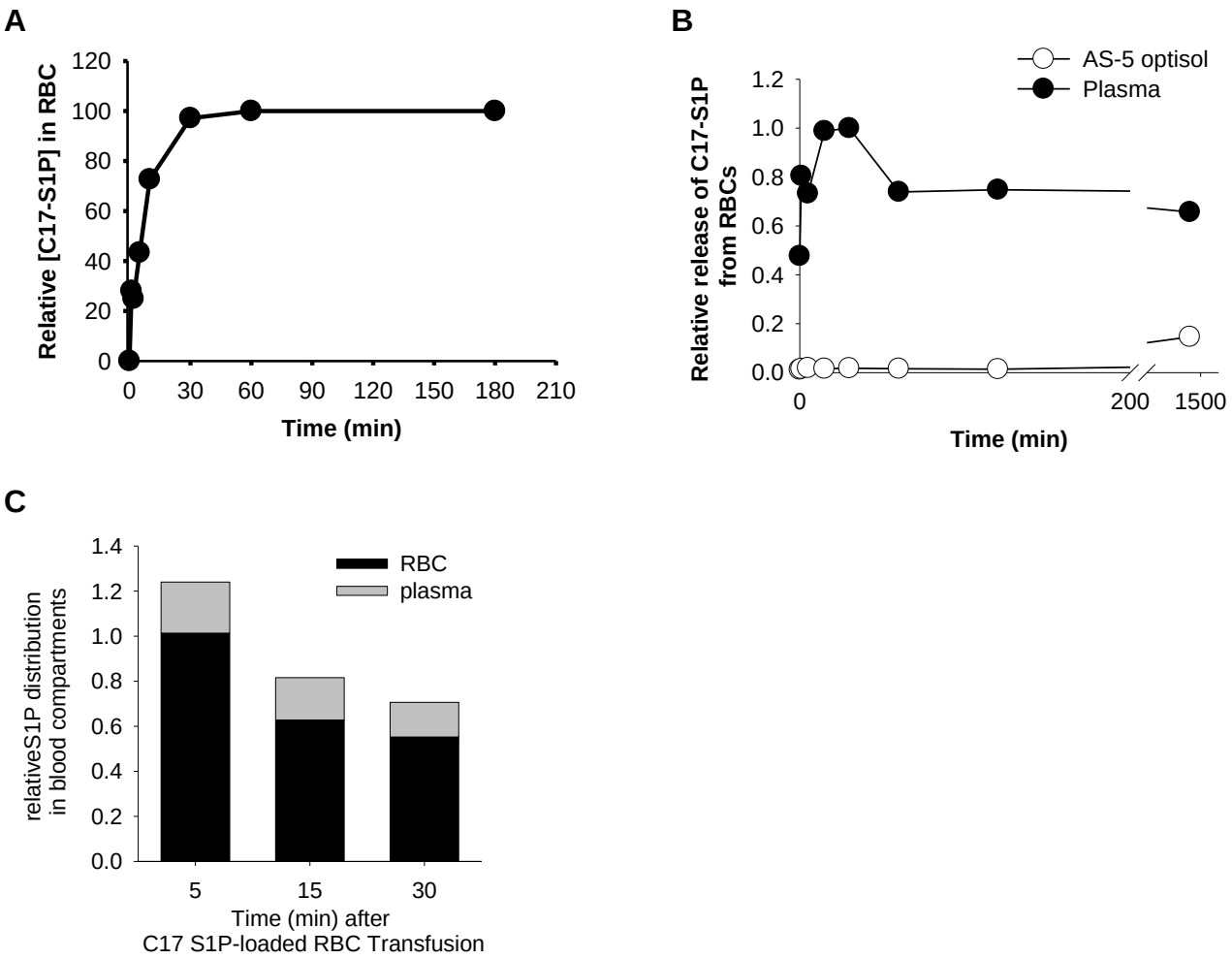
Supplemental Figure 2. Effect of volume of blood loss on plasma levels of IL-6 and KC. Indicated volumes of blood was collected from animals and inflammatory cytokines IL-6 (A) and KC (B) were measured at 48 hours. The increase in Il-6 was dependent on the volume of blood collected *P<0.05, whereas the association of KC levels with volume of blood loss was not statistical significant (P = 0.15). Results are displayed as mean ± SD.



Supplemental Figure 3. Effect of volume of blood loss on S1P levels of inflammatory markers. Blood and RBC S1P levels were measure at the indicated times (0, 24, 48 hours) after major blood loss (0.02 ml/gm). Results are displayed as mean ± SD.. *P<0.05 by one-way ANOVA.



Supplemental Figure 4. Decline in S1P and dihydroS1P (DHS1P) content of murine RBCs during storage. A. RBCs were isolated in CPDA and stored in optisol. Aliquots (50 μl) were removed at the indicated times to measure S1P and DHS1P content (reported in pmoles). B. S1P levels (mean ± SD) in murine RBCs before and after storage for 30 days.



Supplemental Figure 5. RBC S1P dynamics in vitro and in vivo. A. RBCs accumulate exogenously supplied C17-S1P and can be loaded with C17-S1P within 30 min. B. Release of C17-S1P from loaded murine RBCs incubated in vitro with plasma (closed circles) or optisol (open circles). C. Following transfusion of loaded RBCs, C17-S1P is released from RBCs into plasma