**Supplementary Figure S1** – PF-0259 did not induce platelet sequestration in kidney or lung. Monkeys were necropsied 48 hours after a single intravenous administration of vehicle or PF-0259 at 6 mg/m2. CD41 IHC for platelets was performed on kidney and lung samples from vehicle control (A and C, respectively) and PF-0259-dosed (B and D, respectively) monkeys. Contrary to what was observed in the liver, there was no increase in CD41 immunostaining and therefore no evidence of platelet sequestration in the kidney and lung vasculature following PF-0259 administration. Scale bar = 60 µm.

**Supplementary Figure S2** - PF-0259 did not induce platelet sequestration in spleen. Monkeys were dosed intravenously with vehicle or PF-0259 at 6 mg/m2/dose once every 3 weeks and were necropsied on Day 3 (at the time of platelet nadirs) or on Day 63 (at the end of the 3rd cycle). CD41 IHC for platelets was performed on spleen samples from vehicle control (A, C) and PF-0259-dosed (B, D) monkeys on Day 3 and Day 63. There was no evidence of increased CD41 immunostaining in PF-0259-dosed monkeys on Day 3 (B) or Day 63 (D) as compared with vehicle control monkeys (A and C, respectively), indicating lack of splenic sequestration of platelets at both time points. Noteworthy was a reduced CD41 immunostaining in PF-0259-dosed monkeys as compared with the control monkey on Day 3, indicating release of platelets from the spleen storage pool secondary to PF-0259-related acute thrombocytopenia. Scale bar = 60 µm.

**Supplementary Figure S3** - There were no significant PF-0259-related changes in IL-6 throughout the study. Data are represented as mean ratios to baseline ± 1 standard deviation (SD).