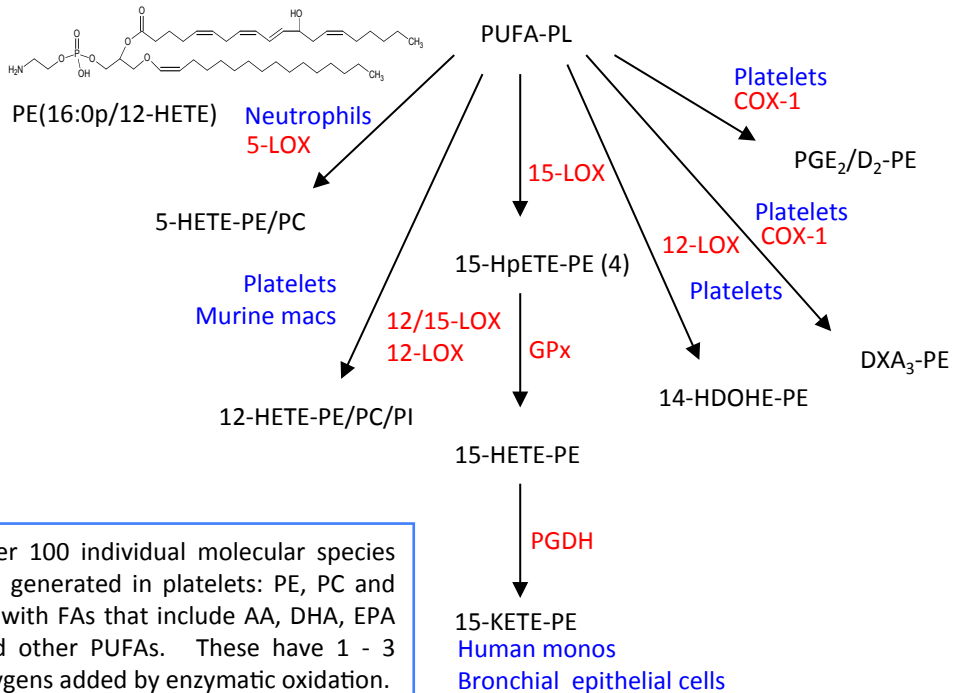


**Supplementary Figure 1. Pathways of PL generation and recycling.** Panel A. CDP-DAG and Kennedy pathways. Gene names are indicated in italics. Panel B. Lands cycle. Hydrolysis and re-acylation of fatty acids into lysoPLs to generate phospholipids.

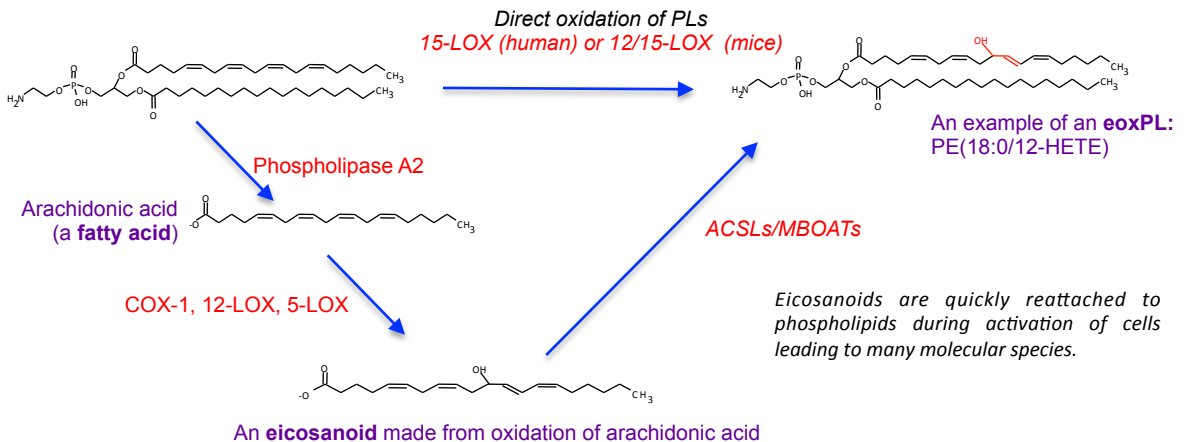
**A**

## Enzymatically-oxidized PLs (eoxPL) from innate immune cells.



**B**

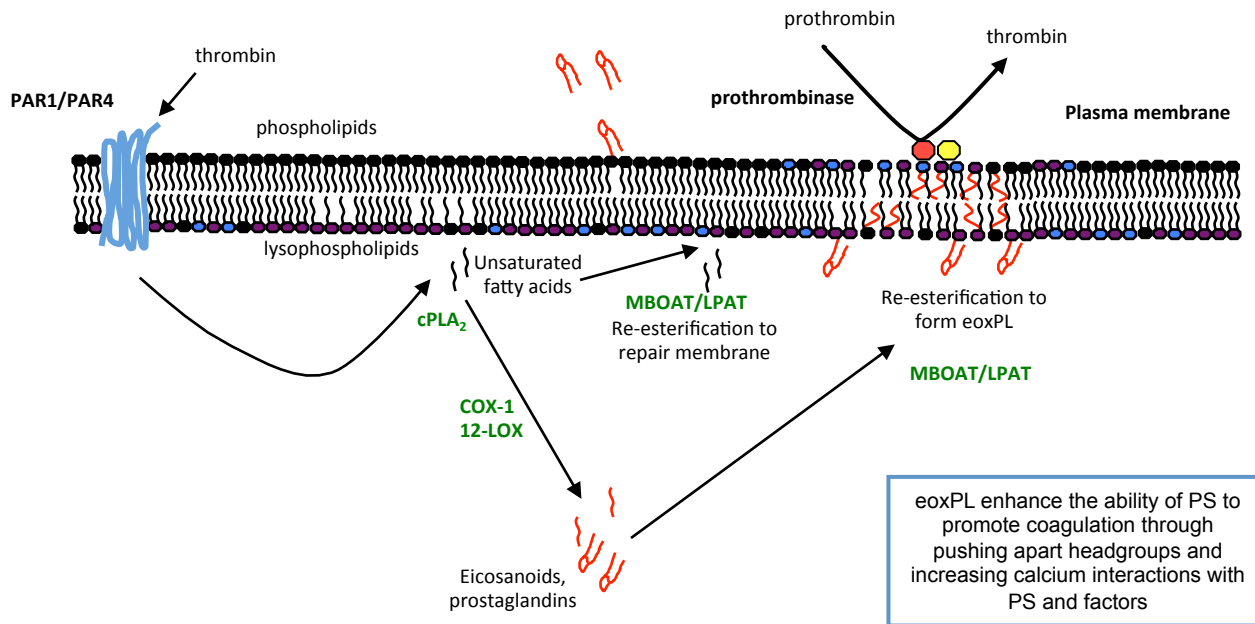
## Two enzymatic cycles of eoxPL formation



**Supplementary Figure 2. Innate immune cells generate eoxPL via LOX or COX activities.** Panel A. The diversity of eoxPL generated by immune cells. Panel B. Enzymatic cycles of eoxPL generation include direct oxidation and esterification of free acid eicosanoids into LPL, forming membrane-associated lipids.

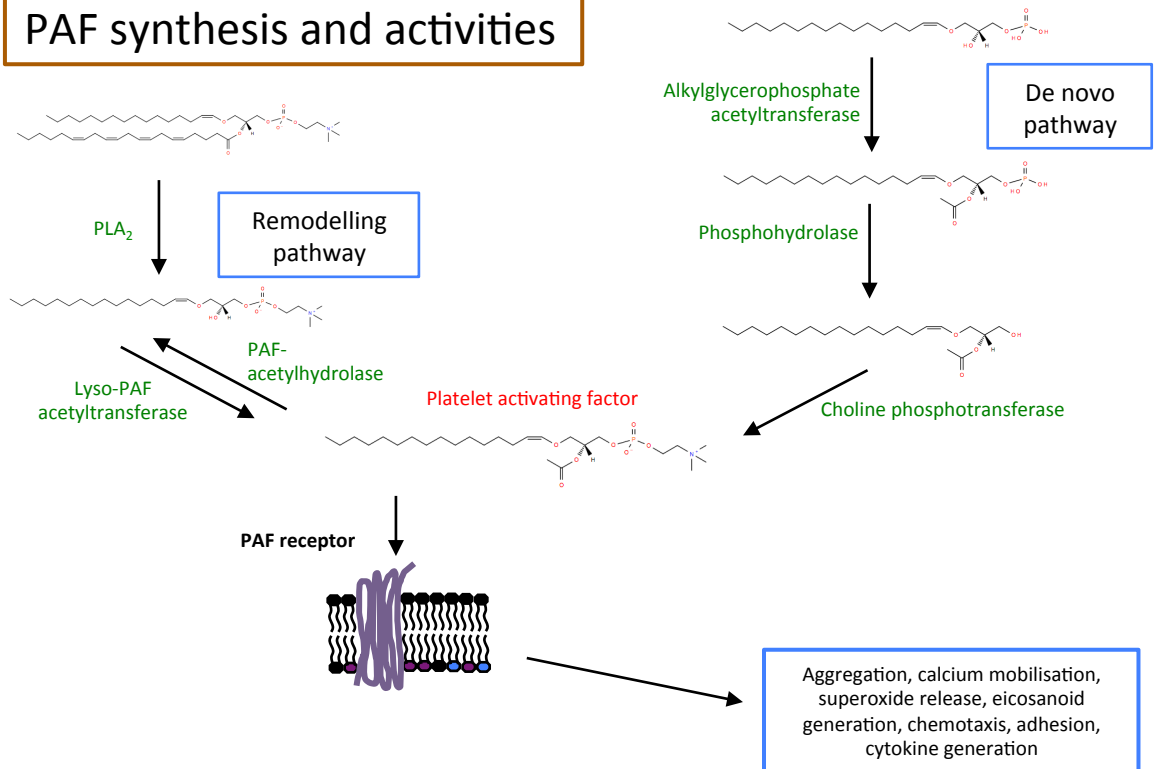
**A**

## Generation of eoxPL in platelets promotes coagulation



**B**

## PAF synthesis and activities



**Supplementary Figure 3. Generation of eoxPL in platelets and the synthesis and activities of PAF.** Panel A. eoxPL are generated in platelets following thrombin-mediated activation via a coordinated pathway including PLA2, COX-1/12-LOX, MBOAT/LPAT enzymes. Panel B. PAF is generated by two pathways and is potently bioactive through binding and activating the PAF receptor.