SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES/FIGURES

Table S1

NETs as % PMNs	WT Unstim	Rac2 $^{-/-}$ Unstim	WT Ionomycin	Rac2$^{-/-}$ Ionomycin	WT PMA	Rac2$^{-/-}$ PMA
Microscopy assay (n=4)	2.8±0.8	0.7±0.4*	19.6±2.3***	12.6±2.4**	10.8±3.3*	1.4±0.4 ns
Flow assay (n=4)	3.0±0.3	0.6±0.2***	41.9±4.7***	21.8±1.7***	6.7±0.3**	3.5±0.7 ns

Table S1. Quantitative comparison of microscopy and flow-based assays for NETs determination.

Quantification of the data displayed in Figure 1B and 1C. Neutrophils were isolated from peripheral blood of Rac2-/- mice or WT controls and stimulated with ionomycin (4 µM), PMA (100 nM) or the same volume of RPMI (Unstim) for 4 hours. Cells were then fixed and stained for NETs, by either microscopy-based assay (upper line); or by a flow-based assay (lower line) (N= 4, each). T-test: *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, ns non-significant difference versus control (WT unstim).

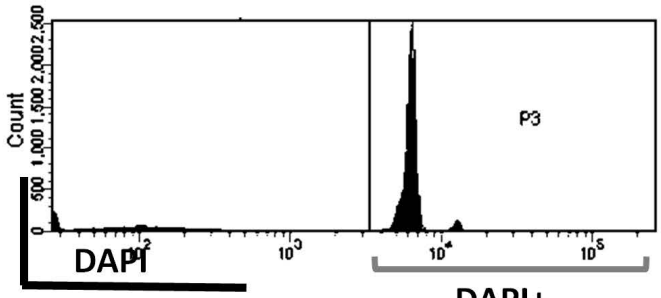
Figure S1. Gating controls

A. Mouse purified neutrophil were treated with ionomycin and stained as described. These sequential unidimentionnal plots illustrate that gating sequentially focuses on (i) 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) positive, (ii) H3Cit positive and (iii) MPO positive structures that define NETs. **B.** Represents the same sample (solid blue shade) overlaid with negative staining controls (black and white silhouette) in which primary antibody (respectively DAPI) was omitted.

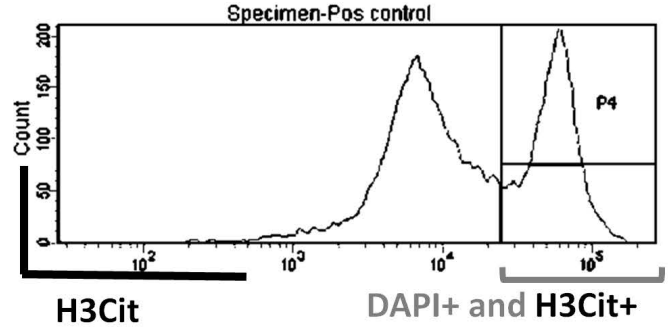
Figure S1

A.

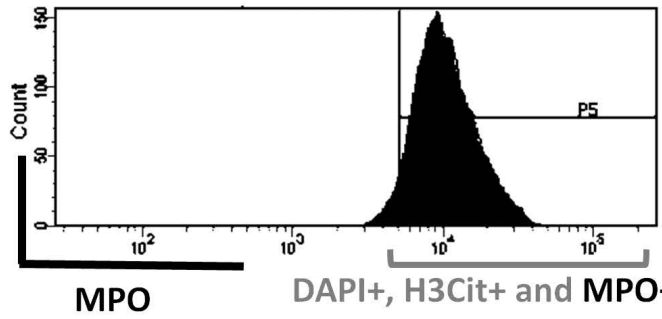
i.



ii.



iii



B.