

Figure S1 Full-size images of Western Blots and Coomassie gels shown in **Figure 1**. (A) Degradation of Histones by aggNETs. (B) Proteinase3 (PR3) is able to degrade Histones. (C) Neutrophil Elastase (NE) mediated degradation of Histones is inhibited by Sivelestat. (D) NE and aggNETs are also able to degrade bovine serum albumin and human Immunoglobulin G but to a lesser extent. Degradation of histones by aggNETs is not inhibited by Sivelestat and/or Elafin. The protein marker shows a range from 10 – 250 kDa. The black boxes indicate the area that was cut out. (E) Successful formation of an aggNET triggered by monosodium urate crystals (MSU) in bright-field and under UV (~ 312 nm) after staining with 1 mg/ml propidium iodide.

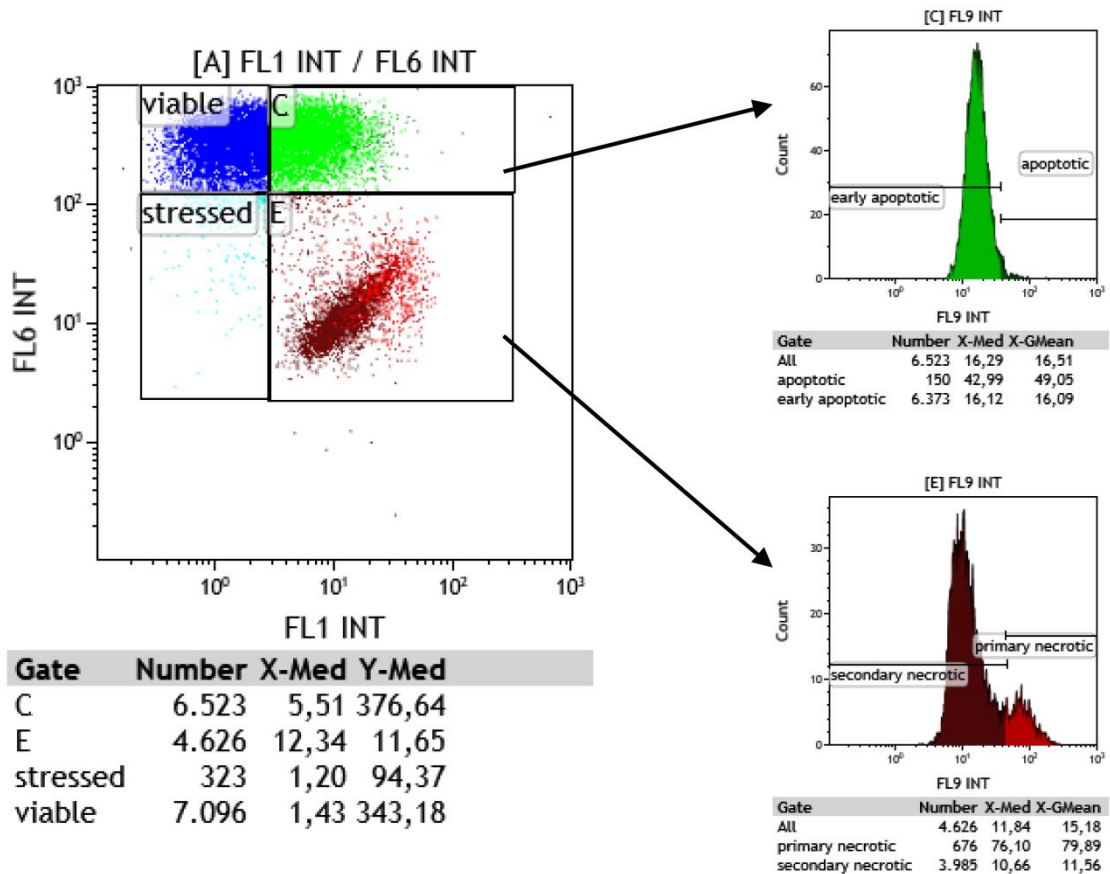


Figure S2 Gating strategy for different types of cell death. Cells were first identified using forward-sideward scatter and then divided into four different populations using 1,1'-dimethyl-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylindodicarbocyanine, iodide (DiIC1(5), Fl6) and AnnexinA5 (Fl1). Populations C and E were then further separated using Hoechst33342 (Fl9) into early apoptotic, apoptotic, secondary and primary necrotic cells.