Table S1. Differences in the clinical characteristics of the study subjects. The levels of each clinical variable registered were compared between groups using the Kruskal–Wallis test for continuous variables, and the Chi-squared test with Holm correction for categorical variables. Results were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

Clinical characteristics	**Patients**			**Controls (D)**	**A *vs.* B**	**A *vs.* D**	**B *vs.* D**	**C *vs.* D**
	Lower extremity VTE (A)	**SVT (B)**	**Total (C)**					
N (% of total)	192 (68.6)	61 (21.8)	253	249	----	----	----	----
Age, y	45 (36, 55)	58 (46, 66)	47 (37, 60)	41 (32, 55)	**<0.001**	0.094	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
Age at first onset, y	42 (33, 51)	53 (38, 61)	42 (34, 53)	----	0.130	----	----	----
Male sex, N (%)	106 (55.2)	47 (77.0)	153 (60.5)	117 (47.0)	**<0.05**	0.182	**<0.001**	**<0.05**
Recurrent thrombosis, N (%)	57 (29.7)	6 (9.8)	63 (24.9)	----	**<0.01**	----	----	----
Familial thrombosis, N (%)	69 (35.9)	20 (32.8)	89 (35.2)	---	0.350	----	----	----
Spontaneous thrombosis, N (%)	48 (25.0)	3 (4.9)	51 (20.2)	----	**<0.001**	----	----	----
Leukocytes, x 10^9/L	6.4 (5.3, 7.4)	4.6 (3.6, 5.5)	5.9 (4.8, 7.1)	6.4 (5.5, 7.9)	**<0.001**	0.172	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
Neutrophils, x 10^9/L	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	3.2 (2.5, 4.1)	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	**<0.001**	0.291	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
Monocytes, x 10^9/L	0.5 (0.4, 0.6)	0.5 (0.4, 0.7)	0.5 (0.4, 0.6)	0.5 (0.4, 0.6)	0.581	0.182	0.857	0.070
Eosinophils, x 10^9/L	0.15 (0.10, 0.22)	0.13 (0.08, 0.24)	0.15 (0.10, 0.23)	0.18 (0.10, 0.21)	>0.999	0.708	>0.999	0.530

Basophils, x 10^9**/L**	0.01 (0.00, 0.03)	0.01 (0.00, 0.02)	0.01 (0.00, 0.03)	0 (0.00, 0.02)	0.717	0.130	0.128	**<0.05**
Lymphocytes, x 10^9/L	1.90 (1.53, 2.34)	1.12 (0.78, 1.53)	1.71 (1.23, 2.20)	2.10 (1.71, 2.60)	**<0.001**	**<0.01**	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
Platelets, x 10^9/L	223 (188, 257)	97 (67, 153)	205 (143, 248)	238 (204, 276)	**<0.001**	**<0.05**	**<0.001**	**<0.001**
Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio	1.81 (1.44, 2.35)	2.26 (1.64, 3.41)	1.90 (1.46, 2.52)	1.68 (1.33, 2.24)	**<0.01**	0.172	**<0.001**	**<0.01**
FV Leiden, N (%)								
-/-	166 (86.5)	59 (96.7)	225 (88.9)	244 (98.0)	0.862	**<0.001**	0.950	**<0.01**
+/- & +/+	25 & 1 (13.5)	2 & 0 (3.3)	27 & 1 (10.0)	4 & 1 (2.0)				
PT g.20210G>A, N (%)								
GG	176 (91.7)	57 (93.4)	233 (92.1)	236 (94.8)	>0.999	>0.999	>0.999	>0.999
GA & AA	16 & 0 (8.9)	4 & 0 (6.6)	20 & 0 (7.9)	13 & 0 (5.2)				

Continuous variables are displayed as median and interquartile range. Categorical variables are displayed as count and percentage. Significant differences are marked in bold.

Table S2. Levels of neutrophil activation markers, APC, sEPCR, and sTM in VTE patients according to cause, provoked or unprovoked DVT. Differences in every marker studied were assessed using the Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney test. Results were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

Marker	**Provoked DVT (N=88)**	**Unprovoked DVT (N=48)**	***P***
cfDNA (ng/mL)	1626.1 (1388.5, 1832.8)	1586.0 (1460.4, 1722.3)	0.591
calprotectin (ng/mL)	99.0 (67.3, 124.5)	118.0 (78.5, 160.0)	0.087
myeloperoxidase (ng/mL)	1432.5 (943.0, 2127.1)	1801.5 (960.1, 3052.0)	0.379
APC (ng/mL)	1.07 (0.86, 1.25)	1.06 (0.89, 1.21)	0.878
sEPCR (ng/mL)	102.5 (84.2, 203.8)	100 (83.1, 112.5)	0.405
sTM (ng/mL)	4.28 (3.78, 5.06)	4.39 (3.90, 4.78)	0.894

Continuous variables are displayed as median and interquartile range.

Table S3. Levels of neutrophil activation markers in lower extremity VTE, SVT, and all patients according to VTE recurrences. Differences in every marker studied were assessed using the Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney test. Results were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

Neutrophil activation marker	**Lower extremity VTE**		**SVT**		**All patients**		***P*** **A *vs.* B**	***P*** **C *vs.* D**	***P*** **E *vs.* F**
	Recurrences (N=57) (A)	**No recurrences (N=135) (B)**	**Recurrences (N=6) (C)**	**No recurrences (N=55) (D)**	**Recurrences (N=63) (E)**	**No recurrences (N=190) (F)**			
cfDNA (ng/mL)	1586 (1435, 1812)	1635 (1408, 1838)	1492 (1286, 1842)	1580 (1366, 1778)	1586 (1427, 1824)	1626 (1388, 1821)	0.812	0.701	0.631
calprotectin (ng/mL)	106 (77, 130)	114 (75, 156)	95 (67, 112)	92 (61, 165)	103 (73, 126)	112 (67, 158)	0.573	0.916	0.754
myeloperoxidase (ng/mL)	1751 (923, 2372)	1717 (1080, 2940)	1875 (1001, 1950)	1815 (1300, 3062)	1801 (939, 2317)	1740 (1110, 3000)	0.671	0.479	0.421

Continuous variables are displayed as median and interquartile range.

Table S4. Multivariable logistic regression model to assess the variation of the thrombotic risk according to the concentration of cfDNA. Covariates were age, sex, and presence of the thrombophilic risk factors FVL, and PT g.20210G>A. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

	Estimate	Std. Error	OR	95% CI
Intercept	-33.409	3.758	0	0
log(cfDNA)	4.475	0.508	87.792	32.771, 239.687
Age	0.024	0.008	1.024	1.009, 1.041
Male sex	-0.444	0.216	0.641	0.417, 0.969
FVL	1.471	0.502	4.352	1.662, 12.223
PT g.20210G>A	-0.004	0.418	0.996	0.443, 2.304
WAIC	458.279	16.499		

Std. Error, standard error; OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; FVL, Factor V Leiden; PT, prothrombin; WAIC, Watanabe-Akaike Information Criterion.

Table S5. Multivariable logistic regression model to assess the variation of the thrombotic risk according to the concentration of myeloperoxidase. Covariates were age, sex, and presence of the thrombophilic risk factors FVL, and PT g.20210G>A. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

	Estimate	Std. Error	OR	95% CI
Intercept	-4.332	1.203	0.013	0.001, 0.139
log(MPO)	0.474	0.154	1.606	1.198, 2.180
Age	0.024	0.009	1.025	1.008, 1.042
Male sex	-0.215	0.232	0.807	0.507, 1.254
FVL	1.421	0.497	4.141	1.648, 11.238
PT g.20120G>A	0.327	0.431	1.387	0.616, 3.286
WAIC	449.866	11.410		

Std. Error, standard error; OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; FVL, Factor V Leiden; MPO, myeloperoxidase; PT, prothrombin; WAIC, Watanabe-Akaike Information Criterion.

Table S6. Multivariable logistic regression model to assess the variation of the thrombotic risk according to the concentration of calprotectin. Covariates were age, sex, and presence of the thrombophilic risk factors FVL, and PT g.20210G>A. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

	Estimate	Std. Error	OR	95% CI
Intercept	-2.822	0.895	0.059	0.010, 0.337
log(calprotectin)	0.554	0.183	1.741	1.226, 2.493
Age	0.015	0.008	1.015	1.000, 1.031
Male sex	-0.399	0.214	0.671	0.440, 1.028
FVL	1.745	0.525	5.727	2.162, 16.642
PT g.20210G>A	0.447	0.425	1.564	0.679, 3.684
WAIC	490.326	11.779		

Std. Error, standard error; OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; FVL, Factor V Leiden; PT, prothrombin; WAIC, Watanabe-Akaike Information Criterion.

Table S7. Multivariable logistic regression model to assess the variation of the thrombotic risk according to the concentration of cfDNA, calprotectin, and myeloperoxidase. Covariates were age, sex, and presence of the thrombophilic risk factors FVL, and PT g.20210G>A. All statistical analyses were performed using R (version 3.5.1).

	Estimate	Std. Error	OR	95% CI
Intercept	-32.198	4.556	0	0
log(cfDNA)	3.765	0.590	43.162	13.858, 139.527
log(calprotectin)	0.287	0.228	1.333	0.862, 2.089
log(MPO)	0.379	0.181	1.461	1.025, 2.087
Age	0.021	0.011	1.021	1.000, 1.043
Male sex	-0.251	0.283	0.778	0.450, 1.358
FVL	1.515	0.526	4.548	1.737, 13.065
PT g.20120G>A	0.360	0.536	1.434	0.499, 4.255
WAIC	314.283	13.054		

Std. Error, standard error; OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; FVL, Factor V Leiden; MPO, myeloperoxidase; PT, prothrombin; WAIC, Watanabe-Akaike Information Criterion.