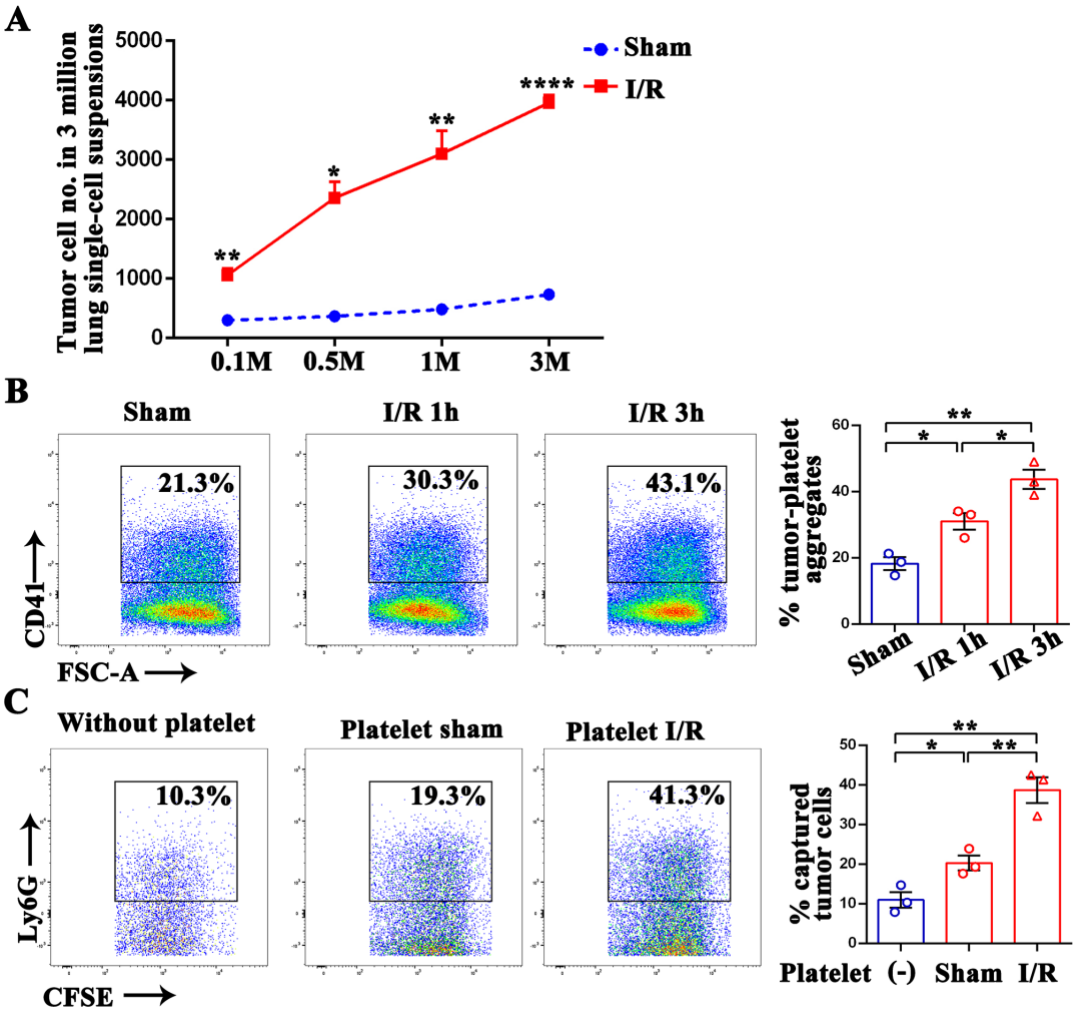

Supplementary Figure 1. Hepatic I/R promotes aggregation of platelets with CT26 tumor cells and facilitates NET-mediated tumor cell entrapment. (A) Lung tissues were collected at 12 hours after the injection of a different number of CT26 tumor cells (10^5, 5×10^5, 10^6 and 3×10^6) followed by hepatic I/R or sham surgery. The number of tumor cells in a 3 million lung single-cell suspension was determined by FACS. (B) Representative flow cytometry showing platelet-tumor cell aggregates. Following 1.5 hours of hepatic ischemia and 1 or 3 hours of reperfusion, platelets were extracted from I/R or sham mice, and then co-cultured with CFSE-labeled CT26 for 10 minutes. Platelet-CT26 aggregates were calculated as a percentage of total cancer cells. (C) Representative flow cytometry plots of NET-captured tumor cells in an *in vitro* co-culture setting in the presence and absence of platelets. NET-captured CT26 aggregates were calculated as a percentage of total cancer cells. Data from three or more independent experiments are presented as mean ± SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 and ****P < 0.0001.