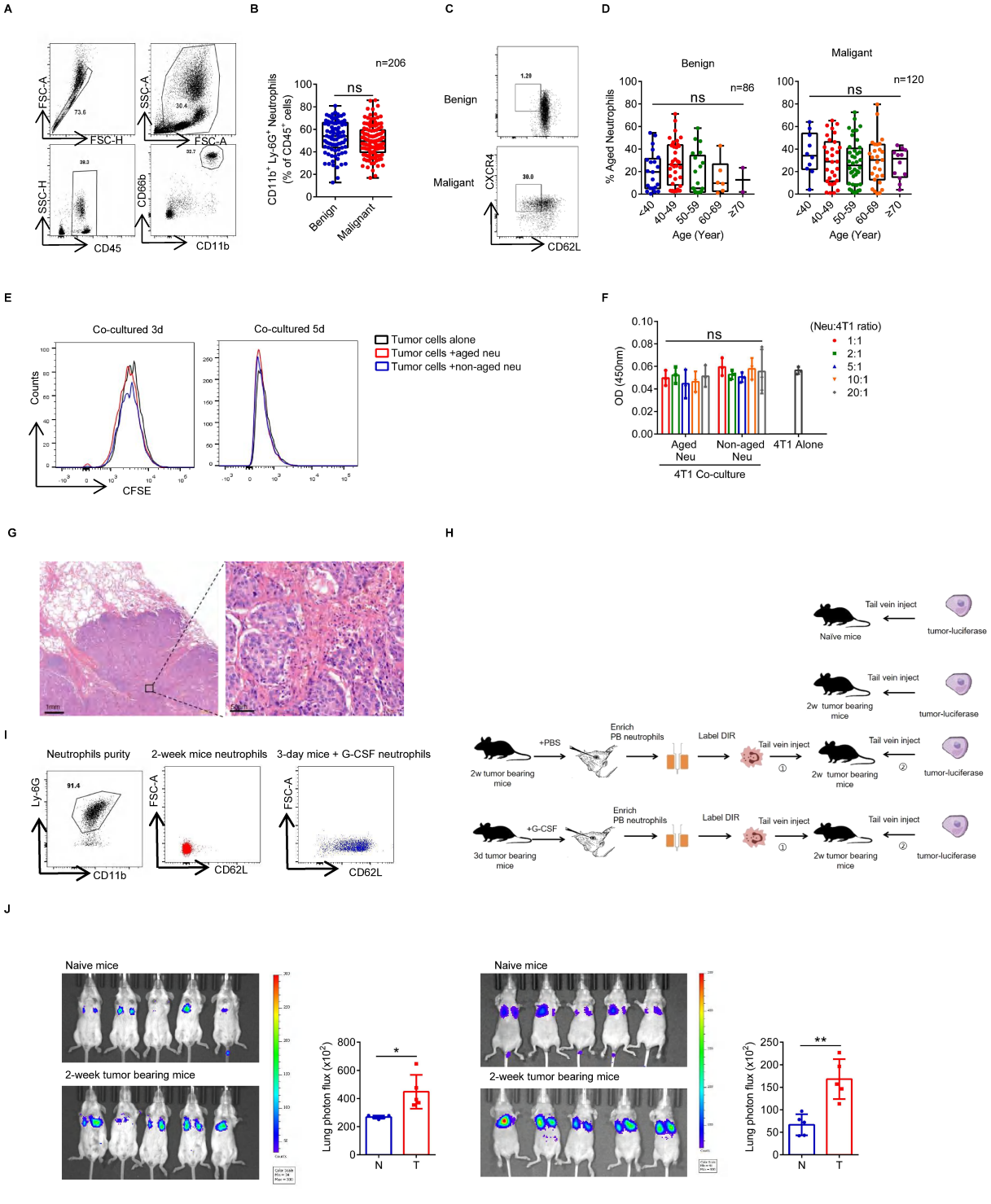

Supplemental figure2. Naged promote lung metastasis by capturing tumor cells via NETs
(A) Flow cytometry gating strategy for detecting neutrophils in the PB of patients. **(B)** Flow cytometry analysis of the proportions of neutrophils in the PB of patients with breast fibroadenoma and breast cancer. **(C)** Flow cytometry gating strategy for detecting aged neutrophils in the PB of patients. **(D)** Quantification of aged neutrophils in the PB of patients with breast fibroadenoma (left panel) and breast cancer (right panel) among different age grades. **(E),** Flow cytometry analysis of the proliferation of tumor cells co-cultured with or without aged neutrophils or non-aged neutrophils from the lungs of 2-week tumor-bearing mice. **(F)** CCK8 analysis of the ability of aged or non-aged neutrophils from the lungs of 2-week tumor-bearing mice to kill tumor cells. **(G)** Images of H&E staining of sections of lung metastasis of human breast cancer. **(H and I)** Schematic illustrating aged neutrophils or non-aged neutrophils and tumor cells (right panel) tracking in the body shown in Fig. **2G** and Fig. S2J. **(J)** Representative bioluminescent images and quantitative analysis of naïve mice or 2-week tumor-bearing BALB/c mice (left panel) and BALB/c nude mice (right panel) injected with luciferase-expressing 4T1 tumor cells. Data are presented as the means ± SD from one representative experiment. Similar results were obtained from three independent experiments, unless indicated otherwise. Statistical analysis was performed by two-tailed unpaired Student's t test (**B** and **J**) and one-way ANOVA (**D** and **F**). ns, not significant, **p*<0.05, ***p*<0.01, and ****p*<0.001.