

Table S1. Detailed treatments of study patients. Shown are oral (not indicated), subcutaneous (sc), and intravenous (iv) treatments of the patients included in our study. Some patients did not receive any treatment.

ID	Corticosteroids			Immunosuppressive agents				Biological agents			Other treatments						
	Prednisone	Leflunomide	Methotrexate	Mycophenolate mofetyl	Rituximab	Tocilizumab (iv or sc)	ACE inhibitors	Angiotensin receptor blockers	Dihydropyridines (nifedipine, nicardipine, amlodipine, felodipine)	Bosentan	Sildenafil	Prostanoids	Anti-platelet agents	Oral anti-coagulants	Proton pump inhibitors	Diuretics	
SSc-001		X			X		X										
SSc-002																	
SSc-003																	
SSc-004																	
SSc-005	X		X											X			
SSc-006	X			X													
SSc-007																	
SSc-008	X																
SSc-009																	
SSc-010	X		X											X			
SSc-011	X																
SSc-012																	
SSc-013																	
SSc-014	X					X							X		X	X	
SSc-015															X		
SSc-016							X								X		
SSc-017									X						X		
SSc-018										X					X		
SSc-019											X						
SSc-020			X		X										X		
SSc-021			X		X				X						X		
SSc-022										X							
SSc-023				X									X				
SSc-024								X					X			X	

Figure S1

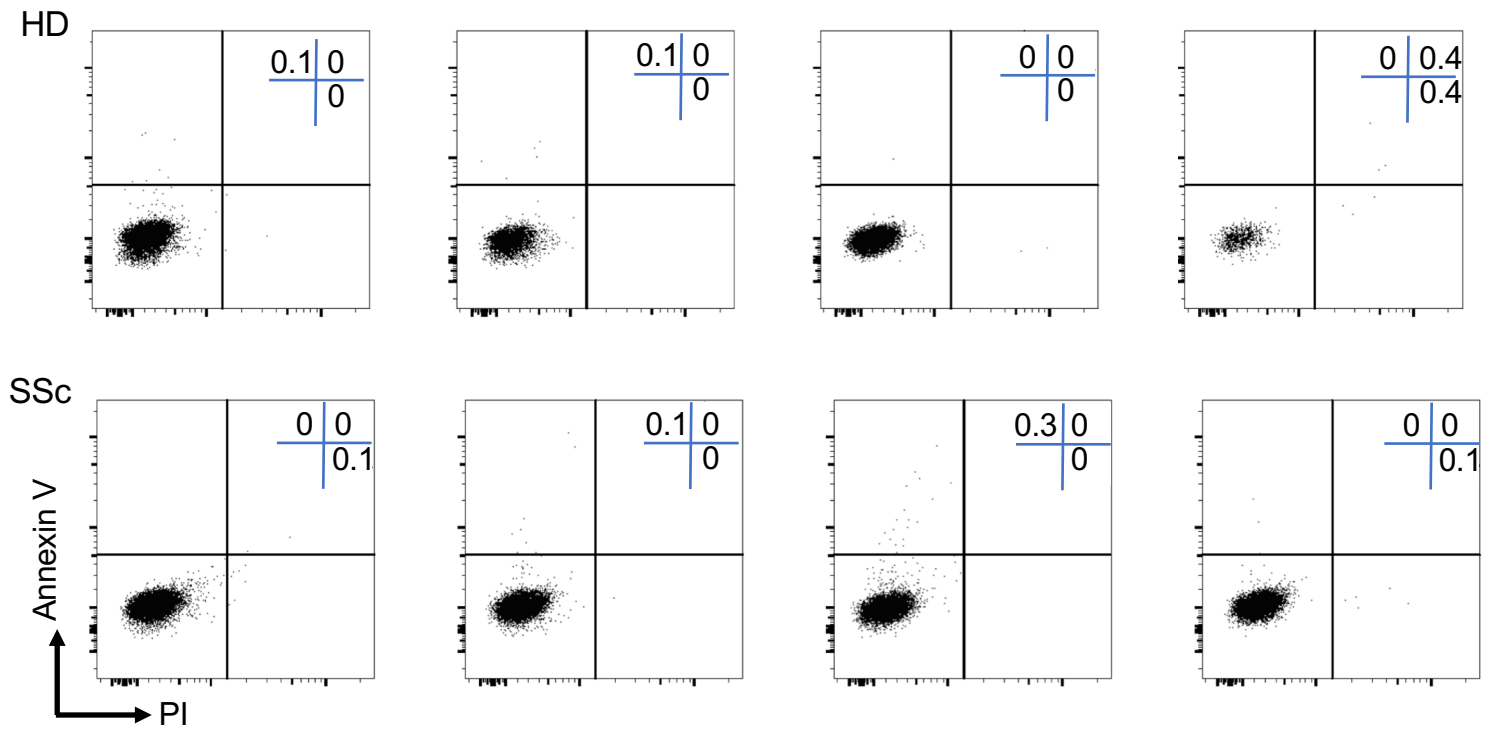


Figure S1. Viability of human neutrophils after isolation. Representative flow cytometry analysis of annexin V and propidium iodide (PI) staining of freshly isolated human neutrophils from peripheral blood of healthy donors (HDs) ($n = 4$) and systemic sclerosis (SSc) patients ($n = 4$).

Figure S2

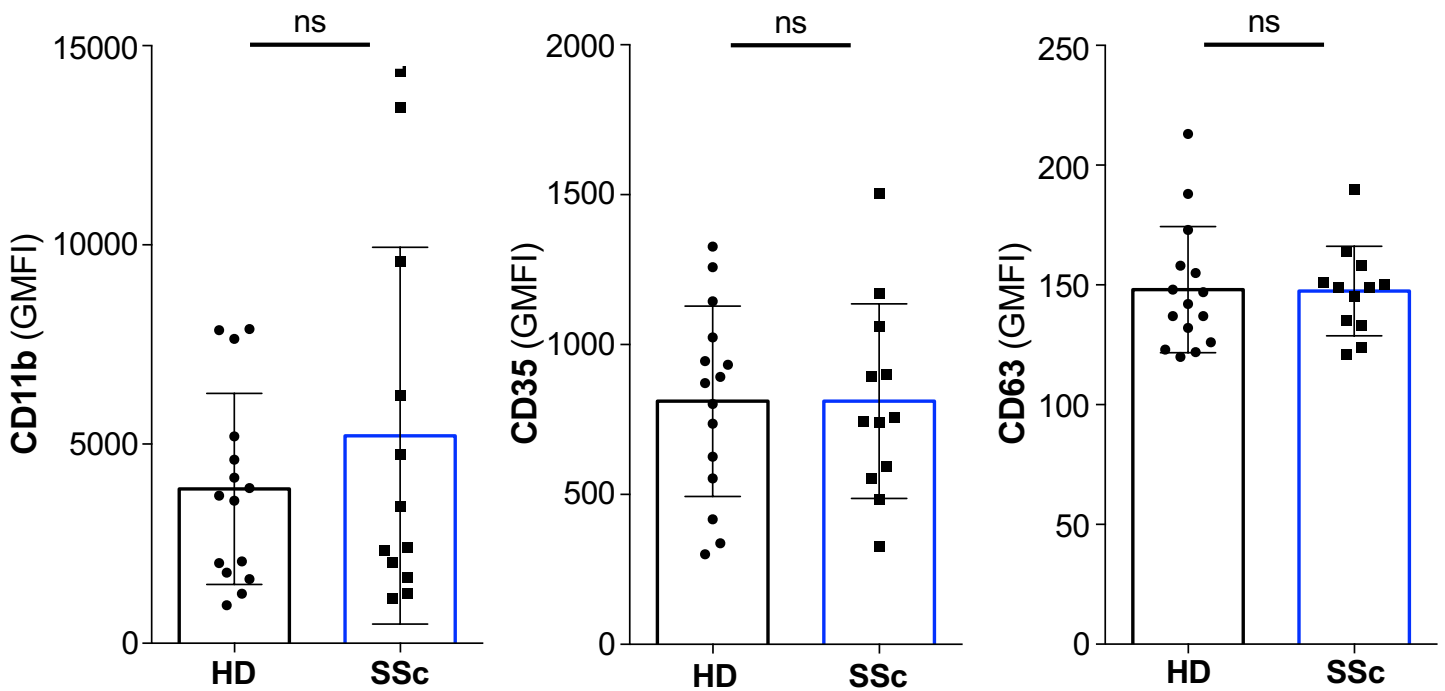
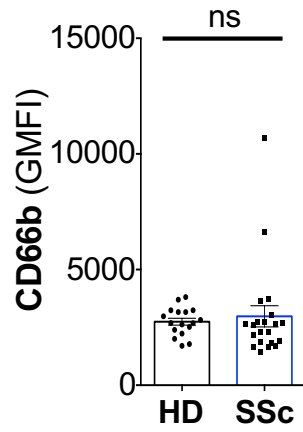
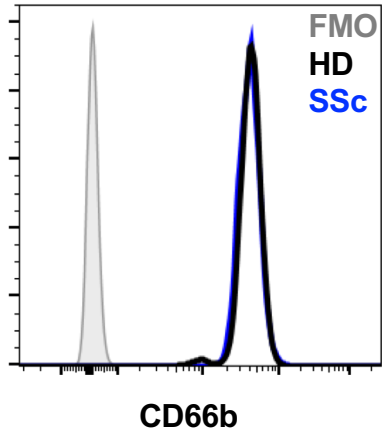


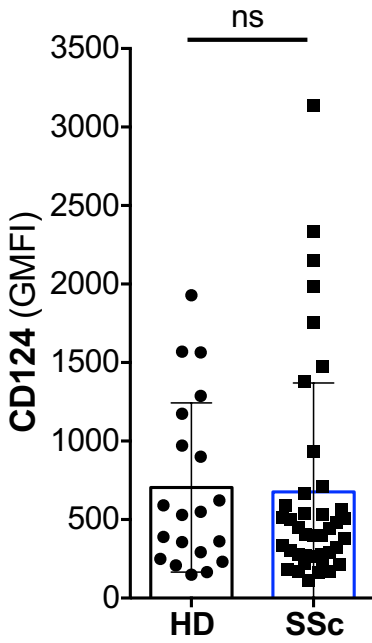
Figure S2. Activation and degranulation markers in neutrophils of HDs and SSc patients. Bars represent surface abundance (in geometric mean fluorescence intensity, GMFI) of CD11b (left), CD35 (middle), and CD63 (right) on freshly isolated neutrophils of HDs (black open bars; $n = 15$) and SSc patients (blue open bars; $n = 12$). Data are shown as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) of several donors. Each dot represents an independent and unrelated donor. Significance of differences between groups was calculated using Student's t -test; ns, not significant.

Figure S3

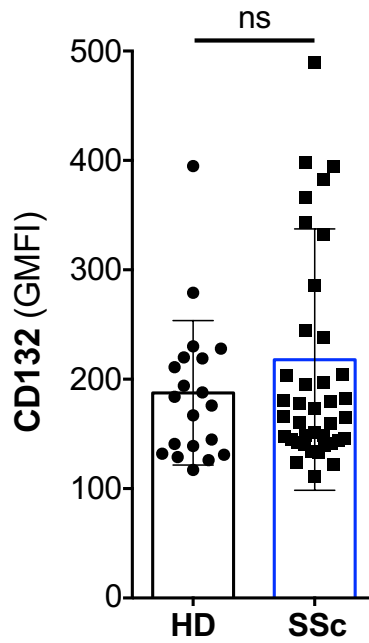
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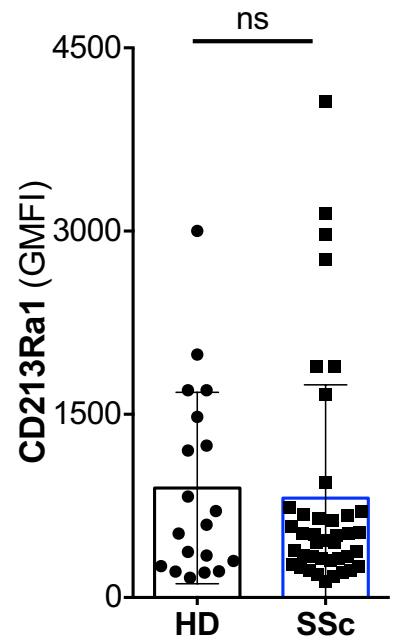
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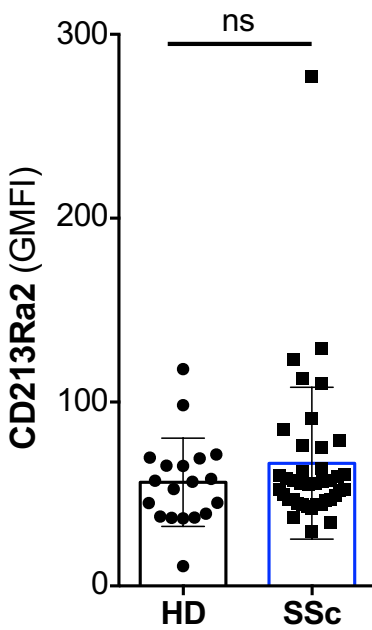
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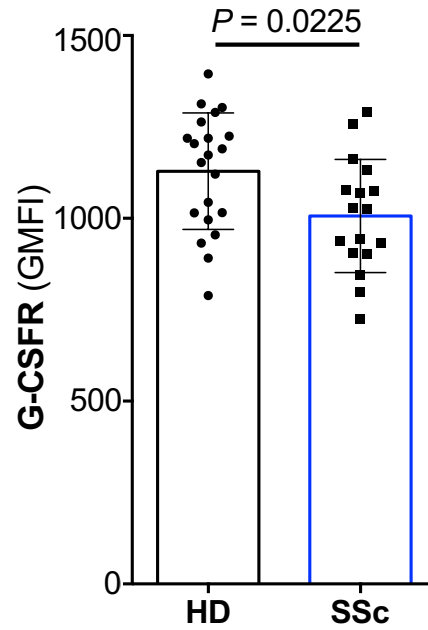
D



E



F



G

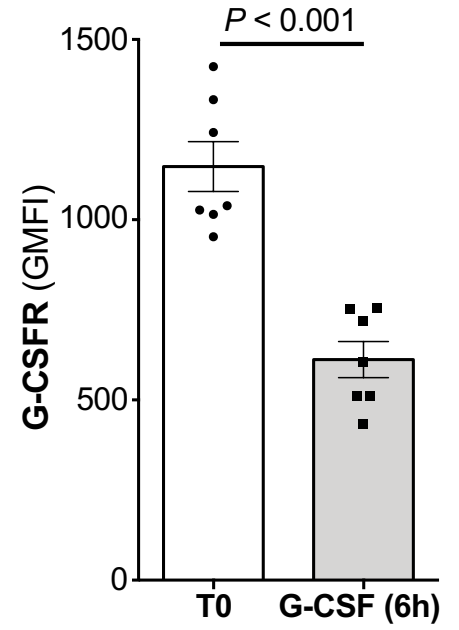


Figure S3. Expression of CD66b, IL-4 receptor subunits, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor on neutrophils of HDs and SSc patients. (A) Representative histogram (left) and bars of GMFI of CD66b expression in HDs ($n = 17$) and SSc patients ($n = 21$). (B–E) Bar histograms represent the expression of CD124 (B), CD132 (C), CD213a1 (D), and CD213a2 (E) on freshly isolated human neutrophils from HDs ($n = 19$) and SSc patients ($n = 40$). (F) Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor (G-CSFR) surface abundance on freshly isolated human neutrophils from HDs ($n = 21$) and SSc patients ($n = 17$). (G) G-CSFR modulation on neutrophils from HDs after isolation (T0; open bar) or upon stimulation for 6 h with G-CSF (G-CSF (6h); grey filled bar). Bars represent the GMFI. Data are presented as mean \pm SD of independent and unrelated donors. Each dot represents an individual. Significance of differences between groups was calculated using Student's t -test; ns, not significant.

Figure S4

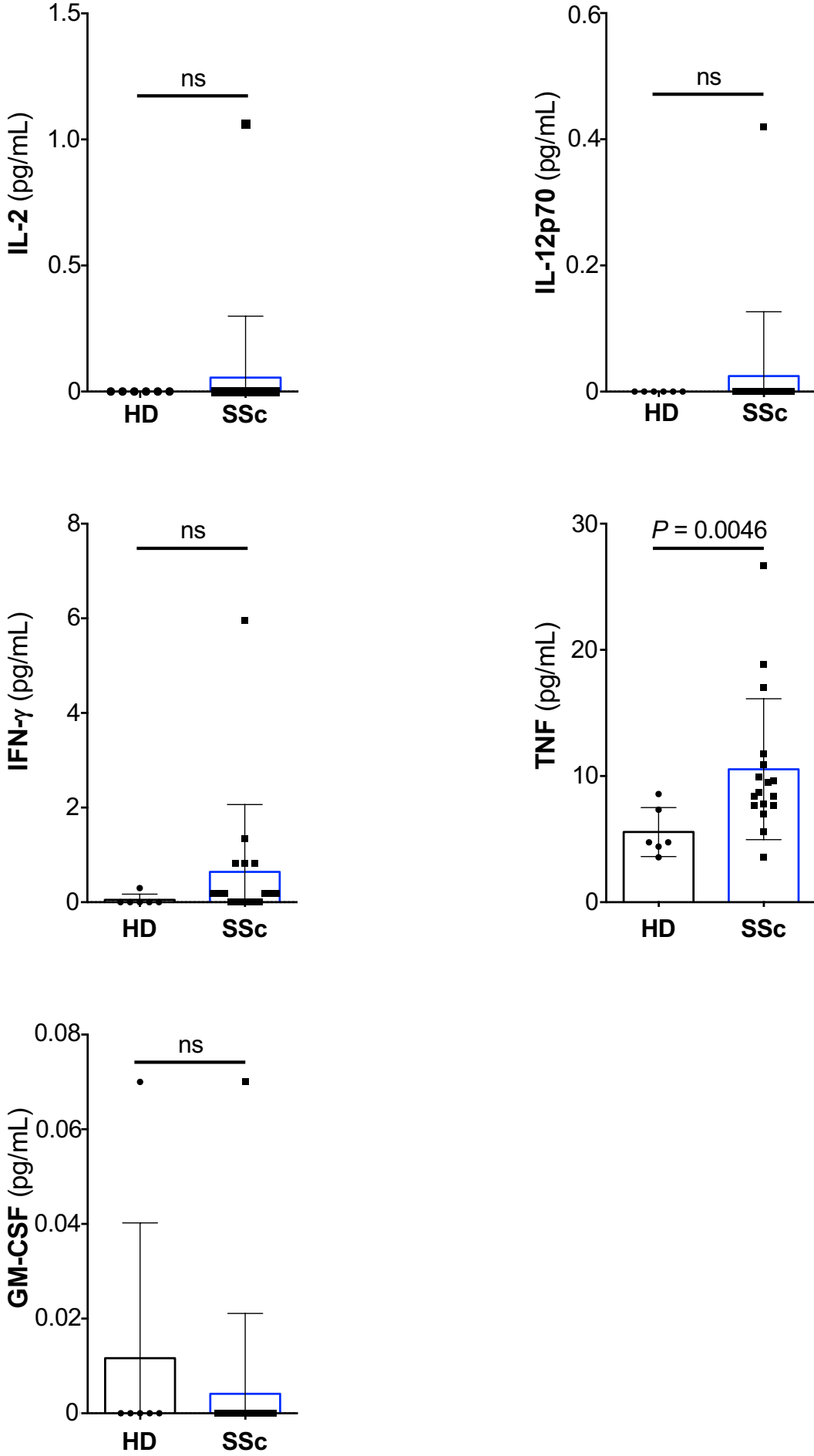


Figure S4. Concentrations of different cytokines in serum of HDs and SSc patients. Concentrations of indicated cytokines (in pg/mL) in serum of HDs ($n = 6$) and SSc patients ($n = 17$). Data are presented as mean \pm SD of independent and unrelated donors. Each dot represents an individual. Significance of differences between groups was calculated using Student's t -test. Abbreviations used: IFN, interferon; IL, interleukin; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; GM-CSF, granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor.

Figure S5

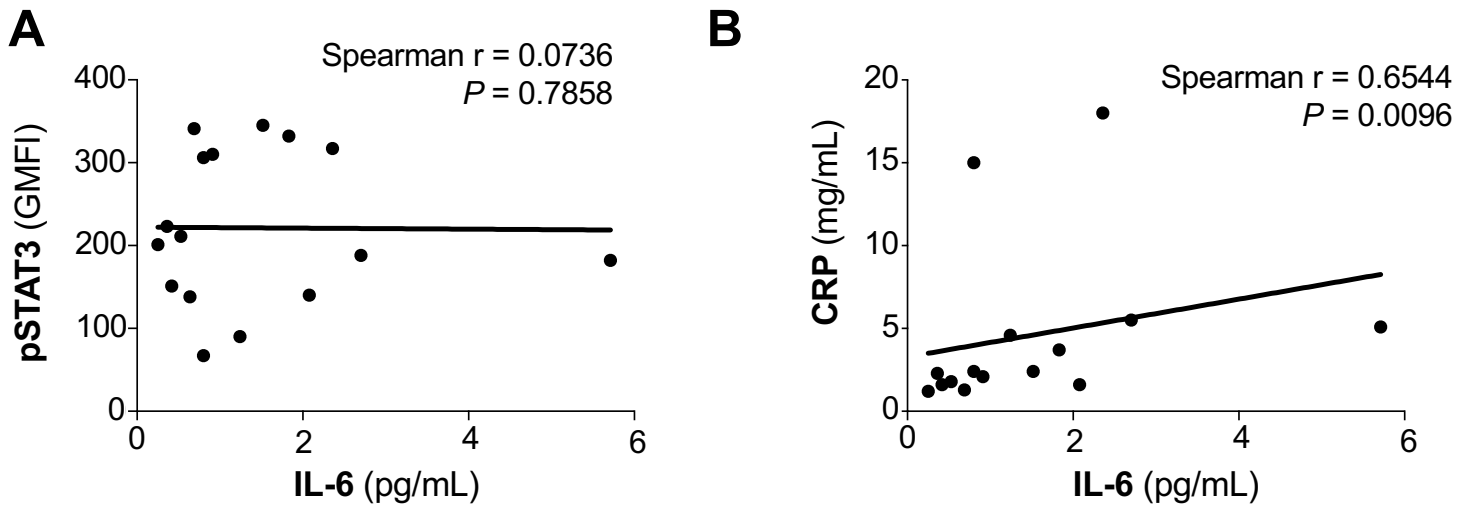


Figure S5. Comparison of serum IL-6 concentrations in SSc patients with phosphorylated STAT3 and C-reactive protein concentrations. (A and B) Correlation of serum IL-6 concentrations (pg/mL) with (A) phosphorylated STAT3 (pSTAT3; GMFI) and (B) C-reactive protein (CRP; mg/mL) in serum of SSc patients. Indicated are r values calculated using a Spearman test as well as P values.

Figure S6

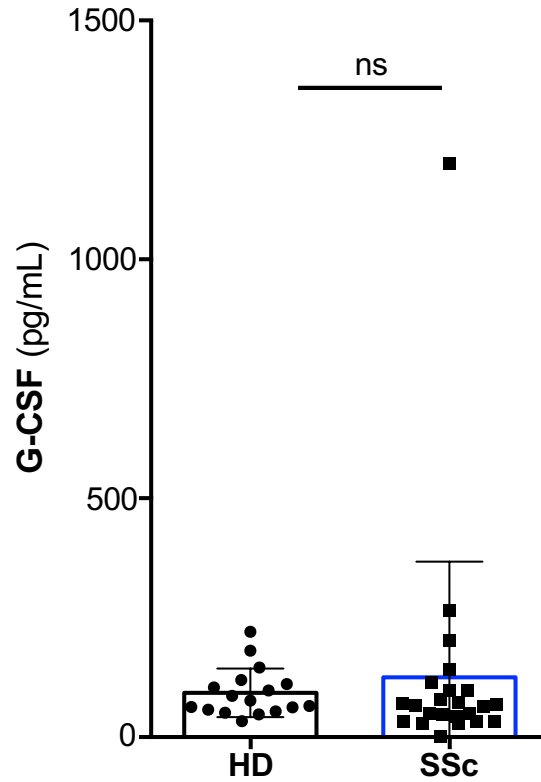


Figure S6. Serum concentrations of G-CSF of HDs and SSc patients. Concentrations of G-CSF (pg/ml) in serum of HDs ($n = 17$) and SSc patients ($n = 24$). Data are presented as mean \pm SD of independent and unrelated donors. Each dot represents an individual. Significance of differences between groups was calculated using Student's *t*-test.