Supplemental figure 2. 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 naive 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.