Supplementary Information

Figure S1. Oxidative DNA damage in COPD can be primarily induced by cigarette smoking and the recruited immune and inflammatory cells. The consequences of oxidative DNA damage could comprise 8-OHdG excretion, somatic mutations (such as Microsatellite DNA instability), mitochondrial dysfunction, histone deacetylation, DNA methylation, telomere shortening. These events, thus, trigger immune responses, cell death, and chronic inflammation leading to COPD.