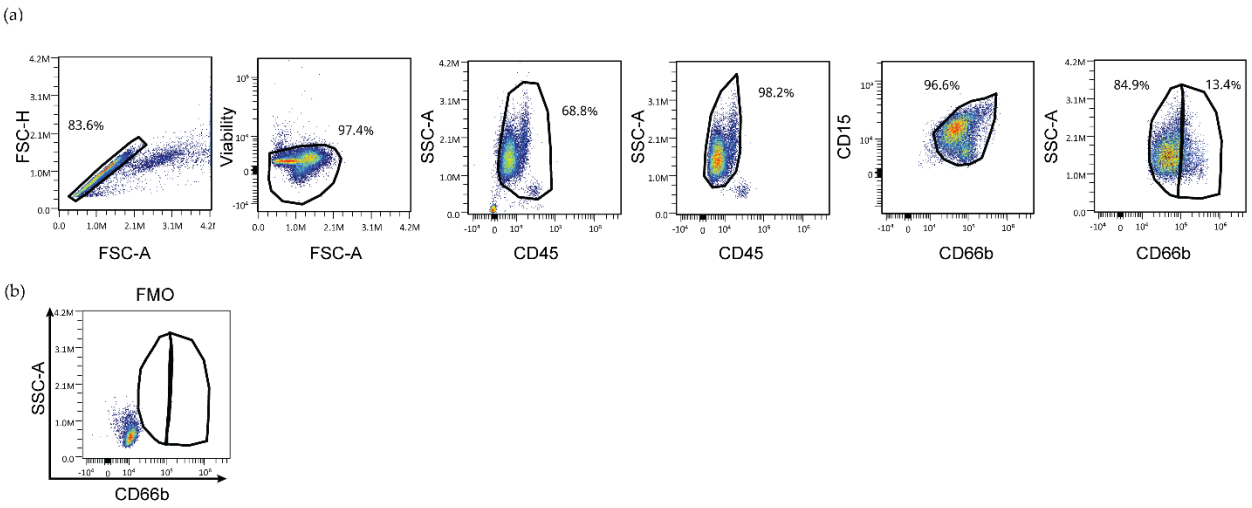

Figure S1. Gating strategy and viability of neutrophils after treatment with SCFAs. (**a**) Representative gating strategy to identify neutrophils after stimulation with SCFAs. Neutrophils were identified as $CD45^+$, $SSC\text{-}A^{high}$, $CD15^+$ $CD66b^+$ cells. (**b**) FMO for CD66b, gated on $CD45^+$.

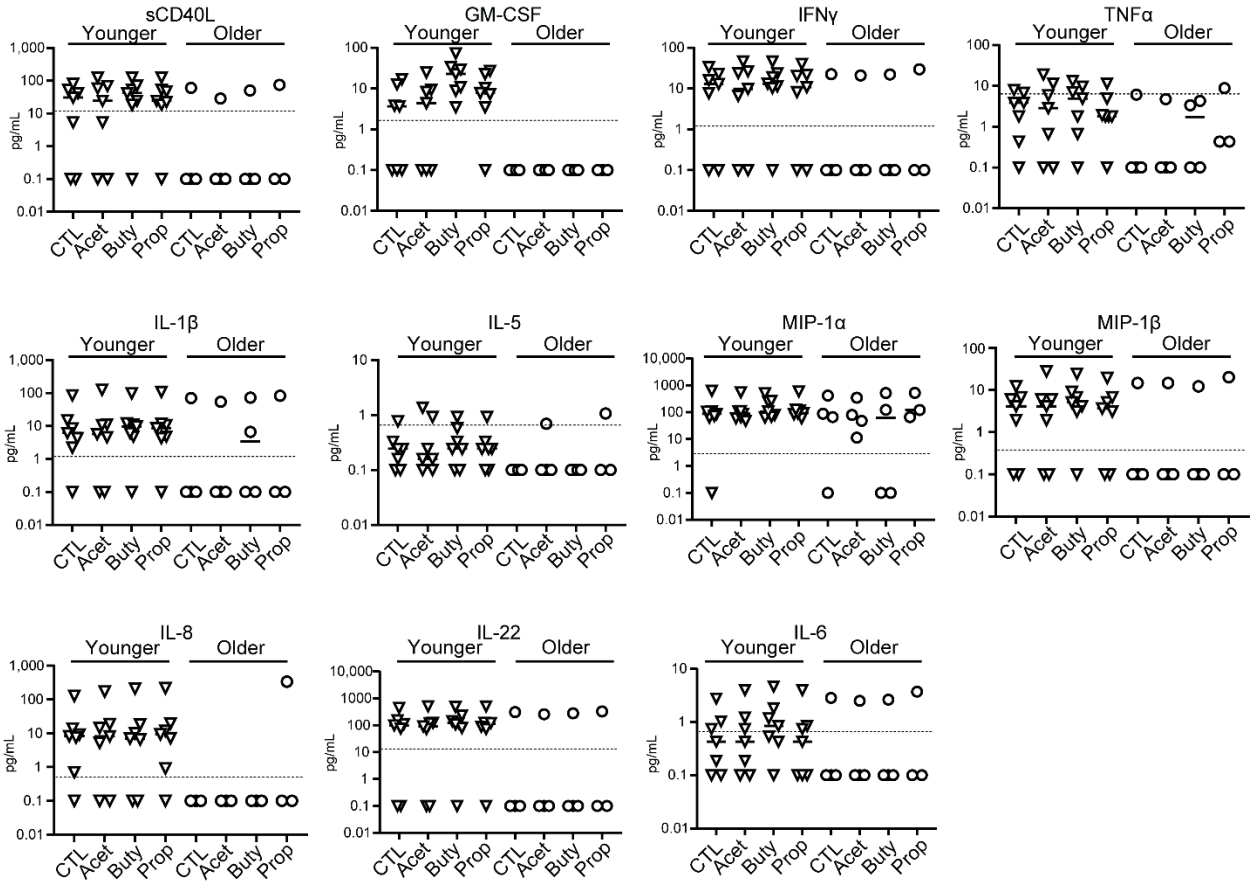

Figure S2. Cytokine and chemokine release by neutrophils after treatment with pathological concentrations of SCFAs. Neutrophils were incubated for 3 h in the presence or absence of SFCAs, and cell-free supernatants were used to quantify the concentration of cytokines and chemokines by Luminex. Each dot represents a different patient. Triangles: younger (n = 7); Circles: older (n = 4). Dotted line: limit of detection. CTL: control; Acet: acetate 25 mM; Buty: butyrate 25 mM; Prop: propionate 25 mM.

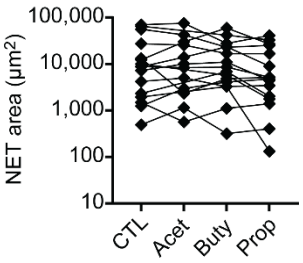

Figure S3. Pathological concentrations of SCFA did not change basal NET release by unstimulated neutrophils. Each dot represents a different patient (n = 17; younger = 8; older = 9). Kruskal–Wallis with Dunn's post-test was used to compare three or more groups. CTL: control; Acet: acetate 25 mM; Buty: butyrate 25 mM; Prop: propionate 25 mM.