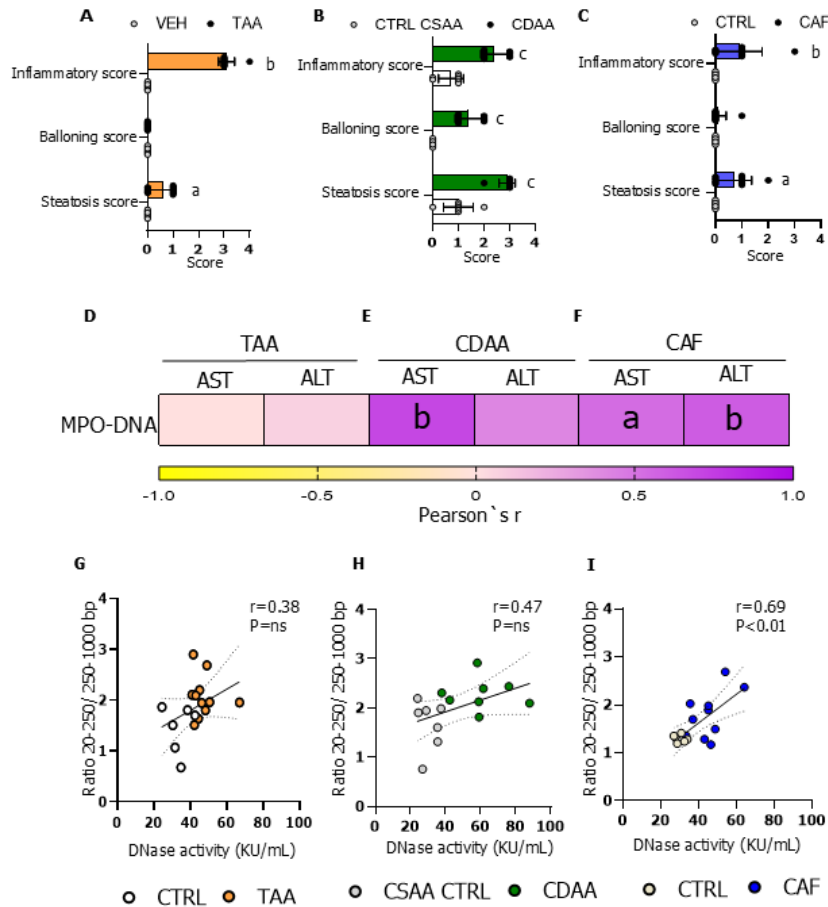


**Supplementary Figure 1 Gating strategy for NETotic neutrophil detection.** To assess the precise number of neutrophils per unit of blood volume, 60 s of measured time was gated (M1), representing 10  $\mu$ L of cell suspension. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) were gated according to their size and granularity. From these Ly-6G-positive PMNs were considered as neutrophils. Due to the sticky properties of NETs, doublets were excluded using the gating strategy. NETs forming neutrophils were identified as Ly-6G positive PMNs based on double positivity for citrullinated histone H3 and extracellular DNA.



**Supplementary Figure 2 Histopathological scores in liver damage models.** A: Thioacetamide model; B: Choline-deficient L-amino acid-defined model; C: Cafeteria diet model; **D-F: Association of MPO-DNA count and liver damage markers**; D: Correlation of MPO-DNA count and AST or ALT in the thioacetamide model; E: Correlation of MPO-DNA count and AST or ALT in the choline-deficient L-amino acid-defined model; F: Correlation of MPO-DNA count and AST or ALT in the cafeteria diet model; **G-I: Association of DNase activity and fragmentation profile in different liver damage pathologies**; G: Correlation of DNase activity and ratio of small and large fragments in the thioacetamide experimental liver fibrosis; H: Correlation of DNase activity and ratio of small and large fragments in the choline-deficient L-amino acid-defined experimental liver steatosis; I: Correlation of DNase activity and ratio of small and large fragments in the cafeteria diet liver steatosis. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error (A-C); <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$ , <sup>c</sup> $P < 0.001$ . CTRL VEH; Control group of females ( $n = 7$ ); TAA:

Experimental liver fibrosis group of females ( $n = 11$ ); CTRL CSAA: Control group ( $n = 7$ ); CDAA: Experimental liver steatosis group ( $n = 10$ ); CTRL: Control group ( $n = 5$ ); CAF: Experimental diet-induced liver steatosis group ( $n = 10$ ). A-C: Two-way analysis of variance and Bonferroni post-hoc test; D-I: Pearson's  $r$ .

**Supplementary Table 1 Composition of cafeteria diet**

<b>Menu</b>	<b>Food type</b>	<b>Energy in kcal/100 g</b>	<b>Carbohydrates in g/100 g</b>	<b>Fat in g/100 g</b>	<b>Protein in g/100 g</b>
<b>1</b>	Salami	458	2	40	22
	Caramel Biscuit snacks	494	64.6	23.9	6.4
	Chocolate donut	404	39	24	22
	Salty sticks	382	76.2	3.8	13
<b>2</b>	Cheese	352	0	28	25
	Chocolate Biscuits with vanilla cream	474	68	19	5.4
	Chocolate cream	570	52	37	5.1
	Cheese crackers	452	64	17	9.4