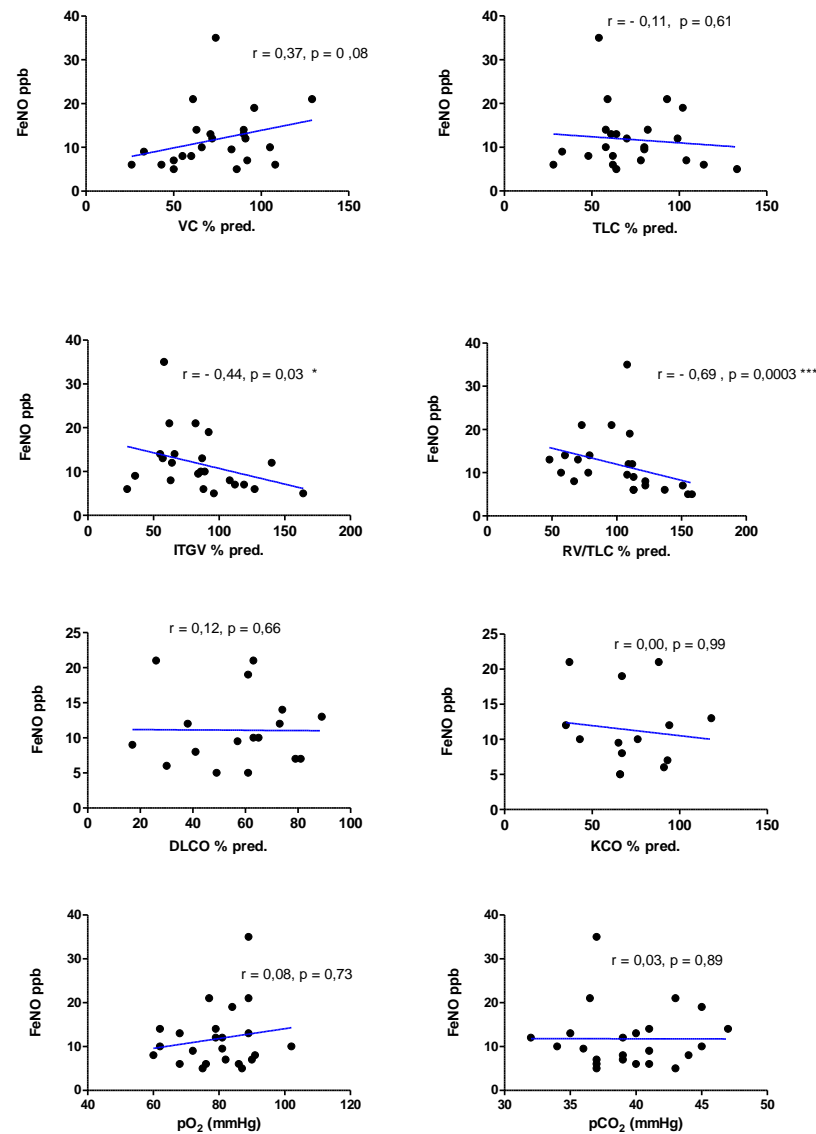
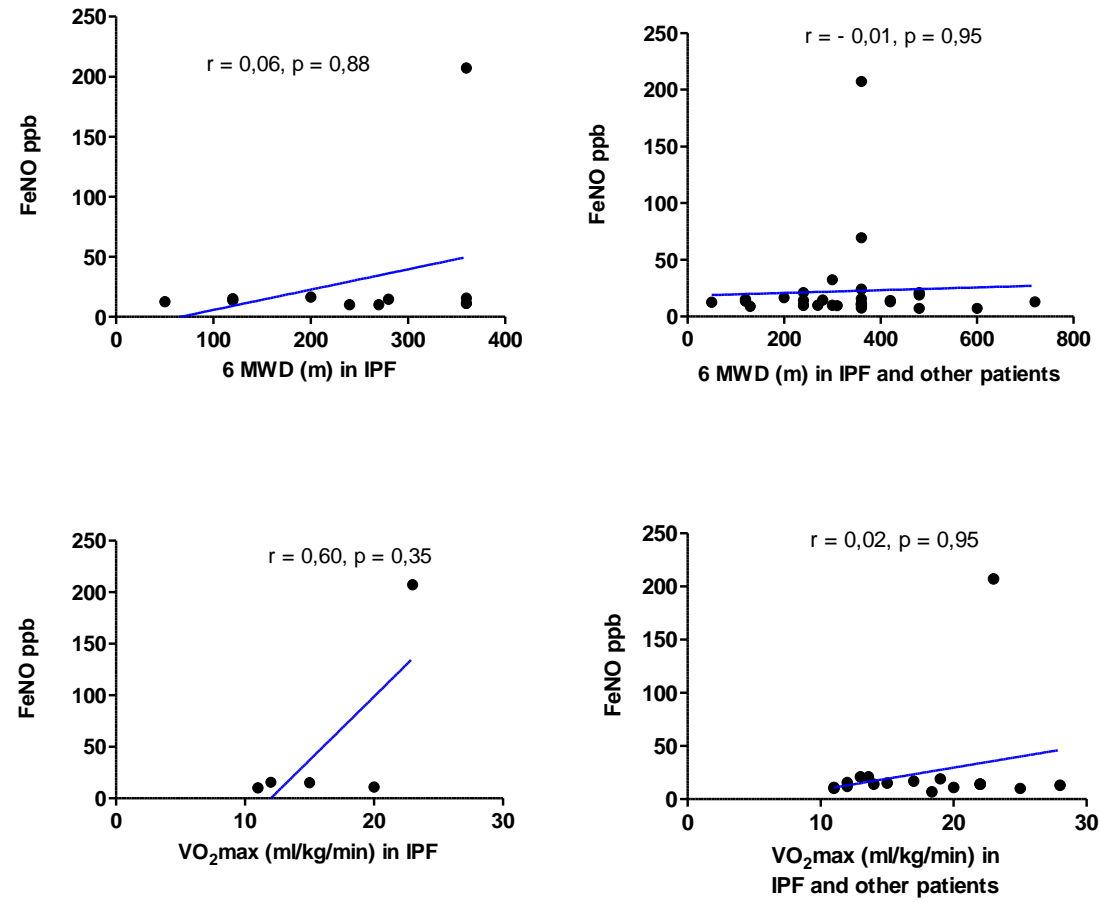


**Suppl. Figure 1a. Correlation of lung function with FeNO in IPF patients.**

Abbreviations: VC = vital capacity, TLC = total lung capacity, ITGV = intrathoracic gas volume, RV / TLC = relative hyperinflation, DLCO = diffusion capacity for CO, KCO = alveolar volume corrected DLCO, pO<sub>2</sub> = oxygen partial pressure, pCO<sub>2</sub> = partial pressure of carbon dioxide.  $r$  = correlation coefficient according to Spearman.

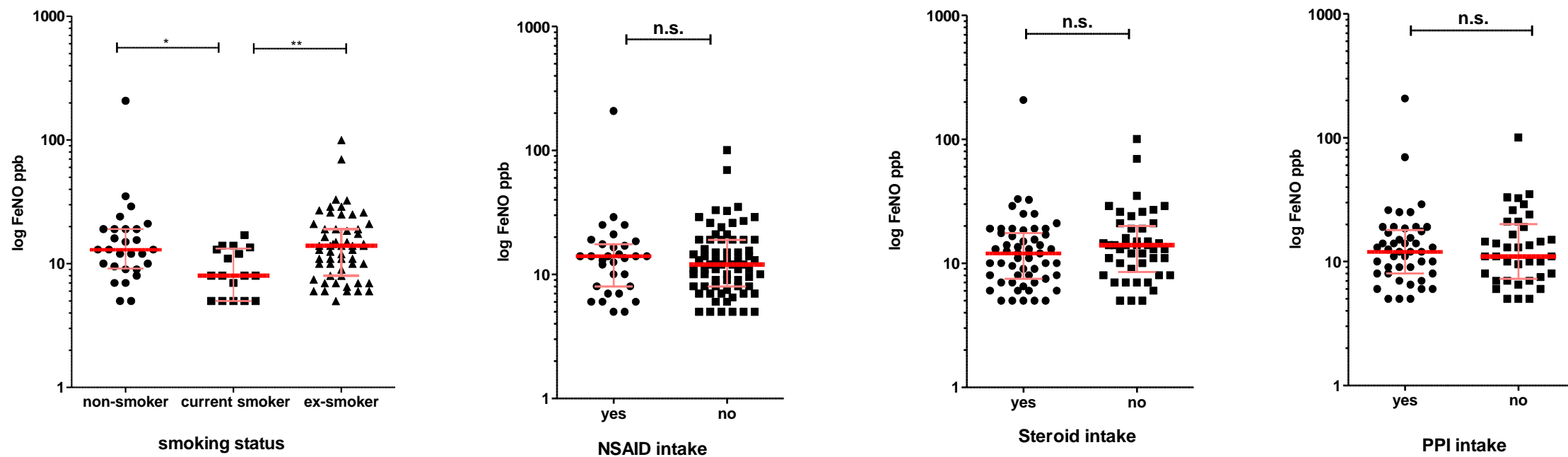


**Suppl. Figure 1b. Correlation of lung function and DLco with FeNO in ILD patients.** Abbreviations: Linear regression analysis of lung function parameters with FeNO values in the IPF cohort. VC = vital capacity, TLC = total lung capacity, ITGV = intrathoracic gas volume, RV / TLC = relative hyperinflation, DLCO = diffusion capacity for CO, KCO = alveolar volume corrected DLCO, pO<sub>2</sub> = oxygen partial pressure, pCO<sub>2</sub> = partial pressure of carbon dioxide.  $r$  = correlation coefficient according to Spearman,  $p$  = level of statistical significance.



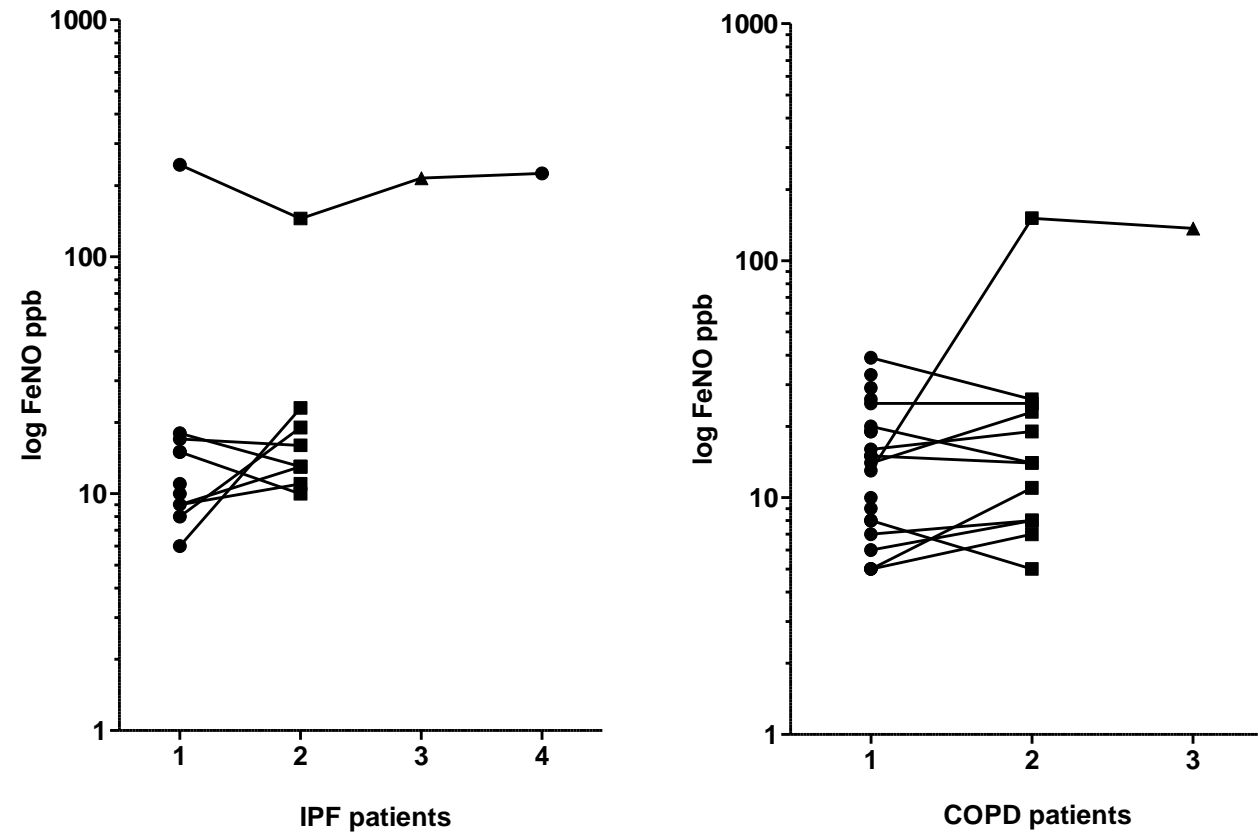
**Suppl. Figure 2. Correlation of 6 MWD (m) and  $VO_2\text{max}$  (ml/kg/min) in the spiroergometry to FeNO.**

Abbreviations: 6 MWD = six minute walking distance test (m),  $VO_2\text{max}$  = maximum oxygen uptake in spiroergometry, r = correlation coefficient according to Spearman, p = level of statistical significance.

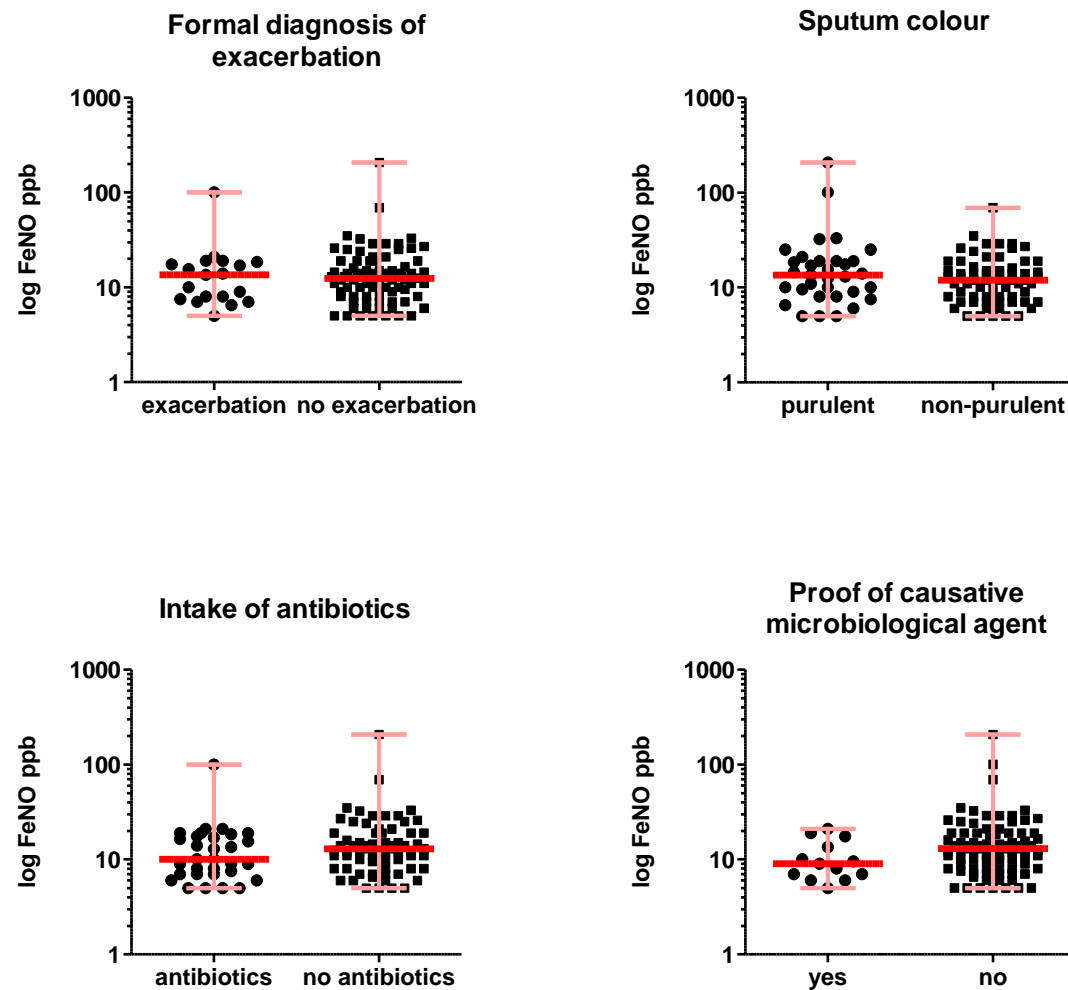


**Suppl. Figure 3. Impact of smoking and co-medication on FeNO.**

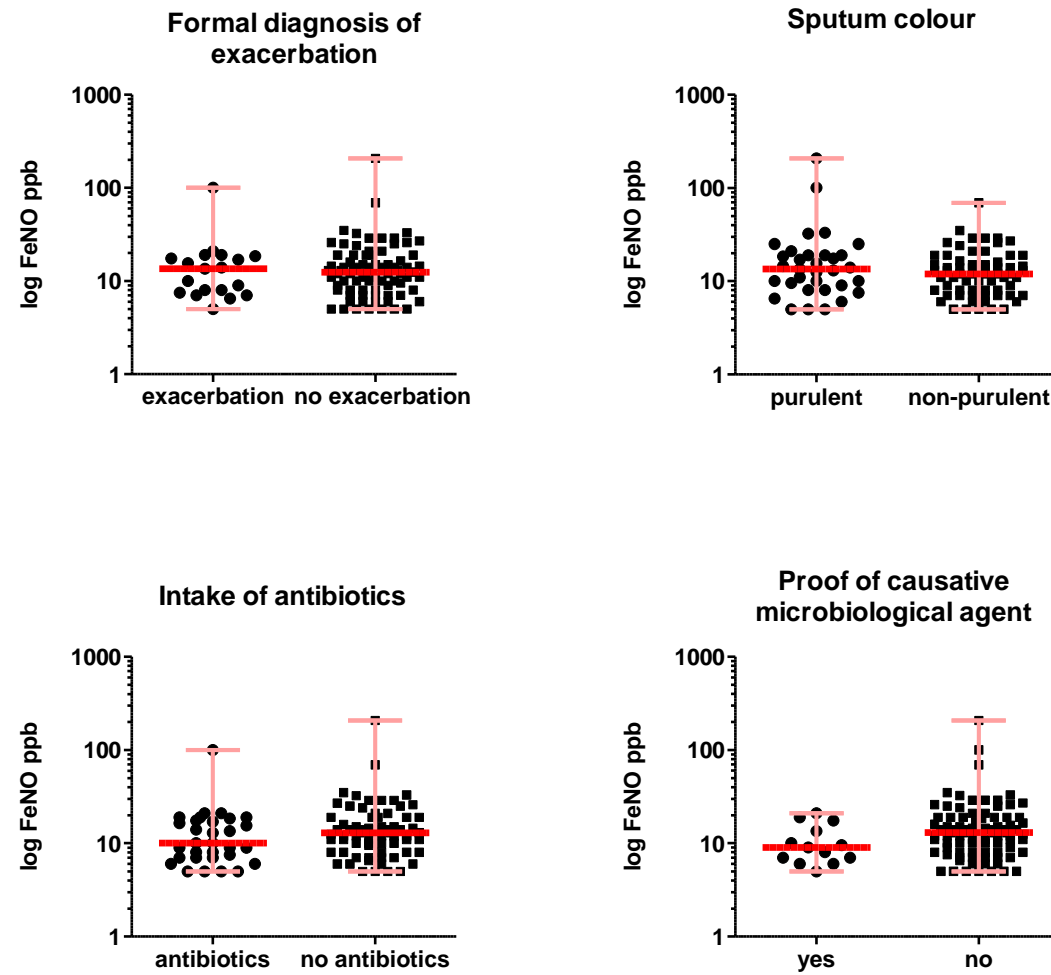
Abbreviations: For all subjects, FeNO is given in dependency of smoking status, steroids, NSAID and PPI intake. Shown are the median with interquartile range, p = level of statistical significance (Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney test).



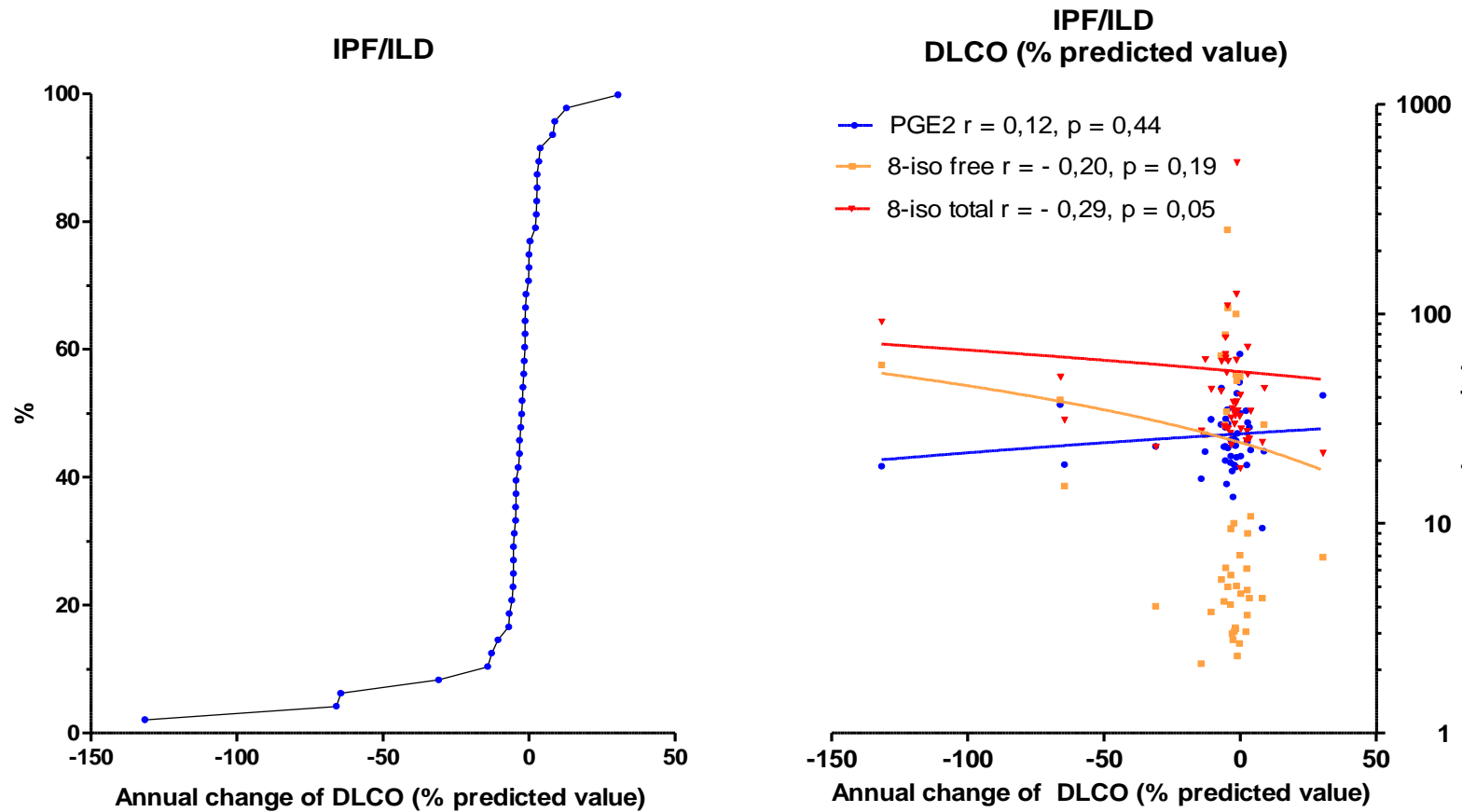
**Suppl. Figure 4: Intraindividual variability of FeNO measurements.** Abbreviations: Given are repeated FeNO measurements for the IPF (left) and COPD (right) patients within a period of max. eleven days. Each line represents one patient.



Suppl. Figure 5. Distribution of FeNO levels of all patients, stratified according to clinical parameters: Exacerbation, sputum discoloration, detection of causative pathogen in sputum and intake of antibiotics. Abbreviations: AB = antibiotics. Given is median values with interquartile range.



Supp.Figure 6. Correlation of FeNO values in COPD patients in dependency of the exacerbation criteria: Formal diagnosis of exacerbation in the patients file, proof of causative pathogen in respiratory tract, antibiotic and steroid intake. Median with interquartile range are given.



**Suppl. Figure 7. Correlation of the annual change in diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO; % of predicted value) in IPF and ILD patients and PGE2, total and free 8-isoprostane values in BALF.**

Left panel: The annual change of the DLCO is summarized in the cumulative frequency diagram.

Right panel: Correlation of DLCO (% of predicted value) to PGE2 and 8-isoprostane.

Abbreviations: DLCO -diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide , PGE2- prostaglandine E2,  $r$  -correlation coefficient according to Spearman, 8-iso- 8 isoprostane.