Electronic version:

Electronic version, part 1:

Each sample was drawn into pyrogen-free vials, and, within 2 hours, the serum was separated by centrifugation and stored at −80 °C. Cytokine concentrations were determined by multiplex immunoassay using a 10-plex human cytokine kit from BioRad Laboratories (Hercules, CA, USA).(1+2) The assay was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions, and was run and analysed on a Bio-Plex 100 Suspension Array System (BioRad).

1: de Jager W, te Velthuis H, Prakken BJ, *et al.* Simultaneous detection of 15 human cytokines in a single sample of stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Clin Diagn Lab Immunol 2003; 10(1):133–139.

2: de Jager W, Prakken BJ, Bijlsma JW, *et al.* Improved multiplex immunoassay performance in human plasma and synovial fluid following removal of interfering heterophilic antibodies. J Immunol Methods 2005; 300(1–2):124–135.

Electronic version, part 2:

Genotyping was performed with TaqMan genotyping technology using the manufacturers protocol. Sequences of primers and probes are given below. Negative controls consisted of ddH2O added to the reaction mix. And were added to the PCR plate as well.

TABLE primers and probes

SNP	**Primers**	**Probes**
IL-6 -174 G/C (RS1800795)	GACGACCTAAGCTGCACTTTTC	CTTTAGCATCGCAAGAC
	GGGCTGATTGGAAACCTTATTAAGATTG	CTTTAGCATGGCAAGAC

SNP	Primers	Probes
IL-6 -572 G/C (RS1800796)	GCCTTGAAGTAACTGCACGAAATT	AACAGCCGCTCACAG
	CCAGTCATCTGAGTTCTTCTGTGTT	TACAACAGCCCCTCACAG
IL-8 -251 T/A (RS4073)	GTTCTAACACCTGCCACTCTAGTAC	AAGCATACAATTGATAATT
	CATTTAAAATACTGAAGCTCCACAATTTGGT	AGCATACATTTGATAATT
IL-10 -592 C/A (RS1800872)	CCAAGACAACACTACTAAGGCTTCT	CCTACTTCCCCCTCCCAA
	GCTGGATAGGAGGTCCCTTACTTT	CCTACTTCCCCTTCCCAA
IL-10 -1082 G/A (RS1800896)	GCCCTTCCATTTTACTTTCCAGAGA	CCCGCCTGTCCTGTAG
	GGTAAAGGAGCCTGGAACACATC	CCGCCTGTACTGTAG
IL-10 +3367 G/A (RS3024495)	GCAGAGTTTGATGAAAAGACATTAGAGGAA	CTCTCACCGTCTTGC
	TTGGTGGGAGAACACAGACATTTAA	CTCTCACCATCTTGC
IL-18 -137 G/C (RS187238)	CACAGAGCCCCAACTTTTACG	ACTATTTTCATGAAATCTTTTCT
	GGCAGAGGATACGAGTACTTCTTTT	TTTTCATGAAATGTTTTCT
TNFα -238 G/A	CAGTCAGTGGCCCAGAAGAC	CTCGGAATCGGAGCAG

SNP	Primers	Probes
(RS361525)	CCCTCACACTCCCCATCCT	CTCGGAATCAGAGCAG
RANTES 1.1 G/A (RS2280789)	TGCTTCATGGCAGGGATCTC GTGAACACCTGTAGGCCTTGAG	TTTTTCTGTCTTTAAGGTCTAC CTGTCTTCAAGGTCTAC

Electronic version, part 3:

Antibiotics in CAP defined as appropriate or inappropriate therapy according to the most frequently identified causative micro-organism (for further information see reference 31).

	Streptococcus pneumoniae[1]	Haemophilus influenzae[2]	Legionella pneumophilia	Mycoplasma pneumoniae	Staphylococcus aureus[3]
Penicillin	+	–	–	–	–
Amoxicillin	+	+	–	–	–
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	+	+	–	–	+
Cephalosporins	+	+	–	–	+
Macrolides	–	–	+	+	–
Quinolones	–	+	+	–	–

+ = appropriate, – = inappropriate antibiotic therapy

[1] all *S. pneumoniae* penicillin sensitive, [2] all *H. influenzae* amoxicillin sensitive, [3] no MRSA