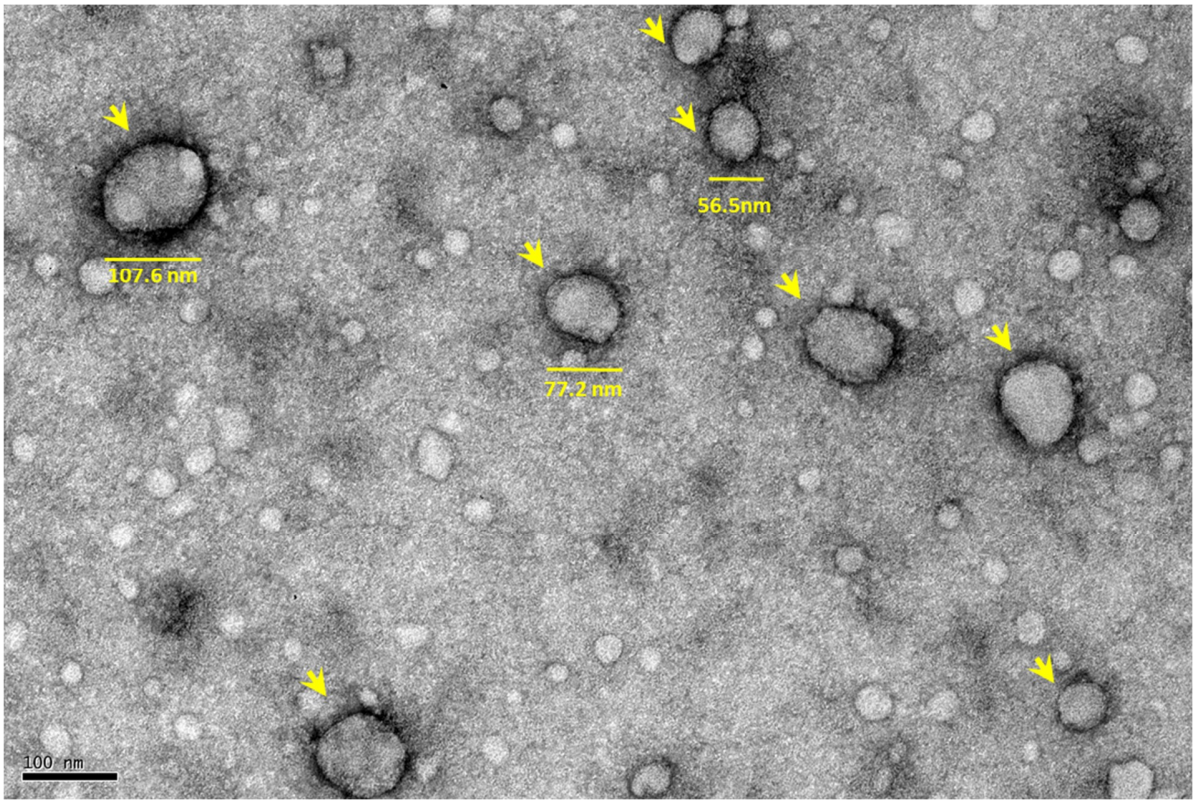

Figure S1: Transmission Electron Microscopy Whole Mount Slide of Human Plasma Extracellular Vesicles (EVs). A human plasma EV pellet was obtained following high-speed ultracentrifugation (UC) at 120,000 ×*g* for 2 h, from a 500 L aliquot. Plasma nanoparticle tracking analysis (NTA) data, before and after UC, documented quantitative reductions in EV populations following UC "depletion" (unpublished data). The plasma EVs were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and negatively stained with 2% uranyl-acetate for qualitative visualization using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (scale bar = 100 nanometers [nm]). Note the significant number of visible nanovesicles in the field with apparent diameters <50 nm. Size estimates for certain vesicles are provided in yellow numerals. Nanovesicles indicated by yellow arrows are in the size range compatible with exosomes.

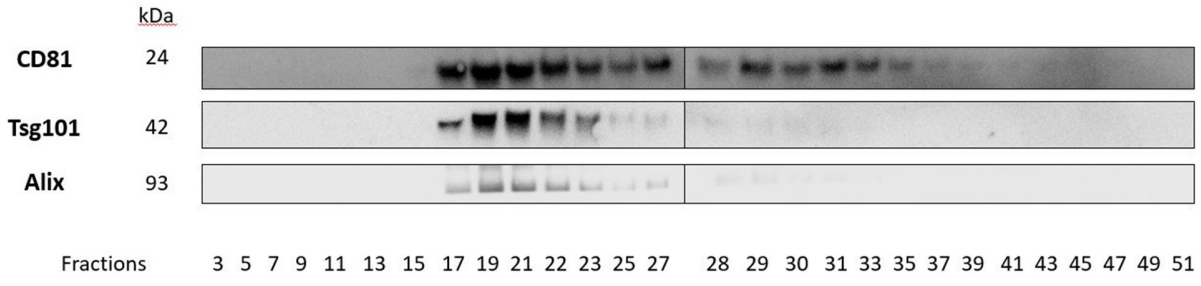

Figure 2: Western Blot (WB) of Human Plasma EVs. A 500 L aliquot of human plasma was layered on top of a stepwise iodixanol density gradient and underwent high-speed ultracentrifugation (120,000 ×*g* for 18 h). Representative concentration fractions are depicted on the WB, from low to high density (fraction 3 to 51, respectively). Canonical exosome and/or EV markers (e.g., CD81, Tsg101, and Alix) were

visualized in each fraction using marker-specific human antibodies. All three makers appear robustly enriched within fractions 19–22, while less so in other fractions.