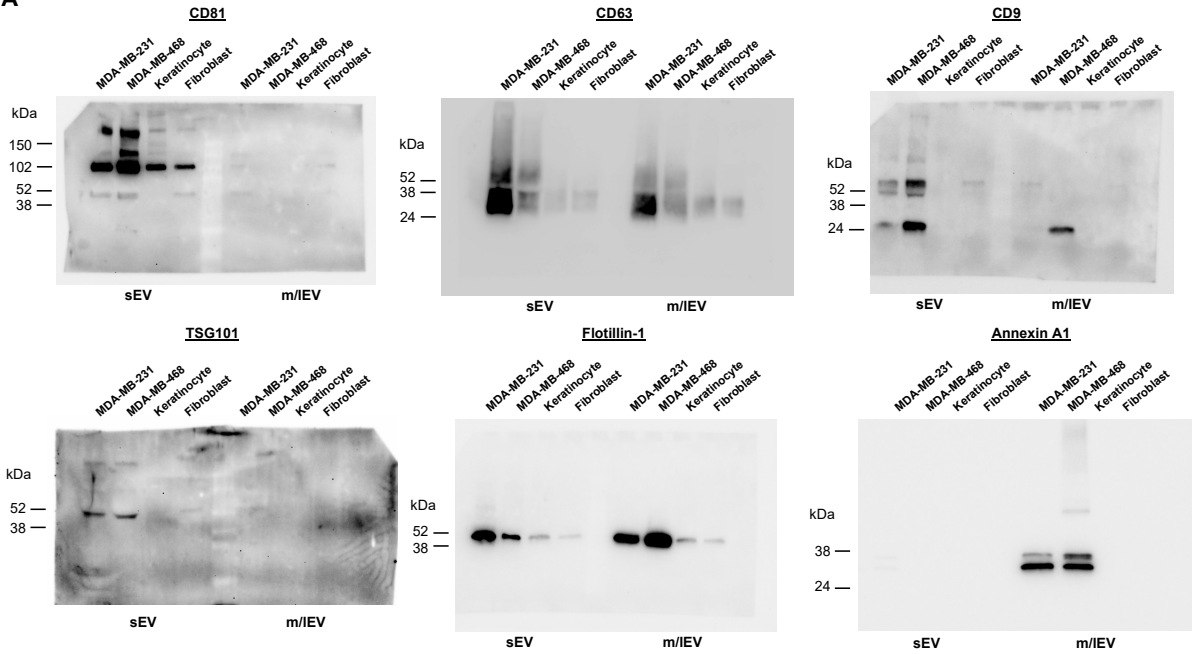


Supplementary Material

A



B

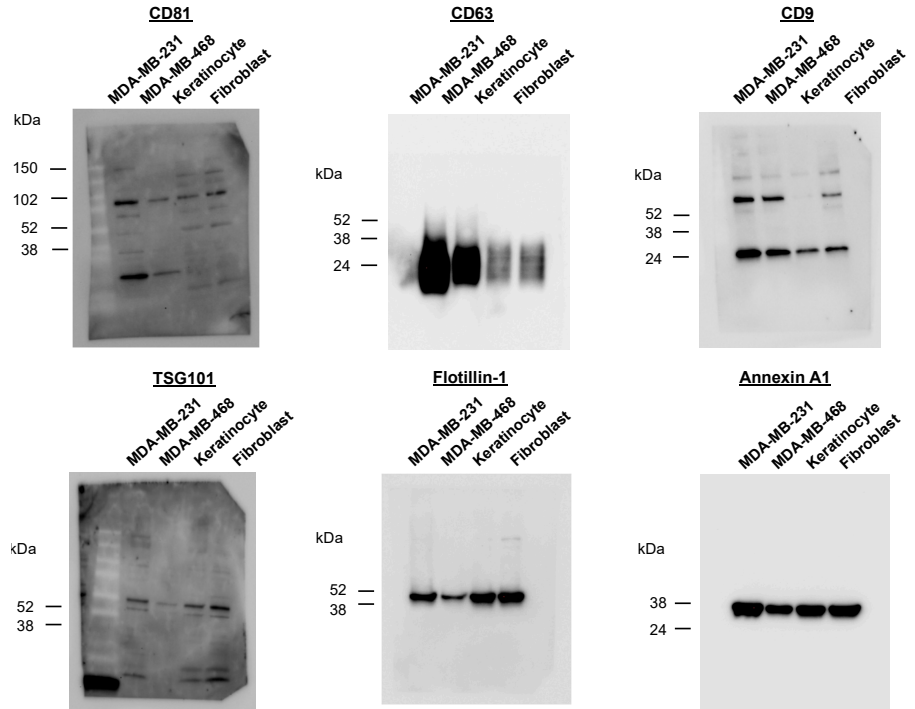


Figure S1. Western blot analysis of EV markers in sEVs and m/IEVs derived from equivalent numbers of parental cells. (A) The expression of EV markers, CD81, CD63, CD9, TSG101, flotillin-1, and annexin A1, in sEV- and m/IEV-enriched fractions. Original images for Figure 1D. (B) EV markers expressed in equal numbers of cancer (MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-468) and non-cancerous cells (keratinocyte, fibroblast).

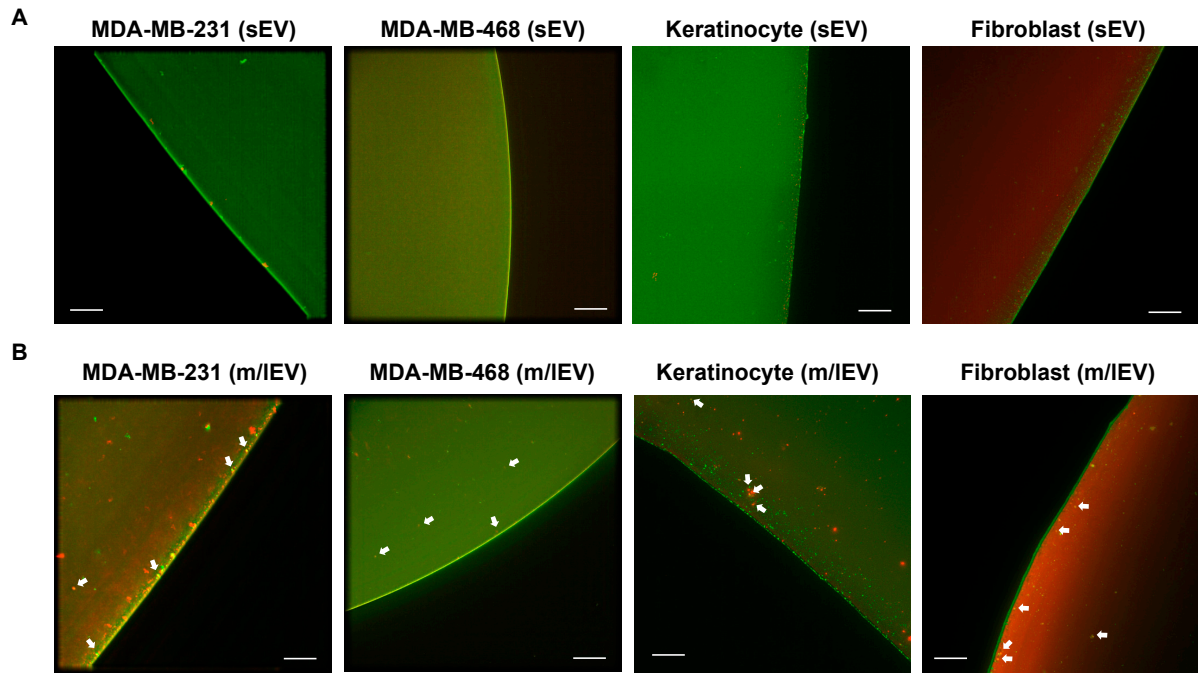


Figure S2. Recognition of EV subpopulations by FITC-GlaS and APC-annexin A5 proteins. (A and B) Dual-staining of sEV- and m/IEV-enriched fractions derived from cancer cells (MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468) and non-cancerous cells (keratinocyte and fibroblast) by FITC-GlaS (green) and APC-annexin A5 (red). Arrows indicate FITC and APC double-positive fluorescent puncta. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

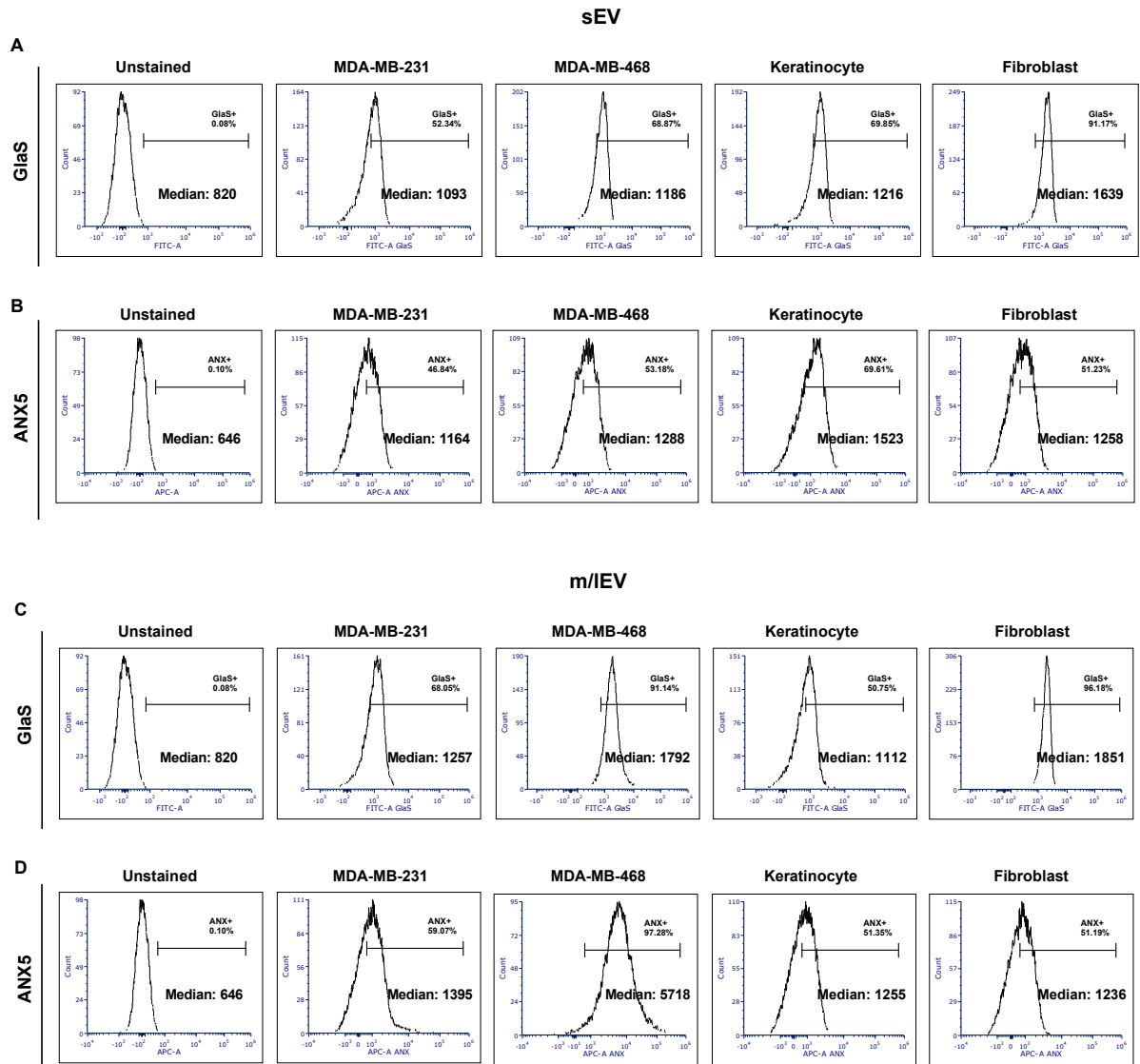
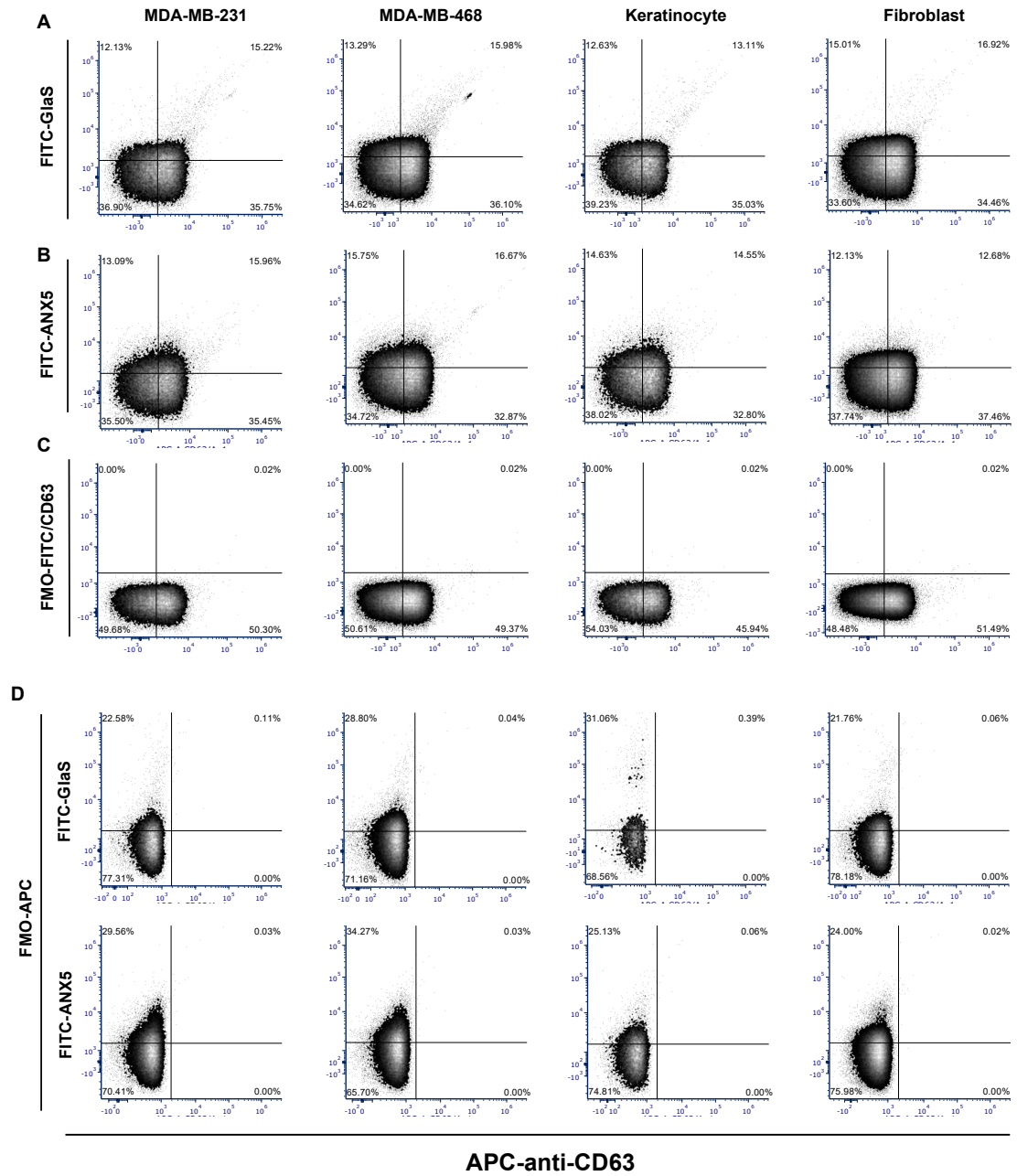


Figure S3. A representative of five analyses of PS exposure on the beads carrying sEVs or m/IEVs derived from cancer and non-cancerous cells. FITC-GlaS or APC-annexin A5 (ANX5) detected PS-exposing sEVs (A and B) or m/IEVs (C and D) on the beads. Marker gates denoting either % annexin A5+ (ANX+) or GlaS+ were set based on FMO control (unstained EV-loaded beads). Each histogram shows the median fluorescence intensity of FITC-GlaS or APC-ANX5 for singlet beads.

CTV-labeled sEV



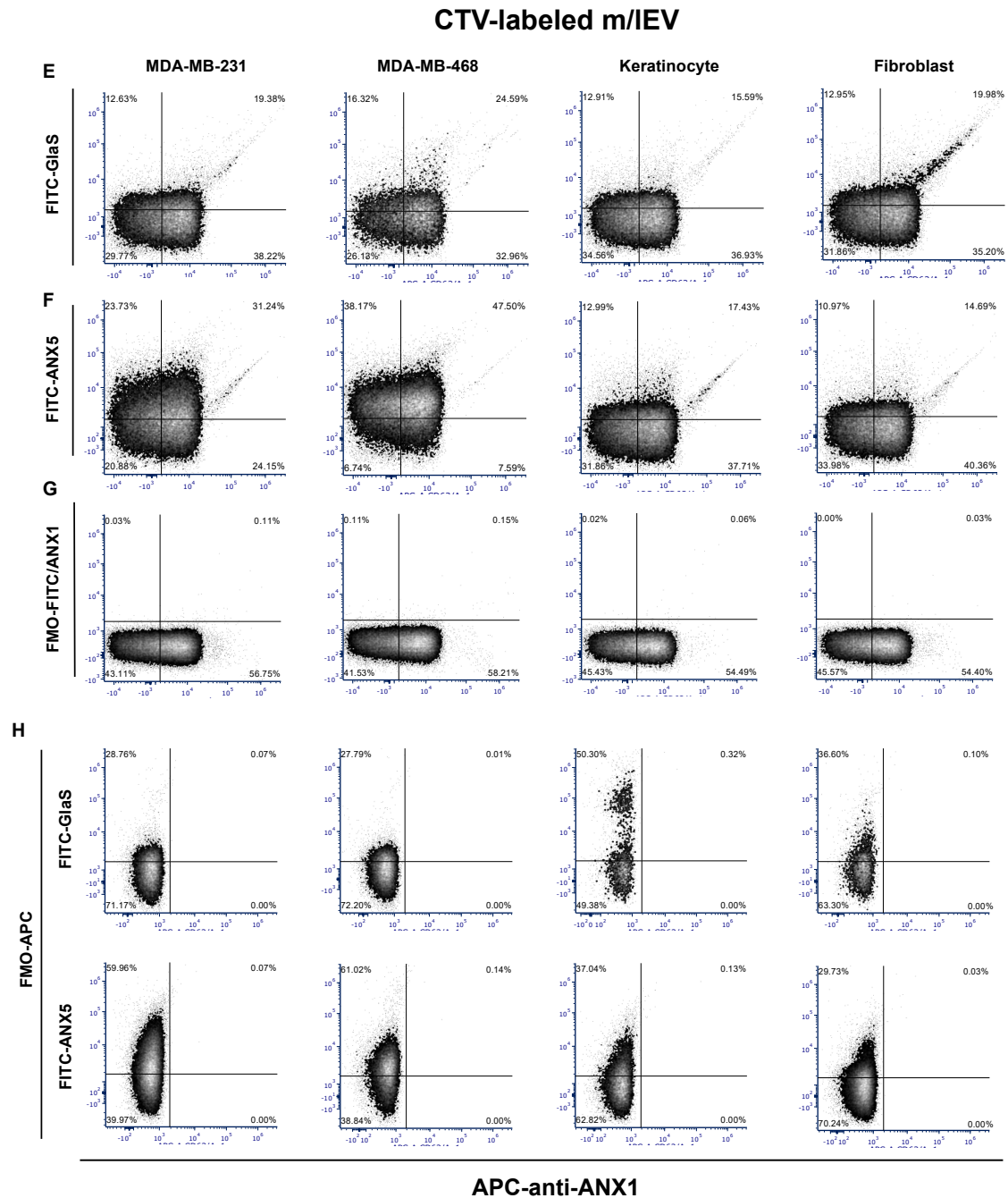


Figure S4. A representative of three independent analyses of PS-exposing sEVs and m/IEVs derived from cancer and non-cancerous cells. EVs were stained with CellTrace Violet (CTV). (A-D) CTV-sEVs were incubated with APC-anti-CD63 antibodies and FITC-GlaS or FITC-annexin A5 (ANX5). (E-H) CTV-m/IEVs were incubated with APC-anti-annexin A1 (ANX1) antibodies and FITC-GlaS or FITC-ANX5. FITC-annexin A5 (ANX5) or FITC-GlaS was evaluated to determine the frequency of individual PS-exposing EVs. Quadrant gates were set based on fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls (C, D, G, and H).