

## Supplementary Information

**Title: Cardiac progenitor cell-derived extracellular vesicles promote angiogenesis through both associated- and co-isolated proteins**

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## Supplementary Table 1

Sequences of all guide RNAs for each CRISPR

		<i>Genomic target region</i>
PAPP-A gRNA 1	5'-AGGAGTAGCAACTTGGCCAT-3'	exon 3
PAPP-A gRNA 2	5'-AGTTGGCAGGAGTAGCAACT-3'	exon 3
PAPPA-A gRNA 3	5'-GGCCTCTATCACGTCTTCCG-3'	exon 4
NID1 gRNA 1	5'-GGGTTTGCGGGACCGCAGTT-3'	5'UTR/exon1
NID1 gRNA 2	5'-GAACTGCGGTCCCGCAAACC-3'	5'UTR
NID1 gRNA 3	5'-TGTCGGATCTGTCGTAGAAG-3'	exon1
Non targeting	5'-ATTTCCCTACGGAGATATCC-3'	

Primer sequences of genomic DNA amplification for T7 endonuclease assay

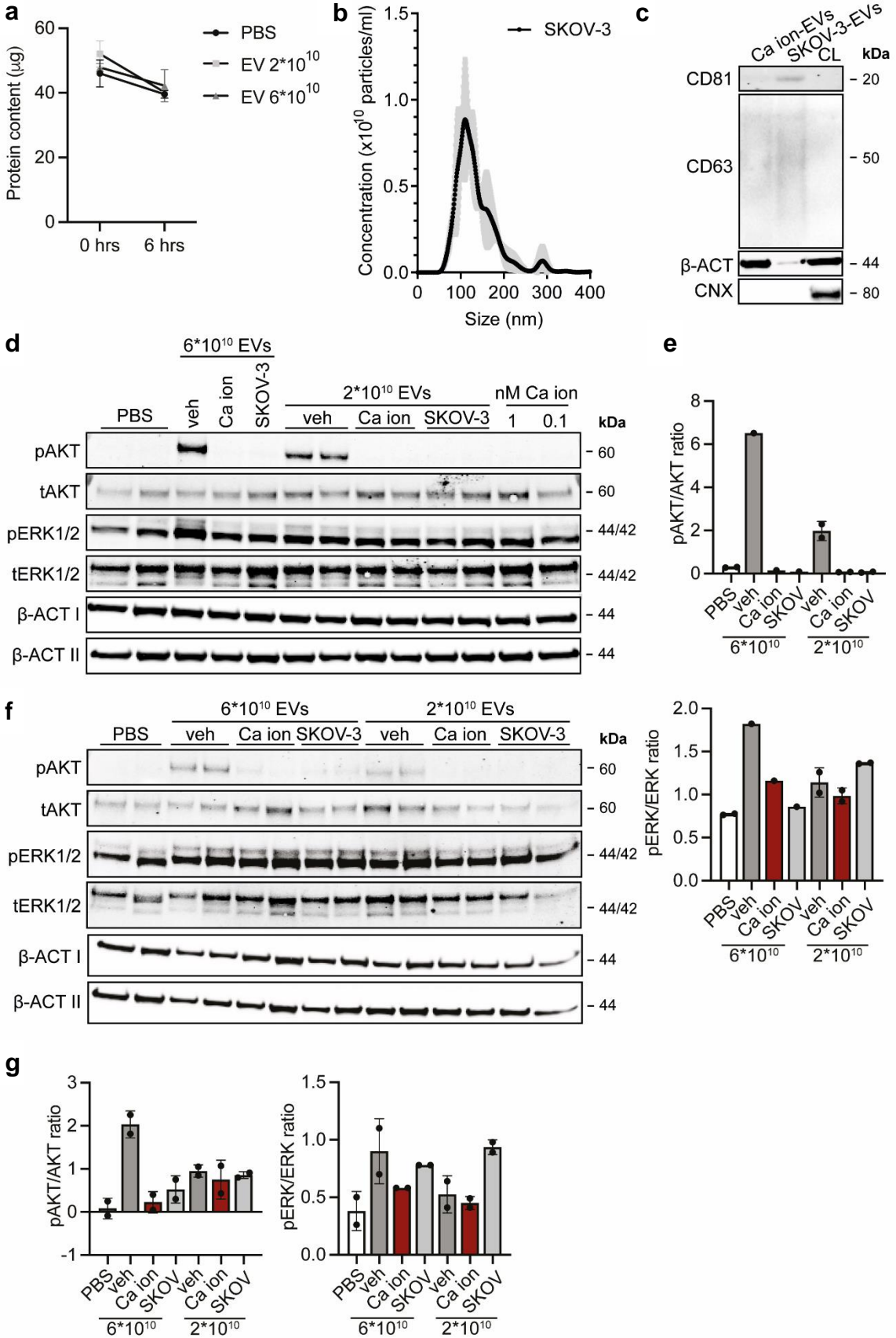
PAPP-A exon 3	F: 5'-GCCTGTTATCTTTTTGGGGGC-3'
	R: 5'-CTGTGCCAGTACAGTGTGGT-3'
PAPPA-A exon 4	F: 5'-GCTCTCAGGGCAATGGAGTC-3'
	R: 5'-AACCCAGAAAGAGAATGACCGA-3'
NID1 exon 1	F: 5'-AACAAGTTGACAGCGACCCC-3'
	R: 5'-CCGGTTACATCCCCGCCTTC-3'

## Supplementary Table 2

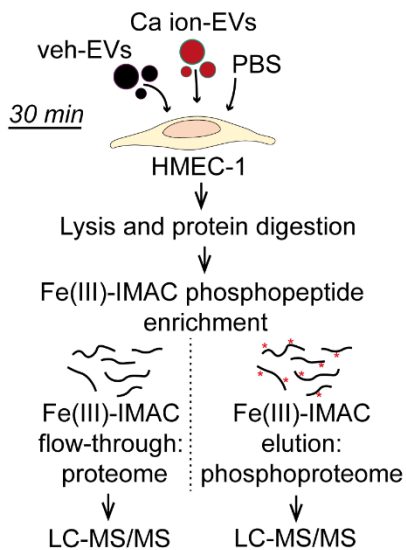
Top-20 proteins (of n=105) enriched in veh-EVs compared with Ca ion-EVs and SKOV-3-EVs. Ranked by the mean protein abundance (log2) in veh-EVs, the top 20 significantly enriched (q-value of Student's T-test) proteins are displayed.

<b>Gene name</b>	<b>Mean veh-EVs</b>	<b>Mean Calon-EVs</b>	<b>Mean SKOV-3-EVs</b>	<b>q-value (Student's T-test) veh-EVs vs. Calon-EVs</b>	<b>q-value (Student's T-test) veh-EVs vs. SKOV-3-EVs</b>
<b>COL1A1</b>	31.2	23.7	19.2	0.0228	0.0056
<b>COL6A3</b>	30.9	24.9	19.4	0.0013	0.0045
<b>FN1</b>	29.9	26.6	26.5	0.0171	0.0059
<b>LAMA4</b>	29.5	23.3	19.7	0.0053	0.0000
<b>LAMC1</b>	29.4	24.8	27.1	0.0000	0.0032
<b>COL1A2</b>	29.3	22.0	19.8	0.0241	0.0060
<b>APP</b>	29.3	22.1	21.8	0.0009	0.0054
<b>UBA52</b>	29.1	27.4	27.7	0.0122	0.0249
<b>VCAN</b>	29.0	25.2	18.9	0.0050	0.0055
<b>EDIL3</b>	29.0	24.3	17.6	0.0029	0.0000
<b>LAMB1</b>	28.8	24.2	26.5	0.0000	0.0030
<b>COL6A1</b>	28.8	23.9	22.8	0.0049	0.0043
<b>SRGN</b>	28.2	18.3	19.3	0.0051	0.0066
<b>COL6A2</b>	28.1	22.1	18.6	0.0047	0.0000
<b>PAPPA</b>	28.1	21.5	16.7	0.0051	0.0000
<b>ANPEP</b>	28.0	24.6	17.8	0.0118	0.0000
<b>THBS1</b>	27.9	23.9	26.4	0.0030	0.0200
<b>NID1</b>	27.8	19.2	19.7	0.0000	0.0049
<b>BASP1</b>	27.7	25.5	23.7	0.0050	0.0057
<b>ITGB1</b>	27.6	25.4	26.3	0.0175	0.0068

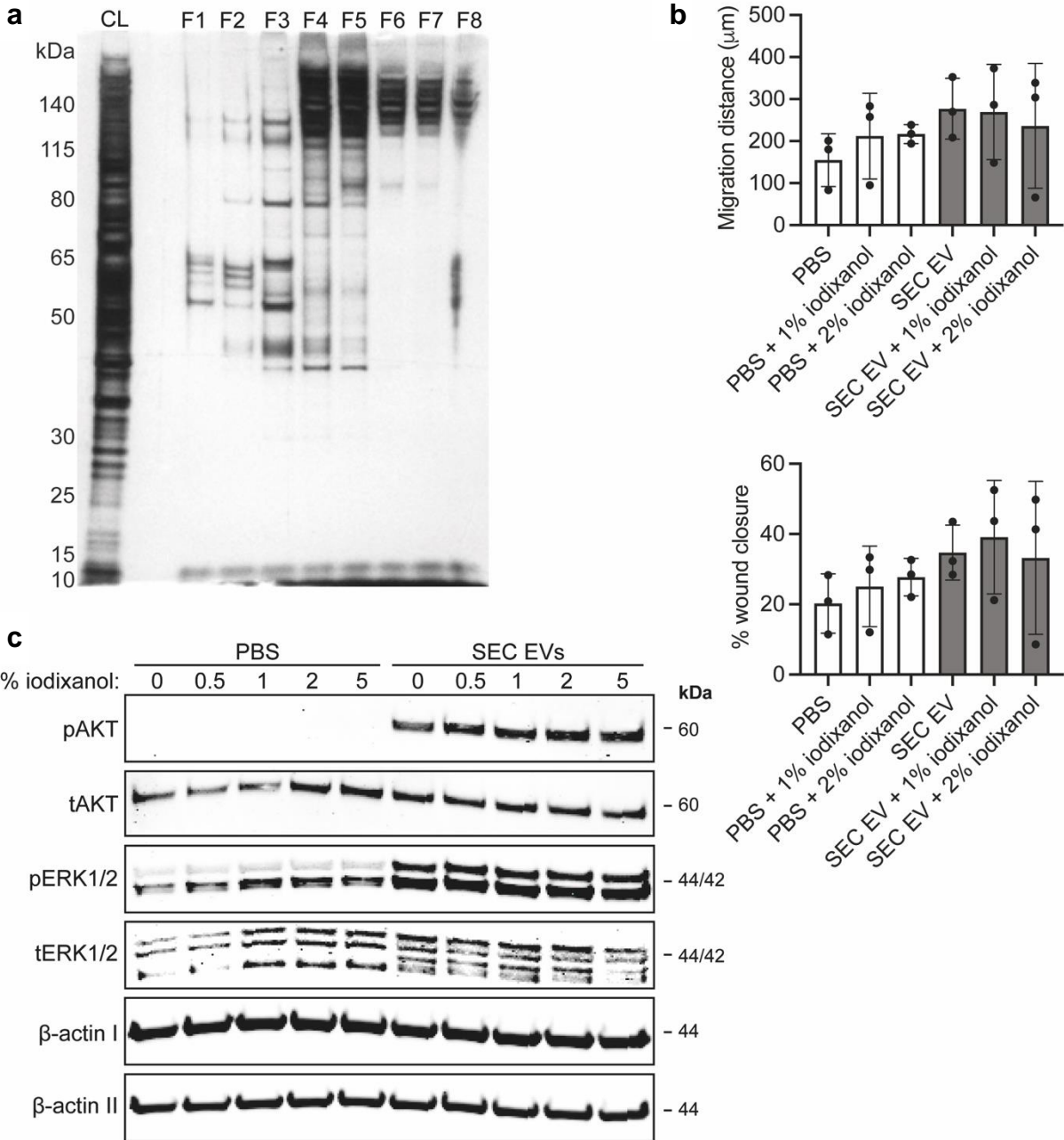
## Supplementary Figures



**Supplementary Figure 1. SKOV-3 EVs do not activate intracellular signaling in HMEC-1.** (a) Total protein content of HMEC-1 lysates collected 0 or 6 hrs after stimulation with PBS,  $2 \times 10^{10}$  or  $6 \times 10^{10}$  EVs. Data are displayed as mean  $\pm$ SD (n=3). (b) Representative NTA plot showing the size distribution and particle concentration of SKOV-3-EVs. (c) Western blot analysis showing the presence of CD81, CD63,  $\beta$ -actin ( $\beta$ -ACT), and absence of Calnexin (CNX) in Ca ion-EVs and SKOV-3-EVs.  $\beta$ -ACT and CNX were present in Ca ion-CPC lysate (CL). (d, e) Representative western blot analysis of phosphorylated AKT (pAKT), total AKT (tAKT), phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) and total ERK1/2 (tERK1/2) in HMEC-1 treated with veh-, Ca ion- and SKOV-3-EVs normalized on two doses of EV particle numbers, and with 1 nM and 0.1 nM calcium ionophore A23187 in PBS.  $\beta$ -ACT was included as housekeeping protein. (e) Quantification of pAKT, tAKT, pERK1/2 and tERK1/2 expression levels using densitometry expressed as pAKT/AKT and pERK/ERK ratios. (f, g) Biological replicate of (d) and (e). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD.



**Supplementary Figure 2. Workflow used for phosphoproteomic analysis.** Schematic of workflow used for phosphoproteomic analysis by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). EV stimulated HMEC-1 were lysed and extracted proteins were digested into peptides and loaded into Fe(III)-Immobilized Metal Affinity Chromatography (Fe(III)-IMAC) cartridges for phosphopeptide enrichment. Fe(III)-IMAC flow-through containing the non-phosphorylated subset of proteome, and elutions containing the phosphorylated subset of the proteome were analysed by (LC-MS/MS).

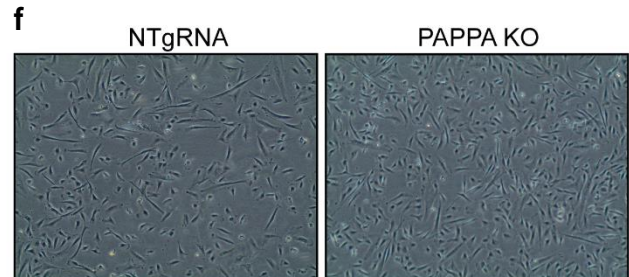
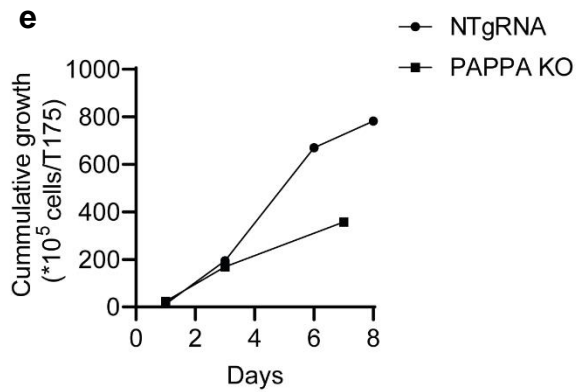
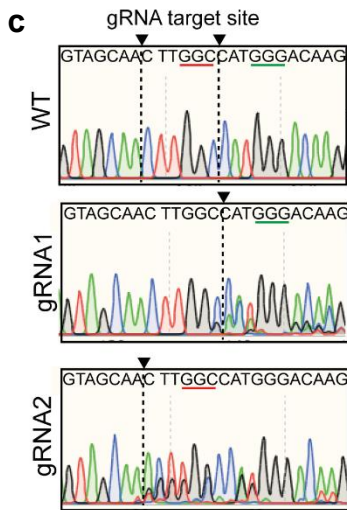
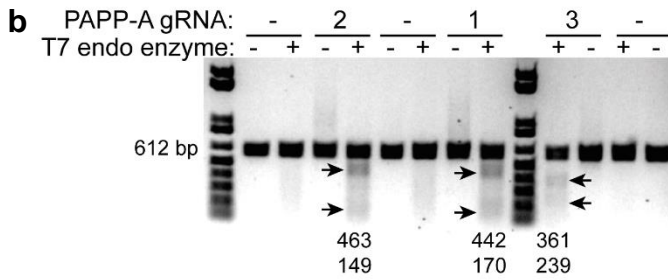
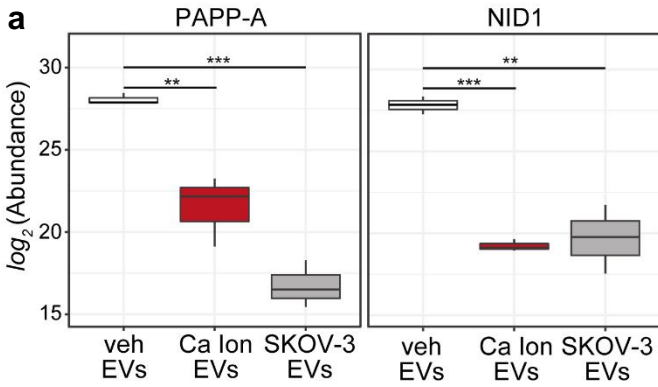


**Supplementary Figure 3. Influence of iodixanol concentration on EV-mediated HMEC-1 activation.**

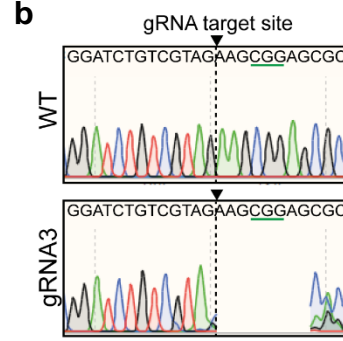
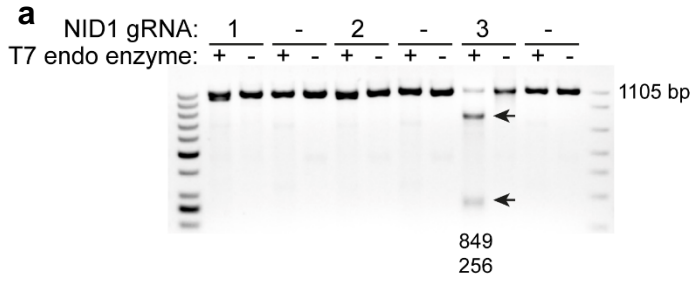
(a) Silver stain of fractions (F1-8) collected after ultracentrifugation of SEC-EVs loaded in the bottom of a discontinuous Optiprep™ gradient. Equal volumes of each sample were analysed, and 1  $\mu\text{g}$  CPC lysate (CL) was included as control. (b) Representative wound healing assay showing effects of PBS and 1  $\mu\text{g}$  CPC-EVs simultaneous with different concentrations of iodixanol on HMEC-1 migration, analysed both as absolute migration distance (top) and % wound closure (bottom) (n=3, technical replicates. Data are

representative of three biologically independent experiments). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. (c) Representative western blot analysis of phosphorylated AKT (pAKT), total AKT (tAKT), phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) and total ERK1/2 (tERK1/2) in HMEC-1 treated with PBS and  $2 \times 10^{10}$  EVs. simultaneous with different concentrations of iodixanol (0-5%).  $\beta$ -ACT was included as housekeeping protein.

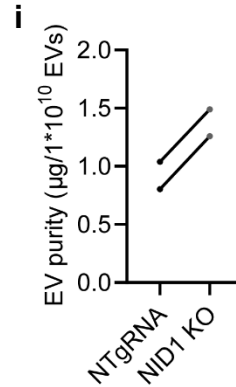
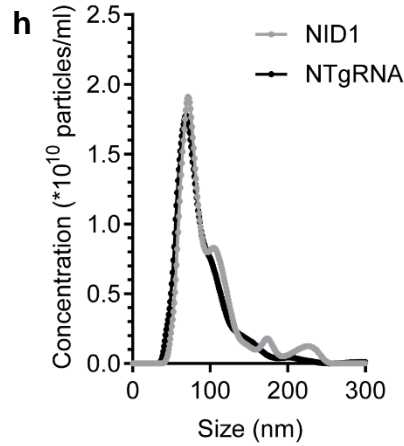
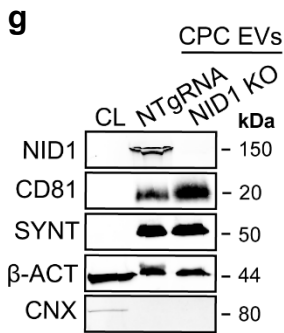
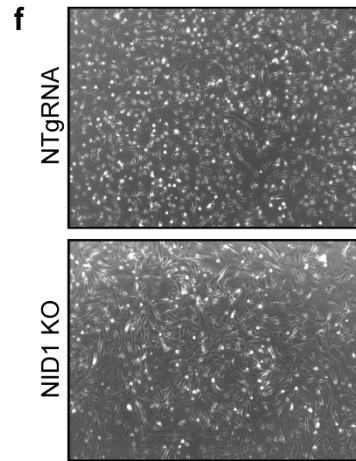
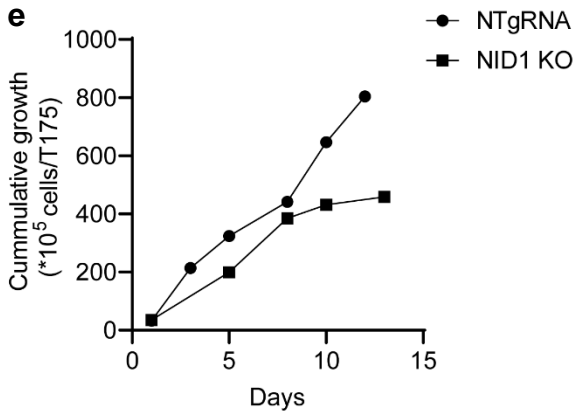
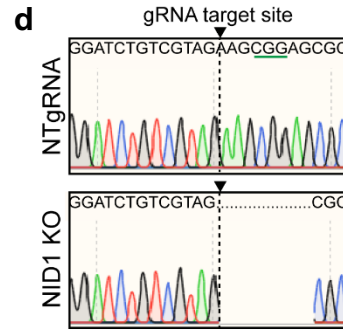




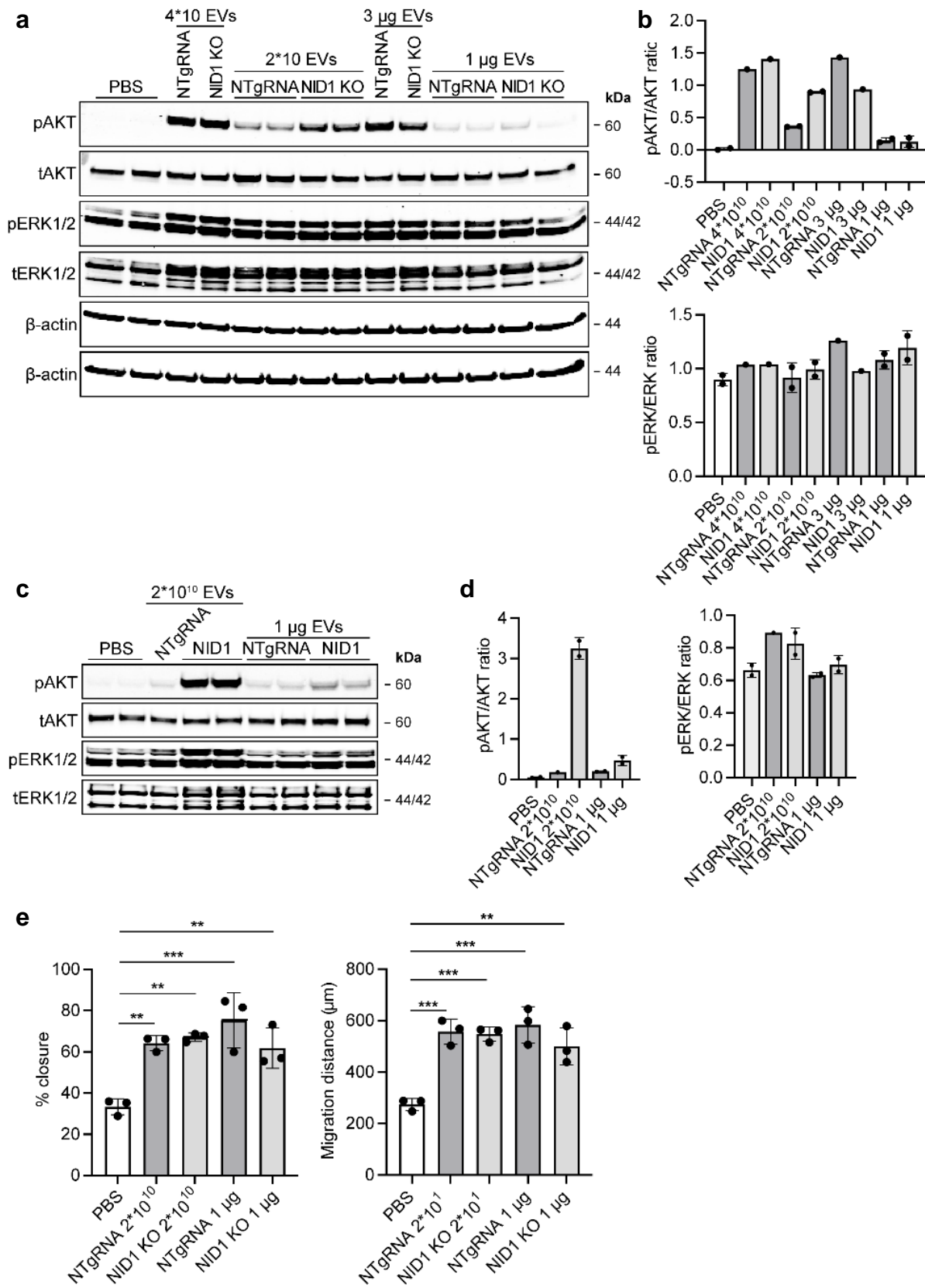
**Supplementary Figure 4. Generation of PAPPA knock-out CPC lines.** (a) Boxplots representing protein abundance ( $\log_2$ ) of PAPP-A and NID1 in veh-, Ca ion- and SKOV-3-EVs, as measured with by LC-MS/MS. Corrected P-values were calculated using student's T-test. \*\* =  $q < 0.01$ . \*\*\* =  $q < 0.001$ . Boxes represent the 25%, 50% (median) and 75% quartiles and whiskers represent the  $\pm 1.5$  interquartile range. (b) T7 endonuclease assay confirming a double-stranded break at the CRISPR/Cas9 target site in exon 3 of *PAPPA* in CPCs transduced with three different gRNAs (1-3). (c) Sanger sequencing results confirming frameshift in *PAPPA* exon 3 at the CRISPR/Cas9 target site of gRNA1 and gRNA2, compared with wild-type (WT) CPC genomic DNA. (d) Genomic DNA sequence surrounding two gRNA target sites in exon 3 of *PAPPA* of three individual PAPPA KO clones. Clones had homozygous mutations on both alleles. (e) Growth curves of NTgRNA- and PAPPA KO-CPC lines selected for functional studies, as visualized as cumulative cell growth. (f) Cell viability of PAPPA KO- and NTgRNA-CPC clones.



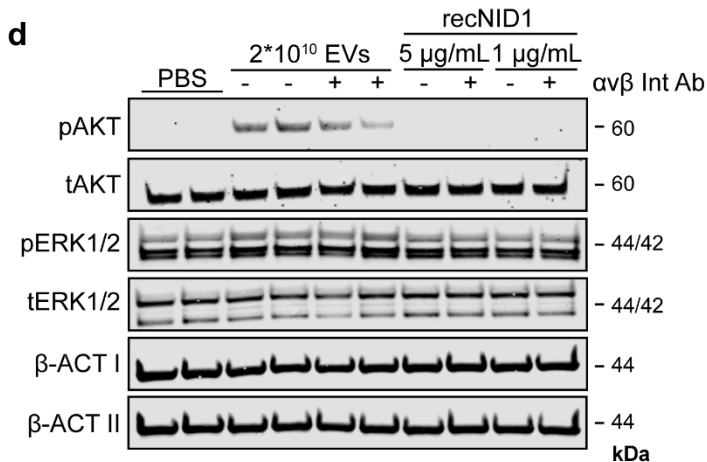
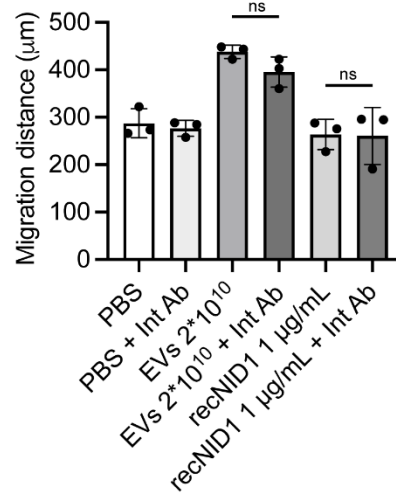
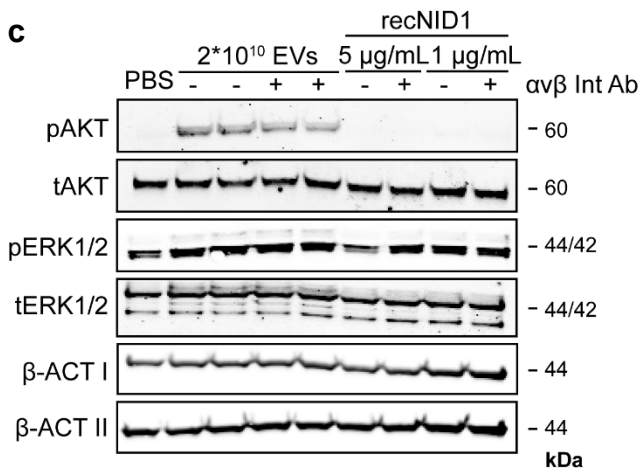
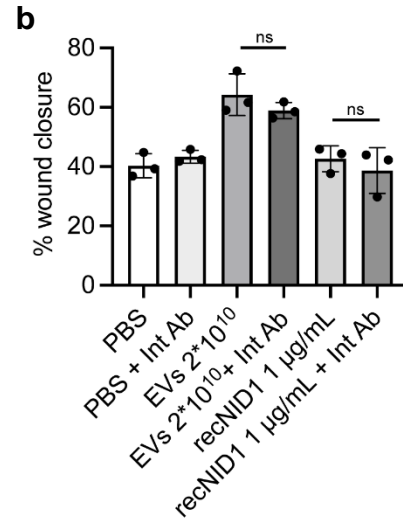
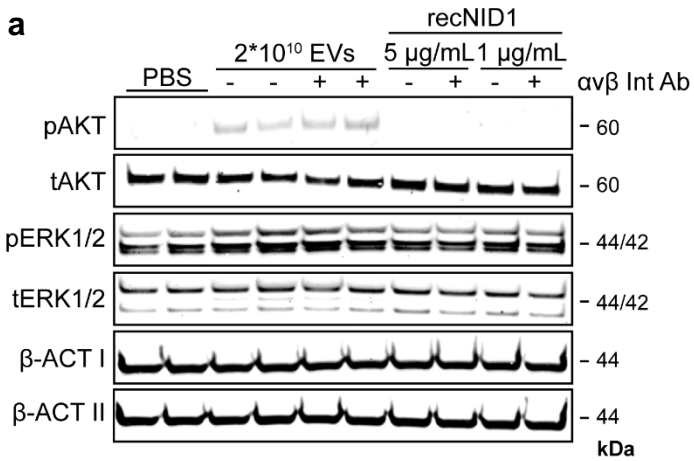
**c** WT GGATCTGTCGTAGAAGCGGAGCGC  
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#2 GGATCTGTCGTA...AAGCGGAGCGC -1 bp  
#3 GGATCTGTCGTAG.....CGGAGCGC -3 bp  
#4 GGATCTGTCGT.....CGGAGCGC -5 bp  
#5 GGATCTGTCGTAG..... -23 bp / -64 bp



**Supplementary Figure 5. Generation of NID1 knock-out CPC lines.** (a) T7 endonuclease assay confirming a double-stranded break at the CRISPR/Cas9 target site in exon 1 of *NID1* in CPCs transduced with three different gRNAs (1-3). (b) Sanger sequencing results confirming frameshift in *NID1* exon 1 at the CRISPR/Cas9 target site of gRNA3, compared with wild-type (WT) CPC genomic DNA. (c) Genomic DNA sequence surrounding the gRNA3 target site in exon 1 of *NID1* of five individual NID1 KO clones. Clones had homozygous mutations on both alleles. (d) Sanger sequencing results confirming 8 bp deletion in exon 1 of *NID1* at the CRISPR/Cas9 target site of the NID1 KO-CPC clone, compared with the NTgRNA polyclonal CPC line. (e) Growth curves of NTgRNA- and NID1 KO-CPC lines selected for functional studies, as visualized as cumulative cell growth. (f) Cell viability of NID1 KO- and NTgRNA-CPC clones. (g) Western blot analysis showing the absence of NID1 in NID1 KO-EVs compared with NTgRNA-EVs; the presence of CD81, Syntenin-1 (SYNT),  $\beta$ -actin ( $\beta$ -ACT), and absence of Calnexin (CNX) in both EV populations.  $\beta$ -ACT and CNX were present in CPC lysate (CL). (h) Representative NTA plot showing the size distribution and particle concentration of NID1 KO- and NTgRNA-CPC-EVs. (i) Protein content per  $1 \times 10^{10}$  NID1 KO- and NTgRNA-EVs of two representative experiments.



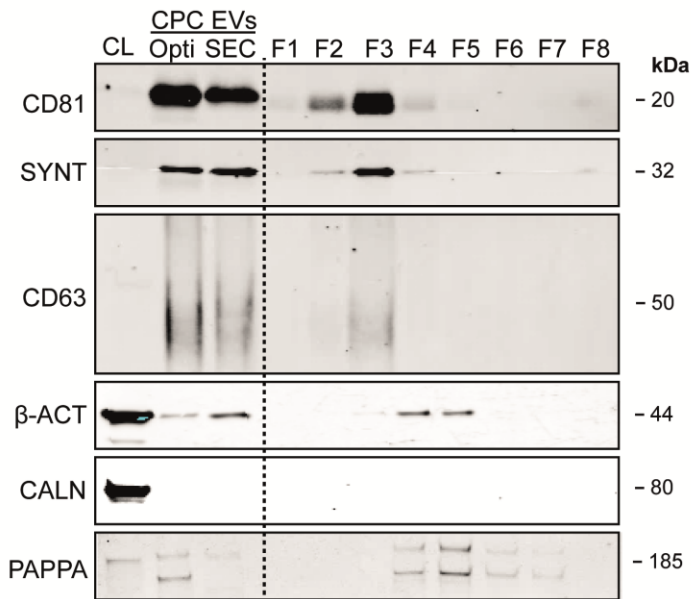
**Supplementary Figure 6. NID1 KO-EVs were as potent as NTgRNA-EVs in activating intracellular signalling in HMEC-1 and in inducing HMEC-1 migration.** (a) Representative western blot analysis of phosphorylated AKT (pAKT), total AKT (tAKT), phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) and total ERK1/2 (tERK1/2) in HMEC-1 treated with NID1 KO- and NTgRNA-EVs normalized on two doses of EV particle numbers or EV total protein content.  $\beta$ -actin ( $\beta$ -ACT) was included as housekeeping protein. (b) Quantification of pAKT, tAKT, pERK1/2 and tERK1/2 expression levels using densitometry expressed as pAKT/AKT and pERK/ERK ratios. (c, d) Biological replicate of (a) and (b). (e) Representative wound healing experiment showing effects of  $2 \times 10^{10}$  and 1  $\mu$ g NTgRNA- and NID1 KO-EVs on HMEC-1 migration, analysed both as % wound closure and absolute migration distance (n=3, technical replicates. Data are representative of biologically independent experiments). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. \*\*=  $p < 0.0021$ . \*\*\*=  $p < 0.0002$ .



**Supplementary Figure 7. Influence of IntegrinαVβ3 blocking on HMEC-1 activation and migration.**

(a) Representative western blot analysis of phosphorylated AKT (pAKT), total AKT (tAKT), phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) and total ERK1/2 (tERK1/2) in HMEC-1 treated with 2x10<sup>10</sup> CPC-EVs, or with 5 μg/mL

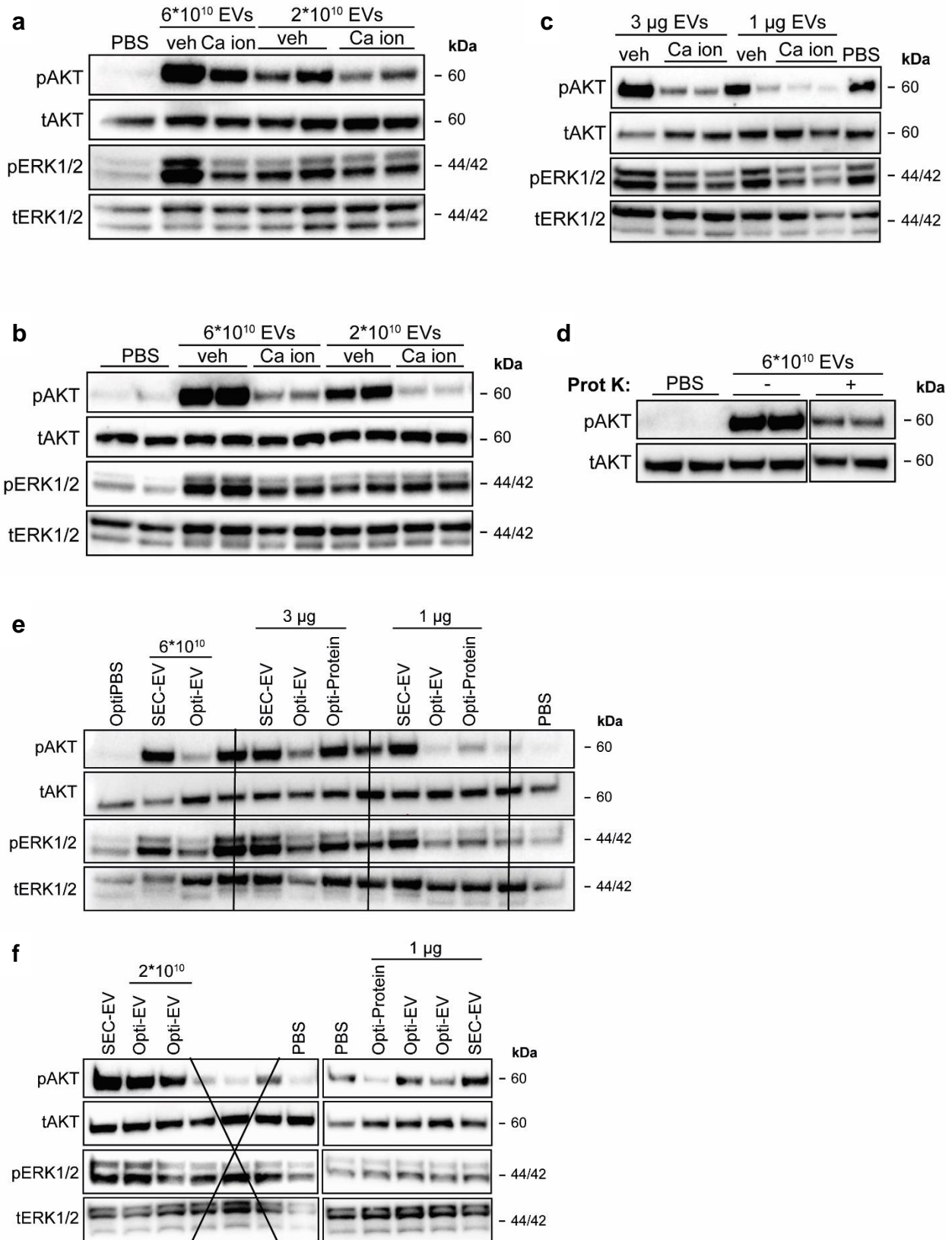
or 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  recombinant IGF-1 after pre-incubation with (+) or without (-) 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  Integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$  antibody.  $\beta$ -actin ( $\beta$ -ACT) was included as housekeeping protein. (b) Representative wound healing assay showing effects of 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  Integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$  antibody addition to CPC-EV-induced HMEC-1 migration, analysed both as % wound closure and absolute migration distance. 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  and 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  recombinant NID1 (recNID1) were included as control (n=3, technical replicates. Data are representative of biologically independent experiments). (c, d) Biological replicates of (a). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. ns= not-significant.

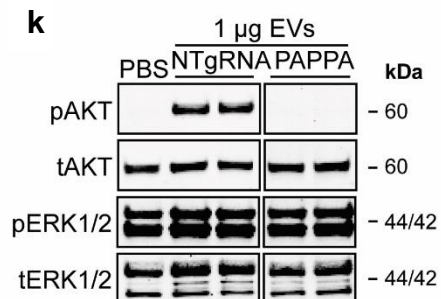
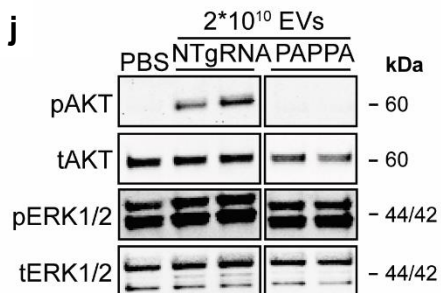
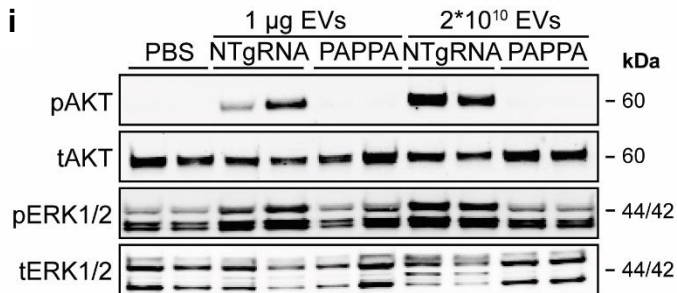
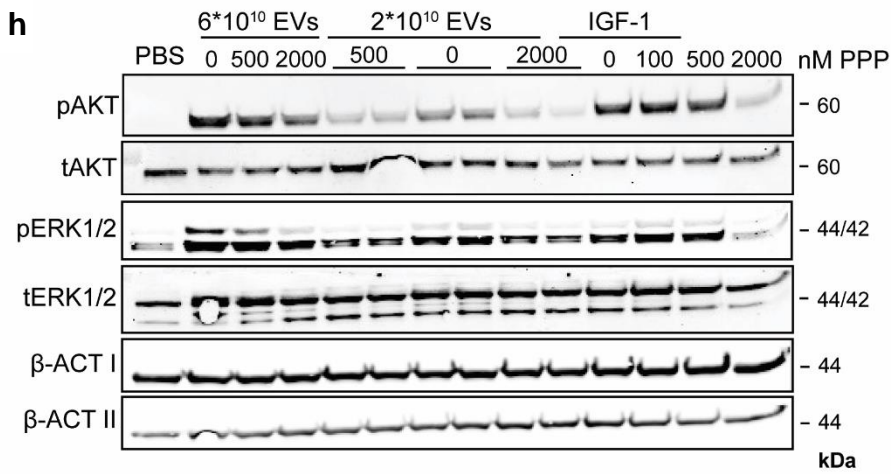
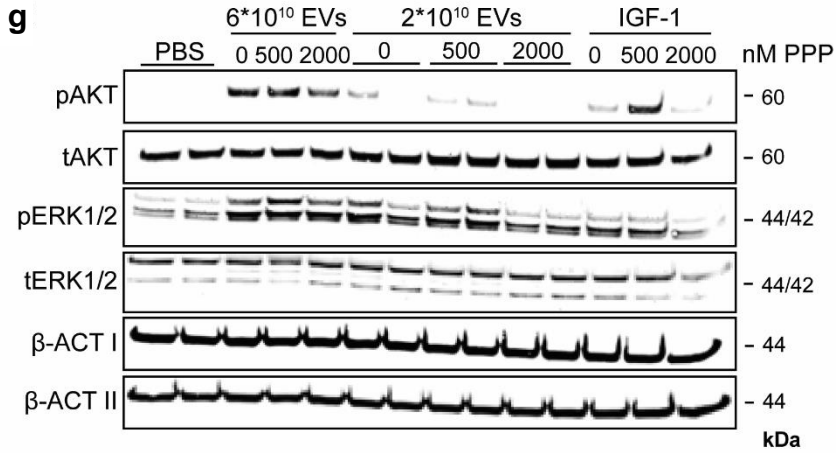


**Supplementary Figure 8. PAPP-A presence in iodixanol gradient fractions.**

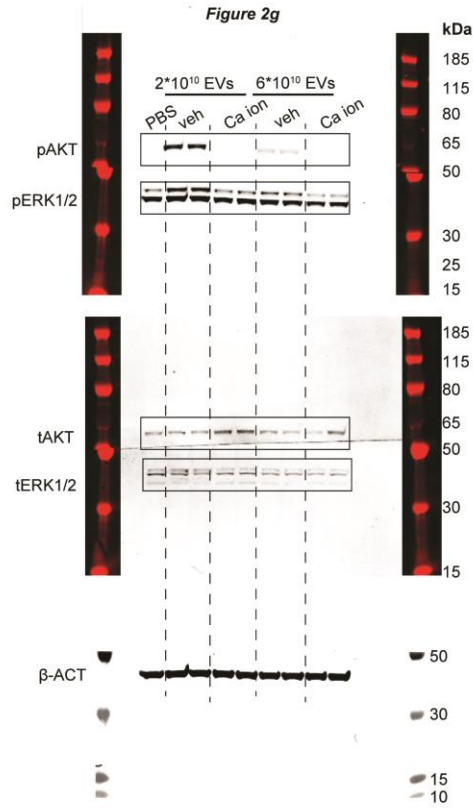
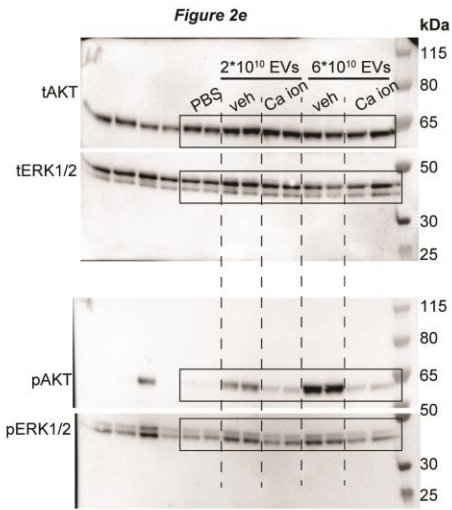
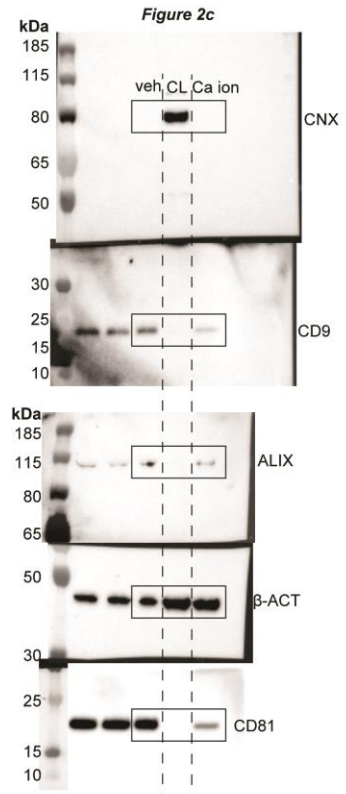
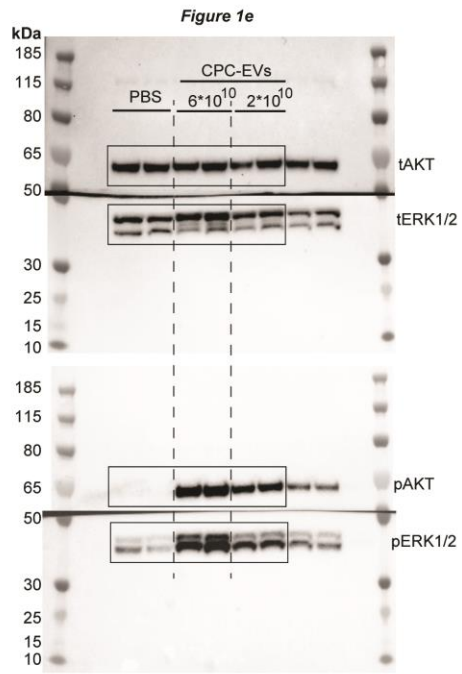
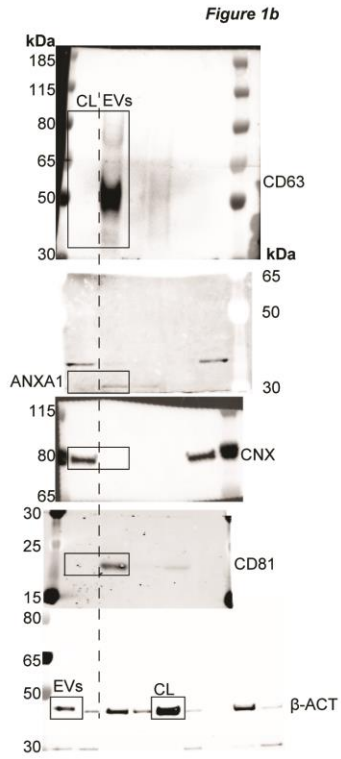
SEC-EVs were separated in a discontinuous Optiprep<sup>TM</sup> gradient and resulting fractions (F1-8) were analysed for the presence of EV-marker proteins CD81, CD63, Syntenin-1 (SYNT),  $\beta$ -actin ( $\beta$ -ACT) and PAPP-A and absence of Calnexin (CALN) by western blotting. Equal volumes of each sample were analysed. Cell lysate (CL) and Opti-EVs, retrieved by pooling and concentration of fractions 1-5 using a 100 kDa cut-off spin filter, were included. CD81, CD63 and SYNT blots are also displayed in *Figure 8b*.

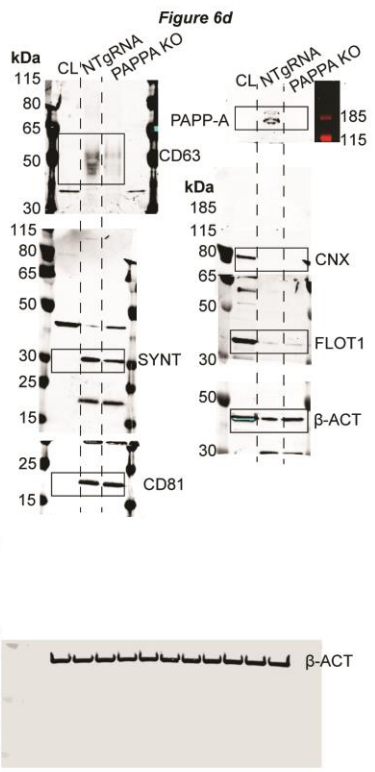
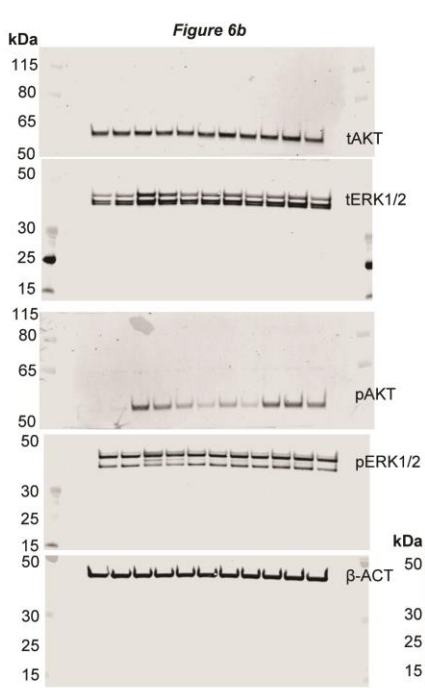
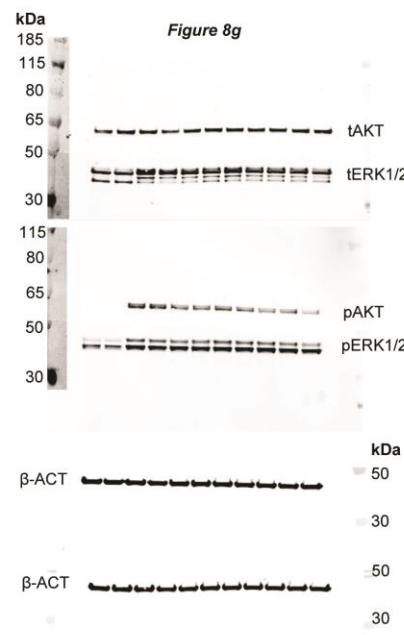
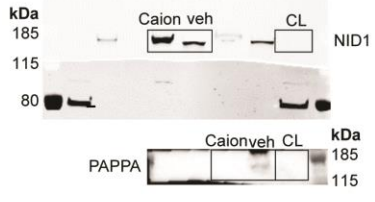
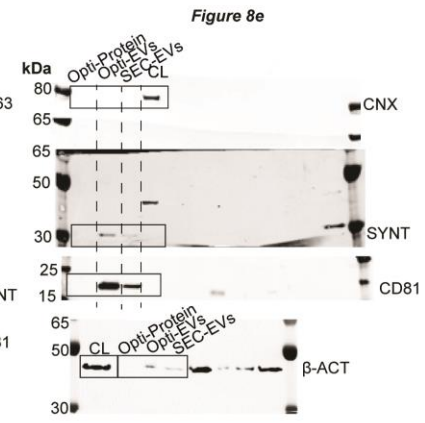
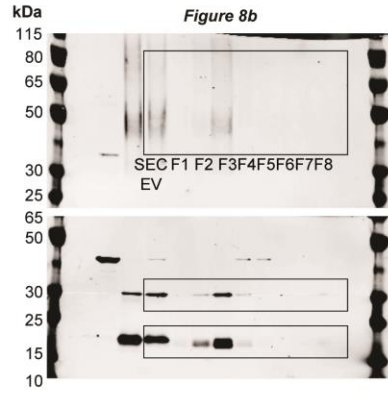
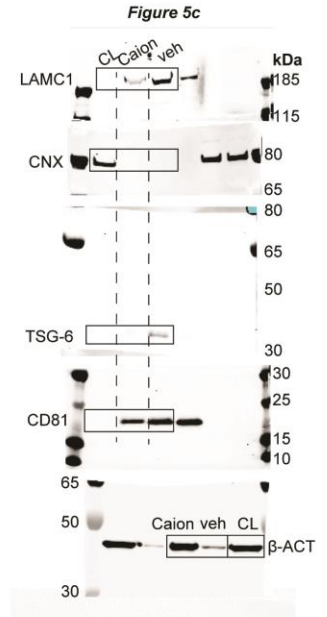
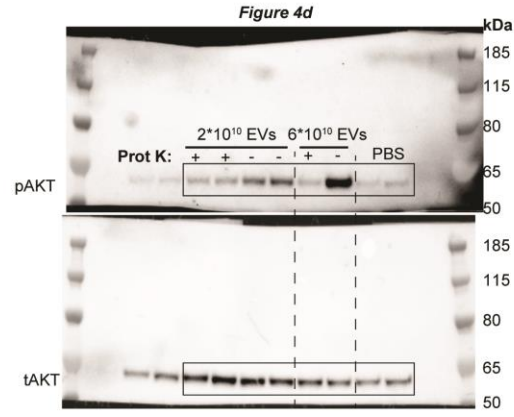
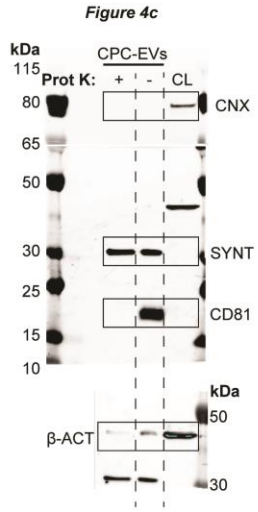


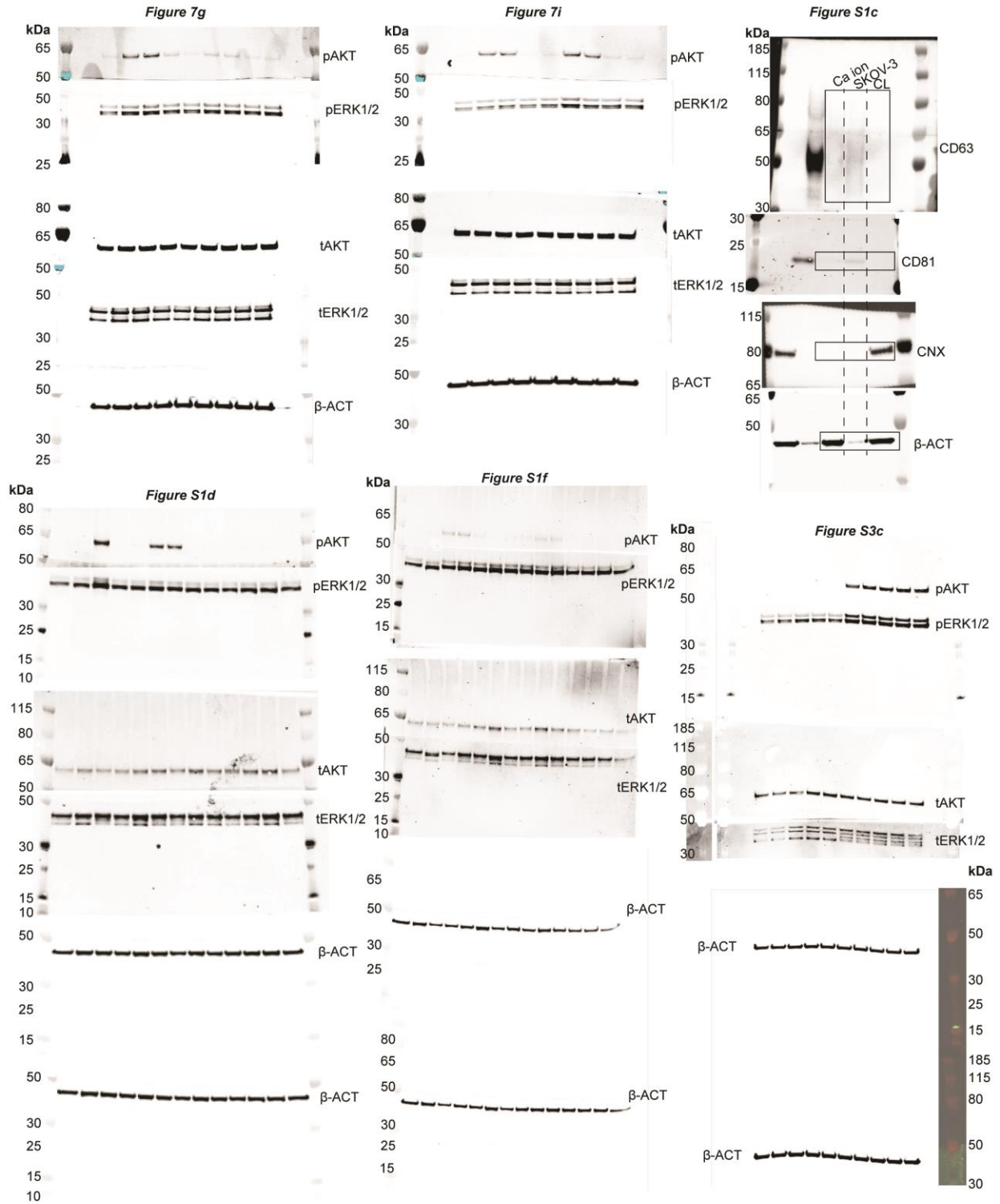


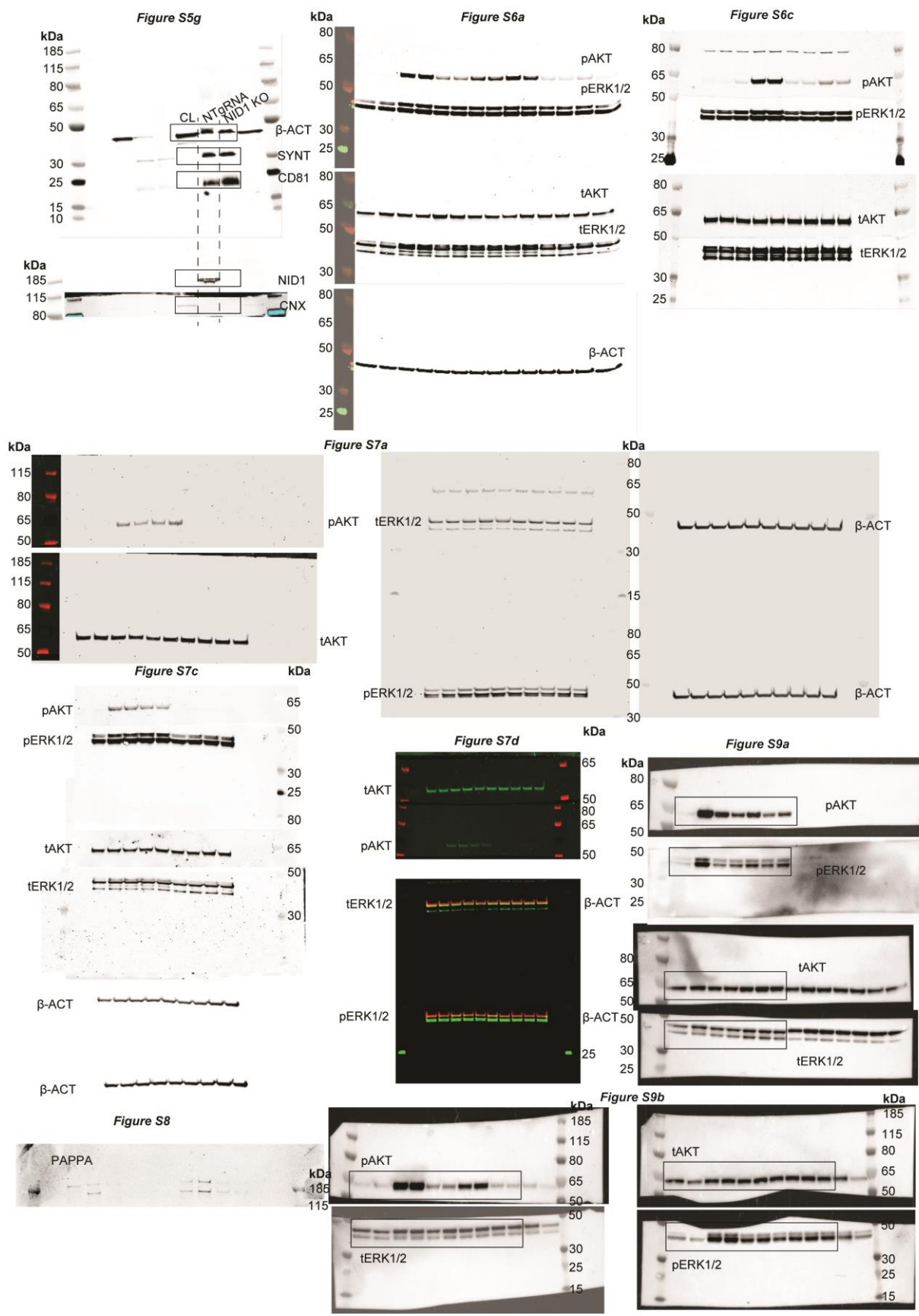


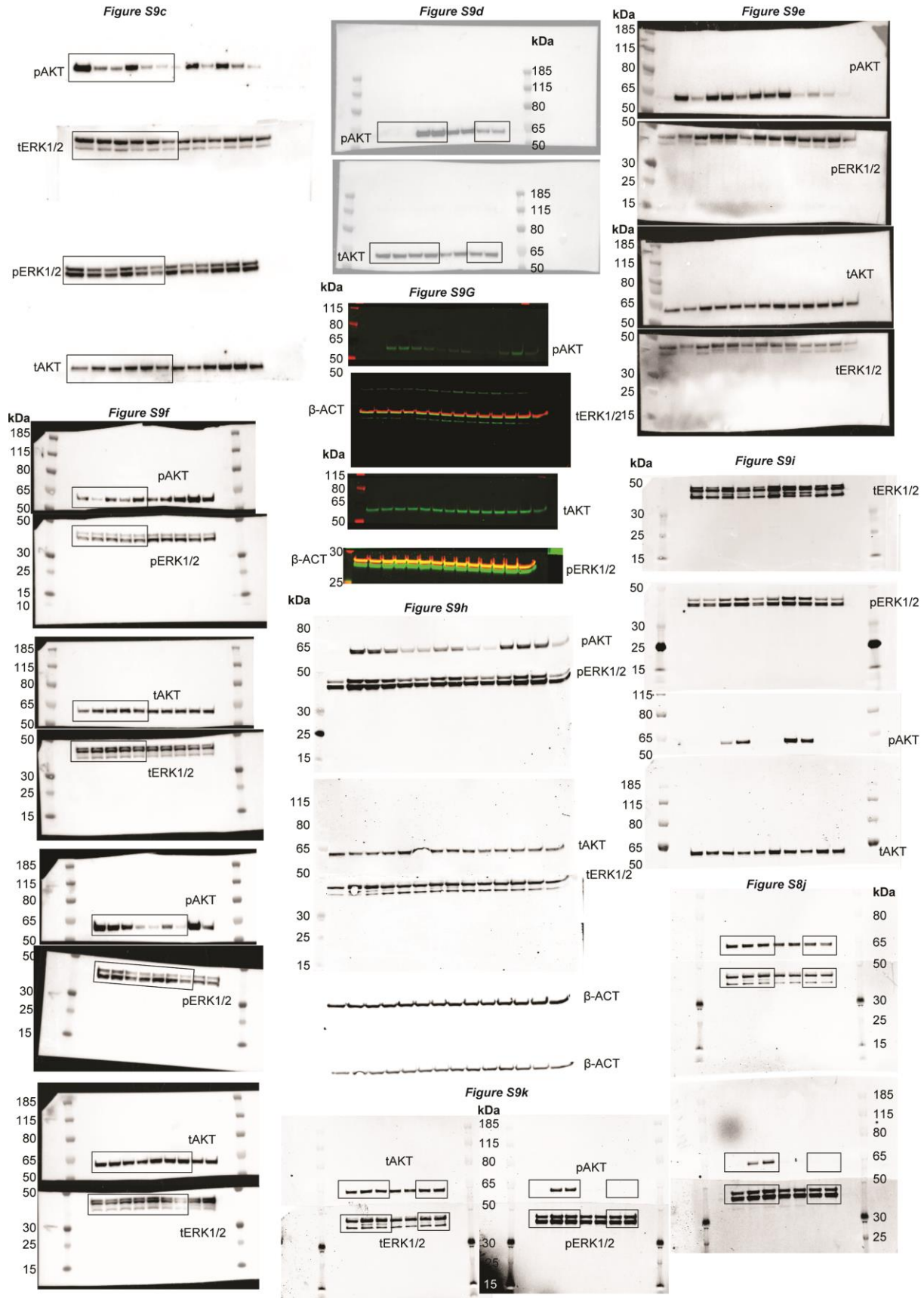
**Supplementary Figure 9. Biological replicates of western blot analysis and quantification of pAKT, AKT, pERK and ERK expression levels.** Biological replicates of Figure: (a, b) 2e; (c) 2g; (d) 4d; (e-f) 8g; (g, h) 6b; (i-k) 7a, c.













**Supplementary Figure 10. Unedited western blots.** Unedited western blots of *Figure 1b, 1e, 2c, 2e* (=overlay of protein blots with markers); *Figure 2g, 4c, 4d, 8b, 8e, 5c, 8g, 6b, 6d, 7a, 7b, S1c, S1d, S1f, S3c, S5g, S6a, S6c, S7a, S7c, S7d, S9a-S9k*. Blots are displayed with marker and with the selected area with specific proteins.