

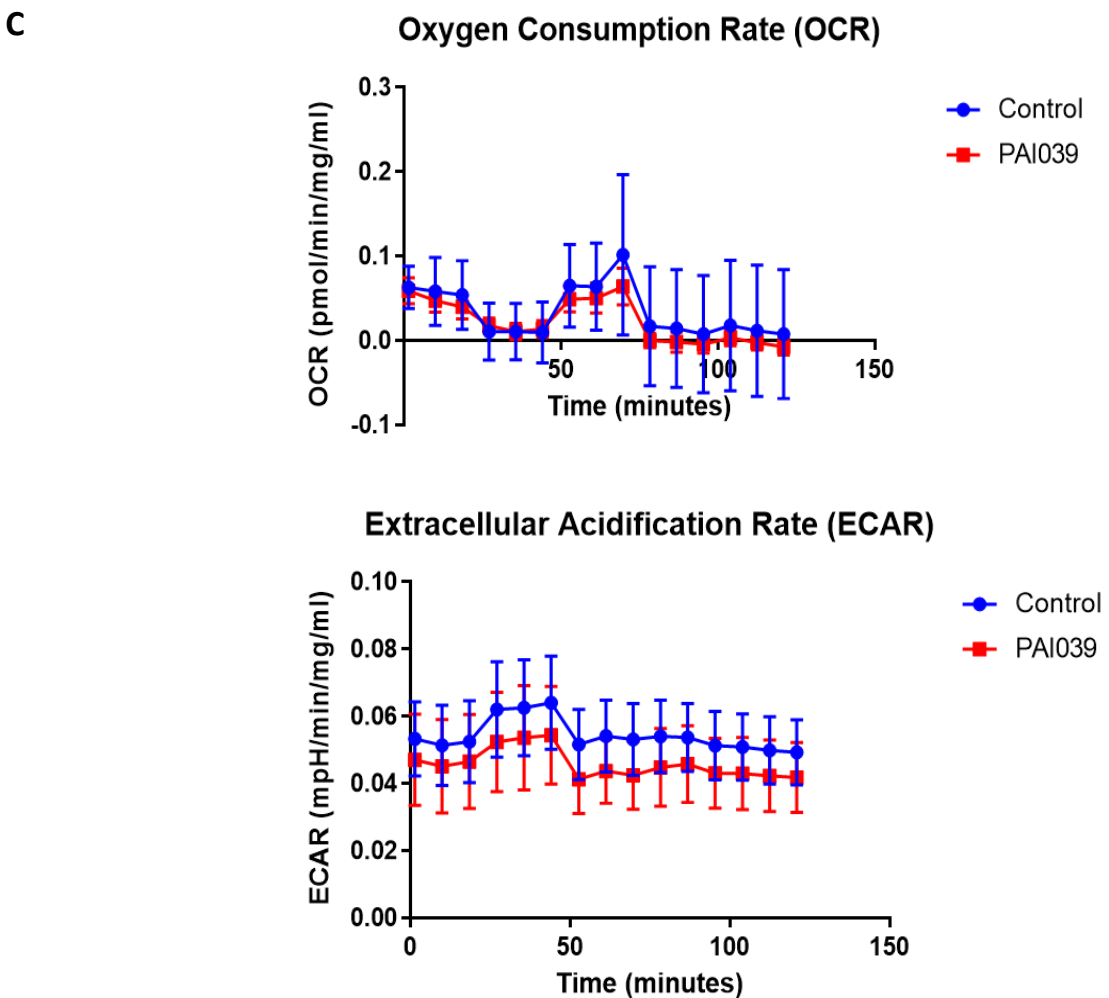
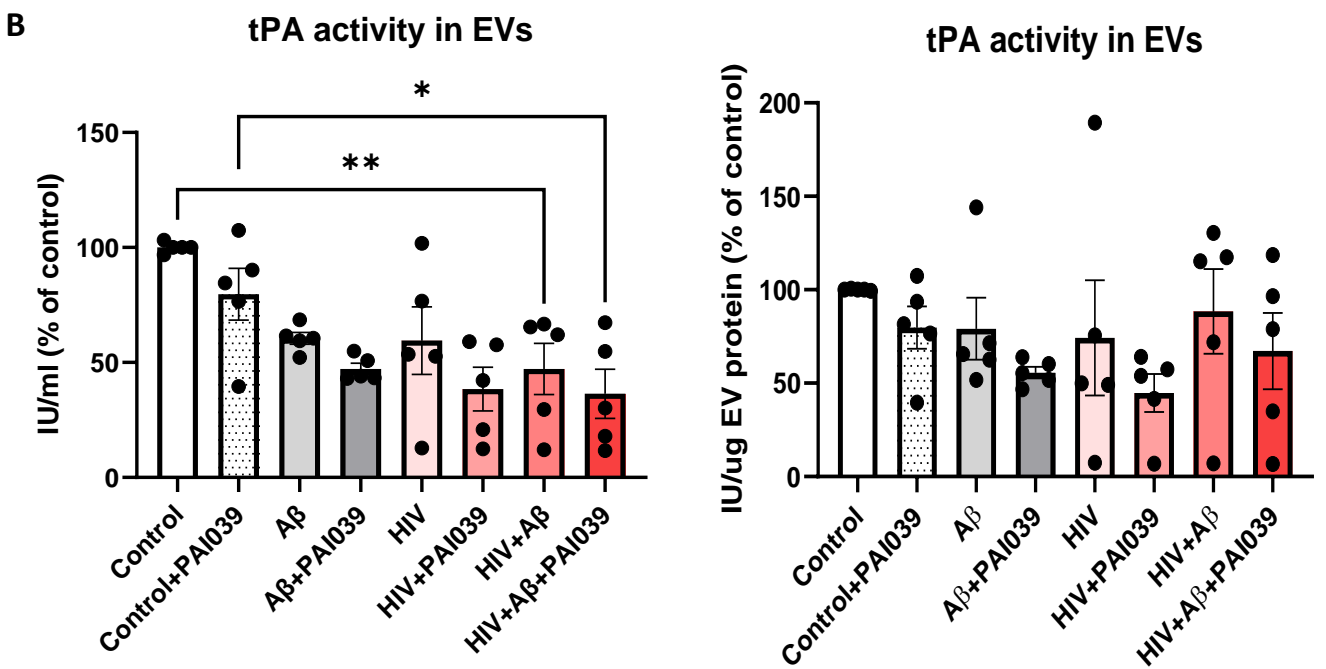
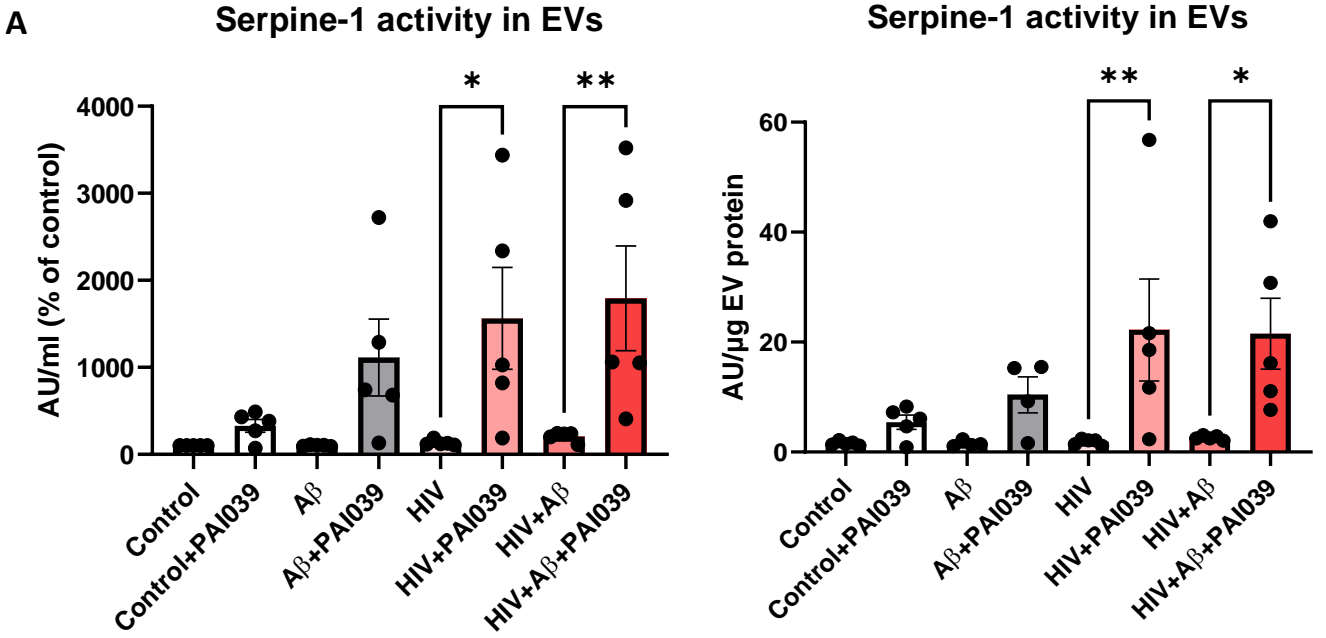
## **Extracellular vesicle-Serpine-1 affects neural progenitor cell mitochondrial networks and synaptic density: modulation by amyloid beta and HIV-1**

Ibolya E. András, Nelson Serrano, Irina Djuraskovic, Nikolai Fattakhov, Enze Sun and Michal Toborek

### **Supplementary Material**

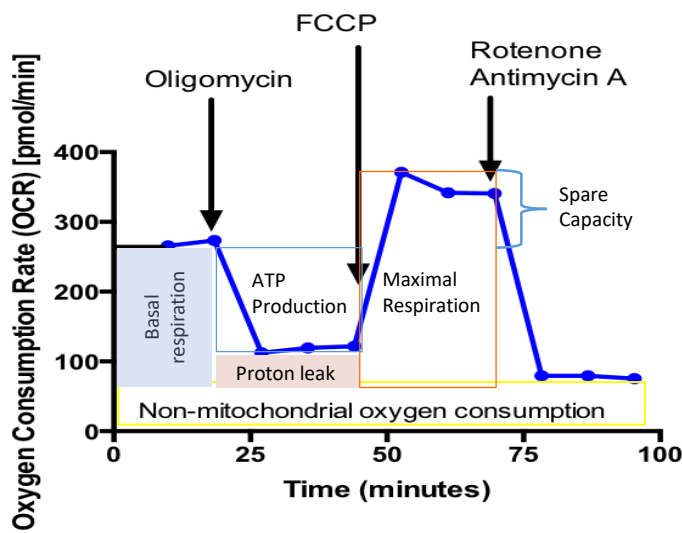
**Supplementary Figure 1. Serpine-1 and tPA activity in the released EVs (A,B).** Non-transfected HBMEC were exposed to HIV-1 (30 ng p24/ml) and/or 100 nM A $\beta$  (1-40) for 48 h. EVs were isolated from the culture media. A) Serpine-1 and B) tPA activities were determined by specific activity assays in the presence or absence of PAI039. Activity values were normalized to cell culture media volume (left graphs) or to EV protein content (right graphs). Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=4-5. One-, two- and three-way ANOVA with Šídák's and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*Statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ . **(C) Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) and extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) in NPCs after PAI039 exposure.** NPCs were treated for 24 h with PAI039 (2  $\mu$ M). OCR (upper graph) and ECAR (lower graph). Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=8. **Mitochondrial functions in recipient NPCs after exposure to HBMEC-derived EVs (D-L).** Non-transfected HBMEC were treated as in Figure 3. EVs were isolated from the culture media and employed for NPC treatment for 24 h in the presence or absence of the Serpine-1 inhibitor PAI039 (2  $\mu$ M). (D) Seahorse Mitochondrial Stress Test diagram. (E) Oxygen consumption rates (OCR) and (F) Extracellular acidification rates (ECAR) in the treatment groups. (G) Non-mitochondrial oxygen consumption, (H) Basal respiration, (I) Maximal respiration, (J) Proton leak, (K) ATP production, (L) Spare respiratory capacity in the treatment groups are represented as % of the control. Representative graphs from three experiments. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=6-18. One-, two- and three-way ANOVA with Šídák's and Tukey's multiple comparisons tests. \*Statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .

**Supplementary Figure 2. Impact of HBMEC-derived EVs on synaptic protein expression in NPCs** (related to Figure 7). Non-transfected HBMEC were treated with HIV and/or A $\beta$  and EVs were isolated as in Supplementary Figure 1; Then, human NPCs were exposed to HBMEC-derived EVs for 24 h, with selected cultures additionally treated with 2  $\mu$ M PAI039 (P) as in Supplementary Figure 1. Synaptophysin (green; arrow heads) and PSD95 (red) immunoreactivity (arrows) as imaged by confocal microscopy. DAPI staining (blue) visualizes the NPC nuclei. The combined z-stack images with maximum intensity projection are representative from three experiments. Scale bar: 10  $\mu$ m.



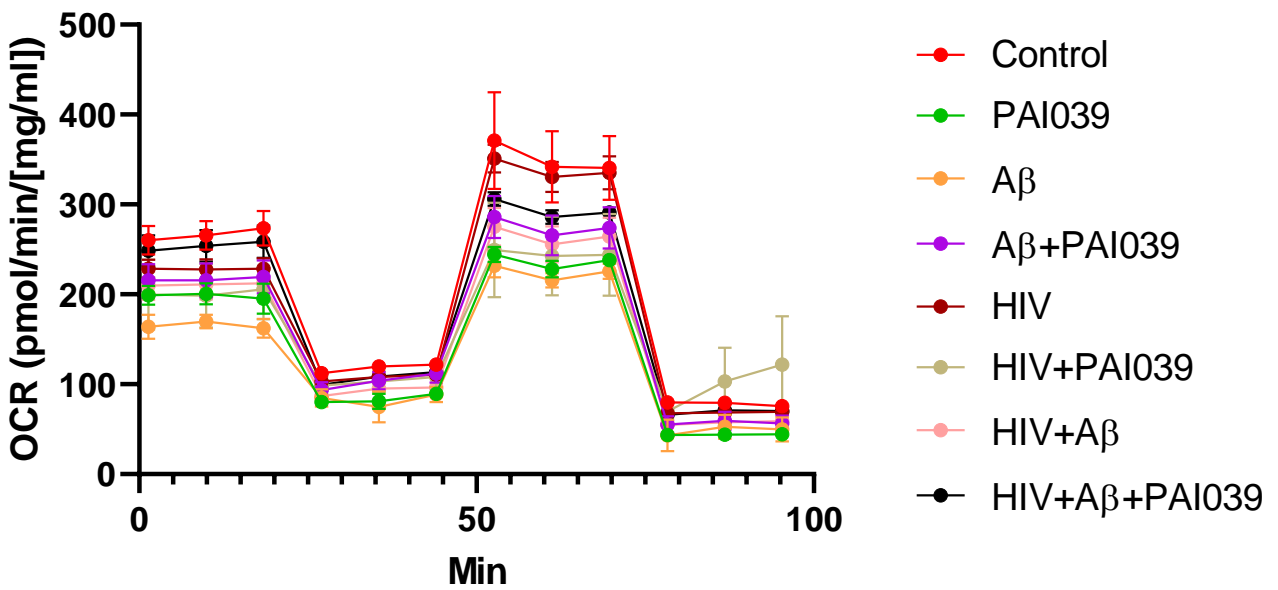
D

## Seahorse XF Mito StressTest Profile Mitochondrial Respiration



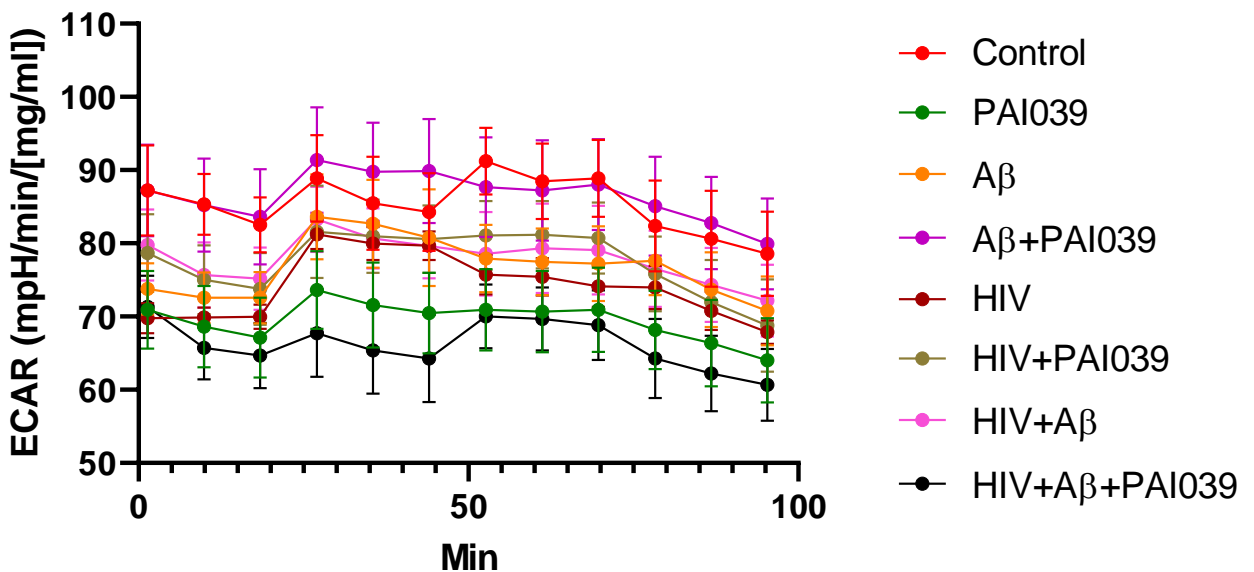
E

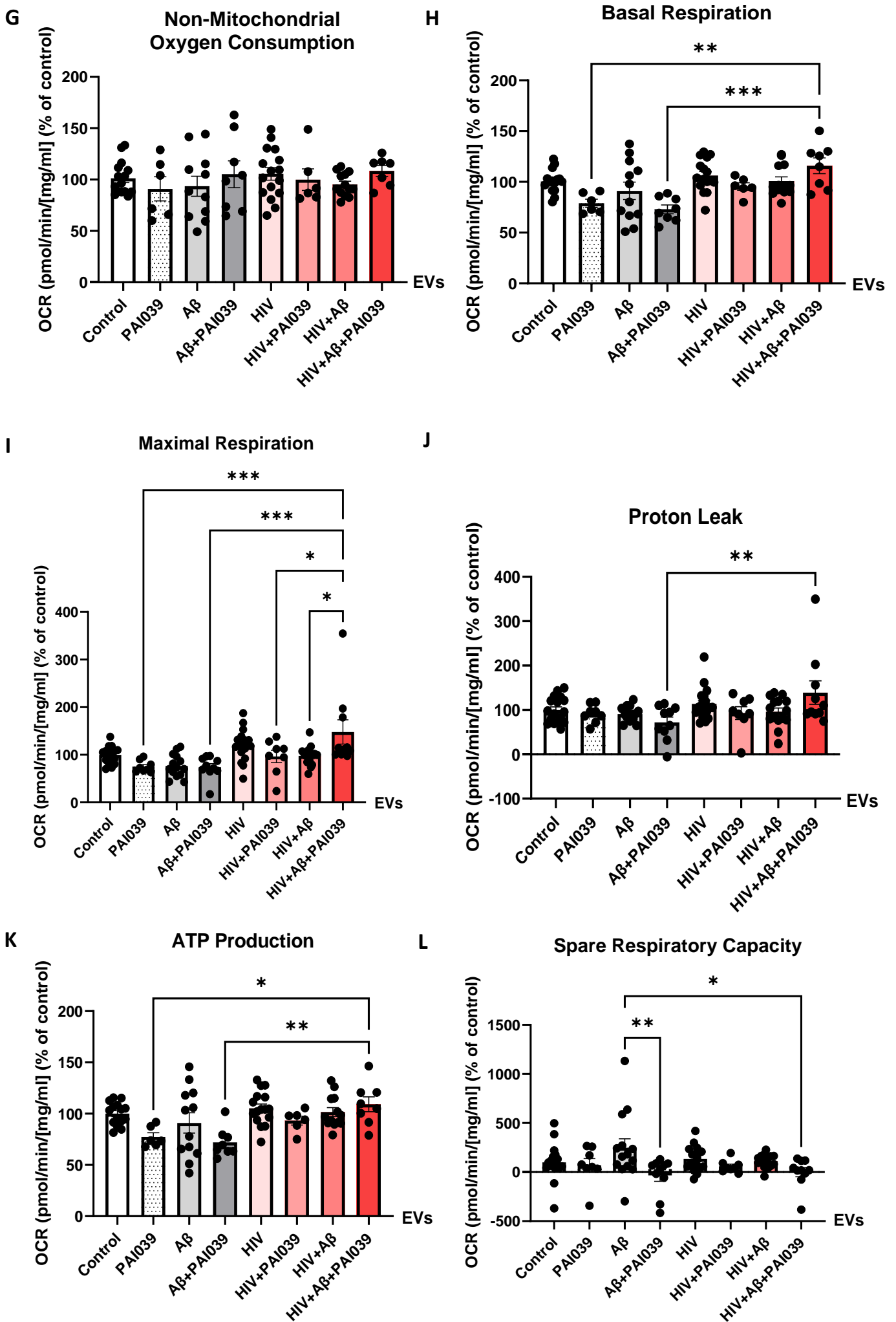
## Oxygen Consumption Rate (OCR)



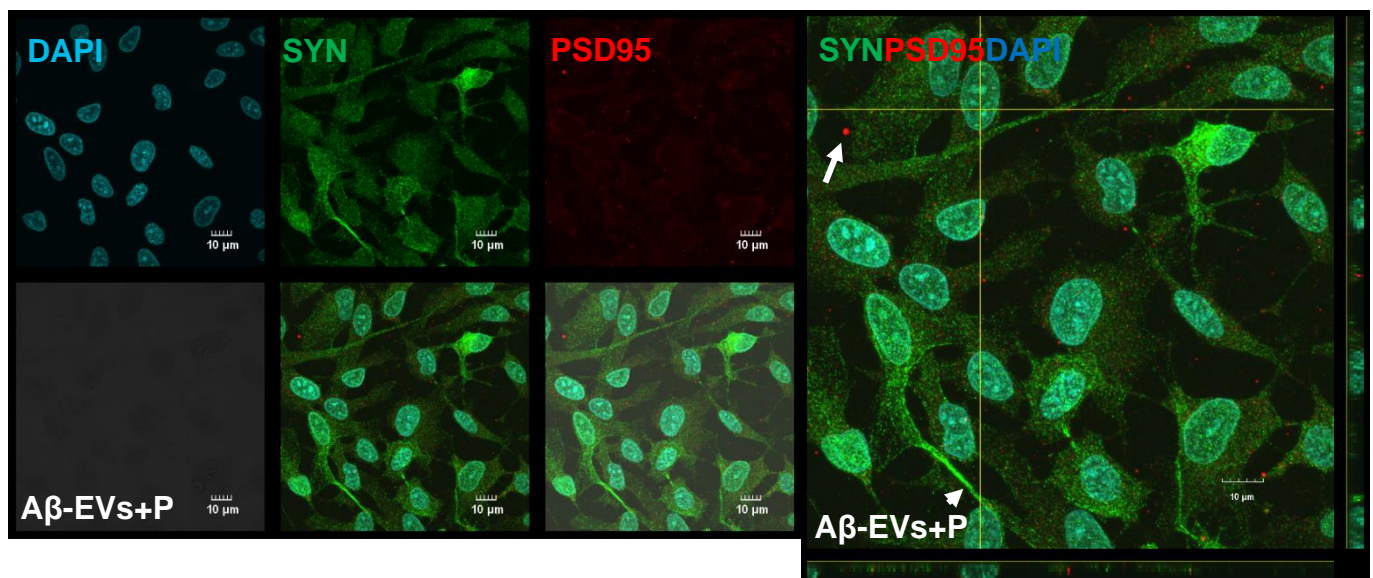
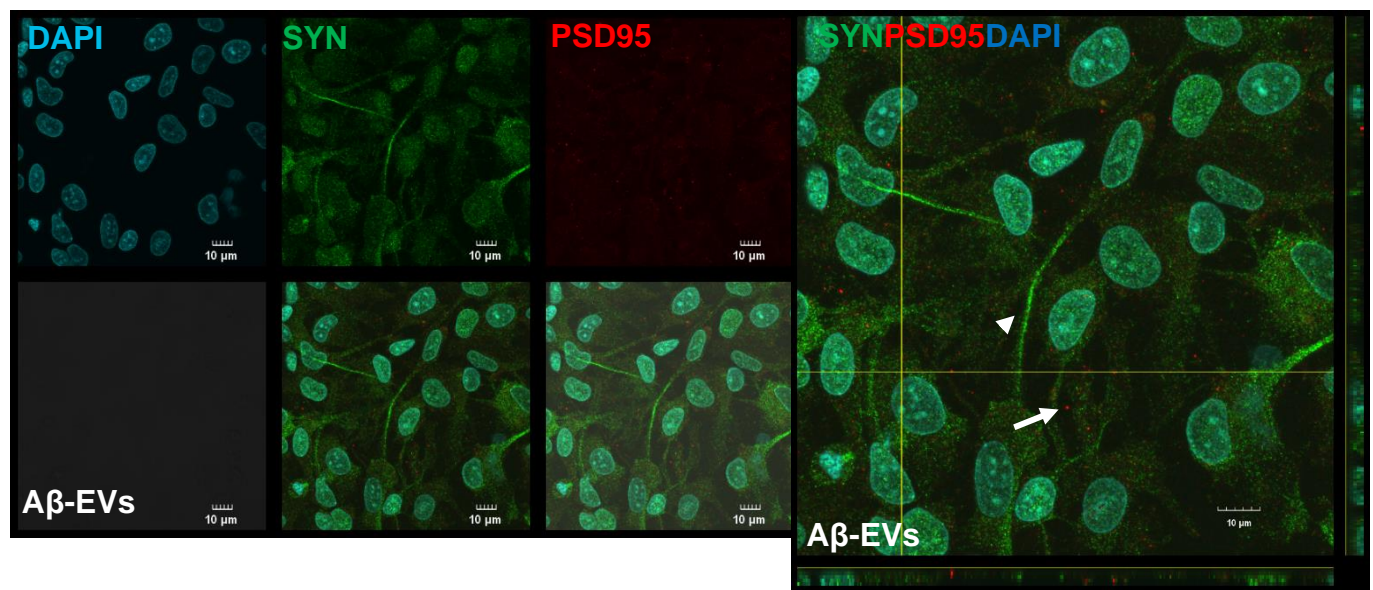
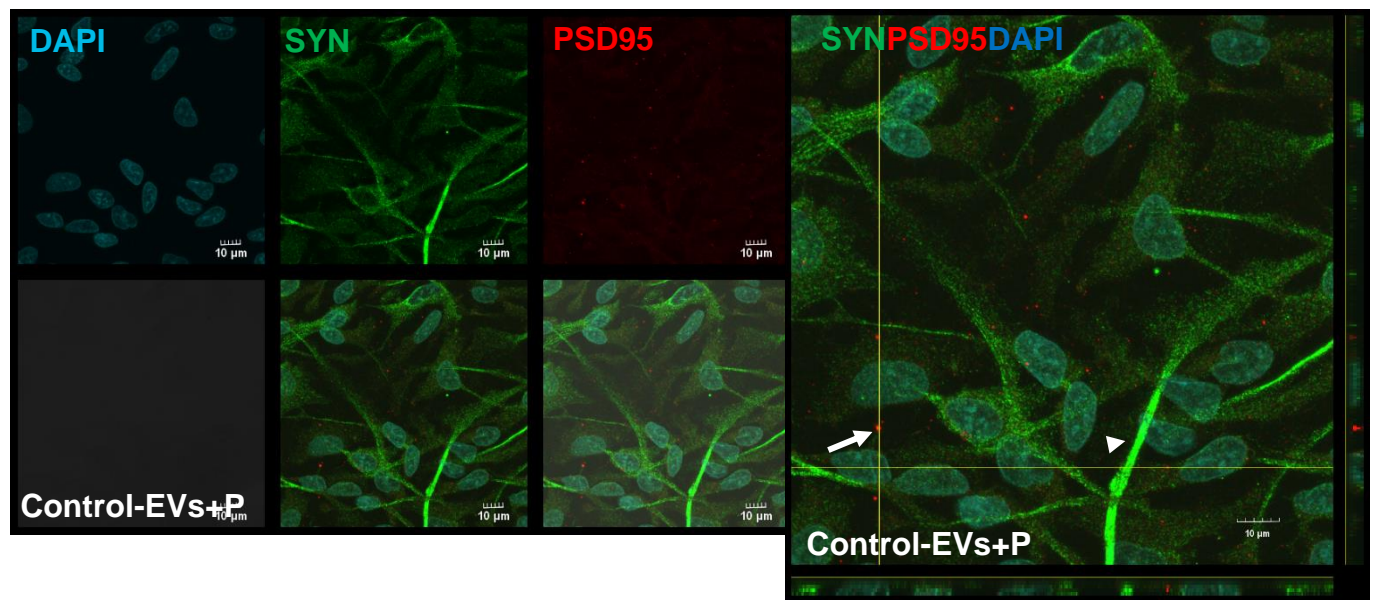
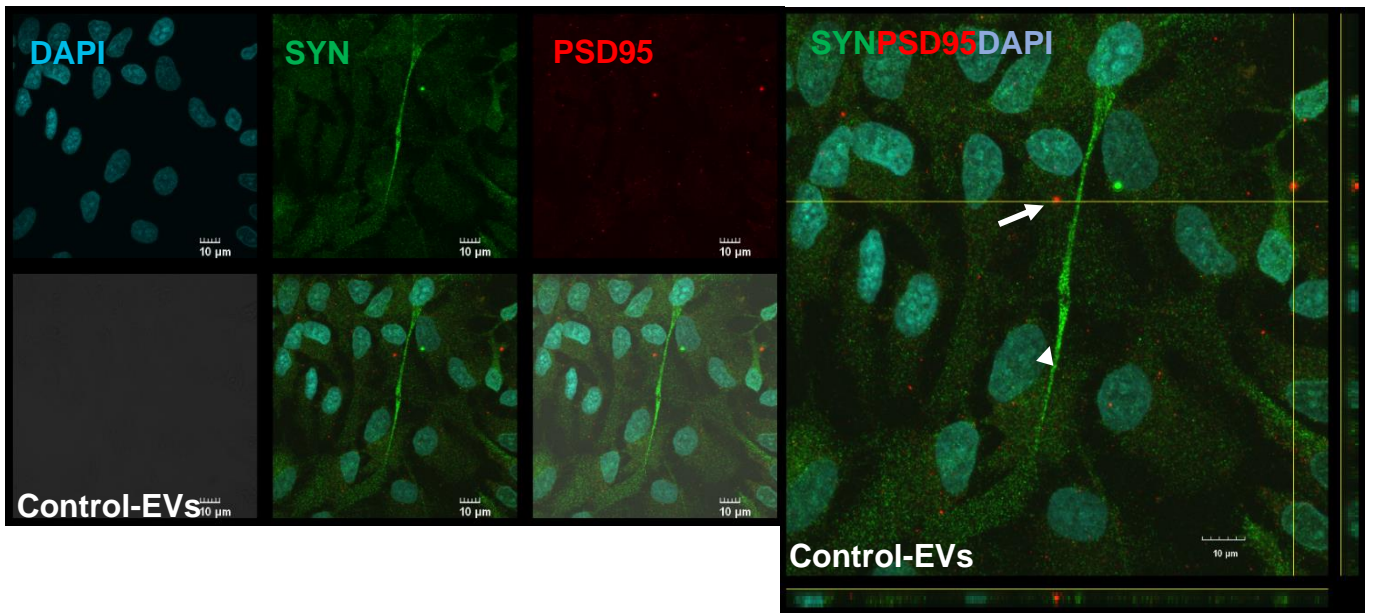
F

## Extracellular Acidification Rate (ECAR)

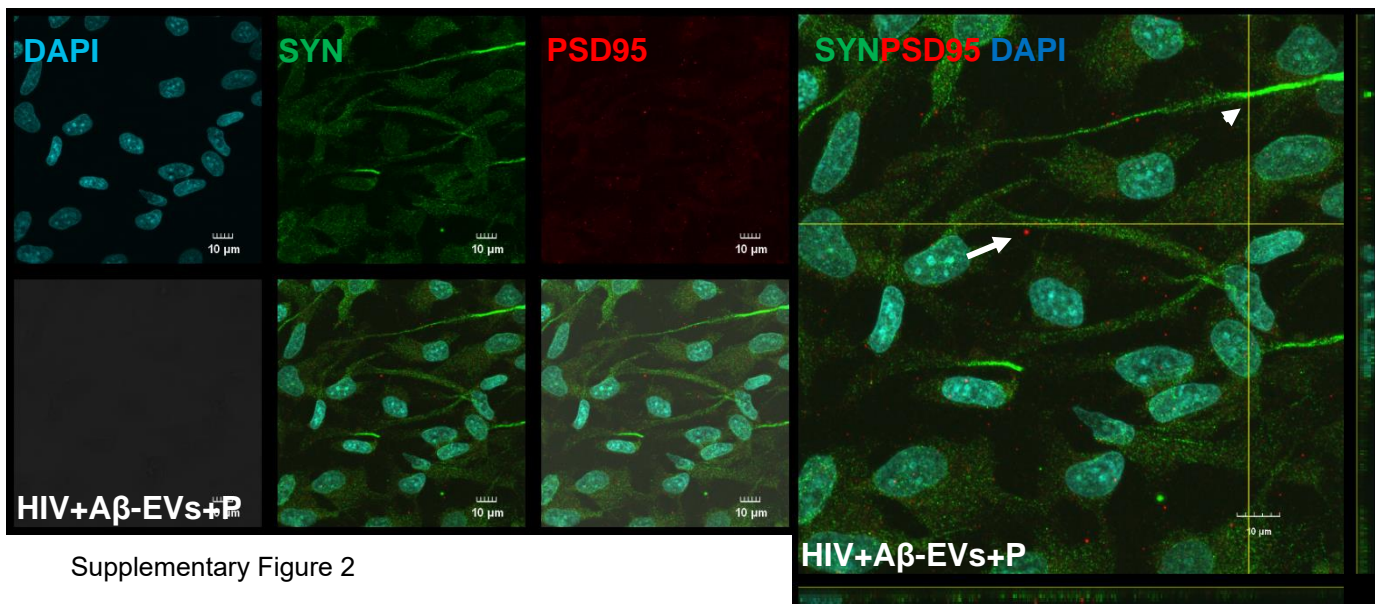
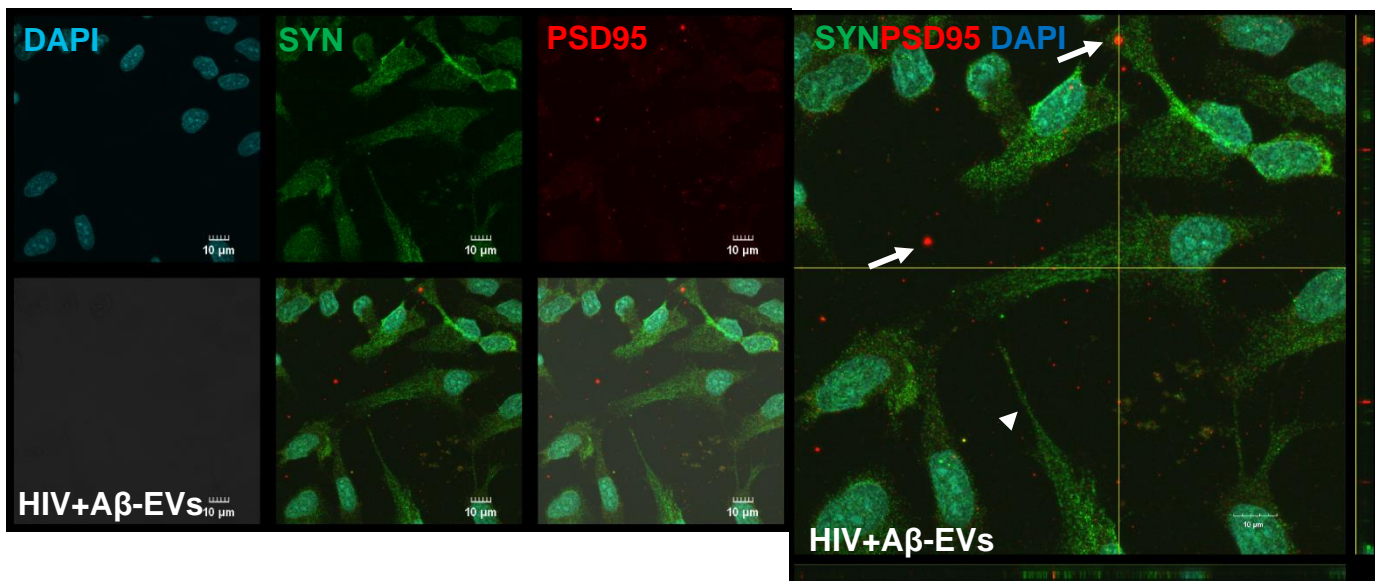
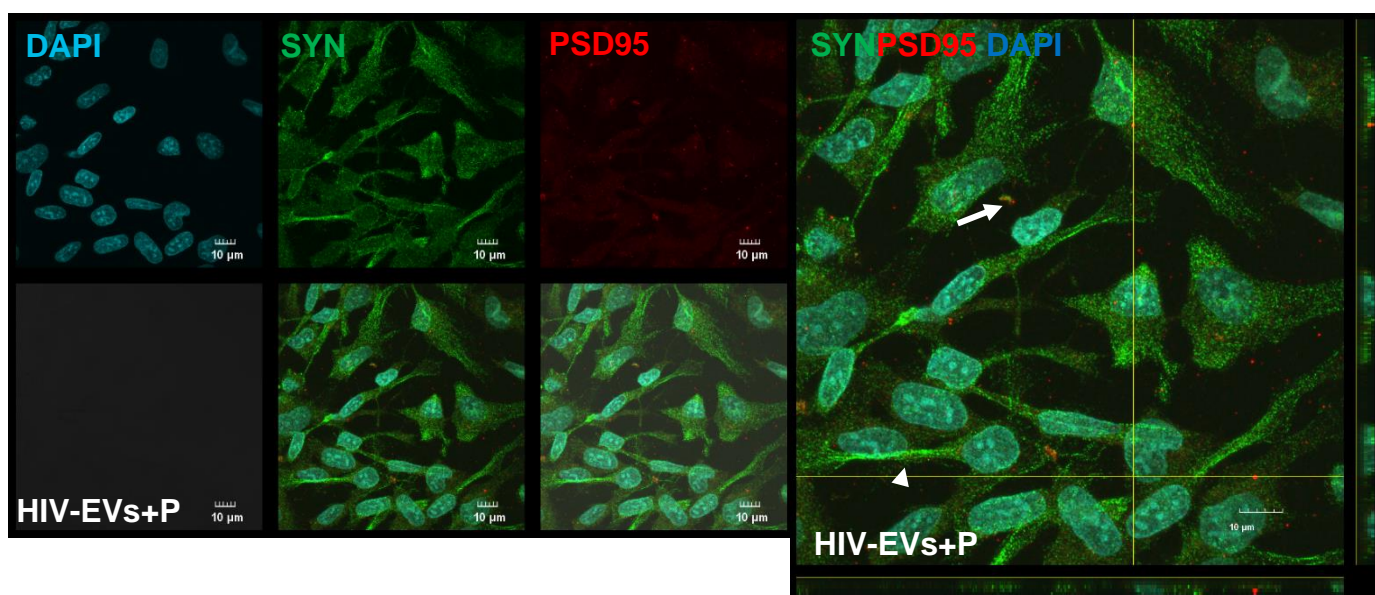
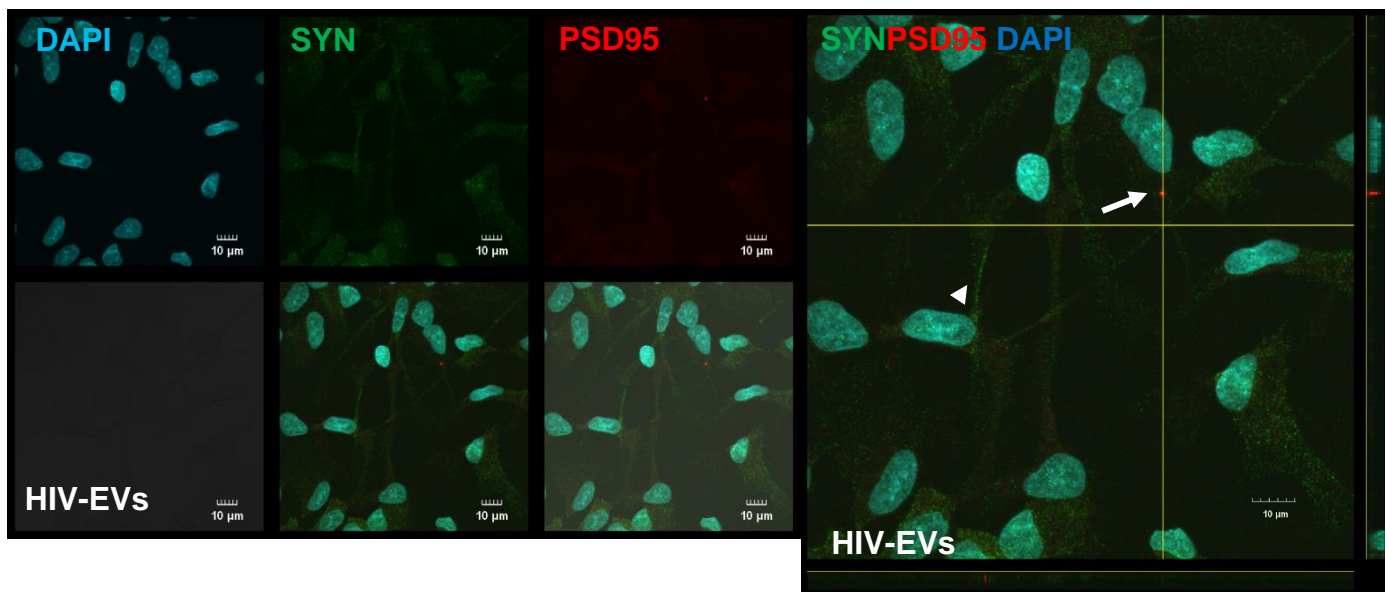












Supplementary Figure 2