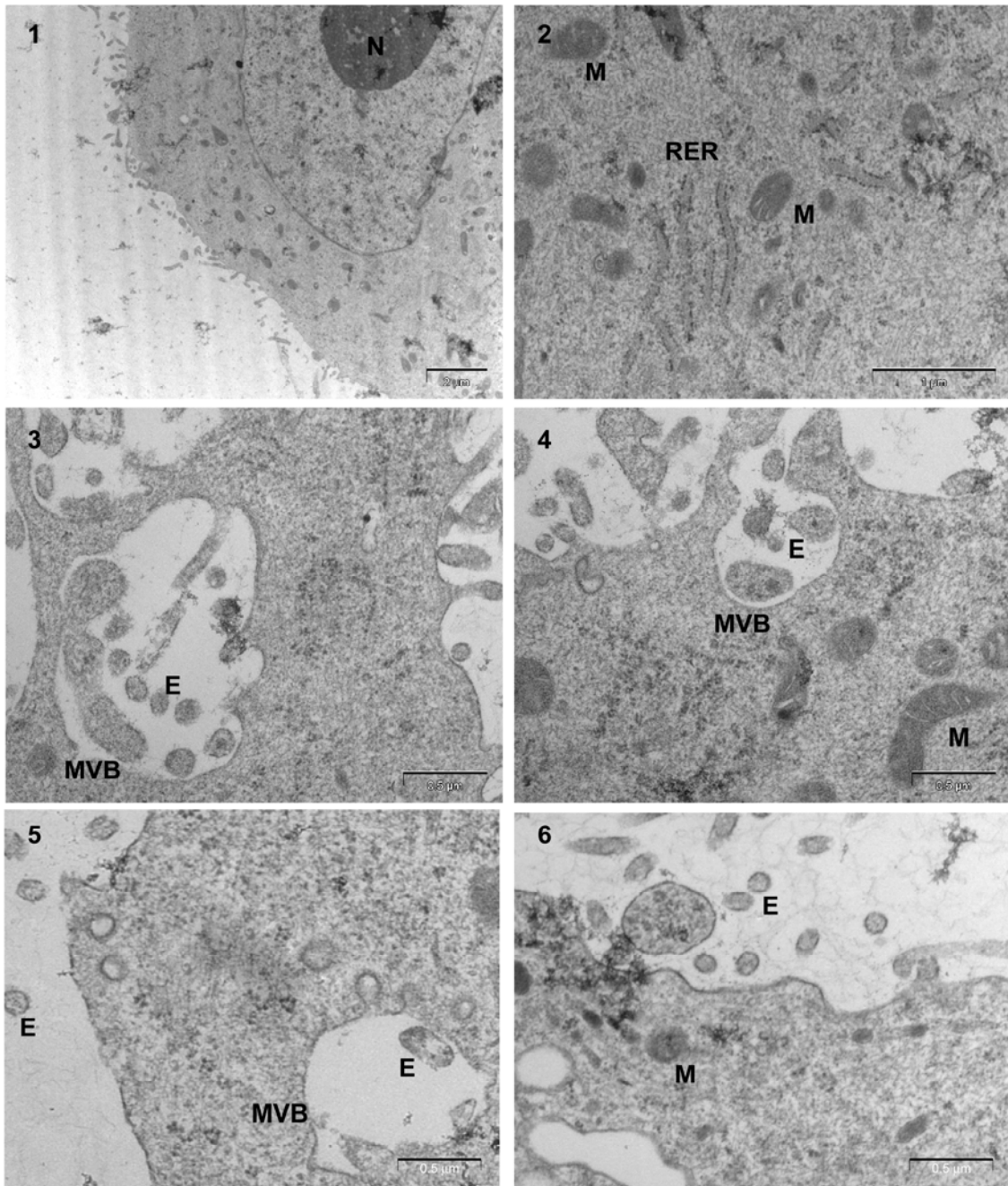
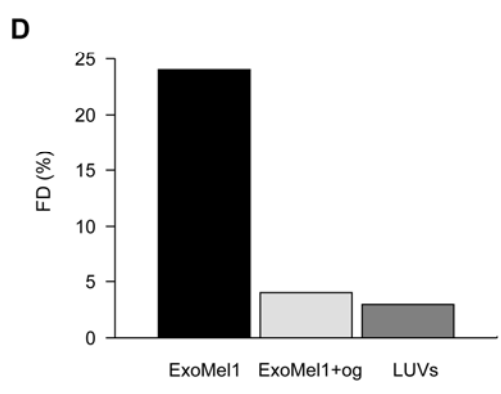
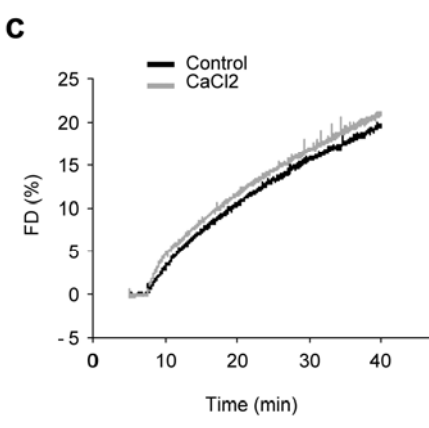
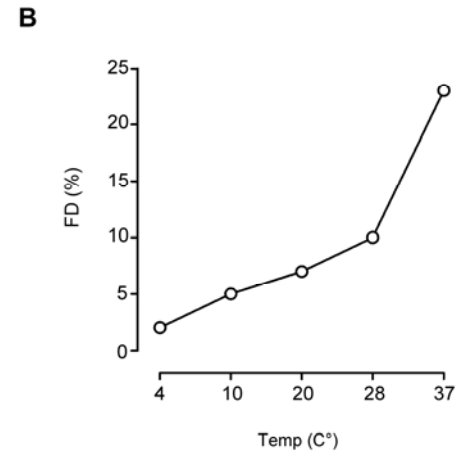
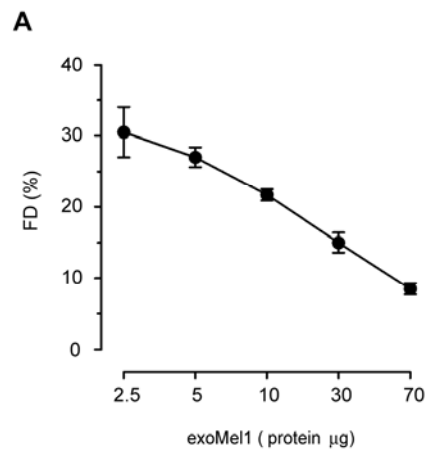


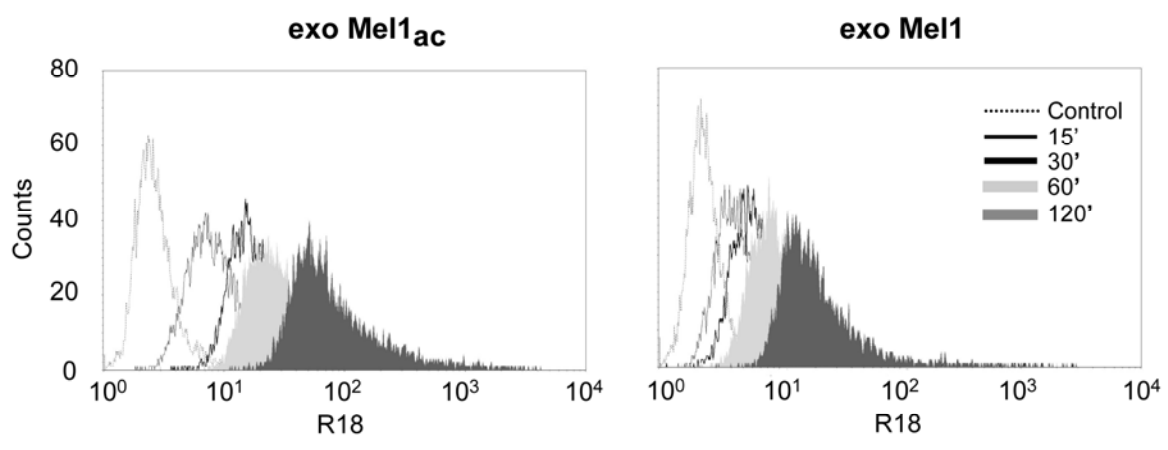
B



Supp. Fig. 1



Supp Fig. 2



Supp. Fig. 3

Supplemental Fig. 1. Cell vitality. *A.* Cell cycle distribution of Mel1 and Mel1_{ac} cells. Cells were incubated with propidium iodide and analyzed by flow cytometry to estimate the amount of G0/G1 (non-proliferative state) and S/G2/M (proliferative state) phases. Results are expressed as percentage of cells. *B.* Electron microscopy. Melanoma cells cultured in acidic (1-4) or buffered (5 and 6) conditions were analyzed by EM to detect morphological changes at ultrastructural level. No appreciable differences are detectable between Mel1 and Mel1_{ac} cells. N=nucleus, M=Mitochondria, RER=Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum, E=Exosome, MVB=Multi-Vesicular Body. Bars: *B1*, 2 μ m, *B2*, 1 μ m, *B3-B6*, 0.5 μ m.

Supplemental Fig. 2. Fusion Test. *A.* R18-exoMel1 were incubated in different amounts with 1×10^6 Mel1 cells and fusion activity tested. *B.* Membrane fusion between R18-exoMel1 and Mel1 cells (1×10^6) was evaluated at different temperature of incubation for 30 min. *C.* R18-exoMel1 were incubated with Mel1 cells in MES buffer or MES buffer containing 2mM CaCl₂ and fusion activity tested. *D.* Exosomes (10mg) were left untreated (exoMel1) or solubilized with octylglucoside (exoMel1+og), then reconstructed by dialysis, as compared to large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs) at the same concentration. All samples were R18-labeled and fusion efficiency tested on 1×10^6 Mel1 cells, for 30 min at 37°C.

Supplemental Fig. 3. Flow cytometry analysis of exosome uptake at different pHs in melanoma cells. R18-exoMel1_{ac} or exoMel1 were incubated with 3×10^4 cells at the corresponding pH for 15 min up 120 min. After cell washing, R18-exosome fluorescence was analyzed in parental cells. Note that exoMel1_{ac} uptake in acidic condition is more rapid than in buffered condition. The values of each peak are geometric means.