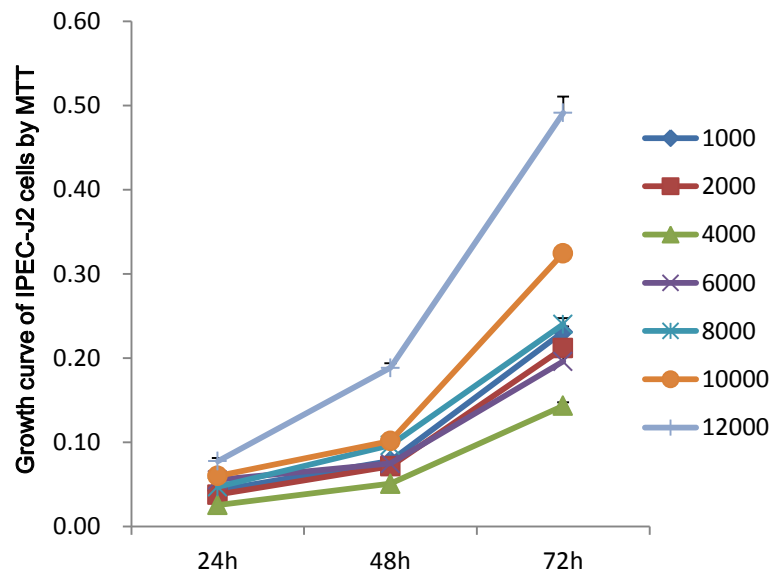


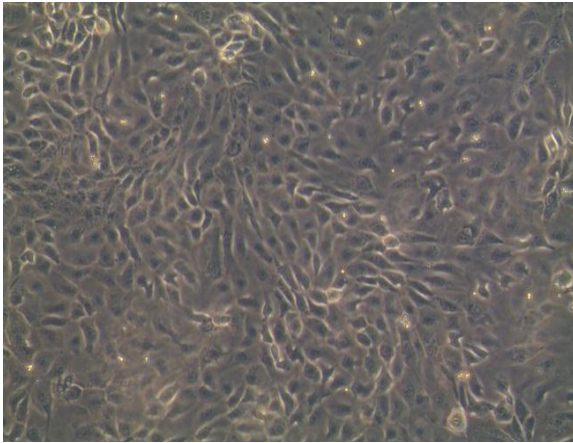
Porcine milk-derived exosomes promote proliferation of intestinal epithelial cells

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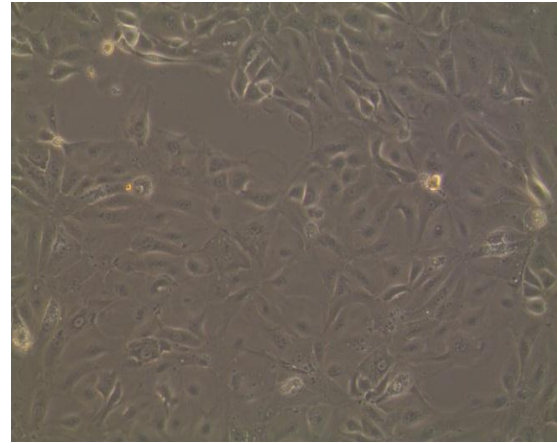


Supplementary Figure 1. Growth curve of IPEC-J2 cells by MTT assay. The OD value of 4,000–12,000 cells per/well displayed a good linear correlation at 48 h to 72 h after seeding (n=10).

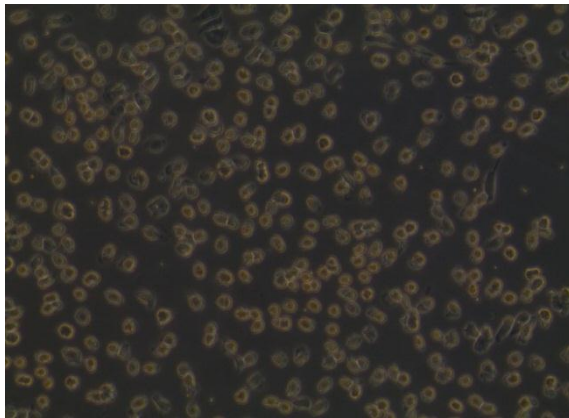
100*(48h)



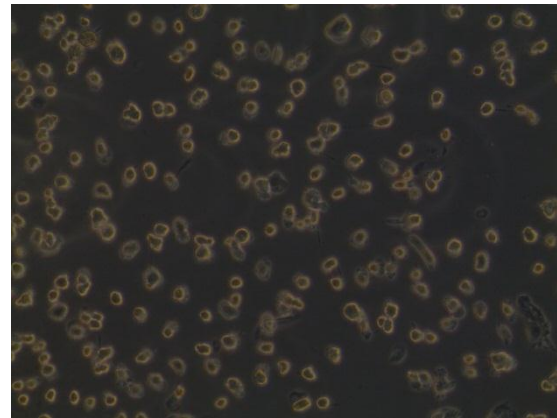
Exosomes ($0.27 \pm 0.03 \mu\text{g}$)



Control

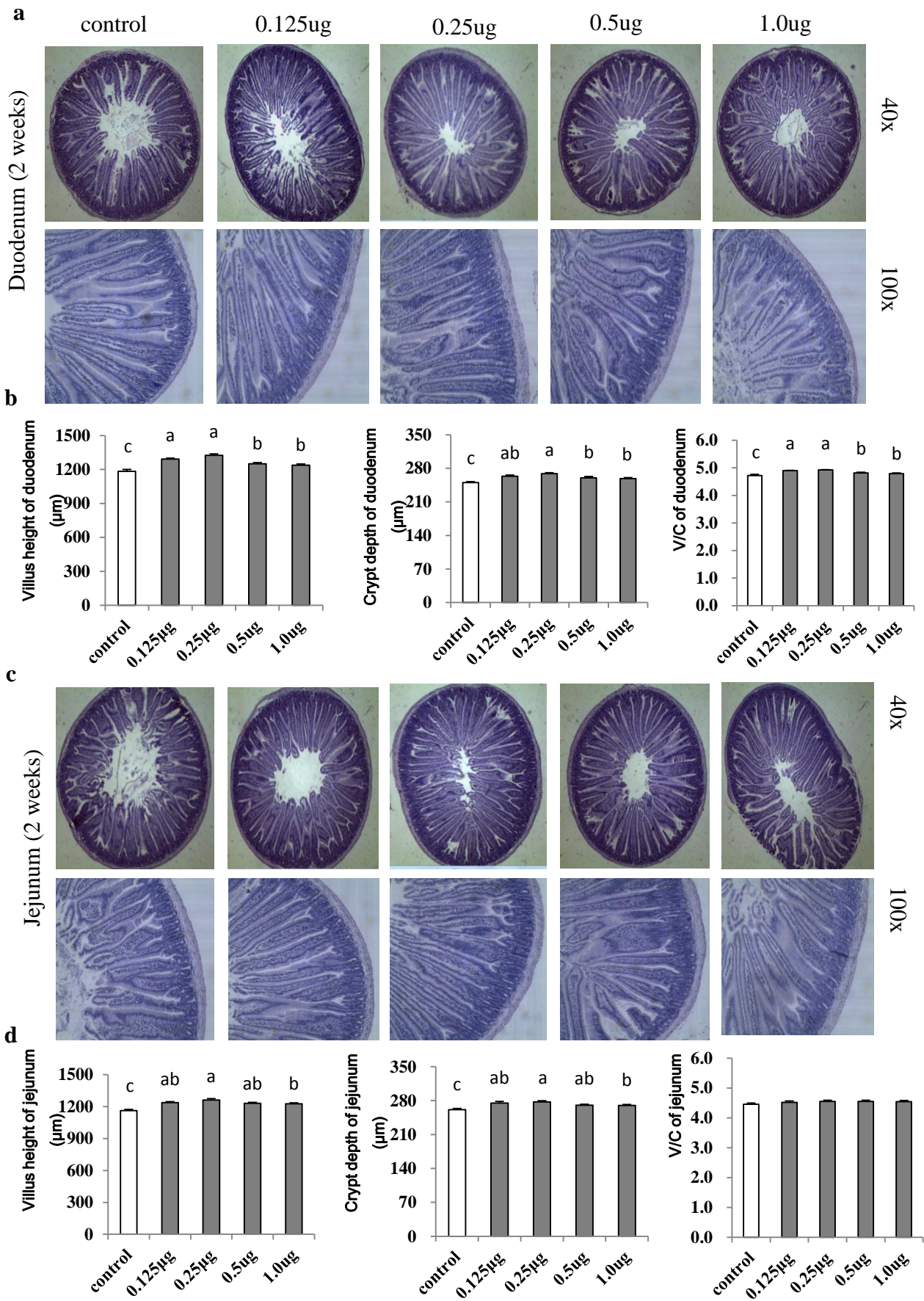


Exosomes ($0.27 \pm 0.03 \mu\text{g}$ add digestive enzyme)



Control (add digestive enzyme)

Supplementary Figure 2. Microscopy examination of IPEC-J2 cell proliferation (27 ± 3 ng total RNA treatment group, 48 h). The number of IPEC-J2 cells was greater than the control group after treatment for 48 h with 55 ± 5 ng porcine milk exosome RNA.



Supplementary Figure 3. Intestinal histomorphology observation and analysis (2 weeks). (a) The 0.125 μg , 0.25 μg , 0.5 μg and 0.1 μg treatment groups showed improved villus height and crypt depth compared with the control group by microscopy observation of the duodenum morphology (n = 6). (b) Statistical analysis of the villus height, crypt depth and V/C ratio showed significant improvement in different treatment groups (duodenum, $P < 0.05$, n = 30). (c) The 0.125 μg , 0.25 μg , 0.5 μg and 0.1 μg treatment groups showed improved villus height and crypt depth compared with the control group by microscopy observation of the jejunum morphology (n = 6). (d) Statistical analysis of all treatment groups showed significantly increased villus height and crypt depth, but the V/C ratio was not significantly changed (jejunum, n = 30).