Description of Supplementary Files

File Name: Supplementary Information Description: Supplementary Figures, Supplementary Tables, Supplementary Methods and Supplementary References

File Name: Peer Review File

Supplementary Figure 1. *E. coli msbB* **mutant (∆***msbB***) OMVs have impaired lipid A function.** Production of human IL-8 cytokines from mock- and TLR4/MD2-transfected human embryonic kidney HEK293 cells after *E. coli* WT and ∆*msbB* OMV-treatments (*n* = 4, two independent experiments). Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. from a representative experiments. *** indicates $P < 0.001$ analysed unpaired Student's t-test.

Supplementary Figure 2. Tumor regression effect of *E. coli* **∆***msbB* **mutant bacteria. a,b,** Tumor volume (a) and body weight (b) of mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after treatments of *E. coli* ∆*msbB* mutant bacteria and *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMVs (*n* = 7 mice per group). Data are presented as the mean ± s.d. from a representative experiments.

Supplementary Figure 3. Effect of *E. coli* **∆***msbB* **OMV-treatments on body weight and temperature and organ histology. a,b** Body temperature (**a**) and body weight (**b**) of mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after intravenous treatments of 5 μg *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMVs (*n* = 7 mice per group). Green arrows indicate OMV-treatments. Data are presented as the mean ± s.d. from a representative experiments. **c,** Histology of the lung, liver, spleen and kidney extracted from the mice at day 15. Scale bars, 50 μm.

Supplementary Figure 4. Antitumor activity of *E. coli* **∆***msbB* **OMVs on the primary tumor growth of highly metastatic 4T1 carcinoma and B16BL6 melanoma cells**. Highly metastatic 4T1 carcinoma cells and B16BL6 melanoma cells were subcutaneously injected to the right flank of the mice (total $n = 12$ mice per group, two independent experiments). *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMVs (5 μg) were injected intravenously four times from day 7 with 3 days interval. **a-d,** Primary tumor volume of mice bearing 4T1 (**a**) and B16BL6 (**c**) tumor measured after *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMV-treatments. Weight of 4T1 (**b**) and B16BL6 (**d**) primary tumor of mice at the end of the experiment. ** and *** indicate $P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively, analysed by two-way ANOVA (**a, c**) and unpaired Student's t-test (**b, d**). Data are presented as the mean ± s.d. from a representative experiments.

Supplementary Figure 5. **Transmission electron micrograph images of Gram-positive bacterial extracellular vesicles. a,b,** Transmission electron micrograph image of *S. aureus* wildtype (**a**) and *L. acidophilus* (**b**) extracellular vesicles. Scale bars, 50 nm.

5

Supplementary Figure 6. Antitumor activity of Gram-positive *S. aureus* **wildtype extracellular vesicles on CT26 tumor cells**. To check if the tumor regression effect is maintained for long-term without tumor rebound, *S. aureus* wildtype extracellular vesicles (EVs) (5 μg in total protein amount) were injected intravenously four times from day 7 with 3 days intervals to BALB/c mice subcutaneously injected with CT26 tumor cells (total $n = 12$) mice per group, two independent experiments). **a,** Tumor volume measured after *S. aureus* extracellular vesicle-treatments. **b,** Body weights of mice measured after different time points after tumor challenge. ** and *** indicate $P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively, analysed by two-way ANOVA. Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. from a representative experiments.

Supplementary Figure 7. **Targeting of** *E. coli ∆msbB* **OMVs to tumor tissues after** systemic administration. Cy7-labeled *E. coli* $\triangle m s b B$ OMVs ($\triangle m s b B$ ^{Cy7}OMVs) were systematically injected to BALB/c mice bearing CT26 tumor cells. For control, *∆msbB* $Cy7$ OMVs were also injected to healthy BALB/c mice with no tumor. Spleen, liver, kidney, lung, heart, intestine, and tumor tissues were isolated to measure the accumulation of Cy7 fluorescence in different organs. Radiant efficiencies of each organ were acquired for Cy7 fluorescence using Living Image 3.1 Software. Results are from three independent experiments (total $n = 9$). *** indicates $P < 0.001$ analysed by unpaired Student's t-test. Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. from a representative experiments.

Supplementary Figure 8. **Targeting of** *S. aureus* **extracellular vesicles to tumor tissues after systemic administration. a,** Cy7 control and Cy7-labeled *S. aureus* wildtype extracellular vesicles (*S. aureus* ^{Cy7}EVs) were systematically injected to BALB/c mice bearing CT26 tumor cells. For control, *S. aureus* ^{Cy7}EVs were also injected to healthy BALB/c mice with no tumor. Whole body distributions of the injected ^{Cy7}EVs were observed using *in vivo* imaging system spectrum 12 h after the injection. **b,c,** To measure the accumulation of Cy7 fluorescence in different organs, spleen, liver, kidney, lung, heart, intestine, and tumor tissues were isolated. Radiant efficiencies of each organ were acquired for Cy7 fluorescence using Living Image 3.1 Software (**b**) and were normalized by each organ weight (**c**). Results are from three independent experiments (total $n = 9$). *, and ** indicate $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively, analysed by unpaired Student's t-test. Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. from a representative experiments.

Supplementary Figure 9. **Kinetic quantification of cytokines after** *E. coli ∆msbB* **OMV injection. a,b,** Release of pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-6**,** and IL-12p70 in blood sera (**a**) and tumor cell lysates (**b**) after single intravenous injection of *E. coli ∆msbB* OMVs (5 μg in total protein) to mice bearing CT26 tumors at different time points. Data are shown as the mean \pm s.d. (*n* = 6 mice per group). n.s., **, and *** indicate not significant, *P* < 0.01, and *P* < 0.001, respectively, analysed by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparisons post-test.

Supplementary Figure 10. **Effect of CXCL10 and IFN-γ on** *E. coli ∆msbB* **OMV antitumor response. a,** Tumor volume of wildtype C57BL/6 mice and CXCL10 knockout (CXCL10-/-) mice bearing B16BL6 tumor measured after *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMV-treatments. **b,** Tumor volume of wildtype BALB/c mice and IFN- γ knockout (IFN- γ ^{-/-}) mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMV-treatments. Data are presented as the mean ± s.d. ($n = 6$ mice per group). n.s. and *** indicate non significant and $P < 0.001$, respectively, analysed by two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparisons post-test.

Supplementary Figure 11. Effect of IFN-γ on *E. coli ∆msbB* **OMV antitumor response.** Tumor volume of BALB/c mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after mouse monoclonal anti-IFN-γ antibodies (200 μg) and *∆msbB* OMV (5 μg in total protein amount) treatments or control isotype IgG¹ antibodies (200 μg) and *∆msbB* OMV (5 μg in total protein amount) treatments. Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. (*n* = 5 mice per group). *** indicates *P* < 0.001 analysed by two-way ANOVA.

Supplementary Figure 12. **Effect of IFN-γ on Gram-positive bacterial extracellular vesicles antitumor response. a,b,** Tumor volume of wildtype BALB/c mice and IFN-γdeficient (IFN-γ -/-) mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after *S. aureus* wildtype extracellular vesicles (EVs) (**a**) and *L. acidophilus* extracellular vesicles (EVs) (**b**) treatments. Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. ($n = 5$ mice per group). n.s. and *** indicate non significant and *P* < 0.001, respectively, analysed by two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni multiple comparisons post-test.

Supplementary Figure 13. NK and T cells produce IFN-γ in *E. coli ∆msbB* **OMV-treated tumors. a,b,**Confocal images of tumor tissues isolated from wildtype mice bearing CT26 tumors, stained for IFN-γ and NK cells (**a**) or T cells (**b**) 48 h after intravenous injections of *E. coli* ∆msbB OMVs. The cell nucleus is stained in blue (Hoechst) while NK and T cells are shown by green fluorescence signal and IFN-γ is shown in red fluorescence signal, respectively. Scale bars, 50 μm.

Supplementary Figure 14. **Importance of T cells on OMV antitumor effect. a,b,** Tumor volume of athymic nude (NU/J (Foxn1nu/Foxn1nu), F120) mice bearing CT26 tumor measured after *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMV-treatments (**a**) and tumor weight at the end of the experiment (**b**). Data are presented as the mean \pm s.d. ($n = 6$ mice per group). * and *** indicate *P* < 0.05 and *P* < 0.001, respectively, analysed by two-way ANOVA (**a**) and unpaired Student's t-test (**b**).

Supplementary Figure 15. Importance of vesicular surface proteins on IFN-γ production.

a, Release of IFN-**γ** in blood sera at 6 h (left) and tumor cell lysates at 48 h (right) after single intravenous injection of intact, heated, or trypsin-treated *E. coli* ∆*msbB* OMVs (5 μg in total protein amount) to mice bearing CT26 tumors. **b,** Release of IFN-**γ** in blood sera at 6 h (left) and tumor cell lysates at 48 h (right) after single intravenous injection of intact, heated, or trypsin-treated *S. aureus* wildtype extracellular vesicles (EVs) (5 μg in total protein amount) to mice bearing CT26 tumors. Data are shown as the mean \pm s.d. ($n = 6$ mice per group). n.s., \ast , **, and *** indicate not significant, *P* < 0.05, *P* < 0.01, and *P* < 0.001, respectively, analysed by one-way ANOVA. Bonferroni multiple comparisons post-test was applied to compare treated group with PBS group of each mouse.

Supplementary Figure 16. Proteomic analysis on extracellular vesicles derived from *E. coli* **W3110** *ΔmsbB* **and wildtype** *S. aureus***. a,b,** The distribution of estimated abundance of *E. coli* W3110 *ΔmsbB* (**a**) and wildtype *S. aureus* (**b**) vesicular proteins according to their abundance ranks. Note that the most of the identified proteins (~90%) are located within a range from 19.70 to 2010.38 (**a**; median = 147.91), and from 2.25 to 696.12 (**b**; median = 47.19). Neither yeast nor cow proteins were identified from proteomic analyses on two types of extracellular vesicles. **c,d,** Enriched subcellular localizations of *E. coli* W3110 *ΔmsbB* (**c**) and wildtype *S. aureus* (**d**) vesicular proteins over the cellular proteins. White and black bars indicate the percentages in cellular and vesicular proteins, respectively. ** and *** indicate *P* < 0.01 and *P* < 0.001, respectively, analysed by Fisher's exact test.

Supplementary Table 1. Proteins identified from *E. coli* **W3110** *ΔmsbB* **outer membrane vesicles (OMVs)**

 $a)$ The proteins are ordered from the highest to lowest APEX score. APEX normalization factor = 100,000.

Supplementary Table 2. Proteins identified from *S. aureus* **RN4220 extracellular vesicles**

Cytoplasm

a) The proteins are ordered from the highest to lowest APEX score. APEX normalization factor = 100,000.

Supplementary Methods

IL-8 assay. HEK293 cells were transfected either with pDUO-mock or pDUO-human TLR4/MD2 (Invivogen) according to the manufacturer's instruction¹. The transfected cells were seeded on a 24-well plate (1x10⁵ cells/well). Various concentrations of *E. coli* wild-type or *ΔmsbB* OMVs (0, 10, 100, or 1000 ng/ml) were treated to the cells with 0.5% FBS, and the culture supernatants were harvested at 6 h after treatment. The concentration of IL-8 was measured in the culture supernatants by DuoSet ELISA kit (R&D Systems).

S. aureus **wildtype extracellular vesicle targeting** *in vivo*. *S. aureus* wildtype extracellular vesicles were labeled with Cy7 mono NHS ester (Amersham Biosciences) by 2 h incubation at 37 °C. Excess Cy7 was removed using ultracentrifugation at 150,000*g* for 3 h at 4°C. Cy7 labeled extracellular vesicles (10 μg in total protein) were injected intravenously to normal mice and mice bearing tumor with a diameter of 15 mm (male, 8 weeks old). Mice were anesthetized and shaved before the intravenous injection of Cy7-labeled OMVs. Cy7 signals were measured using the IVIS spectrum (Caliper Life Sciences), 12 h after the injection.

IFN-γ neutralization. For IFN-γ neutralization, 200 μg of mouse monoclonal anti-IFN-γ IgG1 (Bio X Cell, BE0055) was intraperitoneally injected 24 h before each OMV injection. Control group was intraperitoneally injected with 200 μ g of isotype IgG₁ antibody (Bio X Cell, BE0290) 24 h before each OMV injection.

Quantification of IFN-γ after heated and trypsin-treated extracellular vesicles injection.

To prepare heated bacterial extracellular vesicles, *E. coli ∆msbB* OMVs and *S. aureus* WT extracellular vesicles were boiled at 100°C for 10 min. For trypsin treatment, *E. coli ∆msbB* OMVs and *S. aureus* WT extracellular vesicles were treated with trypsin (Promega) at 37°C for 1 h and was added with trypsin inhibitor cocktail and excess buffer. The trypsin-treated extracellular vesicles were collected by ultracentrifugation at 150,000*g* for 2 h at 4°C. Then, the extracellular vesicle samples were intravenously injected to mice bearing tumors with a diameter of around 15 mm and serum were collected after 6 h and tumor tissues were collected after 48 h for IFN-γ measurement.

Proteomic analysis on extracellular vesicles. To identify the proteomes of extracellular vesicles derived from *E. coli* W3110 *ΔmsbB* and wildtype *S. aureus*, in-solution digestion was performed with filter-aided sample preparation². The vesicular proteins $(50 \mu g)$ were solubilized in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1% NP-40, 0.25% sodium deoxycholate, 100 mM sodium chloride, 1 mM EDTA, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Applied Science) and then denatured with 6 M guanidine-HCl and reduced with 5 mM Tris (2 carboxyethyl) phosphine hydrochloride (Thermo Scientific) for 5 min at 95ºC. The denatured proteins were alkylated with 50 mM iodoacetoamide for 30 min in the dark at room temperature. After alkylation, vesicular proteins were concentrated by methanol/chloroform precipitation³. Precipitated proteins were resuspended with 2 M urea in 50 mM NH₄HCO₃ and digested with sequencing-grade modified trypsin (enzyme to protein ratio 1:100; Promega) for 16 h at 37ºC. The tryptic peptides were loaded on Amicon Ultra 10K filters (Millipore) and collected by centrifugation at 14,000*g* for 20 min. The residual concentrates in the filter were additionally digested with trypsin (enzyme to protein ratio 1:100) in 50 mM $NH₄HCO₃$ for 6 h at 37°C. Residual tryptic peptides were collected by centrifugation at 14,000*g* for 20 min at 4ºC. Finally, the filters were rinsed with 500 mM sodium chloride and centrifuged at 14,000*g* for 20 min at 4ºC. All eluents from the filters were collected and desalted with C18 column (Thermo Scientific) for mass spectrometry.

The desalted tryptic peptides were analyzed with an LTQ-Orbitrap Velos mass spectrometer (Thermo Finnigan) combined with EASY-nLC II (Thermo Finnigan). The tryptic peptides were separated using a lab-made microcapillary column (75 μ m \times 12 cm) packed with C18 resin with an average diameter of 5 μm (Michrom Bioresources). The sample was separated using a linear 60 min gradient of a mixture of solvent A (0.1% formic acid in 2% acetonitrile) to 60% solvent B (0.1% formic acid in 98% acentonitrile) at a flow rate of 300 nL/min. The separated peptides were electrosparyed with the electrospray voltage of 2.6 kV. All MS/MS spectra were obtained in data-dependent scans for fragmentation of the ten most abundant spectra from full scans. We used the following dynamic exclusion conditions to increase the size of proteome to be detected: dynamic exclusion duration = 180 sec, exclusion mass width $= 1.5$ Da, repeat count for dynamic exclusion $= 1$, repeat duration $= 30$ sec, and the list size of dynamic exclusion = 50.

Five and nine technical replicates of LC-MS/MS data of *E. coli* Δ*msbB* OMVs and *S. aureus* extracellular vesicles were analysed using X!Tandem with Trans-Proteomic Pipeline (version 4.8.0)⁴, respectively. Using MSConverter, RAW files were converted into mzXML files. The mzXML files from mass spectrometry of extracellular vesicles derived from *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were searched in the reference proteome databases of *E. coli* (strain K-12; 4,307 entries) and *S. aureus* database (strain NCTC8325; 2,889 entries) from UniProt database (release 2017_04), respectively, using X!Tandem. To check contamination from the culture media, which contain yeast extracts and tryptone (peptides formed by the digestion of casein by trypsin), the mzXML files were also search in the reference proteomes of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain ATCC 204508; 6,721 entries) and cow (*Bos taurus*; 24,148 entries). Tolerance was set to 10 ppm and 0.8 Da for precursor ions and fragment ions, respectively. Enzyme specificity was set to trypsin, and the number of missed cleavage sites was set to two. Four variable modification options were used: carbamidomethylation of cysteine (+57.021 Da), deamination of N-terminal glutamine (-17.027 Da), dehydration of Nterminal glutamic acid (-18.011 Da), and oxidation of methionine (+15.995 Da). Trans-Proteomic Pipeline was employed to statistically identify peptides by PeptideProphet (PeptideProphet \geq 0.9) and proteins by ProteinProphet (ProteinProphet \geq 0.9). The relative abundance of each vesicular protein was quantitated by absolute protein expression (APEX; version $1.1.0$ ⁵. To generate an experiment-specific dataset, a training dataset was selected from the first 50 top-ranked proteins with high spectral counts from ProteinProphet results. APEX normalization factor was set to 100,000, and the relative abundance of each vesicular protein was quantitated as previously reported⁵.

Subcellular localizations of vesicular proteins were acquired from UniProt (release 2017_04 ^{6,7}, DAVID^{8,9}, and LocateP¹⁰ databases. The statistical significance between cellular and extracellular vesicle proteomes was calculated using Fisher's exact test 11 .

Supplementary References

- Pugin, J. *et al*. Soluble MD-2 activity in plasma from patients with severe sepsis and septic shock. *Blood* , 4071-4079, doi: 10.1182/blood-2003-04-1290 (2004).
- Wisniewski JR, Zougman A, Nagaraj N, Mann M. Universal sample preparation method for proteome analysis. *Nat Methods* **6**, 359-362 (2009).
- Wessel D, Flugge UI. A method for the quantitative recovery of protein in dilute solution in the presence of detergents and lipids. *Anal Biochem* **138**, 141-143 (1984).
- Keller A, Eng J, Zhang N, Li XJ, Aebersold R. A uniform proteomics MS/MS analysis platform utilizing open XML file formats. *Mol Syst Biol* **1**, 2005 0017 (2005).
- Braisted JC, *et al*. The APEX Quantitative Proteomics Tool: generating protein quantitation estimates from LC-MS/MS proteomics results. *BMC Bioinformatics* **9**, 529 (2008).
- Apweiler R, *et al*. UniProt: the Universal Protein knowledgebase. *Nucleic Acids Res* **32**, D115-119 (2004).
- UniProt C. Activities at the Universal Protein Resource (UniProt). *Nucleic Acids Res* **42**, D191-198 (2014).
- Huang da W, Sherman BT, Lempicki RA. Bioinformatics enrichment tools: paths toward the comprehensive functional analysis of large gene lists. *Nucleic Acids Res* **37**, 1-13 (2009).
- Huang da W, Sherman BT, Lempicki RA. Systematic and integrative analysis of large gene lists using DAVID bioinformatics resources. *Nat Protoc* **4**, 44-57 (2009).
- Zhou M, Boekhorst J, Francke C, Siezen RJ. LocateP: genome-scale subcellular-location predictor for bacterial proteins. *BMC Bioinformatics* **9**, 173 (2008).
- Fisher RA. Statistical methods for research workers (1954).