A new bioluminescent reporter system to study the biodistribution of systematically injected tumor-derived bioluminescent extracellular vesicles in mice

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

IRES pCMV Puro Cancer cell expressing Rennila luciferase Extracellular Vesicle with Rennila lucifeas alent , 754 500 , 504 , 504 , 504 С В R²=0 98 Cal62 (s/d) Cal62Rlu Effluc Rlu CAL-67 1.0×1 Photor **B-Actin** otal 2.5+10 GAP Cell Number Ε D 550th 1540 5040 0040 0040 R²=0.97 p/s filling MDA-**Fotal** GAPD



Supplementary Figure 1: Generation of stable reporter gene expression in the cancer cell line. (A) A diagrammatic representation of plasmid constructs, transfection and EV expressing Rluc. (B) Representative bioluminescent imaging of the *in vitro* luciferase assay in CAL-62 and CAL-62/Rluc cells. An *in vitro* luciferase assay in CAL-62 and CAL-62/Rluc cells. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). (C) Western blot analysis of the Rluc (37 kDa) protein in CAL-62/Rluc cells and CAL-62 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in CAL-62/Rluc cells and CAL-62 cells; GAPDH served as an internal control. (D) Representative bioluminescent imaging of the *in vitro* luciferase assay in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells. An *in vitro* luciferase assay in MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). (E) Western blot analysis of the Rluc (37 kDa) protein in MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells and MDA-MB-231 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells and MDA-MB-231 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells and MDA-MB-231 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells and MDA-MB-231 cells; β -actin was used as an internal control. RT-PCR analysis to determine the expression of the *Rluc* gene in MDA-MB-231/Rluc cells and MDA-MB-231 cells; GAPDH served as an internal control.



Supplementary Figure 2 : EV size and structure are not affected by Rluc manipulations in cells. (A–D) Size of EVs derived from by CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231 as measured by NanoSight. (E–H) Electron-microscopic examination of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc and MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231. (I, J) Concentration of EVs from CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62. cells, MDA-MB-231/Rluc are expressed as mean \pm SD. (I) Detection of EV proteins derived from the CAL-62/Rluc, CAL-62 MDA-231/Rluc and MDA-231 cells and their respective EVs by Coomassie brilliant blue (CBB) staining.



Supplementary Figure 3: Biodistribution of i.v. administered EV-CAL-62/Rluc, EV-MDA-231/Rluc and free Rluc in organs. (A) Representative *in vivo* bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of dissected organs of mice injected with EV-CAL-62/Rluc (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3); the mice were euthanized at 3 hours and 12 days after injection. (B) Representative *in vivo* bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of dissected organs of mice injected with EV-MDA-231/Rluc (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3); the mice were euthanized at 3 hours and 6 days after injection. (C) Representative *in vivo* bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of dissected organs of mice injected with Free Rluc (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3); the mice were euthanized at 3 hours and 6 days after injection. (C) Representative *in vivo* bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of dissected organs of mice injected with Free Rluc (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3); the mice were euthanized at 3 hours and 24 hours after injection.



Supplementary Figure 4: Biodistribution of i.v. administered EV-CAL-62/Rluc/DiR in organs. (A, B) Representative in vivo fluorescent imaging (FLI) and bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of dissected organs of mice injected with EV-CAL-62/Rluc/DiR (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3) mice were euthanized at 3 hours and 12 days after injection. (C, D) Bioluminescence quantification of lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys at 3 hours and 12 days (EV-CAL-62/Rluc or PBS); the values are expressed as mean \pm SD, *P < 0.05, (Student's *t*-test).



Supplementary Figure 5: Subcellular visualization of i.v. administered EV-CAL-62/Rluc/DiR in organ. (A, B) Mice injected with EV-CAL-62/Rluc/DiR (n = 3) or PBS (n = 3) mice were euthanized at 3 hours after injection. Cryo-sectioned and immunostained with anti-F4/80 (rabbit) and Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-rabbit antibodies. EV-CAL-62/Rluc/DiR (arrow) was co-localized with macrophages cells in organs. Nuclei were visualized by 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). Bar, 50 µm.



Supplementary Figure 6: Microscopic examination of organs isolated from CAL-62/Rluc tumor bearing and Control (PBS) mice. Lung, liver, splenic, and kidney tissues were stained with H&E. Scale bar: 50 μm.