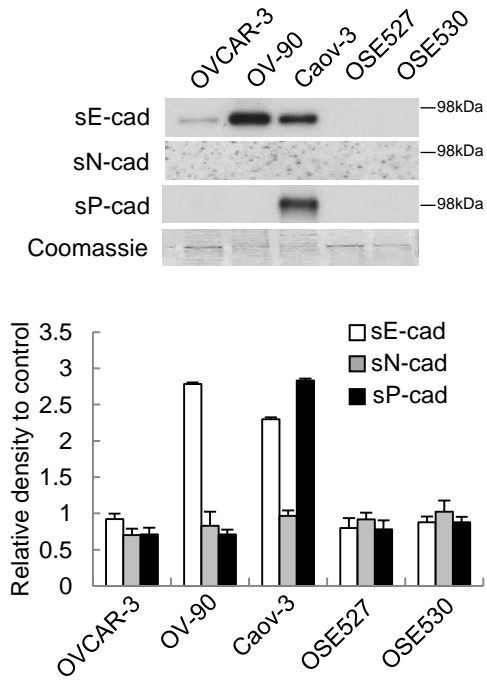
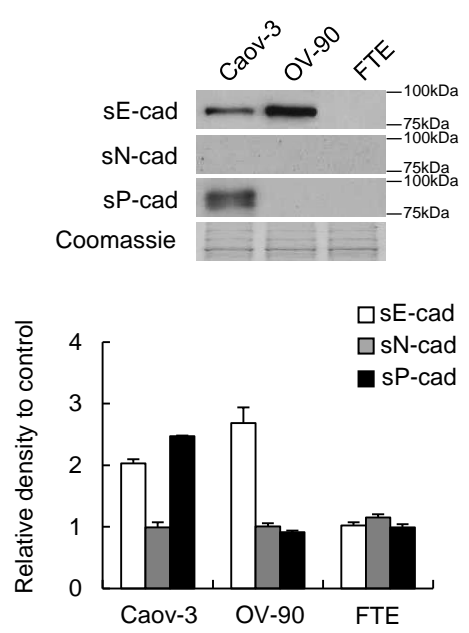
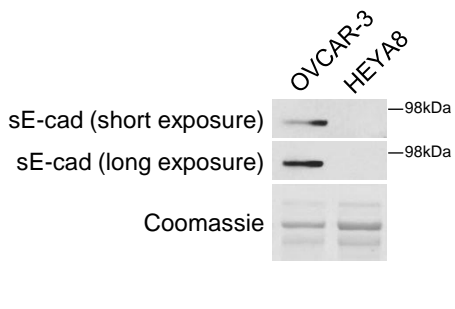


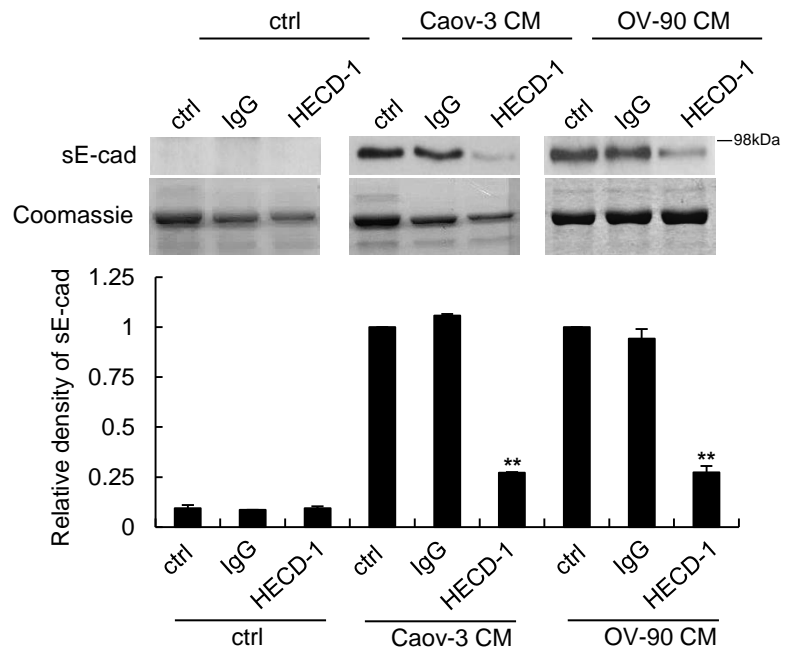
Soluble E-cadherin Promotes Tumor Angiogenesis and Localizes to Exosome Surface

Tang et al.

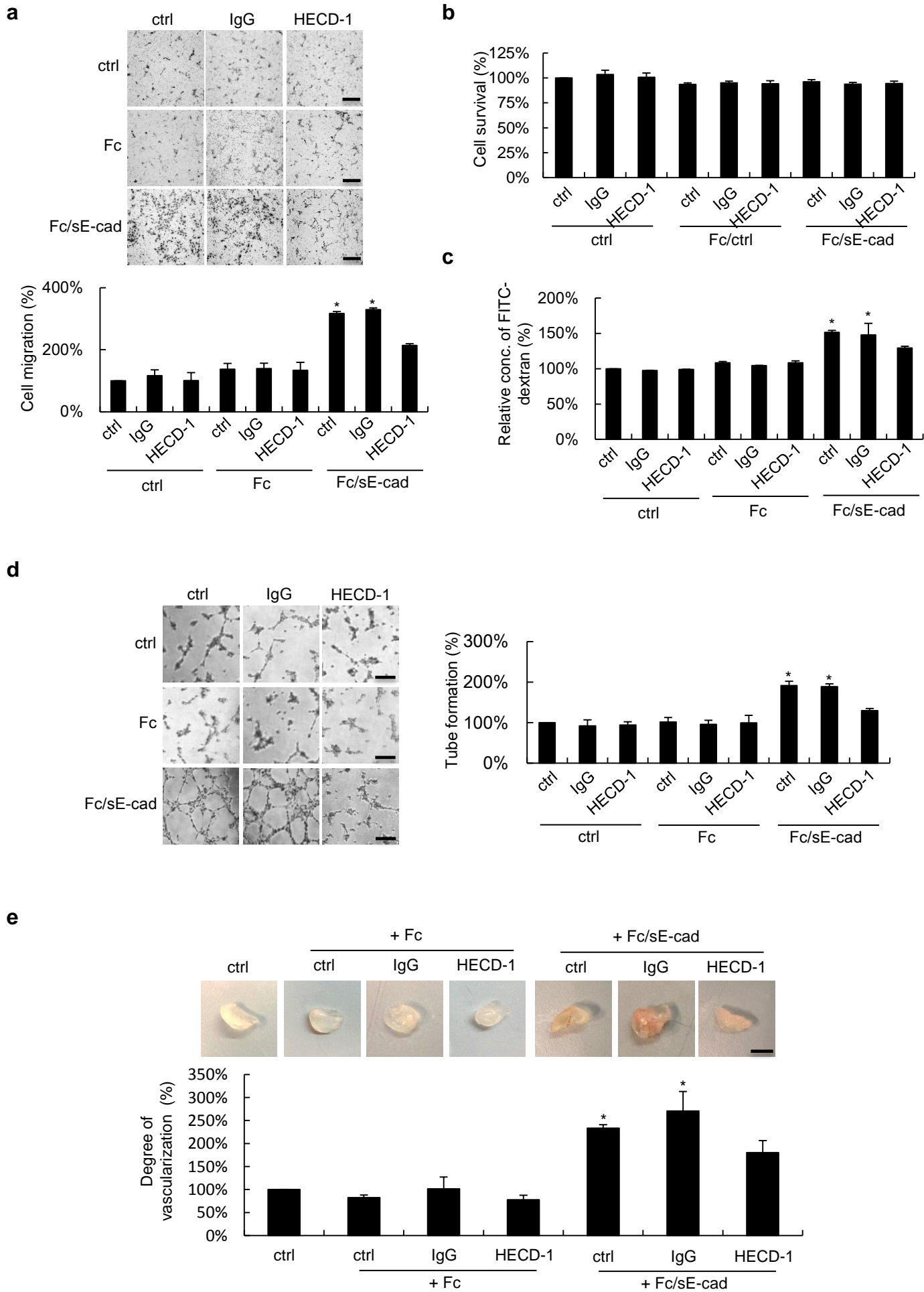
Supplementary Information

a**b****c**

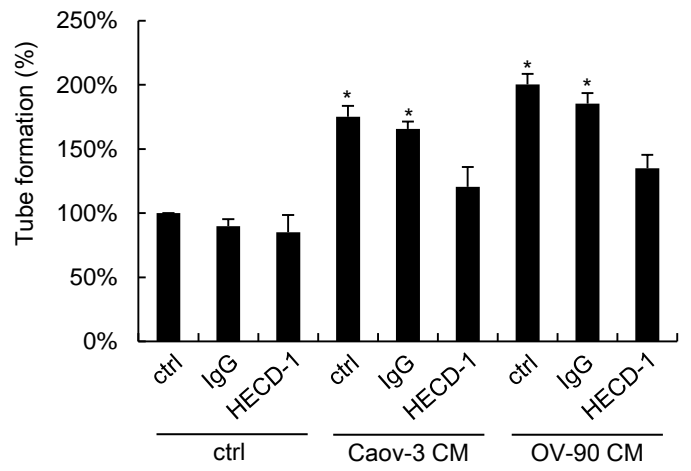
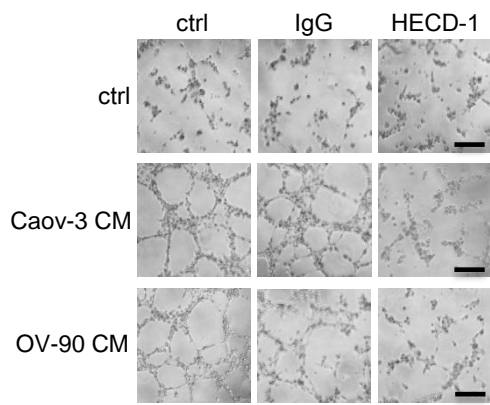
Supplementary Figure 1 Western blot analysis of soluble E-, N-, and P-cadherin in the conditioned media of ovarian cancer cells, ovarian surface epithelial (OSE) cells and fallopian tube epithelial (FTE) cells. Western blot analysis of soluble E-cadherin (sE-cad), soluble N-cadherin (sN-cad) and soluble P-cadherin (sP-cad) in the conditioned media of OVCAR-3, OV-90, Caov-3, and **a**) OSE527 and OSE530, or **(b)** FTE. Upper: Representative Western blot images. Lower: Densitometry of sE-cad, sN-cad, and sP-cad. **(c)** Western blot analysis of sE-cad in conditioned media of OVCAR-3 and HEYA8. Left: Representative Western blot images. Right: Densitometry of sE-cad.



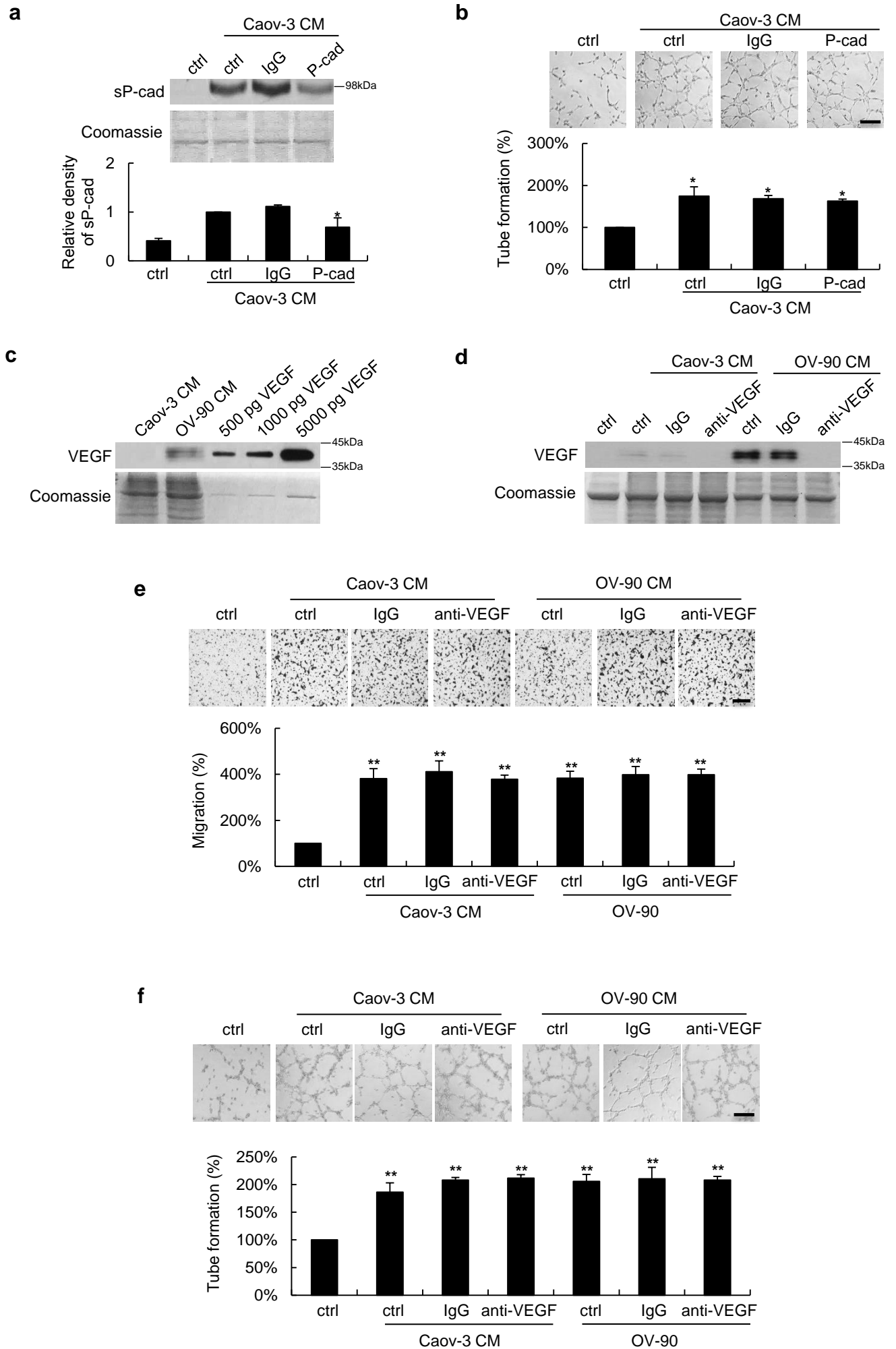
Supplementary Figure 2 Immunodepletion of soluble E-cadherin in the conditioned media of ovarian cancer cells. Western blot analysis of sE-cad in immunodepleted conditioned medium. Upper: Representative Western blot images. Lower: Densitometry of sE-cad.



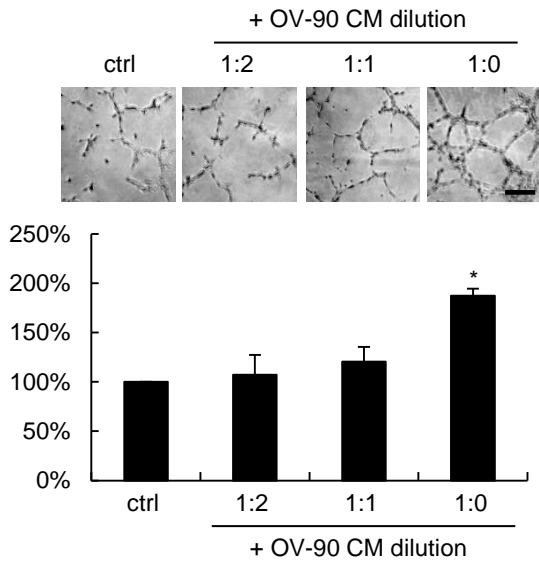
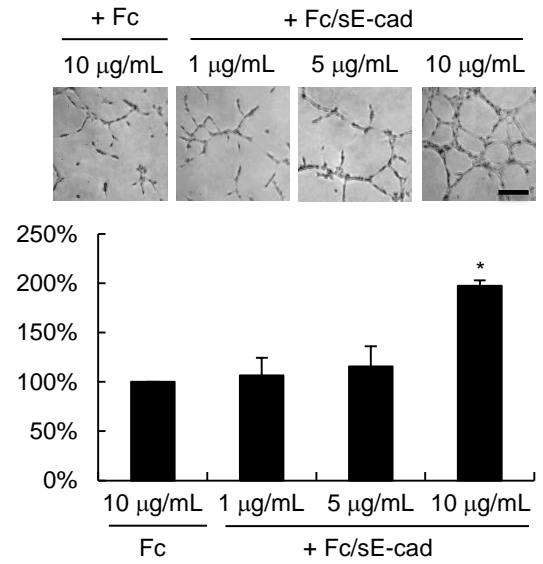
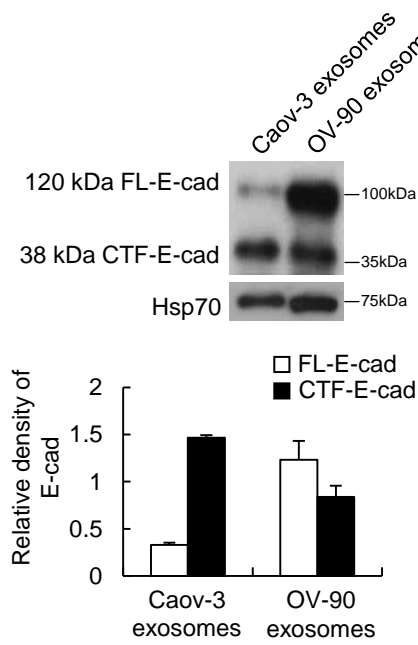
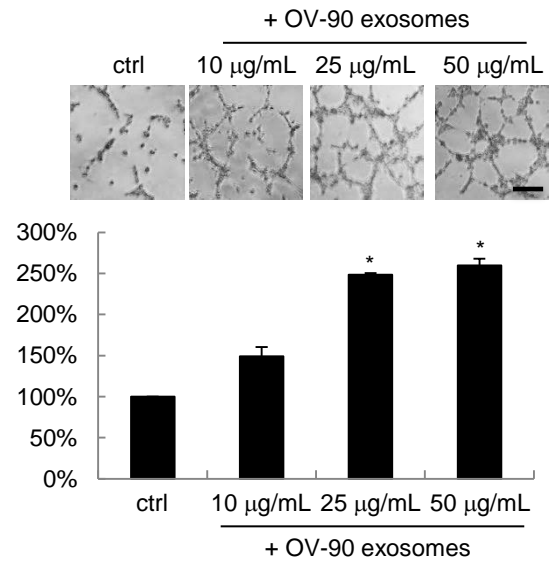
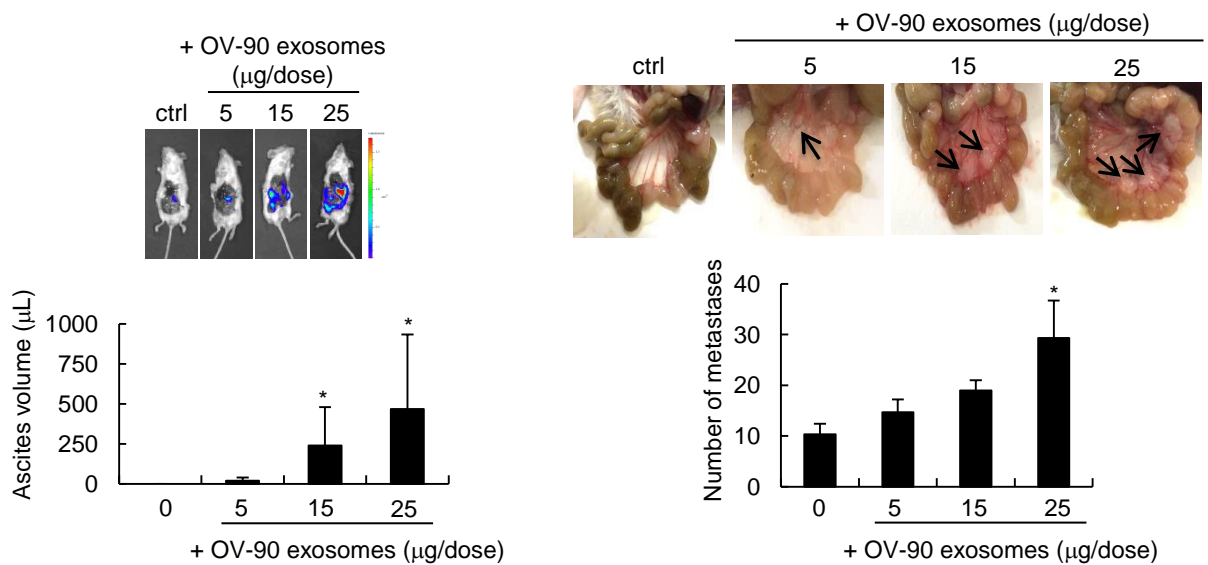
Supplementary Figure 3 Recombinant sE-cad promotes angiogenesis *in vitro* and *in vivo*. **(a)** Cell migration assay of HUVEC treated with Fc/sE-cad ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) or Fc ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). Upper: Representative images of HUVEC migration. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of migrated cells. Bar, $100 \mu\text{m}$. **(b)** Proliferation assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl) or immunodepleted conditioned medium (CM) of Caov-3 and OV-90; or with Fc/sE-cad ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) or Fc ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). **(c)** Permeability analysis of HUVEC measured by the percentage change of FITC-dextran flux (excitation 485 nm, emission 535 nm) treated with Fc/sE-cad ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) or Fc ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). **(d)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with Fc/sE-cad ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) or Fc ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, $100 \mu\text{m}$. **(e)** *In vivo* Matrigel plug implant model using C57/BL6 mice subcutaneously injected with Matrigel containing Fc/sE-cad ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) or Fc ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). *In vivo* neovascularization is measured by the Drabkin's reagent kit after 7 days. Upper: Representative images of excised Matrigel plug. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change in hemoglobin content. Bar, 5 mm. All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.



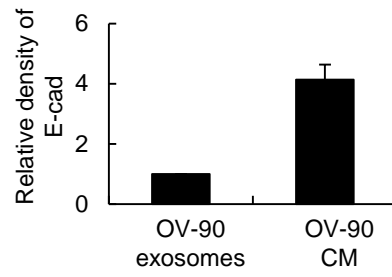
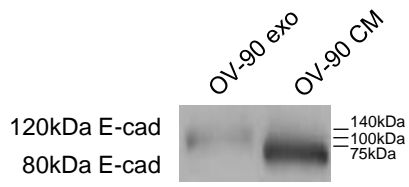
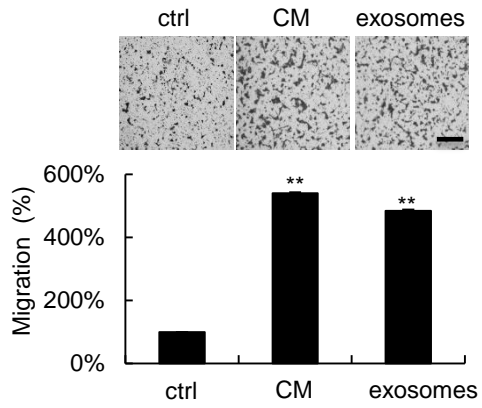
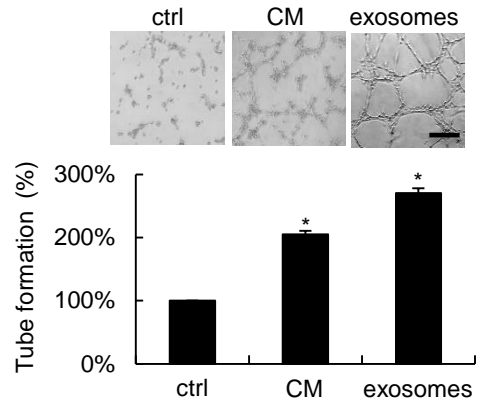
Supplementary Figure 4 sE-cad-positive exosomes promotes angiogenesis in HMVEC. Tube formation assay of HMVEC treated with control (ctrl) or immunodepleted conditioned medium (CM) of Caov-3 and OV-90. Left: Representative images of HMVEC tube formation assay. Right: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μm . All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.



Supplementary Figure 5 Angiogenic effect is independent on soluble P-cadherin or VEGF. **(a)** Western blot analysis of soluble sP-cad in immunodepleted conditioned medium. Upper: Representative Western blot images. Lower: Densitometry of sP-cad. **(b)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl) or immunodepleted conditioned medium (CM) of Caov-3. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μ m. **(c)** Western blot analysis of VEGF in conditioned media, and 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pg of recombinant VEGF were included as positive controls. **(d)** Western blot analysis of VEGF expression in immunodepleted conditioned medium. **(e)** Cell migration assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl) or conditioned medium (CM) immunodepleted with anti-VEGF of Caov-3 and OV-90. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC migration. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of migrated cells. Bar, 100 μ m. **(f)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl) or conditioned medium (CM) immunodepleted with anti-VEGF of Caov-3 and OV-90. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μ m. All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.

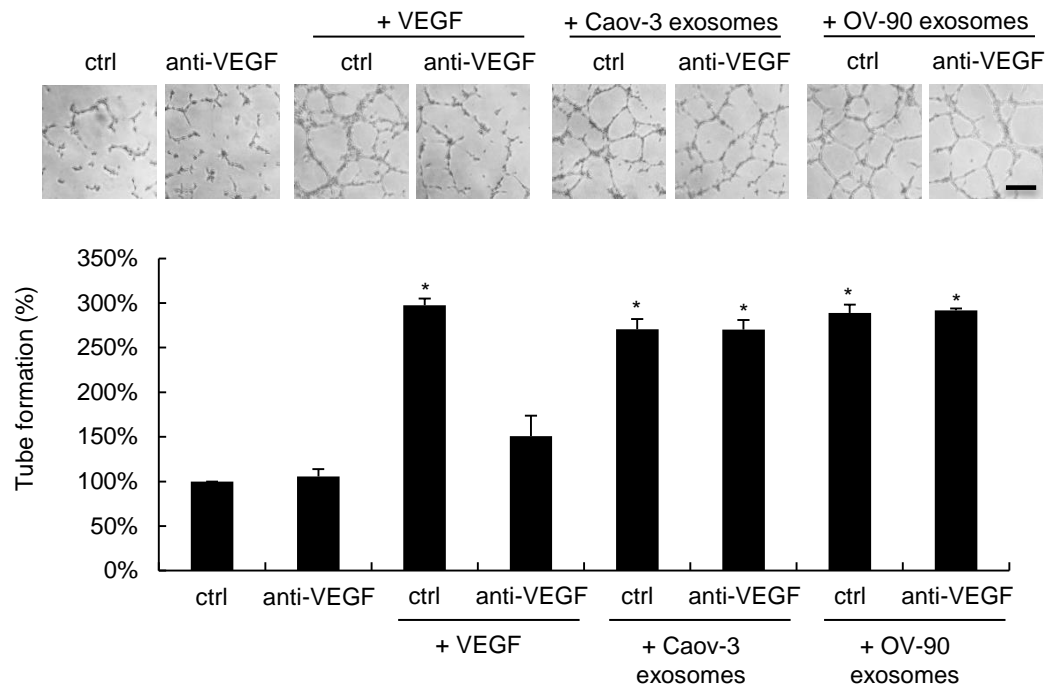
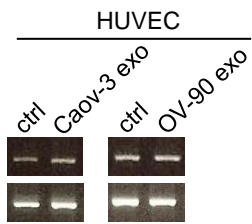
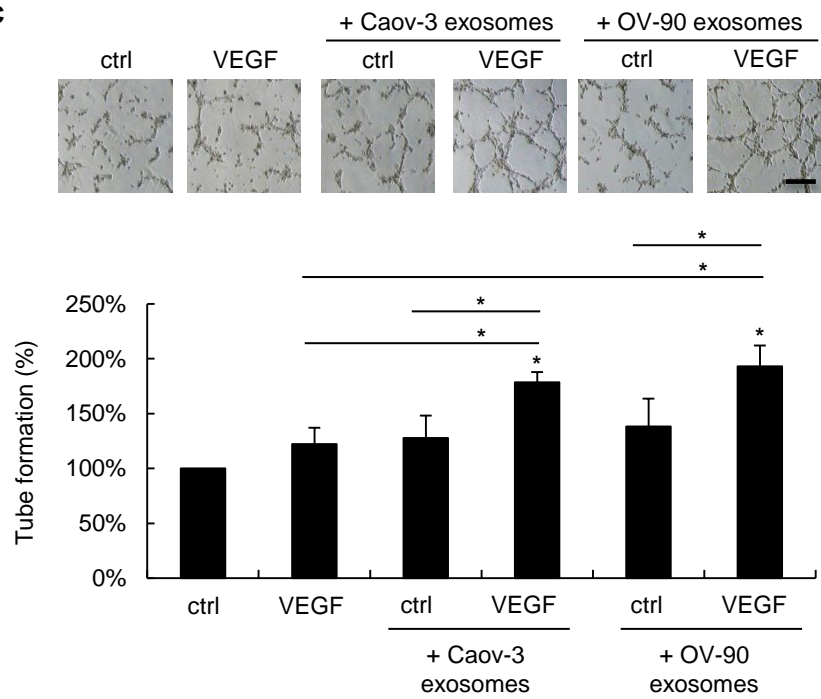
a**b****c****d****e**

Supplementary Figure 6 Dose dependent effect of sE-cad-positive exosomes. **(a)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with conditioned medium (CM) of OV-90 with or without serum-free medium dilution. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μm . **(b)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with 1 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, 5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ Fc/sE-cad or 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ Fc alone. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μm . **(c)** Western blot analysis of E-cadherin expression in equal amount of exosomes derived from Caov-3 and OV-90. Upper: Representative Western blot images. Lower: Densitometry of E-cadherin. **(d)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, 25 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ or 50 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ exosomes. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μm . **(e)** Intraperitoneal dissemination assay using 0, 5, 15 or 25 μg of OV-90-derived exosomes. Upper left: Representative images of bioluminescence record. Upper right: metastasis in the peritoneal cavity, arrows indicate tumor. Lower: Quantification of the number of metastases and aspirated ascitic fluid. $n = 3$ per group; and the experiment was conducted twice. All other experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.

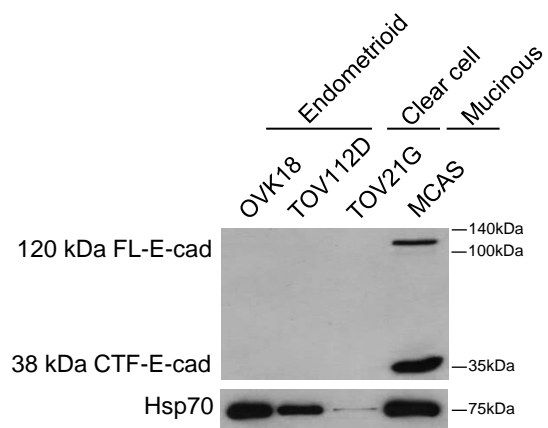
a**b****c**

Supplementary Figure 7 sE-cad-positive exosomes is the major contributor of sE-cad angiogenesis.

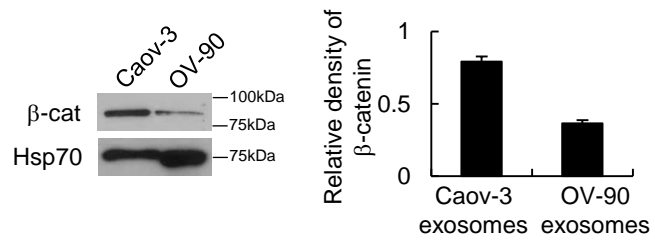
(a) Western blot analysis of E-cadherin expression of conditioned medium (CM) and exosomes. Left: Representative Western blot images. Right: Densitometry of E-cadherin. (b) Cell migration assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl), conditioned medium (CM) or OV-90-derived exosomes. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC migration. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of migrated cells. Bar, 100 μ m. (c) Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with control (ctrl), conditioned medium (CM) or OV-90-derived exosomes. Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, 100 μ m. All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.

a**b****c**

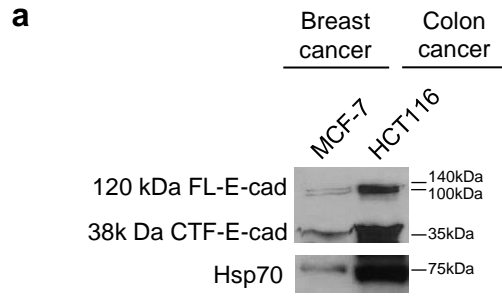
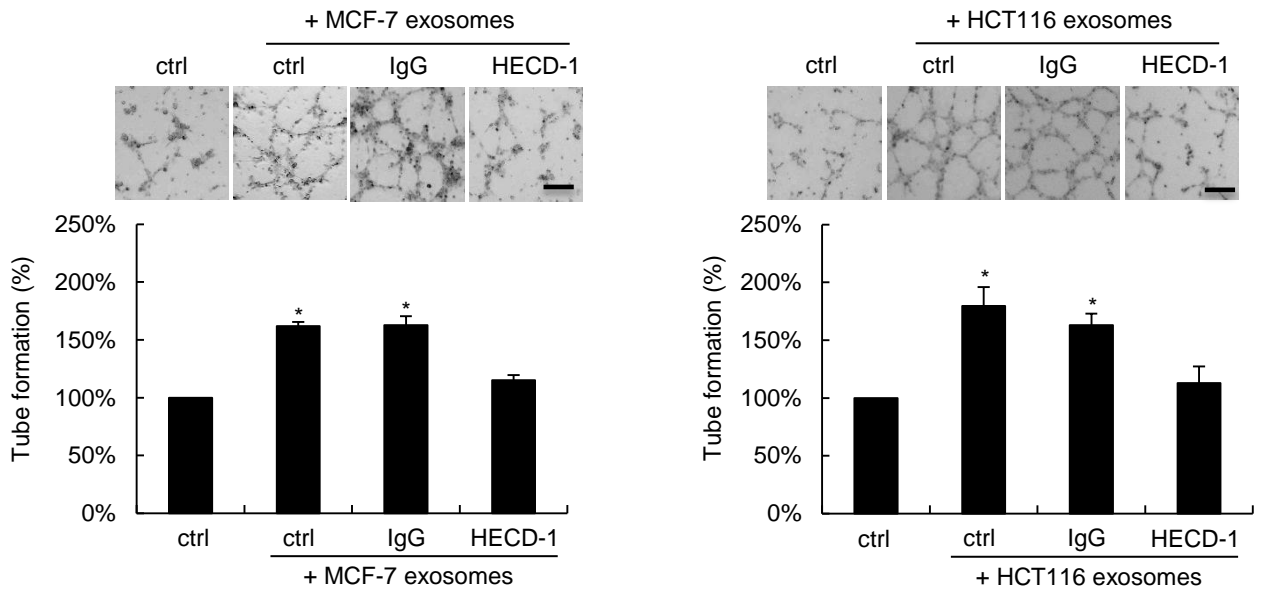
Supplementary Figure 8 The angiogenic effect of sE-cad-positive exosomes is independent on VEGF. **(a)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with Caov-3 or OV-90 exosomes ($25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of VEGF (10 ng mL^{-1}) and VEGF neutralizing antibodies ($10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, $100 \mu\text{m}$. **(b)** PCR analysis of VEGF expression in HUVEC. β -actin was included as a loading control. **(c)** Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with exosomes ($5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of VEGF (2 ng mL^{-1}). Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower: Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, $100 \mu\text{m}$. All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.



Supplementary Figure 9 sE-cad-positive exosomes expression in different histologic subtypes of ovarian cancer cell lines. Western blot analysis of E-cadherin expression on exosomes isolated from OVK18, TOV112D, TOV21G and MCAS.



Supplementary Figure 10 β -catenin is present in exosomes. Western blot analysis of β -catenin expression in equal amount of exosomes derived from Caov-3 and OV-90. Left: Representative Western blot images. Right: Densitometry of β -catenin.

**b**

Supplementary Figure 11 sE-cad-positive exosomes is present in breast and colon cancer cell lines.

(a) Western blot analysis of E-cadherin expression in MCF-7- and HCT116-derived exosomes. (b) Tube formation assay of HUVEC treated with exosomes ($25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) in the presence or absence of E-cadherin neutralizing antibodies, HECD-1 ($100 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). Upper: Representative images of HUVEC tube formation assay. Lower Quantification of the percentage change of the number of branching points. Bar, $100 \mu\text{m}$. All experiments were repeated three times. Error bar indicates SD of the mean. * $P < 0.05$ versus untreated control using one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's least significant difference post hoc test.

Figure 2a

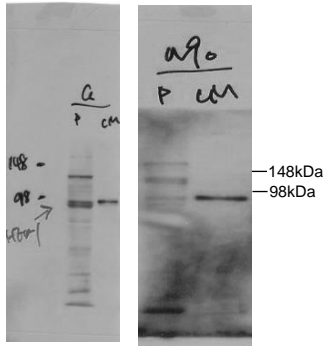


Figure 2b

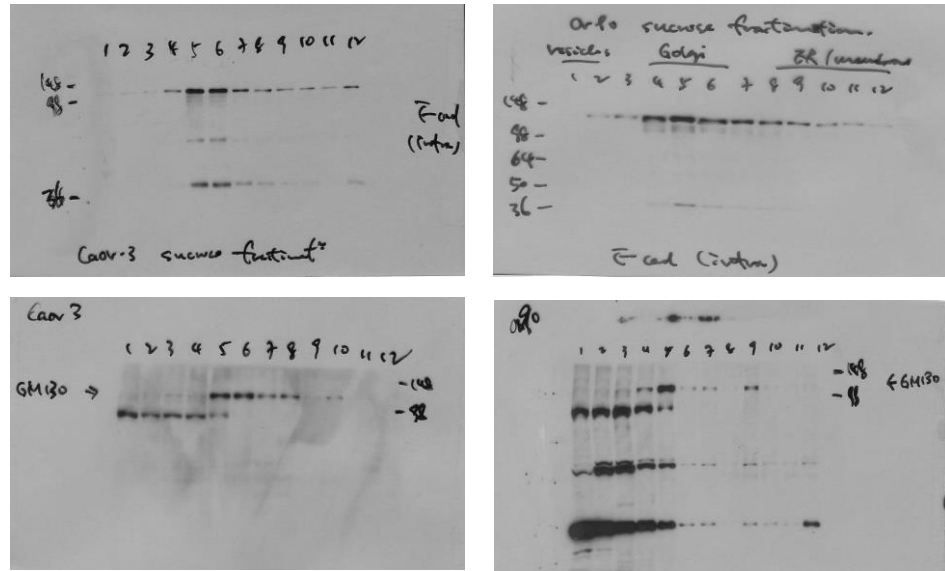


Figure 2c

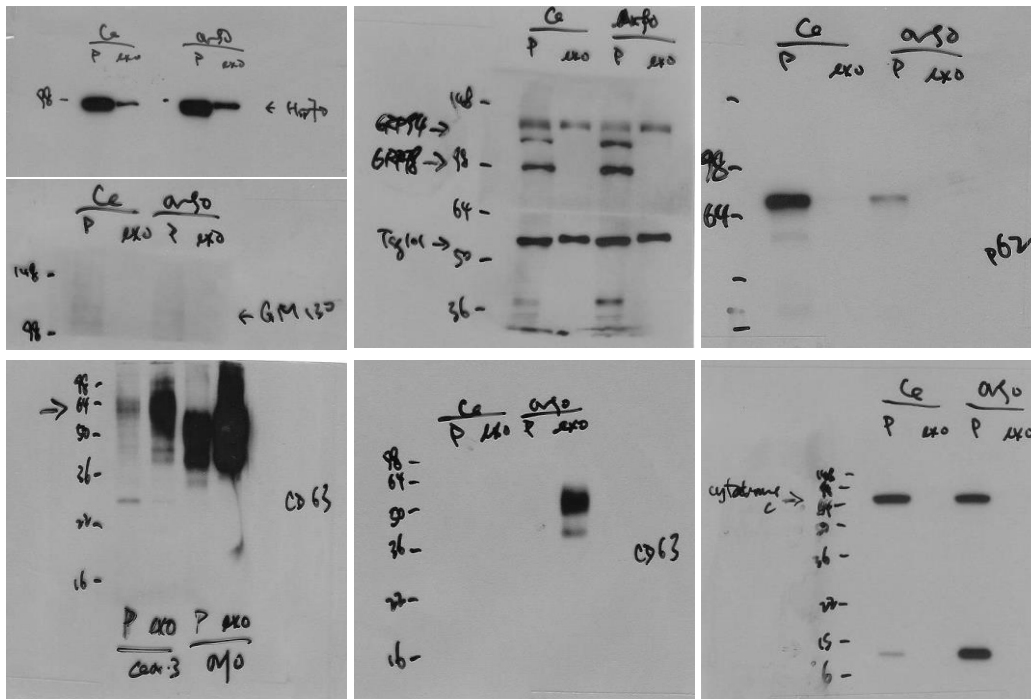
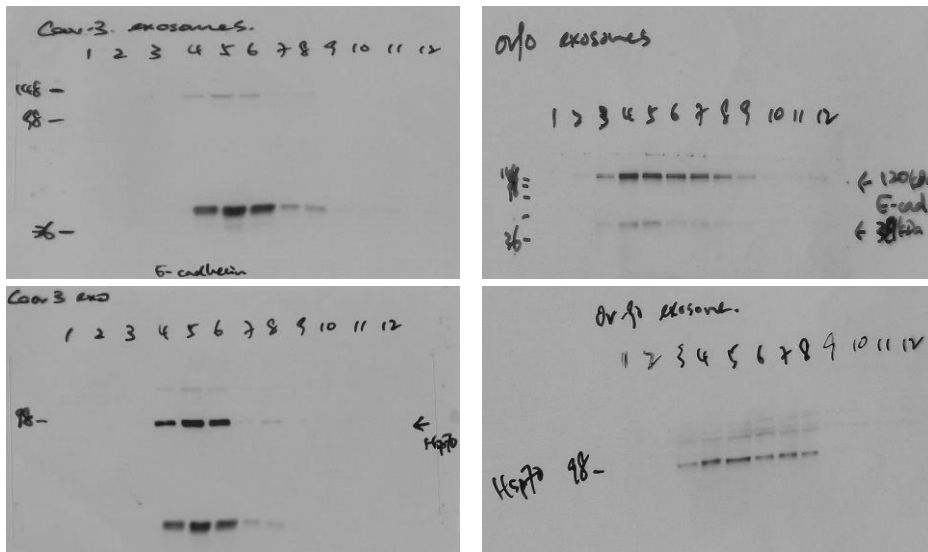


Figure 2d



Supplementary Figure 12 Full blots shown in Figure 2a, Figure 2b, Figure 2c and Figure 2d.

Figure 4a

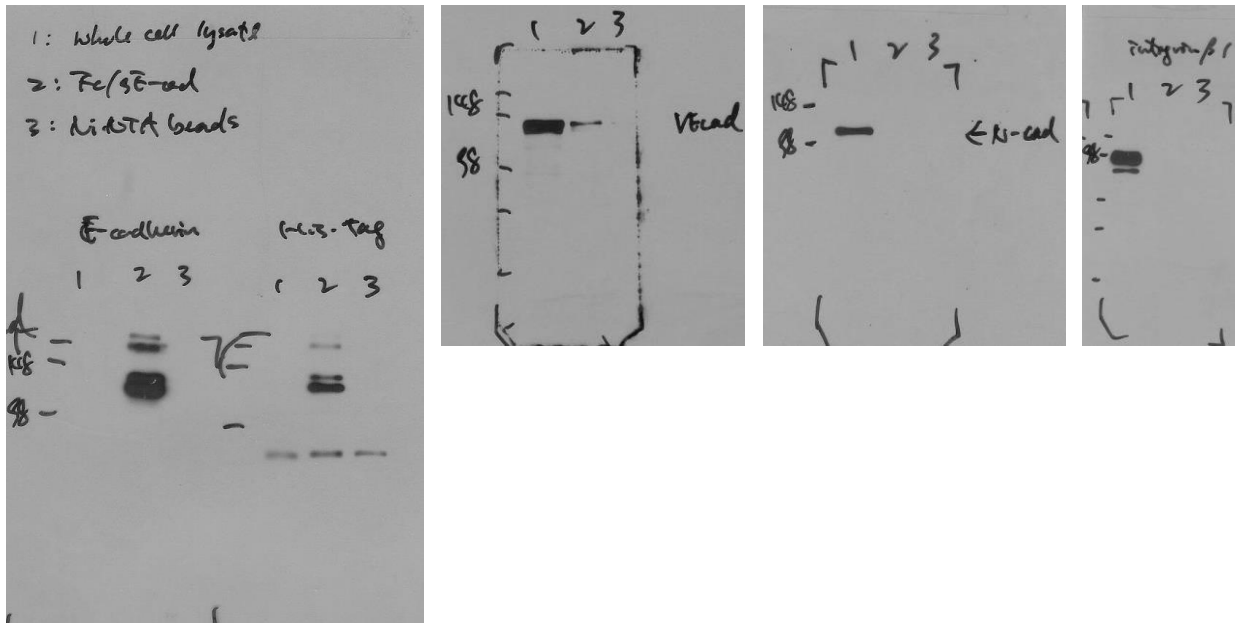


Figure 4b

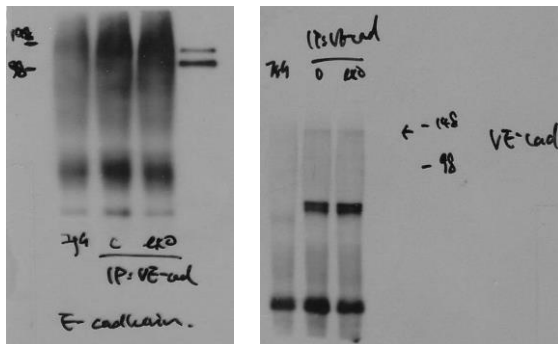
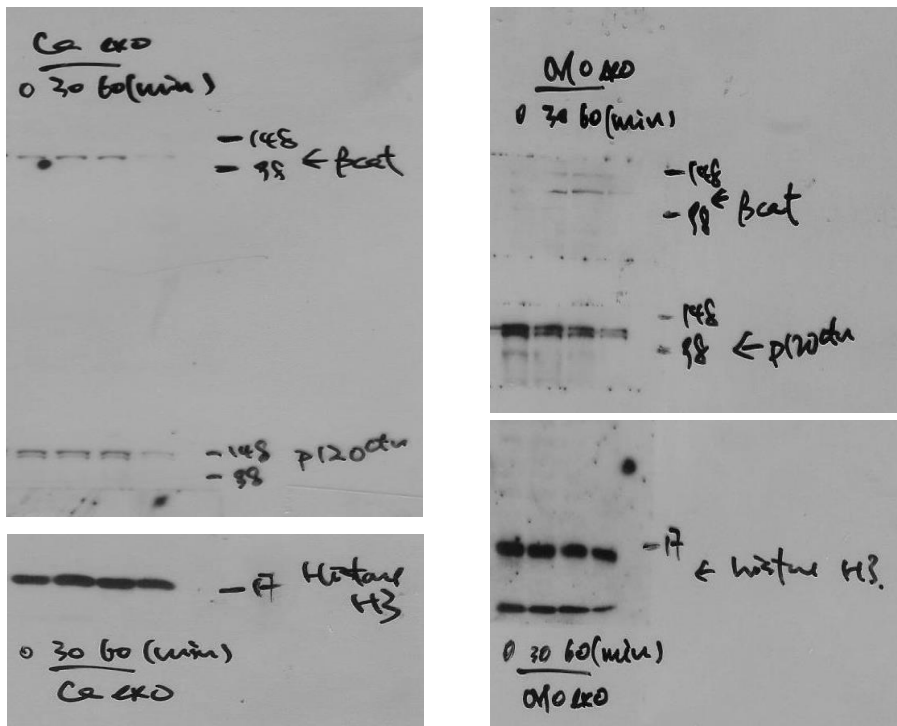


Figure 4d



Supplementary Figure 13 Full blots shown in Figure 4a, Figure 4b and Figure 4d.

Figure 4e

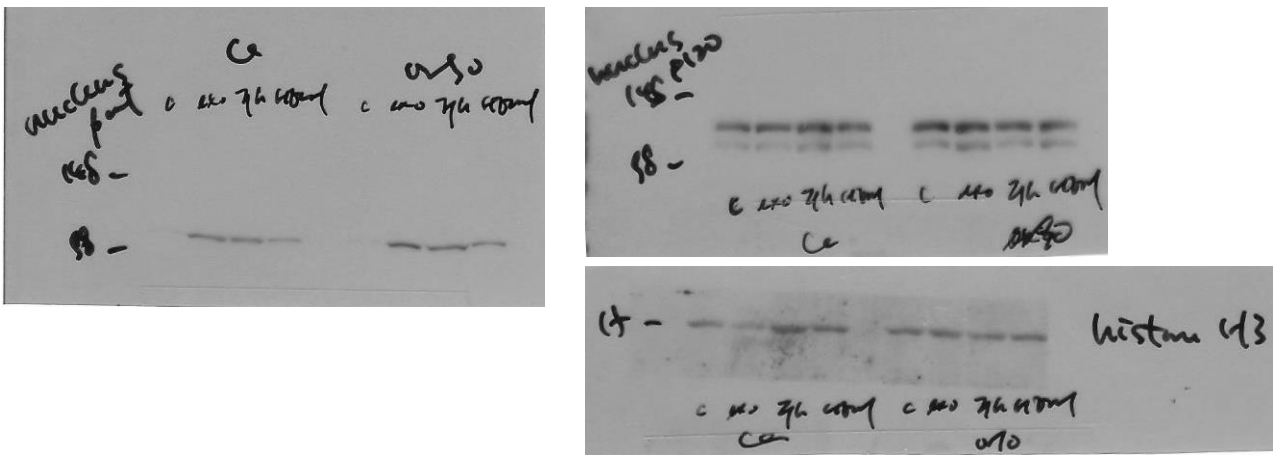


Figure 4f

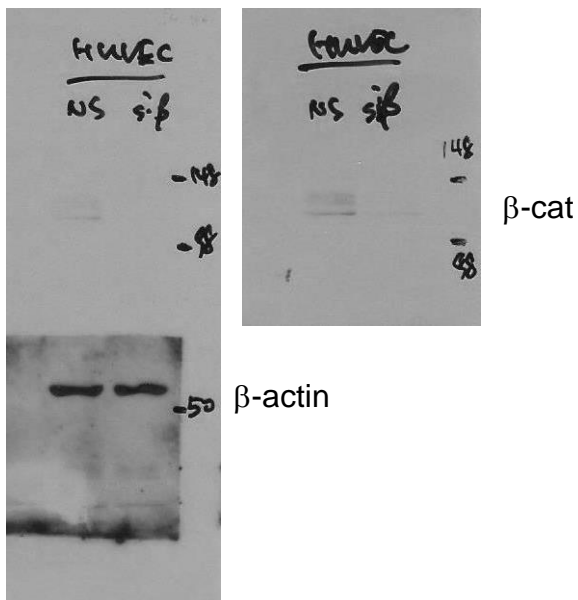
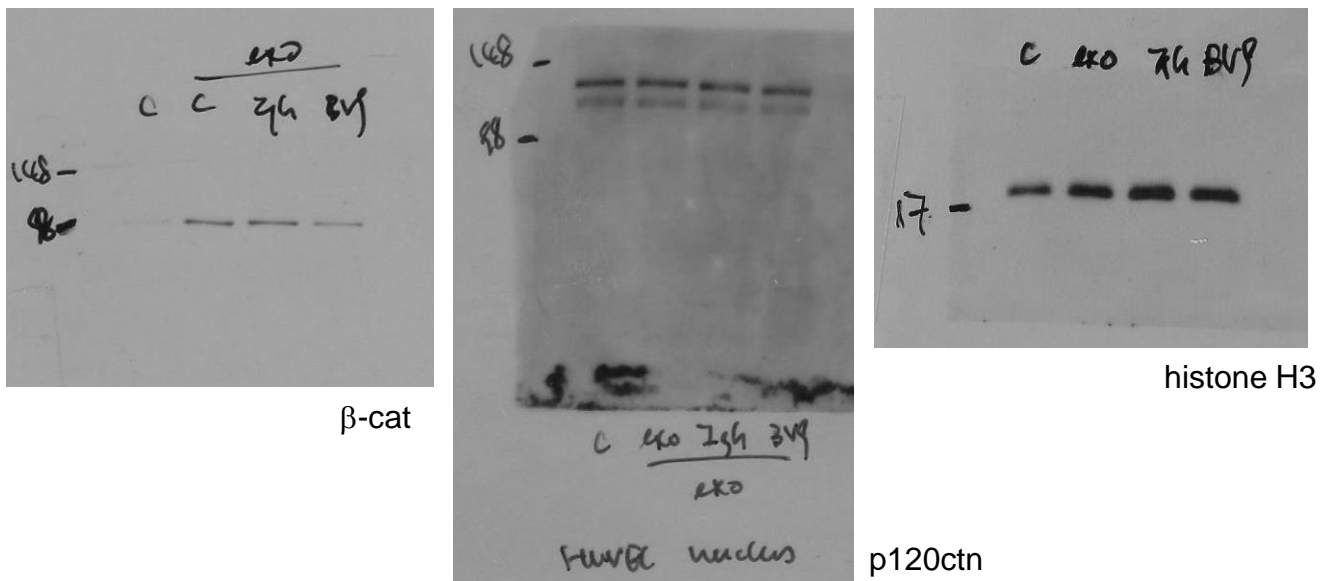
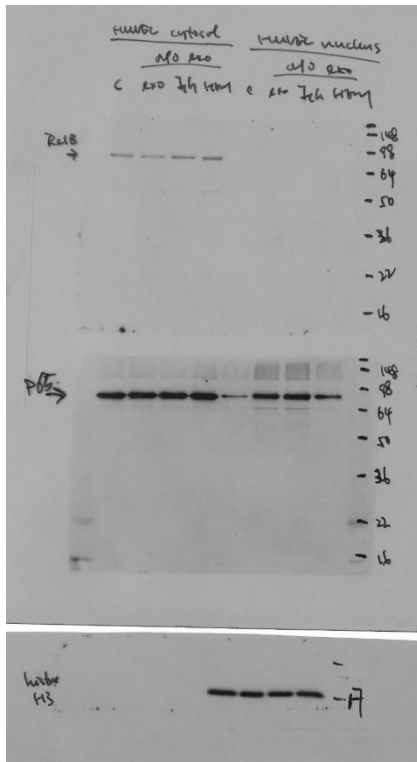


Figure 4g



Supplementary Figure 14 Full blots shown in Figure 4e, Figure 4f and Figure 4g.

Figure 5c



Supplementary Figure 15

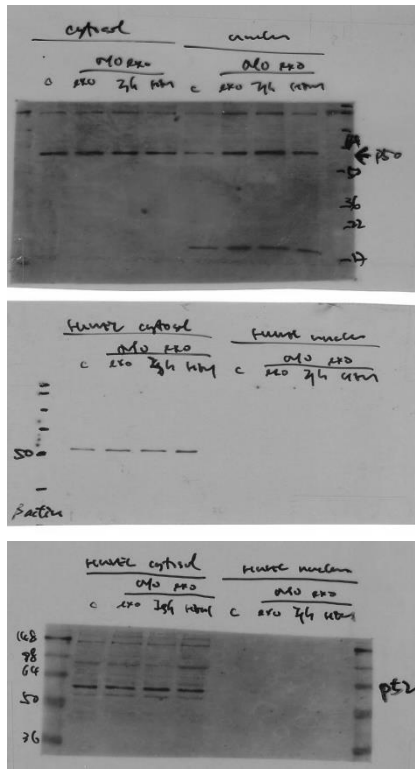


Figure 5e

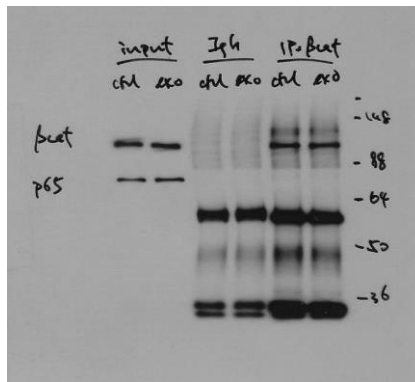
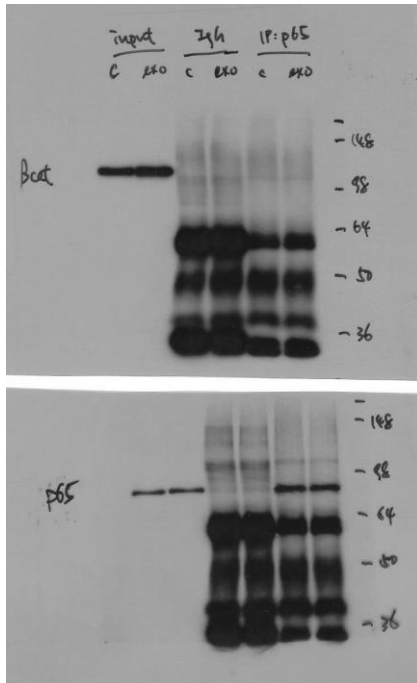
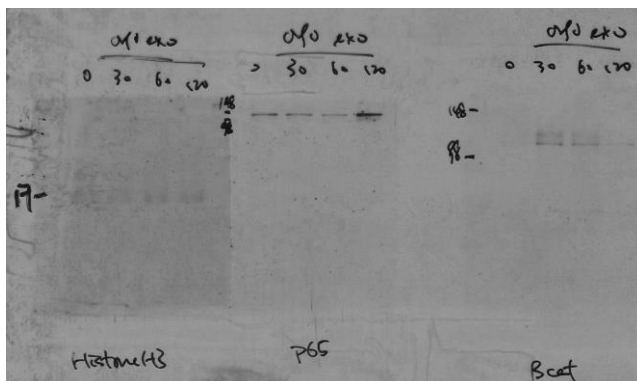
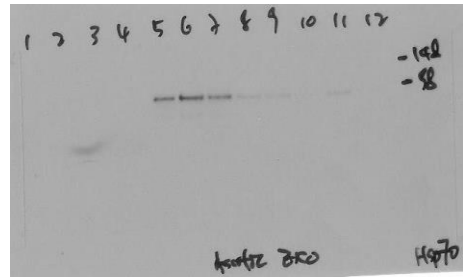
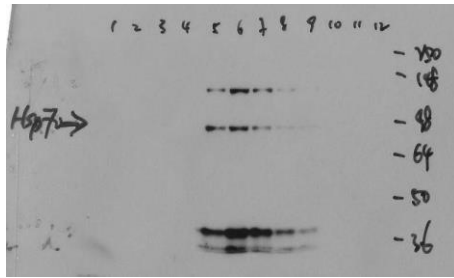
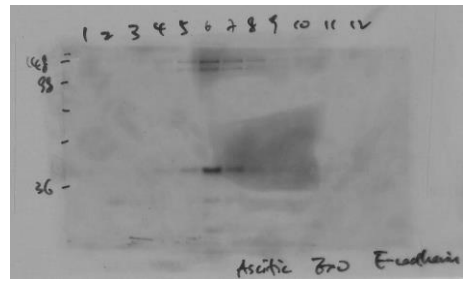
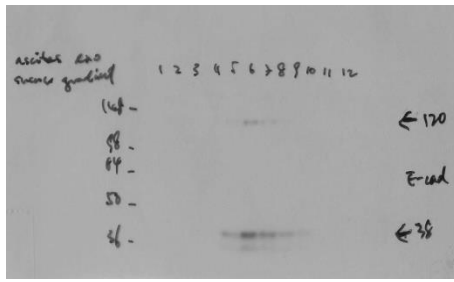


Figure 5g



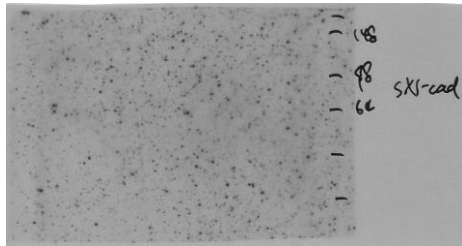
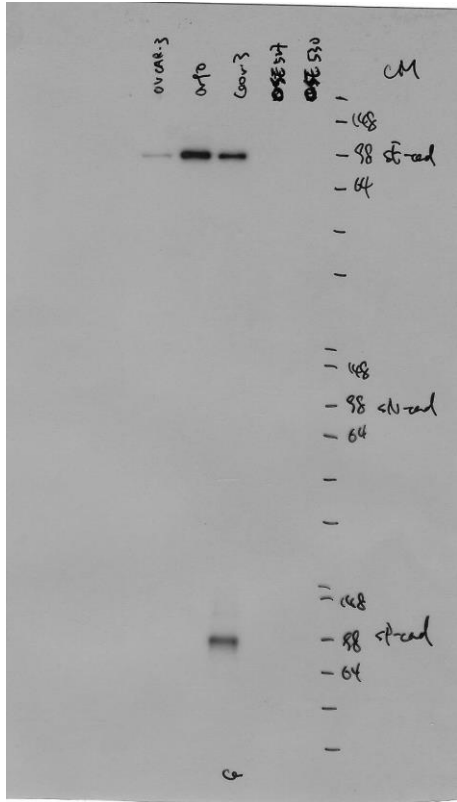
Supplementary Figure 15 Full blots shown in Figure 5c, Figure 5e and Figure 5g.

Figure 6d

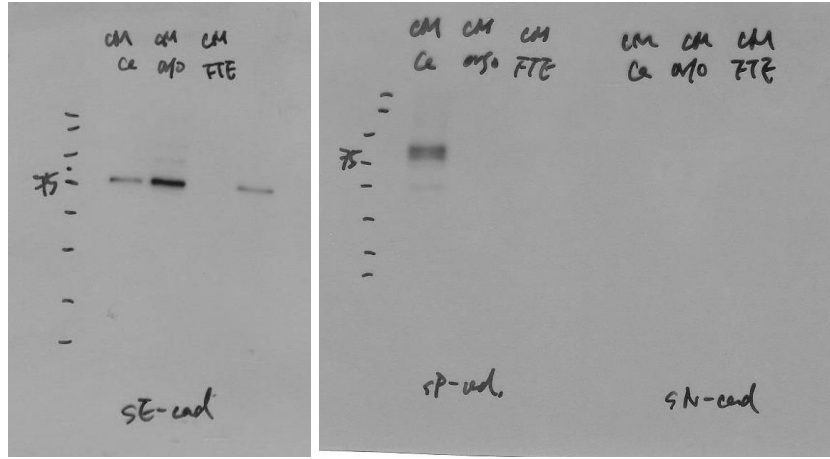


Supplementary Figure 16 Full blots shown in Figure 6d.

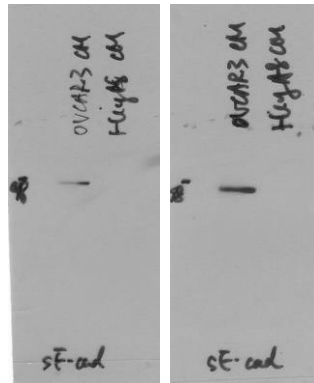
Supplementary Fig 1a



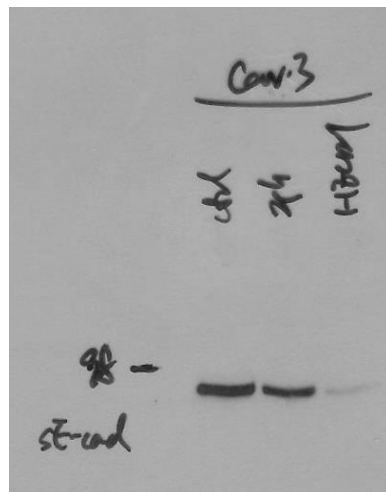
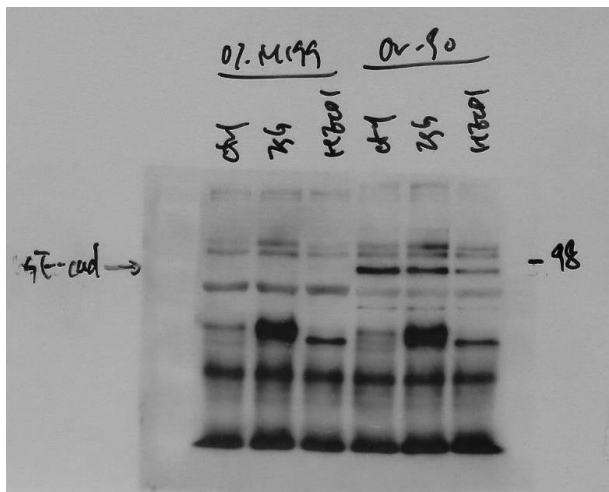
Supplementary Fig 1b



Supplementary Fig 1c

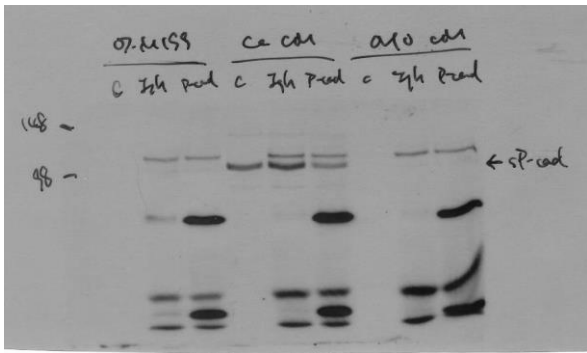


Supplementary Fig 2

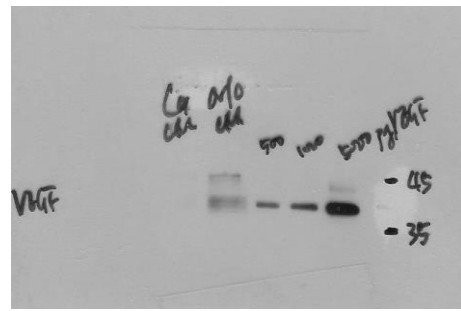


Supplementary Figure 17 Full blots shown in Supplementary Figure 1a, Supplementary Figure 1b, Supplementary Figure 1c and Supplementary Figure 2.

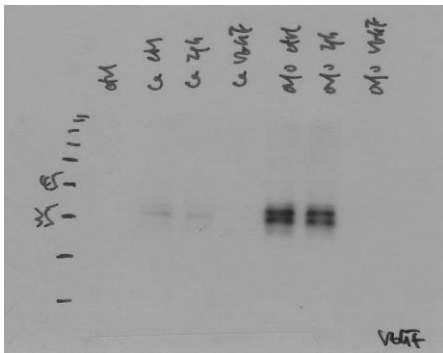
Supplementary Fig 5a



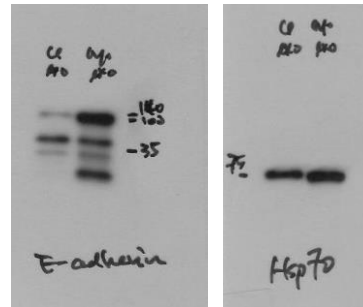
Supplementary Fig 5c



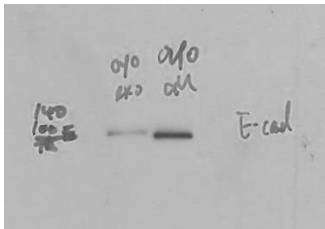
Supplementary Fig 5d



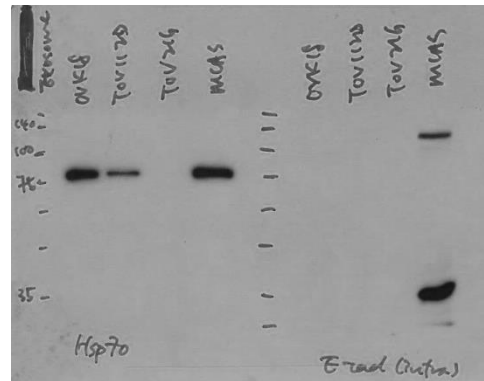
Supplementary Fig 6c



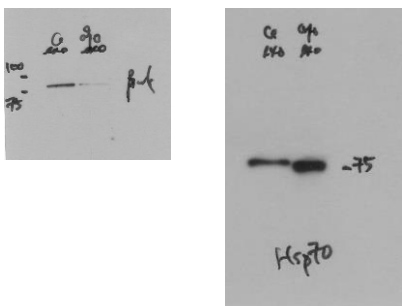
Supplementary Fig 7a



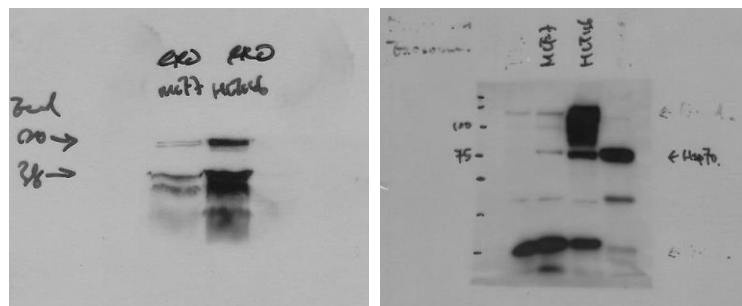
Supplementary Fig 9



Supplementary Fig 10



Supplementary Fig 11



Supplementary Figure 18 Full blots shown in Supplementary Figure 5a, Supplementary Figure 5c, Supplementary Figure 5d, Supplementary Figure 6c, Supplementary Figure 7a, Supplementary Figure 9, Supplementary Figure 10 and Supplementary Figure 11.

Supplementary Table 1. sE-cad-positive exosomes expression in ovarian cancer patients (*n* = 35).

		sE-cad-positive exosomes expression	
		None or Low, <i>n</i> (%)	Medium or High, <i>n</i> (%)
Median age, y (range)	57 (32-82)	21 (58.33)	15 (41.67)
FIGO stage, <i>n</i> (%)			
I + II	8 (22.86)	6 (75)	2 (25)
III + IV	27 (77.14)	15 (55.56)	12 (44.44)
Histologic subtype, <i>n</i> (%)			
Serous	19 (54.29)	14 (73.68)	5 (26.32)
Endometrioid	3 (8.57)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)
Clear cell	5 (14.29)	3 (60)	2 (40)
Mucinous	4 (11.43)	3 (75)	1 (25)
Rare subtypes	4 (11.43)	0 (0)	4 (100)
Chemotherapy, <i>n</i> (%)			
Platinum/Taxane	25 (71.43)	15 (60)	10 (40)
Other	3 (8.57)	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)
None	7 (20)	5 (71.43)	2 (28.57)

Supplementary Table 2. sE-cad-positive exosomes expression in cancer and non-cancerous patients

(*n* = 56).

	sE-cad-positive exosomes expression		
	<i>n</i> (%)	None or Low, <i>n</i> (%)	Medium or High, <i>n</i> (%)
Benign	6 (10.71)	6 (100)	0 (0)
Ovarian cancer	35 (62.5)	21 (60)	14 (40)
Colon cancer	4 (7.14)	3 (75)	1 (25)
Breast cancer	1 (1.79)	0 (0)	1 (100)
Liver cancer	1 (1.79)	0 (0)	1 (100)
Endometrial cancer	4 (7.14)	4 (100)	0 (0)
Stomach cancer	5 (8.93)	2 (40)	3 (60)