



**Supplementary Figure 7. Circulating apoptotic bodies rescued impaired MSCs in *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.** **a**, Scheme illustrating parabiosis approach. *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>, *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP and *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-Wildtype (WT) parabiosis models were used. **b**, Compared to the control *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> parabiosis model, the amount of apoptotic bodies was significantly increased in *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice in the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP parabiosis model. Flow cytometric analysis confirmed the elevated number of apoptotic bodies in the bone marrow of *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP parabiosis model. **c**, Flow cytometric analysis showed that GFP and Annexin V double-positive apoptotic bodies were detected in the bone marrow of *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP parabiosis model. The number of total Annexin V positive apoptotic bodies was increased in *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP parabiosis model. **d**, Immunofluorescent staining showed that CD105 positive cells in the bone marrow of *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> mice from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-GFP parabiosis model engulfed GFP apoptotic bodies. **e**, Immunofluorescent staining showed that most of the GFP signals detected in the bone marrow of MRL/*lpr* and *casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> were colocalized with apoptotic marker Clq (indicated by arrowhead). **f**, Western blot showed that the levels of RNF146 and active  $\beta$ -catenin were increased and the levels of Axin1 were decreased in *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-WT parabiosis model at 4 weeks post-parabiotic surgery. **g**, BrdU labeling and continued passage assay showed that *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-WT parabiosis model had increased proliferation and population doubling rates compared to *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> parabiosis model. **h**, *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-WT parabiosis model showed increased capacities to form mineralized nodules under the osteogenic inductive conditions, assessed by alizarin red staining ( $n = 5$ ), and reduced expression of Runx2 and ALP, assessed by Western blot, when compared to *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> parabiosis model. **i**, *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-WT parabiosis model showed increased capacities to form new bone when implanted into immunocompromised mice compared to *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> parabiosis model. **j**, *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-WT parabiosis model showed increased capacities to differentiate into adipocytes under the adipogenic inductive conditions, as assessed by Oil red O staining ( $n = 5$ ), and reduced expression of PPAR- $\gamma$  and LPL, as assessed by Western blot, when compared to *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> MSCs from the *Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup>-*Casp3*<sup>-/-</sup> parabiosis model. All results are representative of data generated in three independent experiments. Error bars represent the S.D. from the mean values. \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \* $P < 0.05$ . Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m (**d**, **e**), 50  $\mu$ m (**i**).