animals

Supplementary Materials: Improved Post-Thaw Quality of Canine Semen after Treatment with Exosomes from Conditioned Medium of Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells

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Table S1. Motility characteristics of dog sperm cooled at 4 °C for 8–10 h.

Groups	Progressive motility (%)	VCL (μm/sec)	VSL (μm/sec)	VAP (μm/sec)	BCF (Hz)
Control	40.5 ± 0.4 ^{a,b,c}	98.5 ± 0.8 ^{b}	31.1 ± 0.6	50.9 ± 0.6	5.5 ± 0.2
25 μg/ mL	39.5 ± 0.3 ^{b}	96.0 ± 1.1 ^{b}	29.9 ± 0.6	49.0 ± 0.6	5.4 ± 0.2
50 μg/ mL	41.6 ± 0.7 ^{a}	103.1 ± 1.1 ^{a}	31.4 ± 0.3	52.7 ± 0.8	6.1 ± 0.3
100 μg/ mL	38.6 ± 0.4 ^{c}	96.8 ± 1.1 ^{b}	29.8 ± 0.5	50.2 ± 0.6	5.4 ± 0.6

Values with different superscripts letters in a column differ significantly ($p < 0.05$, $n = 4$). VCL, Curvilinear velocity; VSL, Straight-line velocity; VAP, Average path velocity; BCF, Beat cross frequency.

Table S2. Effect of exosomal treatment on the progressive motility and velocities of post-thaw dog semen.

Group	Progressive motility (%)	VCL (μm/sec)	VSL (μm/sec)	VAP (μm/sec)	BCF (Hz)
Control	20.9 ± 0.6 ^{b}	50.1 ± 0.9 ^{b}	17.7 ± 0.7 ^{b}	27.7 ± 0.3 ^{b}	2.5 ± 0.0 ^{b}
Treatment (50 μg/mL)	25.3 ± 0.8 ^{a}	62.6 ± 1.1 ^{a}	20.6 ± 0.5 ^{a}	32.1 ± 0.5 ^{a}	3.2 ± 0.1 ^{a}

Values with different superscripts letters in a column differ significantly ($p < 0.05$, $n = 4$). VCL, Curvilinear velocity; VSL, Straight-line velocity; VAP, Average path velocity; BCF, Beat cross frequency.