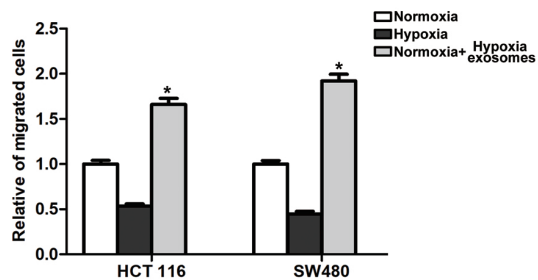
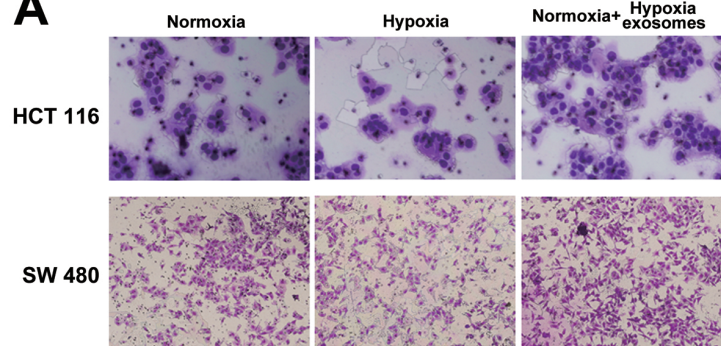
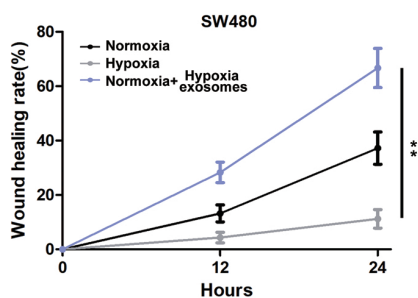
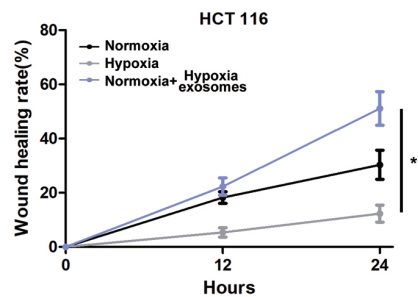
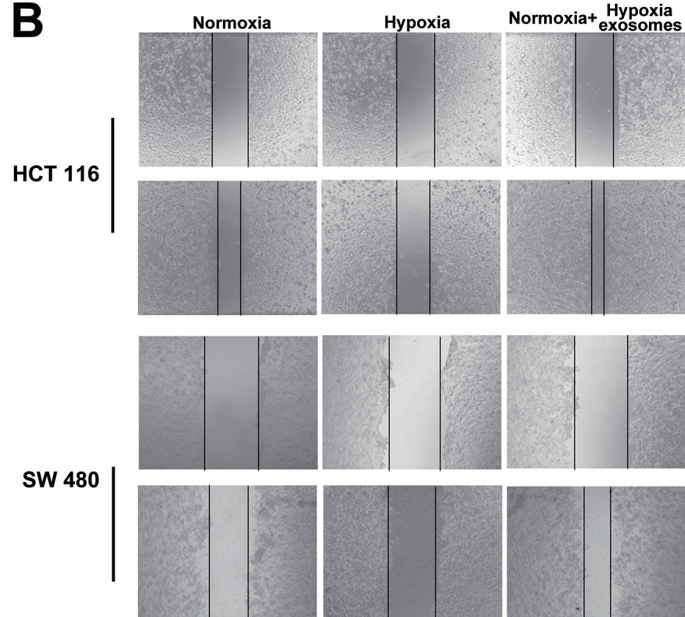
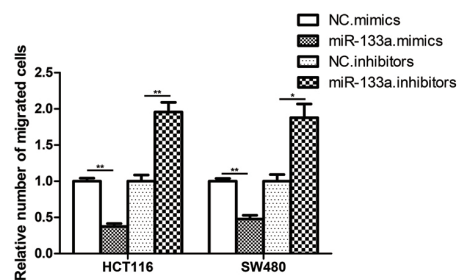
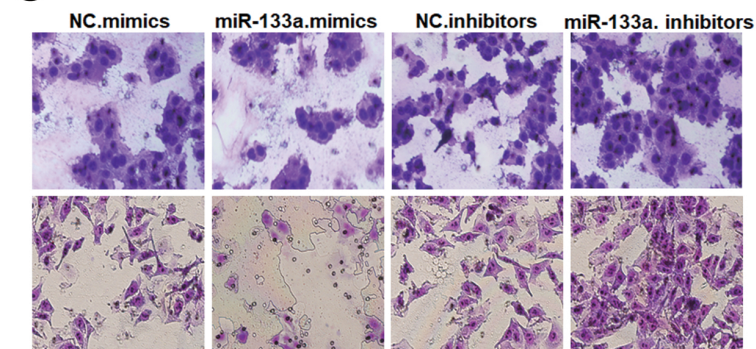
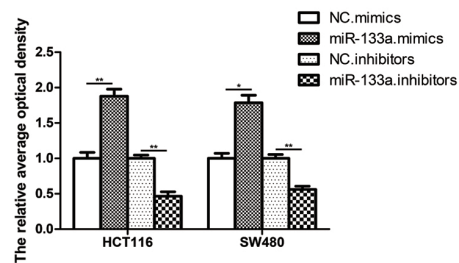
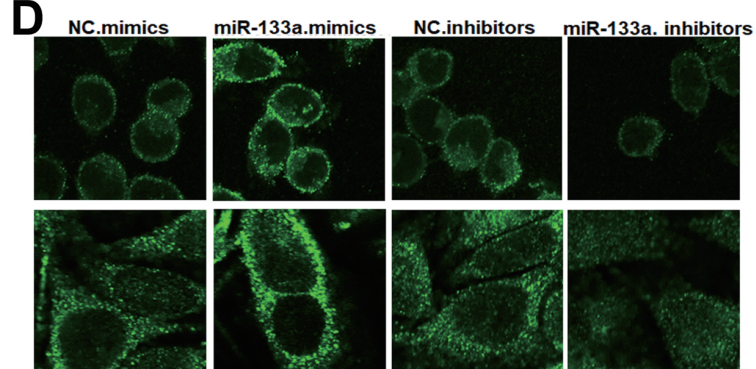


A**B****C****D**

A

Characteristics	Number of patients (%) n=25
Gender	
Male	14(56%)
Female	11(44%)
Age	
< 60	18(72%)
≥60	7(28%)
Smoking history	
No	9(36%)
Yes	16(64%)
Drinking history	
No	6(24%)
Yes	19(76%)
Family History	
No	21(84%)
Yes	4(16%)
TNM classification	
I+ II	13(52%)
III+ IV	12(48%)

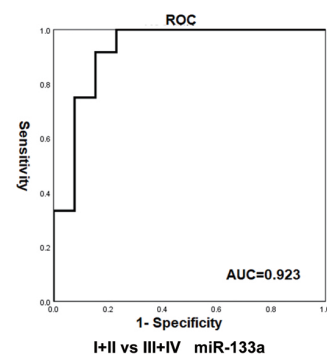
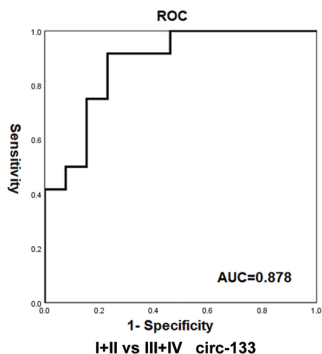
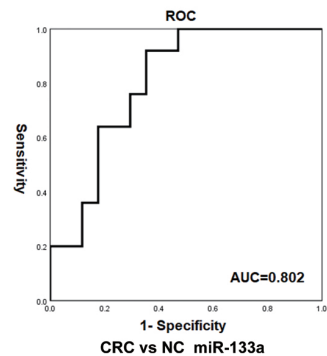
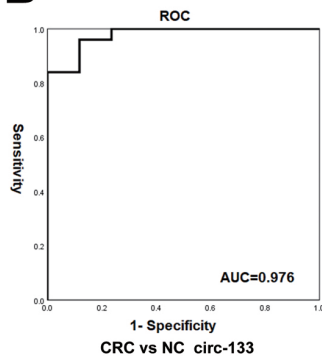
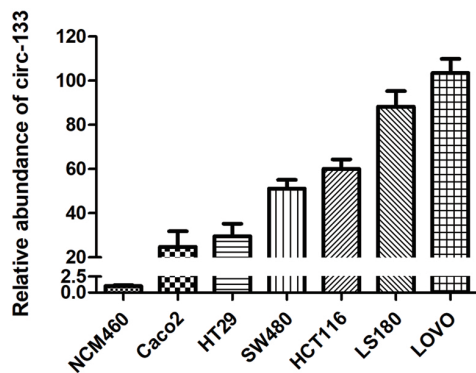
B**C**

Fig.S1

(A) Validation of hypoxic exosomes enhance the migration ability of CRC cells by transwell assays, (n=3). (B) Wound healing assay demonstrated that hypoxic exosomes promote CRC cell migration, (n=3). (C) Transwell assays revealed that down-expression of miR-133a increase CRC cells migration, (n=3). (D) Immunofluorescence assay was used to detect E-cadherin membrane distribution in each treatment group, (n=3).

Fig.S2

(A) Basic clinical information of 25 CRC patients. (B) ROC curve according to the result of qRT-PCR. (C) Relative abundance of circ-133 in CRC cell lines, (n=3).