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Supplementary Materials for

Extracellular vesicle–encapsulated IL-10 as novel nanotherapeutics against ischemic AKI

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The PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S9 Table S1

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/33/eaaz0748/DC1)

Data file S1



Figure S1 Characterization of the IL-10⁺ EVs.

(A) Cytokine antibody array analysis of IL-10⁺ EVs and M0 EVs (EVs from untreated RAW cells). (B) Assessment of the stability of IL-10⁺ EVs. IL-10⁺ EVs were preserved in PBS at 37 °C, 4 °C or -80 °C for a week, and then EVs were recollected and suspended in 300 μ L PBS for NTA analysis at different time points (n=3). (C-E) Proteomic profiling of the IL-10⁺ EVs. (C) The number of total and plasma membrane-associated proteins. (D) Functional characterization of the plasma membrane proteins identified in the IL-10⁺ EVs. (E) Integrin expression identified in IL-10⁺ EVs and parental RAW cells. Data are presented as mean ± SD. ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, one-way ANOVA.



Figure S2 Tissue distribution of IL-10⁺ EVs.

(A) Representative micrographs of the indicated organs of mice injected with DIDlabelled IL-10⁺ EVs (n=3). scale bar, 25 μ m. (B) Immunohistochemical analysis of ICAM-1⁺ tubules (n=6). scale bar, 500 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. *** p<0.001, two-tailed t-test (A), one-way ANOVA (B).



Figure S3 Therapeutic efficacy of IL10⁺ EVs.

(A) IRI mice were treated with IL-10⁺ EVs (200 μ g) after reperfusion for different doses and were euthanized at 3 days post-reperfusion (n=6). scale bar, 50 μ m. (**B**,**C**) Cultured TECs were stimulated with H/R and treated with IL-10⁺ EVs (15 μ g) or M0 EVs (15 μ g) for 12 hours (n=3). (A) Flow cytometry analysis of the apoptosis of TECs. (B) Realtime PCR analysis of inflammatory cytokine mRNA levels in TECs. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001 vs. IRI or H/R group, one-way ANOVA.



Figure S4 IL-10⁺ EVs protect against cisplatin-induced AKI.

(**A and B**) Mice were injected intravenously with DID-labeled IL-10⁺ EVs (100 µg) 24 hours after cisplatin administration (n=3). (**A**) Imaging of fluorescence intensity of indicated organs at 12 hours after injection. (**B**) Representative confocal images showed DID-labeled IL-10⁺ EVs in proximal tubules and distal tubules. scale bar, 10 µm. (**C**) Schematic diagram of the experimental design. In brief, mice were injected intraperitoneally with cisplatin (20 mg/kg) at d0 and then were treated with IL-10⁺ EVs (200 µg) every 24 h. (**D**) Survival and (**E**) body weight (vs. 0 hour) over time (n=6). (**F**) Serum creatinine and (**G**) representative images of PAS staining and quantification of tubular injury score at 96 h (cisplatin, n=3; IL-10⁺ EVs, n=5). scale bar, 50 µm. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, two-tailed t-test.

Figure S5 Induction of mitophagy after IL10⁺ EVs treatment in vitro.

(A) Western blotting analysis of mTOR signaling and LC3 in TECs (n=3). (B) Representative TEM images of autophagic events in TECs. The number of autophagosomes and autolysosomes in each cell were quantified (n=3). Triangle, autophagy; Green triangle, mitophagy. Scale bar, 2 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, one-way ANOVA (A), two-tailed t-test (B). (C) Colocalization of lysosome and mitochondria in TECs was assessed using confocal microscopy. TECs were pre-stained with LysoTracker (Green) one day before H/R stimulation. Twelve hours later, TECs were stained with MitoTracker Red. Higher magnification of the indicated area (box) was shown in the right panels. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

Figure S6 Blocking IL-10 signaling impairs the therapeutic effects of IL10⁺ EVs. (A) Representative images of H&E staining and quantification of tubular injury (n=6). Scale bar, 100 μ m. (B) Representative images of TUNEL staining and quantification of the apoptotic cells (n=4). Scale bar, 50 μ m. (C) Western blotting analysis of mTOR signaling and LC3 in kidney tissues (n=3). Data are presented as mean ± SD. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001 vs. IRI group, one-way ANOVA.

(A) Representative images of PAS staining of major organs from untreated IRI mice or IL- 10^+ EVs-treated mice. Scale bar, 50 µm. Measurement of serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (B) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (C). Immunohistochemical analysis of CD3 T cells (D) and macrophages (E) in tissue sections. Scale bar, 50 µm. n=5. Data are presented as mean ± SD. two-tailed t-test.

Figure S8 Manufacturing IL-10⁺ EVs using primary cells (BMDM).

(A) ELISA analysis of IL-10 in BMDM-derived EVs. (B) Effects of BMDM-derived IL-10⁺ EVs on the IL-6 and TNF mRNA levels in H/R-induced TECs. n=3. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001 vs. H/R group.

Figure S9 HPLC analysis of DEX in IL-10⁺ EVs.

HPLC analysis showed there was no DEX encapsulated in IL-10⁺ EVs.

Gene	Forward	Reverse
β-actin MUS	GGGAAATCGTGCGTGAC	AGGCTGGAAAAGAGCCT
CCL-2 MUS	TTGAGGTGGTTGTGGAAAAGG	GTGCTGACCCCAAGAAGGAAT
TNF-α MUS	AGACAGAGGCAACCTGACCAC	GCACCACCATCAAGGACTCAA
IL-1β MUS	GGTAAGTGGTTGCCCATCAGA	GTCGCTCAGGGTCACAAGAAA
IL-6 MUS	GTCACCAGCATCAGTCCCAAG	CCCACCAAGAACGATAGTCAA
CCL-5 MUS	CAGAATCAAGAAACCCTCTATCCTA	ACTCCCTGCTGCTTTGCCTAC
iNOS MUS	CAGATCGAGCCCTGGAAGAC	CTGGTCCATGCAGACAACCT
CD206 MUS	GTTCTGACTCTGGACACTTGC	TACTTGGACGGATAGATGGAG
Arg1 MUS	GCAGAGGTCCAGAAGAATGG	GGAGAAAGGACACAGGTTGC

Table 1 Primers used in this study.