Supplementary data for

Cancer-associated fibroblasts differentiated by exosomes isolated from cancer cells promote cancer cell invasion

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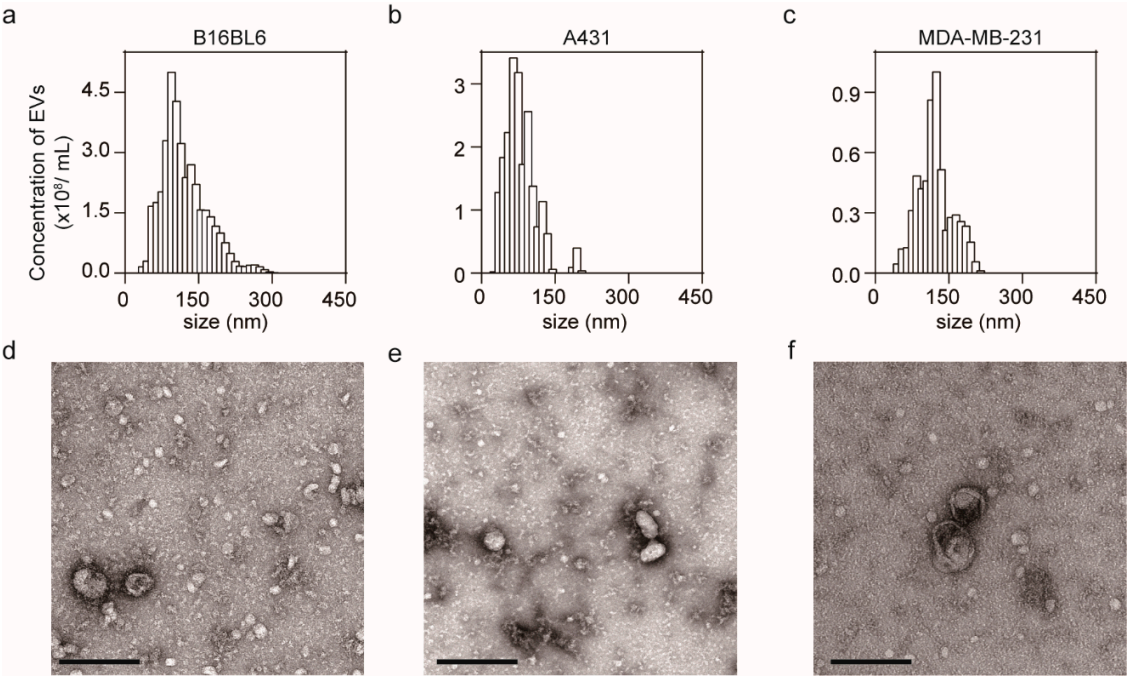
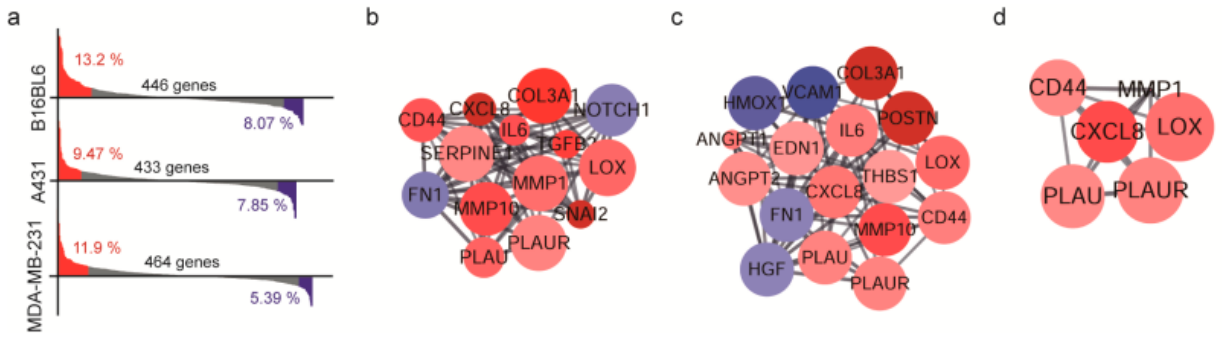
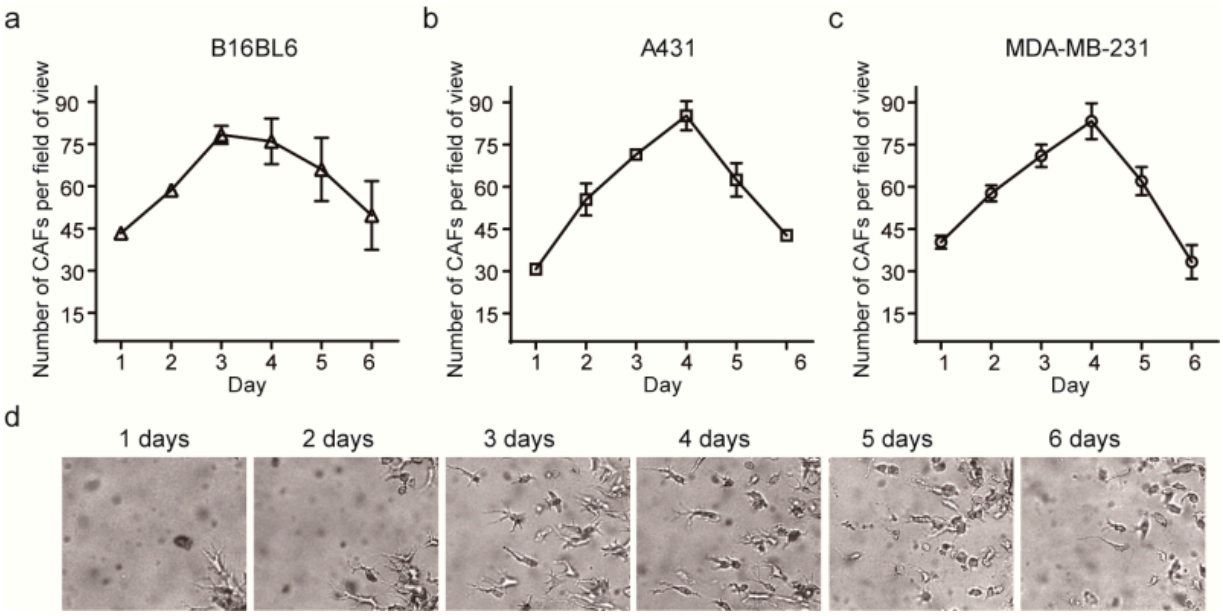


Supplementary Figure 1. Characterization of isolated exosomes from the three cancer cell lines.
(a-c) Nanoparticle tracking analysis (NTA) measurements of concentration and size distribution of exosomes from B16BL6, A431, and MDA-MB-231 cells. (d-f) Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of exosomes from B16BL6, A431 and MDA-MB-231 cells (Scale bar: 200 nm).



Supplementary Figure 2. Identification of genes and functions associated with CAFs induced by cancer cells-derived exosomes (eCAFs) derived from cancer cells, respectively.

(a) Expression levels of mRNAs in eCAFs differentiation-triggered by the exosomes extracted from B16BL6, A431, MDA-MB-231 cells. (b-d) Top module of protein-protein interaction (PPI) network for densely connected nodes. Red DEs with $\log_2$fold change >1; B16BL6, A431, MDA-MB-231 cells. Blue DEs with $\log_2$fold change <-1. The larger node size, the more significant p-values.



Supplementary Figure 3. Cancer-associated fibroblasts formation in the microfluidic device.
(a) B16BL6, (b) A431, (c) MDA-MB-231 cells-derived exosomes increased the number of CAFs, which was highest after 3-4 days, and then gradually decreased. (d) Growth image of CAFs induced by B16BL6 cells-derived exosomes (50 μg/mL) for 6 days.